Annexure-IV

GOVERNMENT OF JHARKHAND
OFFICE OF THE TRIBAL WELFARE COMMISSIONER, JHARKHAND,
PROJECT BUILDING, DHURWA, RANCHI 834 004

Letter No. 68 dated 7/1/11

From

Prawin Kumar Toppo, IAS
Tribal Welfare Commissioner.

To

Shri Lakshmi Narayana,
C.E.O.,
Tubed Coal Mines Limited,
Harmu Housing Colony, Bypass Road,
Ranchi.

Sub: Vetting of Tribal Development Plan.

Sir,

With respect to your above letter, in addition to the activities mentioned in the Tribal Development Plan submitted by you, you are requested to include Lift Irrigation/Deep Irrigation also in the said Plan as part of your corporate social responsibility. With the above modification, the Tribal Development Plan as part of your corporate social responsibility in Latehar district of Jharkhand is vetted by this department.

Yours faithfully
07/01/11
(Prawin Kumar Toppo)
Tribal Welfare Commissioner

Tribal Development Plan

As

Envisaged by

Tubed Coal Mines Limited

(A JV company of Hindalco Industries Limited & The Tata Power Co. Limited)

For

Core & Buffer villages (within 10 Km. radius)

of

TUBED COAL BLOCK

Situated in

Block: Latehar, Distt. Latehar, JHARKHAND.

Prepared by:

Asian Institute for Sustainable Development,

Sreenibas, Asha Shree Garden Road, Morabadi, Ranchi 834008

Ph. 0651-2551034 Fax: 0651-2551034

Background

Tubed Coal Mines Limited is a Joint venture Company of Hindalco Industries Limited (60%) & The Tata Power Company Limited as per directive of Ministry of Coal for the development of the coal block after allotment of Tubed Coal block jointly to them. Tubed Coal Mines Limited (TCML) proposes to set up a coal mining project (6 MT per Year) at Latehar, Jharkhand. The coal block is located in 6 villages: Tubed, Dhobiajharan, Mangra, Nawari, Ambajharan, Dihi in Latehar block. For this coal mining project 1136 acres of land has to be acquired. The total private land to be acquired for the project is around 581.32 acres. About 201 families from 164 houses will be relocated to different site from the project site.

The coal block falls in the Scheduled area of Latehar, Jharkhand, where majority population is the Tribal population. This necessitates the formulation of a comprehensive and sustainable Tribal Development Plan for the Project Affected Villages and development of tribal population in general in the area. TCML intends to address the key issues and development challenges the tribal community faces.

Introduction

Tribal people over the years have become the most disadvantaged, exploited and the neglected lot in our society. Primarily they live in the forests and are considered as the most backward and undeveloped. Their identity is in grave danger, since the forest cover in the country has drastically been reduced disturbing the natural habitat to them. Many of the sub-tribes have gone in the oblivion. Many of the Development Actors have tried and made efforts to do something substantially for the tribal development in their own way. All of that made little progress and have contributed further in alienating them than addressing most of their basic problems. Many of the tribal community have lost their land and forests rights. Many of them have become virtual labourers in their own land. A very few of the development actors could succeed in bringing in any comprehensive and sustainable development. The tribal basically stand averse to the modern life styles and hardly willing to change

until and unless they encounter a very strong social mobilization and sensitisation or participate fully in planning their own development perspectives. Even in the present days they abide by their socio-cultural milieu and long cherished traditional values and practices.

Programme Area

The programme would cover six Project affected villages i.e. Tubed, Dhobiajharan, Mangra, Nawari, Ambajharan, Dihi in Latehar block in Jharkhand. The target groups would comprise all households in the selected villages, i.e. villages with tribal, Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) and scheduled caste population of not less than 50% of the total population where the majority of the households live below the poverty line.

Demographic profile of Latehar District

Latehar is a predominantly tribal district with almost 40% of the population belonging to the schedule tribes and more than 66 % of total population comprises SCs and STs. The villages are scattered amidst the dense forest, hilly terrains and agricultural fields. The number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is predominantly high here and Latehar comes under Tribal Sub Plan Area.

