Tribal Development Framework

CHHATTISGARH INCLUSIVE RURAL ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE GROWTH PROJECT

Department of Agriculture
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Executive Summary

The Government of Chhattisgarh (GoCG) is preparing the Integrated Project entitled Chhattisgarh Inclusive Rural and Accelerated Agriculture Growth (CHIRAAG) for 25 Blocks in 14 Districts of the State for financing from the World Bank. It is a rural transformative project that is premised on the development and optimum utilization of traditional village resources of production through:

- Rivulet regeneration and conservation (Narwa);
- Livestock management and increase production (Garwa);
- Bio-composting (Ghuruwa);
- Nutritional and income-generating support activities through backyard fruits and vegetable (Badi);

to transform the village level economy from subsistence level to semi-subsistence farming and then to commercial production.

Project Description

The Project’s Objective is to intensify and diversify sources of income, and to improve the availability of nutritious foods in the targeted households of the tribal dominated areas in Chhattisgarh. The two fundamental pillars of the project are Income and Nutrition. The income for the target farmers/producers is expected to increase through the combination of:

- Diversification and sustainable intensification of production systems
  - developing integrated farming systems – agriculture-horticulture-agroforestry-fishery-livestock, other allied sub-sectors like sericulture, apiculture, etc.), which is more aligned with market demand;
- Productivity increase through infusing modern technology and improving resource infrastructure (water management irrigation/soil health etc.);
- Value addition through post-harvest measures and processing; and
- Better price terms through improved access to local-national-export markets.

On the other hand, Nutrition for the targeted population is expected to be increased through a combination of the following:

- Natural Resource Assessment of the HHs to ensure that each of the targeted HHs should practice one or the other activities: Home-stead food production (for instance pulse and millet plantation, backyard poultry), Nutrition Kitchen Garden (Badi), Bio-floc for fisheries and such other activities;
- Facilitating an increase in the production of nutrient-dense crops and small-scale livestock (for example, horticultural products, legumes, livestock and fish at a small scale, underutilized crops, and bio-fortified crops);
- Sensitization towards nutrition information and food recipes to increase the appreciation and use of local nutritious biodiversity to improve dietary diversity;
- Improve processing, storage and preservation to retain nutritional value, shelf-life, and food safety, to reduce the seasonality of food insecurity and post-harvest losses, and to make healthy foods convenient to prepare for domestic consumption;
- Promoting SHGs to develop local nutritionally rich snacks for distribution to the Angadwadi Centers and Schools;
**Project Components**

CHIRAAG is organized into four, interlinked components: Component 1: Community Empowerment and Institutional Strengthening; Component 2: Diversified, Resilient and Nutrition-Supportive Food and Agriculture Systems; Component 3: Value Addition and Access to Markets; and Component 4: Project Monitoring and Management, Knowledge Management and State Capacity.

**Project Beneficiaries**

The project will be implemented across 25 blocks in 14 districts. Twenty-three targeted blocks from 12 districts in the northern and southern areas are ST dominated and are remotely placed from the capital city. Two blocks from two districts of the central plain areas are with high SC population.

The project will target 300,000 households from about 1,500 villages. In each district 2-3 blocks will be targeted. Within the selected 25 blocks, the villages will be selected based on proximity, and the Gauthans identified\(^1\). Within selected villages, all households will avail themselves of project benefits. The Community-Based Organizations directly eligible to receive project benefits are ‘Gauthan committees’, Livelihood Groups and FPOs.

Line Departments that will benefit directly are Department of Agriculture and Biotechnology, Department of Soil and Water Conservation, Department of Horticulture, Department of Livestock, and Department of Fisheries. Other line departments and agencies such as the State Seed Corporation, will be brought in as project implementing units (PIUs), based on their level of engagement in project implementation, as and when such roles emerge.

Indirect beneficiaries of the project are: (a) local private sector, processors and exporters; and (b) national and global value chain actors.

One of the most important criteria for selecting the CHIRAAG intervention blocks is the concentration of tribal and other backward castes in the region as they are the most deprived and excluded category. The objective of selecting them as the major unit on which the intervention will roll out is to ensure that the intended objective of increasing the income through development of sustainable livelihood opportunities is achieved for the most deprived section of the state.

Some of the key observations around this are as follows:

- 58% of the total Target Population across the selected blocks in the CHIRAAG Districts constitute the Tribal Population; 3,35,944 persons.
- In % terms, block-wise, Katekalyan, Bhairamgarh, Sukma, Chhindgarh, Dantewada have the highest tribal population
- However, by persons, block-wise, Patthalgaon, Bakawand, Bastar, Pratappur, Lundra have the highest tribal population, constituting 32% of the total tribal population across selected regions
- District-wise and in person terms, Bastar, Jashpur, Surajpur, Surguja, and Kondagaon have the highest tribal population across the selected blocks and constitute 52% of the total tribal population.

**Legal and Policy Framework**

The applicable Acts / Policies that are applicable in the project includes (i) Panchayati Raj Act 1953, 73\(^{rd}\) Amendment 1994; (ii) Extension of Panchayati Raj to Scheduled Areas (PESA) 1996; (iii) National

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\(^1\)State Government has so far identified 256 Gauthans covering 747 villages in the project area. The remaining Gauthans are yet to be identified.
Policy on Tribal Development, 1999; (iv) 5th Schedule of Constitution (Article 244); (v) Tribal Sub Plan; and (vi) Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006

**Tribal Development Framework**

The World Bank’s ESS on Indigenous People recognizes that the situation of Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities varies from region to region and from country to country. The particular national and regional contexts and the different historical and cultural backgrounds will form part of the environmental and social assessment of the project. In this way, the assessment is intended to support identification of measures to address concerns that project activities may exacerbate tensions between different ethnic or cultural groups.

A key purpose of this ESS is to ensure that the Scheduled Tribe Communities present in, or with collective attachment to, the project area are fully consulted about, and have opportunities to actively participate in, project design and the determination of project implementation arrangements. The scope and scale of consultation, as well as subsequent project planning and documentation processes, will be proportionate to the scope and scale of potential project risks and impacts as they may affect the Tribal Communities present in the project areas.

The state of Chhattisgarh also has five particularly vulnerable tribal groups (PVTGs) that include the Abujmadia, Baiga, Kamar, Birhor and Hill Korva. These PVTGs continue to live in dire poverty, with high levels of impoverishment and malnutrition, and limited access to health and nutrition services, which in turn lead to high mortality rates. They practice largely subsistence agriculture and depend on forests for their livelihood. Despite this diversity, tribal communities do have similarities, though broad generic ones. They are known to dwell in compact areas, follow a community way of living, in harmony with nature, and have a uniqueness of culture, distinctive customs, traditions and beliefs which are simple, direct and non-acquisitive by nature.

The project will undertake a screening for tribal populations with the help of tribal community leaders and local leaders. The screening will check for the following:

1. Names of tribal groups in the project area of influence.
2. Total number of tribal groups in the project area of influence.
3. Percentage of tribal population to that of area population; and
4. Number and percentage of tribal households to be affected/benefitted.
5. Vulnerability of the tribal groups, especially PVTG and their existing socioeconomic conditions that may further deteriorate due to project impact. If such especially vulnerable groups among the Scheduled Tribal community are identified within the project area, they may need special measures for protecting their socio-cultural identity and livelihoods.

