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TRIBAL MICRO PLAN – ALAPPUZHA MODEL

“We must protect our limited resources for those who are truly in need and who are doing all they can to be self-sufficient”.

-Paul LePage

INTRODUCTION

Kerala is well known for notable achievements in social sectors as is evidenced in the fields of literacy, basic education, life expectancy fertility, and sex ratio favouring females, wider distributive measures such as land reforms, minimum wage legalisation, social security schemes, and public distribution. Historically, physically and culturally Kerala is one of the most distinctive states of India. It is endowed with rich human, social and environment capital, which present enormous opportunities for its policy makers. It has had a unique pattern of development which is as much an outcome of its geography as of history.

If we take the scenario of tribal community the foresaid achievement was in the papers only. Tribal welfare department and all government department and institution have frequently play their role in a systematic manner in tribal area. The results shows again a pathetic condition of tribal families. The question regarding addressing of these community demanded a new methodology, ie tribal micro plan.

0.1 THE BACKGROUND

0.1.1 Tribal Micro plan preparation is a Government of Kerala initiative to address the holistic issues of scattered tribe families. This initiative will facilitate to improve the living condition of tribal families living as scattered.

0.1.2 Tribal micro plan is a strategic integrated plan with concrete policy framework and a well-defined action plan. Within this strategic framework an interdepartmental converged strategy for implementation is developed.

0.1.3 Tribal micro plan is a move away from traditional planning processes to outcome based strategic planning. It address each and every individual of a scattered family and also addressing the family as a whole.

0.1.4 Kudumbashree initiated to prepare tribal micro plan in Alappuzha become a unique model in all over state. It helped to make a creative connection with tribal development department to kudumbashree from top to

bottom.

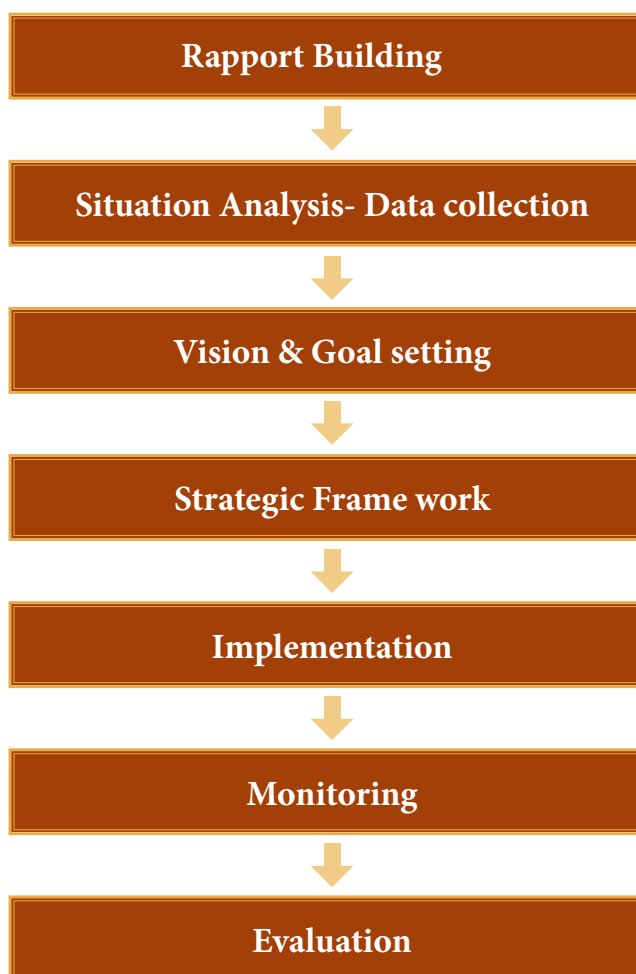
DEFINITION

Micro plan describes the entry point activities for supporting the needy tribal families activities made on the basis of the findings from the data collected. Micro plan is basically the action plan for the tribal related activities in the surveyed area. Micro plan highlights the aspects of future plan with detailed techno-administrative and financial aspects.

