2020 ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

Enhancing Effectiveness of Tribal Development in India
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Introduction

India’s caste-based society and social predicaments are unique, and pose special challenges to inclusiveness. Given the country’s projected population dynamics, marginalisation of any section of society from the economy will seriously impact India’s overall competitiveness and economic prospects. In our rapid march towards economic prosperity, inclusiveness and competitiveness are interdependent and one cannot be achieved without the other. The disparities can be seen when comparing overall development indicators in the country with scheduled tribe communities, that are generally perceived to be marginalized and deprived.

India has the single largest tribal population in the world which lives in about 15 percent of the country’s area, in various ecological and geo-climatic conditions ranging from plains to hills and inaccessible areas. Broadly, the Scheduled Tribes inhabit in two distinct geographical areas – Central India and North – East India. The Scheduled Tribes (STs) are notified in 32 States/UTs and the number of individual ethnic groups, etc. notified as STs is 705 as per 2011 census. They have also been provided with special protection by the Constitution of India under Schedules V and VI. The Scheduled Tribes population of the country, as per the census 2011, is 10.43 crore, constituting 8.6 percent of the total population. On the whole, the ST population within the total population of India increased from 8.2% in 2001 to 8.6% in 2011. Recent estimates based on National Health Family Survey (NHFS) –IV showcases that the Infant mortality rate and under-five mortality rate is 44.4% and 57.2% as compared to the national average of 40.7% and 49.7% respectively. Data reveals that there has been improvement in the nutritional status of ST children over the years, however, there are still significant gaps. At 990 per 1000 males, the sex ratio among STs is much better than the all India average of 943. However, the Child sex ratio among STs has declined from 973 in 2001 to 957 in 2011. In terms of literacy, about 59% of the ST population in India is literate as compared to 73% of the total population. Among ST males, literacy rate increased from 59.2% to 68.5% and among ST females, literacy rate increased from 34.8% to 49.4% during 2001 to 2011. Nationally, only 6.7% of ST population above 18 years of age have completed 12 years of education.

According to the Multi-Dimensional Poverty report 2015-16, India’s 2015/16 MPI is 0.121 as compared to 0.279 in 2005/06. Around 37% (11 million) of the population are still MPI poor and 93% of these live in rural areas and 5.1 million were members of Scheduled Tribes. Half of the people belonging to any of the Scheduled Tribes communities are MPI poor whereas only 15% of the higher castes are. For instance, while 80% of those who identified themselves as being in a Scheduled Tribe had been poor in 2005/06, in 2015/16, 50% of people belonging Scheduled Tribes are still poor.

The development of tribal population has engaged the attention of the Government since Independence. Ministry of Tribal Affairs has also taken a number of initiatives for the welfare and development of tribal people such as the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, Panchayats...
Despite significant investment by the Government, development and empowerment of Scheduled Tribes continues to remain a challenge. The linkage between the Sustainable Development Goals and tribal development becomes important as they focus on equality, inclusion, and the principle of ‘Leave No One Behind’. SDGs cannot be achieved in India unless they are achieved at the subnational lowest levels and reaches to those who are the most vulnerable. Despite the fact that incredible steps have been made in the eradication of poverty, indigenous people groups are still among the poorest of the poor.

Project Background

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs, GoI and UNDP has entered into a partnership for the implementation of project titled ‘Enhancing Effectiveness of Tribal Development in India’ which aims to fast-track development in difficult geographies inhabited by tribal populations by strengthening capacities and opportunities for them to move out of deprivation. The main focus of the project is to strengthen the implementation and monitoring of national schemes/programmes for development and operational effectiveness and demonstrate innovative, scalable, integrated development solutions in tribal dominated regions.