NGOs, Tribal Department (all cluster with tribal population) will be consulted during the planning stage and their broad community support will be documented. In clusters with tribal population in minority, separate consultations with tribal households (women and men) and groups will be organized in every tribal hamlet/village leader, and tribal-focused NGOs to identify the priorities and strategies for ensuring tribal inclusion in project institutions, interventions and project benefits. Involvement of tribal people groups in problem identification and design of solutions has to be ensured through the entire cycle of project interventions. Weekly/fortnightly meetings will be organized in tribal hamlets/villages for information sharing and consultation during the planning stages. Monthly meetings will take place in tribal hamlets/villages for information sharing and review during the implementation stages minutes of which will be recorded in the CBO records, and reproduced when required (e.g., for monitoring and review purposes). Focused consultations will be organized with tribal farmers on interventions on common lands, rural infrastructure and markets.
Process of Preparing Tribal Development Plan (TDP)

The following steps will be followed:

- Prior to the investment specific Social Assessment (SA), the project will disseminate project information to all stakeholders through various means, such as community level meetings, mass media, project brochures/posters and a dedicated project site on the internet.
- A screening will be conducted in order to determine if tribal families or communities are present or have collective attachment in the area of influence of the proposed projects. Where tribal communities are found to be present or have collective attachment in the area of influence of the project, it is to note that the ESS 7 will be applicable.
- If based on the screening, the Bank concludes that Tribal Peoples are present in, or have collective attachment to, the project area, social assessment will be conducted to evaluate the project’s potential positive effects on the tribal Peoples.
- If the screening of an individual subproject identified in the TDF indicates that tribal communities are present, or have collective attachment to, the area of the subproject, project will ensure that, before the subproject is implemented, a social assessment is carried out and a TDP is prepared in accordance with the requirements of this framework.
- The social assessment report and draft TDP will be made available to the affected tribal communities in an appropriate form, manner, and language. Post finalization of the TDP, the document is also made available to the affected tribal communities in the same manner as the earlier draft documents.

The project will have exclusive strategic focus for greater inclusion and representation of tribal in scheduled areas and their active association in project interventions.

Suggested Format for TDP

The suggested format for the TDP is as follows:

1) Description of sub projects and implications for the Tribal community
2) Gender disaggregated data on number of tribal households
3) Social, cultural and economic profile of affected households
4) Land tenure information
5) Documentation of consultations with the community to ascertain their views about the project design;
6) Community development plan based on the results of consultation and assessment
7) Modalities to ensure regular and meaningful consultation with the community and participatory approach
8) Institutional arrangement and linkage with other national or state level programmes
9) Institutional mechanism for monitoring and evaluation of TDP implementation and grievance redress. This chapter should also include institutional mechanism to ensure that project benefits will be shared with the tribal community and that the project activities will not interfere with their way of living and cultural identity. The mechanism should include participation of tribal leaders and representation of tribal administration
10) Implementation Schedule and cost estimate for implementation

Monitoring and Evaluation

Throughout the implementation of the project, the Social Experts of PMU and DPCU will monitor the project compliance with ESS 7. At the end of the Project an impact evaluation will be carried out by an independent agency/consultant to review and assess that implementation is in compliance with agreed and approved TDP.
All implementing agencies will have an TDF focal point that will regularly supervise and monitor TPP implementation. These focal points will report to Project Director on TDF related matters and request the support of the Social Expert if needed. S/he will travel to the sites and spot check if the actions are taken and information provided in conformity with the TDF.

**Grievance Redress Mechanism**

The Project will establish a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) with the aim to respond to queries or clarifications or complaints about the project and address complaints/concerns and grievances of the stakeholders. The GRM at block and district level will have representation from tribal community and tribal administration.
1.0 Introduction

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to transform the village level economy from subsistence level to semi-subsistence farming and then to commercial production.

The project envisions to improve the state’s agricultural and forest competitiveness in terms of increased production, productivity, with an enhanced focus to water management, livestock development, farm waste management, post-harvest management, storage, marketability and enterprise development for the creation of off-farm employment opportunities. The project fundamentally targets to increase rural household income generation and nutrition intake, with special focus on the tribal population that accounts for 33% of the total population in the state - through the promotion of backyard farming (Badi), sustainable agro-value chain creation, entrepreneurship development amongst rural youth and women and employment generation. It will attempt to build on the existing network of community institutions promoted by Chhattisgarh SRLM and support them in accelerated and inclusive rural transformation.

The proposed Project is to be implemented in 25 Blocks of 14 Districts of Chhattisgarh. The Project will cover almost 30% of the tribal population of the state. Out of the total state-tribal population, about 2.3% of them are classified as PVTGs and these include; *Kamar, Baiga, Pahari Korwa, Birhor, Abujhmadia*.

1.1 Project Description

The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to intensify and diversify sources of income, and to improve the availability of nutritious foods in the targeted households of the tribal dominated areas in Chhattisgarh.

The key objectives that CHIRAAG envisions to achieve through this project are depicted in the figure below:
The two main fundamental pillars of the project are Income and Nutrition. The income for the target farmers/producers is expected to increase through the combination of:

- Diversification and sustainable intensification of production systems
  - Developing integrated farming systems – agriculture-horticulture-agroforestry-fishery-livestock, other allied sub-sectors like sericulture, apiculture, etc.), which is more aligned with market demand;
- Productivity increase through infusing modern technology and improving resource infrastructure (water management irrigation/soil health etc.);
- Value addition through post-harvest measures and processing; and
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On the other hand, Nutrition for the targeted population is expected to be increased through a combination of the following:

- Natural Resource Assessment of the HHs to ensure that each of the targeted HHs should practice one or the other activities: Home-stand food production (for instance pulse and millet plantation, backyard poultry), Nutrition Kitchen Garden (Badi), Bio-floc for fisheries and such other activities;
- Facilitating an increase in the production of nutrient-dense crops and small-scale livestock (for example, horticultural products, legumes, livestock and fish at a small scale, underutilized crops, and bio-fortified crops);
• Sensitization towards nutrition information and food recipes to increase the appreciation and use of local nutritious biodiversity to improve dietary diversity;
• Improve processing, storage and preservation to retain nutritional value, shelf-life, and food safety, to reduce the seasonality of food insecurity and post-harvest losses, and to make healthy foods convenient to prepare for domestic consumption;
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1.1.1 Project Components

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Component 1: Community Empowerment and Institutional Strengthening

This component will build household and community capacity to: (a) plan, implement, and monitor development investments; (b) support and strengthen community institutions toward effective management of natural resources, and community and private assets; and (c) create diet diversity and promote positive nutrition practices at household level.

Subcomponent 1.1 Participatory Village Planning and Community Institution Building

This sub-component will support: (i) socialization of CHIRAAG among communities in project villages through village entry activities that foster social capital and rapport building; (ii) preparation of village development plans through a participatory village planning process; and (iii) formation and/or capacity building of key community institutions to participate in CHIRAAG planning and implementation processes and leveraging of project investments for community and household benefits.

Key activities to be financed under sub-component 1.1 are: (a) social mobilization, IEC and village entry activities; (b) partnership with Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidyalaya to support participatory planning, VDPs and regional diagnostics; (c) hiring of TSA for preparation of VDPs, institution strengthening, capacity building support to Gauthans\(^2\), LGs and CRCs; and (d) recruitment of community cadre for spearhead team, including training, exposure, honorarium.

