



**STANDARD
OPERATING
PROCEDURE FOR
REFURBISHMENT
OF ANGANWADI
CENTRES**



TATA TRUSTS

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COMMISSIONER

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Maharashtra State**

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Date: 21st July 2020

..... **FOREWORD**

Nutrition, specifically mother and child nutrition is of utmost significance in realizing the goals of a healthy new India. An India where children are provided with equal opportunity to grow and succeed, and ultimately contribute to the forward march of the country.

The Integrated Child Development Services is an essential component of realizing that objective. In the recent past, efforts have been made to improve and optimize service delivery and this has been captured in Niti Aayog's 'Strategy for New India at 75' report as well. In this respect, Maharashtra has strived to stand out as an exemplar to the country and other states in the manner in which it executes and drives the program.

A key component of the program is to have well-functioning Anganwadi centres, which act as a pivot around which the entire program functions. Infrastructure of these centres especially in areas such as refurbishment, flooring, roofing, and kitchen and sanitation facilities is thus of prime importance.

Recognizing this, the Tata Trusts have played a commendable role in the targeted improvement of these areas. Starting 2017, they have sought to improve infrastructural indicators in Palghar district of Maharashtra. This document, which seeks to act as a standard operating procedure, is an invaluable source that will enrich other organizations - whether within government, or outside of it, who seek to do similar things. It succinctly captures the scope and steps that need to be executed to achieve stated objectives.

I hope all development partners would take away good learnings from this document, and ideally incorporate them in whichever domains they want to engage in as a template.

I also hope that Tata Trusts continues to engage in similar activities in the state as well as the country and help in addressing challenges on the development front.

**(Indra Mallo) IAS
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We would like to acknowledge **Impact India Foundation** for collaborating with us in implementing this activity.

Suggested Citation:

Arvind K, Sharma S, Pradhan R, Sadanshiv A, Bhagwat I, Sankar R, Subramanian SV (2020). Standard Operating Procedure for Refurbishment of Anganwadi Centers. Tata Trusts: Mumbai, India.

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ABOUT US

Tata Trusts is amongst India's oldest, philanthropic organisations that works in a multitude of community development initiatives. Since its inception, Tata Trusts has played a pioneering role in transforming traditional ideas of philanthropy to make impactful, and sustainable change in the lives of the communities it serves. Using multipronged strategies of direct implementation, co-partnership and grant making, the Trusts support and drive innovation in the areas such as education, healthcare and nutrition, rural livelihoods, natural resources management, enhancing civil society and governance dynamics, as well as media, arts, crafts and culture.

The 'Project Spotlight' initiative was our spirited attempt to make a lasting impact on the status of nutrition in selected geographies. It aimed to use as scaffolding, the Integrate Child Development Services (ICDS) which is India's response to malnutrition and is one of the largest community nutrition programs in the world. The ICDS program is well designed to address the proximate and distal determinants of malnutrition, and the intergenerational cycle of malnutrition, along with the concept of the 'Thousand days' window. Over the years, the program has grown in scale and its potential to reach beneficiaries has been truly impressive, and is difficult to match.

Aligning ourselves with the vision and thematic strategy of the ICDS program, 'Project Spotlight' strives to strengthen the existing delivery system and mobilize the community with an array of carefully planned activities in the three districts of MH viz. Chandrapur, Gadchiroli and Palghar. Our activities primarily included refurbishing Anganwadi Centres, building capacities of frontline workers by helping them converge with other delivery stakeholders, improving infant and young child feeding practices, and working with communities and Panchayati Raj Institutions to generate awareness on the causes and consequences of malnutrition in their area.



1. PURPOSE

The purpose of this document is to act as a guide when infrastructural refurbishment of *Anganwadi* Centers are to be carried out. It outlines the requisite steps that need to be followed throughout the process. It is meant for organizations working for the welfare of women and children and wishes to physically upgrade, *Anganwadis*. This includes non-profit organizations, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) foundations as well as Government Departments.

2. INTRODUCTION

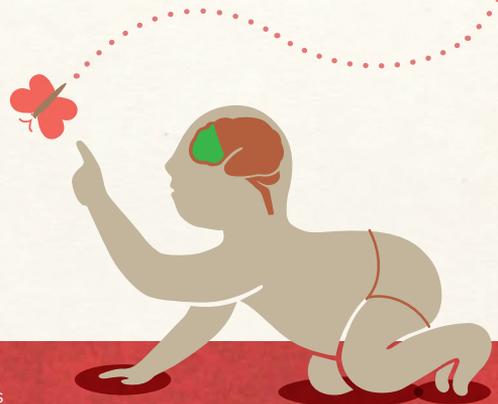
The ICDS Scheme was launched with the objectives **(i)** to improve the nutritional and health status of children in the age-group 0-6 years; **(ii)** to lay the foundation for proper psychological, physical and social development of the child; **(iii)** to reduce the incidence of mortality, morbidity, malnutrition and school dropout; **(iv)** to achieve effective co-ordination of policy and implementation amongst the various departments to promote child development; and **(v)** to enhance the capability of the mother to look after the normal health and nutritional needs of the child through proper nutrition and health education.

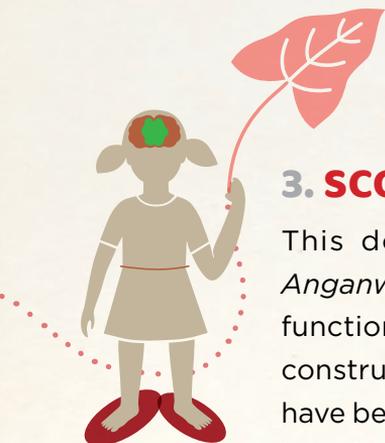
In order to achieve these objectives, a package of six services namely **(i)** supplementary nutrition (SNP), **(ii)** immunization, **(iii)** health check-up, **(iv)** referral services, **(v)** pre-school non-formal education and **(vi)** nutrition & health education are provided. Three of the six services namely Immunization, Health Check-up and Referral Services are delivered through Public Health Infrastructure under the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.

The revision/revamping of the ICDS Scheme is a continuous process. In the beginning of 12th Five Year

Plan, the Scheme was restructured with introduction of several components for strengthening and widening the scope of delivery of services. Further in 2017, several initiatives have been introduced such as construction of *Anganwadi* Centre buildings in convergence with Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNRES), and provision of toilet and drinking water facilities in the *Anganwadis*.

Thus, it becomes clear that *Anganwadi* centers are the focal delivery point for the ICDS scheme. Additionally, the Quick Impact Evaluation Study by Niti Aayog (Annexure 12) pointed out that the quality of physical infrastructure at *Anganwadi* Centres needed improvement in several areas such as drinking water, sanitation, roofing etc. Given the importance of the *Anganwadis*, it becomes imperative to ensure that each one is structurally functional. This means that it should be spacious enough for children and their mothers to assemble, have drinking water and sanitation facilities, accommodate kitchen with provisioning of hot cooked food, and have requisite equipment such as infantometer, stadiometer, materials and playthings for early childhood education and so on. The Annexure 1 contains a detailed breakup of the Integrated Child Development Services across the country.





3. SCOPE

This document pertains to the refurbishment of *Anganwadi* centers that were already in some state of functioning. It specifically does not seek to address new construction of centers. Further, inputs in this document have been synthesized based on the work that Tata Trusts has done with regard to refurbishment in the ‘Project Spotlight’ project in Palghar district of Maharashtra. It was a valuable learning experience for us, and we believe that documenting the process systematically would serve as a framework for any organization that wants to replicate similar initiatives in the future.

4. DEFINITIONS

Given below are the explanation of the most common terms that one is expected to encounter in executing refurbishment initiatives. The detailed descriptions of the same can be found in the District Manual, Integrated Child Development Services¹ and in the guidelines for Central Monitoring Unit (CMU) by National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD)².

4.1 ICDS Project Integrated child development services, a centrally sponsored scheme of the Government of India instituted in 1975. It is implemented by the respective state governments and each individual project seeks to cover around 100,000 beneficiary population in rural and urban areas, and around 70,000 in tribal areas.

4.2 Anganwadi Literally, a “courtyard”, a structure which is usually government owned and caters to the needs of pregnant and lactating women, mothers, and children up to the age of six. Ideally there should be one *Anganwadi* center per 800 population as per Government norms.

This is not set in stone though, as local needs, population density, whether an area is tribal dominated etc. can all play a part in deciding the actual distribution of the centers.

4.3 Gram Panchayat The grassroot level of government, made statutory via the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1993, and which is supposed to be elected every five years. A panchayat is headed by a Sarpanch, who is assisted by other elected members to carry out local governance in the area.

4.4 Zilla Parishad Local government at the district level, as mandated by the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1993. It consists of elected members as well as nominated representatives, including the local Members of Legislative Assemblies, and the Members of Parliament, whose constituency falls within the boundaries of the district. Headed by an elected chairman, it is assisted in its day to day activities by a Chief Executive Officer (CEO), who is usually a member of the administrative services of the Centre or the State.

4.5 District A unit of administration, usually delineated by respective states through executive fiat based on various factors, primary of which are the ease, efficiency, and economy of governance.

4.6 Blocks A unit of administration below the district. It is known by different names across states including Talukas, and Mandalas. It should be pointed out here that ICDS projects are broadly aligned with the geographical contours of blocks.



..... Responsibilities

We broadly indicate the responsibilities of various stakeholders that could be involved in the refurbishment exercise. This is not an exhaustive list, as the stakeholders might vary depending upon which state the exercise is being carried out in.

4.7 Anganwadi worker A lady selected from the local community, who is a frontline worker in the ICDS program. She is responsible for running the centre for effective delivery of ICDS services to children and women in the community, and hence is a firsthand witness to any shortcomings that it might have. She is supposed to bring any shortcomings, including on refurbishment front to her superiors.

4.8 Lady Supervisor A supervisor has the responsibility of overseeing 20, 25 and 17 *Anganwadi* workers in Rural, Urban and Tribal project respectively. She is supposed to collate any common concerns and present it higher up.

4.9 Child Development Project Officer A state level government functionary who has overall charge of an ICDS project and is responsible for planning and implementation of the ICDS services in his/her project area. For example, in the case of refurbishment, if it comes to their attention that certain *Anganwadi* centers are in poor condition, then the CDPO is supposed to visit the centers, and take appropriate actions to remedy them. These include assessing the degree of dilapidation and the initial recommendations of works to be carried out.

4.10 Block Development Officer A state level government functionary who oversees development related projects across several fields including child, women, education, health and so on. When it comes to *Anganwadi* services

and concerns raised therein, he is supposed to corroborate the findings and recommendations of the CDPO(s) and take an informed decision. If refurbishment is being carried out, he will inevitably be the focal point when it comes to government level monitoring.

4.11 Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Parishad A high level officer who oversees administration of local government body at the district level. Development initiatives are one among the many things that he oversees. Periodic reports on the progress on refurbishment front should be brought to his attention, and if any serious roadblocks are present, he is supposed to give specific directions in a timely manner.

4.12 District Collector The administrative head of the district. He oversees two broad areas of governance - Law & Order, and Development. In case of refurbishment of *Anganwadis* he is updated via reports of the CEO, Zilla Parishad where such an arrangement exists, else he is updated through progress reports submitted by the Block Development Officer.

4.13 Development Partner Where the refurbishment is supported by external partners, such as in the case of the 'Project Spotlight' project, a joint initiative of WCD Maharashtra and Tata Trusts, they need to have a team of officials and support staff who liaise with the government functionaries at respective levels. For this purpose, the development partner can take help from local partners who have strong manpower with adequate knowledge and training, as was the case with Impact India Foundation.

Source:

1. Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS).

Manual for District Level Functionaries (2017).

Accessed in March, 2020.

<https://darpg.gov.in/sites/default/files/ICDS.pdf>

2. National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD). Guidelines for Central Monitoring Unit.

Accessed in March, 2020.

<http://www.goanalytica.com/nipccd/uploads/pdf/Guidelines-Revised-since-2013-14pdf-8cd00664133cd895a5e3b69cf53f329e.pdf>



5. IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

This will guide the user how to start from scratch and channel the process of refurbishment to completion.

5.1 Selection of Geography

5.1.1 Decide the state where refurbishment activity needs to be carried out. Some factors that can inform selection include the nutritional indicators, as well as the status of socio economic indicators. The 'Project Spotlight' project is implemented in three states by Tata Trusts viz. Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh. In Maharashtra, as per the NFHS-4 statistics, there exists an unacceptably high level of child malnutrition with 34.4%, 25.6% and 36% of children under five years stunted, wasted and underweight respectively. Despite significant reductions since NFHS-3, this poses a serious public health threat to the well-being of the women and children of the state.

Tata Trusts in Maharashtra given the soaring undernutrition indicators, stressed on prevalence of key determinants of child undernutrition and chose Chandrapur, Gadchiroli and Palghar districts for implementation.



These indicators are listed below:

Table 1: Burden of child undernutrition and it's determinants

Measures of Child Undernutrition		India (%)	Maharashtra (%)	Chandrapur (%)	Gadchiroli (%)	Thane (%)
Stunting		38.4	34.4	32.2	32.5	38.5
Underweight		35.4	36	40.3	42.1	40.3
Wasting		21	25.6	31.3	45.8	29.2
Low Birth Weight		18.2	19.5	20.3	21.8	20.7
Anaemia		58.6	53.8	58.8	58.3	54.1
Determinants of Child Undernutrition	Nutrition specific and sensitive correlatives					
Parental Nutritional Status	Short Maternal stature	11.0	9.3	8.7	9.7	8.5
	Low maternal BMI	22.1	22.5	29.3	27.1	20.7
	Low BMI of men	20.2	19.1	NA	NA	NA
Children's Dietary Intake	Poor dietary diversity	76.8	78.2	92.7	80.7	73.3
	No Vitamin A supplementation	39.8	31.4	29.5	30.3	35.6
	Inadequate diet	89.8	94.1	95.8	91.7	91.2
Household Socio-economic Status	No maternal education	28	14.8	15.7	21.7	17.3
	Poor household wealth	41	26.6	36.4	53.5	18.1
	No paternal education	14.3	9	NA	NA	NA
Household Environment	Poor air quality	66.3	47.1	67.4	73.7	35.3
	Poor sanitation	42.4	33.4	41.3	62.6	21.5
	Unsafe stool disposal	66.4	51.8	63.9	78.5	39.2
Health and Nutrition Services	<4 ANC visits	48.8	27.4	20.1	23.4	28.8
	No iodized salt	6.9	3.6	0.8	1.8	6.5
	Not fully vaccinated	38	43.1	39.5	17.9	59.1

Source: NFHS 4, 2015-16

NA - The data for the indicators related to men was available at the State level. The district level sample is therefore unavailable for district level estimations.

