

# EXIT REPORT

## PRI-CBO CONVERGENCE PROJECT

### HIMACHAL PRADESH

SEPT 2023-JUNE 2025



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शंसा



Kudumbashree  
National Resource  
Organisation



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# ABBREVIATIONS

<b>AAP</b>	<b>Annual Action Plan</b>
<b>AC</b>	<b>Area coordinator</b>
<b>ADC</b>	<b>Additional Deputy Commissioner</b>
<b>ALMSC</b>	<b>Anganwadi Level Monitoring and Support Committee</b>
<b>BLCC</b>	<b>Block Level Coordination Committee</b>
<b>BMMU</b>	<b>Block Mission Management Unit</b>
<b>BDO</b>	<b>Block development officer</b>
<b>CBO</b>	<b>Community-based organisation</b>
<b>CEO</b>	<b>Chief Executive Officer</b>
<b>CLF</b>	<b>Cluster Level Federation</b>
<b>COO</b>	<b>Chief Operating Office</b>
<b>CRP</b>	<b>Community Resource Person</b>
<b>DLCC</b>	<b>District Level Coordination Committee</b>
<b>DRP</b>	<b>District Resource Person</b>
<b>DPM</b>	<b>District Project Manager</b>
<b>EAP</b>	<b>Entitlement Access Plan</b>
<b>FLA</b>	<b>Field-level Assessment</b>
<b>GPPFT</b>	<b>Gram Panchayat Planning Facilitation Team</b>
<b>GPCC</b>	<b>Gram Panchayat Coordination Committee</b>
<b>GPDP</b>	<b>Gram Panchayat Development Plan</b>

# ABBREVIATIONS

<b>HPSRLM</b>	<b>Himachal Pradesh State Rural Livelihood Mission</b>
<b>HRTC</b>	<b>Himachal Road Transport Corporation</b>
<b>ICDS</b>	<b>Integrated Child Development Services</b>
<b>IPH</b>	<b>Irrigation and Public Health</b>
<b>IEC</b>	<b>Information, Education, and Communication</b>
<b>I-Mentor</b>	<b>Internal Mentor</b>
<b>KS-NRO</b>	<b>Kudumbashree National Resource Organisation</b>
<b>LRG</b>	<b>Local Resource Group</b>
<b>LRP</b>	<b>Local Resource Person</b>
<b>LSEO</b>	<b>Lady Social Extension Officer</b>
<b>LVDC</b>	<b>Lady village development coordinator</b>
<b>MCLF</b>	<b>Model Cluster Level Federation</b>
<b>MRP</b>	<b>Mentor Resource Person</b>
<b>MGNREGS</b>	<b>Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme</b>
<b>MoU</b>	<b>Memorandum of Understanding</b>
<b>MoRD</b>	<b>Ministry of Rural Development</b>
<b>NHM</b>	<b>National Health Mission</b>
<b>NMMU</b>	<b>National Mission Management Unit</b>
<b>NRLM</b>	<b>National Rural Livelihood Mission</b>
<b>NRETP</b>	<b>National Rural Economic Transformation Project</b>

## ABBREVIATIONS

<b>PAE</b>	<b>Participatory Assessment of Entitlement</b>
<b>PRI-CBO</b>	<b>Panchayati Raj Institution-Community-Based Organisation</b>
<b>PGSRD</b>	<b>Public Goods, Services and Resource Development</b>
<b>PWD</b>	<b>Public Works Department</b>
<b>RD</b>	<b>Rural Development</b>
<b>RJSA</b>	<b>Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan</b>
<b>RSETI</b>	<b>Rural Self Employment Training Institute</b>
<b>SAMETI</b>	<b>State Agriculture Management and Extension Training Institute</b>
<b>SDG</b>	<b>Sustainable Development Goal</b>
<b>SDP</b>	<b>Social Development Plan</b>
<b>SECC</b>	<b>Socio-Economic &amp; Caste Census</b>
<b>SHG</b>	<b>Self Help Group</b>
<b>SISD</b>	<b>Social Inclusion Social Development</b>
<b>SLCC</b>	<b>State Level Coordination Committee</b>
<b>SLO</b>	<b>State Level Orientation</b>
<b>SOF</b>	<b>State Operational Framework</b>
<b>SPC</b>	<b>State Project Coordinator</b>
<b>SPM</b>	<b>State Program Manager</b>
<b>SMC</b>	<b>School Management Committee</b>
<b>SMMU</b>	<b>State Mission Management Unit</b>

# ABBREVIATIONS

<b>SRP</b>	<b>State Resource Person</b>
<b>SVEP</b>	<b>Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Program</b>
<b>ToT</b>	<b>Training of Trainers</b>
<b>UCs</b>	<b>Utilization certificates</b>
<b>VO</b>	<b>Village Organisation</b>
<b>VOCC</b>	<b>Village Organisation Coordination Committee</b>
<b>VHSNC</b>	<b>Village Health, Sanitation and Nutrition Committee</b>
<b>VPRP</b>	<b>Village Prosperity Resilience Plan</b>
<b>WERS</b>	<b>Women Elected Representatives</b>
<b>YP</b>	<b>Young Professional</b>

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The PRI-CBO Convergence Project was implemented in Himachal Pradesh from September 2023 to June 2025 by the Himachal Pradesh State Rural Livelihoods Mission (HPSRLM) in collaboration with Kudumbashree National Resource Organisation (KS-NRO). Building upon the learnings from a successful pilot in 40 Gram Panchayats across two blocks, the project was scaled to 148 Gram Panchayats across four blocks—Theog, Mashobra, Rajgarh, and Kandaghat—covering three districts: Shimla, Sirmour, and Solan. The initiative aimed to institutionalise convergence between Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and Community-Based Organisations (CBOs) to promote inclusive governance, participatory planning, and improved service delivery.

The project focused on enhancing the democratic capacities of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and their federations, strengthening local governments, and developing institutional mechanisms for effective coordination between CBOs and local government institutions. The implementation is routed through the development of cadres at different levels and their capacity-building through demonstrations and monitoring.

The project adopted a structured approach to field activities, including scoping studies, field-level assessment, cadre policy formulation, orientations and capacity building trainings to different stakeholders and development & institutionalisation of convergence platforms over an 18-month period. The initiative led to tangible improvements in community participation, responsiveness of local governance institutions, including line departments and their support in fulfilling community demand. The success stories and field testimonials demonstrate the project's impact on resolving village-level challenges through collective action and improved coordination.

The project concluded with an Exit Workshop in June 2025, during which stakeholders shared reflections and outlined strategies for expansion (Phase 2). The PRI-CBO Convergence model in Himachal Pradesh has proven to be a scalable and community-owned approach to strengthening local governance and rural development.

## BACKGROUND

To make local governance more inclusive and people-centred, the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) launched the PRI-CBO Convergence Project in pilot mode with the support of Kudumbashree National Resource Organisation (KS-NRO). The initiative began in 2012, and Himachal Pradesh was one of the first states to implement it.

The project aims to build strong collaboration between Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) (i.e. the Self-Help Groups and their federations). By working together, the CBOs can improve access to government schemes and participate in better local planning and governance. In contrast, the PRIs can identify community demand and ensure the timely delivery of services to the poor and the marginalized.

The project focuses on building the capacities of PRI representatives, including line departments and SHG members, forming joint committees and platforms at various levels, and using participatory tools for planning, monitoring, and accessing entitlements.

Following the pilot's positive results, the government adopted a universalisation approach in 2022, encouraging all SRLMs to scale up the model nationwide. This project reflects a shift towards inclusive local governance, where poor and marginalised communities actively participate in and lead development processes.

# CONVERGENCE PROJECT IN HIMACHAL PRADESH

## Implementation of the pilot project

HPSRLM signed an MoU with NRO Kudumbashree in February 2022 for 40 Gram Panchayats (GPs) in the Development Blocks of Theog and Rajgarh in the Districts of Shimla and Sirmaur. In this effort, a resource pool has been created at the GP level, and 191 women candidates participated in a two-day selection process of LRGs at Theog and Rajgarh, as the project required 3 women in each GP to serve as a Local Resource Group (LRG).

A total of 120 LRGs were selected across 40 GPs of both Blocks. With the help of 4 Mentors from NRO Kudumbashree, 120 LRGs were capacitated on GP profile preparation, roles and responsibilities of LRGs, participatory tools like Participatory Assessment of Entitlement (PAE), Entitlement Access Plan (EAP), and preparation of PGSRD & SDP, familiarisation of MGNREGS, Gram Sabha mobilisation, livelihood plan preparation and VO strengthening.

In addition, with the help of NRO mentors, PRIs were provided with an orientation on the PRI-CBO convergence project and the rationale for VPRP preparation. The primary objective of this orientation was to help the PRIs understand the PRI-CBO Convergence Project, the stakeholders involved, the structure of SHGs, and the rationale for PRIs working with CBOs and VPRP.



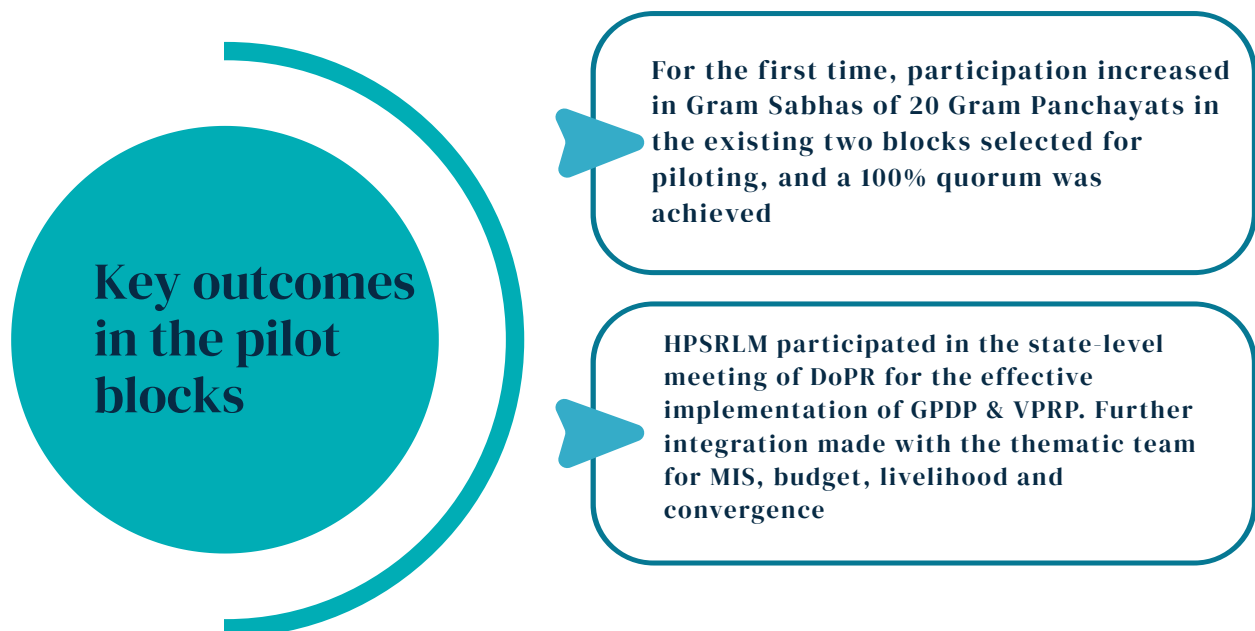
## Implementation of the Pilot Project

An orientation was also provided to the line departments. Officials from various line departments were invited to discuss the schemes and services provided by their respective departments. The forum also deliberated on the role of line departments in facilitating the achievement of community demands.

At the Grama Sabha, the LRGs presented the demand list, which could be addressed under the community and individual work demand on the MGNREGA shelf. Most GPs responded positively to the demands presented by CBOs at the Grama Sabha and ensured their consolidation on the MGNREGA shelf.

The HPSRLM held quarterly review meetings with the Kudumbashree NRO Team to monitor progress and assess the community's response to the project. Exit workshops were held at the block and state levels to gather community members' experiences and discuss a way forward for engagement between PRI and CBO Convergence. The state team visited the pilot blocks to study the impact of activities, interact with various stakeholders, and prepare for a universalisation approach.

## Key Outcomes



# UNIVERSALISATION OF PRI-CBO CONVERGENCE PROJECT

The Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) decided to universalise the pilot project in 2023. During the national rollout of the universalisation project in July 2023, Himachal Pradesh State Rural Livelihoods Mission (HPSRLM) expressed its interest in implementing the project and entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Kudumbashree National Resource Organisation (KS-NRO) in September 2023.



The project focuses on institutionalising convergence mechanisms between Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and Community-Based Organisations (CBOs) to strengthen local governance, inclusive planning, and delivery of entitlements and schemes through community participation.



## 2.2 Implementation of the Project

After completing the pilot in march 2023, HPSRLM adopted a universalisation approach to scale the PRI-CBO Convergence model to additional blocks. Universalisation meant taking the tested processes, tools, and institutional mechanisms from the pilot blocks and systematically expanding them across new areas so that the same quality of implementation, capacity-building, and convergence activities could reach more Gram Panchayats.

In the pilot, only LRGs were engaged, but universalisation required a larger cadre, so new LRPs were selected and DRPs were appointed for Theog, Rajgarh, and Kandaghat. For Mashobra, three internal mentors were identified instead of DRPs.

All newly selected DRPs, LRPs, and nodal persons underwent hands-on immersion in Theog and Rajgarh, observing VPRP preparation, PRI engagement, and convergence activities before starting full-scale implementation in their respective blocks.





For this phase, HPSRLM signed an **18-month MoU** with Kudumbashree NRO. During this duration, the focus was on strengthening the implementation systems, building resource pools at multiple levels, supporting VPRP preparation and presentation, enabling GPDP convergence, conducting joint reviews, and improving coordination with line departments. The universalisation period emphasised activities such as immersion training, refresher training for DRPs/LRPs, development of operational frameworks, strengthening VPRP-GPDP processes, documentation, and establishment of Joint Coordination Committees at State, District, and Block levels.

