

Indigenous People Screening and Due Diligence Report

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INDIA: Madhya Pradesh Urban Services Improvement Program – Additional Financing (Subproject Water Supply Scheme town Barela, District Jabalpur)

Package No: MPUSIP-5E

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(As of 28 August 2018)

Currency unit = Indian rupee (₹)

₹1.00 = \$0.014

\$1.00 = ₹70.09

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
CBO	-	Community Based Organization
CMC	-	Contract Management Consultant
GOI	-	Government of India
GOMP	-	Government of Madhya Pradesh
IPPF	-	Indigenous People Planning Framework
MPUDC	-	Madhya Pradesh Urban Development Company
MPUSIP	-	Madhya Pradesh Urban Services Improvement Program
NOC	-	No Objection Certificate
OHT	-	Over Head Tank
O&M	-	operation and maintenance
PIU	-	Project Implementation Unit
PMU	-	Program Management Unit
ROW	-	Right of Way
SIA	-	Social Impact Assessment
SPS	-	Safeguard Policy Statement
ULBs	-	Urban Local Bodies
WTP	-	Water Treatment Plant

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Ha	-	hectare
kL	-	kiloliter
km	-	kilometer
LPCD	-	Liter per capita day
MLD	-	million liter per day
m	-	meter
mm	-	millimeter

NOTE

In this report, "\$" refers to United States dollars.

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. Project Description

1. Government of Madhya Pradesh (GoMP) with a sector project loan funding from Asian Development Bank (ADB) has proposed to implement Madhya Pradesh Urban Services Improvement Project (MPUSIP), herein after referred as 'Project'. Madhya Pradesh Urban Development Company Limited (MPUDC) is the implementing agency and the State Urban Development and Housing Department (UDHD) is the Executing Agency for the Project. A project management unit (PMU) created under MPUDC is implementing. The Project intends to ensure:

- (i) continuous, pressurized, safe and sustainable drinking water through private household metered connections in 128 towns;
- (ii) sewage and storm water collection and treatment systems are proposed in 12 identified towns including national heritage towns Sanchi and Khajuraho and Rajnagar; and
- (iii) non-physical investment (GIS, MIS, M&E and Social Safeguards) for system strengthening.

2. Madhya Pradesh Urban Services Improvement Project (MPUSIP) is funded by Asian Development Bank (ADB), envisages provision of sustainable water services to 128 towns in the State, and provision of sewerage and storm water management services is proposed in few towns where water supply interventions are also proposed. MPUSIP will be implemented under two loan Phases.

3. Coverage: As per revised procurement plan, MPUSIP's physical components include:

- (i) **Phase I:** (a) improvements to water supply scheme in 69 subproject towns, and (b) sewage collection and treatment services proposed in four (4) identified towns namely Saikheda, Sanawad, Anjad and Badwaha.
- (ii) **Phase II:** (a) water supply scheme in 59 subproject towns, and (b) sewage collection and treatment services proposed in eight towns namely Sanchi, Dhamnod, Nagda, Mandsaur, Jabalpur (part-II), Maihar, Kahjuraho and Rajnagar.

4. The project also includes an institutional strengthening component and a project management and administrative support component. The objective of the proposed improvements in the town is to achieve safe and sustainable water services both in terms of services to customers, cost recovery and conservation of precious water resources. The project envisages coverage of 100% of population in the coverage area with continuous, pressurized and safe drinking water services and achieving progressively increasing cost recovery by expanding the coverage and increasing operating efficiency. The main objectives of the project are as follows:

- (i) Supplying pure drinking water.
- (ii) Promote sustainable measures to increase potable water supply to the population.
- (iii) Water supply through future sustainable source developments.
- (iv) Water supply through improvements of safe yield of existing water sources.
- (v) Water supply through improvements to water treatment works.
- (vi) Drinking water supply contributes towards a sustainable regional development.

- (vii) To improve the current state of the water cycle of subproject through improvements in the separate components of the water supply system in investment program.

B. Distribution of Scheduled Tribes in Madhya Pradesh and India

5. The tribal population of Madhya Pradesh increased to 15,316,784 in 2011 from 12,233,474 in 2001. The decadal growth rate during this period is 25.20 percent. In Madhya Pradesh, certain areas have been declared as 'Scheduled Areas' as specified under the Fifth Schedule of the Indian Constitution.¹The list of scheduled areas in Madhya Pradesh is provided in Appendix 2.

According to Census of India 2011, 8.61 percent of India's population is classified as scheduled tribe. In comparison to the national figure, Madhya Pradesh has 14.7 percent of its population classified under scheduled tribe and a total of 46 tribal communities reside in the State, refer to Appendix 1, which provides the list of tribal communities in the state of Madhya Pradesh as provided by Tribal Welfare Department, Government of Madhya Pradesh.

6. The percentage of scheduled tribe population in the rural areas (11.3 percent) of Madhya Pradesh is much higher than urban population (2.8 percent). As per Census of India-2011, total population of subproject town Barela is 12620, of which the scheduled caste population is 1564 (12.39%) and scheduled tribe population is 1220 (9.66%).

C. Indigenous Peoples Policy and Planning Framework

7. ADB's Indigenous Peoples Policy uses the following characteristics to define indigenous peoples: (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.