Sub-component 1.2 Household Food Availability and Nutrition Practices

Women’s empowerment (including women’s control of economic resources) is linked closely to nutritional status and can result in decreased malnutrition\(^3\). Beneficiary communities and households will be empowered to plan and consume diverse, locally available and nutritious foods in their households. Support will be provided to households in the adoption of positive nutrition and related practices, thereby leading to improved nutrition outcomes.

Key activities to be financed under sub-component 1.2 include: (i) context (at village level) assessment for design of nutrition interventions; (ii) adaptive research, development of SBCC content, design of nutrition module along the lines of SBCC for IFS Field Schools, materials development and rollout; (iii) development of SBCC tool kit for village level facilitation, training manuals and IEC material -

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\(^2\) An informal body comprised of village elders and representatives from community organizations from villages in the catchment of an existing Gauthan will be created.

\(^3\) IFPRI Discussion Paper 01681, October 2017 ‘Nutrition-Sensitive Agriculture: What Have We Learned and Where Do We Go from Here?’ by Marie T. Ruel Agnes et.al., Poverty, Health and Nutrition Division
flipbooks, posters, films and community-led videos by resource agencies; (iv) recruitment and capacity building of *Poshan Sakhi*; and (v) need-based initiatives to empower the community to identify and manage its severely malnourished children, with the help of frontline workers. In alignment with Lighthouse India, learning from other states such as Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Kerala will be applied to a rapid adaption of approaches that would be effective in Chhattisgarh.

**Component 2: Diversified, Resilient and Nutrition-Supportive Food and Agriculture Systems**

Markedly different from other population segments, tribal livelihoods, notably in remote, forest-fringe areas, continue to be subsistence-orientated with high dependence on natural resources over markets. This component aims to sustainably develop and leverage natural resources as a foundation for developing food and agriculture systems which are more diversified, nutritive and productive, and more resilient to climate change. Optimal use of natural resources for food, feed and energy requirements will help build household resilience to climate shocks while integrated food and agriculture systems will augment and intensify production systems following resource-efficient conservation agriculture principles for a range of food and agriculture commodities to ensure household nutrition security.

**Sub-component 2.1 Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM)**

This sub-component will support development, optimum utilization and sustainable management of three key natural resources (water, soil and biodiversity) using a blend of traditional local knowledge, community-based management systems and modern technologies.

Key activities to be financed under sub-component 2.1 include: (a) investments in water harvesting, lifting and farm level irrigation infrastructure; (b) soil nutrient analysis and soil nutrition management technology demonstrations and farmer training; (c) TSA\(^4\) for incorporating CBNRM in VDP; (d) partnerships with the local agriculture university for technology demonstration and capacity building, and DST to develop GIS-based landscape maps; (e) agro-biodiversity investments particularly conservation of local seeds and planting materials through village seed banks.

**Subcomponent 2.2: Integrated Food and Nutrition Supportive Agriculture**

This sub-component will finance interventions for developing Integrated Farming Systems (IFS), supporting infrastructure and district and state capacity to deliver essential inputs. IFS will not only meet the input\(^5\) requirements of various systems (crop/soil, animal, fish), but also de-risk climate shocks through broadening the production system across agriculture, horticulture, fishery and livestock.

Key activities to be financed under sub-component 2.2 are: (a) **Household IFS production systems**: Grants to LGs as revolving fund for financing household level investments (through onward low interest loans to members) in productive assets and adoption of climate smart technologies and practices as per VDPs; (b) **Community capacity and infrastructure**: (i) Grants and technical support to *Gauthans* for financing infrastructure and activities of the CRC; (ii) training and capacity building for INRM, IFS, CSA, Integrated Nutrition Management, and crop specific Package of Practices; (iii) inputs for homestead food production, individual and community *baadi*, backyard poultry, fishery and small ruminants; (iv) cadre honorarium; (c) **District/sub-district level capabilities**: (i) strengthening capacity of KVKs and government departments/agencies with budget to: establish mother nursery, brood hatchery, units for bio-inoculants/IPM inputs; *baadi* model units; training and exposure visits of producers/collectors/community cadres/project staff; nutrition-supportive food production calendars based on local agro-climatic conditions and market demands; protocols for IFS, post-harvest management practices etc. and supply of inputs to project sites on demand; (d) **State level capabilities**: (i) Strengthening capacity of departments of agriculture and horticulture and budget for scaling up seed production of pulses, millets, oilseeds and other underutilized crops; and (ii) strengthening participation

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\(^4\) Same TSA conducting VDP.
\(^5\) Integrated production systems use some outputs (e.g. by-products) and services of one production component as input to another within the farm unit. FAO.
of local agriculture universities for seed production through supply of breeder seeds and revival of locally adapted seeds, demonstration of climate smart technologies/inputs, and preparation of economic and management models for *Gauthan*. 

**Component 3: Value Addition and Access to Market**

This component aims to increase household income through value addition, processing, equitable market access and reduced post-harvest losses. A focus on crops of high nutritional value will also improve health indicators through home consumption and improve access to profitable wellness markets for surplus produce. These results will be achieved through (a) promotion of safe food preservation and storage methods; (b) primary processing and value addition for local consumption; (c) supporting FPOs for aggregation, primary processing, value chain development in select commodities through public and private partnerships; and (d) upgradation of local market infrastructure and strengthening community capacities. Subcomponents and activities supported under this component are:

*Subcomponent 3.1 Value Addition for Nutrition*

This sub-component aims to address the negative impacts of food loss or wastage and increase the availability of nutritious food at household level year-round, with excess production of nutritious foods to be available for local markets, and for the members enrolled at Integrated Child Development Services, Midday Meal and local schools.

Key activities to be financed under sub-component 3.1 include: (a) village level infrastructure support to LGs for post-harvest, primary processing, packaging and storage; (b) TSA support for infrastructure and technology investment in common service centers, rural *haats*, storage etc. and for strengthening community capacity in value addition technology, processes and small food businesses; and (c) training of LGs, SHGs and other community groups in local value addition.

*Subcomponent 3.2: Value Addition and Accessing Profitable Markets*

Local value addition and access to profitable markets is expected to help realize higher returns to the small producers and create local job opportunities. This sub-component will mobilize small producers into FPOs (Producer Companies or Cooperatives as per local context and preference of the producers) at the cluster (Block/District) levels for aggregation, value addition and accessing profitable markets.

Key activities to be financed under sub-component 3.2 are: (a) hiring of TSA to establish VCDC, and market linkage; (b) TSA for institution and capacity building of FPOs, business plan development including guidelines, manuals, training, exposure visits etc.; (c) provision of business plan grants to FPOs (post-harvest infrastructure, working capital, technology, business operation set up, access to market); (d) TSAs for value chain analysis in select commodities; (e) market support activities including certification (organic, fair trade), traceability, packaging, branding; (f) promotion activities, IEC, and workshops/events, PPCP, partnerships, market intelligence etc.

**Component 4: Project Monitoring and Management, Knowledge Management and State Capacity**

*Sub-component 4.1 Project Monitoring and Management*

This sub-component will support project coordination, implementation, financial management, procurement, and environmental and social safeguards management at the State, Regional, District, Cluster and community levels. A State Project Management Unit (SPMU) will be established and staffed with the participation of Departments of Agriculture, Farmer Welfare and Biotechnology (DoAB), Horticulture, Livestock and Fisheries. The SPMU will be responsible for project implementation, in accordance with the agreed Project Implementation Plan (PIP), Community
Operations Manual (COM), Project Agreement, Loan Agreement, the Environment and Social Management Framework and Commitment Plans, and World Bank’s fiduciary policies. The SPMU will also establish project management teams at District and Block levels, which will implement the project activities, and have a direct reporting line to the SPMU.

