

Resettlement and Indigenous People Plan

Document Stage: Draft for consultation
Project Number: 42267-034
July 2023

India: Rajasthan Secondary Towns Development
Sector Project – Additional Financing

Rejuvenation of Town Mount Abu

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 1 July 2023)

Currency unit	–	Indian rupee (₹)
₹ 1.00	=	\$0.01
\$1.00	=	₹82.10

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
CAPPC	–	Community Awareness and Public Participation Consultant
CLC	–	City Level Committee
CPR	–	common property resources
CRO	–	Complaint Receiving Officer
CMSC	–	Construction Management and Supervision Consultant
DDR	–	due diligence report
DPR	–	detailed project report
EHS	–	environment, health and safety
EMP	–	environmental management plan
FGD	–	focus group discussion
GESI	–	gender equality and social inclusion
GOI	–	Government of India
GOR	–	Government of Rajasthan
GRM	–	grievance redress mechanism
IEE	–	initial environmental examination
LSGD	–	Local Self Government Department
NGO	–	non-governmental organization
O&M	–	operation and maintenance
OBC	–	other backward castes
PIU	–	Project Implementation Unit
PMU	–	Project Management Unit
PMCBC	–	Project Management and Capacity Building Consultant
RFCTLARRA	–	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act of 2013
ROW	–	right-of-way
RSTDSP	–	Rajasthan Secondary Towns Development Sector Project
RUIDP	–	Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Project

NOTE

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

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CONTENTS

	Pages
I. INTRODUCTION	1
A. Project Overview	1
B. Proposed Project Components	2
C. Objectives of Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Plan	8
II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT	10
A. Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement	10
B. Indigenous Peoples	15
III. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE	16
IV. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND DISCLOSURE	23
A. Public Consultation	23
B. Information Disclosure	23
C. Continued Consultation and Participation	24
V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM	24
VI. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK	28
VII. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS	42
A. Types of Losses and Affected Person (AP) Category	42
B. Entitlements	43
VIII. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN	48
IX. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE	50
A. Institutional Arrangements	50
B. Safeguard Implementation Arrangement	50
C. Institutional Capacity and Development	60
D. Implementation Schedule	62
X. MONITORING AND REPORTING	63
XI. NEXT STEPS	63

FIGURES

Figure 1: Important Famous Tourist Places in town Mount Abu	2
Figure 2: Grievance Redress Mechanism-RSTDSP	27
Figure 3: Safeguard Organogram – RSTDSP	56

TABLES

Table 1: Proposed Subproject Components	4
Table 2: Land Ownership Details of Proposed Components and IR Impacts	10
Table 3: Subproject Components and their Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement Impacts and Indigenous Peoples Impacts	11
Table 4: Area wise Details of Affected Persons	14

Table 5: Summary of Involuntary Resettlement Impact	14
Table 6: Summary Profile of Affected Persons*	19
Table 7: Scheduled Tribe Population under Scheduled Area of Sub District Abu Road and project town Mount Abu	20
Table 8: Ward wise Total Population / ST Population / SC Population of Mount Abu	21
Table 9: Sex-disaggregated Data of Scheduled Tribe Population to Total Population in Mount Abu Town	22
Table 10: Socio-economic and Average Households Details of Mount Abu Town	22
Table 11: Summary of the Consultation	23
Table 12: Detailed Policy Comparison	32
Table 13: Entitlement Matrix	44
Table 14: Resettlement Budget	49
Table 15: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities	56
Table 16: Indicative Training Needs Assessment	61
Table 17: Implementation Schedule	63

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Details of land availability, ownership and status of No Objection Certificate (NOC) for sites	65
Appendix 2: Photographs of Proposed Component Locations	66
Appendix 3: Location of Proposed Component Site in Google Earth Map	80
Appendix 4: Letter of Nagar Palika Abu Parvat for No-objection and Land Possession Certification	92
Appendix 5: Details of Affected Persons	94
Appendix 6: Photographs of Survey	105
Appendix 7: Summary of Consultation	109
Appendix 8: Sample Copy of Leaflet for Information Disclosure	116
Appendix 9: Indigenous Peoples Specific Action Plan Reporting Template	117
Appendix 10: Minimum Wage Rate in Rajasthan (August 2020)	119
Appendix 11: Grievance Registration Format	126
Appendix 12: Sample Monitoring Format	127

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background: Rajasthan Secondary Towns Development Sector Project (RSTDSP), is the fourth phase of investment projects financed by Asian Development Bank (ADB) and implemented by the Rajasthan Urban Drinking Water Sewerage and Infrastructure Corporation Limited-Externally Aided Projects (RUDSICO-EAP), previously known as Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Project (RUIDP). RSTDSP seeks to improve water supply sewerage and other infrastructure services in secondary towns of Rajasthan with populations ranging from 20,000-110,000 through a sector loan modality. The project is aligned with the following impact(s): (i) access to potable, affordable, reliable, equitable, and environmentally sustainable drinking water supply in all urban areas of Rajasthan improved; (ii) health status of urban population, especially the poor and under-privileged improved through improvements in sewerage systems of sub-project towns; and (iii) improvements in other infrastructure services of some towns. Under RSTDSP, work is in progress in 14 project towns. RSTDSP will support the ongoing efforts of the Government of Rajasthan towards improving the sewerage conditions of 13 towns through undertaking Fecal Sludge and Septage Management (FSSM) works. Government of Rajasthan (GoR) has decided to take up implementation of Water Supply, Sewerage, Drainage, Fecal Sludge and Septage Management (FSSM) and other city improvement works in about 23 towns under additional financing of \$200 million from Asian Development Bank (ADB). Department of Economic Affairs (DEA), Government of India has agreed for additional financing of these new projects.

Subproject Description: Mount Abu is one of the towns selected under additional financing of RSTDSP. The proposed components under the subproject “Rejuvenation of town Mount Abu” are: (i) **Component 1:** Culvert Widening and Street Beautification from Dundai Puliya to Swastik Hotel, (ii) **Component 2:** Development of Entrance Plaza of Market Street at Nakki Lake, (iii) **Component 3:** Development of Street Furniture on Nakki Lake Promenade, and (iv) **Component 4:** Installation of Musical Fountain at Nakki Lake.

Scope of Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement: No involuntary acquisition of private land is anticipated for this subproject. The proposed land parcels required for the execution of the subproject components are under the possession of Nagar Palika, Abu Parvat (Municipality of Mount Abu). A no objection certificate has been obtained from Nagar Palika, Abu Parvat. Proposed components 1, 2 and 3 are in linear form and related to the available right of way (ROW) of the existing government roads under the jurisdiction of Nagar Palika, Abu Parvat and no loss of structure, common property resources (CPRs) or permanent relocation impact is envisaged. All proposed right of way (ROW) of roads for proposed components are owned by Municipality, Abu Parvat. Component number 4 (installation of fountain) is proposed inside Nakki Lake. However, as per transect walk and based on 100% survey along the alignment, execution of works may cause temporary loss of livelihood/income due to access disruptions to 53 roadside mobile vendors (20 females and 33 males, with 322 family members). Based on data from the socio-economic survey, 89% (47 out of 53 road-side mobile vendors) belong to vulnerable category. Out of 47 vulnerable households (272 family members), scheduled caste (SC) and female headed households (FHH) comprises 42.55% each, scheduled tribe (ST) comprise 10.64%, and below poverty line (BPL) comprise 4.26%. The draft resettlement and indigenous peoples plan (RIPP) will be updated, in case of any change in alignment or component during implementation and accordingly it will be reviewed and validated. Census and surveys will be undertaken, if any new areas were to be proposed by the contractor, assessment of impacts for such areas will be reflected in the updated RIPP.

Temporary impacts will be minimized by scheduling civil works at night-time or non-market days and civil works will be in phases. To the extent possible, hawkers and vendors will be assisted in moving to the other side of the road or nearby to original location during construction. They will return to the original location after construction is completed. Where moving is not required, access will be ensured by the contractor through measures prescribed in bidding documents. Civil works in commercial areas will be executed in a phased manner after due consultation with shop owners. The contractor will maintain the noise within permissible limit.

Impact on indigenous peoples: Abu Parvat (Mount Abu) town is governed by City Council (Nagar Palika i.e., municipality) which is under tehsil Abu Road and district Sirohi. 82 Villages and 3 urban areas namely Mount Abu (M), Abu Road (M+OG) and Santpur-Rural (CT) under Tehsil Abu Road have been declared as a scheduled area by the Government of India. The total town population of Mount Abu Municipal area is 22,943 out of which scheduled tribe (ST) comprise 4,341 (18.92%).¹ However, many ST households residing here, no longer maintain their cultural traditions and have settled among the non-tribal populations. Of the total 53 roadside mobile vendors facing temporary impact (income loss), 5 roadside mobile vendors (9.43%, all male – 27 family members) belong to the ST category.

Consultation and Disclosure: Goals and objectives of the project have been disclosed to stakeholders (including, beneficiaries, affected persons, elected representatives and institutional stakeholders) through consultation meetings during preparation of detailed project report and preparation of RIPP. A total of 33 persons (17 males, 16 females) were consulted including 15 persons (8 male and 7 female) from scheduled tribe community to discuss aspects about the subproject and to obtain their views and opinion. Additional consultations will be conducted and will continue throughout the subproject implementation. Leaflet containing project scope, benefits, types of impacts and entitlement, grievances redress mechanism will be circulated to stakeholders as well as potential affected persons. During consultation with the community at three different locations, the process of registering a grievance and the redress mechanism as proposed under RSTDSP, was also explained. All the affected persons were consulted and appraised about the resettlement framework, applicable provision of the entitlement matrix and mitigation measures regarding their income loss during the census and socio-economic survey. A summary of resettlement framework and RIPP in local language will be disclosed to representatives of all key stakeholders including affected persons through a city level stakeholder workshop. A hard copy of summaries will also be made available at government offices and complete documents (both draft and final RIPP) will be uploaded at project management unit (PMU) and ADB websites. Consultation with stakeholders and indigenous peoples (IPs) communities shall be continued throughout the project cycle.

Grievance Redress Mechanism: The GRM established under RSTDSP was found to be effective and will be adopted for the projects under additional financing. The GRM will aim to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism to voice and resolve social and environmental concerns linked to the subproject.

Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Plan Budget and Financing Plan: The budget for resettlement and indigenous peoples plan (RIPP) for rejuvenation of town Mount Abu subproject components include compensation against temporary loss of income, resettlement assistance, as outlined in the entitlement matrix and 20% contingency provision amounting to ₹ 1,638,956/-. CAPPC will be involved in facilitating the disbursement process and opening bank accounts for the affected persons who do not have bank accounts.

¹ https://tad.rajasthan.gov.in/content/hindi/tsp_abu.aspx

Institutional Setup: The Local Self Government Department (LSGD), Government of Rajasthan (GOR) is the executing agency (EA) of the project and LSGD is responsible for overall strategic approvals, guidance, and monitoring of the project. Rajasthan Urban Drinking Water Sewerage and Infrastructure Corporation Limited (RUDSICO) is the Implementing Agency (IA) for the project. The Project Management Unit (PMU) is housed in the Externally Aided Projects division of RUDSICO (RUDSICO – EAP). Resettlement plan implementation (RIPP in this case) will be closely monitored by PIU/PMU. Monitoring reports prepared by PIU will be compiled by PMU on a semi-annual basis and submitted to ADB, for review, approval and disclosure.

I. INTRODUCTION

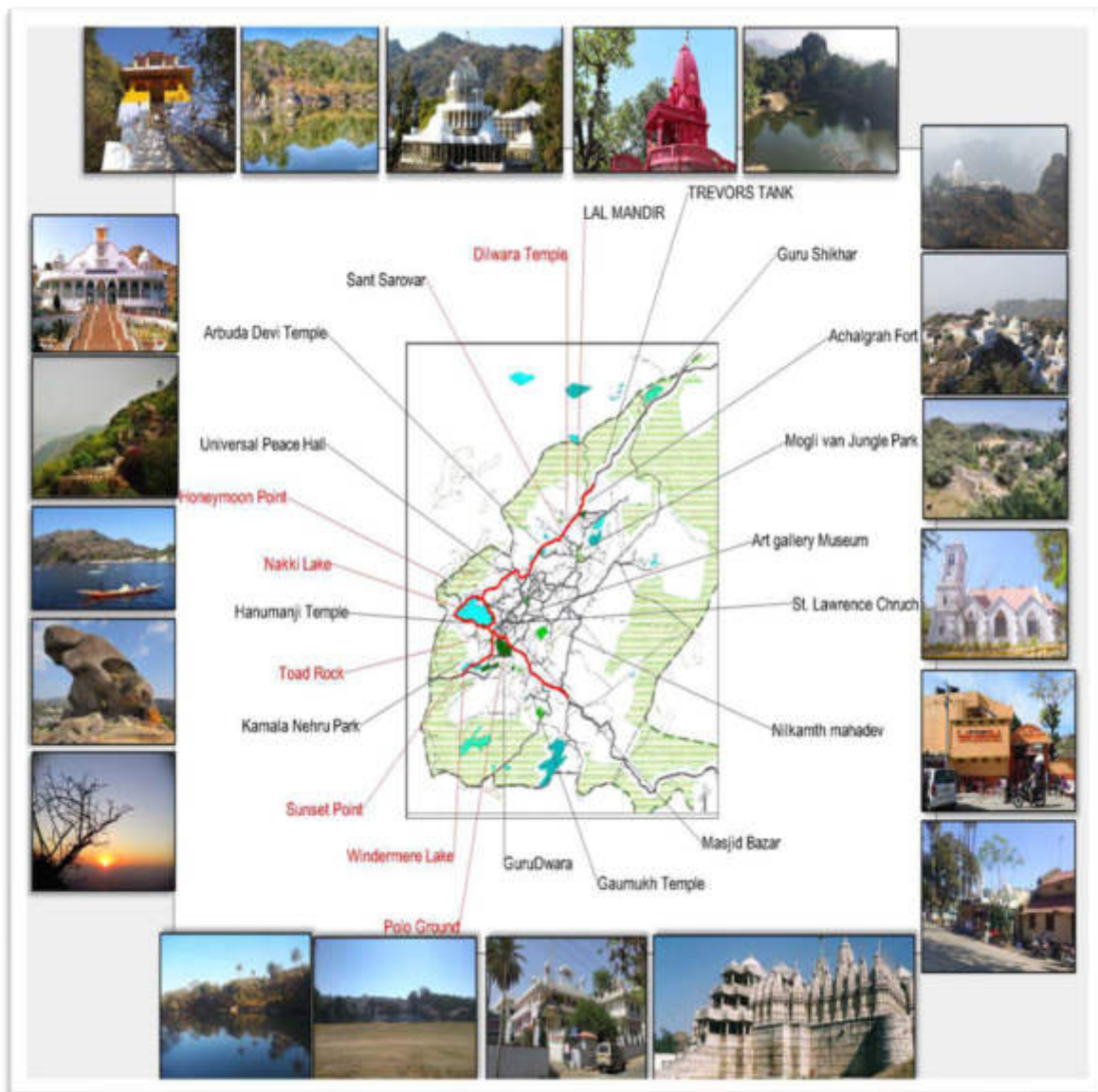
A. Project Overview

1. The Rajasthan Secondary Towns Development Sector Project (RSTDSP), is the fourth phase of investment projects financed by Asian Development Bank (ADB) and implemented by the Rajasthan Urban Drinking Water Sewerage and Infrastructure Corporation Limited-Externally Aided Projects (RUDSICO-EAP), previously known as Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Project (RUIDP). RSTDSP seeks to improve water supply sewerage and other infrastructure services in secondary towns of Rajasthan with populations ranging from 20,000-110,000 through a sector loan modality. The project is aligned with the following impact(s): (i) access to potable, affordable, reliable, equitable, and environmentally sustainable drinking water supply in all urban areas of Rajasthan improved; (ii) health status of urban population, especially the poor and under-privileged improved through improvements in sewerage systems of subproject towns; and (iii) improvements in other infrastructure services of some towns. Under RSTDSP, (the ongoing project) contracts for 14 project towns were awarded and execution of works are in full swing. RSTDSP will support the ongoing efforts of the Government of Rajasthan towards improving the sewerage conditions of 13 towns through undertaking Fecal Sludge and Septage Management (FSSM) works from the savings in the ongoing project. RSTDSP will further take up improvements in water supply, wastewater and other infrastructure services in about 23 towns under additional financing. The Government of Rajasthan has decided to take up implementation of Water Supply, Sewerage, Drainage, Fecal Sludge and Septage Management (FSSM) and other city improvement works in about 23 towns under the additional financing of \$200 million from ADB. Department of Economic Affairs (DEA), Government of India has agreed for additional financing of these new projects. Rejuvenation of Mount Abu town is one of the subprojects proposed under the investment component of RSTDSP-additional financing.

2. Mount Abu, the only hill station of Rajasthan is tucked away in the lush green hills on the highest point of the Aravalli range near the border of Gujarat. With rivers, lakes, waterfalls, conifer woods, and abundant wildlife, it soothes from the blisters of summer and is often referred to as the green oasis amidst the dusty desert terrain. It is also known as the summer capital of the state. Mount Abu is not only endowed with alluring scenery, but it also has a plethora of intriguing temples with age-old legends and is home to numerous marvels brimming with artistic features, elements, and picture-perfect craftsmanship. This town is well connected to the other parts of the country, and hence is also an enticing tourist destination for a variety of activities and sightseeing. Being near the other major destinations like Jaipur, Udaipur, Jodhpur, Ajmer, and more, Mount Abu makes it one of the must-visit tourist spots in India. Amidst these enchanting surroundings, the locals are very friendly and life here is very calm. Mount Abu is located in the state of Rajasthan at an altitude of 1,219 m above sea level, which makes it the highest peak in the Aravalli range of Rajasthan and also northwest India. The region is between 24°36' north latitude and 72°42' east longitude. It is located near the border of Gujarat and the mountain spreads over 22 km in length and 9 km in width. Abu Parvat (Mount Abu) town is governed by City Council (Nagar Palika-Municipality) comes under tehsil (sub-district) Abu Road and district Sirohi.

3. Nakki Lake is a popular spot for boating. Close by are the centuries old Dilwara Temples, ornately carved from white marble and of great spiritual importance. Location wise famous tourist places are depicted in figure 1.

Figure 1: Important Famous Tourist Places in town Mount Abu



Source: DPR

4. The implementation of the subproject will improve tourism in Mount Abu town and will provide new recreational venue to the locals as well as an enhanced tourist spot. This will improve liveability and tourism experience in Mount Abu town.

B. Proposed Project Components

5. Mount Abu is very a beautiful town and the one and only hill station at the border of Rajasthan and Gujarat state. It is already the eyesight for tourism. The two major aspects covered in the proposed subproject is (i) enhancement of tourism and (ii) preservation of the natural beauty of the town. The proposed components of the subproject are as follows:

- (i) Component 1: Culvert Widening and Street Beautification from Dundai Puliya (culvert) to Swastik Hotel
- (ii) Component 2: Development of Entrance Plaza of Market Street at Nakki Lake
- (iii) Component 3: Development of Street Furniture on Nakki Lake Promenade
- (iv) Component 4: Installation of Musical Fountain at Nakki Lake

6. The extension of Dundai Puliya (culvert) and walkway over rivulet will improve safety for public and vehicles. The idea of streetscaping the walkway is to preserve the nature and climate of the town. The Project wants to promote Mount Abu as a green town, with temperatures rising around the town facing climatic imbalances, such steps will help maintain the ecology and people will prefer to visit the town because of the atmosphere they experience which in turn will aid in attracting tourists. The Nakki Lake will be a key element to attract tourists. Since it is where Mount Abu ends, proposing a laser show will encourage more tourists to go and see the spectacle. Details about proposed components are given below in table 1.

7. Details of land availability, ownership and status of no objection certificate (NOC) for sites are provided in Appendix 1. The photographs of the proposed components location and location of proposed components on google earth image and design layout are provided in Appendix 2 and 3 respectively.

Table 1: Proposed Subproject Components

Proposed Components	Current Issue	Proposed Scope of works	Outcome of Proposed Development
Component 1: Culvert Widening and Street Beautification from Dundai Puliya (culvert) to Swastik Hotel - Total length of road: 550 m. - Average width of nallah (drain): 20 m approximately - Width of walkway: 1.5 m - Height of parapet wall (nallah side): 0.9 m + 0.30 Stone Railing - Width of parapet wall (nallah side) : 0.15 m - Thickness of slab (Culvert Widening) : 0.20 m - Thickness of parapet wall (road side): 0.30 m	i. Currently there is no street furniture along the road. ii. Lack of street lighting which is not convenient for tourist at night. iii. Road edge at nallah side has unused land available. iv. Other side of road edge can be developed with plantation and street furniture.	- Extension of culvert - Placement of the signages to guide tourists. - Zebra crossing for safe pedestrian movement on road while crossing Roadside plantation along the walkway. - Installation of street furniture like-signages, benches, dustbins, and bollards along the walkway. - Construction of parapet wall along the walkway towards Nallah. - Lighting and Illumination works along the walkway.	Dundai Puliya (Culvert) junction is very crucial and only cross junction for tourist transportation to Dilwara temple. There is only a single road leading to Mount Abu with this culvert and the turn is narrow and steep. This cross junction is a cause of traffic and vehicles hustle especially for buses to turn. Expanding the culvert (puliya) would give an aid for transport management and it will be easier for vehicles to turn.
Component 2: Development of Entrance Plaza of Market Street at Nakki Lake Proposed intervention spreads from Ambedkar	Project intervening area is marketplace which leads to Nakki lake and it is around 150 m in length and ranges from 9 m - 15 m wide in sections. It lacks basic facilities, like the seatings, lightings for the	- Various types of Signages - Cobble flooring pattern on market street - Cobble flooring on sideways and entry at Nakki lake - Seating in central dividing area - Tensile Umbrellas and metal frames	- Proposed subproject components have tried to capitalize on the existing potential that the market street has to offer and then develop upon it. - The street will receive a huge number of people, and it directly

Proposed Components	Current Issue	Proposed Scope of works	Outcome of Proposed Development
Circle to MK Circle to Domino Pizza shop to entrance of Nakki Lake The Proposal will have designed pedestrian street in such a way that allows people to move in a natural, comfortable way along with the safety and also creates economic benefit for the shops. Provide zebra crossings.	pedestrians, or shaded seating spaces for the tourists. The area is restricted for two wheelers, but still accessed by such two wheelers. The lane is already being declared as a pedestrianised street, but just by declaring, the street does not fulfil the purpose. The street is full of tar. It does not offer any experiential quality for the people to walk.	• Planter seats in Plaza with wider top • Hydraulic bollards at the entry • Light poles	connects with Nakki Lake, so it automatically becomes one of the prominent tourist destinations. • The fact that the stretch is commercial is supportive for pedestrianizing. Apart from this, the shop caters to all the user groups. Due to the bustling life that is present on the street, there is a certain charm in the area. The subproject component need to develop further upon it and make it a pleasant walking experience for the people.
Component 3: Development of Street Furniture on Nakki Lake Promenade A pergola seating area and a fresh air environment. All around the lake, railing is suggested for safety reasons. Clearly mark the directions with stone signage.	• Existing pathway around the lake is around 2 km, locally called Gaurav Path, whose width varies from 4-6 m. • Existing Entry gates are only MS gate with paint. • No dedicated walkway for people or other facilities for pedestrians. • Despite being present just next to the lake, it does not offer any experiential quality to the people. Seating height is not convenient. • Lack of proper signage for direction and location for tourists. • There is scope of adding some other features along the pathway. • Ghats and other area along the path need new flooring.	• Cobble flooring on sideways and entry at Nakki Lake • Light poles • Electrical Poles and foot light • Railing around the Nakki Lake • MS Arches with creepers • Ghat development • Stone Signages • Pergola Seatings	• The interventions which are proposed at the Nakki Lake will contribute to increasing the footfall in the area. • Making the spaces around lake more legible, easy to navigate and accessible. • Made the space safer, attractive, comfortable, and beautiful by illuminating the pathways. This has been done taking into account so that the wildlife of the area does not get disturbed. • Designing the leftover and neglected spaces through various methods, which also adds an element of surprise for the visitors. • Improving the seating conditions for the visitors, which also enable them to enjoy the serene beauty of the lake. • The subproject have divided the Nakki Lake into 15 pockets (Part A

Proposed Components	Current Issue	Proposed Scope of works	Outcome of Proposed Development
	Small areas available at the pockets which is not used of any specific purpose.		to Part O) and are designed according to their context, which is explained below.
Component 4: Installation of Musical Fountain in Nakki Lake	No musical fountain	Installation of Musical Fountain in Nakki Lake	- Aerator fountains are proposed in Nakki Lake to improve and maintain its water quality. - A healthy lake or pond attracts visitors, wildlife, and admiring glances. But lack of oxygen in a body of water can lead to unhealthy conditions: dead fish, foul odors, algae growth, and stagnant vegetation. Hence, the subproject proposes aerator fountains. - Having a high-quality and properly sized aeration system is essential for a balanced aquatic ecosystem. Natural occurrences or even simply, stormwater can throw off the ecosystem and add excessive nutrients to the water body. By having a fountain aerator in place, it will mitigate the damage and reduce water quality issues.

Source: DPR-Mount Abu and Site Visit & Transect Walk on the said location

8. **Measures to Avoid and Minimize Involuntary Resettlement:** To avoid and minimize involuntary resettlement impacts, the subproject proposes the use of government land where available and right-of-way of existing government road for street beatification and culvert widening under this package. All the developments proposed under subproject will be done within the existing available road ROW, depending on road widths that vary between 6 m to 15 m, with a view to minimize economic and traffic impact to the extent possible.

9. Livelihood impact to permanent shops will be avoided in market areas by executing work during night hours along with proper safety measures, as small section of market area is reported at MK Circle under proposed component-2 (Development of Entrance Plaza of Market Street at Nakki Lake). Proposed development in this commercial section will be carried out in phased manner, upon due consultation with shop owners. Works in such areas will be executed in small stretches, section by section. Civil work will be completed in one section before commencing work on the next section. The contractor will ensure that noise levels are within limits and do not exceed 55 dB (A) as per Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules 2000 (Refer to the detailed plan given in environment management plan for this project).

10. To further minimize construction impacts, work will be executed during the early hours of the day to avoid inconveniences to the public as well as traders and vendors wherever there is restricted ROW. All safety norms would strictly be adhered to depending on the magnitude of work and the sensitivity of the location. The project implementation unit (PIU) will also ensure that all the necessary rules related to safety and security of the public and residents are followed by the contractor. The actual dates of construction schedule with respect to rush hour, festival time, and special business days will be discussed with vendors, squatters, market committee members, and residents, and accordingly, construction activities will be planned.

11. The project will adopt measures that include traffic management during civil works, advance notice to residents and businesses prior to start of work, ensuring access to shops and businesses by providing pedestrian access through planks, assistance to vendors/hawkers with moveable, temporary structures to shift to (and back from) nearby locations where they can continue with their economic activities. Where excavation close to residences or commercial properties cannot be avoided, simple mitigation measures such as provision of planks will be implemented as per available guidelines in environmental management plan and best practice. Timely information will be provided to the public about potential negative impacts and mitigation measures, including grievance redress procedures and time taken for the same, prior to start of project implementation.

12. The contractor will also be required to maintain access to shops and residences or other buildings along pipe alignments and to institutions located close to proposed sites and will ensure safety through hard barricading of excavated alignments/sites. Specific provisions related to impact avoidance will be undertaken for civil activities including construction work near public places, schools, health centers, Anganwadi centers, if any, etc. Under the proposed components, no public institutions like school, health centres, Anganwadi centres etc are reported.

13. Measures to be taken up by contractor to avoid/mitigate economic impacts include: (a) announcement of proposed civil works in advance (to enable shop owners to stock up and remain unaffected if goods vehicles are unable to reach them during construction), (b) provision of planks to ensure pedestrian access; (c) careful timing of implementation to avoid peak sale hours/days or school timings; (d) major civil work during night hours, (e) minimizing construction period to the extent possible; (f) assistance to vendors/hawkers if any present during

construction, to shift nearby; (g) signage with project details and contact details for grievance redress; (h) proper coordination of civil works pertaining to proposed components, such that the period of disruption along a particular road section is minimized; and (i) proper traffic management. These measures will be part of the contract and will be implemented with careful monitoring by the concerned PIU.

C. Objectives of Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Plan

14. This draft resettlement and indigenous peoples plan (RIPP) is prepared for proposed subproject 'Rejuvenation of town Mount Abu' under RSTDSP, Additional Financing. Based on preliminary design, it assesses and addresses the potential involuntary resettlement and indigenous people's impacts of the proposed subproject components and is consistent with the resettlement framework and indigenous peoples planning framework for the Project, prepared in accordance with national laws and as per ADB SPS (2009).²

15. Subproject town Mount Abu comes under Abu Road Tehsil³ and declared as 'scheduled area'⁴ by the Government of India, which is duly notified by Tribal Area Development Department, Government of Rajasthan. The total area (rural and urban) of the Tehsil has a considerably high percentage of scheduled tribe⁵ population (50.96%) according to Census 2011.⁶ The subproject town Mount Abu has 18.92% scheduled tribe population. Considering the project is being implemented in an area classified by government as a scheduled area and has a high concentration of scheduled tribe population; SPS safeguards requirement 3 pertaining to indigenous peoples is triggered. Under this subproject, proposed components are culvert widening, street beautification, development of entrance plaza of market street at Nakki Lake and street furniture of Nakki promenade and installation of musical fountain in Nakki Lake. As is evident from the ward wise population, concentration of ST families are in ward numbers 9, 5, 1, 20, 15, 7 and 14 (refer Table 8) in the descending order, locally known as Sitavan, Goa gaon, Kala Sapra and Dehlwara Bheel Colony. Ward number 5 has the highest population of scheduled tribes (588 persons) while ward 17 has the lowest count (5 persons). Social safeguard team has visited these wards, and organized consultation with ST households to understand their concerns and perspectives about the proposed subproject. All have welcomed the proposed subproject for town Mount Abu.

16. This draft RIPP is prepared in accordance with ADB SPS, 2009 requirements for involuntary resettlement and indigenous peoples category B projects and to meet the following objectives:

² The resettlement framework and indigenous peoples planning framework (IPPF) are accessible from the list of linked documents in Appendix 2 of the report and recommendation of the President.

³ For administration and development, each district is divided into Sub-Divisions and Tehsils (sub-districts).

⁴ Criteria for declaring any area as a "Scheduled Area under the Fifth Schedule of the Indian Constitution are: preponderance of tribal population, compactness and reasonable size of the area, a viable administrative entity such as a district, block or taluk, and economic backwardness of the area as compared to the neighboring areas. Source: <https://tribal.nic.in/declarationof5thschedule.aspx>
<https://tribal.nic.in/divisionsfiles/clm/scheduledareas.pdf>

⁵ The Constitution of India defines scheduled tribes, as follows: "Scheduled tribes (scheduled tribes) are those communities notified as such by the President of India under Article 342 of the Constitution. The first notification was issued in 1950. The President considers characteristics like (i) tribes' primitive traits; (ii) distinctive culture; (iii) shyness with the public at large; (iv) geographical isolation; and (v) social and economic backwardness before notifying them as a scheduled tribe." A scheduled tribe will have one of these factors by the respective markers.