8. An Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) for MPUSIP has been developed to manage and mitigate possible impacts to the indigenous people in the project area. The IPPF sets out the policy, principles, and implementation mechanisms to address such impacts according to ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS)-2009 requirement no. 3 on indigenous people. During the course of project identification and implementation, social impact assessment is undertaken. If any indigenous peoples are identified, the impacts (both positive and negative) of the subproject component on affected groups/communities are addressed according to the prepared framework. The framework addresses the developmental needs of indigenous peoples as a distinct community through a process of sustainable development.

D. Due Diligence Report

9. This indigenous people screening and due diligence report (DDR) is prepared in accordance with the agreed IPPF of MPUSIP and the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009 for the proposed subproject of water supply scheme (WSS) for town Barela, located in District Jabalpur of the state Madhya Pradesh to screen subproject impacts on tribal people in

¹ Scheduled areas are autonomous areas within a state, administered federally, usually populated by a predominant Scheduled Tribe.

detail so that an appropriate planning document can be prepared.

10. This draft indigenous peoples due diligence report (DDR) will be updated and reconfirmed for final involuntary resettlement / indigenous people impacts during detailed design, based on detailed measurement surveys (DMS). The DMS will be conducted by the Design Build and Operate (DBO) contractor, project consultants and PIU before initiation of civil works during implementation. Resettlement Specialist of PMC will assist PMU or PMU PIU in implementation of resettlement plan / due diligence report (DDR) etc. The updated indigenous people report will be submitted to PMU and ADB for review and approval, following which it will be disclosed on the website of the urban local body (ULB), IA and ADB.

II. PROPOSED SUBPROJECT COMPONENTS

11. In the proposed scheme construction of intake well with pump house, approach bridge, raw water pumping main, raw and clear water pump, clear water feeder main & providing new distribution system metering, DMA, supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) system and house service connections has been provided. Detail about proposed components under proposed WSS Barela is as follows:

- (i) Intake Well: Proposed at the bank of Narmada River at Silua Ghat.
- (ii) Raw Water Rising Main (RWRM): The proposed raw water rising main is 12258 m long 200 mm dia. DI K9 from proposed Intake well to proposed WTP.
- (iii) Water Treatment Plant (WTP): WTP of 1 MLD is proposed at premises of existing WTP.
- (iv) Clear Water Feeder Main (CWFM): Length of proposed CWFM is 1584 m with Dia. 150 -200 mm DI K-9. Although existing CWFM length 1820 m with 150 mm dia. CI pipe is also taking into consideration.
- (v) Overhead Tank (OHT): OHT of 320 KL.

III. PRELIMINARY SCREENING

12. The preliminary screening of scheduled tribe and scheduled caste communities in the vicinity of the proposed sub-project area has been done. The urban local body (ULB) arranged public meetings with scheduled tribe and scheduled caste communities to provide information regarding the Barela Water Supply subproject. During these meetings, community leaders and other participants were given an opportunity to present their views and concerns. An initial screening will check for the following:

- (i) Presence and names of tribal community groups in the area;
- (ii) Cultural and religious distinction of the tribal groups vis-à-vis other communities, and mainstreaming of the tribes with the dominant population;
- (iii) Laws and legislations related to tribal groups;
- (iv) Total number of tribal community groups and percentage of tribal population to total population in the area;
- (v) Number and percentage of tribal households likely to be affected by the subproject component; and
- (vi) Initial assessment to also include level of vulnerability of the tribal population, such as being a (primitive) tribal groups (PTG) and existing socio-economic conditions that may further deteriorate due to project impact. If such especially vulnerable groups among the tribal 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 tribal groups, assessment has been made if there is any possibility of future impact due to the project.

13. The indigenous peoples screening and assessment was done on the basis of ADB's Indigenous Peoples Screening Checklist. The subproject area does not fall under the classification 'Scheduled Area' where provisions of Fifth Schedule as per Constitution of India are applicable, refer to Appendix 2.² Scheduled tribe and scheduled caste population with respect to total population of the town, as per Census of India 2011, is as follows:

Table 1: Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Population of Barela

Sr.no.	Scheduled Caste / Scheduled Tribe	Population	%
1	Scheduled Caste Population	1564	12.39
2	Scheduled Tribe Population	1220	9.66
3	Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Population	2784	22.05
	Total Population	12,620	

Source: Census of India, 2011

14. As per data depicted in Table 1, the total scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population in Barela is about 22.05%, of which the scheduled tribe population is only 9.66%. Scheduled tribe households are residing in all the wards but majority of the scheduled tribe households are reported in ward numbers 3, 9, 11, 13, 14 and 15. A team of consultants has visited these wards, met elected representative (locally called ward parshad) and organized consultations with scheduled tribe households to understand their concerns and perspectives about the proposed water supply subproject. All participants in consultation meetings welcomed the water supply subproject for the town of Barela. For more details, please refer to Appendix 3 and 4. Details about ward-wise scheduled tribe population as per Census 2011 is provided in Table 2.

Table 2: Ward Wise Population details of Barela Town

Ward No.	Total	Scheduled caste	Scheduled tribe
1	712	0	37
2	648	5	14
3	1060	11	95
4	524	51	5
5	579	203	19
6	992	1	3
7	819	237	25
8	952	297	72
9	715	107	161
10	681	79	51
11	1742	134	261

² In the state of Madhya Pradesh, the following laws related to scheduled tribes are applicable: (a) Sec 165 & 170 of Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code, 1959. (b) Madhya Pradesh Land Distribution Regulation Act, 1964. Sections 165 and 170B of the Code protect scheduled tribes against land alienation. The 1964 Act is in force in scheduled areas of Madhya Pradesh.