Micro Planning is a community based empowering process for preparing a road map for development and management of infrastructure and livelihood enhancement of the tribal communities with properly defined roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders, clearly set targets and well discussed deadlines.

ELEMENTS OF MICRO PLAN

The core elements that provide the basis of a Micro Plan are seven-fold. Figure 1.1 illustrates the key steps used in the development of tribal micro plan.



1. Rapport Building: is a close and harmonious relationship in which the people understand each other's feelings or ideas, and communicate smoothly. Here the special team is enter into rapport with tribal communities by having healthy interactions.

2. Situation analysis & Data collection: is an in-depth analysis of the family situation, individual centric data collection regarding current details, major issues, weaknesses and challenges that underpin in scattered tribal family.

3. Vision & Goal: are critical element of a micro plan. Vision defines what the achievements in future. The vision reflects community history, its core values and competitive strengths. Goals are tangible milestones to be achieved to realise the vision. The targets in the micro plan are measurable, specific, relevant, achievable and time-bound.

4. Strategic Framework: comprises of the strategic mechanisms to accomplish the goals and objectives set

by the authority. Micro plan specifies and prioritizes initiatives and aligns resources. In tribal micro plan focus on livelihood initiative and infrastructure development.

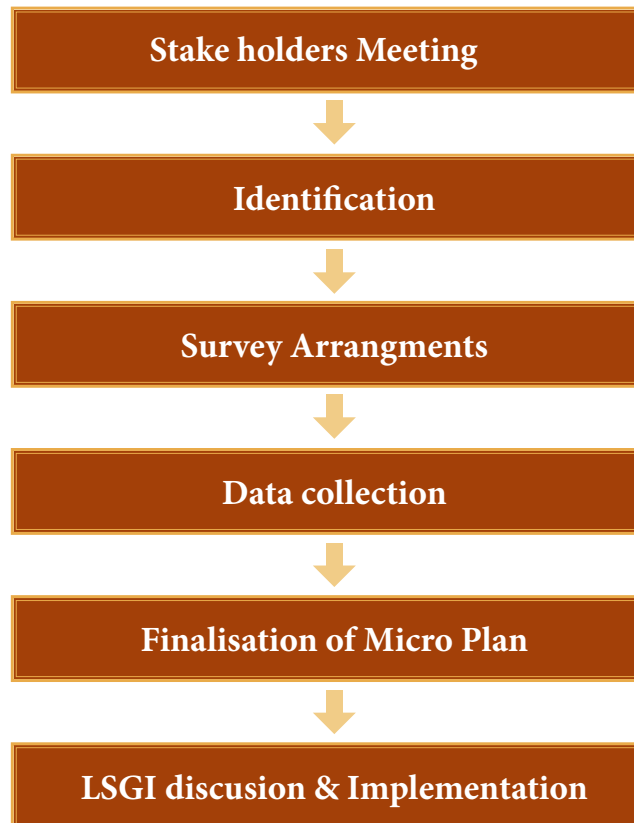
5. Implementation: is the performance of the micro plan is based on effective execution. Systems, principles and accountability measures are put in place for carrying out the tribal micro plan.

6. Monitoring: It is critical to monitor the success and challenges of planning assumptions and initiatives. Monitoring is necessary to be able to monitor progress towards agreed targets, goals, identify necessary changes, assess options and constraints, and helped to re define realistic objectives.

7. Evaluation: are systematic assessments of programmes or policies, their design, implementation and results, with the aim of determining their relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability with regard to overall government priorities.

METHODOLOGY OF MICRO PLAN PREPARATION

The following are the methodology used to develop the Micro Plan.



1. District level stake holders meeting and discussion regarding the Micro plan preparation. This helped to identify and integrate the various data of scattered tribal families. Cross checking of data based on a group discussion with the line department participated in the district level meeting. ICDS, MgNREGA, STDD, Kudumbashree CDS, Health Department etc. Data cleaning and data verification also possible in the stakeholders meeting.

2. Identification of scattered families through the field level officials of Kudumbashree CDS, JPHN, MNREGA workers, Animators, Tribal Promoters. It helped to clear the data and remove the duplication. The identification process will complete with a collective efforts.