⁶ <https://tad.rajasthan.gov.in/content/hindi/tspabu.aspx>

- (i) to describe the identified scope and extent of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement impacts, impacts on indigenous peoples because of identified project components, and address them through appropriate recommendations and mitigation measures in the Plan;
- (ii) to present the socio-economic profile of the population in the project area including the indigenous peoples, identify social impacts, including impacts on the poor and vulnerable, and the needs and priorities of different sections of the population, including women, poor and vulnerable.
- (iii) to describe the likely economic impacts and identified livelihood risks of the proposed project components.
- (iv) to describe the process undertaken during project design to engage stakeholders and the planned information disclosure measures and the process for carrying out consultation with affected people and facilitating their participation during project implementation.
- (v) to establish a framework for grievance redressal for affected persons that is appropriate to the local context, in consultation with stakeholders.
- (vi) to describe the applicable national and local legal framework for the project, and define the involuntary resettlement and indigenous peoples' policy principles applicable to the project.
- (vii) to define entitlements of affected persons, and assistance and benefits available under the project;
- (viii) to present a budget for resettlement and define institutional arrangements, implementation responsibilities and implementation schedule for resettlement implementation; and
- (ix) to describe the monitoring mechanism that will be used to monitor resettlement and indigenous peoples plan implementation.
- (x) Screen early on to determine (i) whether indigenous people are present in, or have collective attachment to, the project area; and (ii) whether project impacts on indigenous people are likely;
- (xi) Undertake meaningful consultations with affected indigenous people's communities and concerned indigenous people organizations to solicit their participation (i) in designing, implementing, and monitoring measures to avoid adverse impacts or, when avoidance is not possible, to minimize, mitigate, or compensate for such effects; and (ii) in tailoring project benefits for affected indigenous people communities in a culturally appropriate manner. To enhance indigenous people' active participation, projects affecting them will provide for culturally appropriate and gender inclusive capacity development. Establish a culturally appropriate and gender inclusive grievance mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the indigenous people' concerns;
- (xii) Avoid, to the maximum extent possible, any restricted access to and physical displacement from protected areas and natural resources. Where avoidance is not possible, ensure that the affected indigenous people communities participate in the design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of management arrangements for such areas and natural resources and that their benefits are equitably shared.
- (xiii) Monitor implementation of the RIPP, adopt a participatory monitoring approach, wherever possible; and assess whether the IPP's objective and desired outcome have been achieved, considering the baseline conditions and the results of IPP monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT

A. Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement

17. All the components of subproject are proposed on government land and under possession and ownership of Nagar Palika, Abu Parvat (Mount Abu). No land acquisition or permanent involuntary resettlement impacts are anticipated for any of the identified sites for the proposed components. Proposed components 1, 2 and 3 are in linear form and related to the available right of way (ROW) of the existing government roads under the jurisdiction and possession of Nagar Palika (municipality), Abu Parvat and no loss of structure, common property resources (CPRs)⁷ or permanent relocation impact is envisaged. Component number 4 (installation of fountain) is proposed inside Nakki Lake. All proposed right of way (ROW) of roads for proposed components are owned by Nagar Palika, Abu Parvat. In this regard, no objection certificate (NOC) has been issued by Commissioner, Nagar Palika, Abu Parvat. The NOC attached as Appendix 4. Land Revenue records to be obtained, prior to contract award work of the proposed component and will be appended in the updated draft RIPP.

18. The Google Earth Maps depicting proposed sites are attached in Appendix 3. Summary on the status of land availability, ownership and involuntary resettlement (IR) impacts is in Table 2.

Table 2: Land Ownership Details of Proposed Components and IR Impacts

Proposed Components	Land Ownership / Possession	Assessment of Land Ownership and IR Impacts
Component 1: Culvert Widening and Street Beautification from Dundai Puliya to Swastik Hotel	Nagar Palika, Abu Parvat	(i) NOC with land status certificate obtained from Nagar Palika, Abu Parvat, <i>refer to Appendix 4</i> . Land Revenue records will be obtained, prior to contract award and such revenue records will be appended in the updated draft RIPP. (ii) IR Impact-Loss of temporary livelihood (loss of income due to access disruption) of 1 vendor.
Component 2: Development of Entrance Plaza of Market Street at Nakki Lake	Nagar Palika, Abu Parvat	(i) NOC with land status certificate obtained from Nagar Palika, Abu Parvat, <i>refer to Appendix 4</i> . Land Revenue records will be obtained, prior to contract award and such revenue records will be appended in the updated draft RIPP. (ii) IR Impact-Loss of temporary livelihood (loss of income due to access disruption) of 52 vendors.
Component 3: Development of Street Furniture on Nakki Lake Promenade	Nagar Palika, Abu Parvat	(iii) NOC with land status certificate obtained from Nagar Palika, Abu Parvat, <i>refer to Appendix 4</i> . Land Revenue records will be obtained, prior to contract award and such revenue records will be appended in the updated draft RIPP. (i) No IR impact is anticipated.
Component 4: Installation of Musical Fountain in Nakki Lake	Nagar Palika, Abu Parvat	(iv) NOC with land status certificate obtained from Nagar Palika, Abu Parvat, <i>refer to Appendix 4</i> . Land Revenue records will be obtained, prior to contract award and such revenue records will be

⁷ Common property resources include public resources, community-owned facilities or cultural property such as temples, shrines, public utility posts, etc., that the landless poor and vulnerable depend on for survival.

Proposed Components	Land Ownership / Possession	Assessment of Land Ownership and IR Impacts
		appended in the updated draft RIPP. (i) No IR impact is anticipated. The boating and other water recreational activity in Nakki Lake will continue unhindered during installation of fountain.

Source: DPR-Mount Abu and Site Visit and Transect Walk on the said location

19. **Component 1: Culvert Widening & Street Beautification from Dundai Puliya to Swastik Hotel:** No land acquisition is envisaged for the proposed subproject component. Summary table on the status of land availability, ownership and photographs and Google Earth Maps etc. is attached in Appendix 1 to 3 and NOC of Nagar Palika –Mount Abu is attached in Appendix 4. Temporary loss of income is estimated for 1 vendor/hawker only.

20. **Component 2: Development of Entrance Plaza of Market Street at Nakki Lake:** No land acquisition is envisaged for the proposed subproject component. Summary table on the status of land availability, ownership and photographs and Google Earth Maps etc. is attached in Appendix 1 to 3 and NOC of Nagar Palika -Abu Parvat is attached in Appendix 4. Temporary loss of income is estimated for 52 vendors/hawkers.

21. **Component 3: Development of Street Furniture on Nakki Lake Promenade:** No land acquisition is envisaged for the proposed subproject component. Summary table on the status of land availability, ownership and photographs and Google Earth Maps etc. is attached in Appendix 1 to 3 and NOC of Nagar Palika -Abu Parvat is attached in Appendix 4. No impact is anticipated as all improvements are proposed within the Nakki Lake Promenade which not used for any commercial activity.

22. **Component 4: Installation of Musical Fountain in Nakki Lake:** No land acquisition is envisaged for the proposed subproject component. Summary table on the status of land availability, ownership and photographs and Google Earth Maps etc. is attached in Appendix 1 to 3 and NOC of Nagar Palika -Abu Parvat is attached in Appendix 4. No IR impact is anticipated. The proposed component 'installation of musical fountain in Nakki Lake' will be executed beside the existing fountains and there will be no impact on boating or other recreational water sports activity during fountain installation. The related environment impacts will be mitigated through appropriate mitigation measures provided in the environmental management plan (EMP), attached to the Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) for the subproject.

Table 3: Subproject Components and their Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement Impacts and Indigenous Peoples Impacts

S. No.	Name of the Components	Permanent Involuntary Resettlement Impact	Temporary Involuntary Resettlement Impact	Remarks
1	Component 1: Culvert Widening and Street Beautification	None	1 vendor /hawker (3 family members- 2 males and 1 female), who belong to	Temporary loss of income is for 1 vendor/hawker (selling assorted packed items like toffee, snacks etc) and comes under vulnerable

S. No.	Name of the Components	Permanent Involuntary Resettlement Impact	Temporary Involuntary Resettlement Impact	Remarks
	from Dundai Puliya to Swastik Hotel		schedule caste (SC) and BPL ⁸ category	category (SC and BPL). No impact to the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, culture, ancestral domains, communal assets, and territorial, natural, and cultural resources of any indigenous people's community is anticipated. The majority are vendors/hawkers who operate through movable/transitory structures. Scope of civil works of respective component will be limited to available right of way of existing road.
2	Component 2: Development of Entrance Plaza of Market Street at Nakki Lake	None	52 vendors /hawkers (319 family members- 169 males and 150 females), including 5 business owners (27 family members- 12 male and 15 female) who belong to scheduled tribes	Temporary loss of income is estimated for 52 vendors/hawkers. Out of the 52 vendors/hawkers (319 family members), 46 (269 family members-145 males and 124 females) are assessed as vulnerable. 5 affected persons (27 family members) or 9.43% of total affected persons belong to scheduled tribes, who also face involuntary resettlement impact (temporary income loss). No impact to the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, culture, ancestral domains, communal assets, and territorial, natural, and cultural resources of any indigenous people's community is anticipated. The majority are vendors/hawkers who operate through movable/transitory structures. Scope of civil works of

⁸ Government of Rajasthan has in recent times been using indicators of National Food Security Act (NFSA, 2013) for estimation of poverty in the state. State has set criteria for inclusion and exclusion in BPL list. For urban areas, BPL inclusion criteria requires a family to qualify under any of these- BPL families already identified under 2003 urban BPL census, all state BPL families, Antyodaya and Annapurna beneficiaries, families not included in preceding category but are beneficiary under schemes (7 schemes are mentioned) such as chief minister senior citizen yojana, Indira Gandhi national old age pension scheme, Indira Gandhi widow pension schemes and other listed national/state social assistance schemes or if they are surveyed families from slums, rag pickers, registered construction labour, rickshaw pullers, vendors and others (13 such groups are identified). A family is excluded if it fails under any of the 7 exclusion parameters that include- income tax payee in the family, family member in government/semi government employment, other asset based parameters such as four wheeler ownership (unless it constitutes source of livelihood), house ownership (of specified built and size).

Source: <https://niti.gov.in/writereaddata/files/RAJASTHAN.PDF>.

During survey, respondents were inquired about their officially recognized poverty status (BPL or APL). This information is reflected in the table 3, above.

S. No.	Name of the Components	Permanent Involuntary Resettlement Impact	Temporary Involuntary Resettlement Impact	Remarks
				respective component will be limited to available right of way of existing road.
3	Component 3: Development of Street Furniture on Nakki Lake Promenade	None	None	No involuntary resettlement impact is envisaged. This component will be executed on the existing right of way of Nakki Lake promenade. The site is under the possession of the municipality. No involuntary resettlement impacts are anticipated. NoC of Municipality is attached in Appendix 4.
4	Component 4: Installation of Musical Fountain in Nakki Lake	None	None	No involuntary resettlement impact is envisaged. No impact on the boating and other water sports activities anticipated during installation of fountains.

Source: Transect walks, Socio-economic Survey of APs, April 2023 and DPR-Mount Abu

23. As cited in Table 3 above, all the vendors/hawkers are running their livelihood activities in the right of way of the existing road. Temporary livelihood disruption on vendors/hawkers are anticipated during proposed civil works due to loss of access. Based on transect walks along the alignment, it is confirmed that there will be no loss of structure, common property resources (CPRs)⁹ or other relocation impacts during proposed civil works. All proposed RoW of roads under component 1, 2 & 3 are owned by Nagar Palika, Abu Parvat. Transect walks confirm that the impacts due to proposed subproject implementation are temporary in nature. All the affected persons (vendors/hawkers) conducted their business through movable /transitory structures (push carts etc.) within RoW of roads, who face temporary economic impacts during construction due to access disruption. It is also confirmed that work under component 4 i.e., installation of fountain in Nakki Lake will not impact the existing water recreational activities.

24. 100% socio economic survey was conducted for all the vendors/hawkers reported under proposed component 1 & 2. Socio economic survey (100%) was conducted against the vendors/hawkers. The subproject is expected to cause temporary loss of access/disruption to livelihood during civil works¹⁰ to 53 vendors/hawkers (322 family members-171 males and 151 females)¹¹ located within the right of way of the road. Prior to start of civil works and finalization of drawing/designs, joint re-confirmatory survey will be conducted by the officials of PIU, CMSC and contractor to finalize the list of APs likely to be impacted due to civil works. The draft RIPP will be updated after detailed measurement survey and finalization of detailed design by the contractor and survey done will be reviewed and validated. Census and survey will be

⁹ Common property resources include public resources, community-owned facilities or cultural property such as temples, shrines, public utility posts, etc.,.

¹⁰ For this subproject, the estimated period of disruption during project activities is 14 days. In case the period of disruption is greater than 14 days, the affected persons will be compensated based on the actual number of days of disruption.

¹¹ Resettlement impacts based on the detailed survey.

undertaken, if any changes will be proposed during implementation by the contractor and same will be reflected in the updated RIPP.

25. While finalizing the alignment, efforts will be made to avoid the impacts, and accordingly, the affected persons present in that particular section will be included in the list (section wise list of hawkers/vendors where impacts were avoided) having no impacts. Those who will be impacted will be paid assistance as per agreed Entitlement Matrix. All the progress on implementation of the updated RIPP will be reported to ADB through semi-annual social monitoring report (SSMR). Based on data from the socio-economic survey, 89% of the affected households (47 out of 53 road-side mobile vendors) belong to vulnerable category. Out of 47 vulnerable households (272 family members), scheduled caste (SC) and FHH comprises 42.55% each, scheduled tribe (ST) comprise 10.64%, and below poverty line (BPL) comprise 4.26%.¹² The socio-economic profile of temporarily affected persons, transect walk photographs are attached in Appendix 5 and Appendix 6 respectively. Table 4 and Table 5 shows the area wise details of the affected persons and the summary of impacts, respectively.

Table 4: Area wise Details of Affected Persons

S.No	Name of Area	No. of APs	Vulnerable
1	Near Swastik Hotel Culvert	1	1
2	MK Circle	9	6
3	At MK Circle on LHS, way to Nakki Lake up to Domino shop	42	39
4	Ambedkar Circle to Kathiyawadi Dabba	1	1
	Total	53	47

Source: Socio-economic Survey of APs, April 2023

Table 5: Summary of Involuntary Resettlement Impact

S.No.	Details	Number of Affected Persons	Remarks
1.	Permanent land acquisition	None	The subproject does not entail acquisition of private land, as all the subproject components are proposed to be constructed on vacant, unused right of way / government plots.
2.	Structure loss	None	Not anticipated
3.	Permanent and significant livelihood impact (landowners)	None	Not anticipated
4.	Permanent loss of crops and trees (owners and/or squatter farming)	None	Not anticipated
5.	Permanent loss of livelihood	None	Not anticipated
6.	Temporary loss of access/disruption to livelihood	Yes	As per survey 53 vendors/hawkers (322 family members) operating through movable /transitory structures (push carts etc.) will incur temporary loss of income for a period of 14 days due to loss of access.
7.	Potential temporary	None	Not anticipated.

¹² Among the 47 affected persons from vulnerable category 22 have multiple vulnerabilities; 2 affected persons from BPL category are also SC and are counted as BPL, all the 20 FHH households are SC and counted as FHH.

S.No.	Details	Number of Affected Persons	Remarks
	income loss to employees in affected shops/businesses ¹³		
8	Number of vulnerable affected persons	Yes	Based on data from the socio-economic survey, 89% i.e., 47 (consisting of 272 family members) out of 53 of the affected persons belong to vulnerable category.
9.	Indigenous Peoples impacts	Yes	No impact is expected to be caused to dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, culture, ancestral domains, communal assets, and territorial, natural, and cultural resources of any indigenous people's community. Based on survey data, about 9.43% of 53 affected persons belong to scheduled tribes, who are likely to face temporary loss of income – however, these are temporary involuntary resettlement impacts. There are no impacts to scheduled tribes communities.

Source: Socio-economic Survey of APs, April 2023

B. Indigenous Peoples

26. Based on survey data, about 9.43% of 53 affected persons belong to scheduled tribes, who are likely to face temporary loss of income, which is an involuntary resettlement impact. The affected scheduled tribe households facing temporary impacts are entitled for additional compensation and assistances as per agreed resettlement framework. No impact is expected to be caused to the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, culture, communal assets, and territorial, natural, and cultural resources of indigenous peoples. Only beneficial impacts to scheduled tribe community in the town are anticipated. Project design includes beautification of the town like installation of musical fountains in Nakki Lake, development of street furniture on Nakki Lake promenade, entrance plaza of market area at Nakki Lake, widening of culvert and street beautification from Dundai Puliya (culvert) to Swastik Hotel etc. Mount Abu consisting of 4,341 scheduled tribe population (18.92% of total population) will benefit from the proposed improvements. Under the proposed subproject, households including scheduled tribes will get more economic opportunities from increased tourist footfall.

27. During civil works, efforts will be made by the implementing agency to avoid impacts by providing access for continuation for their livelihood. In case such temporary livelihood impacts cannot be avoided, additional compensation and assistances as per agreed resettlement framework will be disbursed. In order to mitigate negative impacts on scheduled tribe persons, before and during the subproject design, implementation, as well as monitoring process, the project staff will enhance the dissemination of project information and conducting meaningful consultation especially with scheduled tribe persons to ensure that they get the maximum benefit from the advantage conditions brought by the subproject and fully understand their entitlements under this RIPP. No civil works will be allowed in sections of impact and compensation payment will be completed prior to start of civil works. Social safeguard requirements are included in the EMPs and bid documents.

¹³ No employees of shop owners have been identified as per the survey of affected businesses.

28. The socio-economic profile of the scheduled tribe community of town Mount Abu is discussed in the next chapter. For providing maximum benefits to indigenous peoples, a specific action plan¹⁴ for indigenous peoples is proposed in RIPP (refer para 28).

29. **Specific Action Plan.** Further, to address any potential safeguards issues, a specific action plan for indigenous peoples is proposed for this subproject. The action plan includes the following specific activities: (i) willing eligible adult candidates including women from the ST community will be provided employment opportunities during project construction period; (ii) planned awareness activities will be implemented and reported as required; (iii) in case of any indigenous peoples impacts in subproject, the chief of the tribe or a member of the tribal council as traditional arbitrator (to ensure that traditional grievance redress systems are integrated) and an NGO working with indigenous peoples. GRC will also ensure that grievance redress established is gender inclusive in receiving and facilitating resolution of the indigenous peoples' concerns; (iv) consultations with indigenous people households will be conducted in all subproject stages which shall help in identifying any culture-specific requirements and traditions like avoidance of any specific festival days, and/or other activities with cultural significance to the indigenous peoples communities during civil work; and any other indigenous peoples related issues and concerns that may be of importance to the community; (v) satisfaction survey (sample survey)¹⁵ of IP households will be conducted to document the views of IP households about SAP implementation and subproject work as a whole. Such survey is in line with subproject internal monitoring. The proposed action plan with activities, timelines and responsibilities is attached in Appendix 9. This action plan will be used for project monitoring to ensure that indigenous peoples' activities are undertaken on a timely basis and reported in quarterly progress reports and semi-annually, in social safeguards monitoring reports, and to determine whether project objectives have been achieved.

III. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

30. The following sections present socio-economic profile of the households likely to be affected by the proposed works. Based on census and a socio-economic survey about 53 persons will potentially be affected under the subproject. The survey provides information on the socio-economic conditions of affected households. A wide range of data including, social category, type of losses, type of occupation, sources of income, choice of resettlement etc have been collected. About 89% of the affected persons belong to vulnerable category.¹⁶

31. **Occupation Profile:** As per socio-economic survey, 52.83%(66 females and 85 males) of affected persons are engaged in selling of multiple food items; 5.66%(9 female and 6 males) are selling readymade garments; 7.55%(12 female and 11 males) are selling fancy items; 13.21%(29 females and 29 males) are engaged in sale of handicrafts and kitchen items; while 20.75%(35 females and 40 males) are engaged in sale of other items (toy, shoe, cobbler etc). Most of them carry business on movable structures while few others sit on roads for selling their

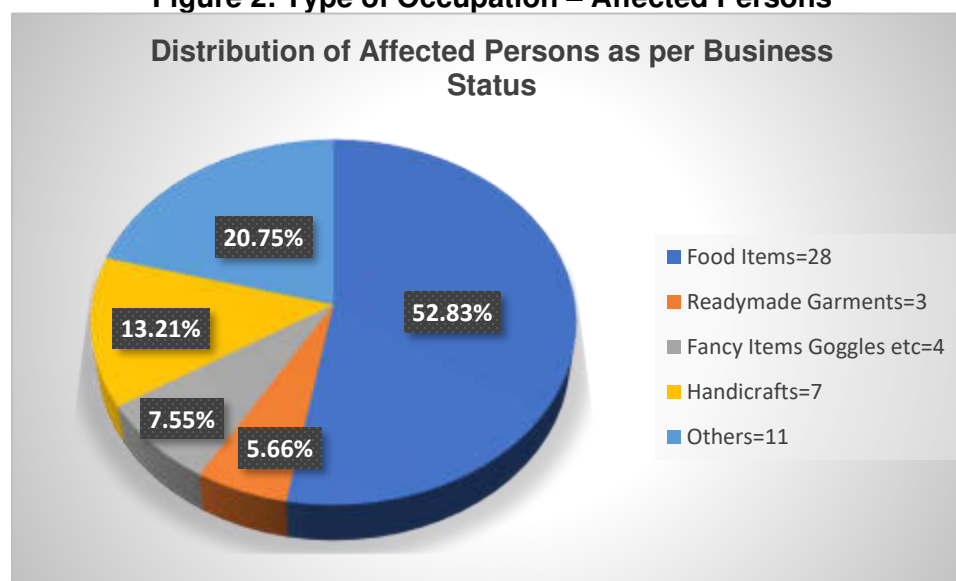
¹⁴ According to the Indigenous Peoples' Planning Framework prepared for RSTDSP, the decision of preparing a specific action plan for the indigenous people will depend on the significance and severity of impacts. Town Mount Abu come under scheduled area, as specified in paragraph 15 of this document.

¹⁵ Cost towards conducting end-line satisfaction sample survey is included in the subproject budget table. Sample size may be decided by the Project in consultation with ADB.

¹⁶ Vulnerable households may include female-headed households, affected children and women, household with a person with disability, households from scheduled tribe and scheduled caste community, Below Poverty Line households, landless households and households with marginal land holdings, that is the only source of livelihood, and majority of that land is being acquired under the project and those without legal title to land or property

goods. Details are provided in Appendix 5. Figure 2 presents the distribution of affected persons per business status.

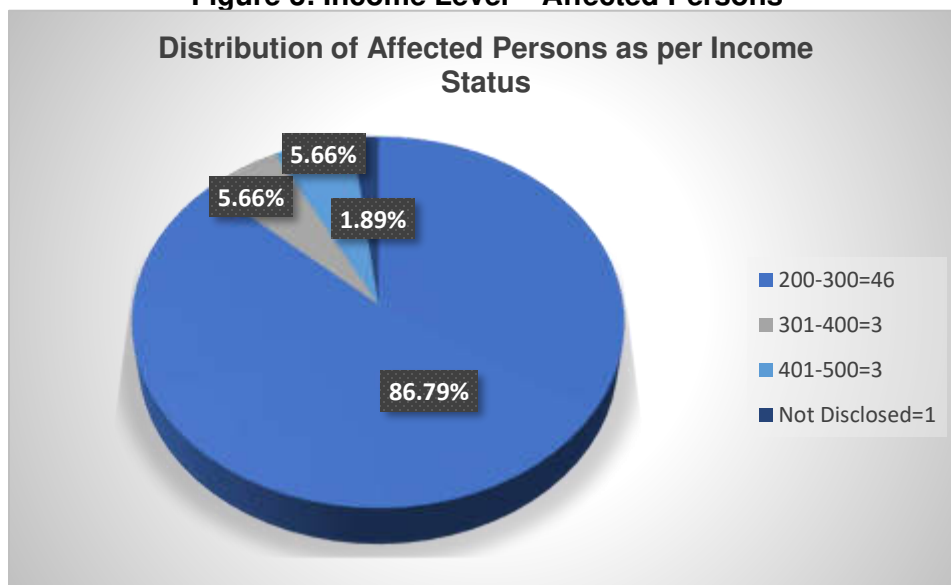
Figure 2: Type of Occupation – Affected Persons



Source: Socio-economic Survey of Affected Persons, April 2023

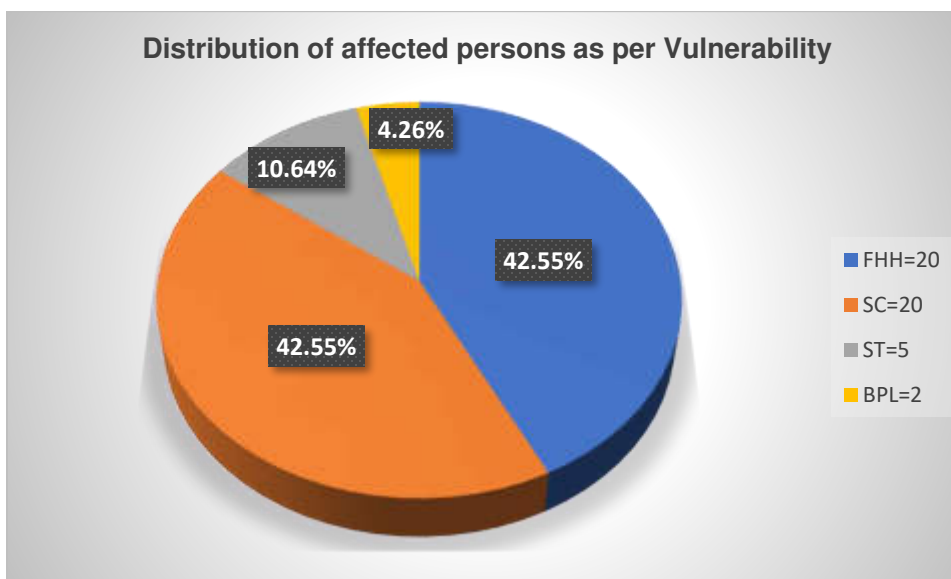
32. **Income Profile:** Among the surveyed households, 86.79% (123 females and 150 males) of the households have income of ₹ 200-300 per day while 5.66% (12 females and 8 males) of the households have income of ₹ 301-400 per day. Similarly, 5.66% (12 females and 13 males) of the households have income of ₹ 401-500 per day and 1.89% (4 females and 0 males) could not provide her income estimate. Average daily income estimated to be ₹ 265 per day is higher than the declared minimum Government daily wage rate (unskilled labor)¹⁷. Appendix 10 provides information for government notification on minimum wage rate in Rajasthan. It should be noted that 27 affected persons have net per day income (₹200/- per day) less than minimum daily wage. Figure 3 shows the distribution of affected persons per income status.

¹⁷ As per the state gazette notification dated applicable from 28 June 2022, revised minimum daily wages for different category of labour are as below Unskilled= ₹ 259/-; Semi-skilled= ₹ 271/-; Skilled= ₹283/ and Highly-skilled= ₹333/-

Figure 3: Income Level – Affected Persons

Source: Socio-economic Survey of Affected Persons, April 2023

33. **Vulnerability:** Among the surveyed households (53), 89% (47 affected persons consisting of 272 family members) affected persons are categorised as vulnerable. Of them (47), 42.55% (56 females and 59 males) are from respective categories of FHH and SC (49 females and 71 males); 10.64% (15 females and 12 males) are from the Schedule Tribe, and 4.26% (5 females and 5 males) from BPL category.¹⁸ Figure 4 shows the affected persons' vulnerability profile.

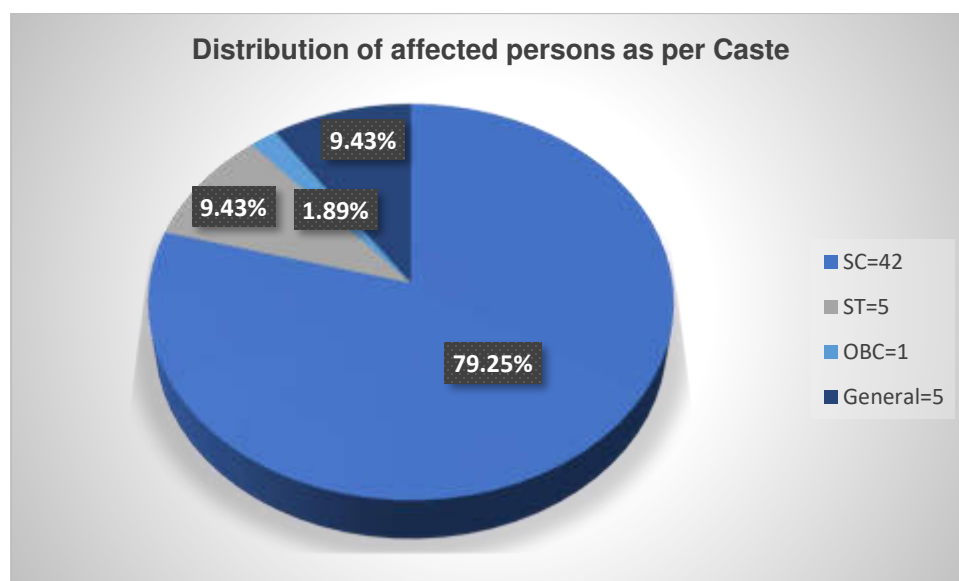
Figure 4: Vulnerability Profile – Affected Persons

Source: Socio-economic Survey of Affected Persons, April 2023

¹⁸ Among the 47 affected persons from vulnerable category 22 have multiple vulnerabilities; 2 affected persons from BPL category are also SC and are counted as BPL, all the 20 FHH households are SC and counted as FHH.

34. **Caste Profile¹⁹** : Households likely to be affected as per social category have been presented in Appendix 5. Persons from SC comprises 79.25% (110 females and 135 males); ST Comprise 9.43% (15 females and 12 males); General Caste Comprise 9.43% (25 females and 21 males), Other Backward Class (OBC) comprises 1.89% (1 female and 3 males) of the total households likely to be affected. Figure 5 shows the distribution of affected person according to social category (caste).

Figure 5: Social Category – Affected Persons



Source: Socio-economic Survey of Affected Persons, April 2023

35. Table 6 refers to the summary profile of the affected persons based on socio-economic survey and inventory loss survey/ impact assessment for the entire subproject area where proposed work will be done.