Demographic profile of the project affected villages:

District: LATEHAR ***Block:*** LATEHAR ***Village:*** AMBAJHARAN

Area: 196 Hcs. ***Households:*** 54

Total/ Male Female	Community				Children Population Below 7 Years	Literates	Workers				Sex Ratio		
	Total	SC	ST	Others			Total	Main	Marginal	Non-Worker		All	1330
Total	268	0	148	120	72	51	136	126	10	132		SC	
Male	115	0	57	58	30	39	58	58	0	57		ST	1596
Female	153	0	91	62	42	12	78	68	10	75		Others	1069
												Childs.	1400

Workers Category	Cultivators			Agricultural Labourer			Houshold Industry			Others		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Main	106	47	59	20	20	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marginal	9	0	9	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

District: LATEHAR **Block:** LATEHAR **Village:** DHOBIAJHARAN

Area: 127 Hcs. **Households:** 29

Total/ Male Female	Community				Children Population Below 7 Years	Literates	Workers				Sex Ratio		
	Total	SC	ST	Others			Total	Main	Margi-nal	Non-Worker		All	1080
												SC	
Total	181	0	82	99	41	48	59	57	2	122		ST	1278
Male	87	0	36	51	21	38	38	38	0	49		Others	941
Female	94	0	46	48	20	10	21	19	2	73		Childs.	952

Workers Category	Cultivators			Agricultural Labourer			Houshold Industry			Others		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Main	51	33	18	6	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marginal	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

District: LATEHAR **Block:** LATEHAR **Village:** DIHI

Area: 776 Hcs. **Households:** 387

Total/ Male Female	Community				Children Population Below 7 Years	Literates	Workers				Sex Ratio		
	Total	SC	ST	Others			Total	Main	Margi-nal	Non-Worker		All	992
												SC	1077
Total	2391	542	191	1658	652	569	1168	455	713	1223		ST	891
Male	1200	261	101	838	320	402	619	288	331	581		Others	979
Female	1191	281	90	820	332	167	549	167	382	642		Childs.	1038

Workers Category	Cultivators			Agricultural Labourer			Houshold Industry			Others		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Main	265	164	101	170	170	170	7	6	1	13	8	5
Marginal	75	31	44	629	294	335	6	5	1	3	1	2

District: LATEHAR **Block:** LATEHAR **Village:** MANGRA

Area: 664 Hcs. **Households:** 117

Total/ Male Female	Community				Children Population Below 7 Years	Literates	Workers				Sex Ratio		
	Total	SC	ST	Others			Total	Main	Margi-nal	Non-Worker		All	952
												SC	908
Total	734	145	222	367	135	277	199	187	12	535		ST	1056
Male	376	76	108	192	68	191	158	153	5	218		Others	911
Female	358	69	114	175	67	86	41	34	7	317		Childs.	985

Workers Category	Cultivators			Agricultural Labourer			Houshold Industry			Others		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Main	105	104	1	78	78	78	0	0	0	4	3	1
Marginal	2	1	1	10	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	0

District: LATEHAR **Block:** LATEHAR **Village:** NAWARI

Area: 92 Hcs. **Households:** 193

Total/ Male Female	Community				Children Population Below 7 Years	Literates	Workers				Sex Ratio	All	907
	Total	SC	ST	Others			Total	Main	Marginal	Non-Worker		SC	1101
Total	1337	145	117	1075	253	521	704	111	593	633		ST	773
Male	701	69	66	566	135	374	378	104	274	323		Others	899
Female	636	76	51	509	118	147	326	7	319	310		Childs.	874

Workers Category	Cultivators			Agricultural Labourer			Houshold Industry			Others		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Main	81	76	5	2	2	2	6	5	1	22	21	1
Marginal	131	43	88	441	215	226	3	1	2	18	15	3

District: LATEHAR **Block:** LATEHAR **Village:** TUBED

Area: 712 Hcs. **Households:** 162

Total/ Male Female	Community				Children Population Below 7 Years	Literates	Workers				Sex Ratio	All	1156
	Total	SC	ST	Others			Total	Main	Marginal	Non-Worker		SC	1048
Total	843	43	799	1	248	154	454	388	66	389		ST	1165
Male	391	21	369	1	114	128	190	178	12	201		Others	0
Female	452	22	430	0	134	26	264	210	54	188		Childs.	1175

Workers Category	Cultivators			Agricultural Labourer			Houshold Industry			Others		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Main	357	164	193	0	0	0	27	11	16	4	3	1
Marginal	64	12	52	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0

Major Tribes in Latehar

Latehar district contains many Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes nearing 66% of the total population. The district is also home to many primitive tribes which are sadly close to extinction. The primitive tribes inhabit are Parahia, Birhor, Asur, Korba, and Brijia.

Asur tribe is one of the tribes that have established Jharkhand as their home. The tribesmen make up a large portion of the population of the state Jharkhand. Asur tribe covers 0.13% of the total population in Jharkhand state. The Asur stay in houses that are constructed of clay with no windows. The

tribe also enjoys painting the exterior walls to give a beautiful view. Their diet is mainly composed of rice, wild animals and birds.

Brija tribes live in houses across the hillsides, constructed of bamboo, mud or wood. The Brijia tribe possesses a patriarchal society. A Brijia family is usually a nuclear family with father as the head of the family. Moreover, the Brijia society is known as a monogamous society, yet the prevalence of bigamy cannot be overruled. It goes without mention that they have a rural society, where agriculture and forests play a vital role in the socio-economic life. Hence, Brijia economy is based on agricultural yields, as well as on hunting, fishing and labour.

The political organization of the Brijia tribe in Jharkhand is primarily based on the Panchayat system. The head of the Brijia society is the 'Baiga', who looks after the social laws and customs. But, the Brijia clan exempt women from participating in the panchayat, which is considered an exclusive right solely reserved for the men folk of the Brijia community.

Korwa tribes are one of the primitive tribes who live in hills and forest of Chotanagpur. They are socially and economically poor. The mother tongue of Korwa people is Korwa. Korwa people also speak Sadri and Chhattisgarhi as their second language.

Parahiyas are still found residing in jungle villages, although some of them have started living in plains also. They are fairly good cultivators and they supplement their slender resources by collecting honey, lac and other jungle produce. They used to engage in Jhum (shifting) cultivation. They have nomadic habits. Religion – the deities are Dharti or Muchukrani, who believed to remain watching the village under a large tree. Festivals are Sarhul, Dushara, Chanri, Chait Ramnavami etc.

Birhors are absolutely nomadic in habits. They live in very small leaf-huts with an opening through which one could crawl in with difficulty. The Birhors call themselves Hindus, live in the jungle and live with the exchange of jungle

produce with the people of the plains. They have no cultivation. Popular festivals are Gomha, Manas Puja, Karam, Navakhami, Sohrai, Fagua etc.

Chero is another prominent scheduled tribe in the area. The Chero of Jharkhand follows a patriarchal form of the society where women are exempted from all the rights to inheritance and succession. The Chero tribe is divided into a number of clans said to follow endogamy and exogamy. Among the major clans of Chero are: Barka Mawar, Barahaka Kuar, Mahato, Chotamawar, Samwat, Rautia & Manjhia, etc. The economy of the tribe is based around agriculture and also husbandry. They harvest various crop for example Kurathi, Marua, Maize & Paddy etc.

Kharwar tribes are one of the scheduled tribes. The tribe use Khair grasses for various purposes. A family is the unit of the Kharwar society which is generally nuclear in structure. In fact, the concept of the joint family is completely absent from the Kharwar society. It is for the smooth functioning of the household that the Kharwars practice division of labor. The father of the family is entitled to all the outdoor work and activities; whereas the mother is responsible for the household work. The religion of the Kharwar presents a mixture of both the Hindu and tribal cult. Moreover, the important festivals of Kharwar tribes are: Sarhul, Chhatha, Diwali, Durga Puja, Nawakhani, Jitia, Ramnavmi, Sohrai, Phagu, etc. Like the other tribes of Jharkhand, the Kharwar tribe also depends on agriculture and wage earning. The Kharwars largely depend on agriculture. The agricultural land of the Kharwars is divided into two categories, namely Don and Tanr.

Oraon tribes are educated and well-employed individuals. Previously, the members of the Oraon clan extracted their livelihood from chopping trees, accumulating timber and other forest related activities. They also depended on the woods to procure them with all the essential ingredients required to perform their rituals. But as we entered the threshold of the 21st century, the tribal people of the Oraon of Jharkhand have taken up agriculture as their primary means of earning their livelihood. The lingo that has been accepted by the population of the Oraon tribe in Jharkhand is Kurukh. The individuals belonging to the Oraon tribe also like to have a grandeur lifestyle. This can be

evaluated from the zeal and enthusiasm with which they perform dances, sing enchanting folk songs and play a vast array of musical instruments with adeptness. The religion followed by big majority of the Oraon people is Sarna. The rest have, however, have chosen to embrace Christianity. The popular festivals are Karma, Jitia, Amawas, Dushahara, Sohrai & Chhath etc.

