

TRIBAL PEOPLE'S PLANNING FRAMEWORK

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ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

Executive Summary

Project Background:

The Government of Maharashtra has approved a project on Climate Resilient Agriculture (PoCRA) to address the drought related vulnerability in the agriculture sector with the support of World Bank. Essentially, it is proposed to enhance the resilience of the farmers practicing rainfed farming from vagaries of climate change and thus ensure stable and secured livelihood, especially, to the poor and vulnerable farming communities in the state.

The Project Development Objective (PDO) is “to enhance climate-resilience and profitability of smallholder farming systems in selected districts of Maharashtra”. The project will be implemented in 4210 drought prone villages and 932 salinity affected villages in Purna river basin spread across 15 districts of the State. The project has main three components

- (1) Promoting Climate Resilient Agriculture Systems
- (2) Climate Smart Post-Harvest Management and Value Chain Promotion, and
- (3) Institutional Development, Knowledge and Policies for a Climate-resilient Agriculture.

Objectives of the EMF:

Based on the project design, the overall environmental impacts of the project would be positive hence it has been classified as “category B” (partial assessment) project as per the World Bank’s Operational Policy on Environmental Assessment (OP 4.01). However, if any project intervention is not implemented properly there may have some temporary and localized adverse impacts for which the suitable mitigations measures outlined in the environment management plan and through the promotion of recommended package of practices. Best practice measures and mitigation strategies are also recommended where appropriate to improve the environmental performance of the project activities.

Thus Environment Mitigation Framework (EMF) has been prepared with the overall objective of guiding the project in implementation of major activities in line with the identified risk mitigation strategies, making the interventions socially and environmentally sustainable.

Approach and Methodology: A participatory and consultative approach has been adopted to prepare EMF and its components. Project stakeholders at various levels viz state, district and sub district level, including small and marginal farmers (men and women), tribal, marginalized social groups, and experts were consulted. Their views and concerns have been incorporated in EMF document.

Components of the EMF: Environment Management Framework will include: (i) basic criteria and procedures for screening all interventions, and guide the design and implementation of activities; (ii) scope and application of the EMF for similar impact typologies; (iii) mitigation action to contain, minimize and/or reverse identified adverse impacts; (iv) good practices guidelines for specific investments; (v) Technical guidelines on specific activities; and (vi) Specific strategies such as pest and nutrient management; NRM strategy to enhance climate resilience of farmers including marginal and landless households; strategy to integrate mitigation measures and other resilience enhancing approaches in cluster level plans, etc.

Apart from above capacity building plan, implementation arrangements, budget and monitoring & evaluation system will be an integral part of environment management framework.

Legal and Regulatory Framework: The key Policies, Laws and Regulations of Central and State Government, that are applicable to the project are like (1) National Environment Policy 2006, (2) National Water Policy 2012, (3) Policy on Abatement of Pollution 1992, (4) National Conservation Strategy & Policy on Environment & Development 1992, (5) The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, (6) The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, (7) The Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, (8) The Wildlife Protection Act, 1972, (9) Insecticides Act, 1968 and Insecticides Rules, 1971, (10) Water Policy 2003 of Government of Maharashtra, (11) Maharashtra Felling of Trees (Regulation) Act, 1964 and Guidelines for Tree Felling and Transit Permission, 2017 etc.

World Bank Safeguard Policies: In line with World Bank Operational Policy OP 4.01, Environmental Assessment has been undertaken and the Environment Management Framework is developed. In accordance to OP 4.09, a Pest Management Plan (PMP) has been prepared. The screening activity will be taken up for OP 4.04 (Natural Habitat), 4.36 (Forest) and OP 4.11 (Physical Cultural Property) in the sub-project cycle to ensure that any Natural Habitat, Forest and/or Physical Cultural property are not affected and appropriate avoidance or mitigation measures are to be put in place.

Environmental Issues: The key environmental issues that are having implications for the project are (1) high climate vulnerability of some of the project districts (2) Variability of rainfall in pre-monsoon and post-monsoon period. Rainfall confined to monsoon only. It has impact on agricultural activities (3) Decreasing trend in rainfall in monsoon months in project districts; High evaporation / evapotranspiration in some of the project districts. (4) Soil of most of the project districts have low Nitrogen and Phosphorous (5) Land not available for cultivation (non-agricultural use and barren and uncultivable land) is gradually increasing; and the fallow land (current fallow) is increasing. (6) Predominantly land holdings are small or marginal and 78.98 percent farmers holding less than or equal to two ha land (7) deficient water availability with overexploited ground water in some of the project talukas whereas less utilization of irrigation potential, (8) increasing use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides for higher production / productivity etc.

Potential Environmental Impacts of Project Activities: Based on the nature of activities framed under the project and categorized into “No Impact”, “Low Impact” or “Moderate Impact” on the environment. Categorization of activities is largely based on the implementation process and its expected impact. The impact categories may not be constant across the project clusters and same activity may not have same level of impact across all the project districts and clusters. Infrastructure development activities can be categorized under “Moderate Impact” level due to associated construction related issues, energy consumption, expected generation of wastes etc. that require appropriate management. Similarly, activities under ‘low impact’ are not expected to cause any significant negative impact. Best practice measures and mitigation strategies are also recommended where appropriate to improve the environmental performance of the project activities.

Interventions not complying with the Policies/Regulations:

Project interventions with severe environmental impacts and those not complying with the policies/regulations of GoM, GoI, and World Bank's safeguard policies should not be promoted under HPHDP. These activities includes- Digging of bore well / deep bore well without ground water recharging

structure will not be supported; No activity will be carried out in Critical or Endangered Natural Habitats (as certified); Embankment / check dam exceeding 10 meters in height will not be supported; Pesticides will not be supported classified in Class Ia, Ib and II of WHO classification and banned by the GoI; purchase, stock, sale, distribution or exhibition of pesticides and chemical fertilizers will not be supported without the requisite licenses.

Mitigation Measures: Listing out the realistic, effective, and practical mitigation measures to address and manage the spectrum of potential environmental risks and impacts, identified during assessment.

Pest Management Plan

An appropriate strategy has been proposed to minimize the environmental impacts of pesticides and nutrition deficiencies. This includes a detailed strategy on IPNM (Integrated Pest and Nutrition Management) and IPM (integrated Pest Management) in project area. The project is conscious of the fact that there could be several externalities (not necessarily related to project) may induce pesticide use with or without the project interventions. The project will document those externalities during the 2nd and 4th year of project implementation.

Integrated Plant Nutrient Management Plan (IPNMP):

Integrated Plant Nutrient Management (IPNM) includes soil, nutrient, water, crop, and vegetation management practices, tailored to a cropping and farming system appropriate to Marathwada and Vidharbha regions of Maharashtra. The IPNM aims at improving and sustaining soil fertility and land productivity and reducing environmental degradation. IPNMP optimizes the condition of the soil, with regard to its physical, chemical, biological and hydrological properties, for the purpose of enhancing farm productivity, while minimizing land degradation. The field level management practices considered under IPNM would include the use of farmyard manures, natural and mineral fertilizers, soil amendments, crop residues and farm wastes, agro-forestry (suitable cases) and tillage practices, green manures, cover crops, legumes, intercropping, crop rotations, irrigation, drainage, and a variety of other agronomic, vegetative and structural measures designed to conserve both water and soil.

IPM (Integrated Pest Management):

IPM combines different approach to control the pests, minimize the economic loss and protect the environment. IPM is a broad ecological approach of pest control employing different appropriate and suitable methods and techniques in an integrated manner to keep pest population below Economic Threshold Level (ETL) and also reduces the residual effects of chemicals on both plants and animals. The project will adopt Integrated Pest Management (IPM) as the key strategy to combat pests and diseases in the project and regulate its environmental impact. However, appropriate strategy to be adopted for its promotion among the farmers like sensitization and awareness on environment impact of indiscriminate use of pesticides, educating farmers on restricted and banned pesticides, regular orientation training and follow up, providing hand holding / field guidance and monitoring the implementation of IPM.

Institutional Arrangement: The project will make required institutional arrangement to ensure EMF compliance of the project components as per the EMF. A dedicated project official at the PMU level will be the responsible person to guide the overall process related to environmental aspects. The district / sub-district level implementing agencies will be given required training to execute and monitor the environmental components in consultation with the PMU. They will be associated in the screening process

of such activities that require detail environmental plan and will monitor the processes followed in execution of the planned activities and realization of the environment safeguard norms. It will be ensured that the project interventions are consistent with the agreed strategies and framework.

Capacity Building Plan: The official/s dealing with environmental aspects at the project management unit and district project management unit be oriented on environmental aspects with an objective to equipped them well by which they can manage the concerned components of the project effectively and efficiently. The capacity building on environmental aspects would take into account the current environmental issues in the State / project districts, project specific initiatives to adapt to the changes and taking mitigating measures. The project will also take up awareness and sensitization drive at community level (cluster / village level) to educate people on impacts of climate variability on agriculture and measures to be taken.

Monitoring and Evaluation: Project has developed an M&E system and indicators for all components which are to be monitored and evaluated, under which feedback from beneficiaries and data from the field is systematically collected and analyzed. EMF will be integral part of such M&E mechanism and this will be helpful in taking informed decisions and making any mid-course correction in implementation strategy and activities. The M&E system will be closely linked with the project's results framework also provides a mechanism for third party audit to ensure that environmental due diligence is being conducted in accordance with the provisions of the EMF.

Budget: EMF will be a part of complete implementation strategy at field level through FFS approach and other climate resilient interventions. Various steps of EMF i.e. identification, screening, scrutiny, applicable guidelines for particular activity/crop will be inbuilt steps under project interventions. There is sufficient fund allocation for various component and subcomponents for project interventions. Thus, there is no need for separate budget allocation for EMF activities.

Section 1: Project Introduction

1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT

The Government of Maharashtra has approved a project on Climate Resilient Agriculture (PoCRA) to address the drought related vulnerability in the agriculture sector with the support of World Bank. Essentially, it is proposed to enhance the resilience of the farmers practicing rainfed farming from vagaries of climate change and thus ensure stable and secured livelihood, especially, to the poor and vulnerable farming communities in the state.

1.2 PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE (PDO)

The Project Development Objective (PDO) is “to enhance climate-resilience and profitability of smallholder farming systems in selected districts of Maharashtra”.

The project entails ensuring “climate smart villages” with climate resilient agriculture technologies duly integrated with community led soil and water management practices in the drought prone areas of Vidarbha and Marathwada regions. The two regions put together has about 18768 (Marathwada- 10,041; Vidarbha- 8,727 of which 932 villages are salinity affected) villages perpetually affected by drought. PoCRA plans to cover 4210 villages (3,088 in Marathwada and 1,122 in Vidarbha). Apart from these, 932 villages from Vidarbha have been included to deal with saline-sodic track of Purna river basin. Thus, the total number of villages proposed to be covered under the project aggregates to 5,142.

Table 1: Project Particulars

Project Title	Project on Climate Resilient Agriculture (PoCRA)
Proponent	Dept. of Agriculture, Govt. of Maharashtra
Project Development Objective	To enhance climate-resilience and profitability of smallholder farming systems in selected districts of Maharashtra.
Financial Support	Govt. of Maharashtra and The World Bank
Number of Project Districts	15 Districts
No. of Agro-Climatic Zones	Three Agro-Climatic Zones
No. of Clusters	667 Clusters
Number of Villages	5142 Villages
Life Span of the Project	6 Years

1.3 PROJECT AREA

The project is in the State of Maharashtra in India. Maharashtra is the second largest state in the country in terms of population¹ and has geographical area about 3.08 lakh sq. km. The state is highly urbanized² and having a population density of about 365 persons per sq. km. The state occupies the western and central part of the country and has a long coastline along the Arabian sea of about 720 km.

There are about 18768 villages which require climate resilience interventions. Of this, 6377 are being covered by another project “Jalayukt Shivar Abhiyan” (JSA). Of the remaining 12,391 villages, the project will cover about 5142 villages, i.e., 3088 villages from 8 districts in Marathwada (viz. Aurangabad, Nanded, Latur, Parbhani, Jalna, Beed, Hingoli, Osmanabad), 2054 villages in 6 districts of Vidarbha (viz. Akola, Amravati, Buldhana, Yavatmal, Washim, Wardha,) and Jalgaon district of Nashik Division. It will also cover 932 salinity affected erosion prone villages in 3 districts in Amravati division of Vidarbha (viz. Akola, Amravati and Buldhana) and one district from Nashik division (Jalgaon).

¹ As per population census, 2011 the population of the State is 11.24 crore which is 9.3 per cent of the total population of India

² About 45.2 per cent people residing in urban areas

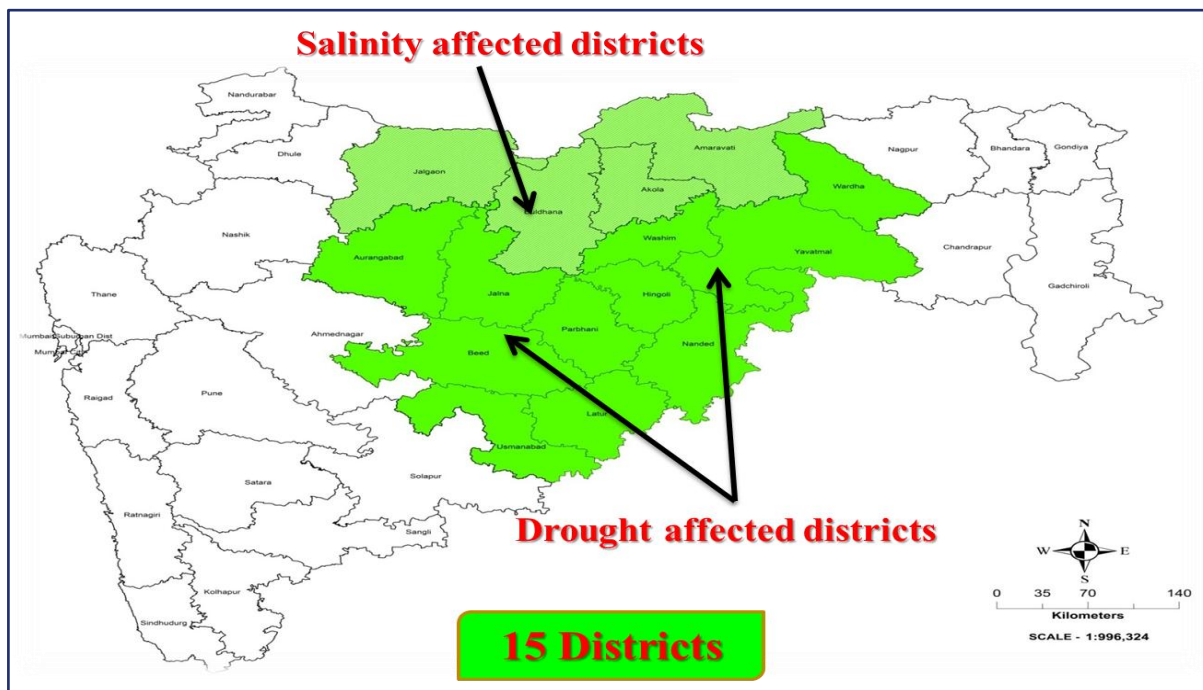


Figure 1: Project Area Map, Maharashtra

1.4 PROJECT COMPONENTS / SUB-COMPONENTS

The project has mainly four components namely (A) Promoting Climate Resilient Agriculture Systems (B) Climate Smart Post-Harvest Management and Value Chain Promotion and (C) Institutional Development, Knowledge and Policies for a Climate-resilient Agriculture (D) Project Management

Under component A, there are three sub component i.e. A.1: Participatory development of mini watershed plans A.2: On-farm climate-resilient technologies and farming systems and A.3: Climate-resilient development of catchment areas. Under Component B, there are three sub components i.e. B.1: Promoting Farmer Producer Companies B.2: Strengthening emerging value-chains for climate-resilient commodities and B.3: Improving the performance of the supply chain for climate-resilient seeds. Component C, consist of three sub component i.e. C.1: Sustainability and institutional capacity development C.2: Maharashtra Climate Innovation Center and C.3: Knowledge and policies

The project envisages increasing access to water, improving farm productivity by adopting climate resilient agricultural practices, soil management and adoption of water conservation technologies, and providing agro-meteorological services to farmers. In order to improve the market share of the agriculture produce at the producer's end, the project intends to promote / strengthen supply chain and value chain of select agricultural / horticultural commodities, using Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) / Farmer Producer Companies. Project intends to establish Maharashtra Climate Innovation Centre (MCIC) for knowledge sharing and learning for climate resilient technologies and practices in different segments, including agriculture and allied sectors.