Table 6: Summary Profile of Affected Persons*

Impact	Quantity
1. Loss of land	
Permanent land acquisition	0
Temporary land acquisition	0
2. Loss of structures	
Residential	0
Commercial	0
3. Loss of livelihood	
Permanent	0
4. Temporary Impact	
Temporary loss of land	0
Estimated number of Persons facing temporary loss of access/disruption to livelihood	53 - Mostly vendors/hawkers on movable /transitory structures (sitting on roadside, push carts etc.)
5. Estimated number of Vulnerable Affected Persons facing temporary impact	47

¹⁹ 20 SC households are female headed households and 2 are SC households are BPL.

Impact	Quantity
Scheduled caste	20 (all males)
Female headed households	20
Scheduled tribe	5 (all males)
Persons with disabilities	0
Landless	0
BPL ²⁰	2 (all males)
6. Income	
Average income/day (shops)	₹ 265 /day ²¹ (Daily income ranges from ₹ 200-₹500/ day)

Source: Transect walks, socio-economic survey April 2023

*The estimated number of affected persons presented in the table is based on socio-economic survey and inventory loss survey/ impact assessment for the entire subproject area where proposed work will be done. After the mobilization of contractor, actual impacted persons and the compensation details may be updated and reported in the subsequent semi-annual social monitoring (SSMR) report for review and approval of ADB.

36. Profile of indigenous peoples in the town Mount Abu under Abu Road Tehsil (sub-district): As per Census 2011, the total population of Abu Road Tehsil is 224404 out of which 114360 (50.96%) is scheduled tribe. The total population of town Mount Abu Municipal area is 22,943 out of which scheduled tribe comprise 4,341 (18.92%).²² Hence, it could be ascertained that the scheduled tribe population is predominately based in rural areas (refer Table 7). Out of 4,341 total scheduled tribe population; 2,286 (52.66%) are males and 2,055 (47.34%) are females. Percentage of scheduled tribe males in respect of total males in Mount Abu Town is 18.20% and that of females it is 19.79%. Summary of analysis is provided in Table 7 to Table 9.

Table 7: Scheduled Tribe Population under Scheduled Area of Sub District Abu Road and project town Mount Abu

Name	Population			ST Population			% of ST Population to Total Population		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Abu Road	224,404	136,676	87,728	114,360	103,058	11,302	50.96	75.4	12.88

²⁰ Government of Rajasthan has in recent times been using indicators of National Food Security Act (NFSA, 2013) for estimation of poverty in the state. State has set criteria for inclusion and exclusion in BPL list. For urban areas, BPL inclusion criteria requires a family to qualify under any of these- BPL families already identified under 2003 urban BPL census, all state BPL families, Antyodaya and Annapurna beneficiaries, families not included in preceding category but are beneficiary under schemes (7 schemes are mentioned) such as chief minister senior citizen yojana, Indira Gandhi national old age pension scheme, Indira Gandhi widow pension schemes and other listed national/state social assistance schemes or if they are surveyed families from slums, rag pickers, registered construction labour, rickshaw pullers, vendors and others (13 such groups are identified). A family is excluded if it fails under any of the 7 exclusion parameters that include- income tax payee in the family, family member in government/semi government employment, other asset based parameters such as four wheeler ownership (unless it constitutes source of livelihood), house ownership (of specified built and size). Source:

<https://niti.gov.in/writeraddata/files/rajasthan.pdf>.

During survey, respondents were inquired about their officially recognized poverty status (BPL or APL). This information is reflected in the table 6, above.

²¹ Total income per day of Surveyed affected persons (53) comes to ₹13,800. Out of the 53 affected persons, 52 shared their per day net income and hence during calculation of average the total amount is divided with 52 and accordingly an average of ₹265 per day has been arrived. The average net income arrived ₹265, is greater than the current minimum wage rate prevalent at Rajasthan (₹ 252 per day for unskilled labour, 264 per day for semi-skilled and 276 per for skilled labour and 333 per day for highly-skilled labor). Refer Appendix 10. As per survey 27 of the potential affected person's income is below the current minimum wage rate prevalent at Rajasthan.

²² https://tad.rajasthan.gov.in/content/hindi/tsp_abu.aspx

Tehsil									
Mount Abu Town	22,943	-	22,943	4,341	-	4,341	-	-	18.92

Source: Census of India-, 2011

Table 8: Ward wise Total Population / ST Population / SC Population of Mount Abu

Ward Number	Total Population	ST Population	SC Population
Ward No. 1	1,215	391	247
Ward No. 2	1,522	198	580
Ward No. 3	1,306	81	232
Ward No. 4	884	64	294
Ward No. 5	817	541	57
Ward No. 6	1,237	77	105
Ward No. 7	1,430	289	229
Ward No. 8	1,681	197	200
Ward No. 9	1,424	588	190
Ward No. 10	835	176	38
Ward No. 11	1,213	128	143
Ward No. 12	786	162	177
Ward No. 13	856	234	127
Ward No. 14	832	253	171
Ward No. 15	1,548	308	874
Ward No. 16	933	143	160
Ward No. 17	665	5	50
Ward No. 18	1,221	21	409
Ward No. 19	1,164	142	315
Ward No. 20	1,374	343	369
Total	22,943	4,341	4,967

Source: Census of India, 2011

37. As is evident from the ward wise population, concentration of ST families are in ward numbers 9, 5, 1, 20, 15, 7 and 14 (refer Table 8) in the descending order, locally known as Sitavan, Goa Gaon, Kala Sapra and Dehlwara Bheel Colony. Ward number 5 has the highest population of scheduled tribes (588 persons) while ward 17 has the lowest count (5 persons).

38. As per census 2011, in Mount Abu Municipality areas literacy among scheduled tribe community is 52.73% which is lower than the overall all literacy rate of the population (71.14%); the female literacy rate among the overall urban population is 61.28%, while among scheduled tribe female the literacy rate is 41.56%. However, the tribal females have higher participation into workforce (refer Table 10).

Table 9: Sex-disaggregated Data of Scheduled Tribe Population to Total Population in Mount Abu Town

Total Male Population	Total Scheduled Tribe Male	Percentage (%)	Total Female Population	Total Scheduled Tribe Female	Percentage (%)
12,557	2286	18.20	10,386	2,055	19.79

Source: Census of India, 2011

39. During interactions with the tribal community in ward 9, it was observed that Bheel tribe are predominantly settled in Mount Abu Town. Access to drinking water from the municipal source is available, but low or inadequate supply issues were reported.

Table 10: Socio-economic and Average Households Details of Mount Abu Town

Socio-economic and Average households details of Mount Abu town			
S. No	Indicators	Mount Abu Municipal (General)	Mount Abu Municipal (ST)
1.	Total Population	22,943	4,341
2.	Total Households	4,568	886
3.	Average households Size ²³	5.02	4.90
4.	Average Literacy Rate (%) ²⁴	71.14	52.73
5.	Male Literacy (%)	79.29	62.77
6.	Female Literacy (%)	61.28	41.56
7.	Worker Population Ratio (WPR) (%) ²⁵	38.35	38.52
8.	WPR of Male (%)	57.28	54.64
9.	WPR of Female (%)	15.45	20.58
10.	Total Worker	8,798	1,672
11.	Total Worker Male (%)	81.76	74.70
12.	Total Worker Female (%)	18.24	25.30
13.	Non-Worker	14,145	2,669
14.	Non-Worker Male (%)	38	38.85
15.	Non-Worker Female (%)	62	61.15

Source: Census of India, 2011

²³ Average household status is calculated on behalf of total population / total households.

²⁴ Literacy rate is calculated on behalf of literate persons / total population * 100

²⁵ Worker population Ratio (WPR) is calculated on behalf of total worker / total population * 100

IV. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND DISCLOSURE

A. Public Consultation

1. This updated RIPP was prepared in consultation with stakeholders. The key stakeholders consulted during RIPP preparation and updating include (i) affected persons, vulnerable households including scheduled tribe groups; (ii) program beneficiaries (iii) elected representatives, community leaders, and representatives of community-based organizations; (iv) local government and relevant government agency representatives; and (vi) Program staff, PMU, PIU, and consultants. Meetings and individual interviews were held involving stakeholders particularly, potentially temporarily affected persons; and transect walks, survey and interviews were conducted to determine the potential impacts of subproject. The issues like, extent of the project and development components, benefits of project, traffic disruptions and impacts on livelihood were discussed in details with the stakeholders. It was informed to surveyed affected persons that appropriate measures will be undertaken during construction to minimize impacts (including scheduling of activities and reducing construction activities during the rush hour). It was also informed that, if despite mitigation measures, there would be any temporary impacts on livelihood; these would be compensated in accordance with the RIPP's entitlement matrix. A total of 33 persons consisting of 17 are males and 16 females, were consulted. Additional consultations will be conducted and will continue throughout the subproject implementation. This will include focus group discussions (FGDs) and structured census surveys before project implementation. Outline of the consultation is given below while details of consultation with details of the attendees and highlight of the consultations are attached in Appendix 7. Leaflet (in local language) containing project scope, benefits, types of impacts and entitlement, grievance redress mechanism will be distributed to the households, other stakeholders as well as potential affected persons for awareness generation about the works prior to and during subproject implementation (refer appendix 8 for sample leaflet). A meeting of the city level committee (CLC) consisting of government functionaries and other will also be conducted regarding the project components, implementation schedule, entitlement of the affected persons etc. at a later phase. Table 11 shows the summary of consultations done.

Table 11: Summary of the Consultation

Sl. No.	Date and Location of the Consultation	Number of Participants		
		Male	Female	Total
1	13 April 2023 At MK Circle way to Nakki Lake, Mount Abu	08	01	09
2	13 April 2023 At ward number 20, Mount Abu	01	08	09
3	14 April 2023 At ward number 9 (Sitavan) , Mount Abu	08	07	15
	Total	17	16	33

Source: Public consultation in Mount Abu, 13-14 April 2023.

B. Information Disclosure

40. This RIPP will be duly uploaded in ADB and local government's websites. During the subproject implementation, construction schedules will be informed to all residents (including affected persons) prior to the commencement of pipe laying, through signboards. The

signboards will be in local language and will include at minimum: (i) section to be affected, (ii) start and end dates, (iii) information on traffic rerouting if any, and (iv) contact information for questions/grievances.

41. During the updating of this document, PMU/PIU and CMSC will ensure to issue public notices regarding the cut-off date. For temporary impacts, the start date of census and socio-economic surveys based on final design and DMS will be considered as cut-off date. Cut-off-date for temporary impacts will be communicated by CMSC (field support staff) under the supervision of PIU to affected persons. Information related to cut-off-date and census survey will also be communicated and written information will be shared with the local Town Vending Committee (TVC). Such information sharing will facilitate affected persons to have access to lists in their area and resolve issues around any duplication, missing/absentee person from the list. RPPs/ information, education and communication (IEC) materials will be translated in Hindi and will be disclosed/discussed with APs and beneficiaries, including those who are unable to read, in Hindi and/or their local dialect.

C. Continued Consultation and Participation

42. Consultation and disclosure are a continuous process since the beginning of the project. Information dissemination will be carried out throughout the project circle including persons from the scheduled tribe community. After mobilization of contractor, construction management and supervision consultant (CMSC) will be conducting training of contractor representatives on safeguards. Community groups will be consulted and information dissemination about the civil works and project activities, anticipated impacts and mitigation measures, grievance redress process will be discussed further. The PMU, with the support of community awareness and public participation consultant (CAPPC), will design and conduct a public awareness campaign which shall target all citizens including scheduled tribe communities during project implementation. A consultation and participation consultant will be mobilized for preparation and implementation of community awareness activities and include schedule tribe communities in such activities.

V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

43. A project-specific, three-tier grievance redress mechanism (GRM) covers both environment and social issues. The GRM will be established to receive, evaluate, and facilitate the resolution of affected persons' concerns, complaints, and grievances about the social and environmental performance at project level. The GRM will aim to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism to voice and resolve social and environmental concerns related to the project. Assessment of the GRM designed and implemented for Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Program (RUSDP)²⁶ shows that the system was effective in timely resolution of

²⁶ The procedures followed for grievance redress during implementation of RUSDP Phase III included the project GRM and the pilot GRM software application (Smart Check) in Pali, the Sampark portal of Government of Rajasthan, and the Chief Minister's helpline. Complaints received through various channels were mostly minor and pertained to damage to existing water supply pipelines and disruption of water supply during construction, delays in road restoration, and pending new connections. Complaints related to damage to private property (compound walls/steps, etc.) were less in number. The grievances were mostly possible to resolve in coordination with the contractors. Complaints received were immediately referred by the CAPC/PMDSC supervision staff to the PIU Nodal officer (safeguards) and concerned engineer at PIU, who advised them on further action. Follow up with the contractor on complaint resolution was undertaken by PIU Nodal officer CAPC and PMDSC and final feedback sought from complainant upon resolution. Complaints requiring inter-departmental coordination were referred to the PMU for

grievances in a transparent manner.²⁷ The multichannel, project-specific, three-tier GRM is functional at RUSDP, hence the design of GRM for RSTDSP takes into account the proposed institutional structure for RSTDSP and the positive features and learnings from the previous GRM.²⁸

44. **Common GRM.** A common GRM will be in place for social, environmental, or any other grievances related to the project. The implementation of the resettlement plan will follow the GRM described below. The GRM will provide an accessible and trusted platform for receiving and facilitating resolution of affected persons' grievances related to the project.

45. Public awareness campaigns within the entire municipal area will ensure that awareness on grievance redress procedures is generated. The nodal officer- safeguards and gender supported by ASO at zonal level, will oversee the conduct of subproject coverage area-based awareness campaigns by the town-level safeguards and safety officers, through the CAPPC. The awareness campaigns will ensure that poor and vulnerable households are made aware of grievance redress procedures and entitlements. Contractors will provide pamphlets to communities prior to start of works and billboards during construction. The pamphlets and billboards will include relevant environmental and social safeguards, GRM information, and contact details of key personnel from PIU and contractors.

46. Affected persons will have the flexibility of conveying grievances/suggestions by dropping grievance redress/suggestion form in complaint/suggestion boxes that will be installed by project PIUs or by e-mail, by post, or by writing in a complaints register in ULB offices/complaints register at contractor's work site or by sending a WhatsApp message to the PIU²⁹ or by dialling the phone number of town level PIU/CAPPC or by dialling a toll-free number.³⁰ The template for the grievance registration form is in Appendix 11. Forms will be made available in the local dialect. Any aggrieved person can also avail the facilities of online grievance monitoring system 'Rajasthan Sampark' portal to register their grievances which is a parallel mechanism of grievance registration, in addition to the project GRM.³¹ Careful documentation of the name of the complainant, date of receipt of the complaint, address/contact details of the person, location of the problem area, and how the problem was resolved will be undertaken and feedback provided to the complainant on action/decision taken. The SSO of town/city level PIU will have the overall responsibility for timely grievance redressal on environmental and social safeguards issues and for registration of grievances, related disclosure, with the assistance of project consultants. In case of grievances that are immediate and urgent in the perception of the complainant, the contractor, and officials of PIU with assistance from CMSC and CAPPC on-site will provide the most easily accessible or first level of contact for quick resolution of grievances. Contact numbers and names of the concerned PIU

resolution, and feedback provided to complainant. The PMU kept regular track of grievances through WhatsApp and email alerts, ensuring registration and follow-up until resolution.

²⁷ Town-level grievance registration data indicates that a large number of grievances were registered, pointing to the effectiveness of the multi-channel GRM. No major grievance was received for RUSDP Phase III. The GRM helped smoothen the process of project implementation, hence the proposed architecture for the RSTDSP GRM remains similar, with some refinement, taking into account the changes in institutional setup proposed for project implementation.

²⁸ Continued logistics support at field level will be key to successful management of grievance redress under RSTDSP. The target date for establishment of the first level (PIU level) and second level (Zonal level) of GRM is before loan negotiation.

²⁹ It is suggested for each PIU to have a dedicated WhatsApp group for registration of grievances and receipt of quick feedback, to be followed by more formal communication.

³⁰ Project contractors in all project towns will have a toll-free number with specific working hours for registration of grievances related to RSTDSP.

³¹ [HTTP://WWW.SAMPARK.RAJASTHAN.GOV.IN/RAJSAMWELCOME.ASPX](http://www.sampark.rajasthan.gov.in/RajSamWelcome.aspx)

safeguard and safety officer, contractors, CAPPc and CMSC personal will be posted at all construction sites at visible locations.

- (i) **1st level grievance.** The contractors, PIU executive engineer /assistant engineer designated as SSO (social and environment), CMSC (safeguard staff) and CAPPc can immediately resolve issues on-site, in consultation with each other and will be required to do so within 7 days of receipt of a complaint/grievance. If required, city level monitoring committee (CLMC)³² will be involved in resolution of grievances at the 1st level;³³
- (ii) **2nd level grievance.** All grievances that cannot be redressed within 7 days at field/PIU level will be brought to the notice of Zonal PIU headed by Additional Chief Engineer (ACE). The ACE at zonal PIU will resolve the grievance within 7 days of receipt of complaint/grievance in discussion with the assistant safeguard officer (ASO), field level PIU, CMSC, CAPPc and the contractor;³⁴
- (iii) **3rd level grievance.** All the grievances that are not addressed by Zonal PIU within 7 days of receipt will be brought to the notice of the PMU. Depending on the nature of grievance, the Project Officer (Social/Environment) at PMU will resolve the grievance within 15 days of receipt of grievance with necessary coordination of Zonal PIU and CMSC and guidance/instruction of additional project director (APD-PMU);
- (iv) Grievances not redressed through this process within/at the project level within stipulated time period will be referred to the CLC/grievance redress committee (GRC), which has been set up.³⁵ In its role as a GRC, the CLC will meet whenever there is an urgent, pending grievance. Other grievances can be discussed during its regular meetings. Zonal PIU will inform the CLC regarding any grievances required to be resolved urgently. The GRC will resolve the grievance within 15 days of receiving the complaint. In case of any indigenous people's impacts in subprojects, the CLC/GRC must have representation of the affected indigenous people community, the chief of the tribe or a member of the tribal council as traditional arbitrator (to ensure that traditional grievance redress systems are integrated) and an NGO working with indigenous people groups.

³² The CLMC has been formed / will be formed at the town/city level for planning and monitoring of work, resolve issues related to departmental coordination etc. It is headed by Commissioner/Executive Officer ULB (Chairman) and city engineer of public health engineering department (PHED), public works department (PWD) and head of PIU acting as Member Secretary.

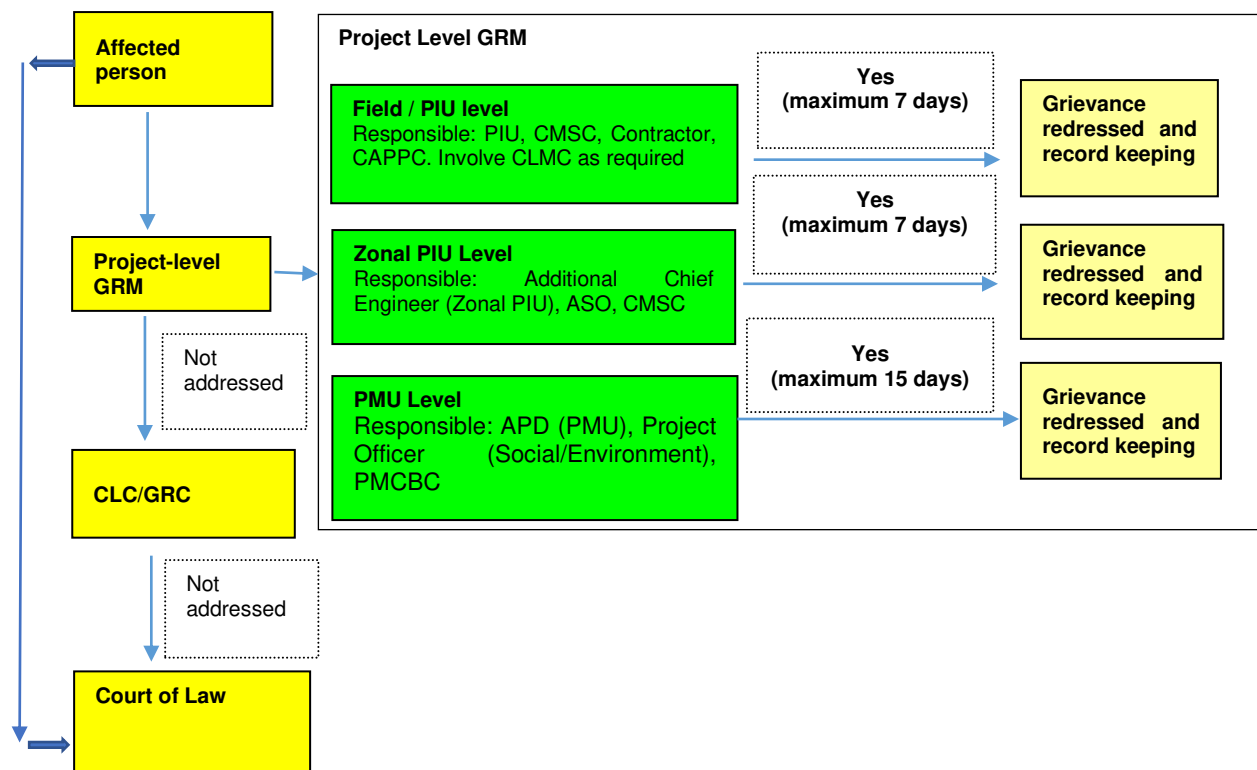
³³ In case the complainant is a vendor, the 1st level grievance redress committee will make effort to resolve the concern at this level, in his/her presence.

³⁴ In case the complainant is a vendor, and the grievance is not resolved at the 1st level, the issue will be brought up to 2nd level grievance redress committee. The 2nd level grievance committee, if required, may invite a representative from the local Town Vendor Committee to resolve the matter.

³⁵ City Level Committee (CLC)/grievance redress committees (GRCs) has been constituted for each town/city under the Chairmanship of District Collector to provide overall subproject guidance and "to sort out issues and remove hindrances, if any". CLC formed at city-level/district level with members composed of: District Collector as Chairperson and following as members: ULB Commissioner/Mayor/Chairman; Deputy Mayor/Vice Chairman ULB; Chairman / Secretary Urban Improvement Trust (UIT); Head of Zonal/field level PIU as Member Secretary; one representative each from relevant government departments as appropriate (PWD/PHED/Town Planning Department etc.). All CLCs in their role as GRCs will have at least one-woman member/chairperson. In addition, for project-related grievances, representatives of affected persons, community-based organizations (CBOs), and eminent citizens will be invited as observers in GRC meetings. The concerned Member of Parliament (MP) and Member of Legislative Assembly are also part of the CLC.

47. The multi-tier GRM for the project is outlined below (Figure 2), each tier having time-bound schedules and with responsible persons identified to address grievances and seek appropriate persons' advice at each stage, as required. The GRC will continue to function throughout the project duration.

Figure 2: Grievance Redress Mechanism-RSTDSP



Note: APD = additional project director, ASO = assistant safeguards officer, CAPPC = community awareness and public participation consultant, CMSC = construction management and supervision consultants, CLC = city level committee, CLMC = city level monitoring committee, GRC = grievance redress committee, PIU = project implementation unit, PMU = program management unit, PMCBC = project management and capacity building consultant.

48. The project GRM, notwithstanding, an aggrieved person shall have access to the country's legal system at any stage and accessing the country's legal system can run parallel to accessing the GRM and is not dependent on the negative outcome of the GRM. In case of grievance related to land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation, the affected persons will have to approach a legal body/court specially proposed under the RFCTLARRA, 2013.³⁶

49. People who are, or may in the future be, adversely affected by the project may submit complaints to ADB's Accountability Mechanism. The Accountability Mechanism provides an independent forum and process whereby people adversely affected by ADB-assisted projects can voice, and seek a resolution of their problems, as well as report alleged violations of ADB's operational policies and procedures. Before submitting a complaint to the Accountability Mechanism, affected people should make an effort in good faith to solve their problems by

³⁶The Authority admits grievance only with reference to the Land Acquisition and R and R issues under the RFCTLARRA, 2013.

working with the concerned ADB operations department. Only after doing that, and if they are still dissatisfied, should they approach the Accountability Mechanism.³⁷

50. **Record-keeping.** The PIU of Abu Parvat (Mount Abu) town will keep records of grievances received, including contact details of complainant, date the complaint was received, nature of grievance, agreed corrective actions and the date these were affected and final outcome. The number of grievances recorded and resolved, and the outcomes will be displayed/disclosed in the PMU office, PIU offices, and on the web, as well as reported in monitoring reports submitted to

51. **Periodic review and documentation of lessons learned.** The PMU project officers (Social and Environment) will periodically review the functioning of the GRM in each town and record information on the effectiveness of the mechanism, especially on the project's ability to prevent and address grievances.

52. **Costs.** All costs involved in resolving the complaints (meetings, consultations, communication, and reporting/information dissemination) will be borne by the concerned PIU at town level while costs related to escalated grievances will be met by the PMU. Cost estimates for grievance redress are included in resettlement cost estimates.

VI. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

53. The policy framework and entitlements for the RSTDSP are based on:

- (i) Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act (RFCT in LARR), 2013;³⁸
- (ii) ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009. The salient features of Government and ADB policies are summarized below. The resettlement principles and procedures to be followed for social safeguards under RSTDSP are detailed out in the resettlement framework document.

A. Involuntary Resettlement

54. The resettlement framework considers other relevant National Acts/State Government policies and principals. Out of those acts and policies, for this document The Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014 and the Rajasthan Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Rules, 2016 are discussed briefly in the sections below.

55. The key involuntary resettlement principles of the ADB Safeguards Policy Statement (2009) are:

- (i) Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks;
- (ii) Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned nongovernment organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay

³⁷ Accountability Mechanism. <http://www.adb.org/Accountability-Mechanism/default.asp>.

³⁸ Ministry of Law and Justice. The Act has received the assent of the President on the 26 September 2013.

- particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase;
- (iii) Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (a) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (b) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (c) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (d) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible;
 - (iv) Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (a) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (b) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (c) civic infrastructure and community services, as required;
 - (v) Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing;
 - (vi) Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status;
 - (vii) Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets;
 - (viii) Prepare a resettlement plan/RIPP elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
 - (ix) Disclose a draft resettlement plan/RIPP, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final RIPP and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders;
 - (x) Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation;

- (xi) Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the RIPP under close supervision throughout project implementation; and
- (xii) Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the RIPP have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

56. The Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending)

Act, 2014: The Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014 came into force on 5 March 2014 and seeks to protect the livelihoods of street vendors while regulating street vending. The Act recognizes street vendors of different types including mobile (moving) vendors, stationary (vending from a particular place), natural markets (spaces where buyers and sellers traditionally congregate), vendors with temporary built-up structures, hawkers, peddlers and squatters. It provides for regulation of street vendors, defines the rights and duties of street vendors and requires definition of designated vending zones, issue of certificates of vending and identity cards to street vendors, and proposes vending fees and maintenance charges. Under the Act, each state government is required to define the public purpose for which a street vendor may be evicted and the manner of relocation, manner of giving notice, and provides for a dispute resolution mechanism. As per the Act, planning and regulation of street vending is to be undertaken at town level by the Town Vending Committee. The Act also provides for social audit of the activities of the Town Vending Committee.

57. The Rajasthan Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Rules, 2016: In exercise of power conferred to state under Section 36 of the central act, the state government has framed rules for implementation of the Act in the state. The State rules outlines the following:

- (i) The State Government shall constitute a Town Vending Committee (TVC) for every local authority [Section 3 (1)]. In the election for representative of street vendors if due representation of the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, minorities and persons with disabilities is not found, the State Government shall nominate one additional member from amongst such categories in the Town Vending Committee [Section 3 (6)].
- (ii) The Town Vending Committee at its office shall maintain all necessary records as are required to be maintained by it under the Act and these rules and also a soft copy duly updated into its computer system. All records relating to allotment of space to street vendors shall be preserved at least for five years and beyond that till the period of currency of their licenses and for such further period in cases where any litigation with regard to any place is pending. All records including maps, road plans showing existing site of street vending shall be a permanent record of Town Vending Committee. (Section 7.1)
- (iii) Every street vendor, identified under the survey carried out under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Act. who has completed the age of eighteen years may be issued a certificate of vending by the Town Vending Committee. [Section 8 (1)]
- (iv) The Town Vending Committee shall take final decision about vending zones along with their holding capacity as worked out by the local authority. TVC shall be responsible for issuing, withholding, suspending and cancelling of the vending certificate. [Section 14 (1)]

- (v) The State Government shall constitute a Grievance Redressal and Dispute Resolution Committee at each divisional headquarters. (Section 15).
- (vi) Any street vendor having grievance for any matter under the Act, except those matters as are specified in Section 11 of the Act, may file an application in writing. (Section 16).

58. Core involuntary resettlement principles for the RSTDSP to be followed for each subproject, including sample subprojects are:

- (i) land acquisition, and other involuntary resettlement impacts will be avoided or minimized exploring all viable alternative subproject designs;
- (ii) adverse impacts to indigenous peoples' dignity, human rights, livelihood systems and culture as well as to the natural and cultural resources of indigenous peoples will be avoided;
- (iii) where unavoidable, time-bound resettlement plans (RPs)/RIPPs/IPPs will be prepared and affected persons will be assisted in improving or at least regaining their pre-program standard of living;
- (iv) full information and close consultations with affected persons including consultation with affected persons on compensation, disclosure of resettlement information to affected persons, and participation of affected persons in planning and implementing subprojects will be ensured;
- (v) vulnerable groups will be provided special assistance; beneficial impacts to indigenous peoples will be ensured through special measures identified in the IPP/RIPP, if any.
- (vi) payment of compensation to affected persons including non-titleholders (e.g., informal dwellers/squatters, and encroachers) for acquired assets at replacement rates;
- (vii) payment of compensation and resettlement assistance prior to the contractor taking physical acquisition of the land and prior to the commencement of any construction activities;
- (viii) provision of income restoration and rehabilitation; and
- (ix) Establishment of appropriate grievance redress mechanisms.

59. **Comparison of Government and ADB Policy.** The RFCTLARR Act, 2013 represents a significant milestone in the development of a systematic approach to address land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement collectively in India. RFCTLARRA, 2013 has also laid down similar principles like ADB's SPS, 2009 and focus on avoiding or minimizing involuntary impacts, if not restoring and enhancing the quality of life of affected families irrespective of title to the land. Table 14 presents a comparison of the Government of India policies (RFCTLARRA, 2013, the Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014 and the Rajasthan Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Rules, 2016), the state policies vis-à-vis ADB's SPS, 2009, and identifies gaps and gap filling measures.

