

**MADHYA PRADESH URBAN DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LTD.**

**ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK  
(ESMF) INCLUDING RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK**

**&**

**INDIGENOUS PEOPLES MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK**

**FOR**

**WORLD BANK FUNDED**

**MADHYA PRADESH URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT**

**(MPUDP)**

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**Madhya Pradesh Urban Development Co. Ltd.**

**Government of Madhya Pradesh**

**Department of Urban Development and Housing**

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## Table of Contents

List of Tables .....	iii
List of Figures.....	iv
Abbreviations.....	v
<b>Executive Summary .....</b>	<b>vi</b>
<b>1 Program Overview .....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.2. Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) for MPUDP .....	2
1.2.1 Objectives of ESMF .....	2
1.3. Details of Subprojects under MPUDP .....	3
<b>2 Environmental and Social Profile of MPUDP.....</b>	<b>6</b>
2.1. Baseline Profile of Subproject Towns .....	6
2.2. Potential Environmental and Social Issues in MPUDP Subprojects .....	15
<b>3 Environmental Management Framework .....</b>	<b>17</b>
3.1. Guiding Principles .....	17
3.2. The ESMF Process.....	17
3.3. Environment Management Framework .....	18
3.3.1. Environmental Regulations.....	19
3.3.2. Requirements under EIA Notification 2006 and Amendments .....	19
3.3.3 World Bank Safeguard Policies.....	22
3.3.4. Environmental Categorization of Subprojects.....	26
3.3.5. Carrying out Environment Assessment and Preparation of Environment Management Plan.....	28
3.3.6. Guidance on Preparation of Environment Management Plan .....	28
3.3.7. Environmental and Social Safeguard Issues in Technical Assistance (TA) Activities/Studies .....	29
3.3.8. Environmental and Social Safeguard Management Subproject Financed through Credit Enhancement Facility.....	29
3.3.9. Application of OP 7.50: International Water Ways of The World Bank .....	29
<b>4 Social Management Framework.....</b>	<b>34</b>
4.1. Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) .....	34
4.2. Social Regulatory Framework .....	35
4.2.1. Key Gaps.....	37
4.3. Categorisation of Subprojects .....	38
4.4. Social Impact Assessment and Resettlement Action Plan.....	39
4.5. Land Compensation and Resettlement & Rehabilitation Planning .....	40
4.6. Basis for Entitlement Framework .....	41
4.7. Entitlement for Project Affected Persons (PAPs).....	43
4.8. Entitlement Framework .....	44
4.9. Institutional Arrangements.....	50
<b>5 Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework .....</b>	<b>52</b>
5.1. Demographic Status of Scheduled Tribe and its Distribution .....	52

5.1.1.	<i>Distribution of Tribes</i> .....	52
5.1.1.	<i>Regulatory Provisions for Indigenous People</i> .....	55
5.2.	Indigenous Peoples Management Framework (IPMF) .....	56
5.3.	Impact on Indigenous people in subproject areas .....	57
5.4.	Indigenous People Plan (or Tribal Development Plan) .....	57
5.5.	Gender Assessment and Development Framework .....	57
5.6.	Beneficiary Assessment .....	58
<b>6</b>	<b>Stakeholder Consultation and Information Disclosure</b> .....	<b>59</b>
6.1.	Subproject Consultations for preparing ESMF .....	59
6.2.	Mechanism for Consultation.....	59
6.2.1.	<i>Subproject identification stage</i> .....	59
6.2.2.	<i>Planning/Design Stage</i> .....	60
6.2.3.	<i>Implementation Stage</i> .....	60
6.3.	Stakeholder Mapping .....	61
6.4.	Information Disclosure .....	61
<b>7</b>	<b>Grievance Redressal Mechanism</b> .....	<b>63</b>
7.1.	Grievance Redress Committee (GRC).....	63
7.2.	Grievance Redress Mechanism.....	63
<b>8</b>	<b>Institutional Framework</b> .....	<b>65</b>
8.1.	Introduction.....	65
8.2.	Description of MPUDC .....	67
8.3.	Framework to ensure ESMF implementation and Staff for MPUDP:.....	68
8.4.	Reporting Framework .....	71
<b>9</b>	<b>Monitoring, Review and Evaluation</b> .....	<b>72</b>
9.1.	Overview.....	72
9.2.	Review/Approval process .....	73
9.3.	Evaluation /Audit of ESMF .....	73
<b>10</b>	<b>Capacity Building and Training</b> .....	<b>75</b>
10.1.	Background .....	75
<b>11</b>	<b>Budgetary Requirements</b> .....	<b>78</b>
11.1.	General.....	78
11.2.	External Support .....	78
11.3.	Subproject Costs .....	79
<b>Appendix</b> .....		<b>80</b>
Appendix 1:	Screening Checklist.....	80
Appendix 2:	Terms of Reference for ESA Studies.....	86
Appendix 3:	Generic Environmental and Social Management Plan for Typical MPUDP Subprojects.....	89
Appendix 4:	List of Schedule Areas in Madhya Pradesh .....	103
Appendix 5:	Stakeholder Consultation and Disclosure .....	106

## List of Tables

Table Error! No text of specified style in document.-1.1: Subprojects under First Year of MPUDP Financing .....	3
Table 1.2: MPUDP Subproject under Advance Stage of Preparation .....	3
Table 1.3: Potential Subprojects under Screening Stage .....	4
Table 2.1: Base Line Profile of Subproject Towns .....	7
Table 2.2: Likely Economic and Social Impacts in Subproject Towns .....	10
Table 2.3: Key Environmental Issues Likely to be faced in Subproject Towns .....	13
Table 3.1: Key Environmental Regulations of GoI / GoMP .....	19
Table 3.2: World Bank Safeguard Policies .....	23
Table 3.3 Criteria for Environmental Category of Projects .....	26
Table 3.4: Environmental Categorization of Initial 8 subprojects* .....	27
Table 3.5: Details of MPUDP sub-projects likely to trigger OP 7.50 .....	32
Table 4.1: Relevance of Applicable Social Legislations to MPUDP .....	35
Table 4.2: Categorization of Subprojects .....	38
Table 4.3: Entitlement Matrix for Compensation and R&R .....	45
Table 4.4: Framework to ensure RAPs implementation .....	50
Table 5.1: Declared Schedule V areas of Madhya Pradesh .....	54
Table 8.1: Overall Organizational Roles .....	65
Table 8.2: Framework to Ensure ESMF Implementation .....	68
Table 10.1 : Training Program .....	76
Table 11.1: Proposed budget .....	78



## List of Figures

Figure 1.1: Location of Subproject Towns .....	5
Figure 3.1: Environmental and Social Management Framework Process .....	18
Figure 5.1: Trends in Scheduled Tribes population (Million) .....	53
Figure 5.2: Distribution of Scheduled Tribe Population by States .....	53
Figure 5.3: Scheduled Tribes (millions) by Residence from 1961-2011 .....	53
Figure 5.4: Declared Schedule V areas of Madhya Pradesh.....	54

## Abbreviations

ARAP	Abridged Resettlement Action Plan
ASI	Archeological Survey of India
BISCO	Bhopal Indore Super Corridor
DPR	Detailed Project Report
EA	Environmental Assessment
EHS	Environment Health and Safety Guidelines
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
ESA	Environmental and Social Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
GoI	Government of India
GoMP	Government of Madhya Pradesh
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
LA	Land Acquisition
MoEF &CC	Ministry of Environment and Forest and Climate Change
MPUDC	Madhya Pradesh Urban Development Company Limited
MPUDP	Madhya Pradesh Urban Development Project
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OP	Operational Policy
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PMU	Project Management Unit
R&R	Resettlement and Rehabilitation
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SA	Social Analysis
SMP	Social Management Plan
TA	Technical Assistance
ToR	Terms of References
UDHD	Urban Development and Housing Department
ULB	Urban Local Bodies
WB	World Bank

## **Executive Summary**

### **Project Overview**

1. Madhya Pradesh (MP) is geographically the second largest, fifth populous, and eighth most urbanized state in India. Although MP recorded a higher rate of growth for its urban compared to rural population in the last decade, its urbanization rate is still below the national average and is projected to catch-up in the next 15 years. At present, MP's total urban population is about 20.1 million (28% of total population) concentrated in 476 urban centers.

2. Government of Madhya Pradesh (GoMP) accords high priority to urban infrastructure development. Madhya Pradesh vision 2018 is dedicated to water supply, and aims at universal coverage and reforms to improve efficiency of service delivery. The state Government has initiated various programs- with own funds, Government of India (GoI) funds and also from external funding agencies such as The World Bank, Asian Development Bank, Department for International Development and KfW Development Bank (KfW) to improve infrastructure.

3. The development objective of the proposed Madhya Pradesh Urban Development Project (MPUDP), proposed to be supported by the World Bank, is to enhance the capacity of the relevant State-level institutions to support urban local bodies (ULBs) in developing and financing urban infrastructure. To achieve the above objectives, the project envisages two main components: (i) institutional development component; and (ii) urban investment component. The sub component 2.1 of Component 2 is for Urban Investment which envisages development of urban infrastructure. Under this sub component, 25 ULBs have shown interest to avail funds infrastructure development. These projects include 7 Water Supply and 18 Sewerage projects.

4. In order to ensure sustainability of various activities envisaged under MPUDP, an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been prepared to comply with the Environmental and Social regulations of GoI, GoMP and safeguard policies of World Bank. It will act as guidance for satisfactory assessment and management of environmental and social impacts at subproject level through appropriate measures during the planning, design, construction and operation phases of various activities of MPUDP. The framework will also help in identifying the adverse environment and social impacts and provide specific guidance on the policies and procedures to be followed for environmental and social assessment along with roles and responsibilities of the implementing agencies.

### **Environmental and Social Policy of MPUDC**

5. Madhya Pradesh Urban Development Company (MPUDC) is the Implementing Agency for MPUDP. MPUDC's policy is to promote principles of environmental sustainability and social relevance in projects executed by MPUDC.

### **Environmental and Social Management Framework**

6. MPUDC, a state-owned company, is committed to identify and address the environmental and social issues that may come across during various phases of the proposed MPUDP. To fulfill this responsibility, understanding the core issues as well as project specific issues of MPUDP is very important. For this purpose, MPUDC conducted a study by an independent consultant to help understand, environmental and social issues associated with MPUDP. An Environmental and Social Assessment (ESA) of the initial three subprojects to be

implemented in the first year of MPUDP and preliminary study of all the 25 towns proposed in MPUDP has been conducted. Based on this analysis, an ESMF that ensures compliance of all project activities with the environmental regulations of GoI, State Government and the safeguard policies of the World Bank, has been prepared.

7. The ESMF is organized in two volumes. Volume I of the ESMF outlines the policies, assessments and procedures that will be followed by MPUDC, to ensure that all activities of MPUDP are developed and implemented in accordance with ESMF and are adequately safeguarded from associated risks. Volume II provides basic profile of all the subproject cities and the screening checklist for the identified subprojects. The ESMF also aims to sensitize the stake holders in carrying out assessment and management of environmental and social issues arising in urban infrastructure projects.

### **Environment Regulatory Framework**

8. The National and state level environmental laws and the Operational Policies of the World Bank will be applicable to MPUDP financed projects. The most important of the applicable laws are Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1981, of Government of India and OP 4.01 Environmental Assessment, OP 4.04 Natural Habitats, OP 4.11 Physical Cultural Resources and OP 7.50 International Waterways of The World Bank.

### **Environmental Categorization of Subprojects**

9. The urban infrastructure projects are expected to improve general living standards within urban localities. However depending on the location and the nature of project activities, these projects will have varying impacts on urban environment. An underground sewerage scheme may cause impact due to disposal of treated effluent and sludge; on the other hand a water supply project may be associated with extraction of water from natural resources which may affect downstream users, and disposal of sludge, and so on. Hence, to address the issues from MPUDP projects and based on the Environmental profile of the MPUDP towns the subproject have been categorized as - E<sub>a</sub>, E<sub>b</sub> and E<sub>c</sub> linked to severity of impacts and regulatory requirements. E<sub>a</sub> projects are expected to have significant environmental impacts and would require preparation of project specific Environmental Assessment (EA) by an independent agency other than a detailed project report (DPR) consultant; E<sub>b</sub> projects are expected to have moderate impacts and would require preparation of project specific EA as part of Detail project report (DPR); and E<sub>c</sub> projects are expected to have minimum environmental impacts and would require preparation of only Generic Environmental Management Plan (EMP). Sample environmental management plans for Water supply and sewerage projects are included in the Appendix 3 for guidance which will be customized specific to the project during EA preparation.

### **Social Categorization of Subprojects**

12. Based on the severity of impacts, ESMF has categorized the subprojects into three categories viz. Sa, Sb and Sc. Entitlement matrix provides mitigation measures for different impact categories viz. loss of land, residential structures, commercial structures, community assets, impact to title holders, tenants and leaseholders, non-title holders, loss of livelihoods, impacts to vulnerable households, and unidentified impacts and is in accordance with RFTLARR Act 2013 and OP4.12 of the World Bank, and requires a preparation of Resettlement action Plan (RAP).

It should be noted that social and environmental categorization mentioned here refer to categorization of MPUDP subprojects only, and should not be confused with the classification of Projects given in OP4.01 of the World Bank. As per safeguard policies of the World Bank, MPUDP has been categorized as a Category A project.

## **Resettlement Policy Framework**

### ***Key Principles of the Resettlement Policy Framework***

10. The basic objective of the social management framework is to mitigate the social adverse impact to the population affected by the project implementation. The framework also emphasizes that the involuntary resettlement will be avoided and minimized by exploring different options. The ESMF bridges the gap between the World Bank's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement and Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RTFCTLARR) Act 2013 of GoI. The broad categories of the economic and social impacts that would be mitigated are:

- a) Loss of land and assets;
- b) Loss of shelter or homestead lands;
- c) Loss of income or means of livelihood;
- d) Loss of access to productive resources, shelter/residences; and
- e) Loss of collective impacts on groups such as loss of community assets, common property resources and others.

### ***Regulatory Framework***

11. The relevant national and state level laws are: RTFCTLARR 2013; The Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act 2009; MP State Land lease Policy; Madhya Pradesh Nagariya Kshetro ke Bhoomihin Vyakti (Pattadhriti Adhikaron ka Pradan kiya jana) Adhiniyam, 1984; The Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act 2006; Right to Information Act 2005; and the World Bank Operational Policies OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement, 4.10 on Indigenous Peoples and Policy on Access to Information and Disclosure.

## **Application of ESMF**

13. ESMF including Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) will be applicable for all the activities of MPUDP, i.e., activities under Technical Assistance and implementation including operation and maintenance of all subprojects and activities.

## **Subproject Preparation**

14. ESA will be prepared for various activities in line with the ESMF of MPUDP. Draft reports of subprojects will be shared with the World Bank for approval, after review by MPUDC as per the agreed policies and procedures of the ESMF. In case of E<sub>a</sub> and S<sub>a</sub> category subprojects, the terms of reference will also be shared with the World Bank for review and clearance. The final version of ESA and EMP and RAPs with a non-technical summary (both in English/ Hindi) will be disclosed on the websites of the concerned ULBs/Urban Development and Housing Department (UDHD) GoMP/relevant departments and will be made available in places accessible to the local people.

## **Subproject Approval**

15. The following subproject approval process will be followed:

- a) The subprojects will be screened by the MPUDP Project Management Unit (PMU) of MPUDC for environmental and social impacts and accordingly environmental and social category of the project would be determined, in line with the criteria established in the ESMF.
- b) Subsequently for each subproject, EMP and RAP (or Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) as applicable) will be prepared in compliance with ESMF.
- c) Prior to award of contracts, PMU of MPUDC will ensure safeguard readiness of the subproject through the Project officer of the concerned Project Implementation Unit (PIU) to fulfill the requirements of environment and Social Safeguards as outlined in the ESMF.
- d) MPUDC will ensure implementation of ESMF at all stages of the project and PMU will monitor all subprojects and activities to ensure conformity to the ESMF.
- e) Monitoring of Environmental and Social components will be carried out by MPUDC through environmental and social compliance reports of the concerned PIU based on field visits to subproject locations.
- f) An annual safeguard audit of EMPs, RAP/ARAPs will be carried out by independent agency and recommendations of the audit will be implemented in the respective subprojects and in MPUDP, as applicable.

### **Institutional Framework**

16. MPUDC is the Executing Agency for MPUDP. MPUDC will be executing the subprojects on behalf of the ULBs, through designated PIUs. MPUDC has established a PMU for the implementation of MPUDP and the PMU will have a dedicated Environment Engineer and a Social and Gender Officer to coordinate and monitor the implementation of ESMF of MPUDP. Their respective role is described in relevant sections of the ESMF. PMU of MPUDC will supervise, monitor and ensure implementation of environmental and social safeguards for all subprojects under MPUDP as per this ESMF through Environmental and Social Safeguard officers. The PMU shall be coordinating with PIU and ULBs to ensure ESMF compliance and preparation of relevant documents/ monthly reports. The PIUs will also have a designated environmental officer to supervise the implementation of safeguard activities of MPUDP subprojects within the jurisdiction of the PIU. The PMU and PIU will be further strengthened by Project Management Consultant (PMC) who will have dedicated environmental and social experts with appropriate qualification and experience for ensuring ESMF compliance in project implementation and submit relevant documents/ monthly reports to MPUDC.

### **Capacity Building Training**

17. MPUDC envisages capacity building on environmental and social safeguards and technical aspects for all the stakeholders in implementation of the subprojects including staff of contractor, ULB, PIU and PMU. It is proposed to organize annual sensitization programs, workshops and training programs, experience sharing, etc. in co-ordination with training institutions experienced in various aspects of urban infrastructure projects.

18. MPUDC also proposes enhancing capacity of staff and Environmental and Social Officers through orientation programs, trainings, exposure visits to similar projects implemented, courses and participation in both national and international training courses and seminars/workshops, etc. The proposed capacity building activities will be supported through Technical Assistance of MPUDP.

## **Outcome of Stakeholders Workshop and Disclosure**

19. The preparation of ESMF for MUPDP involved consultation with the stakeholders at various stages and focus group discussions with the potential subproject cities. In addition a multi-stakeholder workshop was organized at respective ULBs on July 11, 2016 to receive feedback on the draft ESMF including Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) and draft ESAs for the first three subprojects (Khargone and Burhanpur Water Supply and Chhindwara Sewerage subprojects). During the workshop, the stakeholders appreciated the provisions of entitlement to non-title holders also and expressed their overall satisfaction on the provisions of ESMF document.

20. The draft ESMF and ESAs for the first three subprojects are also disclosed at [www.mpurban.gov.in](http://www.mpurban.gov.in) on the website of Directorate of Urban Administration and Development of Madhya Pradesh and on the MPUDC website [www.mpudc.co.in](http://www.mpudc.co.in) and also the at the project cities for feedback from the stakeholders.

21. A state level Multi stakeholder's workshop on the Draft ESMF at the state level was also conducted on 7<sup>th</sup> September 2016. The final ESMF incorporating comments and feedback from the consultations was re-disclosed along with a non-technical executive summary in English and Hindi.



# 1 Program Overview

## 1.1 Madhya Pradesh Urban Development Project (MPUDP)

Madhya Pradesh (MP) is geographically the second largest, fifth populations, and eighth most urbanized state in India. Although MP recorded a higher rate of growth for its urban compared to rural population in the last decade, its urbanization rate is still below the national average but it is projected to catch-up in the next 15 years. At present, MP's total urban population is of 20.1 million (28% of total population) concentrated in 476 urban centers as follows: 378 municipal bodies of which 16 are Municipal Corporations (Nagar Palik Nigams), 98 are Municipal Councils (Nagar Palika Parishad), and 264 are Nagar Parishads, and 98 Census Towns - identified as areas with urban characteristics, but not formally notified as urban. Of the 16 Municipal Corporations, four (Indore, Bhopal, Jabalpur, and Gwalior) are million-plus cities.

In the cities in MP, household access to piped water supply ranges between 35 to 150 lpcd; access to underground sewerage range between zero to 40%; waste collection ranges between 85-90%, and 60-80% of rainwater runoff is effectively drained. Rapid urbanization has resulted in increasing pressure on existing urban infrastructure which not only needs to be conserved but augmentation is the utmost need. Augmentation of Water Supply with achievement of Service levels, providing safe and clean environment through underground sewerage and waste water treatment, Management of Municipal Solid waste, Sanitation are the key infrastructure sectors which need immediate attention.

To respond to these challenges, GoMP undertook an ambitious reform program under the aegis of the Urban Development and Housing Department (UDHD). This program focused on accessing urban sector central schemes, and setting-up three state missions to respond to the needs of towns which could not be covered under the centrally schemes. Infrastructure requirements off all the large and medium towns/cities not covered under existing central schemes was identified and actions taken to develop these projects. In this context, GoMP opted to reach out to various Multilateral Institutions including World Bank to help them with institutional development and strengthening MPUDC that will manage the implementation of these projects and support sustainable urban infrastructure investments in participating ULBs.

The State Government has proposed MPUDP seeking financial assistance from The World Bank, with development objective to enhance the capacity of the relevant State-level institutions to support ULBs in developing and financing urban infrastructure.

The project development objective (PDO) is to enhance the capacity of MPUDC to improve coverage of key urban services and increase the revenue of participating urban local bodies. The project MPUDP will have two components: (i) institutional development; and (ii) urban investment. These components are summarized below:

**Component 1: Institutional Development Component:** This component will have two subcomponents:

- (a) Subcomponent 1.1 - Policy Reforms: This subcomponent will provide support in areas such as (i) property tax; (ii) user charges; (iii) advertisement tax; (iv) accounting; (v) budgeting; and (vi) credit improvement. Overall support will be extended to a total of 51 ULBs in reform areas (i) to (iv) which include all ULBs qualifying for support under the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation Mission in Madhya Pradesh as well as ULBs who have submitted requests to state government for project investment support under MPUDP. Support on areas (v) will be extended to around



five ULBs and (vi) will be extended to 2-3 ULBs from within the list of the above-mentioned 51 ULBs. Support under this sub-component will encompass both policy reform initiatives within Municipal Reforms Cell at the State level and dedicated capacity building at regional and ULB levels. Such capacity building will include: legal and policy changes; production of manuals and guidelines, trainings, and provision of qualified staff to implement the reforms.

- (b) Subcomponent 1.2 - Institutional Strengthening of MPUDC: This subcomponent will aim at: (i) strengthening the institutional capacity of MPUDC to function as the nodal urban infrastructure implementation agency in MP; (ii) building project management capacities within MPUDC; and (iii) provide technical assistance to MPUDC to develop a regional urban and economic development plan and related investment proposals for the Bhopal Indore Super Corridor (BISCO) region.

### **Component 2: Urban Investments:**

- (a) Component 2.1: Urban Investments: This component will provide investments to participating ULBs to implement subprojects in a range of urban services, including water supply, sewerage and septage management, drainage, solid waste management, amongst others. Selection of subprojects will be based on demand from ULBs, and will be assessed in accordance to technical, financial, social, and environmental screening criteria laid down in the Operations Manual of MPUDC. GoMP intends to provide up to 82.5% of the total subproject cost as a grant to the ULB while the balance will come as ULB contribution. The ULB contribution intends to ensure its ownership and participation throughout the subproject cycle. ULBs have authorized MPUDC to implement the subprojects on their behalf. While all subprojects are not known at this point, 25 ULBs have indicated interest in accessing water and sanitation investments through the proposed Project as given in Chapter 2.

## **1.2. Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) for MPUDP**

The Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) prepared for MPUDP shall help in screening, assessment, management of environmental and social issues of the project at an early stage in project planning and integrated appropriate measures during the subproject design, implementation and operation. The framework will help provide specific guidance on the policies and procedures to be followed for environmental and social assessment along with roles and responsibilities of the implementing agencies.

### ***1.2.1 Objectives of ESMF***

The main objectives of the ESMF for MPUDP are to

- avoid any direct, indirect, potentially adverse and irreversible environmental and social impacts / risks of projects that it lends to;
- minimize or mitigate adverse environmental and social impacts / risks;
- ensure that environmental and social management plans meet the relevant requirements of regulations of GOI and the MP State, and environmental and social safeguard requirements of The World Bank;
- guide ULBs, and other stake holders in preparing subprojects and / or activities for appraisal and in monitoring, reporting, and undertaking corrective actions, if any;
- ensure that effective mechanisms are in place for safeguard compliance during project implementation, and to undertake corrective actions, if required; and
- develop institutional capacity of stakeholder institutions on safeguard compliance

To help understand, environmental and social issues associated with MPUDP, the MPUDC has conducted an Environmental and Social Assessment (ESA) of the first year project activities, analyzed the environmental and social profile of likely project cities of MPUDP, and on this basis, an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been prepared, that ensures compliance of all project activities with the environmental regulations of GOI and the safeguard policies of The World Bank.

### 1.3. Details of Subprojects under MPUDP

As described earlier, the sub component 2.1 of Component 2 is for Urban Investment which envisages development of urban infrastructure, which is the major activity of MPUDP, which is likely to cause environmental and social impacts. Under this sub component, 25 ULBs have shown interest to avail funds for infrastructure development. These subprojects include 7 Water Supply and 18 Sewerage projects.(Refer Table 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 and Figure 1.1)

Out of the above 25 subprojects, three Subprojects (Khargone, Chhindwara and Burhanpur) are considered as first year subprojects. Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) and ESAs are prepared for these three subprojects. Subproject preparation for five towns, Maheshwar, Mandsaur, Seondha, Shajapur, Nasrullaganj are also in advanced stage and safeguard assessments for these subprojects will be initiated during the implementation phase of MPUDP. Remaining 17 likely subprojects are in the preliminary stages of preparation. For these towns preliminary screening and investigations were conducted to understand the environment and Social issues and to inform preparation of the ESMF for MPUDP.

**Table Error! No text of specified style in document.-1.1: Subprojects under First Year of MPUDP Financing**

S. No.	Name of ULB	Sector	Population (Census 2011)
1	Burhanpur	Water	210,286
2	Khargone	Water	106,454
3	Chhindwara	Sewerage	215,843

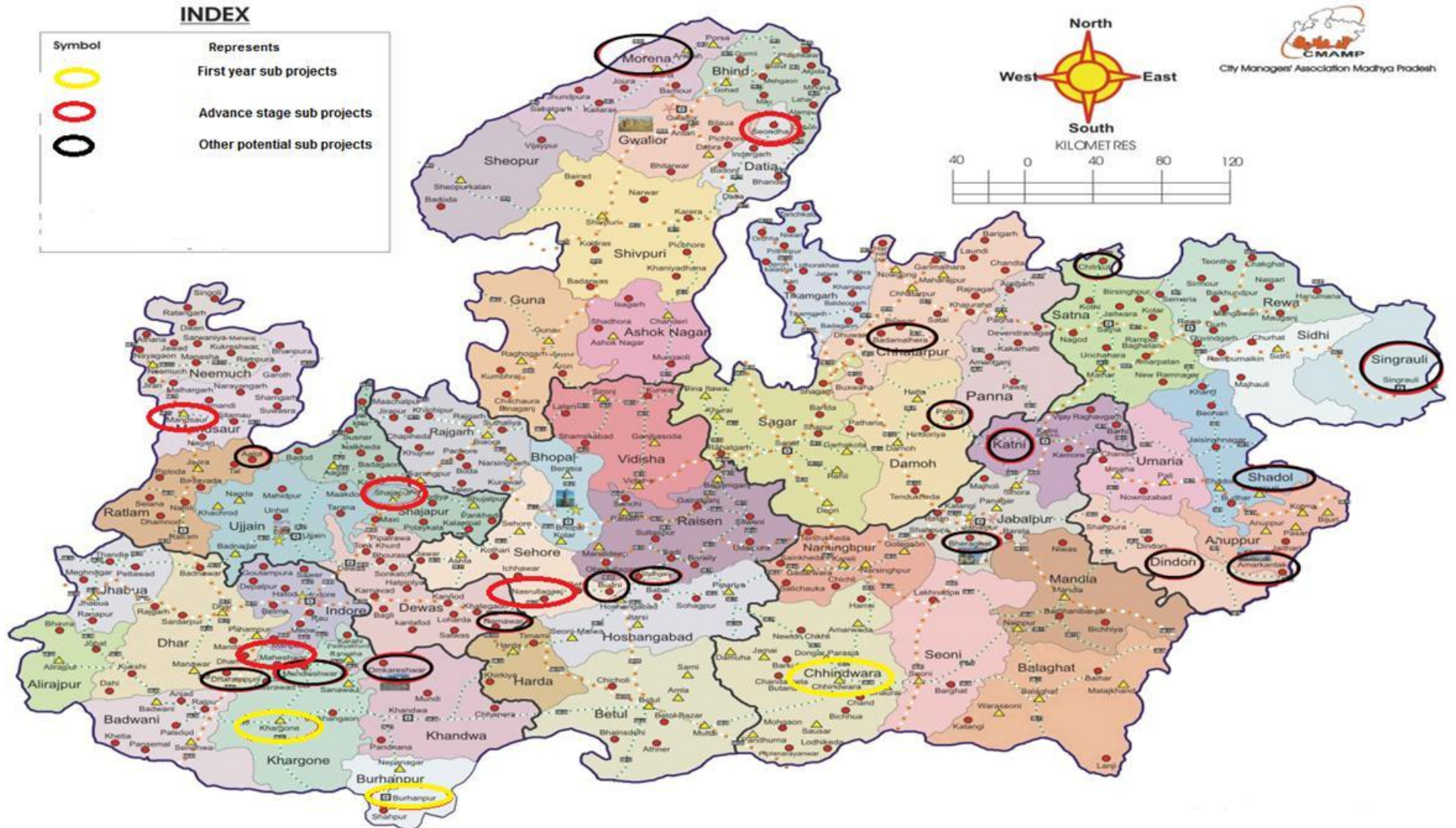
**Table 1.2: MPUDP Subproject under Advance Stage of Preparation**

S. No.	Name of ULB	Sector	Population (Census 2011)
1.	Maheshwar	Sewerage	24,411
2.	Seondha (sewda)	Water	23,140
3.	Shajapur	Sewerage	69,263
4.	Nasrullaganj	Sewerage	23,788
5.	Mandsaur	Sewerage	141,667
6.	Bhedaghat	Sewerage	6,657
7.	Dharampuri	Sewerage	16,363
8.	Patera	Water Supply	16,762
9.	Nagda	Sewerage	100,039

**Table 1.3: Potential Subprojects under Screening Stage**

<b>S.No</b>	<b>Name of ULB</b>	<b>Type of Project Proposed</b>	<b>Population (Census 2011)</b>
1.	Badamalhera	Water	18,335
2.	Morena	Water Supply	248,200
3.	Sheopurkala	Water Supply	68,820
4.	Shahdol	Sewerage	86,681

Figure 1.1: Location of Subproject Towns



## **2 Environmental and Social Profile of MPUDP**

### **2.1. Baseline Profile of Subproject Towns**

In order to understand the likely environmental and social impacts of MPUDP activities, broad base line environmental and social profile of identified subprojects towns was analyzed and is presented in this section. This will help early evaluation of such adverse impacts and integrate suitable mitigation measures during planning stage itself.

As presented in the earlier sections, the subprojects are expected to be spread across the state of Madhya Pradesh in India. MPUDP would mainly support the development basic infrastructure proposed for Water Supply and Sewerage infrastructure in towns that mean the eligibility criteria set out for MPUDP. For the purposes of understanding environmental and social profile of MPUDP towns, available secondary data on different environmental and social aspects was reviewed, screening of key environmental and social issues was carried out and consultation were conducted with different stakeholders. While the baseline profile of 8 subprojects (three to be implemented in first year and five in advanced stage of preparation) is presented in table 2.3, the base line profile and initial screening of remaining 17 MPUDP towns is presented in Volume of 2 of the ESMF.

