

Annual Action plan 2017-2018

Comprehensive tribal and particularly vulnerable tribal group development project

The Attapady pilot project plans to mobilise 10,000 families of Irula, Muduga and kurumba tribal communities in Attapady block in Palakad district of Kerala into a three tier institutional structure of self-sustaining institutions and endeavours comprehensive development of these families with reduced vulnerabilities, improved socio-economic and livelihood status and maximized access to their rights and entitlements. The pilot would build up the area as an immersion site and training ground for tribal and PVTG communities across the country on one hand and the pilot would nurture the social capital of community resource person/ trainers along with protocols and modules developed for deployment where needed to support and guide the tribal and PVTG communities across the country.

Progress

I Entry point Activities

i) Community Kitchen and Resource hub

Community kitchen

Number of community Kitchens	175
Number of Beneficiaries	15049

Malnourishment and infant mortality was the burning issue of the community. The imminent need was focused upon as the entry point activity. The concept note for community kitchen and resource hub was submitted by the Project Management Unit to Social Justice Department, Kerala Government. The project was accepted and is supported by Social Justice Department, Integrated Tribal Development Programme and Kudumbashree Mission. It was earlier run by ICDS but due to complaints by the community, it is being managed presently by the PMU. It is managed as self-managed unit by the nhgs where they purchase the provisions from the Maveli store, firewood and vegetables and the nhgs from the tribal community cook in turn. It was earlier one meal a day where the community ate in the evening. The pregnant and lactating women, children from 6 months to 6 years of age, adolescent children and elderly citizens are the main beneficiaries. At present, the food is being provided in the morning, afternoon and evening to pregnant and lactating mothers. The community kitchen has also started using the vegetables grown by the community. A special community kitchen is being run in the

Kotathara hospital by Thekemukkuyur community kitchen. The data shows that the birth weight of children has increased and in 2013 children were being born with 1 and 1 and a half kg are at present being born with two and a half kg to three kg.

Newspapers were also provided in order to develop the community kitchen as a resource hub. Each community kitchen is provided with a newspaper and employment news.

ii) Health interventions

In 2013, as part of the Jatak and Janani scheme, it was found that there are 500 severely malnourished and moderately malnourished children. The Jatak system was developed by Riddhi Foundation for National Health Mission. The children's weight and length was to be measured. There was great reluctance on the part of the community to go to hospitals due to the alien environment and the indifferent behavior and attitude of JPHNs who were from the general community. With the list generated in Jatak system all children were mobilized to PHCs and Nutritional Rehabilitation centre. The most reluctant mothers were cajoled to come to primary health centres and their weight was recorded. Pregnant women from most remote hamlets were mobilized for regular check- up and institutional deliveries conducted. This was done successfully by the project.

The project began with mobilization for RSBY. Most of the community members obtained RSBY cards. At present, health interventions are being made in the areas by mobilizing children who are anemic and mentally ill women to hospitals. Women with mental health illness have been taken to mental hospitals in Thrissur medical college for treatment.

II Social Mobilization

The project succeeded in universal social mobilization by building neighbourhood groups in 192 hamlets which is spread in 745 sqkms and in the local self -governments of Agali, Pudhur and Sholayur. Elderly women, differentially abled women have been included as part of nhgs. Mentally ill women have not been completely included and women in dispersed settlements living among the settlers. At present, the focus is on building nhgs for the elderly and mentally ill and seriously invalid people. The social mobilization succeeded due to the initiation of community kitchens in the hamlets as malnourishment and infant mortality were serious issues of the community. The imminent need of the community was prioritized and addressed.

III Institution Building

Institutions	
Number of nhgs	589
Number of oorusamithis	120
Number of panchayatsamithis	4
Number of block samithi	1

The past three years has witnessed the universal mobilization of the tribal communities into four tier institutions of tribal women. Four panchayatsamithis have been built up and there has been a separate institution for the particularly vulnerable tribal groups, the kurumba women.

Four tier institutions of women, the nhgs, oorusamithis and panchayatsamithis and block samithi were formed. The consolidation of the nhgs at the hamlet level is called the oorusamithi and the consolidation of oorusamithis at the panchayat level is the panchayatsamithi. There are three panchayatsamithis in three panchayats. An exclusive panchayatsamithi has been formed for the kurumba community. Four panchayatsamithis have been consolidated to form the block samithi. The selection of the executive committee was developed from the executive committee of the panchayatsamithi.

