



## **Annual Report**

Financial Year 2020-21

Meghalaya Society for Social Audit & Transparency (MSSAT)



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# Introduction

#### 1.1. Social Audit Process in Meghalaya

The Meghalaya Society for Social Audit and Transparency (MSSAT) was established on November 18, 2014, to facilitate social audits, initially focusing on the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). It became operational from April 1, 2015, in Meghalaya, India. Meghalaya took a pioneering step by being the first state to enact exclusive legislation for Social Audit – the Meghalaya Community Participation and Public Services Social Audit (MCPPSSA) Act in 2017.

The Meghalaya Society for Social Audit and Transparency plays a pivotal role in fostering responsibility, openness, and citizen engagement in governing Meghalaya, India. By conducting social audits, the society strives to guarantee the efficient and effective execution of government initiatives, while also deterring corruption and elevating public service delivery. Through community engagement and empowerment, the society empowers local residents to oversee and assess diverse projects, thus contributing to a government that is both responsible and receptive. These endeavours are aligned with the broader objective of advancing good governance and comprehensive progress in Meghalaya. This, in turn, aims to emphasize Meghalaya's dedication to transparency, accountability, and involving citizens in enhancing public services and programs.

#### 1.2. Objectives

- > Facilitate concurrent audit of schemes and programme
- > Monitor effectiveness and efficiency in implementation
- > Increase transparency in programme and institutions
- > Educate citizens, make them aware of rights
- > Enhance citizen ownership in development initiatives
- Fact finding at field level
- > Seek feedback from people on implementation
- Provide a platform for registering grievances and redressal within stipulated time frame.

#### 1.3. Scope of the Act (Schedule I) and Coverage

• Education (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Midday Meal)

- Health (immunization, services of Sub Centre, Primary Health Centre, Community Health Centre)
- Forest & Environment (Joint Forest Management Committee)
- **Power** (Village Power Committees, services of MoECL)
- Water & Sanitation (Quality and quantity of water supply, services of PHE Dept, Swacch Bharat Mission)
- Employment & Skilling
- **Roads & Transport** (Public Works Department, PMGSY)
- Agriculture & Allied activities
- Community and Rural Development (MGNREGA, PMAY -G NSAP)
- Security (local police, village defence parties)
- Food & Civil Supplies (PDS)
- Social Welfare (ICDS)

#### 1.4. Role of Line Department

- Ensuring that the officers concerned at the District, Block or Wage level, submit information that needs to be provided to the Meghalaya Society for Social Audit and Transparency, fifteen days prior to the social audit.
- Collating information that needs to be mandatorily disclosed in the public domain as mandated under sub-section (3) of Section 17 of the Act.
- Monitor the participation of District and Block Nodal Officers in the Social Audit Public Hearing.
- Issue detailed guidelines on the nature of action to be taken by the officers concerned for redressing grievances and applications received through the social audit such that action can be taken and reported in Action Taken Reports within fifteen days of uploading the Social Audit Report by MSSAT.
- Every Department is mandated to prepare and disclose the following information for each scheme implemented by it
  - List of entitlements,
  - Eligibility criteria for qualifying as a beneficiary to avail benefits under the scheme,
  - Process of application and documents to be submitted,
  - Departmental process of sanctioning applications along with timelines,

- Departmental process of release of funds along with timelines,
- Composition of Village Level Committees and their roles,
- Grievance/Redress procedures along with timelines, and
- Duties of officers at the Village, Block and District level in the implementation of the scheme.

#### 1.5. Social Audit Process

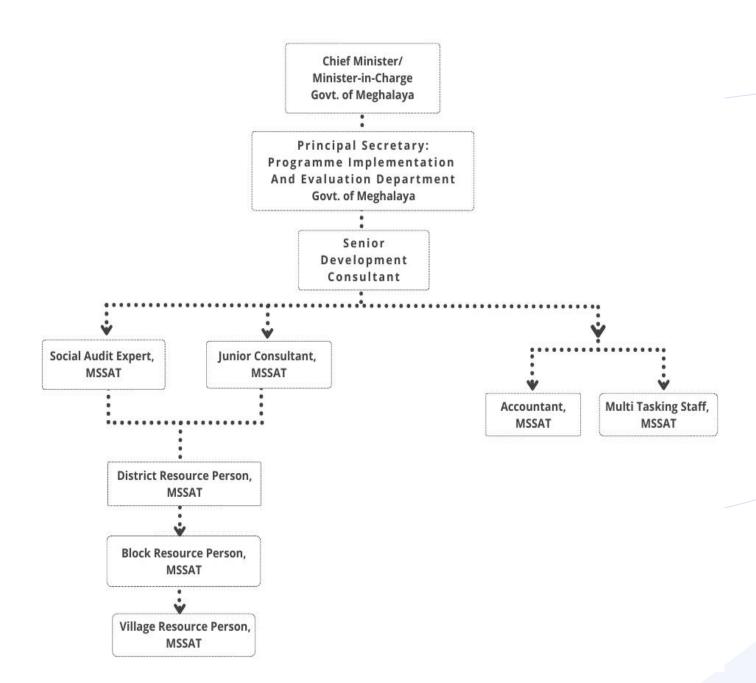
- Meeting with concerned Departments to conduct Social Audit
- Sensitization to Government Officials on their role in Social Audits and Access to official records.
- Preparation of Social Audit Calendar
- Downloading of MGNREGA MIS Verification Format by DSARP and submission of the same to the BRP &VRP
- Collation & Collection of information at Block office
- Documents verification at & Site verification at VEC/Village
- Institutional Visits & Door to Door interaction
- Report Compilation & preparation for Jan Sunwai
- Jan Sunwai/Social Audit Gram Sabha at VEC
- Date/time and Venue of Social Audit Public Hearing at Block Headquarter (pre-decided in the calendar)
- For all applications seeking individual/collective benefits, if the applicant qualifies, the applicant should either be awarded sanction on the day of the Public Hearing itself. In the case that sufficient resources aren't available to accord sanction to all those who have applied, a priority based waiting list should be created which should be announced in the Public Hearing
- All written applications and grievances acknowledged by a written acknowledgement
- Submission of Reports by VRPs to BRP (within 5 days after the public hearing)
- Submission of the Reports by the BRPs (within 15 days after the public hearing)
- Completion of uploading of SA Reports in the MIS of the Ministry by the DSARP
- Submission of Report to MSSAT HQ (soft copy and hard copies by the DSARP)

#### 1.6. Social Audit Reports

- Social Audit Reports must include grievances and violations.
- All issues/grievances are to be registered with the designated authority at the Block and District Level.
- All violations should be reported to Administrative heads of respective Departments for further action
- Action Taken Report will be furnished with proper follow ups by the concerned Departments on the issues/grievances.

# **Current Scenario**

#### 2.1. MSSAT - Setup & Structure



#### 2.2. Governing Body/Social Audit Council

#### State Social Audit Council

The SAC is composed of an "eminent individual" with experience in the development sector who will serve as the Chairperson, representatives from Districts and line Departments, local villages, individuals from CSOs and the Commissioner and Secretary of the PIED who acts as the Member Secretary.

#### Meghalaya Society for Social Audit and Transparency (MSSAT)

The Meghalaya Society for Social Audit and Transparency (MSSAT) serves as the Technical Secretariat. The Duties of MSSAT are:-

- Conduct audit as per Rules
- Frame calendar in a consultative manner
- Upload reports within 15 days of public hearing

The Programme Implementation and Evaluation Department is the Nodal Department and is responsible for the following:-

- Wide dissemination of information
- Creating process maps regarding planning, proposal, sanction, implementation cycles of all schemes to undergo social audits
- Ensure availability of process maps in public domain
- Monitor action taken by the State Government and mention it in its annual report

#### • State Level Architecture:

A Social Audit Nodal Officer is designated at the State, District, and Block levels in each Department. The main responsibilities of the Social Audit Nodal Officer are to aid the Social Audit, create Social Audit Reporting Formats, Resource Material, rules, entitlements for various programmes, and process maps. All documents and information will be submitted by the same 15 days before the audit. Public Hearing attendance by Social Audit Nodal Officers is mandatory.

#### District Level Architecture:

The Deputy Commissioner of every District is identified as the District Social Audit Coordinator. The District Planning Cell will serve as the District Social Audit Unit

#### • Village Level:

The Village Durbar or General Body of the Village Employment Council shall identify a 'Village level Social Audit Committee' (VLSAC) which will assist the Social Audit Facilitators in carrying out social audits. The VLSAC, which will consist of a chairperson, secretary, and five other members, will support the social audit facilitators by helping to ensure community participation, raise awareness, and submit status reports on actions taken, among other things.

#### Role of Line Departments

Line Departments are tasked with the setting up of the Social Audit Cell and to ensure provision of records and disclosure of records.

#### Role of Civil Society's Organisations

Civil Society's organisations are responsible for Capacity Building and are required to participate in both the audit process and in Public Hearing.

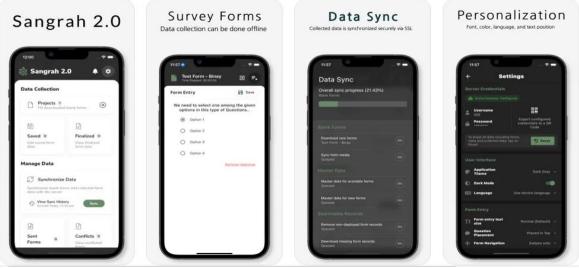
#### 2.3. Digital Initiatives/Innovations

#### Using an App for Collection and Analysis of data:

In a progressive move towards modernization, the collaboration between Sangrah Application (now Sangrah 2.0) and CDFI resulted in an innovative online data collection approach launched in March 2020. This pioneering intervention aimed to supersede the traditional paper-based data collection and verification methods.

Sangrah 2.0 serves as a reliable platform for primary data collection. By conducting interviews, data is efficiently captured through both online and offline modes. The application boasts impressive flexibility, allowing unlimited forms, questions, and submissions, including multimedia content such as photos. Users can effortlessly save and store data on their devices without any limitations.

Furthermore, the App not only simplifies data analysis but also empowers efficient tracking of staff progress. With its user-friendly interface, monitoring the completion of tasks becomes a seamless process. As a significant advantage, the App drastically reduces the time required for compiling and submitting reports, ushering in a new era of expedited and streamlined reporting.



#### Fig: Sangrah 2.0 Application

The data that has been collected on the Sangrah 2.0 Application can be viewed and imported from the **MBDA SANKLP** web portal.





Fig: SANKALP Dashboard

The MBDA SANKALP web portal, meticulously crafted by the CDFI team, serves as a secure platform accessible solely to authorized users with login credentials. This sophisticated portal facilitates the visualization of data analytics, enabling users to assess the comprehensive coverage of the Social Audit and analyze the collected data effortlessly.

Thanks to this innovative technological intervention, the compilation of Social Audit Reports has been significantly streamlined, resulting in enhanced efficiency and seamless reporting processes.

# Social Audit Findings

#### 3.1 State Snapshot

During the Financial Year 2020-21, the Meghalaya Society for Social Audit and Transparency diligently conducted comprehensive audits for various important government initiatives and projects.

These audits encompassed the:

- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS),
- Concurrent MGNREGS,
- National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)
- Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS),
- Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Urban (PMAY-U),
- Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Gramin (PMAY-G),
- Mid Day Meal (MDM),
- Community-led Landscape Project, and
- Border Area Development Project.(BADO)

The organization's commitment to transparency and accountability ensured that the entitlements ensured under these crucial programs were implemented effectively, benefiting the intended beneficiaries and facilitating socio-economic development in the region.

#### 3.1 a. Social Audit Calendar

The designated unit is responsible for creating a comprehensive calendar at the start of each year to facilitate the smooth implementation of Social Audits (SAs) in collaboration with State Governments. The Social Audit Unit (SAU) is entrusted with the task of formulating a detailed schedule for conducting social audits in either all or specific Gram Panchayats within the state.

Once the calendar is prepared, it is communicated to all District Programme Coordinators, outlining the necessary arrangements for providing records and notifying the Gram Sabha regarding the upcoming social audit activities. This streamlined process ensures effective coordination and timely execution of social audits, fostering transparency and accountability in the targeted programs and projects.

There are two rounds of Social Audits in the a Social Audit Calendar, the first round which starts from 1st October of the current financial year and ends on 31st March of the same Financial Year. The second round starts on the 1st of April of the following Financial Year and ends on the 30<sup>th</sup> of September of the same year.

#### 3.2 Summary of SA Findings and Recommendations

## National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)



NATIONAL SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME

#### Introduction

The National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme that represents a significant step towards the fulfilment of the Directive Principles in Article 41 and 42 of the Constitution of India. Its aims are to reach out to and provide social security to vulnerable sections of society, particularly those living below the poverty line. The Schemescomprises of 5 (five) nos. sub- schemes/components:

**1. Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) p**rovides financial assistance to the BPL persons attaining the age of 60 years or above. For beneficiaries below 80 years, the rate of pension is Rs.500/- per month per beneficiaries. For beneficiaries above 80 years, the rate of pension is Rs.550/- per month per beneficiaries.

**2. Indira Gandhi National Widows Pension Scheme (IGNWPS)** provides financial assistance to the BPL widow between 40-79 years of age @ Rs.500/- per month per **beneficiary**.

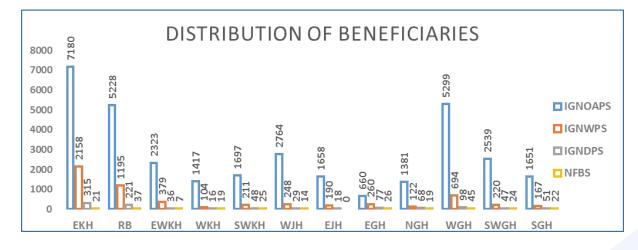
**3. Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS)** provides financial assistance to the BPL person with severe or multiple disabilities or 80% disability level between the age of 18-79 years @ Rs.500/- per month per beneficiary

**4. National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) scheme provides a one-time** financial assistance to BPL families on the death of a primary breadwinner between the age of 18-59 years for Rs.20,000/-. Assistance is given to every case of death of a breadwinner.

5. Annapurna scheme: 10 Kg of food grain (wheat or rice) per month per beneficiaries who have remained uncovered under the IGNOAPS.

#### **Social Audit:**

Social audit for NSAP aims to promote Transparency, accountability and people's participation. Social audit during the FY 2020-21 has covered around 42,347 numbers of beneficiaries by the Social audit team. Below is the details distribution of beneficiaries across districts:



From the chart above, it shows that out of 42347 nos. of beneficiaries the East Khasi Hills, Ri Bhoi, and West Garo Hills has majority of beneficiaries are for all schemes:

- For NFBS, the maximum number of beneficiaries is from West Garo Hills.
- IGNWPS beneficiaries are primarily from East Khasi Hills, and so are IGNOAPS and IGNDPS.

East Khasi Hills and West Garo Hills are among the most populated districts in Meghalaya; which could explain this trend.

#### VERIFICATION STATUS 100.0% 90.0% 80.0% 70.0% 60.0% 50.0% 40.0% 30.0% 20.0% 10.0% 0.0% IGNOAPS IGNWPS **IGNDPS** NFBS IGNOAPS IGNWPS IGNDPS NFBS Met Beneficiary 80.4% 91.5% 90% 85.4% Met Beneficiary's relative 8.8% 9.5% 4.6% 6.1% Permanent migration 0.3% 0.4% 0.3% 0.4% Temporary migration 0.2% 0.4% 0.8% 0.3% Door lock 0.2% 0.3% 0.0% 0.2% Untraceable 0.9% 0.8% 1.1% 0.4% Beneficiary is not alive 9.2% 2.6% 3.0% 2.3% Met Beneficiary Met Beneficiary's relative Permanent migration Temporary migration Door lock Untraceable Beneficiary is not alive

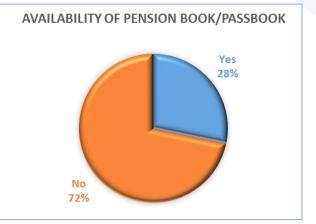
#### Social audit Finding:

#### **Verification Status**

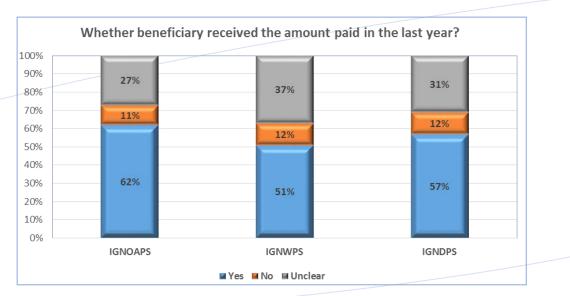
Based to the above graph, more than 80% of the beneficiaries were verified by the Social Audit team; however, in many cases, it was discovered that the beneficiary or a family had been verified even though the beneficiary was deceased. The door has been found to be locked in some instances, and about 1% of recipients are untraceable. During the verification process it was observed that beneficiaries who were declared dead were still getting pension. This observation is highest in IGNOAPS which is 9.2% followed by IGNDPS which is 3.0% and IGNWPS is 2.6%.

#### Transparency:

About 72% of beneficiaries across all not have schemes do а pension book/passbook. This could due to be logistical issues, especially during the pandemic (with beneficiaries not being able to collect the pass book), or whether the beneficiaries were not provided with the passbook at all. Whichever, the case maybe it needs to be investigated further.

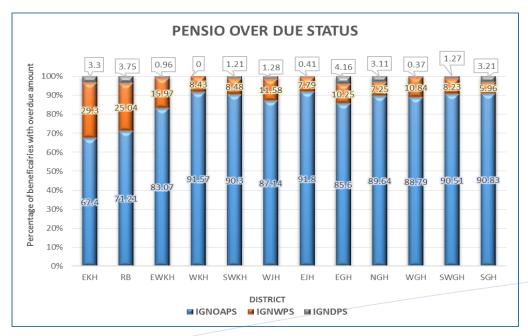


#### Payment:



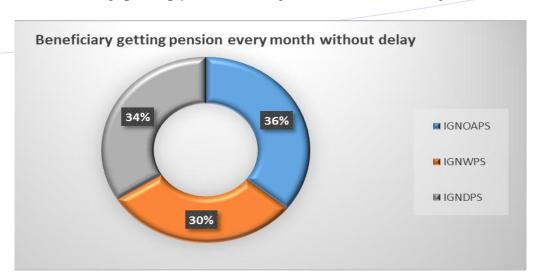
#### 1. Pension amount received last year

From the above graph, it is inferred that for all Schemes under NSAP 51-62% of the beneficiaries have been receiving the last year pension, which around 11-12% have not received and around more than 27-37 % is unclear as per referred verification status from the beneficiaries.



#### 1. Beneficiaries with overdue amount:

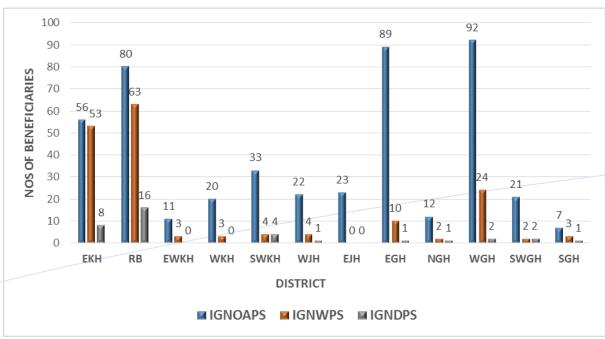
Referring from the above chart it has been observed that West Khasi Hills district has the highest percentage of overdue amount unpaid for IGNOAPS with 91.52%, East Khasi Hills district has the highest percentage of overdue amount unpaid for IGNWPS with 29.3% and Ri Bhoi district has the highest percentage of overdue amount unpaid for IGNDPS with 3.75%, however, for each schemes overdue amount unpaid is still. However, the reason for delay is due to late received of sanction at the implementing agency.



#### 2. Beneficiary getting pension every month without delay

Referring to the chart, it have been observed that out of 100% beneficiaries only 30-36% have reported that they received the pension every month.

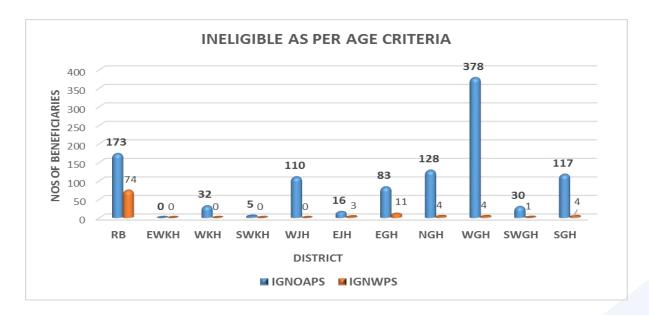
#### Ineligibility:



## 1.Beneficiary getting pension scheme from other Schemes/Department

The chart above highlights the no. of beneficiaries receiving pensions from other schemes or departments. Ri Bhoi district is observed to have the highest nos. of beneficiaries receiving pension from other Departments i.e. with 80 nos. from IGNOAPS beneficiaries, 63 nos. from IGNWPS and 16 nos. from IGNDPS.

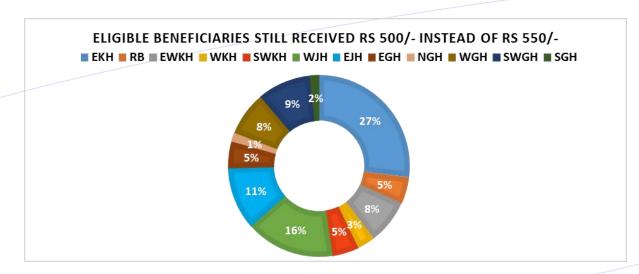
### 2. Beneficiaries not meeting the NSAP age criteria but still receiving the pension.



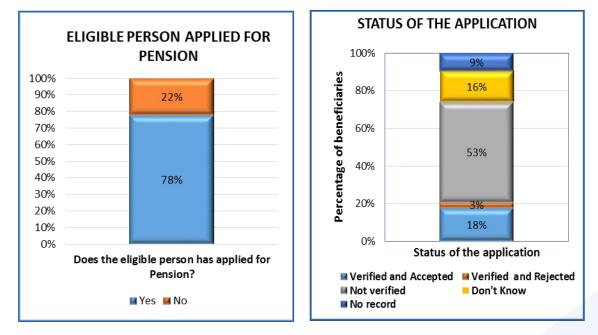
The graph above indicates that, despite not meeting the NSAP age requirements, recipients are still getting IGNOAPS and IGNWPS pensions in all districts with the exception of Eastern West Khasi Hills. And out of all the districts, West Garo Hills has the biggest number of IGNOAPS beneficiaries (378), followed by Ri Bhoi with 173 and IGNWPS with 74y.

#### **Inclusion Error**

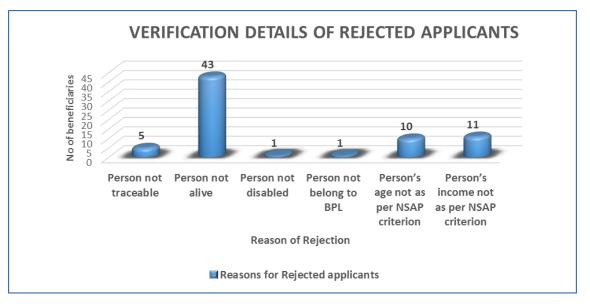
**IGNOAPS** Eligible beneficiaries who have crossed the age of 80 years still received Rs 500/- instead of Rs 550/-:



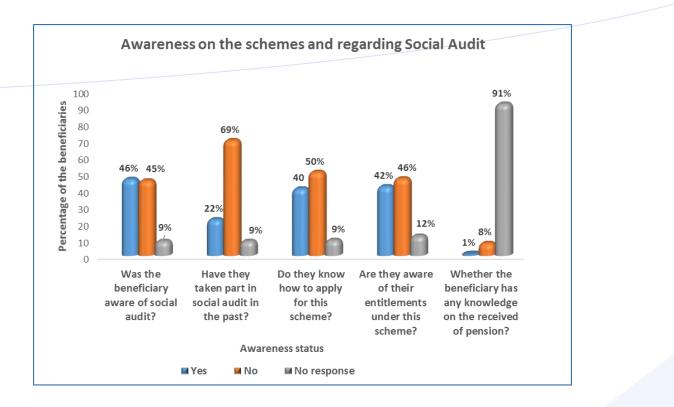
It has been reported that certain beneficiaries who are under the age of 80 are receiving Rs. 550 instead of Rs. 500. East Khasi Hills have the largest percentage of beneficiaries with 27%, and North Garo Hills district have the lowest rate with 1%.