Key activities to be financed under sub-component 4.1 are: functioning of a monitoring, evaluation and learning cell within SPMU; commissioning studies (baseline, mid-line, end-line) and reports; ICT and GIS-enabled MIS at State, District and Block levels; thematic and process monitoring studies; and learning workshops on project activities, as required.

Sub-component 4.2 Knowledge Management and State Capacity: The project will promote knowledge exchange between various stakeholders besides accessing up to date knowledge from local, national, and international organizations. The project will strengthen State capacity through the sharing of new information and knowledge in a similar development context from other States/countries. The project will support the creation of an ecosystem to capture, preserve and scale the traditional knowledge and practices of tribal communities relevant to the project scope. The project will fill this gap by strengthening local institutions such as Indira Gandhi Krishi Viswa Vidyalaya (IGKVV), KVK etc. It will facilitate the process of exchange within and between communities, states, south-south countries and between developing and industrial countries. This will include operational activities, such as identification and validation of Tribal Traditional Knowledge (TTK), integration or refinement with scientific knowledge, documentation and packaging of tacit and explicit knowledge, maintaining repositories and dissemination of knowledge. For wider community level adoption of new knowledge, information (relevant TTKs and those finetuned with modern scientific knowledge) and promotion of innovations, particularly to drive household nutrition and augment income of youth and women, the project will invest in awareness campaigns, conducting TTK melas, exposure visits etc. Emphasis will be given to tribal to tribal knowledge exchange by facilitating the ideas and information to flow across the region. Further, considering the provisions of the PESA Act, the project will strengthen community institutions to not only comply with the provisions of the Act, but also to make it more participatory and inclusive.

Key activities to be financed under sub-component 4.2 include: (a) TSAs for preparation of GIS-based landscape plans for project blocks; ICT systems and infrastructure for MIS; (b) knowledge partnerships, events, conferences, bilateral meetings, workshops etc.; (c) an integrated dash board at State level for planning and implementation monitoring at district, block and village levels, including ICT-GIS driven systems, mobile applications etc.; (d) building techno-managerial capacity of the department at State, District and Block levels through training at national/international institutes i.e. IIM (Raipur), Administrative Staff College of India, Centre of Good Governance etc.; (e) agriculture fair, exposure visits (for producers), study trips for officials, specialized courses, refresher training, workshops, events etc. and (f) district level workshops for convergence and capacity building.

1.2 Project Beneficiaries

The project will be implemented across 25 blocks in 14 districts. Twenty-three targeted blocks from 12 districts in the northern and southern areas are ST dominated and are remotely placed from the capital city. Two blocks from two districts of the central plain areas are with high SC population.

The project will target 300,000 households from about 1,500 villages. In each district 2-3 blocks will be targeted. Within the selected 25 blocks, the villages will be selected based on proximity, and the Gauthans identified. Within selected villages, all households will avail themselves of project benefits.

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Line Departments that will benefit directly are Department of Agriculture and Biotechnology, Department of Soil and Water Conservation, Department of Horticulture, Department of Livestock, and Department of Fisheries. Other line departments and agencies such as the State Seed Corporation, will be brought in as project implementing units (PIUs), based on their level of engagement in project implementation, as and when such roles emerge.

Indirect beneficiaries of the project are: (a) local private sector, processors and exporters; and (b) national and global value chain actors.

2.0 Socio-Economic Condition of the Tribal in Chhattisgarh

The Environment and Social Assessment carried by the Project have identified the following:

- The northern and southern parts of the state that are also tribal dominated have higher poverty rates. Nearly 51 percent of ST households in Chhattisgarh were below the poverty line in 2011-12 compared to an average of 43 percent for such households across India.
- Human development indicators is also low among ST population. Rural communities, especially ST households in the southern and northern region of the State continue to suffer from malnutrition, poor health, acute poverty and high rates of school dropouts.
- A disaggregation by background characteristics reveals that women and children belonging to ST households are worse off on education, nutrition and health related indicators.
- On nutrition related indicators, the tribal dominated Bastar district in southern Chhattisgarh records the highest percentage of under-five children who are wasted (33 percent). Narayanpur at 49 percent and Dakshin Bastar (Dantewada) at 52 percent – also in the southern tribal dominated belt –record the highest percentage of under-five children who are stunted and underweight, respectively.
- Basic service delivery systems in terms of health remain largely inadequate, especially in tribal dominated districts. The inadequacy of critical infrastructure such as health facilities, can explain in part the poor health and nutrition outcomes as indicated above. Non-availability of general physicians was an acute problem, with only 13 physicians in position as against the 163 sanctioned. The only respite was the availability of Auxiliary Nurse Midwives (ANM) in sub-centres and PHCs, which far exceeded their requirement. All of these indicators were much worse in the tribal dominant districts of the south and the north.
- The tribal districts in the South are also affected by insurgency/left wing extremism. According to provisional data by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Chhattisgarh has been the worst affected state, accounting for nearly two in every five of the extremist related incidents and 51 percent of fatalities across India.
- Maternal Mortality in the state remain quite high, with the average MMR for India being 130. One of the reasons for such high mortality is that the percentage of institutional births in the state remains lower than the national average (around 70 percent compared to 79 percent for India).
- The tribal dominated northern and southern districts also are locked in a low economic productivity trap. Infrastructure development, industrial and agricultural growth remain restricted largely to the central plain areas. The State also has a low cropping intensity (188 percent against 142 percent for India) and very low agricultural productivity (2,101 kg/ha as opposed to 4,409 kg/ha in Punjab). Further, the production systems in the southern plateau and northern hilly areas remain dependent primarily on rains. While 20-60 percent of household income is dependent on NTFP collection, only 25 percent of the NTFP gathered is sold to other States, that too without adding substantial value. The processing clusters that exist do so mostly in the central region of the state.
At the household level, similarly, tribal households and their children are among the most vulnerable on indicators of nutrition and health. Tribal children tend to be more stunted, wasted and underweight than other children, on average, and tribal women and girls tend to be more anemic.

Only 18 percent of ST households said they had drinking water on their premises in 2012, compared to 65 percent of non ST/non SC households. Households practising open defecation among the STs was also unusually high (84 percent in 2011-12 compared to 24 percent for non ST/non SC households).

The sex ratio of Chhattisgarh is higher than the national average. The child sex ratio among tribals is the best in the country (around 993 females for every 1000 males) significantly higher than the average recorded for the State (969) and the average for India (919).

The incidence of violence including sexual and physical violence and domestic violence is highest among Dalits (SCs) and tribals. Thirty-nine percent tribal women have ever experienced physical violence since the age of 15 years. On incidence of domestic violence specifically, against the national average of 39.7 percent, 47 percent tribal women experience domestic violence.

Despite the dismal picture, there are also some positives to the narrative of Scheduled Tribe development in Chhattisgarh. Female labor force participation levels in the state are higher than in most states (55 percent) and higher than the average for India (31 percent), as recorded in 2011-12 (Figure 12 shows rural female workforce participation rates for all districts in the state as per the Census). They are even higher for women living in the ST dominated districts of south Chhattisgarh. This is because traditionally tribal men and women have had equal access to land and they complement each other in their labor relations with the land, with more women being seen as farmers in their own right. Again, this practice is changing gradually, as more tribals face land alienation, and overall female labour force participation in rural areas (as per the NSS) has declined from 71 to 61 percent between 2005 and 2012, but this has been compensated by a rise in urban female labour force participation rates in the state which have increased from 25 to 34 percent over the same period. It is also a positive trend that, 90.5 percent women are participating in household decisions, which is significantly higher than the national average of 84 percent.