The executive committee of the oorusamithi is selected from the nhg leaders and the selection is part of a workshop in which there is a discussion on the institutional framework and structure, roles and responsibilities of the institutions. Similarly the executive committee of the panchayatsamithi is selected from the oorusamithi leaders. The executive committee is selected for a period of one year. All the institutions have their own bank accounts and adhere to the non-negotiable like regular savings, regular internal lending, regular repayment and maintaining books of accounts. Recently an exclusive panchayatsamithi has been formed for kurumba(particularly vulnerable tribal group) women.

The block samithi is the consolidation of panchayatsamithi at the block level. The executive committee of the block samithi is selected from the executive committee of the panchayatsamithi.

IV Capacity Building

Capacity building programmes have been facilitated for nhgs, oorusamithis and panchayat office-bearers and members. Trainings have been held to explain the non-negotiables and various activities like community kitchen and health interventions. Women were trained in topics related to

oorusamithi information, roles and responsibilities of oorusamithi and corpus funds to the community and book-keeping. Trainings have been held for panchayatsamithi regarding non-negotiable, roles and responsibilities of panchayatsamithi and book-keeping. Women have been trained in social development and livelihood aspects. Trainings have been held with respect to natural resources and agriculture with focus on non-pesticide management.

Vulnerability Reduction plan has been prepared by the oorusamithi for each hamlet basically to look at the developmental needs of the community and to achieve this through convergence. Action plan based on natural resource conservation, soil and water conservation has been prepared for convergence with mnregp. Adalats have been conducted in the hamlets where the social audit team has been training the office-bearers of the nhgs and oorusamithis in strengthening institutions, disbursement of funds and book-keeping. This is followed by house to house visit to understand vulnerabilities and trainings on 1000 days and open defecation free villages. This is followed by formation on sub-committees of livelihoods, panchayati raj, mnrega, health, education and social development.

Social audit has been completed by the social audit animators and the audit reports have been presented. Based on the reports, a protocol to overcome issues like inclusion of the most vulnerable, disbursement of funds, differentiation in between vrf and cif, repayment schedules and enhancement in the rates of interest has been prepared and discussed with the panchayatsamithi institutions.

Grading has been undertaken for all the nhgs and oorusamithi to look at the aspects of adherence to non-negotiables, social development issues addressed and livelihood aspects. The funds are being disbursed based on the grading and the oorusamithis are being counseled on the rectifications to be achieved.

Trainings	Number
Training leaders and members of institutions	1050 trainings
Trainings in social development	194 trainings
Trainings in livelihood	38 trainings

Details of trainings

- ODF training for animators 3 days[2 batch] – 120
- Health training for animators -3 days-34
- Education training for bridge course teachers 2 days[2 batch]-75
- Book keeping training for O.S leaders [10 Days]- 300
- Social auditing training for animators[2days]- 16
- VRR training for animators- 120[2 days]

V Community cadres

There are 153 animators under social development and 64 community resource persons and 10 para-professionals under MKSP. They support the capacity building programme in the field. All the community cadres belong to the respective tribal communities and speak their own language. All the thematic trainings are held for the animators first and they also conduct trainings in their respective areas and have been catalysts and social change agents.

VI Livelihood Interventions

The women were divided into producer groups in agriculture, cattle-rearing and non-timber forest produce. Varieties of local seeds of ragi, foxtail millet, little millet and varieties of vegetables were provided as inputs to women farmers under MKSP. Kembalam, agricultural festival was held in the hamlets as part of the land preparation. There was major mobilization of the community in the festival. Agricultural production was undertaken in all hamlets and variety of millets and vegetables which has been produced is being sold in Thrissur collectorate on Mondays on a weekly basis. Groundnuts have been shelled and the produce is being packed, sealed and sold in the name of Malliswara products. Ragi is similarly powdered and being sold.

A breakthrough has been achieved in the marketing of non-timber forest produce by breaking the nexus of exploitative traders. The produce is sold by Care keralam to various Ayurveda pharmaceuticals and the payment is transferred electronically to the panchayatsamithi and oorusamithi. NTFP collection especially that of medicinal plants has begun and the nexus of traders has been broken and now the panchayatsamithi has begun collection and the produce is being sold to Care Kerala, a Government of India enterprise for sale to several pharmaceuticals. There are efforts to form micro-enterprises of dung and various other products like coffee and pepper. A special Government order was issued by the Chief Conservator of the forest Department lucidly explaining the sole power and authority of the oorukootam under the forest rights act to permit the choice of their agency to collect and market forest produce.

