

Social Due Diligence Report

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Himachal Pradesh Skill Development Project

Sub Project -City Livelihood Center at Mohal Sidhbari (Package No.)

Prepared by the Government of Himachal Pradesh for the Asian Development Bank.

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ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
CLC	City Livelihood Centre
CPCB	Central Pollution Control Board
DEA	Department of Economic Affairs
DoLE	Department of Labour and Employment
DTE	Department of Technical Education
DoUD	Department of Urban Development
DOHE	Department of Higher Education
EAC	Environmental Appraisal Committee
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESSP	Environmental and Social Safeguard Policy
GoHP	Government of Himachal Pradesh
GOI	Government of India
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HPSPCB	Himachal Pradesh State Pollution Control Board
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
MCC	Model Career Centre
MOEFCC	Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change
NRRP	National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy
PAP	Project-affected person
RLC	Rural Livelihood Center
SPCB	State Pollution Control Board
SPS	Safeguard Policy Statement
TOR	Terms of Reference

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Executive Summary

1. The Department of Planning (DoP), Government of Himachal Pradesh, plans to implement Himachal Pradesh Skill Development Project in the state with an aim of improvement in livelihood opportunities and employability of Himachali youth aged 16 to 30 years. The outputs of the project are (a) Technical and Vocational Educational Training (TVET) in the state is scaled up and aligned to national standards, (b) market aligned skills ecosystem is created, (c) access to quality training institutes is improved, and (d) capacity of HPKVN is improved as it is entrusted to deliver mandate of Himachal Pradesh Skill Development Mission (HPSDM).
2. The Department of Planning (DoP), Government of Himachal Pradesh is the Executive Agency (EA) for the project. The implementing agencies (IAs) for this project are Himachal Pradesh Kaushal Vikas Nigam Ltd. (HPKVN) an autonomous body established by GoHP, Department of Technical Education (DoTE), Department of Urban Development (DoUD), Department of Labour and Employment (DoLE), Public Works Departments (PWD) and Department of Rural Development (DoRD). The Environmental and Social Management Frame Work (ESMF) has been prepared for the project to take care of environmental and social impacts of the project and to comply with ADB SPS 2009 and local, national and State regulatory requirements. The ESMF will be followed in planning and implementation of this project. As part of project there is proposal to upgrade 11 existing Employment Exchanges into Model Career Centers (MCCs), one new MCC at Hamirpur, 7 Rural Livelihood Centers (RLCs), 6 City Livelihood Centers (CLCs) and one Women Polytechnic (in Rehan in Kangra district). In addition to these infrastructure facilities for skill development, 50 ITIs will be upgraded through installation of equipment to make these NSQF aligned. In addition to the above training hall and laboratories in 10 undergraduate colleges and 10 polytechnics, where vocational courses to be introduced, will be constructed.
3. To meet the ESMF and ADB SPS 2009 requirements, 'Social Due Diligence Report' has been prepared for the planned CLC at Mohal Sidhbari locality of Dharamshala town in Kangra district.
4. The CLC will be a three floor building including ground floor with a built up area of 737 m². The ground floor components of CLC are (a) waiting and instruction area, (b) practical class room, (c) computer laboratory, and (d) display area. On the first floor of

proposed CLC building space for facilities include (a) staff room, (b) Counseling cum placement officer's room, (c) practical class room, and (b) hostel rooms for 14 boys. On the top floor i.e. second floor space for facilities include (a) hostel rooms for 14 boys, (b) hostel warden room, (c) pantry and (d) open terrace. The total construction cost of CLC has been estimated as INR 40.0 millions. The construction period for CLC will be 2.5 years.

5. There is no requirement for acquisition of private land for the construction of CLC as the proposed site ownership is with DoUD who is one of the implementing agency for the subproject. The HPSPDP project as a whole has been categorised as 'C' category project as GoHP has assured ADB that all project related infrastructure will be created on GoHP owned land.
6. The construction and operation of proposed CLC will not have any impact on Indigenous People (IP) because there is no presence of such people in the Kangra district as a whole. The tribal dominated regions in Himachal are Lahaul Spiti and Kinnaur districts and Bharmour and Pangti subdivisions of Chamba districts. These are far away from the subproject site. The HPSPDP project as a whole has been categorised as 'C' category project.
7. The consultations with the stakeholders have been carried out and the suggestions of stakeholders have been incorporated in the sub project design. The consultations with the stakeholders will continue in future also.
8. In order to address any grievance of the stakeholders and public residing in the surroundings of subproject site, a 'Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)' has been established. This GRM will be functional from the start of the construction period and will remain active in the entire construction duration of 2.5 years.
9. The proposed sub project does not have any adverse impact on women and/or girls or will widen gender inequality. The subproject will raise skills and education levels of both the genders and will increase employability in Kangra district.