Ward No.	Total	Scheduled caste	Scheduled tribe
12	1258	229	66
13	588	43	133
14	579	112	98
15	771	55	180
	12620	1564	1220

Source: Census of India-2011

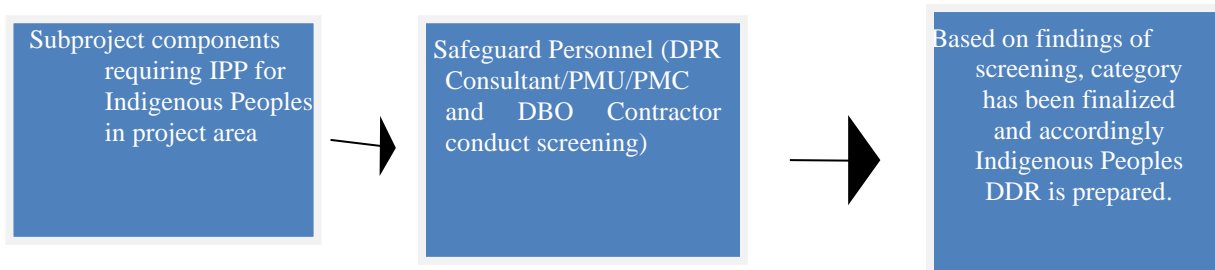
15. The results of the preliminary screening show that all scheduled tribe households residing in the subproject area belong to the 'Kol' tribe community. These scheduled tribe households are mainly engaged in agricultural but some of households have earning members in government jobs. Even, a significant number of households are reported to be daily wage earners. During discussions, they revealed that they have been residing in the town right from the beginning. It is significant to mention that these scheduled tribe households are not residing in isolated place nor they are affected by proposed subproject components as land to be acquired for proposed components is public land (government owned land) which is totally encumbrance free and does not belongs or ever part of scheduled tribe community or traditionally owned.

16. Although, these Kol scheduled tribe households have their own language locally called Koli bhasha but these scheduled tribe households in the subproject town speak the same Hindi language as the majority of the population and mainly follow Hinduism. They do not have any traditional rights and/or access to land resources nor follow any distinct cultural practices. One can safely conclude that the scheduled tribe population in the subproject area has been assimilated in mainstream society.

17. An indigenous peoples screening and impact assessment was undertaken on the basis of ADB's screening checklist. The results of the screening show that few scheduled tribe households are residing in the sub-project area, but they are not likely to be adversely affected by the subproject components during implementation. For their safeguard, a social impact assessment (SIA) is also conducted to capture their issues and development opportunities that exist in the subproject towns/area during planning and implementation phase. The checklist for screening of indigenous peoples in the subproject is presented in **Appendix 5**.

18. No impacts are anticipated as proposed land is under possession of the government. It is vacant, unused and without any settlement. Secondly, this subproject area does not come under the 'Scheduled Area' where provisions of fifth schedule are applicable as per Constitution of India.

Figure 1: Screening flow chart



IV. CATEGORIZATION

19. No private land acquisition is envisaged and involuntary resettlement impacts are not reported. The proposed water supply subproject has been assessed and categorized using the prescribed ADB Indigenous Peoples Screening Checklist (refer to **Appendix 5**).

20. Based on the screening and assessment the subproject area does not fall under the classification 'Scheduled Area' where provisions of Fifth Schedule as per Constitution of India are applicable and scheduled tribe population in the town does not conform to ADB SPS definition of indigenous peoples. The proposed subproject WSS town Barela is therefore classified as '**Category C**' for indigenous people impact.

V. MEASURES FOR INCLUSION AND PARTICIPATION

21. The Project is anticipated to have positive impacts on the total population in its coverage area, including scheduled tribe, scheduled caste and other poor and vulnerable groups living in the town. The impacts on vulnerable households are potentially positive, and measures are proposed to ensure that benefits are equally shared. Since the subproject is Category C for indigenous peoples impacts, measures for inclusion in project benefits are proposed for all vulnerable groups/persons including scheduled tribes, scheduled castes, below poverty line, women-headed households, persons with disability, transgenders etc.

22. Potential benefits to scheduled tribe population and other vulnerable households: In the proposed subproject water supply, 100% household connections are proposed in the subproject coverage area, so all scheduled tribe, scheduled caste, poor and vulnerable households will benefit equally as the rest of the population.

23. Following strategy is being adopted to ensure the tribal people's participation in the proposed WSS subproject town Barela:

- (i) Consultations and information disclosure are an integral part of Indigenous People DDR preparation in order to ensure that the priorities, preferences, and needs of the tribal population has been taken into consideration adequately. With that objective in view, a strategy for consultation with tribal population and their leaders has been developed so that these are conducted in a participatory manner. The MPUDC/ PIU, MPUDC/ULB representatives are part of evolving strategy and consultation process.
- (ii) The scheduled tribe and scheduled caste population are actively engaged in all stages of the project cycle, including project preparation, and feedback of consultations will be reflected in the project design, followed by disclosure. Their participation in project planning and project design is ensured, and they are fully informed of their benefits from the project. The awareness materials are translated into the local language and made available to them before and during implementation of the project.
- (iii) Local community based organizations (CBOs)/tribal community representatives were involved resolving all issues and concerns expressed by the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe people, through consultation and facilitation by the PIU/ULB and PMU. The PMU/ULB will ensure adequate flow of funds for consultation and facilitation of planned activities to ensure inclusion and benefits to such population.
- (iv) One project information disclosure (PID) brochure has been prepared, translated into local language Hindi, understandable to the tribal people and other vulnerable

groups and distributed among them.