**Table 2.1: Base Line Profile of Subproject Towns**

(First Year &amp; Subprojects in Advanced stage of Preparation)

S.no	Particulars	Burhanpur	Chhindwara	Khargone	Maheshwar	Mandsaur	Nasrullaganj	Seondha (Sewda)	Shajapur
1	ULB Status	Municipal Corporation	Municipal Corporation	Municipal Council	Municipal Council	Municipal Council	Nagar Parishad	Nagar Parishad	Municipal Council
2	Type of Project	Water Supply	Sewerage	Water Supply	Sewerage	Sewerage	Sewerage	Sewerage	Sewerage
3	District /Division	Burhanpur/Indore	Chhindwara/Jabalpur	Khargone/Indore	Khargone/Indore	Mandsaur/Ujjain	Sehore/Bhopal	Datia/Gwalior	Shajapur/Ujjain
4	Location Coordinates	Lat.-23°45'-50" to 25°02'-50" N Long.-74° 42'-30" to 75° 50'-20"E	Lat.-23°25" to 24°33" N Long.-75.25" E	Lat.-21°49'30"N Long.-75°30'45"E	Lat.-21°22' to 22°33' N Long.75°19' to 76°14" E	Lat.-23° 45'-50" to 25° 02'-50" N Long.-74° 42'-30" to 75° 50'-20" E	Lat.-22°31' to 23°40'N Long.-76°22' to 78°08'E	Lat.- 25° 28' to 26° 20' N long.-78° 10' to 78° 45' E	Latitudes 23°25" North and Longitude 75°25" East,
5	Population	210886	175052	116150	24411	141667	23788	23140	69263
6	Sex ratio	963	923	929	947	932	887	833	920
7	Literacy Rate (%)	Total: 71.13 Male: 53.94 Female: 46.06	70.05 Male: 77 Female: 63	63.05 Male: 72.9 Female: 57.1	60 Male: 87.5 Female: 68.2	82 Male: 53.33 Female:45.67	73 Male: 57 Female: 42.99	71.8 Male: 60.10 Female: 38.89	68 Male: 55.02 Female: 44.97
8	Share of ST population to total population	2179	19111	10583	2734	1812	1396	369	977
9	Share of SC population to total population	14440	22408	8816	2863	12684	2961	4281	9714
10	Work Force Participation(%)	32.91	20.71	32	38.65	35.20	31.04	32.81	32.07
11	Climatic Zone	Warm & Humid	Warm &Humid	Warm & low humidity	Warm &Humid	Warm	Warm &Humid	Warm	Warm
12	Average Elevation above MSL	265 M	360 meter	260m	1,057 meters	265 M	440 m	168m	435 meters



S.no	Particulars	Burhanpur	Chhindwara	Khargone	Maheshwar	Mandsaur	Nasrullaganj	Seondha (Sewda)	Shajapur
13	Road Accessibility	well connected with Mumbai through National Highway	National Highway – 547,347; Connecting Nagpur Jabalpur & Chhindwara Nagpur	SH-1 (Kasarwad Bistan road). and connected to Indore with NH3 (Agra Mumbai road).	National Highways No 3 (NH-3) connecting to Mumbai and Indore	National Highways No 76 (NH-76) connecting to Jaipur	on SH - 22 which connects to NH - 12 towards Bhopal in the east, Indore in the west and Sehore in the north	NH3 Agra Mumbai	National Highway No. 3 (Agra-Mumbai Road), 180 km from Bhopal
14	Municipal Area	18.50 sq. km.	110.27 sq km		1.247sq km	36.46 sq. km.	8.08 Sq. km	2.93Sq.Km	11.20 Sq. kms
15	Soil Characteristics	red sandy soil and red loamy soil	rich clayey to gravelly, mixed red and black soil	rich clayey to gravelly, mixed red and black soil	mixed red and black soil	rich clayey to gravelly, mixed red and black soil	rich clayey to gravelly, mixed red and black soil	rich clayey to gravelly, mixed red and black soil	rich clayey to gravelly, mixed red and black soil
16	Seismic Zone	Zone III	Zone II & Zone III Border	Zone III	Zone III	Zone II	Zone III	Zone II	Zone II
17	Adjacent Stream	Tapti	Kulbehra	Kunda	Narmada	Shivna	-	-	-
18	Whether a scheduled area?	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
19	Special Remarks	A historical town on the banks of River Tapti, with a few Archeological Survey of India (ASI) protected monuments	75% of the population resides within the core area of 11.33 sqkm (10% of total area). Remaining 25% population distributed in villages spread over 90% of the total town area.	District Headquarter	Historical and religious town at the banks of River Narmada	Famous for Lord Pashupatinath on the banks of river Shivna.	A major drain cuts across the town	No special characteristic	District Headquarter
20	Key factors pertaining to the proposal envisaged under MPUDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dependence on Ground Water created health problems in some areas percentage of magnesium very high</li> <li>• Water Scarcity specially during summer affect livelihood of vulnerable group</li> <li>• Lack of adequate water supply infrastructure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Absence of Waste water management leading to filthy conditions in the town</li> <li>• As Sewage flows in nallas polluting ground water leading to health issues and also unrest in public</li> <li>• Untreated Sewage being drained out to the nearest river, thus polluting the river and also the water supply source for the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of water supply infrastructure restricting full coverage of the town, rest of the people have to go through hardshipsfor collecting water</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Absence of Waste water management leading to filthy conditions in the town</li> <li>• Sewerage flows directly into the Narmada river, mixing with fresh water, leading to health issues</li> <li>• Due to lack of sewerage system</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Absence of Waste water management leading to filthy conditions in the town</li> <li>• Sewerage flows directly into the Shivana river, mixing with fresh water, leading to health issues</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Absence of Waste water management leading to filthy conditions in the town</li> <li>• Open disposal of sewerage into open nallas developed health problems</li> <li>• Towns phasing problem of Open</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dependence on Ground Water Scarcity specially during summer</li> <li>• Lack of water supply infrastructure restricting full coverage of the town , rest will not get sufficient water tap water</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Absence of Waste water management leading to filthy conditions in the town</li> <li>• Sewage being drained out to the nearest river, thus polluting the river and also the water supply source for the</li> </ul>

S.no	Particulars	Burhanpur	Chhindwara	Khargone	Maheshwar	Mandsaur	Nasrullaganj	Seondha (Sewda)	Shajapur
		<p>restricting full coverage of the town, rest of the people have to go through hardship to collect water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Untreated ground water leading to health issues</li> </ul>	town		<p>maximum individual toilets depend on septic tanks which pollutes ground water and give rise to health issues</p>		Defecation	<p>supply</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Untreated ground water leading to health issues</li> </ul>	town
21	Key Environmental Issues pertaining to proposal envisaged under MPUDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dependence on Ground Water and increasing population has resulted in over exploitation of ground resources.</li> <li>• Water Scarcity specially during summer</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Absence of Waste water management leading to air and water pollution in the town</li> <li>• Sewage mixing with ground water, leading to health issues</li> <li>• Sewage being drained out to the nearest river, thus polluting the river and affecting the aquatic life</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dependence on Ground Water and increasing population has resulted in over exploitation of ground resources.</li> <li>• Water Scarcity specially during summer</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Absence of Waste water management leading to air and water pollution</li> <li>• Sewage mixing with ground water</li> <li>• Sewage being drained out to the nearest river, thus polluting the river and affecting the aquatic life</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Absence of Waste water management leading to air and water pollution</li> <li>• Sewage being drained out to the nearest river, thus polluting the river and affecting the aquatic life</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Absence of Waste water management leading to air and water pollution</li> <li>• Sewage mixing with ground water, leading to health issues</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dependence on Ground Water and increasing population has resulted in over exploitation of ground resources.</li> <li>• Water Scarcity specially during summer</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Absence of Waste water management leading to air and water pollution</li> <li>• Sewage mixing with fresh water, leading to health issues</li> </ul>
22	Proposed Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Source: Tapti River</li> <li>• Anicut on river Tapti</li> <li>• Intake Well: 8 m Dia and 12 m height</li> <li>• <b>WTP: 50 MLD</b></li> <li>• Distribution Network: 164099 m</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sewerage Network and STP are proposed in first year project.</li> <li>• Septage management supported with four Bio digesters is proposed in latter stage of project.</li> <li>• Network length: 266 km</li> <li>• <b>STP: 28.30 MLD</b></li> <li>• SPS: 2 nos</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Source: Kunda River</li> <li>• Intake Well: 8 m Dia and 12 m height</li> <li>• <b>WTP: 30 MLD</b></li> <li>• Distribution Network: 174 km</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Centralized System</li> <li>• <b>STP: 4.25 MLD</b></li> <li>• Network length: 46661.00m</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decentralized System</li> <li>• <b>STP-1: 21.1 MLD (SBR)</b></li> <li>• <b>Five DEWATS are proposed:</b></li> <li>Phytorid-1: 1.77 MLD</li> <li>Phytorid-2: 2.12MLD</li> <li>Phytorid-3: 0.22 MLD</li> <li>Phytorid-4: 0.56 MLD</li> <li>Phytorid-5: 1.54 MLD</li> <li>• Network Length: 199.72 km</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Centralized System</li> <li>• <b>STP: 5 MLD</b></li> <li>• Network length: 46661.00m</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Source: Sindh River</li> <li>• Anicut: 4.5m height and 150 m length</li> <li>• Intake Well: 5 m Dia and 15 m height</li> <li>• <b>WTP: 6.00 MLD</b></li> <li>• Distribution Network: 33.4 km</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decentralized System</li> <li>• <b>STP-1: 11.50 MLD</b></li> <li>• <b>STP-2: 1.00 MLD</b></li> <li>• Network length: 109.88 km</li> </ul>



**Table 2.2: Likely Economic and Social Impacts in Subproject Towns**

**(First Year & 5 Subprojects in advanced stage of Preparation)**

S.no	Particulars	Burhanpur	Chhindwara	Khargone	Maheshwar	Mandsaur	Nasrullaganj	Seondha	Shajapur
1	Need for Land take	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On the basis of DPR all locations selected for water works structure are in possession of Revenue department, So there is no need of land take.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On the basis of DPR all locations selected for water works structure are in possession of Revenue department, So there is no need of land take.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On the basis of DPR all locations selected for water works structure are in possession of Revenue department, So there is no need of land take.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On the basis of DPR all locations selected for water works structure are in possession of Revenue department, So there is no need of land take.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On the basis of DPR all locations selected for water works structure are in possession of Revenue department, So there is no need of land take.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On the basis of DPR all locations selected for water works structure are in possession of Revenue department, So there is no need of land take.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On the basis of DPR all locations selected for water works structure are in possession of Revenue department, So there is no need of land take.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On the basis of DPR all locations selected for water works structure are in possession of Revenue department, So there is no need of land take.</li> </ul>
2	Relocation or loss of shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The alignment of pipe lines will be finalized when DRBo contractor get into place. The joint survey will be conducted to finalize the design and ESAs of town get updated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The alignment of pipe lines will be finalized when DRBo contractor get into place. The joint survey will be conducted to finalize the design and ESAs of town get updated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The alignment of pipe lines will be finalized when DRBo contractor get into place. The joint survey will be conducted to finalize the design and ESAs of town get updated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The alignment of pipe lines will be finalized when DRBo contractor get into place. The joint survey will be conducted to finalize the design and ESAs of town get updated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The alignment of pipe lines will be finalized when DRBo contractor get into place. The joint survey will be conducted to finalize the design and ESAs of town get updated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The alignment of pipe lines will be finalized when DRBo contractor get into place. The joint survey will be conducted to finalize the design and ESAs of town get updated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The alignment of pipe lines will be finalized when DRBo contractor get into place. The joint survey will be conducted to finalize the design and ESAs of town get updated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The alignment of pipe lines will be finalized when DRBo contractor get into place. The joint survey will be conducted to finalize the design and ESAs of town get updated</li> </ul>
3	Loss of Assets or Access to assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The alignment of pipe lines will be finalized when D(R)BO contractor get into place. The joint survey will be conducted to finalize the design and ESAs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The alignment of pipe lines will be finalized when D(R)BO contractor get into place. The joint survey will be conducted to finalize the design and ESAs of town get</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The alignment of pipe lines will be finalized when D(R)BO contractor get into place. The joint survey</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The alignment of pipe lines will be finalized when D(R)BO contractor get into place. The joint survey will be conducted to</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The alignment of pipe lines will be finalized when D(R)BO contractor get into place. The joint survey will be conducted to</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The alignment of pipe lines will be finalized when D(R)BO contractor get into place. The joint survey</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The alignment of pipe lines will be finalized when D(R)BO contractor get into place. The joint survey</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The alignment of pipe lines will be finalized when D(R)BO contractor get into place. The joint survey</li> </ul>

S.no	Particulars	Burhanpur	Chhindwara	Khargone	Maheshwar	Mandsaur	Nasrullaganj	Seondha	Shajapur
		of town get updated.	updated.	will be conducted to finalize the design and ESAs of town get updated.	finalize the design and ESAs of town get updated.	finalize the design and ESAs of town get updated.	will be conducted to finalize the design and ESAs of town get updated.	will be conducted to finalize the design and ESAs of town get updated.	will be conducted to finalize the design and ESAs of town get updated.
4	Loss of income sources or means of livelihood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As alignment of pipelines get finalised by D(R)BO contractor, the joint survey gives exact assessment of Temporary Loss of income or livelihood</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As alignment of pipelines get finalised by D(R)BO contractor, the joint survey gives exact assessment of Temporary Loss of income or livelihood</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As alignment of pipelines get finalised by D(R)BO contractor, the joint survey gives exact assessment of Temporary Loss of income or livelihood</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As alignment of pipelines get finalised by D(R)BO contractor, the joint survey gives exact assessment of Temporary Loss of income or livelihood</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As alignment of pipelines get finalised by D(R)BO contractor, the joint survey gives exact assessment of Temporary Loss of income or livelihood</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As alignment of pipelines get finalised by D(R)BO contractor, the joint survey gives exact assessment of Temporary Loss of income or livelihood</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As alignment of pipelines get finalised by D(R)BO contractor, the joint survey gives exact assessment of Temporary Loss of income or livelihood</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As alignment of pipelines get finalised by D(R)BO contractor, the joint survey gives exact assessment of Temporary Loss of income or livelihood</li> </ul>
5	Presence of Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Castegroup with a distinct, vulnerable, social and cultural characteristics and have lost there attachment to land because of forced severance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Presence of ST population in Burhanpur is only 1.03%.</li> <li>SC Population - 6.85%</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Presence of ST population in Chhindwara is only 10.91%</li> <li>SC Population - 12.80%</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Presence of ST population in Khargone is only 9.11%</li> <li>SC Population - 7.59</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Presence of ST population in Maheshwar is only 11.19%</li> <li>SC Population - 11.72%</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Presence of ST population in Mandsaur is only 1.28%</li> <li>SC Population - 8.95%</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Presence of ST population in Nasrullaganj is only 5.87%</li> <li>SC Population - 12.45%</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Presence of ST population in Seondha is only 1.59%</li> <li>SC Population - 18.50%</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Presence of ST population in Shajapur is only 1.41%</li> <li>SC Population - 14.02%</li> </ul>
6	Scheduled Tribe groups are present in, ohave collective attachment to, the project area for generations	The STs do not exhibit typical characteristics such as living as a group, speak separate language from dominant population, having separate institution in close attachment to forest etc	The STs do not exhibit typical characteristics such as living as a group, speak separate language from dominant population, having separate institution in close attachment to forest etc	The STs do not exhibit typical characteristics such as living as a group, speak separate language from dominant population,	The STs do not exhibit typical characteristics such as living as a group, speak separate language from dominant population, having separate	The STs do not exhibit typical characteristics such as living as a group, speak separate language from dominant population,	The STs do not exhibit typical characteristics such as living as a group, speak separate language from	The STs do not exhibit typical characteristics such as living as a group, speak separate language from	The STs do not exhibit typical characteristics such as living as a group, speak separate language from

S.no	Particulars	Burhanpur	Chhindwara	Khargone	Maheshwar	Mandsaur	Nasrullaganj	Seondha	Shajapur
				having separate institution in close attachment to forest etc	institution in close attachment to forest etc	having separate institution in close attachment to forest etc	dominant population, having separate institution in close attachment to forest etc	dominant population, having separate institution in close attachment to forest etc	dominant population, having separate institution in close attachment to forest etc
7	Key Social safeguard Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Temporary shifting of Street Vendors but not affecting their livelihood</li> <li>Scheduled Tribes and other disadvantaged groups may be excluded during project planning and implementation</li> <li>Protection of ASI monuments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Temporary loss of livelihood to street vendors during pipe laying</li> <li>Loss of access rights in narrow lanes</li> <li>the rights of Indigenous people to be secure</li> <li>Loss of public utility in congested lane during pipe line laying.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Temporary Loss of livelihood for Street Vendors during laying of distribution network</li> <li>Temporary shifting of Street Vendors but not affecting their livelihood</li> <li>Scheduled Tribes and other disadvantaged groups may be excluded during project planning and implementation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Temporary loss of livelihood to street vendors during pipe laying</li> <li>Loss of access rights in narrow lanes</li> <li>Scheduled Tribes and other disadvantaged groups may be excluded during project planning and implementation</li> <li>Loss of public utility in congested lane during pipe line laying.</li> <li>Land Acquisition, if any, leading to R&amp;R</li> <li>Protection of Religious structures and ASI monuments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Temporary loss of livelihood to street vendors during pipe laying</li> <li>Loss of access rights in narrow lanes</li> <li>Scheduled Tribes and other disadvantaged groups may be excluded during project planning and implementation</li> <li>Loss of public utility in congested lane during pipe line laying.</li> <li>Land Acquisition, if any, leading to R&amp;R</li> <li>Protection of Religious structures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Temporary loss of livelihood to street vendors during pipe laying</li> <li>Loss of access rights in narrow lanes</li> <li>Scheduled Tribes and other disadvantaged groups may be excluded during project planning and implementation</li> <li>Loss of public utility in congested lane during pipe line laying.</li> <li>Land Acquisition, if any, leading to R&amp;R</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Temporary Loss of livelihood for Street Vendors during laying of distribution network</li> <li>Permanent loss of property needing resettlement and rehabilitation - partial or full</li> <li>Temporary shifting of Street Vendors but not affecting their livelihood</li> <li>Land Acquisition, if any</li> <li>STs and other disadvantaged groups may be excluded during project planning and implementation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Temporary loss of livelihood to street vendors during pipe laying</li> <li>Loss of access rights in narrow lanes</li> <li>Scheduled Tribes and other disadvantaged groups may be excluded during project planning and implementation</li> <li>Loss of public utility in congested lane during pipe line laying.</li> <li>Land Acquisition, if any, leading to R&amp;R</li> </ul>

**Table 2.3: Key Environmental Issues Likely to be faced in Subproject Towns**

(First Year & Subprojects in advanced stage of Preparation)

S.no	Particulars	Burhanpur	Chhindwara	Khargone	Maheshwar	Mandsaur	Nasrullaganj	Seondha	Shajapur
1	Key Environmental Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Impact of drawl of water from natural stream, on the downstream population</li> <li>• Loss of vegetation</li> <li>• Protection of existing surface water resources / natural drainage.</li> <li>• Waste management including hazardous waste disposal</li> <li>• Water recycling / ground water recharge considering scarcity of water resource.</li> <li>• Deterioration of air quality due to dust and vehicular movement during construction phase</li> <li>• Lack of sanitation facilities in labour camps may lead to pollution in the nearby vicinities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protection of existing surface water resources / natural drainage.</li> <li>• Sewer water drained out in open nallas</li> <li>• Waste management including hazardous waste disposal.</li> <li>• Pre-construction stage activities impacting topography, drainage and slope.</li> <li>• Deterioration of air quality due to dust and vehicular movement during construction phase</li> <li>• Effect on flora and fauna, cutting of trees</li> <li>• Sludge Disposal</li> <li>• Lack of sanitation facilities in labour camps may lead to pollution in the nearby vicinities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Impact of drawl of water from natural stream, on the downstream population</li> <li>• Protection of existing surface water resources / natural drainage.</li> <li>• Waste management including hazardous waste disposal</li> <li>• Water recycling / ground water recharge considering scarcity of water resource.</li> <li>• Deterioration of air quality due to dust and vehicular</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sewer water drained out in open nallas</li> <li>• Waste management including hazardous waste disposal.</li> <li>• Pre-construction stage activities impacting topography, drainage and slope.</li> <li>• Water recycling / ground water recharge considering scarcity of water resource.</li> <li>• Deterioration of air quality due to dust and vehicular movement during</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protection of existing surface water resources / natural drainage.</li> <li>• Sewer water drained out in open nallas</li> <li>• Waste management including hazardous waste disposal.</li> <li>• Pre-construction stage activities impacting topography, drainage and slope.</li> <li>• Water recycling / ground water recharge considering scarcity of water</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protection of existing surface water resources / natural drainage.</li> <li>• Sewer water drained out in open nallas</li> <li>• Waste management including hazardous waste disposal.</li> <li>• Pre-construction stage activities impacting topography, drainage and slope.</li> <li>• Water recycling / ground water recharge</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Impact of drawl of water from natural stream, on the downstream population</li> <li>• Protection of existing surface water resources / natural drainage.</li> <li>• Presence of wildlife in vicinity, if any.</li> <li>• Waste management including hazardous waste disposal</li> <li>• Water recycling / ground water recharge considering scarcity of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protection of existing surface water resources / natural drainage.</li> <li>• Sewer water drained out in open nallas</li> <li>• Waste management including hazardous waste disposal.</li> <li>• Pre-construction stage activities impacting topography, drainage and slope.</li> <li>• Water recycling / ground water</li> </ul>

S.no	Particulars	Burhanpur	Chhindwara	Khargone	Maheshwar	Mandsaur	Nasrullaganj	Seondha	Shajapur
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Impacts on flora and fauna, due to cutting of trees</li> <li>• Protection of ASI monuments</li> <li>• Impact WTP sludge disposal including iron sludge generated due to high iron content in raw water</li> <li>• Treatment and Disposal of backwash of water from WTP</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• movement during construction phase</li> <li>• Lack of sanitation facilities in labour camps may lead to pollution in the nearby vicinities</li> <li>• Impacts on flora and fauna, cutting of trees</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• construction phase</li> <li>• Impact on flora and fauna due to, cutting of trees</li> <li>• Sludge Disposal</li> <li>• Protection of ASI protected monuments and religious places</li> <li>• Lack of sanitation facilities in labour camps may lead to pollution in the nearby vicinities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• resource.</li> <li>• Deterioration of air quality due to dust and vehicular movement during construction phase</li> <li>• Impact on flora and fauna due to, cutting of trees</li> <li>• Sludge Disposal</li> <li>• Protection of religious places</li> <li>• Lack of sanitation facilities in labour camps may lead to pollution in the nearby vicinities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• considering scarcity of water resource.</li> <li>• Deterioration of air quality due to dust and vehicular movement during construction phase</li> <li>• Impact on flora and fauna due to cutting of trees</li> <li>• Sludge Disposal</li> <li>• Lack of sanitation facilities in labour camps may lead to pollution in the nearby vicinities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• water resource.</li> <li>• Deterioration of air quality due to dust and vehicular movement during construction phase</li> <li>• Lack of sanitation facilities in labour camps may lead to pollution in the nearby vicinities</li> <li>• Impact on flora and fauna, due to cutting of trees</li> <li>• Lack of sanitation facilities in labour camps may lead to pollution in the nearby vicinities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• recharge considering scarcity of water resource.</li> <li>• Deterioration of air quality due to dust and vehicular movement during construction phase</li> <li>• Affect on flora and fauna, cutting of trees</li> <li>• Sludge Disposal</li> </ul>

## 2.2. Potential Environmental and Social Issues in MPUDP Subprojects

Based on the environmental and social profile of the MPUDP towns, presented in Tables 2.1 to 2.3 above, the likely environmental and social issues associated with the MPUDP towns are summarized below.

1. The subproject towns are not located in ecologically sensitive areas and no significant impacts are anticipated on such sensitive features. However, the intake structure for the Morena Water Supply Project (which is in the early stage of preparation) is located in Chambal Wildlife Sanctuary for Crocodiles. This would require careful planning of the subproject in locating the intake structure and appropriate management plan to avoid impacts on the crocodiles both during construction and operation phase of the subproject.
2. Three of the MPUDP towns (Burhanpur, Maheshwar and Amarkantak) are culturally important due to the presence of monuments listed classified as protected by Archeological Survey of India. This would entail designing the projects to avoid impacts on these protected monuments, and also additional precautions during construction phase of the subprojects.
3. None of the project towns and subproject facilities are likely to be located in forest areas and / or envisage acquisition of forest lands. Due care, however will be taken during the planning and design of the MPUDP subprojects, so that the that none of the major components such as Water Treatment Plant or Sewerage Treatment Plant etc., that require larger area of forest lands or on a land with dense cover of trees. Care will also be taken to avoid the forests in the alignment of pipelines. However, in case, it is essential and unavoidable, all necessary mitigations measures will be integrated in the project design and permissions will be taken from appropriate authorities.
4. Except for components of water source and Sewage treatment plant development, most impacts are likely to result from considerable constructions activities in urban areas. Although construction of MPUDP components will involve quite simple techniques of civil works, central parts of the 25 towns are characterized as densely populated areas and thoroughfares congested with pedestrians, traffic and activities thus may result to impacts due to invasive nature of excavation and trenching work for water pipes and sewers. However as most of the individual elements are relatively small and involve simple construction, the potential environmental impacts are likely to be (i) localized and not very significant; and (ii) moderate impacts during construction in urban areas.
5. Likely to cause temporary loss of livelihood to street vendors during laying of distribution networks.
6. Temporary disruption of structures and utilities along the roadside.
7. Interests of Scheduled Tribes and other disadvantaged people present in the participating towns if not be appropriately consulted may get compromised.
8. Land take – either by acquisition of private land or by usage of existing government land that has already been encroached upon or has squatters may result in adverse impacts on owners or occupants on the land, if not appropriately mitigated
9. ESA for projects in Year 1 indicated that likely adverse social impacts are as follows:
  - a. Encroached structure coming along road ROW such as Temporary shifting of vendors (Burhanpur, Khargone and Chhindwara);
  - b. Loss of income due to obstruction of access to commercial establishments owing to temporary blocking of lanes (Burhanpur, Khargone and Chhindwara); and
  - c. Impact on standing crops (Chhindwara).
10. However, as the possibility of land acquisition (LA) and resettlement and rehabilitation (R&R) cannot be ruled out in subsequent projects, the Resettlement Policy Framework

(RPF) has been prepared. Similarly though there are no indigenous peoples are present in the project area in accordance with characteristics outlined in Bank. OP 4.10, hence no Indigenous Peoples Plans (IPPs) have been prepared for Year I subprojects; instead an Indigenous Peoples Policy Framework (IPPF) has been prepared.

The initial profile and screening of all potential subproject towns is presented in Volume 2 of the ESMF.

### 3 Environmental Management Framework

#### 3.1. Guiding Principles

The MPUDC as an organization is committed to the following Guiding Principles in developing urban infrastructure in MP:

- (a) **The Precautionary Principle** or “Do no harm” principle, when a project poses threat of harm to human health or the environment, precautionary measures will be introduced even if all cause and effect relationships may not be fully established on scientific grounds.
- (b) **The Preventive Principle:** to make every effort to avoid project activities in Eco-Sensitive areas and avoiding activities (project components) that are regulated or prohibited by National or State Laws, preventing adverse E&S situations by revisiting the project concept, minimizing the release of polluting wastes to amounts that do not affect the environment adversely, avoiding or minimizing resettlement of people due to land take, conserving natural resources and protecting biodiversity and/or minimizing health and safety hazards.
- (c) **The Mitigative Principle;** mitigating adverse E&S impacts by appropriate design modifications and meeting required national/state policies and legislations, incorporating Environment Management Plans (EMPs) and Social Management Plans (SMPs) into the Project Cycle, and following international/national best practices without affecting the financial viability of the project. This principle also extends to evaluating the impacts/risks that may result from the implemented mitigation measures themselves.
- (d) **The Participatory Principle;** ensuring public participation and community consultation, as applicable and relevant, which will be free of external manipulation, interference, or coercion, and intimidation, and conducted on the basis of timely, relevant, understandable and accessible information.
- (e) **The Compensatory Principle;** assisting project-affected persons in improving or at least restoring their livelihoods and standards of living in real terms relative to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher, wherever relevant and within the scope of the project
- (f) **The Restorative Principle;** restoring the natural condition of the project site and associated facilities after completion of construction and decommissioning, wherever relevant and within the scope of the project
- (g) **The Disclosure Principle;** providing access to stakeholders for relevant information on purpose, nature and scale of project; duration of proposed activities; any risks to and potential impacts on affected communities; grievance redress mechanism; stakeholder engagement process; and Project E&S performance

The ESMF of MPUDP will operationalize the above guiding principles.

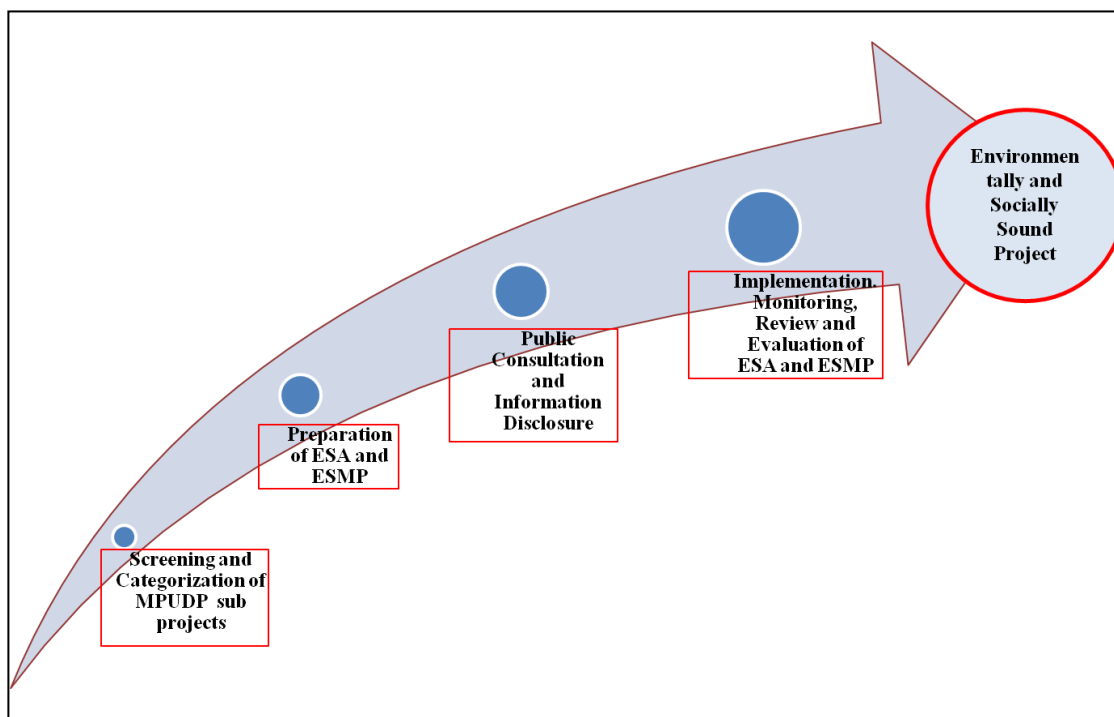
#### 3.2. The ESMF Process

This volume presents the elements of the ESMF, environmental and social safeguards of MPUDP and the respective regulatory requirements along with guidance on preparation of



mitigation / management plans and their execution. The following Process flow chart shows the Environmental and Social Management Framework Process:

**Figure 3.1: Environmental and Social Management Framework Process**



### 3.3. Environment Management Framework

The environmental management framework is designed to incorporate environmental considerations into the project planning, design and implementation process. The objective is that the project along with all its components are in compliance with the applicable legislation at the National and State level, as well as the environmental safeguards required by the corresponding lender (based on the program under which the project is taken up).

The ESMF also addresses gaps between the national environmental regulatory requirements and the environmental safeguard best practices of World Bank. The following sections highlights such actions incorporated in the ESMF.

1. The screening criteria for infrastructure development projects under the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 of GoI does not entail conduct of Environment Impact Assessments (EIAs) for obtaining Environmental Clearances (EC) for certain subprojects such as water supply and sewerage. As a result, such projects do not require an EIA/EC as per national regulations. The environmental safeguard policies of World Bank, however, require an environmental assessment for any physical infrastructure project, if it is expected to generate any adverse environmental impacts. The ESMF therefore applies to above mentioned sectors as well and recommends appropriate environmental planning procedures for such projects.
2. The World Bank environmental safeguard policies require the engagement of all project stakeholders early in the project cycle, namely, at the scoping stage of an EA through consultation. In this context, ESMF requires consultations with project stakeholders including project-affected persons (PAPs) during the formulation of an EA for a project submitted for MPUDP projects.

3. The ESMF requires an EMP developed as part of EA to be incorporated in the contract documents (for the EPC contractor as well as the O&M agency) to make its implementation mandatory. MPUDC will monitor the effectiveness in implementation of the EMP. The ESMF also provides for an annual environmental audit in order to achieve compliance with environmental standards and to document lessons learned for future projects.

### **3.3.1. Environmental Regulations**

Various regulations have been established and enforced by Government of India till date. Particularly, the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification 2006 and amendments thereof are aimed at preventing and controlling environmental impacts of developmental projects. There are other Acts and Rules that are designed to address various thematic areas under the environment. A list of relevant environmental regulation in India and their details are presented in Table 3.1

### **3.3.2. Requirements under EIA Notification 2006 and Amendments**

The Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) is the prime regulatory body of GOI for formulating environmental policies, laws and rules, and for issuing prior environmental clearance (EC) for any developmental project, as in the Schedule I of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, dated 14 September 2006 (and its various amendments) under the Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986.

