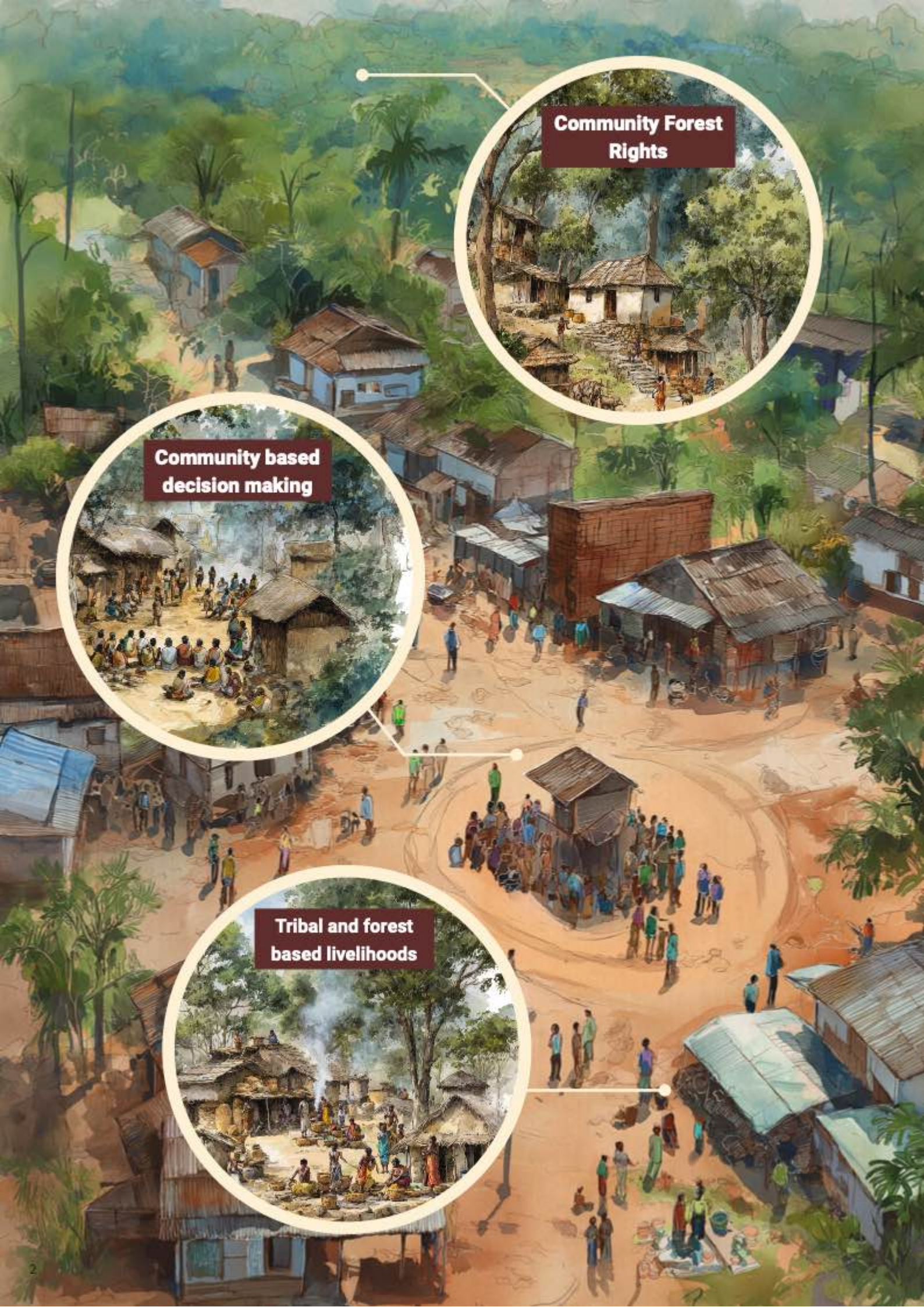
Common Ground

Implementation of Dharti Aaba Janjaitya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DAJGUA)



A comprehensive guide for
Block Level Implementation Team, Odisha


Community Forest Rights
Community based decision making
Tribal and forest based livelihoods

PURPOSE

This manual serves as a comprehensive guide for all **Block Level Implementation Teams (BLITs) of Odisha,** enabling them to effectively understand, implement, and monitor the **Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Utkarsh Abhiyan (DAJGUA),** a tribal transformation initiative in their jurisdiction.