Under the universalisation phase, HPSRLM functioned as the implementing agency, responsible for overall coordination, deployment of state/district/block nodal officers, convergence with departments, release of budgets, logistical support, capacity-building arrangements, and field reviews. Kudumbashree NRO served as the technical partner, supporting HPSRLM in developing the State Operational Framework, designing the scale-up strategy, preparing training modules and IEC materials, training DRPs, and providing technical support for monitoring, guidelines, and policy advisories.

## 2.3 Roles and Responsibilities

### State Mission Management Unit (SMMU), HPSRLM



# KUDUMBASHREE NRO

Engaged as a knowledge and technical support partner for 18 months.

Conducted a detailed scoping study in collaboration with SRLM before implementation

Provided strategic inputs for developing the State Operational Framework

Supported the state in building the capacity of the IB-CB/SISD team and District Resource Persons (DRPs)

Delivered training and orientations through a cascading model

Developed and facilitated modules on civic literacy and convergence

The Programme Management Unit of NRO, along with nominated members, monitored field activities and progress

Participated in joint review meetings with SMMU and NMMU

Helped create a pool of trained cadres and thematic experts

Enabled the state to independently take forward the PRI-CBO Convergence initiative post the initial phase

## 2.4. Geography covered in Universalisation

The Universalisation of the PRI-CBO Convergence Project is implemented across 148 Gram Panchayats in 4 Blocks of 3 districts in Himachal Pradesh.



Current profile of intervention areas:

District	Block	Total no of GPs	Total no of SHGs	Total no of VOs	Total no of CLFs	Total no of MCLF
Shimla	Theog	53	608	74	3	1
	Mashobra	30	507	50	1	2
Sirmour	Rajgarh	33	380	43	1	2
Solan	Kandaghat	26	487	41	1	2
<b>Total</b>		<b>142</b>	<b>1982</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>

**Note:** Initially, in the Theog block, there were 59 panchayats, but later on, 6 panchayats withdrew from the project

## Immersion Blocks

Under the universalisation approach, Theog and Rajgarh were selected as the Immersion Blocks. The concept of an immersion block refers to a block where the community processes, CBO structures, PRI engagement, and convergence mechanisms are already well-established, and therefore the block can serve as a live demonstration site.

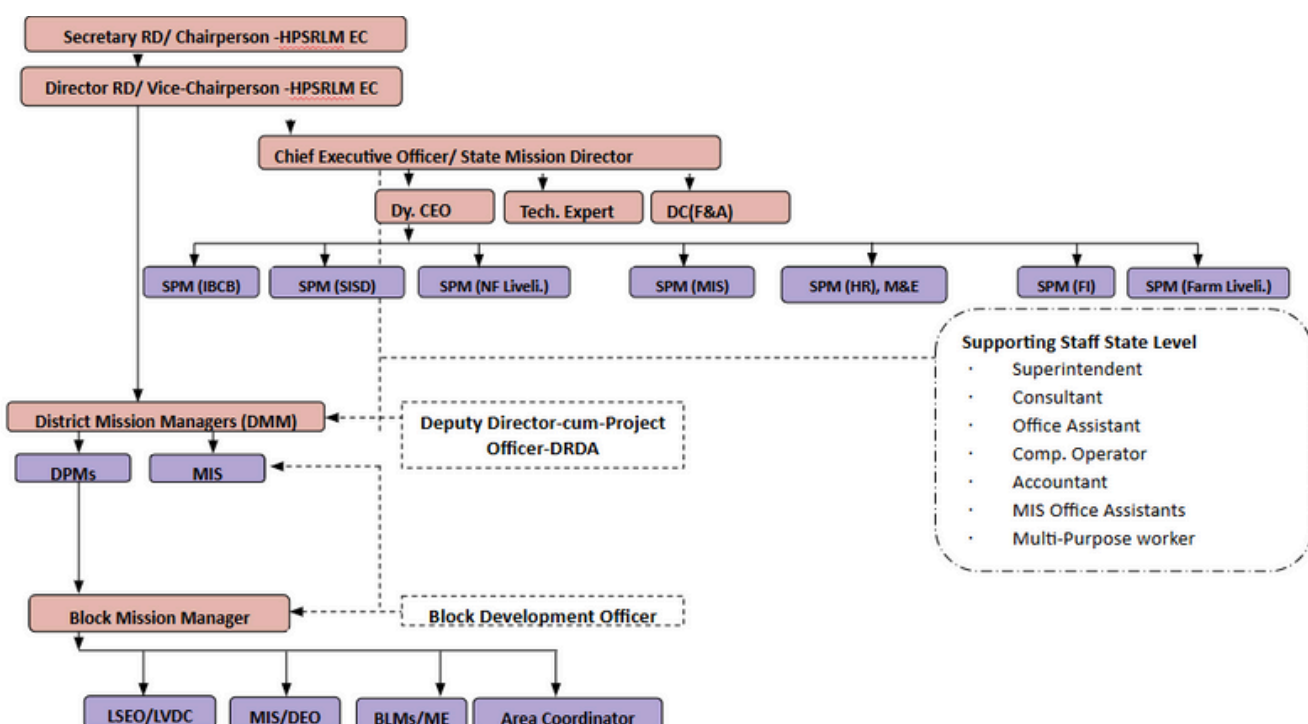
These two blocks were chosen because the pilot had already been conducted here, and although the pilot covered only 40 Panchayats, the systems developed during the pilot proved strong and functional. As the State decided to scale the intervention to all Panchayats of Theog and Rajgarh, these blocks met all the eligibility criteria for becoming immersion sites—such as active SHG federations, trained cadres, demonstrated VPRP-GPDP processes, and existing convergence practices. This made them the most suitable locations for hands-on learning during the universalisation phase.

### 2.5 Stakeholders Involved

SRLM	KS-NRO	District	Block	PRIs	CBOs	Cadres	Line Departments		
Chief Operating Officer	NRO-Admin	DPM	BDO	Panchayat President	CLF Federations	DRPs	Rural Department	Agriculture Dept.	Forest Dept.
Deputy Chief Operating Officer	Program Manager	DFM	LSEO	GP Secretary	VO Federations	Internal Mentors	MGNREGA	Animal Husbandry	Fire and Safety Dept.
State Program Manager	Project Lead-Universalisation		Area Coordinator	Ward Members	SHG Federations	LRPs	ICDS	Health Dept.	Labour Dept.
Young Professional	State Project Coordinator		MIS	Sub-Committee members			Education Dept.	WCD	Banks
Computer Operator	Men			Gram Sevak			NHM	Police Dept.	

## 2.6 About Himachal Pradesh State Rural Livelihood Mission

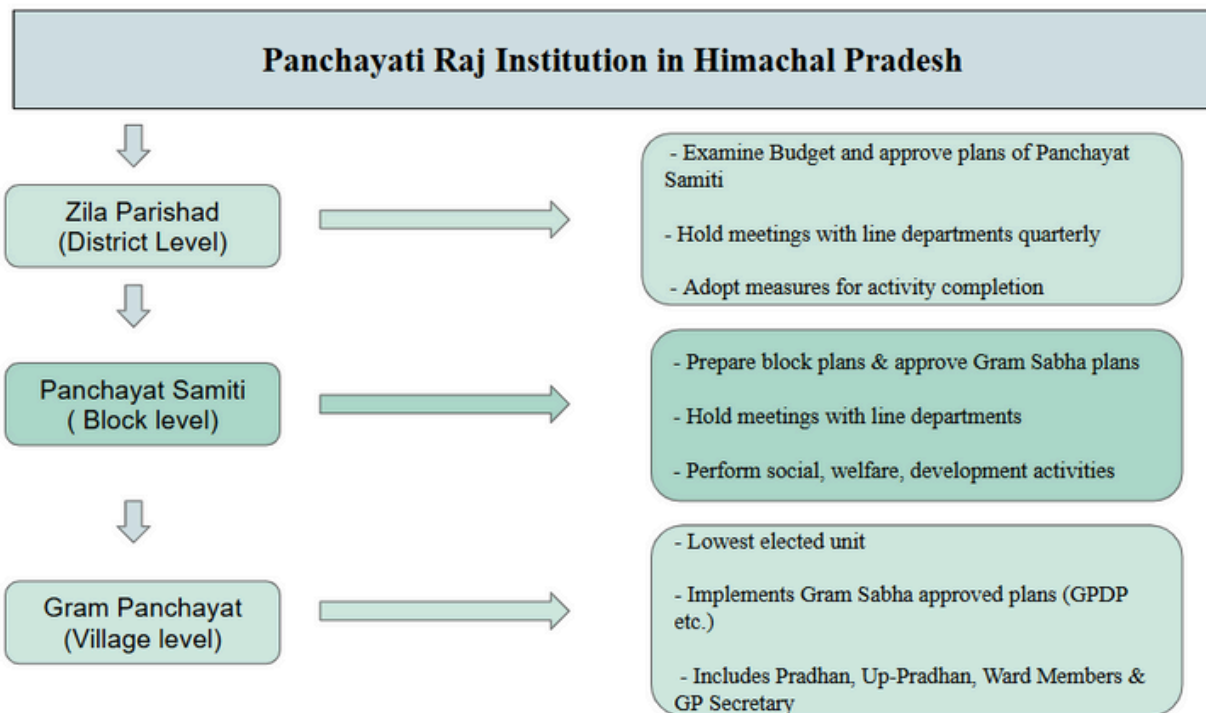
Himachal Pradesh State Rural Livelihood Mission (HPSRLM) is implementing NRLM in the state under the Rural Development Department, HP. HPSRLM has initiated many activities to improve the livelihoods of rural households and engaged them in income-generating activities. HPSRLM is also working for the upliftment of vulnerable sections of SCs, STs, single women and women-headed households, the Elderly, PWDs, landless, migrant labour, isolated communities and communities living in remote areas. As per the mandate of the scheme in Himachal Pradesh, the State Rural Livelihood Mission (SRLM) would cover all rural poor and the poorest of the poor, who would be selected through the Participatory Identification of Poor (PIP) process and Socio-Economic & Caste Census (SECC) data 2011. The chosen women are being organised into SHGs, and their Federated Institutions are being linked with Banks for repeated Micro Financing. Apart from the above target group, NRLM focuses on coverage of single women, war widows, handicapped and elderly groups who do not have caretakers on a priority basis.



## 2.7 PRI Structure of Himachal Pradesh

The Panchayati Raj Institution (PRI) structure in Himachal Pradesh is a three-tier system comprising the Zila Parishad at the district level, the Panchayat Samiti at the block level, and the Gram Panchayat at the village level. At the top, the Zila Parishad plays an advisory role and is responsible for examining budgets, approving plans submitted by the Panchayat Samitis, and conducting quarterly meetings with various line departments to monitor implementation. The Panchayat Samiti, functioning at the block level, is tasked with preparing block-level development plans, approving Gram Sabha plans, and coordinating activities with line departments to carry out social, welfare, and developmental programmes.

At the base, the Gram Panchayat acts as the primary elected body at the village level. It is directly responsible for executing the development plans approved in the Gram Sabha, such as the Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP). The Gram Panchayat includes a Pradhan, Up-Pradhan, elected Ward Members, and the Panchayat Secretary. This tiered structure reflects a decentralized governance framework intended to promote participatory planning and local self-governance in Himachal Pradesh.



## 2.8 Kudumbashree NRO

Kudumbashree National Resource Organization (KS-NRO) works with State Rural Livelihoods Missions (SRLMs) across India to support them in implementing different community-based development programs. KS-NRO has experience in improving the lives of rural people, especially by helping women, promoting self-employment, and supporting small businesses. It helps SRLMs by providing technical support, training, and sharing successful models that can be used in other states.

KS-NRO has partnered with HPSRLM to implement the PRI-CBO Convergence Project. This project aims to support CBOs in working with Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) to improve local governance through participatory planning. KS-NRO's role is to build the capacity of local people and institutions, so they can plan better, access government schemes, and take charge of their own development.



# OBJECTIVES OF THE PRI-CBO CONVERGENCE PROJECT

To develop the democratic ability of the SHG federation to improve local participatory planning.

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To develop a pool of state and local resource networks to facilitate activities in the field.

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

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To strengthen institutional platforms and revive the existing convergence platforms at different levels

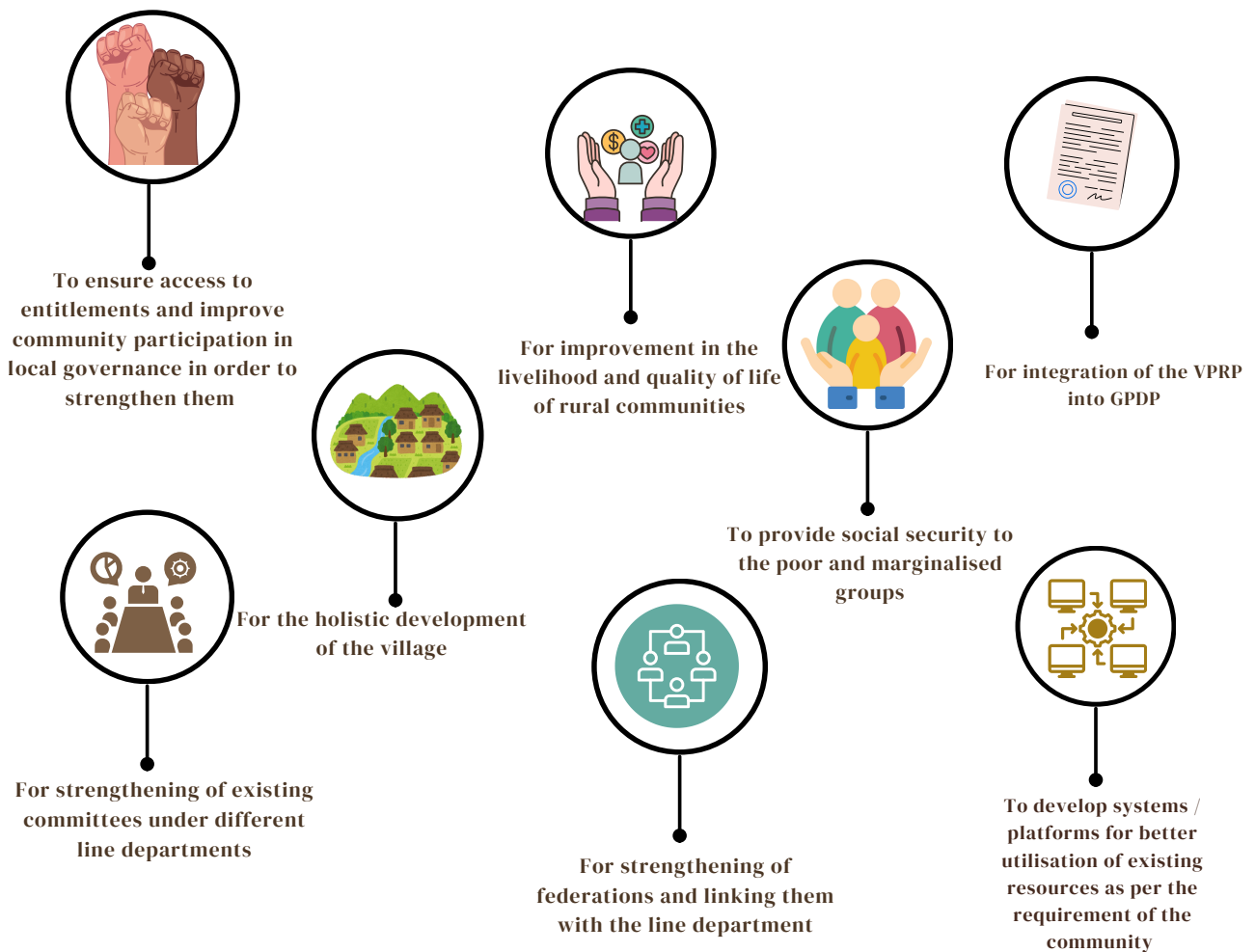
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# RATIONALE OF PRI-CBO CONVERGENCE PROJECT