#### 3. Eligible Person

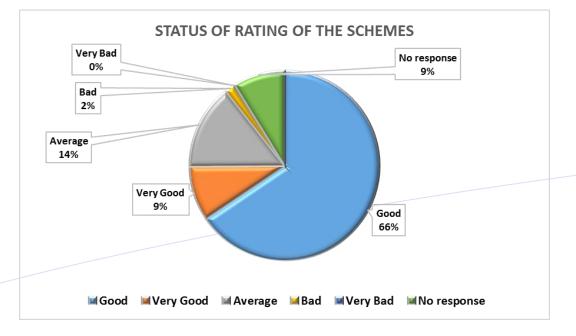


A majority of the respondents claimed they have applied for pensions, although sizeable portions say their applications are yet to be approved. However, a significant number of applications have been reviewed and rejected for a variety of reasons, including the fact that the applicants could not be located, were not alive, were not disabled, did not fall under the BPL, were not the requisite age, and the annual income was not as per the NSAP criterion.



#### 4. Awareness for about the Schemes and social audit under NSAP

The data mentioned above indicates that beneficiaries are aware of the social audit and have participated in it, but it also demonstrated that a sizable portion of NSAP recipients are still unaware of the audit and aren't involved in it. The beneficiaries have reportedly stated that they remain unaware in regard to the application process for the program, and therefore seek assistance from the headman or other sources to avail it. Although beneficiaries enjoy the benefits of the program, many are still unaware of their entitlements.

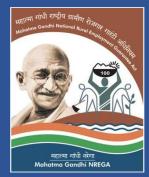


#### 5. Satisfaction of the Schemes

According to the Social Audit's observations and findings, the beneficiaries in the communities have benefited from the programmes. However, the Implementing Agency may consider the following recommendations to improve the programs' implementation:

- Strengthen the system and verification process for determining who is eligible for benefits and make timely interventions
- Make it necessary for beneficiaries to present government-issued identification as evidence of age.
- Combine beneficiary administrative data from various schemes based on their ID number or other unique identifiers.
- Improve the monitoring system, including prompt benefit payments and early intervention.
- Discarding all beneficiaries who are not eligible.
- Improve community awareness-raising methods.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)



#### Introduction

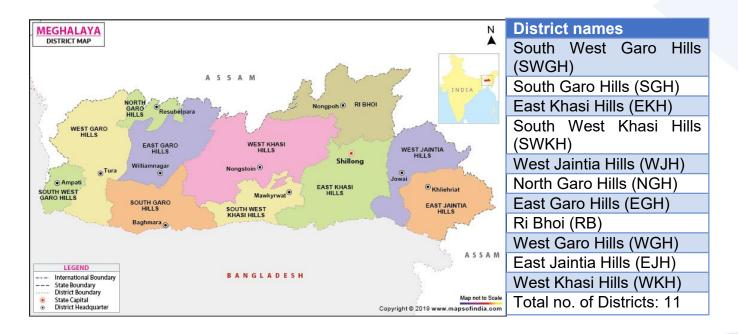
MGNREGA was enacted in 2005 to help in providing livelihood security in rural areas. It aims to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.

The MGNREGA ensures decentralization of rural governance, processes of transparency and accountability, creating sustainable rural livelihoods and addressing problems affecting rural economy from drought, deforestation and soil erosion.

The Gram Sabha became one of the most important platforms for strengthening the people's participation in Rural Development Schemes after the 73<sup>rd</sup> amendment to the Indian Constitution. The Social Audit Gram Sabha is mandated under Section 17 of the MGNREG Act. It is the primary platform for wage seekers to raise their concerns, make demands and to validate the findings of Social Audit.

Wage employment guarantee: <b>100 days</b> /household	Job cards issued within <b>15 days</b> from the date of applying.	Work can be chosen under <b>8</b> categories.
Work location - within 5 kms from the village.	<b>10% additional</b> wage - beyond 5 kms	Unemployment allowance - <b>25%</b> of minimum wage for first 30 days; <b>50%</b> of wages for remaining days
1/3 beneficiaries should be women	<b>60:40</b> wage and material ratio	<b>Facilities</b> to be provided Creche, Drinking water, Shade
Source: <u>https://meg</u>	sres.ni.in/salient-feature	es-mgnrega (Government of

Meghalaya 2021)



Conducting Social Audit is compulsory under MGNREGA and this report presents a summary of the findings from the social audit done for the year 2020-21.

#### Coverage

A total number of 11 Districts in the State of Meghalaya that are implemented under MGNREGA Scheme covering all 46 Blocks and a total of 5934 villages (VECs)

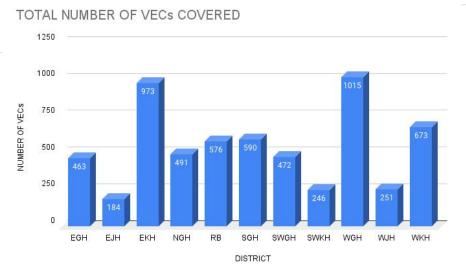


Figure 1: Total Number of Villages (VECs) covered under MGNREGA

#### Active Job Card Holders and Total Population of Meghalaya

As per the latest Census data (2011 Census), the total number of villages in the State of Meghalaya is 6839. As per the coverage of MGNREGA, the total number of Villages (VECs) covered in the Financial Year 2020-21 as per the District-wise data shown sums up to a total of **5934 villages (VECs)**. The highest number of villages in which the scheme is being implemented is in West Garo Hills District (1076 VECs) and the least number of villages in which the scheme is being implemented is in East Jaintia Hills District (167 VECs).

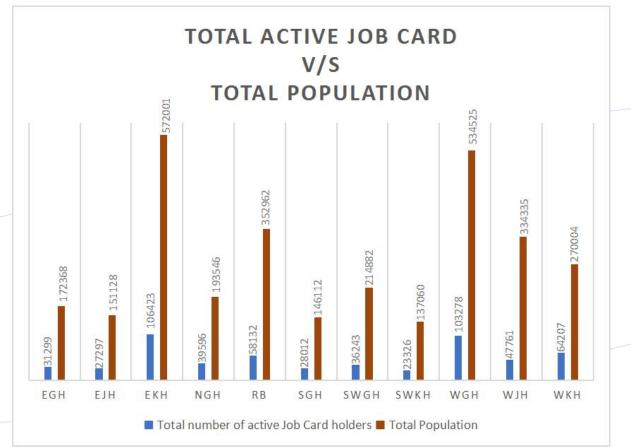


Figure 2: Total Active Job Card Holders v/s Total Population

The total number of Active Job Card Holders and the Total Population for the Financial Year 2020-21, as per the District-wise data shown above, sums up to a total of **565574** and **3078923 respectively**. Comparing the number of Active Job Card Holders with the Total population against each District, we can see that the average percentage of the Active Job Card Holders is just **18.38%**. The reason for having such a less percentage of Active Job Card Holders may be due to the Global COVID-19 Pandemic that happened in the Financial Year 2020-21.

#### Gender Distribution of MGNREGA Workers

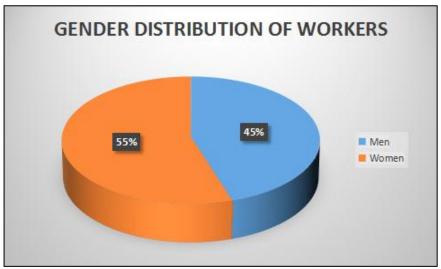


Figure 3: Gender Distribution of Workers

The percentage of men and women involved in MGNREGA works is **45%** and **55%** respectively which is contrary to the Sex Ratio in Meghalaya which is 989 female for every 1000 male as per the latest Census (2011 Census). This shows that there is a fair distribution of those who have registered for work under the Act. The number of women who have registered and working is slightly higher than the number of men. This might be because of the societal structure of Meghalaya, which follows a matrilineal approach wherein several women are breadwinners and ancestral property is passed on through the female.

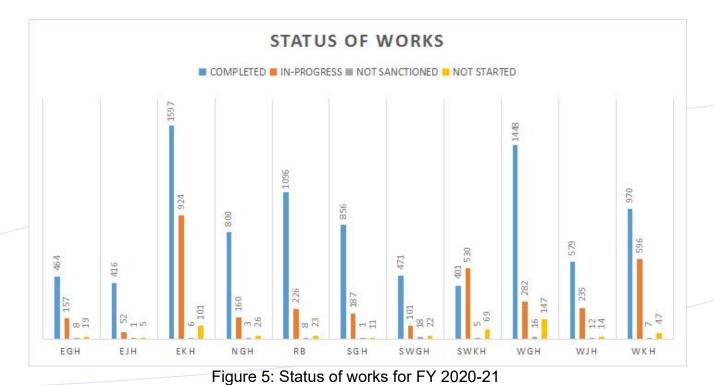


#### Total Number of Works Undertaken In 2020-21

Figure 4: Total number of works taken in Meghalaya

The total number of works undertaken in the State of Meghalaya sums up to **13117** works. It may be seen from figure 4 that East Khasi Hills District, having 11 C&RD Blocks, has a total of **2628** works which have been undertaken in the Financial Year 2020-21 and East Jaintia Hills District, having 2 C&RD Blocks, has a total of **474** works which have been undertaken in the Financial Year 2020-21. Even with the event of a Global Pandemic, we can see a considerable number of works which have been undertaken.

#### Social Audit Findings



Status of Works that have been undertaken in 2020-21

As per the data given above, we can see that out of the total **13117** works that have been undertaken in the Financial Year 2020-21, **69.36% (9098)** of the works have been **completed**, **26.30% (3450)** of the works are **in-progress**, **0.65% (85)** of the workshave **not been sanctioned yet** and **3.69% (484)** of the works have **not started yet**.

#### Quality of the Works undertaken

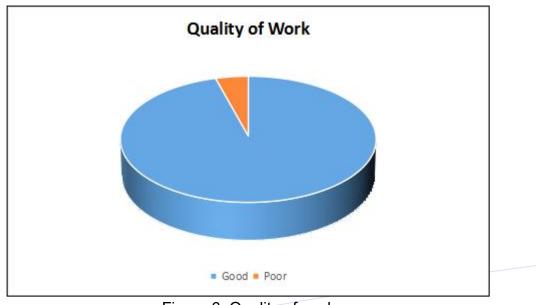


Figure 6: Quality of work

The overall quality of the works undertaken in the state is **95.66% Good** and **4.34% Poor**. This shows that the works undertaken by the VECs are of Good quality and are according to the estimates given by the Block Officials.

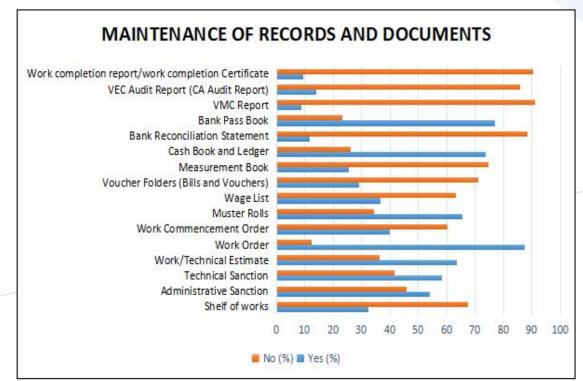
# Utility of Work

#### Utility of the Works undertaken

Figure 7: Utility of work

The overall utility of the works undertaken in the state is **98% Useful** and **2% Not Useful**. This shows that the VECs make sure that the works they undertake are useful and helpful to the village which ensures an improvement in the livelihood of the people of the village.

#### Issues Recorded during the conduct of Social Audit



#### 1. Maintenance f Records, Documents and Registers

Figure 8: Maintenance of records and documents

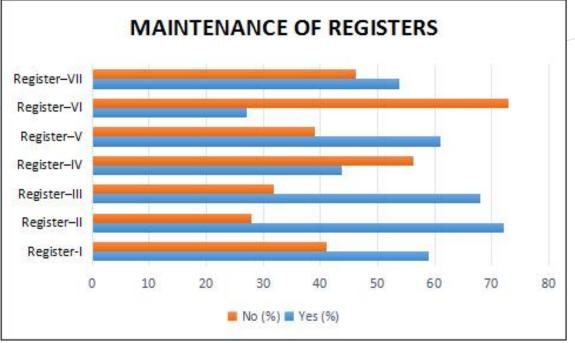


Figure 9: Maintenance of Registers

#### 2. Job Card And Job Card Holders

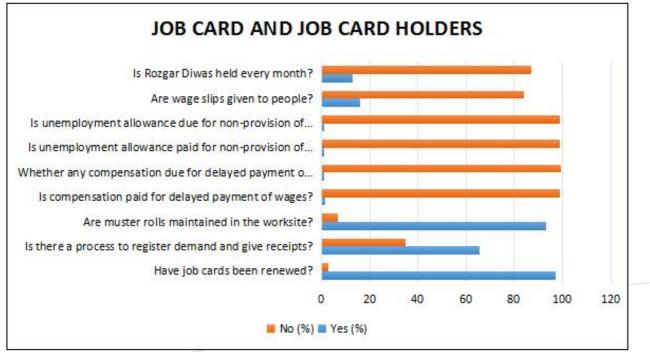


Figure 10: Job Card and Job Card Holders

#### 3. Transparency And Accountability

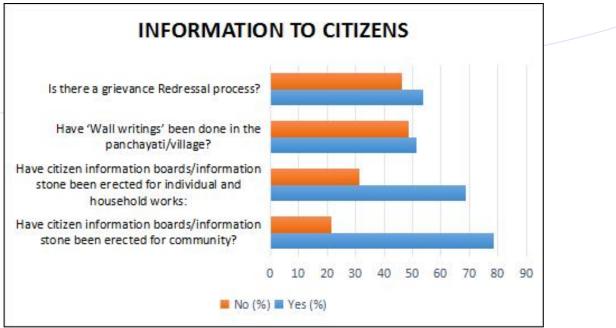


Figure 11: Information to citizens

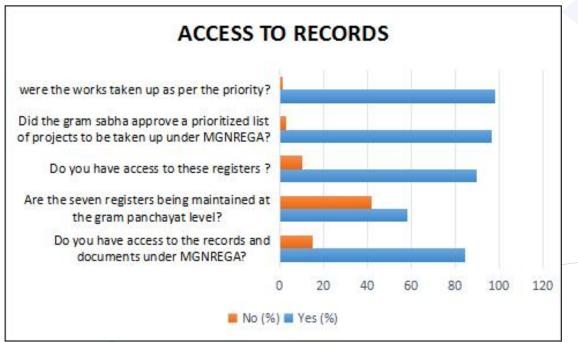


Figure 12: Access to records

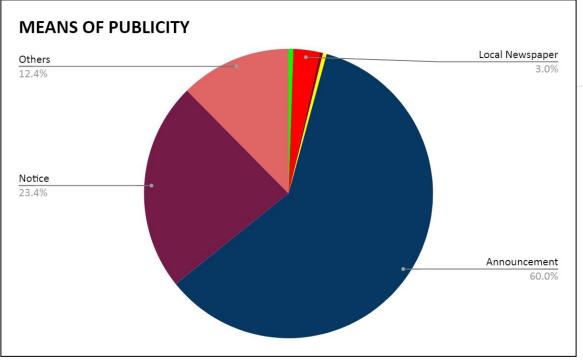


Figure 13: Means of publicity

#### 4. Worksite Facilities

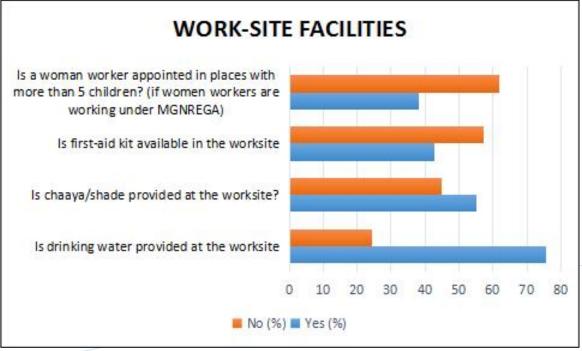


Figure 14: Work-site facilities

#### 5. Training And Manpower

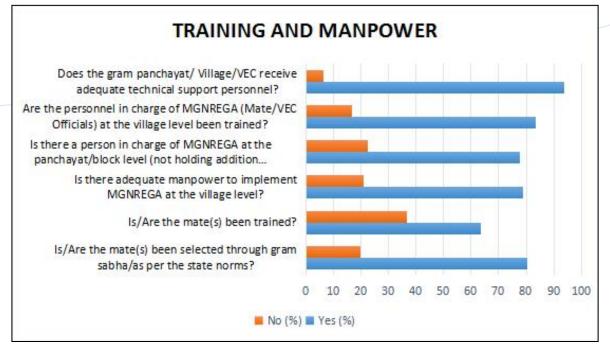


Figure 15: Training and Manpower

#### 6. Door to Door Visit

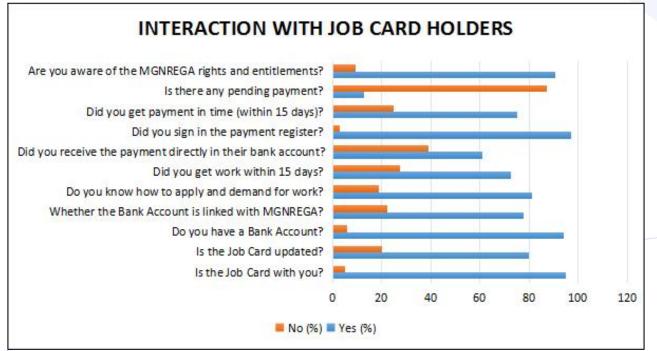
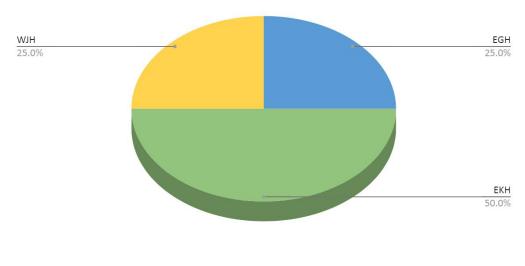


Figure 16: Interaction with Job Card Holders

All of these issues that have been recorded were done by interaction of the Social Audit Facilitator and the Job Card Holders, the office bearers of the VECs as well as the members of the community, who are not involved in doing the MGNREGA works, of that particular VEC (Village).

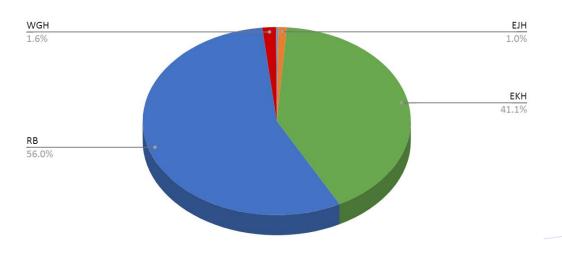
#### Categories of Issues Reported during the Conduct of Social Audit



#### FINANCIAL MISAPPROPRIATION



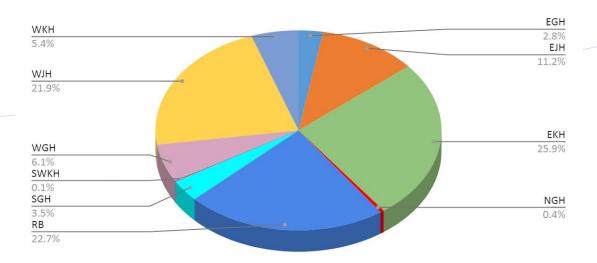
A total of **4** issues were reported under Financial Misappropriation in West Jaintia Hills District, East Garo Hills District and East Khasi Hills District



#### **FINANCIAL DEVIATION**

Figure 9: Financial Deviation

A total of **1098** issues were reported under Financial Deviation in East Jaintia Hills District, East Khasi Hills District, Ri-Bhoi District and West Garo Hills District.

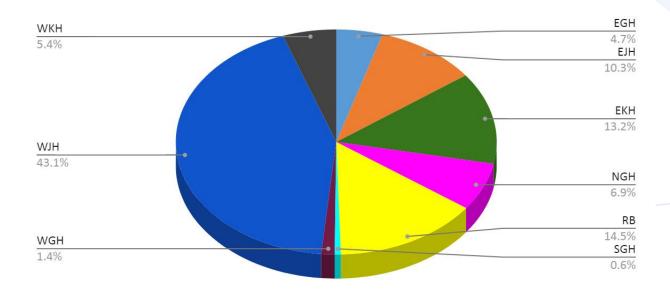


#### **PROCESS VIOLATION**

Figure 10: Process Violation

A total of **9397** issues were reported under Process Violation and an amount of **Rs. 138234591** is pending to be recovered.

#### GRIEVANCES





A total of **1629** issues were reported under Grievances and an amount of **Rs. 1, 21, 11,712** is pending to be recovered.

All the data given above depict the number of issues reported against each category and the total number of issues reported is **12128** and the total amount which is pending to be recovered sums up to a total of Rs. **15**, **03**, **46**,**303** for the Financial Year 2020-21.

Concurrent Social Audit on the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)

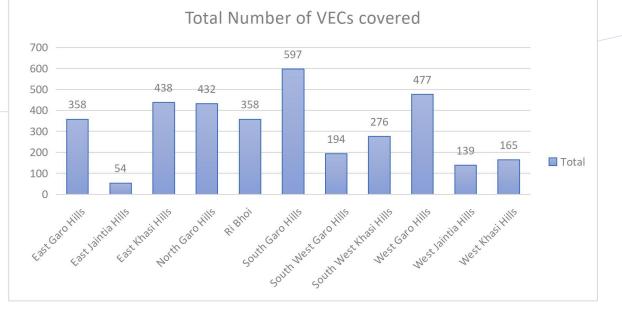
#### Introduction

MGNREGA was established in 2005 to assist with rural livelihood security. It aims to increase rural livelihood stability by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed paid work every financial year to every household with adult members who agree to perform unskilled manual labor in their respective villages.

The MGNREGA ensures rural government decentralization, transparency and accountable practices, and the development of sustainable rural livelihoods.

Concurrent audit is the simultaneous examination of government programs while they are implemented. This allows for time-bound monitoring of scheme implementation efficacy and timely course correction in the event of implementation gaps.

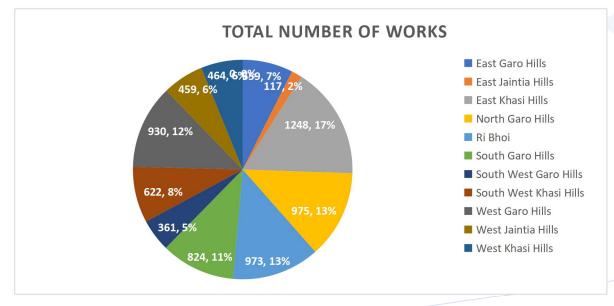
Concurrent audit of MGNREGA is being conducted to gain access to the ground implementation of the work in the process of execution and to get a fair picture of the people's response to the scheme's implementation and those who implemen t the scheme at the village level



#### Coverage

Fig 1

For the financial year 2020-2021, for concurrent audit 11 Districts were covered across 46 Blocks and a total of 3488 villages (VECs).





For the financial year 2020-2021, the total number of works undertaken is 7532 across 46 blocks. Considering the pandemic which has taken a toll on all the developmental activities, it is noteworthy to see a considerable number of works being carried out across the state.

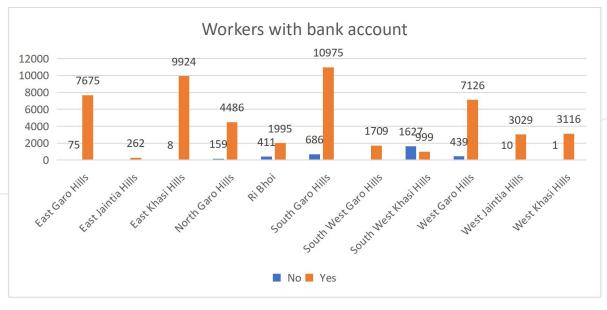
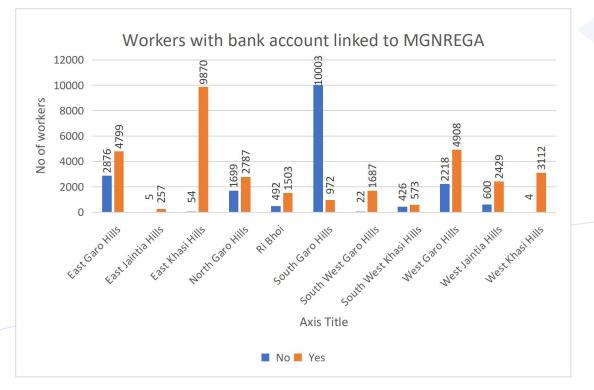


Fig 3

In Fig 3, total number of workers with bank accounts is 51,296 compared to 3,416 workers who do not possess as bank account or those areas with no banking facilities.





In Fig 4, a total number of 51,296 workers have their bank account linked with MGNREGA for payment facilities.

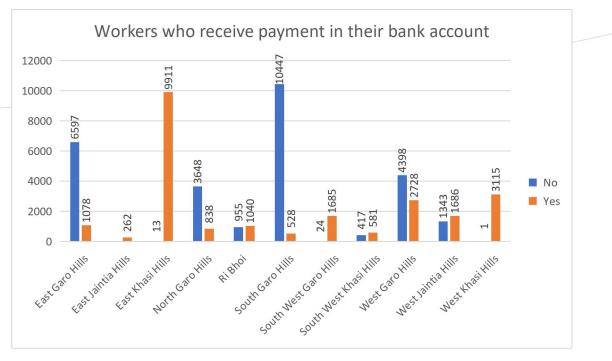
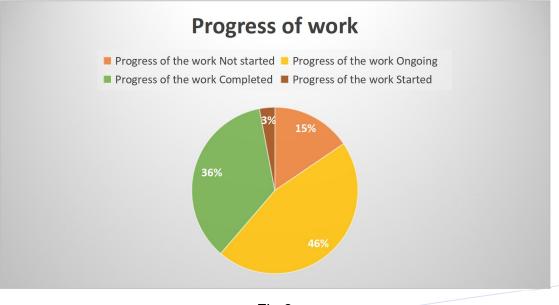


Fig 5

In Fig 5, a total number of 51,296 workers receive direct payment in their bank account.



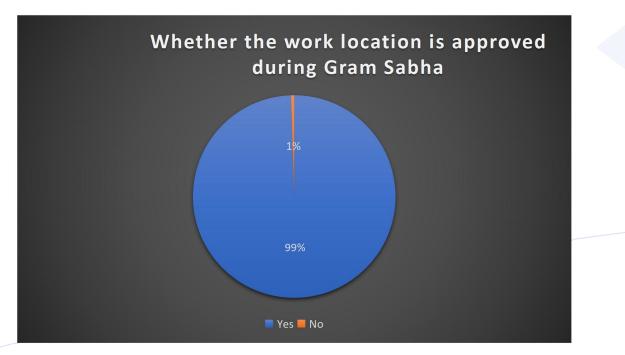


In Fig 6, 46% of the work reported ongoing during the process of Concurrent audit, 36% reported as complete work, 15% as works not started and 3% works started.





In Fig, 7, 5488 respondents gave good ratings for the quality of the work being done, 425 gave satisfactory ratings, 395 gave very good ratings for how the task was carried out, 15 gave excellent ratings, 23 gave poor ratings, and 1218 gave no feedback at all.





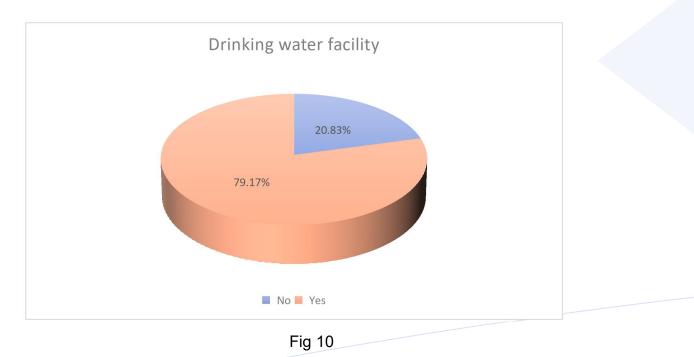
In Figure 8, 99% of the proposed work location has received Gram Sabha approval, and the proposed location is where the work is carried out. The 1% is the total number of works yet to begin construction.



## Worksite facilities



In Fig. 9, while 26% of the state's work sites have access to creches, 74% of them lack the facilities that are required under MGNREGA as part of work site facilities.



In Fig. 10, 79.17% of the work locations have drinking water available for workers, whereas 20.83% of the sites had no such facilities.

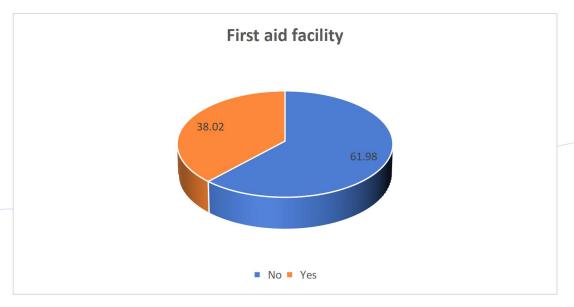
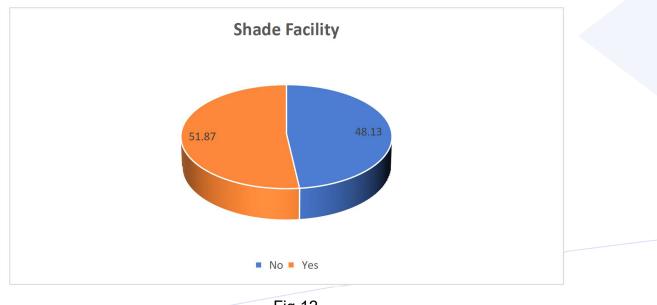


Fig 11

As shown in Fig. 11, 61.98% of the work sites lacked any sort of first aid box or amenities to provide for the workers in the event of a workplace accident, while 38.02% of the sites had first aid facilities on-site in the event that any injuries to workers were sustained.





In Fig. 12, 51.87% of the work locations had shade facilities for workers, compared to 48.13% of the work locations lacking shade.

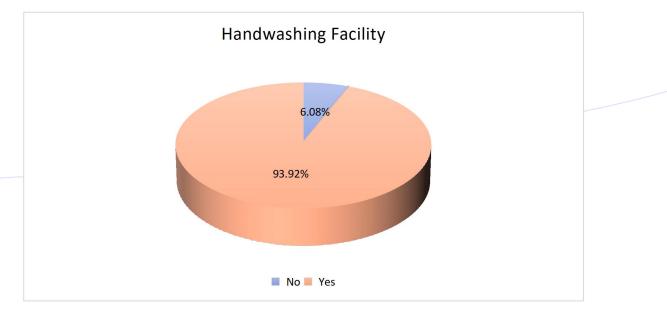


Fig 13

In Fig. 13, hand washing facilities were present at 93.92% of the work locations, while they were unavailable at 6.08% of the locations.

Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G)



#### Introduction

To address the gaps of non assessment of housing The shortage, lack of transparency in selection of beneficiaries, low the quality of the house and lack of technical supervision, lack convergence, loans not availed by beneficiaries and the weak mechanism for monitoring was limiting the impact and outcomes of the programme and in view of Government's commitment to providing "Housing for All", PMAY G aims at providing a pucca house, with basic amenities, to all houseless householder and those households living in kutcha and dilapidated house by 2024 (extended).

The minimum size of the house has been increased to 25 sq.mt (from 20 sq.mt) with a hygienic cooking space. The unit assistance has been increased from Rs. 70,000 to Rs. 1.20 lakh in plain and from Rs. 75,000 to Rs. 1.30 lakh in hilly states, difficult areas and IAP district. The beneficiary is entitled to 90.95 person days of unskilled labour from MGNREGS. The assistance for construction of toilets shall be leveraged through convergence with SBM-G, MGNREGS or any other dedicated source of funding. Convergence for piped drinking water, electricity connection, LPG gas connection etc. different Government programmers are also to be attempted.

To ensure that assistance is targeted at those who are genuinely deprived and that the selection is objective and verifiable, PMAY-G instead of selecting a the beneficiary from among the BPL households selects beneficiary using housing deprivation parameters in the Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC), 2011 date which is to be verified by the Gram Sabhas. The SECC data captures specific deprivation related to housing among households. Using the data, households that are houseless and living in 0,1 and 2 kutcha wall and kutcha roof houses can be segregated and targeted . The Permanent Wait List so generated also ensures that the states have the ready list of the household to be covered under the scheme in the coming years (through Annual Select Lists) leading to better planning of implementation. (*https://pmayg.nic.in/*)

#### Coverage

A total number of 11 Districts in the State of Meghalaya that are implemented under the PMAY-G Scheme covering all 46 Blocks and a total of 10690 Beneficiaries. The table below represents the number of beneficiaries District wise.

The number of Beneficiaries as per District wise has been covered during the FY 2020-21 summing to a total of 10690. The highest number of beneficiaries is from West Garo Hills District and the least number of beneficiaries are from East Jaintia Hills District.

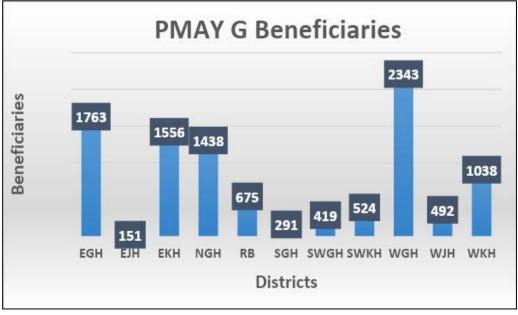
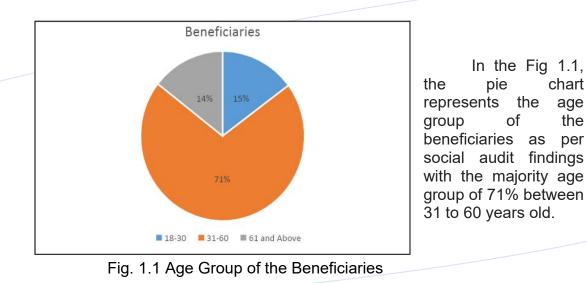


Fig.1 Coverage



# **Social Audit Findings**

Apart from the findings of the beneficiaries details, work status has also been recorded as presented in the table below:

the

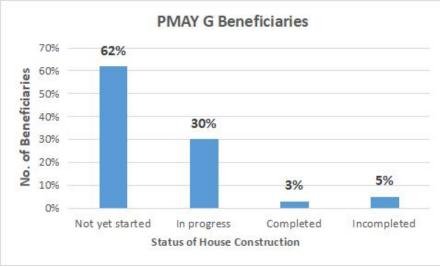


Fig 3.1 Status of House Construction

In the Fig. 3.1 the status of the House Construction of the PMAY G Beneficiaries has been recorded. As per social audit findings, as much as 62% of the 10690 beneficiaries' house construction has not started with 30% in progress, 5% incomplete work and only 3% completed.

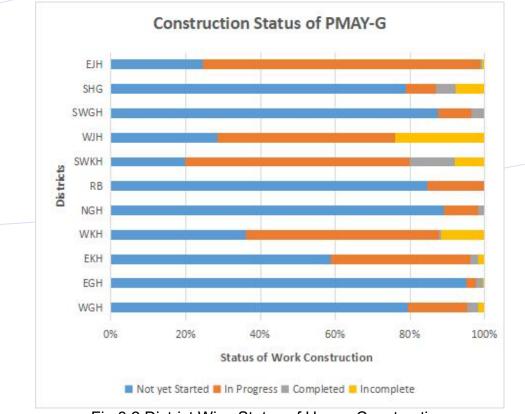


Fig 3.2 District Wise Status of House Construction

In the table above, the District wise status of the House Construction of the PMAY G has been recorded with East Garo Hills having the highest record of Construction not yet started whereas complete work has been recorded the highest in South West Khasi Hills with 12% of the total work in their own District.

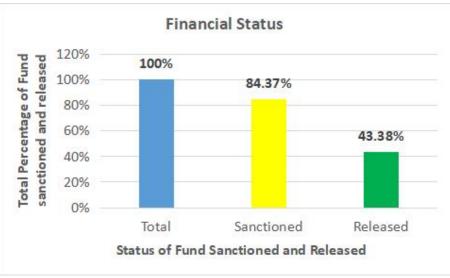


Fig 3.2 Sanctioned and Release of Payments

From the table above, out of the 10690 beneficiaries, 84% work order has been sanctioned and only 43% of the work payment has been released.

As per the SECC list of eligible beneficiaries to avail PMAY G Scheme, here are some of the information received from the 10690 beneficiaries.

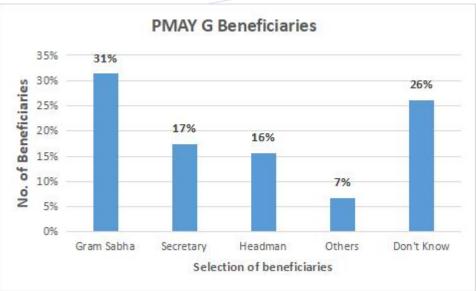


Fig 3.3 Selection of Beneficiaries

From the table above, 31% of the beneficiaries said that the selection has been made by the Gram Sabha, 17% said that it was provided by the Secretary of the VEC, 16% from the Headman and 7% from others. Whereas 26% of the beneficiaries do not know from where the selection of beneficiary has been made.

In regards, to the maintenance of bank account and passbook, the following Social audit findings has been made:

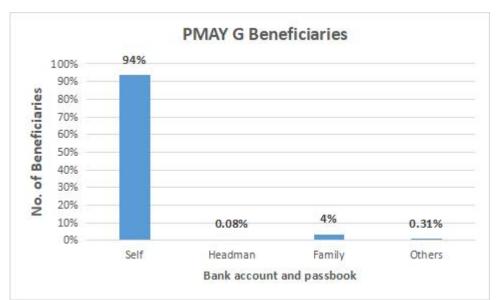


Fig 3.4 Bank Account Holders

From the table above, as much as 94% of the bank account and passbook has been maintained by the beneficiaries themselves whereas, only 4% has been maintained by the family members and relatives and less than 1% has been maintained by others and the Headman.

# PMAY-G Beneficiaries Awareness on the Schemes and Entitlements

SI. No	Awareness	Yes	No	Don't Know
1	Do you know how the beneficiaries are selected under PMAY-G scheme	40.10%	59.60%	0.00%
2	Whether the Permanent Waiting List is being displayed publicly in your village?	0.90%	22.10%	76.60%
3	Whether the Annual Select List is being displayed Publicly in your village?	10.60%	7.20%	82.00%
4	Whether verification of SECC and submission of complaints is being followed?	17.50%	25.00%	57.30%
5	Do you know that the minimum house size in PMAY-G scheme is 25 sq m including a dedicated area for hygienic cooking?		64.70%	0.00%
6	Do you know that the financial assistance a PMAY-G beneficiary entitled to get is 120 Lakhs /130 Lakhs?		32.00%	0.00%
7	Did you receive 120 Lakhs /130 Lakhs for your house construction?	25.70%	38.10%	36.00%

8	Do you know that under PMAYG scheme suitable house design typologies should be made available to beneficiaries and Whether such designs were provided to you?	26 10%	73.80%	0.00%
9	Do you know that under PMAYG scheme beneficiary can get free Mason Training and Did you avail this benefit?		83.30%	0.00%
10	Do you know that under PMAYG scheme on sourcing of construction material should be made available to beneficiaries? and Whether such was provided to you?	21 80%	78.10%	0.00%
11	Do you know that under PMAYG scheme Old and disabled beneficiaries are given support for house construction? and Whether such things are happening in your village?		81.40%	0.00%
12	Do you know that under PMAYG scheme a beneficiary can avail loan from banks up to Rs70,000/- at lower interest rate (DRI)?		90.40%	0.00%
13	Did you avail loans from banks at lower interest rates?	0.10%	9.30%	90.40%
14	Do you know that the PMAY-G beneficiaries can avail the benefit of Toilet room construction under Swachh Bharath Mission? and Did you get this benefit?		80.80%	0.00%
15	Do you know that the PMAY-G beneficiaries can get Cooking Gas connection under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY)? and Did you get this benefit?	12 10%	87.70%	0.00%
16	Do you know that the PMAY-G beneficiaries can get 90/95 Days employment under MGNREGA by working in the construction of their own PMAYG house? and Did you get this benefit?		51.70%	0.00%
17	Do you know that the PMAY-G beneficiaries can get Electricity Connection under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY)? and Did you get this benefit?		82.90%	0.00%

18	Did you know that the PMAY-G beneficiaries should get a Drinking Water facility (under NRDWP) near their house? And Did you get this benefit?	9.40%	90.50%	0.00%
19	Do you know that one year is the time period for completion of a PMAY-G house's construction from the date of sanction?	48.30%	51.60%	0.00%
20	Are there any ineligible PMAY-G beneficiaries in your village?	3.00%	43.30%	53.60%
21	Did you pay money to officials for allotment of house to you or being selected as PMAY-G beneficiaries?		99.80%	0.00%
22	Did you pay fees to officials for receiving a sanction order of house in PMAYG?	0.60%	99.20%	0.10%
23	Did you pay money to bank officials for receiving a sanctioned amount (installments)?	0.10%	99.90%	
24	Did you pay fees to officials for uploading photos of different stages of house construction?	0.10%	99.80%	0.10%
25	Did you pay fees for the sanction of the toilet room to you?	0.10%	99.90%	0.00%
26	Did you pay money for the sanction of cooking gas connection to you under a scheme?	0.70%	99.20%	0.10%
27	Did you pay money to get an electricity connection to your house under a scheme?	0.10%	99.80%	0.00%
28	Did you pay money to get any other benefit under PMAYG scheme or convergent schemes?	0.10%	99.90%	0.00%
29	Is there any influence of external persons (Political & other) in the implementation of the scheme in your village (on the selection of beneficiaries)?	0.10%	99.80%	0.00%
30	Is an entitlement card issued?	1.80%	98.10%	0.00%
31	PMAY-G logo displayed?	0.40%	99.50%	0.00%

From the above table, it may be noted that from the following serial nos., the numbers of beneficiaries recorded as per social audit findings are as follows: -

- SI. No. 20 The number of ineligible PMAY-G beneficiaries in the village is 109.
- SI. No. 21 The money paid to officials for allotment of houses or being selected as PMAY-G beneficiaries is 74 beneficiaries.
- SI. No. 22 Fees paid to officials for receiving sanction order of house in PMAYG are 74 beneficiaries with sum ranging from Rs. 300 to Rs. 10,000.
- SI. No. 23 Eight beneficiaries paid money to bank officials for receiving sanctioned amounts (instalments) ranging from Rs. 2500 to Rs. 13,000.
- SI. No. 24 Ten beneficiaries paid fees to officials for uploading photos of different stages of house construction of Rs. 500 to Rs. 13,000
- SI. No. 25 Five beneficiaries paid money for the sanction of the toilet room. No amount recorded.
- SI. No. 26 Seventy-six beneficiaries paid money for the sanction of cooking gas connection amount from Rs. 700 to Rs. 25,000
- SI. No. 27 Money to get electricity connection by 17 beneficiaries from Rs. 200 to Rs. 2,500.
- SI. No. 28 1 beneficiary paid money to get any other benefit under PMAYG scheme or convergent schemes. No amount recorded.
- SI. No. 29 Fourteen beneficiaries there is an influence of external persons (Political & other) in the implementation of the scheme in their village for the selection of beneficiaries.

### **Recommendation and Suggestions**

The following recommendations and suggestions can be made for the successful implementation and progress of the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) scheme in the 11 districts of Meghalaya.

Increase focus on districts with lower beneficiary coverage: While the PMAY-G scheme has made significant progress in covering beneficiaries across all 11 districts, special attention should be given to districts with fewer beneficiaries, such as East Jaintia Hills. Strategies should be devised to identify eligible beneficiaries in these areas and ensure they receive the benefits of the scheme.

Target age-specific awareness campaigns: Since the majority age group of beneficiaries falls between 31 to 60 years old, it is important to design targeted awareness campaigns tailored to the needs and preferences of this age group. This can include utilizing various communication channels, such as community meetings, social media, and local influencers, to disseminate information about the scheme and its benefits.

Expedite house construction progress: The social audit findings reveal that a significant proportion of beneficiaries (62%) have not started the construction of their houses. Efforts should be made to identify the reasons behind this delay and address any bottlenecks in the construction process.

Timely disbursement of funds, provision of technical assistance, and monitoring of construction activities can help accelerate the progress and ensure timely completion of houses.

Strengthen monitoring and supervision: Given the relatively low percentage (3%) of completed house construction, it is crucial to strengthen monitoring and supervision mechanisms. Regular site visits, quality checks, and adherence to construction guidelines should be ensured to maintain the integrity and quality of the houses being constructed under the PMAY-G scheme.

Streamline work order sanction and payment release: While 84% of the beneficiaries have received work orders, only 43% of the work payment has been released. To expedite the progress of construction, efforts should be made to streamline the process of work order sanction and payment release. This can be achieved by reducing bureaucratic hurdles, establishing transparent systems, and ensuring prompt and efficient processing of paperwork.

Enhance transparency in beneficiary selection: Approximately 26% of the beneficiaries are unaware of the selection process, indicating a lack of transparency. It is crucial to ensure transparency and fairness in beneficiary selection by providing clear information about the selection criteria, involving local authorities such as Gram Sabhas, VEC secretaries, and headmen, and maintaining open channels of communication with the beneficiaries.

Empower beneficiaries for financial management: The social audit findings highlight that the majority of beneficiaries (94%) maintain their own bank accounts and passbooks. To further empower them in financial management, capacity-building initiatives can be introduced to enhance their financial literacy and promote responsible utilization of funds. This can include training programs, awareness campaigns, and access to financial counselling services.

By implementing these recommendations, the PMAY-G scheme in Meghalaya can achieve improved beneficiary coverage, expedited house construction, enhanced transparency, and empowered beneficiaries, ultimately ensuring the successful implementation and positive impact of the scheme on the lives of the rural population.



Community Led-Landscape Project (CLLMP) Meghalaya Community Led Landscape Management Project



### Introduction

The Community-Led Landscape Management Project (CLLMP) in Meghalaya is a pioneering initiative aimed at promoting sustainable natural resource management and rural development in the state. Meghalaya, known for its picturesque landscapes and rich biodiversity, faces unique challenges in striking a balance between conserving its natural resources and meeting the needs of its growing population.

CLLMP is a collaborative effort between the Government of Meghalaya, local communities, and development partners to empower rural communities to actively participate in the conservation and management of their natural resources. The project focuses on enhancing community-based governance, fostering inclusive decision-making processes, and promoting eco-friendly livelihoods.

With a strong emphasis on community involvement, CLLMP seeks to harness the traditional knowledge and practices of the indigenous people of Meghalaya, who have been the custodians of these lands for generations. By engaging local communities, CLLMP aims to build a sense of ownership and responsibility towards sustainable resource utilization, thereby ensuring the longterm ecological integrity of the region.

The project addresses various aspects of natural resource management, such as Afforestation, soil and water conservation, biodiversity conservation, and sustainable agricultural practices. Through capacity-building programs and awareness campaigns, CLLMP equips community members with the necessary skills and knowledge to become effective stewards of their environment.

Furthermore, CLLMP recognizes the vital role of women in environmental conservation and rural development. It actively promotes women's participation and leadership in decision-making processes, empowering them to contribute to the project's objectives and benefit from its outcomes.