3. Scheduling of methodology for family survey and

arranging of survey equipment.

4. Data collection training to data collectors, data collection, Micro plan preparation.

5. Finalisation of Micro Plan with LSGIs, Various department and tribal family representative.

6. LSGIs level discussion of Micro plan. The prepared micro introduce in the LSGI board and discuss the implementation plan.

7. Micro plan implementation. The convergence model implementation of the micro plan is the speciality of tribal micro plan. Addressing of each issues by the respective department and monitored by a common forum.

**ALAPUZHA TRIBAL MICRO PLAN-
PILOT INITIATIVE**

Rationale

In Kerala tribes are living in a hamlet based system as known as tribal colonies/ Ooru. They have their own traditions and customs. Tribes of Kerala consists of 1.14% of total population spread in 14 district. Table. 1 illustrate

the population details of tribes in Kerala. Kudumbashree conducted a micro level planning on 2014 in all tribal hamlets of Kerala and made a rapport with tribal hamlets through Kudumbashree animators. This activity not conducted in Alappuzha district because of there were no tribal hamlets. The details shown there were 12 LSGIs covering tribe families with 859 families (Data from KILA survey 2011).

Sl No	District	Tribal LSGIs	Total Colonies	Total Families	Total Population
1	Thiruvananthapuram	31	260	6374	22072
2	Kollam	20	26	1045	3988
3	Pathanamthitta	14	32	1743	6347
4	Alappuzha	12	0	859	2930
5	Kottayam	67	115	4658	18969
6	Idukki	48	246	14457	49143
7	Ernakulam	2	20	1259	4692
8	Thrissur	13	77	1664	5574
9	Palakkad	33	474	14373	48173
10	Malappuram	30	241	4100	16300
11	Kozhikode	31	134	3095	10535
12	Wayanad	26	2904	38983	148520
13	Kannur	32	330	8458	34744
14	Kasaragod	32	933	20218	70913
	Total	391	5792	121286	442900

TABLE: 1 KERALA TRIBAL POPULATION
(Source. Micro Level Planning report, Kudumbashree, 2014)

**ULLADA TRIBAL MICRO PLAN IN ALPPUZHA
LEGISLATIVE CONSTITUENCY**

Kudumbashree initiated a fieldt level interaction with the support of CDSs to understand the condition of tribal families of Alappuzha. Tribal families of Alappuzha consist in “Ullada” community and they scattered from place to place. Majority of Ullada community living in Pathanamthitta and Idukki district. Their traditional livelihood related with wood cutting. In Alappuzha, the ancestors of Ullada community came for their livelihood by making small boats. The male members are engaged with the wood based livelihood and female members won’t have a traditional livelihood.

Tribal Family details

Table 2 illustrate the population and Ullada family details of Alappuzha legislative constituency. Here female are high in number by comparing male members. But the family size is different in rural and urban. An average of 3 members in a family in rural area where as 5 in municipality.



Sl No	Name of LSGIs	No of Tribal families	No of tribal population	Number of Women	Number of men
1	Mararikulam North	51	162	92	70
2	Mararikulam South	42	154	85	69
3	Mannancheri	21	52	28	24
4	Aryad	20	63	36	27
5	Alappuzha municipality	8	42	23	19
TOTAL		142	473	264	209

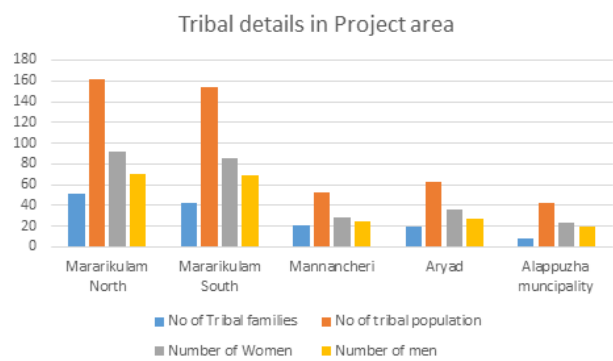
പി.കെ.കാളൻ പദ്ധതി: സംസ്ഥാനതല പ്രാരംഭനടപടികൾക്ക് ജില്ലയിൽ തുടക്കം