The project will strengthen implementation and monitoring of the various schemes/programmes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs and contribute specifically in:

- Improving recognition of Individual Forest Rights, Community Forest Rights and Community Forest Resource Rights to the vulnerable Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwelling communities under the Forest Rights Act, 2006 and through convergence translating rights into sustainable livelihoods and ecosystem;
- Demonstration of integrated solutions in convergence mode for development of tribal regions to address issues like water security and multiple deprivations in the mining affected districts upscaling through District Mineral Foundations and other various existing state and central governments programmers/schemes;
- Setting up of systems and mechanisms, especially by using ICT enabled tools for effective implementation and monitoring of different government programmes and schemes for tribal empowerment;
- Evidence based-dialogue with other Ministries for effective utilization of Tribal Sub Scheme (Scheduled Tribe component).

Technical Assistance Component

For an effective as well as smooth functioning, UNDP has established Project Management Unit (PMU) at the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for strengthening implementation of various programmes and schemes as well as effectuating innovations in programmatic activities. The Project Management Unit comprised of pool of experts who provides technical expertise needed to support and improve the efficiency of different programmes. The Project Management Unit overall has a vast experience of working on rural development and tribal development issues. The experts support in implementation and monitoring of various programmes, issuances of facilitative circulars/orders, policy and legal clarifications etc. and they are expected to contribute in:

KEY EXPECTED OUTPUTS 2020

- Introduction of e-learning capsules in EMRSs and ensuring better learning outcomes through curriculum development, leadership & capacity development
- Development of Training Resource Kit to support nationwide rollout of capacity building programmes for ST Representatives in Local Self-Governments to improve services in tribal areas
- Digital Application/Platforms developed for effective implementation and monitoring of tribal development programmes:
  - Tribal Migration Support Portal
  - Integrated Scheme Management portal
  - EMRS MIS
  - Forest Rights Act Application
- Development of Guidelines on community and forest resource rights under Forest Rights Act, 2006 for translating rights into sustainable livelihood and institutionalizing and strengthening Community Forest Management in India
• Identifying critical gaps in the implementation of flagship schemes/programmes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs and improve operational effectiveness
• Setting up of ICT-enabled systems for effective implementation and monitoring of tribal development programmes;
• Improving recognition of rights to the vulnerable STs and Other Traditional Forest Dwelling communities under the Forest Rights Act 2006;
• Demonstrating innovative, scalable, integrated development solutions in tribal dominated regions;
• Enabling evidence-based dialogue with various stakeholders for effective planning and utilization of funds for tribal development,
• Developing and maintaining tribal repository web portal – coordination, collection of materials from the states
• Forging partnerships with national and international stakeholders for the sustainable development of tribal communities.

At present, the Project Management Unit has the following experts:
• Project Officer – Forest Rights Act
• Project Officer – Schedule Tribe Component, SCA to TSS
• Project Officer - TRI & PVTGs
• Project Officer- Tribal Skill & Livelihood
• Project Officer- ICT
• Project Assistant
• Legal Consultant
• Consultant – Centre for excellence (CoEs) and TRIs

In addition to this, a cell has been established with five experts (details below) to support the revamping of Eklavya Model Residential School (EMRS) to ensure effective delivery of education in tribal areas.
• Consultant – Academics
• Consultant – Administration
• Consultant – Finance, Budget and Accounting
• Consultant – IT & Online Processes
• Consultant – Human Resources
Key Interventions

Eklavya Model Residential School (EMRS)

Overview

The educational indicators of India’s Scheduled Tribe (ST) population have been much lower compared to the rest of the population. The differences of tribal populations located in remote areas had led to creation of an alternative educational framework from the mainstream which catered to the specific contexts and needs of ST populations. Following measures like reservations and other residential educational establishments enacted by the State for ST students, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) launched the Eklavya Model Residential School (EMRS) scheme in 1997. The EMRS aims at providing free education to ST students across the country, through residential schools at upper primary and secondary level in remote areas to enable the tribal students to avail better opportunities including admissions into higher and professional educational courses and jobs in government and public and private sectors and also to have access to the best opportunities in education at par with the non ST population. Apart from school building, provision for a playground, student computer lab, teacher resource room etc. have also been facilitated in EMRSs with a view to create an enabling environment for the students to make use of the opportunities to shine in the areas of their interests.