Mundas appear to be of Sanskrit origin which means the headman of the village. It is believed that Mundas were the first to come in Chhotanagpur. Their festivals and social organisation are similar to that of Oraons. Popular festivals are Sarhul, Kadleta, Nawa, Karma etc. The highest deity for the Mundas is Singhbonga, the sun god.

Kisan tribe depends on agriculture and forest produces. They produce Maize, Buda Dhan, Gondli etc. Forest produces like Lac, Honey, fruits, Sari, Mahua etc are their main source of income. They are influenced extremely by totems.

Tribal Economy and livelihood

The economy of the people revolves around agriculture, mines and minerals, forest, trade and commerce and animal husbandry. In this context, it can be said that the economy of the Tubed Coal bock is agro-based and the forests play a vital role in the economy of the state.

Agriculture- A large number of people are engaged in agricultural activities. Cultivation of paddy, maize cereals, wheat, oilseeds etc. are common. The people are either working as agricultural labourers or cultivators. Kharif and Rabi are the main agricultural seasons. Karma festival is celebrated for the good production of crops.

Forest- The tribal economy revolves around using forest products, byproducts and minor products. Kendu leaves, bamboo and its manufactured products,

mahua, fruits, leaves (used in the making of dona, pattal), lac etc. play an important role in the economic activity of the people. People also hunt animals for food and *'Jani shikar'* is related to this hunting habit.

Animal husbandry- The quality of livestock is very poor. Cow goats etc. are of local variety and the average milk yield is very less. There is a vast scope of development in the field of animal husbandry. Animal Husbandry, piggery and fisheries etc have good potential, but this sector is still unexplored.

Trade and Commerce- Various banks are operating in the field but most of the villagers are so disorganised that the system of primary trade of *vyaparis* or local traders still continues. Paddy thrashing, *dona pattal* making, bamboo basket making , selling of *mahua* flowers, lacs, kendu leaves and other minor forest produces are main components of trading activities. In the absence of major industries and employment opportunities, the options of economic development are limited.

Tribal Development Plan

TCML, as part of its Corporate Social Responsibility will initiate the Tribal Development Plan for the tribals in 6 villages of Tubed Coal Block in the first phase which will spread to about 72 villages also lying within 10Km. radius of the coal block. This will be implemented through the CSR unit of TCML. The main objective of the Tribal Development Plan is to provide and ensure that the benefits of the project are accessible to the SC/ST's and Others Vulnerable Communities at par with the rest of the community and at the same time ensure that these groups get preference over others on certain benefits under the ongoing tribal development projects.

The programme will be managed by involving Community-based Organisations and supported by TCML, Latehar. At the village level, the Gram Sabha (GS) will be the basic unit for planning, co-ordinating and monitoring programme activities. The programme will include finance workshops, periodic planning and budgetary process, a mid-term review and impact assessments systems. Participatory Monitoring &Evaluation mechanisms will be designed to

enable the communities to monitor and evaluate their own performance, identify constraints and take corrective measures, when needed. **TCML is committed to provide full moral, financial and institutional support to the indigenous initiates for their development programmes and sustenability.**

Objectives

The stated objectives of the project are:

- Improving rural livelihood and enhance socio-economic empowerment of the tribals.
- Provide better health facilities and encourage healthy behavioral practices among the target community in a gradual manner.
- Improvement of literacy among tribals with special focus to girl's education.
- Promote, Preserve and encourage tribal culture and heritage
- Facilitating linkages with financial institutions with agribusiness initiative of the community.
- Identify traditional skills and promote Income generation activities through Capacity building programs, value addition and access to market.
- Collection and marketing of Forest produce through cooperatives to ensure fair prices for their products and labour.

Thrust Areas under TDP:

The major development heads under the tribal development plan as envisaged by TCML are:

Education

The literacy rate among tribals is far below the state literacy rate. The female literacy rate among tribals is still lower among themselves. The programme will aim to bridge the gap in literacy levels between the general female population and tribal women, through specially facilitating 100% enrolment of tribal girls and reducing drop-outs at the elementary level. It should recognize the fact that improvement of the literacy rate of tribal girls is essential to enable them to participate effectively in and benefit from socio-economic

development. Special facilities for tribal areas to promote education have been listed as:

- Setting up schools and alternative and innovative education centres within 1 km of all habitations for non enrolled children and drop outs.
- Organizing special motivating camps for out of school ST/SC children.
- Attaching crèches and pre-school sections to schools in tribal areas to enable girls to participate in schooling by relieving them of sibling-care responsibilities.
- Monitoring attendance and retention of children from weaker sections regularly.
- Employing community based teachers.
- Provision of free textbooks to all ST/SC children.
- Preparation of locally relevant materials for ST /SC children.
- Development of specific modules for training of teachers in tribal areas
- Special coaching/remedial classes for improving learning outcome of ST children.

