

# TRIBAL PEOPLE'S PLANNING FRAMEWORK

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Odisha Integrated Irrigation Project for Climate Resilient Agriculture  
OIIPRA: OCTDMS  
Water Resources Department  
Government of Odisha

## Executive Summary

**Project Background:** The Government of Odisha is planning to implement Odisha Integrated Irrigation Project for Climate Resilient Agriculture (OIIPCRA), with the support from the World Bank, to address climate vulnerability, focusing more on drought related vulnerability. The Project Development Objective is “to intensify and diversify agriculture production, enhance climate resilience and improve water productivity in selected cascades of Odisha”. The proposed project will focus on small and marginal farmers, Water Users Associations (WUA / PP), Farmer Producer Organizations (FPO / FPC) and other agricultural entrepreneurs, including women and other vulnerable groups. The project has four components to meet the Project Development Objective , i.e., (1) Project Component A: Climate-Smart Intensification and Diversification of Production, (2) Component B: Improving Access to Irrigation and Water Productivity, (3) Component C: Institutional Capacity Strengthening, and (4) Component D: Project Management. The project is planned to be executed in 15 districts of the State, covering 538 minor irrigation tanks with a total geographical area of 1.03 lakh ha. spread over 101 blocks.

**Social Assessment:** The Assessment is objectively designed to prepare Tribal People's Plan Framework (TPPF) as a part of overall Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) of the project, adhering to the Government Acts / Policies, World Bank Operational Policy (OP) and need of the project. The Social Assessment (SA) was carried out, to identify and assess potential social risks and prepare social management framework (SMF) to avoid and mitigate potential adverse social impacts of the project, if any. Along with this, the overall objective also suggests interventions to enhance the potential positive social impacts of the project interventions. In TPPF, attempt is made to ensure inclusion of tribal in the overall development process and initiating appropriate measures to protect their interest in accordance to the constitutional safeguard measures.

The Social Assessment (SA) results revealed that the program interventions will not affect adversely the tribal people. Impacts shall be positive which is widely acknowledged by the tribals in scheduled areas (tank command villages). However, the project will have planned effort for inclusion and equity so as to ensure that tribals participate in the project and derive positive benefits. Accordingly, the Tribal People Plan Framework (TPPF) is developed to address tribal issues up-front and provide culturally compatible resolutions that ensure focused and exclusive attention towards tribal people. The assessment finds different concerns and expectations of tribals of which some of the needs that are within the scope of the project are like (1) provision of facilities and services in scheduled areas, (2) livelihood security to marginal and small holders through production and market oriented approach including support for kitchen gardening, mushroom farming and post harvest support, etc. , (3) improving understanding on scientific agriculture system and agricultural technology, (4) strengthening farm mechanization, (5) availability of agricultural extension and support services, (6) strengthening institutional capacity of PP, FPO, PFCS and other local institutions, (7) accessing market information, market prices for selling of commodities with a remunerative return, (8) improving agricultural infrastructure like store house, post-harvest infrastructures, primary processing units etc., (9) facilitating required forward and backward linkages, (10) promotion of producers organizations for post-harvest and agribusiness, (11) improving access to schematic benefits, including institutional credit etc.

**Tribal People's Planning Framework:** With reference to the expectations of the tribals, project will take certain measures that will benefit the tribals in a longer term. Key project majors cover (1) consultation and local planning to address the key issues pertaining to tribals within the scope of the project, (2) improving participation / representation in the local institutions, (3) positive discriminatory targeting for inclusion of tribals in different project framed activities, (4) capacity building of tribals in different aspects such as climate resilient farming system, fish farming, post-harvest management, agribusiness etc., (5) facilitating convergence in scheduled and non-scheduled areas (dispersed tribal groups) to benefit the tribal and improving their inclusion etc., (6) strengthening community institutions

of tribals / functioning in tribal areas for effective governance and quality service delivery, (7) creating infrastructural facilities in scheduled areas that supports post-harvest management and promote agribusiness (e.g. lemon grass, primary processing, mushroom cultivation, ec.), (8) harvesting fishery potentials of the tanks and involving tribal fishers and their cooperatives, (9) greater association of women fishers in ornamental fish production and marketing, (10) reducing input cost by promotion of vermicompost, integrated nutrition management, integrated pest management, farm mechanization etc. (11) improving livelihood of tribal through supportive horticultural measures, such as mushroom cultivation, establishing small processing units, promoting nutritional garden and lemon grass cultivation and oil extraction etc.

**Monitoring and Evaluation:** The CB & ID Specialist at the SPU level will be the responsible person to guide the overall process related to tribal inclusion and their greater participation in the development process. The district / sub-district level implementing agencies will execute and monitor the tribal inclusion components in consultation with the specialist. She / he will be associated in the screening process of such activities that require greater involvement of tribals and/or need special focus on tribal involvement. She/he will monitor the processes followed in execution of the planned activities and realisation of the tribal inclusion parameters.

**Grievance Redressal System:** The project will have grievance redressal mechanism in place to take care of grievances of the tribal, if any arises. The overall framework for redressal of grievances at appropriate levels of the project implementation structure are (1) at the local community level through people's institutions such as PP, FPO, PFCS etc., (2) at district and state level through project authorities, and (3) through legal system.

## Table of Contents

<b>Executive Summary</b>	i
<b>Table of Contents</b>	iii
<b>List of Tables</b>	viii
<b>List of Figures</b>	ix
<b>Abbreviations</b>	x
<b>Section 1: Project Introduction</b>	1
<b>1.1 Background of the Project</b>	1
<b>1.2 Objective</b>	1
<b>1.3 Project Development Objective (PDO)</b>	1
<b>1.4 Project Area</b>	2
<b>1.4.1 The Project State</b>	2
<b>1.4.2 Project Districts</b>	4
<b>1.5 Project Components / Sub-Components</b>	4
<b>1.5.1 Component 1:</b>	4
<b>1.5.2 Component 2:</b>	6
<b>1.5.3 Component 3</b>	6
<b>1.5.4 Component 4</b>	6
<b>1.5.5 Project Preparation</b>	7
<b>1.6 Social Assessment</b>	7
<b>1.6.1 Objectives</b>	8
<b>1.6.2 Aspects of Social Assessment</b>	8
<b>1.6.2.1 Beneficiary Assessment</b>	8
<b>1.6.2.2 Stakeholder Analysis</b>	8
<b>1.6.2.3 Impact Assessment</b>	8
<b>1.6.2.4 Institutional Analysis</b>	8
<b>1.6.2.5 Risk Assessment and Analysis</b>	8
<b>1.6.2.6 Develop Monitoring and Evaluation Framework</b>	8
<b>1.6.2.7 Capacity Building Framework</b>	8
<b>1.6.2.8 Implementation Arrangements</b>	9
<b>1.6.2.9 Budget for SMF</b>	9
<b>1.7 Associated Preparation Activities</b>	9
<b>1.8 Tribal Issues</b>	9

<b>1.9</b>	<b>Need for Developing Tribal People's Planning Framework</b>	<b>9</b>
1.9.1	Adhering to Safeguard Provisions for Tribes	11
1.9.2	Alignment of the Project with Current Government Initiatives	11
1.9.3	Improving Socio-Economic Status	11
1.10	Structure of the Report	11
<b>Section 2: Tribal Scenario in Odisha</b>		<b>13</b>
2.1	Introduction	13
2.2	Tribal Profile of Odisha	13
2.3	Demography and Distribution of ST Population	14
2.3.1	Tribal Population in Project Districts	15
2.3.2	PVTG and Its Population in Odisha	17
2.4	Literacy Rate among STs	17
2.5	Housing	18
2.6	Land Holding Pattern	19
2.7	Economic Status	20
2.8	Work Participation Rate (WPR)	22
2.9	Banking Services	25
2.10	Asset Holding	25
2.11	Consumption Expenditure	25
2.12	Administrative Mechanism	26
2.13	Promotion of Tribal Education	26
2.14	Central Government Assistance for Tribal Development	26
<b>Section 3: Legal and Institutional Framework</b>		<b>27</b>
3.1	Constitutional Definition of Scheduled Tribes	27
3.2	Constitutional Definition of Scheduled Area	27
3.3	Panchayati Raj Act	27
3.4	Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996	28
3.5	LARR Act, 2013	29
3.6	Forest Rights Act, 2006	30
3.7	The SCs and The STs (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989	30
3.8	Tribal Development and Tribal Sub-Scheme (TSS) Approach	31
3.9	Constitutional Safeguard for Scheduled Tribes	32
3.9.1	Directive Principles of State Policy	32
3.9.1.1	Special Provisions	33
3.9.2	Political Safeguards	33

<b>3.9.2.1 Special Provisions</b>	33
<b>3.9.3 Agency for Monitoring Safeguards</b>	33
<b>3.10 Forest Rights Act</b>	34
<b>3.10.1 Land Rights</b>	34
<b>3.10.2 Use Rights</b>	34
<b>3.10.3 Right to Protect and Conserve</b>	34
<b>3.10.4 Recognition of the Rights</b>	34
<b>3.10.5 Functions of Gram Sabha</b>	34
<b>3.10.6 Sub-Division Level Committee</b>	35
<b>3.10.7 District Level Committee</b>	35
<b>3.10.8 Functions of the State Level Monitoring Committee</b>	35
<b>3.11 World Bank (Operational Policy) OP 4.10</b>	35
<b>3.12 Tribal Development Schemes</b>	36
<b>3.12.1 Special Central Assistance &amp; Grants Under Article 275(1) of the Constitution</b>	36
<b>3.12.2 Scheme for Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)</b>	36
<b>3.12.3 Education Promotion among Boys and Girls: Hostel Facility</b>	37
<b>3.12.4 Vocational Training Centres in Tribal Areas</b>	37
<b>3.12.5 Strengthening Education Among Scheduled Tribe Girls in Low Literacy District</b>	37
<b>3.12.6 Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED)</b>	37
<b>3.12.7 Coaching for Scheduled Tribes</b>	37
<b>3.12.8 Grant-In-Aid to Voluntary Organizations</b>	37
<b>3.12.9 Post-Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Tribes Students</b>	37
<b>Section 4: Stakeholder Analysis</b>	39
<b>4.1 Consultation with Tribals in Scheduled Areas / Tribal Habitations</b>	40
<b>4.2 Block Level Consultations</b>	40
<b>4.3 District Level Consultation</b>	41
<b>4.4 State Level Consultation</b>	41
<b>4.5 Findings of the Consultation</b>	41
<b>Section 5: Tribal People's Planning Framework</b>	44
<b>5.1 Introduction</b>	44
<b>5.2. Objective of TPPF</b>	44
<b>5.3 Strategy</b>	44
<b>5.3.1 Representation in PP / WUA</b>	44
<b>5.3.2 Local Planning (Tank / Cascade Plans)</b>	45

<b>5.3.3</b>	<b>Flexibility in Benefit Accessing Norms</b>	46
<b>5.3.4</b>	<b>Project Administration As per PESA Act Provisions</b>	46
<b>5.3.5</b>	<b>Capacity Development</b>	46
<b>5.4</b>	<b>Tribal Inclusion Approach</b>	46
<b>5.4.1</b>	<b>Involvement of Tribals by Key Social Dimensions:</b>	47
<b>5.4.2</b>	<b>Tribal Inclusion by Project Investment Areas</b>	48
<b>5.5</b>	<b>Tribal Development and Inclusion Framework</b>	50
<b>Section 6: Implementation Arrangement</b>		58
<b>6.1</b>	<b>Institutional Arrangement</b>	58
<b>6.1.1</b>	<b>State Level</b>	59
<b>6.1.2</b>	<b>District Level</b>	60
<b>6.1.3</b>	<b>Tank Level:</b>	60
<b>6.1.4</b>	<b>Association of Technical Institutions:</b>	60
<b>6.1.5</b>	<b>Engagement of Support Organizations (SO)</b>	60
<b>6.2</b>	<b>Implementation of TPPF:</b>	61
<b>6.2</b>	<b>Monitoring and Evaluation</b>	61
<b>6.2.1</b>	<b>Institutional Arrangement for M&amp;E</b>	62
<b>6.2.2</b>	<b>M &amp; E Indicators of Tribal Inclusion and Benefit Access</b>	63
<b>6.2.3</b>	<b>Mid-Term Evaluation</b>	65
<b>6.2.4</b>	<b>End-Line Evaluation</b>	65
<b>6.3</b>	<b>Grievance Redressal Mechanism</b>	65
<b>6.3.1</b>	<b>Tier I:</b>	66
<b>6.3.2</b>	<b>Tier II:</b>	66
<b>6.3.3</b>	<b>Tier III:</b>	66
<b>6.3.4</b>	<b>Toll Free Number for Grievance Redressal</b>	66
<b>6.3.5</b>	<b>IT based Grievance Redressal Mechanism</b>	67
<b>6.3.6</b>	<b>Recording of Grievances and its Dispose-off</b>	67
<b>6.4</b>	<b>Reporting Plan</b>	67
<b>Annexure</b>		68
<b>Annexure I: Classification of Blocks by ST Percentage in Districts</b>		68
<b>Annexure II: List of Scheduled Tribes in Odisha</b>		69
<b>Annexure III: List of Scheduled Areas in Odisha</b>		71
<b>Annexure IV: Consultation Meetings in Project Locations:</b>		72





## List of Tables

Table 1: Project Particulars .....	1
Table 2: State Profile, Odisha .....	2
Table 3: Spread of Scheduled Tribes in the State of Odisha.....	14
Table 4: Distribution of Tribal Villages by different Concentration of Groups - 2001 & 2011 .....	14
Table 5: Tribal Population Proportion in Odisha, 2001 and 2011 .....	14
Table 6: Tribal Population in Project Districts .....	15
Table 7: ST Households and Population by Rural & Urban in Project Districts, 2011 .....	15
Table 8 Projected Tribal Population, 2017-18 based on the decadal growth .....	16
Table 9: PVTG and Its Population in Odisha.....	17
Table 10: Literacy Rate among Scheduled Tribes .....	17
Table 11: House Ownership Status of STs.....	18
Table 12: House Types of STs.....	19
Table 13: Operational Holdings of Scheduled Tribes .....	19
Table 14: Area Operated by Operational Holdings of Scheduled Tribes.....	20
Table 15: Average Land Holding among STs in Different Holding Categories.....	20
Table 16: Engagement of ST Households .....	21
Table 17: Highest Income of Tribal Household Members.....	22
Table 18: Work Participation Rate (Total Worker).....	22
Table 19: Main and Marginal Worker among STs.....	23
Table 20: Asset Holding and Facilities / Services of STs .....	25
Table 21: Asset Holding, Facilities and Services .....	25
Table 22: Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure; Rural and Urban.....	26
Table 23: Applicable acts and policies in the project area .....	37
Table 24: Stakeholders.....	39
Table 25: Participatory Tank / Command Area Planning.....	45
Table 26: Project Approach and Strategy for Tribal Development.....	46
Table 27: Project Strategy to Deal with Tribal and their Inclusion .....	47
Table 28: Involvement of Tribals in Project Activities.....	48
Table 29: Tribal Development and Inclusion Framework (By Project Activities) .....	50
Table 30: Role and Responsibilities for M&E .....	62
Table 31: Monitoring Indicators: Inclusion and Benefit Accessibility .....	63

## List of Figures

<i>Figure 1: Project Area Map, Odisha</i> .....	4
<i>Figure 2: ITDA Areas of Odisha</i> .....	32
<i>Figure 3: Project Implementation Structure</i> .....	58

## Abbreviations

APC	Agriculture Production Commissioner
APMC	Agriculture Produce and Marketing Committee
ATDC	Academy of Tribal Dialect and Culture
ATMA	Agriculture Technology Management Agency
CBO	Community Based Organization
CCD	Conservation cum Development (Plan)
CHC	Custom Hiring Centre
CIFA	Central Institute of Freshwater Aquaculture
CIFRI	Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute
DDA	Deputy Director, Agriculture
DDH	Deputy Director, Horticulture
DLPMT	District Level Project Monitoring Team
DOA	Department of Agriculture
DOH	Directorate of Horticulture
DOWR	Department of Water Resources / Water Resources Dept.
DTDP	Dispersed Tribal Development Program
EA	Environmental Assessment
EMF	Environmental Management Framework
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
F&ARD	Fishery and Animal Resource Development Department
FFS	Farmers Field School
FPC	Farmer Producer Company
FPO	Farmer Producer Organization
FRA	Forest Rights Act
GHG	Green House Gas
GOI	Government of India
GOO	Government of Odisha
GP	Gram Panchayat
GPDP	Gram Panchayat Development Plan
HH	Household
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IT	Information Technology
ITDA	Integrated Tribal Development Agency
KCC	Kissan Credit Card
LARR	Right to Fair Compensation & Transparency in Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement
LWE	Left Wing Extremism
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MADA	Modified Area Development Authority
MFP	Minor Forest Produces
MIS	Management Information System
MPCE	Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NSS	National Sample Survey
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Products
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
OCTDMS	Odisha Community Tank Development & Management Society
OIIPCRA	Odisha Integrated Irrigation Project for Climate Resilient Agriculture
OP	Operational Policy
OPDCL	Odisha Pisciculture Development Corporation Ltd.
OPELIP	Odisha PVTG Empowerment & Livelihood Improvement Program
OREDA	Odisha Renewable Energy Development Agency
OSSC	Odisha State Seeds Corporation

OTELP	Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Project
OUAT	Odisha University of Agricultural Technology
PDO	Project Development Objective
PESA	Panchayats Extension to the Scheduled Areas
PFCS	Primary Fishers Cooperative Societies
PMU	Project Management Unit
POM	Project Operational Manual
PP	Pani Panchayat
PRI	Panchayati Raj Institution
PTG	Primitive Tribal Groups
PVTG	Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group
ROR	Record of Rights
SA	Social Assessment
SAU	State Agriculture University
SC	Scheduled Caste
SCA	Special Central Assistance
SCSTRTI	SC & ST Research and Training Institution
SECC	Socio Economic and Caste Census
SMF	Social Management Framework
SPMU	State Project Management Unit
SPSC	State Project Steering Committee
ST	Scheduled Tribe
TPP	Tribal People's Plan
TPPF	Tribal People's Plan Framework
TRIFED	Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation
TSP	Tribal Sub-Plan
TSS	Tribal Sub-Scheme
TV	Television
VO	Voluntary Organization
WPR	Work Participation Rate
W-SHG / SHG	Women / Self-Help Group
WUA	Water Users Associations

## Section 1: Project Introduction

### 1.1 Background of the Project

The Government of Odisha is currently engaged in preparing the Project, Odisha Integrated Irrigation Project for Climate Resilient Agriculture (OIIPCRA), with the support from the World Bank, to address the drought related vulnerability. Essentially, it is proposed to insulate the farmers practicing rain-fed farming from vagaries of climate change and thus ensure stable and secured livelihood, specially, to the poor and vulnerable farming communities in the state.

### 1.2 Objective

The Assessment is objectively designed to prepare Tribal People’s Plan Framework (TPPF) as a part of overall Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) of the project, adhering to the Government Acts / Policies, World Bank Operational Policy (OP) and need of the project. This is a prerequisite to meet World Bank Safeguard Policies which will ensure that the project activities do not cause any adverse impact and follow the applicable national and state regulations.

The Social Assessment (SA) was carried out, for ESMF preparation purpose, to identify and assess potential social risks. Based on the assessment findings, social management framework (ESMF) has been prepared to avoid and mitigate potential adverse social impacts of the project, if any. Along with this, the overall objective also suggests interventions to enhance the potential positive social impacts of the project interventions.

### 1.3 Project Development Objective (PDO)

The Project Development Objective is “**to intensify and diversify agriculture production, enhance climate resilience and improve water productivity in selected cascades of Odisha**”. The proposed project will focus on small and marginal farmers, Water Users Associations (WUA / PP), Farmer Producer Organizations (FPO / FPC) and other agricultural entrepreneurs, including women and other vulnerable groups.

The project has following four components, to meet the Project Development Objective (PDO), i.e., (1) **Project Component A:** Climate-Smart Intensification and Diversification of Production, (2) **Component B:** Improving Access to Irrigation and Water Productivity, (3) **Component C:** Institutional Capacity Strengthening, and (4) **Component D:** Project Management. The Component (A) has three sub-components, i.e., (1) **Sub-component A.1:** Support to Improved Productivity and Climate Resilience, (2) **Sub-component A.2:** Support to Aquaculture Production and (2) **Sub-component A.3:** Support to Diversification and Produce Marketing. Component (B) has two sub-components, i.e., (1) **Sub-Component B.1:** Support to Water Sector Reforms, and (2) **Sub-Component B.2:** Support to Investments in Cascades.

Table 1: Project Particulars

Project Title	Odisha Integrated Irrigation Project for Climate Resilient Agriculture (OIIPCRA)
Proponent	Water Resources Department, Govt. of Odisha

Project Development Objective	To intensify and diversify agriculture production, enhance climate resilience and improve water productivity in selected cascades of Odisha
Financial Support	Govt. of India, Govt. of Odisha and The World Bank
Number of Project Districts	15 Districts
No. of Agro-Climatic Zones	Seven Agro-Climatic Zones (ACZs)
No. of Blocks	101 Blocks (refer annexure for list of blocks)
Area Coverage (in Ha.)	1,03,145 (Kharif) and 6, 543 (Rabi)
Life Span of the Project	6 Years

## 1.4 Project Area

### 1.4.1 The Project State

The project is in the State of Odisha in India. Odisha is the 9<sup>th</sup> largest state in the country in terms of area<sup>1</sup> with the population of 4.197 crores (census, 2011). The state is poorly urbanized<sup>2</sup> and having a population density of about 270 persons per sq. km (census, 2011). The State is having a comparable landmass size to that of Bangladesh (1,47,570 Sq. Km.). The state is located in the eastern part of the country and has a long coastline along the Bay of Bengal of about 480 km.

Table 2: State Profile, Odisha

Population size	419742	Sex ratio, 0 - 6 yrs (Females per 1000 males)	94
Population size (Males)	212121	Sex ratio, 0 - 6 yrs (Rural)	94
Population size (Females)	207620	Sex ratio, 0 - 6 yrs (Urban)	91
Population size (Rural)	349705	Literates, 7+ yrs	26742
Population size (Urban)	70036	Literates, 7+ yrs (Males)	15089
Population size (Rural Males)	175862	Literates, 7+ yrs (Females)	11652
Population size (Rural Females)	173843	Literates, 7+ yrs (Rural)	21377
Population size (Urban Males)	36259	Literates, 7+ yrs (Urban)	53646
Population size (Urban Females)	33777	Literates, 7+ yrs (Rural Males)	12154
Population density (Total, Persons per sq km)	27	Literates, 7+ yrs (Rural Females)	92233
Sex ratio (Females per 1000 males)	97	Literates, 7+ yrs (Urban Males)	29351
Sex ratio (Rural)	98	Literates, 7+ yrs (Urban Females)	24295
Sex ratio (Urban)	93	Literacy rate, 7+ yrs (Persons, Per cent)	72.
Population size, 0 - 6 yrs	52731	Literacy rate, 7+ yrs (Males, Per cent)	81.
Population size, 0 - 6 yrs (Males)	27164	Literacy rate, 7+ yrs (Females, Per cent)	64.
Population size, 0 - 6 yrs (Females)	25566	Literacy rate, 7+ yrs (Rural, Per cent)	70.
Population size, 0 - 6 yrs (Rural)	45258	Literacy rate, 7+ yrs (Urban, Per cent)	85.
Population size, 0 - 6 yrs (Urban)	7473	Literacy rate, 7+ yrs (Rural Males, Per cent)	79.
Population size, 0 - 6 yrs (Rural Males)	23258	Literacy rate, 7+ yrs (Rural Females, Per cent)	60.

Source: Census, 2011

The Project State of Odisha is mostly rural, though, there has been increasing trend of urbanization in recent years in the State. As per 1941 Census, only three percent of the total population of the State was living in towns and cities as against 13.86 percent at the National level. Though the percentage of urban population is less in Odisha, the pace of urbanization in the State between 1941 and 2011 was low as compared to the pattern for the country as a whole. In 2011 census, the proportion of population living in the urban areas of the state stood at 16.68 percent as compared to 31.16 percent for the country. Odisha

<sup>1</sup> The state has the total geographical area of 155707 Sq. Km.

<sup>2</sup> About 45.2 per cent people residing in urban areas

ranks 31st in the list of most urbanized states of the country, while in terms of actual urban population, the state ranks 11th in the list of states with the largest urban population.

### 1.4.2 Project Districts

The project is planned to be executed in 15 districts of the State which is 50.0 percent of the total districts of the State (Odisha is having 30 administrative districts). The project has identified 538 minor irrigation tanks and 8 medium irrigation projects which will be taken up for intervention, covering a total geographical area of 1.03 lakh ha. spread over 101 blocks. The project intends to minimize the current gap ayacut, improve water use efficiency, enhance water productivity, strengthening participatory irrigation management system and support in facilitating climate resilience in the tank command and beyond.