Refer Annexure 2 for estimates of child undernutrition and it's determinants of Palghar district



We are present in 4100+ *Anganwadis* and implementing a wide range of activities categorized under system strengthening, community mobilization and advocacy initiatives.

The indication of interest must be communicated to the state government representatives including the Secretary, Department of Women and Child Development, District Collector(s), CEO, Zilla Parishad(s) and other officials. In initial meetings, the development partner can bring out the need for refurbishment of *Anganwadis* and get the buy in of the officials as well as understand their needs of choice geography within the districts.

Once the inputs of the officials are considered, the partnership can be secured via means of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU). For instance, Tata Trusts for this project signed an MoU with Department of Women and Child Development, Government of Maharashtra in April, 2017 after discussions with district authorities including CEO, ZP, Dy. CEO ICDS of Palghar district.

A joint meeting with the Principal Secretary, CEO, ZP Palghar, Dy, CEO and other state and district officials was held to discuss initial strategies and interests of the Department and District Administration. Accordingly, a detailed MoU was signed outlining the roles and responsibilities during the implementation of this project wherein refurbishment was only one such activity.

5.1.2 Decide the districts within a state where the exercise has to be carried out. This usually takes place concurrently with discussions at the state level. Districts show significant variation in health and nutrition indicators as compared to state level statistics. Palghar is a newly carved district from Thane. Health and nutrition





indicators from the NFHS-4 for Thane were considered instead while selecting Palghar as a pilot.



The formation of new districts is an ever evolving process and national surveys of importance such as NFHS-4 was held after a decade in India. The Tata Trusts team collaborated with the Harvard School of Public Health to estimate the corresponding values for the new district(s) in future. Estimated values for health and nutrition indicators for Palghar are provided in the Annexure 2.

For any given district chosen, one would need to meet the District Collector (DC) or the CEO, Zilla Parishad, and present him/her with a copy of the MoU signed with the State Government. Additional guidance can be taken from the DC/CEO at this stage. To finalize the next steps, DC/CEO should issue working orders and guidelines for the relevant line departments that will be involved in the refurbishment project. To help streamline activities at this level, one can consider establishing a Technical Support Unit (TSU), that can provide adequate guidance and help to all stakeholders concerned. Members of the TSU can meet at regular intervals, such as fortnightly to update the status of implementation.

5.1.3 Decide the blocks within a district where the exercise must be carried out. While block level data on health indicators are not available in a common platform, these can be obtained from the district or block authorities who track them on a monthly basis. Alternately, one can obtain many indicators from the District specific census handbook available online. As the number of blocks depends on the area of the district, they will vary across districts. In such a case, blocks may be chosen based on the condition of *Anganwadi* Centers. This in turn can be done through means of a criteria-based survey that can be circulated district wide.

In the 'Project Spotlight' project, a similar quick survey was carried out based on discussions held with various CDPOs. The survey included details on the condition of flooring, roof, wall, presence of toilets, stable cooking slab in the kitchen, availability of water purifiers, infantometer, stadiometer, weighing machines, early childhood education play material, and information on structural integrity and ownership status. The Lady Supervisors were responsible for collecting the details of the survey. Responses to the survey can indicate which blocks can be likely candidates. Within this group, meetings need to be held with the officials (CDPO, Lady Supervisor, Panchayati Raj Members and Block Development Officer) to gauge which among them are intrinsically motivated. Additional inputs can also be taken from CEO, Zilla Parishad to finally select the blocks of interest. In Project Spotlight, after assessing survey findings and identifying Block of interest, an orientation workshop on Anganwadi Refurbishment chaired by respective BDO was organized wherein CDPO, LS and PRI officials participated.

5.2 Selection of *Anganwadi* centers. The decision to select *Anganwadi* centers can be tricky, and is a time intensive exercise. The responses from the survey exercise mentioned before can aid in screening and filtering the list of blocks within a district that need to be targeted.

In the 'Project Spotlight' project, our task was to refurbish 100 *Anganwadi* centers. The findings from the survey thus helped inform our next steps. The result was that three blocks in Palghar, namely, Jawahar, Mokhada, and Vikramgad were selected. There were 879 *Anganwadis* across these 3 blocks, which were further pruned based on survey findings. The pruning was done based on survey findings as well as consultation with the block level functionaries of the Government including: the

Block Development Officer, the Child Development Project Officer, Lady Supervisors and Panchayati Raj Institution representatives. In the Project Spotlight, physical verification was given great emphasis in the selection procedure where in each Anganwadi was visited with the above group. As such we made 5 visits per Anganwadi before finalizing for upgradation. Next, a list of prospective centers was developed. This list was then shared in a joint meeting

Table 2: Criteria used to select *Anganwadi* centers in the Palghar project

Non-Negotiable Criteria:

- i. The Building should be owned by the Government, and it should not be rented.
- ii. The Building should be independent and should not part of a school/ Panchayat Bhavan.
- iii. The Anganwadi should be staffed by a Worker and a Helper, who stay in the village.

Other Criteria:

- i. Connectivity to the Anganwadi should be good, and mothers and children should be able to access the Anganwadi easily.
- ii. Select a building which is dilapidated yet in stable condition, to avoid the risk of collapse.
- iii. Study the roof of the Centre. This should be one of the main area of work as seepage causes most damage in years to come.
- iv. Ask the CDPO and Sector Supervisor to suggest those Anganwadis wherein Anganwadi Worker is an active one. If yes, the Centre should be in shortlisted list.
- v. Check registers for the number of children enrolled, and for attendance.
- vi. Check for Boundary Wall, Drinking Water, Toilet and Electricity. These are areas for action,

to be discussed with the Panchayats in ensuring long term efficiency of Anganwadi Center

vii. Document availability of the following, for we can address some of these issues.

- a. Equipment to measure weight and height, and whether they are operational
- b. Furniture for the children and for storage
- c. Utensils for cooking and storage
- d. Items for Play
- e. Posters / items for early childhood education
- viii. Ask if the Village Health, Sanitation and Nutrition Days are held in the Anganwadis. It is preferred they are held on the premises.
- ix. Take photographs of the infrastructure, equipment, etc.
- x. Meet the Anganwadi Workers, and ask them about the services, the challenges, etc. It will be good to select Anganwadis with active, interested workers.
- xi. Meet the Sarpanch and enquire about how the Anganwadi services are being provided; and how they can be improved upon with their participation. An interested Panchayat is preferred.

Anganwadis in the list of demolition available with Dy. CEO and CDPO
 Anganwadis proposed for refurbishment by ICDS dept. or any other development partner

with the BDO and the CDPO of the blocks concerned, and *Anganwadis* in need of urgent intervention from the list were identified. Detailed criteria are listed in Table 2.

In the 'Project Spotlight' project, it was observed that a good qualitative assessment by the BDO and the CDPO works well in identifying the centers in need of immediate intervention. However, it must be kept in mind that agreement of the BDO, and the CDPOs may require multiple meetings. Additionally, it might so happen that finding a common time for the meeting might be a challenge. Thus, diligent follow up tactics and mechanisms by the implementation team are required. This is a potential area where the Technical Support Unit can aid in presenting MoUs and orders issued by the DC/CEO to the respective BDOs and CDPOs and seek their active participation.

5.2.1 Once the BDO and the CDPO have shared their list of centers, we can move to the next stage, namely deciding exactly which *Anganwadis* to choose. In the 'Project Spotlight' project, from the list of *Anganwadis* in need of refurbishment we had decided to decided to select at least one Anganwadi centre from each Gram Panchayat so that equal proportional representation is done. Hence, we arrived at the split of 40 - 30 - 30 in the blocks of Vikramgad, Mokhada, and Jawahar respectively, because these blocks contained those many Gram Panchayats respectively.

5.2.2 Within a Gram Panchayat, one might find several *Anganwadis*. To select a specific one, individual visits must be made to all the centers in the Gram Panchayat, and their condition must be corroborated with the broad criteria that we had earlier decided. Selection can be made on the basis of low scores across the criteria as well as the interest and enthusiasm shown by the respective

Lady Supervisors and Anganwadi workers. The latter is of significance because ultimately it is the respective Gram Panchayats that would take care and be responsible for the proper upkeep of the centers.

5.2.3 Paperwork and Approvals

A No Objection Certificate (NOC) is required from the Block Development Officer and the Gram Panchayat. This is to get official sanction for carrying out the refurbishment activity and also by way of it you seek official cooperation as well as bring accountability amongst the key stakeholders. It is important to point out that the process and its rationale needs to be explained in detail to the Sarpanch of the Gram Panchayat. This is because it was found in our experience that sometimes the Gram Panchayat might show reluctance despite the NOC from the BDO. This may be because they might not yet fully comprehend the benefits of the intervention. Thus, as much time as necessary (within limits) may be taken to win over the confidence of the Gram Panchayat members.



5.3 Material and Construction guidelines

5.3.1 Engage the Public Works Department engineer in the block to assess and provide inputs on how to carry out refurbishment in a manner that does not compromise the structural stability of the *Anganwadi* center. A stability certificate from the Government engineer is of necessity here. In addition, inputs of the engineer must be adequately integrated in any infrastructure related activity as he has the specialised knowledge to drive the activity within the bounds of the budget estimation.

Table 3 List of construction materials and cost calculations for refurbishment of *Anganwadis*

REFURBISHMENT OF ANGANWADI CENTERS		Major Components & Sub activities under Civil work	
S. No.	Major Components		
1.	Roof Maintenance		
2.	Provisions for Varandah Sheets		
3.	Varandha Tiling & Kadappa placing at Stairs		
4.	Repair & Construction of new Kitchen Platform		
5.	Toilet Plumbing		
6.	Repairing of Doors & Windows		
7.	Innovative Painting (Interior & Exterior)		
8.	Application of PVC Carpet		
S. No.	Description of Item	Sqft	Rate per unit in INR
1.	Roof Maintenance:	Sqft	70
	Roof on slab type		
A	a) Material Description: Providing and fixing 6 mm thick asbestos cement corrugated (Big size) sheet roofing, including Galvanized Iron (GI) J or L hook bolts, galvanized iron and bituminous washers, galvanized iron cramp bolts and nuts and scaffolding etc.	Sqft	25
	b) Providing and fixing 1 1/2" GI Pipe section	Sqft	25
	c) Labour Charges & Transportation	Sqft	20
	Asbestos Cement (AC) Sheet type		
B	a) Material Description: Providing and fixing 6 mm thick asbestos cement corrugated (Big size) sheet roofing, including galvanized iron J or L hook bolts, galvanized iron and bituminous washers, galvanized iron cramp bolts and nuts and scaffolding etc.	Sqft	25
	b) Labour Charges & Transportation	Sqft	20
	c) Bituminous Sheets	Sqft	30
2.	Provision for Varandha Sheets	Sqft	130
	Material Description: GI Structure frame, GI Sheets, Steel Screw		
	a) Providing & Fixing GI Structure frame	Sqft	50
	b) Providing & Fixing GI Sheets	Sqft	40
	c) Providing & Fixing Steel Screw	Sqft	10
	d) Labour Charges	Sqft	20
	e) Transportation	Sqft	10
3.	Varandha Tiling with concrete bedding	Sqft	90
A	a) Excavation for foundation in earth, Providing dry trap/rubble stone soling 15 cm to 20 cm thick including hand packing and compacting & Providing and laying in situ cement concrete for foundation and bedding.	Sqft	45
	b) Anti skid Flooring tiles	Sqft	25
	c) Labour Charges	Sqft	20
B	a) Providing & Fixing Kappada on treads of stairs with smooth champer moulding with ACC cement.	Rft	85
	b) Providing & Fixing Kaddapa at Window Chajja with provision of ACC cement.	Rft	85
4.	Repair & Construction of new Kitchen Platform	Rft	800
A	Material Description: Kadappa 1-7",h-33" w-2' Including Sink 18 * 24 with green facia patti	Rft	450
	Labour & Transport	Rft	350

Contd.

5.3.2 Get an estimate of the cost for the specific type of refurbishment that will be done in the *Anganwadi* center. Refurbishment can cost anything from INR 30,000-INR 3,00,000/- or above depending on what one wishes to refurbish. We had set aside an average of INR 1,25,000/- per AWC in our project. As Palghar receives a lot of rainfall, dilapidated Anganwadis were given special attention to secure the roof, walls, windows and doors from impact of heavy rainfall and water gushing in which these Centres annually witness. Table 3 summarizes the list of construction material and its tentative cost from our implementation exercise.

Contd.

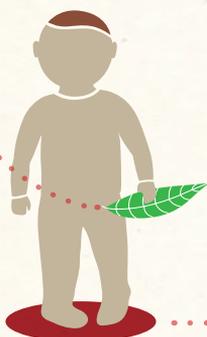
B	Providing & Fixing Dado over kitchen platform 10' running area	Rft	90
	Material cost	Rft	68
	Labour charges	Rft	22
5. Toilet Plumbing			
A	a) Excavation Rubble soling with PCC	Cft	90
	b) Replacing old WC	Nos	600
	c) Installation of Drain Pipe with bent pipe	Nos	2000
B	a) Construction of Soak Pit		
	b) Excavation work	Cft	6
	c) Brickwork	Sqft	80
	d) Applying single coat plaster (external)	Sqft	45
	e) Placing Kadappa on top	Rft	60
C	Placing of Toilet Aluminium Door	Nos	2500
	Material Description:Supreme ISI mark, Bachelite superstrong		
D	Providing & Fixing Dado tiles	Sqft	90
	Material cost	Sqft	68
	Labour charges	Sqft	22
6. Repairing of Doors & Windows			
A	Door repairing	LS	1500
B	Window Repairing	LS	1000
C	Flush door	LS	6000
7. Painting (Interior & Exterior)			
A	Repairing of Wall (Cement grouting + plaster + Labour charge)	LS	2000
B	a) Making Wall Drawings Interior & Exterior	Nos	7500
	b) Providing and applying washable destemper of approved colour, shade and quality to old/new surface INTERNAL WALL, in TWO COATS including scaffolding, preparing the surfaces (INCLUDING primer coat) etc. complete. (Single coat wall putti finish with primer) <i>Material Description: Asian Distemper, Asian Primer, ISI Grade wall Putti (global)</i>	Sqft	14
	Material cost	Sqft	6
	Labour charges	Sqft	8
	c) Providing and applying exterior paint of approved colour, shade and quality to old/new surface EXTERNAL WALL and fibre boards previously painted by the surface, knotting, scaffolding (Including primer coat) etc. <i>Material Description - Asian Ace Exterior Paint, Asian Exterior Primer</i>	Sqft	18
	Material cost	Sqft	8
	Labour charges	Sqft	10
	C	Construction of Library rack- 3 finish with kadappa stone with green facia patti finishing	Rft
C	Material cost	Rft	65
	Labour charges	Rft	20
8. Application of PVC Carpet			
A	Applying PVC Carpet on floor (Material & Labour cost included), <i>Material Description:0.75 mm thick PVC Carpet, Adhesive</i>	Sqft	22
	b) Material cost	Sqft	18
	c) Labour charges	Sqft	4

Sqft:Square Feet, Rft:Running Feet, Nos:Numbers, LS:Lump sum, GI:Galvanized Iron, AC: Asbestos Cement

The remaining funds were utilized on proper flooring, securing kitchen slabs, repairing toilets, and providing essential equipment(s). Accordingly, the engineer on board provided us with material measurements which is detailed in the Annexures 3.