One of the most important criteria for selecting the CHIRAAG intervention blocks is the concentration of tribal and other backward castes in the region as they are the most deprived and excluded category. The objective of selecting them as the major unit on which the intervention will roll out is to ensure that the intended objective of increasing the income through development of sustainable livelihood opportunities is achieved for the most deprived section of the state.

Some of the key observations around this are as follows:

- 58% of the total Target Population across the selected blocks in the CHIRAAG Districts constitute the Tribal Population; 3,35,944 persons.
- In % terms, block-wise, Katekalyan, Bhairamgarh, Sukma, Chhindgarh, Dantewada have the highest tribal population.

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7 These figures are lower than the female labour force participation rates for Chhattisgarh as estimated by the NSS. This is because the Census unemployment estimates are far higher than the NSS estimates because they also include students and persons primarily engaged in domestic duties who are seeking work.

• However, by persons, block-wise, Patthalgaon, Bakawand, Bastar, Pratappur, Lundra have the highest tribal population, constituting 32% of the total tribal population across selected regions
• District-wise and in person terms, Bastar, Jashpur, Surajpur, Surguja, and Kondagaon have the highest tribal population across the selected blocks and constitute 52% of the total tribal population.

3.0 Legal and Policy Framework
Applicable National and State regulations and the World Bank E&S Standards need to be considered for preparation and implementation of tribal development plan addressing issues of tribal community and their cultural aspects. The section lists out applicable Acts / Policies that are applicable in the project.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acts/Rules/Policy</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
<th>Relevance to the Project</th>
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</table>

3.0 Legal and Policy Framework
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Act</th>
<th>Summary</th>
<th>Applicability</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Panchayati Raj Act 1953, 73rd Amendment 1994</td>
<td>The act leads towards village governance and establishes the bottom up approach. The Panchayati Raj Institutions considered as self-Government for rural areas whether at the level of a village or a block or a district. They are responsible for preparation of plans for the development programs include drinking water, minor irrigation, rural sanitation, natural resources management and other socio-economic and so on, mobilization of resources for relief during natural calamities, removal of encroachments on public properties, organizing voluntary labour and contribution for community works and maintenance of essential statistics of villages.</td>
<td>Applicable for CHIRAAG as during the implementation of the project activities require institutional support at different levels. This Act will facilitate support for the active participation of the village communities and other democratic institutions that may yield the effective outcomes of interventions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extension of Panchayati Raj to Scheduled Areas (PESA) 1996</td>
<td>The Act provides for extension of the provisions of Part IX of the Constitution relating to the Panchayats to Scheduled Areas. The Act allows greater recognition to tribal economic and sociocultural systems, autonomy for local governance and control over natural resources in scheduled areas of the country. Every Gram Sabha shall: i). approve of the plans, programs and projects for social and economic development before such plans, programs and projects are taken up for implementation by the Panchayat at the village level; ii). be responsible for the identification or selection of persons as beneficiaries under the poverty alleviation and other programs.</td>
<td>Any project intervention should honour and maintain the autonomy of the tribal. Applicable as project needs to take prior informed consent for project interventions, to ensure that livelihood enhancement interventions are socially acceptable. Introduction of new crops/technologies/food crops should take into consideration their cultural preferences. The project needs to ensure that tribal communities participate in project activities and there will be no adverse impacts on local tribal groups.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Policy on Tribal Development, 1999</td>
<td>The policy seeks to bring scheduled tribes into the mainstream of society through a multi-pronged approach for their all-round development without disturbing their distinct culture. Development and empowerment of STs is enshrined in the Constitution and the tribal subplans included covered under the Five Year Plans.</td>
<td>This policy will be applicable to project activities in tribal dominated districts. The need is to ensure that tribal communities participate in the project activities and there are no adverse impacts on local tribal groups. The policy is applicable in the tribal districts. The project interventions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Tribal Sub Plan

Under TSP, all funds from various programs are pooled and used strategically to support the socioeconomic development of tribal within a specified period.

The project intends to invest in upgrading agriculture, NTFP and small livestock processing and marketing infrastructure in different districts. There is a need for working with the Tribal Development Department to ensure that project benefits are accessed by the tribal communities.

Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006

The Act provides three kinds of rights to Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers:
- **Land Rights:** Right to continue cultivating land (less than or equal to four hectares) where they have been cultivating prior to 13 December 2005.
- **Use Rights:** Provides for rights to use and/or collect a) minor forest produce (tendu patta, herbs, medicinal plants) that has been traditionally collected, b) Grazing grounds and water bodies, c) Traditional areas of use by nomadic or pastoralist communities
- **Right to protect and conserve:** Gives the community the right to protect and manage the forest.

This Act is particularly relevant, and will be applicable to the districts with large proportion of tribal population. Where agricultural improvement investments are made on lands inhabited by tribals the project will not question the ownership of their lands.

5th Schedule of Constitution (Article 244)

Provides for the administration and control of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes.

Article 244(1) and Article 244 (2) of the constitution of India enables the government to enact separate laws for governance and administration of the tribal areas. In pursuance of these articles, President of India had asked each of the state to identify tribal dominated areas. Areas thus identified by the states were declared as Fifth schedule areas

For sub-projects planned in Scheduled Areas
4.0 Tribal Development Framework

The World Bank’s ESS on Indigenous People recognizes that the situation of Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities varies from region to region and from country to country. The particular national and regional contexts and the different historical and cultural backgrounds will form part of the environmental and social assessment of the project. In this way, the assessment is intended to support identification of measures to address concerns that project activities may exacerbate tensions between different ethnic or cultural groups.

The purpose of Tribal Development Framework is to establish the requirements, organizational arrangements and design criteria to be applied to subproject or project components to be prepared during subproject implementation.

The Objectives of the Standard are as follows:

- To ensure that the development process fosters full respect for the human rights, dignity, aspirations, identity, culture, and natural resource-based livelihoods of Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Under-served Traditional Local Communities.
- To avoid adverse impacts of projects on Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Under-served Traditional Local Communities, or when avoidance is not possible, to minimize, mitigate and/or compensate for such impacts.
- To promote sustainable development benefits and opportunities for Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Under-served Traditional Local Communities in a manner that is accessible, culturally appropriate and inclusive.
- To improve project design and promote local support by establishing and maintaining an ongoing relationship based on meaningful consultation with the Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Under-served Traditional Local Communities affected by a project throughout the project’s life-cycle.
- To obtain the Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) of affected Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Under-served Traditional Local Communities in the three circumstances described in this ESS.
- To recognize, respect and preserve the culture, knowledge, and practices of Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Under-served Traditional Local Communities, and to provide them with an opportunity to adapt to changing conditions in a manner and in a timeframe acceptable to them.