• സമൂഹം പട്ടികവർഗ്ഗ കുടുംബങ്ങളുടെ നാണുഹിക ഉന്നയനം • പദ്ധതിയുടെ ആദ്യ ഘട്ടത്തിൽ അനുബന്ധിച്ച് അനുരൂപകാരി രൂപം

ആദ്യഘട്ടം • പട്ടിക വർഗ്ഗ കുടുംബങ്ങൾക്ക് പുറത്തു നിന്നും അടങ്കലിൽ അടങ്കലില്ലാത്ത പട്ടികവർഗ്ഗ കുടുംബങ്ങളുടെ സാമൂഹിക ഉന്നയനം പദ്ധതിയുടെ ഏകകാലത്ത് കുടുംബങ്ങൾ പദ്ധതിയുടെ സംസ്ഥാനതല പ്രാരംഭനടപടി പട്ടിക ജില്ലയിൽ തുടക്കം ആദ്യഘട്ടം നിരന്തരം മുന്നോട്ടു കൊണ്ടുവരിക. സൗജന്യ ഭാഗികമായും സൗജന്യ പദ്ധതികൾക്ക് ആദ്യഘട്ടത്തിൽ പട്ടികവർഗ്ഗ വർഗ്ഗത്തിൽ സമൂഹനടപടികൾക്ക് അനുബന്ധിച്ച് അനുരൂപകാരി രൂപം

തൊഴിൽ പരിശീലനം പട്ടികവർഗ്ഗ വർഗ്ഗത്തിൽ പദ്ധതികൾക്ക് പുറത്തു നിന്നും അടങ്കലിൽ അടങ്കലില്ലാത്ത പട്ടികവർഗ്ഗ കുടുംബങ്ങളുടെ സാമൂഹിക ഉന്നയനം പദ്ധതിയുടെ ഏകകാലത്ത് കുടുംബങ്ങൾ പദ്ധതിയുടെ സംസ്ഥാനതല പ്രാരംഭനടപടി പട്ടിക ജില്ലയിൽ തുടക്കം ആദ്യഘട്ടം നിരന്തരം മുന്നോട്ടു കൊണ്ടുവരിക. സൗജന്യ ഭാഗികമായും സൗജന്യ പദ്ധതികൾക്ക് ആദ്യഘട്ടത്തിൽ പട്ടികവർഗ്ഗ വർഗ്ഗത്തിൽ സമൂഹനടപടികൾക്ക് അനുബന്ധിച്ച് അനുരൂപകാരി രൂപം

പട്ടികവർഗ്ഗ പദ്ധതി നടപ്പാക്കുന്ന നിർമ്മാണ ഘട്ടത്തിൽ കുടുംബങ്ങൾ ഉൾക്കൊള്ളിച്ച് 1249 പദ്ധതികൾക്ക് അനുരൂപകാരി രൂപം



