

Village Adoption Program



ENABLING PARTNER:
NIRMAAN ORGANIZATION



Thought Leadership

Presentation Flow

Introduction to PVTGs

- Concerns of PVTGs
- PVTGs in Telangana and AP
- Need for Program

Program Approach

- Public Private Partnership Model
- Participatory Community Development
- Livelihood Support Model
- Criteria for Selection of Villages

Proposed Village:

- Petralchenu Village, ITDA Mannanur

Impact Assessment

Sustainability and Exit Strategy

Introduction to PVTGs



Introduction to PVTGs

PVTGs are **Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups** whose identification was initiated during the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-1978)

➤ **Criteria** for such classification:



Pre-agricultural
level of technology



Stagnant or
declining
population



Extremely low
literacy



Subsistence levels
of economy

- Till date, **75 PVTGs** are notified in different states and UTs of the country
- Each State/ UT is required to submit **Conservation cum Development Plans** for the PVTGs for survival, protection and socio-economic development of PVTGs while retaining their culture and heritage across 15 focus areas.

Concerns of PVTGs

- Insufficient Baseline Surveys
- Outdated PVTGs List
- Stagnant or declining Population growth
- Loss of traditional livelihoods, habitats and resources
- Poverty
- Health
- Basic infrastructure and Amenities
- Non-recognition and lack of awareness of their rights

PVTGs in Telangana and AP

- 12 such groups identified in Telangana and AP

- | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. Bodo Gadaba | 5. Gutob Gadaba | 9. Konda Savaras |
| 2. Bondo Poroja | 6. Khond Poroja | 10. Kutia Khond |
| 3. Chenchu | 7. Kolam | 11. Parengi Poroja |
| 4. Dongria Khond | 8. Kondareddis | 12. Thoti |