Producer fund has been disbursed under MKSP and the amount has been used for agriculture, cattle-rearing, etc. Marketing linkages have been established and the agriculture produce using organic methods is being sold at improved prices. The endeavor is to break the nexus of traders in Attapady black, the reputed genre of goat and capacitate the institutions in directly engage in marketing.

The Sholayurpanchayatsamithi has undertaken the business of collection, processing, packing, transportation and marketing of agricultural produce. The Pudhurpanchayatsamithi has undertaken the collection, transportation and marketing of medicinal plants. Oushadi, the kerala government Ayurvedic pharmaceutical has agreed to purchase the medicinal plants. Agalipanchayatsamithi has undertaken the goat village and engages in the marketing of black goats. They have also taken up rearing of black goats as it is an excellent variety.

VII Social Development

Programmes	Number of participants
Community Kitchen	175-15049
Bridge school	145 students
Bridge course	120-2604 students
Balgotrasabha	89
Youth club	140
Labour Bank	140
Psc coaching	70
Interventions in social issues	358

Trainings and interventions have been made with respect to adolescent suicides, child marriages, domestic violence, alcohol distilling and sale. These interventions were made with the support of animators and oorusamithis. Adolescent suicides were a major area of concern. Adolescent programmes were held with the support of Social justice Department. Several programmes were held with adolescents as workshop to explain their rights and then later one to one interactions were held with children.

Gender training has been facilitated for animators where the major discussions focused on natural resources and gender, poverty and gender and agriculture and gender division of labour. As a follow –up on discussion about gender, several interventions were made in the areas of domestic violence and alcoholism, dropping out of children from schools, child sexual abuse, trafficking, child marriages, alcoholism, etc.

VIII Educational Intervention

A study was conducted regarding the educational status of children. Thousand children were interviewed. It was found that most of the children studied in the hostels in Attapadi and in hostels spread over the state. Several children were also drop-outs. There were no details about children and no child tracking system had been developed. Due to lack of inclusive environment in the schools, several children dropped out of education. The hostels were overcrowded with no basic facilities for children like bathrooms, toilets, study rooms, etc. Children also studied in private schools and hostels throughout the state without basic facilities and many children subjected to partiality and discrimination and various kinds of abuse.

This study was presented before the Agei(education committee) and the women presented their opinions about the study. Agei(mother’s) committee comprises of women looking after education in the executive committee. They were trained in the basic tenets of Right to Education and how the mothers committee can function like the school management committee to look at infrastructure in the school, student teacher ratio, absenteeism of students, lack of toilets and purified drinking water, lack of teachers, lack of inclusiveness leading to dropping out of children, lack of quality in education.

i)Bridge School

A bridge school was opened to integrate dropout children into mainstream education. At present 80 children are studying in the bridge schools and residential facilities are provided for children to study.

The teachers have completed TTC and belong to the tribal community and hence curriculum is transacted in the tribal language. The classes began in the camp mode to attract children towards learning and educational experts from various disciplines taught the children. At present they are being registered in the 10th, 11th standard with literacy mission. The children are also receiving football coaching and they have begun to participate in various sports events.

ii) Special coaching for 10th standard students

Due to lack of quality in education, several students are unable to complete 10th standard. In order to present a good model, special coaching was initiated for 10th standard students of Pudhur, Agali and Sholayur schools. The classes are being provided on Saturday and Sunday by CIGI, an educational institution which works with educational attainment for the most deprived children. Residential classes are being held in study holidays and Christmas vacation for 10th standard students.

VI) Bridge courses in education

Bridge course in education has been initiated to mainstream drop-out children into education. One hundred bridge courses are being managed in 120 hamlets and caters to children. They would provide a model for education of children. Educational intervention, universalization, retention, creation of inclusive environment in schools and attainment of quality in education will lead to social transformation. The bridge school and course is an attempt to reflect on the attainment of quality in education and compel the department to take up action giving up denial and presenting stereotypes and justifying poor standards. The bridge course focuses on food, nutrition, sanitation and menstrual hygiene and extends a congenial environment for children for learning. The bridge course is also a space where children are organized into institutions at the hamlet level called the balgotrasabha, at the ward level and then at the panchayat level. The focus is on building the skills and assets of the child and recognizing the assets whether it be cooking, cleaning, sweeping, swabbing, taking care of siblings, swimming, running, climbing trees, engaging in agriculture, etc. The focus is on letting the child be and creating a space for fostering the innate talents of the child. Health survey is being undertaken with the support of MSW students from SreeSankara University, Payyanur. The traditional vaidyas are also conducting the health camps and providing traditional medicines. The focus is on anemia, menstrual issues and worm infestation. Around 74 children also participated in the admission for sports hostels in Kerala. At present a proposal is being submitted to SSA for convergence.