In addition, Tata Trusts provided equipment including stadiometer, infantometer, weighing scale, water purifier, plastic mats, early child education games in bilingual language (English and Marathi), early child education posters and Nutrition Booklets for pregnant and lactating women.

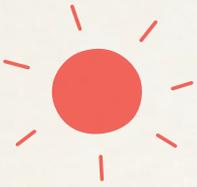
5.3.3 Draw up a list of potential suppliers to provide the materials. Ideally, the selected supplier should be a locally present as any deviance from norms can be controlled and remedied swiftly.



5.3.4 While the 'Project Spotlight' project did not involve any fresh construction, other interventions in the future might want to do so. In such a case, check whether the local population can be employed under the MGNREGA. As the project involved refurbishment of existing dilapidated structure, we utilized the services of a contractor, who was in turn assessed and selected by our implementing partner, i.e. Impact India Foundation.



Fig 1: Refurbishment work of Anganwadis in progress



5.4 Time Duration

This will vary depending on the level of refurbishment that has been decided. In the case of the 'Project Spotlight' project, the entire exercise took one and a half years for refurbishing a hundred Anganwadi centers apart from other activities which continue to be implemented in parallel. This life cycle extended from signing of MoU with Govt. to handing over of all hundred refurbished *Anganwadi* Centres. While it may appear a long time, this is because a systematic process even if it takes some time, will ensure active participation and ownership from all relevant stakeholders in the long run. It is advisable that before starting the project, time budgeting is done for every *Anganwadi*, so that periodic checks can be made, and deviances from the plan can be addressed promptly.

5.5 Displacement of Beneficiaries

When the centers are under refurbishment, they will not be able to host beneficiaries. In the interim then, they need to be relocated so that service delivery is not impacted. The best alternative is to ask the CDPO and the Gram Panchayat to identify nearby Government owned buildings where the beneficiaries can go. These are usually assembly halls, school auditoriums and so on. In case there are no government owned buildings in the vicinity, then the local government, i.e. Gram Panchayat and officers such as CDPO should provide for rented accommodation.

During the implementation of our project, the displaced beneficiaries were accommodated in nearby buildings with the rent paid for by the government, and approved by the concerned CDPO. In some cases, beneficiaries were also accommodated in the Gram Panchayat owned properties.

5.6 Pre and Post Completion Survey

Before the exercise of refurbishment is initiated and once the exercise has been completed a survey must be conducted to assess the improvement in the conditions of the centers. This will be useful in communicating to the Gram Panchayats and the government functionaries. The survey should capture measures such as attendance trends, time of arrival of Anganwadi workers, qualitative assessment of early childhood education and so on.

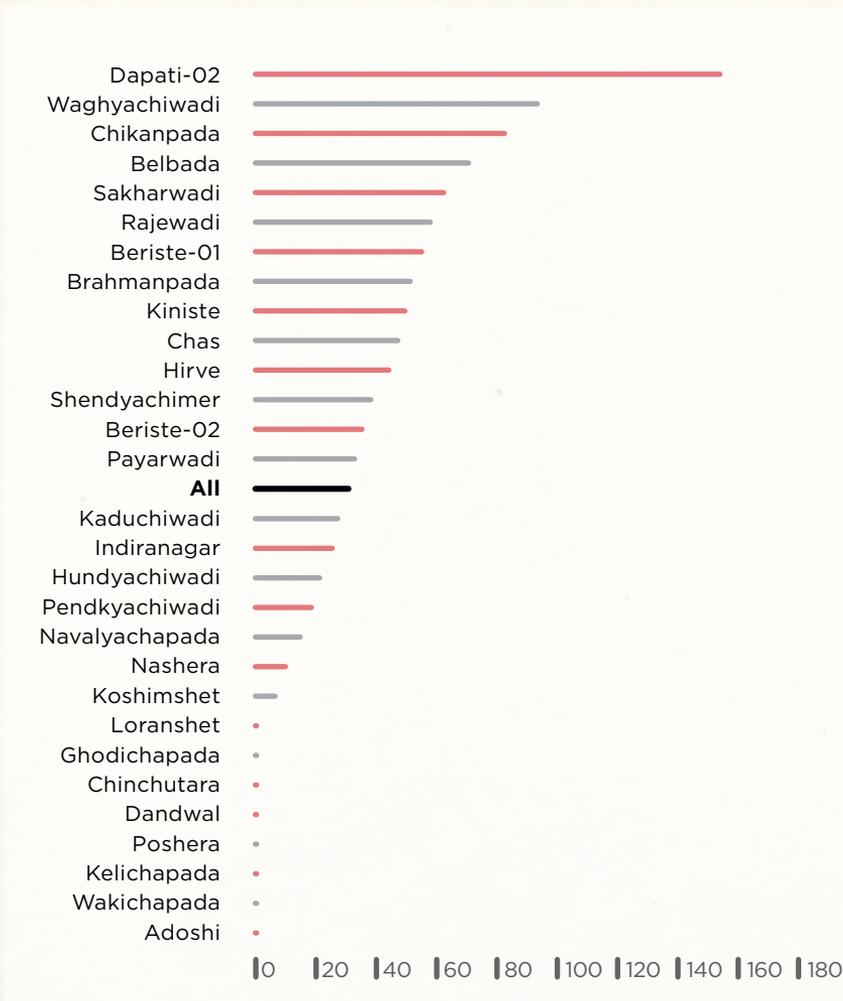


Fig 2: Per cent increase in attendance over Thirty Anganwadi Centers

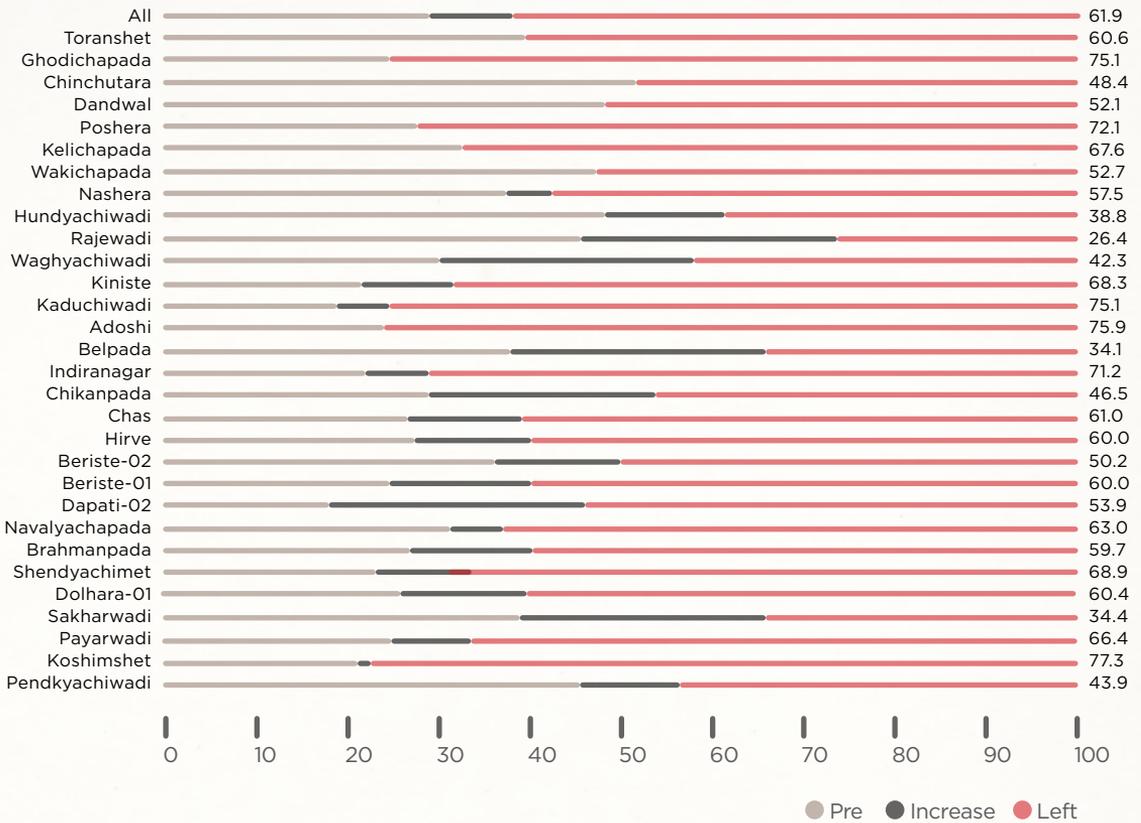


Fig 3. Impact of Anganwadi Center refurbishment in bridging service utilization gap

Crucially, this survey needs to be compared with a pre-intervention survey capturing information on the same variables. For instance, in the ‘Project Spotlight’ project, we captured measures on attendance (head count of those who utilized the Primary education component of the scheme) during 5 consecutive days prior to start of the project. Post refurbishment i.e. after a month, we repeated the same exercise, by taking a head count of children for a period of five consecutive days. It was done in 30 *Anganwadis* in Mokhada block of Palghar district.

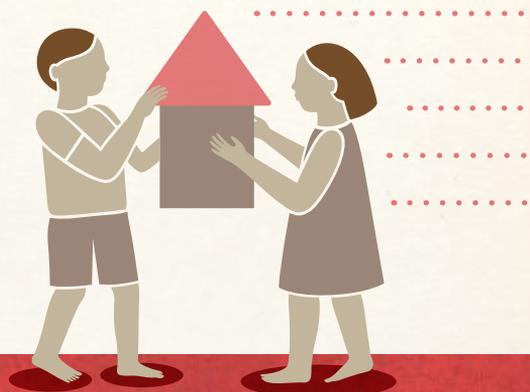
The results were encouraging as can be seen in Fig 3. The average number of children availing Primary education service increased by 31.5% from a total of 485 to 638

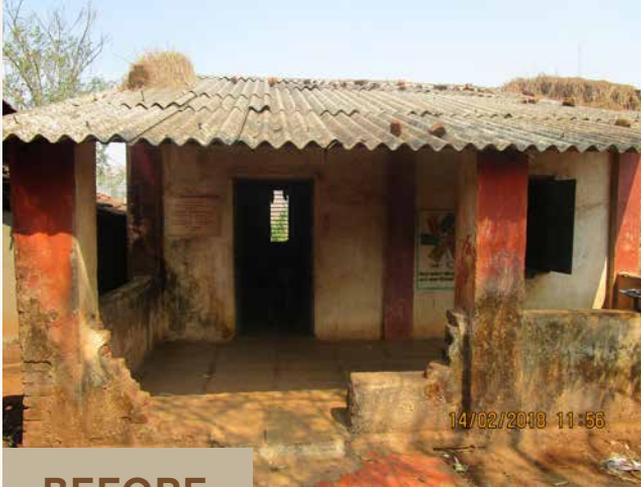
children across the thirty centers. Nearly two thirds of the centers reported an increase in attendance of 20% or more.

5.7 Handover to the Gram Panchayat

Successful completion of the refurbishment is a milestone to be celebrated in the community. This should be marked by conducting Inauguration and Handover Ceremonies. These events should mark the presence of elected members of the Gram Panchayats under which selected *Anganwadis* have been refurbished, notable elders of the village/community, and the officials of various levels of government such as Child Development Project Officers, Block Development Officers, Sub Divisions Officers, and the District Collector. The presence of elected members of the State assembly, as well as the Parliament for the constituency concerned should also be sought.

Inauguration marks the successful completion of the exercise and indicates that the center is now ready to use for the beneficiaries. Accordingly, a weekend, or a public holiday may be chosen to conduct this. All the members of the village, mothers and children in particular, along with government representatives must be invited and a ribbon cutting event may be held in a grand manner followed by local festivities including a community lunch.





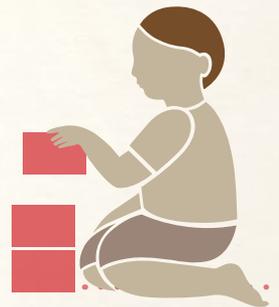
BEFORE



AFTER



Fig 4. Typical Anganwadis before and after refurbishment





BEFORE



AFTER

The handover ceremony on the other hand marks the passing over of ownership and responsibility to the local government. These should be organized at District and Block levels which can cater two big objectives; one, to highlight the central and significant role an *Anganwadi* plays and two, to empower *Anganwadi* worker by felicitating her support throughout and continued ownership. Thus, it should include a speech by the implementing partner highlighting which components have been refurbished and to what extent. It should also encourage the Panchayat members to take ownership of the *Anganwadi* centers and ensure that they are maintained at a high level of quality. To drive the point home, we must strive to have the District level officials reiterate the importance of grassroots ownership. A handover certificate is also presented which will act as a future reference point for all involved. It can also serve as an accountability tool for the public which can act as a positive force on the Panchayat members. Finally, the Panchayat members, as well as selected *Anganwadi* workers may make a speech outlining how they will take care of the centers and their vision for them going forward.

In the “Making it Happen’ project, we inaugurated all 100 *Anganwadis* and organized 4 handover ceremonies. We were graced by the presence of Former Hon’ble Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Shri Devendra Fadnavis in Palghar, who handed over the ownership of refurbished *Anganwadis* to District Collector and CEO, Zilla Parishad of Palghar district. These were followed by Block level handover ceremonies where *Anganwadis* were handed over jointly to *Anganwadi* worker, Sarpanch, Lady Supervisor and CDPO by CEO, Zilla Parishad, Panchayat Samiti Sabapati and BDO.

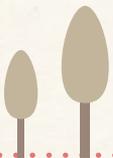




Fig 5: Glimpses of inauguration



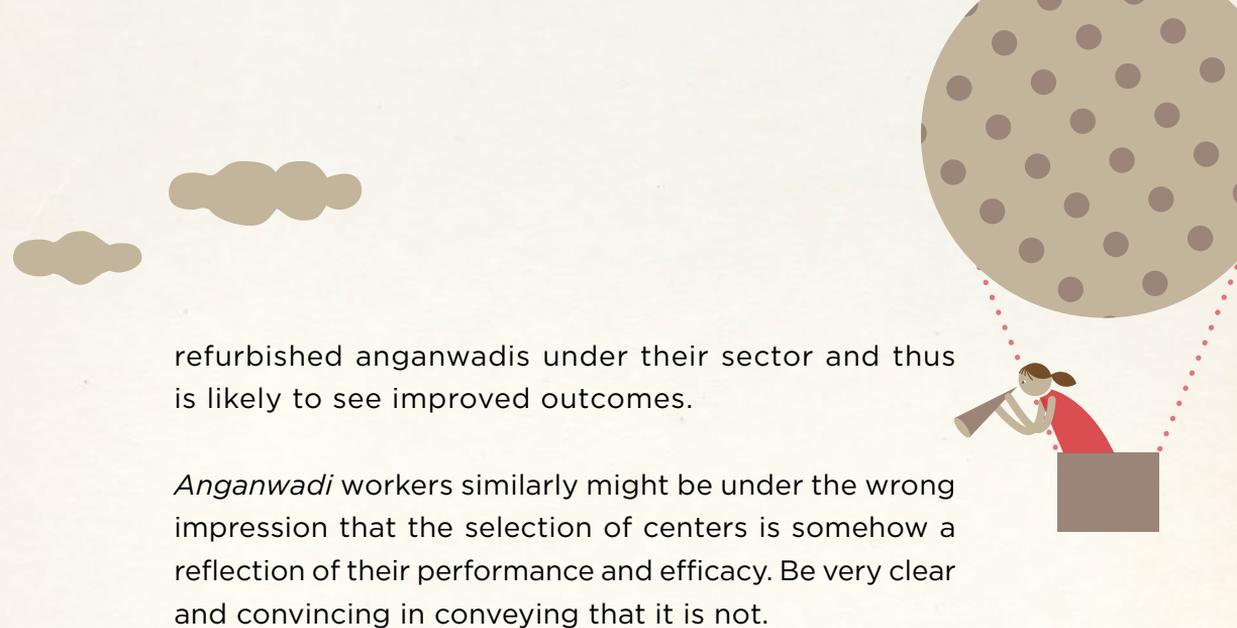
Fig 6: Glimpses of handover ceremony

6. COMMON CHALLENGES AND OTHER OBSERVATIONS

One of the major challenge amongst many, we faced in this pilot in Palghar was on the people front. While our objectives might be noble, it is ultimately the local people who will look after the refurbished centers. In this context, it becomes important to involve the people at all steps and consider their suggestions and concerns.

Sometimes, the Gram Panchayats might get defensive in according No Objection Certificate. A common reason is that they might be under the impression that their funds are being used for something they did not sign up for. To address this, you must first produce the NOC obtained from the higher authorities such as the BDO. This will act to ease any doubts that the Gram Panchayat members might have. Relying on official letters should not be your only source of leverage though. Form conversational relationships with the members of the Gram Panchayat and try to win over supporters for your project. This way even if a few of the members are unresponsive, you will have a majority working for you.

Challenges also come from the Lady Supervisors and *Anganwadi* workers. As Lady Supervisors are responsible for a sector which contains several *anganwadi* centers, they would individually like to have as many *anganwadis* covered under their sector as possible. Thus, when you are selecting the centers to be refurbished, make the process of selection clear at the outset. More importantly, convince the lady supervisors who might have lesser *anganwadi* centers covered that it will not reflect on her official performance measures. Persistence in winning them over is key here, as it is an understandable feeling when someone else has more



refurbished anganwadis under their sector and thus is likely to see improved outcomes.

Anganwadi workers similarly might be under the wrong impression that the selection of centers is somehow a reflection of their performance and efficacy. Be very clear and convincing in conveying that it is not.

Once the refurbishment is complete and the inauguration and handover ceremony done, a challenge might present itself in the sense that if not monitored properly, the centers might not be serving their purpose. For example, attendance of children might stagnate, the space in the centers might be used for other purposes (like storing goods), or the building itself might not be maintained properly. It is for this reason that we drafted a letter for the Gram Panchayat, wherein they assured us of their commitment to ensure optimal functioning of the center. However, it must be pointed out that it is not any sort of legal obligation or commitment. Thus, there is a possibility that the Gram Panchayat may not show the required amount of enthusiasm. It is thus recommended that future refurbishment exercises should negotiate certain performance obligations from the Gram Panchayats. For this, detailed consultations may be held with the Panchayat members and the block and district authorities and some sort of incentive scheme may also be designed so that the panchayats are motivated to perform their obligations.

Yet another way to ensure active overseeing of refurbished centers is to involve the elected representatives at MLA and MP level. They have direct interest in how

development outcomes pan out in their constituencies. They must be kept informed of all the activities on a periodic basis. For this, time slots may be obtained in advance where progress reports, and presentations can be made to apprise them of the situation.

7. LEVERAGING FUNDING

As the *Anganwadi* centers are government sponsored projects, ideally, the funding should be leveraged through various means available within the system. It might help if respective Gram Panchayats open a common account at a scheduled commercial bank or nationalized bank where funding from various sources can be converged and easily monitored. Some of the possible sources that can be tapped are as follows:

7.1 District Mineral Foundation

These foundations are set up in every district which is affected by mining related activities. The district mineral foundation was set up with an amendment to the Mines and Mineral Development and Regulation Act of 2015. Mining companies are supposed to pay a percentage of their license fee towards the fund. Funds can then be utilized for drinking water supply, health care, women and childcare, welfare of aged people, skill development and environment conservation. Here, we can see that there is a provision for women and childcare. Further details about the DMF is provided in the annexures.



7.1.1 The Gram Panchayat should draft an official request with unanimous approval of the members outlining the refurbishment projects that it wants to undertake within its jurisdiction. This request should also contain initial cost estimates. If need be, development partners and other NGOs can help them draft this letter. This letter should then be submitted to the BDO of that area, who will go evaluate the request and give his inputs as necessary.

7.1.2 Post this, the BDO should also counter sign the request letter, thereby affirming his approval as to the merits of the request.



Fig 7: Priority areas for DMF funding

7.1.3 Next, the BDO should submit the letter to the District Magistrate/Collector in the presence of the Sarpanch of the Gram Panchayat concerned. Ultimately it is the District Collector's call as to the amount of allocation that can be made for the project, as the funds can also be utilized for other purposes. It is thus imperative for the Gram Panchayats and lower level Women and Child Department functionaries to build a strong case for refurbishment by collating evidence correlating better infrastructure to outcomes in maternal and child health indicators.

7.1.4 As and when the funds are released, they can be channelized into the common account, and periodic utilization certificates can be submitted to the government authorities.

7.2 Member of Parliament Local Area Development Fund

A program under the Ministry of Statistics and Program implementation, this scheme allows for an annual provision of INR 5 crore per MP in his or her constituency. The guidelines stipulate that funds should be spent on durable community assets. Detailed guidelines are provided in Annexure 8.

7.2.1 Recommendations as to the usage of the funds are made by the Member of Parliament and executed by the District authority. Here, the Panchayati Raj Institutions, specifically the Gram Panchayats can play an important role in making presentations before the MP on his or her visit to the constituency regarding the need for infrastructural refurbishment of Anganwadi centers. This can be done through drafting a request for fund letter, like what was done in the case of District Mineral Foundation. This can be presented to the MP and taking his or her inputs can be suitably modified.

Next, a recommendation can be made by the MP in a proforma format that is required in MPLADs. Once the MP submits this recommendation to the District Collector, he can then assess it accordingly and start the process of execution. As before, the funds should be channelized into a common bank account and periodic updates must be provided to the District Collector as to the usage.

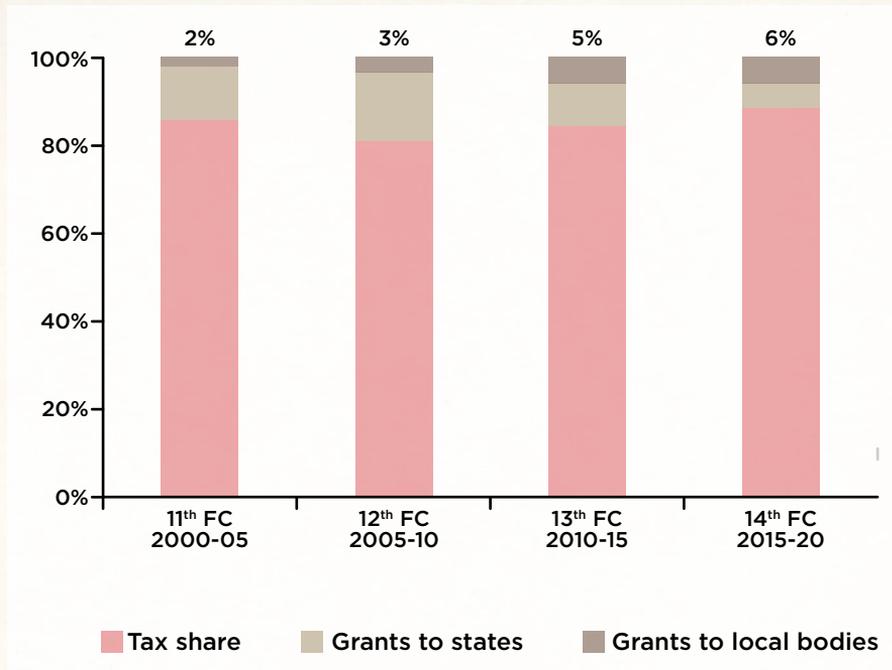
7.3 Funds with Panchayati Raj Institutions

The central taxes devolved to states are untied funds, and states can spend them according to their discretion. Over the years, tax devolved to the states has constituted over 80% of the total central transfers to states (Fig 8). The centre also provides grants to states and local bodies which must be used for specified purposes. These grants have ranged between 12% to 19% of the total transfers. The finance commission and the state finance commissions periodically recommend the amount of funds to be devolved to the local bodies at various levels, so that they can carry out the execution of basic civic services.





Fig 8: Composition of Central Transfers to States



Source: Reports of the 11th - 14th Finance Commissions; PRS

The funds by the commission are released in two installments to the respective state governments, who are then supposed to pass it on to the respective local bodies within 15 working days. Thus, the Gram Panchayats should actively plan on how they will be utilizing the funds that would be available to them.

Here, the help of development partners and NGOs can be taken to decide the key priority areas such as refurbishment and infrastructural upgrade of Anganwadi centers. The details of funding grant by the fourteenth finance commission for 2015 - 20 period is given in the annexures, and alternatively can be found in the website of the Finance commission report, or the Ministry of Panchayati Raj.

7.4 Corporate Social Responsibility

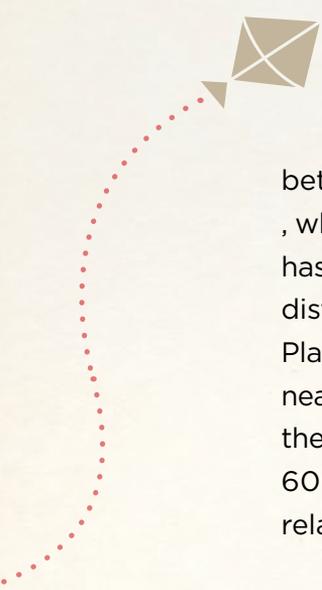
The amended companies act of 2013 mandates that companies must spend up to 2 percent of their annual average profits of last three years on social spending. If you are a government functionary, such as a BDO, then you need to make a list of refurbishment activities that have not been able to secure funding from any other route. This list must then be shared with your higher authority, which will mostly be the Sub Divisional Magistrate, and the District Collector. They are then supposed to consolidate such refurbishment demands from across blocks and publish the places where social spending can be done on their official websites. Concurrently, they must reach out to the companies that have presence in their region and actively seek funding. If you are from a company's nonprofit arm, then you need to visit the CSR page in the district websites and make a formal document of intent to be handed to the District collector by your representative. Based on his inputs and assessment, the further course of action may be charted out. Details about the corporate social responsibility plan are provided in the annexures.

7.5 Funds under ICDS Program

The states and Union territories are supposed to submit their Annual Program Implementation Plan (APIP) to the central government before the beginning of the next financial year. A common meeting is then held to deliberate on the demands component wise and final sanction is made by the central government.

For components related to refurbishment such as: upgradation of Anganwadi buildings, drinking water facility, toilet facility, and construction of Anganwadi centers in convergence with the MGNREGS, the cost sharing norms





between the center and the state are in the ratio of 60:40 , wherein the center contributes 60 percent and the state has to contribute 40 percent. While the details of the share distribution are given in Annual Program Implementation Plan (APIP) 2019-20 document available online, we provide near approximate breakdown in the case of Maharashtra. For the fiscal year 2019-20, the total amount (including center's 60 percent and state's 40 percent) for refurbishment related activities was ~ INR 36.3 crores.

It must be mentioned here that only about 1000 to 1500 Anganwadi centers get nominated for refurbishment activities each year. Thus, this provides an impetus for respective local bodies, especially at the village level to document the condition of their Anganwadi centers and keep a ready list of ones which require immediate intervention. This will make the authorities' job easier and provide leadership and ownership opportunities to the elected members of the local bodies.



ANNEXURE 1

BRIEF OVERVIEW OF ICDS SCHEME AND IT'S SPREAD ACROSS INDIA

The information provided below is a condensed form of the detailed framework as explained in the District Manual, Integrated Child Development Services, that can be accessed online at <https://darpg.gov.in/sites/default/files/ICDS.pdf>.

