

**GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA
RURAL DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION DEPARTMENT**

**Karnataka Rural Water Supply Project - JALADHARE
(Mandya and Vijayapura Districts)**

Tribal Peoples Planning Framework (TPPF)

Draft Report
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List of Acronyms

AE	Assistant Engineer
AEE	Assistant Executive Engineer
AIIB	Asian Infrastructure and Investment Bank
DOTW	Department of Tribal Welfare
EE	Executive Engineer
ELSR	Elevated Level Storage Reservoir
ESA	Environmental and Social Assessment
ESMPF	Environmental and Social Management Planning Framework
ESS	Environmental and Social Standards
FPIC	Free, Prior, and Informed Consultations
GLRS	Ground Level Storage Reservoir
GoK	Government of Karnataka
GP	Gram Panchayat
HSC	House Service Connection
LPCD	litre per capita per day
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MADA	Modified Area Development Approach
MLA	Member of Legislative Assembly
MP	Member of Parliament
MVS	Multi Village Scheme
PESA Act	Panchayath (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act
PMC	Project Monitoring Consultant
PMU	Project Management Unit
PTG	Primitive Tribal Group
RDWSD	Rural Drinking Water and Sanitation Department
RFCTLARRA	The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act
RoW	Right of Way
RPF	Resettlement Planning Framework
SACDA	Supervisory control and data acquisition system
SC	Schedule Caste
SE	Superintending Engineer
ST	Schedule Tribe
STWD	State Tribal Welfare Department
TPP	Tribal Population Plan
TPPF	Tribal People Planning Framework
TSP	Tribal Sub Plan
ULB	Urban Local Bodies
ZP	Zilla Panchayat

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

In Karnataka, about 80 percent of rural habitations depend on groundwater for their drinking water source. The depletion and unreliability of groundwater availability decrease the water yield and reduce water quality due to increase in the concentration of dissolved chemicals. Depletion of groundwater table leads to frequent failure of water sources resulting in the failure of the piped water supply systems. In an effort to address these problems, the State Government of Karnataka (GoK) has started tapping surface water sources like perennial rivers, reservoirs and canals for rural water supply through the Multi Village Schemes (MVS). Rural Drinking Water and Sanitation Department (RDWSD) of GoK has formulated a project by name, Karnataka Rural Water Supply Project (KRWSP), 'Jaladhare', and availing loan assistance from the Beijing based AIIB (Asian Infrastructure and Investment Bank). The Jaladhare Program aims to provide safe and sustainable pure drinking water to rural habitations of Karnataka at the rate of 85 LPCD by drawing water from perennial surface sources like rivers, reservoirs and canals. Two districts, Mandya and Vijayapura are initially selected for the pilot phase of the project.

1.2 Karnataka Rural Water Supply Project - Jaladhare Programme

The proposed KRWSP proposes to provide drinking water supply through House Service Connections (HSC) at the rate of 85 LPCD by drawing water from perennial surface sources. The project consists of three components:

1. Develop multi-Village bulk water supply systems, which will include construction of intake structures, water treatment plants, rising and transmission mains, pumping stations, master and zonal balancing reservoirs, Village overhead tanks, and development of supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) system etc.;
2. Sector Development and Institutional Strengthening; and
3. Project Management Support.

1.3 Environmental and Social Management

AIIB has categorized the Jaladhare program as "Category A" in terms of the risks associated with the environmental and social impacts; the expected impacts are limited, of short term and entirely reversible. As required by the Environment and Social Framework of AIIB, the ESS-1 (Environmental and Social Assessment and Management) is applicable. Since the project does may involve land acquisition or displacement of population, ESS-2 (Involuntary Resettlement) is applicable. The project will be executed in two districts including those having small Schedule Tribes (indigenous) population. Hence, ESS-3 (Tribal Population) is applicable. ESS-3 aims at

designing and implementing projects in a way that fosters full respect for Tribal People's identity, dignity, human rights, economies and cultures, as defined by the Tribal Population themselves, so that they:

- a) receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits;
- b) do not suffer adverse impacts because of Projects; and
- c) Can participate actively in Projects that affect them.

RDWSD, GoK has conducted an Environmental and Social Assessment study and prepared an "Environmental and Social Management Planning Framework (ESMPF)", "Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)" and "Tribal Peoples Planning Framework (TPPF)" for the project. The TPPF envisages that Tribal Peoples Plan shall be prepared in conformity with the TPPF approved by AIIB. The key environmental and social issues associated with the Project have been studied through a rapid assessment of environmental and social aspects specific to Jaladhare and have been utilised in formulating this Tribal Peoples Planning Framework (TPPF). The assessment included series of stakeholder consultations, on-site observations of completed/on-going and proposed sub-project locations in tribal areas and through community and public consultations.

1.4 Need for Tribal Peoples Planning Framework (TPPF)

TPPF ensures smooth implementation of Rural Water Supply Projects in those villages of Mandya and Vijayapura having presence of Scheduled Tribes. TPPF suggests for assessment of impacts and formulation of mitigation measures in sub-projects where Scheduled Tribes population are involved. The Jaladhare does not envisage any impact on land and natural resources that have traditional ownership or that are under customary occupation or use. The project will not cause any sort of relocation of scheduled tribe population and will not restrict access to natural resources that have traditional ownership or that are under customary occupation or use. The cultural heritage of scheduled tribe population will in no way be affected adversely with the proposed project components.

TPPF suggests carrying out Free, Prior, and Informed Consultations (FPIC) for sub-projects which are in tribal areas. This is with the objective of obtaining their views and suggestions regarding the proposed project interventions. FPIC intends to fully identify the views of affected community and ascertain their broad community support for the project during various stages such as project preparation, implementation and, operation and maintenance.

FPIC has twin objectives such as (i) disseminating details about the proposed project, its adverse and favourable impacts on the ST community and (ii) integrating the affected ST households with suitable development programs (skill development or capacity building). Informed participation involves organized and iterative consultation through which the views of the affected communities on matters that affect them directly, such as proposed mitigation measures, the sharing of development

benefits and opportunities and implementation issues, are incorporated into the decision-making process of the project.

1.5 Objectives of TPPF

As has been mentioned before the preparation of TPPF was necessitated because some of the sub-projects are located in the Tribal populated villages of Mandya and Vijayapura districts. The provisions of the TPPF are listed below:

- To provide necessary guidelines for free, prior and informed consultation with the tribal people of the sub-project areas during the various stages of water supply infrastructure development; project preparation, implementation and, operation and maintenance.
- To consult and document views and felt needs of the tribal community regarding the proposed water supply project and accordingly ensure their participation in finalizing project design.
- To ascertain that any foreseen impacts are avoided, minimized and mitigated with respect to impacts on land and other assets of tribal people residing adjacent to the proposed sub-project locations.
- To ensure any unforeseen impacts are mitigated/ managed as per the principles of this TPPF.
- To disseminate all relevant information related to the proposed project to the tribal community, especially making the community aware of the positive as well as adverse impacts, if any regarding the proposed Water Supply sub-projects; and,
- To guide in the preparation of Tribal Populations Plan, depending on the size of impact, by ensuring active participation of the tribal community, and with cooperation of the concerned Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDA) and Tribal Welfare Department.