The other environmental regulations in India for the various project categories under urban infrastructure developed by ULBs, is presented in Table 3.1 and applicable state regulations, include the following:

MP State Regulation:

- Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Madhya Pradesh Rules, 1975
- Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution)(Consent) Madhya Pradesh, Rules, 1975
- Madhya Pradesh State Prevention and Control of Water Pollution Board and Its Committees (Meetings) Rules, 1975
- Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Madhya Pradesh Rules, 1983
- Madhya Pradesh Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Appeal Rules, 1976
- Madhya Pradesh Jaiv Anaashya Apashistha (Niyantaran) Act & Rule
- Madhya Pradesh Jaiv Anaashya Apashistha (Niyantaran) Adhinyam, 2004
- Madhya Pradesh Jaiv Anaashya Apashistha (Niyantaran) Niyam, 2007
- Madhya Pradesh State, NO.997/2013/32 Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) (Notification,) Adhinyam, 1974

**Table 3.1: Key Environmental Regulations of GoI / GoMP**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Act/ Rule/ Notification</b>	<b>Brief</b>	<b>Applicability for MPUDC</b>
<b>1</b>	Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Water (Prevention &	It provides for the prevention and control of water pollution and the maintaining or restoring of water for any establishment. All activities that are being	CFE and CFO from MPPCB for the Construction and operation of STP and WTP

No.	Act/ Rule/ Notification	Brief	Applicability for MPUDP
	Control of Pollution) Rules, 1975	developed, implemented, established, and/or operational, that would lead to generation, treatment of sewage or effluent and further discharge into a stream or well or sewer or land should take cognizance of the provisions of this Act/Rules and take required consent to establish or operate from the State Pollution Control Board/Committee.	Compliance to conditions and disposal standards stipulated in the CFE and CFO <a href="http://www.envfor.nic.in/legis/water/wat1.html">http://www.envfor.nic.in/legis/water/wat1.html</a> <a href="http://www.moef.nic.in/sites/default/files/fellowships/GSR%2058%20E.pdf">http://www.moef.nic.in/sites/default/files/fellowships/GSR%2058%20E.pdf</a>
2	Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981	All activities that are being developed, established, and/or operational, that emit any air pollutant should take cognizance of this Act/Rule and take required consent to establish/operate from the State Pollution Control Board/Committee.	Applicable for equipment and machines potential to emit air pollution. <a href="http://www.moef.nic.in/sites/default/files/No%2014%20%201981.pdf">http://www.moef.nic.in/sites/default/files/No%2014%20%201981.pdf</a>
3	The Environment Protection Act, 1986 and The Environment Protection Rules, 1986	It provides for the protection and improvement of environment and the prevention of hazards to human beings, other living creatures, plants and property.	STPs should be designed and operated to meet disposal standards Compliance with emission and disposal standards during construction <a href="http://www.moef.nic.in/sites/default/files/eprotect_act_1986.pdf">http://www.moef.nic.in/sites/default/files/eprotect_act_1986.pdf</a>
4	Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Rules of 1959	Act for better and effective preservation of the archaeological wealth of the country	There are 292 protected monuments including 3 world heritage sites in state of MP Applicable to projects located in the proximity of protected monuments/sites
5	Indian Wildlife (protection) Act, 1972 amended 1993 and rules 1995 Wildlife (protection) Amendment Act, 2002	Provides for the comprehensive protection of wild animals, birds and plants.	Applicable to projects located within core or buffer zone of protected areas. There are 9 National parks and 25 Wildlife Sanctuaries in the State.
6	Indian Forest Act, 1927	Applicable to all forests – reserved forest, village forests and protected forests.	Applicable to projects located in the forests.
7	The Hazardous Wastes	It provides for regulation and control of indiscriminate disposal of	Some of the project towns have existing AC

No.	Act/ Rule/ Notification	Brief	Applicability for MPUDP
	(Management, Handling and Trans boundary Movement) Rules, 2008	Hazardous waste; and its sound management to reduce risks to environmental and human health	pipes distribution lines, therefore this act is triggered to some subprojects. <a href="http://www.moef.nic.in/legis/hsm.htm">http://www.moef.nic.in/legis/hsm.htm</a>
8	The Manufacture, Storage & Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules, 1989	It deals with measures, regulations and controls so as to reduce environmental, safety and health risks while manufacturing, handling and storage of hazardous chemicals.	<a href="http://www.moef.nic.in/legis/hsm/hsm2.html">http://www.moef.nic.in/legis/hsm/hsm2.html</a>
9	Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000 <i>A revised draft of the MSW Rules, 2016</i>	It provides for regulations on procedures to be undertaken for proper management, handling, processing and safe disposal of municipal solid waste generated in Urban areas such that has minimum environmental and health impact.	Solid waste generated at proposed facilities shall be disposed in accordance with the MSWM rules <a href="http://www.moef.nic.in/legis/hsm/mswmhr.html">http://www.moef.nic.in/legis/hsm/mswmhr.html</a>
10	The Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000	It provides for regulations to control ambient noise levels in public places from sources such as industries/construction works/community events, etc. All activities/establishments that deal with sound emitting equipment while operational or during construction should take cognizance of the provisions/standards of these Rules and ensure compliance	Compliance with noise standards <a href="http://envfor.nic.in/downloads/public-information/noise-pollution-rules-en.pdf">http://envfor.nic.in/downloads/public-information/noise-pollution-rules-en.pdf</a>
11	Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996	It regulates the employment and conditions of service of building and other construction workers and provides for their safety, health and welfare.	Applicable to any building or other construction works and employ 10 or more workers, hence applicable to project. <a href="http://clc.gov.in/Acts/shtm/bocw.php">http://clc.gov.in/Acts/shtm/bocw.php</a>
12	Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1996	An Act to provide for the levy and collection of a Cess on the cost of construction incurred by employers.	Cess should be paid at rate not exceeding 2% of the cost of construction as may be notified <a href="http://hrylabour.gov.in/docs/labourActpdfdocs/Cess_Rules.pdf">http://hrylabour.gov.in/docs/labourActpdfdocs/Cess_Rules.pdf</a>
13	Workmen Compensation Act, 1923	It provides for payment of compensation by employers to their employees for injury by accident i.e. personal injury or occupational	Compensation for workers in case of injury by accident <a href="http://labour.gov.in/uploa">http://labour.gov.in/uploa</a>

No.	Act/ Rule/ Notification	Brief	Applicability for MPU DP
		disease.	<a href="http://uploadfiles/files/ActsandRules/SocietySecurity/TheWorkmenAct1923.pdf">d/uploadfiles/files/ActsandRules/SocietySecurity/TheWorkmenAct1923.pdf</a>
14	The Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986	It prohibits employment of children in certain specified hazardous occupations and processes and regulates the working conditions in others.	Employment of child labour is prohibited in building or construction works. <a href="http://labour.bih.nic.in/Acts/child_labour_prohibition_and_regulation_act_1986.pdf">http://labour.bih.nic.in/Acts/child_labour_prohibition_and_regulation_act_1986.pdf</a>

### ***3.3.3 World Bank Safeguard Policies***

The applicable safeguard policies of the World Bank are summarized in Table 3.2 overleaf.

**Table 3.2: World Bank Safeguard Policies**

<b>Safeguard Policies</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Applicability to the project</b>	<b>Safeguard Requirements</b>
<p>OP 4.01 <b>Environmental Assessment</b></p>	<p>The objective of this policy is to ensure that Bank financed projects are environmentally sound and sustainable.</p>	<p>The environmental issues will be addressed adequately in advance. An integrated Environmental Screening and Environmental Assessment (EA) with Environmental Management Plan (EMP) will be developed to manage environmental risks and maximize environmental and social benefits wherever it is applicable. This policy is applicable to all the subproject towns.</p>	<p>EIA and/or EMP required.</p>
<p>OP 4.04 <b>Natural Habitats</b></p>	<p>The policy recognizes that the conservation of natural habitats is essential for long-term sustainable development. The Bank, therefore, supports the protection, maintenance and rehabilitation of natural habitats in its project financing, as well as policy dialogue and analytical work. The Bank supports and expects the Borrowers to apply a precautionary approach to natural resources management to ensure environmentally sustainable development</p>	<p>This policy may be triggered by the Project due to activity requiring forest/ wildlife lands, locating close to the natural habitats with the potential to cause significant adverse impact or degradation of natural habitats whether directly (through construction) or indirectly (through human activities induced by the project).</p> <p>The proposed water supply project in for Morena town, the intake structure for Water Supply is located in Crocodile Sanctuary. Detailed design of the subproject will be prepared to avoid /. Minimize impacts on the sanctuary and with suitable management plan to mitigate the impacts (if any) on the wild life. Necessary regulatory clearances will also be obtained from the regulatory authorities.</p>	<p>EIA and EMP required</p>

<b>Safeguard Policies</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Applicability to the project</b>	<b>Safeguard Requirements</b>
<b>OP/BP 4.11 Physical Cultural Resources</b>	This policy aims at assisting in the preservation of cultural property, historical, religious and unique natural value-this includes remains left by previous human inhabitants and unique environment features, as well as in the protection and enhancement of cultural properties encountered in Bank- financed project.	This policy may be triggered by subprojects where cultural property, historical, religious and unique natural value-this includes remains left by previous human inhabitants and unique environment features may be affected due to project. Due to the presence of archeological monuments in Burhanpur and Maheshwar towns, this policy is triggered for the project. In addition to obtaining necessary Government of India permissions, the project will also incorporate 'chance find' provisions in the respective subprojects, to comply with the policy requirements of The World Bank.	Application has to be prepared and submitted to Archaeological department in case any impact is envisaged due to the project.
<b>General EH &amp; S Guidelines World bank group</b>	The General Environment, Health and Safety (EHS) Guidelines contain information on cross-cutting environmental, health, and safety issues potentially applicable to all projects.	These Guidelines are technical reference documents with general and industry-specific examples of Good International Industry Practice (GIIP).The Guidelines contain the performance levels and measures that are normally acceptable to World Bank Group and that are generally considered to be achievable in new facilities at reasonable costs by existing technology.	Guide lines for Water and Sanitation projects available at <a href="http://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/e22c050048855ae0875cd76a6515bb18/Final%2B-%2BWater%2Band%2BSanitation.pdf?MOD=AJPERES">http://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/e22c050048855ae0875cd76a6515bb18/Final%2B-%2BWater%2Band%2BSanitation.pdf?MOD=AJPERES</a>

<b>Safeguard Policies</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Applicability to the project</b>	<b>Safeguard Requirements</b>
<p><b>OP / BP 7.50</b></p> <p><b>World Bank Policy for Projects on International Waterways</b></p>	<p>The policy deals with two categories of water bodies namely (i) international inland waterways which included any river, canal, lake or other inland waterway; and (ii) international waters which included bays, gulfs, straits, or channels bounded by several states, or if within one state recognized as necessary channels of communication between the open sea and other states.</p> <p>The Bank policy for projects on international waterways is based on two principles. The first element is the recognition by the Bank that cooperation and goodwill of all riparians is essential for the efficient utilization and protection of the international waterway. The second is the general rule that all riparians should be notified, subject to certain specified exceptions, of Bank-financed projects on international waterways.</p>	<p>Abstraction of water from rivers /tributaries which are part of Ganga Basin</p>	<p>When such a project is proposed, beneficiary state (prospective borrower) should notify the other riparian countries of the project and provide them the project details. If the borrower does not wish to give notification, the Bank can undertake such notification on behalf of the borrower, provided that the borrower requests the Bank. However, since either the amount of water to be abstracted from the tributaries (of River Ganga) in the towns where Water Supply is proposed under MPUDP is very little, or the discharge of treated water from the sewerage sub projects into the tributaries (of River Ganga) is very little, therefore, MPUDC has sought for exception to notifying the riparian countries.</p>



### 3.3.4. Environmental Categorization of Subprojects

The urban infrastructure projects are expected to improve general living standards within urban localities. However, depending on location and the nature of project activities these projects will have varying impacts on environment. An underground sewerage scheme may cause impact due to disposal of treated effluent and sludge; water supply project may be associated with over exploitation of water resources and downstream users, and disposal of sludge etc. Similarly, construction activities may have impacts on the sensitive receptors and increase in air and noise pollution. The rigor of environmental assessment required to identify and mitigate the impacts largely depends upon the complexities of project activities.

To facilitate effective screening and address the issues from infrastructure projects, MPUDP has categorized the projects into different categories – E<sub>a</sub>, E<sub>b</sub> and E<sub>c</sub> linked to severity of impacts and regulatory requirements. The E<sub>a</sub>, E<sub>b</sub> and E<sub>c</sub> categories are defined in table 3.3.<sup>1</sup>

Various projects depending on their sector, components involved, location vis-a-vis the surrounding environmental setting, will generate different adverse impacts that would need to be mitigated. Also, depending on the safeguards applicable (according to lender’s requirements) and environmental regulation applicable, the environmental significance of the project will vary. In order to enable a priority based project screening and assessment, project categorization criteria is proposed as explained in the section below to assign an environmental category to the projects:

**Table 3.3 Criteria for Environmental Category of Projects**

<b>Environmental Category of Project</b>	<b>Environmental Impact Significance</b>	<b>Mitigation / Management</b>
E <sub>a</sub>	Environmental issues are likely to be significant, diverse, unprecedented and irreversible indicating long term impact on environmental components	Stakeholders to be consulted early during the project preparation Project Specific EA / EMP to be carried out by independent agency Terms of Reference for the EA to be reviewed and cleared by The World Bank At least two stake holder Consultation to be carried out. Regulatory clearances to be sought as applicable
E <sub>b</sub>	Environmental issues are of moderate nature that can be mitigated with a reasonable effort	Project Specific EA / EMP to be carried out along with DPR with Stake holder Consultation. Regulatory clearances to be sought as applicable
E <sub>c</sub>	Insignificant or negligible	Generic Environmental Management

<sup>1</sup> It should be noted that this categorization refers to the categorization of subprojects done for MPUDP, and should not be confused with the classification of overall Projects given in OP4.01 of the World Bank. As per safeguard policies of the World Bank, MPUDP has been categorized as a Category A project.

Environmental Category of Project	Environmental Impact Significance	Mitigation / Management
	environmental issues expected that require little or no mitigation	Plan and good environmental practices to be integrated in the subproject

The Environmental categorization will be done based on the Environmental screening of subprojects. Table 3.4 presents the environmental categorization of eight subprojects of MPUDP, whose designs are in advanced stage of preparation.

**Table 3.4: Environmental Categorization of Initial 8 subprojects\***

S.No.	Subproject	Categorization	Remarks
1	Burhanpur Water Supply Scheme	E <sub>a</sub>	Subproject involves construction of anicut on Tapti River, construction around protected monuments and therefore Environmental categorization is E <sub>a</sub>
2	Khargon Water Supply Scheme	E <sub>b</sub>	Involves construction of intake well on Kunda River, long transmission line and construction in dense urban areas, hence Environmental categorization is E <sub>b</sub>
3	Sewda Water Supply Scheme	E <sub>b</sub>	Involves construction of anicut on Sindh River, long transmission line and construction in dense urban areas, hence Environmental categorization is E <sub>b</sub>
4	Chinddwara Sewerage Scheme	E <sub>a</sub>	Integrated Sewerage Subprojects involving treatment plants, outfall sewers, and construction of deep sewer lines in dense urban areas. Hence, Categorized as E <sub>a</sub>
5	Maheshwar Sewerage Scheme	E <sub>a</sub>	
6	Mandsaur Sewerage Scheme	E <sub>a</sub>	
7	Nasrullaganj Sewerage Scheme	E <sub>a</sub>	
8	Shajapur Sewerage Scheme	E <sub>a</sub>	

Note: \* - Indicative categorization to be finalized during the screening stage of the respective subproject.

Similar approach will be followed in the development of other subprojects and categorization will be done based on the project designs and sensitivity.

All EAs and EMPs should be shared with the WB however in case of E<sub>a</sub> category subprojects, the TOR should also be reviewed by the WB. EMPs will be integrated in the bid documents with appropriate BOQ provisions, to ensure that the EMP measures are implemented during the execution of the subproject.

### ***3.3.5. Carrying out Environment Assessment and Preparation of Environment Management Plan***

EA for subprojects shall be prepared by independent consultants other than DPR consultants for Category E<sub>a</sub> subprojects in line with the terms of reference (provided in Appendix 2 and customized to the project area conditions) to ensure that adequate management measures are identified to mitigate the subproject impacts. In case the EA is prepared by the DPR consultants, the EA shall be reviewed by an independent expert / agency to confirm ensure that all critical issues of environmental management are addressed in the subproject. For E<sub>b</sub> category subprojects, the EA shall be prepared as part of the DPR preparation in line with the Guidance on Environmental Assessment, provided in the ESMF. The key elements of EA shall include,

1. Evaluation of project's potential environmental risks and impacts in the project area of influence, examines the alternatives, and identifies measures to mitigate the environmental impacts and improvement of benefits throughout project implementation. Wherever feasible, preventive measures would be undertaken.
2. The opinion of the stakeholders and public shall be incorporated in the project through specific public consultations with prior notice. Consultations in particular for category E<sub>a</sub> subprojects should be carried out as early as possible including potentially for the TORs of the EA to be prepared.
3. In addition, the draft EA shall be made available in a public place accessible to affected groups and local non-governmental organizations (NGOs).
4. Implications of the available legislations and regulatory requirements and the requirements of the operational policies of the World Bank are also to be reviewed as part of the EA. The EA report shall meet the requirements of national and state level legislations and safeguard policies of The World Bank, including EHS Guide lines. All necessary clearances shall be obtained for EA, as applicable, prior to the initiation of procurement process for the respective subproject. The EA report shall include an executive summary, and sections on introduction/project background, project description including review of alternatives, review of legislations, baseline environmental conditions, impact evaluation, public consultation details, and Environmental Management Plan.

### ***3.3.6. Guidance on Preparation of Environment Management Plan***

The management measures identified shall be made part of the project components and shall be included in the bid documents appropriately. Apart from addressing the issues, management measures shall also explore enhancement opportunities and their inclusion in project components would be ensured.

The management plan shall consider various activities proposed under the project and provide management measures to be followed for different phases of implementation, along with the

responsibility allocation for implementation and Monitoring plan. Generic Environmental Management Plan formats for MPUDP, and customized versions for various urban infrastructure projects (including the details of EHS guidelines of WBG for Water and Sanitation Projects) are provided in Appendix 3. The cost for implementation of the management measures, the institutional arrangements for monitoring shall be included in the estimated project cost.

### ***3.3.7. Environmental and Social Safeguard Issues in Technical Assistance (TA) Activities/Studies***

A number of technical assistance activities and studies are likely to be carried out by MPUDC as part of the component 1 of MPUDP (including various studies and plans under for BISCO), implementation of output from these studies could involve safeguard issues but may be financed/implemented outside MPUDP. These studies shall be (i) prepared along with corresponding EA/SA and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)/EMP in accordance with the provisions of the ESMF, (including screening and conducting ESAs as needed); (ii) outputs and reports of these studies will be submitted for Bank's review and endorsement;(iii) approved by the competent authorities and disclosed. However, the implementation of the recommendation of RAPs / EMPs or other safeguard measures will be taken up as and when they are implemented depending upon the circumstance and are not subject to the Bank's supervision.

### ***3.3.8. Environmental and Social Safeguard Management Subproject Financed through Credit Enhancement Facility***

Sub-Component 2.1 of MPUDP envisages establishment of 'Credit Enhancement Facility' at MPUDC to help ULBs leverage commercial finance for various infrastructure projects. Similar to other activities of MPUDP, the provisions of ESMF will also be applicable to the subprojects financed through credit enhancement facility. While the green field subprojects prepared for the facility will follow the preparation requirements of the ESMF, subprojects involving refinancing transactions, would be reviewed to confirm that the safeguard issues / aspects comply with the ESMF provisions. All project funded activities would be in compliance with the agreed ESMF (that incorporates Bank's OPs), even if not supervised by the Bank.

### ***3.3.9. Application of OP 7.50: International Water Ways of The World Bank***

Operational policy covers the following types of international waterways:

- a) any river, canal, lake, or similar body of water that forms a boundary between, or any river or body of surface water that flows through, two or more states, whether IFC members or not;
- b) any tributary or other body of surface water that is a component of any waterway described in (a) above; and
- c) any bay, gulf, strait, or channel bounded by two or more states or, if within one state, recognized as a necessary channel of communication between the open sea and other states--and any river flowing into such waters.

The policy applies to the following types of projects:

- a) hydroelectric, irrigation, flood control, navigation, drainage, water and sewerage, industrial, and similar projects that involve the use or potential pollution of international waterways as described above; and
- b) Detailed design and engineering studies of projects under point (a) above as part of an IFC investment or of non-lending services.

### **Exception to Riparian Notification:**

The nine subprojects where OP7.50 may apply, result in improvements in quality and access of water supply and/or sanitation systems in their respective urban centers (see table 3.5). The five water supply subprojects aim to augment existing subprojects aim to increase coverage of sanitation access in the towns, and improving the quality of liquid waste discharge. Hence, an exception to riparian notification may be considered.

Specifically:

#### Water Supply projects:

- a) The five sub-projects will result in an increased withdrawal of water from their respective tributaries. However, in all five cases, the amounts withdrawn from the sources are small (0.0009% to 0.04%) relative to the overall volume of flow, and do not have significant impacts that would warrant concerns downstream:
- b) India and Bangladesh are signatories to the Treaty on sharing of the Ganga Water at Farraka, wherein an agreement has been reached on basis of availability of flow at Faraaka Barrage. Based on values reported for minimum availability during 1949-1988. the minimum availability is 60,992 cubic feet/sec, which corresponds to 149,221 million liters per day. The combined water demand requirement for the current investments represents 0.07 percent of the minimum flow at Farakka Barrage, which is marginal:
- c) There are no impacts envisaged in countries upstream since the tributaries originates in India:
- d) All projects introduce metered connections that will lead to increase efficiency of end water use; and
- e) Barring Patera, all four other subprojects envisage shifting from ad hoc decentralized chlorination practices to centralized scientific water treatment process thus promoting a better controlled, more efficient and more cost- effective treatment.

The five water supply sub-projects qualify for exception qualify for exception to notification of riparian countries under OP 7.50 as they involve additions or alterations to existing

schemes that do not adversely change the quality or quantity of water flows to the other riparians, and will not be adversely affected by the other riparians' possible water use.

Sanitation sub projects:

- a. The four sub projects will result in increased coverage of existing systems. They will lead to the treatment of all liquid waste currently discharged, untreated or partially treated, into the tributaries, thereby leading to abatement of pollution in the tributaries.
- b. Discharged, treated effluent from treatment plants does not have significant impact on receiving bodies that would warrant concerns downstream.

The four sub-projects qualify for exception to notification of riparian countries under OP 7.50 as they involve additions or alterations to existing schemes that do not adversely change the quality or quantity of water flows to the other riparians, and will not be adversely affected by the other riparians' possible water use.

**Table 3.5: Details of MPUDP sub-projects likely to trigger OP 7.50**

WATER SUPPLY PROJECTS									
Investment	Nature of Investment	Cost of Investment (US\$ million)	Baseline Conditions	Volumetric water use (pre-project) (MLD)	Current Source	Volumetric water use (post-project) (MLD)	Beneficiary Population	Target Coverage	Proposed Source
Morena Water Supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Centralized scientific</li> <li>· water treatment</li> <li>· distribution system</li> <li>· metering</li> </ul>	45.6	98.4% coverage	11.4	Ground Water	66	552,970	100%	River Chambal (a tributary of River Yamuna which is a tributary of River Ganga)
			Decentralized <i>ad-hoc</i> chlorination						
Sewda Water Supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Centralized scientific</li> <li>· water treatment</li> <li>· distribution system</li> <li>· metering</li> </ul>	2.86	Over 90% coverage	1.63	Ground Water	6	37,000	100%	Sindh River (a tributary of River Yamuna which is a tributary of River Ganga)
			Decentralized <i>ad-hoc</i> chlorination						
Patera Water Supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· distribution system</li> <li>· metering</li> </ul>	0.84	Over 90% coverage	0.31	Ground Water	1.34	16,762	100%	Vyarma River (a tributary of River Ken which is a tributary of River Yamuna)
Bada Malahara Water Supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Centralized scientific</li> <li>· water treatment</li> </ul>	2.92	Over 90% coverage	1.4	Ground Water	6	37,000	100%	Kaithan/Dhasan River (a tributary of River Betwa which is a tributary of River Yamuna)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· distribution system</li> <li>· metering</li> </ul>								
Sheopur kalan Water Supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Centralized scientific</li> </ul>	11.13	Over 90% coverage	5	Ground Water	19	134240	100%	River Chambal (a tributary of River Yamuna which is a tributary of River Ganga)



SEWERAGE PROJECTS								
Investment	Nature of Investment	Cost of Investment (US\$ million)	Baseline Condition	Current Disposal Point	Volumetric Treated wastewater discharge (post-project) (MLD)	Beneficiary Population	Target Coverage	Proposed Discharge Point
Nagda Sewerage	· septage management	13.29	76% coverage of decentralized treatment through septic tanks and piped sewer & balance by twin-pit toilets	River Chambal	10 (likely to increase to 12 MLD by year 2034)	132,305	100%	River Chambal (a tributary of River Yamuna which is a tributary of River Ganga)
	· centralized liquid waste treatment							
Shajapur Sewerage	· septage management	9.42	80% coverage of decentralized treatment through septic tanks & 20% coverage by twin-pit toilets	River Chillar	9 (likely to increase to 12 MLD by year 2034)	119,576	100%	River Chillar is a tributary of river Chambal (a tributary of River Yamuna which is a tributary of River Ganga)
	· centralized liquid waste treatment							
Shahdol Sewerage	· septage management	15.51	40% coverage of decentralized treatment through septic tanks & 60% coverage by twin-pit toilets	River Murna	16 (likely to increase to 20 MLD by year 2034)	172,300	100%	Murna is a tributary of River Son (a tributary of Ganga)
	· centralized liquid waste treatment							
Mandasaur Sewerage	· septage management	15.60	60% coverage of decentralized treatment through UGD and septic tanks & 40% coverage by twin-pit toilets	River Shivna	18 (likely to increase to 22 MLD by year 2034)	2,74,549	100%	River Shivna (a tributary of River Chambal which is a tributary of River Yamuna/Ganga)
	· centralized liquid waste treatment							

## 4 Social Management Framework

### 4.1. Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)

The objective of Resettlement policy framework is to avoid if possible, if not minimizes impacts and finally mitigate the adverse social impacts on the population affected by the planning, design and implementation of the project. The framework emphasises that the involuntary resettlement will be avoided and minimised by exploring different design options. In other words exploring various options and considering the best option which has minimum or no impact.

The nature and magnitude of social impact will be assessed through social impact assessments. An RAP or Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) as applicable will be prepared in compliance with the Social Safeguards provided in this ESMF and implemented to mitigate the adverse impacts to assist the affected people and to enable them to improve their living standards. The measures available in the RAP/ARAP shall be implemented prior to the commencement of civil works. The broad categories of economic and social adverse impacts that would be mitigated are:

- a) Loss of land and assets
- b) Loss of shelter or homestead lands,
- c) Loss of income or means of livelihood
- d) Loss of access to productive resources, shelter/residences
- e) Loss of collective impacts on groups such as loss of community assets, common property resources and others.

The Resettlement Policy Framework covers the following:

1. Addresses the gap between World Bank policy on the involuntary resettlement and existing country and state level regulations including RTFCLARR act 2013.
2. Defines project affected persons (PAPs), list their entitlements, details community participation and consultation in various stages of social impact assessment, supervision & monitoring of processes.
3. To avoid / minimize physical displacement and involuntary relocation to the maximum practical extent.
4. To explore different alternatives/options to avoid physical displacement and involuntary relocations (such as alternative route alignments, sites etc.)
5. To compensate and assistance to the PAPs irrespective of their legal rights
6. Ensures that PAPs will be resettled and rehabilitated with the aim of improving their livelihoods and standards of living or at least restored to before project status.
7. When PAPs lose land/structures and or displaced and/or economically affected adversely, detailed planning to be carried out along with implementation arrangements stated in the Resettlement Action Plan.

8. Full cost of all resettlement activities necessary to achieve the project objectives are included in total project costs including contingencies and inflation.

#### 4.2. Social Regulatory Framework

The Subprojects that are financed under MPUDP needs to be consistent and complied with and meet the requirements of the following applicable acts, notifications, and policies. The compensation and assistance provided to the project affected will be based on the applicable acts, legislations, regulations besides the Operational Policies of the World Bank.

##### National and State:

1. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013.
2. The Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014
3. The Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.
4. Right to Information Act, 2005
5. Guidelines of Madhya Pradesh Nagariya Kshetro ke Bhoomihin Vyakti (Pattadhriti Adhikaron ka Pradan kiya jana) Adhiniyam, 1984

##### Operational Policies of the World Bank

1. 4.10 Indigenous People.
2. 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement.
3. World Bank Policy on Access to Information and Disclosure

**Table 4.1: Relevance of Applicable Social Legislations to MPUDP**

Acts, notifications, policies and guidelines	Relevance to project
<b>National</b>	
The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RTFCTLARR Act 2013)	The Act provides for enhanced compensation and assistance measures and adopts a more consultative and participatory approach in dealing with the Project Affected Persons.

<b>Acts, notifications, policies and guidelines</b>	<b>Relevance to project</b>
The Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014	GOI recently enacted the act that specifically aims to protect the rights of urban street vendors and to regulate street vending activities. It provides for Survey of street vendors and protection from eviction or relocation; issuance of certificate for vending; provides for rights and obligations of street vendors; development of street vending plans; organizing of capacity building programmes to enable the street vendors to exercise the rights contemplated under this Act; undertake research, education and training programmes to advance knowledge and understanding of the role of the informal sector in the economy, in general and the street vendors, in particular and to raise awareness.
The Scheduled Tribes And other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.	An Act to recognise and vest the forest rights and occupation in forest land in forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have been residing in such forests for generations but whose rights could not be recorded; to provide for a framework for recording the forests rights so vested and the nature of evidence required for such recognition and vesting in respect of forest land.
MP Nagariyon Kshetra ke Bhumiheen Vyakti (Pattadhruti Adhikaron ka Pradan Kiya Jana) Adhinyam, 1984, popularly known as the Patta Act.	Madhya Pradesh is the only Indian state where a separate act has been passed by the state legislature for regularizing tenure of squatters on government land. GoMP has been granting leasehold land titles or Pattas to “landless persons” or residents of squatter settlements in urban areas on the basis of the MP Nagariyon Kshetra ke Bhumiheen Vyakti (Pattadhruti Adhikaron ka Pradan Kiya Jana) Adhinyam, 1984, popularly known as the Patta Act. The Act applies to all urban areas of MP. The ‘Patta’ Act was introduced to grant leasehold rights to the landless persons occupying urban lands. The Act entitles all landless persons occupying less than 50 sq m of land on a specified cut of date to leasehold rights for residential use on the same land or on another site.
The World Bank OP 4.12–Involuntary Resettlement	The proposed MPUDC is proposed to be implemented by MPUDC and its agencies with the assistance of the World Bank. Therefore, the provisions of this operational Policy will apply to subprojects financed under this project. The subprojects to be financed under the project might entail land acquisition or result in involuntary resettlement impacts though, at a smaller scale for the various project activities. It would also adversely affect structures used for various purposes, livelihood of people (mainly earning their livelihood by means of petty shops and providing various services). Many of them might have been operating from within the ROW or the government land. Thus both title holders and non-title holders alike would be affected as a consequence of the project. GoMP/UDHD(MPUDC)

Acts, notifications, policies and guidelines	Relevance to project
OP4.10–Indigenous Peoples	This policy ensures that the development process fully respects the dignity, human rights, economies, and cultures of Indigenous Peoples. For all projects that are proposed for Bank financing and affect Indigenous Peoples, the Bank requires the borrower to engage in a process of free, prior, and informed consultation. It applies for both positive and negative impacts on Indigenous People (IP) wherever the project activities are undertaken.
World Bank Policy on Access to Information and Disclosure	World Bank safeguards policy requires consultation with PAPs during planning and implementation of resettlement action plan and tribal development plan and public disclosure of drafts. Once the draft is prepared it is to be made available at a place accessible to, and in a form, manner and language understandable to the displaced or affected people and local NGOs. EP Act 1986 and RTFCTLARR, 2013 also requires disclosure of draft SIA and RAP and other project reports followed by mandatory Public Hearing.

#### 4.2.1. Key Gaps

Analysis of the existing national legal and regulatory framework vis-à-vis principle outlined in Bank’s OP 4.12 indicate the following key gaps

- Cut-off date for those without recognized legal title: A major gap is that while WB recognizes all PAPs residing or depending on such lands as on census survey at the start of LA process, the LARR 2013 stipulates that such PAPs should be residing or depending on land for 3 years or more preceding land acquisition. Families who are depending on such lands for less than 3 years are not recognized as APs and will not be eligible for compensation or resettlement assistance.
- Replacement costs: In case of land the valuation of land and buildings at market value (using an appropriate multiplication factor in case of land only) plus solatium provides compensation that exceeds the replacement cost or market value.
- Temporary disruption: Temporary disruption to access to business leading to loss of income is another aspect that is not covered under country’s legal framework but would be dealt with provisions of: i) alternate by the contractor and ii) commensurate payment for loss of income
- Common Property Resources: While legal framework provides for compensation for any impacted common properties, under the project any replacement or relocation would be addressed/undertaken by the civil works contractor in consultation with the community.

These above gaps are addressed through the project level entitlement framework. In addition, the State Government has a policy of payment of compensation to private landowners for user rights for underground pipe laying, while ownership remains with the private landowners, avoiding

involuntary/forcible land acquisition. This RPF recommends documentation of consultations with the concerned landowners from whom user rights to lay underground pipes are sought, and inclusion of evidence of compensation payment to them as specified by the policy in the / resettlement action plan, as applicable.

### 4.3 Categorisation of Subprojects

During the screening process the social risks will be assessed through the screening formats submitted by the borrower along with the loan application. Screening formats are given in Appendix and screening checklist for project towns are provided in Volume-II. Based on the screening, the social category of the project is determined and necessary SIA and related RAP/ARAPs applicable shall be prepared. Based on the magnitude of impact to the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) through screening of projects, projects have been categorised as either S<sub>a</sub>, S<sub>b</sub> or S<sub>c</sub> outlined in Table 4.2.<sup>2</sup>

**Table 4.2: Categorization of Subprojects**

Category	Description		Type of project
	Level of issues	Management measures	
S <sub>a</sub>	significant adverse impacts expected	SIA and RAP	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. If it involves acquisition of private land or permanent loss of private assets and livelihood</li> <li>2. If it involves physical displacement of 200 and more PAPs are affected.</li> </ol>
S <sub>b</sub>	Moderate adverse social impacts expected	SIA and Abbreviated RAP.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. if the affected people are not physically displaced and less than 10 percent of their productive</li> <li>2. if fewer than 200 people are displaced,</li> </ol>
S <sub>c</sub>	No social issues expected hence socially benign	Social Screening Report	No private land acquisition or no impact to PAPs Construction stage impacts on assets near ROW

The social categorization will be done based on the social screening information provided by the ULB. However, based on the outcome of Social impact assessment, the category will be revisited at the time of appraisal of each subproject.

