



Jharkhand TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

IPE Global

Water Supply and Sanitation Department

Government of Jharkhand

Jharkhand Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project

The World Bank Assisted

TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

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List of Acronym

A NM	Auxilliary Nurse Midwife
APL	Above Poverty Level
APRWSSP	Andhra Pradesh Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project
ASHA	Accredited Social Health Activist
AWW	Anganwadi Worker
BCC	Behaviour Change Communication
BPL	Below Poverty Level
CDD	Community Driven Development
CE	Chief Engineer
DPSU	District Project Support Unit
DWSC	District Water and Sanitation Committee
DWSM	District Water and Sanitation Mission
FGD	Focus Group Discussions
GP	Gram Panchayat
HH	Household
HDPR	Habitation Level Detailed Project Report
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
MVS	Multi Village Schemes
NC	Not Covered
O&M	Operation and Management
PAP	Project Affected Person
PC	Partially Covered
PRI	Panchayat Raj Institutions
RWSS	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation
RWSSD	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Department
SA	Social Assessment
SC	Scheduled Caste
SE	Superintendent Engineer
SHG	Self Help Group
SO	Support Organizations
SPSU	State Project Support Unit
ST	Scheduled Tribe

SVS	Single Village Schemes
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats
SWSM	State Water and Sanitation Mission
TDP	Tribal Development Plan
TMC	Thousand Million Cubic Feet (Billion Cubic Feet)
TSC	Total Sanitation Campaign
TWC	Tribal Welfare Commission
UGD	Under Ground Drainage
VWSC	Village Water and Sanitation Committee

Executive Summary

1. Introduction

Jharkhand holds the 6th rank in terms of Scheduled Tribe (ST)¹ population among the India states. It has thirty two Tribal Groups, major among them being Santhal, Munda, Oraon and Ho. Eight out of the thirty-two tribes of Jharkhand fall under Primitive Tribal Group (PTG)². Their lives are closely associated with the nature as they eke out their livelihoods from the natural environ – streams, trees, plants, animals etc. The two notable features of Jharkhand are its high proportion of Scheduled Tribe population which is about 28 percent against an all India average of 8 percent, and a high percentage of area under forest cover which is about 29 percent against the Indian average of 23 percent³. In order to protect the interests of the Scheduled tribes, the provision of “Fifth Schedule” is enshrined in the Constitution under article 244 (2). Out of 259 blocks in the state of Jharkhand, 112 fall under the Fifth Schedule areas (spread across 15 districts out of 24 districts⁴).

The social assessment has identified that program interventions will not adversely affect the tribals, but, as groups having distinct socio-cultural identity and being normally “excluded”, special attentions will be required to ensure their inclusion and equity.

The social assessment study brought out the following:

- (i) The tribal groups have a distinct cultural identity as compared to other groups.
- (ii) They are socially and economically disadvantaged in comparison to others.
- (iii) They have special developmental needs in terms of access to services and facilities compared to other backward groups.
- (iv) They are perpetually excluded from the decision making.

2. Some major concerns

Jharkhand is one of the recently formed states of the Indian union. Like any new administrative entity, it also faces a number of issues. Some of these issues are as follows:

- **Water & Sanitation:** The coverage of rural water supply and sanitation services is very low in Jharkhand. Besides, there are water quality related issues too, with many places mainly reporting Fluoride and Iron contamination. 49% of the population is dependent on hand pumps for their water-the remaining meet their needs from a variety of sources, such as, wells, ponds, rivers, streams, piped sources, etc. The sanitation facilities in the rural areas too leave much to be desired. Only 7.6% of rural households have toilets in their houses. The situation is even worse for SC (4.3%) and ST (3.7%) households. Only around 2% of the rural households have closed drainage facility.⁵

¹ The Article 366 (25) of Constitution of India defines scheduled tribes as "such tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within such tribes or tribal communities as are deemed under Article 342 to be Scheduled Tribes for the purposes of this constitution".

² Among scheduled tribes, there are certain tribal communities who have declining or stagnant population, low level of literacy, pre-agricultural level of technology and are economically backward. 75 such groups in 17 States and 1 Union Territory have been identified and categorized as Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs).

³ Census of India, 2001; <http://jharkhand.nic.in>

⁴ http://mohfw.nic.in/NRHM/PIP_09_10/Jharkhand/Immunisation_Text.pdf

⁵ Census, 2011

- **Mortality:** The state also has one of India's highest mortality rates for children under five with child mortality rate of 69 per 1,000 and infant mortality rate at 67. Percentage of child immunisation is 34.2% as against India's average of 49.7%⁶.
- **Malnutrition:** Four out of every 10 women in Jharkhand are undernourished. Half the children younger than three are considered malnourished. Half of children under age of 5 are stunted and one-third of children are wasted or too thin for their height.
- **Poverty:** Jharkhand is the fifth poorest Indian state with 51.6% rural people below the poverty line (BPL).
- **Depleting Natural Resources:** It has a large proportion of tribal communities which are highly dependent on the natural resource base for their survival and their livelihood systems revolve around forests, agriculture, livestock and wage labour.
- **Reduced Agricultural Output:** Declining fertility of soils, increasing incidences of drought and seasonal shifts in rainfall patterns are affecting traditional cropping patterns and limiting harvests.
- **Devolution of Institutional Powers:** Although a number of specific State and National Acts, Policies and Programmes have been in place for some time, these are yet to make any perceptible impact on the conditions of tribal people in Jharkhand. Empowerment of these institutions by devolving finances and executive powers is yet to begin in the right earnest.⁷
- **Left Wing Extremism (LWE):** The Jharkhand situation is exacerbated by LWE which today afflicts 20 out of 24 districts in Jharkhand⁸. LWE on the one hand, mobilizes the discontent amongst tribal people to its cause, and on the other hand, prevents the government to deliver services to improve their quality of life and living conditions.

3. Objectives of the Rural Water Supply & Sanitation Project (RWSSP), Jharkhand

Key objective of the Jharkhand RWSSP is to increase rural communities' access to reliable, sustainable and affordable Rural Water Supply and Sanitation. The project aims to cover 29,025 habitations over a period of six years. The project will cover tribal groups and areas proportionate to the Schedule tribe population in the selected districts.

4. Target Area

This project will be implemented in six districts, namely, Garhwa, East Singhbhum, Saraikela-Kharsawan, Khunti, Dumka and Palamau. In the first five districts there will be four types of schemes SHS, SGS, Simple MVS and Large MVS. Palamau will have only one MVS. Four out of these six districts are tribal dominated districts.

5. Key findings of Social Assessment

Habitations: Most sampled habitations under the study are mixed of both tribal and non-tribal habitations/villages. Others, although not predominantly tribal, do have small proportions of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. A defining feature of some of the tribal habitation is that they are more secluded than the multi caste villages and quite often have small population with

⁶ IFAD/India-Jharkhand Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Project Project Design Report-Appraisal- Main Report, 2012

⁷ IFAD/India-Jharkhand Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Project Project Design Report-Appraisal- Main Report, 2012

⁸ <http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/maoist/>

majority being tribals. Similarly, there are tribal habitations which are in the hilly terrain or some in forest areas where accessibility is an issue. Further, most villages have both PRIs as well as traditional tribal institutions that have considerable influence on the community; however, since the PRIs are relatively new (December 2010), they require considerable capacity building to effectively perform the functions devolved to them including functions proposed under the Rural Water Supply & Sanitation Project (RWSSP).

Literacy: The literacy rates for both males and females are low in comparison with the national and state averages in most villages including those of tribals.

Poverty: Poverty levels are quite high with majority of the households (55%) falling under the BPL category. Most of the people from the sample households are either agriculturists or wage labourers.

Inaccessibility: Tribal villages are scattered and some located in inaccessible areas with inadequate road connectivity. Water resources such as wells and hand pumps dry up particularly in summer due to depletion and lowering of ground water table. Timely repair and maintenance of hand pumps/bore-wells is also a serious issue.

Coverage: The majority of the villages do not have safe drinking water sources and some are not covered under any scheme. In such villages, the people have to trek a minimum of 200 meters or more to fetch water twice a day, thus spending more than 1 hour every day on collection of water. The situation is equally challenging in the case of sanitation facilities. Toilet coverage is less than 20% in the sample villages. Most people trek more than 200 meters for collecting water.

Collection of water: Fetching water is primarily the responsibility of the women in the households. The survey shows that in 68.2% households, fetching water is the sole responsibility of the women. In others, the responsibility is shared with males and children.

Low Latrine Usage: Almost 85% people defecate in the open. Of these, nearly 30% people trek between 200-500 meters for open defecation while about 42% trek anywhere between 500 to 1000 meters. Such low level of latrine coverage is a matter of concern for the project and concerted efforts are needed at all levels to increase the coverage of toilets and community motivation to construct and use toilets.

Community Sanitation: With nearly 100% of the people throwing waste either in front of their houses or on the road and open spaces, sanitary conditions in the villages are very poor. Similarly there are no drains for waste water discharge and it is often found stagnating on roads or near houses.

Communication: The Census 2011 reports that 28.8 households have TV and 44.1 Mobile phones. It appears that STs in rural Jharkhand have better access to TV and Mobile phones than SCs in Jharkhand. 6.5% STs residing in rural Jharkhand have TV at home and 19.9 possess cell phones, whereas only 1.7 % SCs have a TV and 5% have a mobile phone.

Left Wing Extremism: Tribal villages are scattered and many of them are located in inaccessible areas where left wing extremism prevails. Such habitations may not be easily covered.

Grievance Redressal: Most of the people report complaints and put forth their grievances with the Gram Panchayat office. However, a structured grievance redressal system is absent in the villages.

Participation of women: The social assessment shows that women are not decision makers though they carry most of the burden related to water and sanitation. As evident from the study in 68.2% household's only women fetch water and in 31.8% household the responsibility is shared with men

and children. The project needs to take cognisance of this and define means of enhancing the role of women in decision making.

6 Issues for consideration for Water Supply in Tribal Areas

The baseline information of tribal areas in Jharkhand has some important issues for consideration for the Tribal Development of the Scheduled Areas.

- There are scheduled areas/ habitations which are not covered under the drinking water supply schemes by the state government. These should be included in the Tribal Development Plan based on the selection criteria of the schemes/areas on priority
- Hand pump and wells are the most predominant drinking water sources in the tribal areas. However, functionality of hand pumps and bore wells indicates the need of setting systems for regular maintenance of hand pumps, bore wells and devising mechanisms of repairs of these at the local level. Currently the dependence is on the block level engineers. In some place few people have been trained at the panchayat level but not sufficient enough to cover all areas in the GPs, particularly less accessible tribal habitations.
- Availability of electricity will have a bearing on choice, selection of technological options for drinking water supply as well as the cost of schemes in tribal areas.
- The number of habitations within a GP are not very high unlike other states (not more than 21), yet accessibility is limited making it sometimes extremely difficult for the Block level functionaries to reach and provide services on time.
- Sanitation problems particularly availability and use of latrines is very low. Planned and focused attention for Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion especially through intensive awareness for longer duration is critical for tribal dominated areas in particular.
- The PRI need to be oriented on broad issues of water and sanitation. Given the fact that PRIs in Jharkhand are relatively new, it will take longer to train them comprehensively.
- Currently the VWSCs do not have adequate capacity or the full understanding of the schemes. Some of them may be motivated but need good orientation and capacity building on all aspects of water and sanitation supply and services. Building the capacity of VWSC will remain a challenge given the difficult access and low experience in governance.
- Inclusion of traditional tribal institutions will be critical as they have substantial influence in their respective tribes.
- The Jalsahiya seems to be a good vehicle for promoting water and sanitation project. However, their capacities need to be built so that they are able to deliver the outputs expected of them. Currently there is a mis-match in her capacity and the role envisaged.
- There are no sanitary markets near villages and habitations. Hence creating local supplies of quality sanitary wares is critical

7. Need for dedicated attention to Tribals

The history of vulnerability and prolonged marginalization puts forth the need for inclusion of tribal population as an important stakeholder group in all developmental activities undertaken. Further, ensuring that they receive due attention not only to meet the basic needs but also to encourage them to participate actively in the development process.

There are also important legal provisions to safeguard tribal interests like the Chhota-Nagpur Tenancy (CNT) Act, 1908, The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes: (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995, provision of Scheduled Areas under 5th Schedule of the Constitution and Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas (PESA) Act to safeguard their rights and development. In compliance with these constitutional provisions, and in accordance with the World Bank's Operational Policy 4.10 on Indigenous People, a Tribal Development Plan is prepared.

8. Objective and Scope of Tribal Development Plan (TDP)

Tribal Development Plan Objectives

The objectives of Tribal Development Plan is: 'Promotion of inclusive, equitable and sustainable water supply and sanitation delivery through fostering and empowering grassroots tribal institutions in the tribal areas'

TDP shall have the geographical jurisdiction comprising all the scheduled areas of the six project districts. Scale of operations will be proportionate to the extent of tribal population and subject to the overall state program. Thus, in all, TDP will cover, at the minimum, 253 water supply schemes and 1592 environmental sanitation schemes. Besides this, 40,000 households will be equipped with household latrines. This component is expected to benefit about 3,80,000 tribal populations.

Activities under the project would focus on creating an 'enabling environment' through intensive and extensive awareness creation among community members, mandating their participation in planning, selection of need based technological options, ensuring equity in access to water and building capacity of local leaders and functionaries to take care of regular operations and maintenance of the schemes.

The TDP will have two major focus: (1)related to rural water supply and sanitation delivery being attempted through fostering and empowering autonomous, inclusive, equitable and accountable grassroots tribal institutions; and (2) local institutional strengthening, to enable the State government, in general and the HWSC/VWSC in particular to imbibe the CDD approach towards tribal development.

9. Key Elements of the Project Delivery

Primary Management Unit: In accordance with the national constitutional provision and experiences gained elsewhere in the country, the **Habitation, instead of Village**, will be the basic management unit. Thus a tribal habitation/village will be responsible for planning, procuring, constructing, operating and maintaining water supply and sanitation activities.

Tribal Settlement Definition: Recognizing that population could be mixed in many places (tribal and nontribal), all habitations with at least 50% tribal households will be considered as a Tribal Settlement.

Gram Sabha. Ordinarily there would be one Gram Sabha for a village but if members of a Gram Sabha in a scheduled area so desire, more than one Gram Sabha may be constituted. In each Gram Panchayat in the Scheduled area, reservation of seats for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes will be made according to their respective population in the Panchayat. Post of Mukhia and Up-Mukhia of the Gram Panchayats in the scheduled areas shall be reserved for the scheduled tribes.

Habitation level Water and Sanitation Committee (HWSC): Since the level of intervention is at habitation level, it will be pertinent to **create Habitation Level Water and Sanitation Committee to ensure, demand, implementation and monitoring, similar to village level structure to ensure real decentralization with grassroot community participation.**

10. Rules of the Engagement.

Self-Selection and Demand Driven. The community demand driven approach under the project forms the core part and it starts right from the selection of a habitation for participation in the drinking water and sanitation programme. The sub-project selection process will also be demand driven and will follow the self selection by tribals. The tribal's in Jharkhand have limited awareness of development initiatives, and hence would be made aware on the project through a series of capacity building and IEC activities.

District level orientation: The awareness generation would start with a district level orientation workshop to be conducted by the project staff. They will orient the Block Level officials, Gram Panchayat members, VSWC representatives of the area and local NGOs. The orientation would include information on project activities, self selection parameters, selection criteria, and need of willingness to participate actively by mobilizing community contributions for capital cost sharing as well as taking up responsibility of management of the assets created.

Selection of habitations: Tribal habitations will receive priority in participation of the project. All tribal settlements in a project district will automatically be eligible to participate in the project.

Expression of Interest Demand: Interested habitations shall make a demand for participation either on their own or through their GP. Any interested or associated individuals/ institutions such as SHGs, NGOs, corporate bodies and government agencies too can make an application on behalf of the tribals. Capital cost sharing is reduced by half (Rs 225/ household) for general resident households and it is zero for PTG and Female Headed Households. An undertaking of expressing willingness to comply with the project's rules and regulations - community cost contributions and operation and maintenance arrangements, in particular shall be given by each habitation to GP which in turn will express an undertaking to DPMU at the time of application.

Selection of habitations: Tribal habitations will receive priority in participation of the project. All tribal settlements in a project district will automatically be eligible to participate in the project. All the applications thus received will go through a screening process and the DWSM would select the villages based on the prioritization criteria. The prioritization would be done based on coverage of habitation, the intensity of drinking water need and batch-wise allocation.

Support Organizations (SOs): Once the habitations are selected, local NGOs will be inducted/selected to provide community organization and capacity building support. The SOs will also facilitate the process of evolving operational norms for equitable water distribution, regular maintenance and upkeep of not only the drinking water scheme but also the drains and sanitation around drinking water sources.