1.4.1 Component A: Promoting Climate Resilient Agriculture Systems

Under component A project will promote and support in building climate-resilience in agricultural production systems. As the project envisages to take up area treatment approach as it is in watershed development, various soil and water conservation measures will be initiated under this component. A detail cluster level planning (mini watershed of 5000 Ha.) will be done before taking up structural and other measures. This component will also support farmers in adapting climate resilient agricultural farming systems, based on the agro-climatic condition and technological feasibility. At the design stage, after consultation with different institutions and implementing entities, it is visualized that this component will enhance resilience of small and marginal farmers to drought and other climate variabilities.

The Project Concept Note (PCN) highlights that this component will enhance resilience in smallholder agriculture through technology transfer and watershed treatment by: (i) promoting the adoption of Good

Agricultural Practices aimed at improving farm productivity through measures to enhance soil health and water-use efficiency; and (ii) improving water resources management to achieve a relative increase in the use of “green water” for agriculture over “blue water”. The component seeks to achieve a knowledge-based behavioral change in small and marginal farmers through the diffusion and adoption of a range of climate-smart agricultural technologies that further enhance crop productivity and contribute to increasing the carbon sink capacity of arable land in the project area.

This component (Component A) is having three Sub-Components and each Sub-Component takes care of one of the planned aspects under the component.

1.4.1.1 Sub-Component A1: Participatory Development of Mini Watershed Plans

This sub-component will be implemented in the preparatory phase of the project. The plans will be prepared at the village level and will be aggregated at the mini watershed level. About 500 mini watershed plans will be prepared covering all the identified project locations. Local area planning will be done after the assessment of the current situation and mapping of the prospects. The participatory way of preparing the plan will help in identifying the actual needs of the community, designing the interventions appropriately to suit the local needs, bringing ownership of the community and assure their active participation during the execution and over and above sustaining the process beyond the life of the project.

1.4.1.2 Sub-Component A2: On-farm climate-resilient technologies and farming systems

This sub-component is basically intended to popularize climate smart agricultural practices among the farming community, focusing on small and marginal farmers, including women farmers. Mobilisation of farmers, organizing Farmer's Field School (FFS) for demonstration of climate smart practices, etc. will be taken up under this sub-component. This component will help to avail various technological options that are available with different national and state level institutions to help farmers in adapting climate resilient agricultural practices.

1.4.1.3 Sub-Component A3: Climate-resilient development of catchment areas

In a rain-fed farming system, productive use of water is vital for agriculture and this component will promote such practices among the farming community. The activities under this sub-component will promote on-farm water security by maximizing the use of surface water for agriculture, managing groundwater resources in a sustainable manner, and enhancing water-use efficiency and water productivity. Under this sub-component, project will promote Micro Irrigation (MI) system to improve water use efficiency, renovation of existing water bodies (as per the plan), in-situ conservation and management of rainwater (water harvesting), run-off management etc. With the planned measures, it is expected that water productivity will improve in the project area along with bringing additional area into the fold of protective irrigation and minimizing the impact of dry spell on standing crops.

1.4.2 Component B: Climate Smart Post-Harvest Management and Value Chain Promotion

The Component B, i.e., “Climate Smart Post-Harvest Management and Value Chain Promotion” looks at strengthening the forward and backward linkage of farm produces through proven measures. The objective of this component is to build climate resilience beyond farm gate and provide end-to-end solutions focusing on agricultural value chains that are key to the farmers' livelihood (food security), have clear market opportunities (income security), and have the potential to create livelihood opportunities in rural areas. The component will also help build resilience by promoting climate adaptation and mitigation practices and technologies in post-harvest management and value-addition for selected commodity groups. In line with GoM priorities, this component will build on existing and new Farmer Producer Companies (FPCs) as a major driver of change in the selected value chains. Other activities under this component relate to value-chain development for selected commodity groups. Successful implementation of the activities in this component will help achieve the PDO by: (i) contributing to an increase in farmers' participation in selected value chains through the support to FPCs and the strengthening of FPC linkages with other actors in the value chains and (ii) promoting practices and technologies in post-harvest management and value-addition that support climate adaptation and/or mitigation.

This component (Component B) is having three subcomponents to achieve the overall objective of the component and the project.

1.4.2.1 Sub-Component B.1: Promoting Farmer Producer Companies

This sub-component will help in two ways, i.e., promoting new Farmer Producer Companies (FPCs) in the project locations where no FPC is currently functioning. Secondly, Custom Hiring Centers (CHCs) shall be established at cluster level to promote appropriate farm mechanization for coping up with climate variability in the project area. The existing FPCs will be assessed and measures will be taken to improve their capacity by which they can be associated with the project for product specific value chain development. This sub-component will also help in strengthening the capacity of the FPCs to deliver climate-related technical advisory services to their farmers, provide training on climate adaptation and mitigation practices at farm level and in post-harvest management, and raise farmer and consumer awareness on the climate agenda. The sub-component will also support viable mechanisms to further consolidate and set up new business linkages for FPCs with the private sector and financial institutions.

1.4.2.2 Sub-Component B.2: Strengthening Emerging Value Chains for Climate Resilient Commodities

This subcomponent will support scaling up of value-chain initiatives already emerging in the project area and driven by crop diversification towards higher-value commodities, e.g. vegetables and fruits. The component will also consider financing, where there is a proven business case driven by FPCs, investments that support product aggregation, handling, transformation and marketing (e.g. collection centers, grading and packaging units, cold storage facilities, ICT-based market information systems). Priority will be given to investments that promote the use of green technologies (including solar energy). Value-chain financing and specifically access to finance and financial services for value chain actors will be explored under this component.

1.4.2.3 Sub-Component B.3: Improving Performance of the Supply Chain for climate resilient seeds

Adoption of climate resilient seed varieties is an important aspect of climate smart agriculture. Adequate supply of seeds with short duration, drought proofing, salinity resistant or heat-tolerant features, is an essentiality to promote climate resilience in the agriculture sector. This sub-component will focus on enhancing the performance of the supply chain of climate-resilient seeds, promoted by agriculture universities / other technical institutions. This sub-component will help in availing support of key players involved in seed multiplication and supply of seeds through the existing innovative routes. The sub-component will further support the scaling up of emerging initiatives with increased participation of FPCs in the seed supply chain, e.g. for the multiplication of foundation seeds to certified seeds.

1.4.3 Component C: Institutional Development, Knowledge and Policies for Climate-resilient Agriculture

The objective of this component is to 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 and food system.

The component will support agricultural extension and weather advisory services in the project area. For weather-advisory services, project activities will include: (i) Updation of Strategic Research and Extension Plan (SREP) aligned to mini-watershed (ii) upgrading existing and set up new community-based agro-met stations, (iii) strengthening the local capacity to operate and maintain those weather stations, (iv) collecting, processing and managing agro-meteorological data and data systems, and (v) enhancing local capacity for community-level pest and disease surveillance. To that effect, the project will work closely with the India Department of Meteorology (IMD) and explore collaboration with private service providers.

The component will also support an agricultural action research agenda geared at developing and field-testing agricultural technologies and practices for climate-adaption of dryland farming systems in the project area. The project will develop strategic partnerships with the State Agricultural Universities (SAU) / other institutions for developing / propagating climate-adaptive drought-tolerant, short-duration crop varieties. The component would support the expansion of such seed programs and its scaling up. It is also envisioned that

under this component, a Climate Innovation Center (CIC) will be established. The CIC would support local private sector capacity with focus on entrepreneurs and SMEs to commercialize and deploy emerging technologies and business models in sectors like climate-smart agriculture, water, energy etc. For knowledge and scaling up of good practices, different action research / scientific studies will be commissioned under this component.

1.4.4 Component D: Project Management

The Project Management Unit (PMU) will be constituted at the state level under the Department of Agriculture. The PMU, headed by the Project Director, will ensure smooth implementation of project activities and coordinate with various stakeholders / agencies associated with the project. District level project structures will also be established under this component for the execution of the project activities.

PROJECT PREPARATION

As a part of the project preparation, Government of Maharashtra conducted several 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.

1.5 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. Maharashtra 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 tribals; 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 profile of 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/ tribal areas. There are 10.51 million tribal people in Maharashtra, which accounts for 9.35% of the total population. Tribals are living throughout the state; but more predominantly in certain districts such as Nandurbar (69.30 percent), Gadchiroli (38.68 percent), Dhule (31.55 percent) Nashik (25.61 percent), Yavatmal (18.54 percent), Chandrapur (17.65 percent), Gondia (16.18 percent), Jalgaon (14.28 percent), Thane (13.95 percent), Amaravati (13.98 percent) and Wardha (11.53 percent)³. In fact, Maharashtra 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 has helped in the following:

- Mapping of project stakeholders and conducting detailed stakeholder consultations;
- Assessing the social impacts of the proposed project interventions;

³ Tribal population percentage is as per census 2001; Figures in the parenthesis highlights tribal population percentage to total population of the district. Of these districts, Amaravati, Jalgaon, Wardha and Yavatmal are project districts.

- Review and suggest, as appropriate, the legal, policy and institutional aspects to enable accomplish the social development objectives; and
- 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, GOM and the World Bank safeguard requirements, policies, regulations and guidelines.

1.5.1 Objectives

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

1.5.2 Aspects of Social Assessment

1.5.2.1 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.

1.5.2.2 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.

1.5.2.3 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.

1.5.2.4 Institutional Analysis

Documenting the existing institutional and implementation arrangements, covering key actors, such as government departments, sector institutions, political bodies etc.

1.5.2.5 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.

1.5.2.6 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. Preparation of the M&E evaluation Suggesting a

1.5.2.7 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 should be prepared.

1.5.2.8 Implementation Arrangements

Establish a clear understanding of the institutional requirements, roles and responsibilities for adopting and implementing the SMF. Importantly, this should 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.

1.5.2.9 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.

1.6 ASSOCIATED PREPARATION ACTIVITIES

In addition to SA, other efforts undertaken have resulted in different project related documents, like Project Implementation Plan, Environmental Assessment (EA) Environmental Management Framework (EMF), Financial Manual, Procurement Manual, vulnerability assessments and baseline information.

1.7 Tribal Issues

SA results revealed that the program interventions will not affect adversely the tribal people. Impacts shall be positive. 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 following reasons: one, the types of interventions are location specific and will become known only after the implementation starts; and two, villages will be selected for intervention over time and plans too will be prepared over time. As and when the tribal interface surfaces during the implementation, the framework will be adopted and a Tribal People Plan (TPP) will be prepared as a part of the overall development plan. 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 Maharashtra.

1.8 Need for Developing Tribal People's Planning Framework

Looking at the overall frame of the project and its design of implementation, it is evident that the project will not have any adverse impact on the tribal. Rather, the project will be beneficial to them in terms of improving their skill base in climate resilient agricultural practices, promotion of climate resilient agriculture system and 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 their current status of development 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, if such areas fall in to the jurisdiction of the project operation, based on vulnerability assessment.

1.8.1 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.

1.8.2 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-Plan (TSP) approach to tribal development, Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA to TSP), 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 to the overall framework of the tribal development approach.

1.8.3 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 should have focused interventions, with both community / area and household based development approaches, to minimise their vulnerability, equip them with required skill and knowledge base and add value to the other tribal welfare and development initiatives of the Government.

1.9 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 subcomponents of the Project on Climate Resilient Agriculture (POCRA).

Section 2: Tribal Scenario in Maharashtra

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 Maharashtra

2.1 Introduction

India has a tribal population of 104.28 million and Maharashtra has the second largest number of tribal population in the country. The total tribal population living in the geographical boundary of the State estimated to be 10.51 million, which is 9.35 per cent of the total population of the state⁴. The tribal people constitute the most deprived and neglected section of the population in the State⁵. The tribes mostly live in three inaccessible hilly and remote forest regions of the State, i.e., in the Sahyadris, the Satpudas and Eastern Gondwana. The geographical limitations contribute to the underdevelopment and their marginalisation process. The tribal communities are scattered in 15 districts of the State and in 73 talukas. Though they have inhabited these contiguous tracts historically, in the recent years they have become a minority in several of these areas. The state is quite unique in having certain pockets covered under the Fifth Schedule of the Indian Constitution which provides for special safeguards and guarantees for the tribals.

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.

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 Maharashtra

The State is having 50,757 sq. Km under the Tribal Sub-Plan⁶ which is 16.52 percent of the total geographical area (3,07,313 Sq. Km) of the State. The State houses 46 Scheduled Tribes and the tribal population is largely concentrated in the western hilly Districts of Dhule, Nandurbar, Jalgaon, Nashik and Thane (Sahyadri Region) and the eastern districts of Chandrapur, Gadchiroli, Bhandara, Gondiya, Nagpur, Amravati and Yavatmal (Gondwana Region). Main tribes in the State are the Bhills, Gonds, Mahadeo Kolis, Pawras, Thakurs and the Varlis. There are three tribes Viz the Kolams (Yavatmal District; Project District), the Katkaris (mainly in Thane and Raigad Districts) and the Madia Gonds (Gadchiroli District), which have been notified as Primitive Tribes by the Government of India.

Table 2: Spread of Scheduled Tribes in the State of Maharashtra

Sl. No.	Particulars	Details
1	Districts	16
2	Block	73
3	Village	5691
4	Villages at ATSP	1271

⁴ Census 2011

⁵ Report of the High-Level Committee on Balanced Regional Development Issues in Maharashtra, October 2013.

⁶ During the 5th Five Year plan, it was realized that the Scheduled Tribes are still way behind the mainstream development process. It was also realized that the general plan schemes / programmes designed for the overall development of the economy hardly improved their socio-economic status. In order to eradicate these issues, the Tribal Sub-Plan was initiated during Fifth Five Year Plan. The ST development effort was revamped and invigorated in order to fulfil the constitutional mandates of ensuring better quality of life of the schedule tribes. The basic objective of Tribal Sub-Plan is to channelise the flow of outlays and benefits from the general sectors in the Ministries/Departments for the development of Scheduled Tribes at least in proportion to their population.