<sup>2</sup> It should be noted that this categorization refers to the categorization of subprojects developed for MPUDP, and should not be confused with the classification of overall Projects given in OP4.01 of the World Bank. As per safeguard policies of the World Bank, MPUDP has been categorized as a Category A project.

#### 4.4 Social Impact Assessment and Resettlement Action Plan

A social impact assessment will be undertaken for all projects with high to moderate social impacts to assess the potential social impacts of the proposed projects. Based on the outcome of such assessment the corresponding mitigation instrument -- Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan will be prepared for S<sub>b</sub> Category Projects and Full Resettlement Action Plan will be prepared for S<sub>a</sub> category projects. SIA process includes undertaking of the following steps: consultations with the stakeholders; Census survey of PAPs; Socio-economic surveys of the Project Affected Persons; and Focus Group Discussion with specific interest groups. In case the baseline Socio-Economic Survey data is more than two (2) years old at the time of implementation of the Project, the key socio economic data will be updated. Contents of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) shall include the following as a basic minimum:

- Executive Summary
- Project description
- Objectives and Study Methodology
- Socio-Economic Profile of the project area
- Regulatory Policies with respect to Social Safeguards
- Proposed Improvements under the project
- Options considered for minimizing adverse impacts
- Assessment of Project impacts
- Baselines Socio Economic Survey
- Public Consultation & Disclosure and Plan
- Nature and magnitude of impacts
- Type of impacts
- Compensation and R&R assistance
- Livelihood Restoration and Income Generation Plan
- Gender Dimensions and Action Plan
- Grievance Redress Mechanism
- Implementation Schedule and Budget
- Institutional Arrangements
- Implementation Arrangements
- Monitoring and Evaluation

Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plans (ARAPs) will be prepared where impacts on the entire displaced population are minor and less than 200 persons are affected; an ARAP would be prepared covering the following minimum elements:

- (i). A census survey of displaced persons and valuation of assets;
- (ii). Description of compensation and other resettlement assistance to be provided;
- (iii). Consultations with displaced people about acceptable alternatives;
- (iv). Institutional responsibility for implementation and procedures for grievance redress;
- (v). Arrangements for monitoring and implementation; and
- (vi). A timetable and budget. The SIA/RAP will be disclosed followed by a consultation and the suggestions, comments of the stakeholders will be incorporated in the RAP. The final RAP will be disclosed on the websites of the Urban Local Bodies,



Implementing agencies. The Hindi version of full report will also be disclosed in the project sites.

#### **4.5. Land Compensation and Resettlement & Rehabilitation Planning**

Wherever Land Acquisition is involved in the projects, compensation for the land and related R&R to the PAPs will be made as per the provisions of the RFCTLARR 2013. The District Administration / concerned authorities will carry out private land acquisition and R&R implementation based on the provisions of RFCTLARR Act, 2013. The project affected assigned land owners will be treated similar to the project affected land-owners reference guidelines of Madhya Pradesh Nagariya Kshetro ke Bhoomihin Vyakti (Pattadhriti Adhikaron ka Pradan kiya jana) Adhiniyam, 1984 or refer to [www.mpurban.gov.in/pdf/pattaactenglish.pdf](http://www.mpurban.gov.in/pdf/pattaactenglish.pdf).

The need for resettlement and rehabilitation arises when the land which is acquired or alienated or transferred results in involuntary displacement and/or loss of livelihood, sources of income and access to common properties/resources on which people depend for economic, social and cultural needs irrespective of their legal status. Though the squatters and encroachers are not entitled to legal compensation for land that they have occupied, this policy will provide for resettlement and rehabilitation of such persons with the aim of improving their standard of living. This policy will also be applicable to those landowners from whom land would be acquired. In case of those affected families living in the lands reserved under Development Plans with or without approval of construction of structures will also be assisted for resettlement and rehabilitation as per the Entitlement Framework in this ESMF.

Use of Government Lands - Very often, the lands belonging to other land owning departments are required to be used for various facilities to be proposed. Generally, necessary permissions and approvals for land alienation take a long time. In case of all Government lands, obtaining “Enter only upon Permission” from land owning agencies or other authorities concerned, prior to contract award is a pre-requisite and the land alienation or conditions for the same must be completed as soon as possible and prior to commencement of construction in those respective facilities / sites.

The entitlement for different categories of impacts is explained in the following entitlement matrix. The principles of the entitlement matrix are in accordance with the RFCTLARR, 2013 and the Safeguards on Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12) and Indigenous People (OP 4.10) of World Bank.

An entitlement matrix provides the entitlements for different impact categories in the following order.

- Impact to title holders which covers
  - Loss of Land
  - Loss of Residential Structures
  - Loss of commercial structures
- Impact to tenants and leaseholders a. residential b. commercial
- Impacts to non-title holders
  - Residential squatters
  - Commercial squatters
  - Encroachers

- Impacts to trees, plants and standing crops
- Loss of Livelihoods
  - Employers in shops, agricultural labourers, sharecroppers etc.,
- Impacts to Vulnerable Households
- Impacts to Community Assets
- Temporary impacts
- Unidentified impacts

#### 4.6. Basis for Entitlement Framework

For the purpose of the RAP under the ESMF of MPUDC, the following definitions will be applicable:

1. **Affected area:** means such area as may be notified by the appropriate Government for the purposes of land acquisition and which land will be acquired under RTFCTLARR Act, 2013 through declaration by Notification in the Official Gazette by the appropriate Government or for which land belonging to the Government will be cleared from obstructions;
2. **Agricultural land:** Means land used for the purpose of: (i) agriculture or horticulture; (ii) dairy farming, poultry farming, pisciculture, sericulture, seed farming breeding of livestock or nursery growing medicinal herbs; (iii) raising of crops, trees, grass or garden produce; and (iv) land used for the grazing of cattle;
3. **Below poverty line (BPL) or BPL family:** means below poverty line families as defined by the Planning Commission of India (*now restructured as the Niti Ayog*), from time to time and those included in the BPL list for the time-being in force;
4. **Building:** Means a house, out house or other roofed structure whether masonry, brick, wood, mud, metal or any other material whatsoever but does not include a tent or other portable and temporary shelter;
5. **Corridor of impact (CoI):** Refers to the minimum land width required for construction and laying of pipes including embankments, facilities and features such as approach roads, drains, utility ducts and lines, fences, green belts, safety zone, working spaces etc. Additional land width would be acquired/purchased or taken on temporary lease if the Corridor of Impact extends beyond the available Right of Way;
6. **Cut-off date:** (i) In the cases of land acquisition affecting land holders the cut-off date would be the last date of publishing Notification for land acquisition u/s 11 (1) of RTFCTLARR Act, 2013 in the local newspaper. Those without any legally recognized ownership documents the cut-off date would be the start date of the Census and Socio-Economic survey. For temporary impacts the cut-off date would be the date of joint inspection by contractor and PIU representative before initiating construction.
7. **Encroacher:** A person who has extended their building, agricultural lands, business premises or work places into public/government land without authority;
8. **Income:** Income of the PAP shall mean the amount prior to the cut-off date from all occupations taken together calculated by an objective assessment;

9. **Land:** "land" includes benefits to arise out of land, and things attached to the earth or permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth
10. **Land acquisition" or "acquisition of land":** means acquisition of land under the RTFCTLARR, 2013.
11. **Non-agricultural labour:** means a person who is not an agricultural labour but is primarily residing in the affected area for a period of not less than five years immediately before the declaration of the affected area and who does not hold any land under the affected area but who earns his livelihood mainly by manual labour or as a rural artisan immediately before such declaration and who has been deprived of earning his livelihood mainly by manual labour or as such artisan in the affected area;
12. **Notification:** means a notification issued from time to time by appropriate government for land acquisition under the provisions of RTFCTLARR, 2013.
13. **Project Affected Family (as defined in RTFCTLARR Act 2013):** It includes-
  - a. a family whose land or other immovable property has been acquired;
  - b. a family which does not own any land but a member or members of such family may be agricultural labourers, tenants including any form of tenancy or holding of usufruct right, share-croppers or artisans or who may be working in the affected area for three years prior to the acquisition of the land, whose primary source of livelihood stand affected by the acquisition of land;
  - c. the Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have lost any of their forest rights recognized under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 due to acquisition of land
  - d. family whose primary source of livelihood for three years prior to the acquisition of the land is dependent on forests or water bodies and includes gatherers of forest produce, hunters, fisher folk and boatmen and such livelihood is affected due to acquisition of land;
  - e. a member of the family who has been assigned land by the State Government or the Central Government under any of its schemes and such land is under acquisition;
  - f. a family residing on any land in the urban areas for preceding three years or more prior to the acquisition of the land or whose primary source of livelihood for three years prior to the acquisition of the land is affected by the acquisition of such land;
14. **Affected Person (PAP):** Any person affected either directly or indirectly by the project and/or project related activity, irrespective of the legal status and would include:
  - a. Title holders,
  - b. Encroachers,
  - c. Squatters,
  - d. Tenants, Leaseholders, Sharecroppers,
  - e. Employees, Landless labourers,

15. **Affected Household (PAH):** A social unit consisting of a family and/or non-family members living together, and is affected by the project negatively and/or positively;
16. **Rent:** Means whatever is lawfully payable in cash or in kind, partly in cash and partly in kind, whether as a fixed quantity of produce or as a share of the produce, on account of the use or occupation of land or on account of any right in land but shall not include land revenue;
17. **Replacement Cost:** A replacement cost/value of any land or other asset is the cost/value equivalent to or sufficient to replace/purchase the same land or other asset and other applicable taxes to be incurred by the affected person. As per the new RTFCLARR Act 2013, computation of all compensation with additional solatium is more than the replacement cost or market value of affected assets
18. **Shop:** Means any premises where any trade or business is carried on and where services are rendered to customers;
19. **Squatter:** A person who has settled on public/government land, land belonging to institutions, trust, etc., and or someone else's land illegally for residential, business and or other purposes and/or has been occupying land and building/asset without authority;
20. **Temporary Impact:** Impact expected during implementation of the project in the form of earth spoil, tremors and vibrations, etc. affecting land and structure
21. **Tenant:** A person who holds/occupies land-/structure of another person and (but for a special contract) would be liable to pay rent for that land/structure. This arrangement includes the predecessor and successor-in-interest of the tenant but does not include mortgage of the rights of a landowner or a person to whom holding has been transferred; or an estate/holding has been let in farm for the recovery of an arrear of land revenue; or of a sum recoverable as such an arrear or a person who takes from Government a lease of unoccupied land for the purpose of subletting it.
22. **Vulnerable Households:** Vulnerable PAPs: Vulnerable PAPs are those living below poverty line, SC / ST families and women headed households, Widows, Physically Challenged persons; Elderly persons above the age of 60 years,
23. **Wage earner:** Wage earners are those whose livelihood would be affected due to the displacement of the employer. The person must be in continuous employment for at least six months prior to the cut-off date with the said employer and must have reliable documentary evidence to prove his/her employment.

#### 4.7 Entitlement for Project Affected Persons (PAPs)

The entitlement for different categories of impacts is explained in the following entitlementmatrix. The principles of the entitlement matrix are in accordance with the RTFCTLARR, OP 4.12 of the World Bank. The entitlement matrix presents the entitlements for different impact categories in the following order:

1. Impact to title holders which covers
  - a. Loss of Land
  - b. Loss of Residential Structures
  - c. Loss of commercial structures

2. Impact to tenants and leaseholders
  - a. residential
  - b. commercial
3. Impacts to non-title holders
  - a. residential squatters
  - b. commercial squatters
  - c. encroachers
4. Impacts to trees, plants and standing crops
5. Loss of Livelihoods (Permanent loss and Temporary disruption to income)
  - a. employers in shops, agricultural labourers, sharecroppers etc.,
6. Impacts to Vulnerable Households
7. Impacts to Community Assets
8. Loss of access to residences/place of business
9. Unidentified impacts

#### **4.8. Entitlement Framework**

The Entitlement framework given below is adapted based on the present version of the RFCTLARR, 2013. In any case on a project to project basis, specific considerations based on local conditions, status of affected people etc. the entitlement framework will be customized.

**Table 4.3: Entitlement Matrix for Compensation and R&R**

S. No.	Impact Category	Entitlement Framework as per RFCTLARR Act	Explanation
<b>1.</b>	<b>Impacts to Title holders (Loss of Private Properties)</b>		
A	Loss of Land (agricultural, homestead, commercial or otherwise)	<p>Compensation as per RFCTLARR Act, 2013 criteria provided in paragraph 26 of the Act</p> <p>1. One time grant not exceeding Rs. 5,00,000/- for each affected household or annuity policy that shall pay Rs.2000/- per month for 20 years with appropriate indexation to Consumer Price indexation.</p>	<p>Higher of (i) market value as per India Stamp Act, 1899 for the registration of sale deed or agreements; or (ii) average sale price for similar land ascertained from the highest 50% of sale deeds of the preceding 3 years or (iii) consented amount paid for PPPs or private companies. Plus 100% solatium and 12% interest from date of notification to award. The multiplied factor adopted by GoMP for distance from urban area to the affected area will be applied.</p> <p>In case of impacts to assigned lands, the compensation and other benefits will be provided to affected owners at par with the land owners. The provision of infrastructural amenities will be as per the Third Schedule of RFCTLARR Act 2013, wherever alternative resettlement sites are provided. The provision of purchase or lease as available under RFCTLARR act, 2013, will be exercised wherever appropriate. The acquiring entity shall consider acquisition of residual land or asset, if it is required.</p>
B	Loss of residential structure	<p>The Compensation for the structure will be paid as per the provisions of the RFCTLARR Act 2013</p> <p>1. Cash compensation as per the Market Value of the structure and 100 % solatium.</p>	<p>The value of houses, buildings and other immovable properties will be determined without depreciation and as per the provisions of RFCTLARR Act 2013. Stamp duty and registration charges will be borne in case of new houses or sites. Houses in urban areas may be provided in multistoried</p>

S. No.	Impact Category	Entitlement Framework as per RFCTLARR Act	Explanation
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Each affected family having cattle will be provided one time financial assistance of Rs. 25,000</li> <li>3. Provision of alternative house as per PMAY or equivalent financial assistance in Urban Areas. Provision of House in case of rural area as per IAY specifications or equivalent cost of the house.</li> <li>4. Transportation cost of Rs. 50,000/-</li> <li>5. Right to salvage affected materials</li> </ol>	building complexes
C	Loss of Commercial structure	<p>The Compensation for the structure will be paid as per the provisions of the RFCTLARR Act 2013.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cash compensation as per the Market Value of the structure and 100 % solatium.</li> <li>2. One time grant to artisan, small trader and certain others shall get a one-time financial assistance of Rs. 25,000/-</li> <li>3. Transportation cost of Rs. 50,000/-</li> <li>4. Right to salvage affected materials</li> </ol>	The value of commercial structures and other immovable properties will be determined without depreciation and as per Section 29 of RTFCTLARR Act 2013.
D	Impacts to tenants (residential / commercial/ agricultural)	<p><b><u>Residential</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Each affected family that is displaced due to land acquisition shall be given a monthly subsistence allowance equivalent to Rs. 3000/- per month for a period of one year from the date of award.</li> </ol>	



S. No.	Impact Category	Entitlement Framework as per RFCTLARR Act	Explanation
		<p>2. One time financial assistance of Rs. 50,000 as transportation cost for shifting of the family, building materials, belongings and cattle.</p> <p>3. Right to salvage affected materials</p> <p><b><u>Commercial</u></b></p> <p>1. One time financial assistance of Rs. 50,000 as transportation cost for shifting of the family, building materials, belongings and cattle.</p> <p>2. One time grant to artisan, small trader and certain others shall get a one-time financial assistance of Rs. 25,000</p> <p><b><u>Agricultural Tenants</u></b></p> <p>In case of agricultural tenants advance notice to harvest crops or compensation for lost crop at market value of the yield determined by agricultural department</p>	
E	Impacts to trees, plants and standing crops,	The Collector for the purpose of determining the value of trees, plants and standing crops attached to the land acquired, use the services of experienced persons in the field of agriculture, forestry, horticulture, sericulture, or any other field, as may be considered necessary by him.	The compensation for the affected trees, plants shall be determined as per Section 29 (2) & (3) of the RTFCTLARR Act 2013.
2.	<b>Impacts to Non-title holders (Squatters)</b>		
A	Loss of	• Compensation at Market Value for the affected	Houses in urban areas may, if necessary, be provided in multi-storied

S. No.	Impact Category	Entitlement Framework as per RFCTLARR Act	Explanation
	House	<p>structure OR Alternative house with minimum area as per Government norms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One time Subsistence grant of Rs. 18,000/-</li> <li>• One time financial assistance of Rs. 5,000/- as transportation cost for shifting of the family, building materials, belongings and cattle.</li> <li>• Right to salvage the affected materials;</li> </ul>	<p>building complexes. The Titles for alternatives houses shall be provided in the joint name of the wife and husband preferably, if both exist.</p>
B	Loss of Shop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation at Market Value for the affected structure.</li> <li>• One time financial assistance of Rs. 5,000/- as transportation cost for shifting</li> <li>• One time grant of Rs. 2500/- for loss of trade/self-employment for the business owner</li> <li>• Right to salvage the affected materials;</li> </ul>	
C	Encroached Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash compensation for the affected structure as per the Market Value</li> <li>• One time shifting assistance of Rs. 5000/- for Kiosks</li> <li>• Right to salvage material.</li> </ul>	<p>The value of commercial structures and other immovable properties will be determined by the Market Value of the encroached structure without depreciation</p>
3.	<b>Loss of Income Livelihood</b>	<p>Subsistence allowance equivalent monthly minimum agricultural / industrial wages for 3 months</p>	<p>Only agricultural labourers, who are in fulltime /permanent employment of the land owner or those affected full time employees of the business will be eligible for this assistance.</p>
		For temporary disruption of	Only to regular vendors or roadside

S. No.	Impact Category	Entitlement Framework as per RFCTLARR Act	Explanation
		livelihood, minimum wages as per collector rate for the period of disruption (average 3 days)	shopkeepers whose income is affected during construction period will be eligible for this assistance.  Prior notice before start of construction works.
4.	<b>Impact to Vulnerable Displaced People</b>	<p>Training for skill development. This assistance includes cost of training and financial assistance for travel/conveyance and food.</p> <p>One adult member of the affected household, whose livelihood is affected, will be entitled for skill development.</p> <p>Additional assistance for vulnerable households whose livelihood/loss of shelter is impacted by the project will be paid additional one time assistance of Rs. 5000 in case of non-title holder families.</p> <p>In addition to this amount, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes displaced from Scheduled Areas shall receive an amount equivalent to Rs. 50000/- (as per provisions of RTFCLARR Act 2013)</p> <p>Further SC and ST households shall be provided with relaxation in charges in the water supply/sewerage connections</p>	<p>Training will be provided through relevant training institutions</p> <p>The one time assistance to the Vulnerable PAFs will be paid to only one type of impact for the multiple vulnerable impacts.</p>
<b>Section V Impact to Community Assets</b>			
		<p>Wherever possible the community assets will be relocated in consultation with community.</p> <p>When there location of the</p>	

S. No.	Impact Category	Entitlement Framework as per RFCTLARR Act	Explanation
		community assets are not feasible, will be provided afresh.	

#### 4.9. Institutional Arrangements

MPUDC would have the following positions to screen, appraise, approve, manage and monitor subprojects for the smooth implementation of ESMF.

**Table 4.4: Framework to ensure RAPs implementation**

Level	Position	Responsibilities assigned
PMU	Deputy Project Director (Administration) / Land Acquisition/ Revenue Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Handling of land transfer related matters</li> <li>• Ensuring preparation of land acquisition Plan and requisitions</li> <li>• Facilitating disbursement of compensation and R&amp;R as per RTFCTLARR ACT prior to initiation of civil works.</li> </ul>
	Social and Gender Officer and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinate with DPR consultants, PIU, ULBs and local stakeholders for application of the ESMF</li> <li>• Review of SAP, RAP, IPDP and their implementation</li> <li>• Co-ordinate with the CDO of PIU and Contractor in resolving the issues that are raised during the project implementation</li> <li>• Review EIA and SIA of Projects at various stages of the implementation and update the same as per the prevailing conditions at that time</li> <li>• Review LA and RAP Reports</li> <li>• Conduct Project related E&amp;S Internal Monitoring</li> <li>• To maintain and update ESMF on a regular basis and record changes in the Revision sheet</li> <li>• Review Project E&amp;S Monitoring reports and develop internal communication reporting on Legal Compliance and Safeguard Conformance</li> </ul>
	Training Coordinator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintaining a training calendar and co-ordinate between various stakeholders related to capacity building</li> </ul>

	Public Relations Officer cum Community Development Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinate information education and communication (IEC) activities at project and town level</li> <li>• Reporting to various stakeholders in the projects</li> </ul>
<b>PIU</b>	Project Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overall in-charge for implementation of safeguards</li> </ul>
	Deputy Project Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assist Project Manager</li> </ul>
	Assist Project Manager with Civil Engineers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Responsible for day to day implementation of safeguards on site</li> </ul>
	Community Development Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Verify social impacts prior to initiation of civil works.</li> <li>• Ensure implementation of RAP and disbursement of entitlements with support of NGOs</li> <li>• Ensure consultation and participation of Scheduled Tribes, scheduled Castes, in a cultural and gender sensitive manner throughout the project cycle.</li> <li>• Co-ordinate between PIU, ULB and the aggrieved for time bound release of entitlements as per ESMF</li> <li>• Supervise NGO engaged for RAP implementation</li> <li>• Ensure implementation of Indigenous Peoples Framework.</li> <li>• Ensure that the GRC is convened regularly.</li> </ul>
<b>PMC</b>	Environment and Social Development Expert	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assist PMU and PIU in developing the reporting formats and reporting framework</li> <li>• Assist PIU in preparing fortnightly reports and submit the same to PMU</li> </ul>
<b>ULB</b>	Engineer and Chief Municipal Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Active participation in the implementation of the safeguards, IEC, Consultations, assessment of entitlements, Grievance redressal etc.</li> </ul>

## **5 Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework**

### **5.1. Demographic Status of Scheduled Tribe and its Distribution**

The Article 342 provides for specification of tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within tribes or tribal communities which are deemed to be for the Constitution the Scheduled Tribes in relation to that State or Union Territory and are valid only within the jurisdiction of that State or Union Territory and not outside. The lists of scheduled tribes are State/UT specific and a community declared as a Scheduled Tribe in a state need not be same in another state. The inclusion of a community as a Scheduled tribe is an ongoing process. The essential characteristics for a community to be identified as scheduled tribes are-

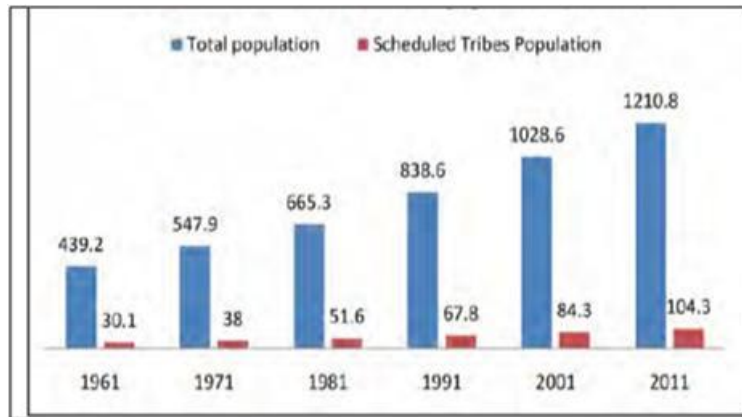
1. Indications of primitive traits
2. Distinctive culture
3. Shyness of contact with the community at large
4. Geographical isolation and
5. Backwardness

The Tribal communities live in various ecological and geo-climatic conditions ranging from plains and forests to hills and inaccessible areas. Tribal groups are at different stages of social, economic and educational development. While some tribal communities have adopted a mainstream way of life, the tribes who are migrated from their traditionally occupied areas to urban areas in search of livelihood or for better education options for their children. At the other end of the spectrum there are certain other Scheduled tribes, 75 in number known as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) who are characteristics by (a) pre -agricultural level of technology (b) Stagnant and declining population (c) extremely low literacy (d) subsistence level of economy.

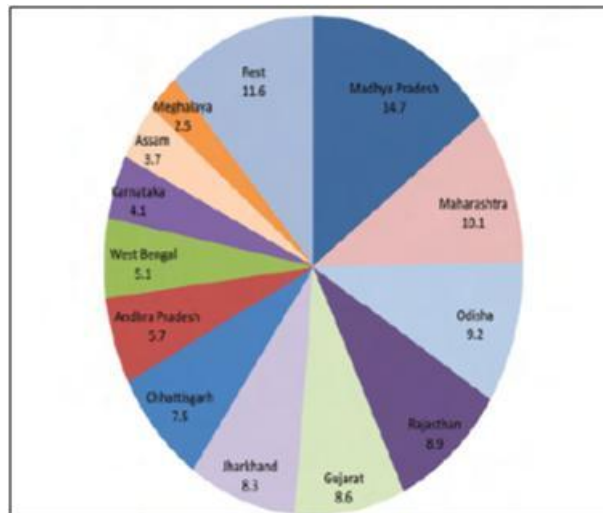
#### ***5.1.1. Distribution of Tribes***

The Scheduled Tribes are notified in 30 States/UT and the number of individual ethnic groups, etc. notified as Scheduled Tribes is 705. The tribal population of the country as per 2011 census is 10.43 cr. constituting 8.6% of the total population. 89.97% of them live in rural areas and 10.03% in urban areas. The decadal population growth of the tribal's from census 2001 to 2011 has been 23.66% against the 17.69% of the entire population. The tribal population of Madhya Pradesh increased to 15,316,784 in 2011 from 12,233 and 474 in 2001. The decadal growth rate during this period is 25.20 percent. Madhya Pradesh has 14.7 percent of its populations classified as ST. The Scheduled V areas tribes of Madhya Pradesh are classified in Annexure 6. The sex ratio for the overall population is 940 females per 1000 males and that of Scheduled tribes is 990 females per 1000 males.

**Figure 5.1: Trends in Scheduled Tribes population (Million)**

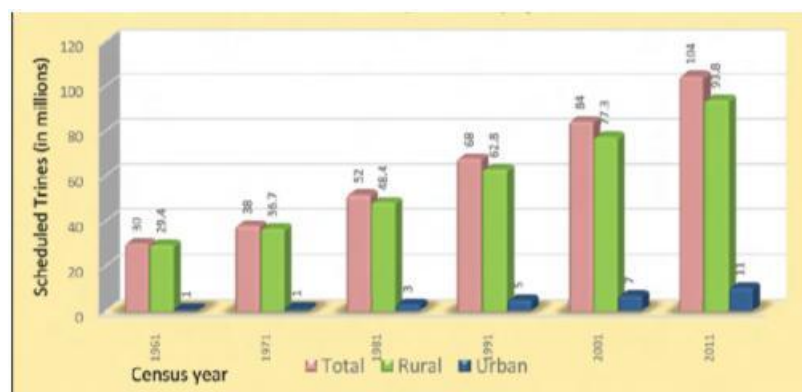


**Figure 5.2: Distribution of Scheduled Tribe Population by States**



Source: Scheduled Tribes of India, census 2011

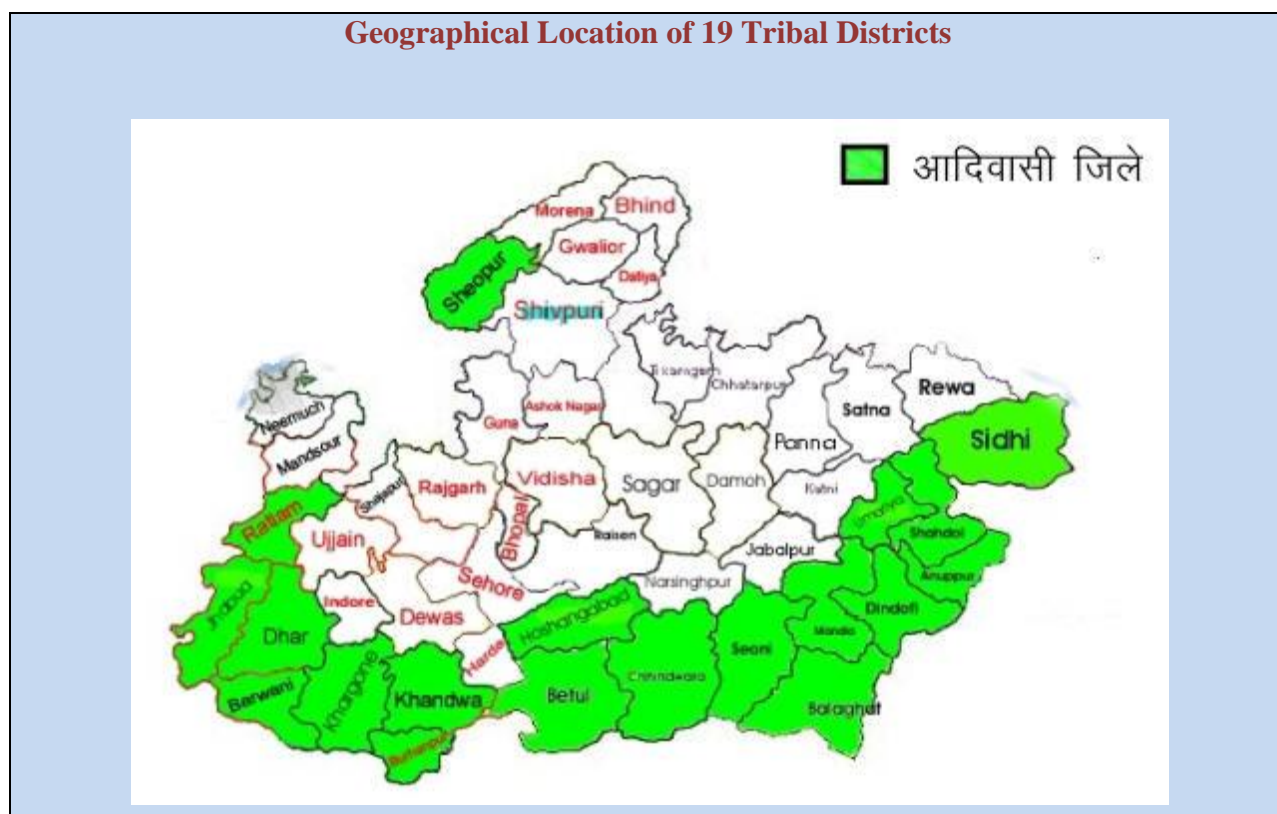
**Figure 5.3: Scheduled Tribes (millions) by Residence from 1961-2011**



Source: Scheduled Tribes of India, census 2011

Figure 5.2; reflect that the percentage of Scheduled Tribes in Madhya Pradesh is higher than that of other states. In Madhya Pradesh, the tribal population in urban areas is 14.5 percent(census 2011) and scattered all over the State The tribal people in urban areas do not exhibit typical characteristics such as living as a group; speak separate language from dominant population, having separate institutions in close attachment to the forest etc.

**Figure 5.4: Declared Schedule V areas of Madhya Pradesh**



Above figure and table shows the towns coming under declared schedule V areas.

**Table 5.1: Declared Schedule V areas of Madhya Pradesh**

S. No.	Declared Districts	Town or district comes under MPUDP
1	Sheopur	-
2	Ratlam	-
3	Jhabua	-
4	Dhar	Dharmपुर
5	Barwani	
6	Khargone	Khargone, Maheshwar, Mandleshwar
7	Khandwa	-
8	Burhanpur	-
9	Hoshangabad	-
10	Betul	-
11	Chhindwara	-



S. No.	Declared Districts	Town or district comes under MPUDP
12	Seoni	-
13	Balaghat	-
14	Mandla	-
15	Dindori	Dindori
16	Anuppur	-
17	Shahdol	-
18	Sidhi	-
19	Umaria	-

### ***5.1.1. Regulatory Provisions for Indigenous People***

The regulatory provisions for indigenous people are noted below.

#### **Notification**

- 1) Article (preamble) 342- Declaration for Indigenous People
- 2) Article 366- Define Indigenous People

#### **For Education, Economics and Public employment- related safeguards**

- 3) Article 15-Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, sex, caste or place of birth.
- 4) Article 16- Equality of opportunity in matter of public employment.
- 5) Article 19-Protection of certain rights regarding freedom of speech etc.
- 6) Article 46-Protection of Education and Economic interest of Scheduled castes, Indigenous people and other weaker sections.
- 7) Article 335-Claims of Scheduled Castes and Indigenous People to services and posts

#### **Political safeguards**

- 8) Article 330- Reservation of seats for Scheduled castes and Indigenous People in the House of the people
- 9) Article 332-Reservation of seats for Scheduled castes and Indigenous People in the Legislative Assemblies of the states.
- 10) Article 334-Reservation of seats and special representation to cease after sixty years.
- 11) Article 243D- Reservation of seats (in Panchayats)
- 12) Article 243T-Reservation of seats

#### **Agency for monitoring safeguards**

- 13) Article 338A- national commission for Indigenous people.

#### **Fundamental rights (Provisions support to subprojects Indigenous People)**

- 14) Article 23- Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour
- 15) Article 24- Prohibition of employment of children in Labour work, factories etc.
- 16) Article 38-State to secure a social order for the promotion of welfare of the people.
- 17) Article 39A-Equal justice and free legal aid

The above provisions will be helpful in project areas to protect the fundamental rights and safeguard the Indigenous People.

In addition to the above, OP/BP-4.10 of World Bank policy contributes to the Bank's mission of poverty reduction and sustainable development by ensuring that the development process fully respects the dignity, human rights, economies and cultures of Indigenous Peoples.