Table 12: Detailed Policy Comparison

S. No	Involuntary Resettlement Policy Principle	ADB Safeguard Policy Statement	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013	Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014, and Rajasthan Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Rules, 2016	Measures to Bridge Gaps
1	Screen project	Screen the project to identify past, present and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Conduct survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement.	Section 4 (I) it is obligatory for the appropriate Government that intend to acquire land for a public purpose to carry out a Social Impact Assessment study in consultation with concerned Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case maybe, at village level or ward level in the affected area. The Social Impact Assessment study report shall Be made available to the public in the manner prescribed under section 6.	There is no specific requirement for screening mentioned in the central Act or State Rules. However, under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the central Act it is mentioned that Town Vending Committee (TVC) will carry out a survey in every urban local body (ULB) area for identifying every street vendor; and those who have completed the age of eighteen years (18) may be issued a certificate of vending by the TVC. The TVC shall maintain all necessary records of street vendors including maps, road plans showing existing site of street vending shall be a permanent record of TVC. (Section 7 of State Rules) TVC shall take final decision about vending zones along with their holding capacity as worked out by the local authority.	No gap in conduct of social impact analysis between RFCTLARRA and SPS. Gap in screening past, present and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. The project will undertake screening of all subprojects using the ADB involuntary resettlement checklist, to identify past, present and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks.

S. No	Involuntary Resettlement Policy Principle	ADB Safeguard Policy Statement	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013	Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014, and Rajasthan Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Rules, 2016	Measures to Bridge Gaps
2	Consult stakeholders and establish grievance redress mechanism (GRM)	Carryout consultations with displaced persons, host communities and concerned NGOs. Informally displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options.	Whenever a Social Impact Assessment is required to be prepared under section 4, the appropriate Government shall ensure that a public hearing is held at the affected area, after giving adequate publicity about the date, time and venue for the public hearing, to ascertain the views of the affected families to be recorded and included in the social impact assessment report. The Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority shall be established in each state by the concerned state government to hear disputes arising out of projects where land acquisition has been initiated by the state government or its agencies.	Section 20 under the central Act 2014, outlines provision of redressal of grievances or resolution of disputes of street vendors. Section 15 and 16, of the State rules 2016 outlines grievance redressal mechanism.	No gap between SPS and RFCTLARRA. Gap in establishing a project-level GRM for projects that do not have significant resettlement impacts. The Project will establish project-level GRM.
3	Improve or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced, and payment at replacement cost.	Improve or restore the livelihoods of all Displaced persons through: (i) land-based resettlement strategies;(ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full	The Deputy Commissioner having determined the market value of the land to be acquired shall calculate the total amount of compensation to be paid to the landowner (whose land has been acquired) by including all assets attached to the land.	No specific requirement related to restoration or improvement of livelihoods mentioned.	No gap between SPS and RFCTLARRA. Assets to be compensated at replacement cost without depreciation.

S. No	Involuntary Resettlement Policy Principle	ADB Safeguard Policy Statement	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013	Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014, and Rajasthan Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Rules, 2016	Measures to Bridge Gaps
		replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.			
4	Assistance for displaced persons	Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance	Schedule I, provides market value of the land and value of the assets attached to land. Schedule II provides resettlement and rehabilitation package for landowners and for livelihood losers including landless and special provisions for Scheduled Tribes.	No specific rules mentioned.	No gap between SPS and RFCTLARRA. Entitlement Matrix outlines compensation and assistance for Affected persons.
5	Improve standard of living of displaced vulnerable groups	Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women, children, indigenous peoples, and those without title to land, to at least national minimum standards.	Special provisions are provided for vulnerable groups.	No specific measures for vulnerable groups mentioned.	No gap between SPS and RFCTLARRA. Entitlement Matrix outlines assistance for vulnerable groups, as defined by ADB policy.

S. No	Involuntary Resettlement Policy Principle	ADB Safeguard Policy Statement	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013	Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014, and Rajasthan Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Rules, 2016	Measures to Bridge Gaps
6	Negotiated settlement	Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihoods status.	Section 46 of RFCTLARR Act, 2013 permits direct purchase of land and undertaking direct negotiation with the land owner.	Not applicable.	To ensure a fair and transparent process, an independent third-party will be required to certify whether the process of negotiated settlement was undertaken without coercion, in a transparent, consistent and equitable manner.
7	Compensation for non-titleholders	Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets. In the rural area, provide them with access to resources. In the urban area, provide them with access to housing.	Schedule II provides benefits to families whose livelihood is primarily dependent on land acquired	No specific provisions.	Entitlement matrix outlines compensation and assistance for non-titleholders, including squatters, encroachers and sharecroppers.

S. No	Involuntary Resettlement Policy Principle	ADB Safeguard Policy Statement	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013	Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014, and Rajasthan Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Rules, 2016	Measures to Bridge Gaps
8	Prepare resettlement plan	Prepare a resettlement plan/indigenous peoples plan on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.	Preparation of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme including timeline for implementation. Section: 16. (1) and (2). Separate development plans to be prepared. Section 41.	No specific rules mentioned.	No gap between SPS and RFCTLARRA. Resettlement plan will be prepared for subprojects with impact.
9	Disclose Resettlement Plan	Disclose a draft Resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation processing a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to displaced persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to displaced persons and other stakeholders.	Under clause 18, the Commissioner shall cause the approved Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme to be made available in the local language to the Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation. As the case maybe, and the offices of the district collector the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the Taluka, and shall be published in the affected areas, in such manner as may be prescribed and uploaded on the website of the appropriate government.	No specific rules mentioned.	No gap between SPS and RFCTLARRA. The resettlement framework and resettlement plans will be disclosed to affected persons.
10	Cost of resettlement	Include the full costs of measures proposed in the resettlement plan and indigenous peoples plan as part of project's costs	Section 16. (I) Upon the publication of the preliminary Notification under sub-section (/) of section II by the Collector, the Administrator	No specific rules mentioned.	No gap between SPS and RFCTLARRA. Cost of resettlement will be covered by the executive agency.

S. No	Involuntary Resettlement Policy Principle	ADB Safeguard Policy Statement	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013	Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014, and Rajasthan Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Rules, 2016	Measures to Bridge Gaps
		and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.	for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall conduct a survey and undertake a census of the affected families, in such manner and within such time as may be Prescribed, which shall include:(a) particulars of lands and immovable properties being acquired of each affected family;(b) livelihoods lost in respect of land losers and landless whose livelihoods are primarily dependent on the lands being acquired;(c) a list of public utilities and government buildings which are affected or likely to be affected, where resettlement of affected families is involved;(d) details of the amenities and infrastructural facilities which are affected or likely to be affected, where resettlement of affected families is involved; and(e) details of any common property.		

S. No	Involuntary Resettlement Policy Principle	ADB Safeguard Policy Statement	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013	Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014, and Rajasthan Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Rules, 2016	Measures to Bridge Gaps
11	Taking over possession before payment of compensation	Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.	38 (l) The Collector shall take possession of Land after ensuring that full payment of compensation as well as rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements are paid or tendered to the entitled persons within a period of three months for the compensation and a period of six months for the monetary part of rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements listed in the Second Schedule commencing from the date of the award made Under section 30.	No specific rules mentioned.	No gap between SPS and RFCTLARRA.
12	Monitoring	Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.	48 (l) The Central Government may, whenever necessary for national or inter-state projects, constitute a national monitoring committee for reviewing and monitoring the implementation of Rehabilitation and resettlement schemes or plans under this Act.	No specific rules mentioned.	RFCTLARRA does not specify the frequency of monitoring. The project will prepare monitoring reports semi-annually as per SPS.

ADB = Asian Development Bank, GRM = grievance redress mechanism, NGO = nongovernment organization, RFCTLARRA = Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, SPS = Safeguard Policy Statement

B. Government and ADB Policy on Indigenous Peoples

1. Policy Framework on Indigenous Peoples

60. The policy framework for the project is based on national laws and ADB Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009. The indigenous peoples planning framework for RSTDSP will be applicable for the subprojects under additional financing. The IPPF will ensure that indigenous people communities (i) receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits from the Project; (ii) do not suffer adverse impacts as a result of the Project; and (iii) can participate actively in the Project. The key acts and policy is discussed briefly below.

2. National Commission for Scheduled Tribes

61. The bifurcation of the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes from the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is under the 94th Amendment Act of the Constitution. Although, the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes has been created in August 2003, little measures in terms of budgetary and staff allocations have been made to make the Commission functional. One of the duties assigned to the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes is to submit reports to the President annually or at such other time as the Commission may deem fit, upon the working of the safeguards.

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

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

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

63. The Parliament of India passed the Provisions of the PESA, to extend the provisions of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment to the Schedule V Areas of the country. This Act accords statutory status to the Gram Sabha's in Schedule V areas with wide-ranging powers and authority. This aspect was missing from the provisions of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment. The Act has recognized the prevailing traditional practices and customary laws besides providing the management and control of all the natural resources—land, water and forest in the hands of people living in the Schedule Areas. The Act empowers people in the tribal areas through self-governance. One of the important provisions of this act states “the Gram Sabha or the Panchayats at the appropriate level shall be consulted before making the acquisition of land in the Scheduled Areas for development projects and before re-settling or rehabilitating persons affected by such projects in the Scheduled Areas.

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

64. The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act 2006, recognizes and vests the forest rights and occupation in forest land to Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have been residing in such forests for generations but whose rights are not recorded. This law provides for recognition of forest rights to Scheduled Tribes in occupation of the forest land prior to 13 December 2005 and to other traditional forest dwellers who are in occupation of the forest land for at least 3

generations i.e., 75 years, up to maximum of 4 hectares. These rights are heritable but not alienable or transferable.

6. The National Policy on Tribals, 2006

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

7. Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act (RFCT in LARR), 2013 (Special Provision for STs)

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

8. ADB Safeguard Policy Statement

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

68. The Indigenous Peoples safeguards are triggered if a project directly or indirectly affects the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, or culture of Indigenous Peoples or affects the territories or natural or cultural resources that Indigenous Peoples own, use, occupy, or claim as an ancestral domain or asset. The term Indigenous Peoples is used in a generic sense to refer to a distinct, vulnerable, social and cultural group possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees: (i) self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others; (ii) collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories; (iii) customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and (iv) a distinct language, often different from the official language of the country or region. In considering these characteristics, national legislation, customary law, and any international conventions to which the country is a party will be taken into account. A group that has lost collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area because of forced severance remains eligible for coverage under this policy.

69. The Policy Principles are as follows:

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

appraisal, in an accessible place and in a form and language(s) understandable to affected Indigenous Peoples communities and other stakeholders. The final IPP and its updates will also be disclosed to the affected Indigenous Peoples communities and other stakeholders.

- (viii) Prepare an action plan for legal recognition of customary rights to lands and territories or ancestral domains when the project involves (i) activities that are contingent on establishing legally recognized rights to lands and territories that Indigenous Peoples have traditionally owned or customarily used or occupied, or (ii) involuntary acquisition of such lands.
- (ix) Monitor implementation of the IPP using qualified and experienced experts; adopt a participatory monitoring approach, wherever possible; and assess whether the IPP's objective and desired outcome have been achieved, taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of IPP monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

Policy Gap Analysis

70. The above policies and legal instruments available in India are supplemented by ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009 for the implementation of the project. The SPS ensures equality of opportunity to be derived from project interventions for indigenous peoples. The policy emphasizes that development interventions will be planned in a manner consistent with the needs and aspirations of affected IPs, and compatible in substance and structure with affected IP's culture and social and economic institutions. ADB SPS Safeguard Requirement 3 Policy Principle 8 has an additional requirement for an action plan to be prepared for legal recognition of customary rights to lands and territories or ancestral domains of indigenous peoples, which is not a requirement as per Indian law.

71. Both Government of India and ADB recognize the vulnerability of indigenous peoples, and specifically ensure that any project intervention, whether positive or adverse, will be addressed by the implementing agencies. The Constitution of India and acts listed above ensure protection of IP or ST, as defined by the Constitution, which is consistent with ADB policy.

VII. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

A. Types of Losses and Affected Person (AP) Category

72. The anticipated types of losses due to the proposed subproject components under RSTDSP comprise (i) potential temporary income loss to vendors/hawkers; and (ii) impacts to vulnerable persons (from amongst the temporarily affected persons).

73. According to ADB SPS, 2009 in the context of involuntary resettlement vis-à-vis economic impacts, the affected persons (APs) are those who are economically displaced (loss of productive land, structures, and assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihood). The absence of formal and legal title to the land does not bar the affected person from receipt of compensation and resettlement assistance from the project. Vulnerable affected persons are eligible for additional compensation and assistance and are to be accorded priority in employment in project related construction activities.

B. Entitlements

74. As per agreed resettlement framework, all the affected persons will be eligible for compensation for loss of livelihood.³⁹ The maximum estimated duration of disruption is 14 days. All affected persons will be compensated for the time lags (7% annual inflation in survey income is provided) between payment of compensation and the time of survey, shifting assistance (lump sum ₹1500) will be paid to all the affected persons irrespective of their business type. The identified vulnerable persons will be eligible for special assistance amounting to ₹9,000 as one-time assistance under temporary impacts for livelihood restoration.

75. The titleholders are handled through RFCTLARRA, 2013 and the preliminary notification by the competent authority would be the cut-off date as per the law. The start date of the census and socio-economic surveys based on final design and DMS is the cut-off date for all non-titleholder affected persons. All affected persons who are identified in the subproject areas on the cut-off date will be entitled to compensation for their loss, and rehabilitation measures (as outlined in the entitlement matrix below) sufficient to assist them to improve or at least maintain their pre-project living standards, income-earning capacity and production levels. Affected persons who settle in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation and assistance.⁴⁰ Affected persons will be provided 30 days' advance notice to ensure no or minimal disruption in livelihood. If required, they will also be assisted to temporarily shift for continued economic activity. For example, they will be assisted to shift to the other side of the road where there is no construction. Ensuring there is no income or access loss during subproject construction is the responsibility of the PIU with assistance of the consultants and contractors.

76. Work will be undertaken on one side of the road and temporarily affected person (APs) will be assisted in moving to the other side of the road and returning to their original roadside location after construction is completed. Where moving is not required, access will be ensured by the contractor through measures prescribed in bidding documents/environmental management plan (EMP). Based on final design and DMS, if required an alternate place in the vicinity will also be identified where a greater number of vendors are affected at one place (e.g., Mother's Kitchen Circle) so that they can continue with their livelihood activities.

³⁹ The resettlement framework is accessible from the list of linked documents in Appendix 2 of the report and recommendation of the President.

⁴⁰ For the vendors/hawkers who were not present during conclusion of survey, opportunity was given to submit their details in the PIU office so that their respective name/s can be included in the list of affected persons.

Table 13: Entitlement Matrix⁴¹

S. No.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy⁴²	Implementation Issues⁴³	Responsible Agency
1	Temporary disruption of livelihood		Legal titleholders, non-titled affected persons- 53 number (as per initial assessment)	30 days advance notice regarding construction activities, including duration and type of disruption. Cash assistance based on the minimum wage/average earnings per month for the loss of income/livelihood for the period of disruption. Contractor's actions to ensure there is no income/access loss consistent with the environmental management plan (EMP)/initial environmental examination (IEE). ⁴⁴ Assistance to vendors/hawkers to temporarily shift for continued economic activity (₹1,500 as one-time assistance). ⁴⁵ For construction activities involving unavoidable livelihood disruption, compensation for lost income or a transitional	Identification of alternative temporary sites to continue economic activity. Contractor's actions to ensure there is no income/access loss consistent with the initial environmental examination. This includes: leaving spaces for access between mounds of soil, providing walkways and metal sheets to maintain access across trenches for people and vehicles where required, increased workforces to finish work in areas with impacts on access, timing of works to reduce disruption during business hours, phased construction	The Valuation Committee will determine replacement value as per the procedures outlined in the subsequent sections of this document. PMU will ensure provision of notice. Contractor will perform actions to minimize income/access loss. CMSC with support of DBO contractor and CAPPCC will verify the extent of impacts through a 100% survey of affected persons, determine assistance, and identify vulnerable households.

⁴¹ All entitlements in rupees (other than those provided under RFCTLARRA) will be adjusted for inflation till the year of compensation payment.

⁴² Transportation costs, monthly subsistence allowance and resettlement costs are not incremental. For example, if an affected household loses land, shelter and commercial business in one lot, the family will get each of these allowances only once.

⁴³ For design, build and operate (DBO) contracts, the DBO contractor undertakes design tasks.

⁴⁴ This includes: leaving spaces for access between mounds of soil, providing walkways and metal sheets to maintain access across trenches for people and vehicles where required, increased workforces to finish work in areas with impacts on access, timing of works to reduce disruption during business hours, phased construction schedule and working one segment at a time and one side of the road at a time.

⁴⁵ For example, assistance to shift to the other side of the road where there is no construction. Such assistances will be given only to non-movable businesses (which are not on wheels).

S. No.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy ⁴²	Implementation Issues ⁴³	Responsible Agency
				allowance will be paid as per average daily income arrived at from census and socio-economic survey or as per applicable minimum wage, whichever is greater. This assistance shall be paid for a minimum of 14 days or the actual period of disruption, whichever is higher.	schedule and working one segment at a time and one side of the road at a time.	
2	Impacts on vulnerable affected persons ⁴⁶	All impacts	Vulnerable affected persons ⁴⁷ - 47 affected households	- Land: as per item 1 of the entitlement matrix in the resettlement framework, in case of total loss of land, and a total dependency on agriculture, land-for-land compensation. Titles will be in the name of original occupants. Joint titles in the name of husband and wife will be offered in the case of married affected persons.⁴⁸ - Government land: as per Item 2 of the entitlement matrix in the resettlement framework,⁴⁹ in case of loss of government land, provision for skills training for	Vulnerable households will be identified during the census.	CMSC will verify the extent of impacts through 100% surveys of AHs and determine assistance, verify and identify vulnerable households. PIU and CMSC will monitor and ensure this entitlement.

⁴⁶ Vulnerability benefits are incremental, i.e., in addition to other entitlements and benefits.

⁴⁷ Vulnerable households comprise below poverty line households, female-headed households, households with out of school/ working children, disabled person-headed household, elderly headed household or elders, landless household, household with no legal title/tenure security, and schedule castes and scheduled tribe households.

⁴⁸ As per preliminary assessment, only temporary disruption of livelihood has been identified for this subproject. Resettlement impacts will be further verified and/or validated during final engineering design and detailed measurement survey stage.

⁴⁹ Footnote 41

S. No.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy ⁴²	Implementation Issues ⁴³	Responsible Agency
				displaced affected persons. - Residential structure: as per Item 3 of the entitlement matrix in the resettlement framework, in case of total loss of structure, additional shifting allowance shall be paid.⁵⁰ Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes affected persons shall receive other additional benefits as mentioned in item 3. - Commercial structure: as per item 4 of the entitlement matrix in the resettlement framework, in case of total loss of business, support to re-establish business for vulnerable households which shall include assistance for purchase of income generating assets and initial capital of ₹40,000. Additional shifting allowance shall be paid.⁵¹ Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes affected persons shall receive other additional benefits as mentioned in item 4.		

⁵⁰ The additional shifting allowance for vulnerable households shall not be less than 20 percent of the value of shifting allowance mentioned under item 3 of the EM in the resettlement framework.

⁵¹ The additional shifting allowance for vulnerable households shall not be less than 20 percent of the value of shifting allowance mentioned under item 4 of the EM in the resettlement framework.

S. No.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy ⁴²	Implementation Issues ⁴³	Responsible Agency
				• Livelihood: Vulnerable households will be given priority in project construction employment and provided with income restoration support. For permanent loss of livelihoods, affected persons will be provided skill training. • Vulnerable persons will receive additional 3 months of assistance based on minimum wage rates. • Vulnerable persons/businesses will receive ₹9,000 as one-time assistance under temporary impacts.		
3	Any other loss not identified	-	-	Unanticipated involuntary impacts will be documented and mitigated based on ADB's Safeguard Policy (SPS), 2009.	-	CMSC/CAPP C will ascertain the nature and extent of such loss. PMU will finalize the entitlements in line with ADB's SPS, 2009.

77. If construction activities result to unavoidable livelihood disruption, compensation for loss of income or a transitional allowance for the period of disruption, whichever is greater, will be provided. Vulnerable affected persons will be given priority in project construction employment and will be provided with additional special assistance for income restoration support. Compensation and assistance to affected persons must be made prior to possession of land/assets and prior to the impact. Since most affected households have moveable stalls, ID cards should be distributed 30 days before compensation. In summary, temporarily affected persons will be provided with:

- (i) 30 days' advance notice regarding construction activities, including duration and type of disruption.
- (ii) Contractor's actions to ensure there is no income/access loss consistent with the initial environmental examination. This includes: leaving spaces for access between mounds of soil, providing walkways and metal sheets to maintain access across trenches for people and vehicles where required, increased workforces to finish work in areas with impacts on access, timing of works to reduce disruption during business hours, phased construction schedule and working one segment at a time and one side of the road at a time.
- (iii) Assistance to non-titled vendors/hawkers to temporarily shift for continued economic activity. For example, assistance to shift to the other side of the road where there is no construction.
- (iv) For construction activities involving unavoidable livelihood disruption, compensation for lost income or a transitional allowance for the period of disruption whichever is greater.

VIII. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

78. The resettlement and indigenous peoples planning budget for project 'Rejuvenation of town Mount Abu' components includes resettlement assistance, as outlined in the entitlement matrix and contingency provision amounting to 20% of the total cost. It is presented in Table 14. Social Safeguard Support (SSS) from concerned CMSC/ CAPPC will be involved in facilitating the disbursement process and will facilitate opening of bank accounts for the affected persons having no accounts in banks. The total resettlement cost for the subproject is ₹ 1,638,956/-. PIU will be issuing sanction order to payment of affected persons which shall be released through electronic clearance service/National Electronic Fund Transfer (ECS/NEFT) transaction from bank, through concerned Treasury of the state administration.

79. The details of resettlement plan budget estimate are the following:

- (i) **Total number of affected persons** – A total of 53 business owners have been identified as project affected persons during income loss survey. Temporary livelihood losses are estimated for 14 days for each affected person under this subproject.
- (ii) **Total number of vulnerable affected persons** – As per socio-economic survey 47 affected persons are from vulnerable category. Vulnerability assistance for RSTDSP has been budgeted amounting to ₹ 9,000 per person, in accordance with the entitlement matrix.

- C. **Compensation against daily income loss** – as per income loss survey, the total daily income for all surveyed affected persons is ₹13,800 and accordingly, the average of this total figure i.e., ₹265 has been considered as average daily income of affected persons.⁵² This average has been applied for all 53 affected persons in budget estimate.
- D. **Shifting assistance.** This has been considered for all affected persons. Based on nature of business of affected person, a uniform amount of ₹1500 is proposed as shifting assistance.
- E. **Costs related to Specific Action Plan for indigenous peoples:** Costs related to the specific action plan for indigenous peoples that are not covered under any other head (surveys and consultation costs) are included in the budget.
- F. **Contingency amount** – Contingency amount of 20% is also included in budget provisions as cushion for any unforeseen impacts during execution of civil work.

Table 14: Resettlement Budget⁵³

S. No	Item	Unit/ Number of affected persons (APs)	Unit Rate* (₹)	Amount (₹)
A	Resettlement Costs			
1	Assistance for temporary livelihood impacts for 14 days ⁵⁴	53 APs	265 per day	196,630
2	Shifting Assistance (lump sum) ⁵⁵	53 APs	1,500 one time	79,500
3	Assistance for the temporary disruption of livelihood to vulnerable households as per extrapolated survey data	47 APs	9,000 one time	423,000
	Sub-total A			699,130
B	Contingency (20%) ⁵⁶			139,826
	Sub-total A+B			838,956
C	Specific Action Plan: Satisfaction survey of sample indigenous peoples' households and consultations***	1	500,000	500,000
D.	Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) for	1	300,000	300,000

⁵² Total income per day of Surveyed affected persons (53) comes to ₹13,800. Out of the 53 affected persons, 52 shared their per day net income and hence during calculation of average the total amount is divided with 52 and accordingly an average of ₹265 per day has been arrived. The average net income arrived ₹265, is greater than the current minimum wage rate prevalent at Rajasthan (₹ 252 per day for unskilled labour, 264 per day for semi-skilled and 276 per for skilled labour and 333 per day for highly-skilled labor). Refer Appendix 10.

⁵³ Grievance redress costs are part of the contractor's budget and PMU/PIU budgets hence not presented in budget table; and consultation costs are included in consultancy costs and hence not included in this budget. All cost incurred by the affected or aggrieved person to access the project GRM / attending GRC meeting/s for resolution of grievance will be borne by the project from the budgeted contingency provisions.

⁵⁴ For construction activities involving unavoidable livelihood disruption, compensation for lost income or a transitional allowance will be paid as per average daily income arrived at from census and socio-economic survey or as per applicable minimum wage, whichever is greater. This assistance shall be paid for a minimum of 14 days or the actual period of disruption, whichever is higher.

⁵⁵ This is labour cost for shifting from and back to the location.

⁵⁶ The budget for consultations will be met from the contingency provision.

S. No	Item	Unit/ Number of affected persons (APs)	Unit Rate* (₹)	Amount (₹)
	resettlement plan updating (lumpsum)#			
	Grand Total (A+B+C+D)			1,638,956

*All cash entitlements and compensation to affected persons will be adjusted against inflation and payment amount determined accordingly.

** Compensation for temporary income loss will be paid in the event of any income disruption due to construction and improvement works of subproject components. In case there is no access disruption and as a result no income loss happens, no compensation will be paid.

IX. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

A. Institutional Arrangements

80. The implementation arrangements include Local Self Government Department (LSGD), Government of Rajasthan is the executing agency of the Project. The department is responsible for overall strategic guidance and for ensuring compliance with ADB's loan covenants. RUDSICO is the implementing agency for the RSTDSP, responsible for technical supervision and project implementation. The RUDSICO Board under the Chairmanship of the Minister for Urban Development, and members comprising of the Chief Secretary, Secretaries of LSGD, Finance, Planning, PWD, PHED and the project director, RUIDP as member secretary. It shall have full powers to decide on matters related to RSTDSP. The Board will take needful policy decisions, provide administrative and financial approvals, expedite clearances of project matters, ensure inter-departmental coordination, and provide guidance to the PMU. As per GO dated 21 Feb 2018, all powers and responsibilities of earlier state level empowered committee (SLEC, under RUIDP Phase III) have now been transferred to RUDSICO Board.

81. RUDSICO established a state-level PMU, headed by dedicated project director, and housed in EAP division of RUDSICO. For the purpose of project implementation, two zonal PIUs, at Jaipur and Jodhpur, headed by ACE has been established. At field level, town-level PIUs will be established for project implementation on ground.

B. Safeguard Implementation Arrangement

82. **Project Management Unit.** RUDSICO already establish a state-level PMU, headed by dedicated project director, and housed in EAP division of RUDSICO. For the purpose of project implementation, 2 zonal PIUs, at Jaipur and Jodhpur, headed by ACE has been established. At PMU, there are 2 dedicated project officers: (i) project officer (Environment); and (ii) project officer (Social and Gender), who is responsible for compliance with the environmental, social safeguards and gender in project implementation. Project officer (social and gender) have an overall responsibility in implementation of the RSTDSP as per the social safeguards frameworks (resettlement framework and indigenous people planning framework [IPPF]) and gender equality and social inclusion (GESI) Action Plan agreed between ADB and the government, including appropriate monitoring and reporting responsibilities. Project Officer (Social and Gender) at the PMU is supported by the social safeguards specialist (SSS) and the gender specialist of PMCBC. Key safeguard and gender mainstreaming related tasks and responsibilities at the PMU level are as follows:

83. **Social Safeguards and Gender**

- (i) Ensure subprojects conform to the agreed subproject selection criteria for the project;
- (ii) Review and finalize subproject involuntary resettlement and indigenous people category;
- (iii) Oversee preparation of resettlement plans, RPPs and DDRs; confirm existing resettlement plans and DDRs are updated based on detailed designs, and that new subproject resettlement plans, RPPs and DDRs are prepared in accordance with the resettlement framework and IPPF prepared for the project;
- (iv) Liaise with district administration for land acquisition, transfers; ensuring land availability;
- (v) Ensure that resettlement plans, RPPs and DDRs are included in the bidding documents and civil works contracts;
- (vi) Provide oversight on social safeguard management aspects of subprojects and facilitate and follow-up to ensure that any delays in land procurement are addressed;
- (vii) Ensure and monitor the provision in the contract to include the indigenous people to benefit from the facilities constructed under the project;
- (viii) Facilitate and ensure compliance with all government rules and regulations regarding no objection certificates, third party certificates for negotiated settlement or donation, land ownership, and transfer details for each site, as relevant;
- (ix) Supervise and guide the zonal PIUs and city level PIUs to properly carry out the social safeguard monitoring;
- (x) Review, monitor, and evaluate the effectiveness with which the resettlement plans, RPPs and provisions of DDRs are implemented, and recommend corrective actions to be taken as necessary;
- (xi) Consolidate monthly social safeguard and gender monitoring reports from PIUs and the CMSCs and submit semi-annual social safeguard monitoring reports to ADB;
- (xii) Ensure timely disclosure of final resettlement plans, RPPs and DDRs in locations and form accessible to the public and affected persons;
- (xiii) Address any grievances brought about through the grievance redress mechanism promptly;
- (xiv) Oversee the assessment of training needs of affected persons and vulnerable persons by PIUs and/or PMCBC, coordinate training activities and convergence with the livelihood programs of the government;
- (xv) Ensure effective implementation of GRM at all levels;
- (xvi) Coordinate database management for social safeguards implementation and monitoring;
- (xvii) Coordinate public awareness campaigns by the PIUs including resettlement provisions with the help of print and electronic media; and
- (xviii) Serve as Gender Focal Point at PMU, which would involve overseeing - with the support of PMCBC, the implementation, monitoring and reporting on the GESI action plan.

84. The PMU is being supported by three institutional consultants under the supervision and control of project director, PMU: (i) the PMCBC is supporting the PMU; (ii) 2 CMSC are

supporting the two zonal PIUs and town-level PIUs; and (iii) community awareness and public participation (CAPP) Consultants, will support the zonal PIUs and town-level PIUs.

85. **Zonal Project implementation units.** There are 2 zonal level PIUs at Jaipur and Jodhpur. Under each zonal PIU, there are city/town level PIUs, for ease of day-to-day monitoring and management at local level. The Additional Chief Engineer at each Zonal PIU is serving as the Nodal Officer, Safeguards and Gender. Each Zonal PIU is staffed with an assistant safeguards officer (ASO Environmental and Social Safeguards) who are assisting PMU project officer (environment/social) in implementation of the environmental/social safeguards and GESI Action Plan in PIUs under its jurisdiction. Zonal PIUs undertaking internal monitoring and supervision and record observations throughout the project period to ensure that the safeguards and mitigation measures are provided as intended.

86. The zonal level ASO will oversee safeguards implementation by the city/town level PIUs, coordinate public consultations, information disclosure, regulatory clearances and approvals, implementation of resettlement plans, RIPPs, EMP implementation, and grievance redressal.