A. INTRODUCTION:

1. The Department of Planning (DoP), Government of Himachal Pradesh, plans to implement Himachal Pradesh Skill Development Project in the state with an aim of improvement in livelihood opportunities and employability of Himachali youth aged 16 to 30 years. The outputs of the project are (a) Technical and Vocational Educational Training (TVET) in the state is scaled up and aligned to national standards, (b) market aligned skills ecosystem is created, (c) access to quality training institutes is improved, and (d) capacity of HPKVN is improved as it is entrusted to deliver mandate of Himachal Pradesh Skill Development Mission (HPSDM).
2. The Department of Planning (DoP), Government of Himachal Pradesh is the Executive Agency (EA) for the project. The implementing agencies (IAs) for this project are Himachal Pradesh Kaushal Vikas Nigam Ltd. (HPKVN) an autonomous body established by GoHP, Department of Technical Education (DoTE), Department of Urban Development (DoUD), Department of Labour and Employment (DoLE), Public Works Departments (PWD) and Department of Rural Development (DoRD). The Environmental and Social Management Frame Work (ESMF) has been prepared for the project to take care of environmental and social impacts of the project and to comply with ADB SPS 2009 and local, national and State regulatory requirements. The ESMF will be followed in planning and implementation of this project. As part of project there is proposal to upgrade 11 existing Employment Exchanges into Model Career Centers (MCCs) and to construct one new MCC at Hamirpur, 7 Rural Livelihood Centers (RLCs), 6 City Livelihood Centers (CLCs) and one Women Polytechnic (in Rehan in Kangra district). In addition to these infrastructure facilities for skill development, 50 ITIs will be upgraded through installation of equipment to make these NSQF aligned. As part of this HPSDP project there will also be construction of training hall and laboratories in 10 undergraduate colleges and 10 polytechnics where vocational courses will be introduced.
3. As per ESMF requirements, this social due diligence report has been prepared for the proposed CLC at Mohal Sidhbari at Dharamshala in Kangra district of Himachal Pradesh. The implementing agencies for this sub project are PWD, DoUD and HPKVN.

B. JUSTIFICATION FOR THE PROJECT

4. Himachal Pradesh (HP), located in the north of India along the Himalayan range, has a population of 6.8 million. Despite constraints such as its hilly terrain, poor connectivity, and predominantly rural population (90%), HP has shown significant improvement in economic, poverty, education, and health indicators since the year 2000 owing to the concerted effort of successive governments to invest in infrastructure and improve delivery of basic public services. With the marked increase in secondary school enrolments over the past decade, the Government of HP (GOHP) now faces the “second-generation” challenge of providing appropriate technical and vocational education training (TVET) opportunities to its youth to prepare them for the fast-changing needs of the job market. The proposed project will assist GOHP in increasing the employability of its youth and improving their employment prospects by modernizing and reforming the state’s TVET programs, aligning it to the needs of the market through public private partnerships (PPP), and improving overall quality and outcome of TVET programs.¹
5. Between fiscal year (FY) 2004–05 and FY 2013–14, HP’s economy grew at 7.8% as compared to 7.6% for India as a whole. Overall poverty declined from 22.9% to 8.1% between FY 2004–05 and FY 2011–12.² Decline in rural poverty from 25.6% to 8.5% was commendable. Nearly all villages in HP have access to electricity. Two-thirds of rural households have access to sanitation facilities as compared to the all India average of 30.7%. Average life expectancy in HP at 70 years is higher than the national average of 66.1 years. Overall literacy rate has improved and the gender gap has narrowed steadily.³ In FY 2013–14, the gross enrolment rate (GER) at the secondary and higher secondary levels in HP was 120 and 96 respectively as compared to 76 and 52 for India. Owing to high female literacy and improved access to basic health, education, and family planning services, HP’s fertility rate is 1.9, which is lower than the replacement level. HP has a narrow demographic window till 2022 after

¹ The project is included in the country operations business plan for India. ADB. 2015. Country Operations Business Plan: India, 2016–2018. Manila. Project preparatory technical assistance will be provided (Appendix 3).