Sl. No.	Particulars	Details
5	MADA Pockets	43
6	Mini MADA Pockets	24
7	Villages in MADA	1233
8	Villages in Mini-MADA	295

Source: Tribal Development Department

2.3 Demography and Distribution of ST Population

Maharashtra is having sizeable number of tribal population, which comprises 9.35 percent of the total population of the state. Of the total population of the state (112.37 million), 10.51 million reported as Scheduled Tribe, of which 5.32 million are males (50.57 percent) and 5.20 million (49.43 percent) are females. In between two census periods, i.e., 2001 and 2011, the state has added 1.93 million tribal population (census 2011).

Table 3: Tribal Population in Maharashtra

Population	2001	2011	Variance	Growth Rate (%)
1	2	3	4	5
Persons	85,77,276	1,05,10,213	19,32,937	22.5
Males	43,47,754	53,15,025	9,67,271	22.2
Females	42,29,522	51,95,188	9,65,666	22.8

Source: Census of India, 2011

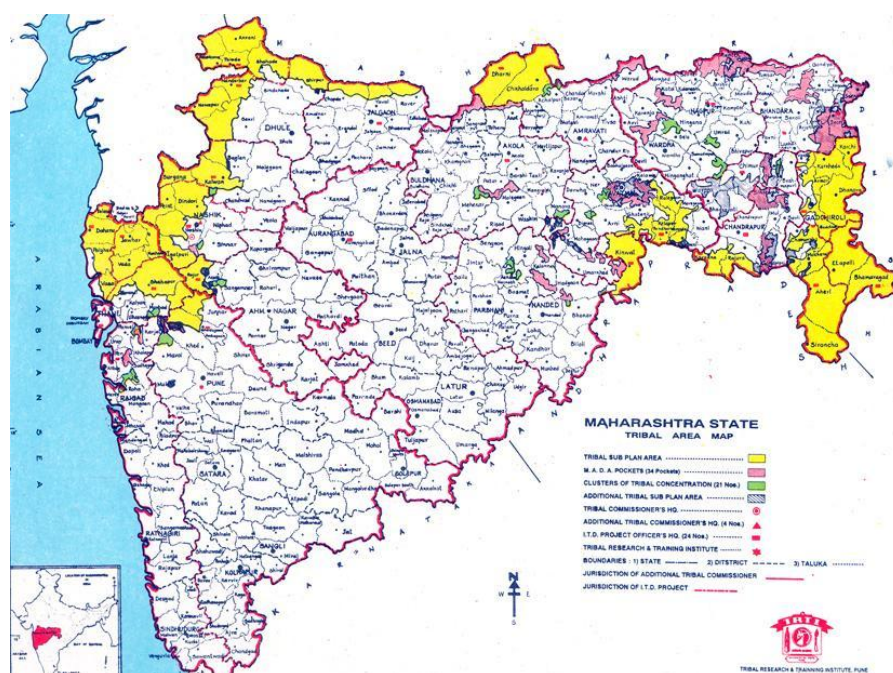


Figure 2: Tribal Area Map, Maharashtra

Source: Tribal Development Department Website, Maharashtra

The growth rate for ST population during 2001-11 stands to be 22.5 percent and their proportion in total population of the state stands at 9.35 percent (census 2011) against 8.9 percent in 2001. The district Nandurbar has the highest proportion of ST population with 69.3 percent followed by Gadchiroli (38.7 percent), Dhule (31.6 percent) and Nashik (25.6 percent).

2.3.1 Tribal Population in Project Districts

Among the project districts, Yavatmal has the highest proportion of tribal population (18.5 percent), followed by Jalgaon (14.3 percent), Amaravati (14.0) and Wardha (11.5 percent). Lowest proportion of tribal population is in Beed (1.3 percent) followed by Jalna (2.2 percent), Parbhani (2.2 percent) and Osmanabad

(2.2 percent). Proportion of tribal population to total population of the project districts is presented in the Table No. 4.

Table 4: Population Proportion of SC & ST, 2011

S.No.	District	Proportion to Total Population					
		Scheduled Caste			Tribal		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	Akola	23.2	15.4	20.1	7.8	2	5.5
2	Amaravati	18.7	15.5	17.5	19.9	3.4	14
3	Aurangabad	11.9	18.1	14.6	5.7	1.6	3.9
4	Beed	13.5	14.1	13.6	1.3	1.2	1.3
5	Buldhana	19.4	13.8	18.2	5.7	1.6	4.8
6	Hingoli	16.2	11.6	15.5	10.7	2.9	9.5
7	Jalgaon	9.3	9.1	9.2	18.6	5	14.3
8	Jalna	14.3	12.2	13.9	2.3	1.7	2.2
9	Latur	20.2	17.8	19.6	2.6	1.5	2.3
10	Nanded	19.3	18.3	19.1	9.9	4.4	8.4
11	Osmanabad	16.1	15.6	16	2.2	2.1	2.2
12	Parbhani	13.6	13.1	13.5	2.5	1.5	2.2
13	Wardha	13.1	17.5	14.5	14.3	5.8	11.5
14	Washim	20.3	13.8	19.2	7.9	1.5	6.7
15	Yavatmal	11.5	13.2	11.8	21.8	6.7	18.5
	Maharashtra	12.2	11.4	11.8	14.6	3.0	9.4

Source: Census of India, 2011;

The state is having only one scheduled district (more than 50.0% ST population) and 3 districts where tribal population is 25.0 percent to 50.0 percent. The project districts do not fall in to scheduled district category, i.e., more than 50.0 percent tribal population or to the district category of 25.0 percent to 50.0 percent tribal population. The state has 59 scheduled tehsils, of which fourteen tehsils are in the project districts, i.e., Jalgaon district has three tehsils, two in Nanded, two in Amaravati and seven tehsils are in Yavatmal district.

Table 5: Scheduled Tehsils in Maharashtra

Sl. No.	Scheduled Tehsils	District	Sl. No.	Scheduled Tehsils	District
1	Palghar	Thane	32	Akole	Ahmednagar
2	Vasai (Bassein)	Thane	33	Ambegaon	Pune
3	Bhiwandi	Thane	34	Junnar	Pune
4	Murbad	Thane	35	Kinwat	Nanded
5	Dahanu	Thane	36	Mahur	Nanded
6	Talashree	Thane	37	Maregaon	Yavatmal
7	Mokhada	Thane	38	Ralegaon	Yavatmal
8	Jawahar	Thane	39	Kelapur	Yavatmal
9	Vada	Thane	40	Ghatanji	Yavatmal
10	Shahapur	Thane	41	Vani	Yavatmal
11	Vikramgarh	Thane	42	Jharijamani	Yavatmal
12	Peth	Nashik	43	Anni	Yavatmal
13	Surgana	Nashik	44	Chikaldhara	Amravati
14	Kalawan	Nashik	45	Dharini	Amravati
15	Dindori	Nashik	46	Edapalli	Gadchiroli
16	Igatpuri	Nashik	47	Sironcha	Gadchiroli
17	Nasik	Nashik	48	Aheri	Gadchiroli
18	Baglan	Nashik	49	Dhanura	Gadchiroli
19	Traimbakeswar	Nashik	50	Urkhed	Gadchiroli
20	Dewla	Nashik	51	Bhamargarh	Gadchiroli
21	Sakri	Dhule	52	Kurchi	Gadchiroli
22	Shirpur	Dhule	53	Gadchiroli	Gadchiroli
23	Nawapur	Nandurbar	54	Armori	Gadchiroli

24	Taloda	Nandurbar	55	Chamorshi	Gadchiroli
25	Akalpuan	Nandurbar	56	Mulchera	Gadchiroli
26	Akrani	Nandurbar	57	Desaiganj	Gadchiroli
27	Nandurbar	Nandurbar	58	Rajura	Chandrapur
28	Shahada	Nandurbar	59	Orpona	Chandrapur
29	Chopda	Jalgaon			
30	Raver	Jalgaon			
31	Yavla	Jalgaon			

Table 6: Scheduled Tehsils in Project Districts

Sl. No.	Scheduled Tehsils	Project District
1	Chikaldhara	Amravati
2	Dharini	Amravati
3	Chopda	Jalgaon
4	Yavla	Jalgaon
5	Raver	Jalgaon
6	Kinwat	Nanded
7	Mahur	Nanded
8	Maregaon	Yavatmal
9	Ralegaon	Yavatmal
10	Kelapur	Yavatmal
11	Ghatanji	Yavatmal
12	Vani	Yavatmal
13	Jharijamni	Yavatmal
14	Arni	Yavatmal

Tribal population in the State is overwhelmingly rural. Of the total rural population of the State, 14.6 percent are scheduled tribes, whereas in urban, only 3.0 percent are tribal population. Of the total ST population of the State, 85.69 percent (9.01 million) live in rural and remaining 14.31 percent (1.50 million) in different urban settlements. Among the project districts, of the total rural population, highest percentage of tribal population is observed in Yavatmal (21.8 percent), followed by Amravati (19.9 percent) and Jalgaon (18.6 percent). In case of total urban population, highest ST population observed in Yavatmal (6.7 percent) and Wardha (5.8 percent). District wise ST population percentage to total population in rural and urban areas of the project districts are presented in the Table No. 7.

Table 7: Tribal Population in Rural and Urban Areas of the Project District

Sl. No.	Project Districts	Rural	Urban	Total
1	Akola	7.8	2.0	5.5
2	Amravati	19.9	3.4	14
3	Aurangabad	5.7	1.6	3.9
4	Beed	1.3	1.2	1.3
5	Buldhana	5.7	1.6	4.8
6	Hingoli	10.7	2.9	9.5
7	Jalgaon	18.6	5	14.3
8	Jalna	2.3	1.7	2.2
9	Latur	2.6	1.5	2.3
10	Nanded	9.9	4.4	8.4
11	Osmanabad	2.2	2.1	2.2
12	Parbhani	2.5	1.5	2.2
13	Wardha	14.3	5.8	11.5
14	Washim	7.9	1.5	6.7
15	Yavatmal	21.8	6.7	18.5
	Maharashtra	14.6	3.0	9.4

Source: Census 2011

2.3.2 PVTG and Its Population in Maharashtra

The State is having three Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG), namely Katkari, Kolam and Maria Gond. All the PVTGs record growth in their population as per census 2011. In comparison to 2001, population of Katkari in the State has increased by 21.41 percent and in comparison, to 1971, there is

population growth of 94.39 percent. The population growth rate of Kolam PVTG is 12.11 percent in comparison to 2001 and 247.25 percent in comparison to 1971. Similar positive growth trend is observed in the population of Maria Gond in the State. Overall, the State records a decadal growth rate among all the PVTGs.

Table 8: PVTGs in Maharashtra and its Population

Name of PVTG	Population				
	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Katkari/ Kathodi	146785	174602	202203	235022	2,85,334
Kolam	56061	118073	147843	173646	1,94,671
Maria Gond	53400	66750	-	-	16,18,090
Total	256246	359425	350046	408668	20,98,095

2.4 Literacy Rate among STs

Among the project districts, highest literacy rate among STs observed in Akola (79.2 percent) followed by Wardha (78.9 percent) and Yavatmal (76.1 percent). Lowest literacy rate among the STs of project districts observed in Jalgaon (58.9 percent) and Aurangabad (62.8 percent). Literacy rate of STs by project district is presented in the Table No. 9.

Table 9: Literacy Rate among SC & ST, 2011

SN	District	Literacy Rate					
		Scheduled Caste			Tribal		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Jalgaon	83.5	63.5	73.7	68.4	48.8	58.9
2	Aurangabad	85.5	66.1	76.1	73.4	51.7	62.8
3	Jalna	76.7	55.3	66.2	75.4	53.3	64.8
4	Parbhani	79.1	59.3	69.4	77	56.1	66.7
5	Hingoli	84.6	66	75.5	81.9	62.0	72.2
6	Beed	82	63.7	73.0	77.7	59.7	68.9
7	Nanded	82.2	63.7	73.2	80.5	60.2	70.6
8	Osmanabad	81.6	65	73.5	77.4	58.5	68.2
9	Latur	80.2	64.4	72.5	79.9	64.1	72.3
10	Buldhana	87.8	68.9	78.6	77.6	59.1	68.6
11	Akola	90.2	75.8	83.2	86.5	71.5	79.2
12	Washim	88.9	71.7	80.5	83.9	65.1	74.7
13	Amaravati	90.6	78.3	84.6	83.1	66.7	75.0
14	Yavatmal	90.1	75.3	82.8	84.1	68	76.1
15	Wardha	92.6	80.4	86.6	85.7	71.8	78.9
	Maharashtra	87.2	71.9	79.7	74.3	57.0	65.7

Source: Census of India, 2011.

1. The literacy rate of the state is 82.3 percent (census 2011) with male literacy rate of 88.4 percent and female literacy rate of 75.9 percent;
2. The literacy rate of tribal is lowest among all other social categories with 65.7 percent (census 2011);
3. The male literacy rate of tribal 74.3 percent, whereas female literacy rate is 57.0 percent;
4. Gender-gap in literacy was found to be 24 percentage points in case of tribals;

2.5 Housing

Of the total tribal Households of the State⁷, about 37.89 percent live in *kuccha* houses. In the total 36.99 percent *kuccha* houses, in majority of 35.37 percent *kuccha* houses, the household is having less than or equal to two rooms. Three or more than three rooms are observed in 2.52 percent *kuccha* houses. Comparing with total households of the State, it is evident that 4.97 percent *kuccha* houses belong to Tribal. The tribal households living in *pucca* houses is 26.85 percent of the total ST households and 3.53 percent of the total

⁷ The total Scheduled Tribe households estimated to be 13.45 percent of the total households of the State. The estimated percentage distribution is made taking in to account 13.13 percent ST households in to account.

households of the State. Pucca house with equal to or less than two rooms is observed in 21.63 percent of ST households and in 5.22 percent cases, the pucca houses are having three or more than 3 rooms.

Table 10: Housing Status of Tribal

House Type	Less than or Equal to 2 Rooms	Greater than 2 Rooms and Equal to or Greater than 3 Rooms	Total
Kuccha	35.37	2.52	37.89
Pucca	21.63	5.22	26.85
Semi-Kuccha	28.46	2.43	30.89
Semi-Pucca	3.71	0.67	4.37
Total	89.17	10.83	100.00

The tribal households having semi-kuccha houses⁸ observed in 30.89 percent cases, which includes houses with less than or equal to two rooms (28.46 percent) and houses with three or more than three rooms (2.43 percent). About 4.37 percent ST households live in semi-pucca⁹ houses, which comprises, 3.71 percent houses with less than or equal to two room houses and 0.67 percent houses with three or more than three rooms. In comparison to total households of the State, 0.56 percent ST households are semi-pucca houses.

2.6 Land Holding Pattern

Of the total 2.27 million tribal households in the State, 864 thousand ST households possess land¹⁰ which is 1.84 percent less than that of total ST households possessing land in 2005-06. However, the area of holding has increased by 5.46 percent during the agriculture census 2010-11 in comparison to agriculture census period 2005-06. So, while average landholding per ST household has increased, number of ST households holding land has decreased. Among the total land holding of ST families, 36.58 percent are marginal farmers, 33.80 percent are small, 20.77 percent are semi-medium, 8.06 percent are medium and 0.79 percent are large farmers. So, marginal and small farmers constitute a total of 70.38 percent of the total land holding.

In comparison to previous agriculture census (2005-06), there is a growth in number of marginal farmers¹¹ by 4.81 percentage point but number of small farmers¹² has reduced by 1.17 percentage point in the State. Semi-medium¹³ and medium¹⁴ farmer percentage has also reduced in the state by 6.02 percentage point and 1.71 percentage point respectively. But the large¹⁵ farmer percentage has increased by 31.67 percentage point. So, while there is a growth in marginal farmers and large farmers among the STs, in remaining three land holding categories, there is reduction in number of land holders.