87. The Zonal PIUs will oversee and support social safeguards and gender equality and social inclusion action plan implementation by the PIUs at town/city level, through the following key tasks:

- (i) fill up involuntary resettlement and indigenous people impact checklist and classify the project;
- (ii) supervise CMSC to coordinate with PIUs and safeguards field staff for conduct census and socio-economic surveys, detailed measurement surveys, and verification surveys of affected persons, conduct consultations with affected persons, finalize the list of affected persons, prepare and/or update the resettlement plan, RIPP and DDR, with the assistance of CMSC and submit to PMU for review and approval and submission to ADB;
- (iii) supervise PIUs to inform affected persons about (a) the project cut-off date; (b) public notice for the schedule of land acquisition and/or occupation; (c) entitlement matrix; and (d) compensation packages against different categories of loss and a tentative schedule of land clearing and/or acquisition for the start of civil works activities;
- (iv) coordinate valuation of assets, such as land and trees of various species. Finalize compensation packages based on proper due diligence and assessment;
- (v) facilitate land acquisition and compensation processes in consultation with the district administration; coordinate, supervise, and monitor the disbursement of compensation;
- (vi) Support PIUs to obtain no objection certificates, land documents, and third-party certifications as required for the subproject, in coordination with PIUs;
- (vii) support PMU to include resettlement plans, RIPPs and DDRs in bidding documents and civil works contracts;
- (viii) guide PIUs to oversee implementation of avoidance and mitigation measures in the resettlement plans, RIPPs and DDRs by contractors, including compliance with all government rules and regulations; take necessary action for obtaining ROW;
- (ix) guide and monitor PIUs to oversee resettlement plans, RIPPs and DDR, and gender equality and social inclusion action plan implementation and maintenance of data for monitoring by contractors;
- (x) ensure listing of town wise BPL households;
- (xi) assist in conducting needs assessment to list skills relevant to the sector;

- (xii) assist to identify participants for livelihood and skilling training for women and members of other vulnerable groups;
- (xiii) ensure that the project maintains sex disaggregated data on staff, consultants, construction workforce participation, labor and project related trainings;
- (xiv) ensure that gender focal points are nominated in town level PIUs;
- (xv) ensure and monitor the provision in the contract to include the indigenous people to benefit from the facilities constructed under the project;
- (xvi) to ensure that corrective actions are taken when necessary to ensure compliance with SPS and loan covenants;
- (xvii) submit monthly social monitoring reports to PIUs and PMU;
- (xviii) guide PIUs to conduct continuous public consultation and awareness;
- (xix) address any grievances brought about through the grievance redress mechanism promptly;
- (xx) organize an induction course for the training of contractors, preparing them on resettlement plans, RPPs, DDR, and GESI action plan implementation, social safeguard, and gender monitoring requirements related to mitigation measures, grievance redress mechanism and on taking immediate action to remedy unexpected adverse impacts or ineffective mitigation measures found during implementation;
- (xxi) liaise with the district administration, and line departments for dovetailing government's schemes for income generation and development programs for affected people, as and when required; and
- (xxii) assist in the implementation, monitoring, and reporting progress of gender equality and social inclusion action plan.

88. Town/City Level Project Implementation Unit. The town-level PIUs will be responsible for the quality of works executed under the project and being guided by the zonal PIUs. The city/town PIUs will be responsible for implementation of the IEE/resettlement plan/ RIPP/GESI action plan. The town-level PIUs will be headed by a project manager (executive engineer or assistant engineer) and will be supported by CMSC field staff. Environment specialist of CMSC will be assisting PIU in implementation of environmental safeguard. Social and gender specialist of CMSC will be assisting PIU in implementation of social safeguard and GESI related tasks. At each PIU, the assistant project manager will have an additional responsibilities of safeguard tasks and designated as SSO. The SSO will be assisted by the social and gender specialist and environment Specialist of CMSC in reviewing updated/revised IEEs, conducting surveys for updating of resettlement plan/due diligence report, public consultation and disclosure, assessment of entitlement and computation of compensation other than those covered under the RFCTLARRA, 2013, etc. The SSO, with the support of CMSC Social safeguards and Gender Specialist and CMSC field support staff, assisting Zonal ASO and PMU project officer (social) in implementation of the following key tasks. They are responsible for coordination of field level activities related to safeguards conducted by the DBO contractor and CMSC. Key role and tasks of town/city level PIU will be:

- (i) Provide field data to fill up IR/IP impact checklist and classify the project;
- (ii) Conduct census and socio-economic surveys, detailed measurement surveys, and verification surveys of affected persons, conduct consultations with affected persons, prepare list of affected persons, provide all data required to prepare/update resettlement plans/DDR/RPPs with the assistance of CMSC field support, and ensure updated information is submitted to zonal PIU for preparation/updating of documents with CMSC and DBO contractor's support;

- (iii) Inform affected persons about tentative schedule of land acquisition/occupation, entitlement matrix and compensation packages against different categories of loss, and cut-off date;
- (iv) Coordinate valuation of assets, such as land, trees of various species, etc. Based on proper due diligence and assessment, prepare compensation packages;
- (v) Coordinate, supervise and monitor disbursement of compensation;
- (vi) Obtain no objection certificates (NOCs), land documents, third party certifications as required for the subproject;
- (vii) Support Zonal PIUs to prepare/update RPs/RIPPs /DDRs;
- (viii) Oversee day-to-day implementation of impact avoidance and mitigation measures in resettlement plans/DDRs/RIPPs and EMP by contractors, including compliance with all government rules and regulations particularly health and safety, take necessary action for obtaining ROW;
- (ix) Oversee maintenance of data for monitoring, by consultants and contractors;
- (x) Implement corrective actions when necessary to ensure no adverse social impacts;
- (xi) Submit monthly social monitoring reports to zonal PIU;
- (xii) Conduct continuous public consultation and awareness.
- (xiii) Set up GRM at field/site/PIU level and ensure it is fully functional. Address any grievances brought about through the grievance redress mechanism in a timely manner;
- (xiv) Ensure that induction course for the training of contractors is conducted regularly. Prepare contractors (with consultants' support) on resettlement plans/DDR/RIPP/ GESI action plan implementation, social safeguard and gender monitoring requirements related to mitigation measures, health and safety and on taking immediate action to remedy unexpected adverse impacts or ineffective mitigation measures found during the course of implementation;
- (xv) Liaise with the District Administration and line departments for dovetailing Government's schemes for income generation and development programs for affected persons, as and when required;
- (xvi) Supervise the work of all consultants at town level (CMSC, CAPPCC).
- (xvii) Undertake day-to-day implementation of final resettlement plans and GESI action plan;
- (xviii) Provide field level information required to prepare periodic safeguard monitoring reports in a format acceptable to ADB and quarterly GESI action plan updates in the format provided in PAM;
- (xix) Ensure relevant data on implementation of GESI action plan is collected and a gender-sensitive communication strategy and information, education and communication (IEC) materials are designed, illustrating key social and behavioural messages related to hygiene, sanitation, and health jointly with the communication specialist and in accordance with the GESI action plan; and
- (xx) Extend support in carrying out awareness campaigns in project towns.

89. **Design-build-operate Contractor/Contractor.** The contractor will be responsible for providing final design to the supervision consultant for finalization/updating of resettlement plan. The contractor will appoint an environment, health and safety (EHS) engineer who is responsible on a day-to-day basis for (i) ensuring implementation of EMP, (ii) coordinating with the town-level PIUs and environment specialists of project consultant teams; (iii) community

liaison,⁵⁷ consultations with interested/affected people, (iv) field-level grievance redress; and (iv) reporting.

90. After approval of resettlement plan (RP)/RIPP and IEE, a copy of the EMP or approved SEMP will be kept on-site during the construction period at all times. Non-compliance with, or any deviation from, the conditions set out in the EMP or SEMP constitutes a failure in compliance and will require corrective actions. The EARF and the IEEs specify responsibilities in EMP implementation during design, construction and operation and maintenance (O& M) phases.

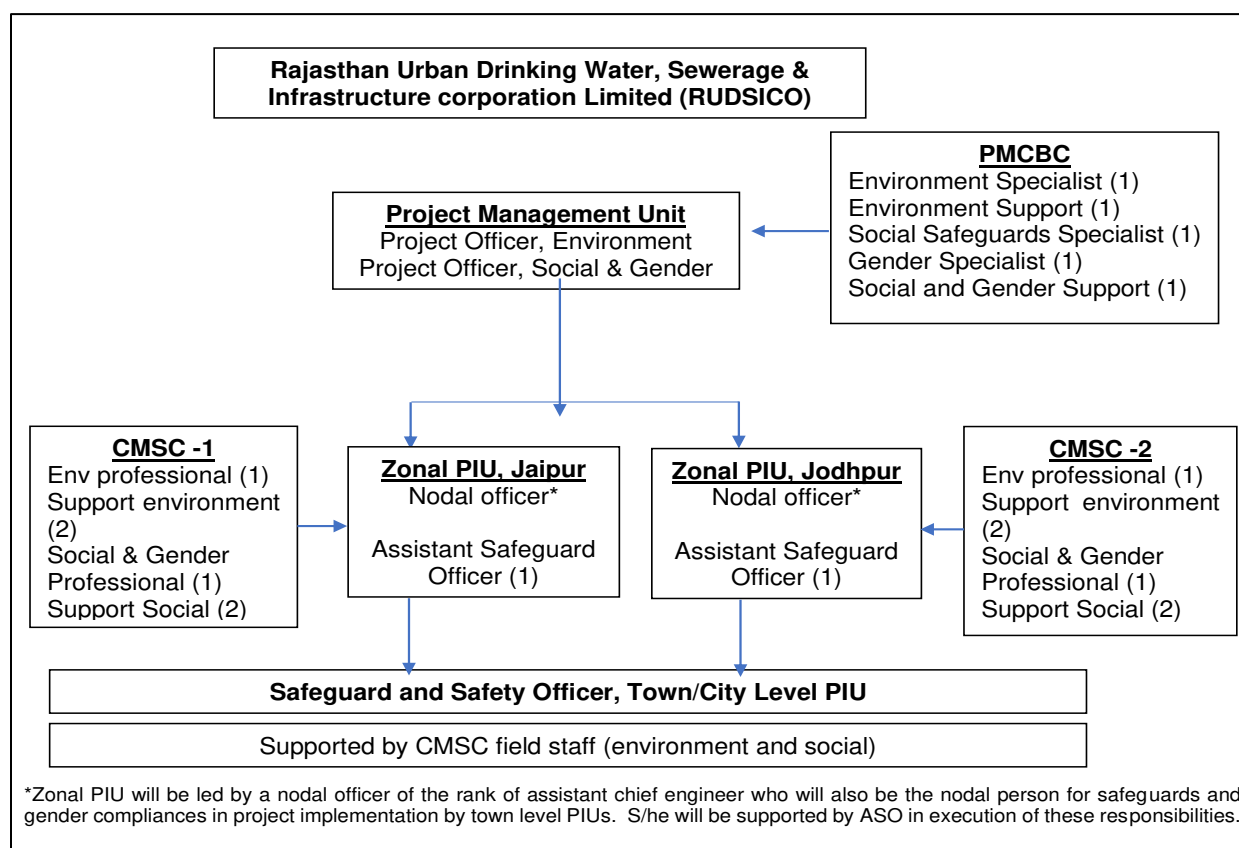
91. The DBO Contractor will have a dedicated social outreach team (SOT) and designated social supervisor, who hold a Master's degree in social science and would have at least 5 years of experience in resettlement planning and implementation and engage with the PIU, CAPPC and CMSC on social safeguards, health and safety, and core labor standards. The key role of the Contractor's Social Supervisor related to social safeguards will be to:

- (i) Work in close coordination with the PIU, CMSC and PMCBC engineers and social safeguards personnel to finalize detailed design keeping the safeguard principles adopted for the project in view;
- (ii) Support project consultants in achieving subproject goals; and undertake consultations with appropriate stakeholders including municipal officials as and when required in presence of PIU/PMU officials and Consultants;
- (iii) Support project consultants in updating the draft resettlement plan/due diligence report/RIPP for submission to PIU/PMU and ADB for review and approval;
- (iv) Ensure strict adherence to agreed impact avoidance and mitigation measures in the resettlement plan/DDR/RIPP during implementation;
- (v) Assist with grievance redressal and ensure recording, reporting and follow-up for resolution of all grievances received; and
- (vi) Submit monthly progress reports including safeguards, health and safety and gender-disaggregated data as required for monitoring

92. **Civil works contracts.** The resettlement plans /RIPPs/PPs are to be included in bidding and contract documents and verified by the PIUs and PMU. All contractors will be required to designate an Environment, Health and Safety (EHS) supervisor to ensure implementation of EMP/resettlement plan social safeguard provisions in the agreed resettlement framework for the Project during civil works and O& M, who will also have the responsibility for communication with the public under the guidance of PMU/PIUs and grievance registration. Contractors are to carry out all mitigation and monitoring measures outlined in their contract.

93. The PMU and PIUs will ensure that bidding and contract documents include specific provisions requiring contractors to comply with: (i) all applicable labour laws and core labour standards on (a) prohibition of child labour as defined in national legislation for construction and maintenance activities; (b) equal pay for equal work of equal value regardless of gender, ethnicity, or caste; and (c) elimination of forced labour; and with (ii) the requirement to disseminate information on sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS, to employees and local communities surrounding the project sites.

⁵⁷ Reasonable size social outreach team (SOT) will be appointed by contractor to facilitate community liaison, consultations and R&R implementation (including resolution of grievances). Requirement of SOT will be included in bid document.

Figure 3: Safeguard Organogram – RSTDSP

94. Further details on agencies responsible for social safeguard implementation during different project phases are given in Table 15 below:

Table 15: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities

Responsible Agency	Responsibility		
	Pre-Construction Stage	Construction Stage	Post-Construction
PMU Project Officer; (Social),	(i) Review IR/IP impact categorization checklists, and assign categorization based on SPS 2009 (ii) Review and approve RPs/RIPPs/DDR and submit to ADB for approval and disclosure in ADB website (iii) Ensure approved RPs/RIPPs/DDR are disclosed in RSTDSP/PMU websites and summary posted in public areas accessible and understandable by local people. (iv) Ensure social safeguard documents are included in bid documents and contracts	(i) Over-all social safeguards compliance of the project (ii) Monitor and ensure compliance of RPs/RIPPs as well as any other provisions and conditions. (iii) Review monthly monitoring report. (iv) Prepare and submit to ADB semi-annual monitoring reports. (v) If necessary, prepare Corrective Action Plan and ensure implementation of corrective actions to	(i) Compliance monitoring to review the social safeguard performance of project component, if required and as specified in RPs/RIPPs. (ii) Coordinate for external monitoring reports if necessary.

Responsible Agency	Responsibility		
	Pre-Construction Stage	Construction Stage	Post-Construction
	(v) Organize an orientation workshop for PMU, PIU, ULB and all staff involved in project implementation on ADB SPS, relevant national and/or state laws, RP/IPP preparation implementation and monitoring, timely payment of compensation prior to the impact and before start of civil work, mitigation measures, public relations and ongoing and meaningful consultations, grievance redress, etc. (vi) Assist in timely redressal of grievances (vii) Organize an induction course for the training of contractors on social safeguards. (viii) Ensure compliance with ADB SPS and all government rules and regulations regarding impacts to IP (scheduled tribe) community. (ix) Assist PMU, PIUs to document and develop good practices case studies as per the RP implementation process and schedule. (x) Monitor the grievance redress process and ensure grievances redress within prescribed timeframe.	ensure no impacts are mitigated; (vi) Organize capacity building programs on social safeguards (vii) Coordinate with national and state level government agencies (viii) Assist in addressing any grievances brought about through the Grievance Redress Mechanism in a timely manner as per the GRM (ix) Coordinate PIUs, consultants and contractors on mitigation measures involving the community and affected persons and ensure that social concerns and suggestions are incorporated and implemented.	
Zonal PIU, Assistant Safeguard Officer	(i) Coordinate updating/preparation of RPs/RIPPs/DDRs with CMSC's support and ensure the documents are included in bid documents and contract agreements. (ii) Disclose approved RPs/RIPPs/DDRs. (iii) Obtain all necessary agreements, sale deeds, transfers of title, consents/ NOCs, third party certification etc. as applicable. Ensure compliance to the provisions and conditions in such documents. (iv) Guide town/city level PIUs in RP/RIPP implementation	(i) Guide PIUs to oversee implementation of avoidance and mitigation measures in by contractors. (ii) Take necessary action for obtaining rights of way. (iii) Oversee implementation of RPs/RIPPs. (iv) Take corrective actions when necessary. (v) Ensure monthly reports contain relevant sections on social safeguards implementation. Consolidate and submit	(i) Conducting social monitoring, as specified in the RPs/RIPPs.

Responsible Agency	Responsibility		
	Pre-Construction Stage	Construction Stage	Post-Construction
	including payment of compensation prior to the impact and before commencement of civil work, encumbrance free sites for construction work, dissemination of information/notice prior to start of construction etc. (v) Organize an induction course for the training of contractors, preparing them on site situations and local sensitivities, scheduling of work as per local community's requirements, if any, monitoring requirements and taking immediate actions to mitigate unanticipated impacts. (vi) Consolidate monthly social and GESI monitoring reports by town-level PIUs and submit to PMU; (vii) Continued consultation activities with stakeholders.	monthly social monitoring reports to PMU, (vi) Conduct public consultation and awareness raising during the entire project cycle. (vii) Formulate time bound corrective actions for non-compliances (viii) Address any grievances brought about through the grievance redress mechanism in a timely manner as per the GRM.	
Town/City Level PIU Safeguard and Safety Officer	(i) Provide necessary data for IR/IP categorization. (ii) Conduct sample socio-economic surveys, data analysis during RP/RIPP preparation and detailed measurement surveys for RP/RIPP preparation and updating; submit updated information to zonal PIUs for updating of RPs/DDR/RIPPs with CMSC's support. (iii) Liaise with affected persons and district administration regarding land acquisition, payment of compensation. (iv) Coordination with departments/individuals regarding consent/NOCs/land records/agreements/transfers and third-party certification.	(i) Oversee day-to-day implementation of impact avoidance and mitigation measures proposed RPs/RIPPs/DDRs including compliance with all government rules and regulations. (ii) Take corrective actions when necessary to ensure no adverse social impacts. (iii) Submit monthly monitoring reports with social safeguards compliance to PMU. (iv) Conduct public consultation and awareness activities throughout the project cycle. (v) Address any grievances brought about through the grievance redress mechanism in a timely manner	(i) Ensure coordination with the stakeholders including APs/IP to ensure project benefits as envisaged. (ii) Prepare case studies/ good practices for the project.

Responsible Agency	Responsibility		
	Pre-Construction Stage	Construction Stage	Post-Construction
Consultants – PMCBC-Social Safeguard Specialist – 1	(i) Assist PMU to review IR/IP checklists and categorization; (ii) Assist PMU to review and ensure RPs/RIPPs are prepared/updated based on detailed design as per agreed RF/IPPF and submit to PMU for approval (iii) Assist PMU/PIUs in coordination with different departments, obtaining all necessary inter-departmental transfers, permits, consents, NOCs, etc. Ensure provisions and conditions are incorporated in the RPs/RIPPs/PPs and detailed design documents. (iv) Assist in ensuring RPs/RIPPs are included in bid documents and contract agreements. Assist in determining adequacy of cost for RPs/RIPPs implementation. (v) Assist in addressing any grievance. (vi) Assist PMU in setting up monitoring systems for social safeguards and GESI. (vii) Assist PMU in the design and conduct training and capacity building programs and workshops. (viii) Assist PMU to guide all project entities (zonal PIUs, PIUs, and CMSCs) in social safeguards and GESI implementation, monitoring and reporting.	(i) Assist PMU to monitor RP/RIPP implementation as per the approved document. (ii) Recommend corrective action measures for non-compliance by contractors, if any. (iii) Assist in the review of monitoring reports submitted by contractors. (iv) Assist in the compilation / preparation of semi-annual social monitoring reports. (v) Assist in the preparation of quarterly progress reports, including reporting on social safeguards and GESI implementation. (vi) Assist PMU to supervise and conduct public consultation and awareness activities throughout the project cycle. (vii) Assist in addressing any grievances brought about through the Grievance Redress Mechanism in a timely manner.	(i) Assist PMU in monitoring of socioeconomic status of affected persons, post RP/RIPP implementation.
2 CMSCs-2 Social Safeguards Professional and field support staff	(i) Assist zonal PIUs and town/city level PIUs to prepare/update RPs based on detailed design and detailed measurement surveys; (ii) Guide CMSC field staff and contractor's social supervisor to conduct joint surveys and collect all information and conduct site-specific consultations required for preparing/updating RPs/DDRs/RIPPs and for	(i) Support zonal PIUs to ensure (through field staff) that PIUs and contractors implement impact avoidance and mitigation measures; (ii) Assist town level PIUs (through field staff) to ensure RPs/RIPPs are implemented and all compensation paid prior to start of civil works (iii) Assist in monitoring and	(i) Supervise contractors to ensure any land required temporarily during construction, is restored to original condition, post construction. (ii) Assist zonal PIUs in monitoring of socioeconomic status of APs, post RP implementation.

Responsible Agency	Responsibility		
	Pre-Construction Stage	Construction Stage	Post-Construction
	preparing IR/IP checklists (iii) Guide CMSC field staff in supporting PIUs to announce cut-off dates, and disclose RPs/RIPPs to affected persons and implement RPs/RIPPs (iv) Support zonal and town-level PIUs in RP/RIPP and GESI implementation, monitoring and reporting, and grievance resolution and reporting.	reporting, preparation of quarterly and semi-annual reports. (iv) Assist in grievance resolution and reporting.	
Contractors (Officer)	(i) Get oriented on RPs/RIPPs/IPPs of the concerned subproject. (ii) Assist the consultants to conduct detailed measurement surveys to arrive at the final inventory of loss (iii) Support project consultants in updating the draft resettlement plan / due diligence report for submission to PIU/PMU and ADB for review and approval. (iv) Assist with grievance redressal and ensure recording, reporting and follow-up for resolution of all grievances received. (v) Assist PIU in disclosing relevant information on social safeguards. (vi) Ensure strict adherence to ADB and government policy on social safeguards.	(i) Implement EMP. (ii) Implement corrective actions if necessary. (iii) Prepare and submit monitoring reports including pictures to PIU (iv) Brief staff, employees, and labor about the requirements of the good engineering practices to avoid / mitigate any impacts. (v) Bear the costs of any damages/compensation resulting from non-adherence to the provisions RPs/RIPPs or written site instructions; (vi) Ensure that PIUs are timely informed of any foreseeable activities related to RP/RIPP implementation.	(i) Ensure benefits are availed by citizens as envisaged. (ii) Request certification from PIU.

ADB = Asian Development Bank, CMSC= Construction Management and Supervision Consultant, CAPPC = community awareness and participation consultant, FGD = focus group discussion, PIU =project implementation unit, IPP= Indigenous people plan, PMCBC = project management and capacity building consultant, PMU =project management unit, RP= resettlement plan, ULB= urban local body.

C. Institutional Capacity and Development

95. RUSIDCO-EAP has experienced project staff for social safeguards, with knowledge and experience of ADB social safeguard policies and their implementation. However, retirement of existing staff during project implementation, transfer of candidates or recruitment/designation of new candidates as safeguards officers at zonal or town level will require training of the new staff and officers who will be involved in project preparation and implementation of this Project. The PMCBC Social Safeguard Specialist will be responsible for training the PMU's safeguards officers (environmental and social), and PIUs' engineers and social safeguards officers. The

resettlement framework includes indicative training modules on safeguards. The PMCBC will coordinate with PMU and PIUs on specific capacity development program.

- (i) sensitization on ADB's Policies and guidelines on social and indigenous people safeguards (ADB's Safeguard Requirement 2 and 3: Involuntary Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples) including meaningful consultation, GRM and accountability mechanism;
- (ii) introduction to the assessment of involuntary resettlement and indigenous peoples impacts and mitigation measures, including best practices, in the design, construction, operation works of subproject components;
- (iii) preparation and review of RPs/RIPPs/DDRs based on preliminary design, and updating of the documents based on the final design;
- (iv) improved coordination within nodal departments;
- (v) disbursement of compensation, consultation; and
- (vi) monitoring and reporting requirements.

96. Table 16 provides the indicative training needs assessment. The cost of trainings will be borne under the Project's capacity building program by PMU. The detailed cost and specific modules will be customized for the available skill set after assessing the capabilities of the target participants and the requirements of the project by the SSS of PMCBC.

Table 16: Indicative Training Needs Assessment

Description	Target Participants and Venue	Source of Funds
1. Introduction and Sensitization to Social/Resettlement Issues (1 day) - ADB Safeguards Policy Statement - Government of India and Rajasthan applicable social safeguard acts - Incorporation of social/resettlement components under EMP into the project design and contracts - Monitoring, reporting and corrective action planning	All staff and consultants involved in the project At PMU, Jaipur	PMU cost
2. resettlement plan implementation (2 days; 2 times during implementation with interval of one year in-between) - Roles and responsibilities - resettlement plan components and stages in implementation - Construction schedules and timelines - Public relations - Consultations - Grievance redress - Monitoring and corrective action planning - Reporting and disclosure - Timely documentation - Compliance with loan covenants (safeguards)	All staff and consultants involved in the subproject All contractors prior to award of contract At each PIU	PMU cost
3. Experiences and best practices sharing (1 day) - Experiences on resettlement plan implementation - Issues and challenges - Best practices followed	All staff and consultants involved in the project All contractors At PMU Jaipur	PMU Cost

ADB = Asian Development Bank, EMP = environmental management plan, PIU = project implementation unit, PMU = project management unit.

D. Implementation Schedule

97. The project will be implemented over a period of 18 months. The resettlement plan/resettlement and indigenous peoples plan implementation schedule will vary from subproject to subproject. In general, the project implementation will consist of the three major phases, namely project preparation, land acquisition (if required), and rehabilitation of affected persons. The implementation of the resettlement plan will include: (i) identification of cut-off date and notification, (ii) verification of losses and extent of impacts, (iii) finalization of entitlements and distribution of identity cards, (iv) consultations with APs on their needs and priorities, and (v) resettlement, provision of compensation and assistance, and restoration for APs. The PMU and zonal PIU will ensure that no economic displacement of affected persons will occur until: (i) compensation at full replacement cost has been paid to each displaced person for project components or sections that are ready for construction; and (ii) other entitlements listed in the resettlement plan are provided to the affected persons. However, public consultation and monitoring will be continued on an intermittent basis as needed during the entire duration of the project. The implementation schedule for the subproject is given in Table 17.

Table 17: Implementation Schedule

Activity	Year-1				Year-2	
	Q-1	Q-2	Q-3	Q-4	Q-1	Q-2
i. Establishment of PMU and PIU	♦					
ii. Appointment of PMCBC and CMSC	♦					
iii. Appointment of CAPPCC	♦					
iv. GRC Formation	♦					
v. Briefing of the CLC/CLMC on GRC functions	♦	♦				
vi. Census and socio-economic surveys (issuance of ID. cards)	♦	♦				
vii. Consultations and disclosure including scheduled tribe households	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦
viii. Participation of IP in awareness campaigns				♦	♦	♦
ix. Confirmation of government land to be used and transfer from other departments	♦	♦				
x. RP/RIPP update, review and approval (PMU and ADB)	♦	♦				
xi. Issue notice to affected persons		♦	♦			
xii. Compensation and resettlement assistance		♦	♦			
xiii. Relocation as required		♦	♦			
xiv. Takeover possession of acquired property	♦	♦				
xv. Internal monitoring	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦
xvi. Handover land to contractors		♦	♦			
xvii. Start of civil works		♦	♦			
xviii. Satisfaction survey of sample indigenous peoples' households*						♦

*This activity will commence after the project is completed in all respect including civil works and implementation of specific action plan.

ADB = Asian Development Bank, CAPPCC= community awareness and public participation consultant, CLC/CLMC= city level committee/city level monitoring committee, CMSC= construction and supervision consultant, GRC = grievance redress committee, PIU = project implementation unit, PMCBC = project management and capacity building consultant, PMU = project management unit,

Notes: (i) The start date of census and socio-economic surveys based on final design and DMS will be the cut-off date for non-titled affected persons/temporary impacts. For titled affected persons, the cut-off date is the date as per the RFCTLARR Act 2013. (ii) The RIPP will be updated based on final detailed design and DMS, affected person census and socio-economic surveys, (iii) Endorsement and disclosure of finalized RIPP consistent with the resettlement framework to be undertaken.

X. MONITORING AND REPORTING

98. Resettlement and indigenous Peoples Plan implementation will be closely monitored to provide the PMU with an effective basis for assessing resettlement progress and identifying potential difficulties and problems. Internal monitoring will be undertaken by the PIU (through the SSS) with assistance from the PMU SPO. The socio-economic status of the affected persons will be monitored to ensure that their living standards are restored to pre project level or improved. Monthly progress reports will be prepared and submitted to the PMU. PMU will consolidate the same and will submit semi-annual monitoring reports to the ADB for approval (refer sample monitoring template in Appendix 12).

XI. NEXT STEPS

99. This draft RIPP needs to be updated with following information.

- (i) Land Revenue records of all municipal land parcels to be obtained, prior to contract award and will be appended in the updated draft RIPP.
- (ii) Disclosure of List of APs at office of Nagar Palika, Abu Parvat (Mount Abu) with Cut-off date.
- (iii) Leaflet containing project scope, benefits, types of impacts and entitlement, grievance redress mechanism will be printed (in local language/s) and circulated to stakeholders as well as potential affected persons.
- (iv) A meeting of the city level committee (CLC) consisting of government functionaries and other stakeholders will also be conducted to discuss about the project components, implementation schedule, entitlement of the affected persons etc. The outcome to be included in updated RIPP.
- (v) Joint re-confirmatory survey will be conducted by the officials of PIU, CMSC and contractor based on final design and DMS. This draft RIPP will be updated based on the joint re-confirmatory survey and approval from ADB will be sought before contract award. The final list of affected persons likely to be impacted due to civil works will be presented in the updated draft. In sections where impacts would be avoided, the vendors/hawkers present in that particular section will not be eligible for compensation. Impact avoidance if any, will be documented in the monitoring report/s. Those who will be impacted will be paid assistance as per agreed entitlement matrix. Consultations with affected persons and those who benefited from avoided/mitigated impacts will be conducted and documented (including photographs of avoided impacts and details of all progress including access provision during construction and road restoration) in the semi-annual social monitoring report. All progress on resettlement plan implementation will be reported to ADB through semi-annual social monitoring report/s.
- (vi) If any changes will be encountered during freezing of components by contractor, due diligence will be conducted and will be reported to ADB.
- (vii) Meaningful consultation including consultations with scheduled tribe community will be carried out throughout the project cycle and same will be reported to ADB through semi-annual social monitoring report/s.