- Concentrated in ITDAs: Mananoor, Utnoor and Bhadrachalam in Telangana

Need for Program

Facing Extinction

Isolation

Zero to minimal
development,
Exclusion Errors

Utter Poverty and
Subsistence Levels
of Economy

Lack of Basic
Infrastructure

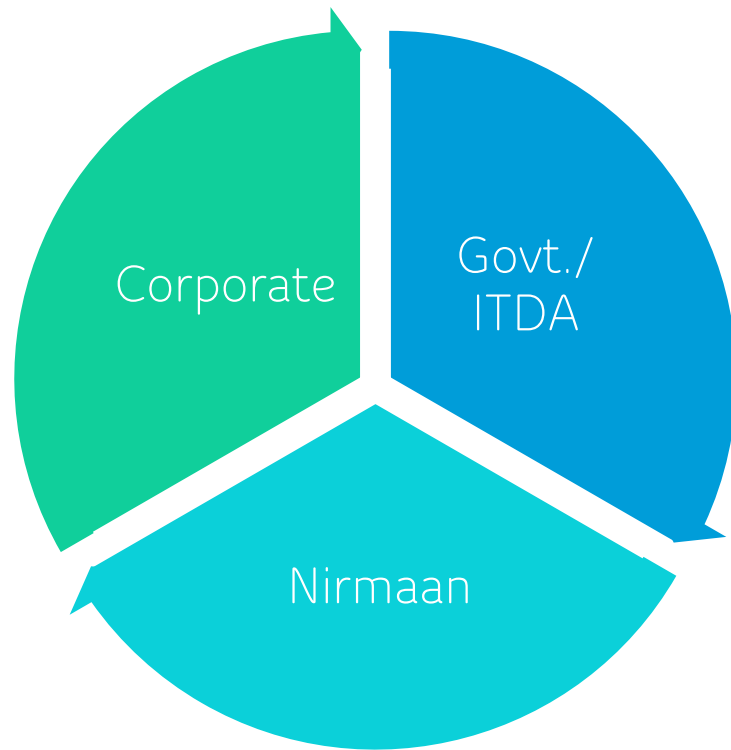
Education, Health
and WASH Issues

Impact of COVID 19

Program Approach

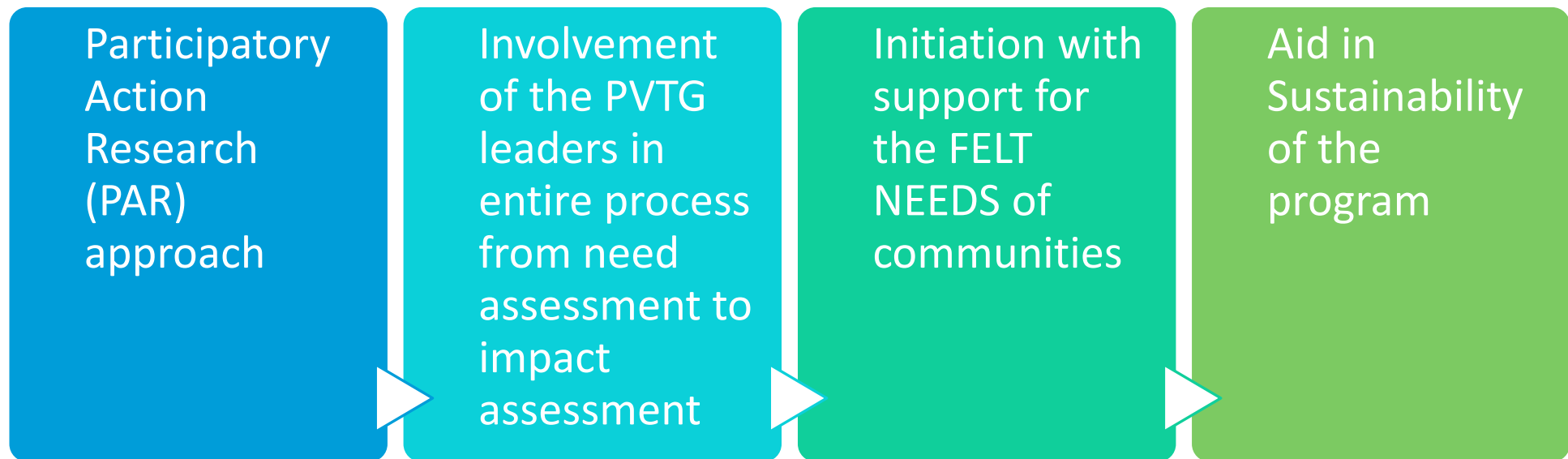


Public Private Partnership Model: Multi-year Program

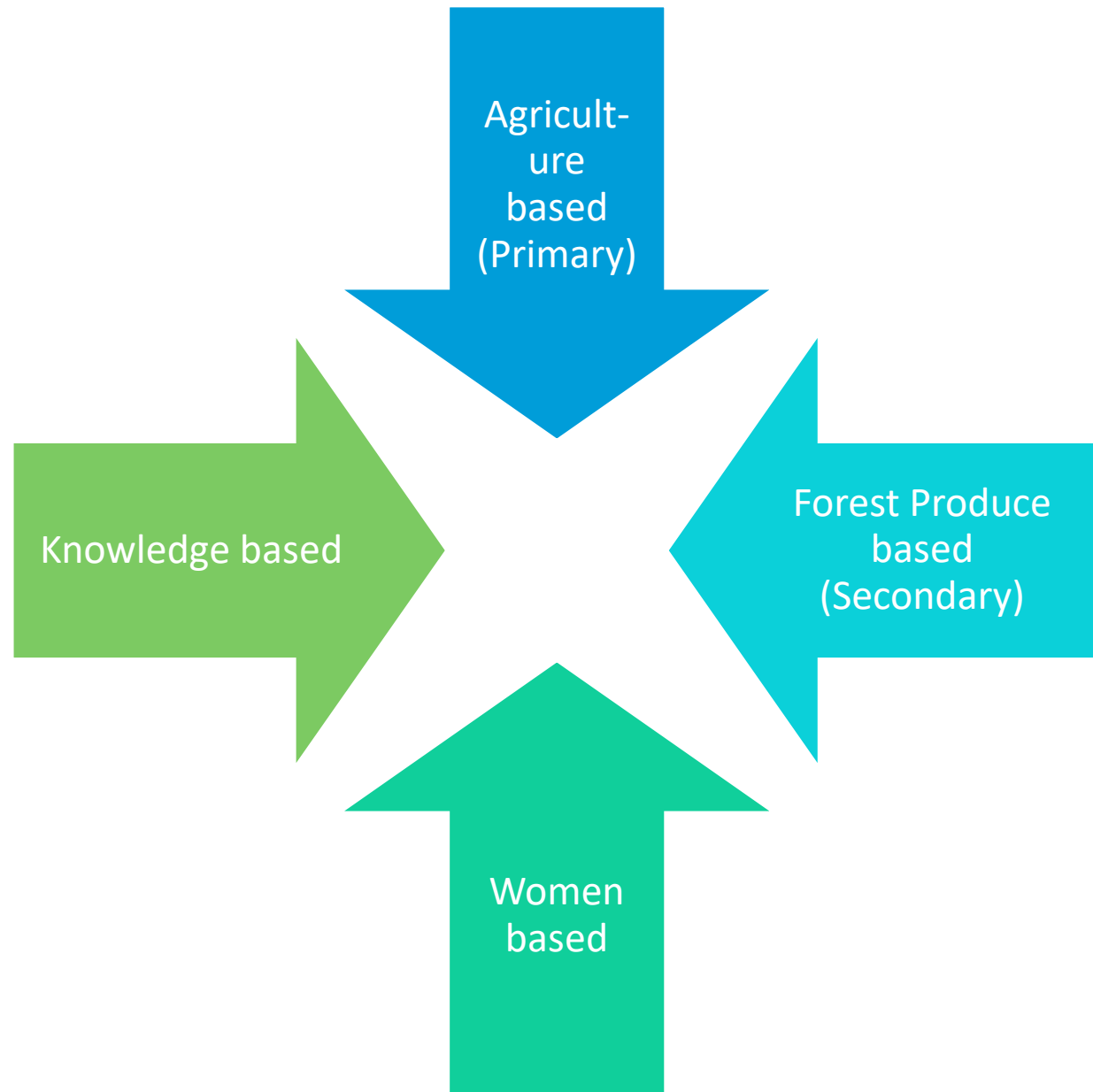


- Government
 - ✓ Support in Baseline Assessment
 - ✓ Implementation of existing Govt. schemes
- Corporate
 - ✓ Funding Support for non-govt. supported activities
 - ✓ Overall Guidance
 - ✓ Volunteering
- Nirmaan
 - ✓ Baseline Assessment with support from Govt.
 - ✓ Need Identification
 - ✓ Program Implementation
 - ✓ Impact Assessment

Participatory Community Development



Livelihood Model



Criteria for Selection of Villages

- Villages with 100% PVTGs
- Less households - as a result, the current support from govt. would be less – need to bring more focus from district administration
- Remote location/ Isolated habitats
- Active Local Representation (Panchayats)
- Consideration: Combination of 3 approaches:
 - ✓ Infrastructure
 - ✓ Amenities like education, housing, health etc.
 - ✓ Felt Needs



Proposed Village

PETRALCHENU

Petralchenu

Particulars	Details
ITDA	Mananoor
District	Mahabubnagar
PVTG Tribe	Chenchus
No. of Households	66
No. of BPL Families	66
Main Occupation	Agriculture
Current Literacy Levels	10%
No. of Pakka Houses	48
Electricity Availability	Yes



- Located in the Nallamala forest, 30 kilometers from Mannanur, on a single lane road
- 66 families of the Chenchu tribe, comprising 300 members (180 on voter list)
- 300 acres of land



Physical Infrastructure – Current Status

- 45 families have proper houses
 - 18 families live in kaccha houses
- No toilet blocks (either individual or communal – only 3 families have access)
- No drainage facilities
- Water through Mission Bhagirath three days a week, and four borewells -> water has high fluorine content
- Village is electrified