With regard to area operated by different holding categories among the tribal, 36.58 percent marginal farmers operate 10.89 percent land. The total operated land by the marginal farmers has reduced by 0.09 percentage point in comparison to 2005-06. The small farmers (33.80 percent) operate 26.7 percent of the total land and are operated by the small farmers has increased by 3.29 percentage point in comparison to 2005-06. Similarly, semi-medium (20.77 percent) and medium farmers (8.06 percent) operate 30.68 percent and 25.33 percent land in the State and in both the categories are operated has reduced by 5.02 percentage point and 3.14 percentage point respectively. Contrary to this, amount land operated by the large ST farmers (0.79 percent) has increased by 33.33 percentage point in comparison to the previous census period (2005-06). Overall, while there is growth in percentage of marginal ST farmers (4.81 percentage point), there is reduction in area of operation. On the other hand, while there is reduction in small farmer percentage (reduction by 1.17 percentage point), area operated by them has increased. With reduced number of semi-medium and medium ST farmers, area operated by farmers of these categories has also reduced. In case of

⁸ Semi-kuccha house refers to *kuccha* wall with *pucca* roof top

⁹ Semi-pucca house refers to *kuccha* roof top with *pucca* wall

¹⁰ Agriculture Census 2010-11

¹¹ Marginal farmer refers to land holding size of < 1 ha.

¹² Small farmer refers to land holding size of 1 ha. to 2 ha.

¹³ Semi-Medium farmer refers to land holding size of 2 ha. to 4 ha.

¹⁴ Medium farmer refers to land holding size of 4 ha. to 10 ha.

¹⁵ Large farmer refers to land holding size of > 10 ha.

large farmers, average area operated has increased with increased percentage of ST farmers in this category (31.67 percentage point growth).

The average size of operational holding of ST marginal farmers remains to be 0.54 ha. without any change during the assessment periods. Whereas in all other categories, average holding size has increased. In case of small and semi-medium farmers, it has increased from 1.31 to 1.43 ha. and 2.54 ha. to 2.67 ha. with a growth of 9.16 percent and 5.12 percent respectively. In case of medium and large farmers, it has increased from 5.54 ha. to 5.67 ha. and 13.9 ha. to 14.65 ha. with a growth of 2.35 percent and 5.40 percent respectively.

1. About 78.6 percent of the total operational holding belongs to the marginal and small farmers (Agricultural Census 2010-11);
2. The proportion of operational holdings of tribal (among all holdings) is 6.3 percent with area of operational holdings of 7.9 percent;
3. The average size of landholding of tribal is 1.80 ha.;
4. Reduction in number of tribal households possessing land by 1.84 percent (agriculture census 2010-11 in comparison to 2005-06);
5. Marginal and small farmers constitute a total of 70.38 percent of the total land holding among tribal;
6. The average size of operational holding of marginal farmers in case of tribal remains to be 0.54 ha.;
7. There is growth in percentage of marginal ST farmers (4.81 percentage point) with reduction in area of operation;

2.7 Economic Status

As per Tendulkar methodology (2009-10 estimation), 51.7 percent tribal population in rural (State total in Rural: 29.5 percent) and 32.4 percent in urban (State Total in Urban: 18.3 percent) are below the poverty line. With regard to incidence of poverty among the tribes, the state occupies "high poverty ratio" status with 35.0 percent to 50.0 percent poverty. As per the Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC), of the total tribal households, 26.23 percent are engaged in cultivation and derive their income from farming. Majority of 64.56 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 (1.12 percent), foraging / rag picking (0.35 percent), non-agricultural enterprises (0.50 percent) and engagement in other economic activities (7.15 percent).

Table 11: Engagement of Tribal Households

Districts	Total HH	Total ST HH	% of 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 Other Works
Jalgaon	643191	100469	15.62	7.78	85.49	0.75	1.28	0.31	4.35
Buldana	461842	22593	4.89	25.47	68.10	0.57	0.36	0.51	5.00
Akola	281629	20312	7.21	23.35	69.35	0.67	0.24	0.35	6.03
Washim	223258	17197	7.70	25.06	69.24	1.13	0.08	0.12	4.36
Amravati	450098	76793	17.06	21.70	72.53	0.58	0.47	0.60	4.10
Wardha	226126	30994	13.71	21.85	68.58	0.60	0.23	0.52	8.22
Yavatmal	584064	124832	21.37	22.57	70.96	0.74	0.19	0.17	5.38
Nanded	488582	45312	9.27	39.43	54.46	0.53	0.28	0.28	5.03
Hingoli	202854	20933	10.32	27.47	67.70	0.54	0.14	0.32	3.84
Parbhani	261070	6504	2.49	29.80	62.93	0.69	0.25	0.62	5.72
Jalna	314270	6479	2.06	33.11	59.98	0.68	0.65	0.62	4.97
Aurangabad	449363	22845	5.08	21.87	70.08	0.57	0.43	0.48	6.56
Bid	460613	4602	1.00	22.84	62.06	0.96	0.43	0.65	12.78
Latur	360602	9540	2.65	26.15	62.39	1.65	0.23	1.08	8.50
Osmanabad	294600	7189	2.44	29.73	55.65	1.03	0.21	1.42	11.96
Maharashtra	13841960	1861647	13.45	26.23	64.56	1.12	0.35	0.50	7.15

Source: Socio-Economic and Caste Census
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 87.28 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 8.43 percent ST households and in the remaining 4.22 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 Table No. 13.

Table 12: Highest Income of Tribal Household Members

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
Jalgaon	643191	100469	15.62	90.98	6.69	2.29
Buldana	461842	22593	4.89	82.34	12.47	5.19
Akola	281629	20312	7.21	81.67	12.53	5.80
Washim	223258	17197	7.70	85.49	9.23	5.28
Amravati	450098	76793	17.06	86.64	9.75	3.60
Wardha	226126	30994	13.71	85.90	9.47	4.63
Yavatmal	584064	124832	21.37	83.65	11.91	4.44
Nanded	488582	45312	9.27	76.65	14.82	8.53
Hingoli	202854	20933	10.32	87.08	8.44	4.49
Parbhani	261070	6504	2.49	79.57	16.21	4.23
Jalna	314270	6479	2.06	80.12	12.36	7.52
Aurangabad	449363	22845	5.08	84.81	12.39	2.80
Bid	460613	4602	1.00	75.90	12.93	10.89
Latur	360602	9540	2.65	75.40	15.23	9.37
Osmanabad	294600	7189	2.44	74.22	15.70	10.07
Maharashtra	13841960	1861647	13.45	87.28	8.43	4.22

Source: Socio-Economic and Caste Census
Note: HH: Household

1. About 51.7 percent tribal population in rural and 32.4 percent in urban are below the poverty line (Tendulkar methodology, 2009-10 estimation);
2. The state has a "high poverty ratio" status with 35.0 percent to 50.0 percent poverty among tribal;
3. Around 26.23 percent tribal households are engaged in cultivation and majority of 64.56 percent are engaged in manual casual labour (SECC);
4. Highest monthly income by any member of tribal households observed to be less than Rs.5000/- in 87.28 percent families;

2.8 Work Participation Rate (WPR)

The Work Participation Rate (WPR)¹⁶ of tribal in Maharashtra is 50.6 in comparison to tribal Work Participation Rate of 58.0 at the National level (census 2011). Work Participation Rate of male (55.14 percent) is higher than female (44.86 percent) by 10.28 percentage points. The WPR of male in the State is less than that of National average (55.59 percent) by 0.45 percentage point. However, the female WPR of tribal in the State is higher than the national average (44.41 percent) by 0.45 percentage point. Further, WPR of tribal male in the State is less than that of all population (65.99 percent) by 10.85 percentage point, whereas WPR of tribal female is more than all population of female (31.33 percent) by 10.85 percentage point.

¹⁶ As per Census of India definition, the Work Participation Rate (WPR), as the percentage of total workers (main and marginal) to the total population.

Table 13: Work Participation Rate (Total Worker)

SN	Total Worker	Maharashtra (%)	India (%)	Difference (Percentage Point)
1	2	3	4	5 (4-3)
A	Work Participation Rate	50.6	58.0	7.4
B	All Population			
B.1	Male	65.99	68.89	2.90
B.2	Female	34.01	31.33	(-) 2.68
C	Tribal			
C.1	Male	55.14	55.59	0.45
C.2	Female	44.86	44.41	(-) 0.45

Source: Census 2011 and Statistical Profile of Scheduled Tribes in India, 2013

In Main Workers segment, the State is having less percentage of main workers (57.87 percent) among the tribal in comparison to the main worker percentage of STs at the National level (63.94 percent) by 6.07 percentage point. The State is having a total of 42.13 percentage female main workers among the STs which is higher than the female main workers (STs) of the country (36.06 percent) by 6.07 percentage point.

In case of Marginal Workers, percentage of ST male marginal workers in the State (42.15 percent) is higher than the ST marginal workers at the National level (40.23 percent) by 2.28 percentage point. But, in case of females, the State is having less ST female marginal workers (57.49 percent) than that of the country (59.77 percent) by 2.28 percentage point. So, in case of tribal, male main worker percentage in the State is higher than that of female by 15.74 percentage point whereas it is less by 14.98 percentage point from females in marginal worker segment. Work Participation of both tribal and all category population in main and marginal segment is presented in the Table No. 14.

Table 14: Main Worker among Tribals

SN	Main Worker	Maharashtra (%)	India (%)	Difference (Percentage Point)
1	2	3	4	5 (4-3)
A	Main Worker			
A.1	All Population			
A.1.1	Male (M)	68.53	75.36	6.83
A.1.2	Female (F)	31.47	24.64	(-) 6.83
A.1.3	Difference (M-F)	37.06	50.72	
A.2	Tribal			
A.2.1	Male (M)	57.87	63.94	6.07
A.2.2	Female (F)	42.13	36.06	(-) 6.07
A.2.3	Difference (M-F)	15.74	27.88	
B	Marginal Worker			
B.1	All Population			
B.1.1	Male (M)	46.38	49.22	2.84
B.1.2	Female (F)	53.62	50.78	(-) 2.84
B.1.3	Difference (M-F)	(-) 7.24	(-) 1.56	
B.2	Tribal			
B.2.1	Male (M)	42.51	40.23	(-) 2.28
B.2.2	Female (F)	57.49	59.77	2.28
B.2.3	Difference (M-F)	(-) 14.98	(-) 19.54	

Source: Census 2011 and Statistical Profile of Scheduled Tribes in India, 2013

1. The Work Participation Rate of tribal is 50.6 percent (census 2011);
2. Work Participation Rate of male is higher than female (10.28 percentage points);
3. The female WPR of tribal is higher than the national average by 0.45 percentage point;
4. WPR of tribal male is less than that of all population by 10.85 percentage point, whereas WPR of tribal female is more than all population of female by 10.85 percentage point.

5. Less percentage of main workers among the tribal in comparison to the main worker percentage of tribal at the National level by 6.07 percentage point.
6. The female main workers among the STs is higher than the female main workers (STs) of the country by 6.07 percentage point;
7. In marginal worker segment, percentage of tribal male marginal workers in the State is higher than the ST marginal workers at the National level by 2.28 percentage point. In case of females, it is less than the national average by 2.28 percentage point.

2.9 Banking Services

Of the total ST households in the State, 47.95 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, lack of productive assets to place as collateral for credit access from formal financial institutions 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 (Table No. 15 and 16).

Table 15: Asset Holding and Facilities / Services of STs

Household Characteristics (Total and STs)	Maharashtra		India	
	2011		2011	
	Total	ST	Total	ST
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 Maharashtra, with reference to Census 2011

Table 16: Asset Holding, Facilities and Services

Household Characteristics (Total and STs)	2011		2001		Difference	
	Total	ST	Total	ST	Total	ST
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 Maharashtra, with reference to Census 2011

2.11 Consumption Expenditure

The NSS estimation of MPCE (monthly per capita consumption expenditure) by 'All' and ST households (66th round, 2009-10) for rural and urban areas of Maharashtra reflects that in the rural areas of Maharashtra, 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 No. 17).

Table 17: 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)

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 set¹⁷ 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.

¹⁷ 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.

3.3 Panchayati Raj Act

As per the 73rd 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, 11 subjects have been fully devolved in the State of Maharashtra and 18 subjects / schemes are implemented by the PRIs. 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.

3.4 Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996

To mainstream the tribal in the development process, without disturbing or destroying their cultural identity and socio- economic milieu, the Parliament extended the provisions of 73rd Amendment Act to the Scheduled Areas by passing Provisions of Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996.

The Panchayat (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996, commonly known as PESA, legally recognizes Scheduled Tribe's own systems of self- governance. The Gram Sabha of the village becomes the focal institution, endowed with significant powers. Under section 4(d) of PESA: "every Gram Sabha shall be competent to safeguard and preserve the traditions and customs of the people, their cultural identity, community resources and the customary mode of dispute resolution." PESA legally recognizes the right of tribal communities to govern themselves through their own systems of self-government and also acknowledges their traditional rights over natural resources. The salient feature of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act include the following:

1. Legislation on Panchayats shall be in conformity with the customary law, social and religious practices and traditional management practices of community resources;
2. Habitation or a group of habitations or a hamlet or a group of hamlets comprising a community and managing its affairs in accordance with traditions and customs; and shall have a separate Gram Sabha.
3. Every Gram Sabha to safeguard and preserve the traditions and customs of people, their cultural identity, community resources and the customary mode of dispute resolution.
4. The Gram Sabhas have roles and responsibilities in approving all development works in the village, identify beneficiaries, issue certificates of utilization of funds; powers to control institutions and functionaries in all social sectors and local plans.
5. Gram Sabhas or Panchayats at appropriate level shall also have powers to manage minor water bodies; power of mandatory consultation in matters of land acquisition; resettlement and rehabilitation and prospecting licenses/mining leases for minor minerals; power to prevent alienation of land and restore alienated land; regulate and restrict sale/consumption of liquor; manage village markets, control money lending to STs; and ownership of minor forest produce.
6. The provisions of Panchayats with certain modification and exceptions have been extended to the Schedule V areas.

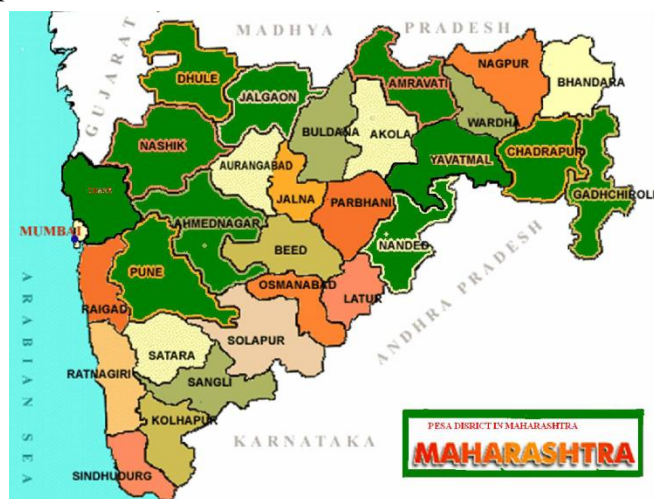


Figure 3: Scheduled Areas (PESA) in Maharashtra

Source: http://rajbhavan-maharashtra.gov.in/rajbhavan/Pages/frm_departments.aspx?pid=6

In line with the PESA Act, the Government of Maharashtra 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 5th 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)].