Appendix 1: Details of land availability, ownership and status of No Objection Certificate (NOC) for sites

Project Component	Location	Ownership	Remarks
Component 1: Culvert Widening & Street Beautification	From Dundai Puliya (culvert) to Swastik Hotel at Mount Abu,	Nagar Palika, Abu Parvat (Mount Abu)	No objection certificate (NoC) issued by Commissioner, office of Nagar Palika, Mount Abu, refer to Appendix 4.
Component 2: Development of Entrance Plaza of Market Street at Nakki Lake	At Nakki Lake, Mount Abu,	Nagar Palika, Abu Parvat (Mount Abu)	No objection certificate (NoC) issued by Commissioner, office of Nagar Palika, Abu Parvat, refer to Appendix 4.
Component 3: Development of Street Furniture on Nakki Lake Promenade	Locally called Gaurav Path, Nakki Lake, Mount Abu	Nagar Palika, Abu Parvat (Mount Abu)	No objection certificate (NoC) issued by Commissioner, office of Nagar Palika, Abu Parvat, refer to Appendix 4.
Component 4: Installation of Musical Fountain in Nakki Lake	At Nakki Lake, Mount Abu,	Nagar Palika, Abu Parvat (Mount Abu)	No objection certificate (NoC) issued by Commissioner, office of Nagar Palika, Abu Parvat, refer to Appendix 4.

Appendix 2: Photographs of Proposed Component Locations

Component 1: Culvert Widening & Street Beautification from Dundai Puliya (culvert) to Swastik Hotel













Component 2: Development of Entrance Plaza of Market Street at Nakki Lake









Component 3: Development of Street Furniture on Nakki Lake Promenade Locally Called Gaurav Path







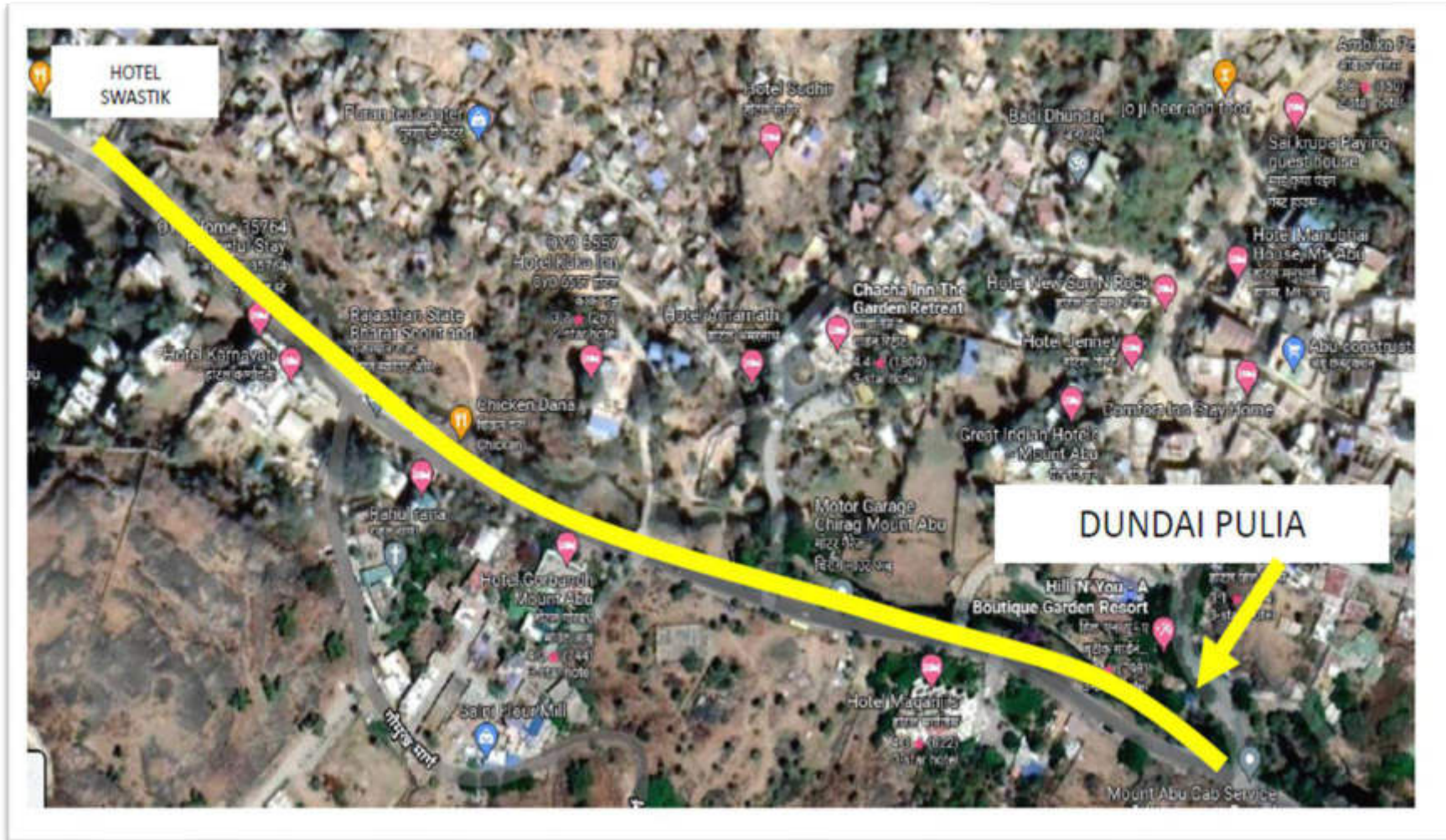
Component 4: Installation of Musical Fountain in Nakki Lake





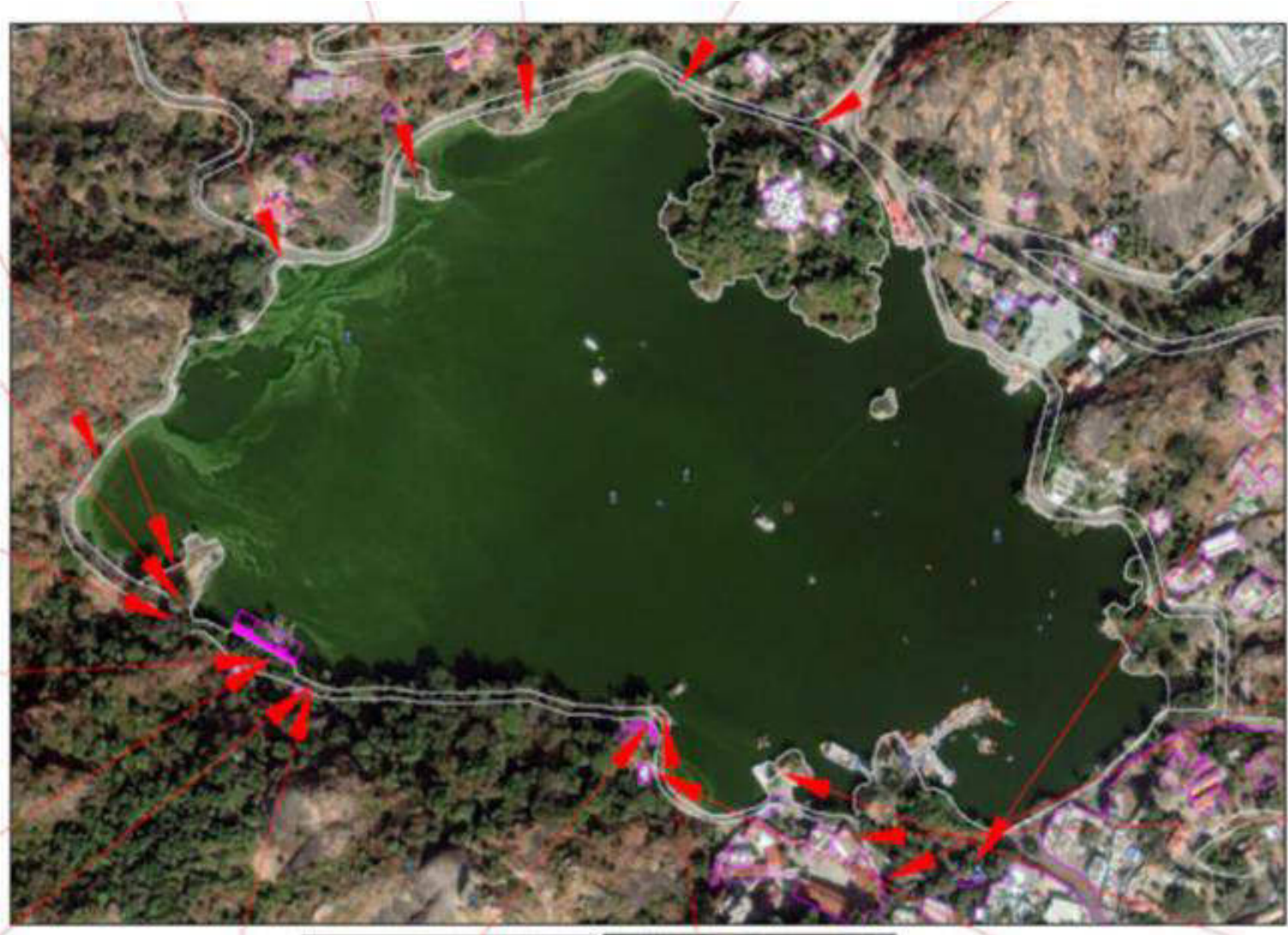
Appendix 3: Location of Proposed Component Site in Google Earth Map

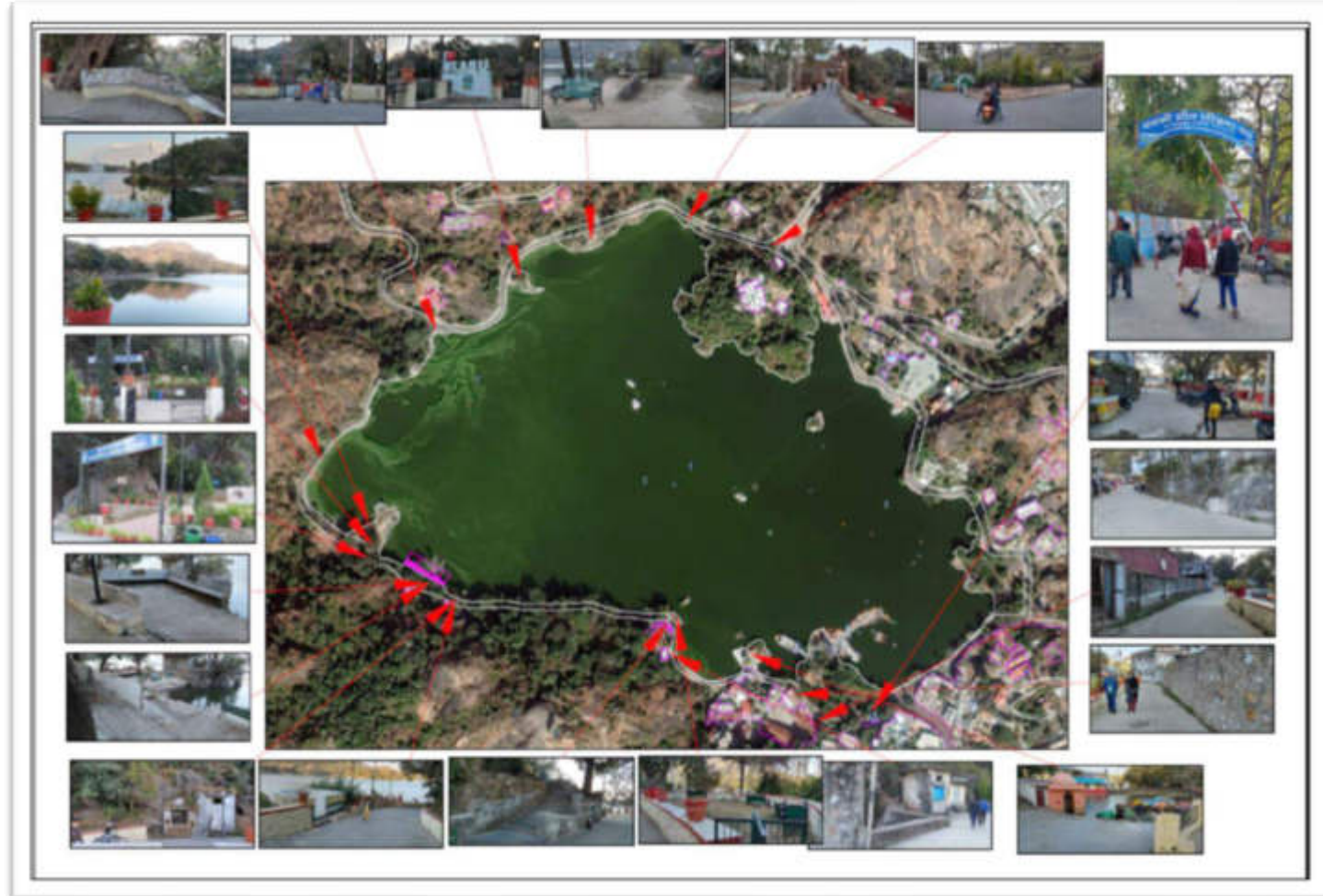
Component 1: Culvert Widening and Street Beautification from Dundai Puliya (culvert) to Swastik Hotel



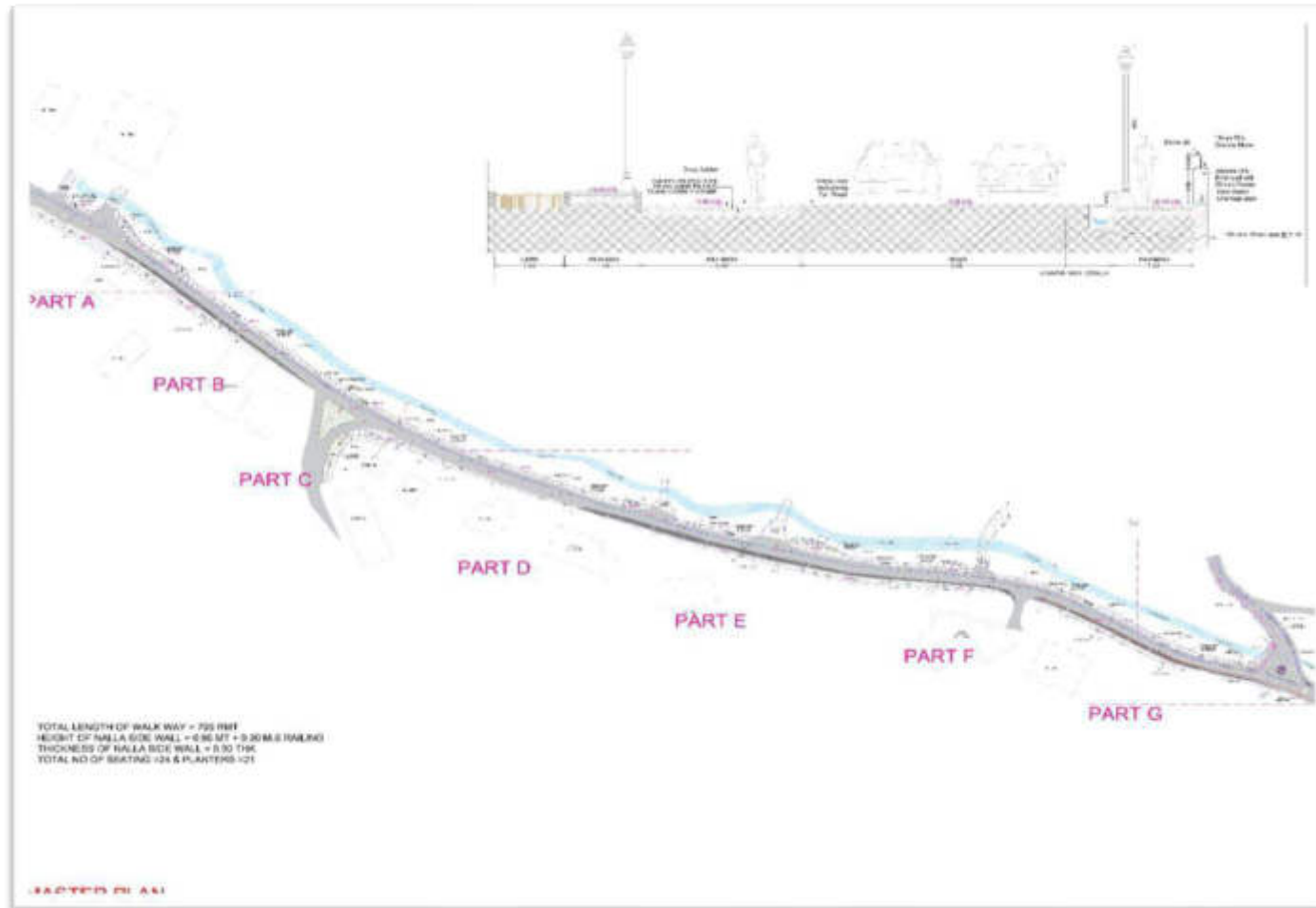
Component 2: Development of Entrance Plaza of Market Street at Nakki Lake

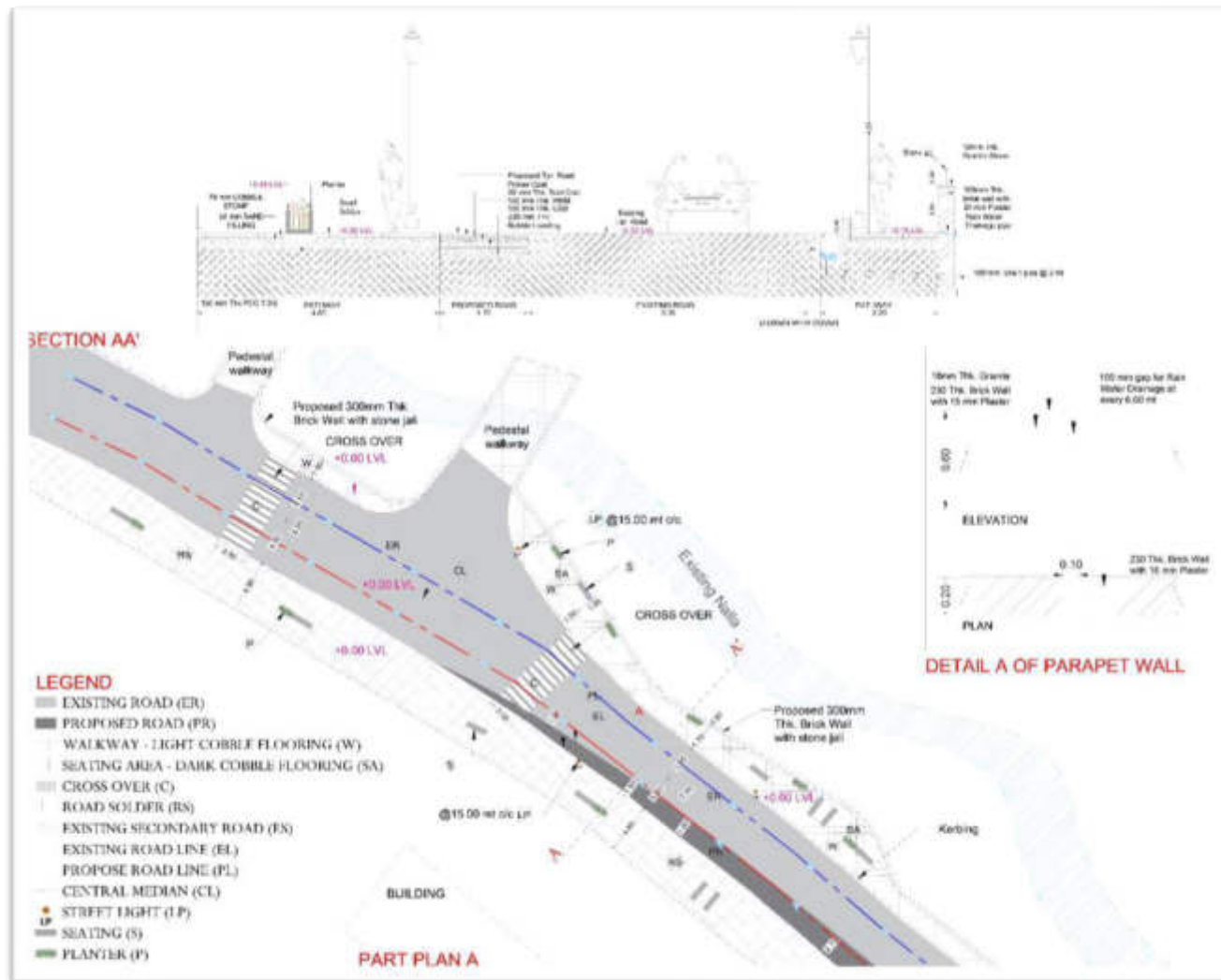


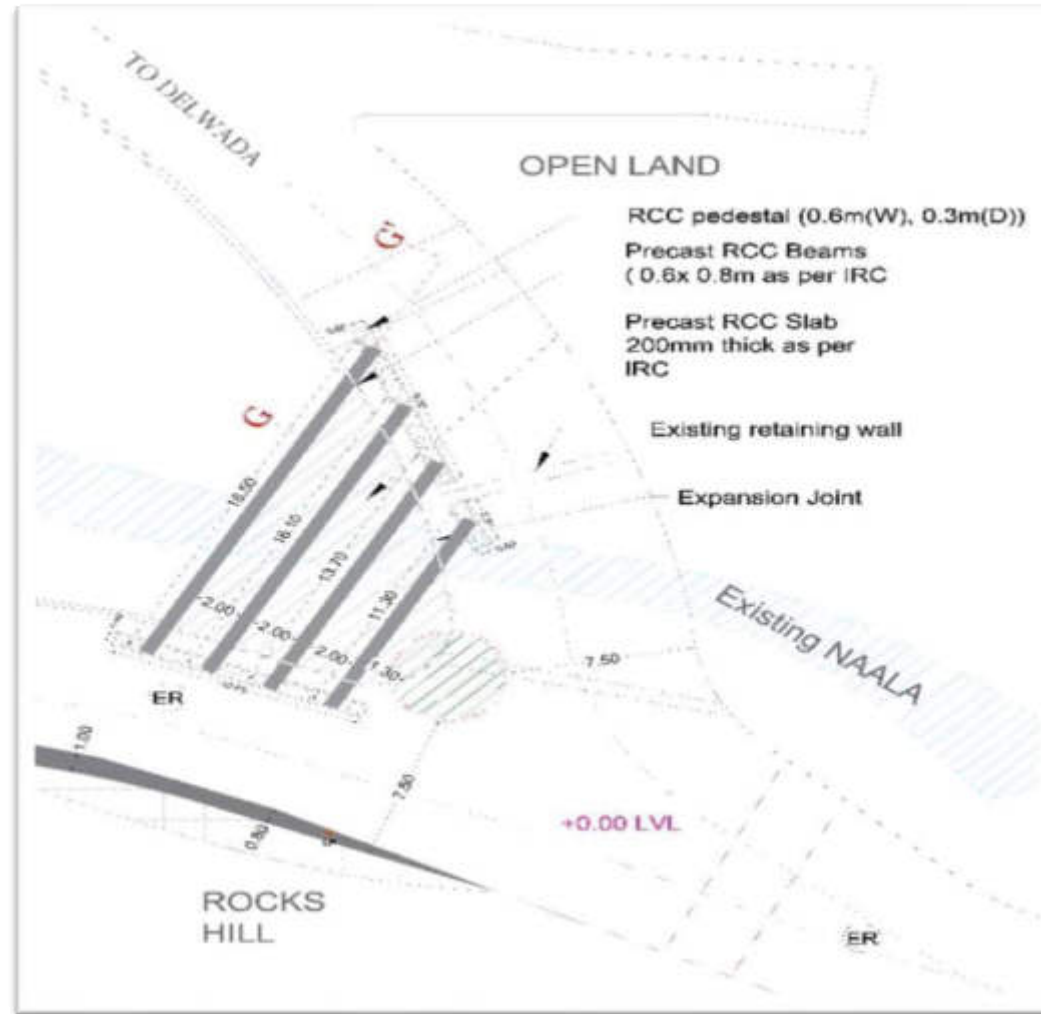
Component 3: Development of Street Furniture on Nakki Lake Promenade

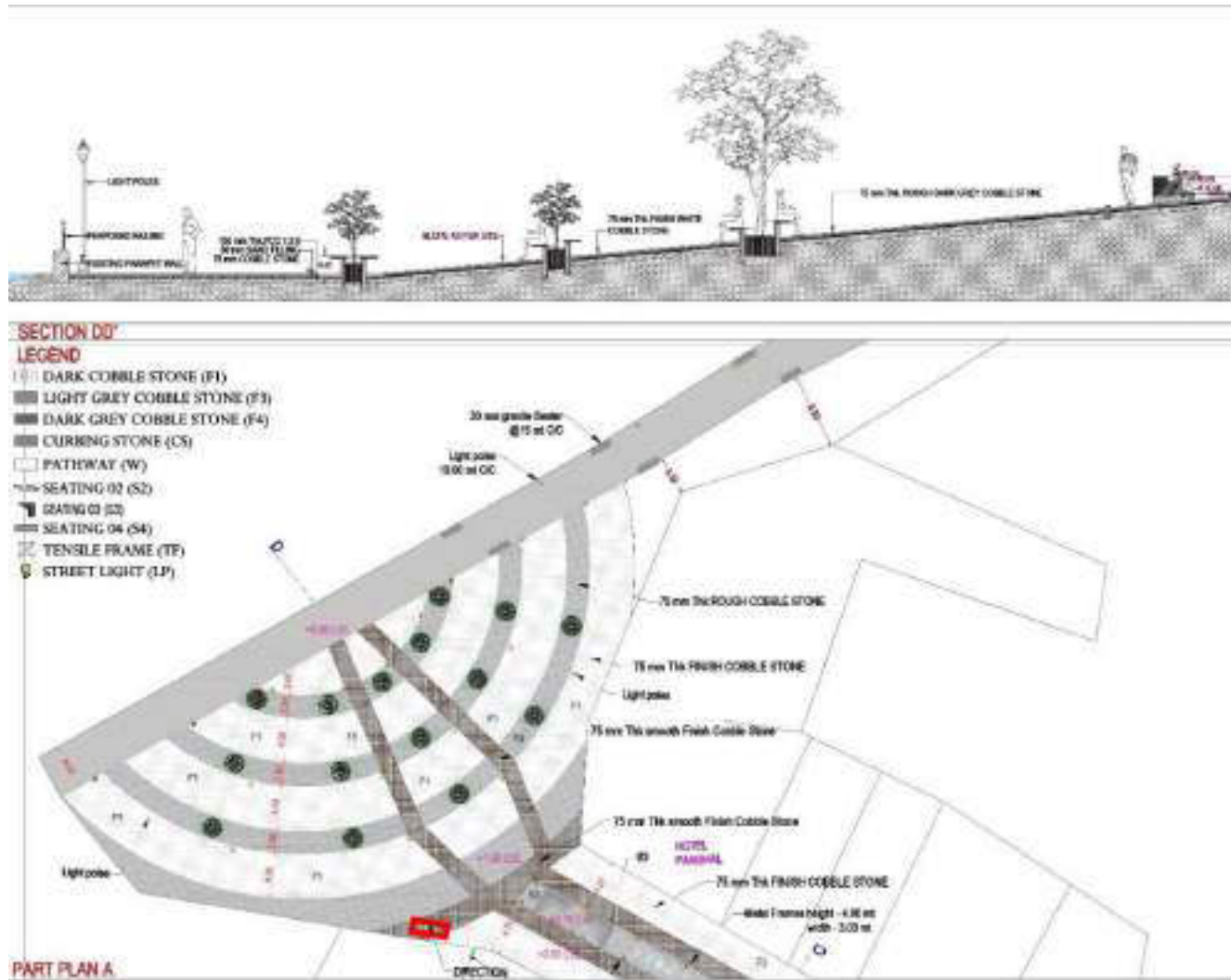


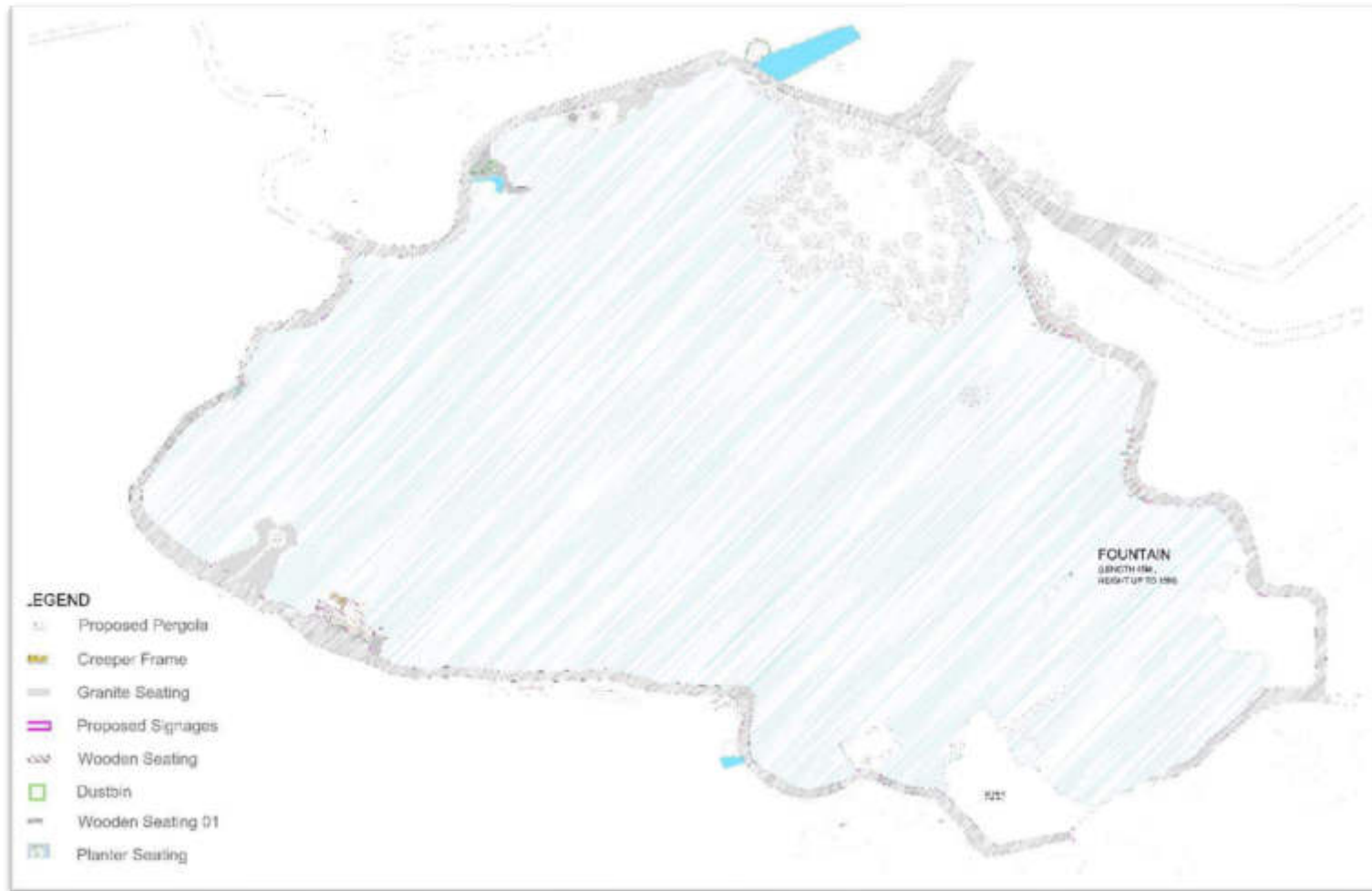
Component 1: Master layout of Dundai Puliya (culvert) road