## 5.2. Indigenous Peoples Management Framework (IPMF)

MPUDP will be implemented in urban areas where Scheduled tribes constitute more than 11% of the total population of scheduled tribes of state. Hence, as part of ESMF, an Indigenous Peoples Management Framework (IPMF) has been prepared. The IPMF aims at effectively promoting IP participation throughout the project cycle. The general objective of the IPMF is the inclusion of the IP communities in the project in order to achieve the highest possible positive impact of the interventions to improve their quality of life, through strengthening of their organization, self-management, and integral capacity of their members. The specific objectives of the IPMF are to ensure that: (a) works are culturally appropriate, (b) works and services provided do not inadvertently induce inequality by limiting project benefits to the elite elements of the community, (c) the project conducts Free Prior and Informed Consultation with communities through a consultation process appropriate to the local cultural context and local decision-making processes; and (d) establish appropriate information-, communication-, and diversity-training strategies with the different IPs and communities in all stages of the project.

Steps involved are listed below:

1. Screening through secondary data or survey to identify whether Indigenous People are present in or have collective attachment to the project area. Specifically, the project would first ascertain whether the affected persons meet the following four characteristics of Indigenous Peoples as specified in WB OP 4.10
  - a) self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others;
  - b) collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories
  - c) customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and
  - d) an indigenous language, often different from the official language of the country or region

If the assessment indicates presence of such groups in the project area then a subproject specific IPP would be prepared then next steps would involve the following

2. Undertake social assessment in project areas as per parameters suggested in bank policy
3. A process of free, prior and informed consultation with the affected Indigenous Peoples' communities at each stage of the project and particularly during project preparation to fully identify their views and ascertain their broad community support for the project.
4. Preparation of an Indigenous People Plan (IPP)
5. Disclosure of draft Indigenous People Plan

### **5.3. Impact on Indigenous people in subproject areas**

About all the potential subprojects are likely to have presence of scheduled tribes. The IPPs for respective sub projects shall ensure that they have equal access to the benefits of the project and interests of Scheduled Tribes and other disadvantaged groups are protected. The project shall ensure that IPs participate in the consultation process throughout the project cycle and get access to infrastructure created under the project. SC and ST households shall also be encouraged to get water supply/sewerage connections through relaxation in charges. In case of any adverse impacts of scheduled Tribes they shall be compensated and assisted through the respective RAPs.

The ESA for three subprojects carried out so far reveal that the tribal people in urban areas do not exhibit any of the above mentioned characteristics such as living as a group.

### **5.4. Indigenous People Plan (or Tribal Development Plan)**

The IPP (or Tribal Development Plan) shall contain the following

1. Project Description - MPUDP and proposed subproject
2. Objectives of IPP/TDP
3. Methodology for preparation of IPP (include results from the Screening exercise)
4. Minimization of impacts
5. Free and prior informed consultations (FPIC) for Broad community support
6. Social Assessment
  - a. Household survey findings
  - b. Impact details - positive impacts and adverse impacts on assets, community resources, livelihood etc.
7. Action Plan
  - a. mitigation measures (as outlined in the IPMF)
  - b. FPICs to be undertaken during implementation
  - c. implementation schedule (by activities and months)
    - i. FPIC
    - ii. Provision of mitigation measures
    - iii. monitoring of implementation
  - d. monitoring indicators (as necessary by subproject)
  - e. implementation budget including cost of
    - i. Mitigation measures
    - ii. Conducting FPICs - material, logistics
    - iii. Miscellaneous contingency
  - f. grievance mechanisms (by level of mechanism)

### **5.5. Gender Assessment and Development Framework**

Mainstreaming gender equity and empowerment is already a focus area in the project. In the subprojects, activities related to livelihood restoration will address women's needs. A Gender Development Framework has been designed under the project as part of ESMF which will help analyze gender issues during the preparation stage of subproject and design interventions. At the subproject level, gender analysis will be part of the social assessment and the analysis will be based on findings from gender specific queries during primary data collection process and

available secondary data. The quantitative and qualitative analysis will bring out sex disaggregated data and issues related to gender disparity, needs, constraints, and priorities; as well as understanding whether there is a potential for gender based inequitable risks, benefits and opportunities. Based on the specific interventions will be designed and if required gender action plan will be prepared. The overall monitoring framework of the project will include sex disaggregated indicator and gender relevant indicator.

## **5.6. Beneficiary Assessment**

A baseline beneficiary assessment will be carried out for all the subprojects wherever appropriate, through relevant instruments including sample household surveys, FGDs, secondary information through Census, NSSO data etc. to collect relevant baseline information related to the subprojects. Beneficiary assessment will cover low income areas, perceptions among women, etc. This activity will be completed during the first year of the contract award and will be used to measure the improvements against the baseline situations after the subprojects are completed and put into use.

## 6 Stakeholder Consultation and Information Disclosure

The Consultation process envisages involvement of all the stakeholders' at each stage of project planning and implementation. The development of the ESMF is based on a consultative process that sought feedback from key stakeholders. Involvement of the community is not limited to interactions with the community but also disclosing relevant information pertaining to the project tasks.

The project has a separate consultation and communication strategy, which also covers consultation related to social and environmental issues. This chapter reiterates elements of the strategy that is relevant to social and environmental issues in general and the ESMF in particular. This chapter also outlines the disclosure of documents done and planned under the project. It should be noted that consultations on social and environmental issues to be carried out during implementation of subprojects need to be done in an inclusive manner, including vulnerable social groups (such as women, poor household, caste, persons with disabilities, among others).

### 6.1. Subproject Consultations for preparing ESMF

As a part of the preparation, a social and environmental assessment was done. This focused on the 25 ULBs that are proposed for investments of which 8 ULBs are at different stages of DPR preparation/Finalization. In each of these ULBs, public / stakeholder consultations were organized. The information gathered during these consultations was incorporated in the social and environmental assessment, and in the ESMF as appropriate. The summary of consultations during preparation of draft ESMF and ESAs at ULB levels given in appendix 5.

Consultation being a continuous process. The ESMF and its specific instruments provide guidelines and procedures for further consultations during project implementation, in particular in defining and designing subprojects and specific works. The consultation framework provide systematic guidance to address potential risks and to enhance quality, targeting, and benefits to the population. Dialogue and disclosure actions during the assessment and execution process of a subproject are designed to ensure that those stakeholders involved, whether they benefit from or are affected by the impacts of works, are well informed and participate in the decision-making process. The ESMF procedures consider the level of environmental and social risk of each work to allocate time and effort to consultation.

### 6.2. Mechanism for Consultation

The Consultation Framework envisages involvement of all the stakeholders' at each stage of project planning and implementation. Involvement of the community is not limited to interactions with the community but also disclosing relevant information pertaining to the project tasks. Community participation shall be ensured at the following stages:

#### *6.2.1. Subproject identification stage*

To sensitize the community about the subproject and their role

### ***6.2.2. Planning/Design Stage***

For disseminating information pertaining to the subproject, work schedule and the procedures involved; finalization of project components with identification of impacts, entitled persons, mitigation measures; and Grievance Redressal mechanisms to be adopted.

Dissemination of project information to the community and relevant stakeholders is to be carried out by MPUDC/PMU/PIU at this stage of the project initiative. The community at large shall be made aware of the project alternatives and necessary feedback is to be obtained, other stakeholders should be involved in the decision making to the extent possible.

The outcome of consultations will be incorporated as appropriate in the designs and mitigation plans. As part of such consultations, the draft Mitigation Plans will also be presented and explained to the people on the content and process of the implementation of the plans. Consultations with Project Affected Persons and their profiling are mandatory as per the requirements of SIA and preparation of RAP. This needs to be done as socio-economic and census surveys as part of the ESA study. Consultations with respect to cultural aspects are to be carried out as part of the Social Impact Assessments for all alternatives and the selected alternative subproject option. For E<sub>a</sub>/S<sub>a</sub> projects at least two consultations shall be conducted, one at screening stage and the second at the draft final EIA / EMP/ RAP stage.

Public consultation requirements and process, reporting etc. is provided in the Volume II.

In all subprojects involving resettlement, and prior to the preparation of Resettlement Action Plans, the PAPs will be informed of the project objectives, likely impacts and essential provisions of Resettlement Policy through the following activities:

- Awareness campaigns using local Cable TV channel, print media such as posters or information leaflets;
- Holding public information meetings in various project site locations and affected areas;
- Arranging interactive sessions with the PAPs & their representative stakeholders groups;
- Formation of focus groups involving key stakeholders, like local leaders, women, etc.; these could also serve as local community monitoring groups

In order to discuss and seek opinion / suggestion from the PAPs / their representative shall be formally invited to participate in various meetings regarding resettlement issue as convened by the ULB/Executing agency. As part of such consultations, draft RAPs will be presented and explained for the context and process and eligible entitlements of the people.

### ***6.2.3. Implementation Stage***

Consultations as part of the implementation stage would be direct interactions of the implementation agency with the Project Affected Persons. These would comprise of consultations towards relocation of the PAPs, relocation of cultural properties, and towards addressing the impacts on common property resources (CPRs) such as places of religious importance, community buildings, trees, etc. With the implementation of the R&R provisions in progress, consultations and information dissemination is to be undertaken to let the affected persons informed of the progress. Implementation stage also involves redressal of grievances in case of R&R aspects as well as relocation of common property resources through the grievance

redress mechanisms. These would usually be one to one meeting of PAP or community representatives with the grievance redress committee established for the project. All consultations on social and environmental issues carried out during implementation of subprojects should be done in an inclusive manner, including vulnerable social groups (such as women, poor household, caste, persons with disabilities, among others).

### 6.3. Stakeholder Mapping

Through the formal and informal consultation, following stakeholder mapping has been done, identifying their interests concerned with the project activities.

Stakeholder category	Interest	Potential/Probable impacts
<b>Primary stakeholders</b>		
Project affected people (including vulnerable groups)	Access to the facility, Project entitlement, Time-bound delivery of benefits, enhanced quality of life	(+/-)
Beneficiaries	Access to the facility, Project entitlement, Time-bound delivery of benefits, enhanced quality of life	(+/-)
<b>Secondary stakeholders</b>		
Urban Local Bodies, Revenue department, Water resource department, ASI, Forest department,	Project implementation, Contracting; Project management, Monitoring and evaluation	(+/-)
NGOs, CSOs, Research institutes	Development, Community participation, and Community welfare	(+/-)

This is a tentative mapping which may change during the project implementation. Each of these stakeholders will be part of the consultation process and their views will be incorporated in to the project design.

### 6.4. Information Disclosure

The following documents will be disclosed on the website of MPUDC, ULBs under MPUDC:

- ESMF (full report will be included in Hindi language for better understanding of the process);
- The approved ESA reports of projects in English;
- A non-technical summary in Hindi;
- EMP/RAP/ARAP documents;
- Annual E&S Audits; and

- Resettlement Impact Evaluation Report.

In addition, all above documents for each subproject will be submitted to The World Bank for clearance and disclosure.



## **7 Grievance Redressal Mechanism**

In order to redress the grievance raised by any affected person during project construction / implementation, project level Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) through a government order shall be established as a grievance redress mechanism for the project. In addition to the project level GRC, redress of grievances relating to Land Acquisition will be as per the RTFCTLARR Act, 2013.

### **7.1. Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)**

The Project level GRC shall be constituted with five persons including a female member.

- One from the ULB / Executing Agency
- Any One Elected Representative (Local Project Area)--( preferably female)
- A person who is publicly known and accepted by the locals (in the project area) to speak on their behalf (to be identified by the Elected Representatives of the ULB)
- Community Development officer from PIU
- ULB level community organizer or Chief Municipal Officer's representative

### **7.2. Grievance Redress Mechanism**

Affected person(s) shall file its grievance with the respective ULB, PIU or Contractor. The affected may register his or her grievance personally or on phone disclosing his or her identity and address.

The affected will have to clarify the area of grievance. The grievances related to construction activities affecting the livelihood or loss of property/utility or restriction of access and the grievances regarding the quality of service during operation and maintenance period will only be entertained by the GRC. Grievances related to corruption will only be dealt under the laws of the land.

The grievance shall be addressed within 48 hours. However, if there is any technical issue, the aggrieved will be informed accordingly.

The Design Engineer in-charge from PIU for the project shall be the nodal officer for the grievance redressal.

The meeting of the committee shall be convened as and when necessary and at such place or places as it considers appropriate; and conduct the proceedings in an informal manner as he / she considers appropriate with the object to bring an amicable settlement between the aggrieved parties.

A structured approach will be followed for redressing grievances. The grievance will be addressed to the Project Manager of the concerned PIU but it will be the duty of the engineer of the PIU on site and /or the Public Relations Officer at PIU to take orders from the Project Manager and take immediate curative action. In case the grievance is not addressed within 48 hours, the grievance shall be sent to GRC.

The aggrieved project affected person / family may formally approach the GRC in the first stage and submits their appeal along with any supporting documents / information. The grievance

committee shall accordingly convene a meeting (either based on a case to case basis or a clustered approach, but without unreasonable delay). The committee shall look into the grievances and information provided and based on this, propose ways to resolve the issues. Based on the final decision, the proceedings of the GRC will be documented and executed by the ULB / Executing agency through contractor.

If still not satisfied with the resolution provided by the GRC, the complainants can then appeal to the grievance redress mechanisms available on CM helpline; there are two ways to access the CM helpline

- (a) The complaint will be directly registered through toll free no. “181”
- (b) The complaint will be registered online by filling a prescribed format on [cmhelpline.mp.gov.in/schemes.html](http://cmhelpline.mp.gov.in/schemes.html)

The MPUDC shall be linked with the CM helpline.

## 8 Institutional Framework

### 8.1. Introduction

UDHD (the Executing Agency) through MPUDC (the Implementing Agency) is the financing agency of MPUDP. MPUDC has envisaged and established an institutional model that would be used for all the projects funded by it in future. The proposed model has been built on the following overarching principles:

- **Empowerment: Strengthening:** Government of Madhya Pradesh has already delegated all the implementation functions and related powers and responsibilities provided in 74th Constitutional amendment, to the ULBs.
- **City Development Plans:** UDHD has already prepared City Development Plans (CDPs) for all the Urban Local Bodies in Madhya Pradesh. These CDPs have been prepared by employing qualified consultancy firms after rigorous town visits and many rounds of consultations with various Stakeholders as well as the general public at large. The CDPs have been made available online at the website E-mpcdp.com.
- **Support and Technical Assistance:** Make ULB an essential part of the implementation by routing the implementation of reforms and community participation (especially in case of Sewerage sub component) through them.
- **Private sector Capacity:** Make use of local expertise by outsourcing the capacity requirement at ULBs level.
- **Focused Role:** More focused role for MPUDC as financing and executing along with monitoring agency. This would enable the MPUDC to increase its financing activities to more ULBs and for a variety of activities.
- **Capacity Building:** Build capacity at various levels. Build monitoring capacity at MPUDC. Build implementation capacity at ULB level. Build ULB capacity through panel of advisors.

The roles and responsibilities of various organizations involved in MPUDP are detailed elsewhere, viz. the Project Implementation Plan and Project Operations Manual. However the roles and responsibilities that are related to social and environmental aspects are listed below:

**Table 8.1: Overall Organizational Roles**

Level	Organization	Role
State	UDHD	Monitor and evaluate the works and execution of ESMF
State	MPUDC (PMU)	Review and approval of subprojects and ESA and EMP and SMP, RAP, for each subproject.  Review and Monitor the implementation of EMP and SMP  Monitoring of all Community Awareness and Participation activities

Level	Organization	Role
		Organize Capacity Building Programs
	Empowered Committees	Periodic Review of implementation of the project including safeguards
State	MPPCB	Approvals for STP and WTP before start of Operation and Maintenance Periodic Monitoring of the effluent quality and ensure that it is according to the Standards laid down by CPCB/CPHEEO Act as a regulatory body
Regional and Town	MPUDC (PIU)	Implementation of Environment Management Plan through Contractor Implementation of SMP and RAP as applicable. Obtaining various clearances and approvals required and essential for project implementation Ensure the applicability of EMP during the project implementation Verify the SMP, RAP prepared during DPR phase. Verify the ESA, RAP required jointly verify the temporary impacts along with D(R)BO contractor and update the ESA and ESMP and Implementation, supervision and progress monitoring of all Community Awareness and Participation activities
State and Town	Project Management Consultants	Assist PIU in the implementation and supervision of Environment and Social Safeguards Informing the PIU and PMU, if the contractor is not following the policies stated in Chapter 3. Assist PIU in evaluating R&R cases, if any, and assess the loss incurred Assist PIU in making a structured programme with respect to the implementation of the safeguards
State	Panel of Consultants	Will help MPUDC in detailed ESAs and preparation of EMP, SMPs, RAPs etc.
District Level	District Collector (Revenue)	Transfer of Government Lands, Grievance Redress, if any.
City level	Council	Overall monitoring of ESMF execution In case of any grievance, bring it to the notice of appropriate authority through Mayor/Chairman /

Level	Organization	Role
		Commissioner/ Chief Municipal Officer
	ULB	<p>Support in Implementation of safeguards</p> <p>Assistance in obtaining necessary government approvals and orders for implementation of project</p> <p>Implementation, supervision and progress monitoring of reforms consolidation activities</p> <p>Implementation, supervision and progress monitoring of town planning activities</p> <p>Take part in the Implementation of all Community Awareness and Participation activities</p> <p>Maintain account with provisional sums for R&amp;R activities</p> <p>ULB shall carry out the social outreach and necessary Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities to ensure adequate social acceptability through citizen participation, community engagement and will set up a mechanism for consumer grievance redress and attend to consumer complaints in a timely manner. It shall also obtain timely feedback of citizens on the services provided and keep updated MPUDC from time to time and take due care of needs of the urban poor and minorities.</p>

## 8.2. Description of MPUDC

In order to increase the pace of urban infrastructure development and service delivery improvements, streamlining of project implementations and other intermediate processes is a key. Hence the Government of Madhya Pradesh (GoMP) decided to establish a nodal corporate institutional framework at the State level for providing project development, financing and implementation support to the ULBs and other city level implementing agencies.

In this context, the Government decided to set up a Government owned limited company named, Madhya Pradesh Urban Development Company Limited (MPUDC), in April 2015, which is mandated to implement infrastructure projects in urban sector including Externally Aided Projects, professionally manage the funds received from various sources, as well as MPUIF and other urban infrastructure funds. The Government intended to bring in private sector skills to enhance the efficiency of this company.

In addition to being the fund manager, MPUDC as the “nodal urban infrastructure development and financing intermediary” is also envisaged to provide the technical and financial assistance to the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in Madhya Pradesh towards project development, financing and implementation for priority urban infrastructure and municipal service delivery projects as well as for implementing the reform initiatives relevant for sustainability of investments and services

in urban areas in Madhya Pradesh. MPUDC will also be the nodal agency in MP for implementation of Externally Aided Urban Investment Projects (funded by international development partners and donor agencies).

MPUDC is a fully-owned Government company, intended to perform financial services for urban infrastructure projects including implementation of projects. MPUDC is mandated to arrange and manage funds as also to implement the urban infrastructure projects funded by the Central Government, State Government or funded through loans or grants from multilateral funding agencies.

- The main functions of MPUDC include Conformance with Environment & Social (E&S) Safeguards and Legal Compliance, as given below:
- Implementation, Monitoring and Upkeep of Environment & Social framework approved by the funding agencies and GoMP
- Facilitation in seeking E&S legal compliance for projects
- Review & Monitoring of Environment and Social Management Plans (including Resettlement and Rehabilitation Action Plans) and Assistance in implementing corrective actions (mitigation measures)
- Capacity Building and Awareness raising of ULB and Project staff on E&S aspects
- MPUDC, through its PIUs, will be implementing the subprojects of MPUDP.
- PIU will play an active role in Effective implementation of safeguards established under ESMF through:
  - ❖ Plan and execute social and environmental management plans through contractors and monitoring them through supervision consultants
  - ❖ Identify project-wise RAP and EIA requirements and build in-house capacity to address RAP and EIA/EMP requirements
  - ❖ Prepare O&M plans and ensure the practices are institutionalized

### 8.3. Framework to ensure ESMF implementation and Staff for MPUDP:

MPUDC would have the following positions to screen, appraise, approve, manage and monitor subprojects under MPUDP:

**Table 8.2: Framework to Ensure ESMF Implementation**

Level	Position	Responsibilities assigned
PMU	Managing Director	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quarterly review of Safeguard Implementation</li> </ul>
	Engineer-in-Chief	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review of Bid Documents and ensure inclusion of E&amp;S safeguards and fiduciary provisions for various mitigations</li> <li>• Periodic review of Safeguard Implementation (monthly)</li> </ul>
	Director (Technical)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review and approval of EAs and SIAs, EMP, SMP, RAP, IPDP</li> </ul>

Level	Position	Responsibilities assigned
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reporting of Safeguard Implementation to World Bank</li> <li>• Conduct project related E&amp;S internal monitoring (fortnightly).</li> <li>• Facilitate independent audit by external agency.</li> <li>• Review terms of reference (ToR) for EIA and SIA of Projects, as prepared by consultants</li> </ul>
	Deputy Project Director (Technical )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that all subprojects are following requirements from E&amp;S requirements and legal compliance, as applicable to the project portfolio</li> <li>• Review ToRs for DPR preparation</li> <li>• Assist Engineer-in-Chief and Director (Technical)</li> </ul>
	Procurement Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure inclusion of E&amp;S safeguards and fiduciary provisions for various mitigations in Bid Documents</li> <li>• Ensure contractor's responsibilities towards safeguards are clearly defined</li> <li>• Ensure that the roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders in the implementation of safeguard framework is clearly defined and there is no ambiguity or overlapping.</li> </ul>
	Environment Engineer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dedicated for MPUDP and will coordinate with PIUs, PMC, Contractor's , ULBs and local stakeholders for application of the ESMF and EMPs</li> <li>• Review ESA of Projects at various stages of the implementation and update the same as per the prevailing conditions at that time</li> <li>• Conduct Project related E&amp;S Internal monitoring including visits to the subproject sites at least once in a quarter</li> <li>• To maintain and update ESMF on a regular basis and record changes in the Revision sheet</li> <li>• Review Project E&amp;S Monitoring reports and develop internal communication reporting on Legal Compliance and Safeguard Conformance</li> </ul>
	Technical Officer assisted by Civil Engineers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure incorporation of ESMF requirements as part of DPR preparation such as stakeholder consultations, analysis of alternatives, mitigation measures etc..</li> </ul>
	Deputy Project Director (Administration) / Land Acquisition/ Revenue Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Handling of land transfer related matters</li> <li>• Ensuring preparation of land acquisition Plan and requisitions</li> <li>• Facilitating disbursement of compensation and R&amp;R as per RTFCTLARR ACT prior to initiation of civil works.</li> </ul>
	Social and Gender	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dedicated for MPUDP and will coordinate with DPR</li> </ul>

<b>Level</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Responsibilities assigned</b>
	Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>consultants, PIU, ULBs and local stakeholders for application of the ESMF</li> <li>• Review of SAP, RAP, IPDP and their implementation</li> <li>• Co-ordinate with the CDO of PIU and Contractor in resolving the issues that are raised during the project implementation</li> <li>• Review ESA of Projects at various stages of the implementation and update the same as per the prevailing conditions at that time</li> <li>• Review LA and RAP Reports</li> <li>• Conduct Project related E&amp;S Internal Monitoring including visits to the subproject sites at least once in a quarter</li> <li>• To maintain and update ESMF on a regular basis and record changes in the Revision sheet</li> <li>• Review Project E&amp;S Monitoring reports and develop internal communication reporting on Legal Compliance and Safeguard Conformance</li> </ul>
	Training Coordinator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintaining a training calendar and co-ordinate between various stakeholders related to capacity building</li> </ul>
	Public Relations Officer cum Community Development Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Co-ordinate IEC at project and Town level</li> <li>• Reporting to various stakeholders in the projects</li> </ul>
<b>PIU</b>	Project Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overall in-charge for implementation of safeguards</li> </ul>
	Deputy Project Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assist Project Manager</li> </ul>
	Assist Project Manager with Civil Engineers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least one designated engineer to be responsible for day to day monitoring agreed safeguard actions in the subproject</li> </ul>
	Community Development Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Verify social impacts prior to initiation of civil works.</li> <li>• Ensure implementation of RAP and disbursement of entitlements with support of NGOs</li> <li>• Ensure consultation and participation of Scheduled Tribes, scheduled Castes, in a cultural and gender sensitive manner throughout the project cycle.</li> <li>• Co-ordinate between PIU, ULB and the aggrieved for time bound release of entitlements as per ESMF</li> <li>• Supervise NGO engaged for RAP implementation</li> <li>• Ensure implementation of Indigenous Peoples Framework.</li> <li>• Ensure that the GRC is convened regularly.</li> </ul>
<b>PMC</b>	Environment Expert	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assist PMU and PIU in monitoring agreed</li> </ul>



Level	Position	Responsibilities assigned
	and	<p>environmental safeguard actions, follow up with the respective subproject contractors, develop reporting formats, reporting framework.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assist PIU in preparing fortnightly reports and submit the same to PMU</li> <li>• Visit the subproject sites at least once a month</li> </ul>
	Social Development Expert	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assist PMU and PIU in monitoring agreed social safeguard actions, develop reporting formats, reporting framework.</li> <li>• Assist PIU in preparing fortnightly reports and submit the same to PMU</li> <li>• Visit the subproject sites at least once a month</li> </ul>
<b>ULB</b>	Engineer and Chief Municipal Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Active participation in the implementation of the safeguards, IEC, Consultations, assessment of entitlements, Grievance redressal etc.</li> </ul>

A separate PMU for MPUDP will be provided at State Level whereas at PIU level, a civil engineer, as the representative of the Project Manager, will be exclusively appointed for each subproject of MPUDP.

#### **8.4. Reporting Framework**

Contractor will report the implementation of ESMP to PIU daily or as per their activity plan. PMC will report to PMU/ PIU minimum once a week or as per their schedule. PIU will report the implementation of safeguard frameworks, review results and suggest modifications on fortnightly basis to the PMU. Engineer-in-Chief and Director (Tech) will take a joint review of this report on monthly basis. Managing Director will review the safeguard implementation on quarterly basis. Director (Technical) will be responsible to inform the World Bank about the ESMF implementation and submit the Progress quarterly.

## 9 Monitoring, Review and Evaluation

### 9.1. Overview

During project construction, periodic monitoring will be conducted by PIU, MPUDC through consultants, based on the EMP / RAP documents prepared earlier and the covenants included in the contractor agency. Depending on the complexity of the project and its E&S category, the assessments / monitoring will be based on either a desk review (Category E<sub>c</sub> and S<sub>c</sub>) or a periodic site visit (Category E<sub>a</sub>, E<sub>b</sub> and S<sub>a</sub>, S<sub>b</sub>).

MPUDC will undertake quarterly field visits to those projects that are under implementation and the report findings will be shared with respective implementing agencies for their follow-up. The non-compliance and their corrective measures will be highlighted in these reports which will be communicated and followed-up on a periodic basis.

The monitoring will be carried out to achieve the following objectives:

- Ensure that E&S mitigation measures are implemented effectively to avoid / minimize adverse impacts in line with the ESMP and ESMF
- Compliance of the project with all E&S statutory requirements, as applicable
- Conformance with Lenders E&S safeguards
- Maintenance of adequate documentation and records as evidence of conformance

MPUDC will monitor all projects (during planning, construction and operation and maintenance stages) that it finances to ensure conformity to above requirements. Monitoring of Environmental and Social components will be carried out through environmental and social compliance reports that form part of quarterly Progress Reports.

Based on verification of progress reports and field visits, these compliance reports and compliance to other loan disbursement conditions, subsequent installments will be disbursed by MPUDC. At PIU level, Project Manager remains responsible for monitoring the project activities and implementation of EMP/SMP. At ULB level one officer dedicated or made in-charge to monitor the EMP/SMP implementation and submit regular progress reports including environmental and social compliance reports to MPUDC.

In order to ensure that the affected people receive the compensation and assistance prior to taking over of land, coordination between various procurement and works related activities are to be reflected in the RAP. Actions to be completed before issue of bids include: (i) Final approval and disclosure of RAP, wherever is applicable, (ii) the first notification for private land acquisition if involved; (iii) issue of identity cards to eligible project affected families.

During contract implementation, the payment of land acquisition compensation and R&R assistance along with replacement of affected community assets should have been completed and this will be certified by ULBs with necessary details from District Administration and ULBs will certify sites free of encumbrances with all approvals and clearances secured prior to handing over of the each of the sites to the contractors.

## **9.2. Review/Approval process**

During the Project Appraisal, Environmental and Social aspects will be reviewed and verified against the standards set in the ESMF for the type of environmental and social issues:

- Adequacy of environmental and social assessment and management measures provided,
- Scope for enhancement opportunities
- Compliance with regulatory requirements and clearances
- Integration of environmental measures in to the design where ever relevant
- Arrangements for implementation of EMP, including institutional capacity and contractual provisions
- Inclusion of management measures with provisions in the project cost
- Inclusion of EMP provisions in the bid document
- Need for any legal covenant to address any specific environmental risks including regulatory risks (this could be an input to the sanction letter)
- Review of EIA/SIA and mitigation plans (EMP/RAPs) and their adequacy to response to ESMF provisions and magnitude and nature of impacts.
- Disclosure of project information and Public consensus on the project and locations/ sites involved.
- Readiness of the sites required for the project.

A detailed E&S appraisal note will be prepared as part of the project appraisal. The appraisal note will include brief description of potential impact/risks and adequacy of mitigation / management plans and recommend the covenants / conditions to be imposed for monitoring and linking with the disbursement.

The budget estimates and its sources will be reflected in EMPs and RAPs and included in the cost of the project. Therefore, while appraising the project financially, necessary grant for viability as well as for meeting the cost of RAP would be considered by MPUDC within the framework for appraisal criteria.

The compensation and R&R assistance will be paid prior to taking over of land and affected assets. In case if the land owner refuses to accept the compensation or is not available for taking over of the compensation or R&R assistance is not paid for any other reasons, the assessed compensation and assistance amounts will be transferred to interest bearing escrow account before taking over of the land and assets. This is to ensure that money is available as soon as the land owners come forward to receive compensation. No income tax will be deducted for the compensation or R&R assistance paid in cash. Sample of review format is annexed in volume II.

## **9.3. Evaluation /Audit of ESMF**

MPUDC will ensure that Safeguard mitigation plans undergo annual external audit that would be carried out by independent agency and recommendations of the audit will be implemented in the

respective subprojects and in MPUDP, as applicable. The audit will focus on the process followed for categorization and approval of E & S reports, disclosures and related aspects. The audit will also be based on field visits to all E & S, E<sub>a</sub>, E<sub>b</sub> and S<sub>a</sub>, S<sub>b</sub> category projects to verify their implementation on the ground and solicit feedback from the affected people and other stakeholders. The audit will be carried out on an annual basis as a minimum for the activities completed until previous financial year, with six monthly reviews for environmentally and socially sensitive projects. The draft report shall be forwarded to the World Bank and upon approval the final audit report will be disclosed.

The interventions recommended in the audit findings would form the basis of appropriate revision of Safeguard mitigation plans or suitable analytical studies to influence policy or programs in the State of MP.

Review would be undertaken through examination of key documents of (see an indicative list below) as provided by MPUDC:

- Safeguard mitigation plans -structure, details and Formats
- Screening Process (Screening of Projects), PIU wise project screening reports
- EIA / SIA / RAP/APAPs
- Select Projects across 13 PIUs and check documents / records to establish objective evidence of effective application of mitigation measures and operational controls in the projects where the ESMF has been adopted. This will be based on interviews with staff from MPUDC, ULBs, Implementing agencies, Contractors, O&M agencies etc.
- The annual external audit process will be conducted by the independent agency.
- Conduct sample project site visits (one day visit for one project site for each of the PIUs). The objective of these visits is to review on ground Safeguard mitigation plan implementation on the site limited to the actions / controls identified in the ESMF documents / records and applicable to the particular project.

Based on the above review and audit, a report will be prepared with recommendations on the following aspects:

- How and to what extent does the ESMF address Safeguard mitigation plans concerns relevant to the Projects undertaken?
- How relevant and comprehensive are the key elements of ESMF and how are they aligned to Safeguard mitigation plans of the DFIs and National / State level Regulation
- Are the institutional arrangements effective and adequate in implementing ESMF and Safeguard mitigation plans at various levels?

## **10 Capacity Building and Training**

### **10.1. Background**

MPUDP envisages capacity building for its stakeholders in the project implementation who will include Urban Local Bodies, Statutory Boards, Public Undertakings and Potential Private Operators in order to ensure that the ESMF is effectively operationalized. This will be accomplished by organizing sensitization programs, workshops, training programs, etc., which will be coordinated and anchored through training institutions in Madhya Pradesh (such as EPCO, NITTTR etc. ) and other local and National Institutions and individuals experienced in various aspects of urban infrastructure projects through proposal. The expertise of the World Bank also will be availed for capacity building exercise.

The training programs on ESMF will be conducted as part of orientation programs on the various aspects of urban infrastructure like Municipal Finance, Urban Planning, Project Management and Engineering and Public Health,. Course for ESMF training will include EA, SA, new land acquisition and R&R act, preparation and implementation of EMP and RAPs, consultations and public hearing, regulatory requirements, ESMF adoption and compliance, sustainable urban development, energy efficiency, climate change mitigation & adaptation, etc. Details of training program are provided in Table 10.1.

MPUDC will make a conscious effort to mainstream the environmental and social topics with the main training program of projects. The program will be structured in such a way that it clearly brings out the value addition and enhancement benefits of proper management of environmental and social issues.

MPUDC also proposes enhancing capacity of its own staff and Project officers in environmental and social safeguards, technical aspects of the proposed projects, through orientation programs, trainings, exposure visits to similar projects implemented, courses and participation in both national and international training courses and seminars/workshops, etc.