3.4 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.

3.5 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 unsurveyed 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.

3.6 The SCs and The 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;

3.7 Tribal Development and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) 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 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 Projects 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 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 ITDPs/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 Maharashtra 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 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 areas (ITDP/ITDA only) so that the protective measure available to Scheduled Tribes in Sch. Areas could be uniformly applied to TSP 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.

3.8 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.

3.8.1 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.

3.8.1.1 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.

3.8.2 Political Safeguards

3.8.2.1 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.

3.8.3 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.

3.9 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.

3.9.1 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.

3.9.2 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.

3.9.3 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.

3.9.4 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.

3.9.5 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.

3.9.6 Taluka / Sub-Divisional 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.

3.9.7 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

3.9.8 Functions of the State Level Monitoring Committee

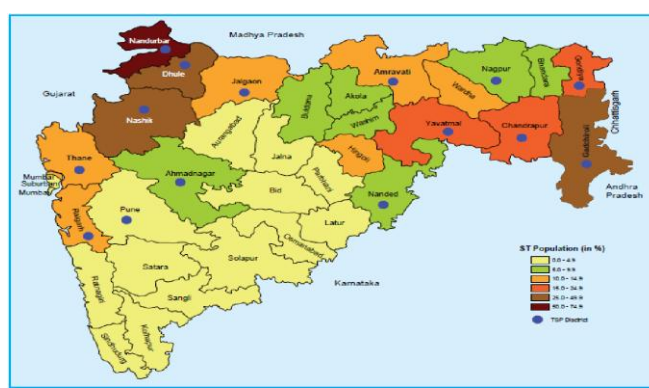
The State Level Monitoring Committee (1) devise criteria and indicators for monitoring the process of recognition and vesting of forest rights; (2) monitor the process of recognition, verification and vesting of forest rights in the State; (3) meet at least once in three months to monitor the process 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.

3.10 Tribal Development and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) 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 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 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 tribal 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 Projects 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 strategy was extended further to cover even more smaller areas of tribal concentration and thus cluster of tribal concentration were identified. At the time of delineation of project areas under the Tribal Sub-Plan strategy, it was observed that the ITDPs/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 Maharashtra 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 tribes and their protection from exploitation.

The TSP 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 areas (ITDP/ITDA only) so that the protective measure available to tribes in Sch. Areas could be uniformly applied to TSP 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.

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 Maharashtra where the project will be implemented.

Figure 4: TSP Districts of Maharashtra; (Source: Tribal Sub-Plan in Maharashtra, A Diagnostic Study, UNICEF & TISS)

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

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 Maharashtra is having 3 PVTGs, Namely (1) Katkaria (Kathodia), (2). Kolam, and (3) Maria Gond. For the 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. The federation is a National level Cooperative apex body.

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.

3.12.10 Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship Scheme (RGNF)

This scheme provides support to ST students for pursuing higher studies. The scheme is being implemented by University Grant Commission (UGC) on behalf of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

3.12.11 Scheme of Top Class Education for ST Students

The scheme encourages meritorious ST students for pursuing studies at degree and post degree level in any of the 127 identified Government and private sector institutes

3.12.12 National Overseas Scholarship Scheme for Scheduled Tribes

The Scheme provides financial assistance to meritorious tribal students for pursuing higher studies abroad in specified fields of Master level courses, Ph.D. and Post-Doctoral research programmes, in the field of Engineering, Technology and Science.

3.12.13 Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana

The scheme aims at creating enabling environment for need based and outcome oriented holistic development of the tribal people. This process envisages to ensure that all the intended benefits of goods and services under various programmes/schemes of Central as well as State Governments reach the target groups by convergence of resources through appropriate institutional mechanism.

The Objectives of the Scheme are;

1. Improving the quality of life in tribal areas
2. Improving the quality of education
3. Qualitative and sustainable employment for tribal families
4. Bridging infrastructure gaps with focus on quality
5. Protection of tribal culture and heritage

Under the scheme, strategies taken to realise the objects are (1) Strengthening of institutions meant for delivery of goods and services with adequate administrative, technical and financial powers such as Tribal Welfare Departments as nodal Department, Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA), Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs) and creation of new ones where they do not exist etc. (2) Convergence of scattered resources and activities being undertaken under various components.

3.12.14 Thakkar Bappa Scheme

Thakkar Bappa Integrated Tribal Habitation Improvement Programme Scheme (TBS) started in 2004-05 for integrated development of tribal habitations in the state through community development and individual/family centric works. The program was expanded to all habitations with more than 50% tribal population in 2007, across the state, including all rural/ urban TSP, MADA, mini MADA and areas outside TSP. The TBS is implemented with a village-specific micro-planning, focusing on providing community level facilities to habitations with tribal majority. Only small-scale works, with a long-term impact, which are currently non-existent in the habitations should be taken up. In planning and implementation of the scheme, participation of the local Gram Panchayat is ensured. The scheme looks at taking up works that benefit the community as well as individual tribal family along with improving accessibility to the tribal habitations and improving the quality of life of tribal.

3.12.15 Other Schemes / Programmes under Implementation:

The State has been implementing a number of other schemes for the all-round development of tribals, focusing on both individual and community approach. Different Other schemes that are under implementation are (1) Kanyadan Scheme, (2) Mahila Sabalikaran Scheme, (3) Swabhiman Scheme, (4) Consumption Finance Scheme, (5) Special Health Scheme for Tribal, (6) Adiwasi Utthan Scheme-Comprehensive Rural Health Project, (7) Janashree Vima Yojana (group insurance scheme for tribal), (8) Nav Sanjeevan Yojana, etc.

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

Table 18 Applicable acts and policies in the project area

Sl. No	Act/Policy	Applicability	Remark
1	PANCHAYATI RAJ ACT	Yes	Proposed VCRM is a subcommittee of the Gram sabha
2	PESA Act, 1996	Yes	Sarpanch heads the VCRM and micro-planning process is participatory
3	LARR ACT, 2013	No	The project is not envisaging any involuntary acquisition of land
4	THE SCS AND THE STS (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT, 1989	Yes	It will apply <i>mutatis mutandi</i>
5	TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT AND TRIBAL SUB-PLAN (TSP) APPROACH	Yes	PoCRA is a convergent project and would avoid duplication and leverage the schemes
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 area is needed for catchment treatment or watershed activities
8	Development Policies (i.e. National Farmer Policy, National Policy for Women) and programmes.	Yes	PoCRA is a convergent project and the frameworks would apply to the extent possible.

9	World Bank Safeguard Policies (4.10)	Yes	Indigenous people policy framework has been followed in PoCRA. No acquisition of land (4.12) is envisaged. Project will adopt inclusive strategy with special focus on tribal inclusion in project areas, falling within the scheduled area.
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3.13 Institutional Arrangement for Tribal Development

The habitations where more than 50.0 percent of the population is tribal, have been formed into Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs). The State is having 16 ITDPs as per the norm. Subsequently, the villages where the tribal population was only marginally less than 50 percent were constituted into additional ITDPs and these were called the Additional Tribal Sub Plan (ATSP) Blocks / Projects. There were 4 such State Government approved ATSP projects. Taking in to consideration the scattered tribal population in other areas, 3 more ITDPs were formed, one each in Mumbai, Aurangabad and Akola district. Apart from this, another ITDP was created in Thane district to meet the health and nutritional requirements of tribal population. So, the State is having a total of 24 ITDPs and 23 Project Officers (PO) to look after the interventions under ITDPs. In addition, the State is having 43 MADA¹⁸ Pockets and 24 Mini MADA / Clusters¹⁹.

In the meantime, the Government of India in recognition of the fact that there were some small concentrations of tribal population just outside the I.T.D.Ps., directed that in a group of villages having a population of about 10,000, if more than 50 Percent were tribal, the villages should be brought under the Modified Area Development Approach (MADA). Similarly, if two or three villages having a total population of 5,000 and if more than 50 percent were tribal, the same should be constituted into a clusters / Mini MADA. Further, the State is having a Tribal Advisory Council (TAC) at the State level, as per the provision Tribes.

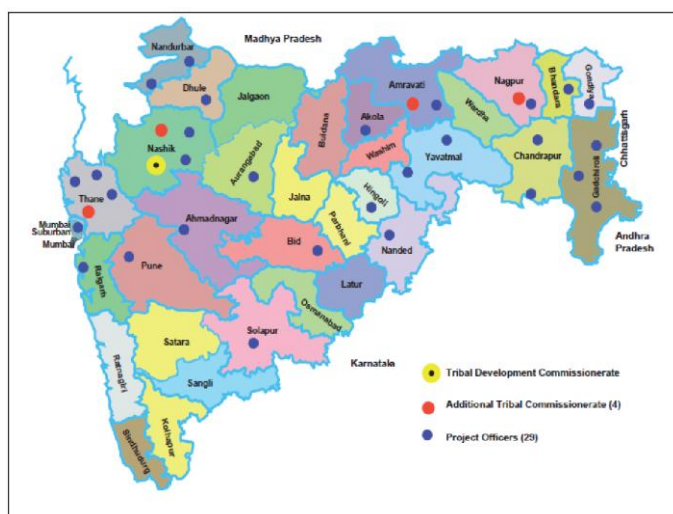


Figure 5: Tribal Development Institutions of Maharashtra (TDC, ATC & ITDPs) Source: Tribal Sub-Plan in Maharashtra, UNICEF and TISS

Table 19: ITDPs under different Additional Tribal Commissioners

Sl. No.	ATC Nashik	ATC Thane	ATC Nagpur	ATC Amaravati
1	2	3	4	5
1	ITDP – Nahsik	ITDP - Shahapur	ITDP – Nagpur	ITDP - Dharani
2	ITDP – Nandurbar	ITDP - Pen	ITDP - Chandrapur	ITDP - Akola
3	ITDP – Taloda	ITDP - Jawhar	ITDP – Chimur	ITDP - Pandharkawada
4	ITDP – Kalwan	ITDP - Dahanu	ITDP – Deori	ITDP - Kinwat
5	ITDP – Rajur	ITDP - Ghodegaon	ITDP – Gadchiroli	ITDP - Aurangabad
6	ITDP – Yawal	ITDP - Mumbai	ITDP – Aheri	
7			ITDP - Bhamaragad	

Section 4: Stakeholder Analysis

During social assessment study, consultation meetings were conducted with different stakeholders at different project execution levels.

Project Level	Stakeholders
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¹⁸ A group of villages having a population of about 10,000 of which more than 50 percent are tribals, the villages comes under the Modified Area Development Approach (MADA).

¹⁹ If two or three villages having a total population of 5,000 of which more than 50 Percent are tribals, the villages constituted into a clusters / Mini MADA.

Village / Cluster	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Farmers: Marginal and Small Farmers 2. Farmers cultivating land allotted under FRA 3. Scheduled Tribes (STs) 4. Farmers of other Marginalised Section (Scheduled Caste) 5. ST Women Farmers 6. Women Farmers in Other Social Categories 7. Women Involved in Agro-Enterprises 8. Persons having Processing & Value Addition Units 9. Farmers with Orchard / Horticultural Crops 10. Farmers involved in Organic Farming 11. Local Ag. Extension Worker/s 12. Land Lease Holders 13. Farmer Producers Companies / Organisations 14. Members of FPCs 15. Farmer Producer Company (FPC) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 16. Medium, Semi-Medium and large farmers 17. Ag. Labourers 18. Daily Wage Labourers 19. Small Traders 20. Input Suppliers (Seeds Corporation, Pvt. Input Suppliers) 21. Ag. Extension Workers 22. Seed Growers (Farmers) 23. Local aggregators 24. Local Aggregators 25. Contractors 26. Community Organisations (CBOs) 27. NGOs working in the locality 28. Financial Services providing entities 29. Families collecting NTFPs (seasonal) 30. Agricultural Women Workers (Landless families) 31. Tribal people 32. Common Villagers 33. Local Ward Member
Gram Panchayat	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sarpanch 2. Deputy / Vice Sarpanch 3. Ward Members 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Village Council / Gram Sabha 5. Farmer Producer Companies 6. Members of the FPCs
Tehsil	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Official of Ag. Department 2. Officials of Irrigation Dept. 3. Contractors 4. PRI members of Tehsil Panchayat 5. Line Department Officials (Convergence Promotion) 6. Input Suppliers 7. Aggregators 8. Traders 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Credit Institutions (formal/informal) 10. Weather Centre Officials 11. Insurance Agencies 12. APMC 13. NGOs / CBOs 14. Farmer's Associations 15. Officials of Forest Department
Sub-Division	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Officials of Ag. Dept. 2. Officials of Horticulture Dept. 3. Research Institutions/KVKs/ATMA 4. Irrigation Dept. 5. Partner Agencies 6. Marketing Agency 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Private Service Providers 8. APMC 9. NGOs 10. Input Suppliers 11. Aggregators 12. Traders 13. Agro-processing units
Project District	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dist. Steering Committee 2. Agriculture Department 3. Horticulture Department 4. Irrigation Department 5. Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs) 6. Seeds Corporation 7. Marketing Agency (Govt.) 8. Zilla Parishad / Dist. Admn. 9. Soil Testing Labs under Ag. Dept. / SAUs 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. Credit Institutions 11. Insurance Agencies 12. Weather Information Provider 13. Traders 14. Agro-Industries 15. Farm Machinery Suppliers 16. APMC 17. Pvt. Input Suppliers 18. Forest Department / its Officials
State and National Level	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Project Management Unit 2. Department of Agriculture 3. Department of Horticulture 4. Department of Irrigation 5. Department of Tribal Development, GoM 6. Office of Tribal Commissioner 7. Office of Additional Tribal Commissioner (ATCs) 8. State Ag. Universities 9. Technical Service Providing Institutions (Govt. / Pvt.) 10. Central Research Institute for Dry Land Agriculture (CRIDA) 11. Seed Corporation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 14. Indian Institute of Science (IISc) 15. Dept. of Economic Affairs, Govt. of India 16. ICRISAT 17. ICAR and its Institutions 18. Ministry of Forest and Environment, Govt. of India 19. Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India 20. Pvt. Input suppliers 21. Financial Service Providers 22. Weather Information Provider 23. Insurance Companies (Crop / Weather Insurance) 24. Agro-Processing Agencies 25. Marketing Agencies 26. MSAMB

	12. Other Departments (Convergence) 13. Watershed Development and Management Centre (YASHADA)	27. Different associations / organisations of farmers / traders etc.
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A summary of the consultations is presented below.

4.1 Consultation in Tribal Habitations

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

1. Local agriculture and its vulnerability to climate variability,
2. Tribal farmers still practicing traditional farming system and less exposed to modern technology of farming.
3. Challenges lying with production / productivity and availability of inputs (seeds, fertiliser, pesticides),
4. Tribal Farmer Producer Organisations are either not formed in many tribal areas or existing organization lacks technical skills. Thus facing difficulties in market access for their produce.
5. Value addition and its scope in the locality,
6. Alternate livelihood option (gender specific) are very limited.
8. Forest rights and land allocation under FRA,
9. Local planning process (in scheduled area as per PESA norms),
10. Funds flow under PESA for implementation of local plans etc.