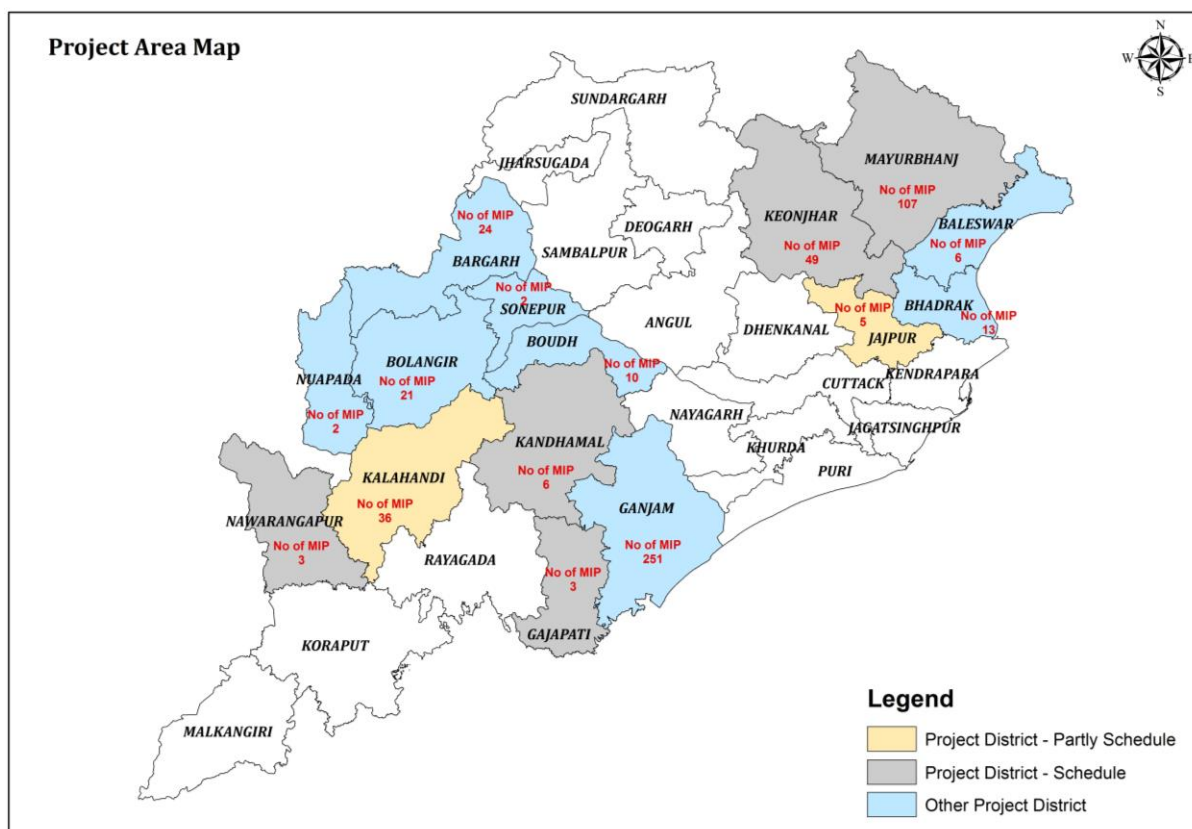


Figure 1: Project Area Map, Odisha

### 1.5 Project Components / Sub-Components

The project envisages to intensify and diversify agricultural production, enhance climate resilience and improve water productivity in selected cascades of Odisha. Further, in order to improve the market share of the produces at producer end, the project intends to promote / strengthen supply chain and value chain of agricultural / horticultural / fisheries produces (feasible commodities only based on scoping study), using Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) / Primary Fishers Cooperatives (PFCs). Apart from this, the project intends to establish different centres at the OUAT and Agriculture Department to support climate resilience in agriculture and promote agribusiness.

The project has four components to achieve the Project Development Objective (PDO). The project components and sub-components are discussed below (with reference to the Project Concept Note and further discussion during missions of the World Bank).

#### 1.5.1 Component 1: Climate-Smart Intensification and Diversification of Production



The objective of this component is to increase agricultural productivity, strengthen the capacity of organized farmer groups to cope or adapt to climate change stresses affecting crop production, and diversify production in Rabi in response to effective demand as expressed by pre-identified commercial off-takers or gleaned from other reliable market signals. Support under this component is proposed to be organized around two mutually inclusive, overlapping and reinforcing subcomponents.

***Sub-component 1.1: Support to Improved Productivity and Climate Resilience***

The objectives of the sub-component in the agriculture sector (agriculture and horticulture) are; (i) Reduce the cost of production; (ii) Enhance productivity and climate resilience through technology adoption; (iii) Crop diversification towards market oriented high value crops and (iv) Promote agribusiness through supply chain management and value chain improvement. In this context, the project plans to take up agriculture and horticulture interventions along with Agri-business interventions. The sub-component objectively looks at promoting agricultural technologies that are sustainable and climate resilient vis-à-vis supports improving income of the farmers.

Specific interventions under the project area, (1) promotion of climate resilient seed varieties, (2) Demonstration of climate resilient technologies, (3) Strengthening the extension system, (4) Price forecasting of different commodities, (5) establishment of market infrastructures / processing units, (6) organizing and strengthening farmer's groups, and (7) capacity building of different stakeholders. This sub-component will be executed by the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Empowerment (DoA & FE) (the Directorate of Agriculture & Food Production and the Directorate of Horticulture are the implementing agencies for agriculture and horticulture interventions, respectively).

***Sub-component 1.2: Support to Aquaculture Production***

The project intends to have a holistic approach, in terms of fishery promotion in the project tanks. The project approach to intervene in providing end to end solution, i.e., from seed production to market linkage where capacity building will be a cross cutting in all the project activities. Based on the feasibility of the tanks, the project will focus on seed promotion augmentation of inland species, improvement of existing hatcheries, establishment of captive nurseries, fish production and management support and facilitating marketing of the produce by providing facilities to the fishermen folk.

The fishery sector intervention objectively looks at (1) increasing the income of fishers by utilizing project tanks / water bodies, (2) propagation of scientific fish farming technologies among the fishers for improved production, (3) strengthening pure line fish seed production and supply chain management, (4) demonstrating intensive and semi-intensive fish farming in the ponds in the project area for higher return to the fishers, (5) strengthening post-harvest management through infrastructure and support to fishers; and (6) support to selected Fishermen Cooperatives and Government Institutions for fishery-based enterprise.

***Sub-component 1.3: Support to Diversification and Produce Marketing***

The objective of this subcomponent is twofold: (i) support farmers to reduce the current emphasis on food grains (especially paddy and wheat) and increase the share of high-value agriculture (e.g. fruits, spices and vegetables) in their overall production structure; and (ii) improve produce marketing to reduce price risks associated with diversification, increase incomes, and ensure sustained farmer adoption of CSA practices. A successful shift in favor of more diversified production would also result into improved nutrition outcomes for farmers and the broader community, help reduce the water footprint of paddy, foster biodiversity, and strengthen resilience of the production systems to climate change.

Under this component, the project would fund Technical Assistance (TA) to the DAFE to promote and build productive alliance models for these and other competitive value chains that could emerge during implementation. To support productive alliances, the project will provide funding for (i) increasing

farmer awareness of diversification opportunities; (ii) continuous identification of competitive value chains; (iii) farmer experimentation with new crops and training/demonstration of relevant production technologies; (iv) training farmers on production and marketing skills (including on input sourcing, production, aggregation, and new technologies, among others); (v) business plan development; (vi) fostering linkages with the financial sector or other government programs for access to credit; and (vii) financing – on a cost-sharing basis – of selected productive investments identified in the business plans. Project support to crop diversification will be based on agronomic/agro-ecological suitability, comparative advantage of specific cascades, and local, national or international market opportunities.

### **1.5.2 Component 2: Improving Access to Irrigation and Water Productivity**

Access to reliable irrigation is generally critical to enhancing crop productivity, building resilience to climate change, promoting diversification and access to markets. It is important in the targeted project areas that are characterized by frequent droughts and rainfall variability. The objective of this component is “to use water more efficiently, reduce water losses and save water during Kharif season, and transfer these savings to Rabi season.” To realize this objective, the project will support modernization of hydraulic assets, institutional reforms, and capacity strengthening.

#### ***Sub-Component 2.1: Support to Water Sector Reforms***

Crop diversification and intensification require a higher quality of irrigation service delivery to meet the requirements of grown crops. Traditional arrangements for irrigation management often lack the capacities and incentives to deliver these improved services. The project will pursue institutional reforms and strengthen decentralized irrigation system management along with incentivizing local Pani Panchayats to deliver high performing irrigation and O&M services.

Under this sub-component (1) project will support the introduction of IWRM in one catchment on pilot basis, (2) regulation related to ground water extraction for irrigation will be reformed, (3) support the establishment of a PP support unit within the DoWR, (4) conduct a study into options for PPP in irrigation management to increase the efficiency of water use and improve the quality of irrigation service delivery.

#### ***Sub-Component 2.2: Support to Investments in Cascades***

Under this sub-component, the project will invest in the modernization of hydraulic assets. To that end, a comprehensive water assessment will be conducted in the Project cascades to identify opportunities for reducing water losses and for transferring the savings water for Rabi season. For each of these opportunities, the implications on downstream water use will be identified through preparation of a pre and post-project tank / cascade-wide water balance. Investments include strengthening of canal bunds, modernizing hydraulic canal structures, installation of field channels and sub-surface pressurized pipes, and developing groundwater extraction in safe zones.

### **1.5.3 Component 3 Institutional Development and Capacity Building**

The objective of this component is to promote and strengthen the capacity of key institutions and enhance the skills of stakeholders associated with the project at different levels. The component will help to improve the quality and efficiency in the delivery of technical and advisory services required to enhance climate resilience in the agriculture. The component will support in strengthening the existing PPs, formation of new FPOs and PFCS. Along with institution building, capacity building measures will be taken under the component for different institutions / organizations. This component will also support in strengthening OUAT, Bhubaneswar in terms of establishing different centres at the OUAT.

### **1.5.4 Component 4 Project Management**

This component will strengthen capacities for project management, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) (including, inter alia, the areas of procurement and financial management) through the provision of goods, consultant services, training, and financing of incremental operating costs. This component will also develop a comprehensive management information and data collection and reporting system on key performance outputs and impact indicators through baseline surveys, participatory assessments, mid-term reviews and final evaluations. Staffing of the SPMU / PMU will include a number of technical, financial management, M&E and safeguards (social and environmental) experts. Detailed implementation arrangements will be spelled out in the Project Operational Manual. (POM). Regular training of PMU staff will be organized to strengthen their capacities to implement the project.

### 1.5.5 Project Preparation

As a part of the project preparation, Government of Odisha conducted different scoping studies and assessments, which include the Social Assessment (SA) study. Broad elements of the study include beneficiary assessment, stakeholder analysis, social impacts, institutional assessments and risks analysis.

### 1.6 Social Assessment

The project preparation recognized that the beneficiary profile is not homogeneous, rather, quite diverse comprising a number of sub-groups identifiable on the basis of their differential endowment, gender, ethnicity, different economic groups and other regional features. The challenge therefore lies in addressing the requirements of all social groups, with special attention towards the poor and socially excluded groups. Odisha is an ethnically diverse state with different (indigenous) languages, traditions and cultural practices; its diversity makes it challenging to develop a service delivery system which can respond flexibly to different needs. Also, there are multiple stakeholders to the project, who would have varying degrees of influence and impact on project activities and outcomes. This made it necessary for the project to provide a framework for participation of all key stakeholder groups and solicit their contributions towards project design and delivery mechanisms. The social assessment helped in identifying key social development issues and to assess impacts of the project. This led to drawing necessary measures that the project is expected to take up to ensure inclusion of the deprived segments, more particularly the tribal; addressing equity in accessing project benefits, strengthening decentralized governance system as per the constitutional norm and ensuring gender-based integration in project execution process.

The initial scoping and preliminary assessments made during the project preparation established that the profiles project beneficiaries are diverse, comprising of a number of social and ethnic sub-groups and other regional features. There are substantial tribal people (indigenous peoples) in the project area; and they do have a collective attachment to the project interventions and outcomes, especially in the scheduled areas. There are 9.59 million tribal people in Odisha, which accounts for 8.2 percent of the total population. Tribals are living throughout the state; but more predominantly in certain project districts such as Nabarangpur (55.79 percent), Kandhamal (53.58 percent), Gajapati (54.29 percent), Keonjhar (45.45 percent), and Mayurbhanj (58.72 percent)<sup>3</sup>. In fact, Odisha has a significant geographical area covered under the Fifth Schedule wherein tribal areas are delineated and provided with a separate set of constitutional guarantees. Further, it has also been ascertained that the tribal people do have a collective attachment to their traditional customs and habitat; and because of this, issues related to them require special measures to ensure that tribal peoples are included in and benefit from project as appropriate. It is in this backdrop, social assessment was conducted to understand and address social development issues, and ensure accomplishing the outcomes in terms of inclusion, cohesion, equity, security and accountability. The study helped in the following:

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<sup>3</sup> Tribal population percentage is as per census 2011; Figures in the parenthesis highlights tribal population percentage to total population of the district.

1. Mapping of project stakeholders and conducting detailed stakeholder consultations;
2. Assessing the social impacts of the proposed project interventions;
3. Review and suggest, as appropriate, the legal, policy and institutional aspects to enable accomplish the Sustainable Development objectives, including tribal development; and
4. Develop measures to enhance positive impacts and mitigate negative impacts, if any.

Broad elements of the study included beneficiary assessment, stakeholder analysis, social impacts, institutional assessments and risks analysis. The assessment was carried out in consistent with GOI, GOO and the World Bank safeguard requirements, policies, regulations and guidelines.

### **1.6.1 Objectives**

The overall objective of social assessment study is “to better understand and address social development issues, including tribal development requirements and ensure accomplishing the outcomes – inclusion, cohesion, equity, security, decentralization and accountability.

### **1.6.2 Aspects of Social Assessment**

#### ***1.6.2.1 Beneficiary Assessment***

Assessment of the potential beneficiaries, based on the available secondary data, comprising socio-economic profile of the project state and district, was undertaken in the assessment process, including tribal communities. The assessment covered current status of development in different aspects, local institutional and governance mechanisms and the local operational arrangements.

#### ***1.6.2.2 Stakeholder Analysis***

Identifying stakeholders at different intervention levels, mapping their key expectations, expected impacts, issues and concerns as related to each stakeholder and the subgroups thereof.

#### ***1.6.2.3 Impact Assessment***

Identifying positive and negative social impacts likely to occur for different sub-groups or beneficiaries as a result of project interventions; assessing and prioritize impacts based on their significance; and likelihood of measures (within the scope of the project) to minimize negative impacts and derive the maximum from positive impacts.

#### ***1.6.2.4 Institutional Analysis***

Documenting the existing institutional and implementation arrangements, covering key actors, such as government departments, technical institutions, non-government agencies etc.

#### ***1.6.2.5 Risk Assessment and Analysis***

The assessment and its analysis, from within and external to the project and specific measures required to address them. Identifying key issues to be addressed by the project and preparing a Social Management Framework to address the same which includes; implementation arrangements, capacity building, awareness and application of IEC etc. The assessment also adhered to the Bank's Operational Policy on Indigenous Peoples i.e. OP 4.10.

#### ***1.6.2.6 Develop Monitoring and Evaluation Framework***

Preparing a Monitoring and Evaluation System from social perspectives, based on the planned activities under the scope of the project.

#### ***1.6.2.7 Capacity Building Framework***

Given that the objective is to mainstream environmental and social safeguards in planning and implementation, a robust capacity building plan for various levels of stakeholders would be prepared by the project.

#### **1.6.2.8 Implementation Arrangements**

Establish a clear understanding of the institutional requirements, roles and responsibilities for adopting and implementing the SMF. Importantly, this would include a thorough review of the authority and capability of institutions at different levels (e.g. block, district and state) and their capacity to manage and monitor SMF implementation.

#### **1.6.2.9 Budget for SMF**

Estimating a realistic budget to be allocated for timely implementation of the SMF in the project; including human resource requirements, building and enhancing the capacity of the institutions responsible for implementing the SMF and cost of ensuring safeguard policies and mitigation measures.

### **1.7 Associated Preparation Activities**

In addition to SA, other efforts undertaken have resulted in different project related documents, like Project Implementation Plan, Baseline Study, Environment Assessment (EA), Environment Management Framework (EMF), Financial Manual, Procurement Manual and PP Manual.

### **1.8 Tribal Issues**

The Social Assessment (SA) results revealed that that the program interventions will not affect adversely the tribal people. Impacts shall be positive which is widely acknowledged by the tribals in scheduled areas (tank command villages). However, this remains as a 'potential opportunity and that the same needs to be translated into reality. In other words, project should have planned efforts inclusion and equity so as to ensure that they participate in the project and derive positive benefits. Accordingly, the Tribal People Plan Framework (TPPF) is developed to address tribal issues up-front and provide culturally compatible resolutions that ensure focused and exclusive attention towards tribal / indigenous people. A framework is prepared for the reasons, such as (1) specific interventions by project components by tank is to be finalized during the implementation phase. The types of interventions are location specific and will become known only after the detail plans are prepared; (2) villages selected for intervention will have detail sector specific plan during the implementation stage and needs may vary by project district, project tanks and also may vary by community. As and when the tribal interface surfaces during the implementation, the framework will be adopted and a Tribal People's Plan (TPP) will be prepared as a part of the overall development plan, covering different activities. The objectives of the TPPF are to ensure that the tribal populations are: (i) adequately and fully consulted; (ii) enabled to participate in the project and derive full benefits; and (iii) that the project's institutional and implementation arrangements take due note of the existing governance in the tribal areas as specified under the Constitution of India and relevant legal provisions. The TPPF is prepared in accordance with the World Bank's Operational Policy (OP) 4.10 on Indigenous peoples as well as legal provisions of Government of India and Government of Odisha.

### **1.9 Need for Developing Tribal People's Planning Framework**

Looking at the overall framework of the project and its design for implementation, it is evident that the project will not have any adverse impact on the tribal population. Rather, the project will be beneficial to them in terms of proving irrigation, improving farming practices, linking their produce with the market, promotion production of value-added products, improving their skill and knowledge base in climate resilient agricultural practices and overall helping the tribal families to improve their economic status through agricultural commodity-based value chain approach. Though, the project will not have any adverse impact on the tribal, still special and focused attention is required, within the scope of the project, based on current status of development of tribals and in order to meet the safeguard provisions that are constitutionally provisioned for the tribal. The planning framework, prepared for the tribal, would be adopted in scheduled areas, as finalized intervention areas cover partially and fully scheduled districts.





### **1.9.1 Adhering to Safeguard Provisions for Tribes**

The constitution of India provides safeguard to the tribes with regards to their tradition, socio-culture practices and governance mechanism, etc. Any intervention is to adhere to these safeguard principles. Apart from this, the State Government has been implementing exclusive policy and provisions for the development of tribes. So, it becomes apparent that the project should have special attention to their rights and entitlements, as per the provisions laid out constitutionally and tribal development policies of the Government.

### **1.9.2 Alignment of the Project with Current Government Initiatives**

Both Central and State Governments have been taking special measures for the development of the tribes. A number of schemes are under implementation to address their vulnerability, for example schemes implemented under Tribal Sub-Scheme (TSS) approach to tribal development, Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS), support under Article 275 (1) etc. Any initiative that is to be implemented in tribal habitations for the development of the STs, need to be in coherence with the current initiatives, without any contradiction to the overall approach to the development of tribes. Hence, systematic integration with the current interventions is required in tribal habitations. So, special attention is essential to ensure that proposed intervention is in accordance with the overall framework of the tribal development approach of Central and State Government.

### **1.9.3 Improving Socio-Economic Status**

The baseline information shows the socio-economic conditions of STs are below the State and National benchmarks. Though their status is gradually improving, still they lag behind in many socio-economic indicators like educational status, health status, employment and income, skill and knowledge base, adoption of modern farming technologies, infrastructural and asset base, etc. So, it is imperative that the project would have focused interventions, with both community / area and household-based development approaches, to minimize their vulnerability, equip them with required skill and knowledge base and add value to the other tribal welfare and development initiatives of the Government.

## **1.10 Structure of the Report**

The report is presented in the following manner having six sections.

### **Section 1: Project Introduction**

Section one introduces the project and gives an overview on project objectives and activities. This section describes components and sub-components of the Project, i.e., Odisha Integrated Irrigation Project for Climate Resilient Agriculture (OIIPCR).

### **Section 2: Tribal Scenario in Odisha**

Demographic composition of tribal, literacy rate, engagement pattern of tribal and their economic condition etc. are presented in this section

### **Section 3: Legal and Institutional Framework**

Relevant acts and policies, governance structure of scheduled area, safeguard and regulations for tribal etc. are discussed in this section.

### **Section 4: Stakeholder Analysis and Findings**

This section presents key stakeholders consulted and their concerns and expectations from the project on different aspects. This section basically presents people's perception and opinion.

### **Section 5: Tribal People's Planning Framework:**

Framework for greater inclusion, addressing the expectations and apprehensions of the tribal community and improving their accessibility to the project benefits are discussed in this section. This section also presents key measures that are planned under the project to address expected social challenges.

**Section 6: Implementation Arrangements**

The plan framework for implementing TPPF and required institutional arrangement and capacity building components are discussed in this section.



## Section 2: Tribal Scenario in Odisha

### 2.1 Introduction

India has a tribal population of 104.28 million and Odisha has the third largest concentration of tribal population in the country. The state comprises 9.66% of the total tribal population of the country. The ST population of Odisha increased from 42.24 lakh in 2001 census to 95.91 lakh in 2011. However, their proportion in the total population decreased from 24.07 percent in 1961 to 22.85 percent in 2011. Mayurbhanj district has maximum ST population (14.80 lakh) as the highest proportion (58.7 %) in the state. The sex ratio of ST stood at 1029 which is higher not only in comparison to the total sex ratio of the state (979) but also over the national average. The literacy rate of Scheduled Tribes has been increasing since 1961. As per census 2011, the literacy rate of STs are 52.24 percent where the male and female literacy rate is 63.70 percent and 41.20 percent respectively.

**Constitutional Definition of Scheduled Tribes:** "Scheduled Tribes" means such tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within such tribes or tribal communities as are deemed under article 342 to be Scheduled Tribes for the purposes of the Constitution. The detailed definition and scope has been described in section 3 of this report. The word tribal and scheduled tribes have been used interchangeably in this report.

**Scheduled Area:** The specification of Scheduled Areas in relation to the State of Odisha is by a notified order of the President vide "The Scheduled Areas (State of Bihar, Gujrat, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa) order, 1977 dated 31.12.1977 (C.O. 109). About 44.70% of the area of the state has been notified as the Scheduled Area in accordance with the orders of the President of India, issued under the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution. The Scheduled Area in Odisha comprises the entire districts of Mayurbhanj, Koraput, Malkangiri, Rayagada, Nawarangapur, Sundargarh, and Kandhamals district, R.Udayagiri Tahasil, Gumma & Rayagada Blocks of Gajapati, Soroda Tahasil, excluding Gazalbadi and Gochha Panchayats of Ganjam district, Kuchinda Tahasil of Sambalpur district, Telkoi, Keonjhar, Champua and Barbil Tahasils of Keonjhar district, Th. Rampur and Lanjigarh blocks of Kalahandi district and Nilagiri block of Balasore district.

**Indigenous People as Per World Bank Operational Manual OP 4.10:** Because of the varied and changing contexts in which Indigenous Peoples live and because there is no universally accepted definition of "Indigenous Peoples," OP 4.10 of the World Bank does not define the term. For the purpose of the policy OP 4.10, the term "Indigenous Peoples" is used in a generic sense to refer to a distinct, vulnerable, social and cultural group possessing different characteristics in varying degrees, i.e., (a) self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others; (b) collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories; (c) customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and (d) an indigenous language, often different from the official language of the country or region.

### 2.2 Tribal Profile of Odisha

Odisha is the home of 62 tribes and comprise 22.8 percent of the total population of the State. The state is having 13 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). The tribes are mostly inhabited in the hilly regions of the state. Eight districts of the state are having more than 50.0 percent tribal population and six districts are having tribal population within 25.0 percent to 50.0 percent. Odisha is having more than 44.0 percent of the area as scheduled area and it covers about 67.0 percent of the tribal population

(118 Blocks in 12 Districts). All the scheduled blocks come under Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) area. Apart from TSP area, the state is having 47 blocks under MADA and 12 blocks identified as clusters, and 17 Micro Projects which are mostly looking for the development of PVTGs.

Table 3: Spread of Scheduled Tribes in the State of Odisha

Sl. No.	Particulars	Details
1	2	3
1	Districts	13
2	Block	119
3	Villages with 100 % tribal	3839
4	ITDA	22
5	MADA Blocks	47
6	Cluster Blocks	12
7	Micro Projects (for PVTG Development)	17

Source: Tribal Development Department

Table 4: Distribution of Tribal Villages by different Concentration of Groups - 2001 & 2011

State	100% Tribal		>90% Tribal		>75% Tribal		> 50% Tribal		>25% Tribal	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Odisha	5085	3839	8688	8684	12249	12396	17531	17798	23000	23208
India	31742	21508	59549	63056	78508	82501	105296	110118	139302	145622

Source: Statistical Profile of STs, MOTA, Govt. of India

Odisha has the third largest concentration of tribal population in the country. The state comprises 9.66% of the total tribal population of the country. The ST population of Odisha increased from 42.24 lakh in 2001 census to 95.91 lakh in 2011. However, their proportion in the total population decreased from 24.07 percent in 1961 to 22.85 percent in 2011. Mayurbhanj district has maximum ST population (14.80 lakh) as the highest proportion (58.7 %) in the state. The sex ratio of ST stood at 1029 which is higher not only than the total sex ratio of the state (979) but also over the national average. The literacy rate of Scheduled Tribes has been increasing since 1961. As per census 2011, the literacy rate of STs are 52.24 percent where the male and female literacy rate is 63.70 percent and 41.20 percent respectively.