The approach is grounded in the need to enhance community participation, ensure equitable access to entitlements, and build robust institutional mechanisms at the grassroots. During the pilot phase, it was observed that CBOs were not fully capacitated. In several areas, formation of CBOs was ongoing so to continue the pilot project activities NRO had to provide support in the formation of VOs and CLFs in the intervention area. The scoping study further revealed that while citizen committees existed across many locations, they were largely inactive and unable to facilitate access to government schemes and services. This highlighted a need to strengthen these institutions and improve coordination with local governance structures and line departments.

The convergence model is therefore essential for:



# PROJECT ACTIVITIES IN A NUTSHELL

## I. Preparatory Activities

### Activity Timeline



## II. Planned Activity Timeline

Quarters	Period
Year 1- Quarter 1	September 2023 to November 2023
Year 1- Quarter 2	December 2023 to February 2024
Year 1- Quarter 3	March 2024 to May 2024
Year 1- Quarter 4	June 2024 to August 2024
Year 2- Quarter 1/Project Quarter 5	September 2024 to November 2024
Year 2- Quarter 2/Project Quarter 6	December 2024 to February 2025

## III. Preparatory Activities Completed Before Roll-Out

To enable a systematic roll-out of the PRI-CBO Convergence Project, a series of preparatory activities were undertaken at the State, District, and Block levels. These activities ensured institutional readiness, strengthened coordination among stakeholders, and established a strong foundation for field implementation.

### A. Finalization of Blocks and Districts for Roll-Out

In March 2023, The State Mission conducted a detailed discussion to identify the most suitable locations for implementation. Blocks under the NRETP intervention were prioritized due to the existing strength of CBOs, availability of trained community cadres, and prior experience with convergence-related initiatives. The feasibility assessment, field mobility conditions, and resource availability was ensured by the SMMU. Additionally, the State team assessed the travel and monitoring feasibility to ensure that field visits, mentoring support, and frequent supervision could be carried out efficiently during implementation.

### B. Scoping Study

Before initiating the scoping study, several preparatory activities were undertaken to ensure a structured and well-coordinated process. The Kudumbashree NRO allotted a dedicated team of mentors along with the Professional for conducting the detailed scoping study. A schedule for the study was jointly finalised in consultation with the SMMU, outlining the districts, blocks, and Gram Panchayats to be visited, along with timelines, objectives. The SMMU facilitated coordination with the District and Block Mission Management Units to ensure field-level readiness, availability of key stakeholders, and smooth logistical arrangements.

With these preparatory steps completed, the scoping study commenced from 1st April 6th April 2023, beginning from the State level and gradually moving down to the district, block, and Gram Panchayat levels. The study team met with all relevant stakeholders, including PRI representatives, SHG federations, frontline staff, and key line departments such as Women & Child Development (WCD), Health, Education, and Rural Development. The scoping study generated qualitative and quantitative insights, which served as critical inputs for designing the convergence strategy, identifying feasibility and saturation indicators, and refining training modules and implementation processes.

A comprehensive scoping study report was developed by the Kudumbashree NRO team, consolidating field observations, stakeholder feedback, and recommendations for strengthening the roll-out. The final report was submitted to the State as well as the National Mission Management Unit for review.



### **C. Baseline Survey**

A comprehensive baseline survey was conducted by IPSOS to assess the initial status of PRI-CBO convergence mechanisms, functionality of citizen committees, MGNREGS participation, VPRP processes, and community-level service delivery. The survey used structured questionnaires, focus group discussions, and administrative record reviews. The findings helped set benchmarks, develop monitoring indicators, and identify blocks and GPs requiring intensive handholding support. The baseline survey in Kandaghat Block, Solan District, was conducted in December 2023.



#### **D. Signing of the MoU**

To understand how much progress had been made during the project, an endline survey was conducted with the same GPs in the same block. This helped measure changes in their behaviour, knowledge, participation in PRI-CBO processes, and access to NRLM and line department services compared to the baseline. The endline survey in Kandaghat Block was carried out in March 2025, and, similar to the baseline, it was conducted by IPSOS.

#### **E. State Operational Framework (SoF) Workshop and Finalization**

Prior to conducting the SoF workshop, initial coordination was held with the State Mission team to finalize suitable dates for the workshop and to outline the agenda, thematic focus areas, and expected outcomes. The NRO team worked closely with the SMMU to refine the workshop flow, structure the sessions, and prepare technical presentations, field insights, and discussion notes. These preparations ensured that the state-level SoF workshop was conducted smoothly and meaningfully, with all required stakeholders present and well-oriented about the workshop's objectives.

A state-level SoF workshop was organized on 9-10 May 2023, with participation from the State Mission, NRO mentors, district and block staff, and SIRD officials. The workshop served as a platform for detailed discussions on project components such as orientations, training and implementation. Following the orientation sessions during the workshop, a dedicated committee was constituted to draft and finalize the SoF. The committee continued to meet after the workshop, holding multiple rounds of discussions to refine the structure, content, and implementation strategy of the document. After the SoF was completed, the State Mission team presented it to the NMMU for review. The document was formally approved by the NMMU on 20th September 2023. The finalized SoF now serves as the guiding framework for all stakeholders involved in the project.



## **F. Finalization of Cadre Policy**

A comprehensive cadre policy was drafted and finalized in November 2023 through detailed discussions between the SMMU team and the Kudumbashree NRO team to establish a strong governance framework for project cadres- DRPs and LRPs. The policy clearly outlined the roles and responsibilities of each cadre, along with selection criteria, performance expectations, and structured monitoring and reporting mechanisms. It also defined honorarium norms, attendance and work-day systems, and the procedures for periodic review and performance evaluation, ensuring transparency, uniformity, and consistency across districts. The final cadre policy was approved by the HPSRLM CEO and subsequently disseminated to all districts on 23rd November 2023 for implementation.



## G. Field Level Assessment (FLA)

Mentors were assigned to do FLA to gain insights into the structure of PRI, CBO, existing convergence platforms, and citizen and functional committees in the blocks. This served as an opportunity for mentors to become familiar with CBOs, Cadres, and PRI as well as department officials within the blocks. The FLA report was shared with the SRLM. The FLA discussion was conducted in Himachal Pradesh from October 10th to 15th, 2023, by the concerned KS-NRO Mentors.



## Activity Calendar

Sl. No.	Activity Name	Q1 (Sept -Nov 23)	Q2 (Dec 23- Feb 24)	Q3 (Mar- May 24)	Q4 (June- Aug 24)	Q1 (Sept -Nov 24)	Q2 (Dec 24- Feb 25)	Q3 (Mar- May 2025) (Extended time)	Q4 (June 2025) (Extended time)
Year 1					Year 2				
1	State level orientation	Oct 2023							
2	Selection of DRP		Dec 2023						
3	Training of DRP		Dec 2023						
4	Block level orientation		Dec 2023						
5	Selection of LRP		Dec 2023						
6	Training of LRP		Feb 2024						
7	Orientation to CLF manager				July 2024	Sep 2024			
8	Orientation to CLF on PRI-CBO Convergence and Civic Literacy Concept Seeding		Feb 2024	Mar 2024	June 2024				
9	Review and Plan for upcoming quarter						Dec 2024		

Sl. No.	Activity Name	Q1 (Sept -Nov 23)	Q2 (Dec 23- Feb 24)	Q3 (Mar -May 24)	Q4 (June -Aug 24)	Q1 (Sept -Nov 24)	Q2 (Dec 24- Feb 25)	Q3 (Mar-May 2025) (Extended time)	Q4 (June 2025) (Extended time)
10	Training to PRI on working with CBO network		Jan- Feb 2024						
11	Plan preparation of VPRP					Sep 2024			
12	Orientation on significance of Functional committees				July 2024				
13	Training on Gram Sabha to CLF and VO					Sep 2024			
14	Mobilisation for Gram Sabha					Sep- Oct 2024			
15	Gram Sabha and presentation of plans					Oct- 2024			
16	Orientation to CLFs and VOs on VOCC					Nov 2024			
17	Formation of Village Organisation Coordination Committee (VOCC)					Nov 2024	Dec 2024		
18	Training for VOCC on follow up of VPRP						Dec 2024		
19	Activities with women elected representatives							Mar-April 2025	

Sl. No.	Activity Name	Q1 (Sept -Nov 23)	Q2 (Dec 23- Feb 24)	Q3 (Mar - May 24)	Q4 (June - Aug 24)	Q1 (Sept -Nov 24)	Q2 (Dec 24- Feb 25)	Q3 (Mar-May 2025) (Extended time)	Q4 (June 2025) (Extended time)
20	Formation of Gram Panchayat Coordination Committee		Jan-Feb 2024					Mar 2025	June 2025
21	Capacity building of GPCC for follow up of VPRP							Mar 2025	June 2025
22	Line Department Meeting at State / District / Block				Aug 2024				June 2025
23	Convergence camp at Village level								
24	Training of DRPs/ I-Mentors on citizen committee							April 2025	
25	CBO orientation on Anganwadi Level Monitoring and Support Committee (ALMSCs)							May 2025	June 2025
26	CBO Orientation on Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committee (VHSNC)							May 2025	June 2025
27	CBO Orientation on School Management Committee (SMC)							May 2025	June 2025
28	Follow up meeting with line departments at District and Block level								June 2025

Sl. No.	Activity Name	Q1 (Sept -Nov 23)	Q2 (Dec 23- Feb 24)	Q3 (Mar- May 24)	Q4 (June- Aug 24)	Q1 (Sept -Nov 24)	Q2 (Dec 24- Feb 25)	Q3 (Mar-May 2025) (Extended time)	Q4 (June 2025) (Extended time)
29	MGNREGS plan preparation and labour budget		\					May 2025	
30	Re visiting VPRP							May 2025	June 2025
31	'Walking Down the Lane'- A Community Workshop (Exit Workshop)								June 2025

# CORE PROJECT ACTIVITIES

## 6.1 PRI-CBO Convergence Workshop

The Panchayati Raj Department of the state conducted a two-day training session on 29th and 30th September 2023 for PRI and CBO representatives on the Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) and the Village Prosperity Resilience Plan (VPRP), marking a significant step towards the convergence of PRI and CBOs. The training covered a comprehensive range of topics, including GPDP, the integration of SHG members in GPPFT (Gram Panchayat Planning Facilitation Team), Sustainable Development Goals, the nine themes of local sustainable goals, the Sankalp taken by panchayats, the e-Gram Swaraj portal, and the seamless integration of VPRP into GPDP.

The event witnessed active participation of all, including District Project Managers (DPMs), Presidents of Cluster Level Federations (CLF), and Panchayat Inspectors from 12 districts. The State Project Coordinator (SPC) served as a resource person representing Kudumbashree NRO at the workshop. The session focused on two primary subjects: the pilot experience and the VPRP process. This training was to promote convergence and knowledge-sharing among key stakeholders, ultimately paving the way for more effective development.



## 6.2 State Level Orientation on Universalisation Project

The two-day State Level Orientation (SLO) took place on October 16th and 17th, 2023. Approximately 20 participants attended, including district and block officials from the intervention areas, thematic nodal persons from each vertical of SRLM, and the state nodal person of the VPRP and PRI-CBO Convergence project. The objective of the workshop was to orient participants on the PRI-CBO Convergence project, including the concept, the State Operational Framework (SoF), key strategies, the implementation architecture, and the cadre engagement policy in the universalisation programme. The proposed cadre selection and training for quarter I were also introduced, along with Civic literacy modules. At the end of the workshop, an activity log frame for the 1st Quarter and Block-wise planning for the first quarter's activity timeline were prepared jointly by SRLM and Block Mission Management Unit (BMMU) staff, along with Kudumbashree mentors. The district-level officials attended the SLO, and therefore, a separate District-level Orientation has not been conducted.



## 6.3 Formation of Coordination Committees

To strengthen coordination for PRI-CBO convergence, State Level Coordination Committee (SLCC), District Level Coordination Committee (DLCC) and Block Level Coordination Committee (BLCC) were formed as new coordination platforms under the initiative of Kudumbashree NRO, as part of the project activities.

The purpose of these committees is to bring together key departments—SIRD, Department of Panchayati Raj, SRLM, and relevant line departments—at the State, District, and Block levels to ensure smooth planning and implementation. These committees facilitate the integration of the Village Prosperity Resilience Plan (VPRP) into the Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP), improve access to government schemes and entitlements, promote livelihoods, and support the implementation of Social Development Plans (SDPs) and Public Goods, Services and Resource Development (PGSRD) at the village level. Overall, this committee provide an institutional mechanism for regular review, coordination, and convergence between community institutions, Panchayats, and government departments.