The proposed capacity building activities will be supported through Urban Sector TA Component.

**Table 10.1 : Training Program**

Program			Duration/ Schedule	Participants
<b>Program 1: Orientation Program / Workshop for Project Development agency/ Project Implementing agency</b>				
<b>Module 1 – ESMF Profile</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MPUDP Concept</li> <li>• ESMF Concept</li> <li>• Regulatory Requirements- E&amp;S Priority Issues</li> <li>• Project Cycle of MPUDP</li> <li>• EA/SA Process Outline</li> <li>• Reports &amp; Formats</li> </ul>	<b>Module 2 - Environmental Impact Assessment Process</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental Laws &amp; Regulations</li> <li>• EA process</li> <li>• Identification of Environmental Impacts</li> <li>• Impact Identification Methods</li> <li>• Identification of Mitigation Measures</li> <li>• Formulation of Environmental Management Plan</li> <li>• Climate Change adaptation and Mitigation Plans</li> <li>• Implementation and Monitoring</li> <li>• Institutional Mechanism</li> </ul>	<b>Module 3 - Social Impact Assessment Process</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• R&amp;R policies and procedures</li> <li>• National &amp; World Bank’s regulatory requirements</li> <li>• LA process</li> <li>• Identification of PAPs</li> <li>• Entitlement Frameworks</li> <li>• Social Impact Assessment</li> <li>• RAP Techniques</li> <li>• Beneficiary Assessments</li> </ul>	1½ days (1st, 3rd and 5th year of the project)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Officials of the ULBs and IAs involved in the implementation of EMPs.</li> <li>• Officials of Statutory Boards, Public Undertakings and other monitoring agencies</li> <li>• Field and supervising officials of the private operators / contracting firms / consultants.</li> </ul>

<b>Program -2 Workshop on Sectorial Environmental and Social Impact Assessment</b>				
<b>Module I - ESMF Concept</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MPUDC Concept</li> <li>• ESMF Concept</li> <li>• Regulatory Requirements- E&amp;S Priority Issues</li> <li>• Project Cycle of MPUDC</li> <li>• EA/SA Process Outline Reports &amp; Formats</li> </ul>	<b>Module II - Generic Modules applicable to be developed for Water Supply and Sewerage schemes</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regulatory Requirements-E&amp;S Priority Issues</li> <li>• EA/SIA Process Outline</li> <li>• Identification of Environmental Impacts</li> <li>• Identification of Mitigation Measures</li> <li>• Formulation of Environmental Management Plan</li> <li>• Climate Change adaptation and mitigation</li> <li>• Implementation and Monitoring</li> <li>• Social Entitlement Frameworks</li> <li>• Social Impact Assessment</li> <li>• RAP Techniques</li> <li>• Case Studies</li> </ul>	<b>Module III – Open Forum</b> Feedback and comments from the Participants.	1½ days (every alternate years) (Introduction will be common to all and participants will be split according to their respective sectors)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Officials of the ULBs and IAs involved in the implementation of EMPs.</li> <li>• Officials of Statutory Boards, Public Undertakings and other monitoring agencies</li> <li>• Field and supervising officials of the private operators / contracting firms / consultants.</li> </ul>
<b>Program -3 Experience Sharing</b>				
<b>Module – Experiences and Best Practices</b> Experiences on implementation of ESMF in implemented projects. Best Practices Site visits to project towns/sites.			2 Days (3rd and 5th year of the project)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Officials of the ULBs and IAs involved in the implementation of EMPs.</li> <li>• Officials of Statutory Boards, Public Undertakings and other monitoring agencies</li> <li>• Field and supervising officials of the private operators / contracting firms / consultants.</li> </ul>

## 11 Budgetary Requirements

### 11.1. General

For establishing and maintaining the ESMF, budgetary provisions for various activities will be required. These activities include: manpower, capacity-building & training, services of advisers/consultants/ experts for specific tasks and any special studies that need to be done to influence the municipal reform process. This is going to cost to MPUDC.

Resettlement & rehabilitation if any and implementation of environmental mitigation measures will also cost.

The costs for measurable quantities in EMP shall be added into the capital costs of respective subprojects. However, costs of un-measurable items and Resettlement and rehabilitation if any, will be reflected in the BoQ as provisional sum to be kept with the respective ULB or PIU of MPUDC, as the case may be and implementation of environmental mitigation measures will be included in the capital cost of respective subproject.

**Table 11.1: Proposed budget**

Activity		Level of participants	Proposed budget
Training and Orientation Program	Elected representatives	5 for Project level	INR 500,000 per workshop
	MPUDC staff	and	
	ULB officials	2 for ULBs	INR 500000 x 7 =
	Project beneficiaries		INR 3.5 million
Environmental and Social Audit	Annual audit of each subprojects	Subproject level	INR 2.5.million per year INR 2.5 x 5 =INR 12.5 million
Exposure visits/ Experience sharing @ 10 participants in 1 group and 2 groups in a year	State level	Elected representatives	INR 1million per visit
	ULB level	MPUDC staff	INR 1x 10= INR
	Subproject level	ULB officials	10million
		Project beneficiaries	
	Total		INR 26million

### 11.2. External Support

MPUDC would seek external advisory support at two-levels: State and ULB. The costs associated with these external advisors would be met from the TA component under Institutional Development component of MPUDP.



### **11.3. Subproject Costs**

Any and all measurable (at the time of DPR preparation) physical costs essential for social and environmental mitigation measures, will form a part of the subproject capital costs. Such costs will be reflected in the EIA or SIA of the respective subproject. All the items which cannot be envisaged or measured at the time of DPR conceptualization will be reflected in the Bid Document as Provisional sum which will be kept with ULB or MPUDC as the case may be. In addition, costs to be incurred during subproject preparation would form a part of the design consultant's costs, and the costs to be incurred for monitoring the subproject implementation would form a part of the supervision consultants / engineer's costs. The cost of DPR preparation for some of the subprojects is proposed to be met through the TA or ULB funding under MPUDP.

## Appendix

### Appendix 1: Screening Checklist

#### Environmental Screening Checklist

Project Id: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of the ULB: \_\_\_\_\_

Project Location: (Provide Latitude and Longitude information as well along with complete address) \_\_\_\_\_

Project Sector: (Such as Water Supply, MSW, Urban Road, etc.) \_\_\_\_\_

Proposed Loan Source for Project \_\_\_\_\_ (to be filled in by MPUDC)

Project Components				
Sl.no	Components	Details		
1.	Brief description of the project concept and configuration			
2.	Number of Project sites and Ancillary components	(such as pipelines, access roads, etc.)		
3.	Details of Alignment and Component			
4.	Location of the Project Sites & Current Use (Provide information for all sites involved in the project)			
Project Proximity to Environmental Sensitive Aspects				
Sr. No.	Components	Yes	No	Details
5.	Notified Protected Areas (National Parks/ Wildlife Sanctuaries, Eco-Sensitive Zones, Biosphere Reserves, Ramsar Sites, Mangrove forests, etc.)			
6.	Important Bird Areas in India (Ref: Priority sites for conservation, BNHS)			
7.	Scheduled Areas			

8.	State borders (overlapping resource sharing such as rivers, lakes, roads etc.)			
9.	Hazard Prone Areas (Floods, Earthquakes, Wind / Cyclones), Vulnerability Atlas of India, BMTPC			
10.	Climate Change impacted area (water intakes in CC affected rivers, lakes), MP State Climate Change Action Plan and Other Sources			
11.	Critically polluted areas (such as Indore Industrial cluster in MP)			
12.	Land-use (Sensitive receptors hospitals, residential areas, schools)			
13.	Pre-existing litigations concerning E&S issues with the Project location or site			
14.	Archeological Survey of India (ASI) sites			
15.	Socio-Cultural- Economic activities (religious/heritage/ cultural sites, tourist interests, etc.)			
16.	Defense installations, especially those of security importance and sensitive to pollution			
17.	Does the Project Involve the following:			
18.	Vegetation removal and Cutting of trees			
19.	Potential Habitat fragmentation			
20.	Quarrying, Mining or Resource Extraction			
21.	Excessive Resource Consumption or Waste Generation, Cutting and Filling of Earth			
22.	Risk to Neighborhood Community Health			
23.	Use / release of Hazardous Chemicals, toxic materials			

24.	Generation of Air Emissions, Wastewater, Solid Wastes (including Hazardous Waste)			
25.	Is the project design considering energy conservation measures/ energy recovery options?			
26.	Is the project considering waste minimisation or waste reuse/recycle options?			
27.	Has the project design considered RWH or any other environmental enhancement measure?			
28.	Has the project design considered extreme events, drought, flood, natural disasters?			

### Social Screening Checklist

Name of the ULB: \_\_\_\_\_

Project Location: (Provide Latitude and Longitude information as well along with complete address) \_\_\_\_\_

Project Sector: (Such as Water Supply, MSW, Urban Road, etc.) \_\_\_\_\_

<b>Land Use, Resettlement, and/or Land Acquisition</b>				
Sr. No	Components	Yes	No	Details
1	Does the project involve acquisition of private land?			
2	Alienation of any type of Government land including that owned by Urban Local Body?			
3	Clearance of encroachment from Government/ Urban Local body Land?			
4	Clearance of squatters/hawkers from Government/ Urban Local Body Land?			

5	Number of structures, both authorized and/or unauthorized to be acquired/cleared/			
6	Number of household to be displaced?			
7	Details of village common properties to be alienated Pasture Land (acres) Cremation/ burial ground and others specify?			
8	Describe existing land uses on and around the project area (e.g., community facilities, agriculture, tourism, private property)?			
9	Will the project result in the permanent or temporary loss of the following? Specify with numbers  Crops, Fruit trees / coconut palms, Petty Shops/ Kiosks, Vegetable / Fish / Meat vending, Cycle repair shop, Garage, Tea Stalls, Grazing Lands, etc.			
10	Loss of access to forest produce (NTFP)			
11	Is the project likely to provide local employment opportunities, including employment opportunities for women?			
12	Is the project being planned with sufficient attention to local poverty alleviation objectives?			
13	Is the project being designed with sufficient local participation (including the participation of women) in the planning, design, and implementation process?			

14	Population proposed to be benefitted by the proposed project			
15	No. of Females proposed to be benefitted by the proposed project			
16	Vulnerable households /population to be benefitted			
17	No. of BPL Families to be benefitted			
	Are there socio-cultural groups present in or use the subproject area who may be considered as "tribes" (hill tribes, schedules tribes, tribal peoples), "minorities" (ethnic or national minorities), or "indigenous communities" in the subproject area?			
18	Are there national or local laws or policies as well as anthropological researches/studies that consider these groups present in or using the subproject area as belonging to "ethnic minorities", scheduled tribes, tribal peoples, national minorities, or cultural communities?			
19	Do such groups self-identify as being part of a distinct social and cultural group?			
20	Do such groups maintain collective attachments to distinct habitats or ancestral territories and/or to the natural resources in these habitats and territories?			
21	Do such groups maintain cultural, economic, social, and political institutions distinct from the dominant society and culture?			
22	Do such groups speak a distinct language or dialect?			

23	Have such groups been historically, socially and economically marginalized, disempowered, excluded, and/or discriminated against?			
24	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?			
25	Will the subproject directly or indirectly benefit or target Indigenous Peoples?			
26	Will the subproject directly or indirectly affect Indigenous Peoples' traditional socio-cultural and belief practices? (e.g., child-rearing, health, education, arts, and governance)?			
27	Will the subproject affect the livelihood systems of Indigenous Peoples? (e.g., food production system, natural resource management, crafts and trade, employment status)?			
28	Will the subproject be in an area (land or territory) occupied, owned, or used by Indigenous Peoples, and/or claimed as ancestral domain?			

## Appendix 2: Terms of Reference for ESA Studies

An ESA report for MPUDP should focus on the significant environmental, social, health, and safety issues of the proposed project, whether it is, or includes, new construction, rehabilitation, or expansion. The report's scope and level of detail should be commensurate with the project's potential impacts.

The ESA report should include the following items:

- (a) *Executive summary.* Concisely discusses significant findings and recommended actions.
- (b) *Policy, legal, and administrative framework:* Discusses the policy, legal, and administrative framework within which the ESA is carried out. Identifies relevant international environmental agreements to which the country is a party.
- (c) *Project description.* Concisely describes the proposed project and its geographic, ecological, social, and temporal context, including any off-site investments that may be required (e.g., dedicated pipelines, access roads, power plants, water supply, housing, and raw material and product storage facilities). Indicates the need for any resettlement plan. Normally includes a map showing the project site and the project's area of influence.
- (d) *Baseline data.* Assesses the dimensions of the study area and describes relevant physical, biological, and socioeconomic conditions, including any changes anticipated before the project commences. Also takes into account current and proposed development activities within the project area but not directly connected to the project. Data should be relevant to decisions about project location, design, operation, or migratory measures. The section indicates the accuracy, reliability and source of the data.
- (e) *Environmental and social impacts.* Predicts and assesses the project's likely positive and negative impacts (including indirect and cumulative impacts, if any), in quantitative terms to the greatest extent possible. Identifies mitigation measures and any residual negative impacts that cannot be mitigated. Explores opportunities for environmental enhancement. Identifies and estimates the extent and quality of available data, key data gaps, and uncertainties associated with predictions, and specifies topics that do not require further attention.
- (f) *Analysis of alternatives.* Systematically compares feasible alternatives to the proposed project site, technology, design, and operation—including the “without project” situation—in terms of their potential environmental impacts; the feasibility of mitigating these impacts; their capital and recurrent costs; their suitability under local conditions; and their institutional, training, and monitoring requirements. For each of the alternatives, quantifies the environmental impacts to the greatest extent possible and attaches economic values where feasible. States the basis for selecting the particular project design and justifies recommended emissions levels and approaches to pollution prevention and abatement.
- (g) *Environmental management plan (EMP).* Covers mitigation measures, monitoring, budget requirements, and funding sources for implementation as well as institutional strengthening and capacity building requirements.



The EMP should be easy to use. References within the plan should be clearly and readily identifiable. Also, the main text of the EMP needs to be kept as clear and concise as possible, with detailed information relegated to annexes. The EMP should identify linkages to other relevant plans relating to the project, such as plans dealing with resettlement or indigenous peoples issues. The following aspects should typically be addressed within EMPs.

**Summary of impacts:** The predicted adverse environmental and social impacts for which mitigation is required should be identified and briefly summarized. Cross-referencing to the ESA report or other documentation is recommended so that additional details can be readily referenced.

**Description of mitigation measures:** The EMP identifies feasible and cost-effective measures to reduce potentially significant adverse environmental and social impacts to acceptable levels. Each mitigation measure should be briefly described with reference to the impact to which it relates and the conditions under which it is required (e.g., continuously or in the event of contingencies). These should be accompanied by, or referenced to, designs, equipment descriptions, and operating procedures that elaborate on the technical aspects of implementing the various measures. Where mitigation measures may result in secondary impacts, their significance should be evaluated.

**Description of monitoring program:** Environmental performance monitoring should be designed to ensure that mitigation measures are implemented and have the intended result, and that remedial measures are undertaken if mitigation measures are inadequate or the impacts were underestimated within the ESA report. It should also assess compliance with national standards and World Bank Group requirements or guidelines. The monitoring program should clearly indicate the linkages between impacts identified in the ESA report, indicators to be measured, methods to be used, sampling locations, frequency of measurements, detection limits (where appropriate), and definition of thresholds that will signal the need for corrective actions. Although it is not essential to have complete details of monitoring in the EMP, it should describe the means by which final monitoring arrangements will be agreed.

**Institutional arrangements:** Responsibilities for mitigation and monitoring should be clearly defined. The EMP should identify arrangements for coordination between the various actors responsible for mitigation.

#### (h) Appendixes

- (a) List of EA report preparers—individuals and organizations.
- (b) References—written materials, both published and unpublished, used in study preparation.
- (c) Record of interagency and consultation meetings, including consultations for obtaining the informed views of the affected people and local nongovernmental organizations (NGOs). The record specifies any means other than consultations (e.g., surveys) that were used to obtain the views of affected groups and local NGOs.
- (d) Tables presenting the relevant data referred to or summarized in the main text.
- (e) List of associated reports (e.g., socioeconomic baseline survey, resettlement plan)

## **Terms of Reference for the External Audit of Subprojects**

The following is the ToR for conducting the external audit on an annual basis.

- (i) To undertake a desk review of selected subproject documentation to determine how effectively social and environmental issues have been integrated. As part of the desk review, to have discussions with MPUDC, ULBs and consultants (design, social, environmental, supervision, etc.).
- (ii) To carry out field visits to selected subprojects to assess how social and environmental issues have been addressed on the ground. As part of the field visits, to have discussions with the ULBs, supervision consultants and contractors.
- (iii) To assess the completeness and appropriateness of the SMPs/RAPs and EMPs based on the field visit observations.
- (iv) To determine compliance of subprojects to national, state and local legal requirements based on the field visit observations.
- (v) To review the monitoring reports prepared by the supervision consultants and verify how these reflect the ground realities of the subproject implementation.
- (vi) To prepare an audit report that clearly specifies (i) the deviations in implementing social and environmental measures, if any, (ii) positive measures taken at the subproject level, if any, and (iii) suggestions for further improvement of social and environmental management practices at the subproject level.
- (vii) To review the action taken by MPUDC a month after the submission of the audit report, and to submit an audit compliance report.

### Appendix 3: Generic Environmental and Social Management Plan for Typical MPUDP Subprojects

**Table 1: Generic ESMP for Water Supply Subprojects**

Subproject	Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Project Phase	Responsibility
Head Works/ Intake structures	Acquisition of Private Agricultural land or Forest land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Avoid or minimize the area of acquisition</li> <li>▪ Preparation of adequate land acquisition plans or land availability plan for each of the civil works component before implementation</li> </ul>	Planning / design	ULB
	Loss of trees and vegetation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Compensatory planting should be done.</li> <li>▪ Plant double the number of trees cut</li> </ul>	Construction	ULB/ Contractor
	Reduced flow to the downstream users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Regulate flow to downstream use</li> </ul>	Planning / design	ULB
	Erosion and sedimentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Catchment treatment including gully plugging</li> </ul>	Planning / design	ULB
	Disruption vegetation and to eco-system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Avoidance of disruption to grasslands, wetlands and other riparian areas</li> </ul>	Planning / design	ULB
	Disruption to visual resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Landscaping permanent facility sites with trees, shrubs and grasses</li> </ul>	Construction	ULB/ Contractor
Water Treatment Plants	Acquisition of Private Agricultural land or forest land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Avoid or minimize the area of acquisition</li> <li>▪ Preparation of adequate land acquisition plans before implementation</li> </ul>	Planning / design	ULB
	Loss of trees and vegetation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Compensatory planting should be done.</li> <li>▪ Plant double the number of trees cut</li> </ul>	Construction	ULB
	Disruption to vegetation and eco-system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Avoidance of disruption to grasslands, wetlands and other riparian areas</li> </ul>	Construction	ULB/ Contractor

	Accumulation of excavated earth in the areas of operation causing inconvenience to public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Transportation and disposal of excess earth to a designated disposal site</li> </ul>	Construction	Contractor
	Increased dust levels due to earth work excavation and construction activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Immediate shifting of excavated earth</li> <li>▪ Frequent sprinkling of water on excavated earth</li> <li>▪ Washing of construction site to control dust</li> </ul>	Construction	Contractor
	Disturbance to other Utilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Scheduling activities in consultation with the other utility agencies and public and ensuring minimum disturbance to the utilities</li> </ul>	Construction	ULB
Water Treatment Plants [Continued]	Increased air pollution and Noise Levels during Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Preventive maintenance of equipment and vehicles to meet emission standards and noise control,</li> <li>▪ Provision of Personal Protective equipment, ear muffs, etc. for the construction labor</li> <li>▪ Avoiding construction activities during nights</li> </ul>	Construction	Contractor
	Social disruption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Preference to local labour</li> </ul>	Construction	Contractor
	Impact to groundwater due to discharge of sludge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Sludge lagoons should be constructed to treat the sludge</li> </ul>	O&M	ULB
	Safety hazards to households in the neighborhood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Provision of temporary crossings/ bridges in the implementation area</li> </ul>	O&M	Contractor
	Hazards due to storage of chemicals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Training to operators on storage and usage of chemicals</li> </ul>	O&M	ULB
Rising Mains/	Acquisition of Private Agricultural land or forest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Avoid or minimize the area of acquisition</li> </ul>	Planning /	ULB

Gravity Mains Feeder Mains/ Distribution Mains Extension to Vulnerable Sections	land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preparation of adequate land acquisition plans before implementation</li> </ul>	design	
	Loss of trees and vegetation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensatory planting should be done.</li> <li>Plant double the number of trees cut</li> </ul>	Construct ion	ULB
	Temporary Disruption of natural drainage pattern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of appropriate by-pass arrangements for natural drainage during construction</li> </ul>	Construct ion	Contractor
	Loss of fertile top soil of the Agriculture Lands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preserve the topsoil removed and replace the topsoil back after completion of construction activity.</li> </ul>	Construct ion	Contractor
	Disturbance to traffic and general public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Actions to divert and regulate traffic in public consultation with citizens in advance</li> <li>While planning alternate route care should be taken to minimize impact at sensitive locations such as schools and hospitals</li> <li>Signals and signs of diversion should be provided</li> </ul>	Construct ion	Contractor
	Disruption of Utilities such as electricity, telephone and other services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preparation of utility shifting or safe guarding plans</li> <li>Getting appropriate approvals / permissions in advance</li> <li>Carrying out shifting or safe guarding arrangements at the earliest possible time</li> </ul>	Construct ion	Contractor
Rising Mains/ Gravity Mains Feeder Mains/ Distribution	Increase in dust levels to due to earth work and other construction activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Immediate shifting of excavated earth</li> <li>Frequent sprinkling of water on excavated earth</li> <li>Washing of construction site to control dust</li> </ul>	Construct ion	Contractor

Mains Extension to Vulnerable Sections [Continued]	Accumulation of Excess Earth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disposal of unused / excess earth at an environmentally suitable disposal site</li> </ul>	Construction	Contractor
	Damage to roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reinstatement of Road Surface in earliest possible time</li> <li>Loss of livelihood / temporary loss of excess will be avoided</li> </ul>	Construction	Contractor
	Increased Noise Levels during Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use of low noise generating equipment for all the activities,</li> <li>Provision of Personal Protective equipment, ear muffs, etc. for the construction labor</li> <li>Preventive maintenance of equipment and vehicles</li> <li>Avoiding construction activities during nights</li> </ul>	Construction	Contractor
	Risk of accidents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Effective safety and warning measures</li> <li>Temporary crossings across the pipeline trench wherever necessary</li> </ul>	Construction	Contractor
	Damage to standing crops during break down of the transmission main	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adequate provisions for compensation to the affected land owners during maintenance works</li> </ul>	O&M	ULB
	Overhead/ Ground level Reservoirs	Standing out as Eyesore in the surroundings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Architecture and design to take surroundings into account</li> </ul>	Preparation
Disruption to visual resources		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Landscaping permanent facility sites with trees, shrubs and grasses</li> </ul>	Construction	ULB
Accumulation of excavated earth in the areas of operation causing inconvenience to public		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Transportation and disposal of excess earth to a designated disposal site</li> </ul>	Construction	Contractor

	Increased dust levels due to earth work excavation and construction activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Immediate shifting of excavated earth</li> <li>▪ Frequent sprinkling of water on excavated earth</li> <li>▪ Washing of construction site to control dust</li> </ul>	Construction	Contractor
Overhead/ Ground level Reservoirs [Continued]	Increased Noise Levels during Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Use of low noise generating equipment for all the activities,</li> <li>▪ Provision of Personal Protective equipment, ear muffs, etc. for the construction labor</li> <li>▪ Preventive maintenance of equipment and vehicles</li> <li>▪ Avoiding construction activities during nights</li> </ul>	Construction	Contractor
	Risk of accidents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Effective safety and warning measures</li> <li>▪ Temporary crossings across the pipeline trench wherever necessary</li> </ul>	Construction	Contractor
Water Tankers	Risk of accidents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Effective safety and warning measures</li> </ul>	O&M	Contractor
	Increased Noise Levels during operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Purchase low noise generating vehicles</li> <li>▪ Provision of Personal Protective equipment and earmuffs. etc. for the operators</li> <li>▪ Preventive maintenance of vehicles</li> <li>▪ Avoiding operation during nights</li> </ul>	Planning / design Construction	ULB/ PMC/ Contractor

**Table 2: Generic Environmental Management Plan for Sewerage Subprojects**

Subproject	Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Project Phase	Responsibility
Sewage Treatment	Acquisition of Private Agricultural land or forest	Avoid or minimize the area of acquisition Preparation of adequate land acquisition plans	Planning / design	ULB/ PMC/ MPUDC

Plant, Sewage Pumping Stations	land	before implementation		
	Loss of trees and vegetation	Compensatory planting should be done. Plant double the number of trees cut	Construction	ULB/ MPUDC
	Disruption to vegetation and eco-system	Avoidance of disruption to grasslands, wetlands and other riparian areas	Construction	ULB/ MPUDC/ Contractor
	Accumulation of excavated earth in the areas of operation causing inconvenience to public	Transportation and disposal of excess earth to a designated disposal site	Construction	Contractor
	Increased dust levels due to earth work excavation and construction activities	Immediate shifting of excavated earth Frequent sprinkling of water on excavated earth Washing of construction site to control dust	Construction	Contractor
	Disturbance to other Utilities	Scheduling activities in consultation with the other utility agencies and public and ensuring minimum disturbance to the utilities	Construction	ULB/ MPUDC
	Increased air pollution and Noise Levels during Construction	Preventive maintenance of equipment and vehicles to meet emission standards and noise control, Provision of Personal Protective equipment, ear muffs, etc. for the construction labor Avoiding construction activities during nights	Construction	Contractor
	Disturbance to eco-system and bio-diversity	Avoidance of eco-sensitive areas Protective measures for Bio-diversity	Construction	Contractor
	Surface water /groundwater pollution due to discharge	Treatment units should be operated regularly to produce effluent to meet the effluent	Operation	ULB/ Operator



	of sludge and effluent	standards		
	Hazards due to storage of chemicals	Training to operators on storage and usage of chemicals	Operation	ULB/ Operator
	Air pollution through ventilating shaft	Ventilating shafts are located in such a way not causing pollution in to the nearby houses	Construction Operation	MPUDC/ Contractor

Public Conveniences	Loss of trees and vegetation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Compensatory planting should be done.</li> <li>▪ Plant double the number of trees cut</li> </ul>	Construction	ULB/Contractor
	Nuisance to public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Regular collection and disposal of waste</li> <li>▪ Grow trees around the facility</li> </ul>	Planning / design	ULB/ PMC/ Operator
	Contamination by human waste/ excreta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Regular cleaning of toilets</li> <li>▪ Connection to sewerage system</li> <li>▪ Provision for hand washing and toilets</li> </ul>	Operation	ULB/ Operator
	Accumulation of excavated earth at site in causing inconvenience to public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Transportation and disposal of excess earth to a designated disposal site</li> </ul>	Construction	Contractor
	Increased dust levels due to earth work excavation and construction activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Immediate shifting of excavated earth</li> <li>▪ Frequent sprinkling of water on excavated earth</li> <li>▪ Washing of construction site to control dust</li> </ul>	Construction	Contractor
	Disturbance to other Utilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Scheduling activities in consultation with the other utility agencies and public and ensuring minimum disturbance to the utilities</li> </ul>	Construction	Contractor

	Increased air pollution and smell	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ventilating shafts are located in such a way not causing pollution in to the nearby houses Regular cleaning and maintenance of facility</li> <li>Grow fragrance bearing plants around the facility</li> </ul>	Construction Operation	ULB/ Contractor/ Operator
Storm Water Drainage, Under Ground Sewerage	Land Acquisition of Private Agricultural land for laying the transmission main	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preparation of adequate land acquisition plans before implementation with disturbance of minimum area</li> </ul>	Planning / design	ULB/ PMC
	Disturbance to eco-system and bio-diversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Avoidance of eco-sensitive areas</li> <li>Protective measures for Bio-diversity</li> </ul>	Planning / design Construction	PMC/ Contractor
	Ecological impacts due to cutting of trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensatory tree planting of trees double the number of trees cut</li> </ul>	Planning / design Construction	ULB/ Contractor
	Loss of fertile top soil of the Agriculture Lands along the alignment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preserve the topsoil removed and replace the topsoil back after completion of construction activity.</li> </ul>	Construction	Contractor
	Temporary Disruption of natural drainage pattern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of appropriate by-pass arrangements for natural drainage during construction</li> </ul>	Construction	Contractor
	Stagnation of water on the road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proper design of grade for the edge drains and lateral drains and size of inlets</li> </ul>	Planning / design	PMC
	Stagnation leading to mosquito breeding and public health problems and surface water pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Providing proper section and grades to drains</li> <li>Covering the drains</li> </ul>	Planning / design	PMC
	Lowering of groundwater table due to pumping of water during excavation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scheduling construction activities of deeper sections in summer months to avoid huge pumping</li> </ul>	Construction	Contractor

	<p>Stagnation of sewage, odor problem</p> <p>Overflow causes water pollution in channels and water bodies</p> <p>Ugly and unsightly conditions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Strict adherence of pumping schedule</li> </ul>	Operation	ULB/ Operator
	<p>Cross contamination of water supply pipeline</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Sewer line should be laid below water supply line with vertical clearance of 45cm and horizontal separation of joints by 3m on both sides</li> </ul>	Construction	PMC/ ULB/ Contractor
Storm Water Drainage, Under Ground Sewerage [Continued]	<p>Disturbance to the general public and vehicle movements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Actions to divert and regulate traffic in consultation with citizens in advance through citizen's meeting</li> <li>▪ While planning alternate route care should be taken to minimize impact at sensitive locations such as schools and hospitals</li> <li>▪ Signals and signs of diversion should be provided</li> </ul>	Planning / design Construction	ULB/ PMC/ Contractor
	<p>Disruption of Utilities such as electricity, telephone and other services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Preparation of Plan for shifting or safe guarding of utilities and getting appropriate approvals / permissions in advance from the concern agencies</li> <li>▪ Carrying out shifting or safe guarding arrangements at the earliest possible time</li> </ul>	Planning / design	ULB/ PMC/ Contractor
	<p>Storage of materials causing disturbance to public and traffic</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Suitable sites should be identified for storage of materials</li> </ul>	Planning / design	ULB/ PMC/ Contractor

	Excavated earth on the road causing inconvenience to public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disposal of unused / excess earth at an environmentally suitable disposal site</li> </ul>	Construction	Contractor
	Disturbance to traffic and general public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Actions to divert and regulate traffic in consultation with citizens in advance through citizen's meeting</li> <li>While planning alternate route care should be taken to minimize impact at sensitive locations such as schools and hospitals</li> <li>Signals and signs of diversion should be provided</li> </ul>	Construction	ULB/ Contractor
	Damage to road surface /other utilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reinstatement of Road Surface in earliest possible time</li> </ul>	Construction	Contractor
	Risk of accidents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Effective safety and warning measures</li> <li>Temporary crossings across the pipeline trench wherever necessary</li> </ul>	Construction	Contractor
	Cultural relics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fossils, coins, articles of value and other remains of geologic or archeological interests if found shall be informed to the authorized institution and excavation shall be stopped</li> </ul>	Construction	ULB/ Contractor
Storm Water Drainage, Under Ground Sewerage [Continued]	Cultural relics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fossils, coins, articles of value and other remains of geologic or archeological interests if found shall be informed to the authorized institution and excavation shall be stopped</li> </ul>	Construction	ULB/ Contractor
	Increase in Air pollution and dust levels due to construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sprinkling water /washing of construction site to control dust</li> </ul>	Construction	Contractor

	activities			
	Increased Noise level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Preventive maintenance of equipment and vehicles to reduce noise</li> <li>▪ Sound barriers in inhabited areas shall be provided</li> <li>▪ Safety devices such as ear plugs are provided to workers</li> </ul>	Construction	Contractor
	Air pollution through ventilating shaft	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ventilating shafts are located in such a way not causing pollution in to the nearby houses</li> </ul>	Planning / design Construction	PMC / PMC/ Contractor
	Increase in dust levels to due to earth work and other construction activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Take suitable measures to control dust through sprinkling/washing of construction site</li> </ul>	Construction	
	Dust, Noise due to movement of vehicles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Preventive maintenance of equipment and vehicles to reduce noise</li> <li>▪ Sound barriers in inhabited areas shall be provided</li> <li>▪ Safety devices such as ear plugs are provided to workers</li> </ul>	Construction	Contractor
	Projection/depression of Manhole covers on the road surface causing inconvenience to public; leading to accident	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Proper planning of road construction with fixing the formation level</li> <li>▪ Strict quality control in road construction</li> </ul>	Construction	Contractor
	Social disruption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Preference to local labour</li> </ul>	Construction	Contractor
	Leakage causes nuisance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Leaks should be identifies and rectified then and there</li> </ul>	Operation	ULB/ Operator

**Table 3: Generic Social Management Plan for S<sub>a</sub> (High) & S<sub>b</sub> (Moderate) Category Projects**

Social Assessment	YES	NO	If Yes, Specify Details	Social Management Measures	Estimated Cost in INR
1. Is there loss of dwelling land and structure?			Total area of land acquired Total no. of HHs losing their dwelling land and structure	No. of HHs (with valid title) to be given developed plots and house No. of HHs to be given cash compensation = No. of squatters to be given developed plots and house = No. of HHs to be given shifting allowance = v. No. of HHs to be given transitional assistance =	
2. Is there loss of agricultural land and structure?			i. Total agricultural area acquired ii. Total No. of HHs losing their land and structure iii. Total No. of tenant / leaseholder / sharecroppers losing their tenancy iv. Total no. of agricultural labourers losing their livelihood	i. No. of HHs (with valid title) to be given alternative land = ii. No. of HHs (with valid title) to be given cash compensation = iii. No. of individuals to be given cash compensation = iv. No. of individual tenants / leaseholder / sharecroppers to be given cash assistance = v. No. of individuals to be given notice for harvesting = vi. No. of individuals to be given cash compensation for non-perennial crops = vii. No. of individuals to be paid cash compensation for perennial crops = viii. No. of individuals to be paid cash assistance for loss of agricultural labour =	

3. Is there loss of commercial/ industrial/ Institutional land and structure?		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No. of HHs (with valid title) losing their land and structure</li> <li>• No. of tenants/ leaseholders losing their land and structure</li> </ul> <p>No. of squatters / encroachers losing their land and structure</p> <p>No. of employees losing their livelihood</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. No. of units (with valid title ) to be given alternative land = ...</li> <li>ii. No. of units (with valid title) to be given cash compensation =</li> <li>iii. No. of units (with valid title) to be given livelihood assistance =</li> <li>iv. No. of tenants to be given livelihood assistance =</li> <li>v. No. of tenants to be given shifting assistance =</li> <li>vi. No. of squatters to be given developed plot and built shop =</li> <li>vii. No. of squatters / encroacher to be given cash compensation =</li> <li>viii. No. of squatters to be given shifting assistance =</li> <li>ix. No. of squatters to be given livelihood assistance =.....</li> <li>x. No. of employees to be given livelihood assistance =</li> </ul>	
4. Is there loss of access to common resources and or facilities?		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Specify type of CPR being lost</li> <li>ii. No. of HHs losing their access to CPRs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. No. of HHs to be provided CPRs =100</li> <li>ii. No. of HHs to be provided amenities =</li> </ul>	
5. Are there losses to host communities?		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Specify the type of losses</li> <li>ii.No. of communities losing their amenities/ services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Money to be spent on restoration of losses due to resettlement =</li> <li>ii. Money to be spent on restoration of amenities =</li> </ul>	
6. Is there any impact on indigenous people?		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. No. of HHs</li> </ul>		
7. Is there any induced				

development?					
8. Was the land acquired / bought / transferred prior to the present ownership of ULBs?			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. When was this done?</li> <li>ii. Total area of land acquired / bought / transferred</li> <li>iii. Usage of land earlier to ULBs possession</li> <li>iv. iv. Amount paid as compensation</li> <li>v. Total No. of HHs from whom it was bought</li> <li>vi. No. of HHs evicted from the land</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. No. of HHs (with valid title) to be given land for land =</li> <li>ii. No. of HHs to be given cash compensation =</li> <li>iii. No of HHs to be given livelihood assistance =</li> <li>iv. No. of squatters to be given developed plots and house / shop =</li> <li>v. No. of squatters / encroachers to be given cash compensation =</li> <li>vi. No .of squatters to be given livelihood assistance =</li> </ul>	



#### **Appendix 4: List of Schedule Areas in Madhya Pradesh**

List of Schedule Areas in Madhya Pradesh as Specified by the Scheduled Areas under the fifth Schedule of Indian Constitutions

1. Jhabua district
2. Mandla district
3. Dindori district
4. Barwani district
5. Sardarpur, Dhar, Kukshi, Dharamपुरi, Gandhwani and Manawar tahsils in Dhar district
6. Bhagwanpura, Segaoon, 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. Shajapur tahsil (excluding Shajapur Development Block) and Bhainsdehi and Shahpur tahsils in Shajapur 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. Pushparajgarh, 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 Gaulie Parasia 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 tahsil of Chhindwara district.