IX Health

i) Nutritional Educational Centre

Nutritional mela was conducted where around women from 40 oorusamithis cooked a variety of traditional cuisine, displayed their items and explained the nutritional content. There were varieties of rice made from hand pound paddy, ragi, chama, bamboo, tubers, leaves cooked in variety of ways, ada, vada, etc. This was followed by a panel discussion on nutrition, health and nutritional content of the pulses, millets, vegetables, tubers. The workshop had animators, oorusamithi leaders and traditional healers as participants. This is an endeavor to transform the community kitchens into educational nutrition centres. The workshop had presentation from the traditional healers about the value of the leaves, roots, tubers, bark, etc. Some presentations were in the form of poetry. Nutritional experts also made presentations. The education will be imparted and discussions generated in the hamlets with the help of audio-visual material and in a phased manner.

The community kitchens have been linked to the bridge courses for supportive education for children and this is being presently linked to the traditional healing practices. The consultation for transforming community kitchens has been initiated with a camp where traditional food was cooked. The consultation had presentations by Dr. Santhi and DrIshaBhagwat and participation from social justice, tribal departments and women's development corporation and doctors of AcuthaMenoncentre. The millets, pulses and vegetables produced locally and organically would be procured and used in community kitchens. Drsanthi and DrSreekala would prepare the content for 10 visual material on primary health care, food recipes of the community, 1000 days, life style illness, junk and fast food, pesticides, etc. The script would be in tribal language and prepared by the community and the videos would be used in different hamlets for teaching and learning on nutrition. The traditional vaidyas have been organized into producer groups and they are conducting camps for children in the bridge school and bridge courses. The tribal department and social justice department have agreed to purchase the locally grown material.

V) Block Resource centre to be developed as a documentation (indigenous knowledge) and information centre on all schemes and services

Block Resource centre has been developed as a documentation centre to preserve and replenish the community about their traditional knowledge and imparts information on all schemes and services. The dissemination of information would be rights based. The block resource centre aims at the reassertion

of the tribal identity. It aims at enhancement of solidarity among the community to claim their rights and in the end to achieve empowerment. Empowerment would include enhanced decision making capacities and agency in aspects related to assets, resources, skills, capacities, etc. The block resource centre would function under the block samithi and the plan would be developed by the block samithi in collaboration with the panchayatsamithi and the PMU.

The block resource centre has developed a team of community cadres and has prepared material to release the first quarterly news letter of Ojara block samithi. The team is working on learning, discussing the Right to education Act, Right to food and nutrition and summarizing it for dissemination in the tribal language.

i) Child Resource centre, Youth Resource Centre, Gender Resource Centre and Legal aid centre

All these centres would function under the Block Resource centre. The block resource centre has child resource centre, youth resource centre, gender resource centre and legal aid centre as its main activities. Child Resource centre would focus on the attainment of child rights, extending personal care and mentoring for children as grave levels of vulnerability do not permit personal affection and care. The focus would be on educational attainment and building up of life skills especially emotional intelligence and care.

Youth resource centre would aim at building up solidarity among youth and aim at harnessing their energy towards the discernment of social issues and resolving them. The youth would be drawn away from vices like alcoholism, substance abuse and other anti-social activities. In the context of Attapady, the youth have suffered exploitation for several years and this has affected their self-image and the youth resource centre is an attempt to enhance self-consciousness.

Gender Resource Centre is a centre to build gender consciousness among the women and aims at the empowerment of women. It would enhance the decision-making capacity of women with respect to education, health, assets, employment, wages, property rights, etc. The women would be trained in aspects of gender and poverty, gender and vulnerability, gender and natural resources, reproductive rights, violence against women, etc.

ii) Thaikulasangha to function as the resource agency for gender resource centre

Gender Resource centre imparts trainings on aspects of gender and natural resources, gender and poverty, agriculture, gender and vulnerability, gender and reproductive health, gender division of

labour, empowerment. Thaikulasangha would function as the resource agency for the empowerment of women. Thaikulasangha comprises of mothers from the hamlets involved in social action. Thaikulasangha would be accountable to the block samithi and would report and regularly discuss the plan with the block samithi.