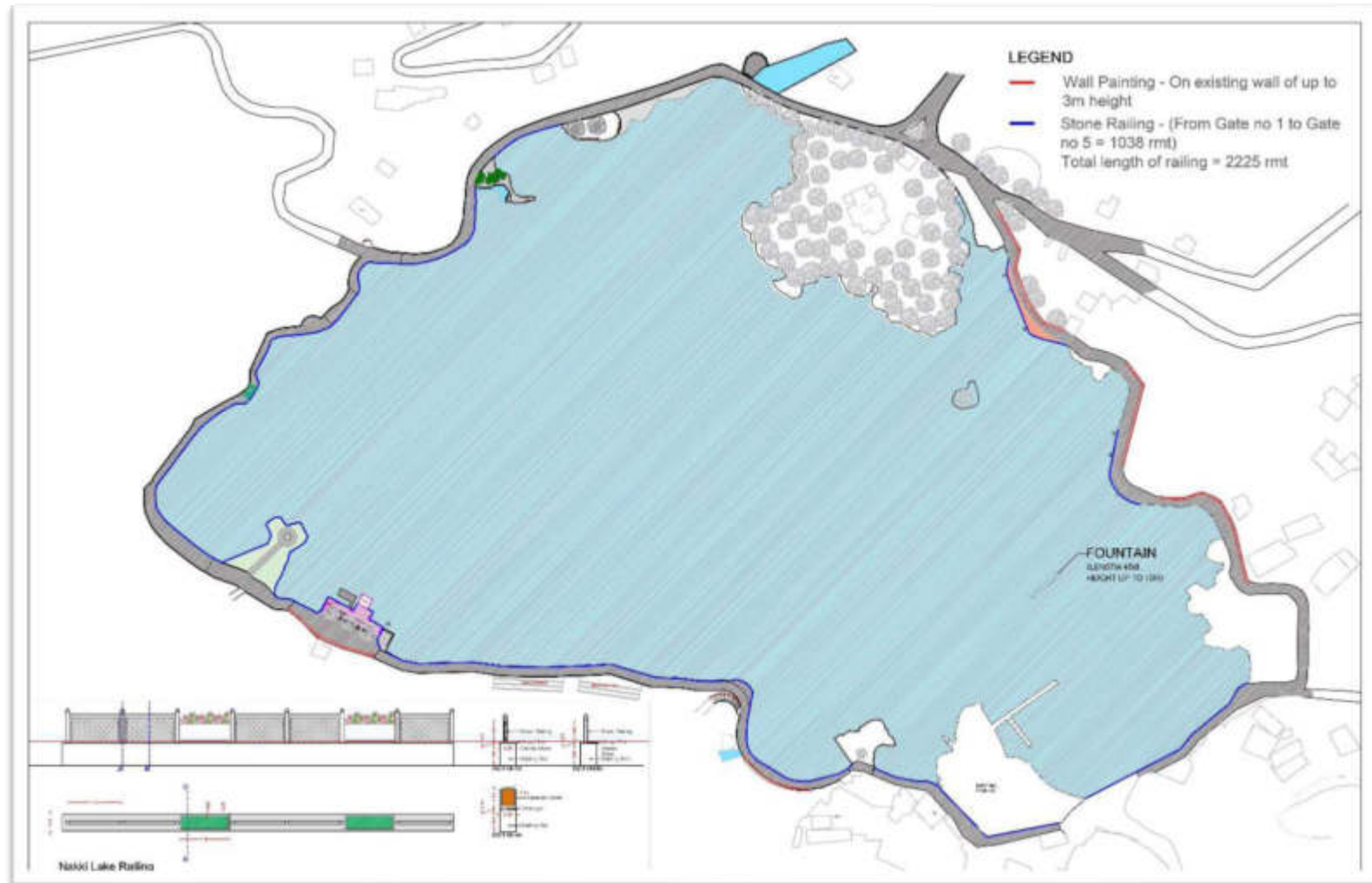








Component 3 and 4: Development of Street Furniture on Promenade and Installation of Musical Fountain at Nakki Lake



Component 4: Installation of Musical Fountain in Nakki Lake

Appendix 4: Letter of Nagar Palika Abu Parvat for No-objection and Land Possession Certification

E-mail - palikaabu@yahoo.in 2022		
SAY NO TO PLASTIC		E-mail: palikaabu@yahoo.in फोन नं. 02974-235172
कार्यालय नगर पालिका मण्डल, आबूपर्वत, सिरौही(राज0)		
क्रमांक / न.पा.आबू / 2023/२५७		
दिनांक:- 12-५-२०२३		
श्रीमान् अधीक्षण अभियन्ता आर.यू.आई.डी.पी. पी.आई.यू- सिरौही राजस्थान		
विषय: RUIDP-Phase IV के अंतर्गत आबूपर्वत शहर में शहरी सौन्दर्यीकरण (City Beautification) के अंतर्गत प्रस्तावित कार्यों हेतु अनापत्ति पत्र जारी करने बाबत।		
महोदय,		
उपरोक्त विषयान्तर्गत यह अवगत कराना चाहूंगा कि RUIDP-Phase IV के अंतर्गत आबूपर्वत शहर में प्रस्तावित शहरी सौन्दर्यीकरण परियोजना के अंतर्गत निम्न कार्य किये जाने प्रस्तावित है।		
1. दुंडाई पुलिया का चौड़ीकरण कार्य एवं दुंडाई पुलिया से स्वारिक्त होटल तक सड़क चौड़ीकरण एवं सौन्दर्यकरण का कार्य। 2. टेक्सी स्टेण्ड से नक्की झील तक सड़क का सौन्दर्यकरण का कार्य। 3. नक्की झील की परिक्रमा पथ का सौन्दर्यकरण कार्य। 4. नक्की झील में म्यूजिकल फाउन्टेन लगाने का कार्य।		
उपरोक्त सभी प्रस्तावित संरचनाएं एवं उनकी भूमि नगर पालिका के स्वामित्व में है तथा जिसका मालिकाना हक भी नगर पालिका के अधीन है।		
शहर में प्रस्तावित उपरोक्त कार्यों से नगर पालिका आबूपर्वत को कोई आपत्ति नहीं है तथा इस हेतु नगर पालिका आबूपर्वत अनापत्ति पत्र जारी करता है।		
धन्यवाद		
 12.04.2023 अधिकृत नगर पालिका आबूपर्वत		

Transcript

To,
Superintending Engineer,
RUIDP,
PIU Sirohi,
Rajasthan

Subject: NOC for Beautification work proposed in mOunt Abu for RUIDP Phase-IV.

Dear Sir,

In reference to above subject, the following works are proposed in Mount Abu
Component 1: Culvert Widening and Street Beautification from Dundai Puliya to Swastik Hotel,
Component 2: Development of Entrance Plaza of Market Street at Nakki Lake,
Component 3: Development of Street Furniture on Nakki Lake Promenade and
Component 4: Installation of Musical Fountain at Nakki Lake.

All the properties/installations and the land beneath is under the possession and ownership of Nagar Palika, Mount Abu. Nagar Palika, Mount Abu is hereby providing no-objection for proposed works.

Commissioner
Nagar Palika, Mount Abu

Appendix 5: Details of Affected Persons

S. No	Name of the Place/Area	From	To	LHS / RHS	Name of Affected Person	Name of the Father/Husband	Sex (M/F)	Age	Caste	Vulnerability	Family Members (Male)	Family Members (Female)	Total Family Members	Type of Business	Daily Net Income from Affected Structure
1	Swastik Hotel Puliya (near culvert)	Dunda i Puliya (culvert)	Swastik Hotel	RHS	Jogaram	Devaji	M	60	SC	Yes-BPL/SC	2	1	3	Toffee/Namkeen/ Gutka	200
2	M K Circle	Domin o at M K Circle	Nakki Lak	LHS	Tikamchand	Changa Prashad	M	63	SC	Yes SC	3	4	7	Cobler	200
3	M K Circle	Domin o at M K Circle	Nakki Lak	LHS	Manmohan singh	Jagmohan Singh	M	50	General	No	2	3	5	Readymade Garments	200
4	M K Circle	Domin o at M K Circle	Nakki Lak	LHS	Hitesh Makwana	Dinesh Makwana	M	22	ST	Yes ST	3	2	5	Handicrafts	500
5	M K Circle	Domin o at M K Circle	Nakki Lak	LHS	Kishan Singh	Lumb Singh	M	36	General	No	6	8	14	Handicrafts	500
6	M K Circle	Domin o at M K Circle	Nakki Lak	LHS	Parvat Singh	Lumb Singh	M	45	General	No	6	8	14	Handicrafts	200
7	M K Circle	Domin o at M K Circle	Nakki Lak	LHS	Amritlal	Govind Ram	M	32	SC	Yes SC	3	2	5	Saras Milk Booth	200
8	M K Circle	Domin o at M K Circle	Nakki Lak	LHS	Raju	Dariya	M	31	ST	Yes	1	4	5	Handicrafts	400
9	M K Circle	Domin o at M	Nakki Lak	LHS	Chaganlal	Kalu Ram	M	30	SC	Yes SC	5	4	9	Snacks	400

		K Circle													
10	M K Circle	Domino at M K Circle	Nakki Lak	LHS	Vijay Kumar	Bhagwandas	M	48	SC	Yes SC	4	2	6	Tea Stall	500
11	At MK Circle on LHS, way to Nakki Lak up to Domino shop	M K Circle	Kathiyawadi Dabba	LHS	Fuli Devi	Roopdas	F	60	SC	Yes FHH / SC	4	3	7	Toy Shop	200
12	At MK Circle on LHS, way to Nakki Lak up to Domino shop	M K Circle	Kathiyawadi Dabba	LHS	Sita Bai	Kalu	F	50	SC	Yes FHH / SC	0	1	1	Cold Drinks (Lemon Soda)	200
13	At MK Circle on LHS, way to Nakki Lak up to Domino shop	M K Circle	Kathiyawadi Dabba	LHS	Bhavesh	Tulsa Ram	M	19	SC	Yes SC	4	2	6	Toy Shop	200
14	At MK Circle on LHS, way to Nakki Lak up to Domino shop	M K Circle	Kathiyawadi Dabba	LHS	Kailash Bheel	Mohanlal	M	32	ST	Yes ST	1	4	5	Fancy Goggles/Cap	300

15	At MK Circle on LHS, way to Nakki Lak up to Domino shop	M K Circle	Kathiyawadi Dabba	LHS	Kanhiyalal	Hansa Ji	M	35	SC	Yes SC	4	1	5	Toy Shop	300
16	At MK Circle on LHS, way to Nakki Lak up to Domino shop	M K Circle	Kathiyawadi Dabba	LHS	Deepu Devi	Narayan ji	F	45	SC	Yes FHH / SC	5	4	9	Toy Shop	300
17	At MK Circle on LHS, way to Nakki Lak up to Domino shop	M K Circle	Kathiyawadi Dabba	LHS	Hari Ram Solanki	Roopa ji	M	48	SC	Yes SC	3	3	6	Fancy Goggles/Cap	300
18	At MK Circle on LHS, way to Nakki Lak up to Domino shop	M K Circle	Kathiyawadi Dabba	LHS	Leela	Mana ji	F	50	SC	Yes FHH / SC	4	3	7	Fruit Chat	200
19	At MK Circle on LHS, way to Nakki Lak up to Domino	M K Circle	Kathiyawadi Dabba	LHS	Ganpat Singh	Khum Singh	M	26	General	No	3	3	6	Tea Stall	300

	shop														
20	At MK Circle on LHS, way to Nakki Lak up to Domino shop	M K Circle	Kathiyawadi Dabba	LHS	Chanda	Dinesh	F	30	SC	Yes FHH / SC	2	3	5	Fruit Chat	200
21	At MK Circle on LHS, way to Nakki Lak up to Domino shop	M K Circle	Kathiyawadi Dabba	LHS	Leela	Raju	F	45	SC	Yes FHH / SC	5	4	9	Fruit Chat	200
22	At MK Circle on LHS, way to Nakki Lak up to Domino shop	M K Circle	Kathiyawadi Dabba	LHS	Dharma	Bijol	M	75	SC	Yes SC	4	2	6	Snacks	200
23	At MK Circle on LHS, way to Nakki Lak up to Domino shop	M K Circle	Kathiyawadi Dabba	LHS	Madhu	Ashok	F	40	SC	Yes FHH / SC	3	1	4	Fruit Chat	200

24	At MK Circle on LHS, way to Nakki Lak up to Domino shop	M K Circle	Kathiyawadi Dabba	LHS	Geeta	Raju	F	40	SC	Yes FHH / SC	0	4	4	Fruit Chat	
25	At MK Circle on LHS, way to Nakki Lak up to Domino shop	M K Circle	Kathiyawadi Dabba	LHS	Sushila	Radhes h	F	40	SC	Yes FHH / SC	3	1	4	Fruit Chat	300
26	At MK Circle on LHS, way to Nakki Lak up to Domino shop	M K Circle	Kathiyawadi Dabba	LHS	Nathi	Suresh	F	40	SC	Yes FHH / SC	2	3	5	Fruit Chat	300
27	At MK Circle on LHS, way to Nakki Lak up to Domino shop	M K Circle	Kathiyawadi Dabba	LHS	Aruna	Harish	F	40	SC	Yes FHH / SC	2	2	4	Fruit Chat	300
28	At MK Circle on LHS, way to Nakki Lak up to Domino	M K Circle	Kathiyawadi Dabba	LHS	Geeta	Govind	F	45	SC	Yes FHH / SC	3	3	6	Fruit Chat	300

	shop														
29	At MK Circle on LHS, way to Nakki Lak up to Domino shop	M K Circle	Kathiyawadi Dabba	LHS	Ratan Singh	Mitu Singh	M	49	General	No	4	3	7	Tea Stall	300
30	At MK Circle on LHS, way to Nakki Lak up to Domino shop	M K Circle	Kathiyawadi Dabba	LHS	Bhawarlal	Hamir ji	M	45	SC	Yes SC	4	1	5	Snacks	300
31	At MK Circle on LHS, way to Nakki Lak up to Domino shop	M K Circle	Kathiyawadi Dabba	LHS	Karandeep	Lalchand Kotiya	M	30	SC	Yes SC	1	1	2	Tattoo Shop	300
32	At MK Circle on LHS, way to Nakki Lak up to Domino shop	M K Circle	Kathiyawadi Dabba	LHS	Dalpat	Ajaba ji	M	36	SC	Yes SC	2	5	7	Toy Shop	300

33	At MK Circle on LHS, way to Nakki Lak up to Domino shop	M K Circle	Kathiyawadi Dabba	LHS	Ashok Kumar	Babu Lal ji	M	48	SC	Yes SC	3	1	4	Fruit Chat	200
34	At MK Circle on LHS, way to Nakki Lak up to Domino shop	M K Circle	Kathiyawadi Dabba	LHS	Asha	Dinesh	F	40	SC	Yes FHH / SC	4	3	7	Fruit Chat	200
35	At MK Circle on LHS, way to Nakki Lak up to Domino shop	M K Circle	Kathiyawadi Dabba	LHS	Radha Devi	Arjun Lal	F	31	SC	Yes FHH / SC	3	2	5	Fruit Chat	200
36	At MK Circle on LHS, way to Nakki Lak up to Domino shop	M K Circle	Kathiyawadi Dabba	LHS	Magan ji	Nava ji	M	48	SC	Yes SC	2	1	3	Snacks	300
37	At MK Circle on LHS, way to Nakki Lak up to Domino	M K Circle	Kathiyawadi Dabba	LHS	Sangeeta	Mevalal	F	56	SC	Yes FHH / SC	4	4	8	Toy Shop	200

	shop														
38	At MK Circle on LHS, way to Nakki Lak up to Domino shop	M K Circle	Kathiyawadi Dabba	LHS	Teja Ram	Sava ji	M	40	SC	Yes SC	2	4	6	Cold Drinks (Lemon Soda)	400
39	At MK Circle on LHS, way to Nakki Lak up to Domino shop	M K Circle	Kathiyawadi Dabba	LHS	Champa Devi	Prakash	F	32	SC	Yes FHH / SC	3	2	5	Snacks	300
40	At MK Circle on LHS, way to Nakki Lak up to Domino shop	M K Circle	Kathiyawadi Dabba	LHS	Geeta	Chunna Ji	F	30	SC	Yes FHH / SC	3	5	8	Toy Shop	200
41	At MK Circle on LHS, way to Nakki Lak up to Domino shop	M K Circle	Kathiyawadi Dabba	LHS	Kanaha	Tara Ram	M	24	SC	Yes SC/BPL	3	4	7	Marble Kitchen Items like Chakala, Belan, Kharal (kitchen utensils)	300

42	At MK Circle on LHS, way to Nakki Lak up to Domino shop	M K Circle	Kathiyawadi Dabba	LHS	Preetam Pal	Bala Prashad	M	21	OBC	No	3	1	4	Snacks	300
43	At MK Circle on LHS, way to Nakki Lak up to Domino shop	M K Circle	Kathiyawadi Dabba	LHS	Suresh	Bhawarlal	M	21	SC	Yes SC	4	3	7	Snacks	200
44	At MK Circle on LHS, way to Nakki Lak up to Domino shop	M K Circle	Kathiyawadi Dabba	LHS	Laxman	Nagaraj	M	45	SC	Yes SC	3	3	6	Readymade Garments	200
45	At MK Circle on LHS, way to Nakki Lak up to Domino shop	M K Circle	Kathiyawadi Dabba	LHS	Nerali	Rupesh	F	34	SC	Yes FHH / SC	5	3	8	Fruit Chat	300
46	At MK Circle on LHS, way to Nakki Lak up to Domino	M K Circle	Kathiyawadi Dabba	LHS	Geeta	Amrit	F	32	SC	Yes FHH / SC	3	2	5	Marble Kitchen Items like Chakala, Belan, Kharal (kitchen utensils)	200

	shop														
47	At MK Circle on LHS, way to Nakki Lak up to Domino shop	M K Circle	Kathiyawadi Dabba	LHS	Teeja	Tara Ji	M	31	SC	Yes SC	7	1	8	Handicrafts	200
48	At MK Circle on LHS, way to Nakki Lak up to Domino shop	M K Circle	Kathiyawadi Dabba	LHS	Mukesh	Mohanlal	M	40	ST	Yes ST	2	3	5	Fancy Goggles/Cap	200
49	At MK Circle on LHS, way to Nakki Lak up to Domino shop	M K Circle	Kathiyawadi Dabba	LHS	Babara Ram	Vana Ji	M	60	SC	Yes SC	6	4	10	Toy Shop	300
50	At MK Circle on LHS, way to Nakki Lak up to Domino shop	M K Circle	Kathiyawadi Dabba	LHS	Arjun Singh	Kanhiyalal Vagari	M	50	SC	Yes SC	4	2	6	Shoes Shop	200

51	At MK Circle on LHS, way to Nakki Lak up to Domino shop	M K Circle	Kathiyawadi Dabba	LHS	Bhagwandas	Badalu Ram	M	50	SC	Yes SC	3	3	6	Fruit Chat	200
52	At MK Circle on LHS, way to Nakki Lak up to Domino shop	M K Circle	Kathiyawadi Dabba	LHS	Deva Rana	Budha Ram	M	22	ST	Yes ST	5	2	7	Fancy Ornaments	200
53	Ambedkar Circle to Kathiyawadi Dabba	Ambedkar Circle	Kathiyawadi Dabba	LHS	Heera	Heeralal	F	50	SC	Yes FHH / SC	1	3	4	Readymade Garments	200

Transect Walk & Inventory Loss Survey (Socio Economic Survey of Affected Persons), April 2023

Note.

BPL: Government of Rajasthan has in recent times been using indicators of National Food Security Act (NFSA, 2013) for estimation of poverty in the state. The state has set criteria for inclusion and exclusion in BPL list. For urban areas, BPL inclusion criteria requires a family to qualify under any of these- BPL families already identified under 2003 urban BPL census, all state BPL families, Antyodaya and Annapurna beneficiaries, families not included in preceding category but are beneficiary under schemes (7 schemes are mentioned) such as chief minister senior citizen yojana, Indira Gandhi national old age pension scheme, Indira Gandhi widow pension schemes and other listed national/state social assistance schemes or if they are surveyed families from slums, rag pickers, registered construction labour, rickshaw pullers, vendors and others (13 such groups are identified). A family is excluded if it fails under any of the 7 exclusion parameters that include- income tax payee in the family, family member in government/semi government employment, other asset-based parameters such as four wheeler ownership (unless it constitutes source of livelihood), house ownership (of specified built and size).

Source: <https://niti.gov.in/writereaddata/files/RAJASTHAN.PDF>.

During survey, respondents were inquired about their officially recognized poverty status (BPL or APL). This information is reflected in the table above.

Vulnerable Households: Vulnerable households comprise below poverty line households, female-headed households, households with out of school/working children, disabled person-headed household, elderly-headed household or elder, landless household, household with no legal title / tenure security, and schedule castes and scheduled tribe households.

Appendix 6: Photographs of Survey

Near Swastik Hotel



At MK Chowk



At MK Chowk



Near Domini Shop MK Circle



Nakki Lake



Nakki Lake



MK Circle



MK Circle



Near Swastik Hotel

Appendix 7: Summary of Consultation

Consultation with Affected Persons

Date & Location	Number of Participants			Type of Group / Issues Discussed	Outcome	Photos
	Male	Female	Total			
13 April 2023 At MK Circle way to Nakki Lake, Mount Abu Attendees Mr. Kanhiyalal – Shop Keeper Mr. Ganpat Singh – Shop Keeper Mr. Hariram Solanki – Shop Keeper Mr. Amrit Solanki – Shop Keeper Mr. Premnand – Shop Keeper Mr. Bhavesh – Shop Keeper Mr. Bhawan Das – Shop Keeper Mr. Kesha Ram – Shop Keeper Ms. Nathi – Shop Keeper	08	01	09	- Project components under RSTDSP and the benefits to the Community. - Impact on roadside vendors - Process of logging grievance and its mechanism under the project. - Present status and access to proposed improved facilities at tourist place like Nakki Lake in the town and other concerned issues and challenges.	- Civil works for Project is proposed in the area and it was informed by participants that proper and structured facilities are not available in and around Nakki Lake. - Process of grievance mechanism was also briefed with participants for lodging complaints. - During the consultations the project proponents briefed about entitlement matrix. - Participants are happy with proposed project components in the town.	



PUBLIC CONSULTATION ATTENDANCE SHEET

Proposed Project "Rejuvenation of Mount Abu"
Rajasthan Secondary Towns Development Sector Project

Consultation with affected persons of M.K. Circle Domino Shop
at town Mount Abu

Date: 12/04/2023

Place: M.K. Circle Mount Abu

Sl. No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Mobile	Signature
1	Kaniyabhai Lal.	Toy Shop	7665453405	[Signature]
2	Chandpat Singh	Tea Shop	7878350005	[Signature]
3	Hariram Salanki	Cap Shop	9462005379	[Signature]
4	Anurag Salanki	Marble Item Shop	964947109	[Signature]
5	Permanand	Cosmetics	9602803740	[Signature]
6	Bhavash	Toy Shop	8140847715	[Signature]
7	Bhagwandas	cruma Shop	8769919659	[Signature]
8	Kashu Ram	Books	9376228859	[Signature]
9	Nathi	Fruit Shop	8094655314	[Signature]

Consultation with Local Residents of Ward Number 20, Mount Abu

Date & Location	Number of Participants			Type of Group / Issues Discussed	Outcome	Photos
	Male	Female	Total			
13 April 2023 At Ward number 20, Mount Abu <u>Attendees</u> <u>S</u> Ms. Seema – Housewife Ms. Manju Kunwal – Cook Ms. Pyali – Housewife Ms. Khemi Devi – Housewife Ms. Aasha – Housewife Ms. Payal Makwana – Housewife Ms. Sunita – Teacher Ms. Seeta – Anganwadi (pre-school) worker Mr. Veer Singh – Electrician	01	08	09	- Project components under RSTDSP and the benefits to the Community. - Process of logging grievance and its mechanism under the project. - Present status and access to proposed improved facilities at tourist place like Nakki Lake in the town and other concerned issues and challenges.	- Civil works for Project is proposed in the area and it was informed by participants that proper and structured facilities are not available in and around Nakki Lake. - Process of grievance mechanism was also briefed with participants for lodging complaints. - Participants are happy with proposed project components in the town.	 

Consultation with Schedule Tribe Community (subgroup-Bheel) of Ward Number 09, Mount Abu

Date & Location	Number of Participants			Type of Group / Issues Discussed	Outcome	Photos
	Male	Female	Total			
14 April 2023 At ward number 9 (Sitavan) Attendees Ms. Aasha – Service Ms. Geeta – Maid Ms. Poru Devi – Housewife Ms. Joyshanya – Housewife Mr. Suresh – Service Mr. Mohanlal – Service Mr. Ajay Kumar – Daily Wage Worker Mr. Govind Ram – Daily Wage Worker Mr. Ganpath – Service Mr. Harilal – Daily Wage Worker Mr. Vijay Kumar – Daily Wage Worker Mr. Ganesh – Daily Wage Worker Mr. Babulal – Daily Wage Worker Mr. Ramesh Kumar – Daily Wage Worker Ms. Manju Devi – Daily Wage Worker	10	5	15	• Project components under RSTDSP and the benefits to the Community. • Process of logging grievance and its mechanism under the project. • Present status and access to improved facilities at tourist place Nakki Lake in the town and other concerned issues and challenges.	• Civil works for Project is proposed in the area and it was informed by participants that proper and structured facilities are not available in and around Nakki Lake. • Process of grievance mechanism was also briefed with participants for lodging complaints. • Participants are happy with proposed project components in the town	 

PUBLIC CONSULTATION ATTENDANCE SHEET

Proposed Project "Rejuvenation of Mount Abu"
Rajasthan Secondary Towns Development Sector Project

Consultation with ST (Bheer) Community ward No 9. at town Mount Abu

Date: 14/04/2023

Place: Sitavan

Sl. No.	Name of Participant	Designation	Mobile	Signature
1	Ashu	Service		आशा
2	Geeta	Sevent		गीता
3	Poru devi	House wife		पुरु
4	Jyotsnaxi	House wife		ज्योत्सना
5	Suresh	Service	874091 1730	सुरेश
6	Mohanlal	Service	887581 5519	मोहन
7	Ajay Kumar	Labour work	789132 1251	अजय
8	Govind Ram	Labour work	941424 3975	गोविंद
9	Salpat	Service PHED	998276 5036	सलपट
10	Harilal	Labour work		हरिलाल
11	Vijay Kumar	Labour work	775733 5183	विजय
12	Banash	Labour work		बानेश
13	Baderlal	Chardon labour work	702346 8387	बाकुलाल
14	Ramesh Kumar	Labour work		रमेश
15	Mongu devi	Labour work		मंगु

Appendix 8: Sample Copy of Leaflet for Information Disclosure

(to be translated and made available in local language/s)

	राजस्थान मध्यम नगरीय क्षेत्र विकास परियोजना (RSTDSP), RUIDP Phase - (Rajasthan Secondary Towns Development Sector Project).
Name of Subproject: Rejuvenation of town Mount Abu	
Objective of the subproject: The objective is (i) enhancement of tourism and (ii) preservation of the natural beauty of the Mount Abu town. This will improve liveability and tourism experience in Mount Abu town.	
Subproject Scope: The scope of this subproject is to beautify the entrance plaza of Market Street, promenade and installation of musical fountain at Nakki Lake along with culvert widening and street beautification (from Dundai Puliya to Swastik Hotel). Implementation of the subproject will improve tourism in Mount Abu town.	
Subproject Components: The key subproject components are as follows:	
• Component 1: Culvert Widening and Street Beautification from Dundai Puliya (culvert) to Swastik Hotel • Component 2: Development of Entrance Plaza of Market Street at Nakki Lake • Component 3: Development of Street Furniture on Nakki Lake Promenade • Component 4: Installation of Musical Fountain at Nakki Lake	
Subproject Cost: 13.08 crore	
Short term impacts during the proposed construction: Some street and mobile vendors are running their business along the Entrance Plaza of Market Street at Nakki Lake and near Swastik Hotel. During execution of the subproject, they may be affected temporarily during the proposed construction and may have to move to other places nearby. If there is any loss of business or livelihood, the person will be considered as affected person and compensated as per ADB/GOR requirements. After detailed design and measurement survey by project contractor, census and socio-economic survey will be revalidated and accordingly cut of date shall be disclosed. Those who will be identified after cut of date shall not be entitled for compensation neither they shall be considered as project affected persons.	
Grievance Redress Mechanism: GRM will be established for the entire project including this subproject. The GRM will aim to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism to voice and resolve social and environmental concerns linked to the project.	
Rajasthan Secondary Towns Development Sector Project (RSTDSP)	

Note: Contact number for registration of complaints will be included in the leaflet when field-level GRM is set up.

Appendix 9: Indigenous Peoples Specific Action Plan Reporting Template

This Indigenous People Specific Action Plan implementation report shall be prepared on a quarterly basis for subprojects which are being implemented in a scheduled area in which RIPP is prepared. This report will be part of the quarterly progress reports/semi-annual monitoring report and will be submitted by PMC to PMU for onward submission to ADB.