The word Anganwadi means “courtyard shelter” in Indian languages. They were started by the Indian government in 1975 as part of the Integrated Child Development Services program to combat child hunger and malnutrition. Anganwadis are the focal point for implementation of all the health, nutrition and early learning initiatives under ICDS. The following table provides the details of services and beneficiaries:

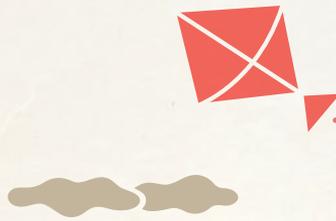
S.No.	Beneficiaries	Services
1.	Expectant & Nursing Mothers, adolescent girls 11 to 18 years	i. Health Check-up ii. Immunization of expectant mother against tetanus iii. Referral services iv. Supplementary Nutrition v. Nutrition & Health Education
2.	Other Women 15 to 45 years	Nutrition & Health Education
3.	Children Below 1 year of age	i. Supplementary Nutrition ii. Immunization iii. Health Check-up iv. Referral Services
4.	Children between 1 & 3 years of age	i. Supplementary Nutrition ii. Immunization iii. Health Check Up iv. Referral Services
5.	Children between 3 & 6 years of age	i. Supplementary Nutrition ii. Immunization iii. Health Check Up iv. Referral Services v. Non-formal pre-school education

TOTAL NUMBER OF ANGANWADI'S IN INDIA

The scheme is universal covering all the districts of the country. There are total 14 lakh AWCs sanctioned across the country out of which 13.63 lakh AWCs are operational.

Table: Status and Distribution of Anganwadi Centers across India

Anganwadi Centres Sanctioned and Operational under Anganwadi Services Scheme as on 31.03.2019					
S. No	State / UTs	No. of ICDS Projects		No. of Anganwadi Centres	
		Sanctioned	Operational	Sanctioned	Operational
1	Andhra Pradesh	257	257	55607	55607
2	Telangana	149	149	35700	35634
3	Arunachal Pradesh	98	98	6225	6225
4	Assam	231	231	62153	62153
5	Bihar	544	544	115009	99583
6	Chhattisgarh	220	220	52474	51215
7	Goa	11	11	1262	1262
8	Gujarat	336	336	53029	53029
9	Haryana	148	148	25962	25962
10	Himachal Pradesh	78	78	18925	18925
11	Jammu & Kashmir	141	141	31938	29599
12	Jharkhand	224	224	38432	38432
13	Karnataka	204	204	65911	65911
14	Kerala	258	258	33318	33244
15	Madhya Pradesh	453	453	97135	97135
16	Maharashtra	553	553	110486	110219
17	Manipur	43	43	11510	11510
18	Meghalaya	41	41	5896	5896
19	Mizoram	27	27	2244	2244
20	Nagaland	60	60	3980	3980
21	Odisha	338	338	74154	72587
22	Punjab	155	155	27314	27279
23	Rajasthan	304	304	62010	61974



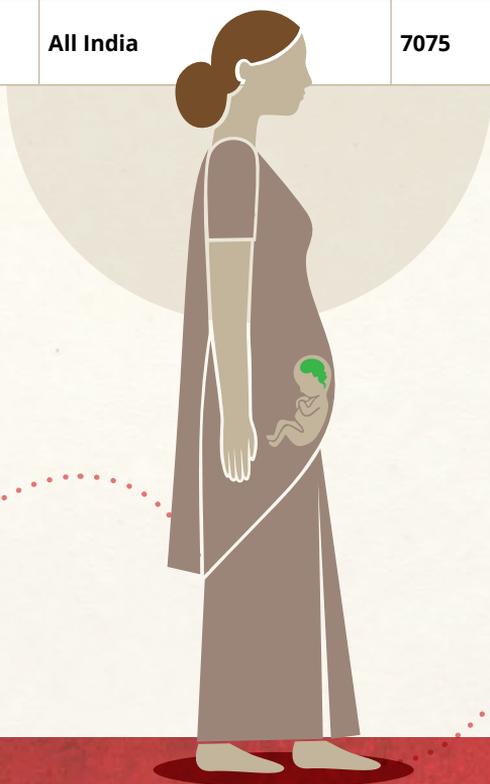
Beneficiaries of Supplementary Nutrition					Beneficiaries of Pre-school Education		
Children (6 months - 3 years)	Children (3 - 6 years)	Total Children (6 months - 6 years)	Pregnant & lactating Mothers (P&LM)	Total beneficiaries (Children 6 months - 6 years plus P&LM)	Boys (3 - 6 years)	Girls (3 - 6 years)	Total (3 - 6 years)
1428615	835787	2264402	654975	2919377	425765	429366	855131
950000	550000	1500000	400000	1900000	319213	320160	639373
92437	96623	189060	24517	213577	48662	47961	96623
1450009	1580668	3030677	594296	3624973	798997	770373	1569370
2458176	3511680	5969856	1404672	7374528	1322649	1359236	2681885
1218800	997200	2216000	493800	2709800	383582	389108	772690
36098	16898	52996	14637	67633	8304	8459	16763
1697190	1407503	3104693	744902	3849595	731345	711848	1443193
571150	268189	839339	263553	1102892	133976	134213	268189
242255	155857	398112	96365	494477	51275	51428	102703
410165	388285	798450	159609	958059	133533	128803	262336
1676737	1067818	2744555	718337	3462892	579557	654976	1234533
2314824	1633913	3948737	895465	4844202	756722	761405	1518127
434574	380920	815494	304349	1119843	198866	182054	380920
3310508	3260935	6571443	1426266	7997709	1774542	1773200	3547742
2583119	2613035	5196154	961743	6157897	1265417	1266428	2531845
163401	177583	340984	67208	408192	89622	87961	177583
208905	245214	454119	73879	527998	96680	95944	192624
72283	82939	155222	28150	183372	27851	28483	56334
133392	145418	278810	34366	313176	73028	71181	144209
1871082	2047340	3918422	725129	4643551	1044813	1002527	2047340
395846	275650	671496	186289	857785	140745	135223	275968
1709488	957669	2667157	875613	3542770	478010	493403	971413

Contd.

Contd.

Anganwadi Centres Sanctioned and Operational under Anganwadi Services Scheme as on 31.03.2019

S. No	State / UTs	No. of ICDS Projects		No. of Anganwadi Centres	
		Sanctioned	Operational	Sanctioned	Operational
24	Sikkim	13	13	1308	1308
25	Tamil Nadu	434	434	54439	54439
26	Tripura	56	56	10145	9911
27	Uttar Pradesh	897	897	190145	187997
28	Uttrakhand	105	105	20067	20067
29	West Bengal	576	576	119481	116107
30	A & N Islands	5	5	720	720
31	Chandigarh**	3	3	450	450
32	Delhi*	95	95	10897	10897
33	Dadra & N Haveli	2	2	302	302
34	Daman & Diu	2	2	107	107
35	Lakshadweep	9	9	107	107
36	Puducherry	5	5	855	855
	All India	7075	7075	1399697 [1400000 earlier sanctioned by GOI]	1372872



Beneficiaries of Supplementary Nutrition					Beneficiaries of Pre-school Education		
Children (6 months - 3 years)	Children (3 - 6 years)	Total Children (6 months - 6 years)	Pregnant & lactating Mothers (P&LM)	Total beneficiaries (Children 6 months - 6 years plus P&LM)	Boys (3 - 6 years)	Girls (3 - 6 years)	Total (3 - 6 years)
14500	10000	24500	5800	30300	6285	6215	12500
1781128	659024	2440152	732488	3172640	558896	543460	1102356
160446	171907	332353	69304	401657	86945	84962	171907
8334903	4057703	12392606	3548330	15940936	2146348	1911355	4057703
431166	165896	597062	177003	774065	77200	80506	157706
3063226	2848092	5911318	1366355	7277673	1388168	1335134	2723302
7423	2168	9591	2375	11966	1079	1089	2168
21641	26906	48547	7231	55778	13991	12915	26906
302812	134234	437046	114264	551310	65895	68339	134234
8888	10475	19363	3523	22886	5185	5290	10475
2762	2388	5150	1451	6601	1156	1232	2388
2607	843	3450	1148	4598	406	437	843
24210	2596	26806	9157	35963	1309	1287	2596
39584766	30789356	70374122	17186549	87560671	15236017	14955961	30191978



ANNEXURE 2

ESTIMATES OF NFHS VARIABLES ACROSS DEMOGRAPHY, HEALTH, NUTRITION AND ICDS UTILIZATION FOR PALGHAR DISTRICT

Percentage prevalence of child undernutrition and its
determinants in Palghar, Maharashtra*

Measures of Child Undernutrition	Percent	Standard Error
Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age)	45.3	6.9
Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height)	43.4	6.9
Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height)	17	5.2
Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age)	49	6.9
Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl)	61.9	6.6
Determinants of Child Undernutrition	Percent	Standard Error
Maternal Nutritional Status		
Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²)	32.2	3.3
Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²)	23.8	3
Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl)	49.5	3.6
All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic	49	3.5
Children's Dietary Intake		
Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth	75	7.3
Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet	7.6	4.6
Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet	7.1	5.3
Household Environment		
Households with an improved drinking-water source	81.5	2.3
Households using improved sanitation facility	66	3.3
Households using clean fuel for cooking	72.3	3.1
Households with electricity	85	2.5

Determinants of Child Undernutrition	Percent	Standard Error
Health and Nutrition Services		
Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits	76.1	6.1
Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant	50.1	7.1
Utilization of Integrated Child Development Services among Mothers during Pregnancy		
Any	35.0	5.36
Supplementary Food	35.1	5.36
Health Check-up	32.5	5.26
Health and Nutrition Education	15.1	3.89
Utilization of Integrated Child Development Services among Children (0-72 months)		
Any	51.25	5.62
Supplementary Food	50.10	5.65
Health Checkups	48.75	5.62
Immunization	45.10	5.59
Early Child Care	43.75	5.59
Child Weighed	48.75	5.62

Note: For further details on the methodology used to derive these estimates see “Rajpal S, Madenci A, Kumar R, Joe W, Kim Subramanian S V. 2020. Estimates of Child Undernutrition for Newly Formed Districts of India using the National Family Health Methodological Approach. Cambridge. Harvard Center for Population and Development Studies.”



2) Block level cascading of paperworks

जा. क्र. प.स.ख./प्रा.प./काी - 398/2032
पंचायत समिती कार्यालय जव्हार
दिनांक : 36/04/2032

प्रति,
मा. सरपंच ग्रामपंचायत.....
ग्रामसेवक ग्रामपंचायत.....
ता.जव्हार जि.पालघर.

विषय : अंगणवाडी कार्यक्षेत्रात सहकार्य मिळवण्याबाबत.....
संदर्भ : प्रकल्प व्यवस्थापक इम्पेक्ट इंडिया फाऊंडेशन यांचे दि.21/11/2015चे पत्र

उरोक्त संदर्भीत विषयान्वये इम्पेक्ट इंडिया फाऊंडेशन (भारत सरकार निर्मित ट्रस्ट) नोंदणीकृत सामाजिक संस्था जव्हार. यांनी जव्हार तालुक्यातील ३० अंगणवाडी केंद्रांचे दुसरी व नुवनीकरण इम्पेक्ट इंडिया फाऊंडेशन व टाटा ट्रस्ट यांचे संयुक्त सहभागाने करण्यात येत असून हे काम तिवहा परिषद पालघर यांचेच आहे. परंतु इम्पेक्ट इंडिया फाऊंडेशन व टाटा ट्रस्ट यांनी कामाची सुरुवात केली आहे. तरी संबंधित ग्रामपंचायत कार्यक्षेत्रातील सरपंच व ग्रामसेवक यांनी संबंधित इम्पेक्ट इंडिया फाऊंडेशन व टाटा ट्रस्ट या कर्मचार्यांना संपूर्ण सहकार्य करावे.

सोबत : ३० अंगणवाडी केंद्राची यादी

श्री. उ. अ. शिंदे
ग्रामपंचायत समिती, जव्हार

Shinde
16.5.16

अंगणवाडी केंद्रांची यादी - जव्हार १				
अ. क्र.	प्रा. आरोग्य केंद्र.	सेक्टर	ग्रामपंचायतीचे नाव	अंगणवाडीचे नाव
१	साकुर	पवारपाडा	कौळाळे	कौळाळे
२			आपटाळे	पोंडीचापाडा
३		साकुर	वालवंडा	सडकपाडा
४			रायतळे	जांभुळविहीर पु.
५	नांदगाव	नांदगाव	न्याहळे खु.	न्याहळे खु.
६			न्याहळे खु.	तळ्याचापाडा
७			भुरीटेक	मसणेवाडी
८			नांदगाव	नांदगाव
९		झाप	धोंडपाडा	
१०		कौळाळे	पवारपाडा	
११		न्याहळे	न्याहळे बु.	नांगरमोडा - २
१२			रायतळे	रायतळे

श्री. उ. अ. शिंदे
ग्रामपंचायत समिती, जव्हार

अंगणवाडी केंद्रांची यादी - जव्हार २				
अ. क्र.	प्रा. आरोग्य केंद्र.	सेक्टर	ग्रामपंचायतीचे नाव	अंगणवाडीचे नाव
१	साखरशेत	साखरशेत	साखरशेत	उंबरविहिर १
२			वावर वांगणी	सागपाणी
३			वावर वांगणी	बेहेडपाडा १
४			धादरी	जांभळा
५		कोगदा	डेहरा	उक्षीपाडा
६			ओझर	कुंडाचापाडा
७		दाभेरी	किरमिरा	किरमिरा
८			कायरी	कायरी
९			कायरी	धोडीपाडा
१०			दाभेरी	डाहुळ
११	जामसर	जामसर	गोरठण	कुतुरविहीर
१२			गोरठण	भरसटमेट
१३			कोगदा	पाटीलपाडा
१४			हिराडपाडा	हि बांबरेपाडा
१५		चांभारशेत	आकारे	आकारे
१६		धिवंडा	आंब्याचापाडा	आंब्याचापाडा
१७			पिंपळशेत	कोतीमाळ
१८			हातेरी	हातेरी

श्री. उ. अ. शिंदे
ग्रामपंचायत समिती, जव्हार

3) Supporting refurbished AWCs through Electrification



जिल्हा परिषद पालघर

जाक्र. पाजिप/बाक/नियो/१८/१०१०

महिला व बालविकास विभाग

जिल्हा परिषद पालघर

दिनांक: 22/10/20१८

प्रति,

श्री./श्रीम.-----
ना. सरपंच, ग्राम पंचायत-----
मार्फत वट विकास अधिकारी,
पंचायत समिती, विक्रमगड, जळार, मोखाडा

विषय :- विक्रमगड, जळार आणि मोखाडा येथील १०० अंगणवाडी केंद्रांना प्राधान्याने वीज पुरवठ्याची स्वेच करणी बाबत.