24. This draft Indigenous Peoples DDR is prepared in consultation with key stakeholders mainly elected representatives locally called ward councillors, scheduled tribe and scheduled caste households residing in subproject town, Chairman of Nagar Parishad Barela and chief municipal officer (CMO) of town Barela. Formal and informal consultations were conducted to seek feedback from the local community and other key stakeholders of both municipalities on the proposed development interventions, perceived impacts and mitigation measures, and the need for continuous monitoring to avoid any adverse impact on scheduled tribe community and ensure their inclusion in project benefits. Consultations revealed that scheduled tribe population is aware of the problems and issues of the existing water supply system in the town and willing to cooperate with the proposed subproject. Summary of the consultations is provided in Appendix 4 while for photographs and list of participants, refer to Appendix 3.

VI. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

A. Introduction

25. Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is a part of project management that is likely to increase accountability and responsiveness among service providers and provide a friendly environment to the beneficiaries of the project. GRM aims to address complaints of local affected people because of project interventions in the selected towns under MPUSIP during the project period. A project-specific grievance redress mechanism (GRM) has been established to receive, evaluate, and facilitate the resolution of Affected People's concerns, complaints, and grievances about the social and environmental performance at the level of the project.

B. Structure of GRM and its Functions

26. The GRM will have a three- tier decision making process. The first tier which is at the town level, aims to resolve all construction related grievances which require quick and efficient action. The second tier which is at the project implementation unit (PIU) level, will handle complaints that could not be resolved by the first- tier and/or grievances related to land acquisition and compensation. The third tier which is at the project management unit (PMU) or state level will handle complaints which could not be resolved by the first and second tiers.

C. Process of Grievance Redressal by GRC

27. The affected person or his representative can submit their grievance through verbally or in written format to the GRC nodal person of contractor or the CDO-ULB or any other GRC member. The eligibility of grievance will be decided by the chairperson of GRC. Inconveniences caused by minor construction related issues shall be referred to the site engineer to resolve immediately or within 24 hours such as restoration of road, obstruction in accessing house/shop or any place due to dumping of construction materials, dust etc. CDO ULB will inform complainant on the decision taken by GRC to address registered complaint and expected time to resolve issue. If the complaint is not resolved within 3 days, the CDO ULB or affected person can forward the complaint to 2nd tire GRC (PIU level).

28. At PIU level, the complaints will be registered by CDO-PIU . The eligibility of the complaint will be decided by GRC Chairperson. Grievance Redress Committee meetings will discuss grievances and draw conclusion from discussions and make recommendations. The registered grievance should be resolved within 30 days or the grievance should be forwarded to PMU level

GRC if it remains unresolved.

29. The communities were informed that efforts to resolve the complaints through the GRC and other ADB operations department fail, the affected people may submit their complaints to ADB's Accountability Mechanism. Only after doing that, and if they are still dissatisfied, should they approach the Accountability Mechanism.

30. The structure and process of GRM is presented in Figure 2 for detailed understanding.

Figure 2: Structure and Process of GRM



VII. MONITORING

31. The project is classified as **Category C** for indigenous peoples impact. However, as per policy adopted by the PMU of MPUSIP, monitoring indicators suggested for inclusiveness of Indigenous people in the project and to check the positive impact /benefits ensured for Indigenous people of the different wards in subproject town Barela. Through these monitoring indicators participation of indigenous people can be increased, marginalized group and women to uplift their lifestyle and to generate their income. Following activities suggested and indicators will be monitored for inclusion:

- (i) Regular consultation with male and female scheduled tribe, scheduled caste, poor and vulnerable groups during subproject implementation.
- (ii) Registration of scheduled tribe, scheduled caste, poor and vulnerable persons who wish to avail skill training for work like construction work, plumbing, electrification, pump operation, mason, operation and maintenance work needs to be done and linked with income generation activities. Minimum of two vulnerable persons (one male and one female) per ward will be targeted by the concerned contractor for on-the-job skill training. Certification of such training shall be provided by MPUSIP.
- (iii) Number of water supply household connections to vulnerable households/groups in each phase of the project in relation to total household connection.
- (iv) Number of scheduled tribe, scheduled caste, poor and vulnerable (male/female) employed by the contractor during construction work.
- (v) Number of scheduled tribe, scheduled caste, poor and vulnerable (male/female) employed by the contractor / urban local body during operation phase.

32. Minutes of meeting and photographs during consultations with scheduled tribe people must be maintained by the contractor and urban local body. Contractors, ULB and PIU staff will be given sensitization training to ensure the social inclusion of scheduled tribe people is achieved.

Table 3: Monitoring Indicators

Sl. No.	Activities Suggested	Indicators for inclusion
1	Consultation with scheduled tribe/scheduled caste/poor and vulnerable households throughout the implementation phase	Number and percentage of Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe/Poor/Vulnerable (specify vulnerability) persons participated (Male/Female)
2	Skill training programs for project related jobs/other work	Number of scheduled tribe, scheduled caste, poor and vulnerable (specify vulnerability) persons (M/F) provided certified training for project related jobs/other works
3	Individual/House connections	*Number of connections given to scheduled tribe, scheduled caste, poor and vulnerable households (male headed/female headed), in relation to total households connected
4	Employment Generation in project construction related work	Number of scheduled tribe, scheduled caste, poor and vulnerable employed (M/F)
5	Employment generation in Operation and Maintenance	Number of scheduled tribe, scheduled caste, poor and vulnerable employed in project operation related work by contractor(Male/Female)
6	Consultation with scheduled tribe/scheduled caste/poor and	Number and percentage of Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe/Poor/Vulnerable (specify vulnerability) persons participated (Male/Female)

Sl. No.	Activities Suggested	Indicators for inclusion
	vulnerable households throughout the implementation phase	

*It is being ensured that 100% households will have individual water supply connections in the proposed water supply subproject.

