



# EXIT REPORT

## PRI-CBO CONVERGENCE PROJECT, MIZORAM

SEPTEMBER 2023 TO MAY 2025



Kudumbashree  
National Resource  
Organisation



# Table of Contents



Abbreviation	05
Executive Summary	09
Background and Objectives	10
Project Implementation in Nutshell	18
Project Core Activities	26
Convergence and Key Achievements	70
Quantitative achievements	74
Qualitative Outcome	76
Participation in Gram Sabha	78



# Table of Contents



Case Studies / Best Practices	80
Testimonials	95
Challenges	98
Sustainability Measures	99
Suggestions for Improvement for Expansion	101
Conclusion	103
Way Forward	104
Note of Gratitude	105



## List Of Abbreviation

<b>Abbreviation</b>	<b>Full Form/Meaning</b>
<b>ALMSC</b>	<b>Anganwadi Level Monitoring and Support Committee</b>
<b>AAP</b>	<b>Annual Action Plans</b>
<b>ADC</b>	<b>Autonomous District Council</b>
<b>BMM</b>	<b>Block Mission Manager</b>
<b>BMMU</b>	<b>Block Mission Management Unit</b>
<b>BLCC</b>	<b>Block Level Coordination Committee</b>
<b>BDO</b>	<b>Block Development Officer</b>
<b>BLO</b>	<b>Block Level Orientation</b>
<b>CEO</b>	<b>Chief Executive Officer</b>
<b>COO</b>	<b>Chief Operating Officer</b>
<b>CC</b>	<b>Cluster Coordinator</b>
<b>CLF</b>	<b>Cluster Level Federation</b>
<b>DRP</b>	<b>District Resource Person</b>
<b>FLA</b>	<b>Field-Level Assessment</b>
<b>GPPFT</b>	<b>Gram Panchayat Planning and Facilitation Team</b>
<b>IBCB</b>	<b>Institution Building, Capacity Building</b>
<b>KS-NRO</b>	<b>Kudumbashree National Resource Organisation</b>
<b>LAD</b>	<b>Local Administration Department</b>

<b>LRG</b>	<b>Local Resource Group</b>
<b>LRP</b>	<b>Local Resource Person</b>
<b>MGNREGS</b>	<b>Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme</b>
<b>MzSRLM</b>	<b>Mizoram State Rural Livelihood Mission</b>
<b>MRB</b>	<b>Mizoram Rural Bank</b>
<b>MoRD</b>	<b>Ministry of Rural Development</b>
<b>MCC</b>	<b>Model Code of Conduct</b>
<b>MRP</b>	<b>Mentor Resource Person</b>
<b>MSACS</b>	<b>Mizoram State AIDS Control Society</b>
<b>NMMU</b>	<b>National Mission Management Unit</b>
<b>NFBS</b>	<b>National Family Benefit Scheme</b>
<b>NRLM</b>	<b>National Rural Livelihood Mission</b>
<b>NRO</b>	<b>National Resource Organisation</b>
<b>PL</b>	<b>Project Lead</b>
<b>PM-SISD</b>	<b>Programme Manager-Social Inclusion Social Development</b>
<b>PGSRD</b>	<b>Public Goods Services and Resource Development</b>
<b>PRI-CBO</b>	<b>Panchayati Raj Institution-Community Based Organisation</b>
<b>PwDs</b>	<b>Persons with Disabilities</b>
<b>RD</b>	<b>Rural Development</b>
<b>SDP</b>	<b>Social Development Plan</b>
<b>SISD</b>	<b>Social Inclusion Social Development</b>

<b>SLO</b>	<b>State-Level Orientation</b>
<b>SMM-SISD</b>	<b>State Mission Manager-Social Inclusion Social Development</b>
<b>SMD</b>	<b>State Mission Director</b>
<b>GPPFT</b>	<b>Gram Panchayat Planning Facilitation Team</b>
<b>GPDP</b>	<b>Gram Panchayat Development Plan</b>
<b>KVK</b>	<b>Krishi Vigyan Kendra</b>
<b>LRP</b>	<b>Local Resource Person</b>
<b>NILD</b>	<b>National Institute for Locomotor Disabilities</b>
<b>SHG</b>	<b>Self Help Group</b>
<b>SMC</b>	<b>School Management Committees</b>
<b>SISD</b>	<b>Social Inclusion and Social Development</b>
<b>SIRD</b>	<b>State Institute of Rural Development</b>
<b>SLCC</b>	<b>State Level Coordination Committee</b>
<b>SoF</b>	<b>State Operational Framework</b>
<b>PwDs</b>	<b>Person with Disabilities</b>
<b>SPC</b>	<b>State Project Coordinator</b>
<b>ToT</b>	<b>Training of Trainers</b>
<b>VC</b>	<b>Village Council</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>EWRs</b>	<b>Elected Women Representatives</b>



## ***Executive Summary***

The PRI-CBO Convergence Project Universalisation (Phase-I) in Mizoram, implemented from 2023–2025, aimed to institutionalise convergence between Village Councils (VCs) and Community-Based Organisations (CBOs), strengthening grassroots governance and community-led development planning. Implemented by the Mizoram State Rural Livelihoods Mission (MzSRLM) with technical support from Kudumbashree National Resource Organisation (NRO), phase I of the project was operationalised across 15 rural development blocks covering 302 Village Councils (VCs).

The project focused on building community capacities to work with Local Governments and departments, thereby making them participants in local planning and development. Sensitising the community on their civic rights, building their capacity in developing the community demand (Village Prosperity Resilience Plan (VPRP)) and integrating it with the Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP), building institutional platforms for convergence for the CBOs and the local governments to work together are the major activities proposed in the 18-month project period. Alongside, orientations and capacity building of other major stakeholders, including Local Governments, line departments, and SRLMs, have also been made.

Developing cadres for field-level implementation and establishing institutional mechanisms, such as the Village Organisation Coordination Committee (VOCC) and the Gram Panchayat Planning Facilitation Team (GPPFT), were established or revitalised to ensure inclusive planning, inter-departmental collaboration, and better representation of marginalized voices. The Cadres, with the support of mentors, led mobilisation, planning, and community facilitation activities. Significant milestones included training of citizen committees (Village Health Sanitation & Nutrition Committee (VHSNC), Anganwadi Level Monitoring and Support Committee (ALMSC), School Management Committee (SMC)), Elected Women Representatives (EWR) engagement, Gram Sabha mobilisation, convergence camps, Community-led initiatives addressing social issues and integration of VPRP into GPDP and aligning with relevant line departments.

The project successfully enhanced community participation in governance, improved access to entitlements, and fostered a collaborative approach to planning and implementation. It established institutional linkages and laid the foundation for sustained convergence, offering a replicable model for inclusive development planning in difficult terrain and resource-constrained contexts. During the internal meeting for the official conclusion of the phase I in May 2025, the stakeholders shared reflections and endorsed the decision to expand the model into a universalisation Phase II for an additional of 24 months, with the intervention area expansion to all blocks, including ADC areas, with continued support from Kudumbashree National Resource Organisation.



## 1. Background and Objectives

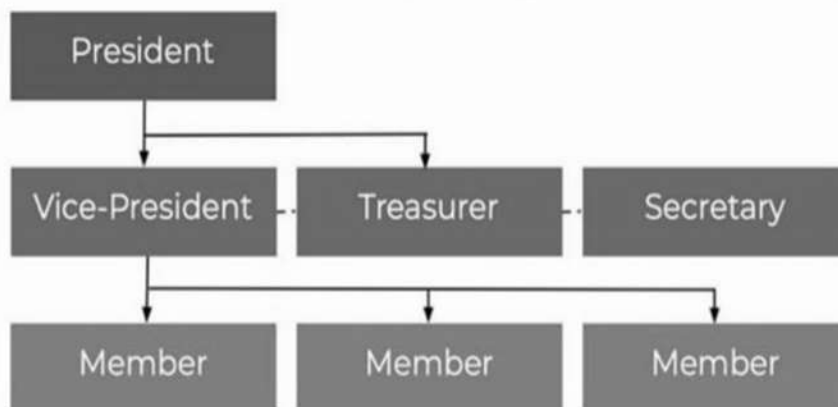
Administratively, Mizoram is divided into 11 districts, 23 subdivisions, and 28 Rural Development (R.D.) blocks, which serve as key planning and implementation units for rural governance and development programs. The state's self-governance system was previously governed by the Lushai Hills District (Village Councils) Act, 1953. In a major legislative development, the Mizoram (Village Councils) Bill, 2025, was enacted to replace the 1953 Act, aiming to modernise and harmonise the structure, powers, and functions of Village Councils across the state. This new law seeks to improve local governance, increase democratic participation, and ensure greater accountability, while excluding areas falling under the jurisdiction of the Municipalities and the Lai, Mara, and Chakma Autonomous District Councils.

### 1.1 Governance Structure

Mizoram follows a decentralised governance structure rooted in the Lushai Hills District (Village Councils) Act, 1953, which laid the foundation for Village Councils (VCs) as the primary unit of local self-governance in rural areas. Under this Act, each village elects its own council members for a fixed term of five years, through adult franchise. The Village Council serves as the basic administrative unit responsible for maintaining law and order, resolving minor disputes, managing common resources, implementing development schemes, and collecting local taxes. Each council consists of elected members, a President (VCP), a Secretary, and a Treasurer.

### VILLAGE COUNCIL STRUCTURE

(For a village with 501-999 households)



These Village Councils function in areas outside the Autonomous District Councils (Lai, Mara, Chakma), which have their own separate governance structures under the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution. The Lushai Hills District Council Act laid the foundation for decentralised governance, predating the 73rd Amendment and the Panchayati Raj system in other parts of India.



## **1.2 Mizoram State Rural Livelihood Mission (MzSRLM)**


The Mizoram State Rural Livelihoods Mission (MzSRLM) was formed on April 22, 2013, to implement the objectives of the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) in a state-specific context. Its formation marked a strategic move by the Government of Mizoram to address rural poverty through a community-driven and inclusive approach. The Mission was initiated with the vision of empowering rural poor households, particularly women and vulnerable sections, by promoting sustainable livelihoods and ensuring their social and economic inclusion.

MzSRLM implements NRLM by focusing on four core components: Institution Building and Capacity Building (IB/CB), Social Inclusion and Social Development (SISD), Livelihoods Promotion (Farm and Non-Farm), and Financial Inclusion. The mission operates across 11 districts, covering 28 blocks and 686 villages, thereby establishing a wide and effective grassroots presence. It facilitates capacity building, livelihood enhancement, and access to entitlements, with special focus on marginalised groups. Farm- and non-farm-based livelihood interventions, skill training, and market linkages are provided to enhance rural households' income-generating capabilities.

In 2018, the Mizoram State Rural Livelihoods Mission (MzSRLM) initiated the PRI-CBO Convergence as a pilot project with support from Kudumbashree National Resource Organisation (NRO), in line with directives from the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD). Following its success, Phase I of the universalisation project began in 2023 and concluded in May 2025. The initiative fostered collaboration between Village Councils (VC) and Community-Based Organisations (CBOs) to strengthen participatory planning under the Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP), ensuring active involvement of SHG women in local governance and development processes.

## **1.3 Kudumbashree National Resource Organisation (KS-NRO)**

Kudumbashree National Resource Organisation (NRO) is a recognised support agency under the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Government of India, established by Kudumbashree—the State Poverty Eradication Mission of Kerala—to share its successful community-based models with other states. As part of its mandate under the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), Kudumbashree-NRO provides technical assistance, capacity building, and implementation support in areas such as PRI-CBO convergence and micro-enterprise development. In this context, Kudumbashree-NRO supports the Mizoram State Rural Livelihoods Mission (MzSRLM) by leveraging its extensive grassroots experience to enhance institutional capacities, promote inclusive development, and replicate proven models through the PRI-CBO Convergence project.



This partnership enables effective and sustainable implementation of NRLM strategies, contributing to the overall empowerment and economic upliftment of rural communities. This partnership enables effective and sustainable implementation of NRLM strategies, contributing to the overall empowerment and economic upliftment of rural communities.

#### **1.4 Overview of PRI-CBO Convergence Project in Mizoram**

Mizoram State Rural Livelihoods Mission (MzSRLM) began implementation of the PRI-CBO Convergence project in partnership with Kudumbashree National Resource Organisation (Kudumbashree-NRO) in Serchhip district in 2018 as a pilot initiative to create a model for effective collaboration between Village Councils (VC) and Community-Based Organisation (CBO) networks. The project was scaled up in the Mamit district of Mizoram in the year 2021. During the pilot intervention a total of 14 Internal Mentors and 142 Local Resource Groups (LRGs) were developed from the State to facilitate the field level implementation of the project activities. The pilot phase witnessed an increase in the women participation in gram sabha, increased accessibility to the entitlement schemes and utilisation of MGNREGS for creation of community assets. The Internal Mentors and LRGs helped in providing door to door service to the people/family of the village by putting in applications for the widow, old age pensions, for corrections in Aadhar card, linking individuals by sharing information on the schemes and motivating them to attend Gram Sabha/special meetings of CSOs and Line Departments.


In the year 2023, the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) decided to universalise the PRI-CBO convergence project and adopted it as a programme, with states implementing it and Kudumbashree NRO supporting as the technical partner. On 5th September 2023, MzSRLM and Kudumbashree NRO signed an MoU to universalise the project, covering 7 districts and 15 blocks in the first phase. The project period was 18 months (6 quarters), during which MzSRLM served as the implementation agency and NRO as technical partner. The project was implemented through the selected cadres at different levels, who were supported by Kudumbashree Mentor Resource Persons (MRPs) in the field. The 6 quarters primarily focus on orientation to the project, selection and capacity building of the cadres, capacity building of the CBOs, VCs, and line departments, and the establishment of institutional platforms such as GPPFT committees, coordination committees at State, District and Block level for monitoring and support and various citizen committees such as ALMSC, VHSNC and SMC.

*\*However, due to the Model Code of Conduct for the Assembly Elections 2023 and the General Elections 2024, there were some gaps in between, and the project activities could not be carried out as per the original timeline. In light of this, MzSRLM and Kudumbashree mutually agreed to extend the utilisation of the mentors' services until May 2025, while maintaining the same budget.*



### 1.5 Objective of the PRI- CBO Convergence Project





## 1.6 Rationale of the Project


- Ensure effective implementation and broader reach of poverty alleviation programmes by enabling SHG collectives to engage with Village Councils (VCs) actively.
- Strengthen participatory planning processes, ensuring grassroots needs are reflected in local development.
- Build the capacity of CBOs to access entitlements and government schemes, thereby improving accountability and service delivery at the local level.
- Foster a culture of democratic participation and local leadership among rural communities, enhancing the sustainability and responsiveness of local governance.
- Create synergy between VCss and CBOs for improved convergence of development efforts, ensuring more inclusive and need-based planning.

The Mizoram State Rural Livelihood Mission (MzSRLM) has adopted the PRI-CBO Convergence project to address rural poverty and service delivery gaps in a context of difficult terrain, scattered settlements and limited departmental outreach, by leveraging its strong CBO network and constitutionally mandated Village Councils to work together as complementary institutions of local governance. Through this initiative, MzSRLM sought to operationalise NRLM's poverty reduction mandate in a state-specific governance structure by institutionalising participatory planning (VPRP\GPDP integration), improving access to entitlements and public services, and strengthening platforms like VOCCs, GPPFTs and citizen committees so that women, marginalised groups and remote communities could influence decisions, secure benefits and take ownership in local development processes in a sustained and scalable manner.

