

Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework

July 2014

IND: Madhya Pradesh District Connectivity Sector
Project

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 23 June 2014)

Currency unit	–	Indian Rupee (INR/ Rs)
Rs1.00	=	\$ 0.016622
\$1.00	=	Rs 60.1625

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
CSC	–	construction supervision consultant
EA	–	Executing agency
GOMP	–	Government of Madhya Pradesh
IA	–	Implementing agency
IP	–	indigenous people
IPP	–	Indigenous Peoples Plan
IPPF	–	Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework
MDR	–	major district roads
MPRDC	–	Madhya Pradesh Road Development Corporation
NGO	–	non-government organization
PIU	–	project implementation unit
RP	–	Resettlement Plan
SIA	–	social impact assessment
SPS	–	Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009
ST	–	Scheduled Tribe

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Government of Madhya Pradesh (GOMP) has been using a combination of budgetary, PPP, and ADB financing, to improve road network in Madhya Pradesh. ADB support has supported numerous state highways and rural roads. However, the intermediate tier, major district roads (MDRs), have not been specifically targeted for improvement resulting in overall poor overall road network connectivity. MDRs form the key linkage between rural, peri-urban and urban areas, and have to be essentially developed to complete state road connectivity. In this background, GOMP has now proposed to improve the MDRs through the Madhya Pradesh District Connectivity Sector Project (the Project) financed by ADB. The Project will improve transport connectivity in the state by rehabilitating and upgrading major district roads (MDRs). The Project constitutes: (i) rehabilitating and upgrading about 1,600 km of MDRs; (ii) improving road maintenance and asset management; and (iii) developing an efficient accident response system. Madhya Pradesh Road Development Authority (MPRDC) specifically, targeting MDRs to form key linkage between rural, peri-urban and urban areas and complete state road connectivity. The Executing Agency (EA) will be the GOMP acting through the MPRDC and the IAs will be the 10 Project Implementation Units (PIUs).

2. Under the sector loan modality of ADB, an indigenous peoples planning framework for the project as a whole has been prepared. Sample projects are prepared at time of ADB Board approval and non-sample projects will be finalized during project implementation period. Four sample roads have been fully appraised and 43 non-sample roads will also be finalized after approval. For all project roads, the improvement will be limited to within the existing right-of-way.

3. The 4 sample roads comprise of 188 km traversing through mainly rural areas. The upgrading of the sample roads will not incur any permanent impact or physical displacement. 34 roadside vendors (non-IPs) will experience temporary disruption in livelihood during construction period. The sample roads will not have any impact on indigenous peoples in the project area of influence. For the non-sample roads, it is envisaged that the level of impact will be similar to those of the sample subprojects and that there will be no significant impact on indigenous peoples in the project area of influence. A list of project roads can be found in Appendix 1.

II. OBJECTIVES AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

A. Objectives

4. This Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) has been prepared for the sector project in accordance with ADB's *Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS)*. The IPPF guides the selection, screening, preparation, and categorization of subprojects under the sector project to ensure better distribution of project benefits and promote development of indigenous peoples (IPs) in the project area. The project is classified Category C for indigenous peoples. Each subproject will be screened for indigenous people's impact. The sector project will not finance subproject that will significantly affect the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, or culture of IPs or affects the territories or natural or cultural resources that IPs own, use, occupy, or claim as their ancestral domain. Subprojects that may impart a positive impact on IPs will be considered. Positive impact may include improved access to social and commercial services and better and more reliable transport options.

5. The IPP policy framework is based on the overall local and national development strategies and ADB's SPS. The principal objectives are to:

- (i) ensure IPs affected by any additional project will receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits from the Project;
- (ii) ensure IPs participate in the entire process of preparation, implementation, and monitoring of Project activities; and
- (iii) ensure IPs do not suffer adverse impacts as a result of projects.

B. Policy Framework

6. The policy framework for the project is based on national laws and ADB Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009.

1. National Commission for Scheduled Tribes

7. The bifurcation of the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes from the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is under the 94th Amendment Act of the Constitution. Although, the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes has been created in August 2003, little measures in terms of budgetary and staff allocations have been made to make the Commission functional.

8. One of the duties assigned to the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes is to submit reports to the President annually or at such other time as the Commission may deem fit, upon the working of the safeguards.

2. The SCs/STs Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989

9. The objectives of the Act is to clearly emphasise the intention of the Indian state to deliver justice to SC/ST communities through affirmative action in order to enable them to live in society with dignity and self-esteem and without fear, violence or suppression from the dominant castes. The provisions of Act are divided into three different categories, covering a variety of issues related to atrocities against SC/ST people and their position in society: (i) Provisions of criminal law. It establishes criminal liability for a number of specifically defined atrocities, and extends the scope of certain categories of penalizations given in the Indian Penal Code (IPC); (ii) Provisions for relief and compensation for victims of atrocities; and (iii) Provisions that establish special authorities for the implementation and monitoring of the Act.

3. Panchayat Extension to the Scheduled Areas Act (PESA), 1996

10. The Parliament of India passed the Provisions of the PESA, to extend the provisions of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment to the Schedule V Areas of the country. This Act accords statutory status to the Gram Sabhas in Schedule V areas with wide-ranging powers and authority. This aspect was missing from the provisions of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment. The Act has recognized the prevailing traditional practices and customary laws besides providing the management and control of all the natural resources—land, water and forest in the hands of people living in the Schedule Areas. The Act empowers people in the tribal areas through self-governance.

11. One of the important provisions of this act states “the Gram Sabha or the Panchayats at the appropriate level shall be consulted before making the acquisition of land in the Scheduled Areas for development projects and before re-settling or rehabilitating persons affected by such projects in the Scheduled Areas

4. The Scheduled tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act 2006

12. The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act 2006, recognises and vests the forest rights and occupation in forest land to Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have been residing in such forests for generations but whose rights are not recorded.

13. This law provides for recognition of forest rights to Scheduled Tribes in occupation of the forest land prior to 13 December 2005 and to other traditional forest dwellers who are in occupation of the forest land for at least 3 generations i.e. 75 years, up to maximum of 4 hectares. These rights are heritable but not alienable or transferable.

5. The National Policy on Tribals, 2006

14. The success of the National Policy on Tribals of the Government of India to a large extent will depend on strengthening of the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, implementation of the Civil Rights Act and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and making necessary budgetary allocations. However, the Draft National Policy fails to make any reference to these issues.

6. Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation, and Resettlement Act, 2013 (Special Provision for STs)

15. In addition to the R&R package, SC/ST families are entitled to the following additional benefits: (i) Land to be given to each family in every project even in case of irrigation projects; (ii) One time financial assistance of Rs. 50,000 per family; (iii) Families settled outside the district shall be entitled to an additional 25% R&R benefits; (iv) Payment of one third of the compensation amount at very outset; (v) Preference in relocation and resettlement in area in same compact block; (vi) Free land for community and social gatherings; (vii) In case of displacement, a development plan is to be prepared; and (viii) Continuation of reservation and other Schedule V and Schedule VI area benefits from displaced area to resettlement area.