By fostering community-led initiatives and promoting environmentally sound practices, CLLMP envisions a future where the people of Meghalaya live in harmony with nature, preserving their unique cultural heritage while securing a sustainable and prosperous future for generations to come. As the project continues to unfold, it stands as a testament to the power of collective action and partnership in safeguarding the natural beauty and resources of Meghalaya.

Social Audit for CLLMP projects was carried out in 263 nos. of CLLMP Villages for 279 no. of Works in 37 nos. of Blocks across all districts during the Financial Year 2018-2020 covering 4115 nos. of beneficiaries.

# Coverage

District	Number of Villages covered
East Garo Hills	19
East Jaintia Hills	20
East Khasi Hills	65
North Garo Hills	14
Ri Bhoi	20
South Garo Hills	20
South West Garo Hills	22
South West Khasi Hills	24
West Garo Hills	25
West Khasi Hills	20
West Jaintia Hills	14
Total	263

# Blocks Covered during Social Audit

SI No.	Name of Block	SI No.	Name of Bloc
1	Baghmara	20	Mawryngkneng
2	Bajengdoba	21	Mawsynram
3	Betasing	22	Mawthadraishan
4	Bhoirymbong	23	Mylliem
5	Chokpot	24	Nongstoin
6	Dadenggiri	25	Pynursla
7	Dalu	26	Ranikor
8	Damalgre	27	Resubelpara
9	Dambo Rongjeng	28	Rongara
10	Gambegre	29	Rongram
11	Gasuapara	30	Saipung
12	Jirang	31	Samanda
13	Khliehriat	32	Sohiong
14	Laskein	33	Songsak
15	Mairang	34	Thadlaskein
16	Mawkynrew	35	Umling
17	Mawkyrwat	36	Umsning
18	Mawlai	37	Zikzak
19	Mawphlang	57	LINLON

# Social Audit Findings

Total no. of VCF Member who participated in SA: 922

District	Number of Members
East Garo Hills	54
East Jaintia Hills	65
East Khasi Hills	222
North Garo Hills	46
Ri Bhoi	69
South Garo Hills	70
South West Garo Hills	95
South West Khasi Hills	95
West Garo Hills	78
West Khasi Hills	77
West Jaintia Hills	51
Total	922

# Total no. of works Audited: 279

District	No. of Works	
East Garo Hills	12	
East Jaintia Hills	16	
East Khasi Hills	111	
Ri Bhoi	13	
South Garo Hills	51	
South West Garo Hills	15	
West Garo Hills	47	
West Garo Hills	1	
West Jaintia Hills	13	
Total	279	

# Type of Works Audited

Works	No	Works	No
Afforestation	11	Loose Boulder	10
Bench Terracing	1	Micro Irrigation Work	1
Bio-Fencing	13	Mini-perculation Tank	1
Brick Wall Of Spring Shed	1	Multipurpose Water Tank	4
Check Dam	17	Nursery	19
Community Nursery	35	Plantation	5
Composting (18 Days Composting)	1	Protection Wall	5
Contour Bunding	1	Recharge Pit	3
Contour Trenches	18	Renovation Of Traditional Bodies Cum Washing Platform	1
Drainage	2	Spring Chamber	33
Dug Out Pond	2	Spring Development	4
Earthen Embankment With Cc Core Wall	1	Spring Shed Cum Trenches	2
Erosion Control Gabion Check Dam	2	Spring Tap Chamber	7
Erosion Protection Wall	1	Staggered Contour Trench	7
Farm Pond	1	Staggered Trench	4
Filter	8	Staggered Contour	1
Filtration System	1	Tree Plantation	1
Fire Line Control	3	Vermi Compost	8
Fishery Pond	1	Waste Water Filtration	1
Footpath	1	Waste Water Filter	1
Forest Fire Line Control	1	Waste Water Treatment	2
Gabion Wall	3	Water Conservior	1
Gully Plug (L=5metres)	2	Water Harvesting Structure	2
Hot Composting (18 Days Compost)	26	Water Waste Management	1
Jalkhund	2		

District	Block	No of Respondents	
	Dambo Rongjeng	28	
East Garo Hills	Samanda	10	
	Songsak	24	
	Khliehriat	29	
East Jaintia Hills	Saipung	47	
East Khasi Hills	Mawkynrew	50	
	Mawlai	5	
	Mawphlang	113	
	Mawryngkneng	28	
	Mawsynram	55	
	Mylliem	46	
	Pynursla	4	
	Sohiong	5	
	Bajengdoba	10	
lorth Garo Hills	Resubelpara	27	
i Bhoi	Bhoirymbong	9	
	Jirang	18	
	Umling	24	
	Umsning	2	
	Baghmara	16	
	Chokpot	7	
outh Garo Hills	Gasuapara	51	
	Rongara	10	
	Betasing	37	
outh West Garo Hills	Damalgre	10	
	Zikzak	29	
	Mawkyrwat	76	
outh West Khasi Hills	Ranikor	37	
/est Garo Hills	Dadenggiri	3	
	Dalu	43	
	Gambegre	27	
	Rongram	6	
	Laskein	33	
lest Jaintia Hills	Thadlaskein	22	
	Mairang	37	
Vest Khasi Hills	Mawthadraishan	7	
	Nongstoin	14	
otal	Nongston	999	

# Focus Group Discussion for women office bearers of the VNRMC

# Observations

	Component	Respo	nses					
SI. No.	Focus Group Discussion for women office bearers of the VNRMC.	Yes	No	No Comment	Don't Know	Someti mes	Never	Total
a.	Do you regularly attend the VNRMC Council meeting (once in 3 months)?	909	84	6	0	0	0	999
Perce	entage	90.99	8.41	0.6	0	0	0	100
b.	Do you regularly attend the VNRMC EC/Purchase Committee meeting (Once in a month) or as when the need arises?	879	107	13	0	0	0	999
Perce	entage	87.99	10.71	1.3	0	0	0	100
C.	ls your attendance being recorded in the minutes register?	884	99	0	16	0	0	999
Perce	entage	88.49	9.91	0	1.6	0	0	100
d.	Do you sign in the minutes register?	861	138	0	0	0	0	999
Perce	entage	86.19	13.81	0	0	0	0	100
е.	Do you know that the quorum of the VNRMC EC meeting should compose of 50% of women attendance?	838	161	0	0	0	0	999
Perce	entage	83.88	16.12	0	0	0	0	100
f.	Do you give any Views/Opinions/Suggestions during these meetings?	674	0	0	0	227	98	999
Perce	entage	67.47	0	0	0	22.72	9.81	100
g.	Are your Views/Opinions/Suggestions also being taken into during these meetings?	868	131	0	0	0	0	999
Perce	entage	86.89	13.11	0	0	0	0	100

## Regular Attendance at VNRMC Council Meeting:

- Approximately 91% of women office bearers reported that they regularly attend the VNRMC Council meetings once every 3 months.
- About 8.4% mentioned that they do not attend these meetings regularly.
- Very few respondents (0.6%) did not comment on their attendance.

#### **Regular Attendance at VNRMC EC/Purchase Committee Meeting:**

- Around 88% of women office bearers reported regular attendance at the VNRMC EC/Purchase Committee meetings, which occur once a month or as needed.
- Approximately 10.7% mentioned that they do not attend these meetings regularly.
- A small percentage (1.3%) did not comment on their attendance.

### **Recording of Attendance in the Minutes Register:**

- Almost 88.5% of women office bearers confirmed that their attendance is being recorded in the minutes register during the meetings.
- About 9.9% mentioned that their attendance is not recorded.
- A few respondents (1.6%) were not sure if their attendance was being recorded.

### Signing in the Minutes Register:

- Around 86.2% of women office bearers reported that they sign in the minutes register during the meetings.
- Approximately 13.8% mentioned that they do not sign in the minutes register.

### Awareness of Quorum Requirement for VNRMC EC Meeting:

- Nearly 84% of women office bearers were aware that the quorum of the VNRMC EC meetings should consist of 50% women attendance.
- Approximately 16.1% were not aware of this requirement.

### Participation in Giving Views/Opinions/Suggestions during Meetings:

- About 67.5% of women office bearers mentioned that they give their views, opinions, or suggestions during the meetings.
- No respondents reported that they do not give any views/opinions/suggestions.

• Around 22.7% of women office bearers mentioned that they sometimes provide their input, and approximately 9.8% reported that they never give any views/opinions/suggestions during the meetings.

## Inclusion of Views/Opinions/Suggestions during Meetings:

- Around 86.9% of women office bearers stated that their views, opinions, and suggestions are taken into consideration during the meetings.
- Approximately 13.1% mentioned that their input is not always considered.

# Opinions: On being a woman member taking charge of CLLMP-NRM activities?

Opinion	No. of respondents	Percentage
Continue to lend support to the VNRMC	333	33.33
Need more support	266	26.63
Could share the awareness and knowledge to the others women's members in the community	176	17.62
Self-Awareness and gain more knowledge on NRM activities	170	17.02
Others	45	4.50
No benefits	9	0.90
Total	999	

- Continue to lend support to the VNRMC: Approximately 33.33% of the respondents believe that women members should continue supporting the VNRMC in its activities. This indicates that they recognize the importance of the VNRMC and its role in the community.
- **Need more support:** Around 26.63% of the respondents feel that women members need more support. This suggests that they may perceive some challenges or limitations in their current involvement and are seeking additional assistance or resources to actively participate in CLLMP-NRM activities.
- Could share the awareness and knowledge to other women's members in the community: About 17.62% of the respondents believe that women members should share their awareness and knowledge related to CLLMP-NRM activities with other women in the community. This highlights the importance of knowledge dissemination and capacity building among women to strengthen their involvement in natural resource management.

**Self-awareness and gain more knowledge on NRM activities:** Approximately 17.02% of the respondents feel that women members should focus on self-awareness and gaining more knowledge about NRM activities. This reflects the significance of empowering women with relevant information and skills to play a more active role in sustainable land and resource management.

- **Others:** 4.50% of the respondents provided opinions that were categorized under "Others," which may include various perspectives or suggestions not covered explicitly in the given options.
- No benefits: Only 0.90% of the respondents expressed the opinion that there are no benefits to women members taking charge in CLLMP-NRM activities. This suggests a minority viewpoint and might indicate that some individuals do not see the direct advantages of women's involvement in these activities.

Overall, the data shows that there is a diverse range of opinions regarding women's involvement in CLLMP-NRM activities. While a significant portion of respondents sees the importance of continuing support and knowledge-sharing, there is also recognition for the need to address potential challenges and provide more support to empower women in their participation. The responses indicate that enhancing women's awareness, knowledge, and capacity in NRM activities is crucial to further their engagement and contribution in sustainable community development.

Age groups of Women who	participated in the Focus	Group Discussion:

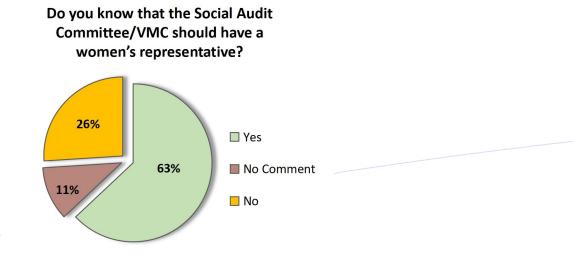
Oldest Respondent:	82		
Youngest Respondent:	17		

17-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80-89
124	771	747	520	199	108	16	4

Marital Status of the Respondents

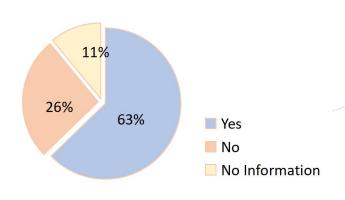
Responses											
Marital Status:	Married	Unmarried	Widow	Separated	Divorcee	Single Parent	Deserted	Total			
Number of respondents	1864	473	78	23	13	41	4	2496			
Percentage	74.68	18.95	3.13	0.92	0.52	1.64	0.16	100			

About 63% of the respondents were aware that the Social Audit Committee should have a woman representative. 26% of the respondents were unaware while 11% did not comment.

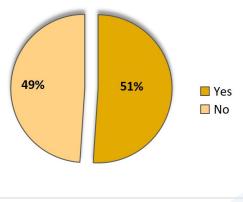


About 63% of the respondents have attended the VNRMC General Council meeting at least once in 3 months. 26% of the respondents are yet to attend the VNRMC General Meeting while 11% did not comment.

#### Have you ever taken part in attending the VNRMC general Council meeting (once in 3 months)?



# VNRMC Executive Committee consisting of 30% - 50% women's representatives

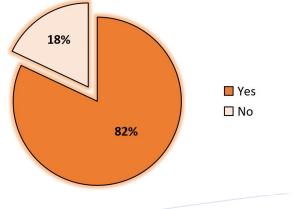


About 51% of the respondents are aware about the quorum of VNRMC Executive Committees consisting of 30% - 50% women's representation while 49% are not aware.

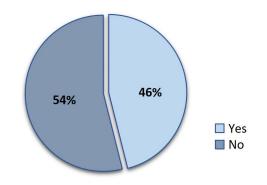
#### 61 | Page

It was observed that 82% of the respondents are aware about the implementation of CLLMP in their village while 18% are unaware about the existence of CLLMP in their village

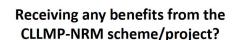
Awareness about CLLMP being implemented in their village

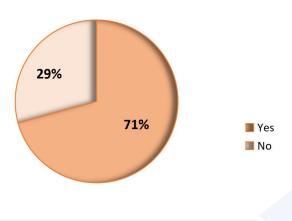


About 46% of the respondents were aware that the VNRMC Purchase Committee should consist of at least 2 women representative. The majority of respondents (54%) are not aware about women representation in the Purchase Committees. VNRMC Purchase Committee consisting of at least 2 (two) women representatives



71% of the respondents believe that they have received benefits from CLLMP being implemented in their village while 29% of the respondents feel they are yet to benefit from the implementation of the project in their village.





Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)



The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) is a ground-breaking and all-encompassing government program that seeks to solve the many problems that young children and their families in India encounter. One of the biggest and most important early childhood development initiatives in the world, the ICDS was established in 1975 with the goal of offering pregnant and lactating women and children under the age of six critical support and assistance.

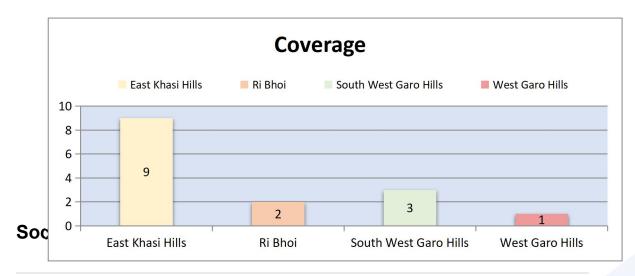
The grassroots work of ICDS reaches even the most vulnerable and disenfranchised communities across the nation. Its main goals are to support early childhood development, enhance maternal health, and combat malnutrition in order to ensure young children's overall wellbeing and healthy development.

A network of Anganwadi Centres, which act as community-based hubs and provide vital services, powers this historic project. Supplemental nutrition, immunization, health examinations, pre-school instruction, and health and nutrition education for mothers are just a few of the services offered by ICDS. The goal of ICDS is to end the cycle of poverty and hunger by concentrating on a holistic approach, giving children a strong foundation for a healthier and more prosperous future.

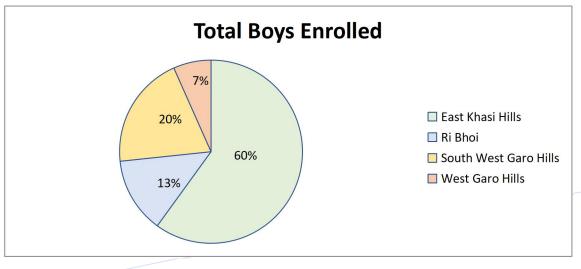
In order to better serve its beneficiaries and adapt to the shifting requirements of the populace, ICDS has developed and broadened its scope throughout time. With the government's unwavering support, devoted staff, and assistance from several organizations, ICDS continues to play a significant part in enhancing the lives of millions of mothers and children, promoting their development, and strengthening communities all over India. To ensure that ICDS keeps expanding and has a long-lasting effect on the nation's youngest people, problems still exist, and more work is needed.

#### Coverage

Due to the global pandemic, only 15 centres out of the 48 planned were covered for social audit for the Financial Year 2020–21.

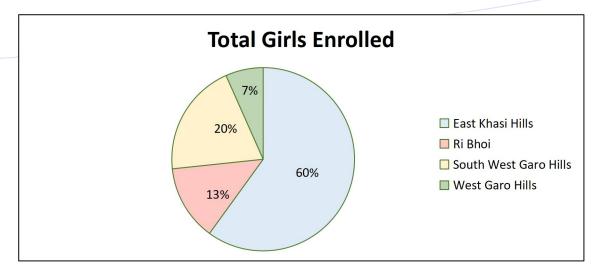


# **Enrolment:**



- 1. East Khasi Hills: 9 boys enrolled
- 2. Ri Bhoi: 2 boys enrolled
- 3. South West Garo Hills: 3 boys enrolled
- 4. West Garo Hills: 1 boy enrolled

These figures indicate the current enrolment status of boys in the Anganwadi Centres in their respective districts.



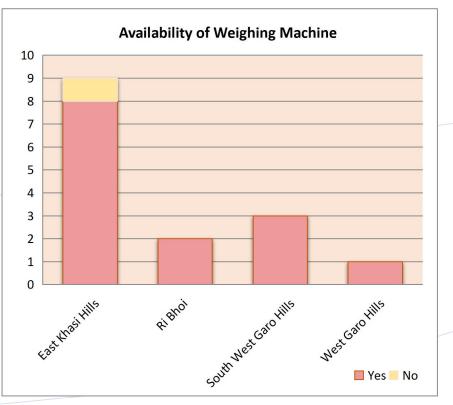
- 1. East Khasi Hills: 9 girls enrolled
- 2. Ri Bhoi: 2 girls enrolled
- 3. South West Garo Hills: 3 girls enrolled
- 4. West Garo Hills: 1 girl enrolled

These figures indicate the current enrolment status of girls in the respective districts. Anganwadi Centres play a crucial role in providing early childhood care and education, along with essential health and nutrition services, to young children and mothers in India.

Encouraging higher enrolment and ensuring access to these centres can contribute significantly to the holistic development and well-being of children and their families. Regular monitoring and community involvement can help in improving enrolment rates and maximizing the impact of these vital services.

# Weighing Machines

- 1. East Khasi Hills: 8 Anganwadi Centres have a weighing machine, and 1 does not.
- 2. Ri 2 Bhoi: Anganwadi Centres have а weighing machine. and the data for the ones without a weighing machine is not provided.
- 3. South West Garo Hills: 3 Anganwadi Centres have a weighing machine, and the data for the ones without a



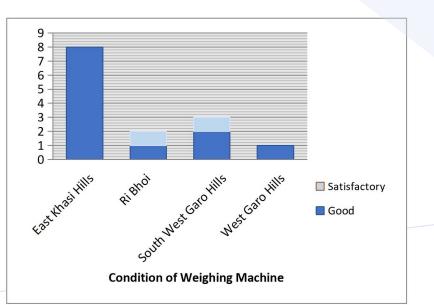
weighing machine is not provided.

**4. West Garo Hills:** 1 Anganwadi Centre has a weighing machine, and the data for the ones without a weighing machine is not provided.

Weighing machines play a crucial role in monitoring the growth and nutritional status of children in Anganwadi Centres. They are used to regularly measure the weight of children, which helps in identifying and addressing issues related to malnutrition and stunted growth. Ensuring that all Anganwadi Centres have access to weighing machines can greatly contribute to the effectiveness of the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) program and the well-being of children under its care.

# **Condition of Weighing Machine**

- 1. East Khasi Hills: All 8 Centres had weighing machines are reported to be in "Good" condition.
- 2. Ri Bhoi: 1 Centre had weighing machine reported to be in "Good" condition, and 1 Centre had weighing machine reported to be in "Satisfactory" condition.
- 3. South West Garo Hills: 2 Centres have weighing machines reported to be



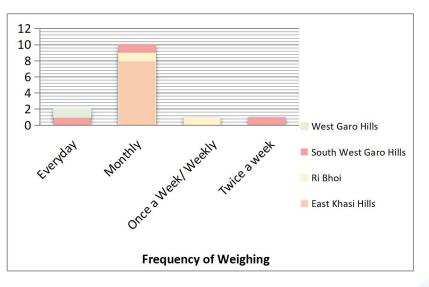
in "Good" condition, and 1 Centre has a weighing machine is reported to be in "Satisfactory" condition.

**4. West Garo Hills:** Weighing machine in the Centre is reported to be in "Good" condition.

The condition of weighing machines is crucial to ensure accurate measurements of children's weight in Anganwadi Centres. Regular maintenance and calibration of these machines are essential to obtain reliable data for monitoring children's growth and nutritional status. Properly functioning weighing machines can contribute to the effectiveness of the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) program and help in identifying and addressing health and nutritional needs of children in a timely manner.

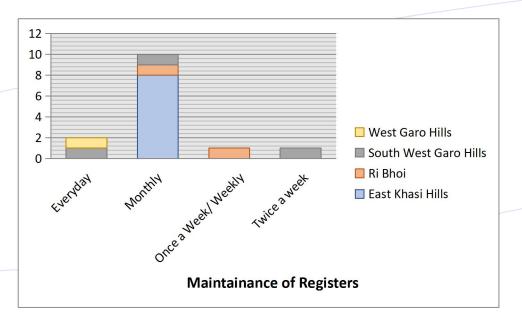
Frequency of Weighing

- **1. East Khasi Hills**: The frequency of weighing is on a "Monthly" basis.
- 2. Ri Bhoi: 1 Anganwadi Centre weighs children "Monthly," and another Anganwadi Centre weighs children "Once a Week/ Weekly."



- South West Garo Hills: 1 Anganwadi Centre weighs children "Everyday," 1 Anganwadi Centre weigh children "Monthly," and 1 Anganwadi Centre weighs children "Twice a week."
- 4. West Garo Hills: The Anganwadi Centre weighs children "Everyday."

Regular weighing of children is a critical aspect of monitoring their growth and nutritional status in Anganwadi Centres. Weighing children at appropriate intervals allows for early detection of any signs of malnutrition or stunted growth, enabling timely intervention and support. Establishing a consistent and regular schedule for weighing children can significantly contribute to the overall effectiveness of the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) program and ensure the well-being of the children under its care.

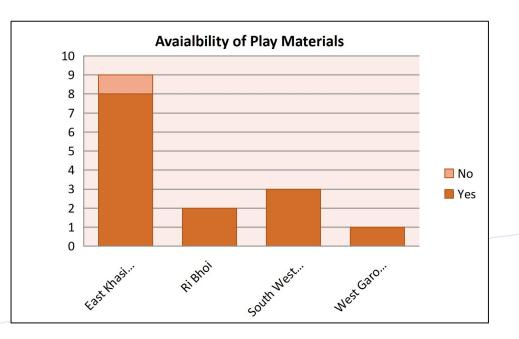


# **Register Maintenance:**

- **1. East Khasi Hills:** Register maintenance is done "Monthly" in 8 Anganwadi Centres.
- **2. Ri Bhoi:** Register maintenance is done "Monthly" in 1 Anganwadi Centre, and it is done "Once a Week/ Weekly" in another Anganwadi Centre.
- **3. South West Garo Hills:** Register maintenance is done "Everyday" in 1 Anganwadi Centre, it is done "Monthly" in 1 Anganwadi Centre, and it is done "Twice a week" in another Anganwadi Centre.
- **4. West Garo Hills:** Register maintenance is done "Everyday" in 1 Anganwadi Centre.

Maintaining registers is crucial in Anganwadi Centres to record the attendance, growth monitoring, and other essential services provided to children and mothers. Regular and accurate register maintenance ensures proper documentation and tracking of the beneficiaries' progress and the effectiveness

of the services provided. Consistent register maintenance contributes to better monitoring and evaluation of the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) program, ultimately benefiting the children and communities served by these centres.



## Play Materials:

#### Availability of Play Material:

The data indicates that a majority of Anganwadi Centres in the mentioned districts have play material available for the children.

In East Khasi Hills, 8 out of 9 Anganwadi Centres have play material, indicating a relatively high level of provision.