VIII. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

33. Project Management Unit. The PMU is staffed with two social sector specialists: (i) Project Officer (Safeguard), and (ii) Social and Gender Officer, who receive support from environmental and social safeguard specialists on PMC team. Both have overall responsibility in implementation of the Safeguards Frameworks and Gender Equality and Social Inclusion Action Plan, including appropriate monitoring and reporting responsibilities.

34. Project Implementation Units (PIUs): PIUs are headed by a Project Manager and supported by PMC. Resettlement Specialist of PMC assists PIU in implementation of social safeguard related tasks. At each PIU, the Assistant Project Manager has been given additional responsibilities of safeguard tasks and has been designated as Assistant Safeguard Officer (ASO), supported by community development officer (CDO). PIU team is assisted by resettlement coordinator and communication assistant of PIU (PMC) in implementation/updating of resettlement plan/indigenous peoples plan/due diligence report, meaningful consultation, disclosure, establishing broad community consent, identification of appropriate impact avoidance and mitigation measures, assessment of entitlement and computation of compensation other than those covered under RFCTLARRA, etc. The ASO assists PMU in implementation of the key tasks at PIU level.

35. Civil works contracts and contractors: Resettlement Plan/PPPs/EM/DDRs are included in bidding and contract documents and verified by the PIU and PMU. The contractor is required to designate an Environment, Health and Safety (EHS) supervisor to ensure implementation of EMP/RP/EM/DDR social safeguard provisions in the Resettlement Framework and IPPF during civil works, which also have the responsibility for communication with the public under the guidance of PMU/PIU and grievance registration. Contractors are to carry out all mitigation and monitoring measures outlined in their contract. As the contract is procured through build-operate framework, contractor is also responsible for operation phase safeguard implementation during a 10-year O&M period, after which it will be the responsibility of the ULB to take over the O&M responsibility.

36. The PMU and PIU ensure that bidding and contract documents include specific provisions requiring contractors to comply with: (i) all applicable labor laws and core labor standards on (a) prohibition of child labor as defined in national legislation for construction and maintenance activities; (b) equal pay for equal work of equal value regardless of gender, ethnicity, or caste; and (c) elimination of forced labor; and with (ii) the requirement to disseminate information on sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS, to employees and local communities surrounding the project sites. The bid documents also includes specific provision regarding inclusion and participation of indigenous peoples and vulnerable persons (persons with disability, scheduled tribe, scheduled caste, below poverty line, women-headed households, transgenders etc.) in project benefits, by requiring the contractor to ensure 100% connections to such households and according priority in employing such persons in project-related construction and operation and maintenance work, and maintaining a sex-disaggregated record of persons benefited.

IX. CONCLUSIONS AND BUDGET

A. Summary and Conclusions

37. No indigenous peoples impacts are assessed at identified sites for subproject components, as adequate vacant land is available for the proposed facilities, within the compounds of government lands. No involuntary resettlement impacts are anticipated due to the subproject.

38. No impacts are anticipated on schedule tribe households residing in subproject area due to subproject components, as ample vacant land is available for the projected facilities, within the compound of the government lands. The site for proposed Intake Well, WTP, and OHT etc. for subproject water supply Barela is owned government of Madhya Pradesh and transfer of land is required. No Objection Certificate (NoC) from NHAI and PWD department is also required to lay the transmission and network. So, no Involuntary Resettlement or income loss is anticipated in subproject. For linear components (pipe lying) or those proposed along government road right of way (ROW), temporary disruption to road users, pedestrians and commercial vendors will be avoided.

39. It is ensured that scheduled tribe and other vulnerable households³ are included in project benefits (a) 100% individual household connections for all households in project coverage area, including scheduled tribe/scheduled caste/poor, women-headed and other vulnerable households are ensured under the project, (b) skill training for at least 2 vulnerable persons per ward (one male and one female) is being taken up by the contractor; and (c) the contract includes a provision related to employment of scheduled caste/scheduled tribe population and women / vulnerable persons, who are interested and possess required skill or are willing to get trained and available for work in construction-related work and work related to O&M of project facilities. The contractor maintains records of such employment, which is being monitored by the PMU.

40. In the congested areas of town Barela, safety measures and simple mitigation measures will be adopted during construction by the contractor such as to undertaking construction on weekly market holidays, and proper traffic management and information sharing with the public etc., as safeguard measures for indigenous people too.

41. Safety measures are taken during construction time to avoid injuries such as cordon off the deep excavated area etc. Inconveniences to the public are mitigated during construction by the contractor through simple measures such as provision of planks for pedestrian access to shops with effective traffic management A budgetary provision is made for costs likely to be incurred for updating of this subproject.

³ vulnerable persons (persons with disability, scheduled tribe, scheduled caste, below poverty line, women-headed households, transgenders etc.)