Name of the subproject: “Rejuvenation of Mount Abu”

S. No.	Specific Activities	Means of Verification	Responsibility	Timeline	Status/Remarks
1.	Eligible adult willing persons (including 30% women) from the ST community will be provided employment opportunities during the subproject construction work.	Contractor workers record/daily employment register and semi-annual social safeguards monitoring report.	Contractor/CMSC/Town level PIU/CAPPC	Year 1 to end of construction period	Employment will be provided as per the skill set of the ST community present in Mount Abu Town
2.	Awareness generation workshops for adolescent girls of ST community from schools/community on Menstruation and Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) –Target-TBD**	As reflected in MPR/QPR of CMSC/CAPPC/PMCBC, semi-annual social safeguards monitoring report	CMSC/Town level PIU/CAPPC to Coordinate with ULB	Year 1 to 18 months	
3.	Awareness activity in government schools for students (including all students from ST community) on water conservation, protocol of Covid-19, preservation of natural environment assets etc. Target-TBD#	As reflected in MPR/QPR of CMSC/CAPPC/PMCBC, semi-annual social safeguards monitoring report	CMSC/Town level PIU/CAPPC to Coordinate with ULB	Year 1 to 18 months	

4.	Exposure visit of school children (including all students from ST community) to project sites for understanding the importance of lakes and requirement of its conservation. Target-TBD##	As reflected in MPR/QPR of CMSC/CAPPC/PMCBC, semi-annual social safeguards monitoring report	CMSC/Town level PIU/CAPPC to Coordinate with ULB	Year 1 to 18 months	
5.	Type of consultations planned with IP/ST households (stage of project cycle) 1. Pre-Construction 2. Construction 3. Post Construction 4. Other	Detailed report on consultation in MPR/QPR (as submitted by the project consultants)/ Semi-annual social monitoring reports with photographs	CMSC/Town level PIU/CAPPC/ULB	Project preparatory stage and continued throughout the subproject cycle	
6.	Grievance Redress Mechanism established at different levels	Government order/notice/little specifying inclusion IP representation in CLC/GRC as described in the project GRM Report related to project grievance reflected in the monitoring reports of the Project	PMU	Year 1 till subproject completion	
7.	Satisfaction Survey of IP households with SAP implementation and subproject work as a whole	Satisfaction Survey report and project completion report (PCR)	Contractor CMSC/Town level PIU	18 month-after subproject completion	

NOTE: ** Target TBD= Target to be decided (number of girls to participate and number of awareness activity to be conducted) based on the community consultation and data analysis; Target-TBD#= Target to be decided (number of students to participate and number of awareness activity to be conducted) based on the community consultation and data analysis; Target-TBD##= Target to be decided (number of students to participate and number of awareness activity to be conducted) based on the community consultation and data analysis

Where applicable, the information provided in the table should be supported by detailed explanatory report, receipts, consultation, photographs and other details.

ADB = Asian Development Bank, CAPPC = Community Awareness and Participation Consultant, CLC = City Level Committee, CMSC = Construction Management and Supervision Consultant, GRC = Grievance Redress Committee, IP= Indigenous peoples, MPR = Monthly Progress Report, PIU = Project Implementation Unit, PMU = Project Management Unit, QPR = Quarterly Progress Report.

Appendix 10: Minimum Wage Rate in Rajasthan (August 2020)

राजस्थान सरकार
श्रम विभाग

क्रमांक: एफ.8(5)(6)न्यू.म.अभि./श्रम /आई.आर./2000/पार्ट/17953

जयपुर, दिनांक: 28/6/22

अधिसूचना

युक्ति राज्य सरकार द्वारा न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम, 1948 (केन्द्रीय अधिनियम 11 वर्ष 1948) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) के खण्ड (ख) की अपेक्षानुसार राजस्थान राजपत्र में निम्नांकित अनुसूचित नियोजनों में कर्मचारी के संबंध में न्यूनतम मजदूरी की दरों को पुनरीक्षण करने के प्रस्ताव अधिसूचना क्रमांक एफ 8 (5)(6)न्यू.म.अभि./श्रम/आई.आर./2000/पार्ट/2846 दिनांक 02.02.2022 द्वारा राजस्थान राजपत्र विशेषांक भाग-1 (ख) दिनांक 07.02.2022 में प्रकाशित किये गये थे।

युक्ति उक्त प्रस्तावों के संबंध में प्राप्त अभ्यावेदन पर राज्य सरकार द्वारा विचार-विमर्श कर लिया गया है।

अतः अब न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम, 1948 (केन्द्रीय अधिनियम 11 वर्ष 1948) की धारा 5 की उप-धारा (2)सपठित धारा (3) की उप-धारा (1) के खण्ड (क) तथा (ख) प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए राजस्थान सरकार की पूर्व अधिसूचना दिनांक 30.07.2021 जो राजस्थान राज-पत्र विशेषांक भाग-1 (ख) दिनांक 05.08.2021 में प्रकाशित हुई थी का अधिकमण करते हुए राज्य सरकार न्यूनतम वेतन सलाहकार मण्डल से परामर्श करने के पश्चात् राजस्थान राज्य में निम्नांकित अनुसूची "भाग-1" एवं "भाग-2" में सम्मिलित अनुसूचित नियोजनों में नियोजित कर्मचारी के संबंध में निम्नानुसार मजदूरी की न्यूनतम दरें दिनांक 01.07.2021 से पुनरीक्षित करती है:-

अनुसूची " भाग-1"

अनुसूचित नियोजनों के नाम

क्र.सं०	अनुसूचित नियोजनों के नाम
1	सोप स्टोन फैक्ट्रीज
2	कॉटन जिनिंग तथा प्रेसिंग फैक्ट्रीज
3	ऑटोमोबाइल वर्कशॉप
4	कॉटन-खाईंग, प्रिन्टिंग तथा वाशिंग फैक्ट्रीज
5	स्माल स्कूल इण्डस्ट्रीज
6	गोटा किनारी एवं लष्पा संस्थानों में नियोजन
7	बूतल स्पिनिंग एवं वीविंग फैक्ट्रीज
8	पावरलूम फैक्ट्रीज
9	प्रिन्टिंग प्रेस
10	सिनेमा इण्डस्ट्रीज
11	तेल मिल (ऑयल मिल)
12	इजीनियरिंग इण्डस्ट्रीज
13	बूतल स्पिनिंग एवं प्रेसिंग फैक्ट्रीज

14	हैण्डलूम उद्योग
15	मैकेनिकल शक्ति के बगैर चलने वाले शुगरपान के नियोजन
16	दुकान एवं वाणिज्यिक संस्थान
17	कॉटन वेस्ट स्पिनिंग फैक्ट्रीज
18	किसी स्थानीय प्राधिकारी के अधीन नियोजन
19	सार्वजनिक मोटर परिवहन में नियोजन
20	अन्नक कर्मान्त में नियोजन (अन्नक खानों के अतिरिक्त)
21	किसी चावल मिल, आटा मिल या दाल मिल में नियोजन
22	सड़कों के संनिर्माण या अनुरक्षण या निर्माण सक्रियताओं में नियोजन
23	सरकारी कार्यालयों में कंटीजेन्सी एण्ड वस्तु (आकस्मिक जितमें निगम तथा मण्डलों में नियुक्त श्रमिक/कामगार भी शामिल हैं)
24	विद्युत उत्पादन, वितरण तथा पूर्ति से संबंधित नियोजन
25	जन स्वास्थ्य अभियांत्रिकी विभाग में नियोजित श्रमिक/कामगार
26	सिंचाई विभाग में नियोजित श्रमिक/कामगार
27	सार्वजनिक निर्माण विभाग में नियोजित श्रमिक/कामगार
28	जट पट्टी उद्योग
29	होटल एवं रेस्टोरेंट
30	निजी शैक्षणिक संस्थानों में नियोजन
31	निजी धिकित्सालयों एवं नर्सिंग होम्स (जो सरकार या स्थानीय निकायों द्वारा संचालित न हों) में नियोजन।
32	केबल ऑपरेटिंग एवं संबंधित सेवा में नियोजन
33	सोमेन्ट प्रोस्ट्रैज्ड प्रोडक्ट्स उद्योग में नियोजन
34	कोल्ड ड्रिक्स, सोडा एवं अलाइड प्रोडक्ट्स की मैन्यूफैक्चरिंग में नियोजन
35	कोल्ड स्टोरेज में नियोजन
36	कम्प्यूटर हार्डवेयर उद्योग एवं सेवाओं में नियोजन
37	फैक्ट्री अधिनियम में पंजीकृत सभी कारखानों जो अन्य किसी अनुसूचित नियोजन में सम्मिलित नहीं हों, में नियोजन
38	गैर सरकारी संगठन (एन.जी.ओ.) एषय संस्थाओं में नियोजन
39	खादी, हैंडलूम प्रोडक्ट्स एवं विलेज इण्डस्ट्रीज में नियोजन
40	एल.पी.जी. वितरण एवं संबंधित सेवाओं में नियोजन
41	मार्केटिंग एवं कन्जुमर्स को-ऑपरेटिव सोसायटीज में नियोजन
42	मेटल फाउण्ड्री एवं जमरल इंजीनियरिंग उद्योग में नियोजन
43	पैस्टीलाइड सहित कीमिकल्स एवं फार्मास्यूटिकल्स उद्योग में नियोजन
44	पेट्रोल पम्प एवं संबंधित सेवाओं में नियोजन
45	एस.टी.डी., आई.एस.डी., पी.सी.ओ. एवं संबंधित सेवाओं में नियोजन
46	स्वीपर एवं सेनेटरी सेवा जो अन्य नियोजनों में सम्मिलित नहीं हैं
47	टेलरिंग प्रारंभ तथा मारमेट्स उद्योग में नियोजन

48	टैक्सोज, ऑटो रिक्शा एवं ट्रेलिंग एजेंन्सीज में नियोजन
49	टैक्सटाईल्स उद्योग (सभी प्रकार के) में नियोजन
50	टाइल्स निर्माण एवं मोटरीज उद्योग में नियोजन
51	वुड वर्क्स एवं कर्नाधार निर्माण उद्योग में नियोजन

अनुसूची " भाग-॥"

क्र.सं.	अनुसूचित नियोज्जन का नाम
52	(कृषि में नियोज्जन)– किसी भी रूप में कृषि कार्य में नियोज्जन, जिनके अन्तर्गत घरती की जातना और बीना, दुग्ध उद्योग, किसी कृषि संबंधी या उद्यान कृषि संबंधी वस्तु का उत्पादन, उसकी खेती, उसे उपाना और काटना, पशुधन पालन, मधुमीरसरसरसरसरसरलक्ष्मी या कुक्कुट पालन और किसी कृषि द्वारा या किसी कृषि क्षेत्र पर या कृषक कार्य की अनुपांगिक रूप या उनके साथ-साथ की गई क्रियायें (जिनके अन्तर्गत वन संबंधी या काष्ठीकरण संबंधी क्रियायें, और कृषि उपज मण्डी के लिए तैयार करने और भण्डार में या मण्डी को या मण्डी तक परिवहनार्थ वाहन का परिदान करना आता है /आती है)

पुनरीक्षित न्यूनतम मजदूरी की दरें

अनुसूची भाग । एवं ॥ में वर्णित नियोजनों में नियोजित श्रमिकों/कर्मचारियों का वर्गीकरण	न्यूनतम मजदूरी की दरें (रुपये में)	
	प्रतिमाह	प्रतिदिन
1	2	3
1. अकुशल - बेलदार, चौकीदार, जमादार, हाथी, वक्र्स कीपर, फर्राश, धोबी, भिखी, शिशु मूह परिचारक, स्वीपर, जलधारी, पेट्रोल लोडर, चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारी, गैंगमैन, खलासी, पशु अवरोधक, साईकिल सवार, निर्वाहक, मुख्य नाविक, पम्प परिचालक, सेनेटरी जमादार, घपरासी, कुंजी बाल, स्प्रेमैन, गैज रोडर्स, जरी वर्कर, फीडर, लोडर्स, बैग फिलर, ट्रौली फिलर, जिनिंग वर्क्स, पैक्स, फीडर्स, बेल लीफ्टर्स, लार्नर, लेबर, ब्लोवर, मसराईजिंग हैल्वर, कीर बीथलर्स एण्ड ब्लीचर्स, डाईंग ऑन एडन वर्क्स, डाईन वर्क्स, जीगर वर्कर, मैसेन्जर्स, मजदूर, वॉचमैन, डाईंगमैन, वूल क्लीनर्स, बिलोमशीन हैल्वर, होपरमैन, बेल पैक्स, क्लीनिंग वर्कर्स, वूल केरियर, बॉयिन केरियर, ड्रायर्स, ट्रौलीमैन, चरखा चलाने वाला रीलर, पेपर लिफ्टर, पोस्टर बॉय, एक्सपेलर-क्लीनर, कोलमैन, केटमैन, गेटकीपर, कुक केरियर, डिकोपरीकेटर, (ग्राउण्डनट केरियर, हस्क केरियर, गनी बेग फलर, गनी बेग स्टीवर) वूल वॉशिंग मैन, रटीचर, वूल सोरटर्स, बीयरर्स, गेटकीपर, वेजीटेबल फटर, डिलीवरी बॉय, जोएटर रोलर, पिऑन, छानने वाला, पम्पमैन, शामियाना तानने वाला, कॉटन फीडर श्रमिक, डेसर्स एण्ड शोपरटर्स, केरियर, हमाल, स्पिनर्स, क्लीनर - होटल एण्ड रेस्टोरेन्ट अधिसूचित नियोजन में नियोजक द्वारा निवास सुविधा एवं	6734/-	259/-

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भोजन सुविधा दिये जाने पर क्रमशः रु० 100-100 घटाकर वेतन देय होगा। (अन्य कोई भी श्रेणी जिनका कोई भी नाम हो, परन्तु जो अकुशल कार्य करते हों)		
2. अर्द्धकुशल — नुर्सी, भू मापक, शिशु गृह प्रभारी, हेड डीलर, स्टोन ट्रेसिंग और कटर्स, हेल्पर, वायरमैन, मेट, हेल्पर, वर्कशीप हेल्पर, सहायक पेन्टर, वे-मैन, ऑयल मैन, बॉल्वमैन, हॉफप्रेस मैन, वर्मकार, अस्सिस्टेन्ट कण्डक्टर, हेड बॉयमैन, अस्सिस्टेन्ट फिटर, अस्सिस्टेन्ट कारपेन्टर, अस्सिस्टेन्ट टर्नर, अस्सिस्टेन्ट ग्रीजर, ऑयलमैन, अस्सिस्टेन्ट टिकर, टायर फिटर, छेद फिटर, पॉलिश मैन, लेथमैन, द्रुत कीपर, लाईनर, वाइन्डर, टाईमैन, पैट्रीमैन, ल्यूब्रीकेटिंग अस्सिस्टेन्ट, जूनियर क्लर्क, बैंड चैकर, जीगरमैन, क्लीपमैन, (स्टेन्टर) अस्सिस्टेन्ट स्क्रीन प्रिन्टर, दक्क एगेज्ड ऑन हेथिडलिंग, मशीन स्ट्रेमर्स, फिल्टर्स, एडन हेल्पर, हेवी मशीन हेल्पर, अस्सिस्टेन्ट ऑपरेटर, बिलोमैन, वैमैन, लेथमैन, वाईगमैन, डीजर, भीमसा, वारपार, फोल्डर, साईजर, पैपरमैन, कच्चा वाईण्डर, डिस्ट्रीब्यूटर, यार्डिंग मैन, टेकर, कोपी होल्डर, पैपर फीडर, इंकमैन, मेट कीपर एण्ड टिकिट कलेक्टर, रिवाइडिंग मैन, लिफ्ट ऑपरेटर, विनोअर, मेट (लेबर सुपरवाइजर), कोल्हूमैन, फिटरमैन, फायरमैन, पम्प अटेन्डेन्ट, सहायक फिटर, सहायक टर्नर, सहायक वेल्डर, सहायक मैकेनिक, जाकरी यर्कर्स, बॉशरमैन, रिकवरीमैन, पंचरमैन, डिलीवरी मैन, कोबलर, पैट्रोल डिलीवरी मैन, वे मैन कॉज बटन मेकर, चेयर नेस्टर, साईकिल रिपेयर्स, कॉटन फिडर, ब्रेकर साउथर फिनिशर श्रमिक, टेन्टर कम स्टीपर, ड्राईंग सिम्पलेक्स, लुविंग इन्टील, रिग एण्ड डबलिंग साईजर, डाणर, रोलर, एन्टीवाला एण्ड बेलिंग, वायरमैन कम हेल्पर, सेनेट्री जमादार, हलरमैन, मोजर, वेटमैन, सिल्कमैन, हेण्ड डीलर, स्टोर ट्रन्सोज और कटर्स, रवीपर (गटर सफाई वाला) तथा (अन्य कोई भी श्रेणी जिनका कोई भी नाम हो, परन्तु जो अर्द्धकुशल कार्य करते हों)	7046 /—	271 /—
3. कुशल — मैशिन, मिस्त्री, स्वागतकर्ता, बजई, लुहार, दर्जी, धर्मकार, मैकेनिक फिटर, लाईनमैन, पेन्टर, प्लम्बर, बर्नर इलेक्ट्रीशियन, वायरमैन, सिनेमा ऑपरेटर, बागवान, मैकेनिकल डीलर्स एण्ड क्लार्कर्स, हल्के वाहनों के ड्राईवर, भारी वाहनों के ड्राईवर, ट्रैक्टर चालक, भारी ट्रकों के चालक, मिट्टी हटाने वाली मशीनों के ड्राईवर, रोड रोलर ड्राईवर, ट्रक ड्राईवर, मोटर गाड़ियों के ड्राईवर, इंजन ड्राईवर, दत्त अश्वशक्ति तक की मशीनों के	7358 /—	283 /—

ड्राईवर, अर्थ मूविंग इक्विपमेंट ड्राईवर, ऑपरेटर्स, क्लर्क, टाईपिस्ट, कंशियर, पुस्तकालय लिपिक, समय पालक, स्टोर कीपर, लेखा लिपिक, सभी प्रकार के निरीक्षक (लाईसेन्स, गृहकर, सेनेट्री, खाद्य, ज्वालक आदि), पर्यवेक्षक, फायर ऑफिसर, ओवरसीयर, जलदाय पर्यवेक्षक, मुख्य सेनेट्री एवं परामर्शक, बॉयलर अटेंडेंट, फायरमैन, मशीनमैन, कण्डक्टर, ड्राईवर्स, टर्नर, आर्टिजन्स, कोच बिल्डर्स, बल्केनाईजर्स, इक्विपमेंट्स, मैट्रोमैन, बिल्डर्स, डिचमैनपेन्टर्स ऑफ हैलेस्टर्स, ड्रेसर्स एण्ड सोपस्टर्स, पथ निरीक्षक, कम्पाण्डर, ड्राफ्टमैन, माली, शिफ्ट सुपरवाइजर, मशीन फिटर, टर्नर, प्रेसमैन, वाईण्डर, जोबर कम ऑयलमैन, जोबर कम साईजर, विलोरुम जोबर, बिल क्लर्क, बुकिंग क्लर्क, कुक, एयर कण्डीशन मैकेनिक, रफुगर, बटर टेलर, पॉलिशवाला, रेडियो रिपेयर्स, ऑटो मैकेनिक, शीटमेकर, फर्नीचर डिजाइनर्स, मनिहारा, बार्बर, कन्फेक्शनर्स, फोटोग्राफर, आर्टिस्ट ऑटोशियन, छाता बनाने वाला, सूटकेस मेकर, मनीबैग मेकर, नर्स, इन्चार्ज, सिग्यूरिटी मैन, गोदाम कीपर, एलीवेटर ऑपरेटर, वेलप्रेस ऑपरेटर, फुलप्रेस मैन, मुकादमस, मोल्डर, फैब्रिकेटर, टाईमकीपर, कोल्हू मास्टर, डोल मेकर, टीन स्मिथ, सोल्डरमैन, एयरकण्डीशन ऑपरेटर, एयरकूलिंग ऑपरेटर, अस्सिस्टेंट मैनेजर, इलेक्ट्रीकल सुपरवाइजर, कम्पोजिटर, ऑपरेटर-लाईनो/मोनो, डाई प्रिन्टर, कारपेन्टर, प्रुफ रीडर (चैकर), ब्लॉक प्रिन्टर, ब्लॉक मेकर, डाई स्टेम्पर, डिजाइनर, वाईण्डर, स्टीचर, कास्टर, लाईनोप्लेट प्रिन्टर, टाउचर, कातिम, संसाज, सेग मशीन ड्राईवर, प्लेट कटर, डाईंग मास्टर, कन्टेनर मैन, फोरमैन, कार्डिंग मशीन ऑपरेटर, बॉलिंग प्रेस-ऑपरेटर, जोबर, लेथ ऑपरेटर, वाईण्डिंग मशीन ऑपरेटर, वेलेडर, एसेम्बलर, रिकन प्रिन्टिंग पैन्टर्स, बॉयलर अटेंडेंट, फेल्ड मास्टर कूशिंग एण्ड पिग्मेंट, कलर मास्टर, मोटर मैकेनिक स्कुटर मैकेनिक, ग्रिलर, ड्राफ्टमैन, बल्कानाईजर, ग्राईण्डर, बोरिंगमैन, प्रेस मिस्त्री, इलीवेटर, कूल प्रेसमैन, वेलप्रेस ऑपरेटर, मिलर या मिल मशीन ऑपरेटर, जनरेटर ऑपरेटर, क्वालिटी कन्ट्रोल मैन, पथ निरीक्षक प्रयोगशाला सहायक, प्रयोगशाला परिचर, जूनियर टेक्नीकल असिस्टेंट तथा (अन्य कोई भी श्रेणी जिनका कोई भी नाम हो, परन्तु जो कुशल कार्य करते हों)		
उच्च कुशल (highly skilled)- स्टेनोग्राफर, एकाउण्टेंट, कम्प्यूटर ऑपरेटर, मैनेजर, सेल्स सुपरवाइजर, सेल्स रिप्रजेन्टेटिव, मेडिकल रिप्रजेन्टेटिव, केमिस्ट, पुस्तकालयाध्यक्ष, कार्यालय अधीक्षक, लैब	8658 / -	333 / -

टेक्निशियन, टेलीफोन ऑपरेटर, ई.सी.जी. टेक्निशियन, रेडियोग्राफर मैन पॉवर, फार्मसिस्ट, सीनियर टेक्नीकल असिस्टेंट, कुक, गेल/फिगेल, नर्स तथा (अन्य कोई भी श्रेणी जिनका कोई भी नाम हो, परन्तु उच्च कुशल कार्य करता हो)		
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टिप्पणियाँ:-

1. दैनिक मजदूरी पाने वाले किसी कर्मचारी को देय मजदूरी की न्यूनतम दरों की गणना जिस वर्ग का वह कर्मचारी है, उस वर्ग के लिये नियत मासिक मजदूरी की दर में 26 का भाग देकर की गई है।
2. इसमें किसी बात के अन्तर्विष्ट होते हुये भी यदि उपर्युक्त दरों के प्रभाव में आने की तारीख पर उक्त नियोजनों में से किसी कर्मचारी की मजदूरी उपरोक्त दरों से अधिक हो तो उसके द्वारा उक्त दिन को प्राप्त की गई वास्तविक मजदूरी उसके संबंध में नियत की गई मजदूरी की न्यूनतम दर होगी।
3. अनुसूची में निर्दिष्ट न्यूनतम मजदूरी की दरों में निर्वाह भत्ता, बुनियादी मूल्य और सुविधाओं के एवज में रोकड़ मूल्य, यदि कोई हो, सम्मिलित है।
4. उक्त नियोजनों में कार्यरत कर्मचारी के लिये नियत दरों में साप्ताहिक अवकाश का वेतन शामिल है।
5. निर्धारित सामान्य कार्य के घण्टों (8 घण्टे प्रतिदिन) से अधिक किसी कर्मचारी से कार्य करवाने पर अधिसमय (**overtime**) कार्य का भुगतान सामान्य मजदूरी दर की दुगुनी दर से किया जावेगा।
6. मजदूरी की न्यूनतम दरें ठेकेदारों द्वारा नियुक्त कर्मचारियों पर भी लागू होंगी।
7. 18 (अट्ठारह) वर्ष से कम आयु के व्यक्तियों और अक्षम व्यक्तियों के लिये मजदूरी की न्यूनतम दरें उसी श्रेणी (अकुशल, अर्द्धकुशल, कुशल एवं उच्च कुशल) के वयस्क व्यक्तियों के बराबर देय होगी।
8. श्रम ब्यूरो, शिमला से प्राप्त जयपुर, अलवर एवं भीलवाड़ा केन्द्रों के लिए औद्योगिक श्रमिकों के उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक (**Consumer Price Index**) दिनांक 01.07.2020 से 30.06.2021 तक अधिसूचना में सम्मिलित कर लिये गये हैं। इस अवधि में उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांकों की वृद्धि 171 अंक है।
9. पार्ट टाइम (अंशकालीन) श्रमिक यदि 4 घण्टे से कम कार्य करता हो तो उसे निर्धारित न्यूनतम दर का 50 प्रतिशत तथा 4 घण्टे से अधिक कार्य करने पर पूर्ण निर्धारित वेतन मिलेगा।



10. उक्त मजदूरी की दरे दिनांक 01.07.2021 से लागू होगी तथा माननीय राजस्थान उच्च न्यायालय, जयपुर में विचाराधीन याचिका संख्या-8986/2021 में किसी भी प्रकार का निर्णय पारित होने के क्रम में आवश्यकतानुसार पृथक से समीक्षा/पुनरीक्षण की कार्यवाही की जावेगी।

राज्यपाल की आज्ञा से,



(पतंजलि भू)

अतिरिक्त श्रम आयुक्त एवं
पदेन संयुक्त शासन सचिव

राजस्थान जयपुर

जयपुर दिनांक: 28/6/22

क्रमांक: एच.8(5)(ह)न्यु.म.अभि./श्रम/आई.आर./2006/पार्ट/17954-99
प्रतिनिधि सूचनाई एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु-

1. अधीक्षण, प्रिन्टिंग एवं स्टेशनरी (राजकीय केंद्रीय मुद्रणालय) जयपुर को उक्त अभिसूचना को राजस्थान राजपत्र विशेषांक में प्रकाशन हेतु।
2. उप सचिव (ए.एस.) माननीय मुख्य मंत्री, राजस्थान, जयपुर।
3. विशिष्ट सहायक, माननीय श्रम मंत्री, राजस्थान, जयपुर।
4. निजी सचिव, मुख्य सचिव, राजस्थान सरकार, जयपुर।
5. निजी सचिव, प्रमुख शासन सचिव, आपदा प्रबन्धन एवं सहायता विभाग राजस्थान सरकार जयपुर।
6. निजी सचिव, शासन सचिव, श्रम एवं नियोजन, राजस्थान, जयपुर।
7. निजी सचिव, शासन सचिव, सहायता विभाग, राजस्थान, जयपुर।
8. निजी सचिव, श्रम आयुक्त, राजस्थान, जयपुर।
9. संयुक्त शासन सचिव, श्रम एवं नियोजन विभाग, राजस्थान, जयपुर।
10. सम्भागीय संयुक्त/उप/सहायक श्रम आयुक्त/श्रम कल्याण अधिकारी (समस्त)
11. उपनिदेशक (एसीपी) आईटीसेल मुख्यालय को नेजवर लेख है कि उक्त अधिसूचना का प्रकाशन क्रम संख्या- 1 में वर्णित विभाग से कराने का श्रम करें।
12. मार्ट पत्रावली।


अतिरिक्त श्रम आयुक्त एवं
पदेन संयुक्त शासन सचिव
राजस्थान जयपुर

As per the state gazette notification dated 28.06.2022, revised minimum daily wages for different category of labour are as below:

Unskilled= ₹ 259; Semi-skilled= ₹ 271; Skilled= 283, Highly-Skilled= 333

Source:

[HTTP://WWW.LABOUR.RAJASTHAN.GOV.IN/NOTIFICATION.ASPX](http://www.labour.rajasthan.gov.in/NOTIFICATION.ASPX),
[HTTPS://LABOURLAWREPORTER.COM/MINIMUM-WAGES-RAJASTHAN/](https://labourlawreporter.com/minimum-wages-rajasthan/)

Appendix 11: Grievance Registration Format

(To be made available in the local language, Hindi)

The _____ Project welcomes complaints, suggestions, queries and comments regarding project implementation.

Aggravated persons may provide grievance with their name and contact information to enable us to get in touch for clarification and feedback.

In case, someone chooses not to include personal details and wants that the information provided to remain confidential, please indicate by writing/typing *(CONFIDENTIAL)* above Grievance Format.

Thank you.

Date		Place of registration			
Contact Information/Personal Details					
Name		Gender	* Male *Female	Age	
Home Address					
Place					
Phone no.					
E-mail					
Complaint/Suggestion/Comment/Question Please provide the details (who, what, where and how) of your grievance below: If included as attachment/note/letter, please tick here:					
How do you want us to reach you for feedback or update on your comment/grievance?					

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Registered by: (Name of Official registering grievance)	
Mode of communication: Note/Letter E-mail Verbal/Telephonic	
Reviewed by: (Names/Positions of Official(s) reviewing grievance)	
Action Taken:	
Whether Action Taken Disclosed:	Yes No
Means of Disclosure:	

Appendix 12: Sample Monitoring Format

A semi-annual monitoring report shall be prepared on Resettlement Plan implementation and submitted to ADB by the PMC. It will include: (1) **the list of affected persons**, with compensation, if any due to each and details of compensation paid with signed receipts annexed to the report, socio-economic status and satisfaction levels of affected persons with the Resettlement Plan implementation process, compensation and mitigation measures; (2) **the list of vulnerable affected persons** and additional compensation / special protection measures planned/implemented for them (e.g. assistance to obtain project construction related jobs); socio-economic status and satisfaction levels of affected persons with the Resettlement Plan implementation process, compensation and mitigation measures; (3) **list of roads for closure** and actions planned / taken to minimize disturbance; (4) **details of consultations held with affected persons** (with number of participants by gender, issues raised, conclusion / agreement reached, actions required/taken; (5) **details of grievances** registered, redressed, outstanding complaints, minutes of GRM meetings held; (6) **details of information disclosure** and awareness generation activities, levels of awareness among target population and behaviour change, if any; and (7) **any other relevant information** showing Resettlement Plan implementation progress. The following checklist may be used for overall monitoring of Resettlement Plan implementation.

S. N.	Resettlement Plan Activities	Completed Y/N	Remarks
A. Pre-Construction Activities and Resettlement Plan Activities			
1	Approval of final Resettlement Plan by ADB prior to contract award		
2	Disclosure of final Resettlement Plan on ADB and EA websites		
3	Circulation of summary Resettlement Plan in local languages to all stakeholders		
Resettlement Plan Implementation			
1	Grievance Redress Mechanism established at different levels		
2	Entitlements and grievance redress procedure disclosed		
3	Finalization of list of affected persons, vulnerable affected persons and compensation due		
4	Finalization of list of roads for full or partial closure; mitigation measures proposed and implemented (with photographic documentation)		
5	Number of days roads were closed (full and partial closure)		
6	Affected persons received entitlements as per EM in RP		
7	Payment of compensation, allowances and assistance (No. of affected persons)		
8	Additional assistance (project-related construction jobs, if willing and able) for vulnerable households given (No. of vulnerable affected persons assisted)		
9	Grievances No. of grievances registered No. of grievances redressed Outstanding complaints Disclosure of grievance redress statistics		

S. N.	Resettlement Plan Activities	Completed Y/N	Remarks
10	Consultation, participation and disclosure as per Plan		
C. Monitoring			
11	Survey on satisfaction levels of affected persons with Resettlement Plan implementation completed		
D. Labor			
12	Implementation of all statutory provisions on labor like health, safety, welfare, sanitation, and working conditions by Contractors. Ensuring no child labour used		
13	Equal pay for equal work for men and women		

NOTE: Where applicable, the information provided in the table should be supported by detailed explanatory report, receipts and other details.