### 2.3 Demography and Distribution of ST Population

Odisha is having sizeable number of tribal populations, which comprises 22.8 percent (census, 2011) of the total population of the state (22.1 percent during 2001 census). Of the total population of the state (41.974 million), 9.59 million reported as Scheduled Tribe, of which 4.73 million are males (49.29 percent) and 4.86 million (50.71 percent) are females. The decadal change in tribal population in the State between two census periods, i.e., 2001 and 2011, remain to be 17.7 percent (India, 23.7 percent). The decadal change in tribal population in rural is less (16.8 percent) than that of urban (33.4 percent).

Tribal population in the State is mostly rural though there is an increasing trend of tribal population proportion in urban in comparison to total population. In the State of Odisha, the tribal population in rural was 24.6 percent and 8.1 percent in urban during 2001 of the total rural and urban population. The tribal population is rural increased to 25.7 percent and urban tribal population increased to 8.5 percent during 2011.

Table 5: Tribal Population Proportion in Odisha, 2001 and 2011

India/State/ Union Territory	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes 2001			Percentage of Scheduled Tribes 2011		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Odisha	22.1	24.6	8.1	22.8	25.7	8.5
India	8.2	10.4	2.4	8.6	11.3	2.8

### 2.3.1 Tribal Population in Project Districts

Among the project districts, Mayurbhanj has the highest proportion of tribal population (58.72 percent), followed by Nawarangpur (55.79 percent), Gajapati (54.29 percent) and Kandhamal (53.58 percent). Lowest proportion of tribal population is in Bhadrak (2.02 percent) followed by Ganjam (3.37 percent), Jajpur (8.29 percent) and Sonepur (9.37 percent). Proportion of tribal population to total population of the project districts is presented in the Table.

Table 6: Tribal Population in Project Districts

Sl.	District	Total Population			Scheduled Tribe Population			ST Population Percentage to Total		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	Balasore	2320529	1185787	1134742	275678	137748	137930	11.88	11.62	12.16
2	Bargarh	1481255	749161	732094	281135	140542	140593	18.98	18.76	19.20
3	Bhadrak	1506337	760260	746077	30428	15361	15067	2.02	2.02	2.02
4	Bolangir	1648997	830097	818900	347164	172489	174675	21.05	20.78	21.33
5	Boudh	441162	221625	219537	55364	27362	28002	12.55	12.35	12.76
6	Gajapati	577817	282882	294935	313714	151902	161812	54.29	53.70	54.86
7	Ganjam	3529031	1779218	1749813	118928	59172	59756	3.37	3.33	3.41
8	Jajpur	1827192	926034	901158	151432	76048	75384	8.29	8.21	8.37
9	Kalahandi	1576869	787101	789768	449456	221171	228285	28.50	28.10	28.91
10	Kandhamal	733110	359945	373165	392820	190506	202314	53.58	52.93	54.22
11	Keonjhar	1801733	906487	895246	818878	405927	412951	45.45	44.78	46.13
12	Mayurbhanja	2519738	1256213	1263525	1479576	730487	749089	58.72	58.15	59.29
13	Nawapara	610382	301962	308420	206327	100469	105858	33.80	33.27	34.32
14	Nawarangpur	1220946	604812	616134	681173	335028	346145	55.79	55.39	56.18
15	Sonepur	610183	311312	298871	57192	28794	28398	9.37	9.25	9.50
	<b>Total State</b>	<b>41974218</b>	<b>21212136</b>	<b>20762082</b>	<b>9590756</b>	<b>4727732</b>	<b>4863024</b>	<b>22.85</b>	<b>22.29</b>	<b>23.42</b>

Source: Census of India, 2011;

Table 7: ST Households and Population by Rural & Urban in Project Districts, 2011

SN	District	Total ST HH	% of State Total	Scheduled Tribe Population					
				Rural		Urban		Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	Balasore	58,882	2.72	2,55,098	92.53	20,580	7.47	2,75,678	100.00
2	Bargarh	69,925	3.23	2,70,996	96.39	10,139	3.61	2,81,135	100.00
3	Bhadrak	6,192	0.29	24,347	80.02	6,081	19.98	30,428	100.00
4	Bolangir	87,697	4.05	3,34,672	96.40	12,492	3.60	3,47,164	100.00
5	Boudh	13,611	0.63	54,867	99.10	497	0.90	55,364	100.00
6	Gajapati	65,708	3.04	3,08,867	98.45	4,847	1.55	3,13,714	100.00
7	Ganjam	26,695	1.23	1,12,338	94.46	6,590	5.54	1,18,928	100.00
8	Jajpur	30,727	1.42	1,39,209	91.93	12,223	8.07	1,51,432	100.00
9	Kalahandi	1,12,518	5.20	4,40,775	98.07	8,681	1.93	4,49,456	100.00
10	Kandhamal	88,116	4.07	3,80,602	96.89	12,218	3.11	3,92,820	100.00
11	Keonjhar	1,74,692	8.08	7,59,937	92.80	58,941	7.20	8,18,878	100.00
12	Mayurbhanja	3,26,463	15.09	14,39,002	97.26	40,574	2.74	14,79,576	100.00
13	Nuapada	50,170	2.32	2,04,121	98.93	2,206	1.07	2,06,327	100.00
14	Nawarangpur	1,46,661	6.78	6,68,056	98.07	13,117	1.93	6,81,173	100.00
15	Subarnapur	13,730	0.63	55,256	96.61	1,936	3.39	57,192	100.00
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>21,63,110</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>89,94,967</b>	<b>93.79</b>	<b>5,95,789</b>	<b>6.21</b>	<b>95,90,756</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Census of India, 2011;

In exercise of powers conferred by sub-paragraph 6 of the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution of India, the revised Presidential Order titled "The Scheduled Areas (states of Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh & Odisha) Order 1977" has declared the full districts viz. Mayurbhanj, Sundargarh, Koraput (which now includes the districts of Koraput, Malkangiri, Nabarangapur and Rayagada), Kuchinda tahasil of Sambalpur district, Keonjhar, Telkoi, Champua, Barbil tahsils of Keonjhar district, Khondamal,

Balliguda and G.Udayagiri tahasil of Khondamal district, R.Udaygiri tahasil, Gumma and Rayagada block of Parlekhemundi tahasil in Parlakhemundi Sub-division and Suruda tahasil (excluding Gazalbadi and Gochha Gram Panchayats), of Ghumsur sub-division in Ganjam district, Thuamul Rampur and Lanjigarh blocks of Kalahandi district and Nilagiri block of Balasore district as Scheduled Areas of the state. After reorganisation of districts in the state, 7 districts fully and 6 districts partly are covered under the Scheduled Areas of the state.

Table 8 Projected Tribal Population, 2017-18 based on the decadal growth

District	ST population	SC population	% ST to total	% SC to total
Nabarangpur	776933	204608	56.34%	14.84%
Ganjam	143524	769503	3.76%	20.18%
Keonjhar	918378	231374	46.14%	11.62%
Mayurbhanj	1657090	195037	60.26%	7.09%
Balasore	314430	560981	12.32%	21.98%
Bhadrak	34777	373356	2.12%	22.77%
Jajpur	172241	480922	8.68%	24.24%
Gajapati	354478	39349	56.88%	6.31%
Kandhamal	437482	119968	54.75%	15.01%
Bolangir	407820	354699	21.36%	18.58%
Baragarh	296392	328683	18.72%	20.76%
Boudh	62502	125016	12.60%	25.21%
Subarnapur	60340	179598	9.10%	27.09%
Kalahandi	503116	328288	28.40%	18.53%
Nuapada	223361	89853	33.18%	13.35%
ODISHA	10762592	8091589	23.39%	17.59%

Source: Census 2001 and Census 2011

The total tribal population in the state is about 10.7 million and SC population is about 8 million.

### 2.3.2 PVTG and Its Population in Odisha

The State is having thirteen Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). All the PVTGs record growth in their population as per census 2011 (comparing with the census of 1971). In comparison to 2001, there is reduction in the population of Birhor by 15.10 percent whereas highest percentage of growth in decadal population is observed among Mankirdia (111.62 percent). Comparing the population of 1971 and 2011 of different PVTGs, it is evident that there is comparatively less percentage of growth among Paudi Bhuyan (30.83 percent) and Lanjia Saura (40.80 percent).

Table 9: PVTG and Its Population in Odisha

PVTGs	Population in Different Census Periods									
	1971		1981		1991		2001		2011	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Chuktia Bhunjia	-		-		-		-		2378	0.27
Birhor	248	0.81	142	0.18	825	1.42	702	1.02	596	0.07
Bondo	3870	12.67	5895	7.63	7315	12.56	9378	13.64	12231	1.41
Didayi	3055	10.00	1978	2.56	5471	9.40	7371	10.72	8890	1.03
Dongria Khond	2676	8.76	6067	7.85	-		-		6306	0.73
Juang	3181	10.42	30876	39.96	35665	61.25	41339	60.13	47095	5.44
Kharia	1259	4.12	1259	1.63	-		-		222844	25.73
Kutia Khond	3016	9.88	4735	6.13	-		-		7232	0.84
Lanjia Saura	4233	13.86	8421	10.90	-		-		5960	0.69
Lodha	1598	5.23	5100	6.60	7458	12.81	8905	12.95	9785	1.13
Mankirdia	133	0.44	1005	1.30	1491	2.56	1050	1.53	2222	0.26
Paudi Bhuyan	4424	14.49	8872	11.48	-		-		5788	0.67
Saura	2845	9.32	2917	3.78	-		-		534751	61.74
<b>Total</b>	<b>30538</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>77267</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>58225</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>68745</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>866078</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Statistical Profile of STs, MOTA, Govt. of India.

### 2.4 Literacy Rate among STs

Among the project districts, highest literacy rate among STs observed in Sonepur (66.78 percent) followed by Bargarh (64.86 percent) and Boudh (63.84 percent). Lowest literacy rate among the STs of project districts observed in Nawarangpur (38.54 percent) and Bhadrak (43.49 percent). In high tribal concentrated districts, literacy rate among the tribals is comparatively less than that of districts with less concentration of tribal. Literacy rate of STs by project district is presented in the Table.

Table 10: Literacy Rate among Scheduled Tribes

SN	District	Total (All Communities)			Scheduled Tribes			Scheduled Castes		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Balasore	79.79	87.00	72.28	50.06	61.47	38.71	72.79	82.16	63.12
2	Bargarh	74.62	83.68	65.38	64.86	75.47	54.30	68.43	78.47	58.27
3	Bhadrak	82.78	89.64	75.83	43.49	53.21	33.60	74.03	84.07	63.89
4	Bolangir	64.72	75.85	53.50	54.93	67.78	42.34	63.42	74.23	52.52
5	Boudh	71.61	83.34	59.79	63.84	77.88	50.17	66.90	79.54	54.29
6	Gajapati	53.49	64.38	43.18	43.66	55.39	32.83	51.03	62.40	40.45
7	Ganjam	71.09	80.99	61.13	49.71	60.71	38.89	59.62	72.31	47.22
8	Jajpur	80.13	86.84	73.29	47.60	59.68	35.48	70.30	79.29	61.02
9	Kalahandi	59.22	71.90	46.68	49.29	63.31	35.84	61.97	73.95	50.29
10	Kandhamal	64.13	76.93	51.94	58.34	72.12	45.58	66.12	78.88	53.90
11	Keonjhar	68.24	78.12	58.28	53.24	65.22	41.56	73.77	83.81	63.76
12	Mayurbhanja	63.17	73.76	52.71	53.11	65.28	41.36	66.06	76.40	55.88
13	Nawapara	57.35	70.29	44.76	51.01	65.13	37.73	60.03	72.40	47.97
14	Nawarangpur	46.43	57.31	35.80	38.54	49.46	28.02	57.61	67.73	47.60
15	Sonepur	74.42	84.40	64.04	66.78	77.38	56.05	70.34	80.95	59.29
	<b>Odisha</b>	<b>72.87</b>	<b>81.59</b>	<b>64.01</b>	<b>52.24</b>	<b>63.70</b>	<b>41.20</b>	<b>69.02</b>	<b>79.21</b>	<b>58.76</b>

Source: Census of India, 2011.

1. The literacy rate of the state is 72.87 percent (census 2011) with male literacy rate of 81.59 percent and female literacy rate of 64.01 percent;
2. The literacy rate of tribal is lowest among all other social categories with 52.24 percent (census 2011);
3. The male literacy rate of tribal 63.70 percent, whereas female literacy rate is 41.20 percent;
4. Gender-gap in literacy rate is found to be 22.5 percentage points in case of tribals;

## 2.5 Housing

Majority of the tribal household in the State have their own house (97.44 percent) and very few live-in rented house (0.93 percent) or in house of other categories (1.55 percent). Similar trend prevails in all the project districts where significant percentage of tribal households have their own land. House ownership status of tribal by project district is presented in the table.

Table 11: House Ownership Status of STs

Project District	Total ST Households	% of ST HH to Total ST HH with house ownership status as Owned	% of ST HH to Total ST HH with house ownership status as Rented	% of ST HH to Total ST HH with house ownership status as Other
<b>All India</b>	<b>19737399</b>	<b>95.65</b>	<b>2.34</b>	<b>1.84</b>
<b>State Total</b>	<b>2073079</b>	<b>97.44</b>	<b>0.93</b>	<b>1.55</b>
Balangir	95595	97.09	0.78	2.10
Baleshwar	56602	96.02	0.72	3.02
Bargarh	74226	96.70	1.03	2.13
Baudh	14177	95.89	0.80	3.25
Bhadrak	5646	84.17	1.90	13.48
Gajapati	34535	96.99	1.11	1.83
Ganjam	27022	97.73	1.35	0.74
Jajapur	28204	96.89	1.04	1.59
Kalahandi	114612	96.42	0.62	2.91
Kandhamal	87623	98.16	0.74	1.05
Kendujhar	172028	97.20	0.93	1.82
Mayurbhanj	336028	98.12	0.46	1.35
Nabarangapur	151212	99.04	0.31	0.63
Nuapada	56359	97.91	0.66	1.42
Subarnapur	14006	94.58	1.37	3.81

Source: SECC, 2011

Of the total tribal households of the State, about 71.33 percent live in *kuccha* houses. The tribal households living in *pucca* houses is 10.21 percent of the total ST households. The tribal households having semi-kuccha houses<sup>4</sup> observed in 11.07 percent cases and about 7.02 percent ST households live in semi-pucca<sup>5</sup> houses.

<sup>4</sup> Semi-kuccha house refers to *kuccha* wall with *pucca* roof top

<sup>5</sup> Semi-pucca house refers to *kuccha* roof top with *pucca* wall

Table 12: House Types of STs

District	Kuccha House Total	Kuccha House %	Pucca House Total	Pucca House %	Semi-Kuccha House Total	Semi-Kuccha House %	Semi-Pucca House Total	Semi-Pucca House %
<b>All India</b>	<b>10596049</b>	<b>53.69</b>	<b>3967411</b>	<b>20.10</b>	<b>3933818</b>	<b>19.93</b>	<b>1026620</b>	<b>5.20</b>
<b>State Total</b>	<b>1478720</b>	<b>71.33</b>	<b>211677</b>	<b>10.21</b>	<b>229493</b>	<b>11.07</b>	<b>145604</b>	<b>7.02</b>
Bargarh	57648	77.67	9318	12.55	2545	3.43	4380	5.90
Kendujhar	129580	75.32	15468	8.99	24040	13.97	2158	1.25
Mayurbhanj	269453	80.19	21049	6.26	39297	11.69	5048	1.50
Baleshwar	48031	84.86	4009	7.08	4004	7.07	336	0.59
Bhadrak	5163	91.45	260	4.61	149	2.64	45	0.80
Jajapur	22368	79.31	2868	10.17	2365	8.39	403	1.43
Ganjam	18159	67.20	6227	23.04	1670	6.18	863	3.19
Gajapati	16388	47.45	7784	22.54	4590	13.29	5678	16.44
Kandhamal	39554	45.14	20619	23.53	26007	29.68	1166	1.33
Baudh	12647	89.21	727	5.13	295	2.08	470	3.32
Subarnapur	11234	80.21	1545	11.03	686	4.90	464	3.31
Balangir	68633	71.80	6946	7.27	756	0.79	18733	19.60
Nuapada	44714	79.34	1116	1.98	702	1.25	9464	16.79
Kalahandi	72233	63.02	2836	2.47	779	0.68	38511	33.60
Nabarangapur	121838	80.57	14244	9.42	10256	6.78	4641	3.07

Source: SECC, 2011

## 2.6 Land Holding Pattern

Of the total 9.59 million tribal households in the State, 1426 thousand ST households possess land<sup>6</sup> which is 1.29 percent more than that of total ST households possessing land in 2005-06. However, the area of holding has decreased by 7.64 percent during the agriculture census 2010-11 in comparison to agriculture census period 2005-06. So, while average land holding per ST household has decreased, number of ST households holding land has increased. Among the total land holding of ST families, 66.61 percent are marginal farmers, 23.55 percent are small, 8.3 percent are semi-medium, 1.46 percent are medium and 0.08 percent are large farmers. So, marginal and small farmers constitute a total of 90.16 percent of the total land holding. In comparison to previous agriculture census (2005-06), there is a growth in number of marginal farmers<sup>7</sup> by 21.57 percentage point (India: 8.93 percentage point) but number of small farmers<sup>8</sup> has reduced by 20.44 percentage point in the State (India: -6.36 percentage point). Semi-medium<sup>9</sup> and medium<sup>10</sup> farmer percentage has also reduced in the state by 33.39 percentage point (India: -9.85 percentage point) and 50.34 percentage point (India: -14.36 percentage point) respectively. The large<sup>11</sup> farmer percentage has also decreased by 61.90 percentage point (India: -11.11 percentage point). So, while there is a growth in marginal farmers among the STs, in remaining land holding categories, there is reduction in number of land holders.

Table 13: Operational Holdings of Scheduled Tribes

State	Agriculture Census 2005-06					Agriculture Census 2010-11				
	Marginal	Small	Semi-Medium	Medium	Large	Marginal	Small	Semi-Medium	Medium	Large
Odisha	54.79	29.6	12.46	2.94	0.21	66.61	23.55	8.3	1.46	0.08
India	49.48	25.62	16.44	7.38	1.08	53.9	23.99	14.82	6.32	0.96
<b>Difference</b>										
Odisha						21.57	-20.44	-33.39	-50.34	-61.90
India						8.93	-6.36	-9.85	-14.36	-11.11

<sup>6</sup> Agriculture Census 2010-11

<sup>7</sup> Marginal farmer refers to land holding size of < 1 ha.

<sup>8</sup> Small farmer refers to land holding size of 1 ha. to 2 ha.

<sup>9</sup> Semi-Medium farmer refers to land holding size of 2 ha. to 4 ha.

<sup>10</sup> Medium farmer refers to land holding size of 4 ha. to 10 ha.

<sup>11</sup> Large farmer refers to land holding size of > 10 ha.



With regard to area operated by different holding categories among the tribal, 66.61 percent marginal farmers operate 36.21 percent land. The total operated land by the marginal farmers has increased by 46.18 percentage point in comparison to 2005-06. The small farmers (23.55 percent) operate 33.68 percent of the total land and area operated by the small farmers has increased by 1.42 percentage point in comparison to 2005-06. Similarly, semi-medium (8.3 percent) and medium farmers (1.46 percent) operate 21.36 percent and 7.57 percent land in the State and in both the categories area operated has reduced by 20.36 percentage point and 41.72 percentage point respectively. Amount of land operated by the large ST farmers (0.08 percent) has also decreased by 46.40 percentage point in comparison to the previous census period (2005-06). Overall, while there is growth in percentage of marginal ST farmers (21.57 percentage point), there is also increased in area of operation. On the other hand, while there is reduction in small farmer percentage (reduction by 20.44 percentage point), area operated by them has increased by 1.42 percentage point. With reduced number of semi-medium and medium ST farmers, area operated by farmers of these categories has also reduced. In case of large farmers, average area operated has also reduced with decreased percentage (61.90 percentage point) of ST farmers in this category.

Table 14: Area Operated by Operational Holdings of Scheduled Tribes

State	Agriculture Census 2005-06					Agriculture Census 2010-11				
	Marginal	Small	Semi-Medium	Medium	Large	Marginal	Small	Semi-Medium	Medium	Large
Odisha	24.77	33.21	26.82	12.99	2.22	36.21	33.68	21.36	7.57	1.19
India	14.58	21.81	26.83	25.97	10.81	17.26	22.6	26.27	23.76	10.11
<b>Difference</b>										
Odisha						46.18	1.42	-20.36	-41.72	-46.40
India						18.38	3.62	-2.09	-8.51	-6.48

The average size of operational holding of ST marginal farmers remains to be 0.62 ha. which has increased from 2005-06 when average holding size was 0.56 ha. Average holding size also found increase in all other holding categories. In case of small and semi-medium farmers, it has increased from 1.39 to 1.62 ha. and 2.67 ha. to 2.91 ha. In case of medium and large farmers, it has increased from 5.49 ha. to 5.87 ha. and 13.13 ha. to 16.85 ha.

Table 15: Average Land Holding among STs in Different Holding Categories

Holdings (ST)	2005-06			2010-11		
	Number	Area	Average Holding	Number	Area	Average Holding
Marginal	771	433	0.56	950	585	0.62
Small	416	581	1.39	336	544	1.62
Semi-Medium	175	469	2.67	118	345	2.91
Medium	41	227	5.49	21	122	5.87
Larger	3	39	13.13	1	19	16.85
<b>Total (Odisha)</b>	<b>1407</b>	<b>1748</b>	<b>1.24</b>	<b>1426</b>	<b>1615</b>	<b>1.13</b>

## 2.7 Economic Status

Odisha with one of the highest tribal population at the national level, comprise 23.91 percent of the total households. About 39.14 percent families derive major part of their income from manual casual labour due to landlessness. Only 0.87 percent tribal households are having non-agricultural enterprises and registered with Government. Members of 2.01 percent tribal families are in salaried job with Government and 0.71 percent having salaried job either in public sector or in private sector. Monthly income of highest earning household member is less than Rs.5,000/- in 95.69 percent cases. Only 0.82 percent tribal families in Odisha are having KCC (Kissan Credit Card) with a credit limit of Rs.50, 000 and above. In terms of holding unirrigated land, it is observed that 45.25 percent tribal families have unirrigated land and only 5.94 percent hold irrigated land<sup>12</sup>.

<sup>12</sup> Socio-Economic and Caste Census of Tribals, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India



Under Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC), about 88.58 percent tribal households are considered under deprivation category due to poor asset base and other deprivations. In the income categories, about 6.94 percent families have agriculture as their source of income whereas 15.12 percent derive their income from wage employment, 0.37 percent from domestic services, 0.04 percent from rag picking, 0.11 percent from own non-agricultural enterprises, 0.07 percent from begging/charity and 1.26 percent from other engagement sources.

As per Tendulkar methodology (2009-10 estimation), 66.0 percent tribal population in rural (State total in Rural: 39.2 percent) and 34.1 percent in urban (State Total in Urban: 25.9 percent) are below the poverty line. With regard to incidence of poverty among the tribes, the state occupies "Extremely High Incidence of Poverty" status with more than 50.0 percent poverty. As per 1993-94 estimation, percentage of STs below the poverty line was 71.26 percent in rural and 64.85 percent in Urban. As per 1999-2000 estimation, percentage of STs below the poverty line increased to 73.93 percentage in rural and reduced to 59.59 percent in urban areas of the State. Further, poverty estimation of 2004-05 reveals that about 75.6 percent ST households are below the poverty line in rural and 61.8 percent in urban areas of the State.

As per the Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC), of the total tribal households, 29.21 percent are engaged in cultivation and derive their income from farming. Majority of 63.03 percent tribal households are engaged in manual casual labour. Other sectors / sub-sectors of engagement of tribal households are in part / full time domestic services (1.57 percent), foraging / rag picking (0.17 percent), non-agricultural enterprises (0.47 percent) and engagement in other economic activities (5.25 percent).

Table 16: Engagement of ST Households

Project District	Total HH	Total ST HH	% of HH in Cultivation	% of HH in Manual Casual Labour	% of HH in Part / Full-Time Domestic Service	% of HH in Foraging Rag Picking	% of HH in Non-agricultural Enterprise	% of HH in Begging / Charity / Alms collection	% of HH in Other Works
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>India</b>	<b>179787454</b>	<b>19737399</b>	<b>37.96</b>	<b>51.32</b>	<b>1.99</b>	<b>0.22</b>	<b>0.63</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>7.60</b>
<b>State</b>	<b>8677615</b>	<b>2073079</b>	<b>29.21</b>	<b>63.03</b>	<b>1.57</b>	<b>0.17</b>	<b>0.47</b>	<b>0.27</b>	<b>5.25</b>
Balangir	405981	95595	21.08	69.62	2.84	0.22	0.49	0.57	5.16
Baleshwar	501571	56602	13.73	73.13	1.56	0.21	4.02	0.40	6.96
Bargarh	363860	74226	19.23	71.85	1.69	0.27	0.40	0.73	5.82
Baudh	108931	14177	38.36	55.82	1.26	0.15	0.23	0.25	3.94
Bhadrak	298494	5646	10.47	77.22	1.68	0.35	0.37	1.17	8.73
Gajapati	125989	34535	30.24	62.79	1.27	0.21	0.23	0.11	5.12
Ganjam	652975	27022	24.42	67.10	1.27	0.34	0.42	0.32	6.12
Jajapur	409438	28204	9.41	79.56	2.34	0.20	0.16	0.76	7.57
Kalahandi	383228	114612	21.06	72.41	1.65	0.19	0.65	0.42	3.58
Kandhamal	163937	87623	33.96	59.27	1.76	0.07	0.39	0.12	4.42
Kendujhar	371247	172028	31.39	61.18	1.49	0.19	0.46	0.21	5.07
Mayurbhanj	571185	336028	30.34	62.68	1.44	0.19	0.35	0.17	4.83
Nabarangapur	262396	151212	34.19	60.14	1.14	0.08	0.34	0.11	4.00
Nuapada	159117	56359	46.57	47.45	1.51	0.30	0.58	0.35	3.23
Subarnapur	147869	14006	26.91	64.65	1.59	0.15	0.39	0.24	6.08

Source: Socio-Economic and Caste Census; 2011

Note: HH: Household

Highest monthly income by any member of tribal households observed to be less than Rs.5000/- (US \$ 80.65 at Rs.62/- per US \$) in 95.68 percent families. Monthly income level of Rs.5000/- to Rs.10,000/- (US \$ 80.65 to US \$ 161.29 at Rs.62/- per US \$) is in 2.67 percent ST households and in the remaining 1.63 percent ST households, highest monthly income of any of the member is more than Rs.10,000/-

(US \$ 161.29 at Rs.62/- per US \$). District wise monthly highest income of ST households is presented in the Table.