A long struggle was successfully waged against the beverage in Annakatty. This was a symbolic struggle against the liquor mafia. The struggle was conducted for one and half months with long training about the impact of alcoholism and gender issues. This year Thaikulasangha has taken up the task of building up cultural centres in hamlets with the support of youth clubs to attract the attention of the youth into social development and livelihoods.

iii) Legal aid Centre

Legal aid centre would aim at building legal awareness and extend legal aid for violation of rights. The centre would extend training in laws on child rights, women's rights, tribal rights and acts and policies like right to food, right to education, right to forest rights, right to work, protection against discrimination and exploitation.

VII) Labour bank to be developed as part of youth resource centre and focus on arts and culture

Labour Bank has been developed as part of the youth resource centre. A profile has been created of young men and women regarding their work and employment, skills and wages they receive. The entire data has been digitalized and the bank is managed by the block samithi. The details about the availability of employment would be collected and presented in the bank, the wages, employment opportunities, etc. Potential employers can contact through the labour bank and youth could seek employment through the bank. The bank is managed by the block samithi. The bank is managed in an organized form and exploitation of the youth in the work area would be curtailed. It is an avenue for capitalizing on all the employment opportunities generated in the block.

The skill development activities are being undertaken under the labour bank. Youth are being trained in Apollo medicals and youth in skill pro.

VIII) Nutritional education centre and producer groups of traditional healers to be brought together

Nutritional educational centre would cater to education on nutrition and combating malnourishment. A series of documentaries would be developed to cater to nutritional education, consciousness building

on malnourishment, reproductive and maternal health. The community kitchens would be developed as nutritional education centres. Trainings would be provided on issue of health, reproductive health, sexual health, menstrual hygiene, water and sanitation, child health, adolescent health, post-natal health of women, senior women's health and mental health issues. The training would be for a period of 50 days in each hamlet so that a thorough understanding on health issues and health care is developed. The focus would be on educating adolescent children, young men and women, pregnant women, etc.

XI Youth Resource Centre

Several programmes were held to form youth clubs in the hamlets. The work of formation of clubs led to the formation of kurumba youth resource centre. The bye laws have been formulated and the institution has been formed and executive committee selected. The kurumba youth resource centre has decided to focus on livelihood issues and development. Public service commission coaching is being held for 95 young men and women with the support of the Brilliance centre in collaboration with the Forest Department. Several rounds of football matches were held and the youth are being trained in football and they are participating in sports events. The youth are adept in sports and it has been decided to develop the youth for sports.

XII Funds to the community

Corpus fund of Rs 10000 has been given to 164 groups. 53 lakhs 59 thousand rupees has been disbursed as vulnerability reduction fund to 6 oorusamithis. This is based on grading and vulnerability index developed by the oorusamithis. The oorusamithis disburse the funds to the nhgs which are most vulnerable. VRF in Attapady is considered as revolving fund and repaid to the oorusamithi by the nhg. Community investment fund of Rs 3,21,30,000 has been given to 4 panchayatsamithis. The fund has been transferred to the nhgs and will be returned to the panchayatsamithi. The nhgs are using it for the purpose of livelihood by developing business plan looking into available resources, skills and marketing facilities. A format has been developed for grading and it is on the basis of grading and the adherence to the non-negotiables and social development and livelihood interventions undertaken that the funds are disbursed.

It is seen that corpus funds is being used for health and education needs. VRF is used similarly for health and education needs and livelihood needs like purchase of goats, cow and agriculture and the amount is being repaid to the oorusamithi. The disbursement is based on micro-plan and vulnerability indicators developed by the oorusamithi.

Particulars	Agali	Pudhur	Sholayur	Total
Neighbourhood groups	214	189	186	589
Oorusamithis	44	42	34	120
Number of members	2694	2357	2236	7287
Total Savings	6087793	2861950	4751704	13701447
Internal lending	5487498	1573823	3720749	10782070
Repayment	2164732	514343	1329549	4008624

Funds	Details	Amount
Revolving fund	507 nhgs	5070000
Start-up funds	100 oorusamithis	10000000 Rs
Vulnerability Reduction Fund	100 oorusamithis	15359000Rs
Repayment		606774
Community Investment Fund	3 panchayatsamithis	47010000Rs

XIII Skill Development

Skill Development was undertaken with support of Nettore Technical Training Foundation and trainings were conducted for the youth in CNC Lathe, fitting, turner in Dharwar, Bangalore and Thalassery. 90 youth have undergone training but the youth are finding it difficult to take up placements in cosmopolitan cities like Bangalore. At present 35 youth are being trained in Apollo medicals and 10 inskill pro.