Table 4: Budget

Sl. No.	Description	Target group	Estimated Cost
1.	Consultations, focus group discussions and information dissemination through posters and pamphlets	Scheduled tribe, scheduled caste, poor and vulnerable persons	INR 1,00,000
2.	Training on income generation activities and provision of toolkits	Scheduled tribe, scheduled caste, poor and vulnerable persons	INR 1,00,000
3.	15% contingencies		INR 30,000
	Total		INR 2,30,000

B. Compliance with DDR Requirements

42. The DDR needs to be updated with the following information:

- (i) As it is draft due diligence report and needs to be updated based on detailed design (by PMC in coordination with DBO contractor), initiation/completion of due procedures reported, and ADB approval obtained prior to start of construction.

Appendix 1: List of Tribal Communities in State of Madhya Pradesh

1. Agariya
2. Andh
3. Baiga
4. Bhaina
5. BhariaBhumia, BhuinharBhumia, Bhumiya, Bharia, Paliha, Pando
6. Bhattra
7. Bhil, Bhilala, Barela, Patelia
8. Bhil Mina
9. Bhunjia
10. Biar, Biyar
11. Binjhar
12. Birhul, Birhor
13. Damor, Damaria
14. Dhanwar
15. Gadaba, Gadba
16. Gond; Arakh, Arrakh, Agaria, Asur, Badi Maria, Bada Maria, Bhatola, Bhimma, Bhuta, Koilabhuta, Koliabhuti, Bhar, Bisonhorn Maria, Chota Maria, Dandami Maria, Dhuru, Dhurwa, Dhoba, Dhulia, Dorla, Gaiki, Gatta, Gatti, Gaita, Gond Gowari, Hill Maria, Kandra, Kalanga, Khatola, Koitar, Koya, Khirwar, Khirwara, Kucha Maria, Kuchaki Maria, Madia, Maria, Mana, Mannewar, Moghya, Mogia, Monghya, Mudia, Muria, Nagarchi, Nagwanshi, Ojha, Raj, SonjhariJhareka, Thatia, Thotya, Wade Maria, Vade Maria, Daroi
17. Halba, Halbi
18. Kamar
19. Karku
20. Kavar, Kanwar, Kaur, Cherwa, Rathia, Tanwar, Chattri
21. (Omitted)
22. Khairwar, Kondar
23. Kharia
24. Kondh, Khond, Kandh
25. Kol
26. Kolam
27. Korku, Bopchi, Mouasi, Nihal, NahulBondhi, Bondeya
28. Korwa, Kodaku
29. Majhi
30. Majhwar
31. Mawasi
32. Omitted

33. Munda
34. Nagesia, Nagasia
35. Oraon, Dhanka, Dhangad
36. Panika [in (i) Chhatarpur, Panna, Rewa, Satna, Shahdol, Umaria, Sidhi and Tikamgarh districts, and (ii) Sevda and Datia tehsils of Datia district]
37. Pao
38. Pardhan, Pathari, Saroti
39. Omitted
40. Pardhi, Bahelia, Bahellia, Chita Pardhi, LangoliPardhi, Phans Pardhi, Shikari, Takankar, Takia [In (i) Chhindwara, Mandla, Dindori and Seoni districts, (ii) Baihar Tahsil of Balaghat District, (iii) Betul, Bhainsdehi and Shahpur tahsils of Betul district, (iv) Patan tahsil and Sihora and Majholi blocks of Mandla district, (v) Mandla (Murwara) and Vijaya Raghogarh tahsils and Bahoriband and Dhemerkheda blocks of Mandla district, (vi) Hoshangabad , Babai, Sohagpur, Pipariya and Bankheditahsils and Kesla block of Hoshangabad district, (vii) Narsinghpur district, and (viii) Harsud Tahsil of Khandwa district]
41. Parja
42. Sahariya, Saharia, Seharua, Sehria, Sosia, Sor
43. Saonta, Saunta 44. Saur
45. Sawar, Sawara
46. Sonr

Source: Tribal Welfare Department, Government of Madhya Pradesh

Appendix 2: List of Scheduled Areas in Madhya Pradesh

1. Jhabua district
2. Mandla district
3. Dindori district
4. Barwani district
5. Sardarpur, Dhar, Kukshi, Dharampuri, Gandhwani and Manawar tahsils in Dhar district
6. Bhagwanpura, Segaon, Bhikangaon, Jhirniya, Khargone and Meheshwar tahsils in Khargone (West Nimar) district
7. Khalwa Tribal Development Block of Harsud tahsil and Khaknar Tribal Development Block of Khaknar tahsil in Khandwa (East Nimar) district
8. Sailana and Bajna tahsils in Ratlam district
9. Betul tahsil (excluding Betul Development Block) and Bhainsdehi and Shahpur tahsils in Betul district
10. Lakhanadone, Ghansaur and Kurai tahsils in Seoni district
11. Baihar tahsil in Balaghat district
12. Kesla Tribal Development Block of Itarsi tahsil in Hoshangabad district
13. PushpaBetul, Anuppur, Jaithari, Kotma, Jaitpur, Sohagpur and Jaisinghnagar tahsils of Shahdol district
14. Pali Tribal Development Block in Pali tahsil of Umaria district
15. Kusmi Tribal Development Block in Kusmi tahsil of Sidhi district
16. Karahal Tribal Development Block in Karahal tahsil of Sheopur district
17. Tamia and Jamai tahsils, patwari circle Nos. 10 to 12 and 16 to 19, villages Siregaon Khurd and Kirwari in patwari circle no. 09, villages Mainawari and GaulieParasia of patwari circle No. 13 in Parasia tahsil, village Bamhani of Patwari circle No. 25 in Chhindwara tahsil, Harai Tribal Development Block and patwari circle Nos. 28 to 36,41,43,44 and 45B in Amarwara tahsil Bichhua tahsil and patwari circle Nos. 05,08,09,10,11 and 14 in Saunsar tahsil, Patwari circle Nos. 01 to 11 and 13 to 26, and patwari circle no. 12 (excluding village Bhuli), village Nandpur of patwari circle No. 27, villages Nikanth and Dhawdikhapa of patwari circle no 28 in Pandurna tehsil of Chhindwara district.