## 6.4 Block Level Orientation (BLO) on PRI-CBO Convergence Project

Following the State-level orientation, the Block-Level Orientation for the PRI-CBO Convergence Project was conducted under the leadership of the Block Development Officers in Theog, Rajgarh, and Mashobra Blocks from 18th to 26th October 2023. The orientations featured the active participation of key individuals, including the Block Livelihood Manager, Area Coordinator, Lady Social Extension Officer (LSEO), and other relevant stakeholders, who enriched the discussions with their pilot experience and insights.

The orientation session aimed to familiarise participants with the objectives and principles of the PRI-CBO Convergence Project and to engage them in the strategies, goals, and the integrated approach necessary for the successful implementation of the project. The leadership of the Block Development Officer (BDO) ensured a structured and informative discussion, setting the tone for the session.



## 6.5 Village Prosperity Resilience Plan (VPRP)

Kudumbashree NRO supported the SMMU in VPRP training. NRO has conducted training to district and block nodal officers on VPRP and the VPRP App in October 2023. Even support was extended to address queries in the app and entry. Moreover, the SMMU facilitated a three-day training for Community Resource Persons (CRPs) and LRGs, focusing on seeding the VO concept in VPRP, mapping Public Goods Services & Resource Development (PGSRD), and preparing Social Development Plans (SDPs). Nodal persons were trained and equipped to train these cadres specifically on using the VPRP mobile application.

The Livelihoods Plan training was received by the state nodal person and disseminated to the blocks through online channels in January 2024. Subsequently, the blocks organised training programs for the VPRP cadres focused on livelihoods. As a result, the cadres were actively engaged in preparing the livelihood plans. To address ongoing implementation challenges, regular capacity-building sessions have been institutionalised at the block level. Additionally, a structured mechanism for weekly doubt clarification has been put in place, enabling the timely resolution of emerging issues and ensuring continuous support and guidance to the state team.

The VPRP was completed in almost all blocks in March 2024, except in the Lahaul Spiti district due to unforeseen weather conditions. In the other districts, all four plans have been finalised, printed, and submitted during the Gram Sabha held on 8th March 2024. Cadres, along with VO members, presented the plans during the Gram Sabha sessions. The response from the Panchayats was positive, with them accepting the plans and expressing their opinions to fulfil the demands outlined. It is anticipated that the Panchayats will meet the demands in the forthcoming days.



## 6.6 Identification of District Resource Persons (DRPs)

According to the SRLM plan, experienced LRGs who participated in the pilot phase of the PRI-CBO convergence project will be promoted to DRPs to facilitate the universalisation project. Following the finalisation and approval of the DRP policy, all Local Resource Groups (LRGs) engaged in the pilot phase were informed about the DRP selection process. This presented a valuable opportunity for them to transition from Local Resource Persons to District Resource Persons. The DRP selection process took place on December 1st 2023, in Rajgarh Block and on December 4th 2023, in Theog Block. The selection module was designed in consultation with the SMMU and briefed to the Block nodal person and CLF president to ensure coordination. The selection process included three rounds: an objective and subjective examination to assess theoretical knowledge of the project and the field; an extemporaneous round evaluating public speaking skills, body language, and overall subject knowledge; and, finally, personal interviews. The entire selection process was conducted transparently, resulting in the appointment of **three DRPs—one each for Shimla, Sirmour, and Solan**. Assigning one DRP per district ensured effective implementation and full coverage, with each DRP leading convergence efforts and supporting community institutions in their respective districts.



## 6.7 Identification of Local Resource Persons (LRPs)

Similar to the DRP selection process, the identification of Local Resource Persons (LRP) also followed a structured approach. The LRP selection occurred in 4 blocks, with 30-40 participants invited per day, ensuring each batch accommodated a substantial number while maintaining the quality and integrity of the selection process. Across these batches, 108 GPs witnessed the selection process, resulting in the selection of **two LRPs per Panchayat**, totaling 216 LRP cadres.

The Block Development Officers along with the BMMU officials assumed full ownership and responsibility for the selection process, by providing venue, refreshments and timely formal communication with all VOs to nominate candidates for the LRP position. Additionally, the CLF Presidents played an important role, actively evaluating the nominated candidates. The KS-NRO Mentor resource person also actively participated, ensured transparency throughout the process and facilitated the selection of the LRP.

District	Block	GPs	Cadres	
			DRPs	LRPs
Shimla	Theog	59	1	78
	Mashobra	30	3 (I-Menor)	60
Sirmour	Rajgarh	33	1	86
Solan	Kandaghat	26	1	52
<b>Total</b>		<b>148 GPs</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>276</b>



## 6.8 Quarter -1 ToT for District Resource Person and Internal mentors

The 15-day training for District Resource Persons (DRPs) took place from December 22nd, 2023, to January 5th, 2024, in Rajgarh Block. All three selected DRPs from Shimla, Solan, and Sirmour districts attended, along with three I-Mentors from the Mashobra blocks who were invited to receive training. The facilitators included KSNRO SPC and two Mentor Resource Persons, with the Block Nodal Person from the BMMU also in attendance to deliver SRLM sessions.

The objectives of the training program are to enhance participants' knowledge and to provide the participants with a comprehensive learning experience, incorporating various engaging activities, energisers, and Mentor-led discussions on real-life field examples and topics related to their roles. The training program also aimed to equip DRPs and IMs with the necessary skills to support HPSRLM's PRI-CBO Convergence Project initiatives effectively, with consistent support from key stakeholders throughout the training process.

### *Detailed content of the 15-day training programme:*

The initial three days comprised classroom sessions focusing on essential topics such as Poverty, HPSRLM programs, Introduction to Kudumbashree NRO, PRI structure, and Civic responsibility. Subsequently, DRPs and IMs from Shimla, Solan, and Sirmour Districts participated in a seven-day field immersion program in Panchayats, gaining practical insights into the functioning of Panchayats, the CBO network, and Line departments.

Following the seven-day immersion, a five-day classroom session was conducted, during which the participants reflected on their field observations and learning. The roles and responsibilities of DRPs and LRP, the role of CLF, and the concept of seeding were discussed. The training also encompassed sessions aimed at enhancing soft skills and personality development, covering topics such as Effective Communication, Conflict Management, Teamwork, Photography Skills, and the use of Gmail, WhatsApp, and Microsoft Office. The consistent presence and support of the Block Development Officer, LSEO, and Area Coordinator were there at all stages of training.



## 6.9 Orientation of Local Resource Person (LRP): Project Overview and GP Profiling

From December 25th, 2023, to January 10th, 2024, one-day LRP Orientations were conducted across all four blocks primarily by the District Resource Person, with assistance from Mentors and SPC. Approximately 200 LRPs attended the orientation program from the newly intervened 108 Gram Panchayats (GPs). The training sessions included activities and icebreakers to familiarise participants with the team and with each other. The sessions focused on familiarising LRPs with the structure of HPSRLM and the objectives of the PRI-CBO Convergence project, and on clarifying their roles and responsibilities. Additionally, a component of the field visit involved a session on GP profile preparation.

As part of their immersion, LRPs were tasked with conducting a Gram Panchayat profiling exercise in their respective Panchayats. The GP profiling aimed to enhance their understanding of the Gram Panchayats to plan further interventions. It includes detailed information such as basic demographic data, village maps, population statistics, institutional setups, community assets, community institutions related to women and child development e.g. Anganwadi, PHC etc, education status, access to basic facilities, livelihood details, and a comprehensive profile of CBOs. The LRPs were provided with the GP profile format and asked to complete the task by the end of January 2024 as part of their immersion program.



## 6.10 Orientation to representatives of Panchayat Raj Institutions on Universalisation Project

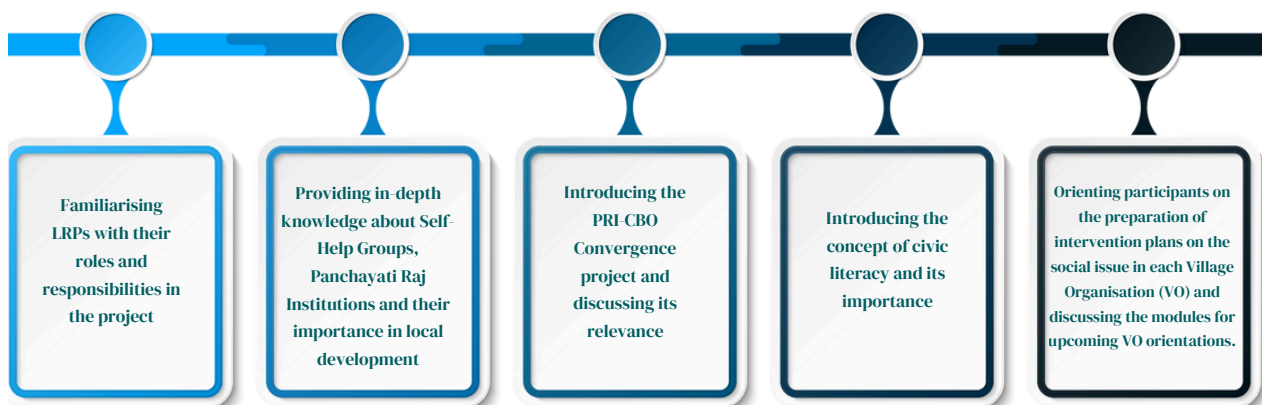
A one-day PRI Orientation across all three districts, covering 4 blocks, was conducted among PRI members, including Panchayat presidents, Vice Presidents, and secretaries, with the aim of enhancing their understanding of poverty alleviation, the scope of convergence, and development initiatives within their respective panchayats. The objective of the orientation was to provide PRI members with insights into working with CBOs for overall village development. The orientations were delivered by the Mentor Resource Persons (MRPs) and District Resource Persons. Under the chairmanship of the respective Block Development Officers, the participants were guided on the importance of convergence.

Below are the details of the PRI Orientation conducted across intervention Blocks:

District	Block	Date of training	Total Participants
Shimla	Theog	12/2/2024	15
	Mashobra	13/02/2024	77
Sirmour	Rajgarh	14/02/2024	35
Solan	Kandaghat	12/2/2024	26
	<b>Total</b>		<b>153</b>

### 6.11 Local Resource Person (LRP) Trainings on Project and Civic Literacy

A 3-day LRP training on the PRI-CBO Convergence project and civic literacy has been conducted in all 4 blocks from 22 February 2024 to 5th March 2024. The objectives of the training program were:



The LRP trainings were facilitated by the DRPs, with support from the Kudumbashree NRO team. During the three-day training, the initial two days were dedicated to orienting LRPs on various topics. To demonstrate the VO Orientation to the trained LRPs, a mock session was planned for the third day, and nearby VO members were invited to the training venue, where selected LRPs conducted mock orientations using chart paper presentations. This mock orientation session proved beneficial for LRPs, enhancing their understanding of the ToT module.

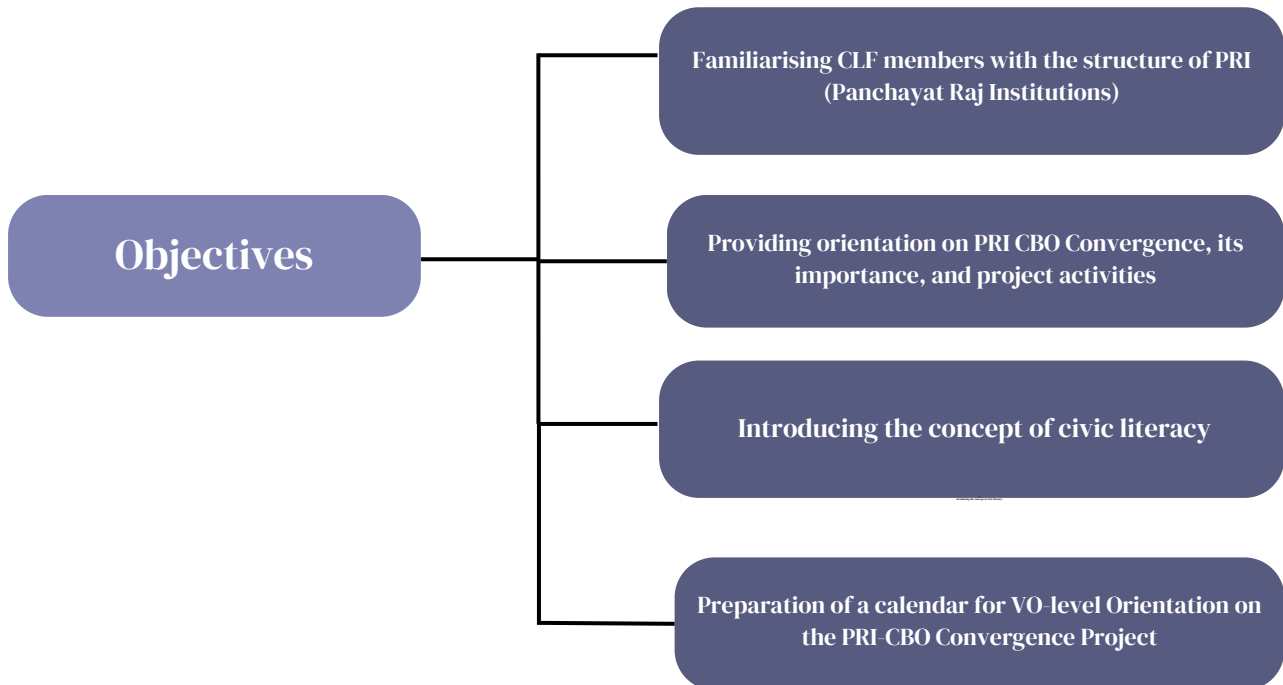


Below are the details of the LRP trainings conducted across intervention blocks:

Block	Timeline	Total Participation
Kandaghat	22nd to 24th February 2024	51 LRPs
Rajgarh	26th to 28th February 2024	25 LRPs
	2nd March 2024	36 LRGs
Mashobra	27th to 29th February 2024	33 LRPs
Theog	Batch 1: 27th to 29th February 2024	30 LRPs
	Batch 2: 1st to 3rd March 2024	30 LRPs
	5th March 2024	47 LRGs

## 6.12 CLF Orientations on PRI-CBO Convergence and Civic Literacy

The CLF orientation sessions were conducted across all the intervention CLFs by the DRPs with the support of Kudumbashree Mentors.