XIV Convergence

Smart survey and Community Based Management of Severely malnourished children are being implemented in convergence with UNICEF, NHM, Health and ICDS. For agriculture, the funds to purchase seeds were provided by tribal department. Community Kitchen is being supported by Social justice, social security mission and Integrated Tribal department. Arts and crafts workshop was held with children with the support of Lalita Kala Academi. Adolescent programmes to build awareness to prevent

suicide were conducted with the support of social justice department. The proposal submitted to Sanitation Mission to construct community toilets has been approved and the plan is being prepared for implementation.

XV MIS and social audit

MIS is being submitted by the oorusamithi. Some of the oorusamithis are behind in providing data and hence an auditing team was developed to audit and MIS has been collected for the past two years. At present the off-line data entry has been made in excel.

XVI Project Management Unit

The project management unit comprises of 2 coordinators, three young professionals and one FM. The PMU has been transferred to the block samithi last year.

Budget

EXPENDITURE STATEMENT	
2016-2017	
Institutional building and capacity building	35239868
Funds to the community	
Community Investment Fund	32130000
Vulnerability Reduction Fund	5359000
Corpus fund	1640000
Administration Expenses	2108899.5
NRLP	76477767.5
Mksp	3379031.5
Annapradhayini	22879663

Plan (2017-2018)

The focus of the plan for 2017-18 would be as follows:

I) Strengthening Block Samithi and Panchayatsamithis

Trainings would be imparted to block samithi and panchayatsamithi in book-keeping, preparation of vulnerability plans to be submitted to lsgds and concerned stake holders for convergence, micro-plan based on vulnerability indicators and trainings in each subject. The emphasis would be on self-sufficiency in book-keeping and management of institutions. The endeavor would be to build strong and

robust institutions which are self-reliant, have sufficient funds to revolve and have good practices of revolving fund and bank linkages, ability to access their rights and entitlements , build up capacities to articulate themselves and enhance their agency and decision making capacities. Livelihood initiatives and micro-enterprises would be developed and the oorusamithis with variety of expertise in different areas would be promoted and developed. They are empowered to initiate action in their thematic areas and have gained sufficient knowledge in their thematic areas.

II) Centres of excellence

Capacity building to build resource groups of women on various themes like gender, education,health, legal rights

Eight oorusamithis would be developed as centres of excellence, two under each panchayatsamithiin order to conduct trainings. The oorusamithis would be entrusted with the responsibility of undertaking trainings in all aspects like the basic concepts of the institutions, funds to the institutions, social development and livelihood issues. The oorusamithis would also be demonstration sites where the functioning of nhg, oorusamithis, social development and livelihood interventions can be seen.

Capacity building would be undertaken to build resource groups of women on themes like gender, education, health, natural resources, agriculture, legal rights, etc. They would be given in depth training till they become thematic experts. A series of social action and interventions would be initiated with respect to each theme to attain social development.

Women from the nhgs would be trained in themes like health, education, livelihoods including agriculture, cattle rearing, non-timber forest produce, Panchayati Raj, Nrega, social development including gender. The trainings would be residential and would be facilitated by thematic experts. The women from each nhg who are thematic volunteers would come together to form the resource group on each theme after the training. Resource group refers to a group of women who are trained, have knowledge and information specific to the theme and are equipped to work on action plan and series of activities related to the specific theme. They would have received knowledge and information specific to their theme and would also engage in activities and action related to their theme.

The panchayati raj resource group of thematic volunteers from nhgs would work on strategies to achieve convergence in the plan of the panchayat and how it can be implemented to address the vulnerability reduction plan of each panchayat. Similarly, the resource group of women would work

together at the level of the oorusamithi and the panchayatsamithi and engage in initiating action and activity with respect to their specific theme.

The health resource group would be trained in aspects of health, reproductive health, sexual health, maternal health, nutrition, mental health, health care and services. They would meet regularly at the hamlet level to have discussions on the health issues in the hamlet and to initiate series of action and activities to address health issues.

The resource group on education would be trained in the fundamental aspects of Right to Education, enrolment, retention, infrastructure, quality, inclusive environment and provision of mid-day meals, action and activities to ensure universalization of good quality school education. It would also be trained in life-skills and rights for the children and need for continuous mentoring and support for them. The resource group would ensure action and activities in building a child tracking mechanism and see that the rights of the children are ensured and initiate action and protection for children in need of special care and protection.