Table 17: Highest Income of Tribal Household Members

Project District	Total HH	Total ST HH	% of ST HH	% of HH with monthly Income of highest earning member < 5000	% of HH with monthly Income of highest earning member 5000 - 10000	% of HH with monthly Income of highest earning member > 10000
<b>India</b>	<b>179787454</b>	<b>19737399</b>	<b>10.98</b>	<b>86.53</b>	<b>8.95</b>	<b>4.48</b>
<b>State (Odisha)</b>	<b>8677615</b>	<b>2073079</b>	<b>23.89</b>	<b>95.68</b>	<b>2.67</b>	<b>1.63</b>
Bargarh	363860	74226	20.40	95.66	2.72	1.56
Kendujhar	371247	172028	46.34	96.07	2.27	1.65
Mayurbhanj	571185	336028	58.83	96.17	2.43	1.40
Baleswar	501571	56602	11.28	91.47	5.79	2.73
Bhadrak	298494	5646	1.89	90.35	3.15	6.50
Jajapur	409438	28204	6.89	93.78	2.66	3.56
Ganjam	652975	27022	4.14	95.08	3.20	1.72
Gajapati	125989	34535	27.41	96.16	2.64	1.17
Kandhamal	163937	87623	53.45	94.80	3.50	1.68
Baudh	108931	14177	13.01	96.94	1.66	1.40
Subarnapur	147869	14006	9.47	94.04	3.58	2.24
Balangir	405981	95595	23.55	96.06	2.17	1.75
Nuapada	159117	56359	35.42	95.64	2.68	1.68
Kalahandi	383228	114612	29.91	96.90	1.96	1.09
Nabarangapur	262396	151212	57.63	96.65	2.51	0.84

Source: Socio-Economic and Caste Census

Note: HH: Household

1. About 66.0 percent tribal population in rural and 34.1 percent in urban are below the poverty line (Tendulkar methodology, 2009-10 estimation);
2. The state has “extremely high poverty ratio” status with more than 50.0 percent poverty among tribal;
3. Around 29.21 percent tribal households are engaged in cultivation and majority of 63.03 percent are engaged in manual casual labour;
4. Highest monthly income by any member of tribal households observed to be less than Rs.5000/- in 95.68 percent families;

## 2.8 Work Participation Rate (WPR)

The Work Participation Rate (WPR)<sup>13</sup> of tribal in Odisha is 55.21 percent in case of male and 44.79 percent in case of female in comparison to tribal Work Participation Rate of 55.59 for male and 44.41 percent in case of female at the National level (census 2011).

Table 18: Work Participation Rate (Total Worker)

SN	Total Worker	Odisha (%)	India (%)	Difference (Percentage Point)
1	2	3	4	5 (4-3)
A	Work Participation Rate			
B	All Population			
B.1	Male	67.85	68.89	1.04
B.2	Female	32.15	31.11	(-) 1.04
	Difference (M-F)	35.7		
C	Tribal			
C.1	Male	55.21	55.59	0.38
C.2	Female	44.79	44.41	(-) 0.38

<sup>13</sup> As per Census of India definition, the Work Participation Rate (WPR), as the percentage of total workers (main and marginal) to the total population.

	Difference (M-F)	10.42		
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Source: Census 2011 and Statistical Profile of Scheduled Tribes in India, 2013

In Main Workers segment, the State is having high percentage of male main workers (72.83 percent) among the tribal in comparison to the male main worker percentage of STs at the National level (63.94 percent), i.e., higher by 8.89 percentage point. The State is having a total of 2717 percentage female main workers among the STs which is lower than the female main workers (STs) of the country (36.06 percent) by 8.89 percentage point.

In case of Marginal Workers, percentage of ST male marginal workers in the State (38.36 percent) is lower than the ST male marginal workers at the National level (40.23 percent) by 1.87 percentage point. But, in case of females, the State is having more ST female marginal workers (61.64 percent) than that of the country (59.77 percent) by 1.87 percentage point. So, in case of tribal, male main worker percentage in the State is higher than that of female by 45.66 percentage point whereas it is less by 23.28 percentage point from females in marginal worker segment. Work Participation of both tribal and all category population in main and marginal worker segment is presented in the Table.

Table 19: Main and Marginal Worker among STs

SN	Main Worker	Odisha (%)	India (%)	Difference (Percentage Point)
1	2	3	4	5 (4-3)
<b>A</b>	<b>Main Worker</b>			
A.1	All Population			
A.1.1	Male (M)	82.13	75.36	(-) 6.77
A.1.2	Female (F)	17.87	24.64	6.77
A.1.3	Difference (M-F)	64.26	50.72	
A.2	Tribal			
A.2.1	Male (M)	72.83	63.94	(-) 8.89
A.2.2	Female (F)	27.17	36.06	8.89
A.2.3	Difference (M-F)	45.66	27.88	
<b>B</b>	<b>Marginal Worker</b>			
B.1	All Population			
B.1.1	Male (M)	45.48	49.22	3.74
B.1.2	Female (F)	54.52	50.78	(-) 3.74
B.1.3	Difference (M-F)	(-) 9.04	(-) 1.56	
B.2	Tribal			
B.2.1	Male (M)	38.36	40.23	1.87
B.2.2	Female (F)	61.64	59.77	(-) 1.87
B.2.3	Difference (M-F)	(-) 23.28	(-) 19.54	

Source: Statistical Profile of Scheduled Tribes in India, 2013

1. Work Participation Rate of male is higher than female (10.42 percentage points);
2. The female WPR of tribal is higher than the national average by 1.87 percentage point;
3. WPR of tribal male is less than that of male in all population category by 12.64 percentage point, whereas WPR of tribal female is more than all population of female.
4. High percentage of male main workers among the tribal of the State in comparison to the male main worker percentage of tribal at the National level by 8.89 percentage point.
5. The female main workers among the STs is lower than the female main workers (STs) of the country;
6. In marginal worker segment, percentage of tribal male marginal workers in the State is lower than the ST marginal workers at the National level by 1.87 percentage point. In case of females, it is higher than the national average.



## 2.9 Banking Services

Of the total ST households in the State, 35.0 percent households are availing banking services. The reasons of non-accessing banking services can be attributed to poor awareness, practice of keeping cash in hand, non-availability of banking services in the locality and poor accessibility etc.

## 2.10 Asset Holding

Asset holding of a household normally reflects the economic condition of the family. The ST households in the State shows a poor asset holding status with regard to assets that are considered essential in the present day of living. About 30.20 percent ST households own a television and 22.70 percent have a bicycle. Mobile phone for communication and two-wheeler for mobility is available with 32.80 percent and 10.50 percent ST families. Only 2.10 percent ST households have these modern assets (TV, computer, mobile phone and two / four-wheeler). About 43.0 percent ST families does not possess any of these assets (refer Table).

Table 20: Asset Holding and Facilities / Services of STs

Household Characteristics (Total and STs)	Odisha		India	
	2011		2011	
	Total	ST	Total	ST
1	2	3	4	5
Living in 'Good' Houses	64.1	48	53.2	40.6
Having a House with Concrete Roof	30.2	12.2	29	10.1
Having only one Dwelling Room	46.3	60	41	48.7
Using Tap Water	67.9	48.4	43.5	24.4
Access to Improved sources of Drinking Water (Tap, hand pump and closed well)	85.6	75.1	87.1	73.4
Having Toilet facility within premises	53.1	30.1	46.9	22.6
Using Electricity as Main Source of Lighting	83.9	59.8	67.2	51.7
Using LPG for Cooking	43.4	18.9	28.5	9.3
Availing Banking Services	68.9	47.9	58.7	45
Having Television	56.8	30.2	47.2	21.9
Having Telephone/Mobile Phone	69.1	39.7	63.2	34.8
Having 2/4-wheeler	30.8	12.1	25.7	10.6
With "No" Assets	19	43	17.8	37.3

Source: Tribal Sub-Plan in Odisha, with reference to Census 2011

Table 21: Asset Holding, Facilities and Services

Household Characteristics (Total and STs)	2011		2001		Difference	
	Total	ST	Total	ST	Total	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Living in 'Good' Houses	64.1	48.0	52.6	36.7	11.5	11.3
Having a house with Concrete Roof	30.2	12.2	21.1	8.5	9.1	3.7
Having only one Dwelling Room	46.3	60.0	52.3	64.9	-6.0	-4.9
Using Tap Water	67.9	48.4	64.0	45.2	3.9	3.2
Access to Improved sources of Drinking Water (Tap, hand pump and closed well)	85.6	75.1	79.8	69.4	5.8	5.7
Having toilet facility within premises	53.1	30.1	35.1	20.2	18.0	9.9
Using electricity as Main Source of Lighting	83.9	59.8	77.5	52.2	6.4	7.6
Using LPG for Cooking	43.4	18.9	29.7	12.1	13.7	6.8
Availing Banking Services	68.9	47.9	48.1	26.2	20.8	21.7
Having Television	56.8	30.2	44.1	22.6	12.7	7.6
Having Telephone/Mobile Phone	69.1	39.7	14.1	4.5	55.0	35.2
Having 2/4 wheeler	30.8	12.1	16.6	6.3	14.2	5.8
With no Assets	19.0	43.0	36.8	56.6	-17.8	-13.6

Source: Tribal Sub-Plan in Odisha, with reference to Census 2011

## 2.11 Consumption Expenditure

The NSS estimation of MPCE (monthly per capita consumption expenditure) by 'All' and ST households (66<sup>th</sup> round, 2009-10) for rural and urban areas of Odisha reflects that in the rural areas of Odisha, 70.5 percent of tribal households spend up to Rs.1000/- whereas all household spending is 58.6

percent. The gap between ST and all households remain to be 11.9 percentage point. In the above Rs.3000/- spending category, percentage of all households spending is more than the ST households and the gap (ST – all categories) is (-) 1.2 in favour of all households. The mean per capita expenditure of ST and all categories remain to be Rs.930/- and Rs.1062/- in rural. In Urban areas, spending up to Rs.1000/- is about 30.0 percent in case of STs and 17.8 percent in case of all categories and difference remains to be 12.2. Monthly per capita consumption expenditure above Rs.3000/- is higher in case of all households (22.8 percent) in comparison to STs (18.3 percent) with a gap of (-) 4.5 percentage point

Table 22: Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure; Rural and Urban

All / ST	Rural				Urban			
	Up to Rs.1000/-	Above Rs.3000/-	Mean (Rs.)	Median (Rs.)	Up to Rs.1000/-	Above Rs.3000/-	Mean (Rs.)	Median (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All Households	58.6	1.5	1062	919	17.8	22.8	2556	1847
Scheduled Tribes (ST)	70.5	0.2	930	783	30.0	18.3	3561	1480
Difference (ST-All)	11.9	-1.2	-132	-136	12.2	-4.5	1005	-367

Source: NSS Round 66 (July 2009 to June 2010)

## 2.12 Administrative Mechanism

At the state level, tribal development is administered by The ST & SC Development, Minorities and Backward Class Welfare Department of Government, supported by different other state level institutions / organizations. The Tribes Advisory Council has been constituted which advises Government in matters related to tribal development and welfare. The tribal families living outside the geographical area of ITDA, Micro Project, MADA and Cluster are covered under the Dispersed Tribal Development Program (DTDP). The Academy of Tribal Dialect and Culture (ATDC) looks after preserving and promoting tribal dialect, art and culture. The SCSTRTI conducts research activities for diagnostic and monographic studies of the scheduled tribes.

## 2.13 Promotion of Tribal Education

The ST & SC Development Department has been taking different initiatives for the education of tribals like scholarship for both pre-matric and post-matric students; creating hostel facilities for ST students, Supply of books / reading materials, uniforms and conducting special pre-examination and pre-recruitment coaching facilities to ST students.

## 2.14 Central Government Assistance for Tribal Development

The Central Government has been supporting through various initiatives for the tribal development like, Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan for employment-cum-income generation activities, Grant under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India, Scheme of Strengthening Education among Schedules Tribe (ST) Girls in Low Literacy Districts, Scheme of construction of hostels for ST Girls and Boy, Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas, Vocational Training, Pre and Post-Matric Scholarship, Upgradation of Merit of ST students, Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for STs, National Overseas Scholarship for STs, Grants-in aid to Voluntary Organization for implementing tribal welfare activities, Market Development for Tribal Products/Produce etc.

## Section 3: Legal and Institutional Framework

### 3.1 Constitutional Definition of Scheduled Tribes

According to Article 342 of the Constitution, Scheduled Tribes (STs) are the tribes or tribal communities or part of or groups within these tribes and tribal communities which have been declared as such by the President through a public notification. Parliament, by enactment of law, can include in or exclude any tribe or tribal community or part of group within any tribe or tribal community, from the list of Scheduled Tribes.

Identification of tribes is a State subject. Thus, classification of a tribe depends on the status of that tribe in the respective State. The criterion set<sup>14</sup> followed for specification of a community, as ST are indications of primitive traits, distinctive culture, geographical isolation, shyness of contact with the community at large, and backwardness. Tribal people have a history of vulnerability and prolonged marginalization due to economic and social backwardness, primitive livelihood opportunities and isolation from the mainstream society. Safeguards are therefore provided under the constitution and relevant legislations to protect the interests of tribals. This section reviews such safeguards and the associated laws and regulations governing tribal development and schemes / programmes implemented for them in the state.

### 3.2 Constitutional Definition of Scheduled Area

The term `Scheduled Areas` has been defined in the Indian Constitution as "such areas as the President may by order declare to be Scheduled Areas". The whole or any specified part of a Scheduled Area shall cease to be a Scheduled Area or a part of such an area; increase the area of any Scheduled Area in a State; alter, but only by way of rectification of boundaries of any Scheduled Area can be done by the order of the President of India. The criteria followed for declaring an area as Scheduled Area are preponderance of tribal population; compactness and reasonable size of the area; under-developed nature of the area; and marked disparity in economic standard of the people.

### 3.3 Panchayati Raj Act

As per the 73<sup>rd</sup> constitutional amendment act, 1992, the panchayats as the local self-government are empowered to plan execute and monitor certain activities as per the activity mapping. As per the status of devolution, 21 subjects of 11 departments have been devolved in the State of Odisha to PR institutions. The act strengthens the decentralized governance system and promotes bottom-up planning. As per the act, the GP level plans are to be prepared in Gram Sabha which is having an important bearing on the planning process of the proposed project. The act is having both mandatory and discretionary provisions and of the mandatory provisions of the Panchayati Raj Act, the most critical are those that strengthen the structure of representative democracy and political representation at the local level. To ensure inclusion, mandatory reservations have been provided for women, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

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<sup>14</sup> These criteria were not spelt out in the Constitution but has become well established; and subsumes the definitions contained in 1931 Census, the reports of first Backward Classes Commission 1955, the Advisory Committee (Kalelkar), on Revision of SC/ ST lists (Lokur Committee), 1965 and the Joint Committee of Parliament on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes orders (Amendment) Bill 1967.







In line with the PESA Act, the Government of Odisha has formulated rules for the Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996

To further provide regional autonomy, protect the interests of the tribes and improve their status, certain areas of the State have been declared as the Scheduled Areas; these areas are usually populated predominantly by tribes. There are exclusive provisions under 5<sup>th</sup> schedule of the constitution which are;

1. The Governor of the state has been entrusted with special responsibilities in the administration of the Scheduled Areas in the state. The governor has been vested with legislative powers.
2. He/she is required to prepare a special report annually, or whenever required and submit to the President regarding the administration of the Scheduled Areas. [Section 3 of Schedule V].
3. The Union Government can issue appropriate directives to the State Governments as to the administration of the Scheduled Areas.
4. This Schedule also provides for constitution of the Tribes Advisory Council to advice on such matter pertaining to the welfare and advancement of the Schedule Tribes as may be referred to them by the Governor [S 4(2)].
5. The Governor may make rules regarding the number of members of the Tribes Advisory Council, its conduct, meeting and other incidental matters [S4 (2)].
6. The Governor may further direct, by public notification, that a particular Act of the Parliament or of the State Legislature shall not apply to a Scheduled Areas or to its parts with such exceptions as may be directed [S 5(1)].
7. The Governor may make Regulations for peace and good governance in the Scheduled Areas by which she/he may, among other things, prohibit or restrict the transfer of land by the members of the Schedule Tribes amongst themselves; regulate the allotment of land to members of the tribes in such areas; and regulate the business as moneylender by persons who lend money to members of the Scheduled Tribes, etc., [S 5(2)]. While making such regulations the Governor may, in consultation with the Tribes Advisory Council, repeal or amend any Act of parliament or of the Legislature of the State or any existing law which is for the time being applicable to the area in question [S 5(3)]. The Governor shall submit all regulation, which applies to such Scheduled Areas forthwith to the President, and these shall be effective only with the assent of the president [S 5 (4)].

### **3.5 LARR Act, 2013**

The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (also Land Acquisition Act, 2013) is an Act of Indian Parliament that regulates land acquisition and lays down the procedure and rules for granting compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement to the affected persons in India. The Act has provisions to provide fair compensation to those whose land is taken away, brings transparency to the process of acquisition of land to set up factories or buildings, infrastructural projects and assures rehabilitation of those affected. The act has special and exclusive provisions for the tribal families who are to be displaced or affected by any form of land acquisition.

The project activities are planned to be executed without acquisition of any land for project purposes. The infrastructures proposed under different project components will utilize existing govt. land / land available with the GP which are free from encroachment / squatters and not having any legal litigation.

### 3.6 Forest Rights Act, 2006

This Act, “Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act”, 2006 grants legal recognition to the rights of traditional forest dwelling communities and makes a beginning towards giving communities and the public a role in forest and wildlife conservation. The Act gives rights to the forest dwellers which secure individual or community tenure or both. The Act gives forest rights of forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers on all forest lands, namely:- (a) right to hold and live in the forest land under the individual or common occupation for habitation or for self-cultivation for livelihood by a member or members of a forest dwelling Scheduled Tribe or other traditional forest dwellers; (b) community rights over forest; (c) right of ownership, access to collect, use, and dispose of minor forest produce which has been traditionally collected within or outside village boundaries. The scope of the Act also covers the following rights that are placed on the forest dwelling communities.

1. Community rights of uses or entitlements such as fish and other products of water bodies, grazing (both settled or transhumant) and traditional seasonal resource access of nomadic or pastoralist communities;
2. Community tenures of habitat and habitation for primitive tribal groups and pre- agricultural communities;
3. Rights in or over disputed lands under any nomenclature in any State where claims are disputed;
4. Conversion of leases or grants issued by any local authority or any State Government on forest lands to titles;
5. Settlement and conversion of all forest villages, old habitation un-surveyed villages and other villages in forest, whether recorded, notified, or not, into revenue villages;
6. Protect, regenerate, or conserve or manage any community forest resource, which they have been traditionally protecting and conserving for sustainable use;
7. Rights which are recognised under any State law or laws of any Autonomous District Council or Autonomous Regional Council or which are accepted as rights of tribals under any traditional or customary law of concerned tribes of any State;
8. Access to biodiversity and community right to intellectual property and traditional knowledge related to biodiversity and cultural diversity;
9. Any other traditional right customarily enjoyed by the forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes or other traditional forest dwellers, as the case may be, which are not mentioned in clauses (a) to (k) but excluding the traditional right of hunting or trapping or extracting a part of the body of any species of wild animal;
10. In-situ rehabilitation, including alternative land in cases where the Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers have been illegally evicted or displaced from forest land of any description without receiving their legal entitlement or rehabilitation prior to the 13th of December 2005.

The project is not expected to take any such measure that may affect the basic interest of the forest dwellers, contrary to the prescription of the Act. Rather, the implementation of the project will create scope for the forest dwellers, who have been allotted rights over the forest land for agriculture. They may take up climate resilient agricultural practices in their fields to cope with the climate variability for improved livelihoods security. The project suggested measures are supportive to the act and can add value to the current initiatives in terms of improving livelihood and food security of the forest dwellers.

### 3.7 The SCs and STs (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989

The act was passed in 1989 to prevent Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from atrocities. The act suggests Precautionary and Preventive Measures.

As per the provision of the act, the State Government shall set up a Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes Protection Cell at the State head quarter under the charge of Director General of Police/Inspector General of Police. This Cell shall be responsible for (i) conducting survey of the identified area; (ii) maintaining public order and tranquility in the identified area; (iii) recommending to the State Government for deployment of special police force or establishment of special police post in the identified area; (iv) making investigations about the probable causes leading to an offence under the Act; (v) restoring the feeling of security amongst the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes; (vi) informing the nodal officer and special officer about the law and order situation in the identified area; (vii) making enquiries about the investigation and spot inspections conducted by various officers; (viii) making enquiries about the action taken by the Superintendent of Police in the cases where an officer in-charge of the police station has refused to enter an information in a book to be maintained by that police station; (ix) making enquiries about the willful negligence by a public servant;

### **3.8 Tribal Development and Tribal Sub-Scheme (TSS) Approach**

The tribal situation varies by states where some areas have high tribal concentration while in other areas, the tribal form only a small portion of the total population. The Constitution of India provides a comprehensive framework for the socio-economic development of Scheduled Tribes and for preventing their exploitation by other groups of society. A detailed and comprehensive review of the tribal problem was taken on the eve of the Fifth Five Year Plan and the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP; now known as TSS) strategy took note of the fact that an integrated approach to the tribal problems was necessary in terms of their geographic and demographic concentration. The tribal areas in the country were classified under three broad categories, i.e., (1) category 1: States and Union Territories having a majority Scheduled Tribes population, (2) Category 2: States and Union Territories having substantial tribal population but majority tribal population in particular administrative units, such as block and tehsils, and (3) Category 3: States and Union Territories having dispersed tribal population.

In the light of the above approach, for the second category of States and Union Territories, tribal sub-Plan approach was adopted after delineating areas of tribal concentration. To look after the tribal population coming within the new tribal sub-Plan strategy, in a coordinated manner, Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA) are conceived during Fifth Five Year Plan. During the Sixth Plan, Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) was adopted to cover smaller areas of tribal concentration and during the Seventh Plan, the TSP / TSS strategy was extended further to cover even smaller areas of tribal concentration and thus cluster of tribal concentration was identified. At the time of delineation of project areas under the Tribal Sub-Plan strategy, it was observed that the ITDAs are not co-terminus. Areas declared under Fifth Schedule of the Constitution. The Scheduled Areas as per the Constitutional orders have been declared in eight States and Odisha is one among them. As per the provisions contained in the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution, various enactment in the forms of Acts and Regulations have been promulgated in the states for the welfare of scheduled tribes and their protection from exploitation.

The TSP / TSS strategy is having twin objectives, i.e., Socio-economic development of Schedule Tribes and protection of tribal against exploitation, the Govt. of India in Aug., 1976 had decided to make the boundaries of Scheduled Areas co-terminus with TSP / TSS areas (ITDA only) so that the protective measure available to Scheduled Tribes in Sch. Areas could be uniformly applied to TSP / TSS areas for effective implementation of the development programmes in these areas. Accordingly, the TSP areas have been made co-terminus with Scheduled Areas in the State.