The orientation provided an opportunity for both CLF members and the Kudumbashree NRO team to become familiar with each other. The outcome was awareness among CLF members of the PRI-CBO Convergence project and their interest in correlating the gaps based on Civic Literacy—the role of LRPs and the support they provide in various activities within their respective Gram Panchayats. The DRPs effectively delivered and facilitated the training sessions for CLF members.



Below are the details of the CLF Orientations conducted across intervention Blocks:

Block	CLF	Timeline	Total Participation
Rajgarh	Ujval (MCLF)	Feb 6, 2024	24 VO – 28 Members
	Nehrta Baghoti	Feb 9, 2024	8 VO – 15 Members
	Hosolonki Udan	Feb 13, 2024	6 VO – 11 Members
Theog	Nayi Disha	Feb 13, 2024	19 VO – 35 Members
	Viswas	Feb 14, 2024	18 VO – 29 Members
	Vikas	Feb 15, 2024	16 VO – 20 Members
Mashobra	Shimla CLF	Feb 17, 2024	11 VO – 11 Members
	Keonthal CLF	Feb 20, 2024	18 VO – 23 Members
	Sabka Sath Sabka Vikas	Feb 26, 2024	19 VO – 34 Members
Kandaghat	Navchetana	Feb 10, 2024	14 VO – 13 Members
	Atma Nirbharta	Feb 11, 2024	14 VO – 16 Members
	Samarpit (MCLF)	Feb 15, 2024	12 VO – 30 Members

### 6.13 A two-day state-level training for the DRPs and I-mentors on VPRP plan preparation and orientation on GPPFT on 14th and 15th June 2024

A two-day training was organised in Parimahal, Shimla, on 14th and 15th June, 2024, for the DRPs and I-mentors on the VPRP plan preparation, during which the participants were taught about the concept of GPDP, its steps, and cycle. A concept of VPRP and its components and steps, with concept seeding as the first step; participants were made familiar with the CLF and VO concept seeding schedule and taught all the activities. The DRPs have received the content well and also performed mock sessions. They were actively engaged, asked, and cleared their doubts from time to time.

The training sessions were conducted by the Kudumbashree NRO team, including the SPC and Mentors. A total of 3 DRPs from three intervention districts and 3 I-mentors from the Block of Mashobra have participated in the training program. Along with VPRP, the training session included components of GPPFT orientation, during which the Kudumbashree NRO team taught them about the concept of GPPFT and its need for formation.

A detailed module on CLF and VO Orientation on GPPFT has been discussed with the participants. The DRPs and I-mentors are now asked to conduct the CLF and VO concept seedings on the VPRP plan preparation, as well as on the concept of GPPFT. The State Nodal Person from HPSRLM and the MIS in-charge for VPRP were available and guided the participants from time to time.



## A. LRP Training on VPRP Plan Preparation and GPPFT

Following the DRP training, the BMMU organised a similar two-day training at the block level for Local Resource Persons. This training focused on VPRP plan preparation and GPPFT orientation.

The details of LRP training at the Block level are listed below:

District	Block	Date	Batch	Participants
Shimla	Theog	17-06-2024	1st Batch	46
		18-06-2024		46
		19-06-2024	2nd Batch	27
		20-06-2024		30
	Mashobra	21-06-2024	1st Batch	47
		22-06-2024		42
Solan	Kandaghat	16-06-2024	1st Batch	42
		17-06-2024		50
Sirmour	Rajgarh	18-06-2024	1st Batch	38
		19-06-2024		38
		18-06-2024	2nd Batch	26
		19-06-2024		26
	<b>Total</b>			<b>458</b>

## B. Completion of CLF and VO Concept Seeding on VPRP and GPPFT (July 2024)

The CLF and VO concept seeding marks a critical initial step in preparing the VPRP plan. This process is vital for ensuring the smooth implementation of the entire campaign, as CLF and VO are key federated bodies of the CBO. Concept seeding helps members understand the importance of VPRP and their roles in its preparation. These federations are crucial for monitoring VPRP and collaborating with block-level line departments to meet VPRP demands.

DRPs were trained on the concept seeding schedule, and cadres have initiated concept seeding for CLF and VO at the block level. Similarly, concept seeding for GPPFT has been conducted. DRPs attended the monthly federation meetings to introduce the idea of GPPFT and highlight the need for its formation. The GPPFT concept was well-received by CBO members, and the expected outcome is the formation of GPPFT in the coming days.

Below are the details of the CLF and VO concept seeding activities.

Block Name	CLF Concept Seeding	VO Concept Seeding
Theog	4/4 CLF completed	64/64 VOs
Rajgarh	3/3 CLF completed	43/43 VOs
Mashobra	3/3 CLF completed	47/47 VOs
Kandaghat	3/3 CLF completed	41/41 VOs

### 6.14 PGSRD and SDP plan preparation at the VO level

In July, the PGSRD mapping exercises were successfully conducted in all VOs of the intervention Blocks, with VO members gathering as many community members as possible to participate. Villagers actively engaged in drawing the village maps, using naturally available resources to create detailed and beautiful representations. Along with the maps, the villagers generated and listed their demands, which were recorded by the LRPs and VO leaders. These demands will be presented to the Panchayat on Gram Sabha Day.

In addition to the mapping exercise, VO members received orientation on various social issues, important discussions about the prevalent challenges within their communities. Following these discussions, the VO members, together with the LRP, developed comprehensive Social Development Plans. The preparation of these SDPs has been successfully completed across all VOs in each Block.

## 6.15 HPSRLM State Team Visit to Intervention Blocks (July 2024)

In July 2024, the HPSRLM State team conducted a four-day field visit across all intervention Blocks under the PRI-CBO Convergence Project. The State Project Manager (SPM) for IBCB was responsible for overseeing the PRI-CBO Convergence initiative. During the visit, the State team interacted with Local Resource Person (LRP) cadres, KS-NRO Mentors, and BMMU staff. The field cadres shared their on-the-ground experiences, highlighted key achievements, and discussed the various challenges encountered during implementation. This visit proved valuable in enabling the State team to gain first-hand insights into the field realities and implementation strategies, thereby strengthening their understanding of the progress and support needs under the convergence project.

## 6.16 One-day VPRP Mobile application training for the LRPs at the Block level

A training session on the VPRP mobile application was conducted for LRPs to equip them with the skills needed to prepare plans using the app. The training covered all the details of the plan and its content, ensuring that the LRPs understood every aspect thoroughly. During the session, LRPs were provided with user IDs and passwords for a dummy version of the application, allowing them to practice and become familiar with the system. This was done to help them gain confidence in using the app effectively.



Details of the VPRP mobile application training for LRPs are provided below.

Block Name	Date of the Training	Total Participation of LRPs
Theog	1st Batch- 06/08/2024	34
	2nd Batch- 07/08/2024	29
	3rd Batch- 08/08/2024	50
Rajgarh	7/8/2024	62
Mashobra	Batch 1st- 12/08/2024	19
	Batch 2nd- 13/08/2024	17
	Batch 3rd- 14/08/2024	20
Kandaghat	Batch 1st- 05/08/2024	23
	Batch 2nd- 09/08/2024	26
	<b>Total</b>	<b>280</b>

### 6.17 CLF and VO Concept seeding on Livelihoods

The DRPs were trained on the Livelihoods concept seeding module, and cadres have initiated concept seeding for CLF and VO on Livelihoods. The DRPs attended the monthly federation meetings to introduce the idea of a comprehensive livelihoods plan and highlight the need for its preparation. The CLF and VO concept seeding marks a critical initial step in preparing the Livelihoods plan. The concept seeding completed so far has helped members understand the importance of, and their roles in, its preparation and follow-up. These federations are crucial for monitoring the plans and collaborating with various stakeholders to meet the demands.

### 6.18 Meeting of the District Level Coordination Committee (DLCC) – Shimla

The first District Level Coordination Committee (DLCC) meeting for Shimla district was held in August 2024 at DRDA Shimla, under the chairmanship of the Additional Deputy Commissioner (ADC). The meeting witnessed participation from the District Mission Management Unit (DMMU) and key line departments, including Social Welfare, Health, Agriculture, Horticulture, Education, Women and Child Development (WCD), Rural Self Employment Training Institute (RSETI), Animal Husbandry, and the Panchayati Raj Department.

As part of the ongoing efforts to strengthen convergence between Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and Community-Based Organizations (CBOs), a review and planning exercise was undertaken at the district level. The session focused on assessing the implementation status of the PRI-CBO Convergence Project, with particular emphasis on progress made in Theog and Mashobra blocks. A comprehensive overview of the convergence process, key milestones, and evolving practices was shared to facilitate cross-learning. Challenges in beneficiary identification and scheme implementation surfaced through interactive discussions with sectoral stakeholders. The forum served as a platform for identifying systemic gaps and collectively exploring actionable solutions to enhance coordination and operational efficiency at the district level.



## **6.19 Meeting of the Block Level Coordination Committee (BLCC) – Rajgarh and Kandaghat Blocks**

The initial Block Level Coordination Committee (BLCC) meetings for Rajgarh and Kandaghat blocks were held in August 2024. In Rajgarh, the meeting was chaired by the BDO and attended by representatives from key line departments, including Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Public Works Department (PWD), Irrigation and Public Health (IPH), Social Welfare, WCD, and Police, as well as representatives from BMMU, DRPs, LRPs, KS-NRO, BLF, and CLF.

A block-level convergence facilitation session was organised to deepen understanding and strengthen alignment between Gram Panchayat Development Plans and VPRPs. The session began with a contextual overview of the PRI-CBO Convergence approach, emphasising the critical role of inter-departmental coordination in achieving inclusive and need-based local development.

To illustrate effective practices, a thematic video on departmental convergence was shared, showcasing field-level examples. Through interactive discussions, departments reflected on existing schemes and jointly explored pathways to align them with community-identified priorities. The process fostered shared learning, encouraged cross-sectoral dialogue, and reinforced the significance of collaborative planning and delivery at the block level.

## 6.20 Gram Sabha Mobilisation Training for Local Resource Persons (LRPs)

A one-day block-level capacity-building training session on Gram Sabha (GS) mobilisation was organised for Local Resource Persons (LRPs) from 18th September to 23rd September. The session was facilitated by the KS-NRO Team, with participation from block-level staff, including the LSEO, Area Coordinator, MIS Assistant, and Lady village development coordinator (LVDC).

The training began with a collective reading of the Constitutional Preamble, setting the context for participatory governance. This was followed by the introduction of the training objectives, which focused on deepening the participants' knowledge of the Gram Sabha's role in local governance and development planning.






A group activity was conducted to engage participants, after which the SPC delivered a comprehensive presentation explaining key concepts, including Gram Sabha, Ward Sabha, Baal Sabha, Women's Gram Sabha, and the various coordination committees. The session also covered strategies for GS mobilisation, including the use of digital invitation cards and community outreach methods.

A mock Gram Sabha was conducted to provide hands-on experience and simulate real-life scenarios. Following this, the Mentor and District Resource Person (DRP) facilitated a discussion with the LRPs to clarify their roles and responsibilities.





The key objectives of the training included:

-  Enhancing understanding of the Gram Sabha and its significance in local governance, development planning, and accountability.
-  Promoting awareness of inclusivity, social justice, and community participation through active Gram Sabha engagement.
-  Clarifying the roles and responsibilities of CBO members before and after the Gram Sabha.
-  Emphasising the importance of strengthening existing community-level committees.
-  Preparing a strategy plan for GS mobilisation, including the conduct of Ward Sabhas, VO meetings, GPPFT (Gram Panchayat Planning Facilitation Team) activities, and chart preparation for the Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP)

This training served as a vital platform to equip LRPs and block functionaries with practical tools and strategies for promoting participatory planning and convergence through effective Gram Sabha mobilisation.

Below are the details of the LRPs training :

Sr. No.	District	Block	Date	Total LRPs participated
1	Shimla	Theog Batch I	18/09/2024	29
		Theog batch II	23/09/2024	38
		Mashobra	19/09/2024	54
2	Sirmour	Rajgarh	20/09/2024	66
3	Solan	Kandaghat Batch I	22/09/2024	23
		Kandaghat Batch II	23/09/2024	9
	<b>Total</b>			<b>219</b>

## 6.21 VPRP Training for Master Trainers – DRDA Solan

A training session on VPRP preparation was conducted at the DRDA, Solan, for Master Trainers from blocks not currently covered under the PRI-CBO Convergence Project. The training was held in the presence of the District Project Manager (DPM), and attended by six block-level staff members.

The SPC facilitated the session, providing an overview of the PRI-CBO Convergence Project and the detailed process for preparing VPRPs. The presentation also included key achievements from project blocks, offering practical insights to the participants. The session concluded with a Question & Answer round, during which participants clarified their doubts and discussed potential replication strategies for their respective blocks.

## 6.22 One-Day Orientation PRI-CBO Convergence Project and VPRP Training for Non-intervention Blocks of Shimla

A one-day orientation and training session was organised at the HPSRLM State Office for block staff and VPRP cadres from non-project blocks of Shimla district. The session was conducted in the presence of the SPM - SISD and the District Project Manager (DPM), Shimla.

The training began with an introductory address by the SPM, who outlined the session's objectives. The SPC & Mentor, with support from the SPM, conducted a presentation covering the PRI-CBO Convergence Project and the VPRP process. The presentation emphasised the importance of VPRP in decentralised planning, including its components, involved stakeholders, process of preparation, follow-up, and submission to the Gram Sabha and to the concerned line departments.

An open Q&A session allowed participants to raise queries and gain clarity on implementation processes. The training concluded with the screening of a Departmental Convergence video, showcasing best practices to inspire replication in non-project areas.