A key purpose of this ESS is to ensure that the Scheduled Tribal Communities present in, or with collective attachment to, the project area are fully consulted about, and have opportunities to actively participate in, project design and the determination of project implementation arrangements. The scope and scale of consultation, as well as subsequent project planning and documentation processes, will be proportionate to the scope and scale of potential project risks and impacts as they may affect the Tribal Communities present in the project areas.
5.0 Tribal Development Framework for CHIRAAG

Any intervention that aims to target tribal households or districts in the state, must recognize that the Scheduled Tribes are not entirely homogenous. In fact, the heterogeneity among the tribes is quite distinct with each tribe being quite different from the other in terms of language and dialect, customs, cultural practices and life style. Gond, Bhunjia, Baiga, Bisonhorn Maria, Parghi, Muria, Halba, Bhatra, Parja, Dhubria, Muriya, DandamiMariya, Dorla, Dhanwar, Kol, Korwa, Rajgond, Kawar, Bhaiyana, Binjwar, Savra, Manji, Bhayna, Kumar, Munda and Abujmaria are some of the prominent tribes of Chhattisgarh.

The state of Chhattisgarh also has five particularly vulnerable tribal groups (PVTGs) that include the Abujmadia, Baiga, Kamar, Birhor and Hill Korva. These PVTGs continue to live in dire poverty, with high levels of impoverishment and malnutrition, and limited access to health and nutrition services, which in turn lead to high mortality rates. They practice largely subsistence agriculture and depend on forests for their livelihood. Despite this diversity, tribal communities do have similarities, though broad generic ones. They are known to dwell in compact areas, follow a community way of living, in harmony with nature, and have a uniqueness of culture, distinctive customs, traditions and beliefs which are simple, direct and non-acquisitive by nature.

The project will be implemented across 25 blocks in 14 districts. Twenty-three targeted blocks from 12 districts in the northern and southern areas are ST dominated and are remotely placed from the capital city. Two blocks from two districts of the central plain areas are with high SC population. The project does not envisage any adverse impact on tribal community. Given the high poverty rate among tribes, the community only benefit from the proposed project. The positive impacts of the project include:

- Participation of tribal community in decision making process especially in village planning
- Strengthening of community institutions will help tribal community in effective management of community and private assets;
- Employment opportunities through recruitment of community cadre for spearhead team.
- Tribal communities and households empowered to plan and consume diverse, locally available and nutritious foods in their households.
- Tribal Households adopting positive nutrition and related practices, thereby leading to improved nutrition outcomes.

(b) the plan for carrying out social assessment
(c) framework for ensuring meaningful consultations for FPIC (please expand section 5.1)
(d) the institutional arrangement and any proposed capacity building activities that may be required and (e) Monitoring and reporting arrangements,
(f) guidelines for disclosure arrangements for the Tribal Peoples Plans to be prepared

The project will undertake a screening for tribal populations with the help of tribal community leaders and local leaders. The screening will check for the following:

1. Names of tribal groups in the project area of influence.
2. Total number of tribal groups in the project area of influence
3. Percentage of tribal population to that of area population; and
4. Number and percentage of tribal households to be affected/benefitted
5. Vulnerability of the tribal groups, especially PVTG and their existing socioeconomic conditions that may further deteriorate due to project impact. If such especially vulnerable
groups among the Scheduled Tribal community are identified within the project area, they may need special measures for protecting their socio-cultural identity and livelihoods.

5.1 Free, Prior and Informed Consultation with the tribal communities

NGOs, Tribal Department (all cluster with tribal population) will be consulted during the planning stage and their broad community support will be documented. In clusters with tribal population in minority, separate consultations with tribal households (women and men) and groups will be organized in every tribal hamlet/ village leader, and tribal-focused NGOs to identify the priorities and strategies for ensuring tribal inclusion in project institutions, interventions and project benefits. Involvement of tribal people groups in problem identification and design of solutions has to be ensured through the entire cycle of project interventions. Weekly/ fortnightly meetings will be organized in tribal hamlets/ villages for information sharing and consultation during the planning stages. Monthly meetings will take place in tribal hamlets/ villages for information sharing and review during the implementation stages minutes of which will be recorded in the CBO records, and reproduced when required (e.g., for monitoring and review purposes). Focused consultations will be organized with tribal famers on interventions on common lands, rural infrastructure and markets.

Meaningful Consultation Framework

In CHIRAG project, tribal community is not the only beneficiary, therefore, project has been designed to ensure that tribal community has equitable access to project benefits. The concerns or preferences of tribal Communities will be addressed through meaningful consultation and project design, and documentation will summarize the consultation results and describe how tribal Communities’ issues have been addressed in sub project design. Arrangements for ongoing consultations during implementation and monitoring will also be described. The following will be taken into account while conducting consultations with the tribal community:

✓ Since out of 25 project blocks, 23 are predominantly tribal and rest two are scheduled caste dominated, the project will prepare a time-bound plan, setting out the measures or actions proposed addressing all beneficiaries of the project and incorporating necessary information relating to the tribal Communities.
✓ Though project does not envisage any adverse impact on tribal community, project will explore alternatives to avoid any kind of adverse impact on tribes.
✓ Involve tribal leaders and representatives of tribal administration in decision making and, where appropriate, other community members;
✓ Project will share project information at least 7 days in advanced for meaningful consultation and informed decision-making;
✓ The consultations with the tribal will be in a culturally appropriate format and local language
✓ Allow for tribal communities’ effective participation in the design of sub project that could potentially affect them either positively or negatively.
✓ Since project will be implemented all over the state, the consultation will be carried out with the representatives of tribal administration
✓ Since there are several tribal groups, during the consultation process project will allow requested timeframe for internal decision-making processes to reach conclusions that are considered legitimate by the majority of the concerned participants. The project will take into account different viewpoints and opinions of tribal groups.
✓ The consultations will begin early in the sub project planning process to gather initial views on the project proposal and inform the design;
✓ The consultation will be a continuous process; the minutes of the meetings will be documented by the project and shared with the tribal community in local language
✓ To the extent possible, consultations will be built upon the existing institutions (if any).
Challenges and Strategies of Working with Primitive Tribal Groups

- Less landholding
- Less productivity
- Nature of renting (unstable)

Some of the Strategies to be followed include:

- Forest based activities could be promoted
- Cooperatives for reducing stress selling in cow-pea and mountain-based maize
- Clusterization of their community groups.

Given the over-whelming majority of tribal in the small and marginal farmer category, agriculture and technological interventions introduced by CHIRAAG will be customized for greater applicability and relevance for smallholders, including tribal farmers. Any selection of technology, inputs, seed variety, crops will be done on the basis of consultations with tribal and non-tribal groups.

5.2 Process of Preparing Tribal Development Plan (TDP)

Steps for Preparation of TDP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Action</th>
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</table>
| 1      | Information disclosure  
Prior to the investment specific Social Assessment (SA), the project will disseminate project information to all stakeholders through various means, such as community level meetings, mass media, project brochures/posters and a dedicated project site on the internet. |
|        | PMU / DPCU                                                             |
| 2      | Screening  
A screening will be conducted in order to determine if tribal families or communities are present or have collective attachment in the area of influence of the proposed projects. Where tribal communities are found to be present or have collective attachment in the area of influence of the project, it is to note that the ESS 7 will be applicable and the following steps will be taken even if no negative impact is likely to occur.  
The identification of tribal families/communities will be as per ESS 7. The determination as to whether a group is to be defined as Tribal peoples is made by reference to the presence (in varying degrees) of four identifying characteristics:  
  - Self-identification as members of a distinct tribal cultural group and recognition of this identity by others;  
  - Collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories;  
  - Customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and  
  - Any tribal language, often different from the official language of the country or region. |
|        | PMU/DPCU/Independent Consultant                                          |
| 3      | Social Assessment (SA) and Consultation with the Tribal\(^9\)  
If based on the screening, the Bank concludes that Tribal Peoples are present in, or have collective attachment to, the project area, social assessment will be conducted |
|        | PMU / DPCU/Independent Consultant                                       |