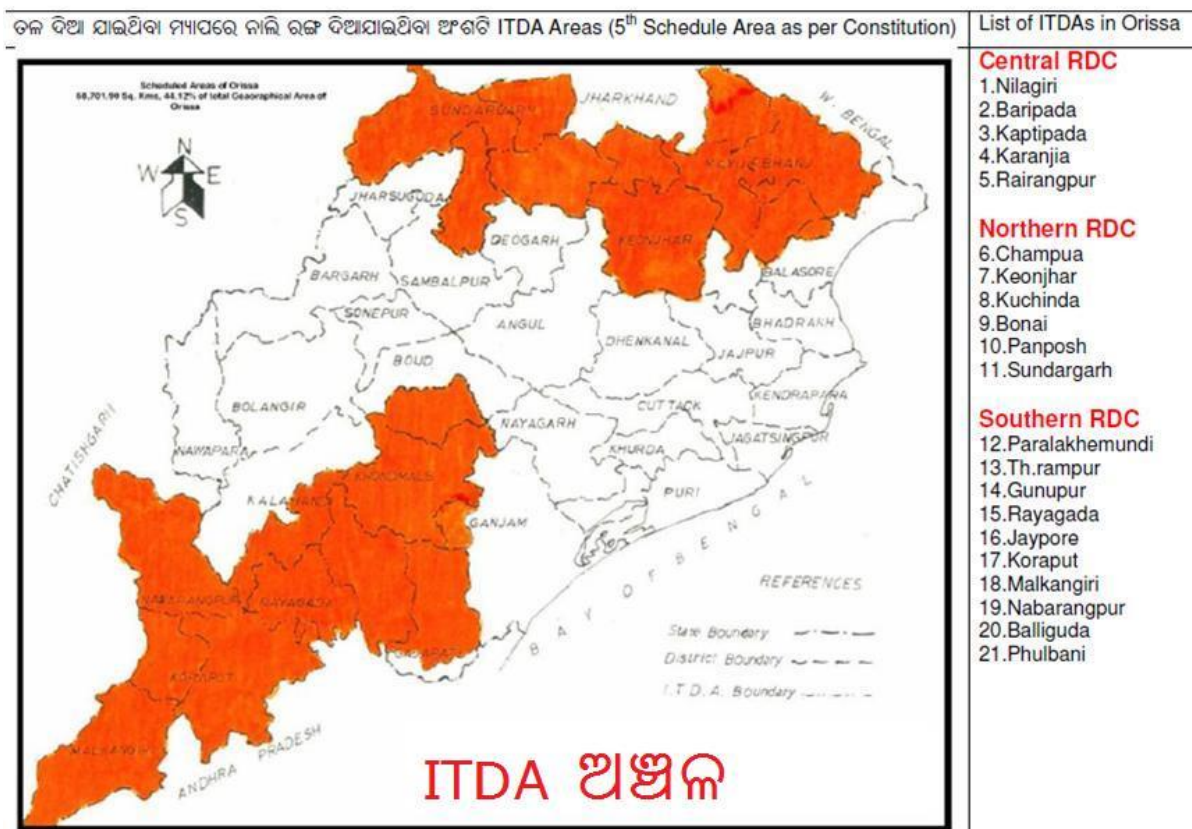


Figure 2: ITDA Areas of Odisha

It can be summed up that the constitutional protective provisions safeguard tribal people from social injustices and all forms of exploitation, while the developmental provisions promote educational and economic interests. Further, administrative provisions under the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution provide special provision for tribal autonomy and welfare in selected regions of the country. The Fifth Schedule is specifically applicable for the State of Odisha where the project will be implemented.

### 3.9 Constitutional Safeguard for Scheduled Tribes

The constitutional safeguards related to tribals are : (i) Article 14, related to Equal rights and opportunities; (ii) Article 15, prohibits discrimination on grounds of sex, religion, race, caste etc.; (iii) Article 15 (4), enjoins upon state to make special provisions for the tribal; (iv) Article 16 (3), empowers state to make special provisions for reservation in appointments or posts in favor of Scheduled Tribes; (v) Article 46, enjoins upon State to promote with special care educational and economic interests of tribal people, protection from social injustice and exploitation; (vi) Article 243D related to the reservation of seats for Scheduled Tribes in Panchayats & Municipalities (vii) Article 275 (1), Grand-in-aid for promoting the welfare of STs; (viii) Article 330, 332, 335, related to the reservation of seats for Scheduled Tribes in Lok Sabha, State Assemblies and official positions in central & state governments; and (ix) Article 339, 340, related to Control of the Union over the Welfare of tribal and powers to investigations thereof. One of the important Act which ensures Social Safeguards of the tribal is “Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

#### 3.9.1 Directive Principles of State Policy

**Promotion of Educational and Economic interests of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections:** The State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of

the weaker sections of the people, and, in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation.

### 3.9.1.1 Special Provisions

**Claims of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to services and posts:** The claims of the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes shall be taken into consideration, consistently with the maintenance of efficiency of administration, in the making of appointments to services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or of a State: Provision in favour of the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes can be made for relaxation in qualifying marks in any examination or lowering the standards of evaluation, for reservation in matters of promotion to any class or classes of services or posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or of a State.

## 3.9.2 Political Safeguards

### 3.9.2.1 Special Provisions

**Reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the House of the People:** Seats shall be reserved in the House of the People for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The number of seats reserved in any State or Union territory for the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes at the same proportion to the total number of seats allotted to that State or Union territory in the House of the People as the population of the Scheduled Castes / Tribes in the State or Union territory.

**Reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assemblies of the States:** Seats shall be reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assembly of every State, based on proportion to the total number of seats in the Assembly as the population of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State.

**Reservation of seats at GPs:** Seats shall be reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in every Panchayat and the number of seats so reserved shall be the same proportion to the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in that Panchayat as the population of the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes in that Panchayat area to the total population of that area and such seats may be allotted by rotation to different constituencies in a Panchayat. Not less than one-third of the total number of seats reserved shall be reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes and such seats may be allotted by rotation to different constituencies in a Panchayat.

## 3.9.3 Agency for Monitoring Safeguards

**National Commission for Scheduled Tribes:** A Commission for the Scheduled Tribes, known as the "National Commission for the Scheduled Tribes" has been constituted (a) to investigate and monitor all matters relating to the safeguards provided for the Scheduled Tribes under this Constitution or under any other law for the time being in force or under any order of the Government and to evaluate the working of such safeguards; (b) to inquire into specific complaints with respect to the deprivation of rights and safeguards of the Scheduled Tribes; (c) to participate and advise on the planning process of socio-economic development of the Scheduled Tribes and to evaluate the progress of their development under the Union and any State; (d) to present to the President, annually and at such other times as the Commission may deem fit, reports upon the working of those safeguards; (e) to make in such reports recommendations as to the measures that should be taken by the Union or any State for the effective implementation of those safeguards and other measures for the protection, welfare and socio-economic development of the Scheduled Tribes; and (f) to discharge such other functions in relation to the protection, welfare and development and advancement of the Scheduled Tribes as the President may, subject to the provisions of any law made by Parliament, by rule specify.



### **3.10 Forest Rights Act**

The Act basically looks in to two things, i.e., grants legal recognition to the rights of traditional forest dwelling communities and makes a beginning towards giving communities and the public a voice in forest and wildlife conservation. Forest dweller, as defined in the act are those who resides in forests or forest lands; and depends on forests and forest land for a livelihood for 75 years. The Act recognises three types of rights, i.e., (1) land rights, (2) use rights, and (3) right to protect and conserve.

#### **3.10.1 Land Rights**

As per the law, no one gets rights to any land that they have not been cultivating prior to December 13, 2005 and that they are not cultivating right now. Those who are cultivating land but don't have document can claim up to 4 hectares, as long as they are cultivating the land themselves for a livelihood. Those who have a ROR or a government lease, but whose land has been illegally taken by the Forest Department or whose land is the subject of a dispute between Forest and Revenue Departments, can claim those lands. Further, in order to prevent selling / transfer of land, the act has made the provision by which the land cannot be sold or transferred to anyone except by inheritance.

#### **3.10.2 Use Rights**

The law secondly provides "rights to use" and/or collect Minor Forest Produces (MFPs) "that has been traditionally collected, which does not include timber; use of grazing grounds and water bodies and traditional areas of use by nomadic or pastoralist communities i.e. communities that move with their herds, as opposed to practicing settled agriculture.

#### **3.10.3 Right to Protect and Conserve**

The act gives the community the right to protect and manage the forest. Section 3(1) (i) of the act provides right and a power to conserve community forest resources, while section 5 gives the community a general power to protect wildlife, forests, etc.

#### **3.10.4 Recognition of the Rights**

In order to get the rights under the act, the Gram Sabha has to make a recommendation, mentioning who have been cultivating land for how long, which minor forest produce is collected, etc. Based on the recommendations of the Gram Sabha, the screening committees at the taluka and district levels verify the authenticity. The district level committee makes the final decision on the recommendations and verification and allocate the land.

#### **3.10.5 Functions of Gram Sabha**

The Gram Sabha initiate the process of determining the nature and extent of forest rights, receive and hear the claims relating thereto; prepare a list of claimants of forests rights and maintain a register containing such details of claimants and their claims as the Central Government may by order determine; pass a resolution on claims on forest rights after giving reasonable opportunity to interested persons and authorities concerned and forward the same to the Taluka (Sub-Divisional) Level Committee. Apart from this, the Gram Sabha constitute Committees for the protection of wildlife, forest and biodiversity, from amongst its members, in order to carry out the provisions of section 5 of the Act.; prepare a conservation and management plan for community forest resources in order to sustainably and equitably manage such community forest resources for the benefit of forest dwelling tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers and integrate such conservation and management plan with the micro plans or working plans or management plans of the forest department with such modifications as may be considered necessary by the committee; review and approve all decisions of the committee pertaining to issue of transit permits, use of income from sale of produce, or modification of management plans.

### **3.10.6 Sub-Division Level Committee**

The Sub-Divisional Level Committee, constituted by the State Government (1) provide information to each Gram Sabha about their duties and duties of holder of forest rights and others towards protection of wildlife, forest and biodiversity with reference to critical flora and fauna which need to be conserved and protected; (2) provide forest and revenue maps and electoral rolls to the Gram Sabha or the Forest Rights Committee; (3) collate all the resolutions of the concerned Gram Sabhas; (4) consolidate maps and details provided by the Gram Sabhas; (5) examine the resolutions and the maps of the Gram Sabhas to ascertain the veracity of the claims; (6) hear and adjudicate disputes between Gram Sabha on the nature and extent of any forest rights; hear petitions from persons, including State agencies, aggrieved by the resolutions of the Gram Sabha; (7) coordinate with other Sub-Divisional Level Committees for inter sub-divisional claims; (8) prepare block or tehsil-wise draft record of proposed forest rights after reconciliation of government records; (9) forward the claims with the draft record of proposed forest rights through the Sub-Divisional Officer to the District Level Committee for final decision; (10) raise awareness among forest dwellers about the objectives and procedures laid down under the Act and in the rules ; (11) ensure easy and free availability of proforma of claims to the claimants as provided in Annexure-I (Forms A, B & C) of the rules; (12) ensure that the Gram Sabha meetings are conducted in free, open and fair manner with requisite quorum.

### **3.10.7 District Level Committee**

The District Level Committee, constituted by the State Government (1) ensure that the requisite information under clause (b) of rule 6 has been provided to Gram Sabha or Forest Rights Committee; (2) examine whether all claims, especially those of primitive tribal groups, pastoralists and nomadic tribes, have been addressed keeping in mind the objectives of the Act; (3) consider and finally approve the claims and record of forest rights prepared by the Sub-Divisional Level Committee; (4) hear petitions from persons aggrieved by the orders of the Sub-Divisional Level Committee; (5) co-ordinate with other districts regarding inter-district claims; (6) issue directions for incorporation of the forest rights in the relevant government records including record of rights; (g) ensure publication of the record of forest rights as may be finalized; (7) ensure that a certified copy of the record of forest rights and title under the Act, as specified in Annexures II & III to these rules, is provided to the concerned claimant and the Gram Sabha respectively ; (8) ensure that a certified copy of the record of the right to community forest resource and title under the Act, as specified in Annexure IV to the rules, is provided to the concerned Gram Sabha or the community whose rights over community forest resource have been recognized

### **3.10.8 Functions of the State Level Monitoring Committee**

The State Level Monitoring Committee (1) devise criteria and indicators for monitoring the process of recognition and vesting of forest rights; (2) monitor the process of recognition, verification and vesting of forest rights in the State; (3) meet at least once in three months to monitor the process of recognition, verification and vesting of forest rights, consider and address the field level verification and vesting of forest rights, consider and address the field level problems, and furnish a quarterly report in the format appended as Annexure V to these rules, to the Central Government on their assessment regarding the status of claims, the compliance with the steps required under the Act, details of claims approved, reasons for rejection, if any and the status of pending claims; (4) on receipt of a notice as mentioned in section 8 of the Act, take appropriate actions against the concerned authorities under the Act; (5) monitor resettlement; (6) specifically monitor compliance of the provisions contained in the Act.

## **3.11 World Bank (Operational Policy) OP 4.10**

The World Bank's Operational Policy on Indigenous Peoples (OP 4.10) aims at ensuring that the development process fosters full respect for the dignity, human rights and cultures of indigenous

peoples, thereby contributing to the Bank's mission of poverty reduction and sustainable development. To achieve this objective, Bank-assisted projects which affect indigenous peoples provide them a voice in design and implementation, avoid adverse impacts where feasible, or minimize and mitigate them, and ensure that benefits intended for them are culturally appropriate. The Bank recognizes that indigenous peoples are commonly among the poorest and most vulnerable segments of society and in many countries, they have not fully benefited from the development process. It also recognizes that the identities, cultures, lands and resources of indigenous peoples are uniquely intertwined and especially vulnerable to changes caused by development programs. Because of this, issues related to indigenous peoples and development are complex and require special measures to ensure that indigenous peoples are not disadvantaged and that they are included in and benefit from these programs as appropriate.

### 3.12 Tribal Development Schemes

The Government of Odisha has been implementing a number a schemes / programs for the welfare and development of tribals in the State. The schemes / programs under implementation are;

1. Pre-Matric Scholarships and Post-Matric Scholarships
2. SCA to TSS (100% CA) and Grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India (100% CA) for implementation of Income Generating Schemes and infrastructure development programmes incidental there to.
3. Focused Area Development Programme (SCA to TSS)
4. Implementation of OTELP PLUS out of State Sector Scheme.
5. Conservation cum Development Plan (CCD) (100% CA) for PVTGs.
6. Providing the best quality educational opportunities to ST/SC students in different private/aided/ Govt. public schools of repute under Anwesha (Flagship Programme)
7. Operationalisation of mega urban hostel complexes at State capital under the programme " Akankshya." (Flagship Programme)
8. Solar energy-based electrification in the residential schools, tribal villages and hamlets where conventional source of electricity is difficult to reach. (Flagship Programme)
9. Implementation of OPELIP (Odisha PVTG Empowerment and Livelihood Improvement Programme)
10. Protective Legislation - Implementation of ORV Act, Protection of Civil Rights & Prevention of Atrocities Act etc.
11. Implementation of Forest Rights Act
12. Running of Ekalavya Model Residential Schools. (Article 275(I))
13. B.Ed College

#### 3.12.1 Special Central Assistance & Grants Under Article 275(1) of the Constitution

Special Central Assistance is provided to the State to supplement its efforts in tribal development through Tribal Sub-Plan. This assistance is basically meant for family-oriented income-generating schemes in the sectors of agriculture, horticulture, minor irrigation, soil conservation, animal husbandry, forests, education, cooperatives, fisheries, village and small-scale industries and for minimum needs programme. Centre also provides grants under the article 275(1) of the Constitution to meet the costs of projects for tribal development and for raising the level of administration of Scheduled Area therein at par with the rest of the State. Part of the funds are utilized for setting up of Residential Schools for providing quality education to tribal students.

#### 3.12.2 Scheme for Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)

A total of 75 tribal communities have been identified and categorized as Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) at the national level, based on pre-agricultural level of technology, low level of literacy and declining or stagnant populations. The State of Odisha is having 13 PVTGs. For all-round development of PTGs, considering their level of vulnerability, a Central Sector Scheme was introduced. The scheme covers housing, infrastructure development, education, health, land distribution / development, agriculture development, cattle development, social security, insurance, etc. In order to make need-based



interventions for the development of the PVTGs, state has been preparing “Conservation-cum-Development (CCD) Plans” for PVTGs.

### 3.12.3 Education Promotion among Boys and Girls: Hostel Facility

For the promotion of education among the tribals, Girls hostel scheme and Boys hostel scheme is under implementation, with the objective of providing residential facilities to tribal boys and girls to pursue their education. Apart from this, both the Central and State Government has been supporting in establishment of ASHRAM Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) area

### 3.12.4 Vocational Training Centres in Tribal Areas

The scheme aims at upgrading the skills of the tribal youths in various traditional/modern vocation depending upon their educational qualification, present economic trends and the market potential, which would enable them to gain suitable employment or enable them to become self-employed.

### 3.12.5 Strengthening Education Among Scheduled Tribe Girls in Low Literacy District

The scheme aims to bridge the gap in literacy levels between the general female population and tribal women, through facilitating 100% enrolment of tribal girls in the identified Districts or blocks, more particularly in LWE affected areas and in areas inhabited by PVTGs, and reducing drop-outs at the elementary level by creating the required ambience for education.

### 3.12.6 Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED)

Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED) is a National Level Cooperative apex body. TRIFED has been providing marketing assistance and remunerative prices to ST communities for their minor forest produce and surplus agricultural produce and to wean them away from exploitative private traders and middlemen.

### 3.12.7 Coaching for Scheduled Tribes

In order to provide a better chance to the ST students to succeed in competitive examinations, a scheme for coaching for disadvantaged ST candidates in quality coaching institutions is under implementation to enable them to successfully compete in examinations for jobs/admission to professional courses. The scheme supports free coaching to tribal students for various competitive examinations.

### 3.12.8 Grant-In-Aid to Voluntary Organizations

The prime objective of the scheme is to enhance the reach of welfare schemes of Government and fill the gaps in service deficient tribal areas, in the sectors such as education, health, drinking water, agro-horticultural productivity, social security net etc. through the efforts of Voluntary Organizations (VOs) / non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and to provide an environment for socio-economic upliftment and overall development of the tribal.

### 3.12.9 Post-Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Tribes Students

The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to tribal students to pursue Post-Matriculation recognized courses in recognized institutions. The scheme covers professional, technical as well as non-professional and non-technical courses at various levels and the scheme also includes correspondence courses including distance and continuing education.

Summary of schemes, policies and acts relevant for the projects is given below:

Table 23: Applicable acts and policies in the project area

Sl. No	Act/Policy	Applicability	Remark
1	2	3	4
1	Panchayati Raj Act	Yes	Majority of the planned activities are to be executed under GP jurisdiction in rural areas.

2	PESA Act, 1996	Yes	The project is planned to be executed in 15 districts which covers scheduled area like Mayurbhanj, Gajapati, Kandhamal, Nabarangpur, etc.
3	LARR Act, 2013	No	The project is not envisaging any involuntary acquisition of land
4	The SCs & STs (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989	Yes	It will apply <i>mutatis mutandi</i>
5	Tribal Development & Tribal Sub-Scheme (TSS) Approach	Yes	The project area also covers TSS area which creates scope for composite planning and convergence
6	APMC Act, 2003	Yes	As per the latest amendment buying and selling of food grains and vegetables will be governed by this act
7	Forest Right Act, 2006	Yes	The project will work with Forest Department if at all any forest area falls under the project jurisdiction. The tribal families having land under FRA will also be covered if such land is in the tank command / project villages.
8	Development Policies (i.e. National Farmer Policy, National Policy for Women) and programs.	Yes	OIIPCRA will explore possibilities of convergence with other schemes / programs implemented under State and Central Sector Schemes.
9	World Bank Safeguard Policies (4.10)	Yes	Indigenous people policy framework has been followed in OIIPCRA. No acquisition of land (OP 4.12) is envisaged. Project will adopt inclusive strategy with special focus on tribal inclusion in project areas, falling within the scheduled area.

## Section 4: Stakeholder Analysis

During social assessment study, consultation meetings were conducted with different stakeholders at different project execution levels. Different stakeholders identified in the process who can influence or can be influenced by the project are listed out below.

Table 24: Stakeholders

Project Level	Stakeholders	
Village / Cluster	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Farmers: Marginal and Small Farmers</li> <li>2. Farmers cultivating land allotted under FRA</li> <li>3. Scheduled Tribes (STs)</li> <li>4. Farmers of other Marginalized Section (Scheduled Caste)</li> <li>5. ST Women Farmers</li> <li>6. Women Farmers in Other Social Categories</li> <li>7. Women Involved in Agro-Enterprises</li> <li>8. Persons having Processing &amp; Value Addition Units</li> <li>9. Farmers with Orchard / Horticultural Crops</li> <li>10. Farmers involved in Organic Farming</li> <li>11. Local Ag. Extension Worker/s</li> <li>12. Farmer Producers Companies / Organizations</li> <li>13. Members of FPCs</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>14. Medium, Semi-Medium and large farmers</li> <li>15. Ag. Labourers</li> <li>16. Daily Wage Labourers</li> <li>17. Small Traders</li> <li>18. Input Suppliers (Seeds Corporation, Pvt. Input Suppliers)</li> <li>19. Ag. Extension Workers</li> <li>20. Seed Growers (Farmers)</li> <li>21. Local aggregators</li> <li>22. Local Aggregators</li> <li>23. Petty Contractors</li> <li>24. Community Organizations (CBOs)</li> <li>25. NGOs working in the locality</li> <li>26. Financial Services providing entities</li> <li>27. Families collecting NTFPs (seasonal)</li> <li>28. Agricultural Women Workers (Landless families)</li> <li>29. Tribal people</li> <li>30. Common Villagers</li> <li>31. Local Ward Member / PRI member</li> </ol>
Gram Panchayat	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sarpanch</li> <li>2. Deputy / Vice Sarpanch</li> <li>3. Ward Members</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Village Council / Gram Sabha</li> <li>5. Members of the FPCs</li> </ol>
Block	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Official of Ag. Department</li> <li>2. Officials of Irrigation Dept.</li> <li>3. Officials of AR &amp; Fishery</li> <li>4. Contractors</li> <li>5. PRI members of Block Panchayat</li> <li>6. Input Suppliers</li> <li>7. Aggregators</li> <li>8. Traders</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9. Credit Institutions (formal/informal)</li> <li>10. Weather Centre Officials</li> <li>11. Insurance Agencies</li> <li>12. APMC</li> <li>13. NGOs / CBOs</li> <li>14. Farmer's Associations</li> <li>15. Officials of Forest Department</li> </ol>
Sub-Division	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Officials of Ag. Dept.</li> <li>2. Officials of Horticulture Dept.</li> <li>3. Research Institutions/KVKs/ATMA</li> <li>4. Irrigation Dept.</li> <li>5. Marketing Agency</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. Private Service Providers</li> <li>7. APMC</li> <li>8. NGOs</li> <li>9. Input Suppliers</li> <li>10. Aggregators</li> <li>11. Traders</li> <li>12. Agro-processing units</li> </ol>
Project District	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Agriculture Department</li> <li>2. Horticulture Department</li> <li>3. Irrigation Department</li> <li>4. Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA)</li> <li>5. Seeds Corporation</li> <li>6. Marketing Agency (Govt.)</li> <li>7. Zilla Parishad / Dist. Admn.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8. Credit Institutions</li> <li>9. Insurance Agencies</li> <li>10. Weather Information Provider</li> <li>11. Traders</li> <li>12. Agro-Industries</li> <li>13. Farm Machinery Suppliers</li> <li>14. APMC</li> <li>15. Pvt. Input Suppliers</li> <li>16. Forest Department / its Officials</li> </ol>
State and National Level	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Project Management Unit</li> <li>2. Department of Agriculture</li> <li>3. Department of Horticulture</li> <li>4. Department of Irrigation</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10. Indian Institute of Science (IISc)</li> <li>11. Dept. of Economic Affairs, Govt. of India</li> <li>12. ICAR and its Institutions</li> </ol>

	5. Department of Tribal Development, GOO 6. State Ag. Universities 7. Technical Service Providing Institutions (Govt. / Pvt.) 8. Seed Corporation 9. Other Departments (Convergence)	13. Ministry of Forest and Environment, Govt. of India 14. Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India 15. Pvt. Input suppliers 16. Financial Service Providers 17. Weather Information Provider 18. Insurance Companies (Crop / Weather Insurance) 19. Agro-Processing Agencies 20. Marketing Agencies 21. OSAM Board 22. Different associations / organizations of farmers / traders etc.
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A summary of the consultations with different stakeholders is presented below.

#### 4.1 Consultation with Tribals in Scheduled Areas / Tribal Habitations

Consultations with members of the tribal community were conducted during visits to scheduled areas of the project districts (fully and partly scheduled). The consultation covered local tribal leaders, members of the local Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI), tribal farmers of different holdings, including marginal farmers, small farmers, tribal women etc. Key issues discussed with the tribal communities, apart from common local issues, were

1. Irrigation coverage through different means during Kharif and Rabi and different crops grown;
2. Tank irrigation system and its outreach, more particularly at the tail end;
3. Water availability for irrigation during Rabi season;
4. Use of micro irrigation system for different crops in Rabi season;
5. Local agricultural practices and its vulnerability to climate variability,
6. Current farming system adopted by the tribal farmers;
7. Farm mechanization in different stages of farming, i.e., land preparation, sowing, planting, harvesting etc.;
8. Production / productivity of different crops;
9. Availability of inputs (seeds, fertilizer, pesticides) and its application;
10. Market mechanism and access to market;
11. Value addition and its scope;
12. Organization of tribal farmers (Tribal Farmer Producer Organizations);
13. Livelihood pattern (gender specific);
14. Forest rights and land allocation under FRA;
15. Local planning process (in scheduled area as per PESA norms);
16. Funds flow under PESA for implementation of local plans etc.

During consultation, the possibility of resource dovetailing and tribal development oriented integrated planning process were also discussed with the PRI members of the Scheduled areas. Apart from this, discussion was also held on key project components (as per the project plan) and its relevance to the development of tribal communities. During discussion, the expected adverse impact of the project, as perceived by the tribal communities, was also explored along with expected mitigation measures (as suggested by the ST communities).

#### 4.2 Block Level Consultations

From the project perspective, in order to understand the possible implications of the project on tribes, discussions were held with the block level officials of agriculture department; horticulture directorate officials, local fishery officials' etc. including extension workers and their opinion were also mapped. The possibilities of convergence of different schemes / programmes with project activities were also explored.

### 4.3 District Level Consultation

District level stakeholder consultations were organized with officials of different departments who are part of the project implementation arrangement. The objective of consultations was to understand the issues pertaining to tribes with regard to agriculture, irrigation, fishery, post-harvest management, product value addition etc. Different components of the project and framed activities were discussed with the stakeholders, including the strategies to be adopted to capture the expectations / requirements of the tribal communities. The district level consultations also covered proposed broad activities of the project and its beneficial dimensions for the tribal.