## 6.23 Two-Day Training for District Resource Persons (DRPs), Internal Mentors (I-mentors) on VOCC Formation

A comprehensive two-day training on the formation of Village Organisation Coordination Committees (VOCCs) was organised at the HPSRLM State Headquarters office on 15th and 16th October 2024 for the DRPs and I-mentors. The State Program Manager (SPM) and Young Professional (YP) attended, underscoring the importance of the training for enhancing coordination structures at the community level. The training commenced with a review of field experiences shared by the DRPs, where they discussed challenges encountered during mobilisation and coordination activities. This reflective session helped align the training content with real-time needs. Key topics, including the rationale, objectives, structure, and responsibilities of VOCCs, were covered in detail. These were delivered through PowerPoint presentations and whiteboard illustrations, ensuring a clear understanding of the VOCC's role in strengthening village-level convergence and coordination.

On the second day, the session began by addressing specific questions raised by the DRPs regarding VOCC formation. This was followed by a technical skill-building segment, where participants were introduced to Canva for designing invitation cards and trained in basic video documentation using mobile apps. The session also included hands-on practice in email communication and PDF creation, equipping the DRPs with digital tools essential for field reporting and mobilisation efforts. A special interactive session was held, enabling DRPs and mentors to engage directly with the SPM and fostering clarity, motivation, and alignment on the way forward for VOCC implementation. This training was instrumental in strengthening DRPs' capacity to effectively facilitate VOCC formation and support decentralised planning and convergence at the grassroots level.



## A) One-Day Block-Level Trainings for Local Resource Persons (LRPs) on VOCC Formation

Following the DRP training at the state level, a one-day block-level training session was conducted for LRPs on forming VOCCs.

The training was conducted by the KS-NRO team and DRPs/I-mentors; the objective was to cascade learning from the state-level training to the grassroots cadre, thereby strengthening their understanding and roles in VOCC formation and facilitation.

The details of the training conducted are as follows:

Block Name	Date of the Training	Total Participation
Rajgarh	21/10/2024	66 LRPs + DRP
Kandaghat	22/10/2024	42 LRPs + DRP
Mashobra	23/10/2024	45 LRP + 3 I-Mentors
Theog	24/10/2024	40 LRPs + DRP
	25/10/2024	50 LRPs + DRP



## 6.24 Joint Review Meeting on PRI-CBO Convergence Project

To ensure continuous learning, alignment, and problem-solving within the PRI-CBO Convergence Project, a joint state-level review mechanism had been established. As part of this, a comprehensive review meeting was organised with participation from Kudumbashree-National Resource Organisation (KS-NRO), the National Mission Management Unit (NMMU), and Himachal Pradesh State Rural Livelihoods Mission (HP-SRLM). The review was jointly led by the Deputy CEO of HP-SRLM and the State Project Manager-Social Development from KS-NRO.

The session served as a platform for reflecting on field experiences, reviewing progress, and planning future actions. The State Project Coordinator (SPC) delivered a detailed presentation covering key activities undertaken under the project. Mentors and District Resource Persons (DRPs) shared experiences from the ground, highlighting both achievements and challenges. Pradhans from selected Gram Panchayats also shared their observations, reinforcing the value of convergence in addressing local needs. Block-wise implementation progress was presented by Area Coordinators, enabling a clear understanding of the status across different geographies.

The review also featured an open question-and-answer session, during which participants raised field-level concerns and suggestions. This was followed by a participatory discussion to jointly identify practical solutions and prioritise the next steps for the upcoming quarter. These structured review processes proved highly effective in maintaining the project's momentum. They provided a space for feedback, encouraged transparency, and supported adaptive planning. Most importantly, they ensured that implementation remained grounded in field realities and that the support structure was responsive to emerging needs.



## 6.25 State Level Coordination Committee (SLCC) Meeting

As part of ongoing efforts to institutionalise the PRI-CBO Convergence framework in Himachal Pradesh, a review and planning session was held on 13th December 2024 to strengthen interdepartmental alignment and reinforce the integration of the VPRP-GPDP. The session focused on identifying strategies to embed convergence into routine planning and coordination systems. A block-wise analysis of VPRP demands was presented, with community priorities categorised under public goods, services, livelihoods, and individual entitlements. In response to emerging needs and operational gaps, several key decisions were made to enhance efficiency and consistency.

These included the appointment of departmental Nodal Officers under the SLCC to ensure regular engagement, and a proposal to develop a simplified compendium of schemes—similar to Janadhar Pustika—for easier cross-departmental reference. The importance of active line department participation during Gram Sabhas was reaffirmed to support effective convergence at the grassroots. Additionally, the formation of Block-Level Convergence Committees (BLCCs) was proposed for new geographies, beginning with Lahaul & Spiti. Drawing on field insights from the Mashobra block, where the frequency of quorum-based Gram Sabhas has improved post-intervention, the need for structured pre-Gram Sabha coordination through BLCC meetings was emphasised.



Each department was also encouraged to nominate a block-level point of contact to streamline communication and planning, with directives to be issued from the state level. To reinforce this multi-tiered structure, it was recommended that District-Level Convergence Committee (DLCC) meetings precede all BLCC meetings, with formal communication led by the DC office. These decisions reflect a collective effort to create a more responsive, collaborative, and grounded convergence ecosystem that supports the integration of community voices into local development planning.

## 6.26 Gram Panchayat Coordination Committee (GPCC) Trainings across Intervention Blocks



To strengthen planning and coordination capacity at the Gram Panchayat level, GPCC (Gram Panchayat Coordination Committee) trainings were conducted across the intervention blocks of Theog, Rajgarh, Mashobra, and Kandaghat. These trainings aimed to orient LRPs and key block-level staff on the concept, structure, and functioning of the GPCC under the PRI-CBO Convergence Project.

The training sessions were designed to enhance participants' understanding of the objectives, roles, responsibilities, meeting procedures, and composition of the GPCC, along with the critical linkages with CLFs and VOs. Each training included a presentation, an interactive discussion, and a video demonstration of the GPCC's formation and functionality. The KS-NRO team & I-Mentors /DRPs led the sessions and facilitated experience-sharing with the LRPs. Also, conducted one-on-one interactions with LRPs to discuss their field experiences, achievements, challenges, and progress on VOCC formation and GPCC facilitation.

The details of the block-wise training are provided below:

Block name	Date	Total participants
Rajgarh	19/02/2025	55 LRPs, DRP, I-Mentor, BDO, AC, ME, MIS
Mashobra	21/02/2025	52 LRPs, 3 I-Mentors, Mentor, AC, LVDC, VDEO, DPM
Kandaghat	28/02/2025	30 LRPs, DFM, LSEO, AC
Theog	1/3/2025	86 LRPs, AC, LSEO, DRP,

## 6.27 Two-Day Training for Women Elected Representatives (WERs)

Two-day training sessions were conducted across all four intervention blocks to capacitate Women Elected Representatives (WERs) to strengthen grassroots governance, enhance gender awareness, and deepen their engagement with the PRI-CBO Convergence Project. The training was organised with the support of Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RJSA) funds and facilitated by the KS-RO team SPM, DRP/I-mentors, Area Coordinators, a Computer Operator, and selected LRPs. Participants included WERs from 142 Panchayats. The sessions followed a structured module and were led by SPC, Mentor, and DRP/I-mentors.

Training covered the following key themes:

- Introduction to NRLM, PRI-CBO Convergence, and CBO structure
- Gender and Self-Realisation
- Role of WERs in effective convergence with CBOs
- Understanding Funds, Functions, and Functionaries
- MGNREGA and its gendered implications
- VPRP integration into GPDP
- Role of VOCC, GPCC, and Citizen Committees
- Localisation of SDGs and the role of WERs



## Block-wise WER Training Details:

Block name	Dates	Participants No.	
		Day 1	Day 2
Rajgarh	24–25 March 2025	45 WER, 6LRPs	4WER, 14LRPs, VO-OB-1
Mashobra	26–27 March 2025	45WER, 15LRPs	15WER, 15LRPs
Kandaghat	4–5 April 2025	35WER,8LRPs	22WER, 8LRPs
Theog	28–29 March & 2–3 April 2025 (2 Batches)	Batch I- 54 participants	Batch II- 38 participants

### 6.28 Citizen Committee training to DRP, I-Mentors (3 Days)

A three-day training for DRPs (District Resource Persons) and I-Mentors on Citizen Committees was conducted from 24th to 26th April 2025 at State Agriculture Management and Extension Training Institute (SAMETI), Mashobra, Shimla.

The training aimed to strengthen the understanding and facilitation skills of DRPs and I-Mentors on key village-level citizen committees, including the School Management Committee (SMC), Anganwadi Level Monitoring and Support Committee (ALMSC), and Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committee (VHSNC). A total of 27 participants attended, including Block Nodal Persons, departmental resource persons, KSNRO cadre, and the SRLM team.



The training was organised in coordination with relevant departments, including the Education Department, the National Health Mission (NHM), and the ICDS Department, each of which provided resource persons to lead sessions on their respective committees. These sessions aimed to offer conceptual clarity on the structure, roles, and responsibilities of each committee, enabling DRPs and I-Mentors to better support community institutions in their functioning and convergence.

On Day 1, the training began with a welcome address and objective-setting by the State Project Coordinator (SPC), Kudumbashree NRO. Introductions from participants and resource persons followed this. DRPs and I-Mentors shared the activities they had completed, along with the challenges and learnings from the field. These inputs were discussed in detail, and department representatives provided practical solutions to address field-level issues. A group activity was also conducted to build team engagement. The day concluded with an orientation session on the School Management Committee (SMC).



Day 2 began with opening remarks and a context-setting session by the State Programme Manager (SPM) of HPSRLM. Following this, detailed and interactive sessions were conducted by representatives from the Education Department, NHM, and ICDS on SMC, VHSNC, and ALMSC, respectively. To reinforce learning, participants were divided into groups and assigned two key tasks: first, to prepare and present on one of the citizen committees; and second, to conduct a mock training session demonstrating how they would train Local Resource Persons (LRPs) at the block level.

On Day 3, the groups conducted their mock LRP training sessions, which were observed and reviewed by mentors and the organising team. Constructive feedback was provided to improve their facilitation methods, engagement strategies, and content clarity. Later, each group gave presentations on their assigned committee, demonstrating their understanding of the subject matter. The training ended with a concluding session led by the Director of SAMETI, followed by certificate distribution to all participants and a formal vote of thanks delivered by the SPM, HPSRLM.

This training played a vital role in enhancing the capacity of DRPs and I-Mentors to effectively engage with citizen committees and facilitate their formation and strengthening at the grassroots level. The collaborative participation of departments ensured accurate information-sharing, and the practical exercises helped bridge the gap between knowledge and implementation.

## 6.29 LRP Training on Citizen Committee (2 days)



Following the 3-day training for DRPs and I-Mentors, 2-day training sessions were organised for Local Resource Persons (LRPs) across all four blocks. These sessions were facilitated by the trained DRPs, I-Mentors, and Mentors from KS-NRO. The objective of the training was to ensure that LRPs gain a clear and comprehensive understanding of the various Citizen Committees—SMC, ALMSC, and VHSNC—so they could begin field-level work on their formation and strengthening.

The 2-day training covered all essential aspects of the committees, including their structure, roles, responsibilities, and department-specific convergence points. To make the sessions more interactive and participatory, the training included group activities, ice-breaking exercises, and a dedicated doubt-clearing session. These components helped build LRPs' confidence and prepared them to engage effectively with communities and local institutions in their respective blocks.

Block names	Total number of Citizens Committees		
	ALMSC	VHSNC	SMC
<b>Rajgarh</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>138</b>
<b>Mashobra</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>114</b>
<b>Kandaghat</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>108</b>
<b>Theog</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>117</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>477</b>

### 6.30 MGNREGS plan preparation training to LRPs & DRP/I-mentors

A one-day training on MGNREGS was conducted across all four blocks for DRPs, I-Mentors, and LRPs. The training was facilitated by the SPC along with resource persons from the MGNREGA department of each block. The objective of the training was to provide the cadres with a clear understanding of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), enabling them to support convergence activities at the grassroots level effectively.

The training covered key components, including categories of work under MGNREGA, permissible and non-permissible works, and entitlements and provisions under the Act. The day began with objective setting, followed by a group activity to enhance participation and engagement. The sessions were then conducted by the SPC and the MGNREGA department resource persons, who provided detailed explanations and real-time examples. The training concluded with a doubt-clearing session, ensuring that all participants left with better clarity and confidence to work with the MGNREGS framework in their respective areas.

Block names	ALMSC	VHSNC
Rajgarh	May 19, 2025	40
Mashobra	May 22, 2025	48
Kandaghat	May 24, 2025	28
Theog	May 21, 2025	82
	<b>Total</b>	<b>198</b>



## 6.31 Endline Survey

To understand how much progress had been made during the project, an endline survey was conducted with the same GPs in the same block. This helped measure changes in their behaviour, knowledge, participation in PRI-CBO processes, and access to NRLM and line department services compared to the baseline. The endline survey in Kandaghat Block was carried out in March 2025, and, similar to the baseline, it was conducted by IPSOS.

## 6.32 Exit Workshop

On 30th June 2025, the Exit Workshop for Phase 1 of the PRI-CBO Convergence initiative was held under the chairmanship of Mr Shivam Pratap, CEO, HP-SRLM, and facilitated by Ms Kalyani Gupta, Deputy CEO. The workshop brought together participants, including the NRO team, SPM-SD Ms Nirjala Chouhan, Pradhans from four Gram Panchayats, Area Coordinators from immersion blocks, BDOs, DPMs/DFMs, DRPs, and I-Mentors. The session commenced with opening remarks and objective-setting by the Deputy CEO, followed by a round of introductions.



The SPC from the NRO team presented a comprehensive overview of Phase 1 activities, covering the month-wise activity timeline, VPRP progress across the immersion blocks, best practices documented during implementation, key outcomes and learnings from the field, and the strategic way forward for sustained convergence. The NRO team also proposed continued technical support for Phase 2 and presented the Phase 1 documentation booklet to the CEO.

The CEO appreciated the efforts and outcomes achieved under Phase 1 and acknowledged the value of the documentation. The SPM shared that the Phase 1 booklet will be officially launched at the upcoming SLCC meeting, after incorporating necessary additions and modifications aligned with state-level priorities. Participants, including mentors, DRPs, I-Mentors, and Pradhans, also shared their field experiences and reflections on the convergence efforts.