#### Importance of Play Material:

Play material is essential for early childhood development as it promotes learning, creativity, social interaction, and physical activity among young children.

Providing appropriate play material can enhance the overall learning experience and contribute to the holistic growth of children attending Anganwadi Centres.

#### Need for Regular Assessment:

Regular assessment and monitoring of the availability and quality of play material at Anganwadi Centres are necessary to ensure that the centres meet the developmental needs of the children.

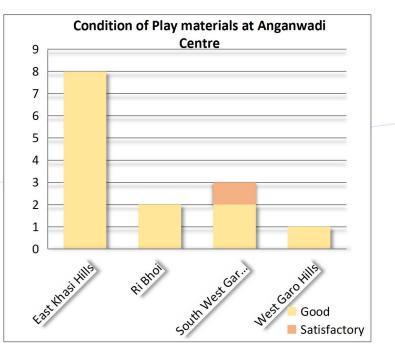
Overall, the data suggests that while the majority of Anganwadi Centres in the mentioned districts have play material available, there is a need for further attention to ensure that all centres are adequately equipped to provide a conducive learning environment for young children. Continuous efforts to improve the availability and quality of play material can significantly enhance the effectiveness of the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) program and promote the well-being and development of children attending these centres.

#### **Condition of Play Materials:**

#### **Good Condition:**

- In East Khasi Hills, 8 out of 8 (100%) Anganwadi Centres with play materials have them in "Good" condition.
- In Ri Bhoi, 2 out of 2 (100%) Anganwadi Centres with play materials have them in "Good" condition.
- In South West Garo Hills, 2 out of 3 (67%) Anganwadi Centres with play materials have them in "Good" condition.
- In West Garo Hills, 1 out of 1 (100%) Anganwadi Centre with play materials has them in "Good" condition.

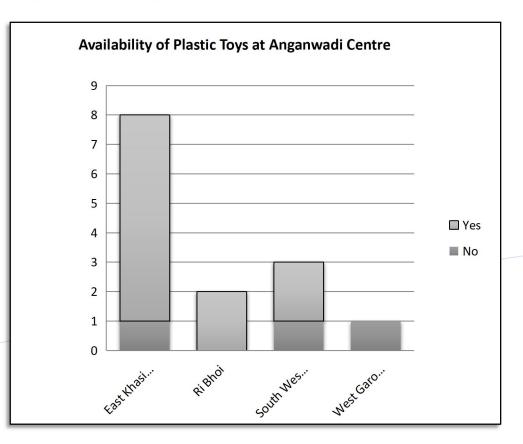
#### Satisfactory Condition:



• In South West Garo Hills, 1 out of 3 (33%) Anganwadi Centres with play materials have them in "Satisfactory" condition.

It is essential for authorities to conduct regular assessments and inspections to ensure that play materials in Anganwadi Centres are wellmaintained and in good condition. Properly maintained play materials contribute to a learning environment for children attending these centres and support their overall development.

# Availability of Plastic Toys:



### District-wise Analysis:

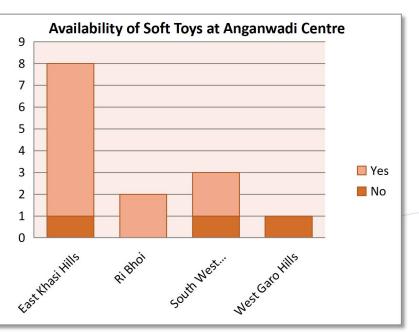
- East Khasi Hills: 7 out of 8 (87.5%) Anganwadi Centres have plastic toys available.
- **Ri Bhoi:** Data for the presence of plastic toys in some Anganwadi Centres is not provided.
- **South West Garo Hills:** Data for the presence of plastic toys in some Anganwadi Centres is not provided.
- West Garo Hills: 1 out of 1 (100%) Anganwadi Centre does not have plastic toys available.

Overall, the available data indicates that the majority of Anganwadi Centres in East Khasi Hills have plastic toys available. It is essential to prioritize the provision of appropriate play materials, including plastic toys, to enhance the overall quality of early childhood education and development at Anganwadi Centres.

# Availability of Soft Toys:

### **District-wise Analysis:**

- East Khasi Hills: 7 out of 8 (87.5%) Anganwadi Centres have soft toys available.
- **Ri Bhoi:** 2 out of 2 (100%) Anganwadi Centres have soft toys available.
- South West Garo Hills: 2 out of 3 (66.7%) Anganwadi Centres have soft toys available.
- West Garo Hills: 1 out of 1 (100%) Anganwadi Centre does not have soft toys available.

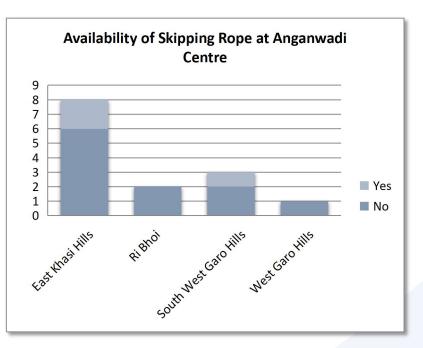


Overall, the available data indicates that a majority of Anganwadi Centres in East Khasi Hills, Ri Bhoi, and South West Garo Hills have soft toys available.. Ensuring the availability of soft toys and other play materials can significantly enhance the quality of early childhood education and development at Anganwadi Centres.

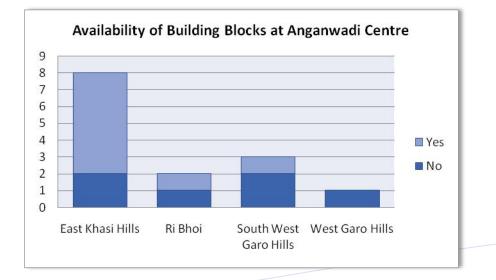
### Availability of Skipping Ropes:

### **District-wise Analysis:**

- East Khasi Hills: 2 out of 8 (25%) Anganwadi Centres have skipping ropes available.
- **Ri Bhoi:** 2 out of 2 (100%) Anganwadi Centres have skipping ropes available.
- South West Garo Hills: 1 out of 3 (33.3% Anganwadi Centres have skipping ropes available.
- West Garo Hills: 0 out of 1 (0%) Anganwadi Centres have skipping ropes available.



Overall, the available data indicates that skipping ropes are available in some Anganwadi Centres in East Khasi Hills, Ri Bhoi, and South West Garo Hills. Providing play materials like skipping ropes can enhance the overall learning experience and physical development of children attending Anganwadi Centres.



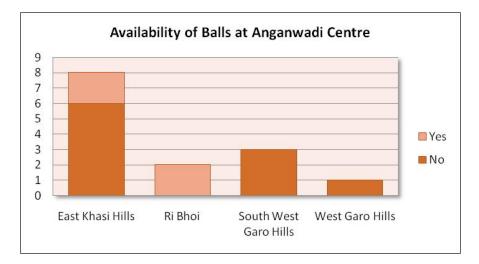
### Availability of Building Blocks:

### **District-wise Analysis:**

- East Khasi Hills: 6 out of 8 (75%) Anganwadi Centres have building blocks available.
- **Ri Bhoi:** 1 out of 2 (50%) Anganwadi Centres have building blocks available.
- **South West Garo Hills:** 1 out of 3 (33.3%) Anganwadi Centres have building blocks available.
- West Garo Hills: 0 out of 1 (0%) Anganwadi Centres have building blocks available.

Overall, the available data indicates that building blocks are available in some Anganwadi Centres in East Khasi Hills, Ri Bhoi, and South West Garo Hills. Providing appropriate play materials like building blocks can enhance the quality of early childhood education and foster children's cognitive abilities at Anganwadi Centres.

# Availability of Balls:



### **District-wise Analysis:**

- East Khasi Hills: 2 out of 8 (25%) Anganwadi Centres have balls available.
- **Ri Bhoi:** 2 out of 2 (100%) Anganwadi Centres have balls available.
- **South West Garo Hills:** Data for the presence of balls in some Anganwadi Centres is not provided.
- West Garo Hills: Data for the presence of balls in some Anganwadi Centres is not provided.

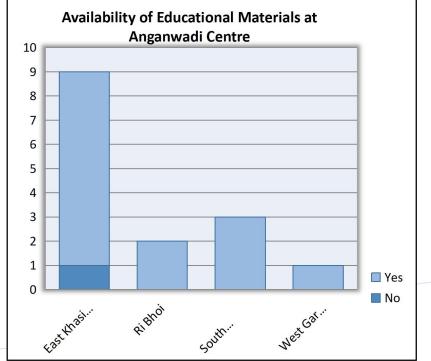
Overall, the available data indicates that balls are available in some Anganwadi Centres in Ri Bhoi and East Khasi Hills. Balls are important play materials that promote physical activity, coordination, and social interaction among young children.

Ensuring the availability of balls can encourage physical exercise and active play, contributing to the overall well-being of children attending Anganwadi Centres. Providing play materials like balls can enhance the overall learning experience and physical development of children attending Anganwadi Centres.

# Availability of Educational Materials:

### **District-wise Analysis:**

- East Khasi Hills: 8 out of 9 (88.9% Anganwadi Centres have educational materials available.
- Ri Bhoi: 2 out of 2 (100%)
   Anganwadi
   Centres have educational materials available.
- South West Garo Hills: Data for the presence of educational materials in some Anganwadi



Centres is not provided.

• West Garo Hills: Data for the presence of educational materials in some Anganwadi Centres is not provided.

### Need for Regular Assessment:

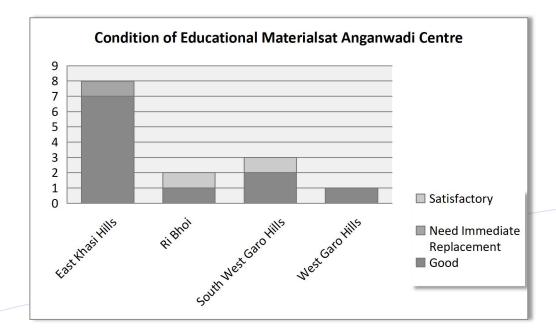
Regular assessments and monitoring of the availability and quality of educational materials are essential to ensure that the centres provide effective early childhood education for the children attending them.

### Importance of Educational Materials:

Educational materials are crucial for providing a conducive learning environment and promoting cognitive development among young children. Ensuring the availability of educational materials can enhance the quality of early childhood education at Anganwadi Centres.

Overall, the available data indicates that educational materials are available in most Anganwadi Centres in East Khasi Hills and Ri Bhoi. Providing educational materials at Anganwadi Centres is vital for fostering early learning and cognitive development in young children and preparing them for future educational pursuits.

### **Condition of Educational Materials:**



### **District-wise Analysis:**

- **East Khasi Hills:** 7 out of 8 (87.5%) Anganwadi Centres have educational materials in "Good" condition, and 1 centre requires immediate replacement of materials.
- **Ri Bhoi:** 1 out of 2 (50%) Anganwadi Centres has educational materials in "Good" condition, and 1 centre has materials in "Satisfactory" condition.
- South West Garo Hills: 2 out of 3 (66.7%) Anganwadi Centres have educational materials in "Good" condition, and 1 centre has materials in "Satisfactory" condition.
- West Garo Hills: 1 out of 1 (100%) Anganwadi Centre has educational materials in "Good" condition.

Overall, the available data indicates that the majority of Anganwadi Centres in East Khasi Hills and West Garo Hills have educational materials in "Good" condition. Quality educational materials play a crucial role in facilitating effective teaching and learning experiences for young children. Ensuring the availability of good quality materials is essential for providing a stimulating and enriching learning environment at Anganwadi Centres.

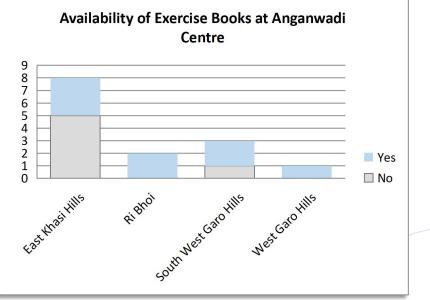
# Availability of Exercise Books:

### **District-wise Analysis:**

- East Khasi Hills: 3 out of 8 (37.5%) Anganwadi Centres have exercise books available.
- **Ri Bhoi:** 2 out of 2 (100%) Anganwadi Centres have exercise books available.
- **South West Garo Hills:** 2 out of 3 (66.7%) Anganwadi Centres have exercise books available.
- West Garo Hills: 1 out of 1 (100%) Anganwadi Centre has exercise books available.

Overall, the available data indicates that exercise books are available in some Anganwadi Centres in East Khasi Hills, Ri Bhoi, South West Garo Hills, and West Garo Hills.

Exercise books are essential educational materials that support writina and drawing activities for young children. Ensuring the availability of exercise books can facilitate the development of fine motor skills and encourage early literacy among children attending Anganwadi Centres. Providing materials educational like exercise books can enhance the quality of

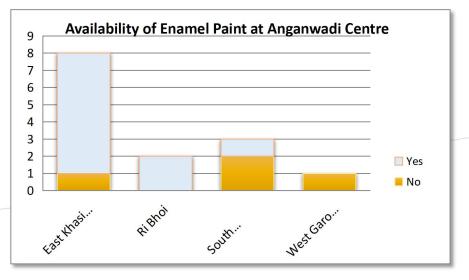


early childhood education and foster children's cognitive and writing abilities at Anganwadi Centres.

# Availability of Paintbrushes:

### **District-wise Analysis:**

- East Khasi Hills: 7 out of 8 (87.5%) Anganwadi Centres have paintbrushes available.
- Ri Bhoi: 2 out of 2 (100%) Anganwadi Centres have paintbrushes available.
- South West Garo Hills: 1 out of 3 (33.3%) Anganwadi Centres have paintbrushes available.



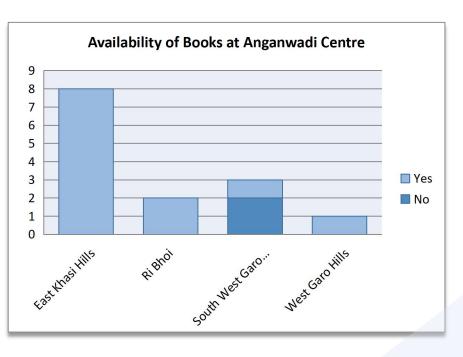
• West Garo Hills: Data for the presence of paintbrushes in some Anganwadi Centres is not provided.

Overall, the available data indicates that paintbrushes are available in most Anganwadi Centres in East Khasi Hills and Ri Bhoi. Paintbrushes are important art materials that promote creativity and artistic expression among young children. Ensuring the availability of paintbrushes can encourage children's exploration of colours and artistic abilities at Anganwadi Centres. Providing art materials like paintbrushes can enhance the artistic and creative experiences of children attending Anganwadi Centres.

### Availability of Books:

### **District-wise Analysis:**

- East Khasi Hills: 8 out of 8 (100%) Anganwadi Centres have books available.
- **Ri Bhoi:** 2 out of 2 (100%) Anganwadi Centres have books available.
- South West Garo Hills: 1 out of 3 (33.3%) Anganwadi Centres have books available.



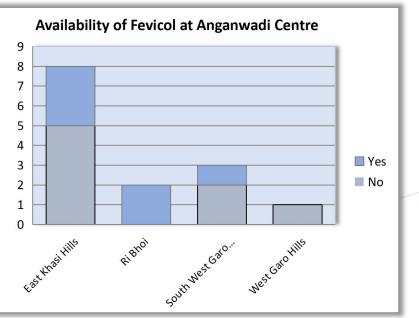
• West Garo Hills: 1 out of 1 (100%) Anganwadi Centre has books available.

Overall, the available data indicates that books are available in all Anganwadi Centres in East Khasi Hills and Ri Bhoi Books play a crucial role in promoting literacy, language development, and imagination among young children. Ensuring the availability of books can support early reading habits and cognitive development at Anganwadi Centres. Providing a wide range of books can enhance the reading and language skills of children attending Anganwadi Centres and promote a love for reading from an early age.

# Availability of Fevicol:

### **District-wise Analysis:**

- East Khasi Hills: 3 out of 8 (37.5%)Anganwadi Centres have Fevicol available.**Ri Bhoi:** 2 (100%) 2 out of Anganwadi Centres do have Fevicol not available, and data for centres with Fevicol is not provided.
- South West Garo Hills: 1 out of 3 (33.3% Anganwadi Centres have Fevicol available.
- West Garo Hills: 1 out of 1 (100%) Anganwadi



Centre does not have Fevicol available, and data for centres with Fevicol is not provided.

Overall, the available data indicates that Fevicol is available in some Anganwadi Centres in East Khasi Hills and South West Garo Hills. Ensuring the availability of Fevicol can facilitate creative and art-based learning experiences at Anganwadi Centres. Providing art materials like Fevicol can enhance children's creative expression and artistic skills at Anganwadi Centres.

### Children Attending the Anganwadi Centre

Total number of children in each attendance category (across all districts):

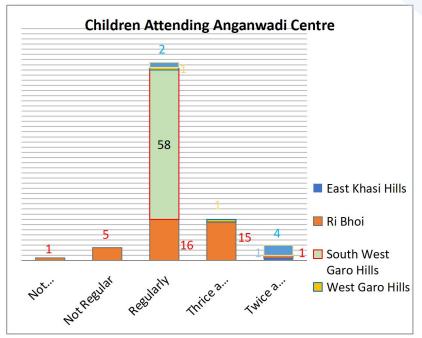
- Not Attending: 62 children
- Not Regular: 7 children
- **Regularly:** 97 children
- Thrice a Week: 31 children

# • Twice a Week: 7 children

**Regular Attendance:** The majority of children (97) attend regularly, with Ri Bhoi having the highest number in this category.

**Irregular Attendance:** Some children are not attending (62), and a smaller number are not attending regularly (7).

**District Differences:** The attendance patterns vary across districts. For example, South West Garo



Hills has a significantly higher number of children not attending (58) compared to other districts.

Twice-a-Week Attendance: Only a few children attend twice a week (7).

Based on this analysis, it is evident that efforts should be made to encourage regular attendance among children. Additionally, interventions may be required in specific districts where attendance is lower to ensure better access to the Anganwadi Centre's services.

Regularity of Anganwadi Openings

Total number of Anganwadi Centres in each opening frequency category (across all districts):

- Not Regularly: 2 Anganwadi Centres
- Regularly Open: 79 Anganwadi Centres
- Thrice a Week: 17 Anganwadi Centres
- Twice a Week: 7 Anganwadi Centres

Regular Opening: The majority of Anganwadi Centres (79) are open regularly.

Thrice a Week Opening: 17 Anganwadi Centres open three times a week.

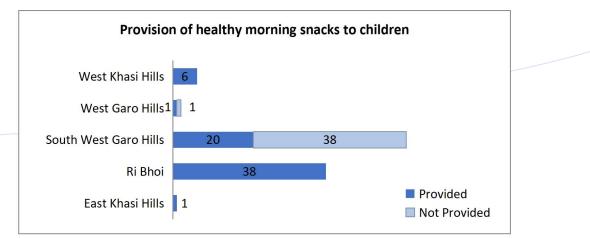
Twice a Week Opening: 7 Anganwadi Centres open twice a week.

Irregular Opening: Only 2 Anganwadi Centres do not open regularly.

Regularity of Angawadi Cenre					
📕 Not Regularly 🔲 Regu	larly Open	Thrice	a week 📒	Twice a weel	k
West Khasi Hills	2 4				
West Garo Hills1	1				
South West Garo Hills		58			
Ri Bhoi1	18	17	2		
East Khasi Hills	1				

Based on this analysis, it appears that most Anganwadi Centres are open regularly, which a positive sign for providing consistent services to the children is attending them. However, there are still a couple of centres that need to improve their regular opening schedule.

# Healthy Morning Snacks



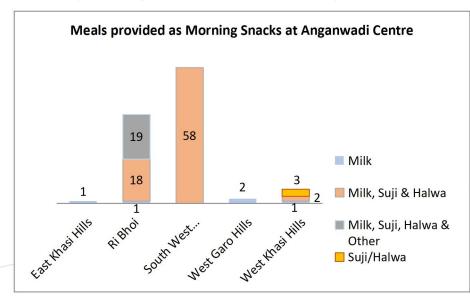
Total number of Anganwadi Centres providing a healthy morning snack (across all districts):

- Provided: 66 Anganwadi Centres
- Not Provided: 39 Anganwadi Centres

**Healthy Morning Snack provided:** A majority of Anganwadi Centres (66) provide healthy morning snacks to children attending them.

**No Healthy Morning Snack provided:** 39 Anganwadi Centres do not provide a healthy morning snack.

Based on this analysis, it is evident that the majority of Anganwadi Centres are taking the initiative to provide a healthy morning snack to the children attending them. However, there is still room for improvement, as around one-third of the centres are not currently providing this benefit. Providing nutritious snacks can contribute to the overall health and well-being of the children and should be encouraged in all Anganwadi Centres.



# Type of Healthy Moring Snack provided at Anganwadi Centre

Total number of Anganwadi Centres providing each type of healthy morning snack (across all districts):

- Milk: 5 Anganwadi Centres
- Milk, Suji & Halwa: 78 Anganwadi Centres
- Milk, Suji, Halwa & Other: 19 Anganwadi Centres
- Suji/Halwa: 3 Anganwadi Centres

Milk Snack: 5 Anganwadi Centres provide only milk as a morning snack.

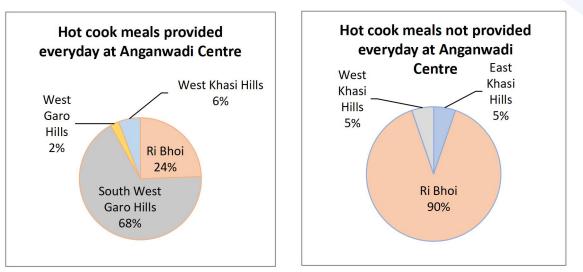
**Milk, Suji & Halwa Snack:** The majority of Anganwadi Centres (78) provide a morning snack consisting of milk, suji, and halwa.

**Milk, Suji, Halwa & Other Snack:** 19 Anganwadi Centres offer a morning snack with milk, suji, halwa, and other items.

**Suji/Halwa Snack:** 3 Anganwadi Centres provide only suji or halwa as a morning snack.

Based on this analysis, it is evident that the most common morning snack provided at Anganwadi Centres is a combination of milk, suji, and halwa. This combination offers a nutritious start to the day for the children attending these centres. However, there is some variation across districts, with a few centres offering alternative snacks. The availability of diverse and nutritious snacks contributes to the overall health and well-being of the children.

# Hot Cooked Meals



Total number of Anganwadi Centres providing hot cooked meals every day (across all districts):

- Hot Cooked Meals provided: 86 Anganwadi Centres
- Hot Cooked Meals not provided: 19 Anganwadi Centres

**Hot Cooked Meals provided:** The majority of Anganwadi Centres (86) provide hot cooked meals to the children every day.

Hot Cooked Meals not provided: 19 Anganwadi Centres do not provide hot cooked meals daily.

Based on this analysis, it is evident that the majority of Anganwadi Centres are providing hot cooked meals every day. This is a positive sign as providing nutritious and hot meals can have a significant impact on the health and well-being of the children attending the centres. However, there are still some centres where hot cooked meals are not provided daily, and efforts should be made to improve the availability and consistency of such meals in those centres. Ensuring that all centres can provide hot cooked meals every day will enhance the overall effectiveness of the Anganwadi program in promoting child development and nutrition.

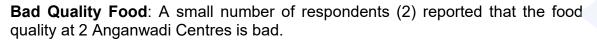
# Quality of Food in Anganwadi Centre

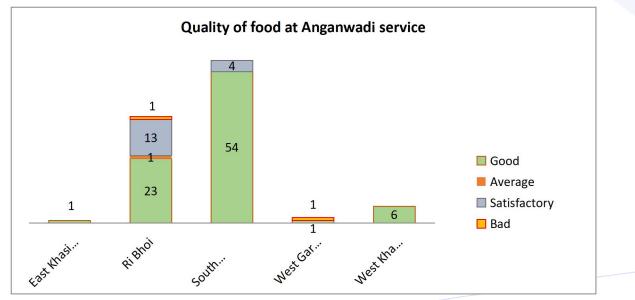
Total number of Anganwadi Centres as perceived by the respondents (across all districts):

- Good: 85 Anganwadi Centres
- Average: 1 Anganwadi Centre
- Satisfactory: 17 Anganwadi Centres
- **Bad:** 2 Anganwadi Centres

**Good Quality Food:** The majority of respondents (85) perceive the food quality at the Anganwadi Centres as good.

Average and Satisfactory Quality Food: Only 1 Anganwadi Centre is perceived to have average food quality, and 17 centres are perceived to have satisfactory quality.