## 1.7 Intervention Area under the Project for Phase 1 of Universalisation

MzSRLM decided to implement the project in 7 districts covering 15 blocks and 302 villages. The 7 districts consisted of those falling under the The Lushai Hills District (Village Councils) Act of 1953, excluding the Lai, Mara, and Chakma Autonomous District Councils, planned to be covered in the second phase. The details of the intervention area are detailed in the table:

Sl. No.	District	Block	No. of Villages	No. of CLF	No. of MCLF	No. of VO	No. of SHG
1	Kolasib	Thingdawl	21	2	2	25	391
		Bilkhawthlir	22	3	3	25	302
2	Mamit	Reiek	20	3	3	21	304
		West Phaileng	22	3	3	25	321
		Zawlnuam	20	3	3	20	279
		Kawrtethawveng	16	2	2	16	240
3	Khawzawl	Khawzawl	26	4	4	29	368
4	Champhai	Champhai	17	2	2	18	264
		Khawbung	25	3	3	33	436
5	Aizawl	Aibawk	20	1	1	23	319
		Tlangnuam	13	1	1	15	243
		Thingsulthliah	10	1	1	12	266



Sl. No.	District	Block	No. of Villages	No. of CLF	No. of MCLF	No. of VO	No. of SHG
6	Hnahthia	Hnahthial	32	1	1	33	670
7	Serchhip	Serchhip	26	3	3	32	483
		East Lungdar	12	3	3	16	280
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 Districts</b>	<b>15 Blocks</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>5166</b>

### 1.8 Immersion Site


As part of the project, certain blocks should be developed as immersion blocks, the model blocks for the convergence project. The Immersion blocks developed during the Phase I implementation of the project can be utilised as demonstration and exposure visit sites for other districts. Further, the learnings from the immersion blocks can be documented and referred to throughout the preparation of future intervention plans in the state. The immersion blocks selected under the universalisation project were Serchhip Block and East Lungdar. The rationale for the selection of these blocks was:

- They are under pilot intervention from 2018 onwards.
- Serchhip district acts as a geographical centre for other blocks, hence making it convenient for other blocks to plan for exposure visits.
- Serchhip and East Lungdar are resource blocks and, hence, have well-established infrastructure and institutions like MzSRLM, DoPR, SIRD, Agriculture, AH&V.



### 1.9. Stakeholders involved in the project

<b>SRLM</b>	<b>KS-NRO</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Block</b>	<b>VCs</b>	<b>CBOs</b>	<b>Cadre</b>	<b>Line Departments</b>
<b>CEO</b>	<b>NRO Admin</b>	<b>Deputy Commissioners (DCs)</b>	<b>BDOs</b>	<b>Village Council Presidents</b>	<b>CLF Members</b>	<b>DRPs</b>	<b>Rural Development</b>
<b>COO</b>	<b>Programme Manager</b>	<b>DFS</b>	<b>BMMs</b>	<b>VC secretary</b>	<b>VO Members</b>	<b>LRPs</b>	<b>Education</b>
<b>SMM-SISD</b>	<b>Project Lead (PL)</b>		<b>Cluster Coordinators</b>	<b>VC Members</b>	<b>SHG Members</b>		<b>Health</b>
<b>MIS</b>	<b>Mentors</b>						<b>Agriculture</b>
							<b>Animal Husbandry &amp; Veterinary</b>
							<b>Public Health Engineering Department</b>
							<b>State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD)</b>



## **2. Project Implementation in a nutshell (18 months/ 6 quarters- what each quarter covers)**

### **2.1 Preparatory Activities**

#### **2.1.1 Identification of State and Block Nodal Persons**

Identification of the State and Block Nodal Persons was required, as they will serve as key facilitators and contact persons for effective planning, implementation, and monitoring of convergence activities at their respective levels. This was completed in September 2023. At the state level, SMM-SISD has been appointed to oversee overall project implementation and provide necessary guidance and support to the blocks. Similarly, BMMs of the 15 blocks were selected as nodal persons for their respective blocks. These individuals have been oriented on their roles and responsibilities.

#### **2.1.2 Finalisation of the State Operational Framework (SoF)**

State Operational Framework (SoF) is a state-specific guiding document that lays out a clear, common framework for scaling the PRI-CBO convergence project across the intervention area, ensuring that vision, objectives, strategies, institutional architecture, cadre systems, roles and responsibilities, convergence mechanisms, monitoring and review processes are uniformly understood and followed by all different levels. As part of preparing the document, a SoF workshop was held at the state level, with participation from SRLM and selected line departments.

In the workshop, the first draft of the State Operational Framework was prepared using contributions from the different stakeholders. Components such as the Log Framework, Implementation Architecture, Key Strategies, and the responsibility matrix were also developed under the leadership of SMM (SISD). The draft was subsequently shared with NMMU and Kudumbashree NRO for additional assessment and comments, which were then incorporated into the final SOF in 3 January 2024.

#### **2.1.3 Preparation of the DRP & LRP Policy**


Following the drafting of the State Operational Framework, the DRP and LRP policies were developed in accordance with the cadre policy developed by



MzSRLM during the project's Pilot phase. The cadre policy takes into account the approved budget and cost norms. The cadre policy was shared with NMMU, which came into effect in February 2024.

Mizoram has adopted a two-tier community cadre for PRI-CBO Convergence implementation comprising District Resource Persons (DRPs) and Local Resource Persons (LRPs). A total of 15 DRPs are positioned at the block level, engaged for 20-22 days per month, with responsibilities that include acting as an interface between VO, CLF, VC and Line Departments, providing training and handholding support to LRPs, CLF managers and CLFs, mobilizing the community for capacity building programmes, facilitating block-level trainings and activities, supporting VPRP/GPDP preparation, conducting sensitization campaigns, organizing exposure visits, strengthening Gram Sabha participation, monitoring implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS) and other schemes through VC-VO convergence, and submitting timely reports to BMMU.

At the village level, 343 LRPs (one per Village Organisation) are engaged for maximum of 16-20 days per month to ensure conduct of all ground-level project activities, help VOs participate in Gram Sabha/Village Assembly, create awareness on rights and entitlements through VO SAC, work closely with VO sub-committees, Village Organisation Coordination Committee (VOCC), Gram Panchayat Planning and Facilitation Team (GPPFT) members, provide orientation and training on departmental schemes and PRI-CBO activities, organize innovative activities in convergence with line departments, support VPRP/GPDP planning, liaise with VCs, VOs, CSOs, Church



Leaders and Department officials, and submit verified activity reports to BMMU through DRPs. Both cadres are engaged on a contractual basis for 18 months and beyond, subject to performance reviews and operational strategy requirements.

#### **2.1.4 Field Level Assessment**

The Mentor Resource Persons from Kudumbashree NRO conducted a Field-Level Assessment (FLA) in their respective blocks to better understand the community's context and the capacity of the CBO, Village Council, and project stakeholders. Kudumbashree NRO and MzSRLM designed the plan to conduct FLA. The FLA helped the mentors identify the gaps and opportunities for the field-level implementation of the project. All mentors completed an FLA report, which was then shared with the SPC, Kudumbashree NRO team, and MzSRLM. A detailed discussion of the FLA report was also held with the Mentor Resource Persons to identify the field situation and develop the state's project implementation architecture.

#### **2.1.5 Baseline and End-line Survey**

The SRLM must conduct a baseline and endline study to assess the project's significant impact. The study must be conducted by an external agency\* approved by the NMMU of NRLM. The SRLM has to decide which blocks the study will be carried out in. NRO supported the SRLM in preparing an RFP to float a tender for the selection of an agency. The proposal was subsequently forwarded to the Senior Procurement Expert at NMMU for feedback and approval, after which the suggestions were incorporated and mailed to the three empanelled agencies in February 2024.

MzSRLM received a single bid from one of the empanelled agencies in March 2024, but received a revised financial bid from the same agency because the prior bid exceeded the permitted tender cost. The agency was not yet on board when the Election Commission of India released the model code of conduct.

*\*NMMU has approved three agencies for conducting the baseline and endline study; from among them, the state has to select an agency through a tender process to conduct the study.*



## 2.2 Activity Timeline

Year	2023	2024				2025		
Name of Activities	Quarter 1 (Sept - Dec)	Quarter 2 (Jan - Mar)	Quarter 3 (Apr - Jun)	Quarter 4 (Jul - Sept)	Quarter 5 (Oct - Dec)	Quarter 6 (Jan - Mar)	Extended Period (Apr - May)	Remarks
Identification of State and Block Nodal Persons								
Preparation of SoF								
Issue of RFP and discussion on Bids for Baseline Survey								
Baseline Survey (Note: Depending on MCC)								
Signing of MoU								There was a gap of around 3 months after signing MoU Due to Assembly
Issuing State advisories / guidelines (SLCC & BLCC)								
State level orientations								
Block level orientation of cadres								



Year	2023	2024				2025		
Name of Activities	Quarter 1 (Sept - Dec)	Quarter 2 (Jan - Mar)	Quarter 3 (Apr - Jun)	Quarter 4 (Jul - Sept)	Quarter 5 (Oct - Dec)	Quarter 6 (Jan - Mar)	Extended Period (Apr - May)	Remarks
Identification and selection of District Resource Persons								
Training of District Resource Persons								
Selection of Local Resource Persons								
Training of Local Resource Persons								
Capacity building of CLF and cadre								
Concept seeding of CLF and VO leadership on civic literacy								
Training to VCs on working with CBO network								
Plan preparation of VPRP including MGNREGS plan								



Year	2023	2024				2025		
Name of Activities	Quarter 1 (Sept - Dec)	Quarter 2 (Jan - Mar)	Quarter 3 (Apr - Jun)	Quarter 4 (Jul - Sept)	Quarter 5 (Oct - Dec)	Quarter 6 (Jan - Mar)	Extended Period (Apr - May)	Remarks
Plan preparation of VPRP including MGNREGS plan								
Orientation on significance of Functional committees								
Training for Gram Sabha to the VO								
Mobilisation for Gram Sabha								
Conduct of Gram Sabha and presentation of plans								
Orientation and Formation of Village Organisation Coordination Committee (VOCC)								
Training for VOCC- Follow up of VPRP								
Capacity building of GPPFT- Follow up of VPRP								



Year	2023	2024				2025		
Name of Activities	Quarter 1 (Sept - Dec)	Quarter 2 (Jan - Mar)	Quarter 3 (Apr - Jun)	Quarter 4 (Jul - Sept)	Quarter 5 (Oct - Dec)	Quarter 6 (Jan - Mar)	Extended Period (Apr - May)	Remarks
Line Department Meeting at State / District / Block								
Convergence camp in village level								
Convergence camp in village level								
CBO orientation on Anganwadi Level Monitoring and Support Committee (ALMSCs)								
Formation and CBO Orientation on Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committee (VHSNCs)								
Follow up meeting with Line departments								
Formation and CBO orientation on School Management Committee (SMCs)								



Year	2023	2024				2025		
Name of Activities	Quarter 1 (Sept - Dec)	Quarter 2 (Jan - Mar)	Quarter 3 (Apr - Jun)	Quarter 4 (Jul - Sept)	Quarter 5 (Oct - Dec)	Quarter 6 (Jan - Mar)	Extended Period (Apr - May)	Remarks
MGNREGS plan preparation and labour budget								
Re visiting VPRP								
Strengthening EWR & Basic orientation on MGNREGS								
Internal Meeting for the Official Conclusion of Phase-I								



### 3. Project Core Activities

#### 3.1 State Level Orientation cum State Level Line Department Orientation

The State-Level Orientation Cum Line Departments Workshop was conducted to equip State and District-level stakeholders with a comprehensive understanding of the project's objectives, strategies, operational framework, and implementation plan to enable a smooth universal rollout. It served as a platform to familiarise participants with the concept of PRI-CBO convergence, share pilot learnings and best practices, clarify roles and responsibilities across all levels, and align on key activities and first-quarter planning. The orientation aims to build a unified approach for participatory, structured, and effective grassroots development.



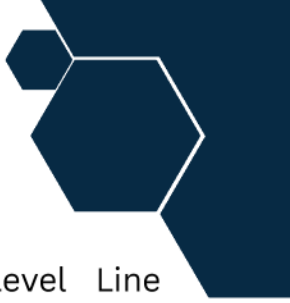
#### Objective

- To familiarise with the Kudumbashree-NRO team
- To provide an in-depth orientation on the Project for the participants.
- To share the details regarding the roles and responsibilities of Kudumbashree-NRO and the SRLM.
- To share the salient features of the State operational framework, including the responsibility of the Mission staff.
- To share the rollout plan for the project.
- To orient the participants on the activities of Quarter1 and prepare the activity plan for the 1<sup>st</sup> Quarter.



**List of Participants:**

<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>Name of Designation/Department</b>	<b>Number</b>
1	CEO, MzSRLM	1
2	BDOs/BMDs	2
3	SMM, SISD	1
4	PM, SISD	1
5	BMMs	15
6	CCs	2
7	SPC, KS-NRO	1
8	Mentors	4
9	KS-NRO Professionals	3
10	SIRD & PR	1
11	WCD	1
12	Agriculture Department	1
13	Horticulture Department	1
14	AH & Veterinary Department	1
15	Health Department	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>



MzSRLM held a two-day State-Level Orientation and a State-Level Line Department Orientation on the 22nd and 23rd of January. The CEO, MzSRLM, delivered the welcome message and outlined the orientation agenda. The SPC conducted the sessions with the assistance of SMM (SISD), and Mentor Resource Persons presented their experiences working in Kerala and other partner states.


A total of 36 participants, including two Block Mission Directors (Block Development Officers), all the BMMs from 15 Blocks under PRI-CBO Universalisation, a few Cluster Coordinators, and representatives from SIRD&PR, WCD, Agriculture, Horticulture, Health, and the Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Department, attended the orientation.

The first day included sessions on a brief introduction to MzSRLM and the universalisation of PRI-CBO convergence; expectations and feedback from Block Mission Directors and line departments; experience sharing by the Mentor Resource Person; scope for convergence with line departments; discussion on platforms for convergence; and a briefing on the state operational framework. The second day included sessions on block-level orientation, cadre policy, quarter-wise activity planning and presentation.

The CEO, MzSRLM facilitated the session on "The expectations of Line Department Officials and BMDs", during which the departments proposed the formation of a Block Level Coordination Committee to improve communication. The officials' suggestions were taken into account in deciding on the future course of action.

**Outcome:**

- The workshop enabled deeper understanding of the project's vision, strategies, and 18-month action plan among participants from state, district, and block levels, fostering a unified and participatory approach to grassroots development.
- The presence and active participation of representatives from departments such as Health, WCD, Agriculture, Horticulture, and Animal Husbandry & Veterinary underscored the importance of cross-sectoral collaboration. Their inputs during sessions highlighted opportunities for integrated service delivery and joint planning at the Panchayat level.
- In a key session facilitated by the CEO, MzSRLM, stakeholders, especially line department officials proposed the formation of Block-Level Coordination Committees. This was recognized as essential for improving communication, streamlining inter-departmental efforts, and ensuring effective convergence at the grassroots.

- 
- The workshop culminated in guiding district and block-level staff to initiate their own activity planning aligned with the state's operational framework, ensuring early preparedness and localized execution of the convergence model.
  - The workshop reinforced a shared commitment among SRLM staff, Kudumbashree-NRO, and line departments to coordinate more effectively, avoid duplication of efforts, and leverage each other's strengths in delivering development interventions at the village level.

### **3.2 State Level Coordination Committee (SLCC) & Block Level Coordination Committees (BLCCs)**

The State Level Coordination Committee (SLCC) has been constituted pursuant to MoRD directives, to ensure effective state level coordination and implementation. It is chaired by the Commissioner-Secretary, Rural Development Department, with the Chief Executive Officer, MzSRLM as Member-Secretary, and includes as members the Chief Engineer (PHE), and the Directors of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary, Horticulture, Social Welfare, Women and Child Development, School Education, Local Administration, SIRD, and Health and Family Welfare, thereby bringing all key line departments into a single convergence platform. On the day of SLCC formation, a decision was taken to establish and activate Block Level Coordination Committees (BLCCs) in all 15 intervention blocks, and to ensure their active support and cooperation in the implementation of the PRI-CBO Convergence project. The SLCC has met at least once at state level (11 February 2025) as a State Level Steering/Coordination Committee, under the chairmanship of the State Mission Director-MzSRLM/Commissioner-Secretary RD. In that meeting, the SLCC also deliberated on integrating VPRP demands into line departments' Annual Action Plans and agreed on action points such as nominating departmental contact persons, strengthening VPRP-AAP linkages.

The BLCC have been pivotal in taking action of the advisories from SLCC and driving convergence at the grassroots level. Chaired by Block Development Officers and composed of block-level officials and community leaders, BLCC in different blocks had conducted multiple consultative meetings and serve as vital platforms for operationalizing project decisions, addressing local challenges, and facilitating the participation of village councils and Self-Help Group networks.