List of Tribal Communities in State of Madhya Pradesh as Provided by Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India

1. Agariya
2. Andh
3. Baiga
4. Bhaina
5. Bharia Bhumia, Bhuinhar Bhumia, 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, Sonjhari Jhareka, 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, Nahul Bondhi, 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, Langoli Pardhi, Phans Pardhi, Shikari, Takankar, Takia [In (i) Chhindwara, Mandla, Dindori and Seoni districts, (ii) Baihar Tahsil of Balaghat District, (iii) Shajapur, Bhainsdehi and Shahpur tahsils of Shajapur district, (iv) Patan tahsil and Sihora and Majholi blocks of Jabalpur district, (v) Katni (Murwara) and Vijaya Raghogarh tahsils and Bahoriband and Dhemerkheda blocks of Katni district, (vi) Hoshangabad , Babai, Sohagpur, Pipariya and Bankhedi tahsils and Kesla block of Hoshangabad district, (vii) Narsinghpur district, and (viii) Harsud Tahsil of Khandwa district]
41. Parja
42. Sahariya, Saharia, Seharra, Sehria, Sosia, Sor
43. Saonta, Saunta
44. Saur
45. Sawar, Sawara
46. Sonr

## Appendix 5: Stakeholder Consultation and Disclosure

The overall goal of the consultation process was to disseminate project information and to incorporate the views of the project beneficiaries and Project Affected Persons (PAPs) in the design of ESMF and the mitigation measures and a management plans for the respective subprojects..

### 1. Initial Consultations in Project Towns

Preparation of ESMF involved series of consultations with stakeholders of subproject towns (8 towns for which the preparation is in advanced stage) and also at the state level. The details of these consultations are provided below.

S. No.	Project town	Type of Stakeholder	Dates	No. of participants	
				M	F
1	Burhanpur	Consultations with primary & Secondary stakeholders	29 <sup>th</sup> March 2016	18	07
2	Chhindwara	Consultations with primary & Secondary stakeholders	2 <sup>nd</sup> April 2016	20	10
3	Maheshwar	Consultations with primary & Secondary stakeholders	29 <sup>th</sup> March 2016	25	10
4	Mandsaur	Consultations with primary & Secondary stakeholders	6 <sup>th</sup> April 2016	15	13
5	Khargone	Consultations with primary & Secondary stakeholders	30 <sup>th</sup> March 2016	20	10
6	Shajapur	Consultations with primary & Secondary stakeholders	2 <sup>nd</sup> April 2016	12	08
7	Seondha (Sewda)	Consultations with primary & Secondary stakeholders	6 <sup>th</sup> April 2016	10	05
8	Nasrullaganj	Consultations with primary & Secondary stakeholders	26 <sup>th</sup> March 2016	15	10
	Total			135	73

### Key out comes of initial Consultations conducted on ESMF:

- All participants welcomed the project and agreed on the provision of mitigation measures in the project during implementation.

- Concerns regarding Environment and social issues related to implementation and operations were welcomed by the public.
  - Participants (primary stakeholders) were happy to know about the project as Burhanpur and Khargone facing water problems and Chhindwara have sewerage problem. It was assured to stakeholders that there will be no adverse impact on livelihood or resettlement.
  - Positive impacts discussed with stakeholders, it was happily welcomed.
  - During consultations stakeholder realised the present system was having adverse effects on the health of the society.
  - The perceived problem of adverse impact of the project on the livelihood of a section of the population was again brought out during the public consultation where all the doubts of the people were cleared.
2. Issues/reason of poor operation and maintenance of water supply system discussed during consultation and stakeholder realised the revenue generation from water tariff helps to O &M. **Consultation in first year subproject towns**

**Additionally, town specific consultations for three of the subprojects to be implemented in the first year of MPUDP (Khargone, Burhanpur and Chhindwara) were also carried out**

Public sensitization and inclusion meetings were held within the wards of the project area as per details given below:

Subproject	Dates	Participants
Burhanpur (9 meetings)	23 <sup>rd</sup> April' 2016 to 25 <sup>th</sup> April' 2016	239 (M-154 and F-85)
Khargone (10 meetings)	18 <sup>th</sup> April' 2016 to 19 <sup>th</sup> April' 2016	(M-119 and F- 81)
Chhindwara (11 meetings)	28 <sup>th</sup> April 2016 to 30 <sup>th</sup> April 2016	263 (M-160 and F-103)

**Key out comes of Public Consultations conducted on ESAs and ESMF are summarized below:**

- Concerns regarding Environment and social issues related to implementation and operations were welcomed by the public.
- Peoples demanded for proper traffic signage during excavation, for minimizing the casualties
- The people showed concerned on hiked water tariff, discussed affordability for low income group people.
- Like other projects community complaints regarding excavation remain unheard or not resolve timely.

- All participants welcomed the project and get satisfied with the mitigation measures suggested during implementation.
- Participants (primary stakeholders) were happy to know about the project, but showed concerned regarding negative impact, officials assured that there will be no adverse impact on livelihood of people will be tried to avoid/minimised if it is unavoidable. Positive impacts discussed with stakeholders, it was happily welcomed.
- Increased the acceptance of project by stakeholders realised during consultations.
- During consultations stakeholder realised the present system causing adverse effects on the health of the residents in some areas.
- The perceived problem of adverse impact of the project on the livelihood of a section of the population was again brought out during the public consultation where all the doubts of the people were cleared.

## Consultation in first year subproject towns

### I- Draft ESMF Consultation and disclosure at Khargone





५१  
दैनिक जनजागरण (सदर) 11-7-16

साकि लोग हमस प्ररणा  
अधिक से अधिक वृक्षा रोपण कर

## सुझाव हेतु नगरपालिका ने बुलाई महत्वपूर्ण बैठक

खरगोन। खरगोन नगर में नागरिकों की मूलभूत आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए कटिबद्ध नगरपालिका खरगोन द्वारा नगर की पेयजल से जुड़ी महत्वाकांक्षी जल आवर्धन योजना तैयार की गई है। जिसका क्रियान्वयन शीघ्र ही राज्य शासन की मध्य प्रदेश अर्बन डेवलपमेंट कंपनी के माध्यम से आरंभ किया जाना है। नगरपालिका द्वारा इस योजना के क्रियान्वयन हेतु योजना से संबंधित विभिन्न पक्षों पर जनसामान्य के विचार जानने के लिये योजना तैयार करते समय व्यक्तिगत रूप से संपर्क किया गया है। इसी श्रृंखला में अपराह्न 3:00 बजे नगरपालिका सभा कक्ष में एक महत्वपूर्ण बैठक आयोजित की गई है, योजना के तकनीकी, पर्यावरणीय एवं सामाजिक पक्षों को जन सामान्य के समक्ष प्रस्तुत किया जावेगा। इस बैठक में नगर के सभी राजनैतिक दलों से जुड़े जनप्रतिनिधियों, नगरपालिका परिषद के सभी पूर्व अध्यक्ष, नगरपालिका पार्षद, समाजसेवी एवं स्वयंसेवी संगठनों के पदाधिकारी प्रचार माध्यमों के प्रतिनिधि एवं सभी गणमान्य नागरिकों को आमंत्रित किया गया है। नगरपालिका अध्यक्ष विपिन कुमार गौर, मुख्य नगरपालिका अधिकारी निशिकांत शुक्ला न.पा. उपाध्यक्ष कन्हैया कौटने ने सभी से अनुरोध किया है कि, वे नगर की पेयजल से जुड़ी इस महत्वपूर्ण योजना के क्रियान्वयन हेतु निश्चित व समय पर स्थानीय नगरपालिका सभा गृह में उपस्थित होकर अपने बहुमूल्य सुझाव प्रदान करें। ताकि, इस योजना का निर्वाह एवं सफलता पूर्वक क्रियान्वयन नगर हित में सुनिश्चित किया जा सके।

## जनसंख्या स्थिरीकरण माह एवं दस्तारोग नियंत्रण पखवाड़े का शुभारंभ

खरगोन। जिला चिकित्सालय खरगोन में जनसंख्या स्थिरीकरण माह एवं सघन दस्तारोग नियंत्रण पखवाड़े, विशाल नसबंदी शिविर एवं परिवार कल्याण कानर तथा जिंक-ओ.आर.एस कानर का शुभारंभ विधायक बालकृष्ण पाटीदार, के करकमलों द्वारा फिता काटकर किया गया। इस अवसर पर मुख्य चिकित्सा एवं स्वास्थ्य अधिकारी जिला खरगोन डॉ. गोविंद गुप्ता, डीएचओ डॉ. बीएस कनेय, सिविल सर्जन डॉ. रमेश नीमा एवं अन्य अधिकारी/कर्मचारी उपस्थित थे। उक्त अवसर पर नसबंदी शिविर में 25 महिलाओं का नसबंदी ऑपरेशन किया जाएगा। साथ ही परिवार कल्याण कानर पर महिला रोग विशेषज्ञ डॉ. गुप्ता मेडम द्वारा अनिसर पति असलम खरगोन को दो बच्चों में अंतर रखने हेतु कोपर-टी के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया गया, जिससे संबंधित द्वारा कोपर-टी हेतु सहमति दी गई। जिंक-ओ.आर.एस कानर से बच्चों में दस्त रोकने के लिए ओ.आर.एस पैकेट वितरित किए गए।

स्यात्वाधिकारी, प्रकाशक और मुद्रक ज्योति माहेश्वरी  
R.N.I.No.-MPHIN/2014/59433 सम्पादक -ज्योति माहेश्वरी



## कार्यालय नगरपालिका परिषद, खरगोन, जिला खरगोन (म.प्र.)

दूरभाष (कोड-07282) 231333 फेक्स - 21333 - E-Mail : cmokhargone@mpurban.gov.in

विषय - खरगोन शहर की जल आवर्धन योजना, पर्यावरण एवं सामाजिक प्रबंधन अन्तर्गत पेयजल प्रबंधन योजना के संबंध में आयोजित बैठक दिनांक 11.07.2016 के संबंध में ।

—00—

आज दिनांक 11.07.2016 को नगर पालिका परिषद, खरगोन के सभाकक्ष में विषयाकित के संबंध में बैठक दोप. 3.00 बजे प्रारंभ हुई । आयोजित बैठक में परिषद के पार्षदगण, शहर के सामाजिक संगठनों के अध्यक्ष एवं प्रतिनिधि उपस्थित हुए हैं, साथ ही शहर के प्रबुद्ध पत्रकारगण भी उपस्थित हुए ।

बैठक के दौरान पार्षद एवं जनता के द्वारा निम्नानुसार मत प्रस्तुत प्रस्तुत किये गये:-

1. पार्षद द्वारा पर्यावरण संबंधी विचार व्यक्त करते हुए बताया गया कि, खरगोन शहर की जल आवर्धन योजना में वाटर ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट साईट पर किसी तरह के पर्यावरणीय हानि जैसे - वृक्ष, पेड़ पौधों को हटाकर पर्यावरण हानि तो नहीं होगी ? साथ ही जो योजना के तहत टंकिया प्रस्तावित की गई है उनके निर्मित होने पर भी किसी प्रकार की पर्यावरणीय हानि तो नहीं हो रही है ?

कार्यालय द्वारा प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट अनुसार जानकारी दी गई कि, जल आवर्धन योजना के क्रियान्वयन पर किसी भी प्रकार के वृक्ष, पेड़-पौधों को हटाया जाना प्रस्तावित नहीं है और न ही पानी की टंकिया निर्माण के दौरान किसी भी प्रकार की पर्यावरणीय हानि नहीं होगी ।

2. जल आवर्धन परियोजना के तहत कौन सी पाईप लाईन का उपयोग किया जा रहा है तथा पाईप लाईन डालने पर किसी भी प्रकार के मकान या समुदाय को हानि तो नहीं होगी ?

कार्यालय द्वारा प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट अनुसार जानकारी दी गई कि, जल आवर्धन योजना के तहत शहर में पाईप लाईन डाली जाने के दौरान किसी भी मकान या समुदाय को हानि नहीं होगी ।

3. जनता का सुझाव आया कि, मीटर लगाने के पहले ट्रायल रन किया जावे । तथा यह सुनिश्चित हो सके की पानी पर्याप्त मात्रा में मिल रहा है, इस संबंध में विस्तृत रूप से जानकारी दी गई ।

4. जनता की तरफ से कहा गया कि खरगोन नगर पालिका परिषद द्वारा लागू की जा रही जल आवर्धन योजना का क्रियान्वयन का विचार अच्छा है, परन्तु योजना शुरू होने में कितना समय लगेगा ।

इस पर जानकारी दी गई कि, जल आवर्धन योजना के पूर्ण होने में अनुमानित 2 वर्ष का समय लगना है ।

(2)

5. जनता द्वारा जानकारी चाही गई कि, योजना पूर्ण होने पर योजना के रखरखाव की क्या व्यवस्था होगी ?

इस पर जानकारी दी गई कि, ठेकेदार द्वारा कार्य पूर्ण होने के 10 वर्षों तक रख रखाव / मरम्मत करने का दायित्व होगा ।

6. जनता द्वारा कहा गया कि, कोई नागरिक पर्यावरण के क्षेत्र में कार्य कर पेड़, पौधे लगाता है तो उस व्यक्ति को जलकर में कोई सुविधा प्रदान की जावेगी ?

इस पर कार्यालय द्वारा बताया गया कि, आपका सुझाव अच्छा है । जलकर में सुविधा प्रदान करने हेतु शासन से मार्गदर्शन प्राप्त किया जावेगा ।

बाद उपस्थित परिषद के सदस्य, पत्रकारगण एवं शहर के सामाजिक संगठनों के प्रतिनिधियों के द्वारा जल आवर्धन योजना के क्रियान्वयन किये जाने के संबंध में परिषद को बधाई दी गई तथा खरगोन शहर की जल आवर्धन योजना का शीघ्र क्रियान्वयन के संबंध में शासन को उपरोक्त सुझाव एवं मत भेजे जाने की सहमति दी गई।

मुख्य नगरपालिका अधिकारी,  
नगरपालिका परिषद, खरगोन

VOLUNTEER  
PAGE NO. [ ]  
DATE: [ ]

**कार्यालय नगर पालिका परिसर खलाम, चिकाने रंगमै**

**सिक्किम एज्युकेशन बोर्डको लागि शिक्षकहरूको सूची**

**आयोजन क्र. ११०७/२०१६ रकम रु. ३.०० लाख**

**सूची**

**सूची अनुसार नामको सूची**

क्र.सं.	नाम	सिक्किम एज्युकेशन बोर्ड	उपस्थिति स्थिति
१	बायनेम अरुण सुब्बा	सिक्किम	सु
२	बा. नीलिमा पन्था	सिक्किम	सु
३	पवीन सुब्बा (युवा)	सिक्किम	सु
४	श्री अरुण सुब्बा	सिक्किम	सु
५	सुपुजा	सिक्किम	सु
६	सुपुजा सुब्बा	सिक्किम	सु
७	सुपुजा सुब्बा	सिक्किम	सु
८	सुपुजा सुब्बा	सिक्किम	सु
९	सुपुजा सुब्बा	सिक्किम	सु
१०	सुपुजा सुब्बा	सिक्किम	सु
११	सुपुजा सुब्बा	सिक्किम	सु
१२	सुपुजा सुब्बा	सिक्किम	सु
१३	सुपुजा सुब्बा	सिक्किम	सु
१४	सुपुजा सुब्बा	सिक्किम	सु
१५	सुपुजा सुब्बा	सिक्किम	सु
१६	सुपुजा सुब्बा	सिक्किम	सु
१७	सुपुजा सुब्बा	सिक्किम	सु
१८	सुपुजा सुब्बा	सिक्किम	सु

VOLUNTEER  
PAGE NO. [ ]  
DATE: [ ]

क्र.सं.	नाम	सिक्किम एज्युकेशन बोर्ड	उपस्थिति स्थिति
३९	सुपुजा सुब्बा	९५२३३	सु
४०	सुपुजा सुब्बा	२६७२५	सु
४१	सुपुजा सुब्बा	९८२६८३१८१	सु
४२	सुपुजा सुब्बा	९९२६९९९	सु
४३	सुपुजा सुब्बा	९५२५९५९	सु
४४	सुपुजा सुब्बा	९९२६९९९	सु
४५	सुपुजा सुब्बा	९९२६९९९	सु
४६	सुपुजा सुब्बा	९९२६९९९	सु
४७	सुपुजा सुब्बा	९९२६९९९	सु
४८	सुपुजा सुब्बा	९९२६९९९	सु
४९	सुपुजा सुब्बा	९९२६९९९	सु
५०	सुपुजा सुब्बा	९९२६९९९	सु
५१	सुपुजा सुब्बा	९९२६९९९	सु
५२	सुपुजा सुब्बा	९९२६९९९	सु
५३	सुपुजा सुब्बा	९९२६९९९	सु
५४	सुपुजा सुब्बा	९९२६९९९	सु
५५	सुपुजा सुब्बा	९९२६९९९	सु
५६	सुपुजा सुब्बा	९९२६९९९	सु
५७	सुपुजा सुब्बा	९९२६९९९	सु
५८	सुपुजा सुब्बा	९९२६९९९	सु
५९	सुपुजा सुब्बा	९९२६९९९	सु
६०	सुपुजा सुब्बा	९९२६९९९	सु





## जल आवर्धन योजना से पर्यावरण पर नहीं पड़ेगा विपरित प्रभाव

खरगोन निग्र। नगर को पर्याप्त पेयजल आपूर्ति से जुड़ी एवं विश्व बैंक तथा म.प्र. शासन के सहयोग से क्रियान्वित होने वाली 103.04 करोड़ लागत वाली जल आवर्धन योजना के क्रियान्वयन में स्थानीय पर्यावरण पर किसी भी तरह का विपरित प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा। यह योजना पर्यावरण एवं सामाजिक हितों को ध्यान में रखकर ही क्रियान्वित की जाएगी। ये बात योजना बनाने वाली एजेंसी एवं मुख्य नगर पालिका अधिकारी निशिकांत शुक्ला ने बताया। कार्यशाला के प्रारंभ में नगर पालिका अध्यक्ष विपिन गौर ने इस योजना को लेकर संक्षिप्त जानकारी दी।

जल आवर्धन योजना के क्रियान्वयन में पर्यावरणीय एवं सामाजिक प्रभावों जैसे संवेदनशील मुद्दों पर जन सामान्य की जिज्ञासाओं एवं प्रश्नों के जवाब के लिए स्थानीय नगरपालिका परिषद सभागृह में नगर पालिका द्वारा आयोजित एक महत्वपूर्ण बैठक में

जनप्रतिनिधियों, समाजसेवी, स्वयंसेवी संस्थाओं के पदाधिकारियों नगर पालिका के वर्तमान पार्षदों, गणमान्य नागरिकों एवं पत्रकारों की उपस्थिति में मुख्य नगर पालिका अधिकारी श्री निशिकांत शुक्ला ने इस योजना के संबंध में जानकारी दी। जिज्ञासाओं एवं पूछे गए प्रश्नों के जवाब दिए।

बैठक में विशेष रूप से जलावर्धन योजना से जुड़े श्री दिनेश प्रजापति सिविल इंजीनियर एवं सामाजिक पक्ष से जुड़े राकेश शांडिल्य ने योजना के क्रियान्वयन में नगर के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में किसी भी प्रकार की व्यक्तिगत सम्पत्ति को नुकसान नहीं होने देने का विश्वास दिलाया। उल्लेखनीय है कि, नगरवासियों को इस महती जल आवर्धन योजना से 24 घण्टे एवं पर्याप्त पेयजल उपलब्ध कराया जाएगा। नगर के लिए यह महत्वाकांक्षी योजना सिद्ध होगी। जिसका लाभ आने वाले कई वर्षों तक नगरवासियों को मिलेगा।

बैठक की अध्यक्षता नगर पालिका परिषद के अध्यक्ष श्री विपिन कुमार गौर ने करते हुए कहा कि, यह जलावर्धन योजना शहर के लिए वरदान सिद्ध होगी। उन्होंने कहा कि योजना निश्चित समयवधि में क्रियान्वित होकर पूरी है इसमें शहर के जिम्मेदार गण मान्य नागरिकों जन-प्रतिनिधियों एवं सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में कार्य करने वाले समाज सेवियों का सहयोग एवं उनके परामर्श अत्यावश्यक हैं। योजना के क्रियान्वयन में इनसे प्राप्त सुझाओं का ध्यान रखा जाएगा।

बैठक में नगरीय विकास विभाग के सहायक कार्यपालन यंत्री श्री गजानन्द चौहान ने विशेष रूप से उपस्थित होकर इस योजना से जुड़े विभिन्न जिज्ञासाओं का संतोषजनक समाधान किया। बैठक में नगरपालिका के सहायक यंत्री श्री रघुनाथ वर्मा, उपयंत्री श्री सरजू सांग सहित नगरपालिका के अधिकारी एवं कर्मचारी उपस्थित थे।

दैनिक भास्कर - खरगोन संसार

दिनांक 12/07/2016

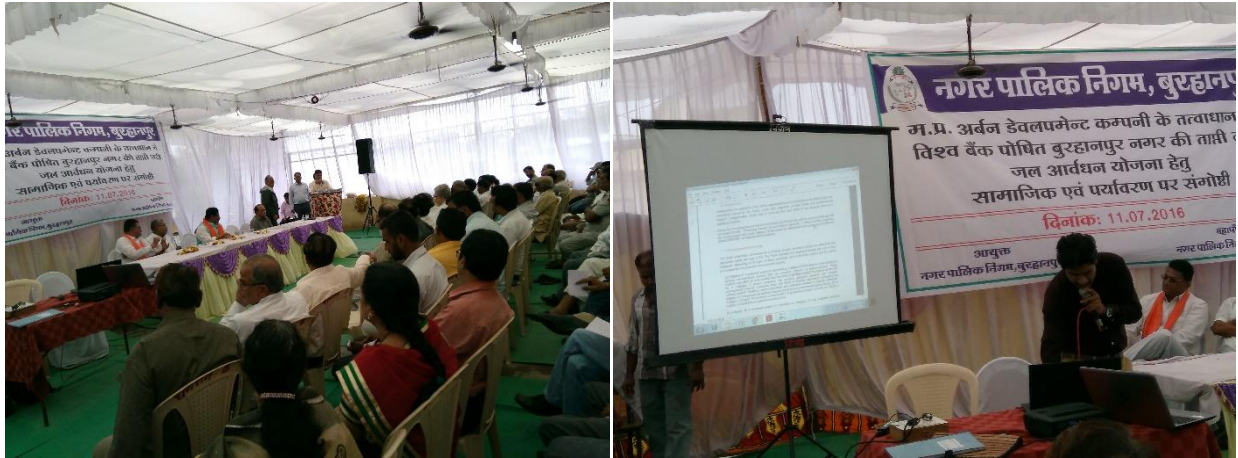
समस्या आचरण पर्याप्त न होकर जारी है।

जिसमें कलेक्टर विभागीय अधिकारियों के क बाद नाका भाग स



## II- Draft ESMF Consultation at Burhanpur

### Photographs





कार्यालय नगर पालिक निगम, बुरहानपुर (म.प्र.)

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क्र.	नाम	पदनाम	मोबाईल नं	हस्ताक्षर
1	Abdulla Aasan			
2	D.C. Nigam Advani	MDA	982705556	
3	अशोक शर्मा		952607865	
4	वसंत शर्मा	जलसंचालक	9220017272	
5	Moin Agarwal		9763084933	
6	महेश शर्मा	जलसंचालक	940080572	
7	श्री. अशोक शर्मा	जलसंचालक	8103205194	
8	Rajendra Joshi	Baran	9415085711	
9	H.D. Havelbale	Baran	964028499	
10	Nayan Kapardin	Kapardin	942508354	
11	श्री. अशोक शर्मा		747724158	
12	श्री. अशोक शर्मा		971815221	
13	श्री. अशोक शर्मा		900965804	
14	श्री. अशोक शर्मा		982632177	
15	श्री. अशोक शर्मा		982738381	
16	श्री. अशोक शर्मा		98203684293	
17	श्री. अशोक शर्मा		949060042	
18	श्री. अशोक शर्मा		949748055	
19	Shamshad Khan	Chhatrapati	9826026539	
20	श्री. अशोक शर्मा		9827281718	
21	श्री. अशोक शर्मा		8898806223	
22	श्री. अशोक शर्मा		992648828	
23	श्री. अशोक शर्मा		9414025494	
24	श्री. अशोक शर्मा		9826068722	
25	श्री. अशोक शर्मा		9526057243	

कार्यालय नगर पालिक निगम, बुरहानपुर (म.प्र.)

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क्र.	नाम	पदनाम	मोबाईल नं	हस्ताक्षर
26	श्री. अशोक शर्मा			
27	श्री. अशोक शर्मा		9930025277	
28	Rahul R. Joshi	Baran	9846067511	
29	श्री. अशोक शर्मा		9359317378	
30	श्री. अशोक शर्मा		9207807461	
31	श्री. अशोक शर्मा		917066609	
32	श्री. अशोक शर्मा		9827242377	
33	श्री. अशोक शर्मा		9827242377	
34	श्री. अशोक शर्मा		9827242377	
35	श्री. अशोक शर्मा		94220835	
36	श्री. अशोक शर्मा		9827242377	
37	श्री. अशोक शर्मा		942508605	
38	श्री. अशोक शर्मा		939118948	
39	श्री. अशोक शर्मा			
40	श्री. अशोक शर्मा		9871671755	
41	श्री. अशोक शर्मा		9827275153	
42	श्री. अशोक शर्मा		9826451413	
43	श्री. अशोक शर्मा		7415614522	
44	श्री. अशोक शर्मा			
45	श्री. अशोक शर्मा		769608936	
46	श्री. अशोक शर्मा		982052882	
47	श्री. अशोक शर्मा		9826300491	
48	श्री. अशोक शर्मा		9039552022	
49	श्री. अशोक शर्मा			
50	श्री. अशोक शर्मा		942343320	

कार्यालय नगर पालिक निगम, बुरहानपुर (म.प्र.)

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क्र.	नाम	पदनाम	मोबाईल नं	हस्ताक्षर
51	श्री. अशोक शर्मा		9302225111	
52	श्री. अशोक शर्मा		95252956	
53	श्री. अशोक शर्मा		949331216	
54	श्री. अशोक शर्मा		882602469	
55	श्री. अशोक शर्मा		7644790261	
56	श्री. अशोक शर्मा		999192018	
57	श्री. अशोक शर्मा		940245875	
58	श्री. अशोक शर्मा		9827242377	
59	श्री. अशोक शर्मा		9827242377	
60	श्री. अशोक शर्मा		975503494	
61	श्री. अशोक शर्मा		7389899688	
62	श्री. अशोक शर्मा		9303377072	
63	श्री. अशोक शर्मा			
64	Rohul Bunde	Baran	9087774444	
65	Naveen Wade	Sirpur	940681842	
66	श्री. अशोक शर्मा		9229472204	
67	श्री. अशोक शर्मा		9824557506	
68	श्री. अशोक शर्मा		9097357655	
69	श्री. अशोक शर्मा		922676346	
70	HARISH MORE	L.C.C.	9479715817	
71	श्री. अशोक शर्मा		91596911	
72	श्री. अशोक शर्मा		927130222	
73	श्री. अशोक शर्मा			
74	श्री. अशोक शर्मा		9926057243	
75	श्री. अशोक शर्मा			

कार्यालय नगर पालिक निगम, बुरहानपुर (म.प्र.)