Salient features of the Scheme
- Increase in annual grant from ₹61,500 to ₹1,09,000 per student
- Increase in per school construction cost from ₹12 crore to ₹20 crore
- 20% additional construction cost to North East, Hilly Areas, and Left Wing Extremism affected areas
- Special focus on extra curricular activities
- Provision of Eklavya Model Day Boarding Schools

Achievements of Eklavya Model Residential Schools
- Braving quality education for children from ST families in their environment
- More than 90% pass
- Excellence in Sports at State & National level
- National Level Cultural & Sports festivals organized

Year Wise No. of Schools Sanctioned in India

It is seen that education determines their prosperity, success and security in life and is also one of the most effective instrument for tribal empowerment. Efforts were made during the year by implementing the scheme with the objective of enhancing access to education.

Key Activities
• Support in construction of new EMRSs such as evaluation of financial & technical bids and comparative analysis of all empanelled construction agencies for the construction. The building designs of EMRSs were standardized through a rigorous consultative process for the first time and construction of new schools were awarded centrally to PSUs.

• Development of comprehensive Land Suitability Report formats and rigorous follow-up with States to identify required land by highlighting various issues and concerns on a regular basis. This has resulted in identification of better land and faster handover to the construction agencies, hitherto which was a time-taking process.

• Support in forging partnerships with National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) for design of uniforms and other essential items for the students of EMRS; Sports Authority of India for the Centre of Excellence for Sports; Sports Game Federation of India for recognition of EMRSs.

• In view of the COVID – 19 pandemic, support was provided in introducing e-learning in the EMRSs using various existing platforms. A detailed analysis of the capacity of the schools to embrace e-learning in a major way was also carried out.

• Support in preparation of a detailed breakup of the recurring costs for the first time since 1998 to the State EMRS Societies directly, thereby reducing the delay in disbursement of funds to the schools.

• Improving the academic performance has been a critical aspect of work. National level Institutes like NIEPA, NCERT are being roped in to evaluate the performance of students in the EMRSs, capacity building of teachers, leadership development programmes for the principals etc.

• Support in processing of recent affiliation of 100 schools by CBSE for the first time by making a transition from State Board to ensure uniformity in standards across the country.

• Development of various modules for a portal for EMRS including student module, staff module, administration module etc.

• Successfully ensured registration of all schools under Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE). Assisted the technical team in creating a master database of EMRS information using UDISE.

• Coordination with Art of Living (AOL) and IAPT for smooth conduct of Teacher Development Programme for EMRS school teachers and post-training feedback.
  o Coordination with NCERT for planning NISHTHA- Teacher Development Workshops for EMRS elementary teachers and procurement of Educational Kits for Mathematics and Science subjects.
  o Assistance in assignment of construction works of EMRS to various Construction agencies (CPWD, PSUs and State) and issuance of formal sanction orders for pre-construction activities at 184 locations.
  o Assistance provided in coordinating with the States to submit the applications, follow-up with CBSE through several letters including DO letters from STA for gaining affiliation with CBSE.
  o Facilitating integration of of EMRS scheme and on Performance Dashboard along with regular updates.

• Assistance provided for preliminary scrutiny of land details of 9 new locations for establishment of EMRS,

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

Overview

The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (known as the Forest Rights Act) is a landmark legislation which secures rights of forest dwelling scheduled tribes and other traditional forest dwellers over forest land and community forest resources. The Forest Rights Act seeks to democratise governance of forests and natural resources by restoring rights of tribals and forest dwellers and empowering the Gram Sabhas to govern and manage forests.

Given the importance of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 to the lives and livelihoods of tribal communities, the project focuses in building capacities of institutions
and communities to fast-track implementation of FRA, 2006 through technical, monitoring and legal support. It focuses on undertaking consultation with the State Governments and UTs for ensuring wider publicity and dissemination of information to the intended beneficiaries under FRA.