### 3.3 Block Level Orientation cum Block Level Line Department Orientation

The Orientation cum Line Department Workshop at the Block Level was designed to equip BMMU staff and Line Department officials with a clear understanding of the project's concept, objectives, and operational strategies, thereby ensuring effective rollout at the grassroots level. It aims to familiarise participants with their roles and responsibilities within the implementation architecture, build their capacity to facilitate participatory local planning, and prepare them to execute the first-quarter rollout activities, including cadre selection, training, civic literacy concept seeding, and orientation of community-based organisations.



#### Objectives:

- To provide a comprehensive introduction to the Project and its contextual relevance.
- To clarify the roles and responsibilities of nodal persons and cadres at state, district, block, and village levels.
- To share and explain the first-quarter rollout plan, including cadre selection, training, and community orientation activities.
- To strengthen the understanding of the implementation architecture and reporting framework for effective coordination and review with all stakeholders.
- To prepare block-level activity plans for timely and efficient execution of project components.



### Participant's Details:

Sl. No.	District	Block	Date Conducted	No. of Participants
1	Kolasib	Thingdawl	02-0-2024	18
		Bilkhawthlir	02-07-2024	20
2	Mamit	Reiek	13-02-2024	14
		West Phaileng	28-02-2024	20
		Zawlnuam	27-02-2024	18
		Kawrtethawveng	14-03-2024	10
3	Khawzawl	Khawzawl	28-02-2024	28
4	Champhai	Champhai	16-02-2024	15
		Khawbung	16-02-2024	21
5	Aizawl	Aibawk	14-02-2024	18
		Tlangnuam	03-08-2024	17
		Thingsulthliah	15-02-2024	24
6	Hnahthial	Hnahthial	15-02-2024	21
7	Serchhip	Serchhip	23-02-2024	22
		East Lungdar	21-02-2024	14
	<b>Total</b>			<b>280</b>



Block Level Orientation cum Block Level Line Department Orientation on the PRI-CBO Convergence Universalization has been successfully conducted across all the 15 PRI-CBO Convergence Blocks. Participation has been seen from different departments including but not restricted to Agriculture, Horticulture, Veterinary, Education, PHE, Health & Family Welfare, WCD, ICDS, MizoFed, Banks and MGNREGA. The Sessions comprised a brief introduction to MzSRLM and universalization of PRI-CBO convergence, expectations and feedback from the line departments, orientation on the PRI-CBO convergence project, experience sharing by Mentor Resource Person, convergence with line departments, discussion on the platforms for convergence, cadre policy, and quarter-wise activity planning and presentation. The major discussion point in all the block orientations was the Block level consolidated VPRP demand list and ways of achieving the common targets with the help of the line departments. The sessions were facilitated by the Block Nodal and the Mentor Resource Persons, with the support of the SPC, which also participated and facilitated a few sessions at the Block Level Orientation.

**Outcome:**

- Active participation from departments like Agriculture, Health, WCD, Education, PHE, and others strengthened inter-departmental understanding and set the tone for better coordination at the block level.
- The sessions clarified the roles of all stakeholders in implementing the first-quarter activities cadre selection, training, civic literacy, and community orientations ensuring everyone is on the same page.
- Discussion on the consolidated VPRP demand list helped identify common goals, enabling departments to align their schemes with community needs and contribute meaningfully.
- Each block developed its own activity plan, laying the groundwork for timely, participatory rollout of the project at the grassroots.

**Local Resource Groups (LRGs) are community-based volunteers who act as frontline facilitators of convergence activities. Drawn from SHG members and trained under the project, they support participatory planning, community mobilization, and coordination with Village Councils. Internal Mentors are experienced community members from LRGs selected during the pilot phase to guide and support the implementation of the PRI-CBO Convergence Project. They provide handholding support to new cadres, assist in training, and ensure quality facilitation at the grassroots level.**

**Together, Internal Mentors and LRGs form a foundational support system, promoting local ownership and sustainability of the convergence initiative.**

### 3.4 DRP Selection

The selection of District Resource Persons (DRPs) is intended to establish a well-qualified, skilled, and motivated pool of resource persons at the district level who can provide technical training, handholding support to Local Resource Persons (LRPs), and facilitate the effective implementation of the PRI-CBO Convergence Project. The activity aims to identify individuals who can serve as effective trainers, troubleshooters, and liaisons between Village Councils, Community-Based Organisations, and the State Rural Livelihood Mission, thereby strengthening grassroots participatory planning and service delivery.



DRP Selection was conducted on February 15, 2024, by the MzSRLM for the PRI-CBO Convergence Universalisation in Serchhip District. The candidates were drawn from the resource pool of Internal Mentors and Local Resource Groups (LRGs) developed during the Pilot Intervention in Mizoram. The selection process included a written test, group activities and presentations, and personal interviews. The entire procedure was managed by DMMU Serchhip, with assistance from BMMU Serchhip and East Lungdar. The SMM (SISD), SPC, and Mentor Resource Persons from Kudumbashree NRO also took part in the selection process. A total of 15 DRPs were selected and will be deployed across 15 Blocks following training to carry out project-related responsibilities.

### 3.5 LRP Selection

The Local Resource Person (LRP) selection was undertaken to build a locally rooted cadre of grassroots facilitators for PRI-CBO convergence at the Village Council level. These LRPs will play a pivotal role in strengthening community institutions, facilitating participatory planning, and linking line departments to ensure effective implementation of VPRP/GPDP processes. The selection process was designed to provide local ownership through mandatory SHG membership and residency within the Village, coupled with fair and rigorous screening. Candidates were assessed on essential practical skills, including basic knowledge of Village Council systems,



communication and public-speaking, facilitation/training ability, teamwork, problem-solving, and local resource mapping.

The process was conducted in all 15 PRI-CBO Convergence Blocks and comprised three stages: a Written Test, Extempore/Group Activity, and Personal Interviews.



Assessment activities included both objective tests and participatory exercises such as energizers, human-machine, Village mapping, and extempore speaking, evaluated by BMMU and CLF representatives to ensure transparency and community involvement. Mentor Resource Persons from Kudumbashree NRO participated alongside block staff to support facilitation and evaluation. The module and evaluation criteria were adapted to the local context and translated into Mizo by the BMMU staff. This process has created a dependable, accountable pool of LRPs who will serve as the foot soldiers of convergence, translating strategy into locally led action.

Sl. No.	District	Block	Date Conducted	No. of Participants	No. of LRPs Selected
1	Kolasib	Thingdawl	14-03-2024	28	25
		Bilkhawthlir	29-02-2024	25	25
2	Mamit	Reiek	17-05-2024	24	21
		West Phaileng	03-05-2024	33	25
		Zawlnuam	03-08-2024	26	20
		Kawrtethawveng	03-07-2024	27	16
3	Khawzawl	Khawzawl	03-07-2024	55	29



Sl. No.	District	Block	Date Conducted	No. of Participants	No. of LRPs Selected
4	Champhai	Champhai	27-02-2024	55	18
		Khawbung	29-02-2024	80	33
5	Aizawl	Aibawk	28-02-2024	23	23
		Tlangnuam	15-03-2024	14	15
		Thingsulthliah	29-02-2024	12	12
6	Hnahthial	Hnahthial	03-08-2024	57	33
7	Champhai	Serchhip	29-02-2024	56	32
		East Lungdar	28-02-2024	24	16
				539	343

### 3.6 Village Prosperity Resilience Plan (VPRP) Training for Master Trainers and Cadres (2023-2024)







### VPRP - Details of Cadre Training

Sl. No.	District	Block	Date Conducted	No. of Cadres Trained
1	Kolasib	Thingdawl	12-08-2024	44
		Bilkhawthlir	14-11-2023	36
2	Mamit	Reiek	03-06-2024	40
		West Phaileng	22-11-2023 & 23-11-2023	46
		Zawlnuam	30-11-2023	21
		Kawrtethawveng	29-11-2023	30
3	Khawzawl	Khawzawl	05-02-2024	29
4	Champhai	Champhai	26-02-2024	18
		Khawbung	27-02-2024	33
5	Aizawl	Aibawk	29-11-2023	46
		Tlangnuam	30-11-2023	30
		Thingsulthliah	16-11-2023	12
6	Hnahthial	Hnahthial	29-11-2023	33
7	Serchhip	Serchhip	23-11-2023	33
		East Lungdar	17-11-2023	16
	<b>Total</b>			<b>467</b>

### 3.7 VPRP Plan Preparation & Submission

Gram Sabha meetings in the state are held from October to December each year. For the majority of the blocks, the VPRP was completed on paper within this time frame, and after consolidating the VPRP demands into a booklet, it was submitted to the gram sabha by December 2023. In the remaining blocks where the Gram Sabha had concluded, an exception was granted to submit the VPRP demands in a consultative meeting following the Gram Sabha, and the submissions were completed in February 2024.

Sl. No.	District	Block	Consolidation & Submission Date
1	Kolasib	Thingdawl	20-12-2023
		Bilkhawthlir	20-12-2023
2	Mamit	Reiek	06-12-2023
		West Phaileng	12-10-2023
		Zawlnuam	20-12-2023
		Kawrtethawveng	20-12-2023
3	Khawzawl	Khawzawl	15-02-2024
4	Champhai	Champhai	02-02-2024
		Khawbung	02-10-2024
5	Aizawl	Aibawk	20-12-2023
		Tlangnuam	12-10-2023
		Thingsulthliah	12-11-2023
6	Hnahthial	Hnahthial	12-05-2023
7	Serchhip	Serchhip	25-11-2023
		East Lungdar	19-11-2023



### 3.8 DRP Training

A 10-day DRP Training, comprising 5 days of field immersion, was conducted for 15 Selected DRPs in Serchhip, Mizoram, between the 4th and 14th March 2024.

For the first three days, the DRPs were oriented on the following:

- Concept of Poverty
- NRLM and its Objectives
- Village Council - Fund, Functions and Functionaries
- Line Departments and their Importance in the PRI-CBO Convergence Project
- CBO Structure
- Orientation on the PRI-CBO Convergence
- Technical Sessions - Gmail, Drive, G-Meet WhatsApp and Photography etc.

The sessions were facilitated by the Mentor Resource Persons, the District Functional Specialist (IBCB), Serchhip, and the BMMU staff of Serchhip block. An additional Professional from Kudumbashree NRO also participated in the DRP training and facilitated the technical sessions for the DRPs. After the three days of classroom sessions, the DRPs were oriented on the 5-day field immersion plan, which was designed to happen in the home villages of the DRPs.

The last two days of the training consisted of the following sessions:

- Presentations on field immersion
- ToT on the LRP training Module
- ToT on the CLF Manager and CLF Orientation Module
- Mock Training Exercises
- Doubt Clarifications and Revisions
- The training was completed with the distribution of DRPs' ID Cards, feedback on the training and submission of the field immersion reports.

Outcome:

The 10-day DRP training successfully equipped 15 selected DRPs with the necessary knowledge and practical skills to support PRI-CBO convergence activities at the grassroots level. The training enhanced their understanding of poverty, NRLM objectives, local governance structures, and the role of CBOs in convergence. Through technical sessions and a 5-day field immersion in their home villages, DRPs gained hands-on experience in community engagement and data collection. The concluding ToT sessions prepared them to train LRPs and CLF managers effectively. The training ended with ID card distribution, field report submission, and positive participant feedback, marking the readiness of the DRP cadre to take on field responsibilities.





### 3.9 LRP Training

A four-day training program for 329 Local Resource Persons (LRPs) was conducted across 15 PRI-CBO Convergence operational blocks between June and July 2024. The training, aimed at orienting LRPs about the PRI-CBO Convergence Project and enhancing their capacity, was facilitated by Mentors, the State Project Coordinator (SPC), Cluster Coordinators, and Block Mission Managers. The program was divided into two phases: orientation and immersion.

**Orientation and Capacity Building (Days 1 & 2):** The first two days focused on orienting the LRPs about the PRI-CBO Convergence Project and their roles in local governance. Sessions covered the structure and functions of Self-Help Groups (SHGs), Village Organisations (VOs), and Village Councils (VCs). LRPs participated in group activities to identify community issues and understand the role of VCs in decision-making and development. They were also introduced to various government departments and schemes, communication skills, and the importance of the Gram Sabha. Additionally, the training included pilot experience sharing by District Resource Persons (DRPs), an IEC video on LSGI, and an overview of the VO Orientation module.

**Immersion and Field Exposure (Days 3 & 4):** The last two days involved field immersion, where LRPs interacted with SHG federations, VCs, and local stakeholders. They gained practical experience in understanding the structure, functions, and roles of these community organisations. The immersion also exposed LRPs to local government departments, frontline workers, and development schemes, enhancing their ability to implement the project effectively at the grassroots level. The hands-on experience deepened their understanding of local governance, stakeholder engagement, and the real-world challenges in their communities.

The LRP training was successfully conducted, combining theoretical orientation with practical immersion. Equipping LRPs with the necessary skills and knowledge to support the PRI-CBO Convergence Project. The program has laid the foundation for effective community development and local governance, with LRPs ready to play a key role in empowering communities and driving sustainable development.



### **3.10 CLF and CLF Manager Concept Seeding and Capacity Building**

To strengthen the institutional capacity of Community Level Federations (CLFs) and ensure their effective role in PRI-CBO convergence activities, a series of orientation programs was organised across the 15 intervention blocks in Mizoram. These orientations aimed to equip CLF Office Bearers (OBs) and members with the knowledge and clarity needed to support Village Councils in planning and implementing community-based initiatives. The orientations were a crucial step in deepening convergence efforts and creating shared accountability among community institutions and local governance.

The orientation programs were planned collaboratively by the District Resource Persons (DRPs), Mentors and CLF leaders with the support of the Block Mission Management Units (BMMUs) team. Dates were proposed in advance and confirmed in coordination with CLF representatives to ensure maximum participation. These sessions were held at various community-accessible venues, including CLF offices, BDO conference halls, VO offices, circuit houses, and community halls, depending on accessibility and local arrangements.

Each session was designed to be participatory, engaging the participants in discussions on:

- The purpose of convergence between VCs and CBOs.
- Roles and responsibilities of CLFs in Village Prosperity Resilience Plan (VPRP) and Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDP) integration.
- Institutional strengthening of CLFs and VOs.
- Documentation, planning, and reporting mechanisms.
- Experience sharing and challenges in convergence activities.

The CLF & CLF Manager Orientation initiative has laid a strong foundation for grassroots planning and institutional convergence in Mizoram. The collaborative model adopted among DRPs, BMMs, CLFs, and support structures has proven effective in building a shared vision. These sessions were more than orientations; they were platforms of empowerment, dialogue, and localised action planning. As PRI-CBO convergence activities expand, such investments in community leadership development remain essential.

Across 15 blocks, a total of 35 CLFs were covered through orientation programs conducted between March and August 2024. The orientations were facilitated by District Resource Persons (DRPs), with support from the Block Mission Management Units (BMMUs) team and the Mentors, and with strong participation from CLF Executive Committees and members. The total number of participants across all sessions was 720, with participation in individual sessions reflecting widespread community involvement.