2 Legal and Institutional Framework

2.1 Introduction

Government of India has been sensitive to the needs of the tribal population of India. The Supreme Court has aptly summed up the tribal situation in India, “tribal areas have their own problems. Tribals are historically weaker section of the society. They need the protection of the laws as they are gullible and fall prey to the tactics of unscrupulous people and are susceptible to exploitation on account of their innocence, poverty and backwardness extending over centuries.” Many safeguards are provided under the constitution to safeguard the interests of tribals. This section reviews such safeguards and the associated laws and regulations governing tribal development and water and sanitation activities in the state.

2.1.1 Constitutional Safeguards

The term indigenous peoples are understood to be synonymous with the communities defined by the Constitution of India as scheduled tribes, as follows: “Scheduled tribes (scheduled tribes) are those communities notified as such by the President of India under Article 342 of the Constitution. The first notification was issued in 1950. The President considers characteristics like (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.” A scheduled tribe will have one of these factors by the respective markers.

The identification of tribes is a state subject. Thus, the scheduled tribes is judged by one or a combination of these factors by the respective state. Tribes notified for Karnataka State are scheduled tribes in Karnataka only, and their category may vary in other states.

Under the Constitution of India, a number of articles have been included for the protection of the STs in particular. These are:

- (i) Article 14 - confers equal rights and opportunities to all;
- (ii) Article 15 - prohibits discrimination against any citizen on grounds of sex, religion, race, caste, etc.
- (iii) Article 15(4) - enjoins upon the state to make special provisions for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes;
- (iv) Article 16(4) - empowers the state to make provisions for reservation in appointments or posts in favor of any backward class of citizens;
- (v) Article 46 - enjoins upon the state to promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people and, in particular, the scheduled tribes, and promises to protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation;

- (vi) Article 275(1) – promises grant-in-aid for promoting the welfare of scheduled tribes and for raising the level of administration of the scheduled areas;
- (vii) Articles 330, 332, and 335 – stipulate reservation of seats for scheduled tribes in the Lok Sabha and in the State Legislative Assemblies and in services;
- (viii) Article 340 – empowers the state to appoint a commission to investigate the conditions of the socially and educationally backward classes; and
- (ix) Article 342 – specifies those tribes or tribal communities deemed to be scheduled tribes

2.2 Some Important legal provisions to safeguard tribal interests

The Government of India recognizes and seeks to protect the rights of scheduled tribes, principally through the following Acts/policies:

- (i) **The Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights (ROFR) Act, 2006 and the Rules**, which came into force from 1 January, 2008 (including an Amendment in 2012). The Act recognizes and records the rights of forest dwellers who have been residing and depending on the forest for generations for their Bonafide livelihood needs, without any recorded rights; The Central Government can provide for diversion of the forest for infrastructural facilities managed by Government which involve felling of trees not more than 75 per ha such as schools, hospitals, fair price shops, drinking water, irrigation, water harvesting structures, non-conventional sources of energy, roads, vocational and skill training centres, community centres etc.
- (ii) **The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995** which protect Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from
 - wrongful occupation or cultivation of any land owned by them or allotted to them or lands notified by any competent authority to be allotted to, a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and transfer of land allotted to Scheduled Caste/scheduled tribes;
 - wrongful dispossession of a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe from his land or premises or interference with the enjoyment of his rights over any land, premises or water; and
 - from any forceful removal/causing of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe to leave his house, village or other place of residence.
- (iii) **The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act (RFCTLARRA), 2013** has special provisions for additional benefits to affected households who are members of scheduled castes/scheduled tribes under Section 41, Subsections 1-11, and Section 42, subsections 1-3. Notably, it provides for (i) free land for community and social gatherings; (ii) in case of displacement, a Development

Plan is to be prepared; and (iii) continuation of reservation and other Schedule V and Schedule VI area benefits from displaced area to resettlement area. Appendix 4 presents all relevant clauses of the RFCTLARRA 2013 for scheduled tribes

2.2.1 Modified Area Development Approach (MADA), Pockets and clusters

Since the 8th Five Year Plan (1992-97), the concept of Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) has been modified by extending the coverage to the entire ST population outside the scheduled areas, but those who live in contiguous areas. Three criteria are laid down for identification of tribal pockets under MADA approach. These include (i) a minimum population of 10,000 (ii) 50% of ST population in the pockets (iii) contiguity of villages in the pockets.

2.3 Devolution of power and emergence of system of local self-governance

The Government of India, in 1992, towards strengthening the democratic institutions at the grassroots level and make them vibrant, enacted the Constitution's 73rd and 74th Amendment Acts, empowering the people for effective participation in local governance. Under the Act, a three tier PRI system has been introduced viz. Zilla Parishad at the district level, Panchayat Samiti at the Block level and Gram Sabha at the Gram Panchayat level.

Table 2.1: PRI Constitution

Level	PRI Body	Constitution
District Level	Zilla Panchayat	The Zilla Panchayat is the apex body of the three-tier PRI structure at the district level. The constituencies for election of Zilla Panchayat members are demarcated with a rural population of 40,000. Representatives from each constituency, Taluk Panchayat chair persons, MPs and MLAs representing the area are members of the Zilla Panchayat.
Block level	Taluk Panchayat	A Taluk Panchayat is at the intermediate level. It consists of all elected members, of the Gram Panchayaths, Sarpanchs and local MLAs and MPs representing the area.
Village level	Gram Panchayath	For every village there is a Gram Panchayath composed of all persons registered (by virtue of the Representation of the People Act, 1950) in the electoral roll for any Assembly Constituency for the time being in force as relates to the village and the said portion of the roll is deemed to be the electoral roll in respect of the concerned village. The Grama Panchayath shall be a body corporate by the name of the village to which it relates.

2.3.1 Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas (PESA) Act

The 73rd and 74th Constitutional (Amendments of 1992), accommodate special powers to PRIs, were later extended, with separate provisions to the Scheduled Areas as well through the Panchayath (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act of 1996. With the strength and support of PESA Act, 1996 the PRI bodies at the district and village level

have been endowed with special functional powers and responsibilities to ensure effective participation of the tribal people in their own development. This would also help preserve/ conserve their traditional rights over natural resources.

2.4 State Legislation Act, Policy or Government Order

- (i) **The Karnataka Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan And Tribal Sub-Plan (Planning, Allocation And Utilization Of Financial Resources) Act, 2013:** This act envisages allocation of state plan outlay to be in proportion to the population of SCs and STs; to make allocated funds non-divertible; to spend for the schemes directly benefiting the SCs and STs people and other matters; of non-divisible infrastructure works, a portion of the scheme cost as may be determined by the Government shall be deemed to have been provided for the Scheduled Caste and Tribal respectively. (Substituted by Act 38 of 2017 w.e.f. 17.07.2017)
- (ii) **The Karnataka Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prohibition of Transfer of Certain Lands) Act, 1978:** An Act to provide for the prohibition of transfer of certain lands granted by the government, to persons belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the state, which means any land granted to the landless agricultural labourers belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, cannot be purchased.
- (iii) **The Karnataka scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes (reservation of appointment etc) act, 1990:** The reservations in favour of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes is available in the Constitution. This act extends statutory support to the constitutional right of STs.

2.5 Applicable Other Acts and Policies

Applicable other Acts and Policies relevant in the context of the project have been reviewed and their relevance to the project is outlined in **Table 2.2**. Jaladhare shall ensure that project activities implemented are consistent with the following regulatory/legal framework.

Table 2.2: Applicable Acts and Policies and their Relevance to the Project

S. No.	Acts and Policies	Relevance to this project	Applicability
1	AIIB Environmental and Social Management Framework	The ESMF of AIIB aims at facilitating achievement of development outcomes, through a system that integrates sound environmental and social management into project decision making process and implementation. ESF articulates ESS for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ environmental and social impact assessment, ▪ Involuntary Resettlement, and ▪ Tribal (Indigenous) Peoples 	Applicable to sub-projects ESS-3: Tribal (Indigenous) Peoples applicable only for sub-projects located in Fifth Schedule Areas
2	The Right to Information	The Act provides for setting out the practical regime of right to information for citizens to	Applicable to all sub-projects

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	Act, 2005	secure access to information under the control of public authorities, in order to promote transparency and accountability in the working of every public authority.	
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3 Demographic Profile of Scheduled Tribes

3.1 Introduction

As per census 2011, Karnataka's Scheduled Tribes population is 42,48,987, which amounts to 6.95% of state population. In 2001, ST population of the state was 6.55%. The male and female population is 2134754 (50.26%) and 2114233 (49.74%) respectively. Literacy rate of Scheduled tribe population is 62.08% with 71.4% and 52.98% male and female literacy rates respectively.

The tribal population of Karnataka increased to 42.49 lakh in 2011 from 34.64 lakh in 2001 from 19.16 lakh in 1991. The decadal growth rate during this period is a high 80.8%, caused not by a spurt in fertility rates, but by the addition of several new tribes to the scheduled tribes category.

Table 3.1: ST Demographic detail State, Vijayapura and Mandya

Description	Karnataka	Vijayapura	Mandya
Total Population	6,10,95,297	2,17,73,331	18,05,769
Rural	3,74,69,335	16,75,353	14,97,407
Urban	2,36,25,962	5,01,978	3,08,362
Total ST	42,48,987	39,314	22,402
Rural ST	34,29,791	31,644	17,361
Urban ST	8,19,196	7,670	5,041
Male ST	21,34,754	19,912	11,310
Female ST	21,14,233	19,402	11,092
Total ST (%) of Total Population	6.95	1.81	1.24
Rural ST (%) of Total Population	9.15	1.89	1.16
Urban ST (%) of Total Population	3.46	1.53	1.63
ST Sex ratio (Total)	990	974	981
ST sex ration (rural)	990	963	970
ST sex ration (Urban)	993	1025	1020

Source: Census 2011

The total Scheduled Tribes population is 39314 and 22402 in the districts of Vijayapura and Mandya respectively, which constitutes 1.81 and 1.24 percent of the total population of the respective district. Percentage of Scheduled Tribes population to total rural and urban population are 1.89 percent and 1.53 percent respectively for Vijayapura. Likewise percentage of Scheduled Tribes population to total rural and urban population is 1.16 and 1.63 percent for Mandya.

Table 3.2: District Wise Population of Scheduled Tribes

District	Vijayapura				Mandya			
	Households		Population		Households		Population	
	Total	% of Total	Total	% of Total	Total	% of Total	Total	% of Total
Rural	5750	79.41	31644	80.49	4082	76.89	17361	77.5
Urban	1491	20.59	7670	19.51	1227	23.11	5041	22.5
Total	7241	100	39314	100	5309	100	22402	100

Source: Census of India 2011.

3.1.1 Notified Tribes in Karnataka

There are five Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) districts in Karnataka, comprising Chikmagalur, Kodagu, Mysore, Dakshin Kannada and Udupi. Both the Jaladhare districts does not have any ITDP.

There are 50 major tribes with 109 sub-tribes in the State (as of March 2005), according to the notified schedule under Article 342 of the Constitution of India. These are given below:

Table 3.3: List of Scheduled tribes of Karnataka

Sl	Tribe name	State population	Major districts inhabited
1	<i>Adiyan</i>	758	Bengaluru Urban, Mysore
2	<i>Barda</i>	266	Bengaluru Urban, Belgaum
3	<i>Bavacha, Bamcha</i>	960	Ramanagara
4	<i>Bhil, Bhil Garasta, Dholi Bhil, Dngri Bhil, Dngri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava, Vasave</i>	6204	Uttara Kannada, Belgaum, Dharwad, Mysore, Scattered in most remaining districts
5	<i>Chenchu, Chenchwar*</i>	954	Yadgir, Kolar
6	<i>Chodhara</i>	117	Bengaluru Urban, Bellari, Uttara Kannada, Scattered in many other districts
7	<i>Dubla, Talavia, Halpati</i>	264	Davangere, Koppal, Belgaum
8	<i>Gamit, Gamta, Gavit, Mavchi, Padvi, Valvi</i>	516	Koppal, Scattered in other districts
9	<i>Gond, Naikpod, Rajgond</i>	158243	Bidar, Gulbarga, Uttara Kannada, Scattered in most remaining districts
10	<i>Gowdalu@</i>	8617	Chikmangalur, Bengaluru Urban, Scattered in most other districts
11	<i>Hakki Pikki, Harnshikari@</i>	11892	Mysore, Shimoga, Ramanagara, Chikkballapura, Scattered in many other districts
12	<i>Hasalaru@</i>	24466	Chikmangalur, Shimoga, Hassan, Davangere
13	<i>Irular*</i>	703	Shimoga, Ramanagara, Bengaluru Urban
14	<i>Iruliga@</i>	10259	Ramanagara, Bengaluru Urban
15	<i>Jenu Kuruba@*</i>	36076	Mysore, Kodagu, Chamarajanagar, Scattered in all other districts
16	<i>Kadu Kuruba@</i>	11953	Yadgir, Mysore, Bengaluru Urban
17	<i>Kammara</i>	949	Chamarajanagar, Dakshina Kannada
18	<i>Kaniyan, Kanyan</i>	413	Chamarajanagar
19	<i>Kathodi, Katkari, Dhor Kathodi, Dhor, Katkari, Son Kathodi, Son Katkari</i>	274	Belgaum, Yadgir
20	<i>Kattunayakan*</i>	168	Davangere, Bengaluru Urban
21	<i>Kokna, Kokni, Kukna</i>	32	Kodagu
22	<i>Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha, Kolgha</i>	112190	Bidar, Yadgir, Gulbarga, Bijapur
23	<i>Konda Kapus</i>	7438	Bengaluru Urban, Bellari, Hassan, Chikmangalur
24	<i>Koraga@*</i>	14794	Udupi, Dakshina Kannada, Haveri
25	<i>Kota*</i>	121	Kodagu, Bengaluru Urban
26	<i>Koya, Bhine Koya, Rajkoya</i>	365	Bidar
27	<i>Kudiya, Melakudi@</i>	2169	Kodagu
28	<i>Kuruba@</i>	3111	Kodagu
29	<i>Kurumans</i>	347	Bengaluru Urban, Ramanagar
30	<i>Maha Malasar</i>	36	Bidar
31	<i>Malaikudi@</i>	9236	Dakshina Kannada, Udupi, Chikmangalur
32	<i>Malasar</i>	82	Bengaluru Urban, Chikmangalur
33	<i>Maleyakandi</i>	116	Dakshina Kannada, Udupi
34	<i>Maleru</i>	440	Bengaluru Urban, Chikmangalur, Kodagu
35	<i>Maratha</i>	3396	Kodagu
36	<i>Marati</i>	82447	Dakshina Kannada, Udupi
37	<i>Meda, Medari, Gauriga, Burud</i>	44160	Mysore, Belgaum, Shimoga, Dharwad, Scattered in most other districts
38	<i>Naikda, Nayaka, Cholivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka, Nana Nayaka, Naik, Nayak, Beda, Bedar and Valmiki@</i>	3296354	Bellari, Raichur, Chitradurga, Scattered in most other districts
39	<i>Palliyar</i>	226	Kodagu, Bengaluru Urban
40	<i>Paniyan*</i>	495	Kodagu, Dakshin Kannada, Mysore
41	<i>Pardhi, Advichincher, Phanse Pardhi</i>	10746	Dharwad, Bagalkot, Gadag, Bijapur, Gulbarga
42	<i>Patelia</i>	57	Bengaluru Urban, Gulbarga
43	<i>Rathawa</i>	45	Bidar, Bengaluru Urban
44	<i>Sholaga</i>	52	Bengaluru Urban, Mandya, Ramanagara
45	<i>Sholigaru@</i>	33819	Chamarajanagar, Mysore, Mandya
46	<i>Toda*</i>	147	Udupi
47	<i>Varli</i>	58	Kodagu, Bengaluru Urban, Koppal
48	<i>Vitolia, Kotwalia, Barodia*</i>	23	Koppal, Belgaum, Bengaluru Urban
49	<i>Yerava@</i>	30359	Kodagu, Mysore
50	<i>Siddi*</i>	10477	Uttara Kannada

@Tribes exclusive to or primarily inhabitants of Karnataka
* Tribes classified as "Primitive Tribal Group" by the Government of India
Source: Ref. 2

3.1.2 Primitive Tribal Groups

The Government of Karnataka has identified (i) Jenu Kuruba and (ii) the Koraga tribes as primitive tribal groups (PTG). Jenu Kuruba are mainly distributed in Mysore, Kodagu and Bangalore districts, and Koraga in Dakshina Kannada and Dharward districts. By a Constitution (scheduled tribes) Order (Second Amendment) Bill, 2011 (Bill No. 136 of 2011), the Medara community has been recommended for inclusion in the list of scheduled tribes in the state of Karnataka to fulfill a long-standing demand.

According to the surveys conducted by Department of Tribal Welfare (DOTW), these PTGs are concentrated in the districts of their origin, although the possibility of tribal migration to neighboring districts for better employment opportunities cannot be ruled out. How far these migrant primitive tribes have merged with the traditional mainstream is still not known. This situation among the PTGs calls for preparation of TPPF, to address the unforeseen impacts of subprojects on tribal people.

3.2 Socio-Economic Profile of Tribal in Karnataka

3.2.1 Literacy Levels

The literacy rate of STs in Karnataka is a cause for concern, as it has consistently been lower than that of the total population. The literacy rate among the tribes, which was 36.0 per cent in 1991, increased to 48.3 per cent in 2001 and further increased to 62.1 per cent (male 71.1% and female 53.0) in 2011. The literacy rate among the tribal population in Karnataka is 74.8 per cent in urban and 59.0 per cent in rural areas.

The table presents the number and percentage of literates in Scheduled Tribes by sex in Vijayapura. The ST literacy rate in the district is 62.26%. The percentage of literates in rural area is 59.27 % and in urban area is 74.31%. The male and female literacy rates for them are 73.11% and 51.14 % with a gap of 21.97%.

Table 3.4: Literacy Rate among ST Population - Vijayapura

	Males			Females			Total		
	Total	Literates	%	Total	Literates	%	Total	Literates	%
Rural	13630	9690	71.09%	13,121	6166	46.99%	26,751	15856	59.27%
Urban	3268	2664	81.52%	3,364	2264	67.30%	6,632	4928	74.31%
Total	16898	12354	73.11%	16,485	8430	51.14%	33,383	20784	62.26%

Similarly the literacy rate of Scheduled Tribes in Mandya district accounts to 64.97%. The male and female literacy rates for them are 71.89% and 57.99%. The male-female literacy gap for the district rural is 13.9%. The district rural and urban population literacy rates are 55.22% and 66.47% respectively.

Table 3.5: Literacy Rate among ST Population - Mandya

Districts	Males			Females			Total		
	Total	Literates	%	Total	Literates	%	Total	Literates	%
Rural	7786	5434	69.79%	7,630	4152	54.42%	15,416	9586	62.18%
Urban	2211	1753	79.29%	2,286	1598	69.90%	4,497	3351	74.52%
Total	9997	7187	71.89%	9,916	5750	57.99%	19,913	12937	64.97%

3.2.2 Sex Ratio

Table 3.6: Sex ratio

	Karnataka	Vijayapura	Mandya
ST Sex ratio (Total)	990	974	981
ST sex ration (rural)	990	963	970
ST sex ration (Urban)	993	1025	1020

The sex ratio of tribal population in Karnataka is 990 (per 1000 male). The rural tribe sex ratio is 990 and urban tribe sex ratio is 993. The sex ratio of tribal population of Vijayapura district is 974. The sex ration of rural tribal population is 963, whereas the tribal urban sex ratio is 1025 which is more than state urban sex ratio. Likewise the sex ratio of Mandya tribes is 981. The rural and urban sex ration is 970 and 1020 respectively.

The district wise details of household size and sex ratio are presented in table 3.7. The household size of tribals in Karnataka is 4.85. And the household size of ST in Vijayapura is 5.43 which is slightly more than state and household size of ST in Mandya is 4.22.

Table 3.7: Household size

Household Size			
	Karnataka	Vijayapura	Mandya
Rural	4.92	5.50	4.25
Urban	4.60	5.14	4.11
Total	4.85	5.43	4.22

3.2.3 Workers

About 50% (21,35,448) members of the tribal Population in the state are workers. Out of these 84% are rural workforce.

Table 3.8: Worker Population among ST in Vijayapura

	Vijayapura							
	Workers				Non Workers			
	Male	Female	Total	% of Total	Male	Female	Total	% of Total
Rural	8416	6285	14701	46.46	7708	9235	16943	53.54

Government of Karnataka - Rural Drinking Water and Sanitation Department

Karnataka Rural Water Supply Project (Jaladhare) - The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank assisted

Tribal People Planning Framework

February 2020

Urban	1961	858	2819	36.75	1827	3024	4851	63.25
Total	10377	7143	17520	44.56	9535	12259	21794	55.44
% of Population	59.23	40.77	44.56		43.75	56.25	55.44	

In Vijayapura, 44.56% of ST population are workers. Out of these about 59% are male ST workers and 41% are female workers. The rural and urban workforce out of total are 46% and 37% respectively.

Table 3.9: Worker Population among ST in Mandya

Mandya								
	Workers				Non Workers			
	Male	Female	Total	% of Total	Male	Female	Total	% of Total
	5516	3640	9156	52.74	3298	4907	8205	47.26
Rural	1539	675	2214	43.92	957	1870	2827	56.08
Urban	7055	4315	11370	50.75	4255	6777	11032	49.25
Total	62.05	37.95	50.75		38.57	61.43	49.25	
% of Population	55.55	44.45	57.75		43.56	56.44	42.25	

Similarly, the total working ST member in Mandya district are about 58%. Out of these workforce 56% are male and 44% are female population.

4 Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures

4.1 Introduction

To identify and understand the issues related to Water Supply and to assess the direct and indirect impacts and risks, a qualitative research of the beneficiary communities was conducted on sample basis. Qualitative research through Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with beneficiaries including women was conducted to assess the impacts and capture their aspirations regarding improved water supply services.

4.2 Summary of Stakeholder Consultations, including with Tribal Groups

The FGDs were conducted during end December 2019 to early January 2020. The information collected was analyzed. For this purpose, out of 20 villages (12 from Vijayapura and 8 from Mandya), one tribal habitation each from both district were chosen. Consultations were conducted on aspects related to economic activities, education, health and perception about the water supply and its impacts. These discussions were conducted with general and tribal population and in particular with women. The findings are presented in Environmental and Social Management Planning Framework (ESMPF) of which this TPPF is a part.

A. Mandya - Malavalli

The major source of water supply is ground water source. The secondary source is open well. To cope up with irregular water supply, villagers reported use of sump and tanks and drums. Villagers informed that at present the water is supplied regularly on daily basis. During summer the supply is erratic and inadequate. The source of water for drinking is ground water. There is much awareness about the safe handling of water, and hygiene habits. Also they are aware of water borne diseases. There were incidences of typhoid and diarrhea in the village during last year. Malaria is another water related disease prevalent the village. The women during discussion reported altercation while fetching water from the mini water scheme. Fetching water affects children education too. The complaints regarding the water supply are addressed by Gram Panchayat. The waste water in the habitation is disposed in drains. Presently they are not billed for water supply. The villagers expect assured and regular water supply and are willing to pay Rs100 per month for the better services.

Some of the concerns envisaged are during construction are traffic related issues. The women are willing to participate during meetings at GP level. They are of opinion that providing quality water will improve health conditions.

B. Vijayapura - B Bagewadi

Ground water (Borewell) is the major source of water for household water supply. The frequency of supply is erratic and inadequate (once in two days for about 40 minutes). They are facing similar situation since last two years. RO plant water is used for drinking purpose. They pay about Rs 5 per 20 litres of RO water. There is much awareness about the safe handling of water, and hygiene habits. Also they are aware of water borne diseases. There are incidence of jaundice, cholera, vomiting and diarrhea in the village during last year. There are individual household latrines and only a few use community latrine. Solid waste is disposed outside the houses. The wastewater is disposed in drains and let out in open. The villagers expect daily assured and regular water supply and are willing to pay upto Rs 150 per month for the better services.

They suggested that water supply can be well maintained by Zilla Panchayat administration and at habitation level supply by GP. The women are willing to participate and also suggested to impart training on wastewater disposal and solid waste disposal. They are of opinion that if water is provided at household they save the time and can look for more work opportunities.

The following observations and conclusions are from this primary and secondary research.

4.3 Impacts

After a series of consultations held with community in the 20 villages, it was noted that people are in favour of construction of Water Supply Schemes under the project, primarily since the present water supply system in all the sampled villages have a very limited water supply coverage and with the economic growth and rapid urbanization the requirements have increased manifold. The overall social, economic and political status of the tribal community in tribal areas shows that they have almost become part of the mainstream society, and their lifestyle and livelihoods are in no manner different from the other sections of the society.

The proposed project will not affect the rights of the tribal people as the entire distribution and supply network is planned to be laid along the roads while the structures like Intake structures, Water treatment plant, GLSR, ELSRs, etc. are proposed on government land, wherever such land is available for the purpose. The advantages of the project as perceived by the stakeholders are;

- (i) improved access to safe and potable water
- (ii) improved health conditions of people and society at large and reduction in water borne diseases
- (iii) economic benefits in long run due to regular and timely supply of water

Adverse impacts perceived are;

- (i) Loss of land and livelihoods due to land acquisition for project facilities, where required
- (ii) Loss of livelihoods of squatters/ encroachers due to land acquisition of encroached government land;
- (iii) damage to agricultural crops/ fruit-bearing trees and other trees located in the lands to be acquired
- (iv) damage to utility structures or cultural resources or community assets

4.4 Impact Mitigation Measures

Land acquisition is anticipated in the Project as the interventions are about construction of water supply networks along existing roads and other facilities like WTP and storage structures are to be built on private/ government land. A conscious effort towards minimization of land acquisition and minimization of adverse social impacts are made as an integral part of the entire project preparation and design of Jaladhare. However, in case of distribution systems there could be possibility of encroachments affected. Wherever unavoidable, efforts to minimize impacts will be made through design interventions for sub- projects. As a guideline, the following steps shall be followed:

Improvements to be planned within available government lands: The project facilities be planned on available government lands. The alignment of raw water transmission; distribution network or supply network shall be designed to accommodate within the available RoW / land width of road available. In case of land acquisition and squatters and encroachers, there are dealt with in detail in the Resettlement Policy Framework for this project. The guidelines, process and procedures stipulated in this RPF will be followed scrupulously by RDWSD.

Participatory Approach: Building community consensus to secure land, where required, for ensuring construction of the water supply scheme components. Local self-governments as well as the communities will be involved in developing a consensus to resolve issues of encroachments or infringement, if any.

Vulnerables First Approach: The Vulnerables First Approach will be implemented through actions such as a) Areas with tribal communities in the ULBs will be given first preference in laying distribution network, b) when giving House Service Connections the tribal areas will be addressed first, c) separate community consultations will be held with tribals in ULBs with tribals and d) a separate grievance redress committee will be formed for redressing the grievances of the tribals.

5 Tribal Peoples Planning Framework (TPPF)

5.1 Objectives of TPPF

One of the major objectives of TPPF is to guide in the preparation of Tribal Population Plan. TPP shall be prepared based on the scope, size and magnitude of impacts, ensuring active participation of the tribal community, and with cooperation of the concerned Tribal Welfare Department. The views and felt needs of the community with respect to the water supply schemes shall be clearly documented for incorporating the same into the project design. The main features of TPPF shall be a social assessment to determine the degree and nature of impact of sub-projects and Tribal Population Plan with provisions envisaged in this TPPF (and in the RPF).

5.2 Social Assessment

The ESS-3 Tribal (Indigenous) Peoples of the AIIB, suggests that a social assessment shall be undertaken in a culturally appropriate and gender-sensitive manner and by using similar methods for assessing Project impacts. This social assessment shall gather relevant information on demographic, social, cultural, and economic profile of tribal community. Positive as well as adverse social, cultural and economic benefits shall also be assessed in detail. As part of the social assessment a Transect Walk will be carried out and relevant information will be gathered using the format developed for this purpose. The Format for Recording Transect Walk & Consultations with the Affected Persons is given in **Error! Reference source not found.**I and II.

5.3 Need for TPP

While setting out do a social assessment, the following actions would be required to determine if the preparation of TPP is required:

- Hold separate consultations with tribal households, including tribal women and traditional leaders, to elicit their views during sub-project planning
- Evaluate the project's potential positive and adverse impacts on indigenous people
- Explore various measures to avoid adverse impacts.
- If such measures are not feasible, identify management and/or mitigation measures
- Hold regular, periodic consultations with affected forest dependent tribal communities during planning and implementation stage to seek broad community support and participation.
- Based on the social assessment and consultations, determine whether a TPP is required to be prepared or not based on the presence of STs in the sub-project villages.

5.4 Tribal Peoples/ Population Plan

Outcome of the social assessment will be presented in the form of a Tribal Peoples/ Population Plan (TPP), which will include the following:

- (i) a framework for continued consultation with the tribal community during Project implementation;
- (ii) measures to ensure that these Tribal Peoples receive culturally appropriate benefits;
- (iii) measures to avoid, minimize, and mitigate any adverse Project impacts, and
- (iv) culturally appropriate grievance procedures, monitoring and evaluation arrangements, and a budget and time-bound actions for implementing the planned measures.

5.5 Some Generic TPP Components/ Actions

The following are some generic components/ actions to be included in all TPPs.

Component	Steps Involved
Vulnerables First Approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Areas with tribal communities in the sub-project villages will be given first preference in laying distribution network, ▪ When giving House Service Connections the tribal areas will be addressed first, ▪ Separate community consultations will be held with tribals in sub-project village with tribals ▪ A separate grievance redress committee will be formed for redressing the grievances of the tribals.
Awareness generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Community mobilisation to generate awareness about the project and assess the interest and demand of tribal communities for proposed project interventions, ▪ Development of culturally appropriate IEC materials for dissemination in the project areas with ST population ▪ Use of IEC at different stages of the project based on specific activities and locations to help planning of sub-projects ▪ Galvanising community support for proposed interventions through social mobilisation and consultations with tribal stakeholders and its documentation ▪ Deployment of local (tribal) Community Facilitators to support awareness generation and mobilisation in tribal areas.
Inclusion and Representation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure adequate representation of all categories of tribals - women, landless, petty traders, members from community institutions formed under several development projects, etc. ▪ In tribal-dominated areas, such bodies to be either headed by tribal leaders or have their representation in decision-making roles. ▪ Participation to be ensured in any training, exposure visits, consultations, awareness programs etc.
Training and Capacity building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Capacity building of key tribal community members through provision of an External Consultant for a period of 2 years, with intermittent inputs, for development of the TPPs. ▪ Capacity building of key department officials; especially field staff recruited by the project on issues related to tribal development and related safeguards. ▪ Capacity building of members of community institutions (including those in tribal areas) on engagement in project operations
Convergence with other relevant schemes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identify schemes that promote social and economic empowerment of tribal communities with which project activities can be converged. ▪ Hold consultations with state based institutions mandated to work on tribal development or managing schemes providing concessional finance, marketing, capacity/ skill building or institution support to vulnerable communities (as described in the previous section), to avail benefits for stakeholders belonging to scheduled tribes.
Implementation of the TPP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implementation of the TPP shall be undertaken in accordance with the overall project implementation schedule. ▪ As per the overall proposed institutional arrangements, the Social Safeguards Specialist in the Project Management Unit (PMU) will be responsible for the preparation and implementation of the TPP. ▪ S/he would be supported by an identified focal point in the respective Tribes Welfare Dept. (TWD), who in turn would be supported by the project.
Monitoring the implementation of TPP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monitoring would be consistent with the overall M&E proposed under Project ▪ The overall responsibility for monitoring the implementation would lie with the PMU at the State Level ▪ Oversight of its implementation will also be done through regular field visits by the Social Safeguards Specialist of PMU. ▪ Progress will be periodically tracked against the baseline data collected during preparation of the TPP ▪ Constraints and challenges identified during TPP implementation will be escalated to senior project management for modifications (if found necessary) in the project implementation strategy.

5.6 Identification of Key Stakeholders and Consultation

In view of the baseline information on demographic, social, cultural and political characteristics of the scheduled tribe population, and the legal and institutional framework applicable to tribal development, and also based on the discussions in tribal villages, the key project stakeholders are identified and are given under:

- Key Members from each Tribe
- Elected representatives (MPs, MLAs, MLCs, etc.)
- NGOs working for tribal development
- Taluk/ Block Development Officers
- Revenue Inspector
- Scheduled Tribes Welfare Department
- The Tribal Community in general

Consultations or formal discussions with key stakeholders shall be carried out as appropriate during various stages; project preparation including design, implementation and maintenance. Community Consultation Format is given as

.

5.7 Free, Prior and Informed Consultations

As stipulated in the AIIB policy, FPIC will be followed to ensure broader community support in Tribal Villages. Consultations will be carried out with all the key stakeholders mentioned above and Scheduled Tribes residing in the concerned tribal villages. It is important to have consultations during project preparation, implementation and maintenance as well with the communities, affected tribal households, local authorities, and local self-governing bodies to ensure broad community support and participation. The support of the community is essential for the smooth implementation and maintenance of the project.

Water User Associations and SHGs would form the platform for such consultations. Regularly progress of the project will be disseminated through district RDWSD officials. The potential post-completion benefits of the project will be documented in coordination with Tribal Welfare Department, local governing bodies and line departments (e.g., information regarding new connections, tariffs etc., will be disseminated on priority basis through district RDWSD officials for the immediate benefit of community). Meetings will be convened by the district RDWSD officials involving SHGs, Water User groups/ associations in which the information related to project and service delivery shall be shared

Copy of the TPPF in Kannada language will be provided to the respective District/ Taluk tribal welfare officers, Councilors, MLAs. Leaflets with salient features of the proposed sub-projects, grievance redress mechanism, implementation arrangements, etc. will be provided at all local development offices including district RDWSD.

Separate discussions will be organised for women groups to ensure active participation of women in consultations. One session of the consultations shall be devoted for the dissemination of information on development schemes being implemented. The session shall be conducted by a Project Official and Minutes of the meeting shall be prepared and read out at the end of the meeting for the concurrence of the participants. The procedures of the meetings and resolution so passed during the meeting shall be recorded.

5.8 Institutional Structure and Implementation Arrangements

During implementation of the Project, RDWSD along with Project Management Consultant (PMC) and Contractor will be responsible for ensuring that the TPP is implemented diligently in the spirit of TPPF. Implementation of TPP will be the collective responsibility of RDWSD, PMC and Contractor for which the support from local governing bodies, Tribal Welfare Department and other key stakeholders. An indicative responsibility mechanism has been presented in Table below:

Table 5.1: Institutional Responsibilities

System	Designation	Responsibilities
Coordinating/ Facilitating Agency	Commissioner, RDWSD	Overview of the project implementation Ensure timely budget for the TPP Coordination with key stakeholders for creating an enabling environment Participate in major meetings with Tribal Development Department Monthly review of the progress
	Chief Engineer RDWSD	Overall responsible for TPP/TPPF implementation Reporting to various stakeholders (AIIB, Regulatory bodies) on status of TPP implementation Coordination with district RDWSD Staff (Field Engineers) Review of the progress made by Contractor
	Executive Engineers District RDWSD	Assisting SE in overall implementation of TPP Review of periodic reports on EMP, SMP and RPF implementation and advising SE in taking corrective measures. Conducting periodic field inspection of EMP, SMP and RPF implementation Assisting SE in reporting various stakeholders (AIIB, Regulatory bodies) on status of TPP implementation
PMU	Environmental Safeguards Specialist Social Safeguards Specialist (Project Management Consultants (PMC))	Responsible for supervision of effective implementation of TPP measures by the Contractor Review progress reports and periodic reporting to RDWSD about the status of TPP implementation Work in close coordination with Field Engineers (district RDWSD Staff) and Contractor Preparing Social training program and conducting the same for field Engineers and Engineers of Contractor PMC shall be responsible for facilitating and on-ground implementation of TPP Capacity building and training to RDWSD functionaries / Local Self Governing bodies, Tribal Development Department involved with the implementation of TPP Periodic monitoring of TPP implementation

System	Designation	Responsibilities
Contractor	Contractor's staff	Responsible for ensuring the implementation of TPP. Prepare and submit monthly reports to RDWSD on the status of implementation TPP
Panchayat	Tribal Welfare Department (Taluk/District/State)	Responsible for mobilising tribal community and ensuring community support Coordinate with RDWSD / PMC for identification of project affected persons and, if necessary arrange for dovetailing them with rural development and tribal welfare schemes In consultation with Field Engineer and Contractor organize FPIC Engage with Stakeholders and organize community level meetings for conflict resolution Facilitate relocation of community resources as and when necessary.

5.9 Grievance Redress Mechanism

The GRM proposed under the project will be utilized by tribal population in all the project villages and ULBs. In order to address the tribal issues that are not resolved by the proposed GRM, an exclusive Tribal Grievance Redress Committee (TGRC) will be established at the state level to redress the complaints of tribal community members and affected persons and resolve the same. This process will promote settlement of disputes and reduce litigation. TGRC will be set up at the State level with Project Director as head. The following persons will be the members of TGRC:

- Project Director, Chairperson
- Superintending Engineers of Mandya and Vijayapura
- A senior officer from Tribal Welfare Department
- Two persons conversant with issues of the tribal community and he/she should be widely respected and having problem solving skills (to be selected by the Tribal Welfare Department). At least one among these two should be a woman.
- Two tribal persons representing local tribal communities of Mandya and Vijayapura. At least one among these should be a woman.
- The Social Safeguards Specialist of the PMU

The broad functions of TGRC shall be the following:

- Record the grievances/ Complaints of affected persons and users, if any, categorize and prioritize them and provide redressal to the grievances in accordance with the provisions set forth in TPPF.
- The GRC may undertake site visits, ask for relevant information from RDWSD and other government and non-government agencies, etc., in order to redress the grievances.
- Fix a time frame for resolving the grievances within the stipulated time-period of 30 days.
- Inform Complainants/ PAPs through RDWSD about the status of their grievances and their decision to PAPs for compliance.

The Environmental Safeguards Specialist and Social Safeguards Specialist of PMU shall provide all necessary help to complainants in presenting in his/her grievance before

the TGRC. The TGRC shall respond to the grievance within 15 days. The TGRC will normally meet once in a month and if the situation so demands, it shall meet more frequently. A specific grievance shall be resolved within a time period of 30 days. The decision of the GRC shall not be binding to PAPs. This means the decision of the GRC does not insist/prevent users and affected persons from taking recourse to court of law, if he/she so desires.

5.10 Process of approach GRC

Any aggrieved tribal person with a grievance will approach the GRM set up at village/ ULB level. The GP/ ULB GRC members will help in recording the grievance. In certain cases, this can be also recorded with the help of EE of the district RDWSD. The decisions of the GRC need to be communicated to aggrieved party. In case the aggrieved tribal person is not satisfied with the redress given by the GP/ ULB GRC, then s/he may approach the TGRC at the state level. The EE of the district RDWSD and PMC will assist the aggrieved person in this. If the TGRC decision is not acceptable to aggrieved party, and if that person is willing to escalate or seek legal help, in such case the Social Safeguards Specialist/ Environmental Safeguards Specialist, PMC and EE, RDWSD will provide necessary assistance.

In all the proposed sub-projects, the district staff should disseminate the project information to the local population. The RDWSD and Social and Environmental Safeguards Specialists/ PMC Social and Environmental Experts will conduct the consultation meetings and disclose the provisions under the sub-projects to the users. A copy of this will be kept at district RDWSD office. Social and Environmental Safeguards Specialists/ Experts and PMC will regularly conduct awareness programs for the users and other project stakeholders, about the entitlements they are eligible, provisions of GRC and the process to approach courts if necessary.

5.11 Monitoring and Reporting Procedures

Internal monitoring of the implementation of social safeguards shall be carried out by the RDWSD with support of Project Management Consultants/ Supervision Consultants. Towards enhancing the quality of Tribal Peoples Planning framework (TPPF) implementation, in addition to the internal monitoring by the RDWSD, external monitoring shall be done by a third- party agency for environmental/ social aspects. This External Environmental and Social Monitoring Evaluating and Audit is detailed in the ESMPF. The role of third-party agency towards external monitoring and audit of social safeguards shall include the following:

- Conduct periodic monitoring and audit of TPPF implementation to provide early alert to redress any potential problems; and,
- Conduct mid-term, annual and end term monitoring and audit to assess target achievements and slippages with respect to implementation of TPPF.

- Grievance redressal mechanism - monitor and audit its functioning and processes along with complaints received and resolved shall be monitored and audited.

The results of this monitoring and audit shall be summarized in reports which will be submitted to the RDWSD on a regular basis. Provision will be made for participatory monitoring involving the PAPs. The summarized reports of this monitoring and audit should be sent to AIIB on half-yearly basis.

5.12 Capacity Building and Training

The Environmental Safeguards Specialist and Social Safeguards Specialist of the PMU shall provide the basic training required for environmental and social safeguards aspects. Specific modules customized for the available skill set shall be devised after assessing the capabilities of the trainees and the requirements of the project. The entire training would cover basic principles of social assessment and safeguards management; tribal people plans, mitigation plans, implementation techniques, monitoring methods and tools. The proposed training program along with the frequency of sessions is presented in Table 5.2.

Table 5.2: Training Modules for TPPF

S. No.	Training Program	Duration	Target Group	Responsibility
1.	Orientation of contractors at the time of issuing work orders on the implementation of TPP	½ Working Day	RDWSD district Engineers (including field engineers) and Contractors	Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists of the PMU
2.	Need and type of Information, education, communication and awareness campaigns to be carried out to mitigate social impacts associated with infrastructure development	½ Working Day	Contractors/ Women Labors and RDWSD district Engineers	Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists of the PMU and External Experts
3.	Overview of AIIB Social Safeguards - Policy triggers, Requirements and compliance	½ Working Day	PMC, RDWSD	Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists of the PMU and External Experts on Safeguards
4.	Training on key elements of TPPF	½ Working Day	RDWSD district Engineers and STWD, Revenue Official	Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists of the PMU

5.13 Budget for implementing the TPPF

The budget for implementing the TPPF is worked out below. This does not include the cost of land securing and implementation of RPF and TPPs.

Table 5.3: Budget for implementing the TDP

S No	Item	Unit	Quantity	Rate (INR)	Amount
1	Hiring of an External Consultant –Tribal Development for 6 months intermittent over project period	Month	6	2,00,000	12,00,000
2	Design of IEC material including audio-visual, folk based	LS	LS	5,00,000	5,00,000
3	Dissemination of IEC material	LS	LS	5,00,000	5,00,000
4	Holding community consultations, including FPIC	LS	LS	5,00,000	5,00,000
5	Training, Capacity building and Exposure visits of members of tribal communities, field staff, facilitators and representatives	LS	LS	5,00,000	5,00,000
6	Provision of additional funds for meeting requirements to enhance participation and accrual of positive project impacts on tribal communities	LS	LS	5,00,000	3,00,000
	TOTAL				35,00,000
	Say				35,00,000

Annexure I: Transect Walk Map

While filling in this data sheet, the implementing agency should hold a consultation with the local community through the RDWSD district staff in order to determine the most suitable alignment, sort out issues of land availability (including forest land), moderate any adverse social and environmental impacts and elicit necessary community participation in the programme. For this purpose the implementing agency should organise an informal 'Transect Walk' and prepare a map (Not To Scale) of this and attach the same to this data sheet. The following points should be borne in mind while preparing this map.

- The Transect walk shall be undertaken by the Officer filling in this data sheet, accompanied by the GP Member / RDWSD district official and other community members after adequate advance publicity. The local Forest official may also be associated if forest land is involved.
- During the Transect Walk, issues relating to land requirements for the water supply project and its impact on landowners, encroachers, squatters, etc. need to be discussed with members of the local community present. Collect all land related revenue records, maps and gazettes for supporting the claims and attach to this report. To this check list attach a typical cross section of the structure at its widest and note the land required.
- Environmental impact on vegetation, land, soil and water etc. shall be identified and noted for resolution.
- During the walk, due opportunity shall be given to interested persons to put forward their points of view.
- At the end of the walk and after recording the issues that arose during the walk, the action taken/ proposed to resolve the issues be noted. This shall be recorded and countersigned by the RDWSD district official/ GP Member. A copy of this document shall be attached to the data sheet.
- During or after (as convenient) the Transect Walk, a map (Not To Scale) with the alignment, the environmental features along the alignment, ownership of land need to be prepared. Identify all structures, viz., places of worship, schools, hospitals and other common property resources, forest land, etc. and locate on this Transect Walk Map.
- To this map attach some (a minimum of four on right side and four on left side and one each at the beginning and ending) photographs showing and highlighting the most critical places.

Government of Karnataka - Rural Drinking Water and Sanitation Department

Karnataka Rural Water Supply Project (Jaladhare) - The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank assisted

Tribal People Planning Framework

February 2020

1.	Sub-Project	:	
2.	Name of Habitation/ Ward	:	
3.	Name of the village/ ULB	:	
4.	Taluk	:	
5.	District	:	
6.	Date; Time	:	
7.	Total Number of Participants in the Transect walk	:	
8.	Issues and suggestions raised by the Participants:		
(i)	Alignment and design in general	:	
(ii)	land availability	:	
<i>Insert Photograph (Start Point)</i>		<i>Insert Photograph (End Point)</i>	
Start Point		End Point	

Sl. No.	Pipeline Chainage	Side	Sensitive Locations

<i>If applicable, please Insert Photograph (forests, cultural properties, etc)</i>	<i>If applicable, please Insert Photograph (forests, cultural properties, etc)</i>
Caption of the Photograph	Caption of the Photograph

iv)	Water-related issues [Source, : Intake well, WTP, GLSR, ELSR, drainage lines, rivers and water crossings, irrigation water courses, other water bodies, etc.]	
9.	Major outcomes of the Transect Walk:	
(i)	Changes to be incorporated in the Design	:

Countersigned	
(Signature & Name) Sarpanch/Secretary, Gram Panchayat (Name)	(Signature & Name) AE/JE, RDWSD

Annexure II: Community Consultation Format

Introduction

Government of Karnataka (GoK) through Rural Drinking Water and Sanitation Department (RDWSD) is providing bulk Water Supply network to the two districts (Vijayapura and Mandya) including ULBs through this new flagship program - Karnataka Rural Water Supply Project (Jaladhare).

Under Jaladhare, those all rural habitations will be covered including ULBs would be covered. RDWSD - GoK is partnering with Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) to take the Jaladhare program forward. Accordingly, GoK has planned for an estimated total investment of USD 571.43 million (about INR 4,000 Crores) in five years.

The key environmental and social issues associated with the Project in two project districts have been studied through a rapid assessment of environmental and social scenario specific to Jaladhare and has been utilised in formulating this Social Management Framework. **The assessment included series of stakeholder consultations, on-site observations of completed/on-going and proposed sub-project locations and also through public consultations.**

The ESMF provides guidance on conducting ESIA and preparing ESMPs/ RAPs. The ESMPF also provides a generic ESMP. On completion of ESIA, both the ESMPF and EMP will be updated.

Discussion Points - General

- Awareness and opinion about the project
- Consultation with all affected persons to identify the adverse impact on their assets and assess entitlements
- To discuss the issues of encroachments and infringements along the selected corridors and/or alignments
- Complaints, disputes, and monitoring of the outcomes

Discussion Points for Temporary Shelters/ Shops and Livelihood:

In the event of partial losses to structures or temporary impact on livelihood due to the proposed water supply development initiative, the affected people shall be informed by serving advance notice of one-to-three months, depending upon the severity of damage.

In case of physical relocation is unavoidable, RDWSD shall be encouraged to identify a suitable location either in government/ municipal/ Community land after proper consultation with project affected persons.

- Type of crops cultivated in a year [average farm-gate price of various crops cultivated, marketing centers, area of cultivation]
- Details regarding cropping pattern [number of crops in a year, any share-cropping pattern,
- usual arrangement of share-cropping or contract farming]
- Dependence on Bore-wells or other irrigation facilities [arrangement for bore-well or other irrigation facilities] - Cost of Bore-well or other irrigation facilities - cost sharing pattern

Discussion Points - Religious Structures / Common Property Resources

- Extent of impact in terms of securing of land - damage to structures - damage to other assets, etc.
- Age of the structure - important festivals/events of pilgrim/tourist attraction - period of
- such celebrations - pilgrim/tourist population
- Relocation of religious properties / common property resources - Involvement of
- Panchayats - Any community based organizations
- Any unavoidable impact on such resources shall be adequately mitigated by the Gram
- Panchayat in consultation with the local community.

Participant Details [Village/ULB _____ Taluk _____
 District _____ Date _____ ; Venue _____]

Sl. No.	Name	Contact Number	Signature

Annexure III: Outline of Tribal Peoples Plan

1. Project Description - Jaladhare and proposed Components
2. Objectives of TPP
3. Methodology for preparation of TPP
 - a. Results of Screening exercise
 - b. Methodology of conducting Public Consultation
 - c. Sampling Strategy for Social Assessment
4. Social Assessment
 - a. Household survey findings
 - b. Vulnerability Analysis
 - c. Outcomes of consultations undertaken
5. Social Impacts
 - a. Components of Project and associated Social Impacts for each activity
 - b. Impact details - positive and adverse impacts on assets, community resources, livelihood etc.
 - c. Assessed severity of impacts
6. Mitigation Measures for Minimization of impacts
7. Action Plan
 - a. Action Plan for Mitigation Measures
 - b. Consultations and Awareness Generation Programs to be undertaken during implementation
 - c. implementation schedule (by activities and months)
 - i. Public Consultations
 - ii. Provision of mitigation measures
 - iii. monitoring of implementation
 - d. monitoring indicators (as necessary by sub-project)
 - e. Implementation budget including cost of
 - i. mitigation measures
 - ii. conducting Public Consultations - material, logistics
 - iii. miscellaneous contingency
 - f. Grievance Redressal Mechanisms