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\(^9\) Free Prior Informed Consent is not required in this project as tribal community will not be adversely impacted. The Borrower is required to obtain FPIC of the affected tribal community when project will (a) impact lands and natural resources traditionally owned, used, or occupied by tribes; (b) cause relocation of tribal community; or (c) have significant impacts on tribal community’s cultural heritage. The Borrower will document the mutually accepted process as well as evidence of agreement between the parties. FPIC does not require unanimity and may be achieved even when individuals or groups within or among affected tribal community explicitly disagree. When the Bank cannot ascertain the FPIC of the
to evaluate the project’s potential positive effects on the tribal Peoples. The social assessment will:

- Identify key stakeholders among tribal community and establish an appropriate framework for their participation in the selection, design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of the relevant project activities;
- Assess the demographic, socioeconomic, cultural and other relevant characteristics of ethnic population on and near the project sites, establish social baseline and identify potential barriers to their full participation in benefiting from project activities;
- Review relevant legal and institutional framework applicable to tribal community;
- Based on assessment and free, prior, and informed consultation propose specific measures to ensure that affected tribal people will, meaningfully and in a culturally appropriate manner, participate in project activities and benefit from the project. The measures and actions to be developed under each sub-project to benefit tribal should be in consultation with them. The TDP should annex the minutes of consultation and present the key findings in the main text of the TDP along with the timing for such consultations and finalization of sub-project specific activities as agreed with the community and tribal leaders.
- Develop institutional arrangements and implementation procedures to assist tribal farmers to voice grievances and have them addressed in ways that are socially sound, in line with the procedures described in this TDF.
- Any sub project that results in any kind of adverse impact on tribal community / families will not be considered for financing under CHIRAG.
- The breadth, depth, and type of analysis in the social assessment shall be proportional to the nature and scale of the proposed project’s potential effects on the tribal community, whether such effects are positive or adverse.

### 4 Preparation of Sub-project specific TDPs:

If the screening of an individual subproject identified in the TDF indicates that tribal communities are present in, or have collective attachment to, the area of the subproject, project will ensure that, before the subproject is implemented, a social assessment is carried out and a TDP is prepared in accordance with the requirements of this framework.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5</th>
<th>Disclosure:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The social assessment report and draft TDP will be made available to the affected tribal communities in an appropriate form, manner, and language. In order to disseminate draft TDP, the project will (i) translate the draft plan in local language; (ii) hard copy will be given to the tribal community in the sub project area through tribal area; (iii) a copy will also be made available at the IA’s office and with the community coordinator; and (iv) the plan will be explained in gram sabha with sufficient prior notice. Post finalization of the TDP, the document is also made available to the affected tribal communities in the same manner as the earlier draft documents.</td>
<td>PMU / DPCU/BPIU</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 5.3 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.

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affected tribal community, the aspect of the project relevant to those tribal community will not be processed further. In such cases, the Borrower will ensure that the project will not cause adverse impacts on that group of tribal community.
### Project Approach and Strategy for Tribal Development

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Stages</th>
<th>Project Approach and Strategy</th>
<th>Expected Outcome</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Preparatory Phase | • 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 befitting 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. | • Key intervention areas are identified, and guidelines prepared for improved participation of tribal in general  
  • List of actions finalized for implementation to ensure greater involvement and participation of tribal by activities |
| Implementation Phase | • Implementing priority actions that are finalized during preparatory phase;  
  • Initiatives for convergence with tribal development schemes of Government at the village / block level;  
  • Priority action in inaccessible scheduled areas (project village) for establishment of infrastructures (such as community market places, community toilets, safe playgrounds) 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 under entitlement 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 people in maintaining public assets as per the project requirements;  
  • 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. | • Participation of tribal in different activities implemented under the project;  
  • Project supported infrastructure and services in less accessible scheduled areas / tribal dominated areas;  
  • Inclusion of tribes and their active involvement ensured with better operational and management capabilities; |

### 5.4 Tribal Development Plan (TDP)

On the basis of the Social Assessment and consultation conducted as part of the process, a Tribal Development Plan (TDP) will be prepared covering all project sites which has tribal population. TDP will include the following elements:

- The description of the project objective and activities, in particular on project activities that will be conducted for the site;
- A summary of the Social Assessment including the results of the consultation with the tribal community, and verification of their broad community support for the project;
- A mechanism to ensure that tribal communities can meaningfully participate in the project activities and maximize their benefit from the project.
- TDP should include an institutional mechanism to ensure that project benefits will be shared with the tribal community and that the project activities will not interfere with their way of living and cultural identity. The mechanism should include participation of tribal leaders and representation of tribal administration.
- Mechanisms through which affected tribal communities are able to voice concerns and grievances and have them addressed;
- Mechanisms and benchmarks for monitoring, evaluating, and reporting on the implementation of TDP; and
- The financing plan for TDP implementation.

5.5 Suggested Format for TDP
The suggested format for the TDP is as follows:

11) Description of sub projects and implications for the Tribal community
12) Gender disaggregated data on number of tribal households
13) Social, cultural and economic profile of affected households
14) Land tenure information
15) Documentation of consultations with the community to ascertain their views about the project design;
16) Community development plan based on the results of consultation and assessment
17) Modalities to ensure regular and meaningful consultation with the community and participatory approach
18) Institutional arrangement and linkage with other national or state level programmes
19) Institutional mechanism for monitoring and evaluation of TDP implementation and grievance redress. This chapter should also include institutional mechanism to ensure that project benefits will be shared with the tribal community and that the project activities will not interfere with their way of living and cultural identity. The mechanism should include participation of tribal leaders and representation of tribal administration
20) Implementation Schedule and cost estimate for implementation

5.6 Approval and Disclosure
Once the draft TDP(s) and the associated SA Report(s) are drafted, they will be submitted to PMU for review and approval of the Social Expert of the PMU. The PMU will translate them into relevant local languages, make them available on its website as well as in locations accessible to tribal communities, and consult them with tribal communities for comments. These TDPs will be disclosed on DPCU’s and BPIU’s webpage, finalize them considering the comment received, and submit them to the Bank for review and clearance. The Bank will disclose the TDP(s) through the Info shop.

5.7 Monitoring and Evaluation
Throughout the implementation of the project, the Social Experts of PMU and DPCU will monitor the project compliance with ESS 7. The experts will visit at least on a monthly basis since the planning until two months after the completion of civil works the project sites and meet the tribal communities and their leaders. Upon the completion of the Sub-Project and implementation of TDP, the expert will carry out a TDP completion assessment to confirm that all measures under this TDP have been fully implemented. At the end of the Project an impact evaluation will be carried out by an independent
agency/ consultant to review and assess that implementation is in compliance with agreed and approved TDP.

Monitoring group will be created in each tribal inhabited project area which will ensure that all actions would be undertaken in line with this TDF and, in case of irregularities, it will be reported to the SPMU. The participatory social audit will be conducted facilitated by Social Expert, whereby community will be encouraged and facilitated to report outstanding issues and air grievances. The meeting will be attended by other PMU members and village authorities. The minutes of the meeting will be prepared, and measures will be taken to address the recorded issues in the subsequent annual cycle.