Preparation and submission of the Habitation level Water and Sanitation Plan or a DPR for Water and Sanitation: The needs assessed by the SOs would then be converted into a Habitation level Water and Sanitation Detailed Project Report. Each VWSC/HSWC will be facilitated to prepare

HWSP-DPR identifying (a) infrastructure requirement related to water supply facilities; (b) entry level activities such as IEC campaigns, and (c) technical options chosen along with the line estimates; and the Comprehensive Habitation level Water and Sanitation Plan. This plan would be endorsed by both the HWSC/VWSC and the GP. Once the GP approves the plan, it would be forwarded for sanction to DPMU who in turn will seek approvals from DWSD/SPMU.

11. Convergence

Project recognizes that convergence with on-going programs will be a key development strategy of tribal development for mobilizing resources. The programs that could play a major role are: Central Subventions under Article 275(1), SCA to TSP, MGNREGS and other schemes of GoI to PRGs. Other relevant programs are National Horticulture Mission, National Rural Livelihoods Mission, IFAD financed JTELP. Special efforts will be made towards developing some 20 convergent based DPRS as a pilot initiative.

12. Capacity Building

The project proposes a number of capacity building activities for both primary and secondary stakeholders. These are listed in the Tribal Development Plan and include:

Training of Stakeholders

Primary and secondary stakeholders will be targeted through Multi stage & Multi Level training programmes that will inform on behavioural, technical, financial and managerial dimensions of the projects and the changes from the current status. Special emphasis will be given to include traditional leaders and VWSC members.

Exposure visits

“Seeing is believing” is a common human behaviour. The development extension thus needs to utilize this for creating awareness on the need for changes and building confidence of locals.

Training of local masons and plumbers

The decentralized management of drinking water infrastructure as well as sanitation measures including construction of toilets, drains, soak pits, piping, meter-installation etc. will need training of local masons and plumbers who can take up the activities on their own. This will help to improve the quality of works and build local capacity and provide quick repair and maintenance services.

Developing a cadre of functionaries

The state has initiated training of Jalsahiyas as well as other village males on repair and maintenance of hand pumps. It is proposed to identify local youth as well as SHG members who are keen to take up regular maintenance activities.

13. Institutional Arrangements for Tribal Development in Jharkhand

Institutional arrangement for implementation of Tribal Development Plan will be customized to the project requirements. Institutional arrangements have been designed to align with the PRI Institutions at the Gram Sabha, Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti and Zilla Parishad. The Drinking Water and Sanitation Department will provide implementation support to the PRI institutions at each level as appropriate. The state government has promoted community based organizations viz. Village Water and Sanitation Committee (VWSC) along with proposed HWSC.

The Department of Welfare is the department responsible for tribal welfare along with other social welfare programmes in Jharkhand. The "Tribal Welfare Commissioner" is the head of the department and is the Director. The TWC is responsible for the implementation and supervision of all the schemes taken up at the field level. Their concurrence for the project will be taken. But besides these there are traditional Institutions in Tribal areas of Jharkhand are a key feature of the state and have considerable influence in their respective communities. Their inclusion and support will be key to success of the project.

14. Cost and Financing Plan

The Tribal Development Plan covers costs of construction of facilities of drinking water supply as well as promotion of sanitation. Capacity building at the grassroots level is another component to ensure smooth implementation of project activities and also setting up an institutional system for long term beyond the project period. Out of the proposed investment of Rs. 760 crore (**7600 million**) by the World Bank, Rs. 261.56 crore (**2615.6 million**) should be earmarked for the Tribal Development Plan to ensure inclusion and equity.

15. Grievance Redressal Mechanism

Grievances related to water and sanitation schemes in scheduled areas and contiguous tribal population areas will be resolved within the constitutional and legal framework of the state. Accordingly, two bodies are proposed to be established – a 'Water and Sanitation Grievance Redressal Committee (WSDRC)' at the state level as apex body and a 'Grievance Redressal Cell' at the State Programme Management Unit (SPMU) Level.

16. Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring of a program needs to be closely aligned with the evaluation of the project. Monitoring and evaluation are supportive concepts and provide the basis of assessment of performance and outcome of a project based on an M&E plan. The aim of the M&E plan is to "measure the progress in activity implementation as well as extent to which the activity will result in changes in accordance with the objectives".

Monitoring will be ongoing and periodic, taken up internally with the help of an M&E expert operating at both SPMU and DPMU. This can also be taken up further at HWSC/VWSC level with the introduction of community based monitoring system. The Monitoring Committee will undertake monthly progress monitoring of activities proposed in the Action Plans.

The J-RWSSP will be monitored across the following outcome indicators:

- percentage of tribal habitations with improved drinking water and sanitation services
- percentage of tribal households with access to safe and adequate water supply throughout the year

- percentage tribal households adopting improved hygiene and sanitation practices; and
- improvements in cost recovery, contributions to capital and O&M costs, and tariff collection efficiency.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Jharkhand is a state in Eastern India. It was carved out of the southern part of Bihar on November 15, 2000. The state has an area of 79,710 km². It shares its boundary with the states of Bihar to the north, Uttar Pradesh and Chhattisgarh to the west, Odisha to the south, and West Bengal to the east. Two notable features of Jharkhand are its high proportion of Scheduled Tribe population which is about 26.3 percent against an all India average of 8 percent, and a high percentage of area under forest cover which is about 29 percent against the Indian average of 23 percent⁹.



With a population of 32.96 Million, the state accounts for 2.6 percent of India's population. The rural and urban population accounts for 77.7 percent and 22.3 percent of the total population respectively. Jharkhand has 24 districts, 260 blocks and 32,620 villages.¹⁰

Physiography and Climate

Most of the Jharkhand state lies on the Chota Nagpur Plateau, which is the source of the Koel, Damodar, Brahmani, Kharkai, and Subarnarekha rivers, whose upper watersheds lie within Jharkhand.

There are three well-defined seasons in Jharkhand. The cold-weather season, from November to February, is the most pleasant part of the year. The hot-weather season lasts from March to mid-June. May, the hottest month, is characterized by daily high temperatures in the upper 90s F (about 37 °C) and low temperatures in the mid -70s F (mid-20s C). Maximum rainfall takes place during the months from July to September that accounts for more than 90% of total rainfall in the state. The average annual rainfall of the state is 1300 mm.

Tribes of Jharkhand

Among all States and UTs, Jharkhand holds the 6th rank in terms of Scheduled Tribe (ST)¹¹ population. It has around thirty two Tribal Groups, major among them being Santhal, Munda, Oraon and Ho. Eight out of the thirty-two tribes of Jharkhand fall under Primitive Tribal Group (PTG)¹². They are Asur, Birhor, Birajia, Korwa, Savar, Pahariya (Baiga), Mal Pahariya and Souriya Pahariya. PTGs remain the most isolated and disadvantaged indigenous tribal groups with noticeable reduction in their population. Malnutrition, Malaria and dysentery are rampant in PTGs villages and the access of these communities to the social welfare programmes remains limited.¹³

The tribals normally live in contiguous areas unlike other communities. Their lives are closely associated with the nature as they eke out their livelihoods from the natural environ – streams, trees, plants, animals etc. It is, therefore, recognized that maintaining their identities would

⁹ Census of India, 2001; <http://jharkhand.nic.in>

¹⁰ IFAD/India-Jharkhand Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Project Project Design Report-Appraisal- Main Report, 2012

¹¹ The Article 366 (25) of Constitution of India defines scheduled tribes as "such tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within such tribes or tribal communities as are deemed under Article 342 to be Scheduled Tribes for the purposes of this constitution".

¹² Among scheduled tribes, there are certain tribal communities who have declining or stagnant population, low level of literacy, pre-agricultural level of technology and are economically backward. 75 such groups in 17 States and 1 Union Territory have been identified and categorized as Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs).

¹³ IFAD/India-Jharkhand Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Project Project Design Report-Appraisal- Main Report

invariably mean keeping their environment intact with them. Given the contiguous inhabitations, it also becomes simpler to have an area approach for development activities and also regulatory provisions to protect their interests. In order to protect the interests of the Scheduled tribes, the provision of "Fifth Schedule" is enshrined in the Constitution under article 244 (2).

The Fifth Schedule under article 244 (2) of the Constitution defines "Scheduled Areas" as such areas as the President may by order declare to be Scheduled Areas after consultation with the governor of that State. The criteria for declaring any area as a "Scheduled Area" under the Fifth Schedule are:

- Preponderance of tribal population,
- Compactness and reasonable size of the area,
- Available administrative entity such as district, block or taluk, and
- Economic backwardness of the area as compared to neighboring areas.

Out of 259 blocks in the state of Jharkhand, 111 fall under the Fifth Schedule areas (spread across 15 districts out of 24 districts)

1.2 Some major concerns

As already stated, Jharkhand is one of the recently formed states of the Indian union. Like any new administrative entity, it also faces a number of issues. Some of these issues are as follows:

- **Poverty:** Jharkhand is the fifth poorest Indian state with 51.6% rural people below the poverty line (BPL).
- **Depleting Natural Resources:** It has a large proportion of tribal communities which are highly dependent on the natural resource base for their survival and their livelihood systems revolve around forests, agriculture, livestock and wage labour. Degradation of forestlands due to uncontrolled grazing, illegal logging and misapplication of forest policies are reducing the availability of NTFPs to the tribal communities.
- **Reduced Agricultural Output:** Declining fertility of soils, increasing incidences of drought and seasonal shifts in rainfall patterns are affecting traditional cropping patterns and limiting harvests.
- **Devolution of Powers:** Although a number of specific State and National Acts, Policies and Programmes have been in place for some time, these are yet to make any perceptible impact on the conditions of tribal people in Jharkhand. The Panchayat Raj (Extension to Scheduled Area) Act (PESA) was approved in 1996 but implementation modalities to establish and empower the necessary institutions have been rather slow. It was only in 2010 that the Government of Jharkhand (GoJ) conducted Panchayat elections. Empowerment of these institutions by devolving finances and executive powers is yet to begin in the right earnest.¹⁴
- **Left Wing Extremism (LWE):** Furthermore, issues relating to a deficit in governance, leakage and malpractices, hindrance to productively develop forests and enjoy traditional user rights with control and supervision by the Gram Sabha as against the current system of overriding powers of the Forest Department, high tribal youth dropout rates prior to completing 10-12

¹⁴ IFAD/India-Jharkhand Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Project Project Design Report-Appraisal- Main Report, 2012

years of schooling and lack of meaningful labour opportunities are feeding the discontent of tribal people. This situation is exacerbated by LWE which today afflicts 20 out of 24 districts in Jharkhand¹⁵. LWE on the one hand, mobilizes the discontent amongst tribal people to its cause, and on the other hand, prevents the government to deliver services to improve their quality of life and living conditions.

- **Mortality:** The state also has one of India's highest mortality rates for children under five. Child mortality rate of 69 per 1,000 is much higher than the national average. Infant mortality rate is 67 as against all India average of 57. Percentage of child immunisation is 34.2% as against India's average of 49.7%¹⁶.
- **Malnutrition:** Four out of every 10 women in Jharkhand are undernourished. Half the children younger than three are considered malnourished. Half of children under age of 5 are stunted and one-third of children are wasted or too thin for their height. About 57% are underweight due to both chronic under nutrition, worse nutritional status than children in most other states in India.¹⁷
- **Water & Sanitation:** The coverage of rural water supply and sanitation services is very low in Jharkhand. Besides, there are water quality related issues too, with many places reporting Fluoride, Arsenic & Iron contamination. 49% of the population is dependent on hand pumps for their water-the remaining meet their needs from a variety of sources, such as, wells, ponds, rivers, streams, piped sources, etc. The sanitation facilities in the rural areas too leave much to be desired. Only 7.6% of rural households have toilets in their houses. The situation is even worse for SC (4.3%) and ST (3.7%) households. Only around 2% of the rural households have closed drainage facility.¹⁸

1.3 The Jharkhand Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project

Key objective of the Jharkhand RWSSP is to increase rural communities' access to reliable, sustainable and affordable Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (RWSS) services. The project aims to cover 29,025 habitations over a period of five years.

The other objectives identified under the RWSSP are: (a) to demonstrate the viability of cost recovery and institutional reforms by developing, testing and implementing the new decentralized service delivery model on a pilot basis; and (b) to build the State's capacity in improved sector management in order to scale up the new decentralized service delivery model State-wide. This will assist the Government in furthering its sector related goal of increasing the access of the rural communities/habitants, particularly the poor and socially disadvantaged groups, to drinking water supply and environmental sanitation services.

This project will also carry out some augmentations and improvements to Single Village Schemes (SVS) and Multi Village Schemes (MVS). Further, The RWSS Project in Jharkhand will be implemented in six districts, namely, Garhwa, East Singhbhum, Saraikela-Kharsawan, Khunti, Dumka and Palamau.

In the first five districts there will be four types of schemes, namely, Single Habitation Schemes (SHS), Single Gram Panchayat Schemes (SGS), Simple Multi Village Schemes (MVS) and Large Multi Village Schemes (MVS). Palamau will have only one Large MVS scheme.

¹⁵ <http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/maoist/>

¹⁶ IFAD/India-Jharkhand Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Project Project Design Report-Appraisal- Main Report, 2012

¹⁷ *Ibid.*

¹⁸ Census, 2011

1.3.1 Scope of the project:

Table 1: Physical Requirement of the Project

Sl.No.	Project Components	Total	Population Served * ('000)
a1	SVS (single habitation)	450	342
a2	SVS (multi hab within same GP)	207	333
b	Simple MVS (2 to 3 GPs)	61	251
c	Large MVS (more than 3 GPs)	5	86
a1	SVS (single habitation)	2	11
a2	SVS (multi hab within same GP)	20	43
b	Simple MVS (2 to 3 GPs)	3	31
c	Large MVS (more than 3 GPs)	2	34
C	Water Quality Management	0	0
a	Drainage Scheme/ Lane Improvement Scheme	750	
c	Community toilets	0	
3	Household Sanitation	98348	
a	Engg. Support (Design Consultancies)/Support Organisation (SO/NGOs)/ IEC	156	
	Total		1129973

Table 2: Financial Requirement for the Project

Sl.No.	Project Components	Units	Total	Population Served * ('000)
a1	SVS (single habitation)	Rs. CR	106.41	342.009
a2	SVS (multi hab within same GP)	Rs. CR	188.27	332.599
b	Simple MVS (2 to 3 GPs)	Rs. CR	206.22	250.966
c	Large MVS (more than 3 GPs)	Rs. CR	74.67	85.832
a1	SVS (single habitation)	Rs. CR	0.86	10.764
a2	SVS (multi hab within same GP)	Rs. CR	11.59	42.684
b	Simple MVS (2 to 3 GPs)	Rs. CR	9.29	31.120
c	Large MVS (more than 3 GPs)	Rs. CR	9.79	34.000
	Sub Total (B) Rehabilitation of Old	Rs. CR	31.52	118.568

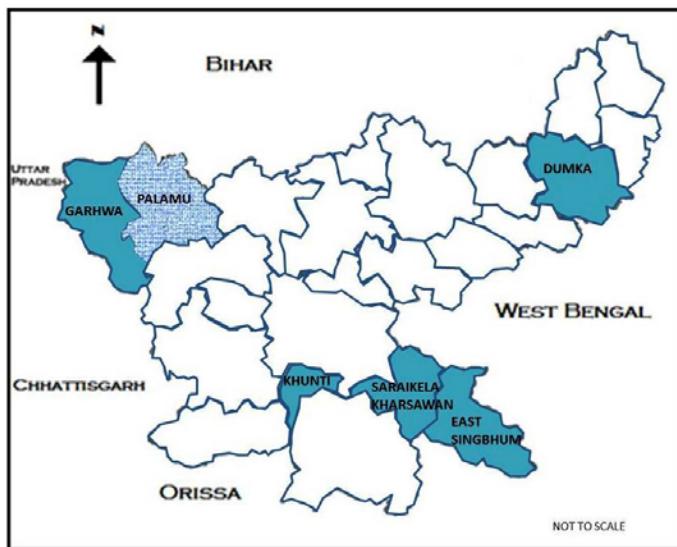
C	Water Quality Management	Rs. CR	0.00	0.00
a	Drainage Scheme/ Lane Improvement Scheme	Rs. CR	56.61	
b	Community toilets	Rs. CR	0.00	
a	Engg. Support (Design Consultancies)/ Support Organisation (SO/NGOs)/ IEC	Rs. CR	13.82	
Support Organisation Cost Total (a+b+c)		Rs. CR	13.82	
Total (1+2+3+4)		Rs. CR	760.00	1129.973

The J-RWSSP will be monitored across the following outcome indicators:

- percentage habitations with improved drinking water and sanitation services
- percentage of tribal habitations with improved drinking water and sanitation services
- percentage rural households with access to safe and adequate water supply throughout the year
- percentage rural households adopting improved hygiene and sanitation practices; and
- improvements in cost recovery, contributions to capital and O&M costs, and collection efficiency

1.3.2 Project Area

The RWSS Project will be implemented in the following six districts - Garhwa, East Singhbhum, Saraikela-Kharsawan, Khunti, Dumka and Palamau. As stated above, in the first five districts there will be four types of schemes SHS, SGS, Simple MVS and Large MVS. Palamau will have only one MVS scheme.