Details of the CLF & CLF Manager Orientation									
Sl. No.	Name of the Block	Name of CLF	Ment or Participated	Date Conducted	No. of Participants	Details of Participants	Special Invitees (If Any)	Place of Orientation	Remarks
1	Thing dawl	Sekibuc hhuak	No	15-07-2024	13	DRP,CLF members		Kawnpui CLF office	
		Intodel h	Yes	14-08-2024	7	BMM,C C,DRP, CLF members		Lungdai VO office	
		Serlui	No	14-06-2024	20	DRP,CLF members		CLF office	
		Chite	No	27-08-2024	17	DRP,CLF members		Saiphai VO office	



Details of the CLF & CLF Manager Orientation									
Sl. No.	Name of the Block	Name of CLF	Mentor Participated	Date Conducted	No. of Participants	Details of Participants	Special Invitees (If Any)	Place of Orientation	Remarks
2	Bilkhatlir	Lamtluang	No	9-8-2024	14	DRP,CLF members		Mamit CLF office	
3	Zawlnuam	Sekubuchhuak	Yes	14-06-2024	20	DRP,CLF members		VO office	
		Lengkaih	No	13-08-2024	9	DRP,CLF members		Kawrtah CLF office	
		Hachhek	No	07-05-2024	12	DRP,CLF members		CLF office	
4	Kawrtawveng	Pheichham	No	17-07-2024	12	DRP,CLF members	BMM,CC	Kartethawveng BNRGS K Hall	
		Happy Land	No	17-07-2024	15	DRP,CLF members	BMM,CC	Kawrtawveng BNRGS K hall	
5	Champhai	Champhai south	No	24-06-2024	16	CLF OB/LRPs	NIL	CLF office	
		Champhai North	No	28-06-2024	17	CLF OB/LRPs	NIL	CLF office	

Details of the CLF & CLF Manager Orientation									
Sl. No.	Name of the Block	Name of CLF	Ment or Participated	Date Conducted	No. of Participants	Details of Participants	Special Invitees (If Any)	Place of Orientation	Remarks
6	Khawzawl	Tuivawiral	No	15-07-2024	15	CLF OB and Members	CC	CLF office	Delayed due to engagement in other activity
		Tuichangal	No	08-01-2024	11	CLF members/CC3	BMM/CC	CLF house	
		Huapzo	No	30-07-2024	15	CLF all members	BMM/CC	Circuit house	
		Damdai	No	30-07-2024	14	CLF all members	BMM/CC	Circuit house	
7	Khawbung	Lurth Tlang	No	17-07-2024	10	CLF OB and Members	CCs	Multipurpose hall	
		Hlukungpui	No	20-07-2024	26	CLF OB and Members	CCs	VC house	
		Khuangleng	No	26-07-2024	46	CLF OB and Members		CLF Office	
8	Reiek	Lengtupui	Yes	06-14-2024	14	CLF members, DRP, CC.		CLF office, Reiek	
		Tlaizawng	Yes	28-06-2024	16	'CLF-EC,,LRP CC,DRP		CLF office, Rawpui chhip	



Details of the CLF & CLF Manager Orientation									
Sl. No.	Name of the Block	Name of CLF	Mentor Participated	Date Conducted	No. of Participants	Details of Participants	Special Invitees (If Any)	Place of Orientation	Remarks
		Zotlang	Yes	24-7-2024	14	CLF-EC,DRP,CC,LRP		CLF office, Kanhmun	
9	Aibawk	Chhumphei	Yes	16-07-2024	24	CLF members, CCs, DRP, Mentor		YMA Hall, Aibawk village	
10	Thingsulthliah	Khawthlir	No	22-07-2024	10	CLF,-EC, BMM,CC, DRP		BDO conference hall	
		Raltiang	No	24-07-2024	13	CLF-EC,BMM,CC,DRP		VC meeting hall	
11	West phaileng	Huapzo	Yes	06-11-2024	15	CLF EC,CC,BMM,MENTOR,DRP		BNRGSK Hall,w.p haileng	
		Chhekin	Yes	30-07-2024	9	CLF m, DRP,CC,MENTOR		VO 1 office	
		Khawlbaum	No	30-08-2024	16	CLF m, DRP,CC,LRP		s	
12	Tlangnuam	Chhawrpial	Yes	12-3-2024	20	CLF members, CCs, Mentor		BDO conference hall	



Details of the CLF & CLF Manager Orientation									
Sl. No.	Name of the Block	Name of CLF	Mentor Participated	Date Conducted	No. of Participants	Details of Participants	Special Invitees (If Any)	Place of Orientation	Remarks
		Zonun	No	2-7-2024	17	DRP,CC,CLF Members		muti	
13	Hnahthial	Virginia	No	27-06-2024	18	CLF-OB,LRPs	CC,DRP	CLF office	
14	E Lungdar	Maicham	No	01-07-2024	20	CLF-OB,LRPs	,CC,DRP	CLF office	
		Buhzem	No	26-06-2024	15	CLF-OB,LRPs	,CC,DRP	CLF office	
		Varva	No	30-07-2024	13	CLF-OB,LRPs	,CC,DRP	CLF office	
15	Serchhip	Vantawng	Yes	06-09-2024	18	CLF-OB,LRPs	CC,DRP	CLF office	
		Tuichang	No	27-06-2024	51	CLF-OB,EC members,LRPs	CC,DRP	CLF office	




Details of the CLF & CLF Manager Orientation									
Sl. No.	Name of the Block	Name of CLF	Mentor Participated	Date Conducted	No. of Participants	Details of Participants	Special Invitees (If Any)	Place of Orientation	Remarks
		Tuikum	No	6-8-2024	40	CLF-OB, EC members,LRPs	CC, DRP	CLF office	

### 3.11 VO orientation and Concept Seeding

The Village Organization (VO) Orientations were conducted across all 343 VOs of 15 blocks in Mizoram. These sessions aimed to enhance understanding of local governance among VO members, strengthen institutional collaboration between Community-Based Organisations (CBOs) and Village Council (VC), and seed and build the VO members' concepts and capacities. The orientations were completed by August 2024, and were facilitated primarily by Local Resource Persons (LRPs), with active support from District Resource Persons (DRPs), Project Mentors and the BMMUs team. Each session followed a participatory format and was held at the VO level. A total of around 5,000 participants have attended. The participants were the VO Executive Committee members and Self-Help Group (SHG) representatives, and occasional VC members also participated in some villages.

The orientation sessions covered the following:

- Introduction to Village Council System and Line Departments – To build basic understanding of local governance systems.
- Principles of SHG Functioning – Revisiting core SHG values and practices to strengthen group integrity and accountability.
- Concept and Objectives of PRI-CBO Convergence – Explaining why convergence is necessary and what the project aims to achieve.

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- Roles in Convergence – Clarifying the responsibilities of VO members in working collaboratively with VCs.
  - Civic Literacy – Enhancing awareness on rights, entitlements, and citizen participation in governance.
  - Identifying Village-Level Issues – Helping participants assess local challenges in a structured manner.
  - Intervention Planning Aligned with GPDP – Guiding members on how to develop action plans that align with Gram Panchayat Development Plans.
  - VPRP - Provided an overview of the Village Prosperity Resilience Plan and its components; discussed the VO's role in the VPRP process; oriented members on preparing and submitting VPRP in alignment with GPDP; emphasized dissemination of information to SHGs; initiated discussions on social issues and livelihood planning; concluded with preparation of a VPRP roll-out plan.

The orientations have led to several positive outcomes. VO members now have a clearer understanding of their roles and responsibilities in local governance and feel more confident participating in village-level planning and Gram Sabha meetings. The activity also helped initiate informal communication channels between VOs and Village Councils, which is expected to improve convergence in future development efforts. Despite logistical challenges in remote areas and varied literacy levels among participants, the sessions were well-received and contributed significantly to community mobilisation and institutional strengthening under the project. Overall, the VO Orientation activity served as a critical foundational step in preparing community institutions for active and meaningful engagement in the PRI-CBO Convergence framework.

### **3.12 Village Council Orientation**

Between July and August 2024, Village Council (VC) Orientation sessions were successfully conducted across 15 intervention blocks under the PRI-CBO Convergence Project in Mizoram. These sessions reached out to 302 Village Councils and engaged approximately 1,000 VC members. The orientations were facilitated by the Local Resource Persons (LRPs), with active support from District Resource Persons (DRPs), Mentors, and Block Mission Management Units (BMMUs). The sessions served as an important platform for dialogue, learning, and mutual understanding between the VC members and the SRLM-supported Community-Based Organisations (CBOs).



The primary objectives of the VC Orientation were:

- To understand the local perspectives on poverty and the existing developmental landscape in each village.
- To introduce the concept of Multidimensional Poverty and explore the strategies used by VC members to address poverty through available services and resources.
- To build awareness on the NRLM's Poverty Reduction Model, the CBO institutional structure, and the functioning of State Rural Livelihood Mission (SRLM).
- To orient VC members on the PRI-CBO Convergence Project, its purpose, and its implementation approach.
- To facilitate the identification of potential areas for collaboration between the VCs and the CBO networks to promote sustainable village development.

The orientation sessions were interactive and participatory, encouraging VC members to share their lived experiences and development priorities. The content was designed to deepen understanding of poverty beyond income and to focus on aspects such as education, health, sanitation, access to social protection, and inclusion. Discussions around NRLM and CBO roles helped in demystifying the functioning of women-led institutions and how they can be vital partners in local governance and development.

The key components of the sessions included:

- Understanding the NRLM/SRLM framework and its strategies for poverty alleviation.
- Introduction to PRI-CBO Convergence, its principles, and implementation framework.
- Role of CBOs in poverty reduction and local development initiatives.
- The VC Orientation helped foster stronger linkages between the VC leadership and the CBO network, laying the groundwork for deeper collaboration in future village-level planning and execution of development interventions. The initiative has been a significant step toward enhancing the participatory governance model under the VC-CBO Convergence framework.

### **3.13 Village Prosperity Resilience Plan (VPRP) 2024-2025**

A one-day training was conducted on 10th June by the NMMU, NRO and DIC team on the Entitlement, PGSRD and SDP Components of the VPRP App to the pool of Master Trainers in Mizoram. The Master trainer included SMM-SISD, PM

(SISD & IBCB), and PM (MIS). Following this, a one-day VPRP Training was conducted on 19th August for all the Block and District Nodal Persons of Mizoram. The training was done by the NRO Professional along with the help of PM MIS, PM and SMMof SISD from the master trainer resource pool. The sessions included concept seeding for CLF, concept seeding for VO, VPRP preparation at all three levels apart from the livelihood plan preparation and training on the VPRP App.



Following the training of the Master Trainers, one-day/two-day residential training was conducted for the VPRP facilitators by the BMMU team. The mentor resource persons also participated in these trainings and facilitated the sessions regarding the concept of VPRP and the Mobile Application. The SPC, Kudumbashree NRO also participated in a few of these trainings based on the field requirements.

For the majority of the blocks, the VPRP was completed in paper format during October to December, and after the consolidation of VPRP demands into a booklet, it was submitted to the gram sabha by December 2024. In the remaining blocks where the Gram Sabha had concluded, an exception was granted to submit the VPRP demands in a consultative meeting following the Gram Sabha, and the submissions were completed in February 2025. Follow-up on the Village Prosperity Resilience Plan (VPRP) is currently underway. The segregation and manual submission of VPRP demands to the relevant line departments, in alignment with their respective Annual Action Plans (AAPs), have been completed across all 15 blocks. The cadres and mentors are continuously coordinating and monitoring the submitted VPRPs to ensure effective convergence and follow-through on the identified community needs.

### 3.14 DRPs Training on Village Organization Coordination Committees (VOCC) & Gram Panchayat Planning Facilitating Team (GPPFT)



A state-level Training for District Resource Persons (DRPs) was conducted in June 2024 under the PRI-CBO Convergence Project to build their capacities in effectively training Local Resource Persons (LRPs) at the block level. Organized by the SISD team with support from the State Project Coordinator (SPC), the training was held at the Conference Hall, SIRD & PR, Durtlang Leitan, Aizawl, Mizoram. A total of 15 DRPs, one each from the intervention blocks participated in the training. This training aimed at specific activities which is to be executed in the upcoming quarter to enhance the DRPs' understanding of the PRI-CBO convergence framework, specifically the formation, role, and functioning of Village Organization Coordination Committees (VOCC) and Gram Panchayat Planning Facilitating Team (GPPFT), enabling them to cascade the same knowledge to LRPs in their respective blocks and extend support while executing in the field. The sessions covered the following topics:

- Importance, composition, functions, roles, and responsibilities of VOCC and GPPFT
- How to capacitate LRPs to deliver orientation and training at the grassroots level
- Review of the conducted field-level activities: CLF and CLF orientation and concept seeding, VO orientation and concept seeding, VC orientation and Village Prosperity Resilience Plan (VPRP) follow-up for 2023–2024
- Training for VPRP 2024–2025

The training also provided a platform for peer learning and sharing of field-level experiences, enabling DRPs to better contextualize challenges and adopt practical strategies for effective implementation. The training also contributed in strengthening the knowledge and information dissemination for convergence activities at the grassroots.

### 3.15 LRP Training on VPRP, VOCC & GPPFT

Following the successful completion of the District Resource Person (DRP) Training at the state level, a comprehensive Local Resource Person (LRP) Training was conducted across all 15 blocks during the months of June and July 2024. The training focused on key components of the PRI-CBO Convergence framework, specifically the Village Prosperity Resilience Plan (VPRP), Village Organisation Coordination Committee (VOCC), and the Gram Panchayat Planning Facilitation Team (GPPFT).

All the 343 LRPs were effectively trained through these sessions. The training was facilitated by the DRPs, Mentors, Cluster Coordinators (CCs), and occasionally the Block Mission Managers (BMMs), and the State Project Coordinator (SPC). The training ensured that the content delivery was consistent, participatory, and tailored to the local context.



In addition to the training sessions, a field-level review of the ongoing activities was conducted. This helped assess the progress and effectiveness of the project's implementation. The review also served as a feedback mechanism to identify challenges, share best practices, and strengthen the LRPs' capacity for better facilitation at the Village level.

### 3.16 Village Organisation Coordination Committee (VOCC) Formation & Orientation to VOCC members

#### Objectives

- To create an institutional platform for the SHG network at the Village Council level.
- To represent the collective demands and interests of all the VOs in the Village in a unified manner through a single platform.
- To closely work with the Village Councils and line departments toward social inclusion, local economic development, poverty reduction and social development.
- To strengthen and monitor the functioning of the SHG network.



### **Composition of VOCC**

The VOCC is composed of the President and Secretary from Village Organizations (VOs) and the Convenors of the three subcommittees—Social Welfare, Livelihood, and Health & Education. Its structure includes one VOCC Coordinator, who is not part of any subcommittee, while all other members join one subcommittee based on their interest and experience. Each subcommittee elects a Convenor from among its members to lead and coordinate its work.

In the month of August 2024, activities to facilitate the formation and orientation of the Village Organisation Coordination Committees (VOCCs) at the Village Organisation (VO) level were undertaken. The Local Resource Persons (LRPs), with active support from District Resource Persons (DRPs), Mentors, and Block Mission Managers (BMMs), coordinated closely with VO members to ensure smooth implementation of the process. Recognising the need for better coordination and to prevent duplication in the Village Prosperity Resilience Plan (VPRP), the BMMs issued an advisory mandating the formation of VOCCs in Village Councils (VCs) having more than two VOs. This was aimed at encouraging collective decision-making and strengthening community voices in the planning process.



The orientation programs were primarily facilitated by LRPs, with DRPs and Mentors supporting in certain instances to enrich the training. The sessions covered the importance, composition, functions, roles, and responsibilities of VOCCs. Special emphasis was placed on consolidating the VPRP and integrating it into the Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP), ensuring alignment with grassroots needs and priorities.

As a result of these efforts, 39 VOCCs were successfully formed in all Village Councils that had more than two VOs. All VOCC members received orientation, equipping them with the knowledge and skills required to function effectively and contribute meaningfully to the local planning and governance processes.



Details of the VOCC Formation & Orientation									
Sl. No.	Name of the Block	Name of the VC	DRP Participated	Date Proposed	Date Conducted	No. of Participants	Details of Participants	Special Invites (If Any)	Place of Orientation
1	Thingdawl	Thingdawl	R.Lalremmawi	23-08-2024	23-08-2024	36	VO EC members,LRPs		Thingdawl
2		Hortoki	No	25-08-2024	25-08-2024	11	VO OB,LRPs		Hortoki
3		Lungdai	R.Lalremmawi	09-02-2025	2-9-2024	8	VO OB,LRPs		Lungdai VO office
4	Bilkhawthlir	Bilkhawthlir	PC Lalnunziri	28-08-2024	28-08-2024	12	VO OBs,LRPs		Bilkhawthlir VOP house
5		Saipum	No	30-08-2024	30-08-2024	12	VO OBs,LRPs		VO Office
6	Kawrtet hawven g	Tuidam	Vanlal Lawmi, Lalruat feli,mentor	23-08-2024	23-08-2024	13	VO OB,CC,LRP		Lungdai MUP office
7	Khawzawl	Chawngtlai i	Chami	08-08-2024	08-08-2024	12	VO OBs	VCP	VO 1 office
8		Sialhaw k	Chami	23-08-2024	23-08-2024	12	VO OBs	VCP	VO 1 office
9		Tualhaw k	Chami	08-08-2024	08-08-2024	11	VO OBs	VCP	VO 1 office



Details of the VOCC Formation & Orientation									
Sl. No.	Name of the Block	Name of the VC	DRP Participated	Date Proposed	Date Conducted	No. of Participants	Details of Participants	Special Invitees (If Any)	Place of Orientation
10	Changha	Zokawthar	Muani	22-08-2024	22-08-2024	12	VO OB	VCP	VO 1 office
11	Khawbung	Khawbung	Tlani Pachua u	19-08-2024	19-08-2024	12	VO OB		VO 1 office
12		Khuangthing	Tlani Pachua u	19-08-2024	19-08-2024	12	VO OB		VO 1 office
13		Khuangleng	Tlani Pachua u	22-08-2024	23-08-2024	12	VO OB		VO 1 office
14		Farkawn	Tlani Pachua u	24-08-2024	24-08-2024	12	VO OB		VO 1 office
15		Vaipai	Tlani Pachua u	24-08-2024	24-08-2024	12	VO OB		VO 1 office
16		Sesih	Tlani Pachua u	25-08-2024	25-08-2024	12	VO OB		VO 1 office



Details of the VOCC Formation & Orientation									
Sl. No.	Name of the Block	Name of the VC	DRP Participated	Date Proposed	Date Conducted	No. of Participants	Details of Participants	Special Invitees (If Any)	Place of Orientation
17	Hnaht hial	Pangzawl	yes	30-08-2024	30-08-2024	57	VO members-43, Cadre-8, CLF-4	VC members-2	VO office
18		Cherhlu n	yes	21-08-2024	21-08-2024	60	VO members-44, CLF-6, cadres-6	VC members-6	Community Hall
19		Thingsai		21-08-2024	21-08-2024	40	VO members-27, CLF-4, cadres-6	VC members-3	VO office
20		S Vanlaip hai	yes	09-02-2025	09-02-2025	35	VO - ECmembers-33 cadres-6,CLF-6	VC members-2	VO office
21		Thenzawl E	yes	29-08-2024	29-08-2024	40	VO members-39, CLF-3, Cadres-8	NA	VO office



Details of the VOCC Formation & Orientation									
Sl. No .	Name of the Block	Name of the VC	DR P Participated	Date Proposed	Date Conducted	No. of Participants	Details of Participants	Special Invitees (If Any)	Place of Orientation
22		Thenzawl W	yes	31-08-2024	31-08-2024	32	VO members-26, Cadres-8	VC members-2	VO office
23	Serchhip	Keitum	yes	30-08-2024	09-03-2024	18	VO - ECmembers-14, cadres-4	NA	VO office
24		Bungtlang	yes	01-09-2024	03-09-2024	30	VO - ECmembers-26, cadres-4	NA	VO office
25		Chinggchhip S	yes	28-08-2024	28-08-2024	20	VO members-17, CLF-1, LRP-2	NA	CLF office
26		Chinggchhip N	yes	28-08-2024	28-08-2024	15	VO members-12, Cadre-1, LRP-2	NA	VO office
27		Baktwang			28-08-2024	09-04-2024	38	VO - ECmembers-32 cadres-6,	NA

### 3.17 Gram Panchayat Planning Facilitation Team (GPPFT)

#### Objectives

- For better implementation of various schemes and programs in the Village Council
- A formal platform for discussing the VPRP demands and other relevant issues from which the SHG network can benefit directly
- It will help in enhancing participation at the local level planning and increasing participation in Gram sabhas

The Gram Panchayat Planning and Facilitation Team (GPPFT) is a community-based platform established to strengthen participatory local governance and ensure effective convergence of development initiatives at the Village Council level. It functions as a facilitation body that brings together elected representatives, Self-Help Group (SHG) networks, and line department officials to collaboratively plan, implement, and monitor development activities. The GPPFT is chaired by the Village Council President, with the VOCC Coordinator or VO President acting as the Convenor. Membership is limited to a maximum of 25 per Village. It plays a key role in preparing and integrating the Village Prosperity Resilience Plan (VPRP) into the Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP), thereby aligning community needs with government schemes and resources. By fostering inclusive participation in Gram Sabhas and local planning processes, the GPPFT enhances transparency, accountability, and the overall effectiveness of grassroots development.






Subsequently, in September, strengthening of the Gram Panchayat Planning Facilitation Teams (GPPFTs) was undertaken by the LRPs in all the 302 VCs across the 15 blocks to enable active facilitation of VPRP preparation and its integration into the Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP). Around 1150 participated in the orientation program. The orientation covered key aspects including an overview of the PRI-CBO Convergence Project, the VPRP process, and the specific functions and responsibilities of GPPFT members. These efforts have significantly contributed to building local-level convergence mechanisms and ensuring more structured and participatory planning processes at the grassroots level.

### **3.18 Gram Sabha Orientation and Mobilisation**

Orientation on the Gram Sabha was conducted in October 2024 across all 343 Village Organizations (VOs). The sessions were facilitated by Local Resource Persons (LRPs) with active support from the District Resource Persons (DRPs) and Mentors, aiming to enhance community awareness and participation in local governance processes.

Gram sabha mobilization activities were carried out to encourage participation in the Gram Sabha. These included the display of informative postcards in public spaces, highlighting the significance of the Gram Sabha, along with rallies organized by the VOs with the support of LRPs, DRPs and Mentors. On the day of the Gram



Sabha, the Village Prosperity Resilience Plans (VPRPs) were formally presented by the LRPs and VO members, ensuring that community priorities were brought forward for consideration by the Village Councils and relevant stakeholders.

### **3.19 Convergence Camp**

A Convergence Camp was organized on 4th September 2024 at the DC Conference Hall, Khawzawl, under the PRI-CBO Convergence Project. The camp aimed to integrate Village Prosperity Resilience Plan (VPRP) demands into the annual action plans of various line departments, promote interdepartmental collaboration, and enhance community awareness about available government services. The event saw active participation from 94 individuals, including representatives from 13 government departments, community-based organizations, SHG leaders, and NGO representatives. Each department presented their services and schemes, identifying potential areas for convergence with the community's needs. The outcomes of the camp included improved understanding of departmental services among participants, strengthened collaboration between line departments and MzSRLM, and submission of entitlement and livelihood demand documents.



## List of Participants

Sl.No.	Name of the Department/Organization	Numbers
1	Community Based Org. Leaders	33
2	Local Resource Persons	29
3	Block Management Unit	13
4	Mentor	1
5	Horticulture Department	1
6	Agriculture Department	1
7	Mizoram Rural Bank	2
8	Social Welfare Department	2
9	Fishery Department	1
10	AH&V Department	1
11	ICDS	1
12	Women and Child Department	1
13	Sericulture Department	1
14	KVK	2



Sl.No.	Name of the Department/Organization	Numbers
15	Health Department	1
16	FCS&CA	1
17	RD Department	2
<b>Total Participants</b>		94

### Documents Submitted

The camp also resulted in the successful submission of entitlement and livelihood demands documents for various social welfare programs, with significant outreach to support vulnerable populations. The details of the applications received and processed through the convergence camp is detailed in the table below.

### Entitlement Submission Details:

Sl. No.	Name of the Schemes	Numbers of Application Submitted
1	Old Age Pension Scheme	82
2	National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS)	13
3	Widow Pension	17
4	Disability	43



**Livelihood Submission Details:**

Sl. No.	Name of the Plan/Demands	Numbers of Plan/Demand Submitted	Submitted to
1	Food Processing (Jam, pickle, sauce, chips, jaggery)	95	KVK
2	Soap Making	15	KVK
3	Mushroom Cultivation	25	KVK
4	Nutri Garden	2	KVK
5	Handloom	7	KVK





The Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) is willing to provide trainers for training to the Livelihood demand applicants if MzSRLM organize the training. The Convergence Camp successfully established a cooperative framework, increased knowledge of available departmental services, and provided a platform for the community to engage in self-advocacy. The strengthened relationships and shared understanding between line departments, SHG network, and MzSRLM will contribute to more responsive and integrated community development efforts.

As per the framework of the PRI-CBO Convergence Project, such camps were intended to be conducted at the community level. However, due to geographical challenges and financial constraints within MzSRLM, the team strategically decided to conduct the camps at the block or district level across all 15 blocks. Although the response and outcomes from the first convergence camp were overwhelmingly positive and generated interest among the remaining 14 blocks to conduct similar activities, the team was subsequently directed to carry out all block-level training and activities through online platforms due to continued financial limitations. Consequently, the in-person convergence camps had to be suspended in all the other 14 remaining blocks.



### 3.20 DRP Training on Citizens Committees


A one-day Training for District Resource Persons (DRPs) on Citizens' Committees - specifically the Anganwadi Level Monitoring and Support Committee (ALMSC), Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committee (VHSNC), and School Management Committee (SMC) - was successfully conducted in January 2025 at the conference hall of the MzSRLM Office, Attended by 15 DRPs. The training was part of the PRI-CBO Convergence Project's ongoing capacity-building efforts to strengthen the cadres to execute the project activities in the field. The training was jointly facilitated by the State Project Coordinator, State Mentors, and the Project Manager-SISD.

### 3.21 LRP Training on Citizens Committees



Following the successful completion of the DRP Refresher Training, the Local Resource Person (LRP) Training on Citizens' Committees—namely the Anganwadi Level Monitoring and Support Committee (ALMSC), Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committee (VHSNC), and School Management Committee (SMC)—was conducted across all 15 blocks of Mizoram during January and February 2025. A total of 343 LRPs participated in the training.

Initially, the training was delivered through offline mode across seven blocks. These in-person sessions provided an interactive platform where participants engaged in discussions, activities, and group exercises to better understand the roles, responsibilities, and importance of citizens' committees. The offline sessions allowed for practical demonstrations and peer learning, significantly enhancing participant engagement and comprehension. However, after completing training in seven blocks, the team received directives to shift the remaining sessions to an online format due to continued financial constraints. Consequently, the remaining eight blocks conducted the training virtually. While the team ensured the smooth facilitation of the online sessions, the absence of physical activities and face-to-face interaction



resulted in some compromises in training quality. Limited opportunities for experiential learning and direct participant engagement were key challenges in the online mode.

Despite these constraints, the core content of the training was effectively delivered. The modules covered the importance and objectives of each committee, their composition, and the specific roles and responsibilities of committee members. LRPs were also trained on how to conduct orientations in their respective communities, thereby enabling them to replicate the training at the grassroots level and support the strengthening of committees. The LRP Training served as a critical step in building the capacities of grassroots facilitators to mobilize and empower citizen committees, even as the shift to online platforms highlighted the need for additional support mechanisms to ensure consistent training quality in the field.

### **3.22 Strengthening Citizen Committees**

The strengthening of three key village-level citizens' committees—ALMSC (Anganwadi Level Monitoring and Support Committee), VHSNC (Village Health, Sanitation and Nutrition Committee), and SMC (School Management Committee)—was undertaken during the months of March and April 2025. The activity was led by the respective Local Resource Persons (LRPs) in their assigned villages with the objective of enhancing community-based monitoring, service delivery, and participation in the VPRP and GPDP integration processes.

A total of 385 ALMSC, 302 VHSNC, and 358 SMC were trained during this phase. The orientation sessions included detailed discussions on the composition, functions, roles, and responsibilities of each committee, along with a brief overview of the PRI-CBO Convergence Project and the Village Prosperity Resilience Plan (VPRP) process. These capacity-building efforts were aimed at fostering stronger institutional engagement, improving convergence at the grassroots level, and ensuring more inclusive and effective planning and implementation of development interventions.



### **3.23 Training to Elected Women Representatives (EWR) Training on the Convergence project and MGNREGS**

In May 2025, the training sessions for Elected Women Representatives (EWR) was conducted across all 15 PRI-CBO Convergence Blocks at the block level. The sessions were facilitated by District Resource Persons (DRPs) and Cluster Coordinators (CCs) with the support from mentors and BMMs and aimed at enhancing the knowledge and capacity of EWRs to actively participate in local governance and working together with the CBOs.

The training was conducted in an online mode, ensuring continuity in capacity-building efforts despite financial limitations. The sessions covered key areas such as an overview of PRI-CBO Convergence, the importance of collaboration between EWRs and Community-Based Organisations (CBOs), convergence platforms, VPRP and GPDP, roles of EWRs in local development, coordination with line departments, MGNREGS entitlements, and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The training also focused on fostering self-awareness, promoting gender equality and justice, and empowering women leaders to contribute meaningfully to inclusive and participatory planning and development at the grassroots level.

## 4. Convergence and Key Achievements

### 4.1 Development of Community Cadres

- **Cadre Training and Orientation:** Despite financial limitations, physical orientation and handholding were provided to DRPs and LRPs at block level, equipping them to mobilize and support community-level planning and convergence.
- **Knowledge Transfer via Immersion Blocks:** Best practices and successful convergence models from immersion blocks served as learning platforms for other regions.

The cadres played a central role in driving field-level implementation of the PRI-CBO Convergence project. As DRPs and LRPs, they mobilised SHGs and VOs to participate in Gram Sabha and planning processes, facilitated the preparation and presentation of VPRP and its integration into GPDP, and provided continuous handholding support to VOCC, GPPFT, citizen committees and Village Councils for follow-up of plans and access to entitlements. Coordinated convergence activities at village and block levels with line departments, organising convergence camps, supporting state/central schemes interventions, documenting field processes, and troubleshooting implementation issues, thereby translating the project design into sustained community-led action on the ground.





## 4.2 Institutional Mechanism Strengthening

- Formation of VOCC and GPPFT: Established Village Organisation Coordination Committees (VOCC) and strengthened Gram Panchayat Planning Facilitation Teams (GPPFT) to guide participatory planning and reduce duplication in VPRP submissions.
- Capacity Building of Citizens Committees: Orientation and engagement of ALMSC, VHSNC, and SMCs to ensure community-based monitoring and integration of sectoral issues into GPDP.

The formation of VOCCs and the strengthening of GPPFTs and citizen committees (ALMSC, VHSNC, SMC) in Mizoram significantly improved the quality and inclusiveness of local planning and service delivery under the PRI-CBO Convergence Project. VOCCs and GPPFTs ensured that VPRP demands from SHGs and VOs were systematically consolidated, prioritised and integrated into GPDPs, leading to concrete actions such as improvements in Anganwadi infrastructure, child friendly spaces, health services and basic utilities in villages. At the same time, strengthened citizen committees enabled regular community based monitoring of health, nutrition, education and sanitation, resulting in health camps, home visits, school support activities, targeted campaigns (e.g., malaria, HIV, malnutrition) and better convergence with line departments, thereby deepening grassroots participation and accountability in local governance.

### 4.3 Convergence with Line Departments

- **Integration of VPRP with GPDP:** The project successfully facilitated the convergence between community demands captured in the Village Prosperity Resilience Plan (VPRP) and the Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP), aligning grassroots voices with local governance mechanisms.
- **Convergence Camps:** Conducted in one district (Khawzawl), these brought together 13 departments and CBOs, resulting in awareness creation and submission of 160+ entitlement and 140+ livelihood-related applications.
- **Departmental Linkages:** Collaboration with departments like Animal Husbandry, MSACS, Social Welfare, Krishi Vigyan Kendra (livelihood training support) and SIRD&PR demonstrated successful service delivery through SHG/CBO platforms.





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### 4.4 Women Leadership and Inclusion

- **Engagement of Elected Women Representatives (EWRs):** EWRs served as a critical bridge between VCs and CBOs, ensuring continuity of convergence efforts and enhanced community responsiveness.
- **Awareness Programs on Gender and Social Issues:** Focused interventions such as domestic violence, fraud and traffic regulation, drug abuse prevention, and HIV etc. awareness addressed social determinants of development

The elected women representative by carrying women's collective demands from VO/VOCC into GPPFT meeting, and then reporting back decisions, convergence opportunities and line department priorities updates to VO and VOCC for implementation and monitoring, thereby ensuring that CBO demand plans were formally considered in GPDP and that different stakeholders remained aligned on poverty reduction and livelihood priorities. In Bungtlang village, women representatives and cadres used the VPRP\GPDP. process to highlight poor Anganwadi infrastructure and child-friendly spaces, leading to convergence with ICDS and local authorities for repair and improvement of centres and services. And In Thenzawl, women representatives, ASHAs and VO leaders jointly prioritised maternal and child health and safe spaces for children in the VPRP, which translated into health camps, home visits, iron supplementation and infrastructure upgradation through coordinated action with the Health and ICDS departments.



## 5. Quantitative achievements

**Table 5.1 Cadre Details**

Sl. No.	District	Block	No. of DRP	No. of BRP	No. of LRP
1	7	15	15	NA	343

**Tables 5.2 VPRP at Materialization**

The below given link is the block wise manual VPRP status and the table shows the consolidated 15 intervention blocks' achievement.

<https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1EH6Gr6p3n6-hTMfu5-XRe4us1n7H0mkGNCywLxl1QI4/edit?usp=sharing>

Sl. No	VPRP demands	Demand generated	Demand incorporated	VPRP Demand Achieved
●	<b>Entitlement</b>			
i	Job Card	168	168	41
ii	SBM	761	761	32
iii	PMAYG	1647	1647	404
iv	Ujjwala	870	870	24
v	Widow pension	427	427	0
vi	Disability pension	261	261	11
vii	Health Card	463	463	179
viii	Ration Card	267	267	25



Sl. No	VPRP demands	Demand generated	Integrated to GPDP	VPRP Demand Achieved
ix	Old Age Pension	872	872	7
x	Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana	329	329	18
xi	PMJJBY	141	141	19
xii	PMFBY	23	23	
xiii	PMSBY	196	196	16
xiv	PMMVY	5	5	5
xv	NFBS	13	13	16
	<b>Livelihood</b>	2862	2862	546
	<b>PGSRD</b>	1919	1919	618
	<b>SDP</b>	111	111	100
	<b>Total</b>	11335	11335	2061



## 6. Qualitative outcome

### 6.1 Committees constituted/ reconstituted (with community involvement)

As part of the PRI-CBO Convergence Project, several committees were formed and strengthened through a participatory, community-driven process to enhance grassroots governance and planning. In August 2024, the Village Organisation Coordination Committees (VOCCs) were constituted in Village Councils (VCs) with more than two Village Organisations (VOs) to improve coordination and avoid duplication during the Village Prosperity Resilience Plan (VPRP) process. This initiative was carried out by Local Resource Persons (LRPs) with active support from District Resource Persons (DRPs), Mentors, and Block Mission Managers (BMMs). The VOCCs were oriented on their roles, composition, and responsibilities, especially focusing on the consolidation of VPRP and its alignment with the Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP). As a result, 39 VOCCs were successfully formed and all members were equipped through orientation to contribute effectively.

In September 2024, the Gram Panchayat Planning Facilitation Teams (GPPFTs) were strengthened across 302 VCs to support the preparation and integration of VPRPs into GPDPs. Around 1150 participants were trained on their specific roles in facilitating participatory planning.

Furthermore, in March and April 2025, three critical village-level citizens' committees—ALMSC (Anganwadi Level Monitoring and Support Committee), VHSNC (Village Health, Sanitation and Nutrition Committee), and SMC (School Management Committee)—were reconstituted and oriented by LRPs in their respective villages. These committees were trained on their functions and responsibilities, and how they can contribute to effective service delivery and planning. A total of 385 ALMSCs, 302 VHSNCs, and 358 SMCs were covered during the capacity-building drive. All committee formations and orientations emphasized active community involvement, enabling stronger convergence, accountability, and inclusive development at the grassroots level.

### 6.2 Convergence camps and its impact

A Convergence Camp was organized on 4th September 2024 at the DC Conference Hall, Khawzawl, as part of the PRI-CBO Convergence Project. The primary objective was to facilitate the integration of Village Prosperity Resilience Plan (VPRP) demands into departmental action plans, foster interdepartmental collaboration, and enhance community awareness of government schemes and services. The

event witnessed active participation from 94 stakeholders, including representatives from 13 government departments, SHG leaders, NGOs, and community-based organizations. Each department presented its available schemes and services, identifying areas for possible convergence with the community's identified needs. As a result, there was a marked improvement in the understanding of government services among participants, and a stronger collaborative relationship was established between MzSRLM and line departments. The camp facilitated the submission of 155 entitlement applications—including for old age pensions, disability, widow pensions, and family benefit schemes—demonstrating proactive community engagement. Additionally, 144 livelihood demand applications were submitted to the Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK), which also expressed willingness to support the training component if facilitated by MzSRLM.

Despite financial and geographical limitations, the event proved to be a significant milestone in promoting convergence-based planning and community empowerment. Although the original framework envisioned such camps at the community level, constraints led to a strategic shift to conduct them at the block or district level. The success of the Khawzawl camp generated interest in replicating the model in other blocks. However, due to ongoing budget limitations, in-person convergence camps in the remaining 14 blocks were suspended, with all further Capacity-building activities for Quarter 5 shifted to online platforms. Nevertheless, the impact of the initial convergence effort set a strong precedent for collaborative governance, enhanced community voice, and the importance of integrated development planning.





## 7. Participation in Gram Sabha

In October 2024, under the PRI-CBO Convergence Project, comprehensive orientation sessions on the Gram Sabha were conducted across all 343 Village Organizations (VOs) in Mizoram. Facilitated by Local Resource Persons (LRPs) with active support from District Resource Persons (DRPs) and Mentors, to enhance grassroots awareness and strengthen democratic participation in local governance structures. The sessions focused on educating community members about the purpose, roles, and importance of the Gram Sabha as a platform for voicing developmental needs and holding local institutions accountable. To ensure greater engagement, targeted Gram Sabha mobilization activities were rolled out prior to the meetings. Informative postcards emphasizing the importance of Gram Sabha participation were prominently displayed in public areas. Additionally, awareness rallies were conducted by the VOs, with enthusiastic participation from SHG members and local residents. These efforts were effectively coordinated by LRPs, DRPs, and Mentors, creating a sense of collective ownership and readiness among the community.

As a result of these mobilization efforts, there was a noticeable increase in community attendance and participation during the Gram Sabha meetings. On the day of the Sabha, Village Prosperity Resilience Plans (VPRPs)—which represent community-identified priorities in areas such as infrastructure, livelihoods, health, and education—were formally presented by LRPs and VO representatives. This participatory approach ensured that the voices of women, marginalized groups, and other community stakeholders were heard and considered by the Village Councils and relevant line departments. The orientation and mobilization initiative not only enhanced the community's understanding of participatory governance but also led to more effective Gram Sabha proceedings. It reinforced the relevance of the Gram Sabha as a powerful democratic tool, ensuring community priorities are reflected in local planning and development processes.







## **8. Case Studies / Best Practices**

### **8.1 Sprayers and Micro Fertilizer Distribution through Convergence – Khawzawl Block, Mizoram**


In Khawzawl Block, Champhai District of Mizoram the PRI-CBO Convergence Project intervention was initiated in the universalization phase-I. Before this intervention, the SHG members and government departments operated in isolation with limited awareness or interaction between them. These gaps were aimed to bridge and foster mutual understanding and collaboration. A major breakthrough came with the Convergence Camp organized in the district with support from the Deputy Commissioner. The event brought together officials from various departments and the SHG network. While the departments presented their schemes and services, the BMMU introduced the concept of the Village Prosperity Resilience Plan (VPRP) and the SHG framework.

This Camp became a critical turning point, initiating a series of follow-up actions. The DRP, with support from LRPs and guidance from the Mentor, collected livelihood demands from SHG members and consolidated them through the VPRP process. Based on the data, 42 SHG members applied for sprayers and micro fertilizers through the Horticulture Department. These applications were formally submitted along with a recommendation from the BDO. With regular follow-up, the applications were approved and the items distributed to the selected SHG members.

This initiative showcases a successful example of convergence in action—bringing together government departments, SHG networks, and community stakeholders to address local livelihood needs through available schemes and resources. It also demonstrates the effectiveness of the VPRP as a participatory planning tool for grassroots development.

### **8.2 Utilization of Traditional Skills for Village Beautification Post-VPRP**

After completing the Village Prosperity Resilience Plan (VPRP) process, the Village Organisation (VO) of Lungphun village, Reiek RD Block, realized that the Village Council (VC) lacked sufficient funds to address all the demands raised through VPRP and GPDP. Among the prioritized needs, the installation of dustbins in public places was seen as essential for promoting cleanliness and beautification of the village. Despite financial limitations, the VO remained committed to fulfilling this aspiration and convened a VO meeting with participation from the Mentor and Internal Community Resource Person (ICRP). It was decided that they would leverage traditional skills and locally available resources—specifically bamboo—to craft dustbins. Lungphun is a small village with 96 households and 13 Self-Help Groups (SHGs), located near a forest rich in bamboo. In the VO meeting, members



developed a plan to make bamboo dustbins and approached the VC to facilitate a stakeholder meeting. This meeting brought together VC members, the VO, SHGs, and NGO representatives. The plan was shared, and it was agreed that YMA (Young Mizo Association) and SHG members would collect bamboo from the forest and bring it to the community hall. By evening, the villagers gathered with tools to clean the bamboo. Elderly members with skills in bamboo handicrafts began crafting baskets in various shapes to be used as dustbins, while children and youth joined in enthusiastically, making the occasion feel like a festive event with music and dance. The VO provided refreshments to keep everyone energized, and the collaborative spirit of the event highlighted strong community ownership. The following day, the finished dustbins were handed over to YMA, which installed them along roadsides and in public areas. Responsibilities were assigned to nearby households for maintaining cleanliness, and waste collection was organized twice a week. Inspired by the success of the initiative, SHG members and NGO partners conducted a roadside cleaning drive and planted flowering plants to further enhance the village's aesthetic appeal.

#### Outcomes

- 30 eco-friendly dustbins handcrafted and installed by YMA across public spaces.
- Solid Waste Management: Regular waste collection initiated twice a week, managed by nearby households.
- Beautification Drive: SHG and NGO members planted flowering plants along the roadside the following weekend.
- Skill Transfer & Social Capital: Youth and children gained hands-on experience in traditional bamboo craft, promoting intergenerational learning and local resource use.

This experience demonstrated that even without external funding, community-led convergence efforts grounded in traditional skills and mutual cooperation—can effectively address local needs. The initiative also fostered social unity and encouraged the younger generation to value and learn indigenous skills, reinforcing Mizoram's strong cultural emphasis on traditional knowledge and community-driven development.

### **8.3 Swine Fever Awareness and Pig Vaccination – A Model Convergence Initiative**

In response to the recurring outbreaks of swine fever during the winter season, the PRI-CBO Convergence Project took a significant step forward in Champhai block, Mizoram. The disease had caused severe economic losses for pig farmers, many of




whom were SHG members dependent on livestock for their livelihoods. Due to lack of awareness and limited departmental outreach, most farmers were unaware of preventive measures or government support. Recognizing this gap during the Village Prosperity Resilience Plan (VPRP) discussions, the Local Resource Persons (LRPs) raised the issue as a major community concern in their weekly review meetings.

In April 2025, with support from the Animal Husbandry Department, the Ngur VO under Hnahlan CLF organized a Swine Fever Awareness and Vaccination Program covering 6 villages and 7 VOs. A total of 768 pigs were vaccinated, and comprehensive awareness sessions were conducted for farmers and animal handlers. The PRI-CBO Convergence team—including Mentors, DRPs, LRPs, and VO leaders—played a central role in mobilizing communities, coordinating schedules, and providing field support to the department. This initiative successfully built a working relationship between the community and the Animal Husbandry Department, establishing a model for future convergence.

The Swine Fever Awareness and Vaccination Program under the PRI-CBO Convergence Project in Champhai Block is a strong example of community-driven convergence. By aligning the strengths of SHG networks with departmental schemes, the initiative prevented livestock losses, safeguarded farmer livelihoods, and promoted public health. This intervention not only addressed an urgent need but also laid the foundation for long-term collaboration between communities and departments. It clearly reflects the project's core objective—empowering communities through convergence for sustainable development.






## **8.4 HIV Awareness, Screening & Drug Abuse Prevention Initiative in Champhai District, Mizoram**

In response to the rising concerns of HIV infections and drug abuse in Champhai district, particularly within Mualkawi CLF and its 7 Village Organizations (VOs), a comprehensive awareness, screening, and prevention program was launched as a collaborative effort between the PRI-CBO Convergence Project, Mizoram State AIDS Control Society (MSACS), Health Departments, and local governance bodies. The initiative originated in Kelkang Village, a border village in Champhai district, where community leaders, during discussions held on International Women’s Day, raised alarming issues such as increasing drug abuse, HIV-related deaths, and SHG members being drawn into drug trafficking due to the spillover of the Manipur drug crisis through the Myanmar border. With approximately 80% of local deaths attributed to substance abuse and alcoholism, it became imperative to act. Following this, the Mentor, DRP, and LRP of the project team approached MSACS for support, which was readily provided in the form of IEC materials, resource persons, and screening support. With further coordination from the Block Mission Management Unit (BMMU), community-level mobilization was carried out by LRP and VO leaders through door-to-door outreach. The program officially commenced on 7th May 2025 at Kelkang High School and VO level, with active participation from students, teachers, SHG members, VC representatives, and government officials—amounting to 346 attendees. The MSACS Coordinator, Smt. Kimi, conducted detailed awareness sessions and also facilitated voluntary HIV screening.

Despite initial resistance and stigma surrounding HIV testing, VO leaders led by example and encouraged participation, resulting in 432 members being screened. The program sensitively handled cases where individuals showed early signs of HIV, with MSACS providing confidential follow-ups and support.

The second day focused on Drug Abuse awareness, led by the Health Department and supported by the Village Council (VC), which provided TA/DA to resource persons. The VO facilitated logistics and refreshments. This model intervention—rooted in convergence, community leadership, and department collaboration—was later scaled across all 7 villages in Champhai block, engaging over 1,346 participants (excluding students).

The success of this program is evident in multiple dimensions: it fostered unprecedented community participation, elevated the leadership roles of VO and VC leaders, initiated departmental convergence, led to early identification of HIV cases, and sparked a shift in community attitudes towards prevention and screening. Despite the initial social stigma and logistical challenges, the collaborative approach proved transformative. This initiative not only showcased how PRI-CBO



convergence can address sensitive social issues but also laid a solid foundation for sustained health interventions in border areas vulnerable to drug trafficking and related health crises.

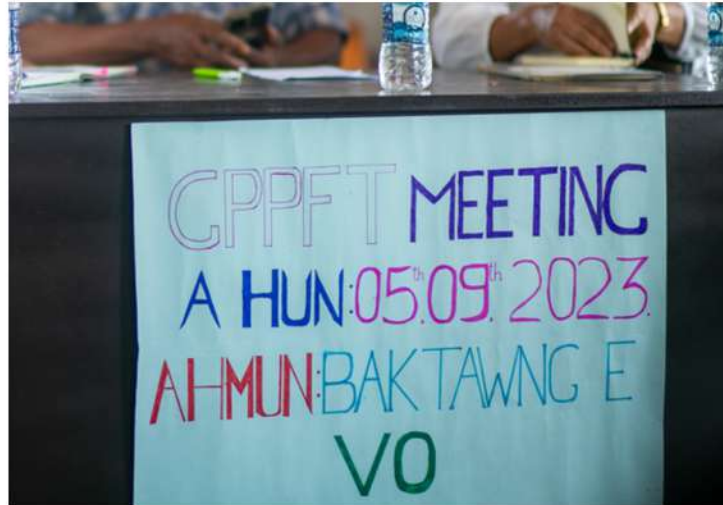
### **8.5 How VOCC & GPPFT in Mizoram Facilitated VPRP Integration into GPDP**

Under the PRI-CBO Convergence Project, Mizoram has demonstrated a successful model for integrating Village Prosperity Resilience Plans (VPRPs) into Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDPs) across 15 intervention blocks. Two key functional committees the Village Organisation Coordination Committee (VOCC) and the Gram Panchayat Planning Facilitation Team (GPPFT) have been instrumental in this transformation, acting as vital bridges between the community and governance mechanisms.

The VOCCs were formed and strengthened in villages with multiple Village Organisations (VOs) to ensure better coordination and collective representation of community demands. The GPPFTs were also strengthened in their understanding of working with Community-Based Organisations (CBOs), including their roles and responsibilities, and how they can effectively facilitate the VPRP process and ensure its integration into the GPDP. VOCCs serve as the link between the VOs and the Village Council, working in close coordination with GPPFTs. These facilitation teams guide the yearly GPDP process, ensuring that community aspirations articulated through the VPRP are translated into actionable development plans. Together, VOCC and GPPFT have played a central role in mobilising Self-Help Groups (SHGs) federations and line departments toward a shared vision of inclusive development.

The process begins at the grassroots level, where VOCC and GPPFT convene meetings with SHG leaders, VO representatives, frontline workers such as ASHAs and Anganwadi staff, and other community stakeholders. These discussions generate activity calendars and identify entitlements, livelihoods and community issues, needs and demands. The needs of the most vulnerable groups are prioritized through consensus and aligned with government schemes. After community validation and participatory ranking, the VPRP is finalized and submitted to the Gram Sabha for integration into the GPDP through the GPPFT.

For instance, an initiative in villages like Bungtlang and Thenzawl highlights the model's effectiveness. In Bungtlang, poor infrastructure in Anganwadi centres was identified and addressed through departmental convergence. In Thenzawl, urgent needs for child-friendly spaces and basic utilities in an Anganwadi were included in the VPRP and acted upon. ASHAs, as active members of the GPPFT, led impactful health interventions, including health camps, home visits, and distribution of iron




supplements, with targeted responses to HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis, and cancer risks through preventive care and free medications.

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The collaboration between VOCC and GPPFT in Mizoram showcases a scalable, community-driven model for decentralized planning. By embedding grassroots voices into formal planning systems, and with the support of the PRI-CBO Convergence Project, it has set an example of effective convergence and participatory governance.

## **8.6 SURAKSHA – A Step Towards Safer Villages in Champhai**

During a Village Council orientation under the PRI-CBO Convergence Project in Champhai RD Block, Mizoram, a participant raised concerns over domestic violence, substance abuse, and the need for community safety. This honest reflection led to a meaningful response under the PRI-CBO Convergence Project. With the combined efforts of the mentor and DRP of Champhai, the Block Mission Management Unit (BMMU), and active Community-Based Organisations (CBOs), the SURAKSHA initiative was launched. Focused on promoting the Women & Child Helpline number (181), the campaign brought together VCs, VOs, schools, and line departments in a coordinated effort. Through awareness drives in 18 Village Organisations (VOs) and 17 schools, the initiative reached over 2,455 SHG members and 1,719 students and



teachers. Posters and notice boards—80 and 90 in total—were placed in key public areas, ensuring that help was visible and accessible. The results were encouraging. Women began reaching out for help, and village councils included safety discussions in their agendas. A strengthened partnership between PRIs and CBOs began to take shape. “Knowing the helpline number has given me the courage to stand up against abuse and seek support when needed,” shared a SHG member. SURAKSHA stands as a testament to how community-led, convergence-driven initiatives can turn concern into action, creating safer, more informed, and more resilient villages.

### **8.7 Enabling Access for Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) through Convergence in Thingdawl RD Block, Mizoram**

In Thingdawl RD Block of Kolasib District, Mizoram, the PRI-CBO Convergence Universalisation Project uncovered a deeply concerning reality: a large number of Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) were unable to access government welfare schemes due to a lack of valid disability certificates and UDID (Unique Disability ID) cards. During the field immersion exercise, Local Resource Persons (LRPs), in collaboration with Village Organisations (VOs), identified that many people with disabilities (PwDs) were unaware of their entitlements, including access to assistive devices and financial support through schemes such as the Economic Rehabilitation Programme and PwD pension schemes.

This issue came to light during the initial pilot phase when the State Project Coordinator (SPC), mentors, and internal mentors, in consultation with the Social Welfare Department, learned about the National Institute for Locomotor Disabilities (NILD) in Aizawl. While equipment was not available at the time, NILD promised to reach out when stock became available. Nearly one and a half years later, NILD contacted the mentor, informing them of limited availability of assistive devices. With immediate coordination, the mentors engaged the BMMU and DRPs to collect applications from eligible PwDs based on the earlier LRP-led survey. However, most lacked the essential documentation. To address this, the Mentor, DRP, and BMMU team visited Kolasib District Hospital and held discussions with the in-charge medical officer. LRPs collected the required documents from villages and submitted them to the hospital. Within two weeks, digital copies of renewed disability certificates and UDID cards were issued. These were laminated and distributed to beneficiaries with support from the Block Development Officer (BDO). Subsequently, applications were submitted to NILD for devices such as wheelchairs, hearing aids, and crèches, and pension applications were forwarded to the Social Welfare Department with the BDO’s endorsement. A particularly moving case that inspired this intervention involved a mother who was seen working on her farm with her 11-year-old half-



paralysed son tied to her back, as there was no one to care for him at home. Such scenes emphasised the urgent need for accessible support. The initiative highlighted how simple tools, such as a wheelchair, could dramatically improve a family's quality of life.

Although the assessment and certification camp for new PwDs could not be conducted within the project period due to time and logistical limitations, efforts are underway to organize these camps at the village level. Transporting families to Aizawl for certification remains a significant challenge; a local camp would significantly alleviate this burden. This initiative brought together a wide range of stakeholders, including LRPs, DRPs, VOs, VCs, BMMU, BDO, NILD, the Social Welfare Department, and the Kolasib District Hospital Cell, setting a strong foundation for inclusive governance. Through this process, the CBOs and BMMU developed a clear understanding of the status and needs of people with disabilities (PwDs) in their region. They recognised their responsibility in linking vulnerable families to entitlements and services.

Though the universalisation phase I is limited in duration, the impact of this convergence effort will continue. With ongoing support from MzSRLM, future follow-ups, including assessment and certification camps, will ensure that no eligible person is left behind. This initiative serves as a strong example of community-led, convergence-driven inclusion and a promise to continue walking alongside the most vulnerable.




## 8.8 Enhancing Healthcare Access through Golden Card Awareness and Enrolment in Champhai District, Mizoram

In the scenic and agriculturally rich Champhai District of Mizoram, many families possessed Golden Cards—a government-issued health insurance card—but remained unaware of their benefits, including coverage for medical treatment and essential disease care. Recognising this critical gap in awareness and usage, the PRI-CBO Convergence Project, with the initiative of the District Resource Person (DRP) and Mentor, supported by the Block Mission Management Unit (BMMU), launched a focused awareness and enrolment campaign to empower communities and improve access to healthcare services.

The intervention began with a collaborative planning effort, where the DRP and Mentor visited the Champhai District Hospital to understand the scope of benefits under the Golden Card scheme. Following discussions with the hospital coordinator, a structured plan was developed. Orientation and refresher trainings were provided to Local Resource Persons (LRPs), who later conducted VO-level awareness sessions, followed by door-to-door outreach to identify eligible families and guide them through the enrolment process. With the cooperation of VO office bearers, Village Councils (VCs), and village sub-centers, the campaign reached all 18 VOs in the Champhai Block. Despite initial challenges, such as low participation during peak





cultivation periods, the issue was resolved through effective coordination with Village Council Presidents (VCPs), ensuring community participation and support.

As a result of this intervention, 276 families in Champhai Block successfully enrolled under the Golden Card scheme. The initiative not only enhanced healthcare access but also empowered LRPs and VO leaders to support their communities more effectively. The positive impact of this campaign extended beyond Champhai; Khawzawl Block was inspired to replicate the model, enrolling 755 families under the same scheme. The Golden Card awareness and enrolment campaign has proven to be a model of community-driven health outreach, demonstrating how grassroots convergence can bridge gaps in public health accessibility and ensure that vulnerable populations are not left behind.

### **8.9 Aadhaar Enrolment Drive of Hope and Change**

In the remote Khawbung Block of Mizoram, the people lead simple lives rooted in agriculture and tradition. Yet beneath this quiet existence was a hidden challenge—many residents, including some of the most vulnerable, lacked Aadhaar cards, the very document that opens doors to essential government services, financial access, and social security.

The story began when the Mentor, DRP and the BMMU team, under the PRI-CBO Convergence Project, organized a special assessment camp for Persons with Disabilities (PWDs). What the team discovered was eye-opening: a significant number of people, not just people with disabilities (PWDs), had no Aadhaar cards. This lack of identification was not due to neglect, but rather often resulted from a lack of awareness and deep-rooted traditional practices that had kept communities disconnected from formal systems. Realising the scale of the issue, the District Resource Person (DRP), with the support of the mentor, initiated coordination with Local Resource Persons (LRPs) and Village Organisation (VO) leaders. In a series of meetings with VOs and VCs members, the community collectively acknowledged the need for a targeted intervention. What started as a small step for people with disabilities (PWDs) soon evolved into a block-wide Aadhaar enrolment drive, with the vision that no one should be left behind.

Thus, the Aadhaar enrolment drive was initiated on December 10, 2024, as a comprehensive response to the widespread lack of identification documents in Khawbung Block. The initiative was an accurate model of convergence and grassroots collaboration. The District Resource Person (DRP), along with the Mentor, formulated the strategic plan and designed a mobilisation roadmap tailored to the block's unique challenges. On the ground, Local Resource Persons (LRPs) and Village



Organisation (VO) members led the efforts in community mobilisation, going door-to-door to raise awareness and encourage participation. The Block Mission Management Unit (BMMU) played a crucial coordinating role, ensuring that the campaign was smoothly executed across the villages. Support from the Block Development Officer (BDO) was instrumental, especially in providing essential logistics and deploying the technical team for on-site Aadhaar enrolment. Additionally, Village Councils contributed significantly by organising local arrangements and facilitating travel allowances to ease the process for community members.

Through the combination of door-to-door campaigns, awareness meetings, and village-level enrolment camps, the team was able to reach even the most remote and scattered settlements of Khawbung. Over three months, a total of 477 families were successfully enrolled and received their Aadhaar cards—67 families in January 2025, 169 in February, and 318 in March. The impact of this initiative has been both immediate and far-reaching. Community members who were once excluded from essential services can now access government welfare schemes, open bank accounts, and apply for pension benefits. Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) have been officially registered with the National Institute for Locomotor Disabilities (NILD), granting them access to specialised care and entitlements. More importantly, the initiative instilled a renewed sense of inclusion, dignity, and identity among individuals who had long felt invisible to the system.

Beyond numbers, this initiative has empowered the community. It built the capacities of LRPs and VO leaders, strengthened collaboration between local governance and community institutions, and demonstrated the effectiveness of the PRI-CBO Convergence Model in solving grassroots issues through coordinated action.

### **8.10 The Mechanism of Formation and Strengthening of Citizen Committees**

Under the PRI-CBO Convergence Project in Mizoram, one of the most transformative initiatives observed was the formation and strengthening of Citizens' Committees. Implemented under the framework of the PRI-CBO Convergence Project, the initiative emphasised formation, capacity building and institutional strengthening at the grassroots level. Village Organisations (VOs) with support from the cadres and mentors, took proactive steps to establish key committees Anganwadi Level Monitoring and Support Committee (ALMSC), School Management Committee (SMC), and Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committee (VHSNC). These committees became vital platforms for promoting participatory planning and governance, ensuring representation, especially of women, and linking community voices with government systems.



The ALMSC, formed at the Anganwadi level, brought together Anganwadi workers, ASHAs, VO leaders, SHG representatives, and Village Council members to monitor and support maternal and child health services. The committee successfully facilitated home visits, service linkages, and issue escalation to line departments. In Bungtlang and Thenwal, for example, infrastructure gaps in Anganwadi centres were identified and presented for intervention. A notable instance of social inclusion was the collective celebration of children's birthdays in Anganwadi centres, ensuring emotional well-being across economic backgrounds.

The SMC aimed to improve school quality and infrastructure. Comprising parents, teachers, VC members, and LRP representatives, the committee addressed challenges such as dropout rates, staff shortages, and a lack of learning materials. In Chhingchhip, orientation sessions revealed student disengagement due to a lack of basic resources. In response, the SMC organized awareness drives and vocational sessions, bridging educational gaps through community-school collaboration.

The VHSNC emerged as a frontline committee to address public health issues, sanitation and malnutrition. With members including ASHAs, ANMs, Anganwadi workers, and SHG leaders, the committee organised regular health camps, door-to-door check-ups, and awareness drives. In high-risk villages, initiatives such as mosquito net distribution and nutrition-focused campaigns were implemented in collaboration with the local Health Department.

Together, these citizen committees created a robust community-led structure that promoted accountability, ensured entitlements, and improved service delivery. Their success demonstrated how inclusive, locally driven platforms can empower rural communities to participate in and lead their development journey. The PRI-CBO Convergence Project thus became not just a programmatic intervention but a catalyst for grassroots governance transformation.





## 8.11 Convergence and Working Mechanism Between Departments and MzSRLM

With the implementation of various activities in 15 blocks of Mizoram under the PRI-CBO Convergence Project over the past few years, community-driven development is taking root through effective convergence between the Mizoram State Rural Livelihoods Mission (MzSRLM) and various government departments. Despite facing longstanding challenges—poor road infrastructure, inadequate Anganwadi facilities, limited electricity, and insufficient healthcare—the people of the 15 blocks of the PRI-CBO Convergence Project intervention have demonstrated resilience and a proactive spirit through the project.

At the heart of this transformation is a strong, structured collaboration between the community and the government. Each year, communities come together in Village Organisation (VO) meetings to identify their needs, which range from improved education and health services to enhanced livelihoods and infrastructure. These needs are consolidated into the Village Prosperity Resilience Plan (VPRP) and presented during the Gram Sabha. Then, consolidated the demands at block level, segregated them, and submitted them to the relevant line departments, linking these grassroots demands with the appropriate departments for alignment with the Annual Action Plan.

Significant achievements of this convergence model are evident across the blocks. Between 2018 and 2025, VO houses and Common Livelihood Hubs were constructed through MGNREGA, becoming focal points for community mobilisation. Cluster Level Federations (CLFs) conducted employment awareness campaigns, encouraged youth participation in the 100-day work program, and supported the formation of Citizens' Committees. These committees emerged as powerful voices for the community, successfully advocating for interventions such as infrastructure and service delivery.

In Bungtlang village of Serchhip District, the community utilised MGNREGA and collaborated with the Disaster Management Department to address infrastructure gaps in Anganwadi centers. In Thenzawl, SHGs partnered with departments like KVK, ICDS, and the Veterinary Department to promote local livelihoods through training in weaving, handicrafts, piggyery, and food processing. The health department made a significant contribution during the COVID-19 crisis by collaborating with SHGs to establish Nutri-Gardens, which supplied Anganwadis with fresh produce.



Furthermore, Citizens' Committees identified critical sanitation and health needs, prompting the organisation of health camps, vitamin distribution, and enhancements to the mid-day meal. Public Health Engineering and Swachh Bharat teams also joined in, constructing toilets and launching cleanliness drives. In addressing social challenges such as alcohol and tobacco addiction, HIV/AIDS, and communicable diseases, MzSRLM and health officials collaborated on awareness camps, free checkups, and counselling sessions. Community members have also taken initiative when the line department's support is limited. For instance, they've crafted bamboo dustbins and led collective sanitation drives, reinforcing a culture of ownership and accountability. Yet, challenges remain. In Bungtlang, several Anganwadi centres still lack electricity and safe infrastructure. Plans are underway to approach the Disaster Management Department and utilize MGNREGA funds for urgent repairs.

The convergence mechanism across 15 Blocks stands as a model of inclusive, participatory development, where empowered communities, supported by proactive government departments, are shaping futures. This approach reaffirms that sustainable development begins not in boardrooms, but in the united efforts of people who dare to dream and act together.



## **8.12 Awareness on ‘Fraud Calls and Traffic Regulations’**

A community awareness programme on ‘Fraud Calls and Traffic Regulations’ was successfully conducted in New Phaileng village under West Phaileng Block on 13th February 2025. This initiative, organized under the PRI-CBO Convergence Project, was supported by the local police department, Mizoram Rural Bank (MRB), and actively involved members from Village Organisations (VOs), Self Help Groups (SHGs), Block staff, Mentors, and Local Resource Persons (LRPs). The objective was to equip the community with knowledge and practical guidance on preventing spam calls and understanding traffic regulations – two increasingly common challenges in today’s fast-paced world. The idea for the programme emerged during a VO meeting, where a woman shared a distressing experience of losing a significant amount of money after clicking a fraudulent bank link she received via text message. She had unknowingly entered her ATM details, thinking it was a legitimate request, and later discovered she had been scammed. Her story moved everyone, prompting the Mentor and DRP to discuss the urgent need for an awareness session. With unanimous support from VO members and coordination with the local police and MRB, the programme was planned and implemented. A total of 112 participants attended the session. Officials from both departments explained in detail how to identify and prevent online scams and spam calls, as well as the importance of adhering to traffic rules. Participants actively engaged with the resource persons, raised questions, and left with a clear understanding of how to stay safe and whom to approach in such situations.

This programme was not only a success in terms of participation and impact, but it also marked the first-time collaboration between the PRI-CBO Convergence Project, police, and banking institutions in the area. The departments expressed their interest in working further with the project, recognizing the potential of such grassroots convergence. Overall, the initiative significantly enhanced community preparedness, built trust, and demonstrated how community demand and departmental convergence can lead to effective, people-centric solutions.



## 9. Testimonials

*"From the time of PRI-CBO Convergence project was implemented in our block, there had been a good relationship and cooperation between BMMU and various line departments, through mentor, DRP and LRP many activities had been conducted in the villages which was for the development of the community and the villages. Apart from that, line departments have conducted an awareness campaign on various topics which was benefitted by SHG members and the villagers. Some of the plans made by SHG through VPRP have been achieved in some villages. I feel that this project has been a blessing for our block"*

*-Lalrinzuali Varte, BMM Khawzawl R. D Block.*

*"I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the staff of the PRI-CBO convergence project for their dedicated efforts in raising awareness and facilitating the submission of applications under the National Benefit Scheme. Their noble work has played a crucial role in identifying and supporting deserving beneficiaries. I deeply appreciate their commitment and the positive impact they have made in the community,"*

*-CL Joseph, District Social Welfare Officer (DSWO), Hnahthial Districts*

*"I am Lalrauatfeli from E. Bungtlang, Serchhip District. Now I am positioned as District Resource Person under PRI-CBO Convergence at Zawlnuam R. D Block. In the beginning when I joined this job I was not much familiar with SHG and was never concerned about the importance of SHG and its possible convergence. But after being a DRP I got familiar with SHG and its importance and values from the mentor. I also learnt how to train others, the way to deliver a speech in front of the audience. After learning all these things from the mentor I have changed from being under the guidance of others to I can guide the SHG members and other cadres after being DRP under the PRI-CBO Convergence Project. Last but not the least I have improved in so many ways, gained more knowledge and now I built more confidence in myself. My credit goes to PRI-CBO Convergence Project and staff who helped me out in my activities. Thank You."*

*- Lalruat Feli ,DRP, Zawlnuam R. D Block.*

*"I feel proud to be a part of SHG and working as an LRP i have faced numerous challenges but this experience has empowered my skills and try not to settling and always strive for growth and self-improvement.The dedication and hard work through convergence initiative led to a bond between VO and VC."*

*-Linda Lalnunnemi (LRP) Rengtekawn VO*

*“I feel proud to be a part of SHG and working as an LRP i have faced the numerous challenge but this experienced empowered my skills and try not to settling and always striving for growth and self-improvement.The dedication and hard work through convergence initiative led to a bond between VO and VC.”*

*-Linda Lalnunnemi (LRP) Rengtekawn VO*

*“The collaboration among the VC, NGO and VO through this project is really satisfying. VC also came to know the possible working area for the development of the community. Through this project women could “After becoming an LRP for PRI-CBO convergence project, I work with VO, VC, NGOs and Line department for community development and reducing poorness in the community. I'm so happy to work as an LRP for the community and see the poor and needy people receiving good results.”*

*-Lalmangaihsangi, LRP, Thingsai VO, Hnahthial*

*“I have been a VO leader for many years. I like this PRI-CBO Convergence Project very much. This convergence is very important and successful for our community. In creating a better society for the benefit of the poor and the majority of the community. Citizen Committee development and restructuring is an important and useful initiative for the citizens to get the right entitlements. It is very useful for poverty alleviation and the development of the community.”*

*- K. Lalropuii, President, Pangzawl VO*





*“It is great that through PRI-CBO Convergence, our local communities are actively involved in planning and implementing development programs. The SHG members make formal financial savings, loans and training to improve our society development of our rural areas apart from the usual financial inclusion. We are glad to have this project and believe this project will go a long way.”*

*– Lalduhsaki, President Phaisen VO*

*“The collaboration among the VC, NGO and VO through this project is really satisfying. VC also came to know the possible working area for the development of the community. Through this project women could participate and have immense contribution in society. So, let this PRI-CBO Project continue.”*

*-Lalfakawmi, EWR Khumtung VC*



## 10. Challenges


The implementation of Phase I of the PRI-CBO Convergence Project in Mizoram was successful and brought many positive outcomes and community-level innovations. However, it also faced some challenges. These observations are shared to help improve planning and execution in Phase II and sustainability.

- **Training of Cadres:** The quality and effectiveness of cadre training were affected by time and budget constraints. In several cases, training durations were shortened, which limited the depth of understanding and interaction. Some training originally meant to be conducted in person had to be shifted to online platforms due to financial limitations. While the online mode allowed continuity, it also reduced opportunities for hands-on learning and face-to-face discussion, which are critical for building confidence and field readiness among cadres. Ensuring sufficient time and resources for in-person training in Phase II will help overcome this gap.
- **Implementation of Key Project Activities:** Some important project activities could not be carried out as planned. Community-level convergence camps—essential for aligning VPRP demands with departmental schemes—were conducted only in one block out of fifteen. The remaining 14 blocks were suspended for the convergence camp. The training for the cadres on Elected Women Representatives (EWR) ToT could not be conducted at the state level physically due to financial constraints. As a result, SPC and mentors were required to travel to their respective blocks to provide one-on-one physical orientation to the cadres (DRP), CCs, and Block Mission Managers (BMMs) to effectively facilitate the EWR training sessions conducted online at the block level.
- **Monitoring and Field Support:** Similarly, state-level quarterly physical review meetings, which help track progress and identify support needs, were conducted only twice annually and the remaining quarters reviews were conducted online. At the block level, formal monitoring systems were limited, and much of the field oversight was carried out by mentors as in the pilot phase. Without structured involvement from BMMUs, mentors and cadres often found themselves managing responsibilities independently. This led to coordination gaps and reduced field-level ownership. Strengthening the monitoring framework with clearer roles and support from BMMUs can ensure better teamwork, accountability, and smoother execution of field activities in the next phase.



## 11. Sustainability Measures


- **Institutional Mechanisms (VOCC, GPPFT):** Under the PRI-CBO Convergence Project in Mizoram, a robust institutional mechanism was established through the formation and strengthening of two key committees: the Village Organisation Coordination Committee (VOCC) and the Gram Panchayat Planning Facilitation Team (GPPFT). VOCCs were constituted in villages with multiple Village Organisations to enhance coordination and ensure collective representation of community demands, while GPPFTs were capacitated to facilitate the Village Prosperity Resilience Plan (VPRP) process and its integration into the Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP). These committees worked collaboratively to mobilize Self-Help Group federations, frontline workers, and community stakeholders in identifying and prioritizing development needs—especially those of vulnerable groups—and translating them into actionable plans. By guiding grassroots discussions, validating community needs, and aligning them with government schemes, VOCCs and GPPFTs have served as critical bridges between CBOs and local governance, institutionalizing participatory planning and inclusive development.
- **Role of Block/District Teams:** Block-level teams, particularly BMMUs, requires to continue support to VO, VOCCs and GPPFTs in Planning and integrating VPRP into GPDP, disseminate information and coordinate with the SHG network and encourage and support for community driven activities and participatory activities.
- **Involvement of Trained Community Cadres:** The DRPs and LRP were trained under the project and have developed strong capacities in participatory planning, community mobilization, and coordination with departments. These cadres are expected to play a sustained role in facilitating community participation and liaising with VCs and line departments.
- **Role of VCs and CBO Federations:** For sustained convergence between Village Councils (VCs) and Community-Based Organisations (CBOs) in driving community development, it is essential that VCs actively support and create inclusive platforms for CBO participation in planning and implementation processes. VCs should ensure that CBOs are meaningfully involved in institutional mechanisms such as the Gram Panchayat Planning Facilitation Team (GPPFT). Conversely, CBOs must continuously engage in Gram Sabha meetings, contribute to grassroots-level issues and development demands, and provide human resources for information dissemination and data collection. This mutual collaboration strengthens participatory governance and promotes inclusive and need-based development planning.

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- **Elected Women Representatives Involvement:** EWRs play a pivotal role in sustaining the convergence approach by serving as vital links between Village Councils (VCs) and Community-Based Organisations (CBOs). Their deep-rooted connection with the community, combined with firsthand understanding of local issues, positions them uniquely to represent and advocate for community needs. The capacity-building training they have received further enhances their ability to facilitate the integration of these demands into the VC system. Their continued engagement is expected to ensure that community priorities are effectively carried forward beyond the project period.
  - **Support of Line Departments, SIRD&PR:** Convergence efforts during the project have led to increased responsiveness of departments like Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Health, Social Welfare, NILD and others. SIRD&PR have shown interest in integrating PRI-CBO convergence training frameworks in their AAP and conducted multiple meetings with the team to collaborate training for VC, EWR and Cadres in the phase-II.
  - **Training Materials, IECs, and Videos:** A wide range of materials—including ToTs, orientation manuals, PPTs, planning templates, IECs, and training videos—were developed and shared at multiple levels. These resources will be useful for capacity building and can be reused for Training for the cadres, communities and stakeholder.
  - **Impact of Immersion Blocks:** The success stories and institutional practices emerging from the immersion blocks have served as valuable learning hubs for other regions. VCs in these blocks have been effectively sensitized, resulting in stronger collaboration and support extended to Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) was observed compared to other blocks. CBOs in these areas have also become more proactive and responsive in addressing community issues. Overall, these blocks have demonstrated robust and replicable convergence models that highlight the effectiveness of integrated planning and community-led development.



## 12. Suggestions for improvement and expansion

- **Line Departments Workshop:** State and District/Block level line departments workshop at the initial phase of the project would enhance the coordination and support from the relevant departments for any collaboration, information dissemination or joint advisories/guidelines. It will also enhance and strengthen the constitution and functionality of the Coordination Committees at all levels (SLCC, DLCC, & BLCC).sustaining the convergence approach by serving as vital links between Village Councils (VCs) and Community-Based Organisations (CBOs). Their deep-rooted connection with the community, combined with firsthand understanding of local issues, positions them uniquely to represent and advocate for community needs. The capacity-building training they have received further enhances their ability to facilitate the integration of these demands into the VC system. Their continued engagement is expected to ensure that community priorities are effectively carried forward beyond the project period.
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- **Cadres Training:** Throughout the phase-I experience the Cadres training duration was cut short from ToTs modules in every quarter which resulted to compromise the quality and effectiveness of the training and readiness of the cadres to deliver in the implementation processes. To improve cadres training, it is essential to restore the full duration of quarterly ToT sessions, ensuring comprehensive and effective learning. Regular mentoring, refresher training, and feedback mechanisms should be established to strengthen implementation readiness and adapt to evolving project needs.
  - **Exposure for Stakeholders:** Prior to the initiation of Phase-I, an exposure visit was conducted for the Block Development Officers (BDOs), which significantly contributed to smoother coordination and stronger field-level support, as they gained firsthand knowledge from the Kerala model. However, with the transfer of most BDOs, new officers are now in place, resulting in challenges in coordination and consistent support. Therefore, it is recommended that an exposure visit for newly appointed BDOs and Block Mission Managers (BMMs) be organized at the initiation of Phase-II. This will enhance their understanding of the convergence concept and improve the quality and effectiveness of implementation.
  - **Monitoring and Field Support:** The state-level quarterly physical review meetings, which help track progress and identify support needs, were conducted only twice annually and the remaining quarters reviews were conducted online. At the block level, formal monitoring systems were limited, and much of the field oversight was carried out by mentors and the DRPs as in the pilot phase. Without much structured involvement from BMMUs, mentors and cadres often found themselves managing responsibilities independently. This led to coordination gaps and reduced field-level ownership. Strengthening the monitoring framework with clearer roles and support from BMMUs can ensure better teamwork, accountability, and smoother execution of field activities in the next phase.

### 13. Conclusion

The PRI-CBO Convergence Project in Mizoram was conceptualized with the objective of institutionalizing participatory planning by strengthening the interface between Village Councils (VCs) and Community-Based Organisations (CBOs). Over the course of the project, significant strides were made in strengthening grassroots-level institutions and promoting convergence with line departments. Key institutional mechanisms such as the Village Organisation Coordination Committees (VOCCs) and Gram Panchayat Planning Facilitation Teams (GPPFTs) were established and capacitated to serve as vital linkages between communities and governance structures. These committees played a central role in facilitating participatory planning processes and integrating community demands into formal development frameworks.

The project also prioritized the training of cadres, including Elected Women Representatives (EWRs), who were equipped with the knowledge and skills necessary to lead and influence planning and implementation processes. Strategic interventions were undertaken to address critical community issues, including road infrastructure gaps, livestock disease management (e.g., swine fever), HIV and substance abuse awareness, digital safety, and access to entitlements. These interventions were executed through effective convergence with departments such as Health, Animal Husbandry, Rural Development, Police, and Social Welfare.

Community participation emerged as a defining feature of the initiative. The CBO members have actively contributed to planning, prioritization, and implementation processes. The VPRP process, led by trained Local Resource Persons (LRPs) and supported by Block and District teams, ensured inclusive demand collection and strengthened institutional responsiveness. The outcomes of the project include the successful conduct of VPRP across 15 intervention blocks, the strengthening of local-level convergence mechanisms, enhanced coordination between VCs and CBO federations, and the fostering of grassroots leadership. The increased collaboration between SHG federations and line departments resulted in more integrated and responsive service delivery models.

Looking ahead, the project has laid a strong foundation for sustainability. Institutional mechanisms such as VOCC and GPPFT, empowered community cadres, sensitized VCs, and strengthened CBO federations are positioned to sustain the convergence approach beyond the project period. The success of the immersion blocks has demonstrated a replicable model that can be scaled across other regions. This initiative has not only enhanced participatory governance but also contributed to building resilient, inclusive, and community-driven local development systems with long-term impact.



## 14. Way Forward

Building on the success and learnings from the Pilot Phase and Universalisation Phase-I, the PRI-CBO Convergence Project in Mizoram will continue with its Phase-II rollout for a duration as per NMMU guidelines, in partnership with the Kudumbashree National Resource Organisation (KS-NRO). The Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for phase-II will be scheduled as per the revised guidelines. Phase-II will significantly expand the project's coverage to include all 28 blocks of the state, including the Autonomous District Council (ADC) areas. This expansion requires a contextualized and inclusive approach, particularly in ADC regions, to ensure that local governance structures, customs, and socio-economic dynamics are integrated into the planning and implementation process. With continued technical support from KS-NRO, the focus will be on strengthening grassroots governance through enhanced capacity building, systematic VPRP-AAP alignment, revitalizing community-level committees, and empowering VC members, particularly elected women representatives. The strategic roadmap for Phase-II aims to deepen the impact, promote sustainable development outcomes, and ensure that convergence efforts effectively reach the most vulnerable populations across Mizoram.



## 15. Note of Gratitude

We express our sincere gratitude to the Mizoram State Rural Livelihood Mission (MzSRLM), Local self government, 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 Mizoram. 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.



