

GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH
SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

Tribal Welfare - Economic Support Schemes - Implementation of Economic Support Schemes for STs through Village Organizations - Comprehensive Guidelines - Orders - Issued.

SOCIAL WELFARE (TW.GCC-1) DEPARTMENT

G.O.Ms.No.76

Dated: 21- 09-2005

Read the following:

1. Government of India guidelines for release and utilization of SCA to Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) File No.14020/5/2003-SG&C Dtd.2-5-2003
2. Government of Andhra Pradesh Orders GO Ms.No.216 PR & RD (RD.III) Dept. dated 7-6-02.
3. G.O.Ms.No.30, dt. 17/02/1994 of Social Welfare (V2) Dept.
4. From the Commissioner of Tribal Welfare/MD, TRICOR, Letter Rc.No. B1/759/04 Dtd.26-7-10-04

ORDER:-

Government have been implementing projects under economic support schemes to enhance livelihoods of the poorest among the scheduled tribes through Tribal Welfare Department. The programmes have a component of subsidy drawn from Special Central Assistance(SCA) to TSP released by Govt. of India, Component of 20% margin money released by AP State Finance Corporation Ltd. (TRICOR) and loan component drawn from Institutional Finance. The Tribal Welfare Department has been implementing these schemes through District Tribal Welfare Officers (DTWO) / Project Officers (POs) of ITDAs/ MADAs who are also the ex-officio executive officers of TRICOR.

2. As per the existing procedure, the DTWOs /POs prepare the annual action plans and obtain approval for the banking plan from the district level committee of bankers. When it comes to implementation it is found that no uniform procedure is being followed across the state. In certain cases both identification and grounding are being done at ITDA level / DTWO level. Further, the Managing Director, TRICOR, Hyderabad reported to Government of the following irregularities and inadequacies in the implementation procedures and systems:

- a. Plans are prepared and the schemes are implemented without involving the beneficiaries and regardless of their choices.
- b. Schemes are selected and units are grounded without requisite skill up gradation etc. on Management of the Assets.
- c. Instances of purchases of assets directly by the departmental staff without the actual involvement of the beneficiaries have also been reported.
- d. Recoveries are poor and the monitoring arrangements are very weak.
- e. There is no community participation in the planning, implementation and monitoring of the

schemes.

f. Irregularities and Mal practices are resulting in improper grounding / denial of intended benefits to stake -holders.

3. The above inadequacies call for an urgent need to issue comprehensive guidelines and put in place, proper procedures for implementation of the economic support schemes with effective participation and partnership by the tribal community at every stage right from the preparation of plans, selection of schemes, sanction of loans, purchase of assets, management of assets, repayment of loans and monitoring of the programme with a view to ensuring that the schemes would ultimately enhance the livelihood opportunities of tribal stake holders.

4. After carefully examining the proposal received from Commissioner of Tribal Welfare / Managing Director, TRICOR, Government hereby order that the procedures as stipulated in the guidelines enclosed shall be followed by all concerned for proper implementation of economic support schemes for tribal development with immediate effect.

5. These guideline are issued in super cession of all the earlier orders issued by the Tribal Welfare Department and with the concurrence of Finance Dept. vide their UO No.168/74-TW. Expr(SW), dated 23.6.05.

This GO can be accessed from <http://www.aptribes.gov.in/>

(BY ORDER AND IN THE NAME OF THE GOVERNOR OF ANDHRA PRADESH)

**AJOYENDRA PYAL
PRINCIPAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT(FAC)**

To
The Commissioner of Tribal Welfare / MD, TRICOR
The VC & MD, GCC Limited, Visakhapatnam
Commissioner Rural Development, Hyderabad
Commissioner Panchayat Raj Department, Hyderabad
CEO, SERP(Velugu), Hyderabad,
All District Collectors in the State
All Project Officers of ITDAs in the State
All District Tribal Welfare Officers in the State

Copy to:

PR & RD Department
Finance (Expdr.SW) Department
SF/SP

// FORWARDED BY ORDER //

SECTION OFFICER

Comprehensive guidelines for implementation of economic support schemes for development of Scheduled Tribes in this State.