The workshop concluded with a presentation by the SPM, outlining the strategic direction and proposed strategies for Phase 2 of the PRI-CBO Convergence initiative.



## CONVERGENCE INITIATIVES AND KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Camps	Rajgarh	Kandaghat	Mashobra	Theog	Total
Achar/Jam Training	7	0	0	0	7
Aadhaar card Updation	15	10	1	4	30
Agriculture	56	16	23	75	170
Ayurvedic	9	4	0	7	20
Blood Donation	1	0	1	3	5
Bank Account Opening	6	0	17	0	23
Disaster Management	0	0	0	1	1
Drug Awareness Rally/program	0	1	19	2	22
Eye checkup and Specks Distribution Camps	0	0	1		1
Fire & Safety	0	0	7	5	12
Financial Awareness	1		5		6
Food Processing Training	4	0	0	1	5
Forest Department	2	0	0	1	3
Gas KYC	0	4	0	0	4
Health	24	5	52	24	105
Horticulture	12	0	0	1	13
Himachal Road Transport Corporation (HRTC)		2			2
Labour card	13	3			16
Sakhi One Stop Centre Awareness Class	2	2	0	0	4
Police Department Awareness Class	0	0	14	0	14
TB Awareness	0	0	12	6	18
Veterinary camp	22		5	11	38

## QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE ACHIEVEMENTS

### I) Cadres Details

Sl No.	District	Block	No. of DRPs/I-mentors	No. of LRPs
1	Shimla	Theog	1 DRP	119
		Mashobra	3 I-Mentors	60
2	Sirmour	Rajgarh	1 DRP	70
3	Solan	Kandaghat	1 DRP	48
Total			3 DRPs & 3 I-Mentors	297

### II) VPRP Materialisation

District	Block Name	Total GPs	Entitlement/PGSRD /SDP Online Submission	Entitlement/PGSRD/SDP hard copy submitted in the Gram Sabha	LH Online Submission	LH hard copy submitted to Gram Sabha
Shimla	Mashobra	30	30 (100%)	30	30 (100%)	30
	Theog	53	42 (73.68%)	53	35 (61.40%)	53
Sirmaur	Rajgarh	33	33 (100%)	33	33 (100%)	33
Solan	Kandaghat	26	16 (61.84%)	26	19 (73.88%)	26
Total		142	121 (84%)	142	117 (84%)	142

### III) VPRP Entitlement Achievements for Phase 1

VPRP Entitlement Achievements	Total achievement -phase 1				Total
	Rajgarh	Theog	Kandaghat	Mashobra	
Abha card	798	1607	94	475	2974
Aadhaar card	3	536	52	1163	1754
Aadhaar card updation	3074	164	764	101	4103
Agri. Certificate	12	205	0	24	241
Attal pension	0	19	71	25	115
Ayushman card	337	170	64	192	763
Bank a/c	253	574	30	145	1002
Beti hai anmol	2	6	0	37	45
Birth Certificate	0	113	19	10	142
BPL card	0	130	0	57	187
BPL Certificate	0	0	29	8	37
BPL card renewal	0	18	0	75	93
Caste Certificate	24	50	42	0	66
Character Certificate	1	10	59	1	71
Death Certificate	0	31	11	24	66
Disability Pension	6	17	12	2	37
E-shram Card		37		65	102

### III) VPRP Entitlement Achievements for Phase 1

VPRP Entitlement Achievements	Total achievement -phase 1				Total
	Rajgarh	Theog	Kandaghat	Mashobra	
Ekal Nari Certificate	0	0	3	0	3
Ekal Nari Awas	5	4	0	0	9
Electricity KYC	1	79	219	0	299
Gas KYC	156	352	0	0	508
Himachali Bonafied	406	18	86	0	510
Himcare card	321	598	263	200	1382
Himachali	0	256	0	65	321
House Tax	49	1055	0	15	1119
Income certificate	71	244	132	42	489
Jan Dhan Yojana( zero balance	13	0	40	0	53
Job card	400	676	168	258	1502
Job cards- Renewal	219	285	159	166	829
Job card- Name	77	292	128	0	497
Kanyadhan yojana	14	26	2	0	42
Kisan Sammna	69	0	0	0	69
Labour Card	73	0	0	1	74
Laghu Dunkandar	0	0	0	169	169
Life Certificate (Above age 80)	0	0	18	0	18

**Note:** Wherever "0" is mentioned, it indicates that there were no demands for that particular scheme.

### III) VPRP Entitlement Achievements for Phase 1

VPRP Entitlement Achievements	Total achievement -phase 1				Total
	Rajgarh	Theog	Kandaghat	Mashobra	
Mata Sbari yojana	3				3
Matru Vandana Yojana	13				13
Medical Certificate	8		32		40
Mother teresa	1	1		3	5
Old age pension	142	139	12	66	359
Pan card	496	341	90	77	1004
Parivar Register- Adar no.updation	44	151	202	45	442
PMAY-G	484	241	25	72	822
PMSBY	432	1072	194	230	1928
PMJBY	407	833	137	271	1648
Post office a/c	111	169	113	55	448
Sahara Pension	3	19		7	29
SBM	649	179	31	55	914
Soubagya Bijili Yojana	25	10			35
Sukanya Samridhi	210	147	75	63	495
Sukha samman nidhi		31	67		98

### III) VPRP Entitlement Achievements for Phase 1

VPRP Entitlement Achievements	Total achievement -phase 1				Total
	Rajgarh	Theog	Kandaghat	Mashobra	
UD ID card(PWD)			14		14
Ujwal Yojana	40	82	3		125
Vaccination card	49	6		49	104
Vatsalya Yojana( those who do not have parents)	11		13		24
Viswakarma		325		197	522
Widow Pension	40	64	10	39	153
Women cab.loan		11		27	38

### IV) Gram Sabha Details 2024-2025

Gram Sabha Details				
	Rajgarh	Theog	Kandaghat	Mashobra
Conducted ward sabha	123/168 Wards	6 /53 GPs	82 /130 Wards	22 /30 GPs
Mahila sabha	21	45	12	30
Gram Sabha	33 GPs (100% quorum)	53 GPs (100% quorum)	26 GPs (100% quorum)	30 GPs (100% quorum)

## V) Committees Constituted

Sl No.	Name of the Committees	Total No.
1	VOCC	54 GPs/ 54GPs
2	GPCC	142 GPs/142 GPs
3	SMC	142 GPs/142 GPs
4	ALMSC	142 GPs/142 GPs
5	VHSNC	142 GPs/142 GPs

## VI) Convergence camp and its impact

### Fire and Safety Awareness Camp – Convergence Initiative in Jais Panchayat, Theog Block

On 12th November 2024, a Fire and Safety Awareness Camp was held at Government Senior Higher Secondary School, Jais Panchayat, under the PRI-CBO Convergence Project in Theog Block, Shimla. Given the area's high fire risk due to terrain, forest cover, and climate, this initiative focused on fire prevention, emergency preparedness, and community training. Fire Officers conducted sessions on types of fires, safety equipment, escape plans, and fire drills. A live mock drill demonstrated the use of fire extinguishers and the shutdown of LPG cylinders, with active participation from women, VO members, and Mahila Mandal representatives.

Despite initial concerns—especially about involving students in fire trials—the Fire Officer shared an inspiring story of a student saving their family, which helped ease fears and build community trust. CBO members played a key role in mobilising support through VO meetings and submitting applications to the Block Office, with all efforts coordinated under the guidance of the Mentor Resource Person and SRLM.

The camp led to increased awareness, reduced panic, greater preparedness, and stronger community engagement. The Education Department appreciated the initiative and requested a similar program at the block level for all government schools. The convergence of stakeholders—Panchayat, CBOs, Fire Department, Mahila Mandal, Health and WCD departments—demonstrated how collective effort can lead to safer, more resilient communities.

## CASE STUDIES

### I. Solving the Contaminated Water Problem in Darbhog Gram Panchayat, Block Mashobra

In the village of Darbhog, in the Block of Mashobra, Himachal Pradesh, a serious health issue emerged in late December 2024. Starting from December 27, several villagers began falling ill with symptoms of dysentery, and the problem soon spread across the entire village. During a Self-Help Group meeting, members discussed the situation and realised the issue was widespread and likely linked to contaminated drinking water. With support from the Local Resource Person and I-Mentor under the PRI-CBO Convergence Project, the SHGs decided to take immediate action. A meeting was organised to discuss the issue in detail, and it was suggested that the village water be tested. On January 7, 2025, SHG members, along with the LRP, I-Mentor, and the Irrigation and Public Health (IPH) Department, visited the village's main water tank for testing.



The water test revealed that the tank was indeed contaminated. Further investigation found that wastewater from a local hotel was being improperly discharged and had mixed with the village's drinking water supply, contaminating it. In response, the villagers united and demanded that the hotel either be shut down or proper wastewater management be put in place. A letter signed by all villagers was submitted to the IPH Department, highlighting the issue and requesting action. On January 10, 2025, the IPH Department issued a warning letter to the hotel owner, instructing them to either close the establishment or construct a proper wastewater treatment plant. Following this, on January 18, 2025, a health camp was organised by the SHGs in collaboration with the Health Department, LRP, and I-Mentor to distribute free medicines and provide health support to affected villagers.

Meanwhile, the Panchayat took action to clean the village water tank using bleaching powder and other disinfectants. A few days later, the IPH Department conducted another water quality check and confirmed that the water was now safe for consumption. The hotel owner also took responsibility and constructed a proper wastewater treatment plant to prevent future contamination. This case highlights how community institutions like SHGs, with support from the cadre (LRP, I-Mentor) and under the PRI-CBO Convergence Project, can effectively identify, address, and solve serious village-level problems through collective action, interdepartmental coordination, and strong community engagement.

## **II. Empowering a Widow through PRI-CBO Convergence in Gawai Panchayat, Theog Block**

This is the story of a resilient woman from Gawai Panchayat in Theog Block who, with the support of her Self-Help Group (SHG) and the PRI-CBO Convergence Project, overcame a tragic personal loss. After the sudden demise of her husband by suicide, she faced immense emotional distress and societal restrictions. However, through collective efforts and institutional support, she regained financial stability and confidence. The woman, a young mother of two sons, was devastated by her husband's sudden death. According to local customs, she was required to stay indoors for 16 days following the tragedy. Overcome with grief and uncertainty about her future, she decided to leave her SHG, feeling she could no longer participate actively.

When this came to the notice of the Local Resource Person (LRP) and District Resource Person (DRP) associated with the PRI-CBO Convergence Project, they immediately stepped in to support her. Understanding her emotional turmoil, they visited her home to console her and encouraged her to continue being part of the SHG, emphasising the financial and emotional support it could provide. However, she was not ready to reconsider her decision at that moment. Realising her reluctance, the LRP and DRP shifted their focus to securing financial assistance for her. They suggested that she apply for a widow's pension, which could provide her with a steady source of income. Since she was unwilling to step out due to social and emotional constraints, the team took proactive steps to facilitate the process.

They collected all necessary documents, filled out the application form on her behalf, and submitted it to the Gram Panchayat. Over the next three months, they followed up persistently, ensuring that the process moved forward smoothly. Meanwhile, her SHG members also stepped in to help by pooling together a small amount of money to support her in this difficult time. After continuous efforts, the woman finally started receiving her widow's pension of 1500 Rs, which provided much-needed financial relief. This small yet significant step helped her regain confidence in her ability to support her family. As she slowly regained her emotional strength, her SHG members identified an employment opportunity for her. They learned that a local cloth shop was looking for a helper and approached the owner, explaining her situation. Moved by their efforts, the shop owner agreed to hire her, giving her a chance to earn a steady income.

This newfound financial independence helped her regain her self-worth. She also realised the strength of the support system around her and decided to remain in the SHG. The group, along with the LRP and DRP, had stood by her in her toughest times, ensuring she did not feel alone. She expressed deep gratitude to them for their unwavering support and guidance. This case highlights the power of community-driven interventions and the critical role of SHGs in empowering women.

Through the PRI-CBO Convergence Project, the widow not only secured financial assistance but also found employment, giving her a renewed sense of purpose. Today, she continues to earn a livelihood, actively participates in her SHG, and serves as an inspiration to other women facing hardships. Her story is a testament to how collective grassroots efforts can transform lives, ensuring social security and economic empowerment for vulnerable women.



### III. Enabling Access to Sahara Yojana in GP Mahin, Block Kandaghat

In Gram Panchayat Mahi of Block Kandaghat, a 57-year-old woman had been paralysed for the past seven years. Due to her condition, she had stopped participating in Self-Help Group meetings and remained largely confined to her home. During the preparation of the VPRP, the Local Resource Person came across her case and decided to explore support options through government schemes. Upon further interaction with the woman and her family, the LRP found that she was not receiving any financial support under welfare schemes, despite being eligible for the Sahara Yojana, a state pension scheme for chronically ill individuals. The LRP visited her home to better understand the situation and discovered that the woman had no necessary documents except for an Aadhaar card.

Recognizing this gap, the LRP took the initiative to support her in compiling all the required documents. This included preparing her Himachali Bonafide certificate, PAN card, Post Office savings account, income certificate, medical certificate, and a UDID card for persons with disabilities. The LRP coordinated with the relevant departments, facilitated applications, and ensured all documentation was completed correctly. As a result of this dedicated support, the woman will now be receiving her monthly pension under the Sahara Yojana. This intervention will not only provide her with financial relief but also restore her dignity and inclusion in community systems. The efforts of the LRP under the PRI-CBO Convergence framework demonstrate how timely identification and handholding support can make a significant impact in the lives of the most vulnerable.



## IV. Home, Help, and Hope: Vidhya Devi's Transformation through PRI-CBO Convergence, Rajgarh Block

This is the story of Vidhya Devi, a Self-Help Group (SHG) member from Mattal Baghok Panchayat in Rajgarh Block, Himachal Pradesh. She lives with her husband and two children in a poor household. Her husband has been unwell, and their only sources of income are small-scale vegetable farming and cattle rearing. With limited land and resources, it was a constant struggle to meet basic needs. Though she had joined the SHG, Vidhya Devi remained inactive for several years. Meanwhile, her family's house was in a dire condition; the roof leaked heavily during the rains. Despite repeated visits to the panchayat requesting support for house repairs under the housing scheme (providing ₹1,50,000 for house construction), her requests were either delayed or denied for various reasons, including difficulty transporting materials in the hilly terrain.