1.4 Tribal Development Plan

The social assessment identified significant numbers of tribal people¹⁹ in the state. The scheduled tribes (STs) constituting the largest social group in the state with a population share of about 26.3%²⁰, are a group with a distinct cultural identity and social and economic disadvantages. Program interventions will not adversely affect the tribals, but, as groups having distinct socio-cultural identity and being normally “excluded”, special attentions will be required to ensure their inclusion and equity.

The social assessment study brought out the following:

- (v) The tribal groups have a distinct cultural identity as compared to other groups.
- (vi) They are socially and economically disadvantaged in comparison to others.
- (vii) They have special developmental needs in terms of access to services and facilities compared to other backward groups.
- (viii) They are perpetually excluded from the decision making.

Further, the need for special developmental attention for tribal arises from the following reasons:

- **Poor socio-economic condition, prolonged vulnerability and marginalization** – Historically, tribals are vulnerable and marginalised because of poor socio-economic conditions in terms of work-participation and access to education and health. Isolation from the mainstream of society, economic and social backwardness and poverty are manifested in low level of literacy and health care, primitive system of production and social and political marginalization.
- **Constitutional provisions and safeguards for tribals** - The Constitution of India and the Government of Jharkhand have many protective legislations and safeguards for the welfare and development of the STs. These provisions are designed to safeguard tribal people from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. Developmental provisions promote special care for the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections like the STs. These provisions are in line with the World Bank's Operational Policy (OP) 4.10 which requires, a Tribal Development Plan (TDP) to be prepared to ensure provision of culturally compatible benefits and participation of tribals in the project processes. The TDP follows the format of the "Indigenous Peoples Development Plan" as outlined in OP 4.10 and is organized as follows:

1.5 Structure of the Report

The overall report is divided in following sections.

Section 1	covers introduction, details of tribal scenario in Jharkhand, legal and institutional framework (Chapter 1,2,3)
Section 2	covers baseline information, stakeholder consultations, inferences from social assessment and issues emerging from these relevant for the Tribal Development Plan (Chapter 4,5, 6)

¹⁹ It may be noted that, Government of India adopts a constitutional practice of scheduling some groups of people as ‘scheduled tribes’. Hence, in this report, the terminologies, tribals and scheduled tribes are used synonymously

²⁰ Census-India 2001

Section 3 includes the Tribal Development Plan covering strategy, institutional arrangements and implementation process, cost and financing plan (Chapter 7,8)

Section 4 presents monitoring and evaluation framework and grievance redressal mechanism and institutional arrangements for TDP (Chapter 9,10)

2. TRIBAL SCENARIO IN JHARKHAND

2.1 The Tribes of Jharkhand

The Scheduled Tribe (ST) population of Jharkhand State was 7,087,068 (26.3%) of the total population (26,945,829) of the State. Jharkhand ranks all India 6th in terms of ST population and 10th in terms of percentage share of ST population to the total population of the state.

Table 3: District-wise distribution of Tribal Population of Jharkhand²¹

State and District	ST Population	
	Population	%
Jharkhand	7087068	26.3
Simdega	360825	70.2
Gumla	559772	67.2
Pashchimi Singhbhum	806472	65.4
Lohardaga	203053	55.7
Latehar	253365	45.2
Dumka	495239	44.8
Pakur	312838	44.6
Ranchi*	1164624	41.8
Saraikela-Kharsawan	304850	35.9
Jamtara	206664	31.6
Sahibganj	270423	29.1
Purbi Singhbhum	552187	27.8
Godda	247538	23.6
Garhwa	158959	15.4
Bokaro	218600	12.3
Deoghar	142717	12.2
Hazaribagh	268333	11.8
Giridih	184469	9.7
Palamu	138960	9.0
Dhanbad	202729	8.5
Chatra	30384	3.8
Koderma	4067	0.8

*Khunti District was carved out of Ranchi District in September 2007

Among the six project districts of Dumka, Ranchi (*Khunti), Saraikela-Kharsawan, Purbi Singhbhum and Garhwa, Dumka has the highest tribal population at 44.8%. Jharkhand has around 32 Tribal Groups, major among them being Santhal, Munda, Oraon and Ho. Eight out of the thirty-two tribes of Jharkhand fall under Primitive Tribal Group (PTG)²². They are Asur, Birhor, Birajia, Korwa, Savar, Pahariya (Baiga), Mal Pahariya and Souriya Pahariya.

²¹ Census –India 2001

²² Among scheduled tribes, there are certain tribal communities who have declining or stagnant population, low level of literacy, pre-agricultural level of technology and are economically backward. 75 such groups in 17 States and 1 Union Territory have been identified and categorized as Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs).

The tribals normally live in contiguous areas unlike other communities. Their lives are closely associated with the nature as they eke out their livelihoods from the natural environ – streams, trees, plants, animals etc. It is, therefore, recognized that maintaining their identities would invariably mean keeping their environment intact with them. Given the contiguous inhabitations, it also becomes simpler to have an area approach for development activities and also regulatory provisions to protect their interests. In order to protect the interests of the Scheduled tribes, the provision of "Fifth Schedule" is enshrined in the Constitution under article 244 (2). The Fifth Schedule under article 244 (2) of the Constitution defines "Scheduled Areas" as such areas as the President may by Order declare to be Scheduled Areas after consultation with the governor of that State. The criteria for declaring any area as a "Scheduled Area" under the Fifth Schedule are:

- Preponderance of tribal population,
- Compactness and reasonable size of the area,
- Available administrative entity such as district, block or taluk, and
- Economic backwardness of the area as compared to neighboring areas.

Out of 259 blocks in the state of Jharkhand, 111 fall under the Fifth Schedule areas (spread across 15 districts out of 24 districts)

Table 4: Details of Scheduled Areas

Districts	Divisions	Blocks	Gram Panchayats	Villages	Numbers of Blocks in Scheduled Areas	
Garhwa	3	19	193	907	1	Bhandaria block
Purbi Singhbhum	2	11	231	1810	9	Golmuri-Jugsalai, Patamda, Potka, Dumaria, Musabani, Ghatsila, Dhalbhumgarh, Chakulia and Bahragora blocks
Dumka	1	10	206		10	Saraiyahat, Jarmundi, Jama, Ramgarh, Gopikandar, Kathikund, Dumka, Sikaripara, Raneswar and Masalia blocks
Khunti	1	6	86	884	6	Arki, Khunti, Murhu, Karra, Torpa, Rania blocks
Saraikela-Kharsawan	1	8	120	120	8	Govindpur(Rajnagar), Adityapur(Gamharia), Saraikela, Kharsawan, Kuchai, Chandil, Ichagarh and Nimdih blocks
Palamu	3	13	283	1918	-	-

Scheduled and Non Scheduled Areas	
Scheduled Areas	111 Blocks
ITDA / ITDP	14 Pockets
MADA	34 Pockets
Cluster	7 Pockets
Source: Planning Commission	

Jharkhand has 32 tribes that were originally classified on the basis of culture:

- Hunter-gatherer — Birhor, Korwa, Hill Kharia
- Shifting Agriculture — Sauria Paharia
- Simple artisans — Mahli, Lohra, Karmali, Chik Baraik
- Settled agriculturists — Santhal, Munda, Oraon, Ho, Bhumij, etc.

Tribal groups²³:

• Munda	• Asur	• Chero	• Kora
• Santhal	• Baiga	• Chick-Baraik	• Korwa
• Oraon	• Banjara	• Gorait	• Lohra
• Kharia	• Bathudi	• Ho	• Mahli
• Gond	• Bedia	• Karmali	• Mal-Paharia
• Kol	• Binjhia	• Kharwar	• Parhaiya
• Kanwar	• Birhor	• Khond	• Sauria-Paharia
• Savar	• Birjia	• Kisan	• Bhumij

Of the thirty-two (32) notified Scheduled Tribes, the Santhals are the most populous tribe with a population of 2,410,509, constituting 34% of the total ST population of the State. Oraon, Munda and Ho, are the next ranked in terms of population constituting 19.6, 14.8 and 10.5 per cent respectively of the total ST population of the state. Four other major tribes, Kharia, Bhumij, Lohra and Kharwar with population ranging from 164,022 to 192,024 together with the Santhal, Oraon, Munda and Ho, constitute 89.1 per cent of the total tribal population. The Chero, Bedia, Mal Pahariya and Mahli tribes in the population range of 75,540 to 121,174 account for another 5.6 per cent; the remaining 18 tribes, along with the generic tribes constitute the balance 5.3% of the total ST population.

Primitive Tribal Groups

Tribes like the Asur, Paharia, Sabar, Birhor, Birjia, Korwa, Mal Pahariya and Sauria Paharia have been under special scrutiny on account of their primitiveness, backwardness and declining population. The eight tribes of Asur, Birhor, Birjia, Korwa, Savar, Pahariya (Baiga), Mal Pahariya and Sauria Pahariya of the thirty-two tribes of Jharkhand fall under Primitive Tribal Group (PTG). Together they account for a population of 0.273 million (Census 2001) which is a very nominal part of the total tribal population. According to the reports of the Health Department, the populations of the Birhor, Birjia, Baiga and Sauria Pahariya are declining. PTGs remain the most isolated and disadvantaged indigenous tribal groups with noticeable reduction in their population. Malnutrition, Malaria and dysentery are rampant in PTGs villages and the access of these communities to the social welfare programmes remains limited.

2.2 Demographic Information

According to Census 2011, the total population of Jharkhand was 32.96 million with a density of 414 persons per sq. km. which was above the national average by 30 points. Out of the total population, 51% is male and 49% female. The sex ratio in Jharkhand is 947 female per 1000 male. The high proportion of ST population of the state at 28% against the all India average of 8% is a notable feature.

Jharkhand has 5 Administrative Divisions namely:

- **South Chhotanagpur** comprising 5 districts - Ranchi, Khunti, Simdega, Gumla and Lohardaga.
- **North Chhotanagpur** comprising 7 districts - Hazaribagh, Ramgarh, Chatra, Koderma, Giridih, Bokaro and Dhanbad.

²³ (The Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 1976 and as inserted by Act 30 of 2000)

- **Kolhan** comprising 3 districts - East Singhbhum, West Singhbhum and Saraikela-Kharsawan.
- **Palamu** comprising 3 districts - Palamu, Garhwa and Latehar.
- **Santhal Parganas** comprising 6 districts - Sahebganj, Pakur, Jamtara, Deoghar, Dumka and Godda

Sex Ratio

The overall sex ratio of the ST population in Jharkhand is 987 females per 1000 males which is higher than the national average (978) for the total ST population.

Religion

Hinduism is followed by 68.5% of the population of Jharkhand. Islam is followed by 13.8% of the population and the animistic Sarna religion is practised by 13% of the population. Christianity with 4.1% of the population is the fourth largest religious community in Jharkhand. Jainism, Buddhism and Sikhism are all practiced, accounting for less than 1% of the population.

Literacy

The overall literacy rate among the STs has increased from 27.5 per cent in 1991 to 40.7 per cent in 2001. Despite this improvement, the literacy rate among the tribes is much lower in comparison to that of all STs at the national level (47.1%). Like the overall literacy rate among the STs, male and female literacy rates (54 per cent and 27.2 per cent) are also considerably lower than those at the national level (59.2% & 34.8%).

Among the numerically larger tribes, Oraon and Kharia have more than half of the population in the age of seven (7) years and above that are literate while, literacy rates among Mundas is almost equal to that of all STs at the national level. The remaining five larger tribal groups have overall literacy rates lower than that of the national average. Among the total tribal literates, 33.6 percent are educated below primary level. The proportions of literates who have attained education up to primary level and middle level are 28.6 percent & 17.7 per cent respectively.

Analysis of data show that the proportion of tribal literates decline sharply at higher level of education as the percentage of students drop out post matriculation to almost one third at higher secondary level. Of the total 19.8 lakh tribal children in the age group of 5 –14 years, only 8.5 lakh children have been attending school constituting 43.1 percent. Among the major STs, Oraon, Kharia and Munda have more than 50 percent school going children whereas Santhal, Ho, Lohra have 36 – 47 percent children attending school.

Language

Although Hindi is the state language, the people of Jharkhand speak a number of languages belonging to three major language groups: the Munda languages that include Santhali, Mundari, Ho, Kharia, Bhumij; the Indo-Aryan languages that include Bengali, Oriya, Maithili, Nagpuri, Sadri, Khortha, Kurmali and Panchpargania; and the Dravidian languages that include Oraon (Kurukh), Korwa, and Paharia (Malto).

Santhali is spoken predominantly in Dumka, Jamtara, Pakur, Godda, Sahibganj and in parts of East Singhbhum and Saraikela-Kharsawan districts. Mundari is spoken mainly in Khunti and parts of Ranchi, West Singhbhum, Gumla, Simdega and Latehar districts. Ho is mainly spoken in West

Singhbhum and Saraikela-Kharswan districts. These three languages can be considered as sister languages as all of them are grammatically similar and 80%–90% of the words used are same.

STs are among the poorest in Jharkhand, a state carved out in response to the popular demand from the tribal communities. On a number of development indicators such as poverty reduction, literacy, nutrition and health and vulnerability to climate shock, the STs fare poorly.

- For example, incidence of poverty was 53% among the ST compared to 25% among others (non-ST, non-SC).
- 85% of ST women were reported anemic in 2005-06 compared to 57.6% others, 80.5% ST children were anemic compared to 56.7% others,
- Infant Mortality Rate among ST was 93 compared to 75.5 among others and the under-five mortality among ST was 138.5 compared to 92.7 among others. STs are increasingly migrating as seasonal labour.
- The Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs) with a population of about 0.273 million living in 2,648 villages in relatively small settlements are the poorest even among the STs. PTGs remain the most isolated and disadvantaged indigenous tribal groups with noticeable reduction in their population. Malnutrition, malaria and dysentery are rampant in PTG villages and the access of these communities to the social welfare programmes remains limited. In addition, indebtedness is also high due their proneness to enter into exploitative relationships with middle men. This situation is mainly on account of the inaccessibility, reluctance on the part of the government machinery to reach out to these villages, lack of knowledge of their entitlements, inability to demand their rightful entitlements and chronic household budget deficit due to limited livelihood options.

2.3 Issues for TDP

- There is an absence of disaggregated data for the Scheduled Areas of the state.
- There is a gap in development among tribes leading to the need for providing special focus and thrust on increasing outreach of development to cover all groups.

2.4 Need for a dedicated attention to Tribals

The history of vulnerability and prolonged marginalization puts forth the need for inclusion of tribal population as an important stakeholder group in all developmental activities undertaken. Further, ensuring that they receive due attention not only to meet the basic needs but also to encourage them to participate actively in the development process.

3. LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

3.1 Introduction

GoI has been sensitive to the needs of the tribal population of India. The Supreme Court has aptly summed up the tribal situation in India, "...tribal areas have their own problems. Tribals are historically weaker sections of the society. They need the protection of the laws as they are gullible and fall prey to the tactics of unscrupulous people and are susceptible to exploitation on account of their innocence, poverty and backwardness extending over centuries." Many safeguards are provided under the constitution to safeguard the interests of tribals.

This section reviews such safeguards and the associated laws and regulations governing tribal development and water and sanitation activities in the state.

3.1.1 Constitutional Safeguards

The constitutional safeguards related to tribals are:

- (i) Article 14, related to equal rights and opportunities;
- (ii) Article 15, prohibits discrimination on grounds of sex, religion, race, caste etc.;
- (iii) Article 15 (4), enjoins upon the state to make special provisions for the STs;
- (iv) Article 16 (3), empowers states to make special provisions for reservation in appointments or posts in favour of STs;
- (v) Article 46, enjoins upon states to promote with special care educational and economic interests of STs, protection from social injustice and exploitation;
- (vi) Article 275 (I), grant-in-aid for promoting the welfare of STs;
- (vii) Article 330, 332, 335, related to the reservation of seats for STs in Lok Sabha and State Assemblies; and
- (viii) Article 339, 340, related to Control of the Union over the Welfare of STs and powers to investigations thereof. One of the important Acts which ensures Social Safeguards of the STs is "Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

3.2 Some Important legal provisions to safeguard tribal interests

3.2.1 Chhota-Nagpur Tenancy (CNT) Act, 1908

The CNT Act was enacted in 1908 to stop land alienation is supposed to be the magna-carta for tribals. It is applicable in North Chhota Nagpur, South Chhota Nagpur and Palmau divisions, including areas under various municipalities and notified area communities. In January 25, 2013, the Jharkhand High Court asked the State Government to also follow the Act for Scheduled Castes.