### 4.4 State Level Consultation

A series of state-level stakeholder consultations were organised during different phases of the project development, with the participation of different Government Departments (Agriculture, water resources, horticulture, fishery etc.), Non-Government agencies, Technical institutions, scientists from State Agriculture Universities (SAU) etc. The objective of such consultations was to analyze the expected benefits of different project approaches and to assess any social challenge it may pose, with special reference to farmers in general in the project locations and different communities living in the project area (both scheduled and unscheduled areas), including marginalized communities / sections. Contributions that can be made by different technical institutions, SAUs and other stakeholders were also discussed by project components. The discussion also encompassed, execution arrangements, community development institutional structures in general and in Scheduled areas, safeguards to be taken care while executing the project in Scheduled areas etc. State level consultation also covered interaction with SCSTRTI and State Tribal Council to understand their perception on the project and how the project will be beneficial for the tribes in particular. The issues discussed with SCSTRTI and State Tribal Council covered (1) priorities of State Government for tribal development in agriculture and related sectors, (2) special provisions made by the State for the development of tribes, (3) key issues / challenges to be looked in to in scheduled areas, (4) schemes / programmes that have been implemented for the development of STs, (5) PESA provisions and its implications for the project, (6) Forest Rights Act (FRA) and its alignment with project activities (Individual and Community Forest Rights) etc.

### 4.5 Findings of the Consultation

As discussed earlier, the objective of social assessment (in the context of tribals) was to understand the expected impact of the project on the tribes and to design the execution strategy as per the safeguard policies, ensuring appropriate inclusion of tribes. It is assessed that many of the historical tribal development barriers are gradually diminishing due to various measures taken by the Central and State Governments. Land alienation, which was a major contributor to the poor livelihood condition of the STs, is addressed through safeguard policies as per the constitutional norms. Allocation of forest land (cultivated by the concerned ST households) under FRA, 2006 has proved to be beneficial for the ST families who are engaged in farming. The Forest Rights Act has also been helpful to give rights to the community over the forest<sup>15</sup>. Odisha has been one of the progressive States to issue Records of Rights to the forest dwellers, including STs against the demarcated and allotted land.

Restrictions in collection of non-timber forest produces and its trading have been addressed through the implementation of the MFP Act / policy<sup>16</sup>. With regard to employment, personal skill sets, that are market exchangeable, play an important role in getting employed. Though the literacy rate has been

<sup>15</sup> Odisha topped the list at the national level, both in terms of the number of land title rights distributed, and the percentage of titles distributed over the number of claims raised. As of June, 2018, about 4,06,745 individual family titles and 5,942 community rights covering nearly 6,09,553 acres and 3,27,171 acres, respectively, have been distributed under the FRA.

<sup>16</sup> MFP policy provides for management by Panchayats for 69 items, excluding bamboo and tendu. As per the Panchayat Act, GPs to perform functions as prescribed.

increasing among the STs in the State and project districts, low skill set still remain a major issue to get employed in different sectors of engagement. With regard to provision of facilities and services in scheduled areas, it is still below the State average in many aspects and primarily due to geographical / topographical characteristics of their habitation. The decentralized local governance system (as per the prescription of PESA Act) is gradually getting strengthened in terms of adoption of local planning process.

1. Land alienation, which was a major contributor to the poor livelihood condition of the tribes is addressed through safeguard policies as per the constitutional norms.
2. Allocation of forest land (cultivated by the concerned ST households) under FRA, 2006 has proved to be beneficial for the tribal families who are engaged in farming.
3. The Forest Rights Act has also been helpful to give rights to the tribal community over the forest.
4. Restrictions in collection of non-timber forest produces and its trading have been addressed through the implementation of the Act.
5. Odisha has been one of the progressive States to issue Records of Rights to the forest dwellers, including STs against the demarcated and allocated land.
6. With regard to employment, personal skill sets, that are market exchangeable, play an important role in getting employed. The low skill set is a major issue to get employed in different sectors of engagement.
7. With regard to provision of facilities and services in scheduled areas, it is still below the State average in many aspects and primarily due to geographical / topographical characteristics of their habitation.
8. The decentralized local governance system (as per the prescription of PESA Act) is gradually getting strengthened in terms of adoption of local planning process.

### **Agriculture Production System**

1. Most of the households are having marginal and small holdings which does not provide livelihood security for the whole year from own production;
2. Current farming practices are more traditional in nature and do not give substantial yield. Production and productivity in scheduled areas / studied pockets below the state / national average;
3. Low income from agricultural activities compel dependency on forest resources for livelihood;
4. Input cost of tribal found to be less due to less use of synthetic fertilizer and pesticides (though it is found increasing in certain cases);
5. Poor understanding and awareness on scientific agriculture system and agricultural technology;
6. Practice of traditional agriculture, which is more driven by less use of synthetic fertilizer and pesticides and organic practices is common among the tribes in scheduled areas, resulting in low production / productivity;
7. Comparatively low productivity from available land due to traditional agricultural practices, poor water availability after monsoon, focus on traditional crops (small / minor millets), poor water conservation measures and structures; high top soil erosion etc.;
8. Poor farm mechanization due to undulating land topography, poor investment capacity and non-availability of community hiring mechanisms (CHC type);
9. Crop production and productivity of different crops in hilly and terrine areas of scheduled area are less than other areas;
10. Limited access to agricultural extension and support services (because of hilly and terrain region);
11. Availability of agricultural inputs as per the required quantity and on timely basis remain a challenge due to distance from the main market and inaccessibility character of the tribal habitations;
12. Investment capacity of tribal in agricultural activities has been low in comparison to farmers of other communities and holding categories.

### **Post-Harvest Infrastructure and Management**



1. Limited awareness about market information, market prices, agro-enterprises and agricultural services (geographically disadvantage);
2. Poor agricultural infrastructure like input store house, post-harvest infrastructures, primary processing units etc.;
3. Poor forward and backward linkages for local produces due to inaccessibility and distance from the market (mostly sold locally either directly or through local traders);
4. Lack of required skill for post-harvest management (post-harvest management skills need to be upgraded);
5. High dependency on local markets and local traders for selling up of their produces;
6. Due to low production, marketable surplus has been remaining low which restricts to venture to bigger markets.

### **Farmer's Collectives**

1. Poor or no organization of farmers (Farmer Producer Organization / Company), no FPO in many tank command areas in scheduled pockets;
2. Lack of organized effort / collective marketing (local traders' function as aggregator and point of sell apart from direct selling by the tribal);
3. Poor bargaining power (selling of agricultural produces) and low value share of the produces sold (40-45 percent of the consumer price in the bigger markets).

### **Local Planning and Decision-Making Process**

1. Local planning process has been given emphasis by ITDA, PR Dept. under GPDP and TSS;
2. Inadequate representation and participation in the local planning and decision-making process;
3. Prioritization of issues and addressing them in a convergent manner has been deficient;
4. Poor awareness about existing schemes of the Government for the development of tribals;
5. Domination of few well to do / influential / opinion leaders in the local planning process;
6. Gap between planning and execution remains a concern due to lack of / on time availability of funds;
7. Infrastructural planning is dominant in local planning and livelihood plan is limited.

### **Financial Services**

1. Limited access to institutional credit for agricultural production system;
2. Poor asset base to pledge as collateral to access institutional credit;
3. Dependency on informal credit system for agricultural investment, cultural activities, health care still prevalent;
4. Local SHGs have been one of the sources for accessing financial services, including credit.

### **Livelihood and Forest**

1. Decreasing availability of non-timber forest produces posing challenge to STs in ensuring their livelihoods;
2. Collectivization of MFP collections is rare for which scale of operation and value realization is poor;
3. Poor infrastructure facility for storage of NTFPs and its processing;
4. ITDAs have been promoting NTFP clusters in scheduled areas but its coverage is limited;
5. Dependency on forest still remains high in different seasons, in-spite of all other livelihood measures.

## Section 5: Tribal People's Planning Framework

### 5.1 Introduction

The key objective of the TPPF is to give special attention and focus to the tribal issues and concern during the implementation of the project. Under the Disclosure Policy, this TPPF will be discussed with and disclosed to the key stakeholders. This framework encompasses suggestions and recommendations received from different sections during its preparation. Further, this framework shall be disclosed to the public on the project web-site of Government of Odisha; and printed copies of the framework will be placed in government offices and other public locations for easy access by the tribal population.

### 5.2. Objective of TPPF

The objectives of the TPPF are to ensure that;

1. The tribal populations are adequately and fully consulted by the project / implementing agencies;
2. Tribal stakeholders / beneficiaries take part in the entire process of preparation, implementation and monitoring of project activities;
3. Project benefits are equitably accessible to the tribal living in the project area;
4. Developing an institutional and implementation arrangements as well as capacity building measures for the implementation of the TPPF, associated disclosure mechanisms and addressing any grievances; and
5. Monitoring and reporting arrangements, including mechanisms and benchmarks appropriate to the project. This includes developing a grievance redress mechanism to resolve grievances, if any.

This Planning Framework will be adopted on a full scale in the scheduled areas and as deemed necessary in other project areas.

### 5.3 Strategy

#### 5.3.1 Representation in PP / WUA

The project, as a part of its execution strategy, will strengthen existing Pani Panchayats (PPs) / WUA. The PPs / WUA will be the basic unit at the project villages in the tank command to ensure that the tribal families participate in the process and derive project benefits. As per the PP Act, while all land holders in the tank command are the members of the General Body, it will automatically ensure inclusion of tribal families as members of the PP / WUA. However, In tribal areas (scheduled V / PESA Areas where tribal concentration in the tank command village is more than 50.0 percent), at least 50.0 percent members or proportionate to the tribal population of the village in the executive body would be from tribal community, selected / elected / nominated based on the procedures outlines in the Act. The PPs / WUA are expected to be involved in beneficiary selection, along with other implementing entities, following the inclusive criteria and will be instrumental in bringing in transparency and accountability in project implementation. As PPs will have greater participation of tribal people in scheduled areas, it will ensure that project benefits are accessed by target tribal families. Association of PPs / WUA in local planning process will be helpful to identify and address the needs of tribal in a more comprehensive manner.



### 5.3.2 Local Planning (Tank / Cascade Plans)

The project will initiate participatory planning in the tank command, which includes village/s falling under scheduled area. The planning (sector specific plans, including agriculture, horticulture, irrigation and fishery sector plans) will help to identify key expectations of the tribal from the project and priority needs in line with the overall execution framework of the project. The village planning process, where PPs will also be involved along with other local community groups, will help in improving participation of the local tribal and create a platform where they can share their issues and suggest solutions. Based on the existing tribal development governance mechanism, the plans, prepared by the community, will create a scope of convergence with existing tribal development plans, prepared and implemented by different departments under Tribal Sub-Scheme (TSS), SCA to TSS and Article 275 (1).

Table 25: Participatory Tank / Command Area Planning

Sl. No.	Challenge/Issues	Strategies	Project Interventions
1	2	3	4
1	Poor understanding and awareness on sectoral planning related to climate resilient agriculture, horticultural activities, post-harvest management etc.	Awareness and Sensitization on planning and orientation on planning to the PPs before the inception of actual planning.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Discussion with the local community and PPs on the current planning process taken up under TSS;</li> <li>2. Awareness creation / sensitization on sector specific climate resilience-based planning process;</li> <li>3. Finalizing planning periods with the local tribal community in scheduled area and PP;</li> <li>4. Issuance of official communication to the concerned PP in scheduled area for organization / facilitation of local planning;</li> <li>5. Communication to concerned villages (within the tank command) on purpose of the planning, date of planning etc.</li> <li>6. Orientation to the selected tribal members on the planning and their involved in the overall process.</li> </ol>
2	Tribals may not actively participate in the process due to influence of local opinion leaders and persons having better social and economic standing	Exclusive consultation with tribal families of different economic standing and ensuring their active participation.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Exclusive discussion with tribal marginal and small land holders and mapping their priorities;</li> <li>2. Identification of specific needs, on priority basis for tribal families of different occupational categories, including landless;</li> <li>3. Discussion with tribal women farmers and planning as per their preferences;</li> <li>4. Mapping of current practices (project component and activity wise) and activity and planning for improvement;</li> <li>5. The project will bring in external facilitation agency having experience of working with tribals for preparation of tribal specific development plans.</li> </ol>
3	The planning cycle of different government programmes may not match with the planning cycle for the project activities resulting in need for special consultation with tribals / gram sabha	Exclusive consultation with tribal communities and GP on project activities and other plans prepared under TSS for possible convergence and better understanding of project activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In cases, when planning cycle of other sectors do not match with the project planning, special consultation meetings would be organized with local tribal communities in scheduled areas;</li> <li>2. The local GP would be consulted during the project planning and plan would be shared with them during consultation;</li> <li>3. The local GP in the scheduled area should be sensitized and encouraged for convergence and resource dovetailing in appropriate areas.</li> </ol>

### 5.3.3 Flexibility in Benefit Accessing

As per the existing norms of the Government for improved accessibility of the ST families to different schemes / programmes, flexibility has been given to ST households in terms of eligibility and financial norms. Such norms under execution in the State for STs will be adopted by the project to improve benefit accessibility of tribal households.

### 5.3.4 Project Administration As per PESA Act Provisions

Execution of the project and its administration in the scheduled area will be abided by the PESA Act, i.e., planning will be made at the tank command villages in consultation with the local tribal community and GP and they will be associated in the execution process and local monitoring mechanism.

### 5.3.5 Capacity Development

The project has made provisions for the capacity development of all stakeholders, including tribal. They will be oriented on different thematic areas such as climate resilient agricultural practices, soil nutrient management, crop diversification, post-harvest management, cage culture of fishery, value addition etc. in a structured manner. Exposure visits will also be organized for them to make them learn along with exposure to different demonstrations. The Farmers Field School (FFS) will further helpful to enrich their learning and adoption of relevant agricultural practices. Experiences and expertise emanating from tribal development initiatives made elsewhere within and outside the state will be referred and adopted into developing individual and institutional capacity of tribals.

## 5.4 Tribal Inclusion Approach

The project will have exclusive strategic focus for greater inclusion and representation of tribal in scheduled areas and their active association in project interventions. The strategy proposed for inclusion of tribal communities is discussed below in *Table 26*.

*Table 26: Project Approach and Strategy for Tribal Development*

Project Stages	Project Approach and Strategy	Expected Outcome
1	2	3
Preparatory / Planning Phase	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Discussion with tribal families / farmers of the project area in general and exclusively in scheduled areas on project component and activities;</li> <li>2. Identifying key issues in the way of their greater involvement and benefitting from the project intervention;</li> <li>3. Preparing a priority list of actions, based on the identified issues and interest of tribal farmers / families of the project area.</li> <li>4. Preparing village specific plan (tank command villages) of action for better inclusion of tribal in different activities that are feasible for their greater participation.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Key intervention areas are identified and guidelines / action plan prepared for improved participation of tribal in general and tribal farmers, in particular.</li> <li>2. List of actions finalized for implementation to ensure greater involvement and participation of tribal by project activity.</li> </ol>
Implementation Phase	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Implementing priority actions that are finalized during preparatory / planning phase;</li> <li>2. Initiatives for possible convergence with tribal development schemes of Government at the village / GP level;</li> <li>3. Priority action in inaccessible scheduled areas (project villages) for establishment of infrastructures that are planned under the project, based on feasibility;</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Participation of tribal / tribal farmers in different activities implemented under the project;</li> <li>2. Project supported infrastructure and services in less accessible scheduled areas / tribal dominated areas;</li> <li>3. Inclusion of tribes and their active involvement ensured</li> </ol>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Equal opportunity to dispersed tribal (living in a mixed community) for accessing project benefits, as per the plan for beneficiary coverage;</li> <li>5. Ensuring greater participation of tribal community in activities taken up under each component / sub-components of the project;</li> <li>6. Taking measures, adhering to the scope of the project, to build the capacity of tribal farmers in agricultural technologies, marketing, institution management etc., as per the project requirements;</li> <li>7. Taking measures that are aligned to PESA Act;</li> <li>8. Monitoring of actions taken under the project for inclusion of tribal by project component / sub-components and initiating corrective measures accordingly;</li> <li>9. Documenting success and learning from different initiatives undertaken by the project that ensures greater participation of tribal;</li> <li>10. Effective grievance redressal system to address the grievances related to the project activities of the tribal people of the project area.</li> </ol>	<p>with better operational and management capabilities;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Adoption of improved farming technologies by the tribal farmers and hence better yield from the available land;</li> <li>5. Emerging good practices in tribal inclusion, participation and execution benefits are documented, shared and replication measures taken;</li> <li>6. Grievances of tribal families are well addressed, ensuring their active and fruitful association in the project.</li> </ol>
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#### 5.4.1 Involvement of Tribals by Key Social Dimensions:

Table 27: Project Strategy to Deal with Tribal and their Inclusion

SN	Social Dimensions	Project Strategy
1	Inclusion and Equity	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Conducting tank / village level planning, consultation with tribal families, tribal community organisations and local GP;</li> <li>2. Positive discriminated targeting for inclusion and equity;</li> <li>3. Additional support provision under the project as per the schemes / program guidelines (schematic support / subsidy);</li> <li>4. Encouraging participation of tribals in different community level institutions / organisations;</li> <li>5. Facilitate proportionate representation of tribal in scheduled and non-scheduled areas;</li> <li>6. Monitoring / tracking of project benefits accessed by the identified marginalised / vulnerable sections;</li> </ol>
2	Participation and Ownership	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Village level awareness drive to aware / educate tribal people and their institutions on project activities and its beneficial dimensions;</li> <li>2. Consultation with tribal groups / institutions from time to time and encouraging them to participate actively in implementation process</li> <li>3. Facilitate participation of marginal &amp; small farmers, women farmers in meetings, trainings etc.;</li> <li>4. Facilitate representation in different community organisations for their participation in decision making;</li> <li>5. Involving them in local level benefit monitoring and supervision;</li> </ol>
3	Transparency and Accountability	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Information collection and its sharing on tribal beneficiaries / tribal households enrolled in different project activities from time to time;</li> <li>2. Information sharing with the local GP on tribal inclusion and benefits rendered under the scope of the project;</li> <li>3. Proactive disclosure of information to the local tribals through display and sharing of information.</li> </ol>
4	Strengthening People's Institutions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Proportionate representation of tribals in the local level institutions (aiming for at least 50.0 percent in scheduled areas);</li> </ol>

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Need based capacity building measures for the institutions to strengthen their functioning (training, exposure, demonstration);</li> <li>3. Fostering collaboration and convergence with different entities to strengthen institutions of tribals.</li> </ol>
5	Participation of Tribal Women	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Consultation with tribal women farmers, women fishers and their groups from time to time, assessing their needs and encouraging their participation in the overall process;</li> <li>2. Facilitate their greater involvement in project activities, as per the scope and their interest;</li> <li>3. Facilitate collaboration and convergence with other development schemes for improved involvement and benefit of the tribal women;</li> <li>4. Facilitation proportionate representation of tribal women in local level institutions / project activities (at least 33 percent (1/3<sup>rd</sup>) representation of tribal women);</li> <li>5. Promotion for inclusion of tribal women entrepreneurs / groups in post-harvest management, agribusiness and livelihood support activities like mushroom cultivation, nutritional garden promotion etc.</li> </ol>
7	Capacity Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Identification of capacity need of tribals, covering tribal farmers, tribal women farmers, tribal fishers etc. along with their institutions / organisations;</li> <li>2. Capacity development measures through practical demonstrations. field learning sessions, exposure etc. along with interactive learning sessions;</li> <li>3. Rendering handholding support from time to time at the institution / individual level for better adoption of learning.</li> </ol>
8	Collaboration and Convergence	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Fostering convergence with related schemes for wider coverage and quality outcome.</li> <li>2. Opportunities of convergence to be explored with existing tribal development schemes / activities implemented under SCA to TSP (focus area development approach), Article 275 (1) and other state schemes.</li> </ol>

*Note: Along with proposed measures, as suggested in the SMF, certain specific measures will be taken in scheduled areas to ensure that tribals consulted appropriately, participate actively in the project activities, have access to project benefits and included in the local development process.*

## 5.4.2 Tribal Inclusion by Project Investment Areas

Table 28: Involvement of Tribals in Project Activities

SN	Project Dimensions	Project Strategy
1	Agriculture (including agribusiness)	<p>Consultation with farmers of different land holding categories, mapping their irrigation requirements during cropping seasons, planning and capturing irrigation need of marginal and small farmers, especially during Rabi season;</p> <p>Coverage of tribal farmers, more specifically marginal / small farmers and women farmers in different project framed activities for the promotion of climate resilient agriculture. At least 50.0 percent tribal families should be enrolled in scheduled area and proportionate number of tribals in non-scheduled areas. The project will have specific provision to cover scheduled areas under farm mechanization, post-harvest management, agribusiness promotion, promotion of organic farming etc.</p>
2	Horticulture (including post-harvest and agribusiness)	<p>Coverage of tribal marginal and small farmers under area expansion under horticulture and a minimum of 1/3<sup>rd</sup> area would be planned for coverage in scheduled areas;</p> <p>Under horticulture support to vulnerable households, the project will adopt positively discriminated targeting and facilitate inclusion of at least 50.0 percent tribal households of the total target in scheduled area and proportionate representation in non-scheduled areas. More or less, similar representation pattern would be followed for other horticultural activities like micro irrigation promotion, vermicompost, post-harvest management and</p>

		agribusiness. Tribal women groups will be encouraged to participate in agribusiness activities.
3	Fishery (Production and Market Linkage)	The project will give equal emphasis for fishery promotion in scheduled areas and suitable tanks / reservoirs will be covered under demonstration. Local PFCS will be encouraged to participate actively in production, processing and value addition. The project will encourage women groups to take up ornamental fish cultivation and required capacity building support will be rendered under the project. Of the total targeted coverage, the project will facilitate to ensure 1/3 <sup>rd</sup> coverage in scheduled areas.
4	Irrigation	Improved irrigation coverage in the tail end of the tank command through surface and ground water and improving cropping intensity / gross cropped area.
5	Institution Development (In Fishery)	The project will take up promotion of new PFCS in areas where such institution of fishers does not exist. It will also cover scheduled areas falling under the geographical jurisdiction of the project.
6	Capacity Building	The project will have exclusive focus on capacity building of tribal farmers and fishers on different project designed areas. As needs of the tribal may differ from the capacity need of other social groups, specific need assessment will be conducted for tribals in scheduled / non-scheduled areas and capacity building plan will be designed accordingly. In capacity building, more focus would be given in methodological aspects of capacity building. During trainings, for interactive sessions will be planned for better learning, including in-house and out-house learning. Along with this, they will be given exposure and on-field guidance from time to time. The institutions functioning in scheduled areas will also be capacitated so that they can address the need of the tribals in a more comprehensive manner.