Based on this analysis, it seems that the majority of Anganwadi Centres are doing well in providing good quality food as perceived by the respondents. However, there are a few centres where the food quality is perceived as average or satisfactory, and some even reported as bad. This indicates a need for better monitoring and evaluation of food quality to ensure that all centres consistently provide nutritious and satisfactory meals. Efforts should be made to address any issues related to food quality and to improve the overall dining experience for the children attending the Anganwadi Centres.



# Mid Day Meal (MDM)



### Introduction

Mid Day Meal (MDM) Scheme is a Centrally-Sponsored Scheme which covers all school children, providing one hot cooked meal in Government and Government-aided schools, studying in Classes I-VIII in Government, Government-Aided Schools. The scheme covers about 11.80 crore children studying in 11.20 lakh schools across the country.

The scheme is proposed to be extended to students studying in preprimary in Government and Government-aided primary schools in addition to all the 11.80 crore children from elementary classes. Social Audit of the scheme is made mandatory in all the districts. Special provision is made for providing supplementary nutrition items to children in the Aspirational District and districts with high prevalence of Anaemia. Cooking competitions will be encouraged at all levels right from village level to national level to promote ethnic cuisine and innovative menus based on locally available ingredients and vegetables. (https://pmposhan.education.gov.in/aboutus.html)

### Coverage

The Mid Day Meal implemented in Meghalaya covers 46 Blocks and a total of 1415 Schools. The coverage of PM POSHAN for the FY 2020-21 covering 15% conducted during the year 2021-22 will be as per the table below:-

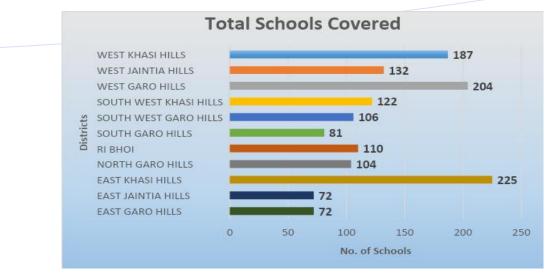


Fig 1.0

### **Social Audit Findings**

The indicators used during the conduct of social audit of PM POSHAN for the FY 2020-2 covering 15% conducted during the year 2021-22 are as per the following indicators:

#### **School Managing Committee**

As per the Social Audit findings, the management of SMC has been recorded. From the table Fig 4.0 below, the maintenance and updates of SMC meetings have been provided as per Districts. Out of the total of 1415 schools, East Khasi Hills have the highest maintenance record of the SMC meetings for the majority of the schools. Whereas North Garo Hills have lowest record of the SMC meeting register.

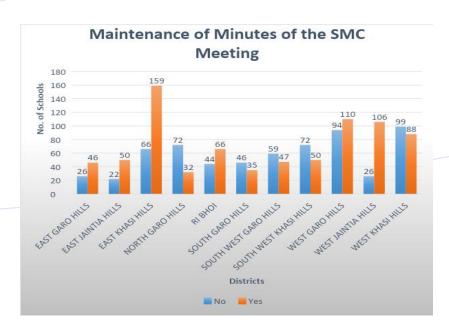
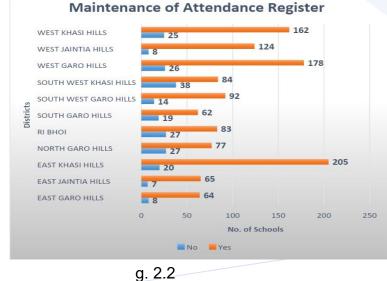


Fig 2.1

### Attendance Register

From the table Fig 2.2, out of 1415 schools that has been verified, a total of 1196 schools have maintained the attendance register for all Districts with the highest record from East Khasi Hills, West Garo Hills and West Khasi Hills as per the social audit findings.



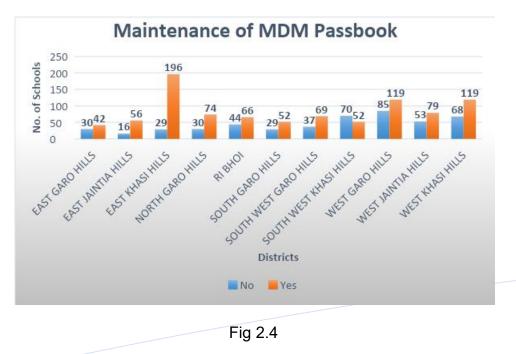
### **Stock Register of Food Grains**



As per social audit findings from the Fig 2.3 above, West Jaintia Hills (77.27%) have the highest record of maintaining the Stock Register of Food Grains followed by East Garo Hills and East Jaintia Hills with 68.06%.

Fig 2.3

### **Bank Passbook**



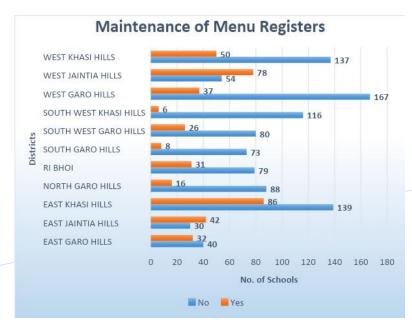
From the table Fig 2.4 above, it is observed that a majority of the schools from East Khasi Hills and West Khasi Hills have maintained their bank passbooks with schools. South West Khasi Hills have the lowest record of maintaining the Bank Passbooks of the schools.



### **Taste Register**

Fig 2.5

From the table Fig 2.5 above, the majority of the schools have not maintained the taste registers as indicated by the blue bars exceeding the orange bars in the table. Taste registers should be maintained and signed by the parents/ community members who tasted the cooked food including the teachers.

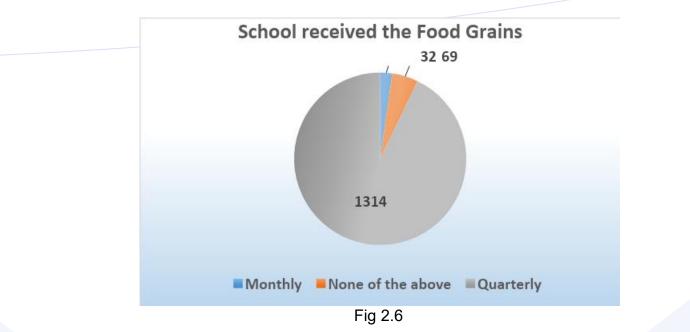


### Maintenance of Menu Register



As per the social audit findings, the majority of the schools have not maintained the menu registers as indicated by the blue bars exceeding the orange bars in the table.

### **Schools receiving Food Grains**



As per the social audit findings from the Fig. 2.6 above, majority of the schools receive the food grains quarterly whereas only 32 schools out of 1415 receive monthly.

# Whether Schools receive Food Grains from Dealers up to the School Doorsteps

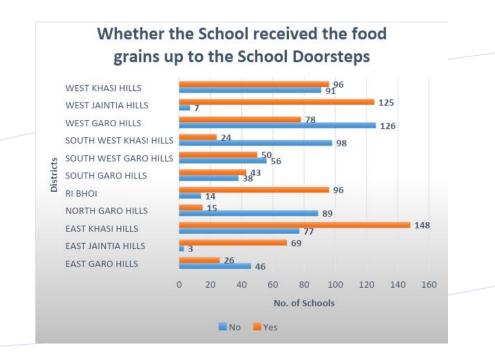
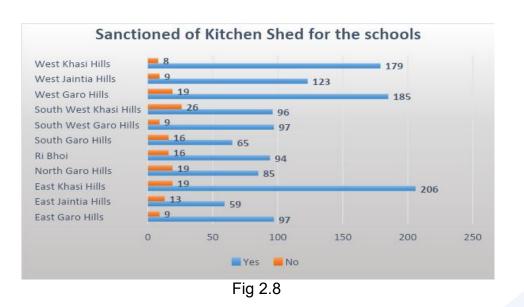


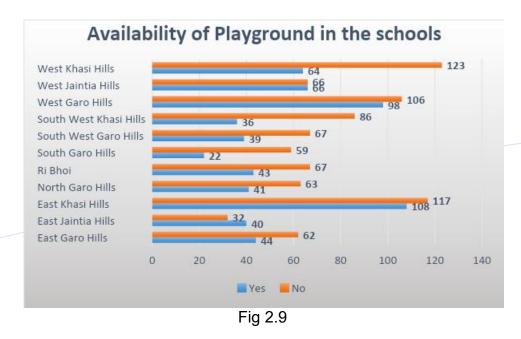
Fig 2.7

As per the social audit findings from the Fig. 2.7 above, as many as 645 numbers of the schools out of the total 1415 schools do not receive the food grains up to the schools doorsteps.

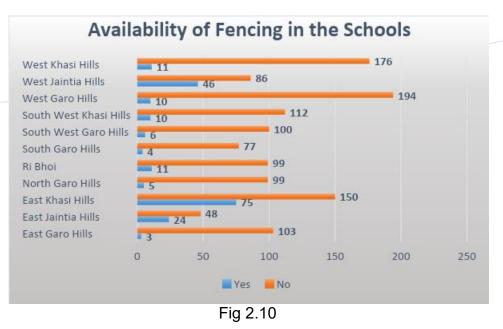
### 4.9 Sanction of Kitchen Sheds



As per Social Audit Findings, the majority of the schools have received sanction for Kitchen sheds and only a total of 163 schools in all Districts have not been sanctioned yet.



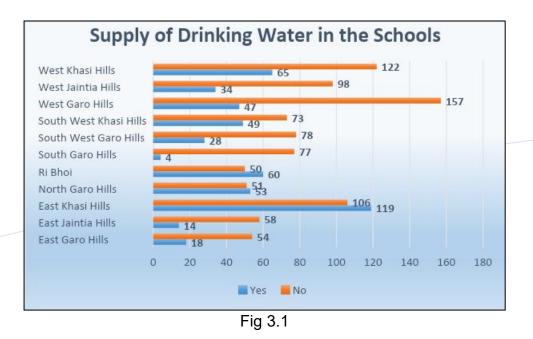
### 4.10 Construction and Maintenance of Playground and Fencing



As per the social audit findings, from the table Fig 2.9 and 2.10 above, the construction and maintenance of Playground and Fencing have been provided. The Districts have been represented in different colours as indicated by the legends in the table. The differences can be identified by the pair of bars labelled 'No' (Orange) and 'Yes' (Blue) for each of the indicators of the Playground and Fencing. From the table above, East Jaintia Hills and West

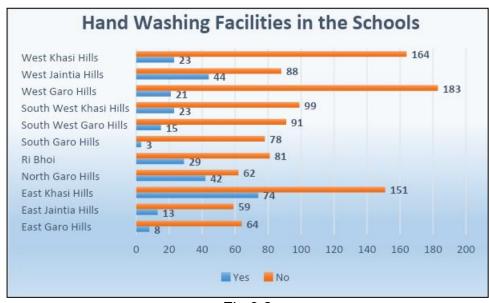
Jaintia Hills indicate that the majority of the schools have playgrounds whereas majority of the schools in all Districts do not have fencing.

### **Convergence with Other Departments**



### **Convergence with PHE Department**

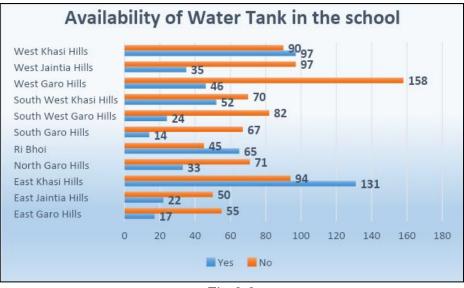
From the table Fig 3.1 above, the supply of Drinking water was found to be the least in South Garo Hills, East Jaintia Hills and West South Garo Hills District whereas the majority of schools in East Khasi Hills, Ri Bhoi and North Garo Hills District have sanctioned supply of drinking water.





From the table Fig 3.2 above, as per the social audit findings, the Hand washing Facilities was found to be the lesser in the majority of the schools in all Districts.

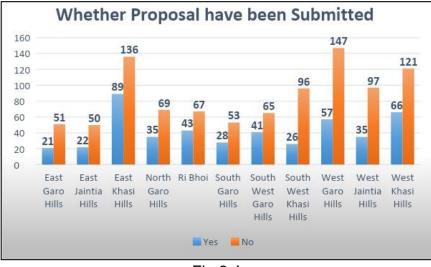
District	Yes (%)	No (%)
North Garo Hills	40.38	59.62
West Jaintia Hills	33.33	66.67
East Khasi Hills	32.89	67.11
Ri Bhoi	26.36	73.64
South West Khasi Hills	18.85	81.15
East Jaintia Hills	18.06	81.94
South West Garo Hills	14.15	85.85
West Khasi Hills	12.30	87.70
East Garo Hills	11.11	88.89
West Garo Hills	10.29	89.71
South Garo Hills	3.70	96.30





From the table Fig 3.3 above, the availability of water tanks was comparatively found to be the lesser in the majority of the schools in all Districts.

District	Yes (%)	No (%)
Ri Bhoi	59.09	40.91
East Khasi Hills	58.22	41.78
West Khasi Hills	51.87	48.13
South West Khasi Hills	42.62	57.38
North Garo Hills	31.73	68.27
East Jaintia Hills	30.56	69.44
West Jaintia Hills	26.52	73.48
East Garo Hills	23.61	76.39
South West Garo Hills	22.64	77.36
West Garo Hills	22.55	77.45
South Garo Hills	17.28	82.72





As per the social audit findings from the table Fig 3.4 above, majority of the schools in all the Districts have not submitted the proposal for the provision of water tank, supply of drinking water, hand washing facilities to the PHE Department leading to the lack of facilities of water supply and water storage in the schools.

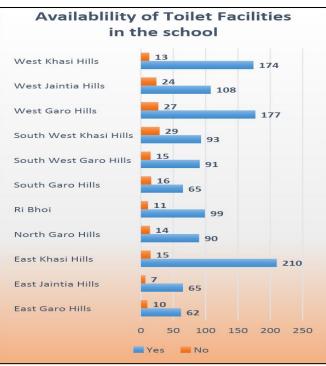
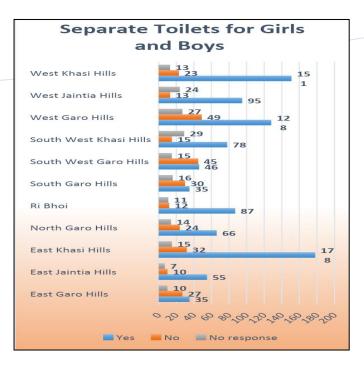


Fig 3.5





As per the social audit findings in Fig 3.5 and 3.6 above, the convergence with PHE Department for the toilet facilities have been provided. Majority of the schools in all Districts have toilet facilities in the schools except for a few numbers of schools (181). The total of schools that have separate toilets for boys and girls is 954 and schools which do not have separate toilets in all Districts are 280 and no response from the schools is 181.

### **Convergence with Health Department**

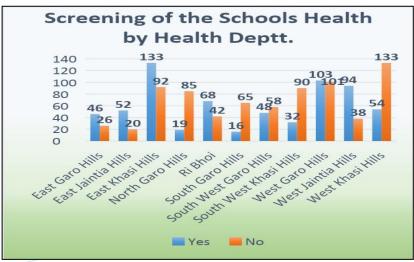


Fig 4.1



Fig 4.2

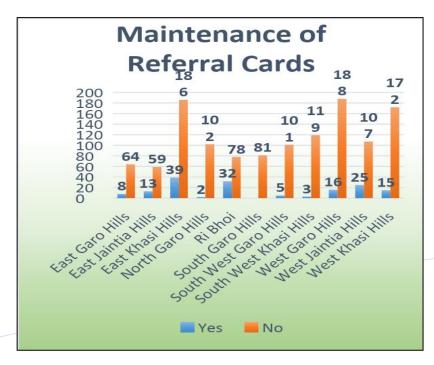


Fig 4.3

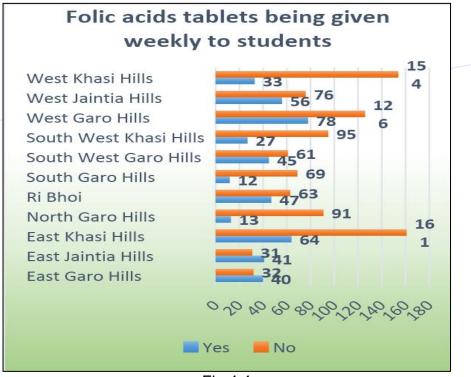
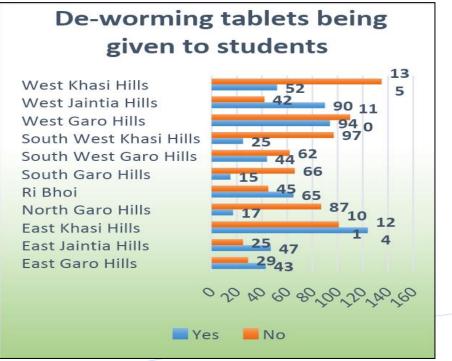


Fig 4.4





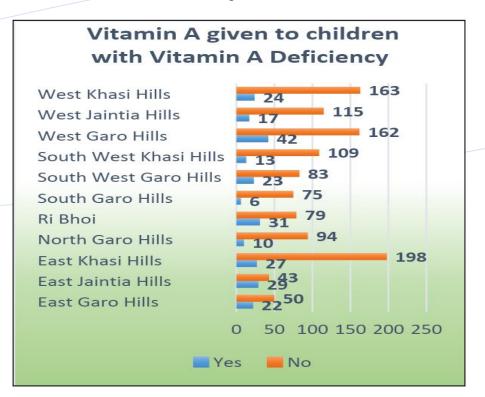
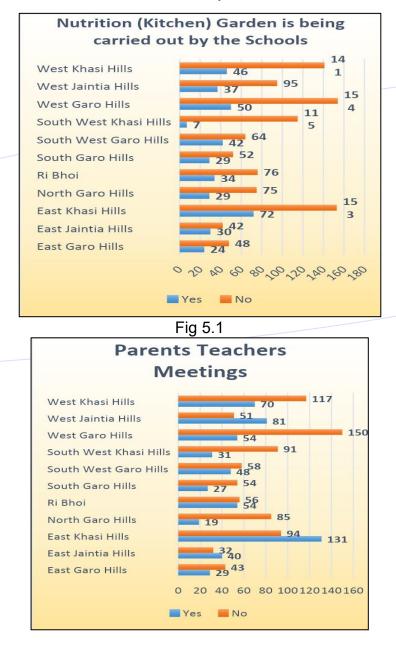


Fig 4.6

Fig.4.1. - 4.6 above, the convergence with Health Department have been provided as per the indicators - Health screening under RBSK team, measurement of weight and height, maintenance of referral cards, consumption of Folic Acid tablets, De-worming tablets and Vitamin A tablets. A comparison can be made by the coloured pair of bars labelled 'No' for Orange and 'Yes' for Blue for each of the indicators. As per the social audit findings, out of 1415

schools, a total of 665 numbers of schools have had the health screening carried out by the Department under RBSK team under NHM and 750 schools from all Districts have not conducted health screening. Whereas, the height and weight of the children measured, 560 schools have completed and 105 schools are not measurement and a total 750 schools did not give any response. As many as 1257 schools have not maintained the referral cards for students that needed to be referred to hospitals. In all the Districts, only 456 schools provide Folic Acid and as many as 959 schools were not provided with Folic Acids tablets to be given weekly to the students. West Khasi Hills and East Khasi Khasi Hills are comparatively lower as compared to other Districts in providing de-worming tablets to the students whereas, majority of the schools in all Districts are seen to be lesser with regards to providing Vitamin A to children with Vitamin A Deficiency.



### Convergence with Social Welfare Department

### Fig 5.2

From Fig 5.1 to 5.2 above, the convergence with Social Welfare Department has been provided as per the indicators - Special Plantation drive on Nutrition Garden and PTA Meetings. A comparison can be made by the coloured pair of bars labelled 'No' (Orange) and 'Yes' (Blue) for each of the indicators. As per findings, majority of the schools in all districts have the not carried out Special plantation drive through the school nutrition program on Kitchen Garden. As for the Parents Teachers Meeting, majority of the schools in all Districts have not held the Meetings via online/offline mode to discuss on nutrition and its relationship to physical and mental health and well being.

# Inspection and Monitoring

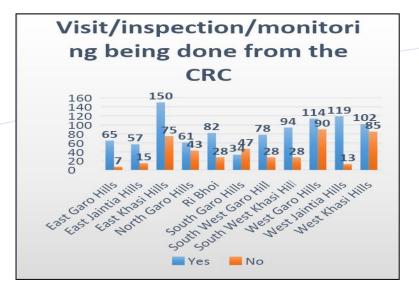


Fig 6.1







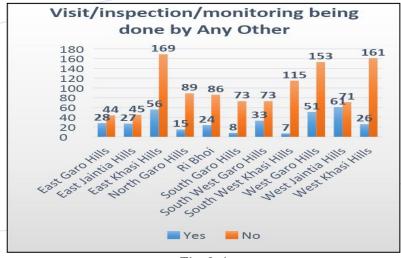


Fig 6.4

From the chart Fig 6.1 to 6.4 above, the Inspection and Monitoring have been provided as per the indicators - CRC, DSEO/ District Level, SEO/ State Level and Inspection being done by others. A comparison can be made by the pair of bars labeled 'Yes for Blue and 'No' for Orange for each of the indicators. Majority of the schools have been conducted inspections by the CRC. As per the social audit findings, the schools in all the districts have not been monitored by the DSEO or the SEO at the State level or by any other organization.

# Awareness on MDM by the Community

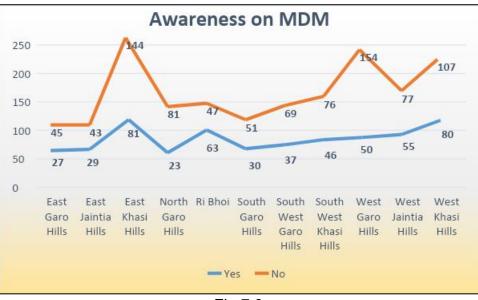


Fig 7.0

In the Fig 7.0 above, the awareness conducted on MDM given to the community and parents has not been covered by the majority of the schools in all Districts.

District	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No
Ri Bhoi	63	47	110	57.27	42.73
West Khasi Hills	80	107	187	42.78	57.22
West Jaintia Hills	55	77	132	41.67	58.33
East Jaintia Hills	29	43	72	40.28	59.72
South West Khasi Hills	46	76	122	37.70	62.30
East Garo Hills	27	45	72	37.50	62.50
South Garo Hills	30	51	81	37.04	62.96
East Khasi Hills	81	144	225	36.00	64.00
South West Garo Hills	37	69	106	34.91	65.09
West Garo Hills	50	154	204	24.51	75.49
North Garo Hills	23	81	104	22.12	77.88

### 6.0 Interaction with the Students

Interaction with the Students			
Whether the student name's as per the beneficiary list in the MDM register?	Yes	8964	
	No	515	
	Total	9479	

Class/Standard of the respondents	Total	9479
	10	30
	9	10
	8	529
	7	641
	6	659
	5	1327
	4	1607
	3	1560
	2	1427
	1	1689

Fig 12.2

	Yes	7421		
Whether the student/ child received the MDM at school	No	2058		
	Total	9479		
Fig 12.3				

Food regularity	Everyday	1846
	Once	314
	Twice	1117
	Thrice	2277
	Four times	1186
	Once in a month	469
	ΝΟΤΑ	2594
	Total	9479

Fig 12.4

	Good	7047	
	Bad	26	
Food Quality	Satisfactory	348	
	No response	2058	
	Total	9479	
	Fig 12.5		

	Enough	6977	
Food Quantity	Less	444	
	No response	2058	
	Total	9479	
Eig 12.6			

### 7.0 Recommendations and Suggestions

The social audit data displayed above are meant to provide crucial insights into the current state of PM POSHAN (MDM) participating schools. These findings are intended to highlight and strengthen the weak points in the program's operation for the benefit of all stakeholders. The sections below offer a number of recommendations and ideas based on the audit's findings. These are intended to fix the issues that were identified and promote enhancements to the way the mid-day meal program is carried out.