Section 46 of the CNT Act restricts transfer of land belonging to Scheduled Tribes / Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes. However, a tribal may transfer his land through sale, exchange, gift or will to a fellow Scheduled Tribe member and residents of his own police station area. Similarly, SCs and BCs can transfer land to members of their own community within the limits of the district in which the land is located with prior permission of the Deputy Commissioner.

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

This Act recognizes and vests forest rights and occupation on forest land in forest dwellings to scheduled tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have been residing in such forests for generations but whose rights could not be recorded. The Act provides for a framework for recording the forest rights so vested and the nature of evidence required for such recognition and vesting in respect of forest land.

3.2.3 The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes: (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995

This Act provides for specific provisions to prevent atrocities on the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and suggests State Governments to frame rules for the same. These include identification of areas where atrocity may take place or there is an apprehension of re-occurrence of an offence under the Act. The State Government is required to set up a "**Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes Protection Cell**" at the state headquarters headed by the Director of Police, Inspector-General of Police. This Cell is responsible for, conducting survey of the identified area; maintaining public order and tranquility in the identified area; recommending deployment of special police or establishment of special police post in the identified area; and restoring the feeling of security amongst the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

It can be summed up that the protective provisions safeguard tribal people from social injustices and all forms of exploitation, while the developmental provisions promote special care for the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections like the tribals and SCs. Further, administrative provisions under the Fifth and Sixth Schedules give special powers to the state for the protection and governance of tribal areas and the reservation provisions ensure due representation in legislative bodies and government jobs.

3.2.4 Provision of Scheduled Areas under 5th Schedule of the Constitution

In order to protect the interests of the Scheduled tribes, the provision of "Fifth Schedule" is enshrined in the Constitution under article 244 (2). The Fifth Schedule under article 244 (2) of the Constitution defines "Scheduled Areas" as such areas as the President may by Order declare to be Scheduled Areas after consultation with the governor of that State. The criteria for declaring any area as a "Scheduled Area" under the Fifth Schedule are:

- Preponderance of tribal population,
- Compactness and reasonable size of the area,
- Available administrative entity such as district, block or taluk, and
- Economic backwardness of the area as compared to neighboring areas.

Out of 259 blocks in the state of Jharkhand, 111 fall under the Fifth Schedule areas (spread across 15 districts out of 24 districts).

Purpose and Advantage of Scheduled Areas:

Scheduled Areas have certain distinct provisions meant to protect and benefit tribal people in a State:

- The Governor of a State which has Scheduled Areas is empowered to make regulations in respect of (1) prohibit or restrict transfer of land from tribals; (2) regulate the business of money lending to the members of STs. In making any such regulation, the Governor may repeal or amend any Act of Parliament or of the Legislature of the State, which is applicable to the area in question.
- The Governor may by public notification direct that any particular Act of Parliament or Legislature of the State shall not apply to a Scheduled Area or any part thereof in the State or shall apply to such area subject to such expectations and modifications as may be specified.
- The Governor of a State having Scheduled Areas therein, shall annually, or whenever so required by the President of India, make a report to the President regarding the administration of the Scheduled Areas in that State and the executive power of the Union shall extend to the giving of directions to the State as to the administration of the said area.
- Tribes Advisory Council [TAC] shall be established in States having Scheduled Areas. The TAC may also be established in any State having Scheduled Tribes but not Scheduled Areas on the direction of the President of India. The TAC consists of more than twenty members of whom, as nearly as may be, three fourth are from the representatives of Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assembly of the State. The role of TAC is to advise the State Government on matters pertaining to the welfare and advancement of the Scheduled Tribes in the State as may be referred to it by the Governor.
- The Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas), Act 1996, which the provisions of Panchayats, contained in Part IX of the Constitution, were extended to Schedule Areas, also contains special provisions for the benefit of Scheduled Tribes.

Scheduled Areas in Jharkhand

1. Burmu, Mandar, Chanho, Bero, Lapung, Ratu, Namkom, Kanke, Ormanjhi, Angara, Silli, Sonahatu, Tamar, Bundu blocks in Ranchi district.
2. Arki, Khunti, Murhu, Karra, Torpa, Rania blocks in Khunti district
3. Kisko, Kuru, Lohardaga, Bhandra and Senha blocks in Lohardaga district.
4. Bishunpur, Ghagra, Chainpur, Dumri, Raidih, Gumla, Sisai, Bharno, Kamdara, Basia and Palkot blocks in Gumla district.
5. Simdega, Kolebira, Bano, Jaldega, Thethaitangar, Kurdeg and Bolba blocks in Simdega district.
6. Barwadih, Manika, Balumath, Chandwa, Latehar, Garu and Mahuadarn blocks in Latehar district.
7. Bhandaria block in Garhwa district.
8. Bandgaon, Chakradharpur, Sonua, Goelkera, Manoharpur, Noamundi, Jagannathpur, Manghaon, Kumardungi, Manjhari, Tantnagar, Jhickpani, Tonto, Khutpani and Chaibasa blocks in West-Singhbhum district.
9. Govindpur(Rajnagar), Adityapur(Gamhariya), Saraikela, Kharsawan, Kuchai, Chandil, Ichagarh and Nimdihi blocks in Saraikela-Kharsawan district.
10. Golmuri-Jugsalai, Patamda, Potka, Dumaria, Musabani, Ghatsila, Dhalbhumgarh, Chakulia and Bahragora blocks in East-Singhbhum district.

11. Saraiyahat, Jarmundi, Jama, Ramgarh, Gopikandar, Kathikund, Dumka, Sikaripara, Raneswar and Masalia blocks in Dumka district.
12. Kundhit, Nala, Jamtara and Narainpur blocks in Jamtara district.
13. Sahebganj, Borio, Taljhari, Rajmahal, Barharwa, Pathna and Barhet blocks in Sahebganj district.
14. Littipara, Amrapara, Hirapur, Pakur, Maheshpur, and Pakuria blocks in Pakur district.
15. Boarijore and Sunderpahari blocks in Godda District.

The scheduled areas of Jharkhand have been specified by the Scheduled areas (States of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh) Order, 2003 (Constitution Order, 192) dated 20.2.2003 after rescinding the order dated 31.12.77 so far as that related to the state of Bihar.

3.2.5 Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) Pockets and clusters

Since the 8th Five Year Plan (1992-97), the concept of TSP has been modified by extending the coverage to the entire ST population outside the scheduled areas, but including those who live in contiguous areas. Three criteria are laid down for identification of tribal pockets under MADA approach.

These include (i) a minimum population of 10,000 (ii) 50% of ST population in the pockets (iii) contiguity of villages in the pockets. At present 34 MADA projects exist in Jharkhand.

The Working Group on development of STs during Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90), suggested relaxation of present norm of population of 10000 to 5000 with 50% ST population - these areas is the "Clusters"; Jharkhand has 7 clusters.

3.3 Devolution of power and emergence of system of local self-governance

In 1992, the Government of India, enacted the Constitution's 73rd and 74th Amendment Acts to strengthen democratic institutions at the grassroots level and empower the people for effective participation in local governance.

Under the Act, a three tier PRI system has been introduced viz. Zilla Parishad at the district level, Panchayat Samiti at the Block level and Gram Sabha at the Gram Panchayat level.

3.3.1 Jharkhand Panchayat Raj Act, 2001

The Jharkhand Panchayat Raj Act, 2001 provides for the constitution of Panchayat Raj in the state of Jharkhand

After a gap of 32 years, the three-tier Panchayat elections were conducted in Jharkhand, generating tremendous enthusiasm and participation at the grassroots. It also saw the enthusiastic participation of the backward classes and especially the tribal people in the scheduled regions. The elections took place in November-December 2010 and all the results were declared by 30 December 2010. It was a history of sorts when the first-ever panchayat elections in the state witnessed 58 per cent seats being bagged by women; 34,750 women candidates were declared successful.

Panchayati Raj Extension to Schedule Areas (PESA) has vested Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads with rights to *minor water bodies* in the Scheduled Areas. The State Act (JPRA) gives the powers of ownership, planning and management of the same to the Panchayat Samiti and the Zila Parishad.

Table 5: PRI Constitution

Level	PRI Body	Constitution
District Level	Zilla Parishad	Zilla Parishad Adhyaksh, Zilla Parishad Upadhyaksh, ZP members
Block Level	Panchayat Samiti	Pramukh, Up-pramuk Panchayat Samiti members
Village Level	Gram Panchayat	Mukhiya, Up-mukhiya, Ward members

3.3.2 Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas (PESA) Act

The 73rd and 74th Constitutional (Amendments of 1992), accommodate special powers to PRIs, were later extended, with separate provisions to the Scheduled Areas as well through the Panchayat (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act of 1996. With the strength and support of PESA Act, 1996 the PRI bodies at the district and village level have been vested special functional powers and responsibilities to ensure effective participation of the tribal people in their own development. This also helps preserve and conserve traditional rights over natural resources.

A brief summary of powers given to PRIs under PESA Act is given below:

Table 6: Powers given to Gram Sabhas under PESA Act

Gram Sabha	Gram Panchayat	Block Panchayat	Zilla Parishad
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Listing of development projects for execution through Gram Panchayats. Identification and recommendation of beneficiaries under poverty alleviation programs. Any proposal/plan presented by the Gram Panchayats needs prior consultation and approval with the Gram Sabha. Prior approval for collection of taxes. Wherever necessary asking for information from gram panchayats. Intervene in conflict resolution through traditional and customary traditional methods if required. Gram Sabha has power to safeguard the cultural identity, community resources and dispute resolution per traditional customs and regulations. Control and supervision of functions and powers of Gram Panchayats. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enforcement of prohibition of regulation or restriction of the sale and consumption of any intoxicant. The ownership of Minor Forest Produce. Prevention of alienation of land and restoration of any unlawful land of a Scheduled Tribe. Control over the money lending to the Scheduled Tribe. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The powers of control and supervision of activities of various organizations and individuals and their office bearers engaged in social work Consulting the Gram Sabha wherever necessary. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approval to obtain concession for raising minor minerals, lease and licenses for mining activities or auctioning of minor mineral products. Prior approval of Zilla Parishad, for land acquisition or rehabilitation of affected people with or without consultation with the Gram Sabha. Planning and management of minor water bodies.

Table 7: devolution of Functions in Water Sanitation Sector to the Local Self Governments

Administrative Unit	Functions to be performed in water supply and Sanitation Sector according to Jharkhand Panchayat Raj Act, 2001	Standing committees appointed for performing such tasks	
		Activities to be performed	Summary
Zila Parishad	<p>(I) Drinking water facility -</p> <p>(a) Control and prevention of water pollution;</p> <p>(b) Extension of rural water supply;</p> <p>(c) Management of drinking water sources.</p> <p>(II) Hygiene and Sanitation</p> <p>(a) Ensuring promotion of rural sanitation and cleanliness of public streets, ponds, wells and roads;</p> <p>(b) Preparing an integrated plan for public toilets, getting the same implemented and their maintenance;</p> <p>(c) Taking measures for safety against environmental pollution.</p>	<p>✓ The activities related to provision of drinking water pertains to extension of water supply provisions in areas unserved by drinking water supply along with management and maintenance activities.</p> <p>✓ In the sanitation sector the Zila Parishad is to ensure promotion of hygiene and cleanliness of all public places, preparing integrated sanitation plans involving activities like providing provisions for public toilets and overall maintenance.</p> <p>✓ It also should probe into the health arena with conducting health campaigns and epidemic control schemes.</p>	a) General Administration Committee, b) Agriculture & Industries Committee, c) Health & Education Committee, d) Finance, Audit and Planning & Development Committee, e) Cooperative Committee, f) Women, children and social welfare committee, g) Forest and environment committee, h) Communication and works committee.
Panchayat Samiti	<p>(I) Drinking water facility -</p> <p>(a) Control and prevention of water pollution;</p> <p>(b) Integrated provision for rural water supply schemes, their repairs and maintenance;</p> <p>(c) Integrated management of drinking water sources.</p> <p>(II) Hygiene and Sanitation -</p> <p>(a) Helping and guiding Gram Panchayats by making an integrated plan for encouraging village sanitation, for cleanliness of public streets, ponds, wells and roads, for construction and maintenance of public lavatories, for management and control of bathing and washing ghats, for vaccination, for prevention and control of epidemics, for preservation and operation of burning and burial grounds, for disposal of unclaimed corpses and carcasses, for preventive measures against stray animals.</p> <p>Additional Functions</p> <p>(i) To advise the Zila Parishad about activities related with development, preservation of environment, etc;</p> <p>(ii) To take up regional plans and</p>	<p>✓ The responsibility of the Panchayat samiti pertaining to Water supply is integrated management of water resources, supply, construction and their maintenance.</p> <p>✓ In the sanitation Sector the Panchayat Samiti remains responsible for construction and maintenance of public amenities</p>	a) General Administration Committee, b) Agriculture & Industries Committee, c) Health & Education Committee, d) Finance, Audit and Planning & Development Committee, e) Cooperative Committee, f) Women, children and social welfare committee, g) Forest and environment committee, h) Communication and works committee.

	<p>development plans for basic amenities within the Panchayat Samiti;</p> <p>(iii) Preparation of plans for basic civil amenities and their management;</p> <p>(iv) Implementation, execution and supervision of the schemes and construction works within Gram Panchayats;</p>		
Gram Panchayats	<p>Drinking water facilities -</p> <p>(i) Construction, repair and maintenance of public wells, ponds and hand - pumps for drinking water, washing clothes and bathing;</p> <p>(ii) Taking measures for prevention and control of water pollution ;</p> <p>(iii) Conducting and maintaining rural water supply scheme ;</p> <p>(iv) Management of water sources</p> <p>Hygiene and Sanitation</p> <p>(i) Promotion of village sanitation.</p> <p>(ii) Cleaning of public streets, ponds, wells and roads;</p> <p>(iii) Construction and maintenance of public latrines;</p> <p>(iv) Management and control of bathing and washing ghats;</p>	<p>✓ The panchayat would be responsible for providing safe water and maintaining rural water supply schemes. The Panchayat should also be responsible for overall management of water sources,</p> <p>Construction, repair and maintenance of public wells, ponds and hand - pumps for drinking water, washing clothes and bathing;</p> <p>✓ In sanitation sector the Panchayat would be responsible for Provision and maintenance of safe sanitation practices.</p>	
Gram Sabha	<p>Section 10 of the Act describes the powers of the Gram Sabha:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managing natural sources such as land, water, forest falling within the limits of the village area according to the constitution and other relevant laws then in force; • Giving advice of the Gram Panchayat as to regularization and utilization of small reservoirs; • Keeping watch over local schemes and over sources and expenditure of the said schemes; • Sanitation and conservancy as well as prevention and solution of nuisance; • Construction, repairs and maintenance of public wells and ponds as well as making available drinking water for domestic use; 	<p>✓ The Gram Sabha is empowered to keep a watch on the local schemes to be implemented within the limits of the village area.</p> <p>✓ The Gram Sabha is to be responsible for providing water for drinking, bathing and washing purposes to the rural households.</p> <p>✓ It would also remain responsible for Construction, repairs and maintenance of public wells and ponds as well as making available drinking water for domestic use.</p> <p>✓ The Gram Sabha would also be responsible for waste management and should earmark areas for disposal of nuisance- corpse and carcasses; Regulating construction of houses, cess-pits urinals, drains and flush latrines; Filling up of insanitary ponds and wells.</p>	<p>(a) Village Development committee,</p> <p>(b) Government estate committee,</p> <p>(c) Agriculture committee,</p> <p>(d) Health Committee,</p> <p>(e) Village Defense Committee,</p> <p>(f) Infrastructure committee,</p> <p>(g) Education committee and social justice committee,</p> <p>(h) Vigilance committee.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making available and maintaining water sources for bathing, washing and for drinking purposes of domestic animals; • Filling up of wells not in use Insanitary ponds, ditches and holes; • Regulating construction of houses, cess-pits urinals, drains and flush latrines; • Disposal of corpses, carcasses (including those unclaimed) and other obnoxious articles in such a way that the same may not be injurious to health; • Providing places separately for dumping rubbish; <p><u>Extra Powers:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It may manage the natural sources including land, water and forest within the village areas according to its tradition but in tandem with the provision of the constitution and duly keeping in view the spirit of other relevant laws in force for the time being; • It may provide for local schemes including tribal sub-schemes and sources and costs for such schemes; 		
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- From the above table we can conclude that there is no separate standing committee for Water and Sanitation in the PRI structure.
- The Gram Sabha has been given a lot of functions related to water and sanitation. Extra provisions and powers have been granted to Gram Sabhas in Scheduled Areas.
- The **Village Water and Sanitation Committees (VWSC)** has been formed across Jharkhand through a special Directive (Ref: GO 185, Memo No. 4078 Dated 24/8/11).
- **Jalsahiya**²⁴ – a village-level representative has been chosen to take care of issues related to drinking water and sanitation in the village.

3.4 Institutional Arrangements for Tribal Development in Jharkhand

The Department of Welfare is the department responsible for tribal welfare along with other social welfare programmes in Jharkhand. The "Tribal Welfare Commissioner" is the head of the department and is the Director. The TWC is responsible for the implementation and supervision of all the schemes taken up at the field level.

²⁴ Jalsahiya is a women, who is daughter in law or widow from the same village, appointed for providing help and information on water and sanitation.

The field formation includes the Deputy Director of Welfare located in the 4 divisional offices of Santhal Paraganas, Ranchi, Hazaribagh and Palamu. All the 24 districts have District Welfare Officers, Sub-divisional Officers and Block Welfare Officers

Earlier, the TWC was responsible only for the schemes meant for the tribes. For the implementation of the schemes for the tribes for which the funds come from the Government of India under Special Central Assistance, (SCA) there are 14 MESO offices who report to the TWC. 70% of the funds are utilised in income generating schemes and the remaining 30% for infrastructure development.

3.5 Traditional Institutions in Tribal areas of Jharkhand

Basically four forms of traditional governance system exist in different tribal regions of Jharkhand.

- *Munda- Manki* system in *Ho* areas.
- *Parha* system in *Oraon* villages.
- *Munda- Manki* system in *Khuntkatti Munda* dominated areas.
- *Manjhi Pradhan* system in *Santhal*.

These institutional systems will also have to be considered for any planning and implementation of the water and sanitation schemes as they have substantial influence in the tribal areas in their respective communities and people often have more faith in these than PRIs and VWSCs.

3.6 Tribal Cultural Research and Training Institute

Tribal Culture Research and Training Institute have been formed on the basis of recommendations of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission and the Dhebar Commission. There is a Tribal Research Institute in Jharkhand under the Welfare Department.

3.7 Issues of Significance

Even after thirteen years since its inception, challenges still remain in planning and action towards tribal development. It has been observed that the institutional set-up for tribal welfare and development is still deficient in Jharkhand. The project needs to take these into cognizance while designing institutional and implementation arrangements. They are:

- Habitation Vs Village. Unlike the normal areas, wherein village is a basic unit, in tribal areas, project will have to consider 'habitation' as the primary management unit.
- The habitations in Jharkhand are also scattered in many places, this will pose problems of accessibility. In many places approach is difficult.
- Village Water and Sanitation Committees (VWSC) have been mandated to take up all efforts related water and sanitation but ***there is need for Habitation level Water and Sanitation Committee as well to be formed.***
- PESA – Provisions of PESA needs to be taken due note of.
- Many of these habitations are in the grip of left wing extremism, which may make it difficult to implement schemes in these areas.

4. BASELINE INFORMATION

4.1 Introduction

This section provides key baseline information related to the tribal socio-economics as well as the RWSS scenario in the sample districts. A comprehensive database on all types of tribals is too meager to draw concrete conclusions. Hence, the baseline information discussions are confined to general assessment of the situation in the sample districts.

4.2 Settlement pattern

In the five sample districts, four are tribal dominated (Dumka, East Singhbhum, Khunti & Saraikela-Kharsawan). There are some tribals in the hilly areas that are distinctly different from the others as characterized by isolated habitations and difficulties in accessibility even for the basic needs' fulfilment. Topography, socio-cultural characteristics, livelihoods systems and to some extent, historical factors have shaped the settlement patterns in these areas. A good proportion of tribals are forest inhabitants. With the result, interface with the forests assume huge significance. This may have implications on the type of technologies to be adopted and the time required for securing approvals for the project.

4.3 High rainfall and drinking water scarcity

Average annual rainfall in Jharkhand is 1400 mm. Maximum rainfall takes place during the months from July to September that accounts for more than 90% of total rainfall in the state. The state is characterized by late arrival and early cessation of monsoon and erratic and uneven distribution of rainfall. Drying of streams and wells by February is common. Most of the rain water is lost as run off. Since the state receives a reasonable amount of rainfall and has undulating topography, there are opportunities to arrest run off losses by creating water retention structures.

4.4 Health

The status of health in the five districts is being depicted from the following MMR and IMR data:

Table 8: District wise MMR & IMR

District	MMR	IMR
Dumka	371	63
East Singhbhum	375	58
Gadhwa	375	65
Khunti	294	63
Saraikela-Kharsawan	378	68

Source: <http://www.mohfw.nic.in/NRHM/DHAP/DHAP.htm#JH>

4.5 Water availability and use

Only around 28% of the respondents from the study districts reported sufficient availability of water throughout the year.

Table 9: Water Supply Availability

District	Sufficient throughout the year	Not Sufficient in Some Months	Not Sufficient in Most of the Months
Dumka	12.0	77.6	10.4
East Singhbhum	42.7	50.5	6.8
Gadhwa	20.8	71.9	7.3
Khunti	26.0	59.9	14.1
Saraikela-Kharsawan	39.1	44.8	16.1
Total	28.1	60.9	10.9

Discussions with local tribal leaders and block level engineers on usage of drinking water revealed that the tribals prefer to use drinking water from natural streams. Well water is a second choice. There is hardly any treatment of collected water at home except filtering through cloth. Further, open wells used for drinking water are susceptible to contamination. Since the topography is rocky in many habitations, many a time bore wells do not yield expected water output or dry quickly. Primary reasons of the same are depleting ground water levels. In many villages it was observed that though there are 5 or 6 bore wells only 2-3 functioned regularly.

4.6 Cost Recovery of Operation and Maintenance

In Jharkhand current status of rural water supply indicates that little attention has been paid to developing local capacity for repair and maintenance, handholding and involving the local community members in internalizing the system usage. This may be because there was lack of PRIs earlier but the same is not the case today. Many of the drinking water schemes especially hand pumps and bore wells are not functional primarily due to lack of regular maintenance and repairs. There is a specific need to develop local capacity for creating support services to ensure functionality of the assets created for potable drinking water, sanitation, sanitary ware services etc.

4.7 Water Borne Diseases

Over all there is very low level of knowledge about water borne diseases. 65.4% respondents from the study districts reported a lack of knowledge of water borne diseases.

Table 10: Awareness about Water Borne diseases

District	Yes	No
Dumka	26.6	73.4
East Singhbhum	50.0	50.0
Gadhwa	24.0	76.0
Khunti	39.6	60.4
Saraikela-Kharsawan	32.8	67.2
Total	34.6	65.4

Among those who are aware about water borne diseases, East Singhbhum stands out with 50% respondents reportedly being aware. However, the awareness levels are abysmally low in the case of Saraikela Kharswan (67.2%) and Dumka at 73.4%.

4.8 Sanitation and Hygiene:

4.8.1 Rural Sanitation Status

It is evident that coverage of sanitation (latrine) in the selected districts is minimal. Overall 84.8% people are practicing open defecation.

Table 11: Latrine Facilities

District	Open Defecation	Flush/ Pour Flush Latrine (Connected)	Pit Latrine (without Flush/ Pour Flush)	Service Latrine
Dumka	92.2	2.1	5.7	0.0
East Singhbhum	82.8	5.2	12.0	0.0
Gadhwa	90.6	2.6	5.7	1.0
Khunti	79.2	5.2	14.1	1.6
Saraikela-Kharsawan	79.2	7.3	13.5	0.0
Total	84.8	4.5	10.2	0.5

4.9 Waste disposal

None of the villages surveyed had an identified site for waste disposal. Either they are throwing waste in front of their house or along the roadside, or slightly away on any empty site. There was also water logging near most of the hand pumps as there was seldom a proper channel for draining the water that is accumulating near the hand pump.

4.10 Availability of electricity in tribal habitations

The table below presents the details of habitations/villages having electricity connections in the surveyed villages. The data indicates that only 9.38% habitations/villages do not have electricity. Availability of electricity and its supply status/regularity will be one of the factors having implication on selection of technological options for drinking water schemes.

Table 12: District Wise availability Household electrification

District	Yes	No
Dumka	73.96	26.04
East Singhbhum	93.75	6.25
Garhwa	77.08	22.92
Khunti	88.54	11.46
Saraikela Kharswan	90.63	9.38

4.11 Water supply works in the state

At present about 7% of the rural population are covered through pipe water supply scheme and remaining by dispersed sources i.e. tube wells and wells. It is proposed to increase the coverage up to 12% by providing the water facility through pipe water supply schemes up to financial year 2011-

12. During financial year 2010-11, 88 schemes were taken up, out of which 63 schemes were expected to be completed by the end of financial year 2012-13. For completion of the remaining schemes & some new pipe water supply schemes, a provision for Rs 6740.00 lakh has been made for the financial year 2011-12²⁵.

4.12 Issues for consideration for Water Supply in Tribal Areas

The baseline information of tribal areas in Jharkhand has some important issues for consideration for the Tribal Development of the Scheduled Areas.

- There are scheduled areas/ habitations which are not covered under the drinking water supply schemes by the state government. These should be included in the Tribal Development Plan based on the selection criteria of the schemes/areas on priority
- Hand pump and wells are the most predominant drinking water sources in the tribal areas. However, functionality of hand pumps and bore wells indicates the need of setting systems for regular maintenance of hand pumps, bore wells and devising mechanisms of repairs of these at the local level. Currently the dependence is on the block level engineers and in some place some people have been trained at the panchayat level but not sufficient enough to cover all areas.
- Availability of electricity will have a bearing on choice, selection of technological options for drinking water supply as well as the cost of schemes in tribal areas.
- Though the number of habitations within a GP are not very high unlike other states (not more than 21), yet accessibility is limited making it sometimes extremely difficult for the Block level functionaries to reach and provide services on time.
- Sanitation problems particularly availability and use of latrines is very low. Planned and focused attention for Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion especially through intensive awareness for longer duration is critical.
- The PRI need to be oriented on broad issues of water and sanitation. Given the fact that PRIs in Jharkhand are relatively new, it will take longer to train them comprehensively.
- Currently the VWSCs do not have adequate capacity or the full understanding of the schemes. Some of them may be motivated but need good orientation and capacity building on all aspects of water and sanitation supply and services. Building the capacity of VWSC will remain a challenge given the difficult access and low experience in governance.
- The Jalsahiya seems to be a good vehicle for promoting water and sanitation project. However, their capacities need to be built so that they are able to deliver the outputs expected of them.
- There are no sanitary markets near villages and habitations. Hence creating local supplies of quality sanitary wares is critical

²⁵ <http://jharkhand.gov.in/DEPTDOCUPLOAD/uploads/6/D20116040.pdf>

5. STAKEHOLDERS' CONSULTATIONS

5.1 Introduction

As part of the social assessment, stakeholder consultations were undertaken at village, district and state level. These consultations have brought out issues of significance for the preparation of Tribal Development Plan. Details about the conduction of the consultations have been presented in an Annexure. The summary of the stakeholder consultations is presented below.

5.1.1 Community level consultations:

Consultations with community members were conducted in sample villages with tribal population as well as others. Members participating in the consultations included VWSC members, Ward members, traditional village level heads, *mukhiya*, elected PRI and others. The key points that emerged from these consultations include -

Water supply:

- The over-dependence on hand-pumps and wells for water was rued as more often than not, these sources went dry during the harsh summer months. Piped water would definitely end this problem.
- Hilly areas with high tribal population and difficult terrain are only partially covered and household members have to travel some distance to collect water.
- The BPL households would like individual water connections but the presence of the installation charges is a deterrent. There was a demand for subsidization or waiver of this charge.
- The majority of households are willing to pay for water connections but want an assurance of regular supply even in the summer months.
- 'Jalsahiyas' who are responsible for O&M of hand pumps will require capacity building and hand holding support to enable them to perform their responsibilities effectively.

Sanitation:

- Most VWSC members are ready to create awareness on improved practices of water usage and personal hygiene with the help of the Jalsahiya.
- Most of the people indicated willingness for construction of individual toilets with government assistance
- Water shortages are a key deterrent for the non-use of existing toilets and there is need to improve the quality of existing toilets.
- Waste water disposal is one of the main issues. Waste water is either stagnant or flowing through open streets into empty spaces creating adverse environmental conditions
- Stagnation of water due to lack of proper drainage system in villages was identified as an area of concern as was the absence of a designated site for dumping solid waste.

5.1.2 District level consultations:

Discussions were held with district level functionaries in all the five sample districts. Additionally, NGO representatives, development professionals and prominent local leaders were also consulted.

The following issues raised by them may be considered for project planning:

- Possibility of clubbing the smaller tribal habitations with other nearby habitations for drinking water supply schemes
- Having customised strategies for the tribal areas.
- The maintenance of drinking water infrastructure in tribal as well as other areas is a key concern and requires developing effective community based approaches
- Need of better coordination between DWSD and VWSCs
- Continuity of electricity supply.

5.1.3 State level consultations:

At the state level, officials of SPMU, INGOs, development professionals, local level NGOs, academic and training institutes were interviewed. These consultations brought out the following aspects for consideration in planning.

- Need for setting up a mechanism for O&M works of the drinking water supply and sanitation schemes.
- Involvement of VWSC in planning, implementation and management of drinking water and sanitation supply schemes.
- Need for selection of technology as per local socio-cultural factors and in consultation with community members for ease of management.
- Need for creating extensive and intensive awareness on sanitation, water use and water conservation.
- Clear messages on water, sanitation and health issues.
- Availability of electricity as a critical factor in scheme planning in scheduled areas, thus choice of technology.

5.1.4 Consultations with Tribal Development officials:

There were direct interactions with Tribal Development officials. Discussions mainly focused on issues and status in the scheduled areas and contiguous tribal areas.

- Tribal areas are characterized as far off and sometimes difficult to access thus causing problem of providing timely services.
- In some areas, Jalsahiya are functioning well while in other areas they are not trained. Beside Jalsahiya there is need for more people to be trained in operations and maintenance. There is a need of transferring operations and maintenance to village level organizations or create such organizations that can take up this work.
- Need for community sanitation is felt at community and school level. Community based sanitation is an important need since the field situation indicates prevalence of water borne diseases due to lack of awareness. Extensive awareness generation is most critical to improve the health status of tribals.

6. INFERENCES FROM SOCIAL ASSESSMENT STUDY

6.1 Introduction

The socio-cultural factors play an important role in planning for development of scheduled tribes. These include not only the social organization and economic or productive activities and assets but also various everyday practices. In this context the social assessment study carried out in 5 districts is of significant value. The study provides information about the socio-cultural, demographic characteristics of the local population, drinking water, sanitation facilities and their use among other issues. Data has been generated on the above from group discussions and in-depth interviews along with secondary information. The present chapter discusses the inferences drawn particularly from the Social Assessment carried out in the state.

6.1.1 Key findings of Social Assessment

Habitations: Most sampled habitations under the study are tribal dominated while the others, although not predominantly tribal, do have small proportions of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. A defining feature of some of the tribal habitation is that they are more secluded than the multi caste villages and quite often have small population. Similarly, there are tribal habitations which are in the hilly terrain/heavy forest areas where accessibility is an issue. In addition to these features, almost every multi-caste village is organized into *Tolas* or habitations - it is therefore appropriate to have habitation as the unit of management under the Rural Water Supply & Sanitation Project (RWSSP). Further, most villages have both PRIs as well as traditional tribal institutions that have considerable influence on the community; however, since the PRIs are relatively new (December 2010), they require considerable capacity building to effectively perform the functions devolved to them including functions proposed under the Rural Water Supply & Sanitation Project (RWSSP).

Literacy: The literacy rates for both males and females are low in comparison with the national and state averages in most villages.

Poverty: Poverty levels are quite high with majority of the households (55%) falling under the BPL category. Most of the people from the sample households are either agriculturists or wage labourers.

Inaccessibility: Tribal villages are scattered and some located in inaccessible areas with inadequate road connectivity. Water resources such as wells and hand pumps dry up particularly in summer due to depletion and lowering of ground water table. Timely repair and maintenance of hand pumps/bore-wells is an issue.

Communication: The Census 2011 reports that 28.8 households have TV and 44.1 Mobile phones. It appears that STs in rural Jharkhand have better access to TV and Mobile phones than SCs in Jharkhand. 6.5% STs residing in rural Jharkhand have TV at home and 19.9 possess cell phones, whereas only 1.7 % SCs have a TV and 5% have a mobile phone.