Major Area Covered Though Micro Plan Implementation

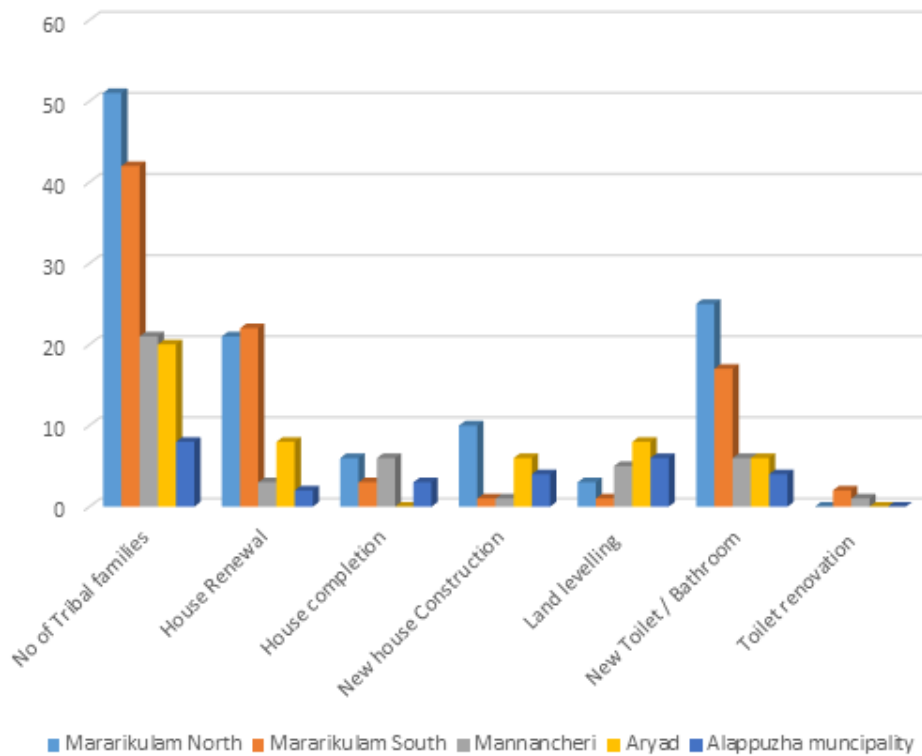
1. Infrastructure development
2. Livelihood Development
3. Education interventions
4. Health related intervention
5. Entitlement related interventions

Infrastructure Related Works

Table.3 shows the details of major infrastructure work required to Ullada family of Project area. The data shows 56 families out of 142 required the renewal works, 22 families have no pucca house presently and required new house. 18 house work was stopped due to specific reasons and it should be taken for completion through this micro plan. Toilet related issues are very high in tribal families. No perfect types of toilet and bathroom in the project area. 4 landless families also found during the preparation of micro plan and 23 families need a good intervention in the land levelling works.

No	Name of LSGIs	Tribal families	INFRASTRUCTURE RELATED WORK (No of families demanded)					
			House Renewal	House completion	New house Construction	Land levelling	New Toilet Bathroom	Toilet renovation
1	Mararikulam North	51	21	6	10	3	25	0
2	Mararikulam South	42	22	3	1	1	17	2
3	Mannancheri	21	3	6	1	5	6	1
4	Aryad	20	8	0	6	8	6	0
5	Alappuzha municipality	8	2	3	4	6	4	0
TOTAL		142	56	18	22	23	58	3

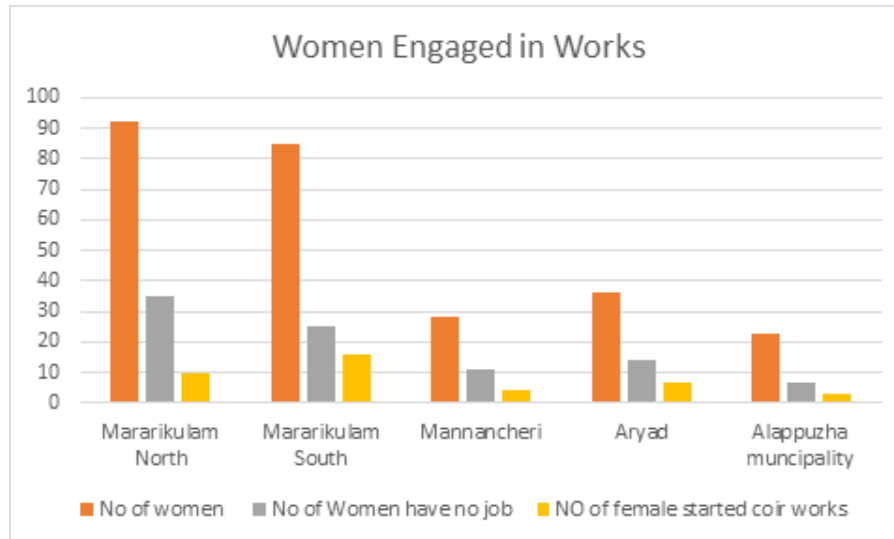
Infrastructure Work of Project area



Livelihood Related Interventions.