I. OBJECTIVE:

- 1). To build strong grass root level institutions of the poor where the tribal community will actively participate in planning, implementation and monitoring of the programmes and develop greater access to and control over resources to sustain their livelihoods and achieve self-reliance.
- 2). To provide linkage and convergence of all the resources available under tribal development strategy and all other anti-poverty programmes of the Government for the Tribal Development with a view to reaching out to maximum number of Scheduled Tribes.
- 3). To provide sustainable livelihood opportunities to the Scheduled Tribes who are below poverty line particularly the poorest of the poor among them, for enhancing their incomes and improving their quality of life.

II. STRATEGY

- 1). For development of Scheduled Tribes, Tribal Sub Plan(TSP) Strategy has been followed since 1975 (V Five Year Plan onwards). For this purpose the areas of ST concentration have been brought under the purview of following projects:-
 - a. **Integrated Tribal Development Agency(ITDA):** These are generally contiguous large areas of the size of one or more Development Block in which the ST population is 50% or more of the total population.
 - b. **Modified Area Development Approach(MADA):** These are identified pockets with a concentration of 50% or more ST population within a total population of 10,000 persons and above.
 - c. **Clusters:** These are identified pockets of tribal concentration containing 50% or more ST population within a total population of about 5,000 or more.
 - d. **Primitive Tribal Groups(PTGs):** Identified isolated communities among the STs characterized by a low rate of population, a backward or pre-agricultural level of technology and low levels of literacy.
 - e. **Dispersed Tribal Groups(DTG):** The tribal population other than population of the above said groups is identified as Dispersed Tribal Groups.
- 2). Government of India has issued revised guidelines where it has directed that long-term area-specific micro planning, by taking into consideration ITDAs and the Clusters therein as geographical units, should be taken up under SCA to TSP. Multidisciplinary agencies could be entrusted with the task of preparing such long term plans indicating estimates of the flow of funds from the State Plan(TSP), the Central Plan (SCA to TSP) and through the Grant-in-aid under Article 275(1) of the Constitution.

- 3). Accordingly, the Tribal Welfare Department shall prepare a perspective plan for next 3 years for development of Scheduled Tribes under each of these projects. (ITDAs, MADAs, Clusters, PTGs & DTGs).
- 4). Various project staff implementing the schemes shall develop a strong conviction that the Tribals have tremendous potential and willingness to help themselves and participate as active partners in their development rather than mere recipients of benefits. This approach would empower the tribal community to identify the livelihood opportunities themselves based on their experience, skills and local resources and effectively use them to enhance their incomes.
- 5). The developmental interventions to be supported under the projects should be integrated and dovetailed with other ongoing programmes of the Government and its agencies to accelerate the pace of development and enable the scheduled tribes to maximize their benefits and alleviate the poverty.

III. PROCEDURE TO BE FOLLOWED:

- 1). **IDENTIFICATION OF CLUSTER VILLAGES:** Project Officers of ITDAs and District Collectors shall identify the cluster villages by prioritizing them on certain criteria such as poor coverage in the past, concentration of Primitive Tribal Groups, Low Female Literacy, Remoteness, Inadequate food security, high landlessness, predominant dependence on Podu or MFP collection, non-accessing of Food grains from PDS etc., In all those identified clusters, the poorest of the poor and the poor shall be formed into self help groups & Village Organizations and to be strengthened.
- 2). **PREPARATION OF MICRO PLANS:**
 - i. Participation of the Tribal community is the hall mark of the present strategy. The institutions of tribal poor like the SHGs, VOs & Mandal Samakhya(MSs) are to be empowered to participate at all levels of implementation right from the stage of planning, identification, sanctions, grounding & monitoring of the schemes so that these institutions would develop capacities to provide continuous support and guidance to the poor beyond the life of any programme implemented by the projects.
 - ii. In the first instance project functionaries will facilitate preparation of micro level plans at village level involving all the tribal stakeholders and their Village Organisations (VOs). At project level these plans are aggregated and developed into perspective plans for 3 years. The perspective plans shall be phased into annual plans and the funds released by the Government under various projects will be channelised for meeting the critical gaps under each annual plan.
 - iii. For strengthening the VOs, Project Officers of ITDAs / District Collectors shall constitute Project Formulation Teams(PFTs) consisting of subject specialists on Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Irrigation, Off farm enterprises, ISB to assist / facilitate the VOs in the preparation of micro level plans.