7. ADB Safeguard Policy Statement

16. The objectives are to design and implement projects in a way that fosters full respect for Indigenous Peoples' identity, dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, and cultural uniqueness as defined by the Indigenous Peoples themselves so that they (i) receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits, (ii) do not suffer adverse impacts as a result of projects, and (iii) can participate actively in projects that affect them.

17. The Indigenous Peoples safeguards are triggered if a project directly or indirectly affects the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, or culture of Indigenous Peoples or affects the territories or natural or cultural resources that Indigenous Peoples own, use, occupy, or claim as an ancestral domain or asset. The term Indigenous Peoples is used in a generic sense to refer to a distinct, vulnerable, social and cultural group possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees: (i) self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others; (ii) collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories; (iii) customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and (iv) a distinct language, often different from

the official language of the country or region. In considering these characteristics, national legislation, customary law, and any international conventions to which the country is a party will be taken into account. A group that has lost collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area because of forced severance remains eligible for coverage under this policy.

18. The Policy Principles are as follows:

- Screen early on to determine (i) whether Indigenous Peoples are present in, or have collective attachment to, the project area; and (ii) whether project impacts on Indigenous Peoples are likely.
- Undertake a culturally appropriate and gender-sensitive social impact assessment or use similar methods to assess potential project impacts, both positive and adverse, on Indigenous Peoples. Give full consideration to options the affected Indigenous Peoples prefer in relation to the provision of project benefits and the design of mitigation measures. Identify social and economic benefits for affected Indigenous Peoples that are culturally appropriate and gender and inter-generationally inclusive and develop measures to avoid, minimize, and/or mitigate adverse impacts on Indigenous Peoples.
- Undertake meaningful consultations with affected Indigenous Peoples communities and concerned Indigenous Peoples organizations to solicit their participation (i) in designing, implementing, and monitoring measures to avoid adverse impacts or, when avoidance is not possible, to minimize, mitigate, or compensate for such effects; and in tailoring project benefits for affected Indigenous Peoples communities in a culturally appropriate manner. To enhance Indigenous Peoples' active participation, projects affecting them will provide for culturally appropriate and gender inclusive capacity development. Establish a culturally appropriate and gender inclusive grievance mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the Indigenous Peoples' concerns.
- Ascertain the consent of affected Indigenous Peoples communities to the following project activities: (i) commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples; (ii) physical displacement from traditional or customary lands; and (iii) commercial development of natural resources within customary lands under use that would impact the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, or spiritual uses that define the identity and community of Indigenous Peoples. For the purposes of policy application, the consent of affected Indigenous Peoples communities refers to a collective expression by the affected Indigenous Peoples communities, through individuals and/or their recognized representatives, of broad community support for such project activities. Broad community support may exist even if some individuals or groups object to the project activities.
- Avoid, to the maximum extent possible, any restricted access to and physical displacement from protected areas and natural resources. Where avoidance is not possible, ensure that the affected Indigenous Peoples communities participate in the design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of management arrangements for such areas and natural resources and that their benefits are equitably shared.
- Prepare an Indigenous Peoples plan (IPP) that is based on the social impact assessment with the assistance of qualified and experienced experts and that draw on indigenous knowledge and participation by the affected Indigenous Peoples communities. The IPP includes a framework for continued consultation

with the affected Indigenous Peoples communities during project implementation; specifies measures to ensure that Indigenous Peoples receive culturally appropriate benefits; identifies measures to avoid, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for any adverse project impacts; and includes culturally appropriate grievance procedures, monitoring and evaluation arrangements, and a budget and time-bound actions for implementing the planned measures.

- Disclose a draft IPP, including documentation of the consultation process and the results of the social impact assessment in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and in a form and language(s) understandable to affected Indigenous Peoples communities and other stakeholders. The final IPP and its updates will also be disclosed to the affected Indigenous Peoples communities and other stakeholders.
- Prepare an action plan for legal recognition of customary rights to lands and territories or ancestral domains when the project involves (i) activities that are contingent on establishing legally recognized rights to lands and territories that Indigenous Peoples have traditionally owned or customarily used or occupied, or (ii) involuntary acquisition of such lands.
- Monitor implementation of the IPP using qualified and experienced experts; adopt a participatory monitoring approach, wherever possible; and assess whether the IPP's objective and desired outcome have been achieved, taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of IPP monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

8. Policy Gap Analysis

19. The above policies and legal instruments available in India are supplemented by ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009 for the implementation of the project. The SPS ensures equality of opportunity to be derived from project interventions for indigenous peoples. The policy emphasizes that development interventions will be planned in a manner consistent with the needs and aspirations of affected IPs, and compatible in substance and structure with affected IP's culture and social and economic institutions. Both Government of India and ADB recognize the vulnerability of indigenous peoples, and specifically ensures that any project intervention, whether positive or adverse, will be addressed by the implementing agencies. The Constitution of India and acts listed above ensure protection of IP or ST, as defined by the Constitution, which is consistent with ADB policy; hence there is no need to bridge the gap between protection measures guaranteed under Indian laws and ADB's safeguard requirements. Objectives of the IPPF and the approach to IPP preparation will accommodate both Indian Constitution Acts and ADB's safeguards policy on IP.

9. Identification of Affected Indigenous Groups

20. ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement (2009) uses the following characteristics in varying degrees to define indigenous people as (i) self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others; (ii) collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories; (iii) customary cultural, economic, social or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and (iv) a distinct language, often different from the official language of the country or region.

21. Likewise, the President of India under Article 342 of the Constitution uses the following characteristics to define indigenous peoples [Scheduled Tribes (ST)], (i) tribes' primitive traits;

(ii) distinctive culture; (iii) shyness with the public at large; (iv) geographical isolation; and (v) social and economic backwardness before notifying them as a Scheduled Tribe. Essentially, indigenous people have a social and cultural identity distinct from the 'mainstream' society that makes them vulnerable to being overlooked or marginalized in the development processes. In the context of the project areas, STs who have no modern means of subsistence, with distinctive culture and are characterized by socio-economic backwardness could be identified as Indigenous Peoples.

22. Since the constitutions identification of scheduled tribes, there has been continuous movement of populations and tribal communities have been a part of this historical process. Tribal and non-tribal communities have lived side-by-side leading to acculturation and assimilation to mainstream societies. Many STs no longer keep their traditions/cultures and individuals and groups of STs have settled amongst non-tribal populations.

23. In India, Scheduled Tribes (STs) constitutes 8.6% of the total population or more than 104 million people according to the 2011 census, a total of 645 distinct scheduled tribes are present in India. There are 46 recognized scheduled Tribes in Madhya Pradesh, three of which have been identified as 'Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups' (PTGs) formerly known as 'Special Primitive Tribal Groups'. The population of Scheduled Tribes (ST) is 20.27% of the state population (12.233 million out of 60.385 million), according to the 2011 census. Bounded by the Narmada River to the north and the Godavari River to the southeast, tribal peoples occupy the slopes of the region's mountains. Table 2 provides details on the decadal change of STs in Madhya Pradesh.

Table 1: Scheduled Tribe Population in India and in Project Area

Locality	Total Population of the MP state/country	Schedule Tribe Population			% of total State/Country Population
		Male	Female	Total	
All India	1,210,569,573	52,409,823	51,871,211	104,281,034	9%
Madhya Pradesh	72,626,809	7,719,404	7,597,380	15,316,784	21%

Source: Census of India, 2011

Table 2: Madhya Pradesh Schedule Tribe Population and Decadal Change by residence

Country / State	Schedule Tribe Population 2011			Decadal Change 2001 - 2011		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
India	104,281,034	93,819,162	10,461,872	23.7	21.3	49.7
Madhya Pradesh	15,316,784	14,276,874	1,039,910	25.2	24.7	32.1

Source: Demographic status of Schedule Tribe Population of India 2011

24. The main tribal groups in Madhya Pradesh are Gound, Bhil, Baiga, Korku, Bhariya, Halba, Kaul, Mariya, and Sahariya. Dhar, Jhabua, and Mandala district of MP have a more than 50% tribal population. In Khargaon, Chndwara, Seoni, Sidhi, and Shahdol districts, 30 to 50 percent of the population is of tribes. The largest population is that of the Gond tribes. The tribal population of Madhya Pradesh is not distinctive rather integrated with the other modern dominant population of the state.

25. Based on social impact analysis from the 4 sample subprojects, the study found that the tribal groups in the project area of influence have free social interaction with mainstream population. The tribes share their source of water, folklore, food, infrastructure and other

belongings like community structures, places of common gatherings with the outside community. Moreover, these groups are also open to new ideas like family planning, girl's education and formal education. The project impact will not be different for these people and will not severely affect their present socioeconomic status. For non-sample projects, it is envisaged that the project activities will not cause any potential impacts on the IPs. This is due to the rehabilitation and construction of subprojects expected to be within the available right-of-way and government land.

10. Strategy of Tribal Development in Madhya Pradesh by Tribal Welfare Department

26. At present, the tribal development strategy has a two pronged approach-the area approach and target group approach. The area approach for tribal development was adopted from third plan onwards by way of converting that Community Development Blocks into Tribal Development Blocks where the concentration of tribal population was 66 % and above. Since the tribal pockets by and large having spatial compactness, the demarcation of TDB led to the emergence of a continuous geographical patch of tribal concentration. This area is known as the Tribal Sub-Plan Area and from Fifth Five Year Plan onwards was adopted as focused area approach for the socio-economic development of tribal communities.

27. The most important salient feature of TSP strategy is that in the general plan there will be a separate plan meant for the welfare and development of tribal's within the overall plan of the state. The funds provided under the Tribal Sub-Plan have to be at least equal in preparation to the ST population of the state.

28. The target group approach meant that there should be a focused approach for the livelihood improvement of ST families residing in TSP area thorough various family oriented income generating schemes.

III. SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND IPP FOR SUBPROJECTS

29. The EA will undertake a social impact assessment (SIA). The SIA will gather relevant information on demographic data; social, cultural and economic situation; and social, cultural and economic impacts both positive and negative on the tribal communities in the subproject area.

30. Information will be gathered from separate group meetings within the tribal community, including tribal leaders; group of tribal men and women, especially those who live in the zone of influence of the proposed subproject under the Project. Discussions will focus on the positive and negative impacts of the subproject as well as recommendations on the design of the subproject. The information to be gathered for the SIA should include (i) a baseline socioeconomic profile of the indigenous groups in the project area and project impact zone; (ii) assessment on their access to and opportunities they can avail of the basic and socio economic services; (iii) assessment of the short and long term, direct and indirect, positive and negative impacts of the project on each group's social, cultural and economic status; (iv) assessing and validating which indigenous groups will trigger the Indigenous peoples policy principles; and (v) assessing the subsequent approaches and resource requirements for addressing the various concerns and issues of projects that affect them.

31. The SIA will be analysed. If the SIA indicates that the potential impact of the proposed Project will significantly impact the cultural practices and source of livelihood, the EA will

consider other design options to minimize such adverse impacts and will prepare an IPP. If the impact is significant, the subproject will not be financed under this project.

A. Screening and Classification

32. The EA will have to overall responsibility of planning and implementing IP safeguard. The EA will be supported by the Detailed Project Report (DPR) Consultants who will be doing the detailed engineering design and survey related to environment, social, and indigenous peoples safeguards. The Project Preparatory Technical Assistance (PPTA) consultants will verify the information and undertake more in-depth analysis of the information. The DPR Consultants will visit all IP communities and villages near subproject sites or areas being affected and influenced by sites. The DPR Consultants, supported by the PIUs will arrange public meetings in selected communities to provide information on the Project and the additional project. During the visits, community leaders and other participants will present their views with regard to the Project and additional project.

33. At this visit, the DPR Consultants will the support from PPTA Consultants and PIU will undertake a screening for IP populations with the help of IP community leaders and local leaders. The screening will check for the following:

- (i) Name(s) of IP community group(s) in the project area of influence;
- (ii) Total number of IP community groups in the project area of influence;
- (iii) Percentage of IP community population to that of area population; and
- (iv) Number and percentage of IP households to be affected by the additional project site.
- (v) Initial assessment to also include level of vulnerability of the IPs, such as being a (primitive) tribal groups and existing socioeconomic conditions that may further deteriorate due to project impact. If such especially vulnerable groups among the TP community are identified within the project area, they warrant special measures for protecting their socio-cultural identity and baseline economic standard. While determining vulnerability of these groups, assessment will be made if there is any possibility of future impact due to the project.

34. The DPR Consultants will prepare an IP screening based on feasibility assessment of the subproject. Appendix 2 provides the screening checklist.

35. After the screening, the subproject will be assigned to one of the following categories depending on the significance of the potential impacts on IPs:

- a. Category A: If the proposed project is likely to have significant impact on IPs. An IPP including assessment of social impacts, is required;
- b. Category B: If the proposed project is likely to have limited impact on IPs. An IPP, including assessment of social impacts, is required.
- c. Category C: If the proposed project is not expected to have impacts on IPs. No further action is required.

36. If the results show that there are IP households in the zone of influence of the proposed Project and ADB confirms likely impacts on the IPs, then EA and ADB will make an assessment on the significance of impact on IPs. If the impact on IPs in the project area of influence is

positive (i.e. providing better access to goods and services and more reliable transport options) then the subproject will be financed under the sector loan. A SIA will be carried out by the DPR Consultant for that road. If the level of impact will be significant and classified as Category A, then the project will not be taken up for financing.