### Recommendations

1. Increase Register Monitoring: It is suggested that all PM POSHAN-affiliated schools be mandated to keep registers, particularly the Registers and Testing of Cooked Meals Registers. This will ensure accurate record-keeping and accountability for the execution of the mid-day food program.

2. Accelerate Kitchen Shed Approval: If a school doesn't already have a kitchen shed, the appropriate authorities should approve and build one as soon as possible. By ensuring suitable storage areas and the availability of kitchen gear, this will raise the bar for sanitation and food safety.

3. Improve Infrastructure Facilities: Take the required steps to address the issue of insufficient infrastructure facilities in schools. Playgrounds, safety fencing, access to drinking water, availability of vitamins and pills, and education campaigns on nutrition and malnutrition must all be provided in every school.

4. Increase Convergence with Other agencies: Promote better coordination and collaboration between the education department and other pertinent agencies to guarantee proper service convergence. Encourage departments to submit suggestions for the provision of infrastructure, and conduct ongoing efforts to raise awareness of the convergence potential.

### Suggestions

1. Capacity Building and Training: Conduct regular training sessions and programs to help teachers, school staff, and other parties participating in the mid-day meal program develop their capacities. As a result, they will be better equipped to administer and manage the program.

2. Encourage parents, neighbourhood groups, and school management committees to take an active role in the administration of the midday meal program. Participation in decision-making processes, regular meetings, and awareness campaigns may all assist with this.

### Conclusion:

In conclusion, the social audit results highlighted a number of areas where the mid-day food program needs to be improved. The program may be improved to the advantage of all concerned stakeholders by putting into practice the aforementioned recommendations, which include stepping up monitoring, accelerating infrastructure development, improving convergence with other departments, and adopting capacity-building initiatives. The effective execution

of the PM POSHAN (MDM) program and its beneficial effects on the kids' general well-being and nutrition depend on the coordinated efforts of the government, schools, local communities, and other key stakeholders.

Border Area Development Programme (BADP)



#### Introduction

The Department of Border Management, Ministry of Home Affairs has been implementing the Border Area Development Programme (BADP) through the State Governments as part of a comprehensive approach to Border Management. The programme aims to meet the special developmental needs of the people living in remote and inaccessible areas situated near the international border and to saturate the border areas with the essential infrastructure through convergence of Central/State/BADP/Local schemes and participatory approach.

In Meghalaya, BADP was also initiated in the border areas during that Seventh Five Year Plan period for ensuring balanced development of border areas through development of infrastructure and promotion of a sense of security among the border population prioritizing the areas closer to the border.

BADP is an important intervention of the Central Government to bring about development of border areas by supplementing the State Plan Funds to bridge the gaps in socio- economic infrastructure on one hand and improving the security environment in border areas on the other. (https://badp.mha.gov.in/)

A few Districts in Meghalaya are implementing the Border Areas Development Programme (BADP). The Districts under the Scheme are as follows:-

- East Khasi Hills District Pynursla, Mawsynram, Sohra.
- South West Khasi Hills District Mawkyrwat and Ranikor
- West Jaintia Hills District –Dawki.
- East Jaintia Hills District Khliehriat
- West Khasi Hills District Nongstoin.
- West Garo Hills District Dalu.
- South West Garo Hills District Kalaichar and Ampati.
- South Garo Hills District Baghmara and Gasuapara

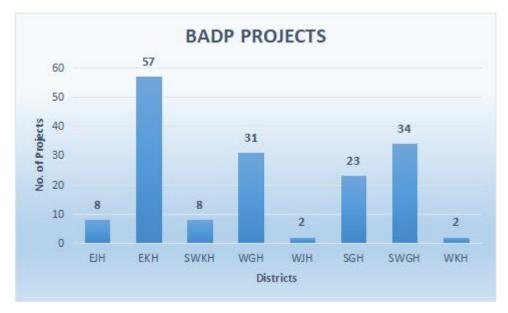
#### Work Details

The Work Details under the BADP (where Social Audit has been conducted) are as follows:-

District	EKH	WKH	SWK H	WJH	EJH	WGH	SGH	SWGH
Building	8	1	2	2	2	3	4	3
Roads	6	0	1	0	1	6	5	16
Playground	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Foot Bridges	14	1	2		2	1	1	3
Retaining wall	4	0	1	0	3	1	5	1
Ringwell/Washing place	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Beetlenut soak pond	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	20	0	2			18	6	12
Total	57	2	8	2	8	32	21	36

Fig. 1

As we can see from the Table above, the type of work that is mostly undertaken in all Districts are Buildings and Foot Bridges. The works that were implemented in the Districts are represented in the Figure below :-





As per the Social Audit Findings from 168 Projects, from the Fig 2 above, East Khasi Hills has the highest number of Projects in different Blocks of Pynursla, Mawsynran and Sohra followed by West Garo Hills District. The Districts with the least number of projects are from West Jaintia Hills and West Khasi Hills District.

#### Impact of the Scheme

The BADP made its mark in the border villages of Meghalaya. Most of them acknowledge this and affirm that the types of work undertaken through the BADP have been beneficial for them. People of the border villages benefited from it in the following ways: -

#### Benefits of the Stakeholders or the Villagers

Here are some of the comments received from the Villagers from the Social Audit findings:-

SI. No	Type of work	Benefits of the stakeholders/village
	Connectivity	<ol> <li>RCC footpaths - The RCC footpaths facilitate the movement of people on steep hills, help move load carriages, conveyance of agricultural products to the market and consumer goods to the village.</li> <li>RCC foot-bridges and suspension bridges - Prior to the construction of foot-bridges and suspension bridges, the villages were cut off from the mainland. These projects benefit the farmers the most as they are able to cross rivers and commute to agricultural areas.</li> <li>Roads - Roads are vital in its contribution towards all-round development in the border areas. The Department is constructing short-distance link roads connecting villages with other roads. The increased connectivity results in indirect and positive effects on the local economy. It has been observed that apart from reducing costs, it triggers many other local economic activities which would otherwise remain throttled.</li> </ol>
2.	Benefits to the Farmers	The State is thriving in horticulture and the production of spices. Most of these products are cash crops and are economically more beneficial than cultivation of food grains. Also, since these crops produce higher capital, even a small improvement in the irrigation systems gives greater yield to the farmers. Under BADP, a number of irrigation facilities and irrigation dams have been constructed. Most of these irrigation dams are handed over to the farmers' cooperatives or associations, which are also responsible for their maintenance.

3.	School & Education	Construction of schools, additional class-rooms, etc. was carried out in a number of villages under BADP. Through the demand of the local people and village councils, a number of school buildings and additional class rooms were constructed. Since the village council is capable of mobilizing resources for local teachers, once the building is constructed, village councils are also able to run secondary and higher secondary level schools.
4.	Health	Border villagers are facing inconvenience and time-consuming ordeal of travelling for kilometres before receiving medical help. To address this problem, ambulances were purchased under the BADP to help villagers reach the Primary Health centres, Community Health Centres, etc. from their villages.
5.	Social Sector benefits	A large number of community halls were constructed under the BADP. The construction of Community Halls gives opportunity to all members of the villages to attend regular meetings to facilitate development and participate in decision making without interference from the weather. It ensures and strengthens the people's participation in the deliberation of the problems in their villages. Besides holding meetings, community halls are also used for other activities like organizing training programmes, cultural activities, voting centres, etc.
6.	Sports	To productively engage the population, especially the youth to spend their leisure time in constructive and creative activities, various new playgrounds were constructed and existing ones were improved under the BADP. These playgrounds, besides sports activities, are also used by the community for other activities like holding of meetings, cultural activities, etc.

#### Awareness and Suggestions

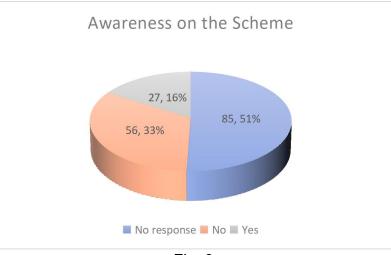


Fig. 3

From the Fig.3 above, only 16% of the total projects are aware of the BADP Scheme whereas, 33% are not aware and 51% did not respond.

#### Scheme Ratings

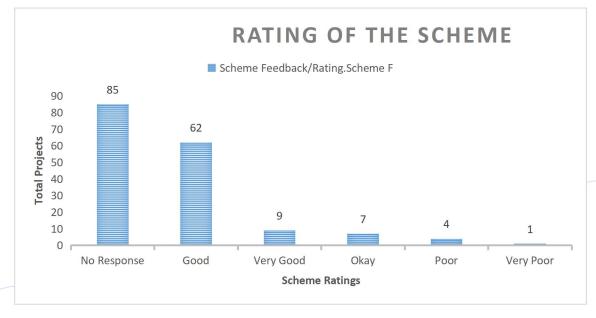


Fig. 4

As per the social audit findings, the Fig. 4 above indicates the quality of work that is being rated by the respondents. Similarly, 51% or 85 of the projects did not receive any response. As many as 62 projects have been rated as 'Good' and only 1 of the projects is rated as 'Very Poor'.

#### Observations

As per the social audit and the subsequent findings, the following observations along with recommendations for the different type of works have been made: -

1. Social Sector Benefits - The community Halls that have been constructed have served many purposes to the villagers in terms of conducting local meetings and other programmes in the villages. The playgrounds have also served its purpose for the villagers.

2. Connectivity - Through the construction of footpaths, footbridges and roads, the villagers can easily cross rivers, streams and could connect to other neighbouring villages as well. It has also provided easy access to transportation of agricultural products and open trekking spots for tourism. After the construction of retaining walls, footpaths and roads, the schools have also benefited from the projects. The students are safer and can easily commute to schools during the rainy season.

3. Education - There were schools that were in a dilapidated condition with no roofs to shelter the students; however, through this Programme, new buildings have been constructed in their place. Since students are the future of the country, more infrastructures in this sector are recommended in the border villages.

#### Recommendations

1.

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g the process of conducting a Social Audit, it was observed that many projects were still in the construction stage and were incomplete. In light of this, it becomes crucial for the residents of the community or villages to take responsibility for the projects being implemented in their respective areas. Accountability from the community ensures that the projects are effectively monitored and managed.

2.

address any grievances or issues that may arise during the project implementation, it is essential to establish a proper mechanism for grievance redressal. This mechanism would help identify and understand the challenges faced by the villages or schools involved in the projects. By actively addressing these challenges, improvements can be made to enhance the overall implementation process.

3.

intervention and inspection of the Office of the Border Area Development Department is necessary for the quality of the work being carried out. Their oversight ensures that the projects meet the required standards and specifications, thus maintaining the desired level of quality.

4.

ucting awareness programs plays a pivotal role in informing the people about the entitlements and benefits associated with the various projects available to the border area villages. By educating the community about these projects, the residents can fully utilize the opportunities and resources provided, leading to the maximum impact and benefits for the region.

## PRADHAN MANTRI AWAS YOJANA – URBAN (PMAY- U)



#### Introduction

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) started the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban (PMAY-U), a flagship mission of the Indian government, on June 25, 2015. The Mission seeks to alleviate the lack of urban housing among Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)/Lower Income Groups (LIG) and Mid Income Groups (MIG) categories, including slum dwellers, by guaranteeing a pucca house to all qualified urban households by 2022, when the country would have achieved 75 years of independence. The Housing deficit under PMAY (U) is determined based on demand assessments made by the States and Union Territories. The primary players who contribute significantly to the implementation and success of PMAY are State Level Nodal Agencies (SLNAs), Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), Implementing Agencies (IAs), Central Nodal Agencies (CNAs), and Primary Lending Institutions (PLIs).

The essential necessities of a toilet, running water, electricity, and a kitchen are provided in every PMAY (U) home. By allowing female members or joint members to own homes, the Mission supports women's empowerment. Moreover, people with disabilities, the elderly, Scheduled Caste (SC), Scheduled Tribe (ST), Other Backward Classes (OBCs), minority groups, single women, transgender people, and other weaker & more vulnerable groups in society are given preference. The recipients of a PMAY (U) house are guaranteed a decent standard of living, as well as a sense of security and pride in their home.

Eligible EWS households will receive up to Rs. 1.5 lakh in central assistance for the construction or improvement of their individual homes. In order to determine land ownership and other information like economic situation and eligibility, the Urban Local Bodies validate the building plan and information that the beneficiary has provided. Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) is a method used by States/UTs to distribute Central Assistance to beneficiaries' bank accounts along with any applicable State/UT/ULB share.

The Meghalaya Urban Development Authority (MUDA), the Nodal Agency for the overall implementation of the programme, has been given the responsibility of implementing the Urban Housing in Meghalaya.

It is noted that during the social audit process, beneficiaries' reactions to the implementation of the programme and the attitude and responsiveness of the PMAY-U staff were found to be positive and amicable. Beneficiaries lamented the delay in obtaining the installment payments for building homes, and some eligible recipients from economically disadvantaged groups found it challenging to begin construction before receiving the first installment.

#### Scope of social audit

The democratic values and principles of transparency and accountability are the foundation of social audit (SA). It aids in assessing, comprehending, reporting,

and enhancing the mission's social and ethical performance. Social Auit is a participatory monitoring activity intended to comprehensively evaluate the PMAY-U mission's progress. By making sure that everyone involved in the process is completely aware of the mission's goal, social audit should be conducted in a non-threatening setting. All stakeholders' voices are valued, particularly those of the underprivileged and marginalized beneficiaries.

The goal of the social audit is to get input from beneficiaries and stakeholders. The scope includes, but is not limited to, interacting with officials, selecting beneficiaries, building quality, providing pro-poor basic services effectively, and satisfying the intended beneficiaries.

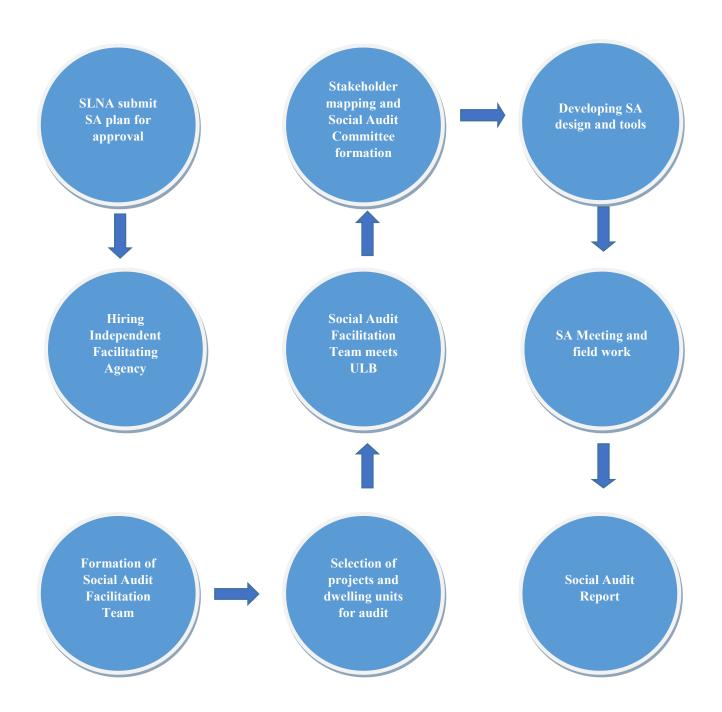
The State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) of the mission will conduct a transparent, competitive bidding process by sending out Expressions of Interest (EoI) and then signing a Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) with the hired institution to engage a reputable and experienced institution with a track record for integrity as an Independent Facilitating Agency (IFA) to conduct social audit.

The Meghalaya Society for Social Audit and Transparency (MSSAT) has been designated and given approval by the State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) to act as the Independent Facilitating Agency (IFA) to conduct Social Audit for the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban (PMAY-U) in the state of Meghalaya. Since MSSAT has been in existence and has demonstrated itself as an institution capable of carrying out social audits for other government programs, doing one for PMAY-U will likewise be able to identify loopholes and address beneficiary concerns.

Social Audit for PMAY- U is carried out for beneficiaries who take financial assistance for Beneficiary Led Individual Component (BLC) of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Housing for All Urban (PMAY HFA - U).

From December 2020 to June 2021, the Social Audit for PMAY-U was conducted in all seven districts. The Social Audit team from MSSAT was assigned to each district to conduct Social Audit in each town and locality. After the Social Audit, public hearings in the relevant districts were held to read out the results of the Social Audit team to the public.

#### Process involved in Social Audit



#### Beneficiary coverage

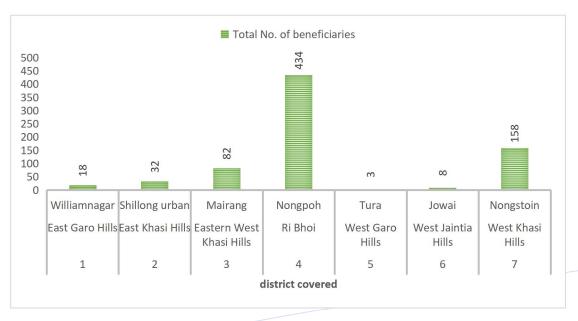


Fig 2: Total No. Of beneficiaries sanctioned under PMAY-U scheme

In Fig 2, the total number of beneficiaries sanctioned during 2016-2017, 2017-2018 & 2018-19 is 735 nos. for seven towns in each of the following seven districts: East Garo Hills, East Khasi Hills, Eastern West Khasi Hills, Ri Bhoi, West Garo Hills, West Jaintia Hills, and West Khasi Hills.

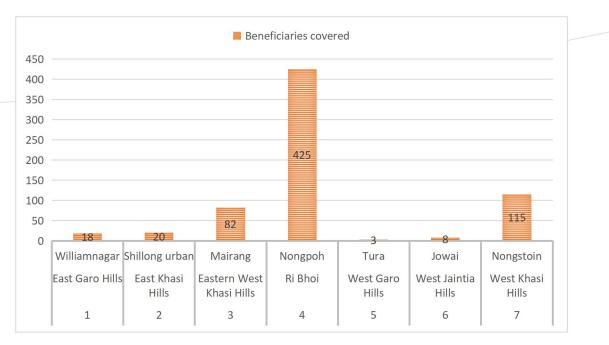


Fig 3: Total No. of beneficiaries covered in 7 districts during Social Audit

In Fig 3, during financial year 2020–2021, 671 beneficiaries were covered, Ri Bhoi District has the maximum number of beneficiaries (425 nos.), followed by

West Khasi Hills District (115 nos.), Eastern West Khasi Hills District (82 nos.), East Khasi Hills District (20 nos.),East Garo HillsDistrict (18 nos.), West Jaintia Hills District (8 nos.) and West Garo Hills District (3 nos.).

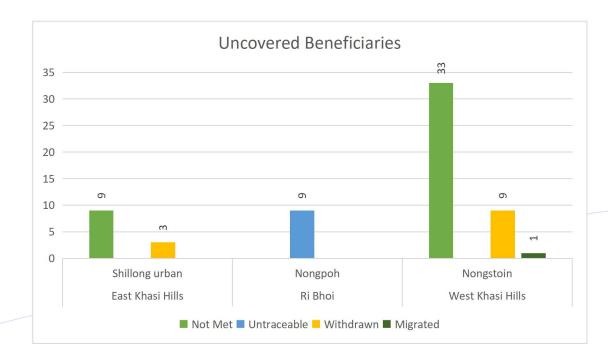


Fig 4: Total No. Of uncovered beneficiaries

In Fig 4, during the financial year 2020–2021, 64 beneficiaries were not covered during Social Audit in Shillong, Nongpoh and Nongstoin town. The reasons listed for uncovered beneficiaries included not met beneficiaries, untraceable beneficiaries and migrated beneficiaries. However, the remaining beneficiaries (12 nos.) have withdrawn their names from the scheme and 1 beneficiary migrated.

The reason for untraceable/not met beneficiaries is inactive mobile numbers and change of their residence. Subsequently, the uncovered beneficiaries (51 nos.) belonging to East Khasi Hills, West Khasi Hills and Ri Bhoi district will be covered in the current financial year of 2023-2024.

#### Social Audit Findings

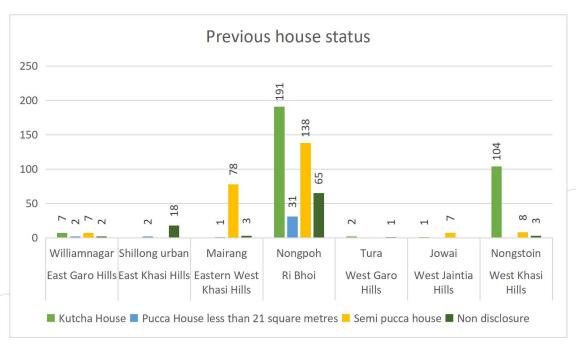


Fig 5: House Status prior to PMAY-U house construction

In Fig 5, as per the Social Audit findings majority of the houses prior to PMAY-U house sanction 305 nos. were Kutcha house, 238 nos. Semi pucca house, 36 nos. were pucca house less than 21 sq metres and 92 nos. of houses reported as non-disclosure of their house structure, of which 2 nos. belonged to Williamnagar town, 18 nos. Shillong urban, 3 nos. Mairang town, 65 nos. Nongpoh town, 1 no. Tura town and 3 nos. Nongstoin town.

It may be noted that beneficiaries with kutcha houses were selected for new house construction; beneficiaries with semi pucca house and pucca house were selected upon site inspection and if found eligible were sanctioned new house construction or enhancement of the existing structure.

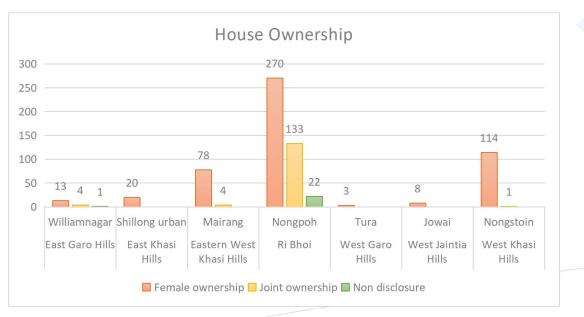


Fig 6: House Ownership

In Fig 6, a total of 506 houses are under female ownership and 142 nos. joint ownership. PMAY-U encourages female ownership and the work order is also issued under the name of the female. However, 23 nos. of beneficiaries did not disclose their house ownership (1 beneficiary belonging to East Garo Hills and 22 beneficiaries belonging to Ri Bhoi district).

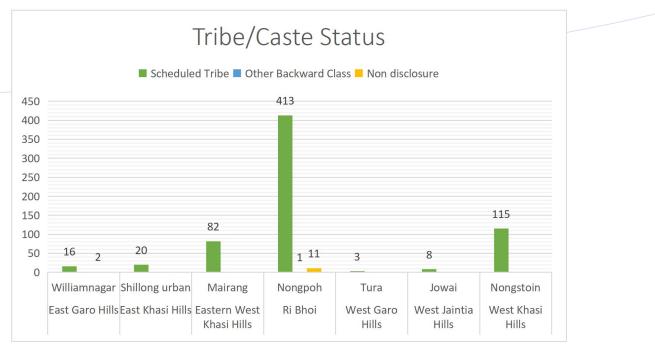


Fig 7: Categorization of beneficiaries

In Fig 7, the above data represents maximum representation of 657 nos. of beneficiaries belonging to the Scheduled Tribe category, followed by 1 no. beneficiary belonging to OBC and 13 nos. did not mention their caste/ tribe status.