When the PRI-CBO Convergence Project began in the area, the Local Resource Person (LRP) initiated efforts to mobilise SHG members, encouraging them to attend meetings and raise their issues collectively. Vidhya Devi was inspired to voice her housing needs through the preparation of the VPRP. Her demand, backed by the Village Organisation and LRP Nisha, was prioritised, and she was finally sanctioned a house under the Awas Yojana. However, getting the sanction was only part of the challenge. The family lacked labour and support to begin construction. Recognising this, LRP Nisha reached out to SHG members and their families, who responded with solidarity. Men from the community came forward to help dismantle the old structure and assist with construction work. Nisha herself played a crucial role—providing food to the workers and even accommodating Vidhya Devi's family in her home for 25 days during the construction period.

Today, Vidhya Devi and her family live in a safe and secure house. They express deep gratitude to LRP Nisha, whom they consider a godsend. The Village Organisation has also acknowledged that it was through the PRI-CBO Convergence Project that SHG members like Vidhya Devi became active participants in the Gram Sabha and started accessing their entitlements. This story stands as a powerful example of community-driven change and the impact of collective action.

## CHALLENGES AND LEARNINGS

### A. Operational or Contextual Challenges During Implementation

- ▶ There were administrative delays, especially in issuing letters for forming Citizen Committees and including CBO members.
- ▶ Limited training time due to transportation issues, which impacted the quality of orientation.
- ▶ Some CBOs were not functioning regularly as meetings were not held on time.
- ▶ Orientation for SMC members could not happen properly due to the absence of official letters from departments
- ▶ There were cadre dropouts—some Gram Panchayats were operating without LRPs; DRPs had to manage all activities alone.

### B. Strategies Used to Address the Challenges

- ▶ There were administrative delays, especially in issuing letters for forming Citizen Committees and including CBO members.
- ▶ There were administrative delays, especially in issuing letters for forming Citizen Committees and including CBO members.
- ▶ For Citizen Committee-related issues, the SRLM team was informed, and official emails were sent to the relevant departments, although no letter was received.
- ▶ The team ensured continued field presence and supported committee functioning wherever possible.

### C. Key Learnings and Insights for Future Implementation

- ▶ Convergence camps and initiatives had a positive response from the community.
- ▶ Earlier, the Gram Sabha quorum was not met, but after the implementation of the PRI-CBO Convergence Project, a 100% quorum was achieved in all intervention areas.
- ▶ Completed the formation of convergence platforms and capacity building of GPCC and VOCC to facilitate convergence activities at the village level.
- ▶ There is potential for a Phase II because, during the presence of the KS-NRO team in Himachal Pradesh, all activities and meetings were held on time due to continuous field-level monitoring.

## SUSTAINABILITY MEASURES

To ensure the long-term sustainability and scalability of the PRI-CBO Convergence Project in Himachal Pradesh, a range of systems and institutional mechanisms have been established across different administrative levels. These efforts focus on monitoring, capacity building, local community ownership, and strengthening convergence platforms.

### a. Monitoring and Coordination Committees at All Levels

At the state, district, and block levels, dedicated coordination committees have been formed to institutionalise monitoring and facilitate inter-departmental collaboration. The State Level Coordination Committee (SLCC), District Level Coordination Committee (DLCC), and Block Level Coordination Committee (BLCC) serve as formal platforms for reviewing VPRP progress, ensuring follow-up on convergence actions, and providing policy and technical guidance. These committees bring together officials from key line departments, Panchayati Raj Institutions, and representatives from the State Rural Livelihood Mission, thereby ensuring a coordinated approach to community-led development.



### b. Orientation and Awareness Building at Multiple Levels

To create a common understanding of the project vision and approach, orientation sessions were organised at every level—state, district, block, and Gram Panchayats. These sessions helped stakeholders clearly understand their roles and responsibilities in the project. Orientation of Panchayat Secretaries, elected representatives, line department officials, and CBO members ensured that everyone involved was aligned with the goals of the PRI-CBO Convergence model, leading to better coordination and smoother implementation.

### c. Establishment of Immersion Sites for Replication

To create a common understanding of the project vision and approach, orientation sessions were organised at every level—state, district, block, and Gram Panchayats. These sessions helped stakeholders clearly understand their roles and responsibilities in the project. Orientation of Panchayat Secretaries, elected representatives, line department officials, and CBO members ensured that everyone involved was aligned with the goals of the PRI-CBO Convergence model, leading to better coordination and smoother implementation.



#### d. Creation of a Trained and Skilled Resource Pool

A key focus of the project has been the development of a strong and decentralised resource pool at all levels. DRPs, I-Mentors, and LRP were identified and trained extensively. These trainings covered not only technical aspects of project activities, VPRP preparation, facilitation, and convergence processes, but also included soft skills development such as communication, leadership, and confidence building. These resource persons now act as grassroots trainers and facilitators, and their expertise can be leveraged for future capacity-building needs in both convergence and other community-led programs.

#### e. Capacity Building of Women Elected Representatives (WERs)

To empower grassroots governance, training was conducted specifically for Women Elected Representatives. These sessions aimed to strengthen their understanding of local development processes and their role in working closely with Community-Based Organisations. The training also emphasised rights awareness and encouraged women leaders to actively engage in convergence planning and implementation, helping to bridge the gap between PRIs and the community.

#### f. Strengthening Local Convergence Committees

At the local level, various coordination committees were formed and activated to support planning and implementation. These include the Village Organisation Coordination Committee (VOCC) and the Gram Panchayat Coordination Committee (GPCC) at the VO and GP levels, respectively. These platforms ensure that CBOs and PRIs work together to prioritise village development needs, follow up on government schemes, and resolve local issues in a participatory manner.

## g. Revival and Strengthening of Citizen Committees

In addition, the project strengthened important citizen committees, including Anganwadi Level Monitoring and Support Committees (ALMSCs), School Management Committees (SMCs), and Village Health, Sanitation and Nutrition Committees (VHSNCs). These committees are critical for ensuring grassroots monitoring of health, nutrition, sanitation, and education services. Through training and engagement, community members were made aware of the importance of these committees and encouraged to actively participate in their functioning, thereby enhancing accountability and service delivery.



## h. Cross-Learning through Exposure Visits

A significant sustainability effort was the **exposure visit to Kerala**, organised for state-level officials, Cadre, and other key stakeholders. Kerala has successfully implemented the PRI-CBO convergence approach for many years. The visit helped the Himachal Pradesh team gain firsthand insights into the systems, processes, and outcomes of convergence work. This learning was adapted and contextualised during the pilot phase in Himachal Pradesh and will be crucial in refining future implementation strategies.

## i. Development of Training Materials and IEC Resources

To support ongoing training and knowledge sharing, a range of Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) materials and training resources were developed. These included Training of Trainers (ToT) manuals, orientation modules, planning templates, PowerPoint presentations, Hindi-translated modules and presentations, and videos. The materials were used across all levels and continue to serve as valuable tools for refresher training, scaling up activities, and onboarding new staff and community cadres.

## j. Training for VPRP and CBO Empowerment

The training on VPRP preparation using mobile applications. Cadres and LRPs were trained on how to collect data and prepare convergence plans digitally, ensuring greater accuracy, transparency, and ease of tracking. Alongside this, CBO members received hands-on training in various project activities, helping them better understand their roles and encouraging independent functioning. This focus on CBO capacity building ensures they are better equipped to participate in and lead development initiatives in their villages.

Together, these sustainability measures have created a strong ecosystem that supports community-led planning, effective convergence of government schemes, and increased local accountability. By building institutional systems, developing skilled human resources, and strengthening the relationship between PRIs and communities, the project has laid a strong foundation for long-term impact and replicability across the state.



# SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT FOR EXPANSION

## Consistent Participation in Gram Sabhas

Encourage and track regular participation of CBO members in Gram Sabhas to ensure community voices are reflected in Panchayat planning.

## Regular Monitoring of Convergence Platforms (VOCC & GPCC)

Build systems for consistent monitoring and documentation of VOCC and GPCC meetings to maintain the relevance and functioning of these platforms.

## Utilization of Trained Cadres in Other Project Activities

Engage trained LRPs and DRPs not only in convergence-related work but also in supporting other thematic activities of the SRLM.

## Regular Follow-up with Gram Panchayats and Line Departments on VPRP

Strengthen the follow-up mechanism with Panchayats and departments to ensure timely action on VPRP demands and proper documentation of fulfilled demands.

## Timely Review and Field Visits by SRLM Teams

Regular field visits and timely reviews by SRLM staff will help in identifying challenges early and ensuring on-ground implementation stays on track.

## Active Participation of CBO Members in Citizen Committees

Ensure that representatives from SHGs and VOs actively participate in citizen-level committees to strengthen grassroots governance

## Develop a Cadre Grading System

Introduce a cadre gradation mechanism based on performance and participation to identify potential State Resource Persons (SRPs) for scaling the project in new areas.


## Replicable Models for Expansion

Document successful convergence models and develop replicable frameworks for easy rollout in new GPs or blocks during expansion.

# QUALITATIVE OUTCOMES FROM THE ENDLINE SURVEY


The endline survey conducted by IPSOS in Kandaghat Block, where the baseline was also carried out, highlighted strong improvements in community awareness, participation, and engagement with PRI-CBO convergence processes. Overall, SHG members demonstrated increased confidence, better knowledge of local governance systems, and active involvement in village-level planning.

Key observations include:



### Stronger Participation in Local Planning

Participation in GDDP and VPRP processes increased significantly. SHG involvement in GDDP preparation rose from 68% to 84%, while participation in VPRP grew from 60% to 73%. Awareness of both plans also improved substantially



### Improved Familiarity with Governance Tools

Awareness of GPPFT increased from 71% to 84%, with participation rising from 27% to 60%, showing growing comfort with planning tools and forums.




### Active Engagement with PRIs

Familiarity with Gram Panchayats improved from 59% to 78%. SHG participation in MGNREGA implementation increased to 81%




### Better Integration with Citizen Committees

Awareness and participation across key committees—ALMSC, SMC, and VHSNC—showed substantial improvement, along with more regular meetings and follow-up activities.



### Higher Training Participation and Effectiveness

Training attendance rose from 57% at baseline to 84% at endline. SHG members rated the trainings highly effective, with more sessions covering PRIs, VPRP, GDDP, and scheme awareness.




### Stronger Linkages with Line Departments

SHGs increasingly accessed schemes related to agriculture, horticulture, health, and WCD. Coordination committees at district level became more active during the endline period.



### Improved Involvement in Community Activities

Participation in health/hygiene campaigns, awareness creation on government schemes, and clean-up drives saw a noticeable rise



### High Awareness of Government Schemes

Around 97% respondents reported receiving benefits from government schemes, showing consistent reach and use of entitlements.

Overall, the endline results show that the PRI-CBO convergence initiative significantly strengthened community institutions, improved SHG capacities, and enhanced participation in local governance. The findings reflect positive behavioural and knowledge shifts, demonstrating meaningful progress during the project period.



## CONCLUSION

The PRI-CBO Convergence Universalisation Project in Himachal Pradesh was launched with the objective of institutionalising convergence between Panchayati Raj Institutions and Community-Based Organisations. This initiative aimed to strengthen local governance, promote inclusive planning, and ensure last-mile delivery of entitlements and schemes through active community participation.

Implemented across 142 Gram Panchayats in four blocks of three districts—Theog, Mashobra, Rajgarh, and Kandaghat—the project focused on embedding structured coordination mechanisms like VOCC (Village Organisation Coordination Committees) and GPCC (Gram Panchayat Coordination Committees) and other core committees such as SLCC, DLCC, and BLCC for monitoring. These platforms enabled systematic collaboration among community institutions, panchayats, and line departments.

A wide range of activities was undertaken, including cadre identification and training (LRPs, DRPs, I-Mentors), capacity-building sessions for Women Elected Representatives (WERs), the preparation and integration of VPRPs into GPDPs, community mobilisation for Gram Sabhas, and regular convergence and review meetings at state, district, and block levels. Training on citizen committees such as VHSNC, SMC, and ALMSC further strengthened grassroots governance and accountability.

The project achieved notable outcomes:

- 100% Gram Sabha quorum achieved across project areas.
- 297 trained cadres actively engaged in facilitating community processes.
- Successful integration of VPRPs into GPDPs, ensuring community priorities are reflected in Panchayat planning.
- Successful integration of VPRPs into GPDPs, ensuring community priorities are reflected in Panchayat planning.

The initiative significantly strengthened local systems, deepened collaboration between PRIs and CBOs, and created a structured process for participatory, need-based planning. Community platforms such as SHGs, VOs, and federations were effectively linked to governance mechanisms, creating a responsive and inclusive ecosystem.

The experience from this phase 1 demonstrates strong potential for replication, scale-up, and long-term sustainability with the support of the KS-NRO team. With strong committees and trained team members already in place, this model can be easily replicated in other areas of Himachal Pradesh to promote better, more responsible local governance.

## WAY FORWARD

The experience of pilot and phase 1 in the state made them move ahead with Phase II of the PRI-CBO Convergence project. The state intends to implement the project in the remaining districts and blocks along with continuation in the existing blocks of Phase 1.



## NOTE OF GRATITUDE

We express our sincere gratitude to the Himachal Pradesh State Rural Livelihoods Mission (HPSRLM), Kudumbashree National Resource Organisation (KS-NRO), Panchayati Raj Institutions, line departments, community cadres, and members of Self-Help Groups and their federations for their committed partnership in the successful implementation of the PRI-CBO Convergence Project in Himachal Pradesh. The collective efforts, dedicated leadership, and active community participation have played a vital role in strengthening inclusive local governance, participatory planning, and effective service delivery across the intervention areas. The learnings, ownership, and institutional systems established through this collaboration will continue to guide sustainable and community-led development in the state.