Coverage: The majority of the villages do not have safe drinking water sources and some are not covered under any scheme. In such villages, the people have to trek a minimum of 200 meters or more to fetch water twice a day, thus spending more than 1 hour every day on collection of water. The situation is equally challenging in the case of sanitation facilities. Toilet coverage is less than 20% in the sample villages with people trekking more than 200 meters for defecation.

Collection of water: Fetching water is primarily the responsibility of the women in the households. The survey shows that in 68.2% households, fetching water is the sole responsibility of the women. In others, the responsibility is shared with males and children.

Low Latrine Usage: Almost 85% people defecate in the open. Of these, nearly 30% people trek between 200-500 meters for open defecation while about 42% trek anywhere between 500 to 1000 meters. Such low level of latrine coverage is a matter of concern for the project and concerted efforts are needed at all levels to increase the coverage of toilets and community motivation to construct and use toilets.

Community Sanitation: With nearly 100% of the people throwing waste either in front of their houses or on the road and open spaces, sanitary conditions in the villages are very poor. Similarly there are no drains for waste water discharge and it is often found stagnating on roads or near houses.

Left Wing Extremism: Tribal villages are scattered and many of them are located in inaccessible areas where left wing extremism prevails. Such habitations may not be easily covered.

Grievance Redressal: Most of the people report complaints and put forth their grievances with the Gram Panchayat office. However, a structured grievance redressal system is absent in the villages.

Participation of women: The social assessment shows that women are not decision makers though they carry most of the burden related to water and sanitation. As evident from the study in 68.2% household's only women fetch water and in 31.8% household the responsibility is shared with men and children. The project needs to take cognisance of this and define means of enhancing the role of women in decision making.

7. IMPLEMENTATION ACTION PLAN - TRIBAL DRIVEN DEVELOPMENT

There have been several tribal specific State and National Acts. Policies and Programmes in Jharkhand for quite some time. However, these are yet to make perceptible impacts proportionate to the financial out flows for want of investments in capacity building and empowerment. State is yet striving hard to firm up the modalities for the implementation of PESA, as though the Act was approved in 1996, Panchayat Raj elections were held only in 2010. Thus, the PRI setup is in its infancy. And such a situation calls for investments in Human and Institutional Development (HIID) drawing upon the existing rich and relevant state and national resources including the constitutional safeguards. So, TDP is premised on HIID and underpinned by the provisions/ boundaries of TSP and PESA.

The detailing of the action plan has been done based on issues identified through stakeholder analyses against the backdrop of the proposed rural water supply and sanitation project. To start with issues of significance in the context of formulating an implementation plan are listed, and subsequently, measures drawn to address the same. Essentially, the plan details out: objectives, scope, strategy, actions to operationalize the strategy, institutional and implementation arrangements, budgets and monitoring and evaluation arrangements.

7.1 Issues of Significance

The following issues are identified as important to be addressed in the context of reaching the tribals effectively.

7.1.1 Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Situation

- Need for rural water supply and sanitation coverage of all habitations that are not covered under any scheme.
- Need for scheme design to be habitation specific.
- Need for introduction of water quality testing and provision for water treatment both at source as well as community level.
- Emphasis to be on improving coverage of sanitary latrines in tribal areas with adequate water supply.
- Need to develop proper systems for solid and liquid waste disposal.
- Intensive capacity building of local level functionaries.
- Intensive IEC campaign on a sustained basis coupled with appropriate capacity building initiatives are essential.

7.1.2 Governance – PESA Provisions to be Taken Due Note of

- The 'village' in PESA is the fundamental unit of governance. It can be habitation, a group of habitations or a hamlet or a group of hamlets. So, depending upon the situation, the project should define a habitation. This marks a distinct and most important departure from the existing manner in which village is defined and notified in the State legislations. The village for the purpose of Panchayati Raj is the notified village for which there exists a Gram Panchayat which is constituted with a number of revenue villages which in turn consists of a number of habitations. Compared to this definition, the PESA definition of village is normally smaller than

the revenue village which may, in few instances, be equal to a revenue village. In other words, the 'village' as defined in PESA is not the 'village' under the State Panchayati Raj laws, but the habitation.

- Every village shall have a Gram Sabha consisting of persons whose names are included in the electoral rolls for the Panchayat at the village level; in other words, this Gram Sabha is not the Gram Panchayat Gram Sabha. This is to make sure that the Gram Sabha is a manageable assembly of people for it to carry out the core functions in PESA that is entrusted to it.
- Every Gram Sabha shall be competent to safeguard and preserve the traditions and customs of the people, their cultural identity, community resources and the customary mode of dispute resolution.
- Every Gram Sabha shall approve of the plans, programmes and projects for social and economic development
- Before such plans, programmes and projects are taken up for implementation by the Panchayat at the village level;
 - Listing of development projects for execution to be endorsed by/ through Gram Panchayats / Gram Sabhas.
 - Identification and recommendation of beneficiaries under poverty alleviation and employment programs- this has implications on the selection of households for latrine component.
 - Any proposal/plan presented by the Gram Panchayats needs prior consultation and approval from the Gram Sabha.
 - Prior approval for budgeting, collection of taxes from Gram Sabha
 - Gram Sabha has power to safeguard the cultural identity, community resources and dispute resolution per traditional customs and regulations.
 - Control and supervision of functions and powers of Gram Panchayats.

7.1.3 Left Wing Extremism

20 out of 24 districts in Jharkhand are Left-wing Extremism (LWE) affected, which may cause delay programme implementation. Many of the habitations are severely affected by left wing extremism in the selected districts. LWE violence could be disruptive as good and large contractors may stay away. So will be the issues with availability of technical staff and support organizations. Project will have to be highly innovative and trigger responsive in managing these issues. Potential conflict between traditional tribal leaders and elected Panchayat and Gram Sabha leaders need to be handled through negotiation and persuasion.

7.1.4 Operations

- Some hilly terrains, remote and scattered habitations, lack of roads will pose implementation challenges to timely completion of work.
- There is need to build a cadre of functionaries to take care of operations and maintenance considering the remoteness and lack of availability of technicians.
- Handing over of schemes to GPs. Jharkhand state has taken a bold step of delegating O&M of the existing schemes to the local bodies. But, given highly inadequate capacity in the tribal areas, this would require separate and dedicated attention.
- Lack of availability of technical services for repair and maintenance.

7.1.5 Human and Institutional Development

- Need for trained personnel for behaviour change communication in light of the lack of awareness about community sanitation and health problems.
- Poor and weaker sections may opt for community stand post connections. There will be a need to balance between affordability and equity.
- Current capacity of undertaking O&M.
- Currently there is no local capacity with the VWSC or the Gram Panchayats to manage O & M. There will be need to quickly build the capacity of local masons and sanitary service suppliers.
- There will be need of better coordination between DWDS, Health and Education departments for comprehensive awareness generation.

7.1.6 Gender

- No involvement of women in decision making during planning and management of drinking water supply and sanitation schemes.
- The Jalsahiya is the woman representative in the VWSC. She is also the treasurer of the committee and is envisaged to be playing a very important role. She is being trained to function as a 'Hand-pump Mechanic' for the village, which would also address her livelihood issues. She collects water samples from various water sources in the village and brings it to the Gram Panchayat office, where there is a Field Testing Kit (FTK) to check the quality of water against 6-7 parameters. The Jalsahiya is supposed to receive an incentive amount for some of her activities. She is also the one who is going to collect monthly dues related to water supply from the families. A detailed task description has been given to Jalsahiyas and the incentives against every task are being enumerated. The inclusion of Jalsahiya is a welcome step and needs to be further strengthened and their capacity further built.
- There should be more specific provisions of women's representation in all activities of the project.

7.1.7 Others

Availability of electricity could be a key factor during scheme design and technology choice. Higher cost of electricity or smaller size of habitation may lead to higher per capita costs in smaller tribal habitations. Alternative technological options like use of solar power, water harvesting, and improvement of water bodies need to be explored.

7.2 Tribal Development Plan Objectives

The objectives of Tribal Development Plan is : 'Promotion of inclusive, equitable and sustainable water supply and sanitation delivery through fostering and empowering grassroots tribal institutions in the tribal areas'.

7.2.1 Scope of TDP

TDP shall have the geographical jurisdiction comprising all the scheduled areas of the six project districts. Scale of operations will be proportionate to the extent of tribal population and subject to the overall state program. Thus, in all, TDP will cover, at the minimum, 253 water supply schemes

and 1592 environmental sanitation schemes. Besides this, 40,000 households will be equipped with household latrines. This component is expected to benefit about 3,80,000 tribal populations.

S. N	District	Total Villages *	Total Tribal Population**	Total No. of Schemes Planned		Total No. of Schemes for TDP		Total Tribal population to be covered under TDP***	
1	Dumka	3019	495239 (40%)	Water Supply	181	Water Supply	72	103240 (40%)	
				Environment Sanitation	1075	Environment Sanitation	430		
				Household Sanitation	29546	Household Sanitation	11818		
2	East Singhbhum	1810	552187 (28%)	Water Supply	131	Water Supply	37	35949 (28%)	
				Environment Sanitation	535	Environment Sanitation	150		
				Household Sanitation	20544	Household Sanitation	8218		
3	Garhwa	907	158959 (15%)	Water Supply	226	Water Supply	34	42891 (15%)	
				Environment Sanitation	1191	Environment Sanitation	179		
				Household Sanitation	24400	Household Sanitation	9760		
4	Khunti	884	337469 (70%)	Water Supply	103	Water Supply	72	112735 (70%)	
				Environment Sanitation	671	Environment Sanitation	470		
				Household Sanitation	5241	Household Sanitation	2096		
5	Saraikela Kharwan	1138	304850 (35%)	Water Supply	106	Water Supply	37	80582 (35%)	
				Environment Sanitation	969	Environment Sanitation	339		
				Household Sanitation	12921	Household Sanitation	5168		
6	Palamu	1918	138960 (9%)	Water Supply	3	Water Supply	1	3000 (9%)	
				Environment Sanitation	276	Environment Sanitation	25		
				Household Sanitation	5696	Household Sanitation	2278		
TOTAL		9676	1987664	Water Supply	750	Water Supply	253	378397	
				Environment Sanitation	4717	Environment Sanitation	1592		
				Household Sanitation	98348	Household Sanitation	39339		

* Average number of habitations in a village ranges from 3-6; average population in each habitation is around 200.

** Figures in parentheses represent the proportion of tribal population in each district.

*** Figures in parentheses represent the tribal population as a percentage of total rural population covered under the project.

7.3 Strategy

Concept of community work and community sharing of resources is quite common in the tribal culture of Jharkhand. This is especially on account of the geographical characteristics of the area and survival needs. The tribal development strategy of the project will focus on building on existing and traditional systems of resource sharing within the government framework. The core elements of the tribal development strategy are similar to the Community Driven Development (CDD) principles and are as follows:

- i) Autonomy,
- ii) Decentralization,
- iii) Self-selection and demand driven
- iv) Inclusion and equity,
- v) Participation,
- vi) Gender main streaming

- vi) Cost sharing
- vii) Transparency and accountability

Activities under the project would thus focus on creating an 'enabling environment' through intensive and extensive awareness creation among community members, mandating their participation in planning, selection of need based technological options, ensuring equity in access to water and building capacity of local leaders and functionaries to take care of regular operations and maintenance of the schemes. Capacity building of the primary stakeholders on these aspects needs to be a continuous process, and for this purpose it is planned to provide support through Support Organization or NGOs. Technical assistance for developing estimates etc. would be provided through professional agencies. All other rules and regulations, specially related to capital cost contribution and operation and maintenance will remain the same.

Thus, the TDP will have two major focus: (1)related to rural water supply and sanitation delivery being attempted through fostering and empowering autonomous, inclusive, equitable and accountable grassroots tribal institutions; and (2) local institutional strengthening, to enable the State government, in general and the VWSC in particular to imbibe the CDD approach towards tribal development.

7.4 Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Delivery

Primary Management Unit: In accordance with the national constitutional provision and experiences gained elsewhere in the country, the habitation, instead of GP, will be the basic management unit. Thus a tribal habitation will be responsible for planning, procuring, constructing, operating and maintaining water supply and sanitation activities.

Tribal Settlement Definition: Recognizing that population could be mixed in many places (tribal and nontribal), all habitations with at least 50% tribal households will be considered as a Tribal Settlement

7.4.1 Gram Sabha

Ordinarily there would be one Gram Sabha for a village but if members of a Gram Sabha in a scheduled area so desire, more than one Gram Sabha may be constituted. Extra powers and functions have been given to Gram Sabhas in Scheduled Areas. In each Gram Panchayat in the Scheduled area, reservation of seats for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes will be made according to their respective population in the Panchayat. Post of Mukhia and Up-Mukhia of the Gram Panchayats in the scheduled areas shall be reserved for the scheduled tribes

Village Water and Sanitation Committees (VWSC) are being formed in each revenue village of Jharkhand with 9 -12 members, including women representatives. One woman is being selected as Jalsahiya, who is also the treasurer of the committee. The same shall be extended and more than one VWSC could be formed in the tribal areas.

Gender: The project will include a gender main streaming process into the designing and implementation as well as management of the project activities. Gender concerns will be integrated in ensuring representation to women in all governance and project management bodies as well as in selecting staff, NGOs and design consultants. Special programs to build the capacity of project staff will be designed towards enhancing their gender responsiveness.

Habitation level Water and Sanitation Committee (HWSC): Since the level of intervention is at habitation level, it will be pertinent to create habitation level water and sanitation committee to ensure, demand, implementation and monitoring, similar to village level structure.

7.4.2 Self-Selection and Demand Driven

The community demand driven approach under the project forms the core part and it starts right from the selection of a habitation for participation in the drinking water and sanitation programme. The sub-project selection process will also be demand driven and will follow the self selection by tribals. The tribal's in Jharkhand have limited awareness of development initiatives, would be made aware on the project through a series of capacity building and IEC activities.

District level orientation: The awareness generation would start with a district level orientation workshop to be conducted by the project staff. They will orient the Block Level officials, Gram Panchayat members, VWSC representatives of the area and local NGOs. The orientation would include information on project activities, self selection parameters, selection criteria, and need of willingness to participate actively by mobilizing community contributions for capital cost sharing as well as taking up responsibility of management of the assets created. The project staff will prepare awareness material in local language for facilitating the understanding.

Expression of Interest /Demand: Based on the orientation, the participants will be requested to orient the fellow community members to take a decision of raising demand for the scheme in the habitation through a written application. These requests can come through any one of the proponents: GPs, VWSC, people's representatives, or NGOs. An undertaking of expressing willingness to comply with the project's rules and regulations - community cost contributions and operation and maintenance arrangements, in particular shall be given by each habitation to GP which in turn will express an undertaking to DPMU.

Selection of habitations: Tribal habitations will receive priority in participation of the project. All tribal settlements in a project district will automatically be eligible to participate in the project. All the applications thus received will go through a screening process and the DWSM would select the villages based on the prioritization criteria. The prioritization would be done based on coverage of habitation, the intensity of drinking water need and batch-wise allocation.

Support Organizations (SOs): Once the habitations are selected, local NGOs will be inducted/selected to provide community organization and capacity building support. The SOs will also facilitate the process of evolving operational norms for equitable water distribution, regular maintenance and upkeep of not only the drinking water scheme but also the drains and sanitation around drinking water sources. Promotion of personal hygiene and sanitation would be another important task of SO.

Assessment of habitation level drinking water status and needs: The SO along with HWSC/VWSC members would undertake a physical assessment of the drinking water infrastructure in terms of availability and functionality, identify the needs and provide access to the sections that are deprived of access to the drinking water sources. The assessment would also include identification of needs of local capacity building including common and shared understanding about the role of HWSC, VWSC and GP.

Preparation and submission of the Habitation level Water and Sanitation Plan or a DPR for Water and Sanitation: The needs assessed by the SOs would then be converted into a Habitation level Water and Sanitation Detailed Project Report. Each VTDA will be facilitated to prepare HWSP

identifying (a) infrastructure requirement related to water supply facilities; (b) entry level activities such as IEC campaigns, and (c) technical options chosen along with the line estimates; and the Comprehensive Habitation level Water and Sanitation Plan.

7.4.3 Habitation level Detailed Project Report (DPR)

The DPR will include the following

1. Detailed technical project report (DPR) with details about choices considered and the discussions thereof as well as the cost particulars related to water supply and water recharge.
2. Operation and Management (O&M) Plan including the likely tariff, income and expenses.
3. Community Contribution Mobilization plan.
4. Capacity Building Plans for local level functionaries
5. Women's Development Initiatives (WDI), which will spell out integration of women in planning and implementation process, as well as their role in selection of technological options.
6. IEC – Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion plan detailing objectives, inputs, scheduling and the likely outputs.
7. Implementation schedule, including schedule for delivery of inputs and services, schedule for monitoring of the progress, success indicators and capacity enhancements.
8. Monitoring of services and evaluation

This plan would be endorsed by both the VWSC and the GP. Once the GP approves the plan, it would be forwarded for sanction to DPMU who in turn will seek approvals from DWSD/SPMU.

7.4.3.1 Convergence

Project recognizes that convergence with on-going programs will be a key development strategy of tribal development for mobilizing resources. The programs that could play a major role are: Central Subventions under Article 275(1), SCA to TSP, MGNREGS and other schemes of GOI to PRGs. Other relevant programs are National Horticulture Mission, National Rural Livelihoods Mission, IFAD financed JTELP. Special efforts will be made towards developing some 20 convergent based DPRs as a pilot initiative. Specialist agencies will be deployed for this purpose. Modalities for this will be developed during implementation.

7.5 Technological Options

The project team will make available a basket of alternative technological options for improving water supply and sanitation facilities which are cost-effective, appropriate and easy to maintain. Full information on the merits and demerits of each technology will be informed to the tribals to enable informed and appropriate decision making. Small scale and decentralized, rather than a single large scheme will be encouraged so as to ensure that the local needs are not subsumed in large and elaborate schemes. Availability of electricity will also form one of the criteria while choosing a technical option. Repair and rehabilitation including augmenting and modernization of the existing schemes will be preferred over entirely new schemes.

7.6 Capacity Building

The project proposes a number of capacity building activities for both primary and secondary stakeholders. These are listed in the Tribal Development Plan and include:

7.6.1 Training of Stakeholders

Primary and secondary stakeholders will be targeted through Multi stage & Multi Level training programmes that will inform on behavioural, technical, financial and managerial dimensions of the projects and the changes from the current status. Special emphasis will be given to include traditional leaders and VWSC members.

7.6.2 Exposure visits

“Seeing is believing” is a common human behaviour. The development extension thus needs to utilize this for creating awareness on the need for changes and building confidence of locals. The project will plan for exposure visits not only for the secondary stakeholders but also for the primary stakeholders. It is proposed to take select VWSC members for such exposure visits.

7.6.3 Training of local masons and plumbers

The decentralized management of drinking water infrastructure as well as sanitation measures including construction of toilets, drains, soak pits, piping, meter-installation etc. will need training of local masons and plumbers who can take up the activities on their own. This will help to improve the quality of works and build local capacity and provide quick repair and maintenance services.

7.6.4 Developing a cadre of functionaries

The drinking water schemes in the project areas are essentially small schemes and these include a variety of technologies used to meet local needs. There is a predominance of hand-pumps, coupled with open wells and bore wells as drinking water sources. The need for regular maintenance and repairs is well expressed by both primary and secondary stakeholders.

The state has initiated training of Jalsahiyas as well as other village males on repair and maintenance of hand pumps. It is proposed to identify local youth as well as SHG members who are keen to take up regular maintenance activities. Identification of a caretaker family around the sources can also be taken up. These caretakers will be trained in preventive maintenance operations and helping to develop links with skilled persons in and around the habitation.

7.6.5 Involvement of ANM, AWW and ASHA

The Government of India has recognized the need of preventive health services in tribal areas and the non-health issues affecting community health. In tribal areas, the public health and family welfare departments have inducted community health workers (ASHA) to undertake community level awareness generation, health education and providing need based support services for health care. Considering the morbidity issues related to drinking water and sanitation, the project would need to involve the ASHAs in health education and awareness programmes for local community members. Local SHG members, anganwadi workers and other opinion leaders can be involved in creating awareness on sanitation and use of potable drinking water. Training of ASHA and AWW on source based and home based care of drinking water sources, personal hygiene and sanitation would be undertaken in all the habitations selected under the project.

7.6.6 Consultations during implementation

Stakeholder consultations for Tribal Development Plan preparation are undertaken at various levels starting from water users and up to state level Welfare Department officials as well as other stakeholders such as NGOs. Consultations are generally held in order to;

- create awareness
- bring various stakeholders on a common platform
- seek information
- pass on information
- capacity building

The consultation process initiated during planning stage would be continued during the implementation phase. Stakeholder consultations will be a continuous activity in areas of the project and will be held at the following levels;

Community level:

Habitation level consultations will be held to orient the water users on water and sanitation aspects and identification of needs based on drinking water supply and sanitation status of the habitation.

- HDPR will be prepared through a consultative process following a series of interactions at grassroots level with all stakeholders - water users - men, women, technicians; village secretary; GP members; functionaries like AWW, ASHA; and opinion leaders such as school teachers, ANM.
- Sanitation promotion needs behaviour change. These will need regular interactions among habitation members as well as watch and ward during initial periods. Consultations will be needed for evolving norms and following the same.
- Ensuring equity in waters distribution will necessitate interaction with water users. Special consultations will be undertaken with involvement of women at the time of designing water distribution systems as well as deciding on the timings of water supply in case of protected water supply schemes- both single village and multi-village schemes.
- Conflict resolution over water and sanitation issues will be taken up at VWSC level through community interactions and Gram Sabhas.
- In case of multi-village schemes, consultations will be required at regular intervals with project participants. The following consultations will be carried out during the project cycle.
 - Estimation of land requirement and location
 - Implementation of the IEC/ Communication plan for awareness creation
 - Capacity building of different stakeholders

In order to keep up the momentum of consultation, activity specific consultations and a quarterly consultation will be held with all stakeholder groups. Documentation of all consultations will be prepared by the SO and shared with relevant agencies.

District level:

- At the district level, DPMC will organise consultations from the initial stage where all VWSCs, GP, local NGOs and line department staff will be oriented on project activities and inviting the habitations to submit applications to participate in the programme.
- District level Review committee will meet on quarterly basis and undertake review of progress on water supply and sanitation activities. The Tribal Welfare, Health, and Education Department

officials would also be encouraged to participate in these meetings and maintain regular interactions.

State level:

- Consultations will be held with departments like Welfare Department, Panchayat Department, Health Department, School Department, Women and Child Development to develop strategies for communication and education of tribals on personal hygiene and sanitation issues.
- Consultations will also be held at SPMU level to review progress on implementation of various plans.

7.7 Cost Sharing and Ownership

The project stipulates that a sum of Rs 450 be contributed by each household as a token capital cost contribution. However, this is reduced by 50% for all ST households and it will be zero for PTGs as well as female headed households. Further, the project proposes to charge a minimum of Rs. 62.50/- per connection per month for water charge and Rs.310/- as one-time connection charge as part of O&M recovery to inculcate a sense of ownership. The VWSC will build on the corpus for a year. The households are expected to buy meters and pipes from the market. This will be re-visited during the course of the project and remedial measures will be taken if needed.

7.8 Institutional Arrangements

Institutional arrangement for implementation of Tribal Development Plan will be customized to the project requirements.

Institutional arrangements have been designed to align with the PRI Institutions at the Gram Sabha, Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti and Zilla Parishad. The Drinking Water and Sanitation Department will provide implementation support to the PRI institutions at each level as appropriate. The state government has promoted community based organizations viz. Village Water and Sanitation Committee (VWSC). These will play the main role in implementing the Tribal Development Plan along with other institutions: Gram Panchayats, Non-Government Support Organizations. In addition, dedicated project specific teams at state and district level will be established, who will play a major coordination role. In order to ensure that local communities are involved in addressing social and environmental concerns at the village, the following implementation arrangements would be adopted with adequate and appropriate staffing:

7.8.1 Habitation and Village Level

The Habitation Level Water and Sanitation Committee will be the primary actor at the habitation level. They will be supported by non-government Support Organizations (SOs), selected for a cluster of villages within a particular geographical boundary. SOs will primarily be responsible for providing community development and external liaison support to the HWSC on a day to day basis.

The responsibility of facilitating planning and implementation of TDP activities at the habitation and village level is vested with the HWSC/VWSC and Support Organizations. The TOR for the SO would include specific responsibilities to manage tribal development activities. The project will develop capacities of both HWSC/VWSC and SO through training and other information sharing measures to plan and implement social and environmental management activities. As part of their TORs, the external M&E agency would also undertake evaluations at mid-term and project completion stage to assess the implementation of the Tribal Development Plans.

7.8.2 Block Level

At the Block level the Block Resource Centre (BRC) will facilitate IEC and capacity building activities to the GPs, and HWSC/VWSCs. The JE at Block level will be responsible for scrutiny of the schemes, including RAPs, submitted by the GP and then forward them to DPMC. BRC will be responsible for social mobilization, capacity development, communication, project management and supervision. BRC will also sensitize public representatives, officials and general public about the project principles. BRC will provide guidance and support to institutions for imparting training for capacity development of all stakeholders, and undertaking communication campaign.

7.8.3 District Level

Similar arrangements are envisaged in DPMCs through District Water and Sanitation Committee (DWSC). In addition, DWSC will get concurrence of all Tribal Development plans from the Welfare Department and Adivasi Kalyan, which is the main agency responsible for development in these areas. DPMC will be the nodal agency at district level for the project activities. It will have the overall responsibility of coordination with SO, line departments, reporting, implementing financial management system and controls, and maintain database of baseline information as well as progress of the project

7.8.4 State Level

A social development wing in the SWSM's State Program Management Unit (SPMU) will ensure that the Tribal Development Plans are in conformity with the statutory legal framework and that necessary guidance and budget is provided to implement these plans. The RWSS will provide technical assistance to the project, as a whole. Welfare Department has the formal mandate for tribal development, in initiating as well as managing the processes. The following table depicts the role and responsibilities of the major players.

Table 13: Institutions and Functions for TDP

Level	Institution	Function
State	State water Sanitation Mission (SWSM)/ SPMU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide guidance in the preparation and implementation of TDP Ensure that TDP implementation is in accordance with the constitutional and legal framework Arrange funds required for implementing the TDP. Monitoring planning and implementation of HDPRs Facilitation formation of Grievance Redressal Committees at the state and District levels. Ensure that appropriate measures are taken on the recommendations of these committees.
District	District Water and Sanitation Mission (DWSM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selection and Identification of Support Organizations (SO) Approve HWSSPs prepared at the VWSC level and forwarded by GP Coordinate with other line departments particularly Ensure implementation of the decision of the Grievance redressal Committee
	DPMC / DPMU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Orientation on project to Welfare Department, other line department officials, GP, VWSC, local NGOs for

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • awareness generation • Training and Capacity Building of SOs and VWSC on water and sanitation related issues. • Monitor planning and implementation of HDPR at the habitation level • Coordination between various players and actors in implementation • Technical support to VWSCs/ SO in assessing issues relating to drinking water supply and sanitation, preparing and implementing HWSPs. • Provide /organize training required on water sanitation and community health issues to SOs and VWSCs • Forward grievance unresolved at the district level to SPMU and follow- up on actions required
Block	BRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approval of Habitation level Water Supply and Sanitation Action Plans • Redressal of Grievances • Monitoring of the HDPR implementation • Capacity building and IEC campaigns
GP	Gram Panchayat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submission of application for participating in the project • Approval of HDPR
Habitation/Village	Habitation/Village Water and Sanitation Committees (HWSC/VWSC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of existing drinking water supply and sanitation status within the habitation and identification of needs • Selection of Jalsahiya • Selection of two additional members apart from President, Vice President and Secretary and formation of an Executive Committee within the HWSC/VWSC for project implementation • Identification of capacity building needs of HWSC/VWSC members • Identification of O&M needs and preparation of O&M plan • Setting up mechanism for integrating women in planning and implementation of HDPR • Organizing awareness campaigns for promotion of sanitation and personal hygiene • Provide support to the engineers during preparation of estimates • Undertake implementation of works upto Rs. 25 lakhs with technical support of engineers • Participation in trainings organized from time to time • Record keeping • Annual audit • Liaison with Welfare Department, Health, Education, School education, Women and Child Welfare Department.
Habitation/Village	Support organizations (SO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide Support to the HWSC/VWSC in all water supply and sanitation related activities • Work with HWSC/VWSC in identifying water supply and sanitation issues

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate preparation and implementation of HDPR • Evolve operational norms for water distribution, operations and maintenance and monitor adoption of norms • Liaison with Welfare Department, Health, Education, School education, Women and Child Welfare Department. • Estimation of land requirement (quantum, exact location, titleholder etc.) based on the rehabilitation activities planned along with the HWSC/VWSC. • Provide support in all engineering related survey activities to the DWSD • Provide data to the M&E agency/expert/team • Prepare documentation of all field level consultations during implementation
	Other Line Departments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convergence of IEC and Capacity Building activities

7.9 Implementation Arrangements

The implementation arrangement consists of detailed steps to be followed in dealing with tribal related issues phased out as per the project cycle, role to be played by various players and the institutional arrangement for the flow of these activities are provided below:

Table 14: Institutional Arrangements related to Tribal Issues

Activity	Responsibility			Review/Approval
	Primary	Secondary	Assessment	
Motivation and Awareness Generation for the project	SO	DPMU	SPMU and CCDU	SPMU and CCDU
Assessment of drinking water supply and sanitation status by HWSC/VWSC supported by Support Organizations	SO, HWSC/ VWSC	AE/ AEE	DPMU	SE
Preparation of Habitation level Detailed Project Report for Water Supply and Sanitation Plan (HDPR) covering – - - O&M plan - Community contribution mobilization plan - Initiatives for involvement of women in water and sanitation, - Hygiene promotion plan including IEC - Implementation schedule	RWSS engineer	VWSC, SO	DPMU	AE
Approval of HDPR	HWSC/ VWSC			AEE
Monitoring by HWSC/VWSC	HWSC/ VWSC	SO and DPMU	SPMU	SPMU

Sub-Project Evaluation (general project evaluation and specific evaluation of impact of TDP)	SPMU	DPMU	World Bank	GoJ
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Table 15: Project Cycle

S.No	Phase	Indicative timescale
1	Pre-planning phase	3 months
2	Planning phase	3-6 months
3	Implementation phase	6-30 months
4	Operations & Maintenance Phase	After 12 months

Table 16: Scheme Cycle: Tribal Development Plan Activities

S. No.	Activities in all project areas	Activities in TDP areas	Responsibility
A	Pre-planning phase		
1	Orientation and Plan sharing Workshops	District level orientation workshop for GP, District officials and inviting applications for support	SMPU
2	Selection of Habitations/GPs	Receipt of application from VWSC through GP along with an undertaking expressing willingness to comply with the project's rules and regulations	DPMU
3	Selection of Service Agency/Consultant for initial IEC and Support Organisation (SO) in the Program villages	Selection of Habitation	DPMU
3	Village level IEC campaign	IEC activities in selected habitations	DPMU
4	Preparation of "Detailed Project Report" (DPR) by HWSC/VWSC/GPs with support from SOs	Selection of villages and survey	DPMU-BRC
B	Planning Phase		
1	Identification of user groups	Motivation and Awareness Generation for the project	SO
2	GP resolution recognizing HWSC/VWSC as key water and sanitation management unit	Identification and responsibility delegation	GP, SO, AE/ AEE,
3	Capacity building of GPs/ HWSC/VWSC members		SO, AE/AEE
		Assessment of drinking water supply and sanitation status, assessment of infrastructural available and identification of	

		needs	
		Preliminary estimation of Land requirements by VWSC supported by Support Organizations	
4	Opening of bank account		SO
5	Mobilization of communities, participatory planning and use of appropriate tools, problem investigation and analysis		SO
6	Participatory WATSAN situation analysis	Capacity building of HWSC/VWSC, Jalsahiyas	DPMU,BRC, SO
7	Identifying technology options, conducting feasibility analysis and reach consensus		HWSC/VWSC, SO, AE/AEE
8	MoU signed with GP, VWSC and DWSD	MOU between HWSC/VWSC, GP and DWSD	SO, DPMU
9	Collecting community contribution, based on a pre-determined %		HWSC/VWSC, SO
10	Preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPR)		SO, HWSC/VWSC, AE/AEE
11	Approving DPR by GP	Village/Habitation level Approval and Consultation in case of Scheduled Areas • Submission of proposal to GP • Hearing Objections Submission for approval	
12	Obtaining administrative approval and technical sanction of DPR	Obtaining administrative approval from DWSD	DPMU
13	DPR for water supply, drainage/ sanitation approved		
14	Awareness on hygiene and environmental sanitation		HWSC/VWSC & SO
15	Preparing sanitation / drainage plans		HWSC/VWSC & SO
16	Preparation of Community Action Plans (CAP) for GPWSC		HWSC/VWSC & SO
17	Preparation of implementation phase proposals and Implementation Phase, Agreement		
18	Implementation phase proposals and receiving of initial installment		
C	Implementation phase (depending on the type of technology chosen)	Monitoring by VWSC	HWSC/VWSC, SO
1	Preparation and sale of bid		DPMU, AE/AEE

	documents		
2	Collecting agreed cash contribution from communities		VWSC, SO
3	Signing of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between DPMU, the GPs and the selected contractor	Signing of MOU between DPMU and GP	DPMU, GP
5	Receiving first installment of program funds		HWSC/VWSC
6	Construction of water supply schemes, environmental sanitation works		HWSC/VWSC, AE/AEE of DWSD
7	Periodic monitoring by GP and BRC	Periodic monitoring by BRC	DPMU, BRC
8	Technical approval of bills		DPMU
9	Releasing payments to contractors		GP, VWSC
10	Preparation of the Implementation Phase Completion Reports		HWSC/VWSC, AE/AEE, SO
11	Submitting utilization certificates		HWSC/VWSC, SO
12	Releasing balance installment of program funds		DPMU
13	Commissioning of schemes		EE/SE/AE
14	Water supply, drainage / sanitation infrastructure successfully commissioned		
15	Implementation completion reports including statement of accounts finalized	General Project Evaluation	DPMU
D	Operations & maintenance phase	Sub-Project Evaluation-specific evaluation of TDP	SPMU, DPMU
1	Appointing operators / contractors		DPMU
2	Fixing user fees		GP, HWSC/VWSC
3	Collecting user fees		HWSC/VWSC

8. COST AND FINANCING PLAN

8.1 Introduction

The Tribal Development Plan covers costs of construction of facilities of drinking water supply as well as promotion of sanitation. Capacity building at the grassroots level is another component to ensure smooth implementation of project activities and also setting up an institutional system for long term beyond the project period. The overall budget is presented in Table 18 below.