Source: Tribal Welfare Department, Government of Madhya Pradesh

Appendix 3: Photographs of Consultation and List of Participants

Photograph of Consultation with Elected Body Nagar Parishad Barela



List of Participants during Consultation with Elected Body Nagar Parishad Barela

कार्यालय नगर पालिका बरेला, जिला - जबलपुर (म.प्र.)

वार्ड क्रमांक : दिनांक 24 / 08 / 2018 समय : 11 बजे
 नगर पालिका बरेला - जन प्रतिनिधियों के माफिक

क्र.	प्रतिभागी का नाम	लिंग	जाति	हस्ताक्षर
1	अमरजुअर शर्मा	F		अमरजुअर शर्मा
2	शुभम कुशवर्धन	M	कुशवर्धन	Shubham
3	राजो बाई पटल	M		राजो बाई
4	अरविंद शर्मा	M		अरविंद
5	महेंद्र कोल	M	कोल	Mahendra Kol
6	ओमप्रकाश बरकडे	M	ST	Omprakash
7	सुशील बरमान	M	OBC	Sushil
8	बसंत उपाध्याय	M		Basant
9	कानक शाही	M		Kanak
10	महेंद्र शहा	M	OBC	Mahendra
11	विजय सागर (उपाध्यक्ष)	M		Vijay Sagar
12	चुरामन चुरामन	M		Churaman
13	प्रतिक शर्मा	M		Pratik
14	चंदन सिंह शर्मा	M		Chandan Singh
15	क्रिष्ण कुमार शर्मा	M		Krishn Kumar

English Translation of Participants List

S.N.	List of participants	S.N.	List of participants	S.N.	List of participants
1	Amarjuar	6	Omprakash barkade	11	Vijay sagar
2	Shubham	7	Sushil barman	12	Churaman
3	Rajjo bai patal	8	Basant upadhya	13	Pratik
4	Arvind	9	kanak	14	Chandan singh
5	Mahendra kol	10	Mahendra shahu	15	Krishn kumar

Photograph of Consultation with Scheduled Tribes women at ward number 9, town Barela



List of Participant during Consultation with ST women ward no 9 NP Barela

S.T महिलाओं के लिए बैठक

कार्यालय नगर पालिका बरेला, जिला - जबलपुर (म.प्र.)

वार्ड क्रमांक 09 दिनांक 24/08/2018 समय 2.00 PM

क्र.	प्रतिभागी का नाम	लिंग	जाति	हस्ताक्षर
1	अमर कुमारी तुरके	F		अमर कुमारी तुरके
2	सपना बाई	F		सपना बाई
3	मीना सुवर्णा	F		मीना सुवर्णा
4	वर्षा बाई	F		वर्षा बाई
5	बन्धा बाई	F		बन्धा बाई
6	राजवती बाई			राजवती बाई
7	मंजु मेस्रम			मंजु मेस्रम
8	बेटी बाई			बेटी बाई
9	सलनी			सलनी
10	मंजु			मंजु
11	सलनी			सलनी
12	मीना			मीना
13				
14				
15				
16				
17				
18				
19				
20				

अमर कुमारी तुरके
कार्यवाही अधिकारी
वार्ड नं. 9
नगर पालिका, जिला जबलपुर

English Translation of Participants List

S.N.	List of participants	S.N.	List of participants	S.N.	List of participants
1	Amar turke	5	Bandha bai	9.	Arti
2	Sapna bai	6	Rajwati bai	10	Manju
3	Meena	7	Manju mesram	11	Salni
4	Barsha bai	8	Beti bai	12	Meena

Photograph of Consultation with ST women ward no 14, NP Barela



List of Participant during Consultation with Scheduled Tribe women at ward number 14, town Barela

वार्ड नं. 14 S.T. महिलाओं के साथ
कठक - बरेला

स.क्र.	नाम	हस्ताक्षर	मोबाईल नं.
	सकुन बाई		
	राजकुमारी बोल		
	प्रेम रानी बोल		
	घना कर् बोल		
	सुमतरानी बोल		
	सुखरानी बोल		
	मुन्नी कर्		
	प्रीति कर् बोल		
	प्रीति बोल		
	ललिता कर्		
	सुनीता कर्		9225 878411
	वर्षा कर्		कोल 8955 88303
	पूजा कर्		
	बिजोबा		
	फूलबर्		
	श्याम कर्		

English Translation of Participants List

S.N.	List of participants	S.N.	List of participants	S.N.	List of participants
1.	Sakun bai	7.	Munni bai	13.	Pooja bai
2.	Rajkumari rol	8.	Preeti bai	14.	Bavita
3.	Premrani rol	9.	Preeti kol	15.	Phool bai
4.	Ghana bai	10.	Lalita bai	16.	Syam bai
5.	Sumatrani	11.	Sunita bai		
6.	Sukhrani	12.	Barsha bai		