Health

The development of health facilities for Schedule tribe got impetus through successive plans. The Primary Health Centres (PHC) Health Sub-Centres (HSC) and ICDS project established in tribal areas are indicators of extension of medical services to the tribals. The medical facilities though not adequate are hardly used by tribals living in isolated villages and hamlets. The TDP approach in this area will be to promote health awareness and increase access to health and sanitation facilities so as to cater the health needs of the rural poor tribals of the area. The interventions could be through the following:

- The programme will provide sufficient services for maternal and infant casualties. The programme will provide pre and post natal care and malnutrition remedy among the new born.
- Malaria is prevalent in the area and is the mjor illness plaguing the tribal population. Sanitary behavior promotion for prevention of growth of mosquito particularly anopheles mosquito will be the mode of combating this menace. The workshop at health centres shall disseminate useful information and creating awareness of safe practices among the people.

- The convergence of basic health facilities with the PHCs through the intervention of Mobile Health Units will enable the tribal communities in difficult terrain the access to health services.
- Encourage behavioural practices through organizing BCC and awareness programmes for basic awareness on health and education.
- Organise health campaigns, health camps (general and referral) in association with line departments and local medical institutions.

Economic

The majority of tribals constitute the labour work force, though their participation in works is declining, but steadily. However, there is a perceptible declining trend in persons from tribal communities below poverty line. The per capita income of tribals continues to be the lowest in the country and their alienation from their own land continues unabated.

The TCML will provide Need based agricultural extension and support services through the following:

- Facilitate exposure to improved agriculture practices, with support from the line departments and research institutes through supply of high yielding and hybrid seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and the technical know how.
- Periodic soil testing and demonstration of techniques to make the best use of soil conditions.
- Organise special training programmes and demonstration plots with the help of Krishi Vikas Kendras and other line departments.
- Organise exposure trips to agricultural farms, research stations and meeting with progressive farmers.
- Facilitate access to institutional credit.
- Establish linkages with the agriculture marketing network and provide logistic support.

Forest Produce

The tribal economy revolves around using forest products, by products and minor products. The lives of the tribal families are intricately linked with the forest and its produces. Forest produces play an important role in the economic activity of the people. The TCML will encourage and support cooperatives to avoid losses on account of price fluctuations of these Minor Forest Produce (MFPs) being marketed by it for ensuring remunerative prices to tribals engaged in collection of MFPs

- Bamboo is another forest tree which is naturally growing in large acres in Latehar districts. It provides raw materials for tribes for bamboo based handicrafts including baskets, mats and bamboo crafts. TDP can encourage value added products by upgrading skills through organizing training programs.
- Kendu leave is one of the prime forest produces in the tribal area which gives livelihoods for about two months in March and April months. Mahuava flower and seed also has greater commercial value. The seeds of the sal tree have commercial value as non-edible oil. This gives additional income to many tribal families. These products can be marketed through fair price shops or cooperatives under TDP.
- The area has huge sal forest resources. The leaves of the sal tree are used for leaf plate making. Leaf plate making can be enhanced through technological improvements and marketed through cooperatives.
- Latehar has huge potentials for lac cultivation but is presently in poor state. TCML will organize training programs and encourage lac cultivation by providing critical inputs.
- The area is also rich in herbal resources but yet to be commercially developed. They are Sarpagandha, Ashwagandha, Moosh, ghritkumari etc. Proper avenues to develop its market will be undertaken under TDP by TCML.

Vocational Training Centres in Tribal Areas

- The TCML will identify educated unemployed youth for job oriented skill training programmes.
- Technical Support for skill development of Tribal boys and girls youth.
- Potential indigenous skills to be explored for other livelihoods opportunities
- The programme will aim to upgrade 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.
- There will be provision for monthly stipend and for raw material for the trainees.