Table 18: Budget for Tribal Development Plan for RWSS in Jharkhand

				Water Supply	181	Water Supply	72				
1	Dumka	3019	495239 (40%)	Environment Sanitation	1075	Environment Sanitation	430	103240 (40%)	12.90	5.16	
				Household Sanitation	29546	Household Sanitation	11818		23.64	9.45	
				Water Supply	131	Water Supply	37		106.70	29.88	
2	East Singhbhum	1810	552187 (28%)	Environment Sanitation	535	Environment Sanitation	150	35949 (28%)	6.42	1.80	
				Household Sanitation	20544	Household Sanitation	8218		16.44	6.57	
				Water Supply	226	Water Supply	34	42891 (15%)	184.08	27.61	
3	Garhwa	907	158959 (15%)	Environment Sanitation	1191	Environment Sanitation	179		14.29	2.14	
				Household Sanitation	24400	Household Sanitation	9760		19.52	7.81	
				Water Supply	103	Water Supply	72	112735 (70%)	83.90	58.73	
4	Khunti	884	337469 (70%)	Environment Sanitation	671	Environment Sanitation	470		8.05	5.64	
				Household Sanitation	5241	Household Sanitation	2096		4.19	1.68	
				Water Supply	106	Water Supply	37	80582 (35%)	86.34	30.22	
5	Saraikela Khaswan	1138	304850 (35%)	Environment Sanitation	969	Environment Sanitation	339		11.63	4.07	
				Household Sanitation	12921	Household Sanitation	5168		10.34	4.13	
				Water Supply	3	Water Supply	1	3000 (9%)	2.44	0.81	
6	Palamu	1918	138960 (9%)	Environment Sanitation	276	Environment Sanitation	25		3.31	0.30	
				Household Sanitation	5696	Household Sanitation	2278		4.56	1.82	
				Water Supply	750						
TOTAL		9676	198766 4	Environment Sanitation	4717						
				Household Sanitation	98348						
									760.00	261.56	

* Average number of habitations in a village ranges from 3-6; average population in each habitation is around 200

** Figures in parentheses represent the proportion of tribal population in each district

*** Figures in parentheses represent the percentage of total rural population covered under the project

Out of the proposed investment of Rs. 760 crore (**7600 million**) by the World Bank, Rs. 261.56 crore (**2615.6 million**) should be earmarked for the Tribal Development Plan to ensure inclusion.

9. GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MECHANISM

9.1 Dispute Redressal Mechanism

Grievances related to water and sanitation schemes in scheduled areas and contiguous tribal population areas will be resolved within the constitutional and legal framework of the state. Accordingly, two bodies are proposed to be established – a ‘Water and Sanitation Grievance Redressal Committee (WSDRC)’ at the state level as apex body and a ‘Grievance Redressal Cell’ at the State Programme Management Unit (SPMU) Level.

The WSDRC is proposed to be established under the chairmanship of Additional Chief Secretary/Principal Secretary/Secretary, Drinking Water and Sanitation Department (DWSD)-as appropriate, to monitor and review the progress of implementation. The composition of the committee will be as stipulated in the state policy. The Grievance Redressal Committee to be constituted can have the following members:-

1. A representative of the Tribal Welfare Commissioner
2. Prominent Academicians (Jharkhand Tribal Welfare Institute)
3. Engineer in Chief, SPMU
4. A prominent woman development professional/organisation
5. A representative of a voluntary organization/CSO
6. A representative of the Revenue Department
7. Representatives of the PRIs
8. A well accepted tribal leader

9.2 Grievance Redressal Cell

Similarly, Grievance Redressal Cells will be established under the chairmanship of Engineer-in-Chief, DWSD for redressal of grievances related to water and sanitation. Correspondingly, at the sub-state level, Grievance Redressal Cells will be established at the District and Village levels. These cells will be headed by the Deputy Commissioner and District Welfare Officer, Block Welfare Officer, Chairman Zilla Parishad. Executive or Superintending Engineer, DWSD and the Assistant Engineer/Assistant/Junior Engineer, DWSD will be the conveners at district level and village level respectively. GP level grievances cell will be facilitated by non-governmental support organizations contracted by the project to provide community development support to the local communities with Jalsahiya and VWSC as its members.

Thus, the grievance mechanism will be available at three levels: (i) state level, (ii) district level and (iii) village/Habitation level.

It is proposed that the first level of the grievances registration will be the village. After receipt of grievance, the committee will take up the matter in the next immediate meeting and initiate measures for redressal. No grievance can be kept pending for more than a month which means the cell has to meet every month. Implementation of the redressal rests with the Village level cell. In case the aggrieved party is not satisfied with the proposed redressal measures, it can approach the

district level committee. If the aggrieved party is not satisfied with the decision of the district level cell, then it can approach the state level cell and there after the committee/court.

10. MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E) FRAMEWORK

10.1 Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring is a continuing process that aims primarily to provide the management and project stakeholders of an on-going intervention with early indications of progress in achieving the desired objectives. It also serves to identify gaps and thus help to rectify any problems with an on-going programme. Monitoring of a program needs to be closely aligned with the evaluation of the project. Monitoring and evaluation are supportive concepts and provide the basis of assessment of performance and outcome of a project based on an M&E plan. The aim of the M&E plan is to “measure the progress in activity implementation as well as extent to which the activity will result in changes in accordance with the objectives”.

Point of Measurement	What is Measured	Indicators (examples)
Outputs	The products that result from the combination of inputs and processes	Greater coverage through piped water, more number of sanitary toilets installed , number of stakeholder members trained, number of IEC material developed, percentage of payment received for water supply of O&M cost
Outcomes	The set of beneficiary and population level results expected to change from the intervention	Increased knowledge, improved practices in water and sanitation, improved capacity in technical and management areas, VWSC functional, role of Jalsahiya
Impact	The set of beneficiary and population level long-term results achieved by changing practices, knowledge and attitudes	Improvement in health indicators, reduced drudgeries of women, inclusion, equity, accountability, cohesion, transparency etc.

10.2 The Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

The monitoring of quantitative indicators of a multi-year development projects has been developed using a standardized “Performance Indicator Tracking Table” (PITT). Aside from its administrative function, the PITT provides a useful management tool that allows examining progress in implementation, assessing bottlenecks, and indicating possible next steps in resolving identified constraints.

Monitoring will be ongoing and periodic, taken up internally with the help of an M&E expert operating at both SPMU and DPMU. This can also be taken up further at VWSC level with the introduction of community based monitoring system. The Monitoring Committee will undertake monthly progress monitoring of activities proposed in the Action Plans.

The performance monitoring system based on the concept of PITT has been presented below.

10.3 Evaluation of TDP

The project evaluation and assessment will be done externally through an agency specially engaged for this purpose. The same agency will also undertake Mid-term evaluation of TDP. The responsibilities of external M&E agency would include mid- term and end term impact assessment.

Table 17: Matrix for Monitoring & Evaluation

INDICATOR	Base Line	YEAR 1			YEAR 2			YEAR 3			YEAR 4			YEAR 5			Year 6
		Ex p	Ac t	E/ A	Ex p	Ac t	E/ A	Ex p	Ac t	E/ A	Ex p	Ac t	E/ A	Ex p	Ac t	E/ A	
Outputs (Data available yearly)																	
% of coverage through piped water supply																	
Number of sanitary toilets installed and used																	
Number of people trained																	
Number of VWSC fully functional																	
Number of IEC material developed and used																	
Number of awareness programmes conducted using IEC material and methods																	
Outcomes (Data only available for Baseline and second year onwards)																	
Use of safe drinking water																	
Proper utilisation and maintenance of toilets																	
Demand from Community for water supply and sanitary toilet connections																	
Hygiene practices particularly hand washing																	

JHARKHAND TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

INDICATOR	Baseline	YEAR 1			YEAR 2			YEAR 3			YEAR 4			YEAR 5			Year 6
		Exp	Act	E/A													
being observed																	
Reduced incidence of water borne diseases																	
Reduced drudgeries for women																	
Collection of user charges																	
No. of women members involved VWSC																	
GP ready to fully own the project																	
Impacts (Data only available for Baseline, Mid-Term and Final Evaluation Years)																	
Empowered community																	
Empowered women																	
Improved health indicators																	

11. ANNEXURE: DETAILS OF CONSULTATIONS

A. Officials, PRI Elected Representatives, Jal Sahiyas

Level	Place	Date	Person/Group interviewed with/position
State			
SPMU/Tribal Welfare Commissioner	Ranchi	8- 13-14-20-21 Feb-2013	Chief Executive Engineers, Water and Sanitation Consultant, Environment Consultant, Superintendent Engineer, ACS, Dy. Director Tribal Welfare
DWSD	Ranchi	14-15 Jan 2013	Executive Engineers
UNICEF	Ranchi	18 & 20 Feb-2013	Program Officer, WATSAN
VISWA	Ranchi	18- 19 Feb-2013	Training Coordinator
XISS	Ranchi	14 Feb 2013	GRC Head and staff, Training Team
Basix	Ranchi	6 Feb 2013	Program Manager
District			
DWSD, DPC	Dhanbad (pilot)	17 Jan 2013	EE, SDO, JE
DWSD, DPC	East Singhbhum	4 Feb 2013	DC, EE, AE, DPC, Jalsahiyas
DWSD, DPC	Khunti	6-7 Feb 2013	DC, EE, AE, , DPC, Jalsahiyas, Pradhan
DWSD, DPC	Saraikela Kharsawan	13 Feb 2013	DC, EE, AE, SDO, GSF, DPC, Jalsahiyas (3)
DWSD, DPC	Dumka	18-19 Feb 2013	EE, AE, JE, DPC, Mukhiya, Jalsahiyas
Block Level			
	Chandil (SK)	13 Feb 2013	AE, DPC
	Gamharia (SK)	Do	AE
	Saravu (Dumka)	19 Feb 2013	AE
	Mano, Patamda, Boraon, Tatanagar (ES)	05 Feb 2013	AE
	Torpa, Murhu (Khunti)	06 Feb 2013	AE
GP/Villages*			
	Chhota Dabana, Bada (SK)		Jalsahiya, Mukhiya, Ward Member, Pradhan
	Karimdhil and Jagidih (Dumka)		Jalsahiya, Mukhiya, Ward Member, Pradhan
	Padamda, Lava, Topkara (ES)		Jalsahiya, Mukhiya, Ward Member,
	Kodakel, Murhu (Khunti)		Jalsahiya, Mukhiya, Ward Member
<i>*Dates for Block and Village visits were same</i>			
Acronyms			
AE	Assitant Engineer		
ACS	Additional Chief Secretary		
DC	Deputy Commissioner		

DPC	District Project Coordinator		
DWSD	Drinking Water and Sanitation Department		
EE	Executive Engineer		
ES	East Singhbhum		
GP	Gram Panchayat		
GSF	Global Sanitation Fund		
JE	junior Engineer		
SE	Supritendent Engineer		
SK	Saraikela Kharsawan		
SDO	Sub-Divisional Officer		
SPMU	State Project Management Unit		
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Emergency Fund		

B. Village Consultations (Focus Group Discussions)

District	Block	Gram Panchayat	Village	Group: (Gen. Community/ Women Group of village)	Date of FGD
East Singhbhum	Ghatshila	Kalchiti	Edalbera	Gen. Community	12-02-2013
			Kalchiti	Women Group	12-02-2013
		Jorifa	Jorifa	Women Group	13/2/2013
			Churinda	Gen. Community	13/2/2013
		Pawra	Pawra	Gen. Community	12-02-2013
			Nuagram	Women Group	12-02-2013
	Golmuri/Jugsalai	Deoghar	Deoghar	Gen. Community	13/2/2013
			Bhilaipahadi	Women Group	13/2/2013
			Ketikuder	Women Group	14/2/2013
		Luabasa	Manpitha	Gen. Community	14/2/2013
		Hurlung	Hurlung	Women Group	14/2/2013
			Lupungdih	Gen. Community	14/2/2013
Dumka	Dumka	Rajband	Rajband	Gen. Community	23/2/2013
			Lakarapahari	Women Group	23/2/2013
		Bhurkunda	Bhurkunda	Women Group	22/2/2013
			Chapakandar	Gen. Community	22/2/2013
	Gopikandar	Gopikandar	Balia	Gen. Community	23/2/2013
			Jharipani	Women Group	23/2/2013
	Rameshwar	Sadipur	Sadipur	Women Group	21/2/2013
			Jaipahari	Gen. Community	21/2/2013
	Mashaliya	Sugapahari	Amgachi	Women Group	21/2/2013
			Manharchak	Gen. Community	21/2/2013
		Masanjor	Masanjor	Women Group	22/2/2013
			Rangamatiya	Gen. Community	22/2/2013
Garhwa	Garhwa	Karua kala	Dumariya	Women Group	25/2/2013
			Karuakala	Gen. Community	25/2/2013
		Kalyanpur	Kalyanpur	Women Group	25/2/2013
			Juti	Gen. Community	25/2/2013
	Bhandariya	Karchali	Kanjiya	Gen. Community	26/2/2013
			Jamauti	Women Group	26/2/2013
	Dhurki	Dhurki	Dhurki	Gen. Community	26/2/2013
			Shivri	Women Group	26/2/2013
	Meral	okhargada (E)	Okhargada	Gen. Community	27/2/2013
			Parsahi	Women Group	27/2/2013
	Bardiha	Salga	Salga	Women Group	27/2/2013
			Kundrahe	Gen. Community	27/2/2013
Khunti	Torpa	Okra	Saraikel	Gen. Community	18/2/2013
			Roro	Women Group	18/2/2013

		Husir	Lautli	Women Group	19/2/2013
			Ronhe	Gen. Community	19/2/2013
		Tapakara	Tapakara	Women Group	18/2/2013
			Kochha	Gen. Community	18/2/2013
	Murhu	Bichna	Chhata	Women Group	19/2/2013
			Jaltanda	Gen. Community	19/2/2013
		Kodakel	Kodakel	Women Group	20/2/2013
			Kurki	Gen. Community	20/2/2013
		Kunjla	Kunjla	Women Group	20/2/2013
			Iththe	Gen. Community	20/2/2013
Saraikela Kharaswan	Chandil	Chandil	Chandil	Gen. Community	15/2/2013
			Kadamdih	Women Group	15/2/2013
		Matkamdih	Chutiakhali	Women Group	15/2/2013
			Dhobatama	Gen. Community	15/2/2013
		Rashuniya	Rautara	Gen. Community	16/2/2013
			Sukhsari	Women Group	16/2/2013
	Gamharia	Narayanpur	Narayanpur	Gen. Community	16/2/2013
			Vjay	Women Group	16/2/2013
		Bada Kankra	Bada Kankra	Women Group	17/2/2013
			Nawadiah	Gen. Community	17/2/2013
		Burudih	Burudih	Gen. Community	17/2/2013
			Baramari	Women Group	17/2/2013