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क्र.	नाम	पदनाम	मोबाईल नं	हस्ताक्षर
76	श्री. अशोक शर्मा			
77	श्री. अशोक शर्मा			
78	श्री. अशोक शर्मा			
79	श्री. अशोक शर्मा			
80	Pooja Ashok Anand			
81	श्री. अशोक शर्मा			
82	श्री. अशोक शर्मा			
83	श्री. अशोक शर्मा			
84	श्री. अशोक शर्मा			
85	श्री. अशोक शर्मा	contractor	910921767	
86	श्री. अशोक शर्मा	contractor	9826340812	
87	श्री. अशोक शर्मा	contractor	9403451311	
88	श्री. अशोक शर्मा		909872278	
89	श्री. अशोक शर्मा		9039527773	
90	श्री. अशोक शर्मा			
91	श्री. अशोक शर्मा			
92	श्री. अशोक शर्मा			
93	श्री. अशोक शर्मा			
94	श्री. अशोक शर्मा			
95	श्री. अशोक शर्मा			
96	श्री. अशोक शर्मा			
97	श्री. अशोक शर्मा			
98	श्री. अशोक शर्मा			
99	श्री. अशोक शर्मा			
100	श्री. अशोक शर्मा			



**:: कार्यालय नगर पालिक निगम, बुरहानपुर म.प्र. ::**

**म.प्र. अर्बन डेव्हलपमेन्ट कंपनी अंतर्गत, विश्व बैंक पोषित बुरहानपुर नगर के  
जलप्रदाय के लिये ताप्ती जलआवर्धन योजना हेतु  
सामाजिक एवं पर्यावरण डिसक्लोजर पर संगोष्ठी दिनांक 11.07.2016**

**कार्यवाही विवरण**

आज दिनांक 11.07.2016 को बुरहानपुर नगर की जलप्रदाय प्रदाय योजना के लिये म.प्र. अर्बन डेव्हलपमेन्ट कंपनी के अंतर्गत विश्व बैंक पोषित बुरहानपुर जल आवर्धन योजना राशि रु. 131.49 करोड हेतु निगम कार्यालय के प्रथम तल पर, पर्यावरणीय एवं सामाजिक विषय पर आयोजित "सामुहिक परिचर्चा" में संलग्न उपस्थिति पत्रक अनुसार तथा माननीय महापौर महोदय, आ. निगम अध्यक्ष, नेता प्रतिपक्ष, परिषद के पार्षदगणों, मेयर इन कौंसिल के प्रभारी सदस्यों, आमंत्रित गणमान्य नागरिकों एवं विभिन्न विषयों से संबंधित विभिन्न विशेषज्ञों, सलाहकारों इत्यादि द्वारा भाग लिया गया ।

सम्मेलन का प्रारंभ संचालन का दायित्व निर्वाह करते हुये एम.आई.सी. के जलकार्य प्रभारी सदस्य श्री चिंतामन महाजन द्वारा, प्रथमतः कार्ययोजना की विस्तृत तकनीकी जानकारी उपस्थित. जनसमुदाय को दिये जाने हेतु योजना के नियुक्त तकनीकी सलाहकार एडर्राईट एसोसिएट्स की ओर से पधारें श्री मुकुल इंदुरखा को आमंत्रित किया गया, जिनके द्वारा योजना के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर चलचित्र एवं संबोधन द्वारा प्रकाश डाला गया । विशेषतः ताप्ती नदी के पानी में मौजूद आयरन तत्वों की अधिकता बाबत । जिसे हेतु पृथक से अधिक आयरन तत्व प्रथ्यकरण की विधि अपनाई जावेगी । द्वितीयतः संचालनकर्ता द्वारा सामाजिक एवं पर्यावरण विषय पर योजना के क्रियान्वयन से होने वाले प्रभाव पर प्रकाश डालने हेतु नगरीय प्रशासन एवं विकास भोपाल की ओर से पधारें श्री योगेश नेमा को आमंत्रित किया गया । श्री नेमा द्वारा जानकारी दी गई की योजना के क्रियान्वयन से किसी भी प्रकार के भवन, निजी भूमि, वृक्ष आदि प्रभावित नहीं होंगे । श्री नेमा द्वारा बताया गया कि बुरहानपुर शहर प्राचीन एवं पुरातत्व की धरोहर का शहर है । योजना के क्रियान्वयन से पुरातत्वीय धरोहर आदि भी प्रभावित नहीं होगी । इसके पश्चात संचालनकर्ता द्वारा, उपस्थित गणमान्य नागरिकों को कार्ययोजना के संबंध में एवं उसके क्रियान्वयन में किसी प्रकार की समस्या या प्रश्न प्रस्तुत करने हेतु अपील की जाकर समय दिया गया ।

1. समाजसेवी श्री महेन्द्र जैन द्वारा— प्रश्न किया गया कि नागरिकों को वर्तमान में जो पानी मिलता है वह खार युक्त है । योजना के क्रियान्वयन से क्या नागरिकों को खारयुक्त पानी से मुक्ति मिलेगी ? समाधान— तकनीकी सलाहकार द्वारा जानकारी दी गई कि योजनांतर्गत फिल्टर प्लांट का भी निर्माण किया जावेगा । पूर्णता शुद्ध पानी नागरिकों को प्रदाय किया जावेगा ।
2. एम.आई.सी. सदस्य श्री संभाजी सगरे द्वारा— प्रश्न किया गया कि लालबाग क्षेत्र में 22 कि.मी. नवीन पाईप लाईन डालने का प्रावधान योजना में नहीं किया गया । इसका प्रावधान किया जावे । समाधान— मान. महापौर श्री अनिल भाउ भोसले द्वारा जानकारी दी गई कि लालबाग क्षेत्र अंतर्गत इंदिरा कॉलोनी वार्ड एवं रुईकर वार्ड आते हैं जिसमें विगत दो वर्ष पूर्व ही नवीन

आयुक्त  
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बुरहानपुर

अधीक्षक  
नगर पालिक निगम  
बुरहानपुर (म.प्र.)



पाईप लाईन डाली गई है जिसका उपयोग इस योजना हेतु किया जावेगा तथा लालबाग के शेष क्षेत्रों में नवीन पाईप लाईन डाले जाने का प्रावधान किया गया है ।

3. पार्षद श्री सुभाष जाधव द्वारा- प्रश्न किया गया कि किसी परिवार में 2 लोग रहते हैं या किसी परिवार में 5 लोग रहते हैं ऐसी स्थिति में पानी के टेक्स की क्या दर होगी । इसी तरह श्री राजेश भगत पार्षद पति द्वारा भी प्रश्न किया गया है कि मेरे वार्ड में एक परिवार में 65 लोग रहते हैं ऐसी स्थिति में पानी की क्या दर रहेगी । समाधान-कन्सलटेन्ट द्वारा जानकारी दी गई कि पानी की खपत का आकलन मीटर द्वारा किया जावेगा एवं पानी की दर एवं संबंधित नीति शासन स्तर पर नगरीय प्रशासन एवं विकास द्वारा निर्धारित की जावेगी ।
4. श्री राजेश भगत पार्षद पति द्वारा- सुझाव दिया गया कि, प्राचीन कुण्डी भंडारा जल प्रदाय प्रणाली को भी कार्ययोजना से संयुक्त किया जावे । समाधान-मान. महापौरजी द्वारा जानकारी दी गई कि कुण्डी भंडारा जलप्रदाय प्रणाली पुरातत्वीय धरोहर है । इसे सुरक्षित रखते हुए नगर की जलआवर्धन योजना पूर्णता: शहर के समस्त 48 वार्डों के लिये है, जिससे सभी वार्डों में समुचित रूप से 135 लीटर प्रति दिन प्रति व्यक्ति 24 घंटे सातों दिन प्रदाय किया जावेगा ।
5. श्री अकरम पठान, द्वारा प्रश्न किया गया कि-योजना से नागरिकों पर पानी के बिल का अधिक, बोझ नहीं आना चाहिये । समाधान- श्री मनोज तारवाला स्पीकर द्वारा जानकारी दी गई कि आज नगर के कई नागरिक नगर से बांहर आते जाते समय यात्रा के दौरान 20/- प्रति बोतल का पानी एवं शहर के कई परिवारों द्वारा आर.ओ. युक्त पानी प्राप्त करने हेतु प्रतिदिन 20 लीटर पानी की केन का रु. 25/- में क्रय कर उसका उपयोग करते हैं । इस योजना से शहरवासीयों को पूर्णता: शुद्ध पानी बाजार दर से अत्यंत सस्ती दर पर प्राप्त होगा ।
6. श्री सुभाष जाधव, पार्षद द्वारा प्रश्न किया गया कि- शहर में पाईप लाईन डालने से पूर्व निर्मित डामर रोड की खुदाई होगी तो क्या उतने ही भाग का पुर्ननिर्माण किया जावेगा । समाधान- योजना के तकनीकी सलाहकार जानकारी दी गई कि कार्ययोजना में सम्पूर्ण रोड के पुर्ननिर्माण का प्रावधान किया गया है ।
7. श्री होशंग हवलदार, पुरातत्वीय जानकार द्वारा सुझाव दिया गया कि- पाईप लाईन डालने हेतु शहर के 48 वार्डों के रोडों की खुदाई का कार्य होगा तथा उसका पुर्ननिर्माण किया जावेगा अच्छा हो कि पाईप लाईन डालने का कार्य के साथ-साथ सीवर लाईन डालने का कार्य भी किया जावे उसके पश्चात रोड निर्माण कार्य किया जावे । समाधान- मान. महापौर द्वारा जानकारी दी गई कि नगर की सीवर लाईन की कार्ययोजना भी शीघ्र-तैयार की जा रही है ।
8. श्री मोईन अंसारी, वरिष्ठ भाजपा नेता द्वारा- योजना का स्वागत करते हुए कहा गया कि हम विश्व बैंक के शुक्रगुजार हैं कि वर्ड बैंक ने नगर की जलआवर्धन योजना की स्वीकृति प्रदान की । श्री अंसारी द्वारा प्रश्न किया गया कि योजना का संचालन एवं संधारण किसके द्वारा किया जावेगा । समाधान- मान. महापौर द्वारा जानकारी दी गई कि योजना का संचालन एवं संधारण कार्य लेने वाली एजेन्सी द्वारा किया जावेगा । तकनीकी सलाहकार द्वारा जानकारी दी गई कि संचालन एवं संधारण आगामी पांच वर्षों तक क्रियान्वयन एजेन्सी का होगा । तत्पश्चात योजना निकाय को हस्तांतरित हो जावेगी ।

आयुक्त  
नगर पालिक निगम नगर पालिक निगम  
दुरहानपुर दुरहानपुर (न.प्र.)



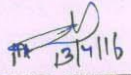
9. नेता प्रतिपक्ष श्री अकील औलीया द्वारा- योजना का स्वागत किया गया एवं कहा गया कि शहर विकास में हम पूर्णतः महापौर जी के साथ हैं। योजना बुरहानपुर शहर के हित में है, योजना के क्रियान्वयन में पूर्ण सहयोग किया जावेगा।
10. नगर निगम के स्पीकर श्री मनोज तारवालाजी द्वारा- उपस्थित गणमान्यों को जानकारी दी गई कि जनगणना 2011 अनुसार नगर की जनसंख्या 2,10,890 है। यह योजना, आगामी 30 साल उपरांत अनुमानित जनसंख्या 3,84,000 को दृष्टिगत रखते हुये तैयार की गई है। योजना को पूर्ण करने की समयावधि दो वर्ष है। योजना परिषद के कार्यकाल में पूर्ण हो जावेगी। इस कार्य से, बुरहानपुर शहर, की आने वाली पीढ़ी हमारी इस परिषद को सदैव याद रखेगी।

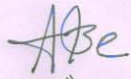
अंत में मान. महापौरजी श्री अनिल भाउ भोसले द्वारा सम्मेलन को संबोधित किया गया। संबोधन के दौरान उनके द्वारा बताया गया कि इस संगोष्ठी में उपस्थिति के लिये नगर के वरिष्ठ डॉ. श्री रमेश, कापडिया को सम्मेलन सूचना भेजे जाने पर, जो किसी कारण वश इस संगोष्ठी में उपस्थित नहीं हो पाये, परंतु उनका सुझाव मुझे प्राप्त हुआ है। उनका कहना है कि मेरे पास अधिकांश मरीज जलजनित उदर रोगों के आते हैं, जो कि अशुद्ध जल के कारण होते हैं। इस योजना के क्रियान्वयन से नगर वासीयों को शुद्ध पेयजल मिलने से नागरिकों को जलजनित रोगों से मुक्ति मिलेगी। जिससे मेरे व्यवसाय पर विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ेगा जो मुझे स्वीकार है।

मान. महापौरजी द्वारा निकाय स्तर पर योजना के सफल क्रियान्वयन हेतु आम सहमति का आव्हान किया गया। जिस पर उपस्थित जनसमुदाय द्वारा योजना के क्रियान्वयन के समर्थन में हाथ उठाकर समर्थन किया गया।

अंततः कार्यवाहक निगम आयुक्त श्री डी. के. पटेल द्वारा आभार व्यक्त किये जाने, के उपरांत सम्मेलन कार्यवाही समाप्त की गई।

उपरोक्त कार्यवाही विवरण की पुष्टि की जाती है।

  
13/4/16  
कार्यवाहक आयुक्त  
नगर पालिक निगम, बुरहानपुर  
आयुक्त  
नगर पालिक निगम  
बुरहानपुर

  
महापौर  
नगर पालिक निगम, बुरहानपुर  
महापौर  
नगर पालिक निगम  
बुरहानपुर (ग.प्र.)

### III- Draft ESMF Consultation at Chhindwara



Photographs of Draft ESMF Consultation

### Publicity of the Disclosure consultations at Chhindwara











## Minutes of Meeting

छिन्दवाड़ा नगर में विश्व बैंक के वित्त पोषण से प्रस्तावित सीवरेज योजना के तकनीकी, पर्यावरणीय एवं सामाजिक पक्षों का जन साधारण के समक्ष डिस्क्लोजर  
दिनांक 11.07.2016 अपरान्ह 3:00 बजे  
स्थान – देव इन्टरनेशनल सभाकक्ष छिंदवाड़ा

छिंदवाड़ा नगर में विश्व बैंक के वित्त पोषण से प्रस्तावित सीवरेज योजना के तकनीकी पर्यावरणीय एवं सामाजिक पक्षों एवं प्रबंधन से जनसामान्य को अवगत कराने के लिए श्रीमति कांता योगेश सदारंग महापौर छिंदवाड़ा की अध्यक्षता में बैठक सम्पन्न हुई। इस विचार गोष्ठी में जनसामान्य के साथ ही नगर के प्रमुख जन भी उपस्थित रहें। इनमें विशेष उपस्थिति थी।

1. श्रीमति अनुसूईया उइके, पूर्व सांसद राज्यसभा
2. श्री धर्मेन्द्र मिगलानी अध्यक्ष नपानि छिंदवाड़ा
3. श्री कन्हईराम रघुवंशी पूर्व अध्यक्ष नपा छिंदवाड़ा
4. श्री विजय पाण्डे पूर्व उपाध्यक्ष नपा छिंदवाड़ा
5. श्री जी०पी०सिंह सांसद "लोकसभा" प्रतिनिधि
6. श्री जयचंद जी जैन समाज सेवक

गोष्ठी में उपस्थित की सूची संलग्न है। गोष्ठी में स्थानीय समाचार पत्रों के प्रतिनिधि भी उपस्थित रहें।

श्री कमलेश भटनागर, तकनीकी अधिकारी म.प्र. आर्बन डेवलपमेंट कंपनी म०प्र० शासन ने सभी उपस्थितों का स्वागत करते हुये सभा को अवगत कराया कि इस विचार गोष्ठी में जनसामान्य को विभिन्न माध्यमों से आमंत्रित किया गया।

योजना के तकनीकी पक्षों को संक्षेप में प्रस्तुत करने के उपरांत योजना के पर्यावरणीय एवं सामाजिक पक्षों (ESA, EMP, SMP)का विस्तृत प्रस्तुतीकरण किया गया। श्री कमलेश भटनागर ने पर्यावरण एवं सामाजिक मैनेजमेंट फंक्शन तथा मैनेजमेंट प्लान व शिकायत निवारण पर विस्तृत

29




प्रस्तुतीकरण देते हुये जन सामान्य को इस विषय में विस्तृत चर्चा के लिए आवाहन किया। उन्होने बताया कि योजना का क्रियान्वयन म0प्र0 अर्बन डेलपमेंट कंपनी द्वारा किया जायेगा। जन सामान्य ने भी चर्चा में बढ चढकर हिस्सा लिया। चर्चा के दौरान प्राप्त महत्वपूर्ण सुझाव निम्नानुसार है :-


1. श्री प्रसून श्रीवास्तव, एडवोकेट ने कहा कि नगर के जल क्षेत्रों को सीवरेज से बचाने के लिए यदि कुछ अंश भूमि भी देनी पडे तो वे सहर्ष तैयार है।
2. श्री आर0एस वर्मा पत्रकार ने पाईप लाईन डालने के बाद रोड रिसोर्ट तत्काल किये जाने का सुझाव दिया ताकि नागरिकों को व्यवसाय/आवागमन में न्यूनतम असुविधा हो।
3. श्री विपिन यादव ने सुझाव दिया कि शिकायत निवारण समय सीमा पर नही होने के दृष्टि में उसके लिए जिम्मेदारी निर्धारित की जाये।
4. श्री जी0पी0सिंह ने सुझाव दिया कि नगर निगम उनके सड़क निर्माण के नवीन कार्यों एवं सीवरेज योजना के बीच समन्वय स्थापित कर नियोजित ढंग से कार्य करें ताकि नागरिकों को असुविधा तथा अनावश्यक व्यय न हों।
5. श्री विलास नरोटे ने सुझाव दिया कि नगर के सभी क्षेत्रों को योजना में सम्मिलित किया जाये।
6. श्री राजेश सोनी नेता प्रतिपक्ष ने सुझाव दिया कि नगर में अनियोजित ढंग से कार्य न किया जाये। उनके अनुसार कार्य की रूपरेखा पूर्व से तैयार की जाकर नागरिकों को बताई जाये।
7. श्री अभिनव सूर्यवंशी ने सुझाव दिया कि एफिसियेंट स्लज डिस्पोजल के लिए उचित प्रावधान किये जावें।
8. श्रीमति अनुसुईया उईके, श्री जी0पी0सिंह, श्री कन्हैराम रघुवंशी एवं श्री विजय पाण्डे को संयुक्त सुझाव था कि योजना के क्रियान्वयन की समय

सारणी तैयार कर आम जनता को विभिन्न प्रचार माध्यमों से अवगत कराया जायें ताकि उन्हें असुविधा न हों।

9. श्रीमति कांता योगेश सदारंग महापौर ने सुझाव दिया कि यदि किसी नागरिकों की संपत्ति को योजना क्रियान्वयन के कारण नुकसान पहुंचें तो उसके लिए समाधान कारक कार्यवाही समय सीमा में की जायें।

श्री कमलेश भटनागर ने सभा को अवगत कराया गया कि ESMF Disclosure <sup>हिन्दी</sup> एवं इंग्लिश में नगरीय निकाय नगरीय प्रशासन एवं विकास, आदि की वेवसाईड पर किया जायेगा। शिकायत निवारण की प्रक्रिया के लिए भी नागरिकों को विभिन्न माध्यमों से सूचित किया जायेगा। समस्त उपस्थित सदस्य Eriroment and social Management Framework से अवगत हुये तथा प्रावधानों से सहमत हुये। सभा धन्यवाद के साथ समाप्त हुई।

  
(कमलेश भटनागर)  
तकनीकी अधिकारी  
म0प्र0अर्बन डेवलपमेंट कंपनी म0प्र0

  
(एस0बी0सिंह)  
आयुक्त  
नगर पालिक निगम छिंदवाड़ा



पत्रकार: एवं गणमान्य नामांकित  
 सीकर लाइन प्रोपियेटर बैंक फ्रीड  
 3 बजे 11/7/2016  
 34/16

000 कार्यालय नगर पालिक निगम छिन्दवाड़ा 000

क्र	नाम	हस्ताक्षर
1	गोविन्दचौधरी प्रभात	
2	सदीपति-जोषी	श्री
3	S. Mahimangru Agri. Vikas	AM
4	Jyoti Kumari Raj. Purohit	Jyoti
5	शारदा पन्डित	Shri
6	मीलन शहा	
7	महेन्द्र जी भाटी	महेन्द्र
8	श्री महे मराठी	
9	केशीच चौधरी	श्री
10	सचिन काले	सचिन
11	मिलेश चौधरी	मिलेश
12	श्री महे	
13	C. B. Suryawanshi	C. B.
14	मनोज चौधरी	मनोज
15	डॉ. शरद कान्हेरा DHO (Health)	Shard
16	गुरद जामठ 9425871089	गुरद
17	डॉ. महे मराठी 9502224243	महे
18	श्री महे	श्री
19	अरवि राजपुत	Aravind Rajput
20	सुभाष मालवी	सुभाष
21	सुमील मालवी	सुमील
22	सुभाष चौधरी	सुभाष
23	सुधीर चौधरी	सुधीर
24	केशीच चौधरी नगर निगम	केशीच
25	अनिल मालवी नगर निगम	अनिल
26	Bharti Thakur S.W.O. Forest	Bharti
27	सुधीर चौधरी	सुधीर
28	सुमील चौधरी	सुमील

विष्णु सोनी

मिलेश चौधरी

29	सुशील पांडे	Sushil Pandey
30	विष्णु सुब्बा	SS
31	K.M.RI ORIZ	8869350023
32	राजीव बिन्दा	SS
33	विश्व अच्युत	SS
34	विश्व सुनील	SS
35	राजेश कुमार	SS
36	विश्व सुनील	SS
37	Manoj Athankar CSOA	SS
38	N.S. Bhanghe ER	SS
39	B.S. Manwane AB	SS
40	Deepulk Potankar	SS
41	Ghanshyam Thakur	Thakur
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**000 कार्यालय नगर पालिक निगम छिन्दवाड़ा 000**  
सौर लार्न प्रोजेक्ट बैंक दिनांक 11.07.2016

उपरोक्त  
इसलिए

क्र	पद अथवा/पार्षद	वार्ड क्रमांक	निर्वाचित व्यक्ति का नाम	पार्षदी
1	2	3	4	5
1	सहायक		श्रीमति कांता योगेश सवारण	
2	अध्यक्ष		श्री धर्मनंद निगलानी किशनलाल निगलानी	
3	पार्षद	1	श्री कैलाश भारती	श्री
4	पार्षद	2	श्री संतोष राव	
5	पार्षद	3	श्रीमति प्रतिभा सुनील तिरगाम	
6	पार्षद	4	श्रीमति संन्या ओमप्रकाश पोररिया	SS
7	पार्षद	5	श्रीमति रामकुमारी यादव	SS
8	पार्षद	6	श्री सैठ अरुणर वासु अली	SS
9	पार्षद	7	श्री सचिन वागळेडे	SS
10	पार्षद	8	श्रीमति उमा पूर्ववशी	
11	पार्षद	9	श्रीमति सीला जवलाल कुमरे (जंगली)	SS
12	पार्षद	10	श्री शिवराम पन्नाम	
13	पार्षद	11	श्री रामकिशन पहाडे	SS
14	पार्षद	13	श्रीमति "अनु अरोरा"	
15	पार्षद	14	श्रीमति नील टाकूर	
16	पार्षद	15	श्री दीपक निगलानी	
17	पार्षद	16	श्री गोविंद उडके	SS
18	पार्षद	17	श्रीमति वर्षा रामचंद्र बाप	SS
19	पार्षद	18	श्री अशिलाच मोहरे	SS
20	पार्षद	19	श्री अशितक मनोज कुसवाहा	
21	पार्षद	20	श्रीमति वीणा हरिनारायण माहारे	
22	पार्षद	21	श्री शिव माजरी	
23	पार्षद	22	श्री राजकुमार बघेल (राजू)	SS
24	पार्षद	23	श्रीमति सारिता मनोज चोरे	SS
25	पार्षद	24	श्रीमति तापी/ब्रजका यादव	

### 3. Regional level Consultation for Draft disclosure of ESMF

Regional level consultation held on 7th September 2016 at Directorate, Urban Administration and Development, M.P., Bhopal. Detail Minutes of consultation given below:

मध्यप्रदेश अर्बन डेवलपमेन्ट कंपनी लिमिटेड, भोपाल  
(नगरीय विकास एवं आवास विभाग, मध्यप्रदेश शासन)

विश्व बैंक द्वारा वित्त पोषित मध्यप्रदेश अर्बन डेवलपमेन्ट प्रोजेक्ट  
एन्वायर्नमेंट एण्ड सोशल मैनेजमेंट फ्रेमवर्क  
डिस्कलोजर एण्ड कंसल्टेशन

विश्व बैंक द्वारा वित्त पोषित मध्यप्रदेश अर्बन डेवलपमेन्ट प्रोजेक्ट के लिये अंतर्गत गये विस्तृत अध्ययन के आधार पर तैयार एन्वायरमेंट एण्ड सोशल मैनेजमेंट फ्रेमवर्क के राज्य स्तरीय "पब्लिक डिस्कलोजर एण्ड कंसल्टेशन" हेतु दिनांक 07 सितम्बर 2016 को सायं 04.00 बजे संचालनालय, नगरीय प्रशासन एवं विकास, पालिका भवन, भोपाल के सभाकक्ष में सभा आयोजित की गई। सभा में उपस्थितों की सूची संलग्न है (संलग्न-1)। Disclosure Meeting की सूचना शासकीय सहभागियों एवं नगरीय निकायों को पत्र एवं दूरभाष द्वारा तथा आम नागरिकों, गैर शासकीय संस्थाओं आदि को समाचार पत्र के माध्यम से दी गई (संलग्न-2)।

श्री कमलेश भटनागर, तकनीकी अधिकारी, MPUDC ने सभी उपस्थित सहभागियों का स्वागत किया।

श्री प्रभाकान्त कटारे, प्रमुख अभियंता ने विश्व बैंक द्वारा वित्त पोषित मध्य प्रदेश अर्बन डेवलपमेंट प्रोजेक्ट तथा उसके उप-घटकों से सभा को अवगत कराया। साथ ही अधोसंरचना संबंधी उप-घटकों के संदर्भ में पर्यावरणीय पक्ष तथा संरक्षण एवं समाज पर उसके प्रभावों तथा यदि ऋणात्मक प्रभाव हो तो उनके लिये आवश्यक उपचारात्मक प्रबंधन पर विस्तृत रूप से सभा को अवगत कराया। उन्होंने सभा को बताया कि अधोसंरचना घटकों की डीपीआर तैयार करने के दौरान विभिन्न स्तरों पर सहभागियों से मुख्यतः आम नागरिकों से महान विचार विमर्श किया गया है। डीपीआर तैयार करते समय घटकों के क्रियान्वयन के लिये यथासंभव अतिक्रमण रहित खुली शासकीय भूमि का चयन किया गया है। पाइप लाइन की alignment भी इस प्रकार से निश्चित की गई है कि निजी संपत्तियों को किसी प्रकार की क्षति न हो।

प्रमुख अभियंता ने सभा को अवगत कराया कि Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF) बुरहानपुर (पेयजल), खरगोन (पेयजल) एवं छिंदवाड़ा (सीवरेज) नगरों की योजनाओं हेतु विस्तृत पर्यावरणीय एवं सामाजिक सर्वेक्षण एवं अध्ययन तथा शेष योजनाओं के आरंभिक आकलन पर आधारित है। विस्तृत अध्ययन के दौरान समक्ष आये विभिन्न संभावनाओं को दृष्टिगत रखते हुये Environment and Social Management Plans (ESMP) भी तैयार किये गये हैं। उन्होंने यह भी अवगत कराया कि आवश्यकतानुसार उप-घटकों के लिये विस्तृत Environment and Social Assessment कर योजनावार Environment Management Plan व Social Management Plan तैयार किये जायेंगे। ESMF, ESA, EMP, SMP आदि [www.mpurban.gov.in](http://www.mpurban.gov.in) तथा [www.mpvdc.co.in](http://www.mpvdc.co.in) पर Upload किये गये हैं।

तत्पश्चात् सभा के समक्ष ESMF का प्रस्तुतीकरण किया गया जिसमें निम्नलिखित विषय सम्मिलित थे:-

1. Guiding Principles.
2. पर्यावरण के संबंध में केन्द्र शासन एवं राज्य शासन के अधिनियम, नियम, नीति आदि



3. सामाजिक विकास तथा भूमि अधिग्रहण के संदर्भ में केन्द्र शासन एवं राज्य शासन के अधिनियम
4. पर्यावरण संरक्षण एवं सामाजिक विकास के संदर्भ में विश्व बैंक की नीतियाँ
5. Environment and Social Management Framework
6. Safeguards and Mitigation Measures
7. ESMP

प्रस्तुतिकरण के पश्चात् विभिन्न सहभागियों द्वारा दिये गये सुझाव निम्नानुसार हैं-

1. श्री अमित गजभिये, संयुक्त संचालक, नगर तथा ग्राम निवेश भोपाल ने कहा कि योजनाओं के विस्तृत रूपांकन के दौरान नगर तथा ग्राम निवेश अधिनियम 1993 तथा नगर विकास योजना के प्रावधानों को भी ध्यान में रखा जाये।
2. श्री विजय अहिरवार, मुख्य अभियंता, मध्यप्रदेश प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड ने कहा कि Sewage Treatment के लिये Low Energy or No Energy based तकनीकी का चयन किया जाये। जल शोधन संयंत्र में Back Wash Water का यथा संभव पुनः चक्रीकरण किया जाये। साथ ही MSW के नवीन नियमों का पालन किया जाये।
3. सुश्री एकता, महिला हाउसिंग ट्रस्ट, गुजरात ने योजना क्रियान्वयन के दौरान सामुदायिक सहभागिता सुनिश्चित करने के लिये गैर सरकारी संस्थानों को दायित्व देने पर जोर दिया। सुश्री एकता ने यह भी कहा कि योजना के स्थल पर क्रियान्वयन के कार्यक्रम से नागरिकों को अवगत कराया जाये ताकि जन सामान्य को अचानक परेशानी न हो।
4. श्री अनूप सहाय, आरंभ, भोपाल ने कहा कि Sustainable Project के लिये जन सामान्य की सहभागिता सुनिश्चित की जाना आवश्यक है इसके लिये IEC Component को योजना में सम्मिलित किया जाना चाहिये।
5. श्री दीपक साहू, इंडियन ग्रामीण ट्रस्ट ने भी प्रोजेक्ट क्रियान्वयन में लोगों की सहभागिता सुनिश्चित करने पर जोर दिया।

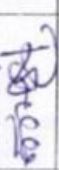



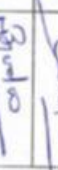
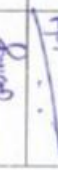

समस्त उपस्थितों द्वारा ESMF एवं ESMP के प्रावधानों, प्रोजेक्ट तैयार करते समय अपनाई गई प्रक्रिया आदि से सहमति व्यक्त की गई। समा समस्त सहभागियों को धन्यवाद के साथ समाप्त हुई।

(प्रभाकर कटारे)  
 प्रमुख अभियंता  
 MOPRO अर्बन डवलपमेंट कंपनी  
 एवं नगरीय प्रशासन एवं विकास  
 MOPRO भोपाल

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 Urban Development and Environment Department  
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Regional Level Stakeholder Consultation for ESMF (World Bank funded Project)  
 Attendance Sheet

Date: 07/09/2016  
 Venue: Palika Bhawan, Shivaji Nagar

S. No.	Name	Designation and Department	Contact No. and Email id	Signature
1	P.K. Katarke	E-in-c, VADD		
2	M.K. Shrivastav	DPD(T), MPVDC		
3	Kamlesh Bhatnagar	T.O., MPVDC		
4	Raghavendra Singh	AE, VADD		
5	गिरीश शर्मा	C.M.O राजगढ़ (ग्रामीण)	9893852160 cmo_bndw@mpurban.gov.in	
6	Mukesh Kumar Dahi	Sub Engineer निर्वाहक/सहायक	9893852160	
7	Devkumar Gupta	Sub Engineer N.P. Stakeholder	9485222316 CMO Stakeholder mpurban.gov.in	
8	Deepali Kumar Sahu	Dept. Manager (NSD) INDIAN GREEN SEEDS	9823295568 dept.kumar.sahu@pssindia.com	
9	Nalambhra Polaw	Team leader Indian green seed (NSD)	9877664493 nalambhrapolaw@pssindia.com	
10	Ramkay Sharma	Sub Engineer Muz. P. Stakeholder	9179 808839	
11	B. L. Pathi	Sub Engineer	9826621523	

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**Attendance Sheet**

Date: 07/09/2016  
 Venue: Palika Bhavan, Shivaji Nagar

S. No.	Name	Designation and Department	Contact No. and Email id	Signature
12	Aparna Mishra	Executive Mahila Head Singhwar Trust (DPR)	9425434146	
13	Ekta Sahu (P.C)	Gridred mobile housing Sector Trust (Shahd)	9893851919	
14	Nageshwar Dutt Pankey	Sub Engineer, N.P. Aot, Ration	8109763931, nageshwar94@gmail.com	
15	Mr. Kishor Dindorkar	Sub Engineer, N.P. Mandichaur Nagar	8324960290,	
16	Ashok Kumar Raudiy	Assistant Engineer Nagar Singhwar Nagar	8989966980	
17	Jeevaan Singh Pradhani	Asst. Engineer	9406757761	
18	Kushal Singh Jodre	CMO/Nagar Panchayat	9424563277	
19	Kamal Singh Patel	Swing/Nagon Panishad		
20	V. Randeep	Superintending Engineer of S.I.S. Aro Singh	9425373223	
21	Anup Satay	Chief Transitionary ARRAMSH, Bhopal	9425300571 satay.anup@gmail.com	
22	Nitesh Pannun	Asst. Secy. (Admin) ARRAMSH	9754334441 pannunnitesh@gmail.com	



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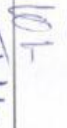



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S. No.	Name	Designation and Department	Contact No. and Email id	Signature
23	Dr. Vikram Kumar	Environment HOD (ENV)	8458893256 vprkumar@gmail.com	
24	Pradeep Singh Toml	Commissioner Muzra	94251-12082 Pradeep.tomal36@gmail.com	
25	D.K. Lalpota	Self-emp. moreat.	9644405926	
26	Kapil Kumar mor	Sub Engg. N.R. Badamdhara	9584517821	
27	R.S. Anandhi	C.M.O. N.R. Badamdhara	9575585435	
28	शिवराम शर्मा	ए.एस.डी.ओ. शर्मा	977067362	
29	Mohideen Chakko	C.M.O. Phargore	9425080422	
30	Sayin Sangle.	ANE Phargore	9425088101	
31	Dr. Amit Gaybhaye	Jt. Dir. TDCP	9503133266	
32	Abhishek Bhatnagar	Sub-Engg. N.R. Badamdhara	9584475842	
33	शशि शर्मिष्ठा	Necessity.	9632014263	

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S. No.	Name	Designation and Department	Contact No. and Email id	Signature
34	Rakesh Shankhys	Social Gender officer MPUDC	9981086438 rakeshshankhys@gmail.com 9993044497	
35	Girda Nairi	C.D.O M.P.U.D.C	89956 nairi@rediffmail.com	
36	V.K. Ahirwar	Director Environment MP Pollution Control Board Bhopal	9425322691 vijaykumar@vrcat.com	
37				
38	A.S. Dharam	C.M.O 1st Ward	9425185728 c.m.o.dharam@m.p.usda.gov.in	
39	Pooja Trivedi	Env. Consultant	9762191578 K.M. mukherjee1501@gmail.com	
40	Himanshu Bhatt	CMD Nandgaon	9803169847 hmo.nandgaon@mpurban.gov	
41	Ru. Vinata Vipat	chf/Secretariat officer EPR	9429401826	
42	Tejendra Rawlkar	Sub-Engineer	8889973420	
43	Sagar	VPCL	9981445194	
44	Aakash	VPCL		



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S. No.	Name	Designation and Department	Contact No. and Email id	Signature
45	Urnatli Kalra	BMED, MPUDC		
46	Tina Sisodia	Civil Engineer (Env) MPUDC		