Two types of livelihood intervention suggested in micro plan as Coir related works and Umbrella making for women. For male members wood cutters society also suggested. The table 4 shows the details of women engaged in Coir related works. Coir corporation given the training to women in a centralized training centre and now it became tribal coir mat making unit fully run by Ullada women of Alappuzha constituency. Future it will become a tribal women coir co operative society.

No	Name of LSGIs	No of women	No of Women have no job	Joined in Coir related job
1	Mararikulam North	92	35	10
2	Mararikulam South	85	25	16
3	Mannancheri	28	11	4
4	Aryad	36	14	7
5	Alappuzha municipality	23	7	3
TOTAL	264	92	40	



activities, educational status survey, educational status evaluation etc conducted. These were helped to plan education related activities so far. Special education camps conducted and continuous support also ensured by a special focus program

Educational Interventions

Education is the key to success of every person. Micro plan suggests many educational interventions in the project area by focussing school going students and drop out students. In Alppuzha constituency 21 students demanded a special attention in connection with education improvement. For this special counselling





Health Interventions.

Table 5 illustrate the major health issues in the project area. Continuous health check-up and follow up by the health department ensure through micro plan implementation. Medical camps, regular house visit by the specialised medical team helps to increase the health stats for Ullada community. Health related intervention not only for the listed patients but also providing to all tribal families identified through the micro plan. Health condition of working women is a priority, so it ensure good health practices.

No	Health Issues	Marari North	Marari South	Man-nancheri	Aryad	Municipality	Total
1	Bedridden	4	2	2	0	0	8
2	Diabetes	2	3	3	5	1	14
3	Blood pressure patient	2	2	3	2	1	10
4	Diabetes and BP	2	3	3	2	1	11
5	Heart Disease	7	6	0	3	1	17
6	Deaf and Dumb	3	3	0	0	2	8
7	Blind	1	1	0	1	0	3
8	Physical challenged	1	0	1	0	0	2
9	mentally challenged	1	1	1	0	0	3
10	Arthritis	1	1	0	1	2	5
11	Kidney disease	2	2	1	0	1	6
12	Tuberculosis	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Total	26	25	14	14	9	88

MICRO PLAN – SCALE UP IN PALAKKAD

Micro plan preparation methodology for scattered tribal families come into a full version from the State level workshop conducted in Malmbuzha grama panchayth of Palakkad district. After getting administrative sanction of Alappuzha micro plan government directed to complete the micro plan work in Palakkad district. Malambuzha grama panchayth is the highest number of scattered tribes in the district so it was selected for primary work. A special strategy adopted in malambuzha as follows

1. State Level Resource Persons training cum micro plan preparation
2. Survey and data collection through a specialised team
3. Effective planning for house visit by the collective support of field staff
4. Arranged write shop for briefing about families in the micro plan

In Malalmbuzha 74 families covered with in two days and prepared micro plan. The support of community leaders, department officials, PWD engineers, Photographers etc were given more easy work by comparing Alappuzha work.

SCOPE FOR SCALE UP IN OTHER AREA

Micro plan preparation in tribal area is a passionate work. So it required a committed team and a collective action during field visit. Kudumbashree have the capacity to take over the micro plan preparation work provided an administrative fund is required. The following criteria may be approved for micro plan preparation.

1. A State level expert team lead by a person who have good commitment and attitude with tribal community
2. An expert required for data analysis and prepare plan of activities.



3. District level survey team consisting of well-practiced and good attitude with tribal communities
4. A data entry unit and DTP work to be centralised
5. Grama panchayath level initiative to conduct the survey of scattered tribes
6. A good and healthy convergence between all line department
7. Collective monitoring and review mechanism for preparation of micro plan and implementation of plan.

SUMMARY

Tribal micro plan preparation and implementation is collective effort by LSGIs and other concerned department. Kudumbashree, the community based organisation have a vital role in preparation and implementation of micro plan. Community have direct collaborate with Kudumbashree NHGs, ADSs and CDSs leads the better and proper implementation of activities suggested. Participatory planning and implementation is the key output of micro plan. So micro plan is a demand plan and also a right based plan for both individual as well as families.