All implementing agencies will have an TDF focal point that will regularly supervise and monitor TPP implementation. These focal points will report to Project Director on TDF related matters and request the support of the Social Expert if needed. S/he will travel to the sites and spot check if the actions are taken and information provided in conformity with the TDF.

6.0 Grievance Redress Mechanism

The Project will establish a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) with the aim to respond to queries or clarifications or complaints about the project and address complaints/concerns and grievances of the stakeholders. The GRM will focus on corrective actions that can be implemented quickly and at a relatively low cost to resolve identified implementation concerns, GRM will also serve as a channel for early warning, helping to target supervision to where it is most needed and identify systemic issues.

The institutional arrangement for the GRM will be established as following:

- **Block level Grievance Officer**: The Agriculture Extension Officer (AEO) of PIU will be first level of contact for grievances. The AEO with the help of community coordinator; and tribal head of the concerned village, within 15 days of receiving the grievance shall communicate the resolution to the aggrieved person. If the aggrieved person is not satisfied, he or she can escalate the issue to district level.

- **District level Grievance Officer**: The District Project Officer (DPO) will be the nodal Grievance Officer at the District Level responsible for receiving, tracking and resolving grievances from the stakeholders. The DPO will be assisted by Social Specialist of district level PCU and a representative each from district administration and tribal department. If grievance remains unresolved for not to the satisfaction of aggrieved person within 15 days of receiving the grievance, the grievance will be escalated to State level.

- **Project Grievance Officer**: The Executive Director of the CHIRAAG will be the ex-officio, senior most official to act as the Grievance Officer for the whole project. The ED will hold quarterly reviews of the functioning of the GRM. The Social Specialist will assist the Executive Director in resolution of grievances. The grievance should be resolved to the satisfaction of the aggrieved person within 15 days of receiving the grievance.

- Status of Grievances received and resolved will be track through the project MIS as well as monthly progress reports from the Districts and Blocks.

- Chhattisgarh Department of Agriculture will be issuing an office order and necessary notifications to establish and operationalize the GRM for the project.

**Grievance Channels.** Project beneficiaries and stakeholders will be able to submit their grievances, feedback and inquiries to the Project through multiple channels that are summarized below.
• **State Government Portal.** The existing mechanism of State Government portal for citizen’s grievances and enquiries will also cover the Project. HPFD receives regular inputs from this portal on grievances that are to be addressed by the HPFD.

• **Project specific Portal.** Project will maintain a portal with dedicated mechanisms for receiving stakeholder grievances. All grievances, feedback and queries received through the project portal will be collated and compiled by the State Social Expert and included in the progress report. The portal will also provide relevant information on the multiple channels that can be used for submitting grievances to the project.

• **Grievance Registers.** Grievance Registers will be maintained at District/Block levels to record, track and report on the inflow of stakeholder grievances, enquiries and feedback. The Grievance Registers will help with monitoring and evaluation of the functioning of GRMS.

**Grievance Process.** All grievances, enquiries and feedback received through the multiple channels will be tracked through a grievance log that would be maintained through the MIS. Grievances will be directed to the competent nodal grievance officer at the state, district, and block levels for resolution, with recommended timelines. The concerned Grievance Officer will be responding to the grievance/query through phone calls, meetings and letters, in order to resolve the issues. If needed site visits will be undertaken to appraise the exact nature of the stakeholder concerns. The Complainant will be made part of the grievance resolution process and kept updated of the resolution process through phone calls and formal letters. Information material on GRM will also inform the stakeholders about grievance escalation hierarchy that would help the complainant to escalate any unresolved issues to higher level officers, as well as the existing state level GRM channels of government portal and grievance committee chaired by the district collectors. The grievance redress process will be a continuous, transparent and participatory process that would be an integral part of the project’s accountability and governance agenda.

**GRM Monitoring and Reporting.** The functioning of the GRM will be monitored by the Social Expert in the SPMU and the PD. Status and function of the GRM will be documented and shared by the Social Expert in the SPMU through periodic reports and review meetings. GRMs will also be tracked through the project MIS. Regular GRM Review Meetings will held chaired by the PD and convened by the Social Expert of the SPMU. The Social Expert will be responsible for presenting status of all matters/grievances received during the last quarter/month, and the action taken to resolve them. The GRM mechanism will be notified to the public and stakeholders within the 1st 6 months of project effectiveness. The project website will be posting the status of the GRM status periodically on the website of the project.

**Assistance for aggrieved persons belonging to vulnerable groups for accessing legal recourse**

If an aggrieved person is not satisfied with the results of grievance redress by the project grievance redress mechanism, such a person can approach the Courts, under the laws of the Country, and the verdicts of the Courts will be final, as per the judicial processes established in India. In general, the legal system is accessible to all such aggrieved persons. However, there might be cases where vulnerable sections face hurdles in accessing the legal recourse system. These hurdles usually include the cost of litigation, knowledge about the legal system, or the lack of awareness about formal legal procedures. To help citizens to access the legal recourse system, each State has an operational mechanism called the Legal Aid Centre, which provides free services including services of lawyers without any cost to the litigants. The social specialist of SPMU will engage with State legal Aid Centre
to provide such services to the aggrieved persons. As part of the partnership, the project will reimburse all additional costs that accrue to the State Legal Aid Centres. This facilitation will be available to the aggrieved person(s) if they fulfil the following two conditions: (1) that such aggrieved person(s) belong to any of the following vulnerable sections of the society - below poverty line families, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes; or is disabled, handicapped, orphaned or destitute person; women headed households; and (2) such a person or persons those who have exhausted the provisions of GRM.

Grievance Redress Service of The World Bank. In addition to seeking to resolve their grievances through the GRM established at the government level, “communities and individuals who believe that they are adversely affected by a World Bank (WB) supported project such as this operation may also submit complaints to the Grievance Redress Service (GRS) established by the World Bank. The GRS ensures that complaints received are promptly reviewed in order to address project-related concerns. Project affected communities and individuals may also submit their complaint to the WB’s independent Inspection Panel, after having brought the complaint to the World Bank’s attention through its GRS. Information on how to submit complaints to the World Bank’s Grievance Redress Service is available at http://www.worldbank.org/GRS. Information on how to submit complaints to the World Bank Inspection Panel is available at www.inspectionpanel.org.

7.0 Capacity Building Plan
For the successful implementation of the TDF, the capacity building program for the officials of CHIRAAG SPMU and other line departments at state, district and block level shall be as follows:

- Orientation program will be organized at the State level for all relevant stakeholders at state level involved in the implementation, supervision and monitoring of the TDF. The stakeholders include TDF focal point of implementing agencies; concerned staff of SPMU; and nodal person form tribal administration. The orientation programme shall be organised, one prior to start of the project and then during the mid-term review.
- Next level of orientation on Implementation, Monitoring & Supervision of the TDF shall be arranged at District level inviting key district level officials who will be involved in TDF implementation, Monitoring & Supervision work. This will include social specialist of DPCU and district level officials of tribal administration. The orientation programme shall be organised, one prior to start of the project and then during the mid-term review.
- The next level of training should be arranged for lines departments members at block level. This shall be organized once in a year to acquaint all experts associated with the implementation, supervision and monitoring of the TDF and its associated management plans. The target audiences will be Community Coordinators; social coordinator at block level and tribal administration officials at block level.

Community level training workshops on orientation/ sensitization on the TDF will be conducted inviting members of relevant community institution, tribal leaders and other community members. The workshop will be part of preparation of sub projects. The representatives of tribal community will also be trained in social audit.