Coaching for Scheduled Tribes

The scheduled tribe candidates coming from deprived families and disadvantaged environment find it difficult to compete with those coming from a socially and economically advantageous background. To promote a more level playing field, and give ST candidates a better chance to succeed in competitive examinations, TCML will come up with a programme for coaching for disadvantaged ST candidates by experts. This would enable them to successfully compete in examinations for jobs/admission to professional courses. TCML will support free coaching to scheduled tribe students for various competitive examinations viz. Civil Services/State Civil Services/Other Exams conducted by UPSE like CDS, NDA, etc./professional courses like Medical, Engg. Business Administration/Banking/Staff selection Commission/Railway Recruitment Boards/insurance companies, etc.

Preserving Tribal Culture

The tribal development strategy has recognized and incorporated certain key elements related to preservation of the tribal culture and their institutional strengthening and development.

- Most of the tribals prefer staying in houses that are constructed of clay with no windows. The tribe also enjoys painting the exterior walls to give a beautiful view. So, TCML has decided to involve them right from conceptualizing, planning, designing and construction of Rehabilitation colony incorporating their special characters.
- Local artists and local art forms will be used.
- Strengthening of social institutions of the Tribal community along with federations will be taken up. Local tribal traditions and leadership will be involved in the process of institution building.
- Local tribal festivals, songs and dances will be encouraged by organizing community programmes/ celebrations

BUDGET for Tribal Development Plan:

Since TDP will be a part of CSR Action plan and budget will be allocated in the proportion of population category benefited, TDP is expected to draw a major chunk of CSR budget. Besides that as tribal development plan includes programmes specific to tribal population as per their special traditional skills

and interests, a separate budget for TDP out of the CSR budget is provisioned by TCML. The details for 5 years perspective are as follows:

Sl. No.	Programmes	Target Population	Budgetary Provision					
			1st yr.	2nd yr.	3rd yr.	4th yr.	5th yr.	**Total**
1	Promotion of bamboo craft, development of its market and linkages with financial institution for financing and development of entrepreneurship	6 core villages	3L	2L	2L	1L	1L	**9L**
		12 buffer villages in 3Km. radius	NIL	3L	2L	1L	1L	**7L**
		60 buffer villages in 10 Km. radius	NIL	NIL	NIL	3L	2L	**5L**
2	Identification & development of archery sportspersons	6 core +12 buffer villages	2L	1L	1L	1L	1L	**6L**
		60 buffer villages	NIL	NIL	NIL	2L	2L	**4L**
3	Identification & development of Tribal language & literature specially Kudrukh (language of Oraons)	6 core + 60 buffer villages	2L	1L	1L	1L	1L	**6L**
4	Lac cultivation, Sericulture and its market development	6 core + 60 buffer villages	1L	1L	1L	1L	1L	**5L**
5	Systematic collection & market development for Tendu leaves,sal seeds & Mahula flowers	6 core + 60 buffer villages	2L	2L	2L	2L	2L	**10L**
		Total:	**10L**	**10L**	**9L**	**12L**	**11L**	**52L**

This is besides the provisions made for education, sanitation, health & hygiene and infrastructure development programmes covered under CSR Action plan. **This budget is exclusively for tribal population only.**

Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and Evaluation of the overall project and likewise learning will be done through the following methods.

a) Input and output monitoring

b) Process monitoring,

c) Impact evaluation would ensure effective implementation of Tribal Development Plan. Implementation progress will be based on disaggregated data for the ST population, their institutions and livelihoods.

The project has set-up both external and internal mechanisms to ensure regular feedback to project management unit and the all project stakeholders. At the community level, regular books of accounts will be maintained by individual Self Help Groups, Block level Federations (BLFs), Livelihood Activity Groups and other Community Based Organizations. An elected social audit committee at the village level will be responsible for verifying use of loans. In addition, an elected community procurement committee will be trained in expenditure tracking, financial supervision and procurement to ensure transparency in transactions. Regular report cards and score cards developed to rate all service providers, including the TCML and Village Organization will provide regular feedback on performance and transparency of services. The findings from the cards will be disclosed, published and shared with stakeholders to identify corrective actions. The TCML will carry out internal and external audits on a regular basis to supplement the information from above. **A representative of State Tribal Development Council will be involved for formulation, evaluation and corrective action for all the programmes specially tailor-made for tribal population.** It will also hire an independent agency to undertake baseline and impact evaluation as well as independent media monitoring on a periodic basis.

-Concluded-