Fig 8: Sanctioned Work Order/Letter of understanding

In Fig 8, across 7 districts 132 nos. of work orders were available or issued to the beneficiaries, 325 nos. of beneficiaries reported as work orders not available or they did not receive, 3 nos. of beneficiaries received letter of understanding from Meghalaya Urban Development Authority (MUDA), 2 nos. Of beneficiaries reported that they misplaced the work order and 209 nos. of beneficiaries had no records available during social audit in Williamnagar town, Shillong urban, Mairang town, Nongpoh town, Tura town, Jowai town and Nongstoin town.

It may be noted that State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) issues work orders to all beneficiaries prior to construction of their houses.

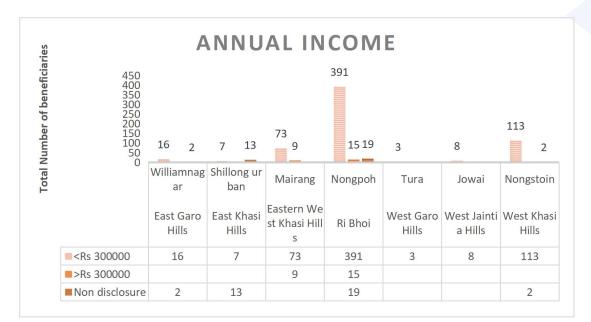


Fig 9: Annual income of beneficiaries

In Figure 9, 611 nos. of beneficiaries reported their income below 3 lakhs annually, 24 nos. of beneficiaries showed their annual income above 3 lakhs and 36 nos. of beneficiaries did not disclose their annual income.

It may be noted that as per Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) Housing for all guidelines, only eligible household income for beneficiary led construction (BLC) schemes should be less or equal to Rs. 3 lakhs.

As per the site inspection carried out in 2018, all beneficiaries were categorized as earning below or equal to 3 lakhs. However, during the social audit process, 24 nos. of beneficiaries showed their annual income as greater than 3 lakhs, their financial status may have improved as more members of their family started earning and took up jobs to sustain their livelihood due to the pandemic.

The 36 nos. of beneficiaries who did not disclose their annual income belonged to the labour category, as their principal occupation and engagement does not guarantee a fixed wage or income.

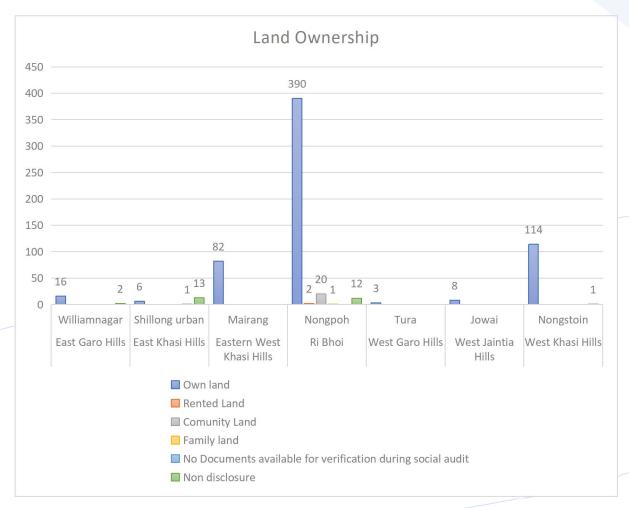
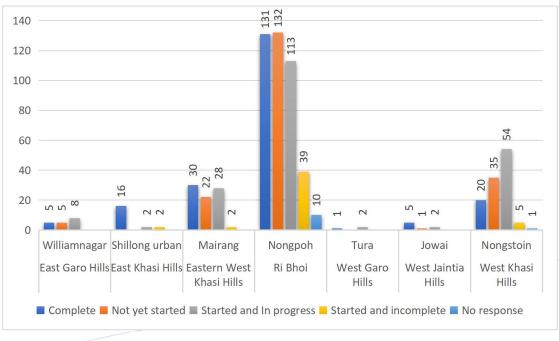
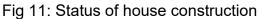


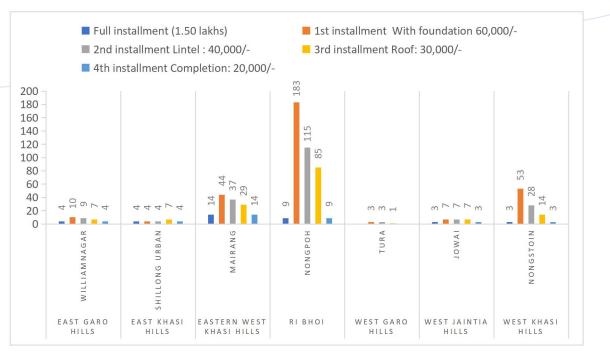
Fig 10: Land ownership for house construction

In Fig 10, as per Social audit 619 nos. of beneficiaries constructed the house on their own land, 20 nos. beneficiaries constructed on community land, 2 nos. of beneficiaries constructed on rented land, 1 no. beneficiary belonging to East Khasi Hills no Documents available for verification during social audit, 1 no. beneficiary belonging to Ri Bhoi constructed in family land and 28 nos. of beneficiaries did not wish to disclose the land ownership (2 nos. East Garo Hills, 13 nos. East Khasi Hills, 12 nos. Ri Bhoi and 1 no. West Khasi Hills).





In Fig 11, 209 nos. of houses were reported to be complete structure, 195 nos. of houses has not yet started the construction, 209 nos. of houses started and in progress, 48 nos. of houses started and incomplete and 11 nos. of beneficiaries were not available during Social audit.





In Fig 12, out of the total number of 671 nos. of beneficiaries, 37 nos. Of beneficiaries received full installments, 304 nos. Of beneficiaries received the first installment, 203 nos. of beneficiaries received the second installment and 150 nos. of beneficiaries received third installment.

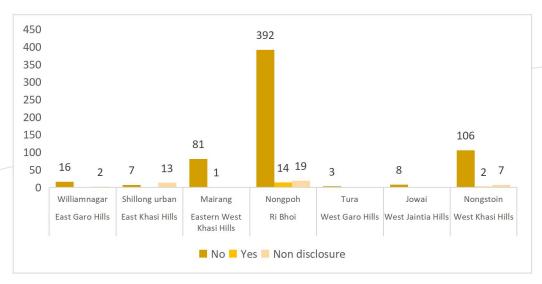


Fig 13: Loan from bank

Fig 13, 17 nos. of beneficiaries out of 670 nos. agreed to have taken loan for construction of their houses, 613 nos. did not take any loan from the bank and 41 nos. of beneficiaries did not respond to the question.

#### Awareness of the beneficiaries

SI. No.	Awareness	No	Yes	No responses	Don't Know
1	Did you know about this PMAY-U scheme?	5.5%	89%	5.5%	0%
2	Do you know whether the office of the headman publicize selected list of beneficiaries publicly?	22%	73%	5%	0%
3	Do you know about the minimum carpet areas and house size under the PMAY-U scheme including dedicated area for hygienic cooking?	18%	75%	7%	0%
4	Whether the area of your house is as per the standard norm?	6%	63%	12%	19%

5	Do you know that the financial assistance a PMAY-U beneficiary entitled to get is ₹1.50 Lakhs?	5.8%	88.7%	5.5%	0%
6	Did you receive ₹1.50 Lakhs for your house construction?	73.9%	13.9%	12.2%	0%
7	Do you know that under PMAY- U scheme suitable house design typologies should be made available to beneficiaries?	19.8%	73.2%	7%	0%
8	Whether such designs were provided to you?	19.5%	52.5%	28%	0%
9	Do you get support and counseling for house construction?	32%	59%	9%	0%
Did you	avail any of the support and co	ounseling	given b	elow?	
10	Technical House Layout and Design	13.3%	61.3%	25.5%	0%
11	Sourcing of materials	71.5%	3%	25.5%	0%
12	Other supports	61.1%	13.4%	25.5%	0%

Cove	Coverage					
13	Did you know that as part of convergence the PMAY-U beneficiaries can avail the benefit of Toilet room construction under Swachh Bharat Mission- Urban (SBM-U)?	47%	46%	7%	0%	
14	Did you know that as part of convergence with Prime Minister Garib Kalyan Yojana (PMGKY) the PMAY-U beneficiaries can get Cooking Gas connection?	61%	33%	6%	0%	
15	Did you know that as part of convergence with AMRUT the PMAY-U beneficiaries can get LED?	69.9%	23.5%	6.6%	0%	

16	Did you know that as part of convergence with AMRUT the PMAY- U beneficiaries can get drinking water supply?	72.7%	20.3%	7%	0%
17	Did you know that as part of convergence with National Health Mission (NHM) the PMAY- U beneficiaries can get Free treatment at an empanelled hospital?	91.4%	1.6%	7%	0%
18	Do you know the time period for completion of a PMAY-U house's construction from the date of sanction?	56%	36.5%	7.5%	0%
19	Do you have any grievances/complaints?	78.54%	14.16%	7.3%	0%
20	Did you pay money to officials for allotment of house to you/or being selected as PMAY-U beneficiaries?	93.29%	0.00%	6.71%	0%
21	Did you pay fees to officials for receiving sanction order of house in PMAY- U?	94.04%	0.00%	5.96%	0%
22	Did you pay money to bank officials for receiving sanctioned amount (installments)?	93.74%	0.00%	6.26%	0%
23	Did you pay fees to officials for geo tag and uploading photos of different stages of house construction?	94.04%	0.00%	5.96%	0%
24	Is there any influence of external persons (Political & other) in the implementation of the scheme in your locality/town (on the selection of beneficiaries)?	95.23%	0.00%	4.77%	0%
25	PMAY-U logo displayed?	89.42%	4.62%	5.96%	0%
26	Do you know about social audit of PMAY-U?	73.92%	22.35%	3.73%	0%

27	Have you participated in any social audit in your locality/town?	0.45%	21.5%	77.6%	0.45%
28	Do you have any query or suggestions on Social Audit of PMAY-U?	79.7%	15.2%	5.1%	0.00%

#### Conclusion

The housing for all scheme has benefited the people to a large extent, however other observations or recommendations as recorded from the beneficiaries are stated as under:

- During the social audit, it was noted that many recipients lamented the delay in the transfer of the installments, complaining that it had hampered the construction process. When a small number of recipients lack the financial support necessary to start building, they have to discontinue the scheme.
- Another important issue raised by the beneficiaries is the timely distribution of installments following the completion of house building.
- It was also reported that some beneficiaries did not receive their work order, plan estimates or house design.

As a part of the Social Audit process, which aims to establish a setting in which people's rights and entitlements are rightfully acknowledged and granted. It serves as a forum for people to voice their grievances and provide suggestions for improving the way the programme is implemented. Therefore, the report would serve as a starting point for additional improvements and solutions to beneficiaries' issues.

**Behavioural Change Management of Covid-19** 

#### Introduction to COVID -19 Pandemic

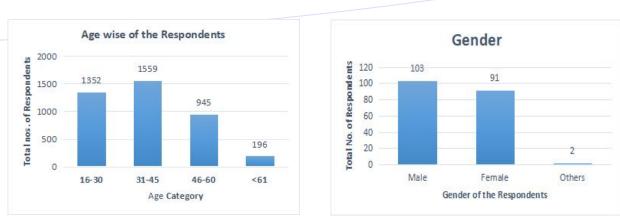
Corona virus disease (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus. Most people who fall ill with COVID-19 will experience mild to moderate symptoms and recover without special treatment. However, some will become seriously ill and require medical attention and the virus spreads more easily indoors and in crowded settings.

#### Role of Meghalaya Society for Social Audit & Transparency (MSSAT)

The Social Audits for Behavioural Change Management – Covid -19 Survey was carried out by MSSAT during the year 2020-21 in 469 numbers of towns/localities/villages under 44 Blocks covering 4050 numbers of individuals residing in the State of Meghalaya have been randomly selected for the purpose of the survey.

#### Introduction to Behaviour Change Social Audit

In order to understand the perception of the selected individuals regarding the Behavioural Change Management of Covid 19 survey, the Questionnaire has been categorized into Knowledge, Attitude and Practices with close relation towards Standard Operation Protocols (SOPs). In each category a set of close ended questions has been designed for the purpose of the survey.



#### Composition of the Respondents

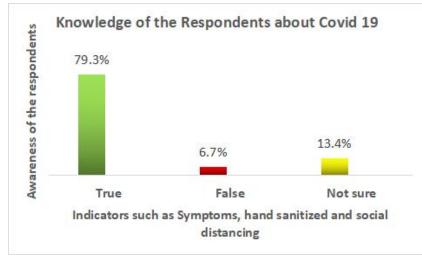
The characteristics of the respondents that have been selected for the survey have been categorized into age and gender wise. Most of the respondents are between the ages of 31 to 45 years old indicating that the respondents have families and are working to meet their day to day basis. Moreover, the respondents are more or less equally selected between male and female and in cases where 2 respondents were transgender.

## Categorical understanding of Behavioural Change Management of Covid 19

1. The *first* category that has been analyzed is the **Knowledge** of the Covid 19. From among the 4050 individuals from different Blocks and Districts, the following results has been achieved:

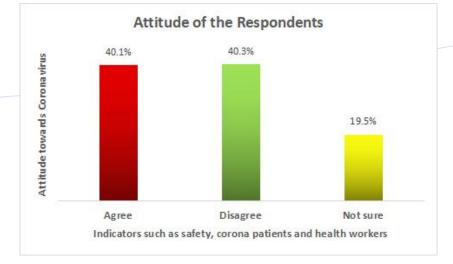
Category	Indicators	True	False	Not sure
Knowledge	Common symptoms of Corona Infection are fever, throat pain & dry cough.	84.6%	4.0%	11.3%
	Corona Infections spread through respiratory droplets, which occur when infected people cough or sneeze.	86.1%	2.0%	11.8%
	Patients positive with Corona infection are always Symptomatic.	56.4%	17.9%	22.5%
	Hand washing, social distancing & wearing a facial cover/mask are the only solutions to break the transmission chain of Corona infection.	88.4%	4.2%	7.3%
	Social distance norm is 1 meter/3 ft.	88.5%	4.3%	7.0%
	In general, the isolation period for Corona positive patients is 10 days in Meghalaya.	64.9%	11.9%	23.1%
	Is it correct that elderly people are more vulnerable to COVID19	86.4%	2.7%	10.8%

In the table above, we can conclude that out of the 4050 numbers of respondents, they are mostly aware about Covid 19 with an average of 85% agreeing that Common symptoms of Corona Infection are fever, throat pain & dry cough as well as Corona Infections spreads through respiratory droplets, which occur when infected people cough or sneeze. The respondents' knowledge on the SOPs of Corona have substantially improved with proper awareness about hand washing, social distancing and wearing a facial mask to reduce the risk of transmission chain of Corona virus. The knowledge of isolation period is still comparatively lower to the respondents' knowledge of social distancing and wearing facial mask with only 64.9% knowing that the isolation period of Corona positive patients is 10 days in Meghalaya.



Graphical representation of the knowledge and awareness of the respondents regarding Covid 19, social distancing and isolation.

**2.** The *second* category is the Attitude towards the safety of people during the Covid- 19 Pandemic as depicted in the table below:



Category	Indicators	Agree	Disagree	Not sure
	For the safety of people in your area, patients who have recovered from Corona infection should not be allowed to live in your area.	19.0%	75.4%	5.5%
Attitude	For the safety of people in your area,		71.0%	8.0%
	Corona infection is spreading because of outsiders not because of the people of Meghalaya.	61.6%	21.6%	16.6%
	Corona infection is controlled by Lock down.	61.7%	15.6%	22.5%
	Corona virus will be controlled finally (optimistic).	37.1%	17.7%	45.0%

From the 4050 numbers of respondents, 75.4% disagreed that for the safety of people in a particular area, patients who have recovered from Corona infection and healthcare workers taking care of Corona patients should not be allowed to live in their area. Sixty One Percentage of the respondents believed that Corona infection is spreading because of outsiders not because of the people of Meghalaya. Whereas, 61.7% agreed to the question that one of the possibilities to reduce Corona infection is to control it by Lock down. Optimistically only 37.1% of the respondents agreed that corona virus will be controlled, finally.

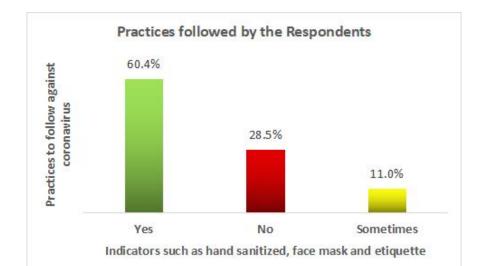
Graphical representation of the attitude, stigmatization and knowledge of safety protocols of the respondents regarding Covid 19.

**3.** The *last* representation of the Behavioural Change Management category is the Practices that the respondents follow to safeguard themselves from the infection of the corona virus:

Category	Indicators	Yes	No	Sometimes
Practices	In the past few days have you washed /sanitized your hands as and when required?	88.9%	1.6%	9.4%
	In the past few days, have you worn a mask when you were outside?	87.9%	2.9%	9.1%
	Did you stress/insist others to wear masks in public places?	63.5%	21.7%	14.6%
	In the past few days, have you maintained social distancing in public places or wherever it was recommended?	85.2%	3.7%	11.0%

Have you stressed/insisted others to follow social distancing norms in public places?	62.4%	20.2%	17.3%
In the past few days, have you followed respiratory etiquette (covering nose, mouth while sneezing/coughing)?	85.6%	4.6%	9.4%
In the past few days, have you attended social gatherings (birthday, wedding, funeral etc)?	15.8%	72.3%	11.7%
In the past few days, have you monitored your health using Behaviour change management diary or Behavior change management app?	13.7%	80.0%	6.1%
Have you informed local authorities when you notice violation of Corona infection prevention protocols?	40.3%	49.4%	10.2%

From the above table, among the 4050 respondents, 88.9% have regularly washed/ sanitized their hands as and when required. Also, 87.9% have worn a mask when they were outside to prevent the infection of the corona virus and 85.6% have followed the respiratory etiquette. Some have also stressed/insist others to wear masks in public places as much as 62.4% from the respondents. As much as 72.3% of the respondents have refrained themselves from social gatherings including funerals. There has been an indication that only 49.4% of the respondents informed local authorities when they noticed that there was a violation of Corona infection prevention protocols. However, as much as 80.0% of the respondents have not monitored their health using Behaviour change management diary or Behaviour change management app.



Graphical representation of the practices of SOPs by the respondents against the fight of Covid 19.

#### Findings and Analysis

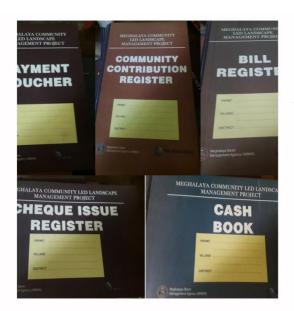
According to the survey, it was analyzed that out of the 4050 numbers of respondents, 85% are aware of the corona virus, Covid 19 and 88% of the respondents have knowledge about the SOPs implemented by the Government. There is a need to strengthen the SOP of social distancing and knowledge about isolation and isolation period. Although, the stigmatization of recovered corona virus patients, health workers and outsiders carrying the virus is as low as 19%, nonetheless, steps should be taken to prevent the challenges that can erupt and spread the misinformation to the masses. Even though as much as 88% of the respondents follow the steps of hand washing, wearing face masks and follow the SOPs when dealing outside, the majority of the respondents have not monitored their health using Behaviour change management diary or Behaviour change management app. Therefore, in order to ensure the safety of oneself and others, the need to use the App should be made a necessity to combat the infection as well as the transmission of the corona virus in the present and in the future.

#### Conclusion

Covid-19 has globally and adversely affected the livelihood of each and every person in the world. Inorder to combat the fight against the coronavirus, the WHO has purposefully requested every human being to follow strict protocols to reduce the infection of the virus. In our country and our state, the government, central and state, has come up with a system of SOPs to prevent the spread of the virus. It is safe to acknowledge that as much as 70-80% of the 4050 numbers of respondents across the state of Meghalaya are individually well versed with their knowledge, attitude and practices to fight against the spread of Covid-19.

## **Photo Gallery**









### **CLLMP** Social Audit

### Social Audit Process



Document Verification

Site Inspection





Door to Door Verification

Gram Sabha



### **MGNREGA SOCIAL AUDIT**























OF V.E.C.- KYNDONGTUBER. D BLOCK LASKEIN JAINTIA HILLS DISTRICT.





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## Social Justice Pilot







## **Success Stories**

#### NSAP

The Social Audit verification carried out at Umling C&RD Block, Ri Bhoi District on 12-07-2020 brought to light that Smt. Jrel Maring, a resident of Sohkpu Village, had indeed received her pension for the year 2016 as documented in her passbook. Regrettably, her pension for the years 2017 and 2018 had not been disbursed. Additionally, the records indicated that in 2019, she was granted a pension amount of Rs 3750/- commencing from February (dated 12/2/2019), but her pension was once more withheld for the remaining period of the Financial Year 2019-20.

A subsequent investigation, conducted via the Social Audit, revealed that the root cause of her pension non-receipt was traced back to an error in the Management Information System (MIS). This error was subsequently addressed by the Umling C & RD Block Office. The most recent Social Audit confirmed that Smt. Jrel Maring received her pension payments up until September 2022.

My pension has stopped since last few years but with the coming of you (Village Resource Person) to conduct the Social audit my pension has resumed back and through Social audit I am aware about the entitlement of receiving pension every month. I request you to come and conduct a Social Audit frequently so that we get more awareness on the pension.



- Smt Jrel Maring, Beneficiary, Sohkpu village, Umling C & RD Block.

#### NSAP

During the Social Audit verification conducted at Jalaphet Bri Sutnga village, Khliehriat C&RD Block, East Jaintia Hills District, it was identified that several beneficiaries, specifically Smt. Oi Bareh, Smt. Lung Shyrmang, Smt.

Phiew Dkhar, Smt. Ruma Shyrmang, Khyrdop Chyrmang, Nora Syrti, Mulieh Bareh, Blaw Bareh, Smt. Hian Chyrmang, and Hun Chyrmang, lacked clarity regarding the amount they were entitled to receive and the frequency of payment, whether it was monthly or yearly. The Social Audit played a crucial role in enhancing their understanding of their entitled benefits by means of Focus Group Discussions, thereby raising their awareness levels significantly.



#### PMAY – G

Mr. Bresly Syngkli serves as the head and primary financial provider for his family, engaging in daily labor to sustain them. They resided in a bamboo thatched dwelling, which left them highly exposed to the challenges brought about by the rainy season and potential disasters.

During the process of conducting a social audit through door-to-door verification, a Village Resource Person encountered Mr. Syngkli. The beneficiary was enlightened about the available scheme and the entitlements associated with it. Mr. Syngkli conveyed his appreciation for the Village Resource Person's assistance and admitted to not knowing how to navigate the process to access the benefits.

In the Financial Year 2020-21, the Block Development Officer (BDO) approved a PMAY-G house for Mr. Syngkli based on eligibility criteria. A total of Rs. 1, 30,000/- was disbursed to his bank account in three installments. As a result of availing the PMAY (G) scheme benefits and completing his new house, Mr. Syngkli, a previously vulnerable beneficiary, has undergone a significant

positive transformation in his life. The new residence has not only brought him great joy but has also provided his family with safety from natural disasters.





Before

After

# Conclusion

In conclusion, while the financial year 2020-21 posed unprecedented challenges due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Meghalaya Society for Social Audit and Transparency remained steadfast in its commitment to promoting transparency and accountability. Through their diligent efforts, the society played a significant role in monitoring the implementation of various schemes and contributing to the overall development of the state.

The outbreak of COVID-19 disrupted normal functioning, impeding the possibility of achieving 100% coverage as originally envisioned. However, the dedication and resilience demonstrated by the society in conducting numerous audits under these unprecedented circumstances deserve appreciation. The partial coverage enabled them to shed light on the implementation of various schemes, contributing to transparency and accountability in governance. With the restrictions in place Public Hearing for various schemes were not conducted as per schedule. However, all Public Hearings will be conducted in the subsequent Financial Year.

Going forward, it is essential for the society to build on the experiences of the previous year, leveraging technology and innovative approaches to overcome future challenges. Collaborative efforts between stakeholders, including government bodies and civil society organizations, will be crucial in mitigating the impact of any future disruptions and enhancing social audit processes.



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