The resource group on gender would be trained on gender and poverty, gender and vulnerability, gender division of labour and economic empowerment, gender and violence, patriarchy, stereotyping, empowerment, etc. They would initiate action and activities with respect to social issues like domestic violence, child marriages, alcoholism, substance abuse, etc.

The resource group on agriculture, cattle rearing and ntfp would be trained in natural methods of farming, enhancement of agricultural production, processing, branding, marketing, growing medicinal plants, social forestry, utilization of common property resources, processing, cattle rearing, training in veterinary services for women in cattle rearing, backward- forward linkages, etc.

II Block Resource Centre

The gender resource centre, youth resource centre, child resource centre and legal aid centre would be developed into a full -fledged office with the publication of quarterly newsletter and dissemination of knowledge and information on policies, rights, schemes and services in the tribal languages and trainings would be held in oorusamithis declared as the centres of excellence. Visual material would also be produced on the rights beginning with 9 documentaries on health and nutrition for nutritional education centre.

III) Village Enterprises

Capacity Building for oorusamithis in developing micro-enterprises, livelihood

Capacity building would be undertaken for the oorusamithi in book-keeping, financial management, micro-enterprises and livelihood. The endeavor would be to develop oorusamithis in micro-enterprise development and build livelihoods. A module would be developed to train in micro-enterprise development and development of business plan to understand the availability of raw material, capital required, skills and expertise, backward and forward linkages, processing, market, value addition, financial management, skills of negotiation, managerial skills, etc. Each enterprise would be mentored and supported at each stage to protect from market fluctuations and risks created by large market players and forces. Value addition survey would be undertaken and marketing opportunities would be identified.

There would be exposure visits to understand the functioning of various institutions and the work undertaken by missions in various thematic areas. Modules would be developed for all thematic training and the training would be held by both the PMU and the CRPs and thematic experts. The trainings would be residential to enable ample time and pace for in depth deliberation and dialogue.

Ward- level village enterprises

- Forty four ward level village enterprises would be developed. There would be revival of panchakrishi in 300 acres. The focus on building group enterprises in the wards and the focus would be on cultivation of ragi, chama, tuvar and vegetables. Engaging in panchakrishi would include land development, irrigation facilities, pond deepening, deepening of wells, pipes and ooze for bringing down water from natural source, soil conservation, check dams, motor facilities, fencing and patrolling. In Kurumba areas, panchakrishi would be undertaken by producer groups comprising of nhg women and youth clubs.
- Honey collection and processing, packing and marketing would be undertaken by the kurumbapanchayatsamithi.
- Pepper and cardamom and coffee would be procured, powdered and sold.
- In some wards, ginger and turmeric cultivation has been undertaken and this would be dried, processed, packed and sold.
- Tuvar processing would be taken by a single ward exclusively.
- Seed banks would be developed in two wards, one in millets and other in pulses.

- Fruit cultivation would be undertaken in the border areas and common property resources.
- In the mill managed by Sholayurpanchayatsamithi, processing, packing, branding, storage, marketing and transportation would be undertaken. The millets and pulses would be first supplied to the nutritional education centres and the remaining would be sold in various other districts especially in Thrissurcollectorate. The millets, pulses and vegetables can also be supplied to hostels and schools of Palakad.
- Cow dung and goat shit would be bought by 3 village enterprises, powdered, dried and packaged for sale.
- In one ward, tailoring unit would be developed and the garments would be supplied to the hostels and a shop would be set up in the centre of the town. The uniform would be supplied to hostels in Palakad and latter to adjoining districts.
- A ward would be engaged in collection of grass and broom making.
- Six mobile units called the Pariraksha project would be initiated which would engage in checking HB, Blood pressure, testing sugar and measuring weight. The health animators would steer the project and they would use autos and scooty to travel from hamlet to hamlet.
- Home nursing would be begun by an oorusamithi to extend home nursing services to the critically ill.
- In order to develop a team for managing the business, a six months course would be developed for the panchayatsamithi leaders and oorusamithi leaders in business management, accountancy, marketing and value addition with the support of IRMA. The office would be set up for managing business and providing technical inputs to manage the business.
- Some wards would engage in reviving and cultivation of medicinal plants in 25 acres. Medicinal plants would be nurtured, watered and sold. Linkages would be established with Oushadi and other pharmaceuticals for sale of medicinal plants.
- Jeep would be run in two wards for transportation facilities.
- The producer groups of traditional healers would conduct camps in bridge courses and would also set up a centre for healing. A mobile clinic with the services of gynecologist would be provided.
- A unit with pala plates would be developed.