AIM

- **To clarify the crucial role of BLIT** in ensuring DAJGUA's benefits reach every eligible tribal household by building adequate capacities and encouraging community participation.
- **To provide clear guidelines, operational procedures, and communication strategies,** this manual will support the Block Level Implementation Team (BLIT) in implementing the Abhiyan effectively in their designated villages/habitats.



Understanding DAJGUA

VISION

Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Utkarsh Abhiyan (DAJGUA) is a new umbrella programme by the Government of India for holistic and sustainable development in tribal regions, aimed at integrating underdeveloped tribal areas into national development.

OBJECTIVES





Saturation of Government Welfare Schemes:
Achieve 100% saturation of various central government welfare schemes at the "last mile" by reaching tribal households directly with Aadhaar cards, ration cards, Ayushman Bharat health cards, Jan Dhan accounts, Kisan Credit Cards, social security pensions, and other benefits under schemes like MGNREGA, PM Vishwakarma, and Mudra Loans.



Strengthened Livelihoods:
Promote economic empowerment through skill development, minimum support prices, and better market access.



Ensure Tribal Community Rights and Entitlements:
Raise awareness on rights and entitlements, saturation of individual and community forest rights, promote participatory governance, and leverage local resources.



Enhanced Infrastructure:
Address existing gaps in essential services and facilities, including housing, water, electricity, and digital connectivity.



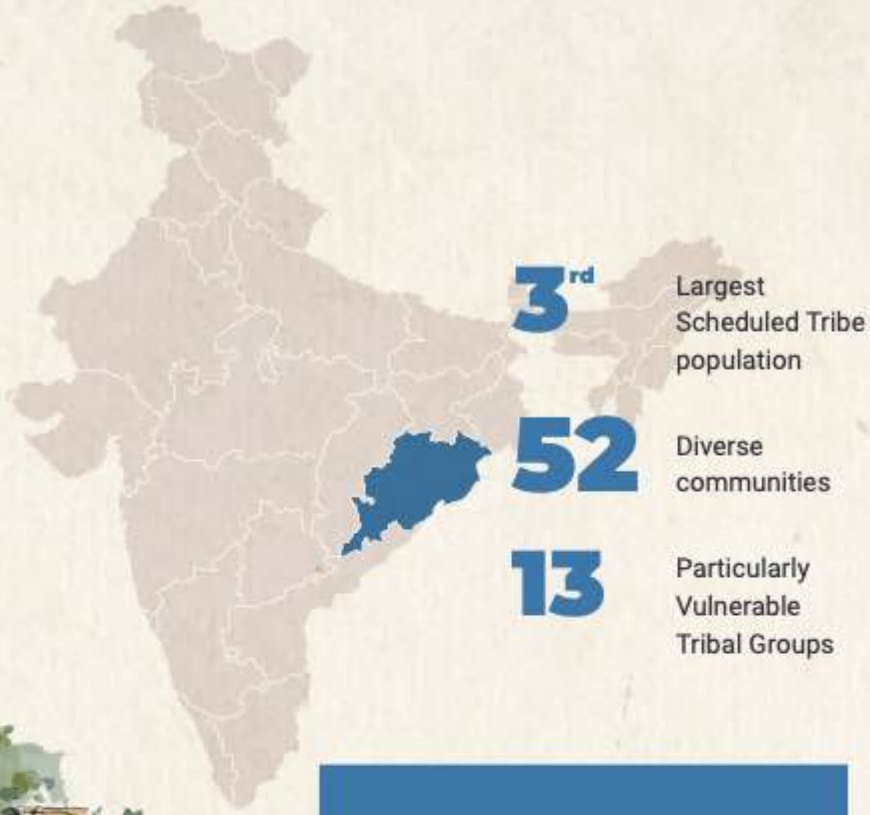
Enhanced Healthcare:
Improve healthcare access and outcomes with a special focus on reducing mortality rates and enhancing diagnosis/treatment.



Quality Education:
Universalise access to affordable and quality education with a primary focus on increasing enrolment rates, improving the infrastructure, and enhancing accessibility.

ITS IMPORTANCE

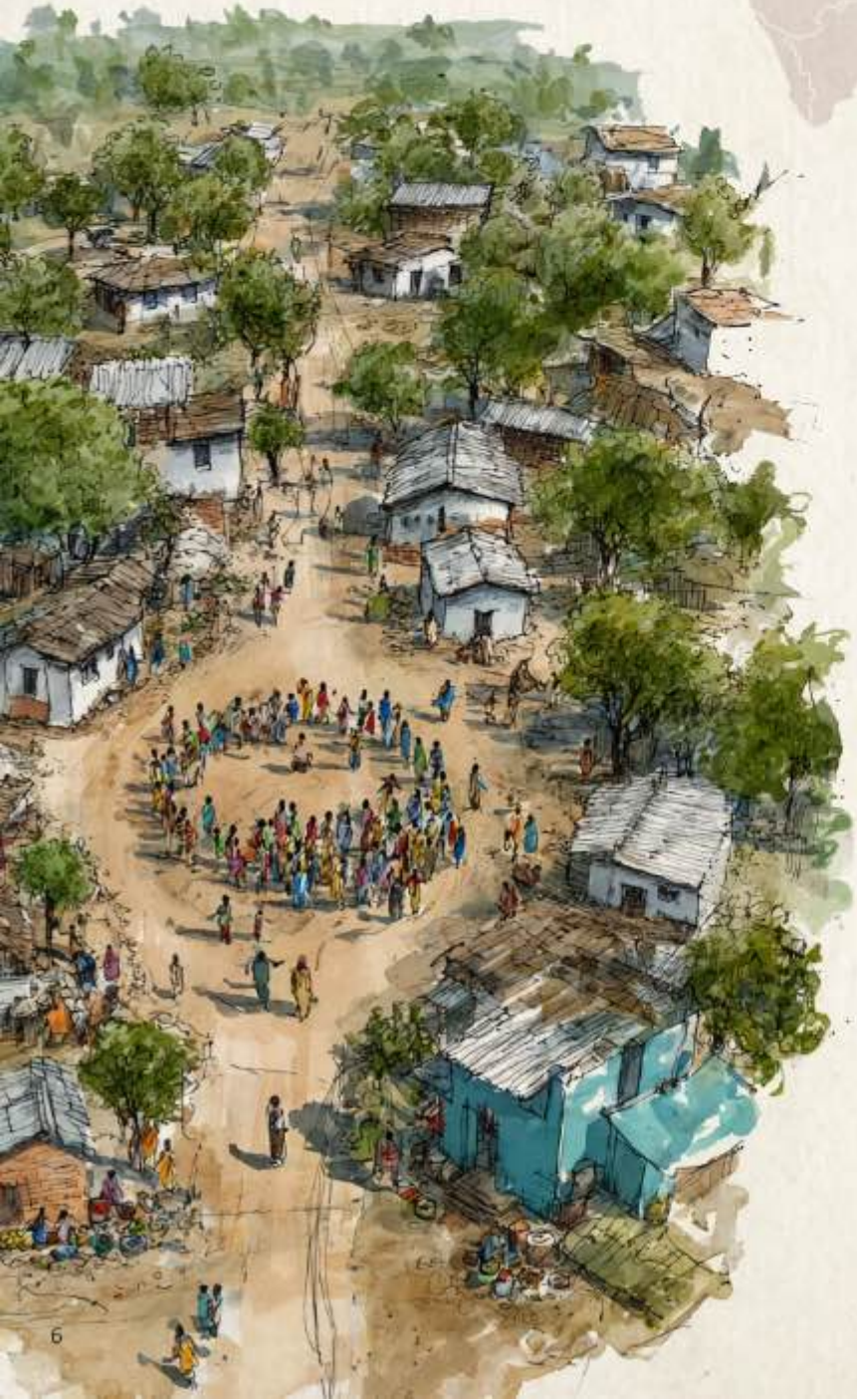
- Ensuring a steady focus and dedicated resource allocation to meet the unique needs of each village.
- Mandated by State Governments as a critical state development goal.
- Special emphasis on the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)



3rd Largest Scheduled Tribe population

52 Diverse communities

13 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups



TARGET BENEFICIARIES

- **Individuals and communities in tribal majority villages** (population of 500 or more, and at least 50% scheduled tribal residents)
- **Individuals and communities in villages within Aspirational District Blocks** (with a tribal population of 50 or more)

LIST OF INTERVENTIONS

Refer to Annexure 1

KEY COMPONENTS

Unlike traditional policies designed to operate in silos, this initiative has several key features that can potentially support the holistic development of an area or community. They are:

CONVERGENCE MODEL: Coordinated approach, involving 17 central ministries (the number of departments varies as per the state context, e.g., 13 departments in Odisha) and implementing 25 targeted interventions across sectors. .

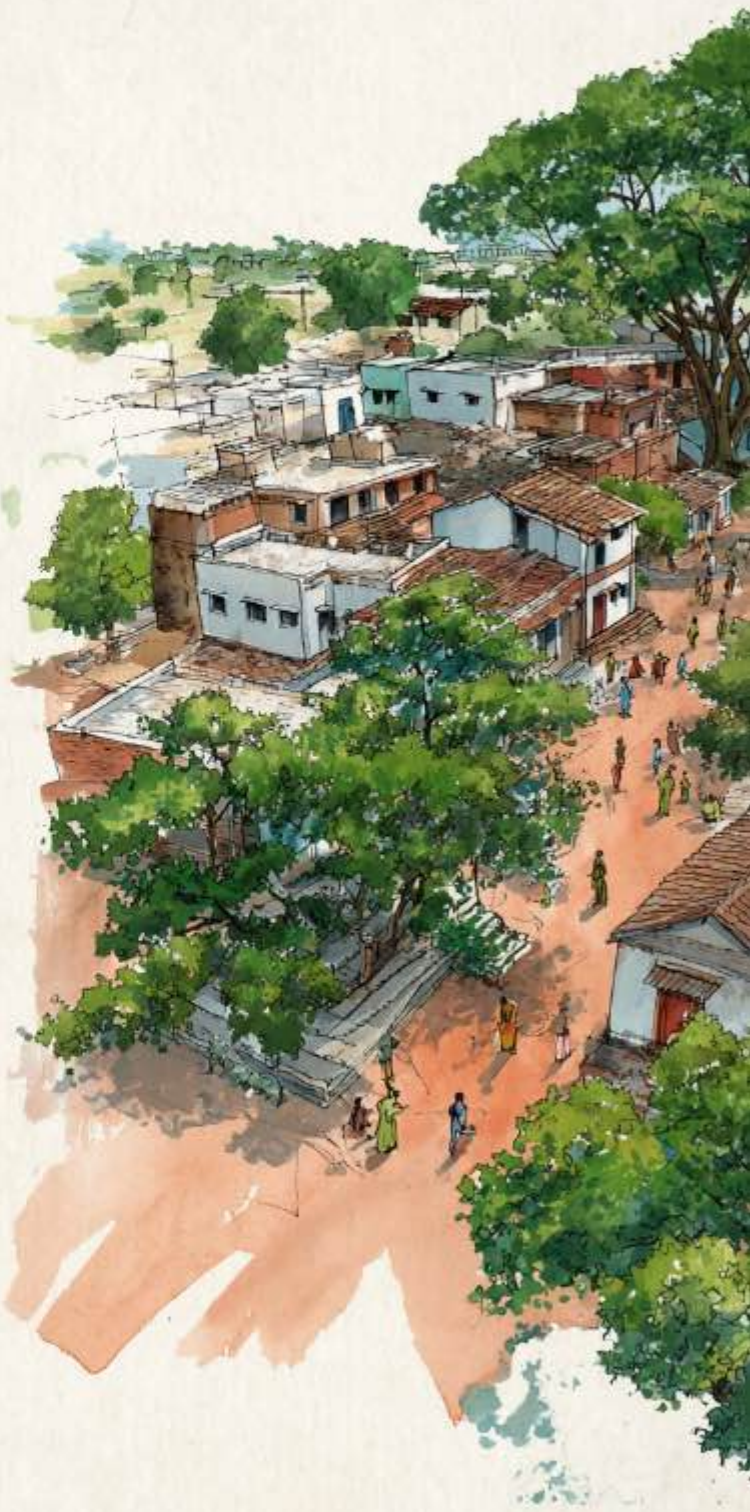
SATURATION MODE: Focus on saturating benefits from existing central and state schemes rather than launching new ones.

EXPANDING OUTREACH: Emphasises 'Dharti Aaba Abhiyan - Awareness and Benefit Saturation Camps' at the village and cluster levels to raise awareness and facilitate on-the-spot application and delivery of entitlements.

FOREST RIGHTS ACT (FRA) IMPLEMENTATION: Supports District and State-level FRA Cells to assist tribal communities and Gram Sabhas in filing and processing Forest Rights claims and linking them to broader developmental benefits.

COMMUNITY OWNERSHIP: Operates on a community-led model, involving local leaders, Panchayati Raj Institutions, and organisations, ensuring tailored interventions, scheme customisation, beneficiary identification, awareness, and ownership for asset sustainability.

STREAMLINED FUNDING: Significant funding from Central and State Governments, primarily from the existing Development Action Plan for Scheduled Tribes (DAPST), and provisions made for shortfalls.



Role of the Block Level Implementation Team (BLIT) in DAJGUA's Implementation

The Block Level Implementation Team (BLIT), under the supervision of the Block Development Officer (BDO), serves as the operational backbone for the DAJGUA at the grassroots level.

It is comprised of several field-level functionaries and multi-departmental representatives, responsible for the day-to-day execution and delivery of DAJGUA's interventions.

Each officer of BLIT is assigned to 4-5 habitations/villages and is responsible for the overall implementation of DAJGUA within them, in addition to their usual provision of block-level sectoral expertise.

KEY RESPONSIBILITIES



Community Engagement: Direct engagement with tribal communities (incl. CSOs & SHGs), conducting awareness drives (incl. Dharti Aaba Abhiyan), holding panchayat-level meetings, and encouraging active participation.



On-Ground Execution: Direct implementation of all interventions and activities outlined under the interventions of DAJGUA in the designated village/habitation(s).



Beneficiary Identification and Verification: Accurate identification of eligible tribal beneficiaries based on scheme guidelines and verifying their authenticity on-site.



Service Delivery: Act as facilitators, guiding beneficiaries through application processes, documentation, and gaining service access from the concerned department.



Resource Governance:

- Build household resilience by facilitating access to entitlements and support for asset creation.
- Supporting the effective implementation of community forest rights and managing resources post-forest rights.



Data Collection and Reporting: Collect primary data on implementation progress, beneficiary coverage, and challenges encountered, and report it to the BDO.



Grievance Resolution: Serve as the first point of contact for beneficiaries' grievances, attempt to resolve or escalate to the BDO.



Inter-Departmental Coordination at Field Level: BLIT members from different departments collaborate on the ground to address convergence bottlenecks and avoid duplication.

Phase-wise Implementation Steps for BLIT

To ensure systematic and effective execution of the Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Utkarsh Abhiyan (DAJGUA) at the ground level, the BLIT should adhere to these distinct implementation phases:

1

PHASE 1: Orientation & Micro-Planning (Initial Days/Weeks)

- Detailed orientation on DAJGUA's 25 interventions, understanding roles and responsibilities.
- Contribution to block-level micro-planning, providing ground-level insights into tribal community needs and resource availability, and familiarising with allocated villages.

2

PHASE 2: Community Mobilisation & Data Collection (Continuous)

- Conducting awareness campaigns in tribal hamlets and facilitating community meetings (e.g., Gram Sabhas) to identify and enrol eligible beneficiaries.
- Initiating systematic baseline data collection on tribal households and their needs using prescribed formats or digital tools.

3

PHASE 3: Service Delivery & Direct Implementation (Continuous)

- Facilitating service delivery by organising village-level camps, ensuring tribal beneficiaries receive applications, documents, and access to all interventions.
- Overseeing basic infrastructure works and providing direct support for livelihood and social welfare schemes.

4

PHASE 4: On-Ground Monitoring & Issue Resolution (Continuous)

- Performing continuous on-ground monitoring of scheme implementation, noting progress, identifying immediate challenges, and conducting preliminary quality checks.
- Serving as the first point of contact for beneficiary grievances, resolving issues, or escalating complex matters to the BDO.

5

PHASE 5: Reporting & Feedback to BDO (Periodic)

- Submitting accurate and timely field progress data to the BDO, detailing beneficiary coverage, challenges faced, and resource utilisation.
- Provide valuable ground-level feedback to the BDO for broader planning adjustments and policy improvements.

OPERATIONAL TOOLKIT FOR THE BLOCK DEVELOPMENT OFFICER

The following toolkit serves as a checklist to streamline BLIT's direct engagement and service delivery functions.

DAJGUA Field Manuals & Ready Reckoners: Your Daily Guide

- ☐ **Simplified Scheme Booklets:** Concise, easy-to-understand booklets (possibly in local language) detailing each of the 25 DAJGUA interventions, including eligibility criteria, required documents, and benefits.
- ☐ **Beneficiary Application Forms & Checklists:** Standardised forms for various schemes, coupled with clear checklists of required documents.

Data Collection & Reporting Aids: Your Tracking System

- ☐ **Digital Data Collection App/Tablets:** User-friendly mobile applications or tablets pre-loaded with forms for real-time data entry.
- ☐ **Physical Data Registers/Forms:** Hard copy registers or forms for areas with limited digital connectivity, providing a backup.
- ☐ **GPS-Enabled Devices/Phones:** For geo-tagging infrastructure projects, beneficiary homes, or service points to aid in verification and monitoring.

Grievance Redressal & Feedback Mechanisms: Your Listening Post

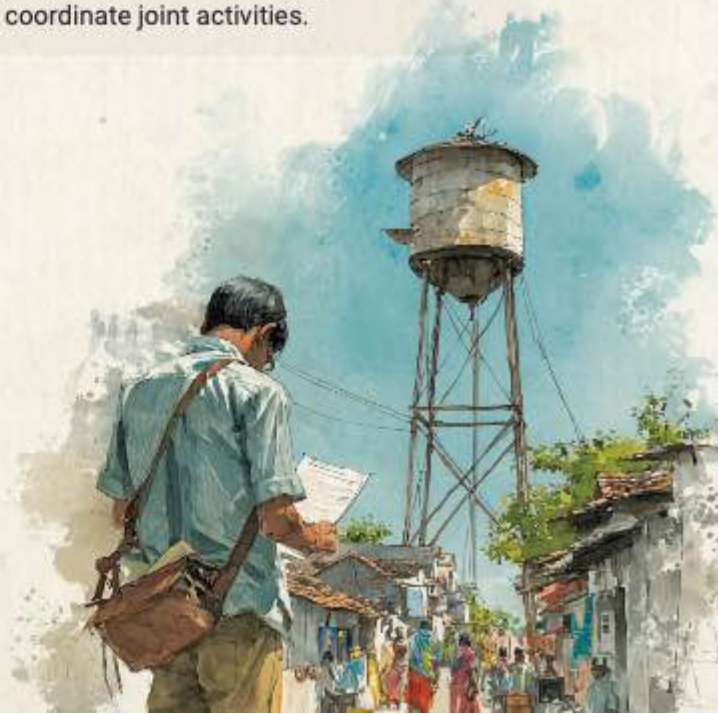
- ☐ **Grievance Register/Logbook:** A dedicated system (digital or physical) for recording beneficiary grievances, including details and action taken/status.
- ☐ **Feedback Collection Forms/Suggestion Boxes:** Simple forms or physical suggestion boxes in prominent tribal village locations to gather anonymous feedback.

Community Engagement & Facilitation Tools: Your Outreach Arsenal

- ☐ **IEC Material Kit:** A portable kit containing pamphlets, posters, flipcharts, and possibly audio/visual aids (e.g., small projector, pre-recorded messages) for awareness sessions.
- ☐ **Meeting Agenda & Minutes Template (Gram Sabha):** Structured templates for conducting Gram Sabhas focused on DAJGUA, including agenda points for beneficiary identification and intervention prioritisation.

Coordination & Problem-Solving Tools: Your Collaboration Hub

- ☐ **Contact Directory:** An updated list of contact details for all BLIT members from various departments, panchayat-level executives, and village leaders.
- ☐ **Problem Escalation Matrix:** A clear chart outlining the steps and contact persons for escalating issues (e.g., to the BDO or District Collectorate).
- ☐ **BLIT Coordination Meeting Schedule:** Fixed schedule for frequent internal BLIT meetings (e.g., weekly) to review progress, share challenges, and coordinate joint activities.



ANNEXURE 1

List of Interventions

Individual Household Entitlement	Community resource governance & management	Innovative place-based programming
Pucca house - PMAY (Gramin)	Universal Service Obligation Fund/ Bharat Net	Mobile Medical Units - NHM
Water Supply - JJM (FHTC)	Connecting Road - PMGSY	Establishment of Centers of Competency on Sickle Cell
Household Electrification - RDSS	Community water tap	Establishment of Anganwadi Centers - Poshan Abhiyan
Off-grid solar - New Solar Power Scheme	Establishment of Van Dhan Vikas Kendras - PMVDY	Construction of Hostels - Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan
Ayushman Card - PMJAY (NHA)	Establishment of Tribal Multipurpose Marketing Centres (TMMCs) & FRA Cells	Establishment of Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS)
LPG connections - PM Ujjwala	Capacity building - RGSA	Poshan Vatikas - National AYUSH Mission
Jan Dhan Accounts - PMJDY	Promotion of sustainable agriculture - Multiple Schemes	Tribal Home Stays - Swadesh Darshan
Fish culture support - PMMSY		Establishment of Skilling Centers - Skill India Mission
Livestock rearing - National Livestock Mission (NLM)		
Livelihood Opportunities - PM Vishwakarma & Mudra Loans		

ANNEXURE 2

2.1. Identification of Target Villages

- **Conduct Full Surveys:** Lead and manage detailed socio-economic surveys in your block. This involves:
  - **Collecting Baseline Data:** Gather information on key indicators such as poverty levels, access to basic services (e.g., healthcare, education, clean drinking water), existing infrastructure gaps (e.g., roads, electricity, housing quality), and livelihood opportunities (e.g., forest rights).
  - **Community Consultations:** Organise Gram Sabha meetings and interact directly with villagers, local leaders, and community groups to understand their specific needs, challenges, and aspirations.
  - **Mapping Resources:** Identify available local resources, existing community assets, and ongoing development initiatives to ensure DAJGUA interventions complement and enhance current efforts.
- **Check Data:** Ensure the accuracy and reliability of collected data. This means:
  - **Cross-referencing:** Compare survey findings with official government records (e.g., Census data, BPL lists, departmental reports) to verify the accuracy of information.
  - **Ground-truthing:** Conduct on-site visits to confirm the reported conditions and infrastructure status.
  - **Data Analysis:** Analyse the collected data to identify the most disadvantaged villages and the critical gaps that DAJGUA can address.
- **Suggest & Prioritise :** Based on the survey findings and data analysis, recommend eligible villages to the District Administration. Clearly explain why some villages should be helped first, focusing on:
  - **Severity of Gaps:** Prioritize villages with the most significant development deficits across multiple sectors.
  - **Tribal Population Concentration:** Give preference to villages with a high concentration of tribal populations, aligning with DAJGUA's core focus.
  - **Feasibility & Impact:** Consider the practicality of implementing interventions and the potential for maximum positive impact on the community.



2.2. Teaching Village-Level People

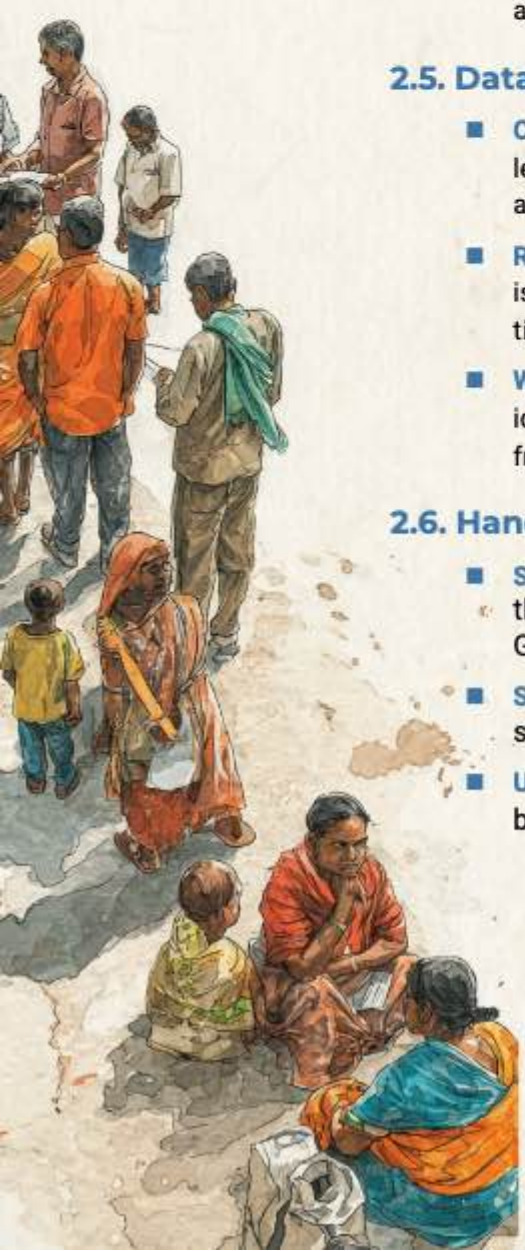
- **Spread Awareness:** Hold meetings, Gram Sabha gatherings, and public campaigns to tell Sarpanchs, Ward Members, Village Elders, Self-Help Group (SHG) members, and other community leaders about DAJGUA's goals, benefits, and how it works.
- **Build Skills:** Provide training for Panchayat Raj Institution (PRI) members and village workers on their jobs in planning, carrying out, and checking DAJGUA activities.
- **Encourage Participation:** Ask all people involved to actively take part in making decisions. Make sure local voices and needs are heard.

2.3. Planning & Carrying Out Work

- **Help with Village Development Plans (VDPs):** Guide and support Gram Panchayats in making full Village Development Plans (VDPs) under DAJGUA. Make sure these plans match DAJGUA's goals and work together with other government programs.
- **Resource Mobilisation:** Find and help bring together money and resources from different government plans (like MGNREGS, NRLM, SBM, health, education, agriculture departments) to get the most out of DAJGUA villages.
- **Watch Over Projects:** Supervise the execution of approved projects, ensuring adherence to quality standards, timelines, and budgetary allocations. Solve any problems quickly.

2.4. Checking Progress & Reviewing

- **Regular Village Visits:** Visit DAJGUA villages often to see how things are going, find any problems in carrying out work, and advise on the spot.
- **Performance Tracking:** Set up good ways to track important results for DAJGUA, such as new facilities built, improved livelihoods, better services, and community involvement.
- **Review Meetings:** Hold regular meetings with village-level workers, department officials, and community members to talk about progress, fix issues, and improve plans.



2.5. Data & Reporting

- **Collect Accurate Data:** Make sure all needed data for DAJGUA work is collected on time and is correct. This includes money spent, physical work done, and details of people who benefit.
- **Reporting:** Put together and send full progress reports to the District Administration and relevant state departments, following the required formats and timelines.
- **Write Down Best Practices:** Find and write down successful actions, new ideas, and good ways of working from DAJGUA villages so others can learn from them and use them.

2.6. Handling Grievances

- **Set Up Ways to respond to grievance:** Create easy and effective ways at the block level for villagers and others to raise concerns about DAJGUA work.
- **Solve Problems Quickly:** Make sure grievances are looked into and solved fast. Be open and responsible in the process.
- **Use Feedback:** Use the feedback from grievances to make the plan better and improve how it›s carried out.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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Common Ground

Common Ground is a collaborative systems change initiative in the domain of environmental governance and rural livelihoods in India, jointly led by several organisations and anchored by a secretariat organisation, called Living Landscapes. Common Ground leverages the unique opportunity presented by the Commons to address three interconnected crises of our time – livelihoods, climate, and social equality – by integrating a socio-ecological narrative into mainstream development models. Through a collaborative action framework, Common Ground focuses on 'field setting', so that entrepreneurial action by multiple actors is accelerated and multiplied, seeding the ecosystem with institutional apparatus and a distributed network of change leaders, to set the stage for sustainable impact beyond the scope of any single initiative or organisation.

Scan here to know more.