² Estimates are based on ‘Suresh Tendulkar Committee’ poverty estimates.

³ Between 1991 and 2011, HP’s literacy rate increased from 63.7% to 82.8%. Male literacy increased from 75.3% to 89.5% while female literacy rose from 52.1% to 75.9%. The gender gap fell from 23.2% in 1991 to 13.4% in 2011.

which, the share of the working age population (15–59 years) will begin to decline.⁴

6. The GOHP is keen to take advantage of this demographic window by boosting the technical and vocational skills level of its youth. However, despite the increase in secondary school enrolment and improvement in literacy levels, HP is constrained by the low employability of its school and college graduates. The challenge of “educated unemployment” is growing.⁵ Like in the other states of India, general education at the secondary and college levels is not adequately aligned to the needs of the market. TVET programs in HP are fragmented across 12 government departments. There are no uniform benchmarks for quality assurance, outcomes, certification, or costs. Owing to outdated curricula and delivery methods, weak industry-linkage, and poor placement record, TVET is not viewed as a viable career option by HP’s youth. Consequently, there continues to be heavy dependence on government jobs in HP which is neither fiscally sustainable, nor economically productive.⁶ Further, a sharp mismatch has arisen between HP’s economic and employment profiles over time. Between FY 2004–05 and FY 2013–14, the share of the primary sector in HP’s gross domestic product declined from 25% to 19%, of the secondary sector remained stable at around 38%, and that of the tertiary sector increased from 36% to 43%.⁷ However, as of FY 2013-14, 58.5% of the workforce continues to be employed in the primary sector, 22.5% in the secondary sector, and only 19% in the services sector. It is estimated that between 2017 and 2022, there will be a net demand for 515,557 skilled workers.⁸ HP’s TVET system therefore, needs to be reformed on a priority basis to equip its youth with the skills required to make the transition from primary to secondary to tertiary jobs.

⁴ By 2026, around 14.7% of HP’s population will be aged 60 years and above.

⁵ In HP, the worker to population ratio, i.e., the number of persons employed per 1000 persons, is 86% for those with primary education, 67% for those with secondary education, and 60% for those with higher secondary education.

⁶ In 2012–2013, the share of salaries in total expenditure in the government of HP was 33.8% as compared to an average of 23.6% for all other states. In 2011, one third of employed Himachalis held public sector jobs.

⁷ The primary sector includes agriculture, forestry, and fishing; the secondary sector: construction, manufacturing, mining and quarrying, electricity gas and water supply; and the tertiary sector: hospitality, transport and communication, trade, banking, insurance, public administration, and other services.

⁸ National Skill Development Corporation. 2012. *Skill-gap Study for Himachal Pradesh, 2012-2022*. New Delhi.

7. In February 2015, GOHP established a skill development corporation – the HP Kaushal Vikas Nigam (HPKVN) – as an autonomous body under the Department of Planning to take the lead in delivering the mandate of the HP Skill Development Mission (HPSDM) by bringing about convergence across the TVET programs being run by different departments, and aligning all training with the competency levels specified in India's National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF) and other national quality assurance and certification norms.⁹ There will be industry representation in HPKVN's Board to strengthen market links and catalyze PPPs in training and assessment. HP is one of the first few states including Kerala and Haryana to introduce vocational education at the secondary level successfully. GoHP aims to build on this by integrating vocational education at the college level so that a TVET career path can be opened up for students pursuing general education. This project will modernize and reform HP's TVET institutional framework, scale up the state's annual TVET training capacity by 17,000, and align it to the needs of the market so that the employment prospects of HP's youth improves.

⁹ India's National Skill Development Policy, 2015, encourages states to develop umbrella Skill Development Missions, with "the over-arching power to pool resources for harmonizing the skilling efforts across line departments, private agencies, and voluntary organizations, and reducing duplication."

C. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT:

8. The HPSPDP component having safeguards issue are construction and operation of proposed CLC. The proposed CLC will be a three floor building including ground floor. The space in the building will be utilised for the following purposes:

1- Ground Floor

- (a) Drinking water and sanitation facilities
- (b) Waiting and instruction area
- (c) Practical Class Room
- (d) Computer Laboratory
- (e) Display Area

2- First Floor

- (a) Staff Room
- (b) Counseling cum Placement Officers Room
- (c) Practical Class Room
- (d) Hostel Rooms for 14 Boys

3- Second Floor

- (a) Hostel Rooms for 14 Boys
- (b) Terrace
- (c) Warden Room
- (d) Pantry

The layout plan of CLC has been shown in **Figure-1**. The total built up area for the proposed CLC is 737 m² (7930 sq ft). The construction cost has been estimated INR 40.0 million. The CLC construction duration is 2.5 years.

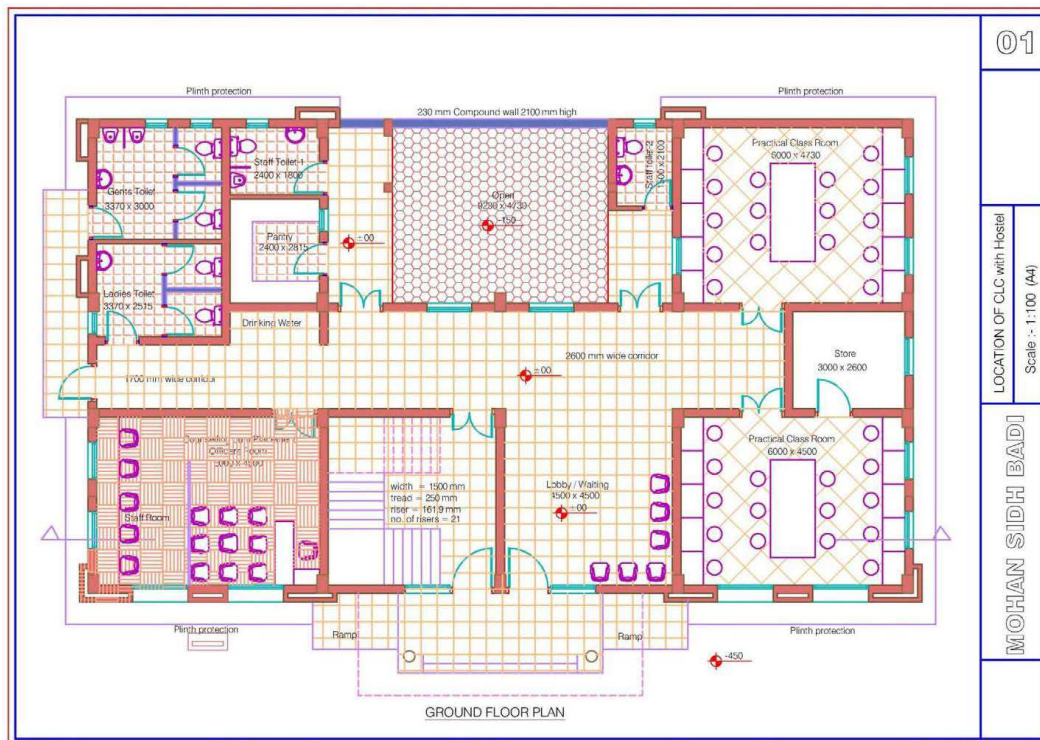
Figure-1: Layout Plan for RLC at Mohal Sidhbari