## 5.5 Tribal Development and Inclusion Framework

Table 29: Tribal Development and Inclusion Framework (By Project Activities)

Components / Activities	Key Challenges	Proposed Project Measures	Project Stage		Responsibility		
			Planning	Imp.	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
<b>Agriculture</b>							
Preparation of DIAP	Inclusion of interest of tribal farmers in general and that of marginal and small farmers in particular.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Consultation with tribal farmers of different holding categories and mapping their irrigation requirements during cropping seasons;</li> <li>2. Planning for increased irrigation coverage of land under possession / cultivation of tribal farmers, including marginal and small farmers, especially during Rabi season;</li> <li>3. Exploring alternative irrigation possibilities like use of ground water for irrigation and making it provisioned for unirrigated areas / tail end of the tank command.</li> </ol>	√		SPU	DOA&FW	DoWR
Crop Diversification and Demonstrations	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Involvement of tribal farmers of different holding categories in demonstration;</li> <li>2. Poor adoption of climate resilient varieties due to less knowledge and understanding;</li> <li>3. Poor technical knowhow on inter cropping / climate resilient package of practices;</li> <li>4. Adoption of package of practices during different stages of crop growth;</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Awareness and sensitization of tribal on cost &amp; benefit of demonstration themes;</li> <li>2. Special orientation drive on crop diversification and its importance from climate resilient perspective;</li> <li>3. Capacity building through training, exposure, hand holding and technical extension services;</li> <li>4. Understanding current practices and educating them on benefit of changing practices;</li> <li>5. Exclusive demonstration and training on ICM / INM / IPM and follow-up;</li> <li>6. Exposure visit of other tribal farmers to demonstration sites for training and learning.</li> </ol>		√	DOA	Sub-SPU (DOA)	SPU

	5. Demonstration coverage in inaccessible tribal areas / scheduled areas;						
	6. Adoption / Learning Replication.						
Water Lifting Using Renewable Energy (Solar Pump)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor financial / paying capacity of tribal farmers, especially, marginal and small land holders;</li> <li>Knowhow on operation and maintenance of solar pumps;</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Giving priority to tribal farmers, including tribal women farmers of low holding categories who have water sources for irrigation;</li> <li>The supplying agency should provide maintenance services as a part of the procurement contract;</li> <li>The project should bear part of the expenses apart from schematic convergence, wherever feasible;</li> <li>Provisioning and linking available subsidy of Govt. for tribal farmers;</li> <li>Proportionate coverage of farmers from tribal communities in scheduled areas (minimum 50 percent coverage in scheduled areas).</li> </ol>		√	DOA	OREDA	SPU & Sub-SPU (DOA)
Crop residue management through Organic Waste Converter	Knowhow on the use, operation and maintenance of organic waste converter;	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provisioning organic waste convertor in scheduled areas / tribal dominated habitations;</li> <li>Orientation / training to tribal farmers on the use of organic waste converters and application of converted organic waste.</li> </ol>		√	DOA	Sub-SPU (DOA)	SPU
Installation of Moisture Meter	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coverage of fragmented small patch of cultivated land;</li> <li>Taking measures as per the moisture meter reading by the tribal farmers</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Covering cultivated land under tribal holdings;</li> <li>Orientation to tribal farmers on application of moisture meter and measures to be taken as per the reading (irrigating land);</li> <li>Time to time monitoring and guidance to the farmers</li> </ol>					
Installation of Farm Guard	Knowhow of farmers on uses of farm guard and its relevance	Orientation of tribal farmers on farm guard and on-field guidance on its use and benefits.					
Farm Mechanization	1. Establishment of CHCs in less accessible / scheduled areas;	1. In scheduled areas, decision of Gram Sabha will be followed for setting up of CHC;		√	DOA	Sub-SPU (DOA)	SPU

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Accessibility of tribal farmers of low holding categories to farm machineries;</li> <li>3. Availability of women friendly farm machinery / equipment;</li> <li>4. Knowhow of tribal farmers on operation of machineries.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Establishment of CHCs in such areas, based on the identified requirement during planning process and after due verification of the feasibility;</li> <li>3. Devising guiding principles / procedures of effective operation of CHCs for equal opportunity accessibility;</li> <li>4. Women farmer friendly farm equipment in the CHCs (developed by ICAR institution/s);</li> <li>5. Orientation of tribal farmers on operation of different farm machineries and its benefits.</li> </ol>					
Capacity Building of Farmers through Farmer Field School (FFS) and Training on Climate Resilient Agriculture	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Association of tribal farmers, more particularly marginal / small farmers / women farmers in FFS;</li> <li>2. Organizing FFS in less scheduled areas having less accessibility;</li> <li>3. Participation of tribal women farmers in training / capacity building measures</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Organizing FFS in feasible locations, including less accessible pockets of scheduled areas for practical learning of tribal farmers;</li> <li>2. Involving share croppers, women farmers and small holders in FFS learning seasons;</li> <li>3. Motivating tribal farmers, including women farmers to visit to sites and learn from demonstrations.</li> </ol>					
Post-Harvest Management & Agribusiness Promotion	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Less involvement due to limited knowhow on the post-harvest management practices of different crops;</li> <li>2. Participation of marginal and small holders in the agribusiness / supply and value chain improvement</li> <li>3. Limited or no access to processing units / other market infrastructures by small producers</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Training / orientation of tribals on post-harvest management practices for different crops;</li> <li>2. Assessment of marketable surplus by crop, involving tribal small holders and orienting them on benefits of collective marketing and product aggregation;</li> <li>3. Spatial planning for establishment of processing units / market infrastructure taking in to account production, market surplus and commodity inflow routes;</li> <li>4. Coverage of scheduled areas / tribal dominated pockets in establishing processing units and</li> </ol>		√	DOA	Project cell (DOA)	SPU



		market infrastructure as per the feasibility assessment.					
		5. Special emphasis by ABSO for promotion of agribusiness in scheduled areas through orientation, training, value addition and market linkage.					
<b>Horticulture</b>							
Area Expansion Under Horticultural Crops	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Greater involvement of marginal and small holders from tribal communities;</li> <li>Participation of tribal women / women groups;</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coverage of marginal and small farmers from tribal communities in scheduled areas in area expansion activities through awareness, motivational inputs and capacity building;</li> </ol>		√	DOH	Project cell (DOA)	SPU
Horticultural Support to Vulnerable Groups	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of knowledge base on lemon grass and floriculture;</li> <li>Involvement of tribal women farmers in floriculture and mushroom cultivation and technical knowhow;</li> <li>Market mechanism for mushroom, tuber crops, lemon grass and floriculture.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exploring scope of engaging local tribal women / tribal women groups in floriculture, lemon grass and mushroom cultivation;</li> <li>Training on lemon grass and mushroom cultivation and its economic benefit;</li> <li>Extension of technical support for horticultural activities, including mushroom farming.</li> <li>Forward and backward linkage for marketing of produces, i.e., lemon grass extract, mushroom and flowers.</li> </ol>			DOH		
Micro Irrigation System Promotion (Drip / Sprinkler)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Involvement of SF / MF / WF from ST communities in adopting micro irrigation system;</li> <li>Non-availability of water sources and overhead tank for adoption of micro irrigation system;</li> <li>Knowledge on operation and maintenance of micro irrigation system.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Educating and motivating tribal of different holding categories for adoption of micro irrigation;</li> <li>Fostering convergence with existing government scheme/s for wider coverage;</li> <li>Exploring possibilities of using existing community water resources for micro irrigation. Project may provide support for overhead tank system;</li> </ol>		√	DOH	Project cell (DOA)	SPU

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Focusing on small patch of lands of tribal having less land holding (MF / SM), based on economic feasibility;</li> <li>5. Greater inclusion of tribal farmers of different holding groups in availing micro irrigation facility;</li> <li>6. Training to tribal farmers on operation and maintenance of micro irrigation system;</li> </ol>					
Protected Cultivation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Accessibility of marginal and small holders from tribal communities to poly greenhouse / shed net;</li> <li>2. Availability of suitable patch of land for constructing poly green house in a undulating terrain.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Exploring feasibility of covering small patch of land in case of tribals in scheduled areas;</li> <li>2. Schematic convergence with existing govt. schemes for wider coverage in scheduled areas involving tribals;</li> <li>3. Capacity building of tribal farmers interested for taking up protective cultivation;</li> <li>4. Adoption of community approach, in feasible cases for growing vegetables / flowers / seedlings etc. in protected mode involving tribal women SHGs.</li> </ol>		√	DOH	Project cell (DOA)	SPU
Promotion of Vermicompost	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Involvement of more number of tribal farmers in vermicomposting and its application in scheduled areas;</li> <li>2. Knowhow / knowledge base on vermi composting</li> <li>3. Continuity of practice by tribal farmers and its sustained adoption;</li> <li>4. Need Vs quantum of production and application.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Awareness on vermicompost especially from economic and environmental point of view; Orientation / training to tribals on vermicomposting and application of vermicompost;</li> <li>2. Follow-up with tribal farming community and making it part of INM and soil health management practices;</li> <li>3. Community vermicomposting approach may also be adopted in tribal dominated villages, where ever feasible.</li> </ol>		√	DOH	Project cell (DOA)	SPU

<p>Establishment of Functional Pack House and Solar Cold Room</p> <p>Post-Harvest Management and Value Addition (Horticulture)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coverage of less accessible areas under processing and value addition activities</li> <li>PP / FPO may not have required capital base to invest in processing units / structures.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land should be free from encroachers / squatters and without any legal litigation. Local GP should be consulted in scheduled / PESA area before installation of any processing unit;</li> <li>Exploring the possibilities of involving local institutions of tribals, such as FPO, women SHGs in post-harvest management and agribusiness;</li> <li>Special training to tribals on processing / value addition activities and its benefit;</li> <li>Encouraging tribal to participate in exhibition for selling of products and interface with organized market.</li> </ol>		√	DOH	Project cell (DOA)	SPU
<p>Capacity Building (Training / Exposure)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capacity building as per the practical need of the tribal farmers of different holding categories;</li> <li>Participation of women farmers in capacity building initiatives;</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designing training modules / manuals / curriculum as per the identified needs;</li> <li>In case of needs, local level trainings will be organized to ensure greater participation of women and farmers in general;</li> <li>Participatory and interactive sessions to be planned for improved understanding with the use of Odia language;</li> <li>Learning materials will be developed in local Odia language and distributed to the trainees for ready reference.</li> </ol>					
<b>Fishery</b>							
<p>Fish Seed Production</p>	<p>Accessibility of fish seed by fishers / cooperatives in less accessible scheduled areas / tribal pockets.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Devising mechanisms to ensure that tribal fishers / PFCS access fish seeds of required quantity.</li> <li>Fish seed transportation system would be designed to cater to the need of fishers of such areas.</li> </ol>		√	F&ARD	SPU	

Fish Feed Production	Availability of suitable land for establishing fish feed mill.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Available Govt. land / existing set-up would be utilized for establishment of mini fish feed mills;</li> <li>2. In scheduled area, consultation with the local GP, in case of establishment of fish feed mill</li> </ol>		√	F&ARD	SPU	
Fish Production	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Coverage of tanks under fish production system in interior scheduled areas;</li> <li>2. Lack of knowhow on ornamental fish culture by tribal women and their groups.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Special training to tribal fishers / women / women groups on fish farming / ornamental fish cultivation;</li> <li>2. Linking ornamental fish farming with the market for remunerative return to the tribal women;</li> <li>3. Demonstration of integrated farming system, cage culture and climate resilient aquaculture production models in suitable tanks in scheduled areas for learning of tribal and its adoption;</li> <li>4. Piloting with tribal women fishers / groups on ornamental fish farming and linking it with the market.</li> </ol>		√	F&ARD	SPU	
Fish Processing and Value Addition	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Active involvement of tribal fishers and their cooperatives in processing value addition activities;</li> <li>2. Knowhow of tribal fishers / tribal women fishers on fish value addition and process;</li> <li>3. Feasibility of establishing marketing infrastructure and related units in interior / less accessible pockets dominated by tribals;</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Adoption of inclusion strategy in providing ice box to tribal and their cooperatives in scheduled areas;</li> <li>2. Training / orientation of tribal on fish processing / value addition;</li> <li>3. Establishing value chain infrastructures in interior / less accessible tribal pockets based on feasibility assessment;</li> </ol>		√	F&ARDD	SPU	
<b>Project Component B</b>							
Improvement in Irrigation Coverage;	Accessibility of tail end farmers to irrigation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provision of water availability to each Ha., including tail end through pressurized irrigation system;</li> </ol>		√	DOWR	SPU	

Water Productivity and Efficiency		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Extraction and use of ground water in cases of non-availability of surface water for irrigation;</li> <li>3. Irrigation scheduling for equitable distribution of water and making water available to tail end;</li> <li>4. Improved water use efficiency for additional area irrigation.</li> </ol>					
<b>Project Component C</b>							
Promotion of New PFCS	Participation of women involved in fish processing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Measures for inclusion of women fisher folk involved in different fishery related activities in the new PFCS;</li> <li>2. Proportionate representation of women fisher folk in the managing committee of the PFCS.</li> </ol>		√	F&ARDD	SPU	
Capacity Building / Strengthening of PP / FPO / PFCS / SHG Etc.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Active participation of tribal in general and tribal women in particular;</li> <li>2. Identification of training needs by farmer category and designing the module to meet their requirements;</li> <li>3. Uniform capacity building plan may not help to tribal due to poor educational background, less exposure, less awareness and understanding.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Designing training module taking in to account the needs of the tribal engaged in different livelihood activities like agriculture, horticulture and fishery;</li> <li>2. Organizing trainings at local level to ensure greater participation;</li> <li>3. In case of requirement, organizing exclusive training of tribal women;</li> <li>4. More focus on interactive sessions, field learning, demonstration and exposure for better learning of tribals;</li> </ol>		√	DOWR / DOA / DOH / F&ARDD	Project cell (DOA)	SPU

## Section 6: Implementation Arrangement

### 6.1 Institutional Arrangement

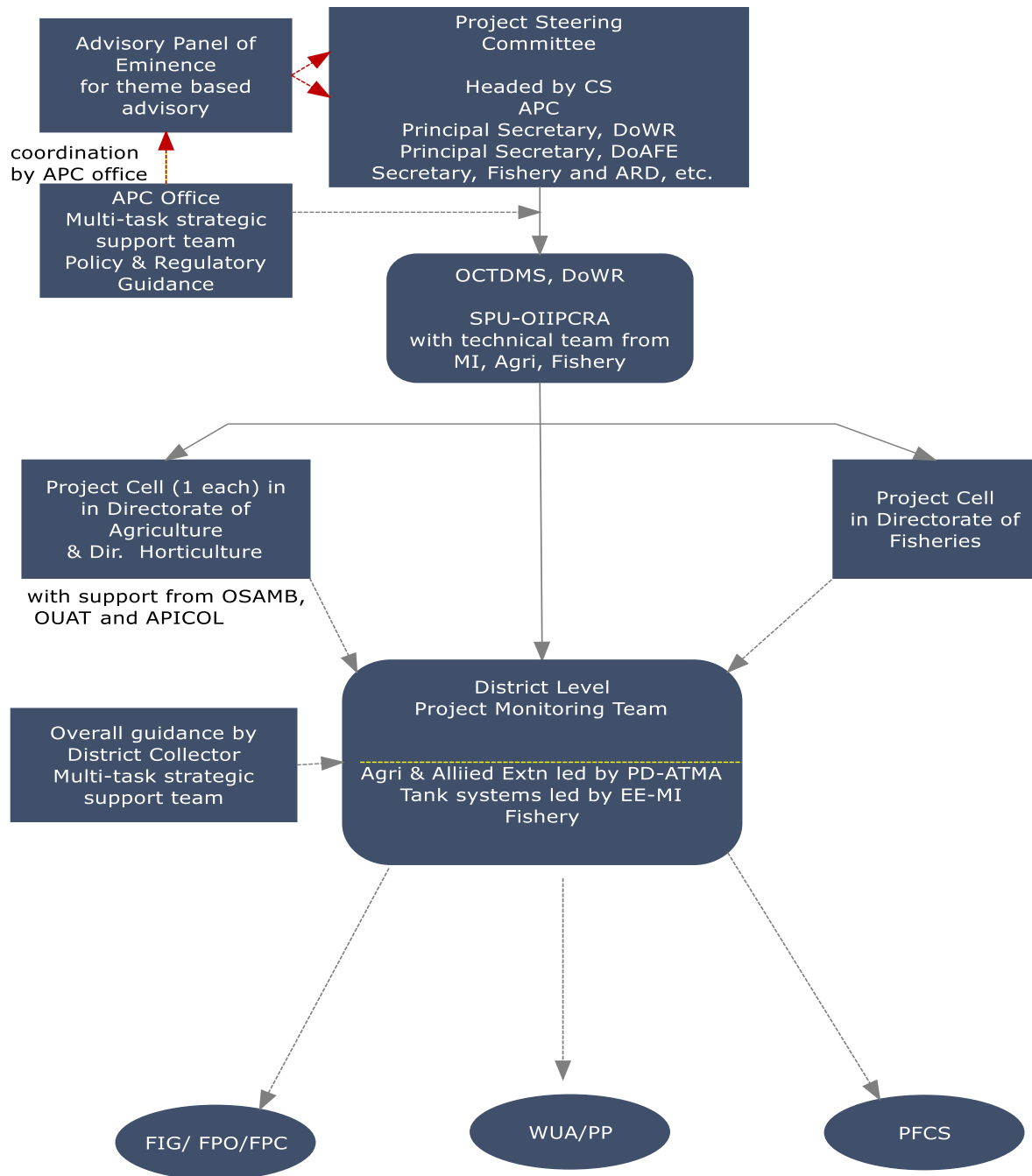


Figure 3: Project Implementation Structure

The institutional arrangement (Figure No. 3) made in the project for its execution will be followed for the implementation of the Tribal Development Framework. The role and responsibility at different execution levels are discussed below.

### 6.1.1 State Level

**State Project Steering Committee (SPSC):** For effective management of the project and decision making, there will be a Project Steering Committee at the State Level, headed by the Chief Secretary of Government of Odisha. The Project Director, OIIPCRA-OCTDMS will be the Member Convener of the steering committee (SPSC). The steering committee will comprise following members.

1. Agriculture Production Commissioner (APC), Govt. of Odisha;
2. Development Commissioner Cum Additional Chief Secretary, Government of Odisha;
3. Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Farmer's Empowerment, Government of Odisha;
4. Secretary of Panchayati Raj & DW Department, Govt. of Odisha;
5. Secretary, ST & SC Development, Minorities and Backward Class Welfare, Govt. of Odisha;
6. Secretary, Finance Department, Govt. of Odisha;
7. Secretary, Fisheries and Animal Resource Development Department, Govt. of Odisha;
8. Director, OIIPCRA, Water Resources Department, Govt. of Odisha;
9. Director, Agriculture and Food Production Directorate, Govt. of Odisha,
10. Director, Horticulture Directorate, Govt. of Odisha;
11. Director, Directorate of Fisheries, Govt. of Odisha;
12. Director, Special Project, Panchayati Raj Department, Govt. of Odisha;
13. Invitees from Government and Civil Society Organizations

The SPSC will review the project and provide necessary guidance once in six months during the life of the project.

**Office of Agriculture Production Commissioner (APC):** The project will support in strengthening the office of APC to coordinate the activities of all the Govt. Departments associated in execution of the project. There will be an Advisory Group associated with the office of the APC to support and facilitate the overall execution of the project by different departments in a collaboration and convergent manner. The office of the APC will also have a Strategic Support Unit (SSU) comprising experts from different project related disciplines. The SSU will support in coordinating project activities with implementing entities / departments.

**Project Implementing Departments:** The project will be executed primarily by three Departments of Government of Odisha, i.e., (1) Department of Water Resources, (2) Department of Agriculture and Farmer's Empowerment, and (3) Fisheries and Animal Resource Development Department. The Directorate of Agriculture and Directorate of Horticulture of Department of Agriculture and Farmer's Empowerment will be the project executing Entity. Similarly, Directorate of Fisheries of Fisheries and Animal Resource Development Department will be associated in the execution of the project. Apart from these Departments, Odisha State Agriculture Marketing Board (OSAMB) will also be associated in the execution of the project activities, more particularly in the marketing aspects.

**State Project Unit (SPU):** There will be a State Project Unit (SPU), for the project (OIIPCRA), which will be under Water Resources Department of Government of Odisha. The SPU will be headed by the State Project Director (PD), who will be responsible for the overall implementation of project activities and safeguard measures, including TPPF. The Social Development Specialist of the SPU, will look after the tribal issues. She / he will be responsible for monitoring the inclusion of tribal in different project activities at different stages of implementation. The SPU will have required human resources, as per the need of the project and sanctioned by the Government.

**Project Cells (PMU):** Apart from SPU, there will be project cells which will function under Department of Agriculture and Farmer's Empowerment, Department of Fishery and ARD, Government of Odisha. The technical experts and support staff in these cells will coordinate with the line departments at field level of the implementation of agriculture, horticultural aspects and fishery activities.

### 6.1.2 District Level

**Office of the PD-ATMA:** At the district level, the Project Director of ATMA (Agriculture Technology Management Agency) will be the nodal officer to execute the project activities and coordinate the activities with the office of Deputy Director, Agriculture; Deputy Director, Horticulture; and Deputy Director, Fishery. She / he will be a part of the DLPMT to monitor and supervise the activities at the district level and funds will be rooted through the office of PD-ATMA. For overseeing and coordinating implementation of project activities, the office of the PD-ATMA will have a Strategic Management Support Unit (SMSU). The SMSUs will have sanctioned human resources to facilitate the process. In every quarter, there will be planning and review meeting of all the implementing entities which will be headed by the PD-ATMA. Quarterly plans will be finalized in the meeting along with review of the preceding quarter activities. The office of PD-ATMA will submit their quarterly report to the SPU highlighting physical and financial progress of the project.

**District Level Project Monitoring Team (DLPMT):** Every project district will have a District Level Project Monitoring Team (DLPMT) to monitor the project activities on regular basis. The DLPMT will comprise of (1) Executive Engineer of Water Resources Department, (2) Deputy Director, Agriculture; (3) Deputy Director, Horticulture; and (4) Deputy Director, Fisheries apart from PD-ATMA. The Collector and DM of the district will chair the session. The team will meet every month at the district level and will review the project progress as per the monthly plan. The committee will appraise to the Collector and DM on the progress of the project during quarterly review and planning exercise.

### 6.1.3 Tank Level:

At the tank level, different organizations / institutions will be associated in the implementation of project activities, such as;

1. Pani Panchayat (PP) / Water User Association (WUA);
2. Farmer Producer Organization (FPO);
3. Primary Fisheries Cooperative Societies (PFCSs);
4. Women Self-Help Groups (WSHG); and
5. Technical Support Organizations (NGOs).

### 6.1.4 Association of Technical Institutions:

Different technical institutions will be associated at different stages of project implementation and supporting on technical aspects. Technical institutions to be associated are;

1. Odisha University of Agriculture and Technology (OUAT);
2. Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute (CIFRI);
3. Central Institute of Freshwater Aquaculture (CIFA)
4. College of Fisheries, OUAT;
5. Odisha Pisciculture Development Corporation Ltd. (OPDC);
6. Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA);
7. Central Institute of Fisheries Technology (CIFT).

### 6.1.5 Engagement of Support Organizations (SO)

The project intends to involve Support Organizations (SO) at the project village level to facilitate execution of project activities. The Support Organizations (SO) are state/district level NGOs having sector level subject matter experts involved in the rural development programs at the grassroots level, working with the community. The role of the SO is to facilitate the project implementation process



through social mobilization at the tank/cascade level, in association with PPs/PFCSs/FPOs/SHGs and implementing line Departments. The SOs will perform different activities such as Awareness creation, Community Mobilization, Supporting and Strengthening PPs/PFCSs/FPOs/SHGs etc.

Looking at the overall tribal development scenario in the project districts, the role of SO in scheduled area will be more in facilitating greater participation of tribal in development initiatives and their association in accessing project benefits. The SOs will facilitate in preparing "Tribal People's Plan" for their inclusion in the overall process". The SOs will have one tribal development expert who have required experience of working in tribal areas for the welfare and development of the tribals.

## 6.2 Implementation of TPPF:

The project will have a separate unit, in the name of Institution Development Unit (IDU) within the State Project Unit (SPU), located at the office of the Project Director, OIIPCRA at the State Level. This unit will work closely with the PD-ATMA and DLPMT at the district level, different institutional partners, facilitating agencies, state agricultural universities and other line departments that are associated with the project from time to time. The unit will ensure that the project interventions are consistent with the agreed strategies and framework. The unit will have Capacity Building and Institution Development Specialist, who will be looking after tribal inclusion aspects of the project, including monitoring and coordinating with different agencies / institutions. The specialist will be guided by the Project Director, OIIPCRA and reporting to the Project Director directly. The role and responsibilities of the unit are;

1. Support the implementing entities in preparation and finalisation of tribal plan for their greater inclusion;
2. Over all planning, designing, guiding, implementing and coordinating institutional development and capacity building strategies proposed for tribals and institutions existing in scheduled areas, covering PPs, SOs, PFCS, SHGs and FPOs;
3. Identify resource agencies, partners for the project for capacity building, based on the gap analysis exercise conducted from time to time;
4. Ensure strengthening of community-based institutions, covering PP, FPO, PFCS and women SHGs; develop a plan for their effective governance and monitoring with special focus in scheduled areas;
5. Identifying stakeholders and ensuring their participation;
6. Monitoring implementation of the framework by different implementing entities as per TPPF;
7. Designing the community manual and guidelines for the support organization and developing training modules / manuals / IEC materials;
8. Monitoring the activities of the unit;
9. Ensuring timely implementation of capacity building measures, taking in to account specific needs of the tribals.

The CB & ID Specialist at the SPU level will be the responsible person to guide the overall process related to tribal inclusion and their greater participation in the development process. The district / sub-district level implementing agencies will execute and monitor the tribal inclusion components in consultation with the specialist. She / he will be associated in the screening process of such activities that require greater involvement of tribals and/or need special focus on tribal involvement. She/he will monitor the processes followed in execution of the planned activities and realisation of the tribal inclusion parameters.

## 6.2 Monitoring and Evaluation

The overall M&E framework of the project will be adhered to and would be applicable for the M&E of the inclusion and development of tribals in project activities. However, care will be taken to integrate

the inclusion indicators in the overall monitoring and evaluation framework of the project. Key indicators to be taken up that are relevant to ensure inclusion of tribal in the overall project are like;

1. Coverage of tribal households in different activities implemented under the project;
2. Benefits rendered to and accessed by the tribal households;
3. Overall growth in production and productivity of tribal farmers;
4. Unirrigated land of tribal households in the tank command covered under irrigation;
5. Access to market and benefits of forward linkages;
6. Value addition benefits availed by tribal households / communities;
7. Farm technology adoption;
8. Schedule areas having different infrastructural facilities and services;
9. Number of FPOs promoted in scheduled areas and number of tribal farmers in the FPOs;
10. Farm mechanization and coverage of tribal land under farm power application;
11. Number of tribal fishers and their association associated with the project and benefitted;
12. Number of tribal families covered under capacity building activities (training / exposure etc.)
13. Number of tribal family members having job card engaged in civil constructions;
14. Association of tribal families / women members in processing and value addition; etc.

### 6.2.1 Institutional Arrangement for M&E

At the SPU level, the Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist (M&E Specialist) will be looking after the overall monitoring and evaluation of the project. She / he will be supported by the external M&E agency for conducting concurrent monitoring, mid-term review and final assessment. The overall monitoring mechanism will be IT / MIS driven to track the inputs, outputs and outcomes of the project. Role and responsibilities of different project implementation levels with regard to M&E are as follows.

Table 30: Role and Responsibilities for M&E

Sl. No.	Project Implementation Level	Role & Responsibilities
1	2	3
1	State Project Unit (SPU) (State Level, OIIPCRA Level)	Preparing Quarterly & Annual Monitoring Plan Seeking required data from PMU/DLPMT Compilation & Analysis of data Tracking the inclusion of tribals in project activities Tracking indicators of tribal inclusion and benefits Supporting / guiding PMU & DLPMT
2	Project Management Unit (PMU) (State Level, Agriculture Dept.)	Preparing Quarterly & Annual Monitoring Plan for Agriculture, Horticulture and Fishery Activities Seeking required data from DDA / DDH Compilation & Analysis of data Tracking the inclusion of tribals in project activities Tracking indicators of tribal inclusion and benefits Supporting / guiding DDA / DDH
3	District Level Project Monitoring Team (PD-ATMA & DLPMT, District Level)	Designing activity specific tribal inclusion plan Reviewing tribal inclusion in project activities Monitoring tribal inclusion indicators Preparing disaggregated reports Tracking tribal inclusion parameters Conducting process monitoring-quarterly basis Reporting to SPU on Progress /achievements
4	Tank / Village level Institutions (Tank / Village Level)	Activity wise planning for inclusion of tribals Ensuring representation / participation of tribal Support in M&E studies / assessment in proving data / information, organizing meetings etc.