Key Activities

- Technical assistance in building evidences / supporting documentation to produce counter arguments the Writ Petition (Civil) No. 109/2008 running in Hon’ble Supreme Court of India by undertaking following activities:
  a) Drafting of response to Attention Calling Motion Notice raised in the Parliament by Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy, Hon’ble Member and seeking details each of the steps taken by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs with regard to claims of Scheduled Tribes and Other Forest Dwellers under Forest Rights Act, and also steps taken/proposed to take to convince Supreme Court not to evacuate genuine STs and Other Forest Dwellers claimants.
  b) Preparing summary reports of affidavits submitted by State Governments and Forest Survey of India before the Hon’ble Court, analysing the content of affidavits and compiling reasons of rejections.
  c) Analysed Status of Implementation of FRA in State of Jharkhand with special focus upon compliance to the affidavit submitted by the State Government to Hon’ble Supreme Court.
  d) Compilation for literature available on Training modules on FRA through Government, Civil Society and other open sources, Compiled International Conventions that are in consonance with the Forest Rights Act, 2006 having ratified by India.

- Provided technical inputs on issues concerning FRA such as applicability and roadmap to implement FRA in Urban areas, compensation for forest right holders affected due to diversion of forest lands for non-forest purposes, project proposal by the Food and Agriculture Organization on Transforming Tribal Landscapes of Central India.

- Analysed CWH declaration guidelines developed and issued by MoEFCC. Provided comments on the request raised by Government of Maharashtra for amendment on the Guidelines. Drafted additional suggestive guidelines regarding compensation and rehabilitation of forest dweller while declaration of CWH.

- Preparation of Hindi version of Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) and third edition of English version of FAQs on Forest Rights Act. As per the Article 370 of the Indian Constitution, all central laws are applicable to state of Jammu & Kashmir and Union Territory of Ladakh. Therefore, now Forest Rights Act, 2006 extends to whole of India. Copies of the same were shared with all State Governments and UTs.
  o Technical support to ‘Dr. Saxena Committee’ for assistance in developing the guidelines on ‘Community Forest Resource Conservation & Management’, for the holders of Forest Rights Act, 2006.
Preparation of Dossier of meetings & conversations between the Secretary MoTA and the Secretary MoPR that focused on exploring opportunities of collaboration to improvise implementation of Forest Rights Act, 2006 and PESA, 1996.

Technical assistance for drafting of the affidavit to be submitted before hon’ble Supreme Court in SLP (c) 13623/2020 regarding the highway in Kalimpong district of West Bengal.

- Support in comparative analysis on revised Draft National Forest Policy and on CAMPA rules in compliance with MoTA guidelines, relevant provision of Forest Rights Act, 2006 and Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, inputs on policy for Eco-Tourism in Forest and Wildlife Areas.
- Researched on various topics like habitat rights under Forest Rights Act, 2006, pastoral community and their migratory tracks, Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, tribal health and healing practices and net present value of forest resources.
- Support in drafting guidelines for in-situ rehabilitation of the Forest dwellers who have been illegally evicted or displaced from forest land without receiving their legal entitlement to rehabilitation under Section 3(1)(m) of FRA.
- Analysed the concept of “Other Effective-area based conservation measures” to be leveraged on forest land recognized and vested under Community Forest Resource Rights.
- Devised monitoring formats to seek qualitative inputs from State governments regarding implementation of FRA.
- Support in development of FRA MIS – MPR module, including providing process flow and developing user manual.
- Regular coordination with States, Line Ministries, Institutions and reviewed funding proposals from State Government and TRIs.

Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)

Overview

The Scheme for Development of Primitive Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs), came into effect from 1st April, 2008. The Scheme defines PVTGs as the most vulnerable among the Scheduled Tribes and it therefore seeks to prioritise their protection and development. It identifies 75 PVTGs in 18 States, and Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands. It seeks to adopt a holistic approach to the socio-economic development of PVTGs and gives state governments flexibility in planning initiatives that are geared towards the specific socio-cultural
imperatives of the specific groups at hand. Inspite of special scheme for their protection and development, many PVTGs have become more vulnerable over the decades, due to loss of their customary habitats and livelihood resources, which sustained them since ages. Lack of a clear and appropriate development strategy and imposition of a one-size-fits all model is leading to further deterioration of the situation.

The project provides technical support to develop group-specific development plans which will focus on the unique and special situation/needs of each group including preservation and nurturing of their tradition and culture. Activities supported under the scheme include housing, land distribution, land development, agricultural development, cattle development, construction of link roads, installation of non-conventional sources of energy, social security or any other innovative activity meant for the comprehensive socio-economic development of PVTGs.

**Key Activities**

- Support was provided to Ministry which has been engaged with State Tribal Development Department / Tribal Research Institute in conducting village wise PVTG population survey and till date village wise population data from 14 States and UT of Andaman & Nicobar Islands have been completed.
- Coordinated with India Institute of Public Administration (IIPA) and conducted an impact evaluation of the scheme for Development of PVTGs. The Impact Evaluation report was submitted by IIPA in the month of January 2020.
- Support was provided in revision of the scheme guidelines to further streamline various development interventions for the PVTGs community such as; (a) provision of safe drinking water including preservation and development of springs and underground water (b) provision for recognition of Habitat Rights under section 3(1) of FRA 2006 and development of land and forest resources (c) More focus on preservation of culture, architecture, traditional medical practices and cuisine (d) detail criteria such as the state-wise share of funds in proportion to total PVTG population out of total PVTG population in the country has been added in the guideline etc.

**Tribal Skill and Livelihood**

**Overview**

The livelihood of tribal communities is mostly dependent on forest, agriculture and animal husbandry. But they have not been able to realize the benefits of economic growth due to lack of adequate efforts for their skill development and inclusion in mainstream development process. Ministry aims to provide much needed safety net and support to people belonging to Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers through schemes on education, infrastructure and livelihood to fill in for critical gaps and has been taking various steps for facilitating sustainable livelihood for tribal populations in different sectors. It is seen that an important source of livelihood for tribal people are non-wood forest products such as 'Minor Forest Produce (MFP). The collection and marketing of MFP have significant economic and social value for the tribal population who derive 20-40% of their annual income from it. Over the years, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs has undertaken various schemes to fill in the critical gaps in sustainable livelihood of tribal communities such as:

- Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP)
- Institutional Support for Development and Marketing of Tribal Produce
- Support to National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC)/State Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporations (STFDCs)
- Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED)
- Grant under SCA to TSS and Article 275 (1)

**Key Activities**

- Support in preparation of *Tribal Health Action Plan* and provided necessary inputs to mitigate the gaps in health infrastructure and other health services in the tribal dominated areas. The draft health plan is under consideration of NITI Aayog.
- Provided necessary inputs to State implementing agencies towards development of project proposal/DPRs on establishment of micro-processing units i.e. “Honey & wax processing unit”, Ginger/Turmeric processing plant, Myrobalan processing unit etc.
- Developed concept, designed framework and guidelines for ‘Eklavya Kamdhenu Project’ which envisions to establish ‘Gausalas’ under “Rashtriya Kamdhenu Aayog” in EMRS with a view to provide Cow’s milk and milk products for self-sustainability among school children to improve their nutritional status.
- Actively participated towards development a Health & Nutrition portal for Scheduled Tribes (STs), first of its kind, for creation of a consolidated data repository for tribal health and nutrition. The portal will provide data analytics support to facilitate evidence-based policy making and implementation strategies along with identification and documentation of successful models, best practices and innovative solutions for tribal communities in India.
- Support in development of “National Tribal Migration Support portal” amid reverse migration. This database will be helpful for States in linking ST vulnerable families to specific schemes like Garib Kalyan Yojana and the other initiatives announced by the Central and State Government amid of COVID-19 outbreak.
- Developed COVID-19 pandemic response plan for Scheduled Tribe livelihood and Health to prepare the roadmap and take necessary measures for implementation/realization of each of MoTA initiatives to wellbeing of tribals and restore growth in the economy after the Covid-19 Pandemic. The same has been approved by the Secretary(TA) and already circulated among various stakeholders for necessary action.
- Support in development of Comprehensive Healthcare Model in consultation with Parvara Medical Institute, Pune. The same is proposed to be implemented through Medical Colleges under PPP Model. The comprehensive health action plan will be implemented by the revising guidelines of NGO schemes of MoTA which is under process.
- Provided support in activities related to the livelihood division;
  a) File listing along with linking files to specific head/sub-heads;
  b) Data analysis of skill development training programmes conducted under PMAY, DDU-GKY and RSETIs for development of new skill development scheme;
  c) Developed a "Dashboard format for VDKV" to capture detail activities conducted under VDKV scheme;
- Developed a “Dashboard Checklist” towards Coordination with Trifed & NSTFDC under the schemes of MoTA. Also, developed an MIS format towards capturing sales and beneficiary details under Tribal Festival for Trifed.
- Support in examination and feasibility analysis of the proposals of procurement plan, setting up processing units under MSP for MFP and institutional support scheme submitted by various state governments.
- Provided necessary inputs and support towards preparation of implementation framework of GOAL (Going Online as Leaders) project. The project is a digitally enabled mentorship initiative to digitally empower and personally mentor tribal youth across multiple locations of India.
- Provided support towards development of new National Tribal Livelihood Development Scheme (NRLD) as per the recommendation received from NITI Aayog;
  a) Preparation of draft concept and situational analysis report
  b) Prepared EFC note (Note for Cabinet) of National Tribal Livelihood Development Scheme (NRLD)
  c) Activity wise budget finalisation and SoP of each activity
  d) Mapping availability of funds for the welfare of STs (STC) with line ministers/ department towards the development of a convergence mechanism
e) Preparation of model business plan and SoP of backyard poultry, a protocol for the home vegetable garden and Custom hiring- cum- Agro service centre

- Coordinated with IIPA, Delhi and provided inputs for carrying out the Impact Evaluation study of the schemes of “Institutional support for development and marketing of tribal products/produce” and “MSP to MFP”.
- Compilation of State specific gaps on rural housing and conducted a skill gap analysis of 177 high focus district of MoTA towards preparation of a draft proposal on skill development action plan.
- Analysed and consolidated block-wise data on top priority and potential commodity (Agri/ Horti/ Livestock/ MFP) etc. using NRLM MIS towards development of livelihood action plan for each high priority blocks.
- Provided inputs on *Draft Environmental & Social Management Frameworks* for promotion of unorganised food processing sector under “Gram Samridhi Yojana”, MoFPI.
  o Undertook periodic review of the implementation of the 5-Year Vision Documents’ & updating on e-Samiksha Portal.
  o Assistance in streamlining the initiatives under STC Monitoring through:
    - Bringing different Ministries/ Departments i.e. DoHFW, DoSEL, MoPR, MoRTH, MoSD&E, MoWCD onboard for sharing ST specific data under STC through API
    - Collation of the ST demographic data and basic socio-economic profile & development of an interactive dashboard which was further integrated with the MoTA performance dashboard.
    - Development of an interactive dashboard which covers 5 MoTA schemes which are also further integrated with the MoTA performance dashboard.
  o Collation and preparation of booklets on:
    - various reform initiatives of MoTA shared with the PMO.
    - various schemes undertaken by the MoTA under the ‘Atma Nirbhar Bharat’ initiative.
  o Technical guidance for preparation of Memorandums for the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) and Standing Finance Committee (SFC) for various schemes under projects - ‘Conservation cum Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups’, ‘Support to TRI’, and ‘Pradhan Mantri Janjati Vikas Mission- PMJVM’.
  o Technical support and coordination for various tasks in development of iTSMIS portal and complimentary platforms and activities.
  o Conducted training sessions (ToT) of the Master Trainers on livelihood, Skill and enterprise development schemes.

**ICT – NGO Online Portal**

**Overview**

NGO portal has been implemented to accept and process proposals of welfare of STs from NGOs/VOs under the Grants-in Aid Scheme through on-line tracking. The portal provides end to end work flow based system for movement of proposals submitted by NGOs/VOs from District to States and States to Ministry. Necessary alerts/notifications are provided at various levels of approval process.
Key Activities

- As per the requirements of the Ministry, new feature of double window screen for Centre level users for processing of NGOs/VOs proposals has been incorporated. This brought ease of use for recommending the proposals by all Ministry Officials along with checking the other details side by side without going back or accessing other links.
- Development of Online SMS sending and notice board facility along with communication module for all stakeholders of online portal.
- Preparation of various types of data from NGO online server for dashboard like sanction details, project details, beneficiary details, pendency details at different levels, concurred files & amount at IFD and PD level of 2019-20.
- Redevelopment, testing and deployment of Online application form for the NGO, Online Inspection Form for the District Officers and Online Checklist Form for the officers at Central Ministry.
• Undertake the training need assessment and support required for effective and timely implementation of the NGO portal at state level, district level and centre level.
• Worked on the operations and technical part of opening the portal for FY 2019-20 for all stakeholders. Supported multiple states and district officials to expedite the recommendation process and processing of pending proposals and successful closure of FY 2019-20.
• Fixed issues on regular basis like adding bank account details, changing the district in the proposal form, changing the new proposal to ongoing and vice versa, moving the files from one officer’s account to other in case of absence or error and errors in Sanction orders.
• Support in developing SRS (Software Requirement Specification), MIS Web application, Flow diagram & ER diagram.
• Developed and enhanced Grievance Module within the portal for better communication among NGOs, States and District for proposal related issues.
• Developed the facility for bulk/individual SMS sending to NGOs/States/District through portal and also a dashboard to view all the message/documents sent to all the stakeholders.
• Regular upgradation of portal by testing the code time and again for bugs and issues.
• Developed the facility for bulk/individual SMS sending to NGOs/States/District through portal and also a dashboard to view all the message/documents sent to all the stakeholders.
• Support in developing SRS (Software Requirement Specification), MIS Web application, Flow diagram & ER diagram.
• Developed the facility for bulk/individual SMS sending to NGOs/States/District through portal and also a dashboard to view all the message/documents sent to all the stakeholders.
• Regular upgradation of portal by testing the code time and again for bugs and issues.
• Updated the framework, migrated to new updated Linux server and launched the NGO Application along with new URL: https://ngo.tribal.gov.in/
• Designed new Home page and Login pages of NGO Application.
• Technical assistance for development of new mechanism for appointment of unique Project ID to all the projects being funded by MoTA under NGO Scheme for all financial years.
• Development of various new reports for monitoring purpose.

**Tribal Research Institutions and Tribal Museums**

**Overview**

Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs) have been established and administratively supported by concerned State Governments. In spite of political, social and economic commitments, the development gaps exist between tribal and non-tribal people. Preservation of the uniqueness of the tribal culture becomes all the more important given the fast changing economic pattern and lifestyle coupled with technological advancements across the country. In this regard, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs had taken a decision to continue the scheme “Support to TRIs” with revised financial norms and identified interventions. It is envisaged that TRIs should work as body of knowledge & research more or less as a think tank for tribal development, preservation of tribal cultural heritage, providing inputs to States for evidence-based planning and appropriate legislations, capacity building of tribals and persons / institutions associated with tribal affairs, dissemination of information and creation of awareness.

**Key Activities**

• As per the recommendation of Sub-Group to establish National Level TRI (NTRI) to coordinate and guide the existing TRIs. Support was provided in the process of setting up NTRI in Delhi after NITI Aayog accorded in-principal approval.
• Support in establishment of Tribal Freedom Fighter Museums. So far, museums have been sanctioned to 9 States and other museums at different stages of progress.
• Support was provided in sanctioning of new TRIs in the States of J&K, Sikkim, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Meghalaya. Uttarakhand TRI building has been already constructed and inaugurated.
• National Tribal Research Portal was launched in January, 2020. Support was provided in setting up of the portal which aims to preserve and promote tribal culture and dissemination of information.
• Coordinated in sanctioning of 200 research projects to TRIs during 2019-20 across India.
• Regular addition, maintenance and development of online Tribal Repository such as – uploading videos, photographs, and documents etc.

**Research and Documentation**

• Organized knowledge sharing on international good practices of tribal rights and entitlements through supporting high-level delegation of policymakers from India to Indonesia.
• Technical and coordination support in the National Level launch of training programme on Capacity building of Elected Representative from Tribal Communities at Bhubaneswar, Odisha on 27.02.2020.
• Training modules developed on five different themes exclusively for ST Representatives in Local Self Governments to support capacity building and awareness generation of ST representatives. As a precursor to launching this initiative, the Ministry held consultations with various stakeholders. A workshop was organized on “Development of Module for Capacity Building of elected PRI Representatives belonging to Scheduled Tribes” on 23rd December 2019 in New Delhi. The Ministry has also conducted a stakeholders’ consultation at Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh on 10.01.2020 to frame module for the capacity building programme in this regard.

![Glimpse of All India Launch of Programme for Capacity Building of ST Representatives in Local Self Governments](image-url)
The “Handbook for Elected Representatives to Gram Panchayats” consists of five modules:

1. Know Your Country and Your Gram Panchayat
2. Know the Rights of the Tribal Communities
3. Administration and Financial Management of Your Gram Panchayat
4. Improving the Status of Health, Nutrition and Education in Your Gram Panchayat
5. Development Programmes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs
ADIVASI GRANTS MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (ADIGRAMS)

ADIVASI GRANTS MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (ADIGRAMS) Portal will provide a central database for Ministry of Tribal Affairs and the State Tribal Development/Welfare Department to access, interact and analyse up-to-date scheme wise Physical and financial information and progress. The portal will enable the officials/stakeholders at Central, State, District, Block and village level to access, monitor and measure performance in a real-time basis and take decisions accordingly. The portal will also completely digitize the process of proposal submission and approval under various scheme of MoTA.

This portal covers the following schemes of MoTA:
- Grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India
- Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub-Scheme (TSS)
- Scheme for development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)
• Institutional Support for Development and Marketing of Tribal Produce
• Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP (MSP for MFPs)

Key Features
• Integrated End-to-End Grant Management Information System
• Single platform to track and monitor the schemes related activities till the beneficiary level
• Role based access to stakeholders from national to state and below – MoTA/TDD/ District Administration/ ITDA/MADA/ IA
• Stakeholder specific automated and interactive dashboard
• GPS enabled android and iOS based Mobile Application – Offline and Online functionalities
• Geo-tagging of assets by capturing the latitude & longitude
• Inspection module - verification of the assets, progress
• Online generation of UCs, Progress Reports & Query based reports
• Customised data exports in editable format (word, excel, pdf)
• Provision to integration with PFMS and other system
• Aadhar based beneficiary linkages
• Captures beneficiary and SHG wise details in community and livelihood projects
• Best practices, Human impact stories, Videos

The project supported the conceptualisation, designing, development and subsequently will support in roll out of the ADIGRAMS throughout the country in 2021.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Budget</th>
<th>Exp 2018</th>
<th>Exp 2019</th>
<th>Exp 2020</th>
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