IV Finishing school

Finishing school is an attempt to extend residential facilities and supportive education to youth who have failed in some subjects in their graduation and post-graduation. It is seen that several youth have dropped out of formal education in the colleges due to lack of inclusiveness and low quality of education in the schools. The finishing school will focus on enhancing the quality of education.

V Cultural centres

Cultural centres would function under the block resource centre. It is an endeavor to channelize the attention of the youth and men to cultural activities and gradually into developmental activities and livelihood enhancement. This is an effort to overcome social issues like alcoholism, substance abuse, domestic violence, etc. It would extend a space to enable men to regain their self-esteem and self-worth and enhance solidarity and reassertion of tribal identity and preserve cultural traditions, music and dance rooted in eco-diversity richness and preservation.

VI VRP for convergence and action

Vulnerability reduction plans would be developed in each thematic areas like natural resource management, soil conservation, water conservation, land development for convergence with Mnrega, social forestry and revival and conservation of medicinal plants in convergence with forest department, enhancing quality of education, implementation of right to education act in convergence with education department, SSA and RMSA and ensuring health in convergence with health department, National Health Mission, Social Justice and Local Self –governments. Preparation of vrps would be a continuous process for convergence with department, schemes and services based on each theme.

VII Modules and Hand –book

Modules and handbook would be submitted with AAP for ratification in Ec. The modules and handbook would comprise of developing vision and plan for a tribal block for 10 years.

VIII Funds to the community

93 oorusamithis would be given Rs one lakh as livelihood fund for enhancement of livelihood on the basis of the business plan submitted to the panchayatsamithi and field visit undertaken by the panchayatsamithi.

Bank linkages would be improved by training bankers and grading the nhgs and providing report to the bankers by the panchayatsamithi as official documents signed and sealed.

IX) Project Management Unit transferred to block samithi and block samithi to be trained in governance and convergence

Communitisation has been undertaken where the project management unit would be transferred to the block samithi. The entire project management work has been shifted to the block samithi and the block samithi prepares a quarterly plan for 3 months and submit utilization certificate after 3 months. A financial manual would be prepared and there would be quarterly internal audit for the block samithi. The oorusamithis would develop a vulnerability reduction plan to be submitted to other departments and the panchayat for convergence. The block samithi would be trained in governance and planning for development and utilizing the technical and professionalized service of the PMU in implementing their plans.

XI) Process Documentation

Process documentation would be prepared so that the lessons learnt from the national model can be up scaled. A handbook explaining the entire process would be developed so that the experiences can be shared and up scaled in other parts of the country. Modules would be developed for each theme which integrates the social, economic and cultural specificities of the tribal area.

XII) Up scaling the work

Cadres would be trained in various themes and non-negotiable so that their services can be utilized in other parts of the country. In depth training would be held of cadres and women in basic non-negotiables and various themes so that they are able to conduct trainings in other parts of the country. The training would be conducted based on a module developed for each theme. The themes would include the non-negotiable, book-keeping, role and relevance of the institutions, gender, health, agriculture, cattle rearing, ntfp, education, health, micro-enterprises, policies, rights, entitlements, schemes and services, MIS and monitoring, social auditing and evaluation. Attapady Project would extend capacity building support for kudumbashree work in Tirunelli, Aralam and Nilambur.

Plan- 2017 -2018

I	Capacity Building	Unit Description	Amount
a	Centres for Excellence	800x 2days x10 x100 x2 +2x 4 x2x250 Rsx10	32,40,000 Rs
b	Block Resource Centre	25,00,000	25,00,000 Rs
c	Youth Resource Centre	8,10,000 +5,40,000 + 4,48,0000	58,30,000 Rs
d	Child Resource Centre	4,32,0000 +1,080000	54,00000
e	Gender Resource Centre		2,40,000 Rs
f	Cultural Centre	48,0000 + 25,000 + 20,250	45250Rs
	Total		1,72,55,250
II	Fund to the community		
	Livelihood Funds	93x 100000 Rs	9300000
	Community Investment fund		2,79,90000
	Total		3,72,90000 Rs
IV	Capacity Building		
	Honoraria	1,617984+ 72,00000 + 1,617,984+ 539328 + 1,348320+ 3,816000+ 1,680000 + 3960000	15,299,616 Rs
	Grand Total		Rs 6,48,44,866