Sl. No.	Project Implementation Level	Role & Responsibilities
1	2	3
		Data collection and maintenance in regular intervals on cropping system, surface and ground water use, crop wise production and productivity etc.

## 6.2.2 M & E Indicators of Tribal Inclusion and Benefit Access

Table 31: Monitoring Indicators: Inclusion and Benefit Accessibility

Project Component	Project Sub-Components	Tribal Inclusion and Development Indicators
1	2	3
<b>Component 1:</b> Climate Smart Intensification and Diversification of Agriculture	<b>Sub-Component 1.1:</b> Support to Improve Productivity and Resilience	<b>Agriculture:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No. of scheduled area / tribal habitations covered under seed production;</li> <li>No. of tribal farmers of different land holding categories enrolled as seed growers;</li> <li>No. of tribal farmers of different holding categories educated and oriented on climate resilient seed varieties, its production system and process;</li> <li>No. of tribal farmers trained on package of practices to be adopted;</li> <li>No. of tribal farmers having solar pump sets;</li> <li>Amount of financial support / subsidy provided to farmers to have solar pump;</li> <li>No. of CHCs established in scheduled areas;</li> <li>No. of CHCs in scheduled area having women farmer friendly farm equipment;</li> <li>Average growth in agricultural production and production of tribal farming households and related agricultural income.</li> </ol> <b>Horticulture:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coverage of marginal and small farmers from tribal communities in scheduled areas in area expansion activities under horticulture;</li> <li>No. of tribal women / tribal women groups associated in floriculture and mushroom cultivation;</li> <li>No. of tribal persons / families received training on lemon grass and mushroom cultivation;</li> <li>No. of tribal families / FPOs in tribal areas linked with markets for lemon grass extract, mushroom and flowers;</li> <li>No. of tribal farmers having vermi compost;</li> <li>No. of tribal farmers adopting organic farming / natural farming systems;</li> <li>No. of tribal farmers, of different holding categories having drip irrigation system;</li> <li>Percentage of cultivated area of tribal families covered under drip irrigation system;</li> <li>Average growth in horticultural production and production of tribal farming households and related income.</li> </ol> <b>Fishery:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No. of tribal fishers / cooperatives in scheduled area accessed fish seeds of required quantity;</li> <li>Percentage of tribal fishers supported under different fishery promotion / production activities;</li> <li>No. of tribal fishers / women / women groups trained on fish farming / ornamental fish cultivation;</li> </ol>

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. No. of tribal fishers / women / women groups linked to market for ornamental fish selling in scheduled areas;</li> <li>5. No. of farmers trained on integrated farming system, cage culture and climate resilient aquaculture production models in scheduled areas;</li> <li>6. No. of tribal fishers and PFCS in scheduled area having ice box and other marketing instruments.</li> <li>7. Average growth in fish catch of tribal fishing households and related income.</li> </ol>
	<p><b>Sub-Component 1.2:</b> Support to Diversification and Produce Marketing</p>	<p><b>Agriculture:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. No. of tribal farmers adopted crop diversification and area of diversification;</li> <li>2. Percentage of tribal farmers trained on ICM / INM / IPM and its adoption rate;</li> <li>3. No. of tribal farmers and tribal women availed exposure to demonstration sites for training and learning;</li> <li>4. Percentage of tribal farmers oriented and adopted scientific post-harvest management practices for different crops;</li> <li>5. No. of processing units / market infrastructure established in scheduled areas / tribal dominated habitation areas and coverage of number of scheduled areas;</li> <li>6. No. of value-added products produced and market linkage established in scheduled areas;</li> <li>7. Average growth in income of the tribal farmers.</li> </ol> <p><b>Horticulture:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. No. of scheduled areas / tribal inhabited pockets having pack house / cold room;</li> <li>2. No. of FPOs in scheduled areas engaged in business activities and established financial linkage with banks / financial institutions;</li> <li>3. No. of tribal farmers / producers trained on primary processing and product packaging;</li> <li>4. No. of tribal producers / FPOs working in scheduled areas participated in exhibition for selling of products and interface with organized market;</li> <li>5. Average growth in income of the tribal farmers.</li> </ol> <p><b>Fishery:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. No. of tribal fishing families / PFCS in scheduled areas having ice box and related marketing supportive instruments;</li> <li>2. No. of tribal fishers trained / oriented on fish processing / value addition;</li> <li>3. No. of scheduled areas / tribal dominated habitations having fishery value chain improvement infrastructures;</li> <li>4. Average growth in income of tribal fishers due to processing and value addition activities.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Component 2:</b> Improving Access to Irrigation and Water Productivity</p>	<p><b>Sub-Component 2.1:</b> Irrigation Modernization</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. No. of tribal households having agricultural field in the tank command and provided with irrigation;</li> <li>2. Of the total area in the tank command of tribal households, area covered under irrigation;</li> </ol>
	<p><b>Sub-Component 2.2:</b> Irrigation Management</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Tribal habitations covered under conjunctive water use planning, its adoption and management;</li> <li>2. Ground water utilization and its management in scheduled area;</li> <li>3. PGM groups promoted in scheduled area and percentage of tribal members in PGM groups.</li> </ol>

<p><b>Component 3:</b> Institution Development and Capacity Building</p>		<p><b>Institution Development:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. No. of new PFCS promoted / organized in scheduled areas;</li> <li>2. No. of tribal fishers involved in PFCS;</li> <li>3. No. of tribal women fishers involved in PFCS;</li> <li>4. No. of new PFCS registered in scheduled areas;</li> <li>5. No. of new FPOs promoted / organized in scheduled areas;</li> <li>6. No. of tribal farmers of different holding categories involved in FPOs;</li> <li>7. No. of tribal women farmers involved in FPOs;</li> <li>8. No. of new FPOs registered in scheduled areas;</li> </ol> <p><b>Capacity Building:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Need assessment of tribal households in different intervention aspects;</li> <li>2. No. of tribal families trained / oriented / exposed in different project activities;</li> <li>3. No. of tribal farmers utilized the capacity building inputs and adopted different climate resilient practices in agriculture and allied sectors.</li> </ol>
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### 6.2.3 Mid-Term Evaluation

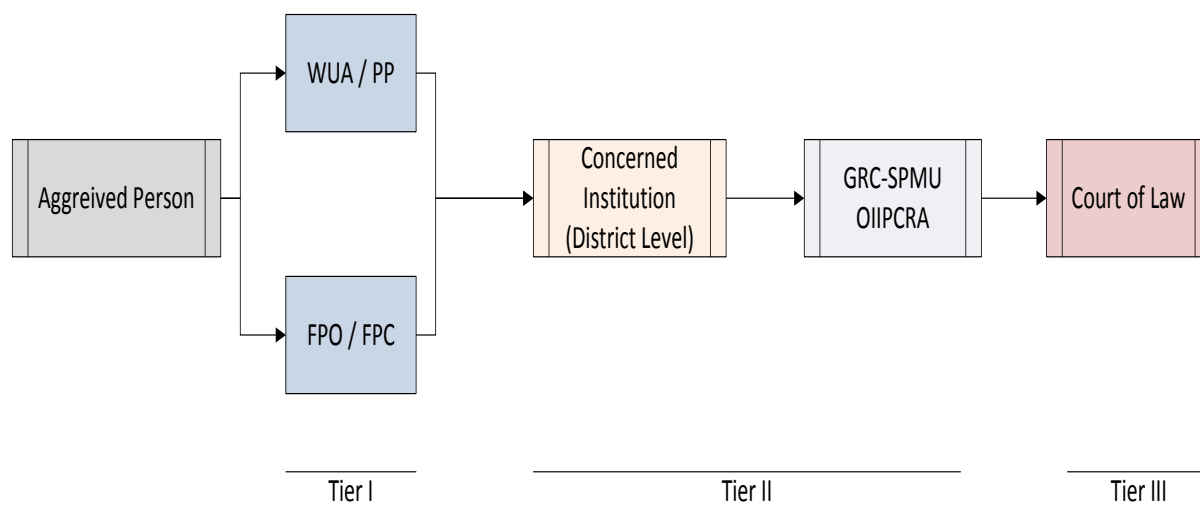
There will a mid-term assessment of TPPF after three years of project implementation to take stock of project impact on tribal communities in Scheduled Areas and non-Scheduled Areas where tribal concentration is proportionately higher than other communities; and to recommend corrective action, as necessary. This mid-term assessment of TPPF would be conducted prior to the Mid-term Review (MTR) mission.

### 6.2.4 End-Line Evaluation

There will an end-line assessment of TPPF at the end of the project period to assess the overall outcome and impact of the project on tribal communities. Benefit details availed by the tribal families under the project will be mapped by project component, covering with financial and non-financial aspects. The evaluation report will highlight exclusively the benefits availed by the tribal families of the project areas.

### 6.3 Grievance Redressal Mechanism

During implementation of the project, certain grievances may arise which require time bound redressal. The project will have grievance redressal mechanism in place to take care of grievances of the tribal, if any arises. The overall framework for redressal of grievances at appropriate levels of the project implementation structure are as below.



### 6.3.1 Tier I:

The project will have different community based institutional structures, such as PP and FPO to execute different project activities at the village level. Such institution of people will be the first point of grievance redressal (Tier I). Any grievance arising at the village level, due to the execution of the project, will be sorted out amicably at the village level with the support of these community level institutions. As similar community organizations will also be promoted in scheduled areas, they will act as first point of grievance redressal, preferably in consultation with the Gram Sabha / GP.

### 6.3.2 Tier II:

Any issue, which the local institutions is not able to address amicably, will be referred to the concerned department at the district level and to District Level Project Monitoring Team (DLPMT) for amicable solution. The concerned department along with DLPMT will take up the issue and will attempt to address it. All such issues referred by PP / FPO / will be recorded and settled amicably. The district level Tier II structure will comprise of (1) Collector and DM as the chairperson, (2) PD-ATMA as the Nodal Officer, (3) Executive Engineer, Department of Water Resources, (4) Deputy Director, Agriculture, (5) Deputy Director, Horticulture, and (6) Deputy Director, Fishery. If so required, one NGO representative may be included as the invitee to the committee.

Any aggrieved person, not satisfied with the decision of the DLPMT, may forward his grievance to Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) of the SPU-OIIPCRA for amicable settlement. The grievance redressal committee, after examining the relevance of the case, will settle the issue in a time bound manner.

### 6.3.3 Tier III:

In case, if the aggrieved person is not satisfied with the solution of GRC, she/he may approach court of law for amicable settlement. However, before approaching to court of law, a person has to look for solution in Tier I and II and exert all possible means for amicable redressal of the grievance.

### 6.3.4 Toll Free Number for Grievance Redressal

The project will introduce a toll-free number for receiving grievances and its timely redressal. Any member, having any grievance related to the project can use the toll-free number and communicate with the appropriate authority of the project. After reviewing the details of his/her grievances and field facts, appropriate authority will communicate to the concerned person and solve his/her grievance.

### **6.3.5 IT based Grievance Redressal Mechanism**

The project will extensively use IT platform for receiving grievances, its processing and addressing the issue. Any person having any grievance related to the project can use the IT platform to share his / her grievance to the appropriate project authority for amicable solution. The decision, made by the appropriate authority, based on available facts and figures will be communicated back to the concerned person using the same platform.

In the official web site of the project, there will be a space for placing grievance. An aggrieved person can post his/her grievance in the specified space and submit it. Posting of grievance in the specified area will be structured and the aggrieved person has also to upload the decisions of the local institutions for solution. Areas of grievance may be selected from a pre-designed dropdown list (district, block, GP, Tank, list of anticipated grievances type etc.) or it may be kept open for persons to fill-up (will be finalized based on the design of the web site). The GRC at the state level will examine each case and appropriate step will be taken by the GRC.

### **6.3.6 Recording of Grievances and its Dispose-off**

From PP / FPO to Gram Panchayat, at every stage the grievances received, number of grievances addressed, time consumed for decision making and decision of the PP / FPO and Gram Panchayat related to the raised grievance would be documented. In case of IT based grievance redressal mechanism or use of toll free number, such aspects will be electronically recorded for future review.

## **6.4 Reporting Plan**

The ID and CB expert, who will function as social expert will be reporting directly to the Project Director at the State Project Unit level. The SPU will prepare periodic report, preferably six-monthly report, on progress of social parameters for onward sharing. The report will be shared with the Project Director for feedback and preparing plan based on the findings. The institutions / agencies associated in the implementation process will also prepare their reports, covering tribal inclusion and benefit aspects as per the TPPF. The associated institutions / agencies / govt. departments will prepare their report on tribal inclusion parameters on quarterly basis and submit their report to the ID & CB expert of the SPU.



## Annexure

## Annexure I: Classification of Blocks by ST Percentage in Districts

Blocks classified according to % of STs population: 2001 Census								
Sl. No.	District Name	No. of Blocks according to % of ST population						Total
		Less or equal to 10%	>10 & <=20%	>20 & <= 30%	>30 & <= 40%	>40 & <= 50%	>50%	
1	Angul	5	2	0	1	0	0	8
2	Balasore	6	5	0	0	0	1	12
3	Bargarh	0	6	5	1	0	0	12
4	Bhadrak	7	0	0	0	0	0	7
5	Bolangir	1	3	6	4	0	0	14
6	Boudh	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
7	Cuttack	12	2	0	0	0	0	14
8	Deogarh	0	0	1	1	0	1	3
9	Dhenkanal	4	3	0	1	0	0	8
10	Gajapati	0	1	0	1	0	5	7
11	Ganjam	20	2	0	0	0	0	22
12	Jagatsinghpur	8	0	0	0	0	0	8
13	Jajpur	8	0	1	1	0	0	10
14	Jharsuguda	0	0	0	2	1	2	5
15	Kalahandi	0	3	4	4	1	1	13
16	Kandhamal	0	0	0	0	2	10	12
17	Kendrapara	9	0	0	0	0	0	9
18	Keonjhar	0	2	0	0	4	7	13
19	Khurda	9	1	0	0	0	0	10
20	Koraput	0	0	0	1	4	9	14
21	Malkangiri	0	0	0	1	0	6	7
22	Mayurbhanj	0	0	0	1	3	22	26
23	Nabarangpur	0	0	0	1	2	7	10
24	Nayagarh	5	2	1	0	0	0	8
25	Nuapada	0	0	2	1	2	0	5
26	Puri	11	0	0	0	0	0	11
27	Rayagada	0	0	0	1	1	9	11
28	Sambalpur	0	0	3	1	2	3	9
29	Sonepur	4	2	0	0	0	0	6
30	Sundargarh	0	0	0	0	1	16	17
	<b>Total</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>314</b>
Source: Block Primary Census Abstract, Odisha, Census 2001								
NB: > Greater than; <= Less than or equal to								

## Annexure II: List of Scheduled Tribes in Odisha

Sl. No.	List of Scheduled Tribes notified [after addition/deletion] as per the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Order, 1950 as amended by Modification Order, 1956, Amendment Act, 1976 and The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Order [Amendment] Act 2002 No. 10 dated 8.1.2003 of Ministry of Law & Justice republished by the Notification No. 7799/ L dated 7.6.2003 of Law Deptt, Govt. of Odisha
1.	Bagata, Bhakta
2.	Baiga
3.	Banjara, Banjari
4.	Bathudi, Bathuri
5.	Bhottada, Dhotada, Bhotra, Bhatra, Bhattara, Bhotora, Bhatara
6.	Bhuiya, Bhuyan
7.	Bhumia
8.	Bhumij, Teli Bhumij, Haladipokhria Bhumij, Haladi Pokharia Bhumija, Desi Bhumij, Desia Bhumij, Tamarua Bhumij
9.	Bhunjia
10.	Binjhal, Binjhar
11.	Binjha, Binjhoa
12.	Birhor
13.	Bondo Paraja, Bonda Paroja, Banda Paroja
14.	Chenchu
15.	Dal
16.	Desua Bhumij
17.	Dharua, Dhuruba, Dhurva
18.	Didayi, Didai Paroja, Didai
19.	Gadaba, Bodo Gadaba, Gutob Gadaba, Kapu Gadaba, Ollara Gadaba, Parenga Gadaba, Sano Gadaba
20.	Gandia
21.	Ghara
22.	Gond, Gondo, Rajgond, Maria Gond, Dhur Gond
23.	Ho
24.	Holva
25.	Jatapu
26.	Juang
27.	Kandha Gauda
28.	Kawar, Kanwar
29.	Kharia, Kharian, Berga Kharia, Dhelki Kharia, Dudh Kharia, Erenga Kharia, Munda Kharia, Oraon Kharia, Khadia, Pahari Kharia
30.	Kharwar
31.	Khond, Kond, Kandha, Nanguli Kandha, Sitha Kandha, Kondh, Kui, Buda Kondh, Bura Kandha, Desia Kandha, Dungaria Kondh, Kutia Kandha, Kandha Gauda, Muli Kondh, Malua Kondh, Pengo Kandha, Raja Kondh, Raj Khond
32.	Kissan, Nagesar, Nagesia
33.	Kol
34.	Kolah, Loharas, Kol Loharas
35.	Kolha
36.	Koli Malhar
37.	Kondadora
38.	Kora, Khaira, Khayara
39.	Korua
40.	Kotia
41.	Koya, Gumba Koya, Koitur Koya, Kamar Koya, Musara Koya
42.	Kulis
43.	Lodha, Nodh, Nodha, Lodh

44.	Madia
45.	Mahali
46.	Mankidi
47.	Mankirdia, Mankria, Mankidi
48.	Matya, Matia
49.	Mirdhas, Kuda, Koda
50.	Munda, Munda Lohara, Munda Mahalis, Nagabanshi Munda, Oriya Munda
51.	Mundari
52.	Omanatya, Omanatyo, Amanatya
53.	Oraon, Dhangar, Uran
54.	Parenga
55.	Paroja, Parja, Bodo paroja, Barong Jhodia Paroja, Chhelia Paroja, Jhodia Paroja, Konda Paroja, Paraja, Ponga Paroja, Sodia Paroja, Sano Paroja, Solia Paroja
56.	Pentia
57.	Rajuar
58.	Santal
59.	Saora, Savar, Saura, Sahara, Arsi Saora, Based Saora, Bhima Saora, Bhimma Saora, Chumura Saora, Jara Savar, Jadu Saora, Jati Saora, Juari Saora, Kampu Saora, Kampa Soura, Kapo Saora, Kindal Saora, Kumbi Kancher Saora, Kalapithia Saora, Kirat Saora, Lanjia Saora, Lamba Lanjia Saora, Luara Saora, Luar Saora, Laria Savar, Malia Saora, Malla Saora, Uriya Saora, Raika Saora, Sudda Saora, Sarda Saora, Tankala Saora, Patro Saora, Vesu Saora
60.	Shabar Lodha
61.	Sounti
62.	Tharua, Tharua Bindhani

### Annexure III: List of Scheduled Areas in Odisha

<b>Scheduled Areas in Odisha</b>	
<b>Fully Scheduled District</b>	<b>Partially Scheduled District</b>
Mayurbhanj	Kuchinda Tahasil – Sambalpur District
Sundergarh	Keonjhar and Telkoi Tahsils of Keonjhar sub-division, and Champua and Barbil Tahsils of Champua sub-division in Keonjhar district
Koraput	R. Udayagiri Tahsil, and Guma and Rayagada blocks of Parlakhemundi Tahsil of Parlakhemundi sub-division in Gajapati district
Malkangiri	Surada Tahsil, excluding Gazalbadi and Gocha Gram Panchayats of Ghumsur sub-division, in Ganjam district
Rayagada	Thuamul Rampur Block of Kalahandi Tahsil, and Lanjigarh Block, falling in Lanjigarh and Kalahandi Tahsils, in Bhawanipatna sub-division in Kalahandi district.
Nabarangpur	Nilgiri Community Development Block of Nilgiri Tahsil in Nilgiri sub-division in Balasore district.
Kandhamal	Tileibani Block of Debagarh district

**Annexure IV: Consultation Meetings in Project Locations:**

<b>Date</b>	<b>GP /Village/Block/Dist.</b>	<b>MIP Name</b>	<b>Stakeholder Consultation</b>
15 <sup>th</sup> December, 2018	Dandamunda, Chandahandi, Nabarangpur	Dhandamunda MIP	PP- Sibasakti, Dandamunda, Dept. of MI (Dist.), Fertilizer/ Pesticide Distributor
	Ganjam NAC, Ganjam, Ganjam	Jallibandha MIP	PP- Jallibandha, Ganjam, Dept. of MI, Dept. of Agriculture (Block), Fertilizer/ Pesticide Distributor,
	Patbil, Karanjia, Mayurbhanj	Bisipur MIP	PP- Bisipur Pani Panchayat,
	Ganjam NAC, Ganjam, Ganjam	Jallibandha MIP	SHG- Maa Thakurani
	Patbil, Karanjia, Mayurbhanj	Bisipur MIP	SHG- Maa Shidheswari, Dept. of MI, Fertilizer/ Pesticide Distributor
	Patbil, Karanjia, Mayurbhanj	Bisipur MIP	SHG Sanadei
16 <sup>th</sup> December 2018	Dandamunda, Chandahandi, Nabarangpur	Dhandamunda MIP	SHG- Maa Mahalaxmi, Dept. Agriculture, Fishery
	Dandamunda, Chandahandi, Nabarangpur	Dhandamunda MIP	FF – Dhadiyani, Chandahandi
	Patbil, Karanjia, Mayurbhanj	Bisipur MIP	FF – Badagaon, Karanjia, CCF- Simlipal, Fertilizer/ Pesticide Distributor
	Dignaria, Nilagiri, Balasore	Khaibandha MIP	FF- Dignaria Fisherfolk, Dept. of MI
	Dhobasil, Nilagiri, Balasore	Khaibandha MIP	FF – Khaibandha, Balasore
17 <sup>th</sup> December 2018	Dhobasil, Nilagiri, Balasore	Khaibandha MIP	PP – Maa Gadachandi, Dept. of Fishery, Agriculture, Hatchery Unit
	Badabanga, Daringbadi, Kandhamal	Cradigappa MIP	PP – Maa Patakunda, Dept. of MI,
	Talakholaghai, Khallikote, Ganjam	Talakholaghai, Mohampur MIP	SHG – Maa Mangala, Dept. of MI, Agriculture, Fishery
	Dignaria, Nilagiri, Balasore	Khaibandha MIP	SHG – Maa Mangala Kalyani Jon
	Badabanga, Daringbadi, Kandhamal	Cradigappa MIP	SHG – Amarjoty Biswa
18 <sup>th</sup> Decemebr, 2018	Badabanga, Daringbadi, Kandhamal	Cradigappa MIP	FF- Cradigappa fisherfolk, CCF,
19 <sup>th</sup> December, 2018	Ghuchepali, Patnagarh, Bolangir	Dandrabahal MIP	PP- Ganga Jamuna, Dept. of MI, Agriculture, Fishery, FPO
	Ghuchepali, Patnagarh, Bolangir	Dandrabahal MIP	SHG – Maa Bastaran Budhi, Fertilizer/ Pesticide Distributor, Hatchery Unit
	Ghuchepali, Patnagarh, Bolangir	Dandrabahal MIP	SHG- Maa Samalatori SHG, Baglabandha, Fertilizer/ Pesticide Distributor
20 <sup>th</sup> December, 2018	Duarsuni, Bhawanipatna, Kalahandi	Jamunasagar MIP	PP- Jamunasagar, Dept. of MI, Agriculture, Fishery, Fertilizer/ Pesticide Distributor

<b>Date</b>	<b>GP /Village/Block/Dist.</b>	<b>MIP Name</b>	<b>Stakeholder Consultation</b>
	Duarsuni, Bhawanipatna, Kalahandi	Jamunasagar MIP	SHG – Jagat Janani
	Duarsuni, Bhawanipatna, Kalahandi	Jamunasagar MIP	FF – Jamunasagar, Bhawanipatna
21 <sup>st</sup> December, 2018	Ganjam NAC, Ganjam, Ganjam	Jallibandha MIP	Dept. of Fishery, DFO- Brahmapur
15 <sup>th</sup> January, 2019	Bhubaneswar, Odisha	—	State Dam Safety Organisation (SDSO), Bhubaneswar
21 <sup>st</sup> January, 2019	Patbil, Karanjia, Mayurbhanj	Bisipur MIP	ITDA- Karanjia, Dept. of Agriculture
22 <sup>nd</sup> January, 2019	Badabanga, Daringbadi, Kandhamal	Cradigappa MIP	ITDA- Baliguda, Dept. of Fishery
22 <sup>nd</sup> January, 2019	Patbil, Karanjia, Mayurbhanj	Bisipur MIP	Dept. of Fishery
23 <sup>rd</sup> January, 2019	Badabanga, Daringbadi, Kandhamal	Cradigappa MIP	Dept. of Agriculture, DFO
29 <sup>th</sup> January, 2019	Harichandanpur, Keonjhar	Kalimati MIP	Dept. of MI, Agriculture
30 <sup>th</sup> January, 2019	Harichandanpur, Keonjhar	Kalimati MIP	PP- Mahabir, Mandakini SHG, FPO
31 <sup>st</sup> January, 2019	Harichandanpur, Keonjhar	Kalimati MIP	Dept. of Forest, Fertilizer/ Pesticide Distributor

**Note:** In addition, several round of consultation with line departments conducted at the state level