During consultation, the possibility of resource dovetailing (funds channelized to the GPs coming under PESA) 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 Taluka Level Consultations

From the project perspective, in order to understand the possible implications of the project on tribes, discussions were held with the taluka level officials of agriculture department, 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 in districts having scheduled area to understand the issues pertaining to tribes with regard to agriculture, irrigation and climate change. Apart from this, consultation meetings were also organised in Pune and project districts in order to understand implications of the project interventions in a scheduled area with respect to designed project activities and its importance to tribal. Different components of the project and framed activities were also 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 scope of resource dovetailing with existing schemes of the government for agriculture promotion.

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, Animal Husbandry etc.), Non-Government agencies, Technical institutions, scientists from State Agricultural Universities (SAU) etc. The objective of such consultations was to analyse the expected benefits of different project approaches and to assess any social challenge it may pose, with special reference to tribes and other marginalised communities / sections. The scope of convergence with existing schemes / programmes of the GoM and GoI and contributions that can be made by different technical institutions, SAUs and other stakeholders were also discussed. 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 Tribal Cell of the Honourable Governor of Maharashtra to understand their initiatives and priorities in this sector and how the project could be beneficial for the tribes in particular. The issues discussed with the Tribal Cell 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 into in scheduled areas, (4) schemes / programmes that have been implemented for the development of STs, (5) PESA provisions and its implications for the project (State Act), (6) Forest Rights Act (FRA) and its alignment with project activities (Individual and Community Forest Rights) etc. At the project level, it is decided to organise dissemination and disclosure workshop at the State level with different stakeholders to share the overall plan of the project.

4.5 Findings of the Consultation

The objective of social assessment 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. Restrictions in collection of non-timber forest produces and its trading have been addressed through the implementation of the Act. Maharashtra has been one of the progressive States to issue Records of Rights to the forest dwellers, including STs against the demarcated and allotted land. With regard to employment, personal skill sets, that are market exchangeable, play an important role in getting employed. Though the literacy rate has been 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, direct allocation of funds to PESA GPs and its execution by the GPs as per the approved plan. In the context of this project, it is likely that the issues in respect to tribals may be rather generalistic and applicable to both tribal and non-tribal. However, the similarities of the issues may be much more in case of tribal.

The objective of social assessment of tribal community 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 tribes 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 tribal families who are engaged in farming.
- The Forest Rights Act has also been helpful to give rights to the tribal community over the forest.
- Restrictions in collection of non-timber forest produces and its trading have been addressed through the implementation of the Act.
- Maharashtra has been one of the progressive States to issue Records of Rights to the forest dwellers, including STs against the demarcated and allocated land.
- 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.
- 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, direct allocation of funds to PESA GPs and its execution by the GPs as per the approved plan.

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. Poor understanding and awareness on scientific agriculture system and agricultural technology;
3. 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.;
4. Crop production and productivity of different crops in hilly and terrine areas of scheduled area are less than other areas;
5. Limited access to agricultural extension and support services (because of hilly and terrain region);
6. Farm mechanisation in hilly areas is difficult due to hilly terrain and undulating land scape. So poor farm mechanisation due to topographic disadvantages, low investment capacity to purchase farm machinery, non-availability of custom hiring centres and poor power quality;
7. 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.

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;
4. Lack of required skill for post-harvest management (post-harvest management skills need to be upgraded)

Farmer's Collectives

1. Poor or no organisation of farmers (Farmer Producer Organisation / Company);
2. Lack of organised effort / collective marketing (Middle man function as aggregating, exploitative);
3. Poor bargaining power (selling of agricultural produces)

Local Planning and Decision-Making Process

1. Inadequate representation and participation in the local decision-making process;
2. Poor awareness about existing schemes of the Government for the development of tribals;
3. Domination of few well to do / influential / opinion leaders in the local planning process;

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;

Livelihood and Forest

1. Decreasing availability of non-timber forest produces posing challenge to STs in ensuring their livelihoods;
2. Poor infrastructure facility for storage of NTFPs and its processing.

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 Maharashtra; 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;
2. Tribal take part in the entire process of preparation, implementation and monitoring of project activities;
3. Project benefits are equally accessible to the tribal living in the project area; they are provided with special assistance as per prevailing laws and policies because of their culture identities and to minimize further social and economic imbalances within communities;
4. Institutional arrangements are in place 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 are in place.
6. Further, a grievance redress mechanism has also been developed to resolve grievances related to service access by tribal people. This Planning Framework will be applicable only in scheduled areas.

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

5.3 Strategy

5.3.1 Representation in Local Institution (VCRMC)

The project, as a part of its execution strategy, will promote Village Climate Risk Management Committee (VCRMC). The project, as a part of its execution strategy, will promote Village Climate Resilient Agriculture Management Committee (VCRMC). The VCRMC will be the basic unit at the project villages to ensure that the tribal families participate in the process and derive project benefits. In tribal areas, sarpanch of the Gram panchayat, who is from tribal community, would be the President of the VCRMC. Apart from that inclusion of tribal members are mandatory while constituting the VCRMC i.e. Progressive Farmer - Male (General-1, Scheduled Caste/ Schedule Tribe- 2) and Progressive Farmer - Female (General-1, Scheduled Caste/ Schedule Tribe- 1), apart from this out of total 10 members, tribal representation may increase as if other section of members are from tribal community. The VCRMCs will be involved in beneficiary selection, following the inclusive criteria and will be instrumental in bringing in transparency and accountability in project implementation. As VCRMC will have greater participation of tribal people in scheduled areas, it will ensure that project benefits are accessed by target tribal families. Association of VCRMC in local planning process will be helpful to identify and address the needs of tribal in a more comprehensive manner.

5.3.2 Decentralised Planning (Mini Watershed Plans)

The project will initiate participatory planning, which includes villages / clusters falling under scheduled area (if such clusters are identified as vulnerable to climate change/variability). The planning will help to identify key expectations of the tribal from the project. The village planning process, where VCRMC will also be involved, 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 be presented at the Gram Sabha for approval.

Table 20: Participatory Development of Mini Watershed Plans

S. No.	Challenge/Issues	Strategies	Project Interventions
1	Poor understanding and awareness on watershed related planning process	Awareness and Sensitization on village / cluster based mini-watershed level planning, before the inception of actual planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Awareness creation / sensitization of tribals on watershed planning Process and ensure active involvement of local community and GP; ● Issuance of official communication to the concerned GP for organization / facilitation; ● Communication to concerned villages (within the GP) on purpose of the planning, date of planning etc.
2	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 social and economic standing and ensuring their active participation. Exclusive discussion on their issues.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Exclusive discussion with Marginal and Small landholders and mapping their priorities; ● Discussion with women farmers and planning as per their preferences; ● Mapping of current practices (project component wise) and activity and execution planning

5.3.3 Flexibility in Benefit Accessing Norms

As per the existing norms of the Government for improved accessibility of the ST families to different schemes / programmes, Government has been providing flexibility to ST households. 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 GP level and approval of the plan at the Gram Sabha and its implementation.

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 climate resilient agricultural practices 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 help 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 drawn and fed into developing individual and institutional capacity of tribals. Some of such demonstrated learning initiatives are as follows.

WADI for Rehabilitation of Tribals and Small Farmers (Agro-Horti-Forestry Model): BAIF initiated a comprehensive Tribal Rehabilitation Programme in Gujarat in 1982, focussing on sustainable development, while conserving the natural resources. The main activity was establishment of fruit orchards on 0.4 ha of degraded land by each family. The steps involved were shaping of hilly terrains into small plots through contour bunds to facilitate soil and moisture conservation, establishment of drought tolerant fruit crops like mango, cashew, Indian gooseberry, custard apple, etc. as main crops, cultivation of seasonal food crops in

the interspace between fruit plants and fencing of orchards by establishing saplings of various plant species useful for food, fodder, timber, fuel and herbal medicines, on the boundary. The programme ensured food security and greater awareness about organic farming, and clean environment, leading to sustainable development.

Better connectivity with various development institutions such as Government departments, Panchayati Raj Institutions and financial institutions enabled the tribals to avail the benefits from various development programmes. The participant communities have established their cooperatives for procurement, grading, processing and marketing of their produce, while establishing direct linkage with various urban markets through the producer company promoted by BAIF. This model has demonstrated a unique approach to rehabilitate the poor while enriching the environment.

SMART Approach: The action research project of BAIF, called Sustainable Multi-Species Agricultural Resource-use Trials (SMART) Project to examine the practicability of producing crops intensively on small plots of 1000-2000 m². The designated plot for the model in each farm was divided into 3-6 subplots and each subplot was allotted a different crop. The crops grown in the subplots included pulses, vegetables, tamarind, ginger and coriander. In addition, other crops like moringa, curry leaf and papaya were planted on farm bunds and borders. As the focus was on high value produce, cereals were not encouraged, but in some cases, fodder grasses were included. The approach helped the farmers to get an average net profit of about Rs. 8,000/-. The before and after situation of the farmer from 1000 m² plot size is as below as per the assessment of the agency.

Table 23: Pre-SMART and Post-SMART Approach

Particulars	Pre-SMART	SMART
Seasons	Kharif only	Continuous
Main crops	Paddy, sorghum, red gram	Vegetables, pulses
Expenditure	Rs. 1000	Rs. 8000
Gross income	Rs. 3000	Rs. 20,000
Net income	Rs. 2000	Rs. 12,000
Labour days	< 150	> 500
Investment	None	Rs. 15,000
Technical support	None	Continuous guidance

Source: BAIF Documents

Learning from Work of Sadguru Foundation in Tribal Areas

Demonstrated work of Sadguru Foundation can also be considered for replication, especially in promoting irrigation in tribal areas. The Sadguru Foundation initiated construction of check dams that are less complex, eco-friendly, and cost-effective. The foundation constructed about 356 such check dams between 1990 and 2012 across the tribal drylands of western India covering states of Gujarat, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. These areas are classified as drought prone semi-arid and inhabited predominantly by indigenous tribal population, who are often poor and struggle for survival in the landscape. These families used to grow one rain-fed crop each year and frequent droughts often force them out of their villages to search for jobs in nearby towns. Ever since check dams were constructed, local people migrating to nearby towns and cities for labor work stopped.

After building the check dams in rivers, water conservation was possible in the drylands especially during the dry season when the entire landscape is dehydrated therefore the conserved water promoted local climate change mitigation measures. This eventually increased agricultural productivity ultimately leading to eradication of poverty and restoration of natural resources in terms of ground water recharging, growth of forest vegetation, and supporting numerous flora and fauna. Due to higher capacity of stored rainwater in check dams, benefited irrigation area also showed similar upward growth. The check dams did not have negative effect to natural environment indicating their role as an environment-friendly minor irrigation development structure that deserves strong support from the government and corporate sectors.

5.3.6 Alternative Livelihood Improvement Measures

To improve the livelihood of the marginalized section, the project has framed certain activities that are suitable to tribal such as apiculture, pisciculture, backyard poultry, sericulture etc. through integrated farming system approach. Such activities will promote greater inclusion of tribal in assessing project benefits.

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.

Table 21: Project Approach and Strategy for Tribal Development

Project Stages	Project Approach and Strategy	Expected Outcome
Preparatory Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion with tribal families / farmers of the project area in general and exclusively in scheduled areas on project component and activities; • Identifying key issues in the way of their greater involvement and benefitting from the project intervention; • Preparing a priority list of actions, based on the identified issues and interest of tribal farmers / families of the project area. • Preparing cluster specific plan of action for better inclusion of tribal in different activities that are feasible for their greater participation. 	<p>Key intervention areas are identified and guidelines prepared for improved participation of tribal in general and tribal farmers, in particular.</p> <p>List of actions finalized for implementation to ensure greater involvement and participation of tribal by activities</p>
Implementation Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing priority actions that are finalized during preparatory phase; • Initiatives for convergence with tribal development schemes of Government at the village / cluster level; • Priority action in inaccessible scheduled areas (project clusters) for establishment of infrastructures that are planned under the project, based on feasibility; • Equal opportunity to dispersed tribal (living in a mixed community) for accessing project benefits, as per the plan for beneficiary coverage; • Ensuring greater participation of tribal community in activities / sub-activities taken up under each component / sub-components of the project; • 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; • Taking measures that are legally binding under PESA; • Monitoring of actions taken under the project for inclusion of tribal by project component / sub-components and initiating corrective measures accordingly; • Documenting success and learning from different initiatives undertaken by the project that ensures greater participation of tribal. 	<p>Participation of tribal / tribal farmers in different activities implemented under the project;</p> <p>Project supported infrastructure and services in less accessible scheduled areas / tribal dominated areas;</p> <p>Inclusion of tribes and their active involvement ensured with better operational and management capabilities;</p> <p>Adoption of improved farming technologies by the tribal farmers and hence better yield from the available land.</p>

5.5 Tribal Development and Inclusion Framework

Table 22: Tribal People's Planning Framework

Activity	Key Challenges	Proposed Project Measures
Component A- Promoting Climate Resilient Agriculture Systems		
Sub Activity- Preparation of Cluster Level Plans	Identification of needs of tribals and its inclusion in the plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Promotion of various village institutions to enhance tribal community participation and ownership. -During micro planning, FGD with tribal community in tribal areas. -Need assessment followed by planning as per tribal holding categories, social categories with special focus on women farmers. -Enlisting various tribal issues, prioritize their need after EMF scrutiny and its inclusion in village/ cluster plan. -In constitution of VCRMC, involvement of gender wise tribal members is mandatory. - Cluster planning through decentralized approach will be ensured along with inclusion of marginalized section. -During Women Sabha/ Gram Sabha, ensure active and proportionate percentage of tribal community representation.
A 2. Climate smart agriculture and resilient farming systems		
Demonstration of climate resilient agronomic practices-dry land farming Sub Activity- FFS for Technology Dissemination	Demonstration in inaccessible tribal areas / scheduled areas;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Coverage of inaccessible pockets / scheduled areas under demonstration / FFS; -Coverage of tribal farmers, women farmers and other farmers having less land holding (based on their interest); -Hand holding support and on-farm guidance to tribal farmers.
Enhancement in Carbon Sequestration Sub Activity- Agroforestry-farm periphery/ small block	Coverage of available culturable waste and other lands of small holders, farmers from ST / SC community, women farmers and farmers having land under FRA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Area assessment for plantation of fruit trees In scheduled area -Rejuvenation of degraded land through plantation --For small holding promotion of integrated farming system and suitable alternative livelihood option for tribal communities -Adaptation of institutional setup for benefit sharing.
Improvement of saline and sodic lands Sub Activity- Demonstration of Technology for Salinity Management ; FFS, Farm Pond, Water Pumps etc.	Coverage of tribal community under different reclamation measures Access to Farm Ponds, Pumps and Sprinklers by tribal/ Marginalised Sections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inclusion of tribal community in land treatment measures, capacity building and demonstrations; - Coverage of tribal community in FFS as per need - Capacity building of farmers on technology adoption on saline-sodic land management if necessary tailor made capacity building for tribal beneficiaries.