संदर्भ :- १. कन्सल्टंट टाटा ट्रस्ट यांचे पत्र दि.१०.१०.२०१८
२. या कार्यालयाकडील एन.जा.क्र.पाजिप/बाक/नियो/१८/१०१० व ६५५
दिनांक २८.०६.२०१८ दि. १९.०९.२०१८

तुमचे संदर्भित विषयान्वये कळविण्यात येते की, आपल्या तालुक्यातील अंगणवाड्यांना वीज पुरवठा असून पर्यंत उपलब्ध नसले बाबत निर्दर्शनास आलेले आहे. तसेच काही अंगणवाडी केंद्रांमधील वास्तुकारांना पाण्याची सोय जागेवर उपलब्ध नसून लावून घेणे आवश्यक असत आहे.

शासनच्या धोरणानुसार अंगणवाडी डिजिटल करावयाच्या असून यामध्ये बालकंना डिजिटल उपकरणांद्वारे शिक्षण घावयाचे आहे. यामुळे अंगणवाडी अधिक बोलकी होऊन बालकांचा सर्वांगीण विकास होईल. दिनांक २४ जानेवारी २०१४ च्या शासन निर्णयानुसार अंगणवाड्यांना वीज कनेक्शन ग्रामपंचायत मार्फत पुरविण्याचे आहे. याबाबत आपल्याला संदर्भित पत्रान्वये कळविण्यात आले होते परंतु आज पर्यंत आपल्याकडून याबाबत कोणती कार्यवाही केलेचे दिसून येत नाही.

त्यामुळे अंगणवाडी केंद्रांना वीज पुरवठा व याण्याची सोय करून देणेबाबत तातडीने कार्यवाही करावी. सदर वीज पुरवठा व योजने देयक ग्राम पंचायत मधील १० % महिला व बाल कल्याण निधी, ५% पैसा व अन्य उपलब्ध निधी नसून अदा करावेत यादे. तसेच वीज पुरवठा झाल्यास टाटा ट्रस्ट मार्फत व केंद्रांना विजेवर चालणारी उपकरणे पॅन्ल, बॅल्ब डू, पुरवठा करण्यात येणार आहे.

प्राधान्याने वीज पुरवठा करावयाच्या अंगणवाडी केंद्रांची यादी सोबतच उभ्यात आलेली आहे.

(मिलिंद बोरीकर मा.प्र.से.)

मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी
जिल्हा परिषद पालघर

दस्त - माहितीसाठी अर्घेपित

१) ना. अध्यक्ष, जिल्हा परिषद पालघर

२) मा. सभापती, महिला व बाल कल्याण समिती, जिल्हा परिषद पालघर

३) मा. जिल्हाधिकारी, जिल्हा परिषद पालघर

प्रत :- बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी, एम.डि.ए. प्रकल्प मोखाडा, विक्रमगड, जळार १, २ वी व पुढील कार्यवाहीसाठी

दस्त :- डॉ. रोहित प्रधान, कन्सल्टंट, टाटा ट्रस्ट, यांना माहितीसाठी

4) Ensuring ownership of goods through acknowledgement
from District Administration



महिला व बालविकास विभाग, जिल्हा परिषद पालघर
तळमजला, आफ्रिन अपार्टमेंट, नवली फ़ाटक जयळ, नवली गाव, पालघर (पूर्व)

Email: wcdpalgharzp@gmail.com

दुरध्वनी क्र.०२५२५ २५७७५६

जाक्र.पाजिप/वाक/नियो/१८/१३५९
महिला व बालविकास विभाग
जिल्हा परिषद पालघर
दिनांक: २६/१२/२०१८

प्रति,
श्रीम. स्मृती शर्मा, प्रोजेक्ट मॅनेजर,
डॉ. रोहंत प्रधान
Consultant, टाटा ट्रस्ट, वर्ल्ड ट्रेड सेंटर १, २६ बा मजला, कफ़ परेड, मुंबई - ४००००५

विषय- पालघर जिल्ह्यामधील अंगणवाडींमध्ये विविध साहित्य पुरवठा केल्याची पोहोच देण बाबत
संदर्भ -आपले कडील पत्र दि.१०.१२.२०१८

उपरोक्त संदर्भिय विषयान्वये, टाटा ट्रस्ट व महिला व बालकल्याण विभाग, महाराष्ट्र शासन यांचे मध्ये सामंजस्य करार झालेला आहे या अंतर्गत टाटा ट्रस्ट मार्फत एकात्मिक बाल विकास सेवा योजनेचे बळकटीकरण करणेसाठी एकुण ३१७९ अंगणवाडींमध्ये खालील साहित्य पुरविण्यात आले आहे

अ.क्र.	साहित्य प्रकार	नग प्रती अंगणवाडी
१	स्टेडिओमीटर (Stadiometer)	१
२	इन्फॅन्टोमीटर (Infantometer)	१
३	वजन कांडा (Salter scale)	१
४	जलशुद्धीकरण यंत्र (Water Purifier-Non Electric)	१
५	चटई संच (प्रत्येकी ५)	१
६	पुर्व प्राथमिक शिक्षण संच (एकुण १४)	१
७	बुकलेट (एकुण २०)	१
८	पोस्टर्स संच (एकुण १२)	१

तरी वरीलप्रमाणे साहित्य सुस्थितीत प्रकल्प स्तरावर प्राप्त झाल्याबाबतची पोहोच आपणास देणेत

येत आहे.
शुभेच्छेसह !

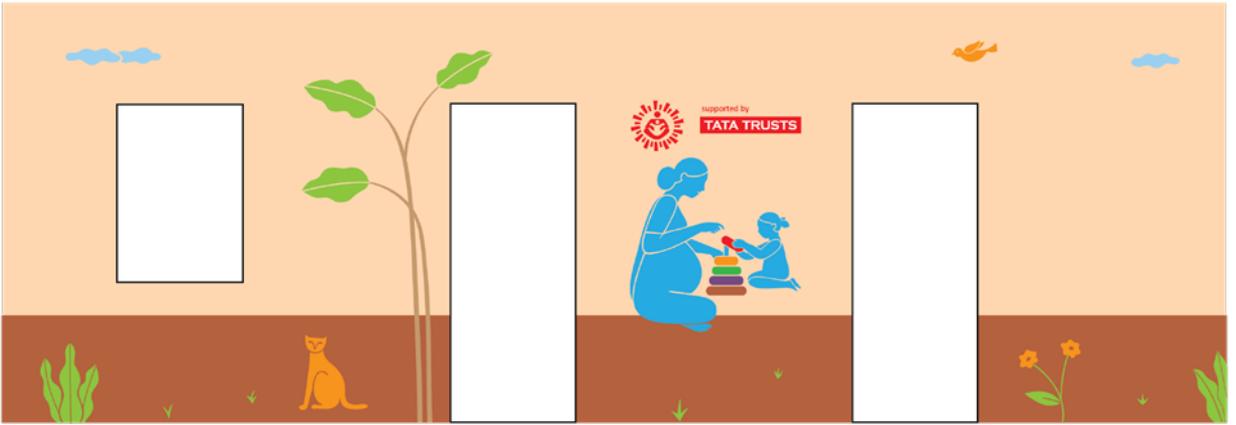

(सज्जद पाटील)
उप मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी
(बा.क.) जिल्हा परिषद पालघर

प्रत - मा. मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी, जिल्हा परिषद पालघर यांना माहितीसाठी रुचिनय सादर

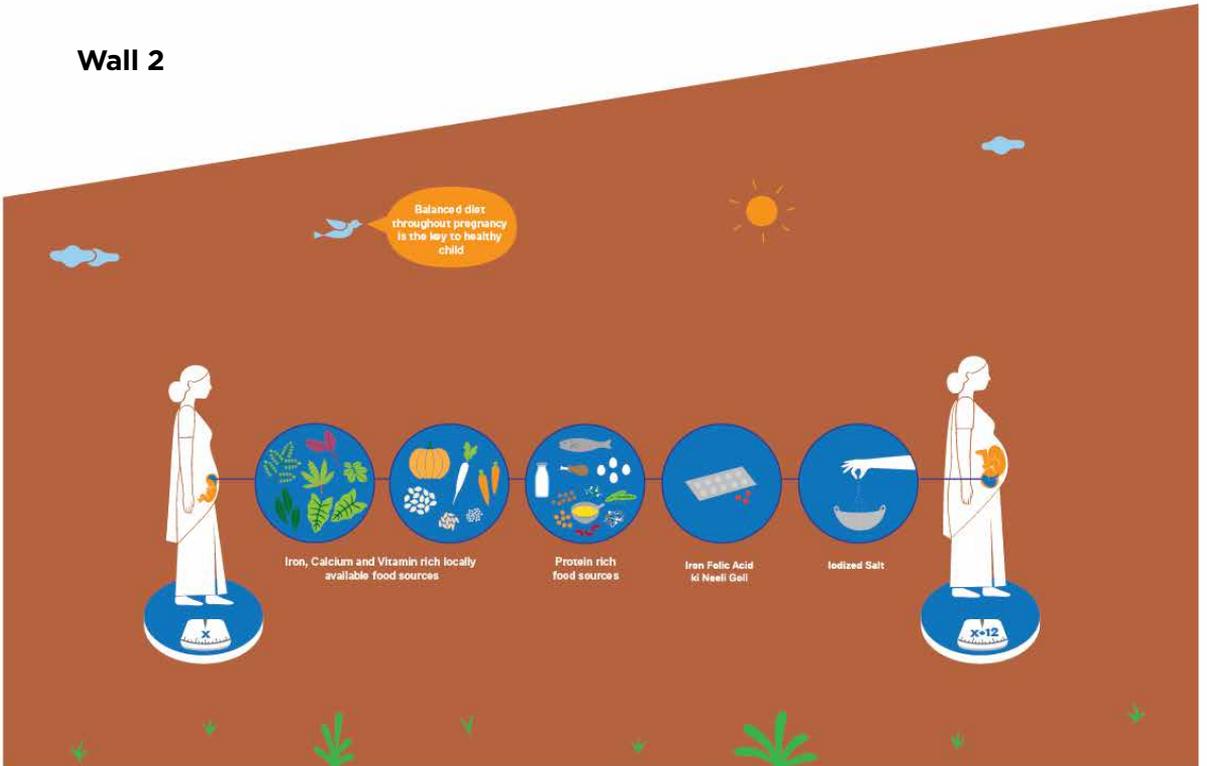
ANNEXURE 4

STANDARDIZATION OF WALL ART FOR ANGANWADIS

Wall 1

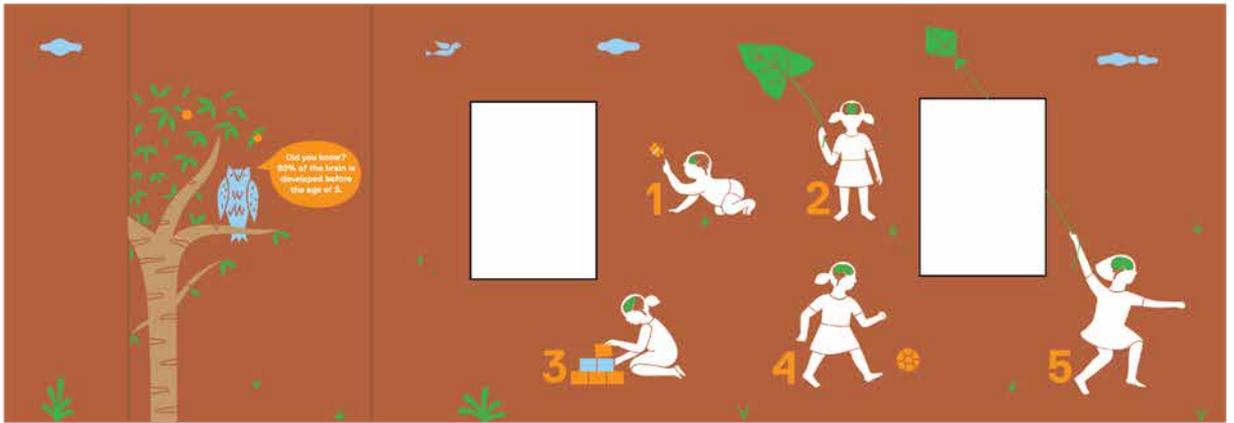


Wall 2

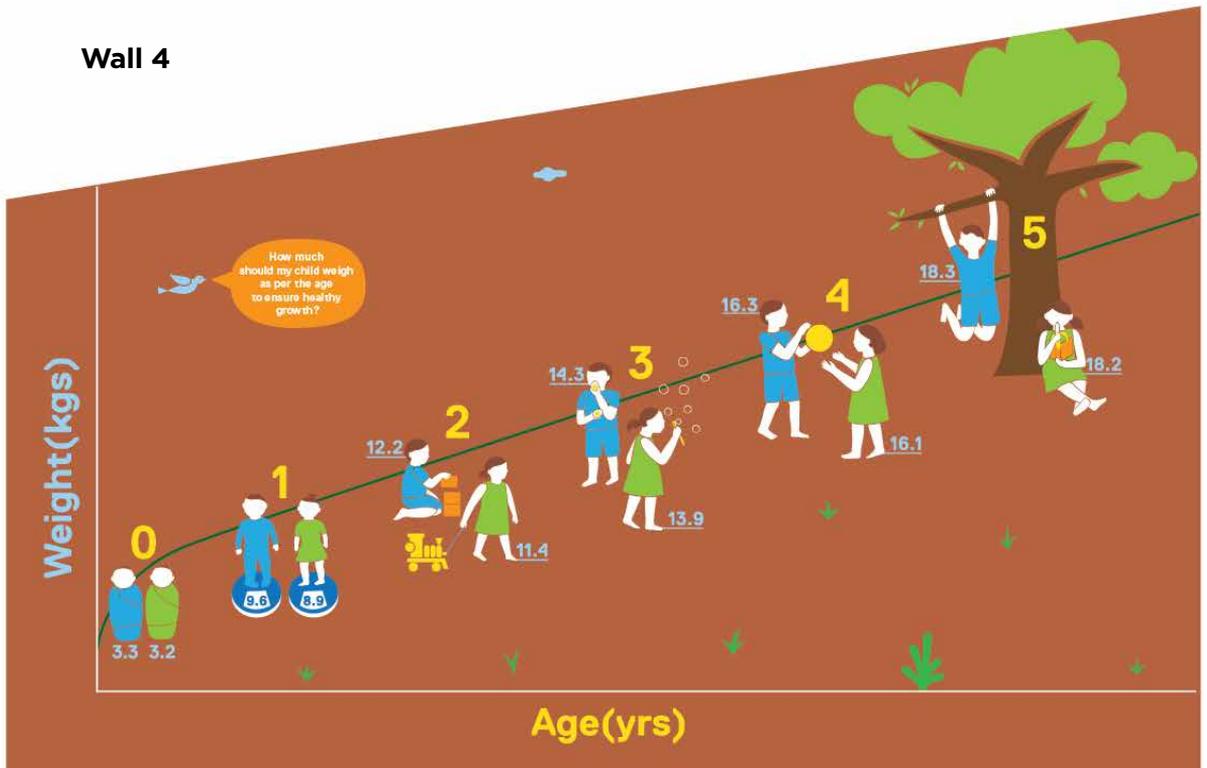




Wall 3



Wall 4



ANNEXURE 5

LIST OF ANGANWADI CENTRES REFURBISHED IN PALGHAR

List of Selected AWCs for Refurbishment - Vikramgad Block

Sr. No.	Sector	Grampanchayat	Anganwadi
1	Alonde	Alonde	Tambadmal
2			Jadhavpada
3			Alonde
4		Utavali	Bhanpur
5		Utavali	Utavali
6		Vasuri	Vasuri - 1
7	Vikramgad 1	Nagarpanchayat	Yashvant Nagar 1
8			Sangamnagar
9			Bhavarpada
10			Topalepada
11		Khoste	Khoste
12		Khuded	Mahalepada
13	MAn	Man	
14	Vikramgad 2	Onde	Onde - 1
15		Jambha	Jambha
16			Dumadpada
17		Malwada	Divapada
18		Waki	Waki
19		Suksale	Suksale
20	Kurze - 1	Kurze	Aarajpada
21			Kurzegaothan
22	Kurze - 2	Savade	Savade -1
23			Savade -2
24		Kegava-Balapur	Kegave
25			Bhandarpada
26			Jadhavpada
27			Dholkarpada
28		Kurze - 2	Chinchghar
29	Aapti budruk		
30	Bandhan		Khanepada
31	Kondgaon	Karsud	Ghaneda
32			Bhoirpada
33			Hadalpada
34	Kev	Nalshet	
35	Talavali	Vehelpada	Medhi
36	Talwada - 1	Talwada	Bijalpada
37	Talwada - 2	Kasa Budruk	Kasa Budruk
38		Sarshi	Bhoyepada
39			Magipada
40		Khadaki	Khadki





List of Selected AWCs for Refurbishment - Mokhada

Sr. No.	Sector	Grampanchayat	Anganwadi
1	Washala	Dhamshet / Koshimshet	Pendkyachiwadi
2			Kotimshet
3			Payarvadi
4		Dolara	Sakharvadi
5			Dolara - 01
6		Saturli - 1	Shendyachimeth
7	Aase - 1	Aase	Bramhanpada
8			Navlyachapada
9			Dapati 2
10		Beriste	Beriste - 1
11			Beriste - 2
12			Hirva
13	Aase - 2	Hirva	Hirva
14		Chaas	Chikanpada
15	Khodala - 1	Khodala	Indiranagar
16		Botoshi	Belpada
17		Adoshi	Adoshi - 1
18		Karegaon	Kaduchiwadi
19	Khodala - 2	Keniste	Keniste
20		Sayade	Vaghyachiwadi
21			Rajewadi
22			Hundyachiwadi
23		Nashera	Nashera
24		Morhanda - 1	Morhanda / Gonde budruk
25	Kelichapada		
26	Poshera		Poshera
27	Dandval		Dandwal
28		Chinchutara	
29	Morhanda - 2	Sakhari	Ghodichapada
30			Toranshet

List of Selected AWCs for Refurbishment - Jawhar

Sr. No.	Sector	Grampanchayat	Anganwadi
1	Pawarpada	Koulale	Koulale
2		Aptale	Pondichapada
3	Nandgaon	Nyehale (Khu)	Nyehale (khu)
4		Nyehale (Khu)	Talyachapada
5		Bhuritek	Masanevadi
6		Nandagaon	Nandagaon
7		Zap	Dhondpada
8		Koulale	Pawarpada
9	Nyehale	Nyhale Budruk	Nangarmoda - 2
10		Raytale	Raytale
11	Sakur	Walvanda	Sadakpada
12		Raytale	Jambhulviher East
13	Sakharshet	Sakharshet	Umbarviher - 1
14		Vavar-vangani	Sangpani
15		Vavar-vangani	Bhedepada 1
16		Dhadari	Jambhala
17	Kogda	Dehera	Ukashipada
18		Ozar	Kundachapada
19	Dabheri	Kirmira	Kirmira
20		Kayari	Kayari
21		Kayari	Dhodipada
22		Dabheri	Dahul
23		Gorthan	Kuturvihira
24	Jamsar	Gorthan	Bharsatmate
25		Kogda	Patilpada
26		Hiradpada	Hi Bambarepada
27		Chambharsh-et	Aakare
28	Aambyachapada		Aambyachapada
29	Pimpalshet		Kotimal
30	Ghiwanda	Hateri	Hateri

ANNEXURE 6

SAMPLES OF HANDOVER LETTER, CERTIFICATE AND STABILITY CERTIFICATE



नूतनिकृत अंगणवाडी केंद्र हस्तांतरण प्रमाणपत्र



प्रमाणित करण्यात येते की "एकात्मिक बाल विकास सेवा योजना बळकटीकरण प्रकल्प" अंतर्गत टाटा ट्रस्ट आणि ट्रस्टेड टॅरिफा फाउंडेशन यांच्या संयुक्त विद्यमानाने पातळर जिल्ह्यातील विक्रमपूर, नझार आणि मोखाडा येथील १०० अंगणवाडी केंद्रांचे दुकतीकरण करण्यात आले आहे. यामध्ये प्रामुख्याने अंगणवाडी केंद्राची छत्र दुकती, स्वयंपाक घांतीची दुकती व रंगरंगोटी तसेच प्रत्येक अंगणवाडी केंद्राच्या आवश्यकतेनुसार दुकती करण्यात आलेली आहे. **मोखाडा** प्रकल्प अंतर्गत एकूण **३०**..... अंगणवाडी केंद्रांचे दुकती व नूतनिकरण करण्यात आले आहे. सदर एकात्मिक बाल विकास सेवा योजना प्रकल्प **मोखाडा** ग्राम पंचायत कार्यालय **साखरी**..... अंगणवाडी केंद्र **तोरणशेत**..... याचे संयुक्त दुकतीकरण झालेले आहे आणि आज दिनांक **३-१-२०१९** रोजी पुढील देवभाल व बापरराकरीता सुरक्षित आहेत. या पुढील सदर अंगणवाडी केंद्राची सर्व देवभालाची जबाबदारी ही घातील अधिकारी व पदाधिकारी यांची असणार आहे.

ग्राम पंचायत कार्यालय... **मोखाडा**... साखरी ग्राम पंचायत कार्यालय... **मोखाडा**... साखरी अंगणवाडी केंद्र... **तोरणशेत**

सरपंच **मोखाडी** ग्रामसेवक **Paar** अंगणवाडी सेविका **श्री. व. वि. वि. वि.**

ग्राम पंचायत कार्यालय... **मोखाडा**... ग्राम पंचायत कार्यालय... **मोखाडा**... अंगणवाडी केंद्र... **तोरणशेत**

मुख्य सेविका **मोखाडा**... बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी **मोखाडा**... गट विकास अधिकारी **मोखाडा**...

ए.बा.वि.सेवा योजना... **मोखाडा**... ए.बा.वि.सेवा योजना... **मोखाडा**... गट विकास अधिकारी **मोखाडा**...






पालघर जिल्ह्यातील अंगणवाडी केंद्रांना साहित्य हस्तांतरण प्रमाणपत्र



प्रमाणित करण्यात येते की "एकात्मिक बाल विकास सेवा योजना बळकटीकरण प्रकल्प" अंतर्गत टाटा ट्रस्ट यांच्या सहकार्याने महिला व बाल विकास विभाग जि.प. पालघर अंतर्गत सर्व ३१७९ अंगणवाडी केंद्रांना बजन काटा, स्टेडिओमीटर, इनफॅटोमीटर, बॉटर प्युरीफायर, चटई (५), पुर्ब प्राथमिक शिक्का संघ (१४), पोस्टर्स (१२), माहिती पुस्तिका (२०) जसे सर्व साहित्य प्राप्त झालेले आहे. एकात्मिक बाल विकास सेवा योजना प्रकल्प **मोखाडा** अंतर्गत सर्व **३३९**..... अंगणवाडी केंद्रांना बरील साहित्य टाटा ट्रस्ट मार्फत प्राप्त झालेले आहे. या पुढील या सर्व साहित्याची देवभालाची जबाबदारी ही घातील अधिकारी यांची असणार आहे.

बाल विकास प्रकल्प अधिकारी **मोखाडा** उप-मुख्य केंद्राचे अधिकारी **मोखाडा**

ए.बा.वि.सेवा योजना... **मोखाडा** महिला व बाल विकास विभाग, पालघर



ANNEXURE 7

INFORMATION ON THE DISTRICT MINERAL FOUNDATION

What follows is a brief treatment. Detailed information can be accessed at 'Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana (PMKKKY) Guidelines': <https://mines.gov.in/writereaddata/UploadFile/PMKKKY%20Guidelines.pdf>

The Mines and Mineral (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (MMDR Act, 1957) was amended through the MMDR Amendment Act, 2015. One of the amendment provisions relates to introduction of section 9B which provides for the establishment of District Mineral Foundation (DMF) in any district affected by mining related operations. The object of the DMF is to work for the interest and benefit of persons, and areas affected by mining related operations.

The Ministry of Mines has notified the Mines and Minerals (Contribution to District Mineral Foundation) Rules, 2015, on 17.9.2015, which prescribes the rate of contribution to DMF as follows:

- 10% of royalty in respect of mining leases granted on or after 12.1.2015;
- 30% of royalty in respect of mining leases granted before 12.1.2015.

The Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana (PMKKKY) launched by the Government will be implemented through funds collected under DMF.

At least 60% of PMKKKY funds will be utilized for high priority areas like: **(i)** drinking water supply; **(ii)** environment preservation and pollution control measures; **(iii)** health care **(iv)** education; **(v)** welfare of women and children; **(vi)** welfare of aged and disabled people; **(vii)** skill development; and **(viii)** Sanitation. The rest



of the funds will be utilized undertaking works like for: (i) physical infrastructure; (ii) irrigation; (iii) energy and watershed development; and (iv) any other measures for enhancing environmental quality in mining district.

All 21 mineral rich states of the country have framed DMF rules and DMFs have been set in 557 districts. The state wise amounts are shown below. This is up to November of 2018.

S.No.	State	Total No. of districts in the State	Total No. of districts in which DMFs have been set up	Amount collected under DMF	Amount allocated	Amount spent
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	13	612.94	430.44	98.83
2.	Chattisgarh	27	27	3336.29	4387.03	2488.61
3.	Goa	2	2	186.94	3.22	1.00
4.	Gujarat	33	32	458.48	367.73	130.24
5.	Jharkhand	24	24	3426.69	2079.05	750.83
6.	Karnataka	30	30	1272.78	638.42	54.31
7.	Maharashtra	36	35	1066.03	408.95	157.76
8.	Madhya Pradesh	51	51	1983.22	1649.71	528.05
9.	Odisha	30	30	5838.26	5128.25	933.88
10.	Rajasthan	33	33	2340.05	2295.01	438.89
11.	Tamil Nadu	32	30	378.08	179.98	18.68
12.	Telangana	31	30	2028.87	388.81	29.32
13.	Assam	33	33	53.17	31.22	0.05
14.	Bihar	38	38	39.39	3.25	0.38
15.	Himachal Pradesh	12	12	96.49	2.67	0.00
16.	Jammu & Kashmir	22	22	22.39	1.66	0.00
17.	Kerala	14	0	9.94	0.00	0.00
18.	Meghalaya	11	5	30.07	0.00	0.00
19.	Uttarakhand	13	13	21.02	8.20	0.47
20.	Uttar Pradesh	75	75	378.84	182.87	94.86
21.	West Bengal	23	22	26.16	2.93	0.36
	Sub Total	583	557	23606.11	18189.39	5726.50

Source: State Governments

Table:
State wise District Mineral Fund sanctioned amounts

Sector wise work	No. of projects	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in cr.)	Amount spent
Drinking water supply	19680	4401.59	1039.37
Environment preservation and pollution control measures	2887	411.08	113.63
Health	5494	1632.11	467.09
Education	20914	2991.32	1020.87
Welfare of Women and Children	8966	452.02	135.54
Welfare of aged and disabled people	767	70.92	36.26
Skill development	2650	321.25	136.39
Sanitation	5820	882.33	460.67
Other	3830	608.18	410.06
Total	71008	11770.81	3819.88

Source: State Governments

Table:
Sector wise work spending under District Mineral Fund

ANNEXURE 8

INFORMATION ON THE MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT LOCAL AREA DEVELOPMENT FUND



What follows is a brief treatment. Detailed information can be accessed under 'Detailed guidelines' at: <https://www.prsindia.org/media/articles-by-prs-team/decoding-role-finance-commission> or alternatively one could refer to the 'Pocket Book Brief Guidelines' that can be accessed at : https://www.mplads.gov.in/mplads/UploadedFiles/PocketBookEnglish_884.pdf

The Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) is an ongoing Central Sector Scheme which was launched in 1993-94. The Scheme enables the Members of Parliament to recommend works for creation of durable community assets based on locally felt needs to be taken up in their constituencies in the area of national priorities namely drinking water, education, public health, sanitation, roads etc.

The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has been responsible for the policy formulation, release of funds and prescribing monitoring mechanism for implementation of the Scheme.

Features:

1. The MPLADS is a Plan Scheme fully funded by Government of India. The annual MPLADS fund entitlement per MP constituency is Rs. 5 crores.
2. MPs are to recommend every year, works costing at least 15 per cent of the MPLADS entitlement for the year for areas inhabited by Scheduled Caste population and 7.5 per cent for areas inhabited by S.T. population.
3. In order to encourage trusts and societies for the betterment of tribal people, a ceiling of Rs. 75 lakhs is stipulated for building assets by trusts and societies

subject to conditions prescribed in the scheme guidelines.