Physical Infrastructure – Possible Interventions

- Proper houses for 18 families
 - Funds are sanctioned through NGO and ITDA support
- Toilet blocks for each dwelling
 - Funds are sanctioned through NGO, however, it is on hold now
- Study hydrology of village to identify permanent solution to drinking water problem
- Set up RO plant to purify water from existing sources
 - Funds are sanctioned by Govt., work not yet started
- Solar panels to reduce cost of electricity and for giving back into the grid





Social Infrastructure – Current Scenario

- Primary school with 30 students and 1 teacher
 - Secondary school in Chitlagunta, 5 kms away
 - Ashram school in Udimilla- 5KM
- Many school dropouts
- No Anganwadi teacher, or building
- Mobile ambulance visits once a month- not sufficient for diagnostics
 - Malaria, dengue, anemia prevalent

Social Infrastructure – Proposed Intervention

- Remedial Education in Maths and English
- Ensure dropouts appear for open Degree examination
- Construct building for Anganwadi
 - Appoint teacher till government provides
- Mobile health van that visits 2 times a week
- Behavioural change communication targeting health indices



Livelihoods

- All families engage in multiple occupations, primary being agriculture
- Post deliberation, the families have requested for the following:

S.No.	Support Requested	No. of Units Required
1	Bullock carts, Bulls	20
3	Borewells	20
4	Animal Sheds	1
5	Palagadda Plant Seeds (local forest produce)	10
6	Sewing Machines	10



Need Assessment and Budget Plan - FY 2020-21 (1/2)

S.No	Particulars	No of Units required	Cost of unit	Estimated total budget	Remarks
1	Bullock Carts and Bulls	20	120,000	2,400,000	To support the agriculture-dependent families and reduce their input costs
2	Sheds for Animals	1	200,000	200,000	Community level Animal Shed for the safety of livestock
3	Borewells	20	150,000	3,000,000	7 bores has digged in 2011 under IJP in 2011 with depth of 275 ft with the cost of 40k. Those are not in working condition because ground water level went down. 500 ft depth required
4	Toilets + Drainage	60	30,000	1,800,000	3 families have toilets. Govt supports with 12500/- for toilet and this amount is not sufficient to construct it. Hence, RDT came forward to support with extra amount which is required for toilet construction and requested proceeding letter from government but Govt is not giving letter.
5	Pala gadda plants	10	50,000	500,000	To encourage livelihoods through this forest produce (access to forest is restricted)
6	Sewing machines	10	10,000	100,000	Income generation support to women
7	Kitchen garden	66	1,500	99,000	For food security

Need Assessment and Budget Plan - FY 2020-21 (2/2)

S.No	Particulars	No of Units required	Cost of unit	Estimated total budget	Remarks
8	Mini Anganwadi building	1	200,000	200,000	Currently housed in a 1-room school building in the village
9	Transportation and Coordination	4	15,000	60,000	Travel to and fro village, liaising with officials, villagers etc.
10	Project Coordinator	1	72,000	72,000	4 months salary for 1 coordinator (Rs. 18,000 per month): 3 months during implementation, 1 month for followups
11	Project Manager	1	20,000	20,000	Part salary for Project Manager (4 months @ Rs. 5000 per month)
12	Branding	1	50,000	50,000	Branding Arch at village entrance, and for infrastructure supported
13	NGO Admin Costs		10%		Auditing, Accounting, Volunteering, Program Design, Honorarium, Misc. Costs, Nirmaan administrative costs e.g. salaries of senior team members etc.

Impact Assessment

Goal:
To improve the development indices, particularly education, healthcare and livelihoods, while at the same time preserving the traditional culture

Planning based on Baseline Assessments for Community Profile and Need Identification

Mid-line and Endline Assessments

Progress vis-à-vis defined Human Development Indices. Benchmarking against state and national averages

Reflection process with PVTGs (including course correction)

Sustainability and Exit Strategy

Collaborative
Process

Self Reliance -
"Teach how to fish"
approach

Local Influencers/
leaders

Govt. Partnership

Expectation Setting

Thank You