Activity	Key Challenges	Proposed Project Measures
Protected Cultivation Sub Activity- shade Net House; Poly House; Poly Tunnels Planting Material	Accessibility of tribal farmers including marginal, small and women holders for protective cultivation	-As per technical specification designing the shade net / poly house for small patch of land -As per village / cluster level plans, inclusion tribal community for benefit sharing; -Provision of matching grant and facilitate in credit accessibility for tribal/ SC farmers with special attention on SF/ MF/ WF including as per prescribed norms/ institutional arrangement
Integrated Farming Systems Sub Activity- Promotion of Small Ruminants; Backyard Poultry; Sericulture; Apiculture; Inland fishery; Other agro-based Livelihood	Appropriate targeting and coverage of tribal community; Economic feasibility of livelihood support activities and its sustenance	-Through participatory approach village / cluster level planning for identification of tribal HHs beneficiary (including in scheduled areas) and its approval in the Gram Sabha. -Coordination & Convergence with other departments for wider coverage of benefits with special attention on various tribal welfare schemes; -Capacity building of the beneficiaries for livelihood intervention.
A 3. Climate Resilient Development of Catchment Area		
Catchment Treatment; Sub Activity- Continuous Contour trenches drainage Line treatment, Loose Bolder; Earthen , cement Nala Bunds	Coverage of land given to tribal farmers under FRA (if such land required for treatment)	-Identification of treatment area during planning; -Coverage of forest lands, allotted under FRA to tribal farmers / other forest dwellers under treatment;
Construction of new water harvesting structures Sub Activity- Construction of Community Farm ponds; Individual Farm Ponds Open Dug Well	Less involvement of tribal farmers of various category as small, marginal and women due to poor investment capacity / non-availability of land for farm pond.	- During cluster planning priority to those tribal community who has low land holding and their Inclusion in village / cluster plan; -Facilitate credit accessibility and matching grant through appropriate institutional arrangement/ mechanism -Identification of those tribal community household in which construction of farm pond is not feasible due to less availability of land, provisions of construction of dug well is there.

Activity	Key Challenges	Proposed Project Measures
Micro irrigation systems Sub Activity- Drip and Sprinkler irrigation systems	Involvement of small land holding tribal communities	-Focus on those tribal HHs having small patch of lands of low land holding (MF / SM) and their inclusion in cluster planning for appropriate intervention. - Facilitate credit accessibility through appropriate institutional arrangement (like VCRMC) and mechanism; -Enhanced matching grant support to MF/SF/WF and tribal farmers; -Convergence with existing schemes for wider coverage; Tribal Development Dept. for improved coverage of tribal farmers under micro irrigation.
Component B. Climate Smart Post Harvest Management and Value Chain Promotion		
B 1. Promoting Farmer Producer Companies		
Support to existing FPCs Sub Activity- Preparation of development plan and Strengthening of existing of FIG/FPO/FPC and developing market linkages	Inaccessible / poorly accessible pockets tribal Habitations may not have FPCs; Market linkage of agricultural commodities in interior pockets	-In schedule areas assessment of existing FPCs and identification of areas of improvement; -Preparing detail plan and strategy for strengthening FPC/FPO in remote and scheduled areas; -Capacity building of FPC/FPO -Market assessment in general and in remote areas for different commodities (including value chain assessment) and developing market linkage strategy
Establishment of Custom Hiring Centres	Availability and establishment of CHC; in less accessible / scheduled areas; Accessibility of tribal farming families (MF/ SF/ WF) to the farm machinery Women friendly farm machinery / equipment	-Utilization of available land of FPC/FPO due scrutiny and verification; -In scheduled areas, decision of Gram Sabha will be followed. -Establishment of CHCs in after due verification of the feasibility. -Devising guiding principles / procedures of effective operation of CHCs for equal opportunity accessibility -Women farmer friendly farm equipment in the CHCs (developed by ICAR institution/s)
Component B2. Strengthening emerging value chains for climate resilient commodities		
Support to FIG/FPO/FPCs for product aggregation, handling, transformation & marketing Sub Activity- Support to business plans appraised by financial institutions/ commercial banks	Inaccessible / poorly accessible pockets and tribal habitations may not have FPCs; Poor operating capital base of FPCs restraining from taking up business ventures.	-Need to take exclusive measure to involve nearby FPC/FPO to tribal/ schedule area for product aggregation and marketing. - Need to identify and strengthen inactive FPC/ FPO in tribal/ schedule areas. - Link to nearby FPC/ FPO of those tribal/ schedule area where scale of production is having potential for remunerative market linkage; -In schedule area assessment of capacity and functioning of FPCs and preparing capacity building plan on identified aspects; and provide them technical support to prepare bankable business plan.

Activity	Key Challenges	Proposed Project Measures
Sub Component B 3. Improving the Performance of the Supply Chain for Climate Resilient Seeds		
Production of foundation & certified seed of climate resilient varieties Sub Activity- Production of Climate Resilient Seed Varieties	-Capturing need of tribal farmer in mixed population -Involvement tribal (SF / MF/ WF) in Seed multiplication; Inclusion of interior tribal areas / villages due to conveyance / monitoring issues	-Identification of tribal HH with different social and land holding categories during village / cluster planning process; -Initiative to involve SF / MF through consultation / discussion and with intermediation of VCRMC; FPO / FPC of the locality to be oriented accordingly if they are involved in the process; -Devising strategies for remote areas where transaction cost of seed supply expected to be higher due to poor conveyance facility. -Coverage of tribal habitations in scheduled areas for seed multiplication in view of the operational feasibility.
Development of seed hub-infrastructure support Sub Activity- Seed Processing Equipment; shade net/ drying yard; storage / godown; Training of seed producer farmers; Strengthening of seed quality testing facility.	Establishment of Seed Processing and Storage Infrastructure in remote tribal/ scheduled areas; Availability of land for establishment of infrastructure	-Identification of those remote tribal areas where transaction cost of seed supply is be higher due to poor conveyance facility; -Assessment of feasibility of establishing infrastructure in remote tribal/ scheduled areas; Coverage of less accessible clusters / interior clusters to have seed processing and storage infrastructure, based on the identified needs in the planning process; Training / exposure of FPCs for management of infrastructural facilities Use of land available with FPCs for infrastructure
Component C. Institutional Development, Knowledge and Policies for a Climate Resilient Agriculture		
Capacity Building Sub Activity- TNA, Training Design and Module Preparation Training of various project stakeholders Exposure Visits	-Participation of tribal community including women farmers -Identification and tailor made training modules as per needs of tribal community farmers from various social & land holding categories.	-Need assessment for capacity building of tribal farmers specifically for SF/MF/ WF -Tailor made designing of training module for tribal community farmers keeping in view their traditional/ customary practices of farming from various land holding categories, their educational level etc.; - Organising specific/ on field trainings at local level to ensure participation of tribal HH specially tribal women farmers.

Section 6: Implementation Arrangement

6.1 Institutional Arrangement

The institutional arrangement (Figure no. 6) 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

The State Project Management Unit (SPMU), formed by the project (POCRA), headed by the Project Director (PD), will be responsible for the implementation of Tribal Development Framework. The Social Development Specialist of the SPMU, 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.

6.1.2 District Level

At the district level, a District Project Management Unit (DPMU) will be established at the DSAO office to implement and coordinate overall project activities and extend management support to the project. An expert, designated for the purpose will be looking after the social aspects, including the inclusion of tribal in different activities of the project.

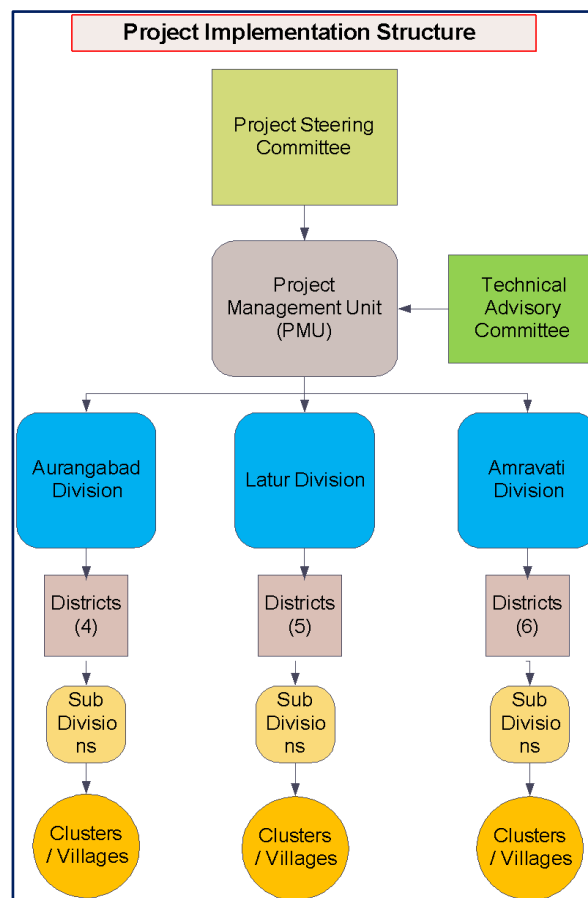


Figure 6: Project Implementation Structure

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 coverage of tribal households in different activities implemented under the project, benefits rendered to and accessed by the tribal households, overall growth in production and productivity of tribal farmers, access to market and benefits of forward linkages, value addition benefits availed by tribal households / communities, farm technology adoption, etc.

6.2.1 Institutional Arrangement for M&E

At the SPMU 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 M&E agency for conducting mid-term and final assessment. However, the process monitoring will be done by the SPMU with the support of the M&E specialist. The M&E activities will encompass baseline study, process monitoring, mid-term assessment and end-line evaluation of the project. While process monitoring will be carried out by the SPMU, baseline, mid-line and end-line evaluation will be conducted by the external M&E agency. 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 24: Role and Responsibilities for M&E

Sl. No.	Project Implementation Level	Role & Responsibilities
1	State Project Management Unit (SPMU)	Preparing Quarterly & Annual Monitoring Plan
		Seeking required data from DPMU/SDPMU
		Compilation & Analysis of data
		Tracking the inclusion of tribals in project activities
		Tracking indicators of tribal inclusion and benefits
		Supporting / guiding DPMU & SDPMU
2	Divisional Structure	Progress & Indicator Mapping of project districts
		Periodic Monitoring & Inclusion Criteria Assessment
3	District Project Management Unit	Monitoring tribal Inclusion Indicators
		Preparing disaggregated reports
		Tracking tribal inclusion parameters
		Conducting process monitoring-quarterly basis
		Reporting to SPMU on Progress /achievements
4	Sub-Divisional PMU	Ensure tribal inclusion in planning and implementation
		Progress Review-periodical
		Collection of indicator based data / information
		Data aggregation and preparing "inclusion report"
		Development of database by project components
		Tracking inclusion indicators
5	Cluster / Village level Committees	Ensuring equal representation / participation
		Support in M&E studies / assessment
		Data collection (in case of requirement)

6.3 Monitoring Indicators of Tribal Inclusion and Benefit Access

Table 25: Monitoring Indicators: Inclusion and Benefit Accessibility

Project Components	Tribal Inclusion and Development Indicators
Component A:Promoting Climate-resilient Agricultural Systems	
Sub-component A.1: Participatory Development of Mini Watershed Plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Inclusion of tribal members in VCRMC ● Tribal women's representation in VCRMC and active participation in women sabha/ gram sabha ● Focus Group discussion with tribal community in tribal areas. ● Association of tribal communities, tribal marginal & small farmer, tribal women members / groups in the cluster planning process; ● Needs of the tribals are reflected in the plan document. ● The plan highlights concern areas that are in the tribal people's planning framework like accessing activity benefits, protection of tribal rights, etc.
Sub-component A.2: Climate Smart Agriculture and Resilient Farming Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Adoption of climate resilient seeds / planting materials; ● Adoption of INM and IPM; ● Access to farm machinery through CHCs; ● Coverage of TSP / Schedule area in the project and number of CHCs established in scheduled area; ● Number / percentage of tribal farmers involved in seed multiplication process; ● Percentage / number of tribal farmers having protected farming system

	and total area covered under protected cultivation.
Component B: Climate-smart Post-harvest Management and Value Chain Promotion	
Component B.1: Promoting Farmer Producer Companies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of tribal farming households in the FPOs / FPCs • Number of clusters in scheduled area and number of such clusters having FPCs; • Number of tribal farmers in the Board of Directors / Executive Committee of the FPC and Number of FPCs having such members in their committees.
Component B.2: Strengthening Emerging Value-chains for Climate-resilient Commodities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation of tribal households in the value chain development. • Number of clusters in scheduled area having processing and value addition units; • Number of FPCs in the tribal concentrated area received training / exposure / capacity building input • Value realization and market share of tribal households due to value chain development.
Component B.3: Improving the Performance of the Seed Supply Chain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of clusters in scheduled area having seed processing and storage facilities • Efficiency of seed supply chain in less accessible / scheduled area Vs non-scheduled areas.
Component C: Institutional Development, Service delivery and Knowledge for Climate-resilient Agriculture	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number / percentage of tribal farmers and their association received capacity building and demonstration inputs under the project • Number / percentage of such farmers receiving met-advisory in scheduled areas • Number / percentage of tribal farmers adopting climate resilient agricultural practices in different practice categories; 	

6.4 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 people in general and tribals in particular, if any such cases arises. The grievances redressal framework at appropriate levels for the project implementation structure is as below-

6.4.1 Village Level

The project will promote Village Climate Resilient Agriculture Management Committee (VCRMC) to execute, monitor and look after the project affairs at the village level. The VCRMC will be a sub-committee of the Gram Panchayat that will be associated to implement project activities at the village level. The VCRMC will be the first step of grievance redressal. Any grievance arising at the village level, due to the execution of the project, will be resolved by the Gram Sabha.

6.4.2 Cluster Level

Any issue, which transcends the boundary of more than one village, will be referred to the Cluster Committee for solution. The cluster committee, which is represented by all the villages under the cluster and having representatives from VCRMCs will take up the issue and will attempt to address it. All such issues referred by the VCRMC to Cluster Committee will be recorded at the Cluster Committee level and settled mutually.

6.4.3 Upward Movement for Grievance Redressal

Any grievance, which the people's committees find difficult to settle amicably, it may be referred to the office of the SDAO for redressal. Grievances not solved at the SDAO level will be referred to the

district SAO for amicable solution. Issues of specific characters and related to policy or legal aspects, would be referred to the PMU for decision.

6.4.4 Toll Free Number for Grievance Redressal

The project will introduce a toll-free number for suggestions/ grievances and its timely redressal of grievances. Any beneficiary of the project can make call and register the suggestion/ complaint. After reviewing the details and field facts, appropriate authority will resolve the issue or can take up suggestion.

6.4.5 IT based Grievance Redressal Mechanism

The project will extensively use IT platform for receiving, processing and addressing the grievances. Any person having any project related grievance can use the IT platform to share the 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 to the concerned person using the same platform.

6.4.6 Recording of Grievances and its Dispose-off

From VCRMC to Cluster Committees, at every stage the grievances received, number of grievances addressed, time consumed for decision making and decision of the VCRMC and Cluster committee 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.

6.4.7 Monitoring and Evaluation

Project has developed an M&E system and indicators for all components desired to be monitored and evaluated, under which feedback from beneficiaries and related field data will be systematically collected and analyzed. TPPF will be an integral part of such M&E mechanism and this will be helpful in taking informed decisions and making any mid-course correction in implementation strategy and activities. The M&E system will closely linked with the project's results framework and avoid duplication in collection of similar information. The M&E system also provides a mechanism for third party audit to ensure that all social due diligence e.g. active participation and ownership of the tribal community, decentralized governance & decision making, inclusion & equity, transparency & accountability, gender concerns etc. are being addressed and conducted in accordance with the provisions of the TPPF. Thus there is no need to develop separate monitoring and evaluation mechanism for tribal community and it will be taken care under project's Monitoring and Evaluation system.