B. Preparation of an IPP or combined RP/IPP

37. If there are IP population affected by the subproject and the ADB IP safeguards are triggered, then an IPP will be prepared.¹ For an IPP, the action plan will consist of a number of activities and will include mitigation measures of potentially negative impacts, modification of project design, and development assistance. Where there is land acquisition in IP communities, the Project will ensure their rights will not be violated and that they be compensated for the use of any part of their land in a manner that is culturally acceptable to the affected IPs.² The IPP will include:

- (i) Social impact assessment,
- (ii) Land tenure information,
- (iii) Local participation, information disclosure, meaningful consultation,
- (iv) Beneficial measures or mitigation activities,
- (v) Institutional arrangement and capacity building,
- (vi) Grievance Redress Mechanism,
- (vii) Implementation schedule,
- (viii) Monitoring and evaluation, and
- (ix) Cost estimate and financing plan.

38. Where acceptable, if the impacts are all positive, the IPP will be developed by the DPR Consultant with assistance from PPTA Consultant and the IPP will form part of the final detailed design report for the subproject. The EA's Environment and Social Unit will then review and approve the IPP and provide the approved IPP to ADB for review and approval prior to award of civil works contract. The IPP policy and measures must comply with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009). Appendix 3 provides a detailed outline of the IPP.

39. Per ADB SPS, a combined RP/IPP could be formulated to address both involuntary resettlement and IP issues if impacts are insignificant or IR-related. Such a combined plan will need to meet all relevant requirements specified under Safeguard Requirements 2 and 3. A special chapter in the combined RP/IPP should be devoted to detailing IP issues and results from the social impact assessment.

IV. CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

40. Consultation and information disclosure will be undertaken to ensure that needs, priorities and preferences of indigenous peoples are adequately reflected. The IPP will promote participation of indigenous peoples in and around the project area, and identify indigenous people needs, priorities, and preferences through participatory approaches. Consultations with and participation of indigenous people groups, their leaders, rights groups, community-based organizations (CBOs), line agencies, and PIU representatives will be an integral part of the IPP.

¹ The IP safeguards are triggered if a project directly or indirectly affects the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, or culture of IPs or affects the territories or natural or cultural resources that IPs own, use, occupy, or claim as an ancestral domain or asset.

² The compensation will follow the Resettlement Framework of the Project.

For sample projects, the DPR consultant undertook survey and screening of the project area influence. Please refer to paragraph 23 for findings.

41. Affected indigenous peoples will be informed and consulted in preparing the IPP. Their participation in planning will enable them to benefit from the project road and protect them from any potential adverse impacts. The IPP prepared in consultation with affected indigenous peoples and will be translated into local language and made available to affected communities. EA will ensure that adequate funds will be made available for consultation and facilitation.

42. Involvement of indigenous people groups in problem identification and design of solutions has to be ensured through the entire cycle of project interventions. Table 3 presents the activities to be undertaken by PIUs to ensure inclusion of indigenous issues in project roads.

Table 3: Activities and Indicators for Inclusion of Indigenous People Issues

Project Stage	Procedures	Process and Outcome Indicators
Design	Identify locations of dominant indigenous peoples, in project sites	Indigenous peoples screening checklist
	Identification of indigenous community stakeholders in project sites	List of all indigenous communities in the project areas
	Sensitization and consultation through focus group discussions with indigenous communities groups	Documentation on number of discussions and minutes of the meetings
Design	Identification of environmental and social issues of indigenous peoples and possible impacts as a result of the project	Documentation of issues
	Consultations to establish existing concerns related to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Land availability and tenure 2. Current livelihood options 3. Access to infrastructure facilities 4. Participation in local government/service delivery related activities 5. Representation in CBOs 6. Existing government support systems 	Justification for preparing IPP List of spatial and non-spatial issues
	Discussions on possible intervention measures through the project, their likely impacts, and safeguard measures (mitigation and monitoring) to be incorporated into project activities: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Loss of agricultural and homestead land 2. Loss of structure and immovable assets 3. Loss of livelihood 4. Loss of common property resources 5. Loss of hunting, food gathering, fishing areas, etc. 	List of safeguard measures List of project impacts
	Consultations with indigenous groups for further suggestions	List of safeguards measures into the Draft IPP
	Participatory approach to be taken up to involve indigenous peoples in finalizing projects, resettlement plan/IPP etc.	Measures to be taken in complying with the RF and IPPF

Project Stage	Procedures	Process and Outcome Indicators
	Disbursement of entitlements based on the resettlement plan/IPP/safeguard framework	Measures undertaken as identified in resettlement plan/IPP/safeguards frameworks
Implementation	Implementation of safeguard measures based on resettlement plan/IPP/safeguards framework	Measures undertaken as identified in resettlement plan/IPP/safeguards framework
Post-Implementation	Evaluation of the success of safeguards undertaken	Indicators developed for evaluation of project impacts
	Follow up activities based on lessons learned	Listing of modified tasks to be implemented for uplifting affected indigenous communities

CBO = community based organization, IPP = Indigenous Peoples Plan, PIU = Project Implementation Unit

43. For the 4 sample roads, meaningful consultations were be undertaken with the DPs and relevant stakeholders to screen involuntary resettlement and indigenous peoples impacts. The consultation process employed a range of formal and informal consultative methods. Different techniques of consultation with stakeholders used during project preparation included in-depth interviews, public meetings, and focus group discussions.

44. The EA ensured that views of the DPs, particularly attention were paid to the need of the disadvantaged or vulnerable groups, including those below poverty line, the landless, the elderly, female headed households, women and children, Indigenous People/ Scheduled Tribes, and those without legal title to land. Separate meetings for women were held to obtain their views.

V. DISCLOSURE

45. EA will submit the following documents for disclosure on ADB's website: (i) IPPFs: (ii) IPPs; and (iii) social safeguard monitoring reports.

46. PIUs will provide information to the all indigenous peoples and other minority groups in project locations on indigenous peoples principles (and will be distributed during consultations such as those undertaken during screening, and during the conduct of the SIA) and features of the IPP. Basic information in the IPPs will be presented in the form of a brochure that will be circulated among affected indigenous peoples/indigenous peoples groups. Posters designed to present the basic tenets of the IPPs will be displayed at public locations for generating mass awareness.

VI. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

47. A project-specific grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be established to receive, evaluate and facilitate the resolution of concerns, complaints and grievances about the

environment, social and issues regarding IPs at the level of the Project. The GRM will aim to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism to voice and resolve concerns linked to the project. The project-specific GRM is not intended to bypass the government's own redress process, rather it is intended to address displaced people's concerns and complaints promptly, making it readily accessible to all segments of the displaced people and is scaled to the risks and impacts of the project. If the complainant is illiterate, the complaint shall be allowed to file the complaint verbally and a representative from the PIU will assist to file the complaint in a written form.

48. During project preparation, information regarding GRCs will be disclosed as part of the public consultation process. Grievances related to the implementation of the project will be acknowledged, evaluated, and responded to the complainant with corrective action proposed. The outcome shall also form part of the semi-annual monitoring report that will be submitted to ADB. The decision of the GRCs is binding, unless vacated by the court of law. The GRC will continue to function, for the benefit of the DPs, during the entire life of the project including the maintenance period.

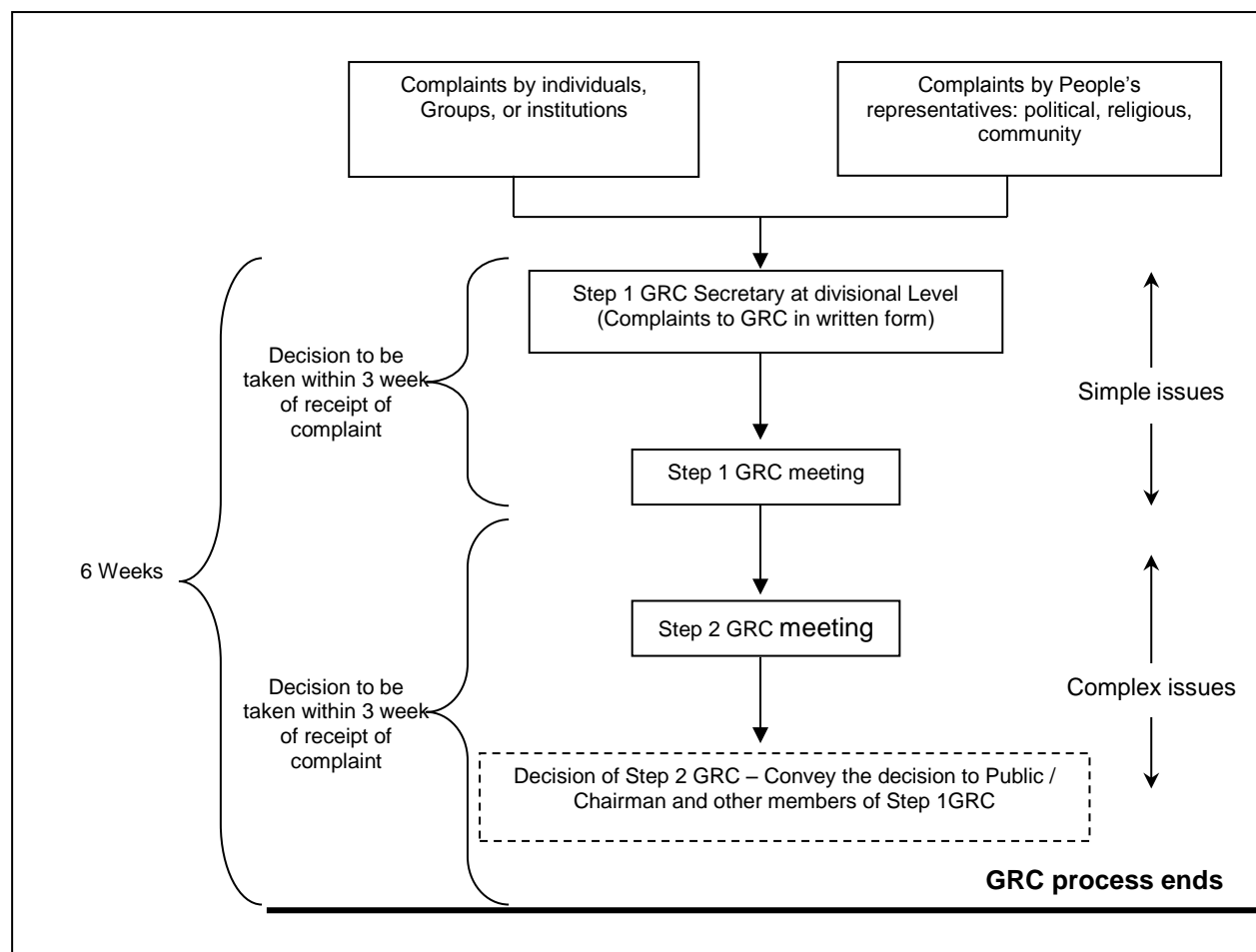
49. A Grievance Redress Committee (GRCs) will be established at the MPRDC state level and at the PIU level to assure accessibility for DPs. The GRCs are expected to resolve grievances of the eligible persons within a stipulated time of 3 weeks at the PIU level and 3 weeks at the state level. The State level GRC will comprise of the:

- i) General Manager, MPRDC, Bhopal
- ii) Superintended Engineer, PWD, Bhopal
- iii) DGM, MPRDC, Bhopal
- iv) Manager (Environment & Social), MPRDC, Bhopal
- v) A representative from IP community or NGO for IP related issue

50. The PIU level GRC will comprise of the:

- i) Divisional Manager from MPRDC
- ii) Executive Engineer, local PWD office
- iii) A representative from local NGOs or a local person of repute and standing in the society, elected representative from Zila Parisad /District Council.
- iv) A representative for women from a relevant agency which could be from the government, or NGO or local community
- v) A representative from IP community or NGO for IP related issue.

51. One of the above members in the PIU level GRC will be a woman. The following flow chart defines the process of the GRM.

Figure 1: Grievance Redress Mechanism

VII. INSTITUTIONAL AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

52. The EA will have to overall responsibility of planning and implementing IP safeguard. The EA will be supported by the Detailed Project Report (DPR) Consultants who will be doing the detailed engineering design and survey related to environment, social, and indigenous peoples safeguards. The Project Preparatory Technical Assistance (PPTA) consultants will verify the information and undertake more in-depth analysis of the information. The PIU will implement, and monitor the IPP. Since IP issues are sensitive, the PIU will be supported by a specialist having knowledge of working on IP issues in the planning and implementation of IPPs for the Project. If capacity building is required, the Environment and Social Unit will coordinate training. Table 4 details the implementation arrangement and key tasks for each agency.

Table 4: Implementation Arrangement and Key Responsibilities

Key Agency	Responsibility
Government of Madhya Pradesh through the Madhya Pradesh Road Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make final decision on roads to be included under the project • Overall responsibility for project design, feasibility, construction and operation and guide PIUs • Ensure that sufficient funds are available to properly implement all agreed IP safeguard measures

Key Agency	Responsibility
Corporation (EA) / Environment and Social Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that all subprojects comply with the provisions of ADB's SPS 2009 and Gol's policies and regulations • Submit semi-annual safeguards monitoring reports to ADB
Project Implementation Units	<p>(a) District Level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disseminate project information to the project affected community with assistance from DPR Consultants • Ensure establishment of Grievance Redress Committee at the district level for grievance redress with assistance from DPR Consultants <p>(b) Field Level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disclosure of project information in public spaces and through relevant media. • Disseminate project information to the community in coordination with DPR Consultants • Facilitate the socioeconomic impact assessment survey • Facilitate consultation by the civil works contractor with community throughout implementation • Supervise the mitigation measures during implementation and its progress • Conduct internal monitoring and prepare reports
Detailed Project Report (DPR) Consultants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake consultations involving community and DPs • Conduct socioeconomic impact assessment survey • Complete screening checklist • Encourage community/ DPs to voluntarily participate during the implementation
Project Preparation Technical Assistance (PPTA) Consultant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare draft IPPF • Review planning documents for sample and non-sample projects • Verify screening checklist • Conduct capacity building for DPR consultants
Construction Supervision Consultants (CSC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical support and advise for addressing complaints and grievances and participate in resolving issues as a member of the GRC • Provide technical advice and on the job training to the contractors as necessary • Preparation of semi-annual monitoring reports based on the monitoring checklists and submission to EA for further submission to ADB
Contractor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consult community and PIU regarding location of construction camps • Sign agreement with titleholder for temporary use and restore land to equal or better condition upon completion • Commence construction only when alignment is free of encumbrance • Respond in a timely fashion to recommendations from GRCs
Community Based Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the community participation at various stages of the project • Coordination with stakeholder organizations • Assist in Monitoring of the project • Providing indigenous knowledge as required
Village key persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide correct and accurate data and information from project formulation stage • Assist the project team to implement the project smoothly • Arrange proper community participation
ADB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review IPPF and IPP and endorse or modify the project classification • Review planning documents and disclose the draft and final reports on the ADB's website as required • Monitor implementation through review missions

Key Agency	Responsibility
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide assistance to the EA and PIU, if required, in carrying out its responsibilities and for building capacity for safeguard compliance • Monitor overall compliance of the project to ADB SPS

VIII. MONITORING AND REPORTING

53. The EA will set up an internal monitoring system comprising members of the Environment and Social Unit of MPRDC, tribal people/IP and their institutions to monitor the plan implementation. Monitoring indicators will be established. EA will submit semi-annual monitoring report to ADB. In addition, an experienced and qualified external monitoring agency/expert will be engaged by the EA with ADB concurrence to undertake independent external monitoring of the IPP implementation. This is a prudent measure. The external experts engaged by the EA will advise on compliance issues and if any significant issues indigenous peoples issues are found, prepare a corrective action plan and or update the IPP. The external monitor will submit semi-annual reports to EA and the EA will be responsible for submitting the reports to ADB.

54. Any IPP prepared under this Project will be endorsed by the EA before sending to ADB for final approval.

IX. BUDGET AND FINANCING

55. The EA will ensure that sufficient resources are allocated to formulate IPPs in any subprojects which will have impacts on IPs. A detailed budget will be prepared by the DPR Consultants with assistance from the PPTA Consultant, taking into account all activities associated with the formulation and implementation of IPPs. Each IPP will have its own budget. Such budgets will be an integral part of the project cost, and will be made available by the EA during implementation. The EA will transfer the required amount to the PIU.

APPENDIX 1: PROJECT ROAD LIST**Sample Roads**

	MDR Number	Name of Road	District	Length
1		Ujjain – Maksi Road	Ujjain	36.50
2		Dabra – Bhitwarwar – Harsi	Gwalior/ Shivpuri	62.40
3		Chitrangi – Kasar	Sidhi/ Singrauli	39.93
4		Mahua – Chuawahi	Sidhi/ Singrauli	48.90

Non-sample Roads

	MDR Number	Name of Road	District	Length
1		Parsona – Mahua (Up to Barkha)	Singrauli	65.26
2		Rewa – Bankuiya – Semriya	Rewa	33.41
3		Hardua – Chakghat	Rewa	92.26
		Total		378.653

Bhopal & Narmadapuram Division

	MDR Number	Name of Road	District	Length
1	MP – MDR – 30 – 19	Hathnapur – Anwawlihat Salkanpur Road	Hosangabad	28.18
2	MP – MDR – 30 – 06	Tawa Bridge – Itarsi Mandi	Hosangabad	11.12
3	MP – MDR – 30 – 04	Itarsi – Dulriya – Tigria Road	Hosangabad	26.20
4	MP – MDR – 23 – 06	Berasia – Najeerabad Road	Bhopal	41.50
5	MP – MDR – 23 – 08	Najeerabad – Maksudangarh Road		
6	MP – MDR – 23 – 10	Vidisha – Berasia Road	Vidisha	39.20
7	MP – MDR – 27 – 01			
		Total		146.20

Indore I & II Division

	MDR Number	Name of Road	District	Length
1	MP – MDR – 15 – 18	Sanver Kshipra Road	Indore	20.00
2	MP – MDR – 16 – 11	Kanvan Magod Road	Dhar	47.20
3	MP – MDR – 20 – 01	Sanawad Khargone Road Km 1 to 65/ 8	Khargone	64.80
4	MP – MDR – 15 – 02	Mahu Simrol Road	Indore	17.40
5	MP – MDR – 15 – 07	Depalpur Betma Road	Indore	20.00
		Total		169.40

Ujjain I & II Division

	MDR Number	Name of Road	District	Length
1	MP – MDR – 10 – 02	Dewas – Newari Road	Dewas	27.60
2	MP – MDR – 09 – 04	Mahidpur – Panvihar Jeevaji Nagar Road	Ujjain	32.00
3	MP – MDR – 11 – 02	Shajapur Bercha Road	Shajapur	16.40
4	MP – MDR – 11 – 13	Shajapur – Dupada – Kanad – Pachlana – Pilvas – Nalkheda Road	Shajapur	55.30
		Total		131.30

Jabalpur/ Chhindwara Division

	MDR Number	Name of Road	District	Length
1	MP – MDR – 36 – 19	Rani Durgawati Samadhi Road	Jabalpur/ Mandla	21.20
2	MP – MDR – 39 – 01	Katni – Vijay Raghavgarh – Barhi Road	Katni	51.40
3	MP – MDR – 42 – 06	Waraseoni – Katangi Road	Balaghat	30.00
4	MP – MDR – 41 – 01	Gotegaon Road	Narsinghpur	46.00
5	MP – MDR – 36 – 05	Tilwara – Chargaon Road	Jabalpur	
6	MP – MDR – 40 – 24	Tamia – Junnardev Road	Chhindwara	27.00
		Total		175.60

Sagar Division

	MDR Number	Name of Road	District	Length
1	MP – MDR – 31 – 13	Bandri Jaruwakheda Road	Sagar	24.2
2	MP – MDR – 32 – 12	Damoh – Hindoriya – Patera Road	Damoh	31.6
3	MP – MDR – 34 – 04	Prithvipur – Niwari Road	Tikamgarh	22.8
4	MP – MDR – 33 – 05	Ajaygarh – Toriya – Bariyapur Road	Panna	24
5	MP – MDR – 35 – 25	Nougaon – Baldeogarh Road	Chhattarpur	36
		Total		138.60

Gwalior/ Chambal Division

	MDR Number	Name of Road	District	Length
1	MP – MDR – 01 – 01	Mohanpur – Behat – Mau Road	Gwalior	52.70
2	MP – MDR – 02 – 03	Behat – Mau Road		
3	MP – MDR – 07 – 06	Mohna Pohri Road	Shivpuri	63.70
4	MP – MDR – 06 – 09	Bhasula Chainpur Vijaypur Dhanrawad Road	Guna	20.30
5	MP – MDR – 07 – 10	Pachwali Rannod Road	Guna	61.80
6	MP – MDR – 07 – 04	Rannod Pichhore Road		
7	MP – MDR – 08 – 11	Ashoknagar – Thubon (including Kolua Road)	Ashoknagar	30.00
8	MP – MDR – 06 – 03	Maksudanganj Najeerabad Road		20.70
9	MP – MDR – 01 – 08	Murar Chitora Road	Gwalior	29.8
10	MP – MDR – 02 – 08		Bhind	
		Total		279.00

Rewa I & II Division

	MDR Number	Name of Road	District	Length
1	MP – MDR – 45 – 02	Sidhi Tikri Road	Sidhi	33.6
2	MP – MDR – 43 – 02	Kyothi Katra Lalgona Road	Rewa	26
3	MP – MDR – 43 – 04	Mauganj Katra Road	Rewa	38.2
4		Patna – Sarai Road	Annupur	39.41
		Total		137.21

APPENDIX 2: INDIGENOUS PEOPLES IMPACT SCREENING CHECKLIST

Each subproject needs to be screened for any indigenous people impacts which will occur or have already occurred. This screening determines the necessary action to be taken by the project team.

Please include in the screening distinct IP communities living within the project area of influence. This include communities living directly along the road as well as those that may be impacted by the road construction and improved access after completion.

KEY CONCERNS (Please provide elaborations on the Remarks column)	YES	NO	NOT KNOWN	Remarks
A. Indigenous Peoples Identification				
1. Are there socio-cultural groups present in or use the project area who may be considered as "tribes" (hill tribes, schedules tribes, tribal peoples), "minorities" (ethnic or national minorities), or "indigenous communities" in the project area?				
2. Are there national or local laws or policies as well as anthropological researches/studies that consider these groups present in or using the project area as belonging to "ethnic minorities", scheduled tribes, tribal peoples, national minorities, or cultural communities?				
3. Do such groups self-identify as being part of a distinct social and cultural group?				
4. Do such groups maintain collective attachments to distinct habitats or ancestral territories and/or to the natural resources in these habitats and territories?				
5. Do such groups maintain cultural, economic, social, and political institutions distinct from the dominant society and culture?				
6. Do such groups speak a distinct language or dialect?				
7. Has such groups been historically, socially and economically marginalized, disempowered, excluded, and/or discriminated against?				
8. Are such groups represented as "Indigenous Peoples" or as "ethnic minorities" or "scheduled tribes" or "tribal populations" in any formal decision-making bodies at the national or local levels?				
B. Identification of Potential Impacts				
9. Will the project directly or indirectly benefit or target Indigenous Peoples?				
10. Will the project directly or indirectly affect Indigenous Peoples' traditional socio-cultural and belief practices? (e.g. child-rearing, health, education, arts, and governance)				
11. Will the project affect the livelihood systems of Indigenous Peoples? (e.g., food production system, natural resource management, crafts and trade, employment status)				
12. Will the project be in an area (land or territory) occupied, owned, or used by Indigenous Peoples, and/or claimed as ancestral domain?				

KEY CONCERNS (Please provide elaborations on the Remarks column)	YES	NO	NOT KNOWN	Remarks
C. Identification of Special Requirements <i>Will the project activities include:</i>				
13. Commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples?				
14. Physical displacement from traditional or customary lands?				
15. Commercial development of natural resources (such as minerals, hydrocarbons, forests, water, hunting or fishing grounds) within customary lands under use that would impact the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, spiritual uses that define the identity and community of Indigenous Peoples?				
16. Establishing legal recognition of rights to lands and territories that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied or claimed by indigenous peoples?				
17. Acquisition of lands that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied or claimed by indigenous peoples?				

APPENDIX 3: OUTLINE OF AN INDIGENOUS PEOPLES PLAN

1. This outline is part of the Safeguard Requirements. An Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) is required for all projects with impacts on Indigenous Peoples (IP). Its level of detail and comprehensiveness is commensurate with the significance of potential impacts on IP. The substantive aspects of this outline will guide the preparation of IPPs, although not necessarily in the order shown.

A. Executive Summary of the IPP

2. This section concisely describes the critical facts, significant findings, and recommended actions.

B. Description of the Project

3. This section provides a general description of the project; discusses project components and activities that may bring impacts on IP; and identify project area.

C. Social Impact Assessment

4. This section:

- (i) reviews the legal and institutional framework applicable to IP in project context;
- (ii) provides baseline information on the demographic, social, cultural, and political characteristics of the affected IP communities; the land and territories that they have traditionally owned or customarily used or occupied; and the natural resources on which they depend;
- (iii) identifies key project stakeholders and elaborate a culturally appropriate and gender-sensitive process for meaningful consultation with IP at each stage of project preparation and implementation, taking the review and baseline information into account;
- (iv) assesses based on meaningful consultation with the affected IP communities, the potential adverse and positive effects of the project. Critical to the determination of potential adverse impacts is a gender-sensitive analysis of the relative vulnerability of, and risks to, the affected IP communities given their particular circumstances and close ties to land and natural resources, as well as their lack of access to opportunities relative to those available to other social groups in the communities, regions, or national societies in which they live;
- (v) includes a gender-sensitive assessment of the affected IPs' perceptions about the project and its impact on their social, economic, and cultural status; and
- (vi) identifies and recommends, based on meaningful consultation with the affected IP communities, the measures necessary to avoid adverse effects or, if such measures are not possible, identifies measures to minimize, mitigate, and/or compensate for such effects and to ensure that the IPs receive culturally appropriate benefits under the project.

D. Information Disclosure, Consultation and Participation

5. This section:

- (i) describes the information disclosure, consultation and participation process with the affected IP communities that was carried out during project preparation;
- (ii) summarizes their comments on the results of the social impact assessment and identifies concerns raised during consultation and how these have been addressed in project design;
- (iii) in the case of project activities requiring broad community support, documents the process and outcome of consultations with affected IP communities and any agreement resulting from such consultations for the project activities and safeguard measures addressing the impacts of such activities;
- (iv) describes consultation and participation mechanisms to be used during implementation to ensure IP participation during implementation; and
- (v) confirms disclosure of the draft and final IPP to the affected IP communities.

E. Beneficial Measures

6. This section specifies the measures to ensure that the IPs receive social and economic benefits that are culturally appropriate, and gender responsive.

F. Mitigation Measures

7. This section specifies the measures to avoid adverse impacts on IPs; and where the avoidance is impossible, specifies the measures to minimize mitigate and compensate for identified unavoidable adverse impacts for each affected IP groups.

G. Capacity Building

8. This section provides measures to strengthen the social, legal, and technical capabilities of: (a) government institutions to address IP issues in the project area; and (b) IPOs in the project area to enable them to represent the affected IP more effectively.

H. Grievance Redress Mechanism

9. This section describes the procedures to redress grievances by affected IP communities. It also explains how the procedures are accessible to IP and culturally appropriate and gender sensitive.

I. Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation

10. This section describes the mechanisms and benchmarks appropriate to the project for monitoring, and evaluating the implementation of the IPP. It also specifies arrangements for participation of affected IP in the preparation and validation of monitoring, and evaluation reports.

APPENDIX 4: STATE SCHEDULED TRIBE PROFILE

1. The main tribal groups in Madhya Pradesh are Gond, Bhil, Korku, Bhariya, Halba, Kaul, Mariya, and Shariya. Dhar, Jabua, and Mandla districts have a more than 50 percent tribal population. In Khargaon, Chhindwara, Seoni, Sidhi, and Shahdol district 30 to 50 percent of the population is of tribes. The largest population is that of Gond tribes.

A. District wise Schedule Tribe population profile

Sr. No	State / District	Population (ST)			ST Population (Urban)			ST Population (Rural)		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
A	Madhya Pradesh	15316784	7719404	7597380	1039910	531635	508275	14276874	7187769	7089105
1	Sheopur	161448	82637	78811	4221	2234	1987	157227	80403	76824
2	Morena	17030	8947	8083	2668	1423	1245	14362	7524	6838
3	Bhind	6131	3283	2848	4706	2525	2181	1425	758	667
4	Gwalior	72133	37704	34429	17356	9323	8033	54777	28381	26396
5	Datia	15061	7870	7191	4172	2158	2014	10889	5712	5177
6	Shivpuri	227802	117111	110691	8662	4413	4249	219140	112698	106442
7	Tikamgarh	67857	34923	32934	6317	3275	3042	61540	31648	29892
8	Chhatrapur	73597	38081	35516	4669	2459	2210	68928	35622	33306
9	Panna	170879	87697	83182	6743	3501	3242	164136	84196	79940
10	Sagar	221936	114771	107165	13621	7110	6511	208315	107661	100654
11	Damoh	166295	84809	81486	5842	3013	2829	160453	81796	78657
12	Satna	319975	163166	156809	20995	10803	10192	298980	152363	146617
13	Rewa	311985	161696	150289	25707	13445	12262	286278	148251	138027
14	Umaria	300687	151988	148699	25913	13082	12831	274774	138906	135868
15	Neemuch	71441	36738	34703	8540	4524	4016	62901	32214	30687
16	Mandsaur	33092	17023	16069	4449	2272	2177	28643	14751	13892
17	Ratlam	409865	206290	203575	22122	11421	10701	387743	194869	192874
18	Ujjain	48730	24925	23805	15074	7692	7382	33656	17233	16423
19	Shajapur	37836	19416	18420	3610	1816	1794	34226	17600	16626
20	Dewas	272701	139174	133527	25640	13110	12530	247061	126064	120997
21	Dhar	1222814	614619	608195	80551	40873	39678	1142263	573746	568517
22	Indore	217679	112687	104992	82977	43460	39517	134702	69227	65475
23	Khargone (West Nimar)	730169	366827	363342	29216	14683	14533	700953	352144	348809
24	Barwani	962145	482182	479963	36495	18719	17776	925650	463463	462187
25	Rajgarh	53751	27477	26274	5083	2650	2433	48668	24827	23841
26	Vidisha	67603	34993	32610	4469	2325	2144	63134	32668	30466
27	Bhopal	69429	35966	33463	50305	26050	24255	19124	9916	9208
28	Sehore	145512	74391	71121	7584	4067	3517	137928	70324	67604
29	Reisen	205006	105627	99379	14924	7832	7092	190082	97795	92287
30	Betul	667018	333166	333852	28670	14241	14429	638348	318925	319423
31	Harda	159678	81446	78232	6095	2990	3105	153583	78456	75127
32	hoshngbad	197300	101041	96259	21424	10955	10469	175876	90086	85790
33	Katni	317699	159799	157900	21662	10892	10770	296037	148907	147130
34	Jabalpur	375231	189915	185316	80444	41379	39065	294787	148536	146251
35	Narsi'hpur	145879	74127	71752	10823	5551	5272	135056	68576	66480
36	Dindori	455789	225699	230090	7369	3720	3649	448420	221979	226441
37	Mandla	610528	299918	310610	20093	9902	10191	590435	290016	300419
38	chhindwar	769778	385785	383993	56206	28061	28145	713572	357724	355848
39	Seoni	519856	258121	261735	14126	6882	7244	505730	251239	254491
40	Balaghat	383026	186979	196047	36565	17763	18802	346461	169216	177245
41	Guna	190819	98206	92613	9141	4774	4367	181678	93432	88246
42	Ashoknagr	82072	42447	39625	4441	2307	2134	77631	40140	37491

Sr. No	State / District	Population (ST)			ST Population (Urban)			ST Population (Rural)		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
43	Shadol	476008	236947	239061	28606	14140	14466	447402	222807	224595
44	Anuppur	358543	177977	180566	40916	20614	20302	317627	157363	160264
45	Sidhi	313304	159192	154112	10587	5622	4965	302717	153570	149147
46	Singrauli	383994	196133	187861	22692	11769	10923	361302	184364	176938
47	Jhabua	891818	446359	445459	30320	15742	14578	861498	430617	430881
48	Alirajpur	648638	321842	326796	20803	10535	10268	627835	311307	316528
49	Khandwa (East Nimar)	459122	234867	224255	18333	9456	8877	440789	225411	215378
50	Burhanpur	230095	116420	113675	7963	4082	3881	222132	112338	109794

Source: Census 2011

2. In district like Dhar, Barwani, and Jhabua the Scheduled Tribe population is very high. In Dhar it is 56 percent of total population, in Barwani it is 70 percent, and in Jhabua it is 87 percent. In district like Betul, Dindori, Mandla, Seoni, Balaghat, Shadol, Anuppr, and Alirapur female population is little high than of men population. Above table indicate that most of Scheduled Tribes population residing in the rural area of the state, but in districts like Indoor, Bhopal, and Jabalpur, major portion of Scheduled Tribe resides in urban area. In Indoor it is 38 percent, in Bhopal it is 72 percent, and in Jabalpur it is 22 percent.

B. Percentage of Scheduled Tribes to total population

3. The table below details the percentage of ST population to total in both India as well as project state.

Country / State	% of ST to Total 2001			% of ST to Total 2011		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
India	8.3	10.4	2.4	8.6	11.3	2.8
Madhya Pradesh	20.3	25.8	4.9	21.1	27.2	5.2

Source: Demographic Status of Scheduled Tribe Population of India 2011

C. Sex ratio among Schedule Tribes by residence: 2001–2011

4. Sex ratio of ST in Madhya Pradesh is lower than that of all-India.

Country / State	Sex ratio 2001			Sex ration 2011		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
India	978	981	944	990	991	980
Madhya Pradesh	975	979	912	984	986	956

Source: Demographic Status of Scheduled Tribe Population of India 2011