- iv. Thus the project interventions will be facilitated by a well trained Project Formulation Teams (PFTs) representing relevant sectors at the rate of one team for a minimum of (10) Village Organisations to be formed by POs / District Collectors.
- v. The project formulation teams shall include representatives of Mandal Samakhya(MSs) with a view to making available their experience, understanding and guidance to the teams and also to facilitate the preparation of micro level plans by the community themselves with a totally participatory and community driven approach.
- vi. The Project Formulation teams shall visit allotted Cluster Villages, interact with members of the VOs and facilitate the VOs to prepare micro level plans for various livelihood opportunities to the scheduled tribes based on the local resources, their experience, knowledge and the skills for taking up economic support schemes.
- vii. **Convergence:** As far as possible there shall be a convergence of all resources available under different programmes at the VO level. Convergence shall not only be of financial resources but also of deployment of manpower, setting up of infrastructure and training machinery etc.
- viii. Based on the tentative allocation, the PFTs shall prepare Detailed Project Reports (DPRs). They shall be prepared for a period for (3) years.

3). **SELECTION OF BENEFICIARIES:**

- i. For taking up economic support schemes under various projects (ITDA, MADA, PTG, DTG etc.), Project Officer, ITDA /District Collector in the beginning of the year shall prioritize the list of villages/ habitations in the identified clusters as per the criteria explained in para III.1) and then take up selection of beneficiaries and sanction of financial assistance through VOs under annual plan.
- ii. **All the poorest of the poor and poor including physically challenged shall necessarily be enrolled as members of V.O's as already mandated under IKP(Velugu).**
- iii. **Participatory Identification of Poor(P I P):** The poor among STs have been ranked into (2) categories - the poorest of the poor and the poor. The list of the poorest of the poor and the poor were approved by the Gram Sabha and the approved lists are available at VO, Gram Panchayat, Mandal Samakhya, Mandal Offices and ITDAs / DRDA in the form of district poverty documents. ITDAs / DRDAs have to take up coverage of poorest of the poor by organizing them into SHGs and VOs using these poverty documents in all districts.
- iv. Selection of beneficiaries for various economic support schemes shall be done by the VOs in their general body meetings at the village level, where a minimum of 75% of the poorest of the poor shall be present to have transparency about the selection process to all.

