

**Recommendation made by the Vinay Shankar Committee set up to look into the issues raised by Shri Anna Hazare**

Sl. No.	Recommendation
6.1	Watershed projects which were approved more than five years ago and are still substantially incomplete should be reviewed by a committee consisting of DG CAPART or his/her representative, a representative of IF and a representative of CS&WCR&TI, Dehradun to take a decision whether they should be continued or closed and if they are to continue, the cost of the projects should be revised in the light of the present schedule of rates of material and labour.
6.2	The Government of Maharashtra should be advised to consider proposals from villages where CAPART had sanctioned watershed projects but which, after the aforesaid review, have to be closed.
6.3	In accordance with mandate of CAPART and taking into account its scarce manpower, CAPART should primarily focus on (a) encouraging capacity building of VOs, (b) support only innovative projects with a view to generating replicable models to be adopted by Government and (c) support projects on dissemination of appropriate rural technology.
6.4	There is a need to have clear guidelines & procedures to enable taking up only model projects so that duplication of similar projects funded by other agencies of the government is avoided.

6.5	CAPART need to be pro-active in identification of model (innovative) projects for different agro-climatic regions. For this purpose, it may engage experts.
6.6	For technology related projects there would be a partnership involving VOs, institutes of technology and industry. Guidelines and procedures for involvement of various institutes and industries in technology identification and dissemination should be prepared.
6.7	CAPART should prepare a clear strategy for capacity building of NGOs in project preparation, implementation and management. In this context, CAPART may identify lead NGOs & institutions whose expertise could be used for

	capacity building of VOs so that they could be involved in taking up projects under various schemes of the Ministries/Departments.
6.8	The role of CAPART in standardizing specifications of goods, attracting private industry to undertake promotion and marketing of rural goods nationally needs to be explored and stress may be given to develop rural entrepreneurs.
6.9	Keeping in view the shortage of manpower, specially the technical personnel, it would be desirable to outsource the requirements. In this regard, work study/assessment should be done.
6.10	There is a need to ensure greater efficiency and transparency in the functioning of CAPART and for this purpose time schedules for various stages of a project should be prescribed clearly.

6.11	CAPART should introduce a system of online monitoring of the projects.
6.12	The receipt of the project proposals should immediately be acknowledged and put on the website. There should be no time gap between receipt of projects and allocation of computer diary/ file number.
6.13	Every VO making a proposal to CAPART should be required to have a website of its own giving all projects details & its step by step physical and financial status so as to ensure transparency.
6.14	Considerable time is lost in correspondence. It would be desirable to prepare a checklist for screening proposals, and all deficiencies should be communicated to the VOs in one letter and not in installments.

	Communications may be sent by e-mail in addition to postal delivery to ensure bridging or communication gaps and redressing the grievances of non-receipt of communications.
6.15	The VOs should ordinarily be given a maximum of two opportunities to furnish the details and if they do not comply with the requirements, their cases should be temporarily closed and treated as disposed of. This information may be put on the website for transparency. These cases may however be re-opened afresh upon receipt of the requisite details from VOs provided sufficient justification is given for the delay.
6.16	Suitable mechanism has to be put in place for proper project assessment/evaluation in the nature of impact assessment. This will provide inputs on the popularity of the schemes/projects.

	and future strategies could be accordingly planned.
6.17	The Accounts division in CAPART should not ordinarily take more than 15 days to release funds to the VOs. For enabling quick transfer of funds to VOs, CAPART should consider adopting e banking and transfer of funds through core banks.
6.18	The procedures in this regard may be viewed to ensure that the progress of works does not suffer for want of funds due to time lag between utilization of earlier fund and release of next installment.
6.19	The procedure prescribed for the appointment of monitors, the timeframe for their field visits and reports also need to be reviewed to ensure that delays in the execution of the projects are not caused by these factors.

6.20	Consultation with SVOs should be an essential feature of the field visit of the monitors.
6.21	Stringent norms should be laid down for selection of Support Voluntary Organizations (SVOs)
6.22	The financial power of Regional Committees to sanction projects need to be reviewed in the light of experience so far.
6.23	The YP scheme in CAPART needs to be reviewed, identifying pros & cons of the scheme in its implementation so far, with the objective of introducing suitable modification so that the YP's contribute to organizational objectives, get suitably oriented and the scheme meets the demand for such persons in the Voluntary Sector. Rural sector oriented entrepreneurship need to be encouraged through the YP scheme. Suitable training

	programmes based on VO's needs in the areas of skill development training with a view to upgrade their technical knowledge and know-how of rural technology and related programmes in rural areas could be introduced.
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