4. Lok Sabha Members can recommend works within their Constituencies and Elected Members of Rajya Sabha can recommend works within the State of Election (with select exceptions). Nominated Members of both the Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha can recommend works anywhere in the country.

5. All works to meet locally felt infrastructure and development needs, with an emphasis on creation of durable assets in the constituency are permissible under MPLADS as prescribed in the scheme guidelines. Expenditure on specified items of non-durable nature are also permitted as listed in the guidelines.

Implementation:

1. A Member of Parliament shall give his/ her choice of Nodal District in a prescribed format to the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation with a copy to the State Government and to the District Magistrate of the chosen District.

2. The annual entitlement of Rs 5 crore shall be released, in two equal instalments of Rs 2.5 crore each, by Government of India directly to the District Authority of the Nodal District of the Member of Parliament concerned.

3. Each MP shall recommend eligible work on the MP's letter head duly signed by the MP to the district authority.

Source:

4. **Decoding the role of Finance Commission. PRS Legislative Research (2018). Accessed on March 2020.**
<https://www.prsindia.org/media/articles-by-prs-team/decoding-role-finance-commission>

5. **Pocket book on MPLADS. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. Accessed on February 2020.**
https://www.mplads.gov.in/mplads/UploadedFiles/PocketBook/English_884.pdf



ANNEXURE 9

INFORMATION ON THE FINANCE COMMISSION GRANTS



What follows is a brief treatment covering the essentials. Detailed information can be sought at ‘Decoding the Role of Finance Commission’ by PRS legislative research: <https://www.prsindia.org/media/articles-by-prs-team/decoding-role-finance-commission>

The Finance Commission is a constitutional body formed every five years to give suggestions on centre-state financial relations. Each Finance Commission is required to make recommendations on: **(i)** sharing of central taxes with states, **(ii)** distribution of central grants to states, **(iii)** measures to improve the finances of states to supplement the resources of panchayats and municipalities, and **(iv)** any other matter referred to it.

The Indian federal system allows for the division of power and responsibilities between the centre and states. Correspondingly, the taxation powers are also broadly divided between the centre and states (Table 1). State legislatures may devolve some of their taxation powers to local bodies.

The centre collects majority of the tax revenue as it enjoys scale economies in the collection of certain taxes. States have the responsibility of delivering public goods in their areas due to their proximity to local issues and needs.

Sometimes, this leads to states incurring expenditures higher than the revenue generated by them.

Further, due to vast regional disparities some states are unable to raise adequate resources as compared to others. To address these imbalances, the Finance Commission

Table 1: Some taxes levied by the centre, state and local bodies

Centre	States	Local Bodies
Income Tax	State GST	Tax on Land and Building
Corporation Tax	Tax on Electricity	Vehicle Tax
Central GST	Excise Duty on Alcohol	Tolls
Customs	Stamp Duty	Entertainment

Source: Constitution of India; PRS

recommends the extent of central funds to be shared with states. Prior to 2000, only revenue income tax and union excise duty on certain goods was shared by the centre with states. A Constitution amendment in 2000 allowed for all central taxes to be shared with states.

The 14th Finance Commission considerably increased the devolution of taxes from the centre to states from 32% to 42%. The Commission had recommended that tax devolution should be the primary source of transfer of funds to states. This would increase the flow of unconditional transfers and give states more flexibility in their spending.

The share in central taxes is distributed among states based on a formula. Previous Finance Commissions have considered various factors to determine the criteria such

as the population and income needs of states, their area and infrastructure, etc. Further, the weightage assigned to each criterion has varied with each Finance Commission.

The criteria used by the 11th to 14th Finance Commissions are given in Table 2, along with the weight assigned to them. State level details of the criteria used by the 14th Finance Commission are given in Table 3.

Table 2: Weight of criteria used by 11th to 14th Finance Commissions

Criteria	11 th	12 th	13 th	14 th
Income Distance	62.5	50.0		50.0
Population 1971	10.0	25.0	25.0	17.5
Population 2011				10.0
Index of Infrastructure	7.5			
Fiscal Discipline	7.5	7.5	17.5	
Tax Effort	5.0	7.5		
Fiscal Capacity Discipline			47.5	
Area	7.5	10.0	10.0	15.0
Forest Cover				7.5
Total	100	100	100	100



- Population is an indicator of the expenditure needs of a state. Over the years, Finance Commissions have used population data of the 1971 Census. The 14th Finance Commission used the 2011 population data, in addition to the 1971 data. The 15th Finance Commission has been mandated to use data from the 2011 Census.
- Area is used as a criterion as a state with larger area has to incur additional administrative costs to deliver services.
- Income distance is the difference between the per capita income of a state with the average per capita income of all states. States with lower per capita income may be given a higher share to maintain equity among states.
- Forest cover indicates that states with large forest covers bear the cost of not having area available for other economic activities. Therefore, the rationale is that these states may be given a higher share.



Table 3: Share of states in central taxes as recommended by 14th Finance Commission

State	Share in taxes (%)	Population 1971 (%)	Population 2011 (%)	Area (%)	Forest cover (%)	Income distance (Rs crore)
Andhra Pradesh	4.3	5.1	4.1	4.1	3.4	73,979
Arunachal Pradesh	1.4	0.1	0.1	2.1	13.2	83,174
Assam	3.3	2.7	2.6	2.0	3.2	39,644
Bihar	9.7	7.8	8.7	2.4	0.9	24,584
Chattisgarh	3.1	2.1	2.1	3.5	9.9	58,130
Goa	0.4	0.1	0.1	2.0	0.3	2,20,960
Gujarat	3.1	4.9	5.1	5.9	1.4	98,690
Haryana	1.1	1.8	2.1	2.0	0.1	1,16,179
Himachal Pradesh	0.7	0.6	0.6	2.0	2.4	1,06,285
Jammu & Kashmir	1.9	0.9	1.1	5.8	3.3	57,498
Jharkhand	3.1	2.6	2.8	2.1	3.1	44,028
Karnataka	4.7	5.4	5.1	5.0	5.6	76,781
Kerala	2.5	3.9	2.8	2.0	2.8	89,715
Madhya Pradesh	7.6	5.5	6.1	8.0	10.5	42,996
Maharashtra	5.5	9.3	9.4	8.0	7.5	1,03,091
Manipur	0.6	0.2	0.2	2.0	1.7	48,632
Meghalaya	0.6	0.2	0.2	2.0	2.6	65,762
Mizoram	0.5	0.1	0.1	2.0	1.5	73,549
Nagaland	0.5	0.1	0.2	2.0	1.5	62,472
Odisha	4.6	4.0	3.5	4.0	7.2	54,877
Punjab	1.6	2.5	2.3	2.0	0.2	92,055
Rajasthan	5.5	4.7	5.8	8.9	1.1	58,985
Sikkim	0.4	0.0	0.1	2.0	0.7	1,44,665
Tamil Nadu	4.0	7.6	6.1	3.4	3.3	98,327
Telangana	2.4	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.4	83,738
Tripura	0.6	0.3	0.3	2.0	1.2	55,524
Uttar Pradesh	18.0	15.4	16.8	6.3	1.6	33,815
Uttarakhand	1.1	0.8	0.8	2.0	4.8	95,971
West Bengal	7.3	8.2	7.7	2.3	1.8	58,323
All states	100	100	100	100	100	64,290

ANNEXURE 10

INFORMATION ON CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Following is a concise form of information on corporate social responsibility guidelines, whose full details can be accessed online via the document 'Brief Guidelines on Corporate Social Responsibility' : <http://finance.bih.nic.in/Documents/CSR-Policy.pdf>

Corporate Social responsibility (CSR) is continuing commitment by businesses to integrate social and environmental concerns in their business operations. Changes in the global environment increasingly challenge business around the world to look beyond financial performance, and to integrate social and environmental concerns into their strategic management.

Prior to Companies Act 2013, CSR in India had traditionally been seen as a philanthropic activity. And in keeping with the Indian tradition, it was believed that every company had a moral responsibility to play an active role in discharging the social obligations, subject to the financial health of the company.

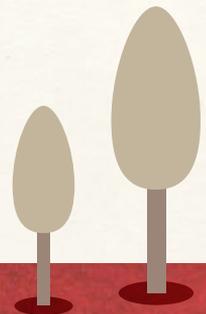
On 29th August 2013, The Companies Act 2013 replaced the Companies Act of 1956. The New Act has introduced an additional section i.e. Section 135 - clause on Corporate Social Responsibility obligations ("CSR") for companies listed in India. The clause covers the essential prerequisites pertaining to the execution, fund allotment and reporting for successful project implementation.

India became the first country to legislate the need to undertake CSR activities and mandatorily report CSR initiatives under the new Companies Act 2013. This is the beginning of a new era for CSR in India.



Entities Covered by the CSR Obligations:

The Section 135 is applicable to companies which have an annual turnover of Rs.1,000 crore or more or a net worth of Rs.500 crore or more or a net profit of Rs.5 crore or more. Companies meeting the above criteria are required to constitute a CSR Committee consists of three directors and one director shall be an independent director. An unlisted public company or a private company covered under Section 135(1) of the Act, which is not required to appoint an independent director, shall have its CSR Committee without such director and a private company with two directors on Board should constitute its CSR Committee with only two directors. The CSR Committee shall institute a transparent monitoring mechanism for implementation of the CSR projects or programs, or activities undertaken by the company. The companies falling under the prescribed criteria are required to spend a minimum 2% of its average net profit for its preceding three financial years amount on CSR activities and report on the activities detailed in Schedule VII of the act or prepare to explain why they didn't.



Suggested Areas of Activities for companies to implement their CSR in are:

- Eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition, promoting health care including preventive health care and sanitation including contribution to the Swachh Bharat Kosh set-up by the Central Government for the promotion of sanitation and making available safe drinking water;
- Promoting education, including special education and employment, enhancing vocation skills especially among children, women, elderly and the differently abled and livelihood enhancement projects;
- Promoting gender equality, empowering women, setting up homes and hostels for women and orphans; setting up old age homes, day care centres and such other facilities for senior citizens and measures for reducing inequalities faced by socially and economically backward groups;
- Ensuring environmental sustainability, ecological balance, protection of flora and fauna, animal welfare, agroforestry, conservation of natural resources and maintaining quality of soil, air and water including contribution to the Clean Ganga Fund setup by the Central Government for rejuvenation of river Ganga;
- Protection of national heritage, art and culture including restoration of buildings and sites of historical importance and works of art; setting up public libraries; promotion and development of traditional art and handicrafts;
- Measures for the benefit of armed forces veterans, war widows and their dependents;
- Training to promote rural sports, nationally recognized sports, Paralympic sports and Olympic sports;



- Contribution to the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund or any other fund set up by the Central Govt. for socio economic development and relief and welfare of the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, other backward classes, minorities and women;
- Contributions or funds provided to technology incubators located within academic institutions which are approved by the Central Govt.;
- Rural development projects;
- Slum area development.



ANNEXURE 11

SUMMARY OF QUICK IMPACT EVALUATION STUDY OF ICDS CONDUCTED BY NITI AAYOG IN 2015

The Programme Evaluation Organization (PEO) was entrusted to conduct a Quick Impact Evaluation Study of selected Anganwadis (AWCs) in the country to find out the nutritional status of the children and thereby to find out the impact and efficacy of the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) programme. The study was launched in April 2014 and it covered 19 selected sample States and UTs.

The quick study was designed to reflect on the following issues

- Proper maintenance of records/ registers by the AWCs.
- Enrolment of children - both boys and girls in the AWCs.
- Correctness of the weight measurement machines available at the AWCs.
- Correctness of the health registers maintained by the AWC workers.
- Proper procedure of health checkup done by the AWCs.
- Correctness of the health reports prepared by the AWCs.
- Availability of infrastructures in the AWCs.



Major Findings:

1. It was found that 75.7% of the AWCs are maintaining records properly, however problems were noticed in records maintained by the remaining 24.3% of the AWCs.
2. It was noticed that 99% of AWCs are providing mothers counseling on the child healthcare and 68.6% of AWCs are intervening on children's nutrition.
3. Further, 22.5% of AWCs do not have required medicines for the children.
4. Scrutiny of health records maintained by AWCs for the month of December, 2013 revealed 74.6%, 19.7% and 5.7% of children had Normal (N), moderately malnourished (MM) and severely malnourished (SM) health respectively. Similarly, the health records of children enrolled in AWCs in January 2015 was 75.4% (N), 19.1% (MM) and 5.5% (SM). Finally, the health records for February, 2015 was 78.8% (N), 17% (MM) and 4.2% (SM).
5. The on the spot weight measurement carried out by the evaluation teams during April, 2014 revealed that 77.4%, 17.6% and 5% of the sample children had N, MM and SM health status.
6. Physical verification of the infrastructure and supports provided to AWCs revealed that 59% of them have adequate space and thus the remaining 41% have either shortage of space or unsuitable accommodation. It was also found that 40% of the AWCs have their own accommodation and the remaining 60% are located in rented accommodations.
7. Study found that 86.3% of AWCs have drinking water facilities and the remaining 13.7% do not have safe drinking water facilities. Further, the hygiene conditions at AWCs require improvement as only 48.2% of them are maintaining good hygiene condition.



Suggestions:

1. Adequate space should be provided to accommodate the enrolled children and the Centers should be located in a convenient and hygiene friendly area of the locality.
2. AWC accommodation should be equipped with proper facilities viz. sanitation facilities, safe drinking water, toilets, sufficient medicines, electricity/ power supply, playing instruments/ toys etc. The centers should be protected with boundary walls or barbed wires.
3. Adequate number of workers should be engaged in each AWC. The monthly honorarium fixed for AWC workers/ helpers seems to need enhancement. Further, the AWC workers should not be deployed for other works.
4. Regular training should be provided to AWC workers and their supervisors. Further they should get refresher training to handle registers and other records independently.
5. Doctors should visit AWCs regularly.
6. AWCs should keep complete health records of all the children enrolled with them. At present, AWCs are required to maintain around 30 registers, which appears to be too many. A review should be carried out to reduce/ minimize their number.
7. The mothers of the malnourished children should be provided regular counseling.



8. On the spot monitoring and supervision of centers should be done by the Block and District level Officers regularly.

9. Food provided at AWCs should be of good quality and nutrition. Enhancement of financial norms may increase the quality of AWC food. Provision of LPG gas for cooking purpose may also be supplied to every AWC.





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