Appendix 4: Summary of Consultation with Scheduled Tribes and Schedule Caste Households residing in Subproject Town Barela

Date	Location	Type and number of Participants	Topics Discussion	Issues/ Concern and Mitigation Measures
24 th August 2018	Nagar Parishad Barela	Chairman Nagar Parishad- Barela along with ward councilor (Male- 14 Female-01)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status of Existing Water Supply at town. • Proposed subproject components. • Social and community impact during operation work • Impact on health by proposed project • Willing to take new Water connection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present water supply quantity is not sufficient in town. • Some wards do not get the municipal water supply • Quality of water is not good. • Hope local people support the upcoming water supply project as it will be beneficial to the community in all aspects. • People are ready to take new water connection in place of old one • People will pay proposed water tariff. • There should not be any water supply interruption during laying new pipe line. • Try to avoid negative impact on the livelihood of local businessman as disturbance due to road excavation
24 th August 2018	ward number9	Meeting with ST community, Local Resident Male -0, Female-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status of existing drinking water supply system; • Need for improvements to present system; • Relevant information of the upcoming project and benefits of the project. • Potential positive and negative impacts due to project implementation • Ensuring no income loss 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The area has insufficient and inadequate drinking water resource. • The community willingly accepted the project. • Assured full support during implementation. • Some people are ready to take new water connection in place of old one • Demand for free water stand post • People were agreeing to pay proposed water tariff. • There should not be any water supply interruption during laying new pipe line. • Raised the issue about their business disturbance due to road excavation.

Date	Location	Type and number of Participants	Topics Discussion	Issues/ Concern and Mitigation Measures
07 th Septem ber 2018	ward number 14	Meeting with ST community, Local Resident Male -0, Female-16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status of existing drinking water supply system; • Need for improvements to present system; • Relevant information of the upcoming project and benefits of the project. • Potential positive and negative impacts due to project implementation • Ensuring no income loss 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The area has insufficient and inadequate drinking water resource. • All the participants welcome the water supply project. • Assured full support during implementation. • Demanded for free water stand post • Most of the households are agreed to pay proposed water tariff. • There should not be any water supply interruption during laying new pipe line. • Timely road restoration • Briefed about grievance redressal mechanism

Appendix 5: Screening Questions for Indigenous People Impact

A. Introduction

1. Each project/subproject/component needs to be screen for any involuntary resettlement impacts and indigenous people impacts which will occur or already occurred. This screening determines the necessary action to be done by the project team.

B. Information on project/subproject/component:

- a. District/ Administrative Name: **Jabalpur**
- b. Location (km): **Barela** situated at 16 kms from Jabalpur
- c. Civil work dates (proposed): NA

Technical Description: Barela-Water Supply Subproject

Planning and design of Water Supply Scheme for town Barela. The scheme involves construction of intake well on Narmada river, WTP. Pumping water from intake well to WTP, laying of raw water rising main, Clear water rising main, construction of OHT and further distribution to end users by various distribution networks through gravitation.

- C.** Below is the initial screening for indigenous people impacts and due diligence exercise. **Positive or negative/permanent and temporary/ directly and indirectly impacts** must be considered and reported in the screening process.

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?		✓		As per Census 2011, Around 12.39% schedule caste and 9.66% schedule tribe population of total population exists in Barela town. The scheduled tribe population in the town is mainstreamed and does not have the socio-cultural characteristics of indigenous peoples 'groups' as per ADB SPS.
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?		✓		There are national laws and policies that apply to scheduled tribe populations across India. The scheduled tribe population in the project town is recognized as vulnerable in accordance with national law, but does not belong to indigenous peoples groups per SPS definition.

KEY CONCERNS (Please provide elaborations on the Remarks column)	YES	NO	NOT KNOWN	Remarks
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?		✓		Although, These scheduled tribe population in the town speaks their own Koli language but these scheduled tribe households mainly speak the mainstream language Hindi as they have been living in the town from very long time.
7. Has such groups been historically, socially and economically marginalized, disempowered, excluded, and/or discriminated against?		✓		The scheduled tribe population in the town is economically marginalized, poor and vulnerable. However, it does not belong to Indigenous People group.
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?		✓		A few elected representatives are from ST groups, and are part of decision-making bodies at local ULB level. However, they do not represent IP groups.
B. Identification of Potential Impacts				
9. Will the project directly or indirectly benefit or target Indigenous Peoples?		✓		The town does not report the presence of IP groups. The entire town (all 15 wards, 100% area and population including scheduled tribe and poor and vulnerable population) is likely to be benefited by the water supply scheme. Implementation of the scheme is likely to have positive impact on the entire population.

KEY CONCERNS (Please provide elaborations on the Remarks column)	YES	NO	NOT KNOWN	Remarks
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?		✓		
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?		✓		

C. Indigenous People Impact

1. After reviewing the answers above, EA/ Safeguard Team confirms that the proposed subsection/ section/ subproject/component (tick as appropriate):

[N] Has Indigenous People (IP) impact, an indigenous people plan (IPP) (or specific Indigenous People action plan) is required

[Y] Has No Indigenous People impact, no IPP/specific action plan required.

Prepared By: L.N. Malviya Infra Projects Ltd. Bhopal	Verified by: PMU Safeguard Team, MPUSIP-Bhopal
Signature:	Signature:
Name: Vipin	Name:
Position: Project Coordinator	Position:
Date:	Date: