

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CSR FRAMEWORK

1. Scope and Objective

1. Corporate social responsibility (CSR) is the commitment of businesses to contribute to sustainable economic development by working with employees, their families, the local community and society at large, to improve their lives in ways that are good for business and for development. Each business entity should formulate a CSR policy to guide its strategic planning and provide a roadmap for its CSR initiatives, which should be an integral part of overall business policy and aligned with its business goals. Corporate Social Responsibility and Sustainability is a company's commitment to its stakeholders to conduct business in an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable manner that is transparent and ethical. The companies should respect the interests of, and be responsive towards all stakeholders, including shareholders, employees, customers, suppliers, project affected people, society at large etc. and create value for all of them. They should develop mechanism to actively engage with all stakeholders, inform them of inherent risks and mitigate them where they occur. Companies should take measures to check the adverse impact on environment. Depending upon their core competency and business interest, companies should undertake activities for economic and social development of communities and geographical areas, particularly in the vicinity of their operations. These could include: education, skill building for livelihood of people, health, cultural and social welfare etc., particularly targeting at disadvantaged sections of society.
2. This section provides general social input for the overall CSR goal in terms of community development and other livelihood activities that may be considered for implementation for the local people. The community development activities will target the community in general in the project area. Community Development framework provides for guiding principles on preparation, execution, and documentation of community development activities in the target villages phase. The target villages in the policy refer to project-affected villages and peripheral villages. The community development activities will mainly target at communities in the target villages. The community development activities will run parallel to the R&R activities. The prime focus is to improve the quality of life of the people in areas surrounding the Bhadla solar park. In order to make a long term impact, RRECL and the developers shall primarily concentrate on providing basic amenities on water, sanitation, roads, health, education and other relevant infrastructure. The long term objective is to integrate social goals and RRECL and the developers shall maintain cordial relation with the local authorities and communities. The efforts should be to minimize the social risks if any.

2.2. Indicative Target Areas of Intervention

3. The indicative target areas of intervention can be classified in to two segments as below. These are the broad and indicative list which needs to be prioritized based on the feasibility and practicability in terms of its implementation. A need based assessment will be carried out and the local communities will be consulted. These activities can be taken up by RRECL and developer in phased manner keeping in consideration the financial availability and with a mutual understanding with the local communities. These are the broad indicative lists which may further be modified based on the assessment to be carried out in the ground.

(i) Infrastructure development in the Communities

- Community centers
- Schools in villages
- Health care centers and hospitals
- Roads
- Homes for the homeless
- Rural electrification
- Irrigation and water storage structures
- Solar lighting system
- Sanitation and public health
- Drinking Water
- Promotion of sports and games
- Setting up of skill development centers

(ii) Sustainable livelihood activities in the Communities

- Self-help groups (microfinance for women and farmers)
- Integrated agriculture development
- Integrated livestock development
- Watershed management
- Microenterprise development
- Scholarships to meritorious students belonging to SC, ST, OBC and disabled categories
- Skill training/vocational training assistance programs for youth
- Capacity building of the project affected persons to improve their employability

4. Additionally, focus will be given to maintain the environment sustainability as follows:

- To contribute to sustainable development through the establishment and implementation of environment, health and safety standards that meet the requirement of relevant laws, regulations and codes of practice ;
- To take into account environment, health and safety aspects in planning and decision-making ;
- To continue to increase the contribution from renewable energy sources towards meeting overall energy demand;

2.3 Approach

5. The initial approach of planning shall be identification of broad activities. The broad activities shall be closely linked with the overall goal and objectives of the target intervention. The geographical area for implementation of the community development activities shall be in the target villages which need to be identified at the outset. The community development activities shall be framed with a long-term objective of provision for basic infrastructure and civic facilities. A baseline data needs to be developed at the outset and shall be mandatory for planning of effective community development activities. Under the current technical assistance program funded by Asian Development

Bank (ADB) to RRECL, there is a provision for creating the baseline information through household surveys. The community development expert and livelihood expert with assistance social development/safeguard expert will work closely to carry out the baseline surveys under this TA.

6. The baseline socio-economic survey will comprise of the socio-economic and poverty profile of the project area covering demographic, social, economic, employment, political and cultural indicators. The resulting profiles and data will be disaggregated by gender, ethnic group, household income and age group etc. Specific emphasis would be made to capture issues particular to the vulnerable groups in the socio-economic survey. The socio-economic survey will cover the following general parameters:
 - Demographic profile of the project area
 - Ethnic Composition
 - Occupational Status
 - Economic Activities
 - Education and Literacy
 - Skill Availability & Gaps
 - Employment
 - Income and Expenditure pattern
 - Poverty Profile
 - Health facilities & Sanitation
 - Infrastructure status.
 - Energy Use Pattern
7. Apart from the above mentioned parameters, socio economic household survey will also focus on mapping the existing livelihood opportunities and available skill set among the local community as follows:
 - Identification of available and alternatives livelihood options for sustenance vis-à-vis different communities/ Self Help Group (SHG) members/ FG members
 - Identification of preferred livelihoods alternatives by different communities
 - Identification of number of SHGs and other functional groups and their activities
 - Identification of skill building/ training needs based on alternate livelihood option
 - Identification of gaps in basic minimum amenities such as schools, health, sanitation facilities etc in the village
8. The community development activities shall be formulated based on need assessment study. The need assessment study will involve in-depth village–stakeholder consultation and gap identifications based on surveys and analysis. Based on the survey, a detailed project prioritizing needs of affected household, community and target villages including the vulnerable section shall be prepared. Action plan would involve empowering affected households, community and the target villages in a phased manner and for an identified planned period. Interventions for the area shall be planned with a focus on making use of local resources/materials, particularly to minimize the cost without compromising on quality. Such local resources and low-cost technologies shall be identified consultation with village community. The communities and local authority shall be closely involved in the planning and implementation of community development activities. Community development and livelihood plan will be developed as part of the outcome and out of the ongoing ADB's technical assistance program.

2.4. Institutional Arrangements, Implementation Mechanism and Budget

9. The institutional setup needs to be clearly defined during the detailed assessment. It is proposed that the institutional set up would be structured at both corporate level and at Project level of RRECL. The corporate level institutional set up will be the Project Management Unit (PMU) and the Project level institutional set up will be Project implementation Unit (PIU). Corporate office shall be responsible for policy matters, compilation of information and preparation of annual reports and approval of community development and livelihood actions Plans. This will facilitate the process of allocation of funds for the implementation. The office at the site will be responsible for necessary data collection at site, liaise with stakeholders and implementation of community development activities. RRECL does not have any adequate staff at the moment. Therefore, RRECL needs to allocate staff for the same purpose who can be provided with required training for capacity building to carry out these activities under the ongoing technical assistance. RRECL needs to work closely with the developers and may seek the representation from each developer to these activities. This will be a combined effort by RRECL and the developers. Additionally, for institutionalizing community and local administrations' participation for preparation, implementation and monitoring of community development and CSR activities, RRECL shall establish village level advisory committees who will be involved in the implementation process. Adequate fund flow mechanism needs to be developed by RRECL and its developer for the successful implementation of CSR, community development and livelihood activities.

3. RESETTLEMENT FRAMEWORK

3.1 Objective

10. Project development or expansion of existing project may cause land acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement (IR) impacts on people. With these and other circumstances, the lives and livelihoods of the people and indigenous/tribal people may be affected as well. In such cases, relevant Government of India (GOI) legislation and policies would apply as would either or both of the lenders' Involuntary Resettlement (IR) and Indigenous Peoples (IP) policies (as reflected in this framework). RRECL will ensure the compliance with social and environmental safeguards requirements. The key objectives for the framework are to ensure that project-affected and project impacted people benefit from the proposed projects to the extent possible and that they are consulted about the project throughout the life of the subproject.
11. The term 'affected person' includes any people, households, firms, or private institutions who, on account of changes that result from the project, will have their (i) standard of living adversely affected; (ii) right, title, or interest in any house, land (including residential, commercial, agricultural, forest, and/or grazing land), water resources, or any other moveable or fixed assets acquired, possessed, restricted, or otherwise adversely affected, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily; and/or (iii) business, occupation, place of work or residence, or habitat adversely affected, with or without displacement.
12. The Resettlement Framework (RF) is formulated to guide the preparation of Resettlement Plan, where necessary, for various subprojects. The RF identifies the broad scope of the Project and outlines the policy, procedures and institutional requirements for preparing RPs for subprojects. Resettlement plans will pay particular attention to addressing the needs of the poorest affected people and vulnerable groups who are at high risk of impoverishment and further marginalization.

3.2 Policy Framework and Entitlements

13. The RRECL will ensure that IR impacts of any project are dealt with in accordance with the following.
 - (1) Applicable Government of India (GOI) and state laws and regulations governing land acquisition, compensation, relocation, and resettlement especially the GOI's Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCT in LARR)
 - (11) ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009, on involuntary resettlement where applicable

3.2.1 Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCT in LARR)

14. This RFCT in LARR, 2013 repeals the Land Acquisition Act, 1984 and is applicable to all states in India (Except the state of Jammu and Kashmir). RFCT in LARR, 2013 is a first national/central law that addresses land acquisition and rehabilitation and resettlement

collectively. Establishing of a completely new Act, which was due from a long time, is a pioneering step taken by the Government of India (GoI) in providing a humane, participative, informed and transparent process for permanent/temporary land acquisition in the public interest. The Act lays down procedures for estimating fair compensation of the affected families (and not just the titleholders) due to land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement. The objectives of Act are as follows:

- to minimize displacement and to promote, as far as possible, non-displacing or least-displacing alternatives;
- to ensure adequate rehabilitation package and expeditious implementation of the rehabilitation process with the active participation of the affected families;
- to ensure that special care is taken especially for protecting the rights of the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and to create obligations on the State for their treatment with concern and sensitivity;
- to provide a better standard of living, making concerted efforts for providing sustainable income to the affected families;
- to integrate rehabilitation concerns into the development planning and implementation process; and
- Where displacement is on account of land acquisition, to facilitate harmonious relationship between the requiring body and affected families through mutual cooperation.

15. Salient features of the LARR Act, 2013 are listed below:

- The Act provides for land acquisition as well as rehabilitation and resettlement. It replaces the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 and National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007.
- Multi-cropped, irrigated land cannot be acquired unless it is for defense or emergency caused by natural calamity;
- The act provides for the baseline for compensation and has devised a sliding scale which allows States to fix the multiplier (which will determine the final award) depending on distance from urban centers;
- Under the new Act, no project involving displacement of families beyond defined thresholds can be undertaken without a detailed Social Impact Assessment, which among other things, shall also take into account the impact that the project will have on public and community properties, assets and infrastructure; and the concerned Government shall have to specify that the ameliorative measures for addressing the said impact, may not be less than what is provided under any scheme or program of the Central or State Government in operation in the area. The Social Impact Assessment (SIA) report shall be examined by an independent multi-disciplinary expert group, which will also include social science and rehabilitation experts;
- The affected communities shall be duly informed and consulted at each stage, including public hearings in the affected areas for social impact assessment, wide dissemination of the details of the survey to be conducted for R&R plan or scheme, consultations with the Gram Sabhas and public hearings in areas not having Gram Sabhas, consultations with the affected families including women, Non-Government Organizations (NGOs), Panchayats, and local elected representatives, among others with a view to obtaining mandatory consent both for the land acquisition as well as the compensation package;

- Compensation in rural areas would be calculated by multiplying market value by up to two and adding assets attached to the land or building and adding a solatium. In urban areas it would be market value plus assets attached to the land and solatium;
- The Collector shall take possession of land only 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 commencing from the date of the award. However, families will not be displaced from this land till their alternative R&R sites are ready for occupation;
- The benefits to be offered to the affected families include; land-for-land, to the extent Government land would be available in the resettlement areas; preference for employment in the project to at least one person from each nuclear family subject to the availability of vacancies and suitability of the affected person; training and capacity building for taking up suitable jobs and for self-employment;; preference to groups of cooperatives of the affected persons in the allotment of other economic opportunities in or around the project site; wage employment to the willing affected persons in the construction work in the project; housing benefits including houses to the landless affected families in both rural and urban areas; and other benefits;
- Financial support to the affected families for construction of cattle sheds, shops, and working sheds; transportation costs, temporary and transitional accommodation, and comprehensive infrastructural facilities and amenities in the resettlement area including education, health care, drinking water, roads, electricity, sanitation, religious activities, cattle grazing, and other community resources, etc.;
- Special provision for the STs and SCs include preference in land-for-land; a Tribal Development Plan (TDP) for settling land rights due, but not settled and restoring titles of the Scheduled Tribes as well as the Scheduled Castes on the alienated land by undertaking a special drive together with land acquisition which will also include a program for development for alternate fuel and non-timber forest produce resources on non-forest lands within a period of five years, sufficient to meet the requirements of tribal communities as well as the Scheduled Castes, consultations with Gram Sabhas and Tribal Advisory Councils, protection of fishing rights , land free-of-cost for community and religious gatherings, continuation of reservation benefits in resettlement areas, etc. at least one-third of the compensation amount due shall be paid to the affected families initially as first installment and the rest shall be paid after taking over of possession of the land. If relocated outside of the district then they shall be paid an additional twenty-five percent. Rehabilitation and resettlement benefits to which they are entitled in monetary terms along with a one-time entitlement of fifty thousand rupees;
- A strong grievance redressal mechanism has been prescribed, Establishment of Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority. The R&R Committees shall have representatives from the affected families including women, voluntary organizations, Panchayats, local elected representatives, etc. Provision has also been made for post-implementation social audits of the rehabilitation and resettlement schemes and plans;
- For effective monitoring of the progress of implementation of R&R plans, provisions have been made for a National Monitoring Committee at the Centre level, State LA&RR Authority, Committee constituted by appropriate government and State Commissioner RR at the State level, District Collector, Administrator RR and RR Committee at the Project level;

- For ensuring transparency, provision has been made for mandatory dissemination of information on displacement, rehabilitation and resettlement, with names of the affected persons and details of the rehabilitation packages. Such information shall be placed in the public domain on the Internet as well as shared with the concerned Gram Sabhas and Panchayats, etc. by the project authorities;
- A Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority shall be set up by the Central Government, which will be duly empowered to exercise independent oversight over the rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families;
- The Act also provides that land acquired for a public purpose cannot be transferred to any other purpose but a public purpose, and that too, only with prior approval of the Government. If land acquired for a public purpose remains un-utilized for 10 years from the date of possession shall be returned to the Land Bank of the government;
- If any unused acquired land is sold to a third party for a consideration, 40% of the appreciated land value (or profit) will be shared amongst the persons from whom the lands were acquired or their heirs in proportion to the value at which the lands were acquired within a period of five years from the date of acquisition transferred to another individual, 40 per cent of the appreciated land value shall have to be shared amongst the original land owners;
- If any land has been purchased through private negotiations by a person on or after the 5th day of September 2011 which is more than such limits referred to in sub-section (1) and if the same land is acquired within three years from the date of commencement of this Act then, 40% of the compensation paid for such land acquired shall be shared with the original land owners;
- The Act also proposes amenities like schools, health centres and civic infrastructure etc. in places where project-affected people are resettled;
- In case of acquisition of more than 100 acres, an R&R Committee shall be established to monitor the implementation of the scheme at the project level;
- No income tax shall be levied and no stamp duty shall be charged on any amount that accrues to an individual as a result of the provisions of the new law;
- The final award has to include damage to any standing crops and trees which might have been harmed due to the process of acquisition (including the preliminary inspection).

3.2.2 ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS)

16. ADB has adopted Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) in 2009 including safeguard requirements for environment, involuntary resettlement and indigenous people. The objective of the involuntary resettlement policy is to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.
17. The involuntary resettlement safeguards covers physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. It covers them whether such losses and

involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary. Followings are the basic policy principle of ADB's SPS,2009:

- Identification of past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks and determination of the scope of resettlement planning.
- Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned non-government organizations.
- Improvement or at least restoration of the livelihoods of all displaced persons,
- Ensure physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance.
- Improvement of the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.
- Development of procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement,
- 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.
- Preparation of a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
- Disclosure of resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner to affected persons and other stakeholders.
- Execution of involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program.
- Payment of compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement.
- Monitoring and assessment of resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons

3.2.3 Broad Resettlement Principles

18. Based on the above analysis of applicable legal and policy frameworks of government and in consistent with ADB's policy requirements, broad resettlement principle for the project shall be the following:

- Involuntary resettlement (IR) will be avoided or minimized as much as possible by adopting alternative engineering solutions to the Project;
- Where IR is unavoidable, APs will be assisted to re-establish themselves in order to improve their pre-project living standards;
- Gender equality and equity would be ensured and adhered to;
- In case of physical displacement, the APs shall be fully involved in the selection of relocation sites, livelihood compensation and development of alternative livelihood options during project preparation. The resettlement plan (RP) shall also be prepared in full consultation with APs, including disclosure of RP, monitoring reports and project related information;
- Replacement land of equal quality and quantity shall be an option for compensation in the case of loss of land. In case of non-availability of replacement land, cash-for-land compensation on replacement value option will be paid to the APs;

- Compensation for loss of land, structures, trees, other assets and loss of livelihood and income will be based on full replacement cost¹ and will be paid before physical displacement of APs. This shall include transaction costs. Compensation for use of land, crops, and trees shall be given at replacement/market value which are determined as per rules and regulations under existing Indian Laws as decided by the respective Govt. Departments i.e. Revenue Department for land, Agriculture Department for crops, and Horticulture or Forest Department for trees.;
- All compensation/assistance payments and related activities² will be completed prior to the commencement of civil works;
- RP will be prepared and implemented with consultation and participation of affected persons and local authorities;
- In the event of necessary relocation, APs shall be assisted to integrate into host communities with all infrastructural facilities extended to the host communities, as well as the displaced people;
- Loss of common property resources will be replaced/compensated and community/public services will be provided to APs;
- Resettlement will be planned as a development activity for the APs;
- All APs are entitled to receive compensation/assistance irrespective of the type of title:(i) formal legal rights; (ii) no formal legal rights, but have claims; and (iii) neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims., . However people moving in the project area after the cut-off- date will not be entitled to any compensation/assistance. The non-titled displaced persons will be only entitled for non-land assets to either SPS or LARR provisions, whichever is greater.
- Vulnerable groups will be identified and given appropriate assistance to improve their pre project status or their living standards.
- A grievances redress mechanism will be established to redress the grievances of affected people and other stakeholders efficiently.

19. The project will recognize three types of displaced persons like (i) persons with formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part; (ii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have no formal legal rights to such land, but who have claims to such lands that are recognized or recognizable under national laws; and (iii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land. Additionally, the project will recognize those people who may be temporarily impacted due to loss of crops or other assets during the time of project implementation and construction. The involuntary resettlement requirements apply to all three types of displaced persons.

3.3 Entitlement Matrix

20. A detailed description of each compensation measure and assistance is provided in the entitlement matrix (**Table 9.1**). APs will be entitled to a combination of compensation

¹ The calculation of full replacement cost will be based on (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued; (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, if any. There will not be any depreciation of the value due to the age of structures.

² While compensation is required prior to dispossession or displacement of affected people from their assets, the full resettlement plan implementation, which may require income rehabilitation measures, might be completed only over a longer period of time after civil works have begun. Displaced people will be provided with certain resettlement entitlements, such as land and asset compensation and transfer allowances, prior to their displacement, dispossession, or restricted access.

measures and resettlement assistance, depending on the nature of ownership rights of lost assets and scope of the impact, including social and economic vulnerability of the APs.

Table 9.1: Entitlement Matrix

S no	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Entitlement
1	Loss of private land	Agricultural land, homestead land or vacant plot	Legal titleholders/ APs with customary land right/APs with Permit from local authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation at replacement value³ or land-for-land⁴ where feasible. • One time Resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000 per affected family • One time assistance option from: (i) Job for at least one member of the displaced family⁵ in project which has created impact or in similar such other project; or (ii) One-time payment of Rs. 500,000 per f displaced family. • All displaced families will receive (i) monthly Subsistence allowance of Rs. 3,000 for one year from the date of award, and (ii) SC/ST households will receive additional onetime payment of Rs. 50,000 . • 60 days advance notice to harvest standing seasonal crops prior to damage.. If notice cannot be given, compensation for share of crops will be provided. • Additional compensation for vulnerable households. • Exemption from fees and taxes related to compensation
			Tenants and leaseholders (whether having written tenancy/lease documents or not)/share cropper	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for rental deposit or unexpired lease. • Share of the crop loss between owners and sharecroppers/tenants/lease holders as per the agreement (50% of crop) • All displaced families will receive (i) monthly subsistence allowance of Rs. 3,000 for one year from the date of award, and (ii) SC/ST households will receive additional onetime payment of Rs. 50,000. • 60 days advance notice to harvest standing

³ Compensation at 1 to 2 times the market value of the land, including all assets attached to the land. Market value to be multiplied by factor: "1" for land in urban area, "1" to "2" for land in rural area depending on distance from urban area. An additional "Solatium" equal to the amount of compensation (100%) for land including all attached assets.

⁴ If land for land is offered, titles will be in the names of original landowners. Joint titles in the name of husband and wife will be offered in case of married APs. Re-titling of the remaining land will be the responsibility of the EA and will occur following land acquisition, within six months of time and incase of delay, the EA will issue interim certificate/provisional proof of the titling for the delayed period.

⁵ "displaced family" means any family, who on account of acquisition of land has to be relocated and resettled from the affected area to the resettlement area

S no	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Entitlement
				<p>seasonal crops prior to damage.. If notice cannot be given, compensation for share of crops will be provided.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional compensation for vulnerable households. • Exemption from fees and taxes related to compensation
2	Loss of Government land	Vacant plot, Agricultural land and homestead land	Leaseholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reimbursement of unexpired lease. • All displaced families will receive (i) monthly Subsistence allowance of Rs. 3,000 for one year from the date of award, and (ii) SC/ST households will receive additional onetime payment of Rs. 50,000. • 60 days advance notice to harvest standing seasonal crops prior to damage . If notice cannot be given, compensation for share of crops will be provided. • Additional compensation for vulnerable households. • Exemption from fees and taxes related to compensation
			Encroachers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 days advance notice to shift from encroached land. • Notice to harvest standing seasonal crops. If notice cannot be given, compensation for share of crops will be provided. • Additional compensation for vulnerable households.
			Squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 days advance notice to shift from occupied land. • 60 days advance notice to harvest standing seasonal crops prior to damage. If notice cannot be given, compensation for share of crops will be provided. • All displaced families will receive (i) monthly Subsistence allowance of Rs. 3,000 for one year from the date of award, and (ii) SC/ST households will receive additional onetime payment of Rs. 50,000. • Additional compensation for vulnerable households.
			Government land without being used by anybody	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transfer of land through inter government department • Payment of land value by the EA to the concerned

S no	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Entitlement
				<p>government departmental for transfer of ownership.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further development/construction activities on government land shall comply with ADB's SPS.
3	Loss of residential structure	Residential structure and other assets ⁶	<p>Legal titleholders</p> <p>Tenants and leaseholders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement value of the structure and other assets (or part of the structure and other assets, if remainder is viable). Compensated will be at replacement value excluding depreciation • If house lost in rural areas, constructed house as per Indira Awas Yojana specifications. If in urban area, house of minimum 50 sq. m. plinth area. This benefit should be extended irrespective of title if the affected family is residing in affected area for continuously at least for three years prior to issue of notification. In urban area if family is not willing to accept the constructed house then shall get one time financial assistance of at least Rs. 150,000. In rural areas, the actual cost of house construction shall be offered in such cases. • One time Resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000 per affected household • All physically displaced families will receive both: (i) One time Shifting assistance of Rs. 50,000 towards transport costs etc.; and (ii) monthly Subsistence allowance of Rs. 3,000 for one year from the date of award, and (iii) SC/ST households will receive additional onetime payment of Rs. 50,000. • Each affected family having cattle shed shall get one time financial assistance of such amount as the appropriate Government may, by notification, specify subject to a minimum of Rs. 25,000 for construction of cattle shed • Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets with no deductions from replacement value. • Additional compensation for vulnerable households. • Exemption from fees and taxes related to compensation • Replacement value of the structure and other assets (or part of the structure and other assets, if remainder is viable) constructed by the AP. Compensated will be at replacement value excluding depreciation • Compensation for rental deposit or unexpired

S no	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Entitlement
				<p>lease.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to salvage materials (of the portion constructed by tenants or leaseholders) from structure and other assets • One time Resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000 per affected family • All displaced families will receive both: (i) One time Shifting assistance of Rs. 50,000 towards transport costs etc.; and (ii) monthly Subsistence allowance of Rs. 3,000 for one year from the date of award, (iii) SC/ST households will receive additional onetime payment of Rs. 50,000 • Each affected family having cattle shed shall get one time financial assistance of such amount as the appropriate Government may, by notification, specify subject to a minimum of Rs. 25,000 for construction of cattle shed • Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets with no deductions from replacement value. • Additional compensation for vulnerable households. • Exemption from fees and taxes related to compensation.
			Squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement cost of structure constructed by the squatter. Compensated will be at replacement value excluding depreciation • Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets • One time Resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000 per affected family • All displaced families will receive both: (i) One time Shifting assistance of Rs. 50,000 towards transport costs etc.; and (ii) monthly Subsistence allowance of Rs. 3,000 for one year from the date of award. SC/ST households will receive additional onetime payment of Rs. 50,000 • Each affected family having cattle shed shall get one time financial assistance of such amount as the appropriate Government may, by notification, specify subject to a minimum of Rs. 25,000 for construction of cattle shed • Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets • Additional compensation for vulnerable households.

S no	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Entitlement
			Encroachers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 days advance notice to shift from encroached structure. • Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets • Additional compensation for vulnerable households.
4	Loss of commercial structure	Commercial structure and other assets	Legal titleholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement cost of the structure and other assets (or part of the structure and other assets, if remainder is viable). Compensated will be at replacement value excluding depreciation • One time Resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000 per affected household • All physically displaced families will receive both: (i) One time Shifting assistance of Rs. 50,000 towards transport costs etc.; and (ii) monthly Subsistence allowance of Rs. 3,000 for one year from the date of award, and (iii) SC/ST households will receive additional onetime payment of Rs. 50,000. • Each affected family having petty shop shall get one time financial assistance of such amount as the appropriate Government may, by notification, specify subject to a minimum of Rs. 25,000 for construction of petty shop • Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets with no deductions from replacement value. • Additional compensation for vulnerable households. • Exemption from fees and taxes related to compensation
			Tenants and leaseholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement cost of part/whole of structure constructed by the tenant/leaseholder, and this will be deducted from the compensation amount of the total structure. Compensated will be at replacement value excluding depreciation. • Compensation for rental deposit or unexpired lease. • One time Resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000 per affected family • All displaced families will receive both: (i) One time Shifting assistance of Rs. 50,000 towards transport costs etc.; and (ii) monthly Subsistence allowance of Rs. 3,000 for one year from the date of award, (iii) SC/ST households will receive additional onetime payment of Rs. 50,000 • Each affected family having petty shop shall get

S no	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Entitlement
				<p>one time financial assistance of such amount as the appropriate Government may, by notification, specify subject to a minimum of Rs. 25,000 for construction of petty shop</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets with no deductions from replacement value. • Additional compensation for vulnerable households. • Exemption from fees and taxes related to compensation
			Squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement cost of structure constructed by the squatter. Compensated will be at replacement value excluding depreciation • One time Resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000 per affected family • All displaced families will receive both: (i) One time Shifting assistance of Rs. 50,000 towards transport costs etc.; and (ii) monthly Subsistence allowance of Rs. 3,000 for one year from the date of award. SC/ST households will receive additional onetime payment of Rs. 50,000 • Each affected family having petty shop shall get one time financial assistance of such amount as the appropriate Government may, by notification, specify subject to a minimum of Rs. 25,000 for construction of petty shop • Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets. • Additional compensation for vulnerable households.
			Encroachers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 days advance notice to shift from encroached structure. • Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets • Additional compensation for vulnerable households.
5	Loss of livelihood	Livelihood	Legal titleholder/tenant/leaseholder/non-titled/employee of commercial structure, farmer/agricultural worker/artisan/small trader/self	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One time financial assistance of minimum Rs. 25,000 or as decided by the appropriate government, whichever is higher. • Income restoration and training to eligible APs • Additional compensation for vulnerable households. • Consideration for project employment.

S no	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Entitlement
			employed	
6	Loss of trees and crops	Standing trees and crops	Legal titleholder/tenant/leaseholder/sharecropper/non-titled AP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 days advance notice to harvest standing seasonal crops prior to damage, fruits, and timber. • Compensation for standing crops based on an annual crop cycle at market value • Compensation for trees based on timber value at market price, and compensation for perennial crops and fruit trees at annual net product market value multiplied by remaining productive years; to be determined in consultation with the Forest Department for timber trees and the Horticulture Department for other trees/crops.
7	Impacts on vulnerable APs	All impacts	Vulnerable APs ⁷	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One time lump sum assistance of Rs. 25,000 to vulnerable households. This will be paid above and over the other assistance. • Vulnerable APs will receive preferential income restoration training program under the Project. • Consideration for project employment.
8	Temporary loss of land	Land temporarily required for sub-project construction	Legal titleholders, non-titled APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of rent for period of occupation for legal titleholders • compensation for assets lost at replacement value. • Restoration of land to previous or better quality • Additionally, Cash Compensation will be paid for the temporary damage of crop under the RoW during the maintenance and repair after the construction. In case there is a need for repair or maintenance of the transmission lines in the future, the project authorities would reach agreement with the land owners for access to the land for maintenance and repairs, when necessary, and that the land owners would continue to use the land for farming activities.

⁷ Vulnerable groups include poor households, households headed by women, scheduled tribes and scheduled caste. Poor households will be identified as per the BPL card issued by the government. In addition international standard of poverty level will also be taken in to consideration for defining poverty level especially the income level. (approximately US dollar 2 per day per person as a bench mark)

S no	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Entitlement
		Temporary Occupation of waste or arable land	Title holder/government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The appropriate government may direct the collector to procure the occupation and use of waste/arable land for such terms it shall think fit, not exceeding 3 years from commencement of such occupation. • Compensation either in gross sum of money or by monthly or other periodical payments, as shall be agreed in writing between collector and the user/contractor. • in case of non agreement on compensation and difference amount, the collector shall refer such difference to the decision of the authority. • on the expiration of the term, the land will be re assessed to see the damage and will either be restored or be compensated further for the damage • In case of full damage and non use of the land post the temporary occupation/use period, the land will be permanently acquired as per the standard norm.
9	Loss of common resources	Common resources	Communities	Replacement or restoration of the affected community facilities – including public water stand posts, public utility posts, temples, shrines, etc. All community facility and utility replacement is compensated and also re-built following SPS principles and this RF.
10	Any other loss not identified	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unanticipated involuntary impacts will be documented and mitigated based on the principles of the Resettlement Framework.

3.4 Negotiated Land Acquisition

21. ADB' Safeguard Requirements on Involuntary Resettlement does not apply to negotiated settlements, unless expropriation would result upon the failure of negotiations. Negotiated settlements help avoid expropriation and eliminate the need to use governmental authority to remove people forcibly. The executing agency is encouraged to acquire land and other assets through a negotiated settlement wherever possible, based on meaningful consultation with affected persons, including those without legal title to assets. A negotiated settlement will offer adequate and fair price for land and/or other assets. The executing agency will ensure that any negotiations with displaced persons openly address the risks of asymmetry of information and bargaining power of the parties involved in such transactions. For this purpose, the executing agency will engage an independent external party to document the negotiation and settlement processes. The executing agency will agree with ADB on consultation processes, policies, and laws that are applicable to such transactions; third-party validation;

mechanisms for calculating the replacement costs of land and other assets affected; and record-keeping requirements.

3.5 Socioeconomic Information

22. The executing agency will conduct socioeconomic survey(s) and a census, with appropriate socioeconomic baseline data to identify all persons who will be displaced or affected by the project and to assess the project's socioeconomic impacts on them. Based on this survey, a social impact assessment will be done which will include potential social impacts, income and livelihood of displaced persons and gender-disaggregated information pertaining to the economic and socio-cultural conditions of displaced persons. The project's potential social impacts and risks will be assessed against the requirements presented in this RF and applicable laws and regulations of the jurisdictions in which the project operates that pertain to involuntary resettlement matters.

23. As part of the social impact assessment, the executing agency will identify individuals and groups who may be differentially or disproportionately affected by the project because of their disadvantaged or vulnerable status. Where such individuals and groups are identified, the executing agency will propose and implement targeted measures so that adverse impacts do not fall disproportionately on them and they are not disadvantaged in relation to sharing the benefits and opportunities resulting from development.

24. The executing agency will prepare a resettlement plan (RP) for each tranche projects, if the proposed project will have land acquisition, involuntary resettlement impacts and temporary impacts. The resettlement plan will be based on the social impact assessment and through meaningful consultation with the affected persons. A resettlement plan will include measures to ensure that the displaced persons are (i) informed about their options and entitlements pertaining to compensation, relocation, and rehabilitation; (ii) consulted on resettlement options and choices; and (iii) provided with resettlement alternatives. During the identification of the impacts of resettlement and resettlement planning, and implementation, the executing agency will pay adequate attention to gender concerns, including specific measures addressing the need of female headed households, gender-inclusive consultation, information disclosure, and grievance mechanisms, to ensure that both men and women receive adequate and appropriate compensation for their lost property and resettlement assistance, if required, as well as assistance to restore and improve their incomes and living standards. The resettlement plan will specify the income and livelihoods restoration strategy, the institutional arrangements, the monitoring and reporting framework, the budget, and the time-bound implementation schedule. An outline of a Resettlement plan is presented in **Table-9.2**.

Table 9.2: Outline of a Resettlement Plan

Contents	Details
Executive Summary	This section provides a concise statement of project scope, key survey findings, entitlements and recommended actions.
Project Description	This section provides a general description of the project, discusses project components that result in land acquisition, involuntary resettlement, or both and identify the project area. It also describes the alternatives considered to avoid or minimize resettlement. Include a table with quantified data and provide a rationale for the final decision.

Contents	Details
Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement	<p>This section deals with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) discusses the project's potential impacts, and includes maps of the areas or zone of impact of project components or activities; (ii) describes the scope of land acquisition (provide maps) and explains why it is necessary for the main investment project; (iii) summarizes the key effects in terms of assets acquired and displaced persons; and (iv) provides details of any common property resources that will be acquired.
Methodology for Impact Assessment	<p>This section outlines the methodology and tools adopted for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) resettlement screening (ii) land acquisition planning (iii) socioeconomic survey (iv) census survey or inventory of assets and livelihood loss (v) consultation with stakeholders
Socioeconomic Information and Profile	<p>This section outlines the results of the social impact assessment, the census survey, and other studies, with information and/or data disaggregated by gender, vulnerability, and other social groupings, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) define, identify, and enumerate the people and communities to be affected; (ii) describe the likely impacts of land and asset acquisition on the people and communities affected taking social, cultural, and economic parameters into account; (iii) discuss the project's impacts on the poor, indigenous and/or ethnic minorities, and other vulnerable groups; and (iv) identify gender and resettlement impacts, and the socioeconomic situation, impacts, needs, and priorities of women.
Stakeholders Consultation and Participation	<p>This section:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) identifies project stakeholders, especially primary stakeholders; (ii) describes the consultation and participation mechanisms to be used during the different stages of the project cycle; (iii) summarizes the results of consultations with affected persons (including host communities), and discusses how concerns raised and recommendations made were addressed in the resettlement plan; and (iv) describes the process for consultation with affected persons during project implementation.
Legal Framework	<p>This section:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) describes national and local laws and regulations that apply to the project and identify gaps between local laws and ADB's policy requirements; and discuss how any gaps will be addressed. (ii) describes the legal and policy commitments from the executing agency for all types of displaced persons; (iii) outlines the principles and methodologies used for determining valuations and compensation rates at replacement cost for assets, incomes, and livelihoods; and set out the compensation and assistance eligibility criteria and how and when compensation and assistance will be provided. (iv) describes the land acquisition process and prepare a schedule for meeting key procedural requirements.

Contents	Details
Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits	<p>This section:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) defines displaced persons' entitlements and eligibility, and describes all resettlement assistance measures (includes an entitlement matrix); (ii) specifies all assistance to vulnerable groups, including women, and other special groups; and. (iii) outlines opportunities for affected persons to derive appropriate development benefits from the project.
Relocation of Housing and Settlements	<p>This section:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) describes options for relocating housing and other structures, including replacement housing, replacement cash compensation, and/or self-selection (ensure that gender concerns and support to vulnerable groups are identified); (ii) describes alternative relocation sites considered; community consultations conducted; and justification for selected sites, including details about location, environmental assessment of sites, and development needs; (iii) provides timetables for site preparation and transfer; (iv) describes the legal arrangements to regularize tenure and transfer titles to resettled persons; (v) outlines measures to assist displaced persons with their transfer and establishment at new sites; (vi) describes plans to provide civic infrastructure; and (vii) explains how integration with host populations will be carried out.
Income Restoration and Rehabilitation	<p>This section:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) identifies livelihood risks and prepare disaggregated tables based on demographic data and livelihood sources; (ii) describes income restoration programs, including multiple options for restoring all types of livelihoods (examples include project benefit sharing, revenue sharing arrangements, joint stock for equity contributions such as land, discuss sustainability and safety nets); (iii) outlines measures to provide social safety net through social insurance and/or project special funds; (iv) describes special measures to support vulnerable groups; (v) explains gender considerations; and (vi) describes training programs.
Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan	<p>This section:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) provides an itemized budget for all resettlement activities, including for the resettlement unit, staff training, monitoring and evaluation, and preparation of resettlement plans during loan implementation. (ii) describes the flow of funds (the annual resettlement budget should show the budget-scheduled expenditure for key items). (iii) includes a justification for all assumptions made in calculating compensation rates and other cost estimates (taking into account both physical and cost contingencies), plus replacement costs. (iv) includes information about the source of funding for the resettlement plan budget.
Information Disclosure	<p>This section:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) describes the activities undertaken to disseminate project and resettlement information during project design and preparation for engaging stakeholders;

Contents	Details
	<p>(v) confirms disclosure of the draft resettlement plan to affected persons and includes arrangements to disclose any subsequent plans; and</p> <p>(vi) describes the planned information disclosure measures (including the type of information to be disseminated and the method of dissemination) during project implementation.</p>
Grievance Redress Mechanisms	This section describes mechanisms to receive and facilitate the resolution of affected persons' concerns and grievances. It explains how the procedures are accessible to affected persons and gender sensitive.
Institutional Arrangements	<p>This section:</p> <p>(i) describes institutional arrangement responsibilities and mechanisms for carrying out the measures of the resettlement plan;</p> <p>(ii) includes institutional capacity building program, including technical assistance, if required;</p> <p>(iii) describes role of NGOs, if involved, and organizations of affected persons in resettlement planning and management; and</p> <p>(iv) describes how women's groups will be involved in resettlement planning and management,</p>
Implementation Schedule	This section includes a detailed, time bound, implementation schedule for all key resettlement and rehabilitation activities. The implementation schedule should cover all aspects of resettlement activities synchronized with the project schedule of civil works construction, and provide land acquisition process and timeline.
Monitoring and Reporting	This section describes the mechanisms and benchmarks appropriate to the project for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the resettlement plan. It specifies arrangements for participation of affected persons in the monitoring process. This section will also describe reporting procedures.

3.6. Consultation, Participation, and Disclosure

25. The EA will conduct meaningful consultation with affected persons, their host communities, and civil society for every project and subproject identified as having involuntary resettlement impacts. Meaningful consultation is a process that: (i) begins early in the project preparation stage and is carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the project cycle; (ii) provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible to affected people; (iii) is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion; (iv) is gender inclusive and responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups; and (v) enables the incorporation of all relevant views of affected people and other stakeholders into decision making, such as project design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues. Consultation will be carried out in a manner commensurate with the impacts on affected communities. The EA will pay particular attention to the need of disadvantaged or vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, female headed households, women and children, Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to

land. The EA will disclose (i) Draft resettlement plan, (ii) Final resettlement plan and (iii) Resettlement monitoring reports.

26. The EA will provide relevant resettlement information, including information from the above mentioned documents in a timely manner, in an accessible place and in a form and language (Hindi) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. In case there is no impact and no RP, the EA will make disclosure of the same informing the main villages, habitations, market places along the corridor that no land or structure, irrespective of their title will be affected by any activities of this project.

3.7. Compensation, Income restoration and Relocation

27. The EA will provide adequate and appropriate replacement land and structure where feasible or cash compensation at full replacement value for lost land and structures, adequate compensation for partially damaged structures, and relocation assistance, as per applicable according to the Entitlement Matrix. The EA will compensate to the non-title holders for the loss of assets other than land, such as dwellings, and also for other improvements to the land, at full replacement cost. The entitlements to the non-titleholders will be given only if they occupied the land or structures in the project area prior to the cut-off date.
28. In the case of physically displaced persons, the EA will provide (i) relocation assistance, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, and civic infrastructure and community services as required; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) opportunities to derive appropriate development benefits from the project.
29. In the case of economically displaced persons, regardless of whether or not they are physically displaced, the EA will promptly compensate for the loss of income or livelihood sources at full replacement cost. The EA will also provide assistance such as training, and employment opportunities so that they can improve, or at least restore, their income-earning capacity, production levels, and standards of living to pre-displacement levels. The EA will also provide opportunities to displaced persons to derive appropriate development benefits from the project. The EA will compensate economically displaced people belong to non-titleholders for lost assets such as crops, irrigation infrastructure, and other improvements made to the land (but not for the land) at full replacement cost. In cases where land acquisition affects commercial structures, affected business owners are entitled to (i) the costs of reestablishing commercial activities elsewhere; (ii) the net income lost during the transition period; and (iii) the costs of transferring and reinstalling plant, machinery, or other equipment. Business owners with legal rights or recognized or recognizable claims to land where they carry out commercial activities are entitled to replacement property of equal or greater value or cash compensation at full replacement cost.
30. The EA will ensure that no physical displacement or economic displacement will occur until (i) compensation at full replacement cost has been paid to each displaced person for project components or sections that are ready to be constructed; (ii) other entitlements listed in the resettlement plan have been provided to displaced persons;

and (iii) a comprehensive income and livelihood rehabilitation program, supported by an adequate budget, is in place to help displaced persons improve, or at least restore, their incomes and livelihoods. While compensation is required to be paid before displacement, full implementation of the resettlement plan might take longer. If project activities restrict land use or access to legally designated parks and protected areas, such restrictions will be imposed in accordance with the timetable outlined in the resettlement plan agreed between the EA and ADB. After payment of compensation, APs would be allowed to take away the materials salvaged from their dismantled houses and shops and no charges will be levied upon them for the same. A notice to that effect will be issued intimating that APs can take away the materials. For any temporary impact especially on loss of crop during the construction of lines, the EA will ensure that construction schedule will follow during the off season and in case of unavoidable impact, compensation on loss of crops will be paid to the APs prior to the start of the construction.

3.8. Grievance Redress Mechanism

31. There is need for an efficient grievance redress mechanism, which will assist the APs in resolving queries and complaints. RRECL does not have any specific Environment or Social Safeguards Policy currently. The EA will establish a mechanism to receive and facilitate the resolution of affected persons' concerns and grievances about physical and economic displacement and other project impacts, paying particular attention to the impacts on vulnerable groups. The grievance redress mechanism will address affected persons' concerns and complaints promptly, using an understandable and transparent process. A Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be formed to ensure APs grievances are addressed and facilitate timely project implementation. The GRC consists of the following:

- Chairman, RRECL
- Project Head, RRECL
- Social and Environment officer from RRECL
- Nominated official from the district magistrate
- Sub District Magistrate or nominee of SDM
- Representative of APs/local Panchayat/ NGO
- Representative of Developer

32. Grievances of APs will first be brought to the attention of the concerned official at local level. Grievances not redressed at local level will be brought to the Grievance Redress Committee set up to monitor project Implementation for each project. The GRC will determine the merit of each grievance, and resolve grievances within three months of receiving the complaint. The main responsibilities of the GRC are to: (i) provide support to APs on problems arising from land/property acquisition; (ii) record AP grievances, categorize, and prioritize grievances and resolve them; (iii) report to APs on developments regarding their grievances and decisions of the GRC. GRC will review grievances involving all resettlement benefits, compensation, relocation, replacement cost and other assistance. RRECL will keep records of all grievances received including: contact details of complainant, date that the complaint was received, nature of grievance, agreed corrective actions and the date these were effected, and final outcome. The GRCs will continue to function during the life of the Project including the defects liability period.

3.9. Institutional Arrangements

33. The RRECL will be the Executing Agency for the project. RRECL will constitute a Project Management Unit (PMU) for implementing the Project at the corporate level and Project Implementing Units (PIUs) at the sub-project level. The PMU shall be headed by the project head. One Environment and Social officer shall be designated in PMU to look after the land acquisition and resettlement activities. Under PMU, there will be Project Implementation Units (PIU) which will assume primary responsibility for the planning, preparation and implementation of RPs at the field level. Project Implementation Unit will assume primary responsibility for the safeguards assessment at site level. A social safeguard officer will be designated to deal with matters related to land acquisition and involuntary resettlement in the PIU. The PMU and PIU will work closely with the concerned government departments and the developers to handle the land acquisition and resettlement issues.
34. RREC will develop skill on Environmental and Social Safeguards Management as required to be compiled for operation. Skill will be developed through receive training in (i) screening prospective subprojects for IR and tribal effects; (ii) plan preparation and appraisal; (iii) plan monitoring; and (iii) reporting. RRECL will designate its concerned social and environment officer at PMU and PIU level. Necessary training and capacity building activities can be provided under the ongoing Technical Assistances.

3.10 Budget and Financing

35. Detailed budget estimates for land acquisition and involuntary resettlement will be prepared for the Project by the EA. The budget will include i) detailed costs of land acquisition, relocation, and livelihood, income restoration and administrative cost, ii) source of funding, iii) arrangements for approval, and the flow of funds and contingency arrangements. All land acquisition funds will be provided by the EA. All land acquisition, compensation, relocation and rehabilitation of income and livelihood will be considered as an integral component of project costs. The EA will deposit the money to the concerned department for the disbursement of compensation to the affected people for land acquisition and resettlement. The EA will keep provisional money out of its annual plan for the resettlement cost and this provisional amount will be planned at the early stage of their annual plan so that the resettlement process won't get delayed.

3.11. Implementation schedule

36. All land acquisition, resettlement, and compensation for a sub-project will be completed before start of civil works. All land required will be provided free of encumbrances to the developer prior to handing over of sub-project sites and the start of civil works. The implementation of the RP 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, (v) disbursement of compensation and assistance, and income restoration for APs.

3.12. Monitoring and Reporting

37. Monitoring will be the responsibility of the EA. The implementation of RP will be closely monitored. Regular monitoring activities will be carried out internally by PMU and PIU. The monitoring report will provide effective basis for assessing resettlement progress and identifying potential difficulties and problems. The extent of monitoring activities, including their scope and periodicity, will be commensurate with the project's risks and impacts. Monitoring will involve (i) administrative monitoring to ensure that implementation is on schedule and problems are dealt with on a timely basis; (ii) socio-economic monitoring during and after any resettlement impact utilizing baseline information established through the socio-economic survey undertaken during project sub-preparation; and (iii) overall monitoring to assess status of affected persons. The EA will (i) monitor the progress of implementation of safeguard plans, (ii) verify the compliance with safeguard measures and their progress toward intended outcomes, (iii) document and disclose monitoring results and identify necessary corrective and preventive actions in the periodic monitoring reports, (iv) follow up on these actions to ensure progress toward the desired outcomes, and (v) disclose semiannual monitoring reports
38. In case of significant resettlement impact, the EA will engage the services of an independent agency or consultant, not associated with project implementation, to undertake external Monitoring. The external monitor will monitor and verify RP implementation to determine whether resettlement goals have been achieved, livelihood and living standards have been restored, and provide recommendations for improvement. The external monitor will also evaluate the performance of the PMU and PIU related to resettlement issues. The external agency will report its findings to the EA which will subsequently be disclosed.

4. INDIGENOUS PEOPLES/TRIBAL PEOPLES PLANNING FRAMEWORK

4.1. Objectives and Policy Framework

39. The Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) provides guidance in formulating Indigenous Peoples Plans (IPPs), where necessary. The objectives of the IPPF are to ensure that if tribal populations are affected by a subproject that they: i) are adequately and meaningfully consulted, ii) receive culturally appropriate benefits and compensation at least equal to that of the mainstream beneficiary population of the subproject, (iii) are provided with special assistance as per laws and policies because of their vulnerabilities vis-à-vis the mainstream population, and (iv) receive adequate protection against project adverse impacts on their cultural identities.
40. Article 366(25) refers to Scheduled Tribes (STs) as those communities who are scheduled in accordance with Article 342 of the Constitution of India. According to Article 342 of the Constitution of India, STs are the tribes or tribal communities or part of or groups within these tribes and tribal communities which have been declared as such by the President through a public notification. Identification of tribes is a State subject. Thus, classification of a tribe would depend on the status of that tribe in the respective State. Therefore, tribes notified for Rajasthan State are Schedule Tribes in Rajasthan only and their category may vary in other States.
41. Government of India implements provisions contained in Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996. According to this Act, Gram Sabha has adequate power to regulate the MFPs (Minor Forest Produce) in tribal areas and Scheduled Areas.
42. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India has drafted a National Policy on Scheduled Tribes to bring these tribes into the mainstream society through a multi-pronged approach for their all-round development without disturbing their distinct culture. The Policy stipulates that displacement of tribal people should be kept to a minimum and undertaken only after possibilities of non-displacement and least displacement have been exhausted. When displacement becomes inevitable, each scheduled tribe family having land in the earlier settlement shall be given land against land. To handle the problem of shifting cultivation, land tenure system is proposed giving tribals the right to land ownership so that they invest their energy and resources in checking soil erosion and fertility. The Policy seeks to tackle tribal land alienation by stipulating that:
- (i) Tribals have access to village land records.
 - (ii) Land records are displayed at the Panchayat.
 - (iii) Oral evidence be considered in the absence of records in the disposal of tribals' land disputes.
 - (iv) States prohibit transfer of lands from tribal to non-tribal.
 - (v) Tribals and their representatives are associated with land surveys
43. ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement (2009) ensures equality of opportunity for indigenous peoples. It aims to ensure that any Bank-assisted development interventions which will have any impact on indigenous peoples will be consistent with the needs and aspirations of affected indigenous peoples and compatible in substance and structure with affected IP's culture and social and economic institutions. The IPF recognizes the

vulnerability of indigenous peoples and it specifically ensures that any project intervention, whether positive or adverse will be addressed by the implementing agencies. Moreover, the implementing agencies will ensure that affected IPs will have opportunities to participate in and benefit equally from such project interventions. The Policy Principles of ADB's SPS on Indigenous Peoples are as follows:

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

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

4.2. Identification of Affected Indigenous Peoples

44. ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement (2009) uses the following characteristics in varying degrees to define indigenous people (i) maintenance of cultural and social identities separate from dominant societies and cultures; (ii) self identification and identification by others as being part of a distinct cultural group; (iii) linguistic identity different from that of dominant society; (iv) social, cultural, economic, and political traditions and institutions distinct from dominant culture; (v) economic systems oriented more towards traditional production systems rather than mainstream; and (vi) unique ties and attachments to traditional habitats and ancestral territories.
45. Likewise, the President of India under Article 342 of the Constitution uses the following characteristics to define indigenous peoples [Scheduled Tribes (ST)], (i) tribes' primitive traits; (ii) distinctive culture; (iii) shyness with the public at large; (iv) geographical isolation; and (v) social and economic backwardness before notifying them as a Scheduled Tribe. Essentially, indigenous people have a social and cultural identity distinct from the 'mainstream' society that makes them vulnerable to being overlooked or marginalized in the development processes. In the context of the project areas, STs who have no modern means of subsistence, with distinctive culture and are characterized by socio-economic backwardness could be identified as Indigenous Peoples.

4.3. Social Impact Assessment and Steps for Formulating an IPP

46. The IPPF seeks to ensure that IPs are informed, consulted, and mobilized to participate in the sub-projects during IPP preparation. Their participation can either provide them with benefits or protect them from potential adverse impacts of the sub-project.

4.3.1. Preliminary Screening

47. The EA will study all IP communities and villages within and in the vicinity of the proposed sub-project area. The PMU will arrange public meetings at IP communities to provide information regarding the proposed sub-project. During these meetings, community leaders and other participants will be given an opportunity to present their views and concerns. An initial screening will check for the following:

- (i) Name(s) of IP community group(s) in the area;
- (ii) Total number of IP community groups in the area;
- (iii) Percentage of IP community population in the area compared with the total population; and
- (iv) Number and percentage of IP households to be affected by the sub-project site.

48. An IP assessment checklist will be prepared. If the results of the preliminary screening show that there are IP households in the proposed sub-project area, a social impact assessment (SIA) will be conducted to capture IP issues and development opportunities that exist in the area.

4.3.2. Social Impact Assessment

49. The process of initial social assessment includes specific consideration of indigenous peoples as a potentially affected population. If the initial social assessment identifies indigenous peoples specifically as a significantly and adversely affected population, or vulnerable to being so affected, it is required that an indigenous peoples plan is prepared by the project proponent. The SIA will gather relevant information on demographic data; social, cultural, and economic situation; and both positive and negative social, cultural and economic impacts. Information will be gathered through separate consultation meetings within the IP community – with IP representatives; IP men and women, especially those who live in the zone of influence of the proposed sub-project. Discussions will focus on positive and negative impacts of the sub-project as well as recommendations on the design of the sub-project. The EA will prepare the SIA and will be responsible for analyzing the SIA and preparation of an action plan with the support of IP community leaders.

4.3.3. Benefits Sharing and Mitigation Measures

50. Where impacts on indigenous households are potentially positive, measures will be undertaken to ensure that benefits are equally shared. This will be through ensuring indigenous peoples as stakeholders take part during all stages of the investment program. Where impacts are potentially negative, all affected indigenous households will be provided with assistance, which would help them to improve their living standards without exposing their communities to disintegration. As vulnerable groups, they are entitled to receive special assistance not only to restore and improve their income and livelihood, but also to maintain their distinct cultural identity. As indigenous peoples, they are likely to have traditional land rights; these will be honored and the absence of land titles will not be a bar for receiving compensation and alternate land. Their compensation entitlements will be the same that are listed in the Resettlement Framework (RF). The RF defines IPs as vulnerable people/ households.

4.3.4. Indigenous Peoples Plan

51. The IPP is time-bound, with an adequate budget for its implementation. An acceptable IPP focus on the (i) aspirations, needs, and preferred options of the affected indigenous peoples; (ii) local social organization, cultural beliefs, ancestral territory, and resource use patterns among the affected indigenous peoples; (iii) potential positive and negative impacts on indigenous peoples; (iv) measures to avoid, mitigate, or compensate for the adverse project effects; (v) measures to ensure project benefits will accrue to indigenous

peoples; (vi) measures to strengthen social, legal, and technical capabilities of government institutions to address indigenous peoples issues; (vii) the possibility of involving local organizations and non-governmental organizations with expertise in indigenous peoples issues; (viii) budget allocation; and (ix) monitoring. Where there is land acquisition in IP communities, the Project will ensure their indigenous rights will not be violated and that they be compensated for the use of any part of their land in a manner that is culturally acceptable to the affected IPs.⁸ The IPPP will include:

- **Baseline data:** Base line data will be collected both from the primary and secondary sources. In India, most of the tribal people are mainstreamed with the help of Government's effort to bring them in to the mainstream. The survey will be designed to collect the baseline data on their socio-economic and cultural aspect which will help in identifying the intensity of impact on indigenous people.
- **Land tenure information:** Land holding among the tribal people is very less compared to other section of mainstreamed people. Tribal people use the public land and forest land for their various uses. Therefore, details on the land tenure and customary usage pattern will be collected in order to measure the dependency of tribal people on the land.
- **Local participation:** The plan will be developed in a participatory approach with due consultation with the local IP communities. The views of the IP will be recorded and will be incorporated in the plan.
- **Technical identification of development enhancement or mitigation activities:** The survey and the engineering design should clearly reflect the impact of sub projects on the IPs. The sub project engineering plan, thus, be developed or modified based on these inputs so that negative impacts are mitigated or better benefits are distributed to the IPs.
- **Institutional arrangement:** The detailed institutional arrangements will be prepared as per defined task for each stake holders.
- **Implementation schedule:** The implementation schedule has to be aligned with the overall project implementation schedule and all the compensation and mitigations will be done prior to the civil work.
- **Monitoring and evaluation:** The IPP will be monitored both internally and externally. Details are given in the following sections.
- **Cost estimate and financing plan:** Based on the impacts, a budget will be prepared for the implementation of IPP and the EA will be responsible for providing the budget.

52. Where warranted, the IPP will be developed by the EA, and the IPP and the EA through will review and approve the IPP. An outline of IPP is given in **Table-9.3**

⁸ The compensation will follow the Resettlement Framework.

Table 9.3: Outline of a Indigenous Peoples Plan

Contents	Details
Executive Summary	This section concisely describes the critical facts, significant findings, and recommended actions.
Description of the Project	This section provides a general description of the project; discusses project components and activities that may bring impacts on Indigenous Peoples; and identify project area.
Social Impact Assessment	<p>This section:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reviews the legal and institutional framework applicable to Indigenous Peoples in project context. • Provides baseline information on the demographic, social, cultural, and political characteristics of the affected Indigenous Peoples communities; the land and territories that they have traditionally owned or customarily used or occupied; and the natural resources on which they depend. • Identifies key project stakeholders and elaborate a culturally appropriate and gender-sensitive process for meaningful consultation with Indigenous Peoples at each stage of project preparation and implementation, taking the review and baseline information into account. • Assesses, based on meaningful consultation with the affected Indigenous Peoples communities, the potential adverse and positive effects of the project. Critical to the determination of potential adverse impacts is a gender-sensitive analysis of the relative vulnerability of, and risks to, the affected Indigenous Peoples communities given their particular circumstances and close ties to land and natural resources, as well as their lack of access to opportunities relative to those available to other social groups in the communities, regions, or national societies in which they live. • Includes a gender-sensitive assessment of the affected Indigenous Peoples' perceptions about the project and its impact on their social, economic, and cultural status. • Identifies and recommends, based on meaningful consultation with the affected Indigenous Peoples communities, the measures necessary to avoid adverse effects or, if such measures are not possible, identifies measures to minimize, mitigate, and/or compensate for such effects and to ensure that the Indigenous Peoples receive culturally appropriate benefits under the project.

Contents	Details
Information Disclosure, Consultation and Participation	<p>This section:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describes the information disclosure, consultation and participation process with the affected Indigenous Peoples communities that was carried out during project preparation; • Summarizes their comments on the results of the social impact assessment and identifies concerns raised during consultation and how these have been addressed in project design; • In the case of project activities requiring broad community support, documents the process and outcome of consultations with affected Indigenous Peoples communities and any agreement resulting from such consultations for the project activities and safeguard measures addressing the impacts of such activities; • Describes consultation and participation mechanisms to be used during implementation to ensure Indigenous Peoples participation during implementation; and • Confirms disclosure of the draft and final IPP to the affected Indigenous Peoples communities.
Beneficial Measures	This section specifies the measures to ensure that the Indigenous Peoples receive social and economic benefits that are culturally appropriate, and gender responsive.
Mitigative Measures	This section specifies the measures to avoid adverse impacts on Indigenous Peoples; and where the avoidance is impossible, specifies the measures to minimize, mitigate and compensate for identified unavoidable adverse impacts for each affected Indigenous Peoples groups.
Capacity Building	This section provides measures to strengthen the social, legal, and technical capabilities of (a) government institutions to address Indigenous Peoples issues in the project area; and (b) Indigenous Peoples organizations in the project area to enable them to represent the affected Indigenous Peoples more effectively.
Grievance Redress Mechanism	This section describes the procedures to redress grievances by affected Indigenous Peoples communities. It also explains how the procedures are accessible to Indigenous Peoples and culturally appropriate and gender sensitive.
Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation	This section describes the mechanisms and benchmarks appropriate to the project for monitoring, and evaluating the implementation of the IPP. It also specifies arrangements for participation of affected Indigenous Peoples in the preparation and validation of monitoring, and evaluation reports.
Institutional Arrangement	This section describes institutional arrangement responsibilities and mechanisms for carrying out the various measures of the IPP. It also describes the process of including relevant local organizations and NGOs in carrying out the measures of the IPP.
Budget and Financing	This section provides an itemized budget for all activities described in the IPP.

4.5. Consultation, Participation and Disclosure

53. Each required IPP will be prepared in consultation with the affected IP groups. The mitigation measures and strategies will be presented to them by the EA at various

places which will be easily approachable to them. Inputs from the IPs through consultation will be considered in subproject design and the final IPP. The EA will be involved in implementing the IPP and resolution of any dispute arising out of the implementation process.

54. Consultations and information disclosure will be undertaken to ensure that needs, priorities and preferences of IPs are adequately dealt with. The strategy of IPP therefore would be to promote participation of the IPs, initiating and identifying people's need, priorities and preferences through participatory approaches. Consultations with and participation of IP communities, their leaders and representatives of EA, hence, will be an integral part of the overall IPP. The affected IPs will be informed and consulted in preparing IPP. Their participation in planning will enable them to benefit from the project and to protect them from any potential adverse impacts of the project. The IPP prepared in consultation with affected IPs will be translated into local language of IPs and made available to them before implementation with the assistance of EA. The EA will ensure that adequate funds will be made available for consultation and facilitation. Indigenous Peoples may be particularly vulnerable when project activities include (i) commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples; (ii) physical displacement from traditional or customary lands; and (iii) commercial development of natural resources within customary lands under use that that would impact the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, or spiritual uses that define the identity and community of Indigenous Peoples.

4.6 Grievance Redress Mechanism

55. The grievance redress mechanism will be the same as mentioned in the Resettlement Framework. There is need for an efficient grievance redress mechanism, which will assist the APs in resolving queries and complaints. RRECL does not have any specific Environment or Social Safeguards Policy currently. The EA will establish a mechanism to receive and facilitate the resolution of affected persons' concerns and grievances about physical and economic displacement and other project impacts, paying particular attention to the impacts on vulnerable groups. The grievance redress mechanism will address affected persons' concerns and complaints promptly, using an understandable and transparent process. A Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be formed to ensure APs grievances are addressed and facilitate timely project implementation. The GRC consists of the following:

- Chairman, RRECL
- Project Head, RRECL
- Social and Environment officer from RRECL
- Nominated official from the district magistrate
- Sub District Magistrate or nominee of SDM
- Representative of APs/local Panchayat/ NGO
- Representative of Developer

56. Grievances of APs will first be brought to the attention of the concerned official at local level. Grievances not redressed at local level will be brought to the Grievance Redress Committee set up to monitor project Implementation for each project. The GRC will determine the merit of each grievance, and resolve grievances within three months of receiving the complaint. The main responsibilities of the GRC are to: (i) provide support

to APs on problems arising from land/property acquisition; (ii) record AP grievances, categorize, and prioritize grievances and resolve them; (iii) report to APs on developments regarding their grievances and decisions of the GRC. GRC will review grievances involving all resettlement benefits, compensation, relocation, replacement cost and other assistance. RRECL will keep records of all grievances received including: contact details of complainant, date that the complaint was received, nature of grievance, agreed corrective actions and the date these were effected, and final outcome. The GRCs will continue to function during the life of the Project including the defects liability period.

4.7. Institutional Arrangements

57. In the preparation of IPPs for each tranche (where applicable), the EA will have overall coordination and financing responsibilities. The institutional mechanism will be the same as mentioned in the Resettlement Framework. The RRECL will be the Executing Agency for the project. RRECL will constitute a Project Management Unit (PMU) for implementing the Project at the corporate level and Project Implementing Units (PIUs) at the sub-project level. The PMU shall be headed by the project head. One Environment and Social officer shall be designated in PMU to look after the land acquisition and resettlement activities. Under PMU, there will be Project Implementation Units (PIU) which will assume primary responsibility for the planning, preparation and implementation of IPPs at the field level. Project Implementation Unit will assume primary responsibility for the safeguards assessment at site level. A social safeguard officer will be designated to deal with matters related to IP in the PIU. The PMU and PIU will work closely with the concerned government departments and the developers to handle the IP related issues. RREC will develop skill on Environmental and Social Safeguards Management as required to be compiled for operation. Skill will be developed through receive training in (i) screening prospective subprojects for IR and tribal effects; (ii) plan preparation and appraisal; (iii) plan monitoring; and (iii) reporting. RRECL will designate its concerned social and environment officer at PMU and PIU level. Necessary training and capacity building activities can be provided under the ongoing Technical Assistancess.

4.8 Monitoring and Reporting Arrangements

58. Implementation of an IPP will be monitored regularly by EA. The EA will establish a semiannual monitoring system involving the PMU staff, PIU staff and representative of affected IP groups, and local community to ensure participatory monitoring arrangements. A set of monitoring indicators will be determined during IPP implementation. The EA will also prepare appropriate monitoring formats for effective internal and external monitoring and reporting requirements. Monitoring will be carried out twice a year during project implementation. The EA will be responsible for determining if any follow-up actions are necessary and ensuring any necessary actions are taken regarding the implementation of IPPs.

59. The EA will implement the IPP and carry out the monitoring activities as prescribed in this section. The EA will be trained and motivated in carrying out these activities. IPP implementation will be closely monitored to assess the progress on implementation of IPP and identifying potential difficulties and problem areas. Monitoring will also cover the physical progress of implementation of IPP. This will include land acquisition of the APs and project affected community properties. Internal Monitoring Indicators will cover (i)

Process Indicators (Indicating project inputs, expenditure, staff deployment, etc) and (ii) Output Indicators (Indicating results in terms of numbers of affected indigenous people compensated and resettled, training imparted, credit disbursed, etc.). Monitoring reports will be disclosed.

4.9. Budget and Financing

60. IPP will have its own budget. The EA will provide sufficient resources to formulate an IPP for each sub-project that will have impacts on IPs. A detailed budget will be prepared by the EA taking into account all activities associated with the formulation and implementation of the IPP. Such budgets will be an integral part of the project cost, and will be made available during project implementation. The EA will make the budget