- v. The VOs shall prioritize the poorest of the poor based on their poverty ranking and select the eligible beneficiaries among them for assistance under various economic support schemes from time to time. The VOs shall always ensure that the poorest of the poor are covered first and the remaining poor subsequently based on the poverty ranking. The mandatory coverage of a minimum of 33% women is to be strictly adhered to as a norm at the Village level and 3% physically challenged at mandal level.
- vi. The list of beneficiaries selected for economic support schemes by the VO shall be informed to the Gram Sabha and the list shall be exhibited in the Gram Panchayat office and the Mandal Samakhya office.
- vii. The VO after selecting the beneficiaries will conduct a series of dialogues with each beneficiary / group of beneficiaries in the VO meeting for identification of suitable schemes by themselves based on their potential, skills, experience and opportunities available.
- viii. After identification of the schemes, the VO will finalize the unit costs, loan amounts, subsidy portion if any, interest rate, repayment period, installments for all the beneficiaries and decide the terms partnerships to be agreed upon between the beneficiaries and the VO concerned. The terms of partnerships should specify the role of the beneficiaries and of the VO with regard to sanction and release of loan amount, purchase of asset, insurance coverage(whenever necessary), submission of utilization certificate by the beneficiary, verification of assets and social audit by VO, repayment of loan installments with interest, responsibility of beneficiaries to regularly attend VO meetings etc.
- ix. While finalizing the unit cost it may be ensured that a minimum level of finance per unit should be made available to the beneficiary for making the unit viable to generate enough income for reducing poverty at the house hold level. However the unit cost norms of NABARD shall not be exceeded.
- x. After finalization of the schemes, the VO will record necessary resolutions in the VO meeting itself about the details of the schemes finalized and terms of partnerships agreed upon between the beneficiaries and the VO.
- xi. After finalization of the schemes and recording them in the VO meeting, the VO will prepare the proposal and forward it to the Mandal Samakhya in the MS meeting.
- xii. The MS will conduct necessary dialogues with the VO concerned, and take up scrutiny of the proposals. After appraising them thoroughly, the MS will finalize the terms of partnerships with the VOs with regard to the sanction and release of loan amount, repayment period, interest rates, installments, procedure for purchase of assets, verification of assets and social audit including submission of monthly MIS and the responsibility of the VOs to regularly attend MS meetings etc., and record the finalized proposals along with the agreed terms of partnerships in the MS meeting.
- xiii. It shall always be kept in view that one time loaning support to the poor is not enough. The poor may need several doses of loans for expansion and diversification of assets and earning increased

incomes. Therefore the funds released to VOs should not totally remain at VO level as it may lead to stagnation of initiatives by them and other needy villages will suffer without any access to loans. There is need to pass on these recoveries from the assisted VOs to the Mandal Samakhyas through a long-term repayment arrangement between the VOs and the MS. In this arrangement the MS can pool the recoveries from all the assisted VOs and provide new loans to other VOs for ensuring coverage of all the poor with adequate loaning support. This arrangement will also strengthen the VOs and MS to build their own corpus and lend to the poor continuously.

- xiv. Therefore the terms of partnerships between the beneficiaries and the VO and the VOs and MS should clearly specify the repayment period and the interest to be charged on loans from VO to beneficiaries and MS to VOs. The repayment period between the VO and MS should always be longer than from beneficiaries to VO, whereas the interest rate between the VO and MS should be lower than from the beneficiaries to the VO. This mechanism will enable corpus building at VO and MS level for self-management and sustainability.
- xv. After finalization in the meeting, the MS will forward the proposals of the VOs to the PO, ITDA/Dist. Collector for sanction of financial assistance under economic support schemes.
- xvi. **Productive Community Infrastructure Proposals:** In case a group of beneficiaries identify productive infrastructure proposal like small MI tank, check dam, Lift irrigation scheme, Land development, Raising of perennial crops etc, the Project Formation team should facilitate the VO to organize them into a Common Interest Group, conduct field study and finalize the cost estimates in a transparent manner involving all the members. Once the proposal is finalized, the VO and the Common Interest Group would decide the terms of partnership with regard to the execution plan i.e. for construction of work by the beneficiaries themselves, payment system, reporting, verification and social audit, maintenance responsibility by collecting user charges and creating maintenance fund at VO level in the case of construction works etc. After finalizing the proposal and the terms of partnership, the VO will record in the meeting and forward it to the Mandal Samakhya in the MS meeting. After scrutiny and appraisal by the MS, the proposal will be forwarded to the Project Officer, ITDA / Dist. Collector for sanction.

4). **CAPACITY BUILDING:**

- i. Capacity building to all field level functionaries and the members of VOs shall be meticulously planned and completed in a time bound manner by Project Officers / District Collectors by adopting some of the following approaches.
- ii. **Cross learning:** The community resource persons from matured SHGs & Village Organisations of UNDP-SAPAP Mandals shall be invited to visit the tribal villages and conduct trainings at the village level to strengthen the SHGs & VOs in the TPMU mandals.

- iii. **Exposure visits:** Exposure visits shall be organized to the Village Organisations (VOs) & Mandal Samakhya(MS) representatives to enhance their capacities and understanding of the institutional developmental processes and to enable them to adopt best practices for strengthening their institutions.
- iv. **Training & Capacity building:** Mandal level training centers established by TPMUs and school complexes established by ITDAs may be fully utilized by the project formulation teams for training and strengthening of VOs & MSs. The Community Coordinators(CCs) and other resource persons available with Mandal Samakhyas may be utilized by MS for strengthening VOs in the implementation process.

5). **ALLOCATION OF FUNDS :**

- i. The Unit Cost for each Economic Support Scheme shall be fixed at District level. Uniform funding pattern shall be followed for all the self employment schemes. For land based schemes the Unit costs recommended by NABARD have to be followed duly adopting them to the local specific situations through a careful technical scrutiny.
- ii. **Communicating the tentative allocations:** Based on the Convergence, Project Officers of ITDAs and District Collectors would communicate the tentative allocations under each ongoing scheme/program to the VOs through Mandal Samakhya.
- iii. Where as choice of allowing the subsidy to the individual beneficiary can be left to the VOs. In the first instance VO may be facilitated to classify community based productive infrastructure schemes (Land development, Small irrigation tanks, Micro irrigation systems, Check dams, Open wells /Bore wells etc.) as one category and individual beneficiary schemes as another category. In the case of community based productive infrastructure schemes 100% subsidy may be allowed as an investment to the common interest groups for creating productive community asset. In the case of individual beneficiary schemes based on the size of the investment and the poverty level of the tribals particularly the PTGs and the poorest of the poor, the VOs are empowered to make appropriate decisions on the amount of subsidy to be allowed or not to be allowed to the beneficiaries, which shall depend on poverty level of the family, the asset to be provided, the repayment capacity from the income accruals etc.
- iv. **Subsidy Component:** The funding pattern shall normally be 50% subsidy portion, 30% Institutional finance and 20% margin money, for certain economic support schemes, TRICOR shall provide Margin money @20% of the total unit cost to the maximum limit of Rs.30,000/-. However for schemes like land development, minor irrigation, check dams, kuntas /open wells 100% subsidy shall be extended. For AP Micro Irrigation 50% of the unit cost shall be extended as subsidy to the beneficiary or as may be ordered by the Government from time to time even for other scheme.
- v. **Release of funds:** After obtaining formal clearance for implementation of schemes from M.D.,

TRICOR, Project Officer, ITDA/District Collector shall make implementation arrangements through Village Organizations and Mandal Samakhya.

- vi. In the case of community based productive infrastructure schemes, PO, ITDA /District Collector may sanction the amount and release the funds to the village organizations directly in consultation with Mandal Samakhya in convenient installments for execution of work by the common interest group of beneficiaries for creation of productive community asset.
- vii. The VO and the common interest group should enter into MoU with regard to the operational arrangements for execution of work by the beneficiaries themselves, record keeping, verification, payments, reporting, maintenance etc. The MoU should clearly specify the roles of the VO and of the common interest group not only for execution of the work and reporting the progress but also attending of the VO meetings regularly for payment of user charges and maintaining of the assets created. Necessary resolutions to this effect shall be made in the VO records and the MoU so entered is binding on both of them. After completing the above documentation only the VO will make payments to the beneficiaries towards the execution of the work.
- viii. The VO shall maintain a separate bank account for the funds released under the productive community infrastructure proposals and maintain separate records and accounts for the utilization of funds. The VO shall ensure that these funds are not mixed with other funds received by the VO.
- ix. In the case of individual beneficiary schemes with bank linkage, the TRICOR / SCA share shall be released to the Mandal Samakhya directly. The Mandal Samakhya in-turn will release this amount to the beneficiary along with the disbursement of bank loan portion by the bank to the beneficiary for purchase of asset as per the approved scheme. To the extent possible, Bank loans may also be released directly to the Mandal Samakhya.
- x. Wherever the bank linkage is not available, the community investment fund / VO corpus /fund provided by other programmes like IKP, SGSY, RF etc. may be dovetailed by the VO in consultation with MS to provide 100% assistance to the beneficiaries without delay.
- xi. **Funding for subsequent years onwards to the VO shall be made depending on the coverage of the poorest of the poor, internal management of funds and minimum 90% recovery against the demand from the recoverable amount as decided by the VO.**
- xii. The Margin Money utilization, recovery and recycling of funds shall be carried out by the VO, MS and ITDA / DTWO as per the terms of partnerships agreed upon between the above institutions at the time of sanction of financial assistance. The amounts recovered by VOs shall be utilized for on lending at VO level after repaying dues to the MS. Similarly the MS will use the recovered amounts for on lending to other VOs, as per the need, after repaying dues to the ITDAs / DTWOs. Therefore there should be a clear terms of partnership between VOs and M.S. & M.S. and ITDA concerned as already indicated.
- xiii. NSTFDC funds shall be recovered by VOs and remitted by cheque to DTWO/ ITDAs as case may be.

6). **GROUNDING OF ASSESTS:**

- i. The village organisations shall be responsible for grounding of assets by the beneficiary /group of beneficiaries. After release of amount, the VO shall closely watch the beneficiaries about the utilization of the loan amount / fund for purchase of assets and setting up of the units by them. The VO shall ensure that the amounts released to the beneficiaries are properly utilized without any scope for misutilization.
- ii. The VO shall conduct verification of assets by the VO social audit committee and report the implementation status to the Mandal Samakhya and the PO, ITDA on monthly basis. The MPDOs shall attend the Mandal Samakhya meetings and closely monitor the grounding of the schemes by the VOs.
- iii. The VO wise yearly list of defaulters shall be furnished and reviewed by the Mandal Samakyas which shall take corrective measures in consultation with VOs concerned.
- iv. The VO shall review and take a decision to recover the money from the beneficiary incase of any failure of the beneficiary to purchase the asset and produce it for verification by VO committee.
- v. The Project Officer / District Collector shall make available the list of reputed agencies / firms having approved ISI brands to the Village Organisations for giving guidance to the beneficiaries. Choice is always left to the beneficiary to select a brand from the approved list.
- vi. After the assets are grounded by the beneficiaries it shall be reported by them to the VOs in their meetings and the VO will also review and record the progress of groundings of assets by the beneficiaries in the meetings regularly.
- vii. The VO shall maintain the books of accounts including the loan ledgers for all the economic support schemes.
- viii. The Project Officer, ITDA /District Collector shall also cause verification of assets by constituting special teams at the district level.
- ix. **Asset management training:** The TPMUs and ITDAs shall ensure that the beneficiaries assisted with economic support schemes are given intensive training to enhance their asset management skills. The services of community level best practitioners may be utilized for imparting training.

7). **MONITORING & RECOVERY ARRANGEMENTS:**

- i. While finalizing the repayment period and installments for the loan amounts, the VO shall keep in view the expected income flows out of the proposed assets, other sources of income available to them and also the family needs of the beneficiaries based on the poverty level and fix up the installments conveniently in consultation with the beneficiaries concerned.
- ii. The Village Organisation shall be responsible for recovery of the loan amounts from the

beneficiaries in the VO meetings and arrange remittances as per demand along with monthly DCB statement to the Mandal Samakhya in the MS meeting. Similarly, the MS shall be responsible for recovery of the loan amounts from all the VOs in the Mandal and arrange remittances as per demand along with monthly DCB statement to the PO, ITDA / DTWO.

- iii. The VO will attend the monthly meeting of MS and furnish monthly MIS report on the status of sanction, grounding and verification of assets and repayment of loans by the beneficiaries to banks as well as TRICOR / SCA etc. The VO will also furnish a separate MIS report to the MS on the status of execution of work and utilization of funds given under community productive infrastructure proposals.
- iv. In ITDA areas the PO, ITDA shall monitor the performance of the economic support schemes routed through VOs and in the districts by the DTWOs concerned / Officers entrusted with same by Dist Collector.
- v. The operational procedure and mechanism developed and nurtured by IKP / DRDA with regard to attending of the meetings, reviews, remittance of recoveries and monitoring will be adopted for these schemes.
- vi. The PO, ITDA / DTWO shall attend the meetings of Mandal Samakhya / VOs as frequently as possible, particularly those in backward interior villages which require personal attention and motivation and facilitate the process in the meeting and strengthen their initiatives in implementation of various economic support schemes under the projects.
- vii. In order to ensure that recovery discipline is created among the beneficiaries it is suggested that the list of defaulters are exhibited in the VO, Gram Panchayat and Mandal Samakhya.

8). RECYCLING OF RECOVERIES AT VO & MS LEVEL:

- i. At VO level the recovery of loans received from the Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries shall be recycled by sanction of fresh loans to only eligible scheduled Tribe Members. The VO shall keep proper records for the amounts received and lent to the members. In the case of VOs having both tribal and non-tribal members it shall be ensured by the VOs concerned that these amounts are not diverted to non-tribals.
- ii. At MS level the recoveries received from the VOs shall be recycled by sanction of fresh loans only to ST beneficiaries of other VOs. The MS shall keep proper records for the recoveries from the VOs and lent to other VOs for ST beneficiaries only. In the case of MS having VOs with both tribal and non-tribal beneficiaries it shall be ensured that these amounts are not diverted to non-tribals. The MS shall be responsible not only to ensure at its level but also in all the VOs concerned through effective monitoring and supervision.

IV. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS:

1) STATE LEVEL COMMITTEE:

- i.** At State level, there shall be a Project Implementation Committee with M.D., TRICOR as Convener and C.E.O.,SERP and Commissioner Rural Development as Co-conveners. The Committee will meet at least once a quarter.
- ii.** Functions of State Level Committee:
 - ◆ To approve the project proposals
 - ◆ To review interdepartmental coordination and integration
 - ◆ To review the guidelines to achieve convergence and integration and to suggest necessary modifications to Government if required,
 - ◆ Review all issues related to convergent approach for identification of the beneficiaries, capacity building of the beneficiaries, identification of suitable self employment opportunities, appraisal, sanctioning, funding pattern, documentation, monitoring and flow up of loan recovery etc.
 - ◆ Review the mandatory coverage of poorest of the poor, Women and Disabled.

2) DISTRICT / ITDA LEVEL COMMITTEE:

- i.** District level Committee may comprise of Assistant Project Officer, ITDA / DTWO , Project Director, DRDA and Project Director, DWMA and such other members or special invitees as may be decided by District Collector / Project Officer, ITDA. The Mandal Samakhya representatives shall be invited to District / ITDA Level Committee.
- ii.** Mandal Samakhya representatives shall be invited to the District level committee meetings for reviewing the implementation of the programmes. Their participation will enable the district level committee to have proper feedback and understanding of the ground realities and help the committee improve the implementation process from time to time.
- iii.** The District / ITDA level committees may take such measures as will contribute to improved transparency, accountability and proper planning, grounding or implementation and monitoring of the schemes such that the objectives envisaged herein are realized.

**AJOYENDRA PYAL
PRINCIPAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT(FAC)**