1.5 Budget

TPPF will be the part of complete implementation strategy and will be executed at field level through FFS approach and other climate resilient interventions. Various steps of TPPF i.e. beneficiary assessment; stakeholder analysis; impact assessment; institutional analysis; risk assessment & analysis; monitoring & evaluation and capacity building framework; and implementation arrangements will be inbuilt steps under project interventions. There is sufficient fund allocation for various component and subcomponents for project interventions. Thus, there is no need for separate budget allocation for TPPF activities.

Annexure

Annexure 1: Tribal Population in Different Districts & Divisions

Census 2011 (Population in Thousands)				
Sr. No.	State/Division/District	Population		Percentage of Tribal Population to the Total Population.
		Total	Tribal	
1	2	3	4	5
	Maharashtra State	112374	10510	9.35
1	Mumbai Suburban	9357	105	1.12
2	Mumbai City	3085	25	0.81
3	Thane	11060	1543	13.95
4	Raigad	2634	305	11.58
5	Ratnagiri	1615	20	1.28
6	Sindhudurg	850	7	0.82
	Total - Konkan Division	28601	2005	7.01
7	Nashik	6107	1564	25.61
8	Dhule	2051	647	31.55
9	Nandurbar	1648	1142	69.3
10	Jalgaon	4230	604	14.28
11	Ahmednagar	4543	378	8.32
	Total- Nashik Division	18579	4335	23.33
12	Pune	9429	349	3.7
13	Satara	3004	30	1
14	Sangli	2822	18	0.64
15	Solapur	4318	78	1.81
16	Kolhapur	3876	30	0.77
	Total - Pune Division	23449	505	2.15
17	Aurangabad	3701	143	3.86
18	Jalna	1960	42	2.14
19	Parbhani	1836	41	2.23
20	Hingoli	1177	112	9.52
21	Beed	2585	33	1.28
22	Nanded	3361	282	8.39
23	Osmanabad	1658	36	2.17
24	Latur	2454	57	2.32
	Total-Aurangabad Division	18732	746	3.98
25	Buldhana	2586	125	4.83
26	Akola	1814	100	5.51
27	Washim	1197	81	6.77
28	Amravati	2889	404	13.98
29	Yavatmal	2772	514	18.54
	Total-Amravati Division	9947	1116	10.87
30	Wardha	1301	150	11.53
31	Nagpur	4654	438	9.41
32	Bhandara	1200	89	7.42
33	Gondia	1323	214	16.18
34	Chandrapur	2204	389	17.65
35	Gadchiroli	1073	415	38.68
	Total- Nagpur Division	11755	1695	14.42

Annexure 2: Inaccessible Tribal Areas in Maharashtra

Inaccessible Tribal Area in Maharashtra				
Sl. No.	District	Tahsil	No. of Complex	No. of Villages
1	2	3	4	5
1	Thane	1) Jawhar	1	4
		2. Wada	1	4
		3) Shahapur	2	9
		4) Murbad	2	7
		5) Mokhada	1	8
		Total District	7	32
2	Pune	1) Junnar	2	16
		2) Ambegaon	2	26
		3) Khed	1	6
		Total District	5	48
3	Nashik	1) Surgana	14	42
		2) Peth	8	29
		3) Nashik	2	7
		4) Igatpuri	3	9
		5. Kalwan	1	2
		Total District	28	89
4	Dhule	1) Akkalkuwa	4	34
		2) Dhadgaon	3	25
		3) Nawapur	1	4
		4) Shirpur	1	7
		Total District	9	70
5	Jalgaon	1) Chopda	1	14
		2) Yaval	1	4
		3) Raver	1	5
		Total District	3	23
6	Ahmednagar	1) Akola	4	38
		Total District	4	38
7	Nanded	1) Kinwat	6	40
		Total District	6	40
8	Amravati	1) Achalpur	1	7
		2) Dharni	4	38
		3) Chikhaldara	5	34
		Total District	10	79
9	Yavatmal	1) Moregaon	7	48
		Total District	7	48
10	Nagpur	1) Ramtek	7	71
		2) Parshivaji	1	11
		Total District	8	82
11	Chandrapur	1) Chimur	4	19
		2) Warora	2	18
		3) Gond-Pimpri	3	23
		4) Rajura	3	47
		5) Bhadravati	2	11
		6) Nagbhid	1	5
		7) Sindewahi	1	5
		Total District	16	128
12	Bhandara	1) Morgaon Arjuni	5	47
		2) Deori	5	52
		3) Salekasa	2	23

Inaccessible Tribal Area in Maharashtra				
Sl. No.	District	Tahsil	No. of Complex	No. of Villages
1	2	3	4	5
		Total District	12	122
13	Gadchiroli	1) Aheri	47	123
		2) Etapalli	70	268
		3) Sironcha	8	24
		4) Chamorshi	8	53
		5) Gadchiroli	6	27
		6) Dhanora	21	95
		7) Kurkheda	13	76
		8) Armori	1	7
		Total District	174	673
		Total Maharashtra	289	1472

Annexure 3: Tribal Population in Different Census and Tribal Area

SN	District	Population (Census 1991) (in '000)		Population (Census 2001) (in '000)		Population (Census 2011) (in '000)		Tribal Area (Sq. Km)
		Total	Tribal	Total	Tribal	Total	Tribal	
1	Mumbai City	3,175	28	3,338	21	3085	25	-
2	Mumbai Suburban	6,751	76	8,640	71	9357	105	-
3	Thane	5,249	951	8,132	1,199	11060	1543	6725
4	Raigad	1,825	234	2,208	269	2634	305	793
5	Ratnagiri	1,544	15	1,697	20	1615	20	-
6	Sindhudurg	832	4	869	5	850	7	-
7	Nashik	3,851	931	4,994	1,194	6107	1564	6296
8	Dhule	1,473	375	1,708	444	2051	647	1400
9	Nandurbar	1,063	661	1,312	860	1648	1142	4772
10	Jalgaon	3,188	314	3,683	436	4230	604	48
11	Ahmednagar	3,373	240	4,041	303	4543	378	1109
12	Pune	5,533	216	7,232	262	9429	349	1239
13	Satara	2,451	18	2,809	22	3004	30	-
14	Sangli	2,210	11	2,584	18	2822	18	-
15	Solapur	3,231	48	3,850	69	4318	78	-
16	Kolhapur	2,990	15	3,523	21	3876	30	-
17	Buldhana	1,886	95	2,232	115	2586	125	231
18	Akola	1,352	91	1,630	100	1814	100	804
19	Washim	862	65	1,020	71	1197	81	137
20	Amravati	2,200	316	2,607	357	2889	404	4454
21	Yavatmal	2,077	446	2,458	473	2772	514	6658
22	Nagpur	3,287	458	4,068	444	4654	438	1569
23	Wardha	1,067	166	1,237	154	1301	150	462
24	Bhandara	975	102	1,136	98	1200	89	209
25	Gondia	1,133	208	1,201	196	1323	214	2149
26	Chandrapur	1,772	349	2,071	375	2204	389	3162
27	Gadchiroli	787	305	970	372	1073	415	11266
28	Aurangabad	2,214	84	2,897	100	3701	143	-
29	Jalna	1,364	28	1,613	32	1960	42	-
30	Beed	1,822	21	2,161	24	2585	33	-
31	Parbhani	1,292	75	1,528	35	1836	41	-
32	Hingoli	825	36	987	87	1177	112	101
33	Nanded	2,330	276	2,876	254	3361	282	1882
34	Osmanabad	1,276	22	1,487	28	1658	36	-
35	Latur	1,677	38	2,080	48	2454	57	-
	Total	78937	7318	96879	8577	112374	10510	55466

Annexure 4: List of STs with Demographic Details

Scheduled Tribes	Number of Households	Total Population			Sex Ratio	Child Sex Ratio	Literacy			WPR	Main Worker	Marginal Worker
		Total	Male	Female			Total	Male	Female			
Maharashtra All Schedule Tribes	22,73,907	1,05,10,213	53,15,025	51,95,188	977	955	65.7	74.3	57	50.6	82.3	17.7
Andh	1,00,610	4,74,110	2,43,300	2,30,810	949	928	72.8	82.5	62.7	51.4	89.1	10.9
Baiga	118	333	195	138	708	793	69	77.7	56.5	58.3	82.5	17.5
Barda	331	1,247	628	619	986	1150	70.7	78.1	63	40.3	95.2	4.8
Bavacha, Bamcha	129	345	186	159	855	1100	72.9	74.7	70.8	54.5	86.7	13.3
Bhaina	95	270	148	122	824	1308	81.7	87.4	74.3	42.2	90.4	9.6
Bharia Bhumia, Bhu-inhar Bhumia, Pando	464	1,348	750	598	797	950	80.1	83.9	75.3	42.5	90.4	9.6
Bhattra	22	66	31	35	1129	1750	69.1	74.1	64.3	42.4	100	0
Bhil, Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvil Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava, Vasave	5,12,708	25,88,659	13,06,793	12,81,866	981	960	52.6	61.1	44	52.1	86.7	13.3
Bhunjia	481	2,136	1,155	981	849	778	90.4	92.3	88.3	34.2	88.2	11.8
Binjhwar	2,020	8,567	4,256	4,311	1013	934	71	81.4	60.9	55	70.9	29.1
Birhul, Birhor	39	145	90	55	611	636	66.1	73.4	54.2	51.7	69.3	30.7
Dhanka, Tadvil, Tetaria, Valvi	8,088	35,104	17,969	17,135	954	939	65	73	56.5	47.9	80.2	19.8
Dhanwar	1,055	4,094	2,125	1,969	927	978	79.3	86.4	71.6	42.6	89.5	10.5
Dhodia	4,348	17,520	8,652	8,868	1025	926	78.8	86	71.8	45.2	84.4	15.6
Dubla, Talavia, Halpati	4,447	18,697	9,204	9,493	1031	962	69.1	78.1	60.4	49.4	90	10
Gamit, Gamta, Gavil, Mavchi, Padvi	16,364	67,796	33,911	33,885	999	951	58.8	65.3	52.3	56	90.8	9.2
Gond, Rajgond, Arakh, Arrakh, Agaria, Asur, Badi Maria, Bada Maria, Bhatola, Bhimma, Bhuta, Koilabhuta, Koilabhuti, Bhar, Bissonhorn Maria, Chota Maria, Dandami Ma-ria, Dhuru, Dhurwa,	3,78,223	16,18,090	8,18,955	7,99,135	976	964	74.7	82.4	66.8	53.8	75.1	24.9

Scheduled Tribes	Number of Households	Total Population			Sex Ratio	Child Sex Ratio	Literacy			WPR	Main Worker	Marginal Worker
		Total	Male	Female			Total	Male	Female			
Dhoba, Dhulia, Dorla, Gaiki, Gatta, Gatti, Gaita, Gond Gowari, Hill Maria, Kandra, Kalanga, Khatola, Koitar, Koya, Khir-war, Khirwara, Kucha Maria, Kuchaki Maria, Madia, Maria, Mana, Mannewar, Moghya, Mogia, Monghya, Mudia, Muria, Nagarchi, Naikpod, Nagwanshi, Ojha, Raj, Sonjhari Jhareka, Thatia, Tho-tya, Wade Maria, Vade Maria												
Halba, Halbi	58,835	2,61,011	1,32,245	1,28,766	974	944	88.1	93.7	82.3	41.2	79.2	20.8
Kamar	400	1,391	793	598	754	902	82.9	88.2	75.8	44.5	86.9	13.1
Kathodi, Katkari, Dhor Kathodi, Dhor Kathkari, Son Kathodi, Son Katkari	67,392	2,85,334	1,42,619	1,42,715	1001	966	41.7	49.4	34	51.6	69.8	30.2
Kawar, Kanwar, Kaur, Cherwa, Rathia, Tanwar, Chattri	6,014	26,354	13,697	12,657	924	931	76.8	85.3	67.6	52.7	66.2	33.8
Khairwar	466	1,843	1,107	736	665	774	75.6	81.8	66.1	45.4	91.1	8.9
Kharia	228	745	370	375	1014	778	76.9	83.5	70.6	45.2	80.1	19.9
Kokna, Kokni, Kukna	1,43,647	6,87,431	3,46,001	3,41,430	987	970	70.5	78.5	62.5	52.9	87.2	12.8
Kol	1,917	6,874	3,548	3,326	937	1008	71.7	78.7	64.1	46.4	73	27
Kolam, Mannervarlu	46,185	1,94,671	98,319	96,352	980	943	71.1	79.4	62.7	53.6	86	14
Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha, Kolgha	52,206	2,20,074	1,12,666	1,07,408	953	861	75.2	84.4	65.7	49.3	86.6	13.4
Koli Mahadev, Don-gar Koli	3,14,117	14,59,565	7,42,439	7,17,126	966	930	74.6	83.1	65.9	48.2	87.3	12.7
Koli Malhar	67,189	2,82,868	1,41,698	1,41,170	996	947	65.3	75.7	55	48.3	76.5	23.5
Kondh, Khond, Kandh	273	515	272	243	893	878	78.5	84.8	71.5	47	90.9	9.1
Korku, Bopchi, Mouasi, Nihal, Nahul, Bondhi, Bondeya	50,711	2,64,492	1,34,931	1,29,561	960	973	73.4	82.4	64	49	78.8	21.2

Scheduled Tribes	Number of Households	Total Population			Sex Ratio	Child Sex Ratio	Literacy			WPR	Main Worker	Marginal Worker
		Total	Male	Female			Total	Male	Female			
Koya, Bhine Koya, Rajkoya	101	388	209	179	856	905	85.9	89.4	81.9	38.4	88.6	11.4
Nagesia, Nagasia	42	133	75	58	773	417	81	90.5	69.8	44.4	79.7	20.3
Naikda, Nayaka, Cholivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka, Nana Nayaka	5,032	22,307	11,717	10,590	904	845	71.1	81.4	59.8	51.9	87.9	12.1
Oraon, Dhangad	11,976	43,060	22,943	20,117	877	923	79.5	85	73.1	41.7	84.6	15.4
Pardhan, Pathari, Saroti	38,733	1,45,131	73,575	71,556	973	938	81.2	88.5	73.6	50.5	80.2	19.8
Pardhi, Advichincher, Phans Pardhi, Phanse Pardhi, Langoli Par-dhi, Bahelia, Bahellia, Chita Pardhi, Shikari, Takankar, Takia	49,003	2,23,527	1,13,380	1,10,147	971	976	64	73.2	54.6	46.1	87.3	12.7
Parja	87	315	184	131	712	769	77.7	87.1	64.5	43.2	97.8	2.2
Patelia	788	2,574	1,372	1,202	876	932	84.9	88.7	80.7	44.8	87.8	12.2
Pomla	17	44	26	18	692	0	77.5	86.4	66.7	40.9	100	0
Rathawa	133	488	262	226	863	873	44.7	52.7	35.4	37.1	94.5	5.5
Sawar, Sawara	110	348	206	142	689	1083	81.5	83	79.3	50.3	88	12
Thakur, Thakar, Ka Thakur, Ka Thakar, Ma Thakur, Ma Thakar	1,15,877	5,67,968	2,87,764	2,80,204	974	957	62.5	71.9	52.8	49.1	80.8	19.2
Varli	1,58,930	7,96,245	3,94,144	4,02,101	1020	992	53.9	64.2	43.9	48.5	71.7	28.3
Vitolia, Kotwalia, Barodia	106	448	228	220	965	816	62.8	67.9	57.7	45.1	89.1	10.9