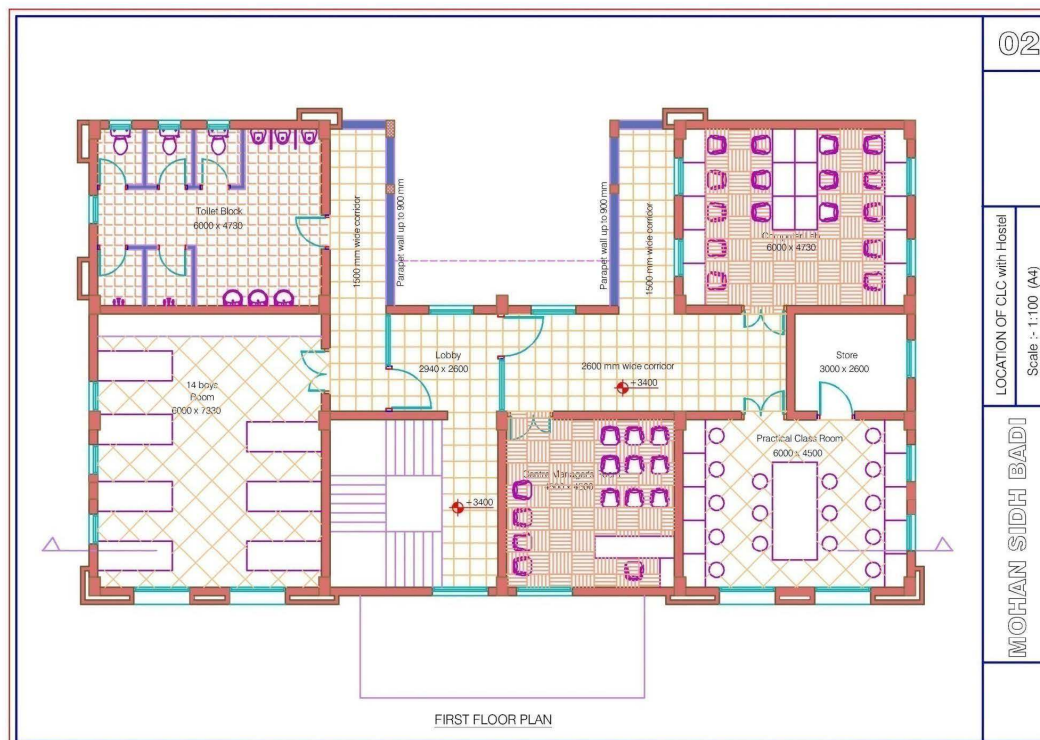
Site Plan of CLC Building



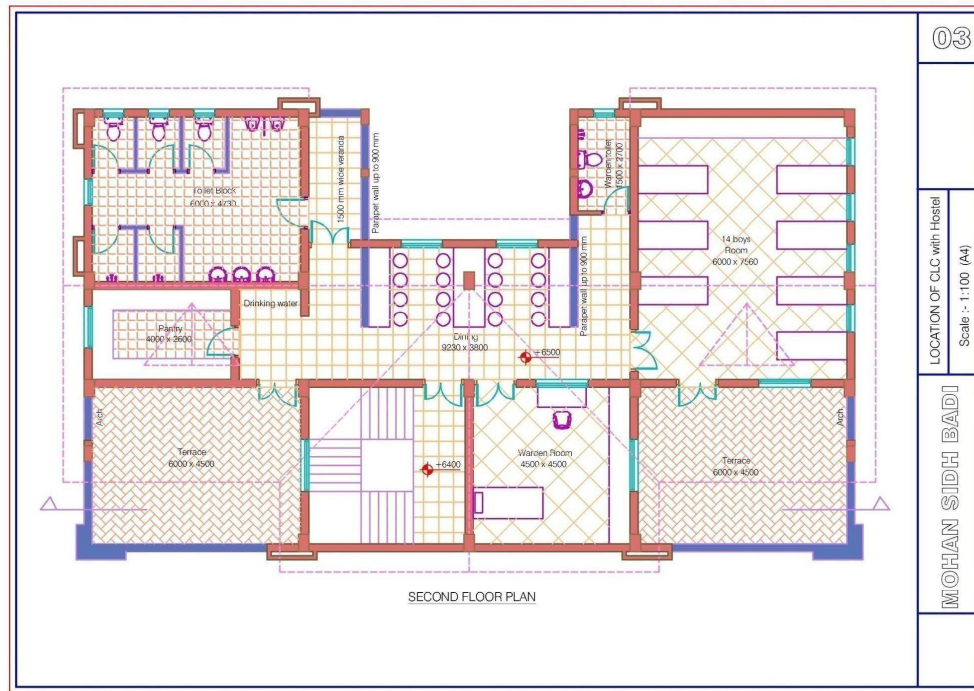
3D View of CLC Building



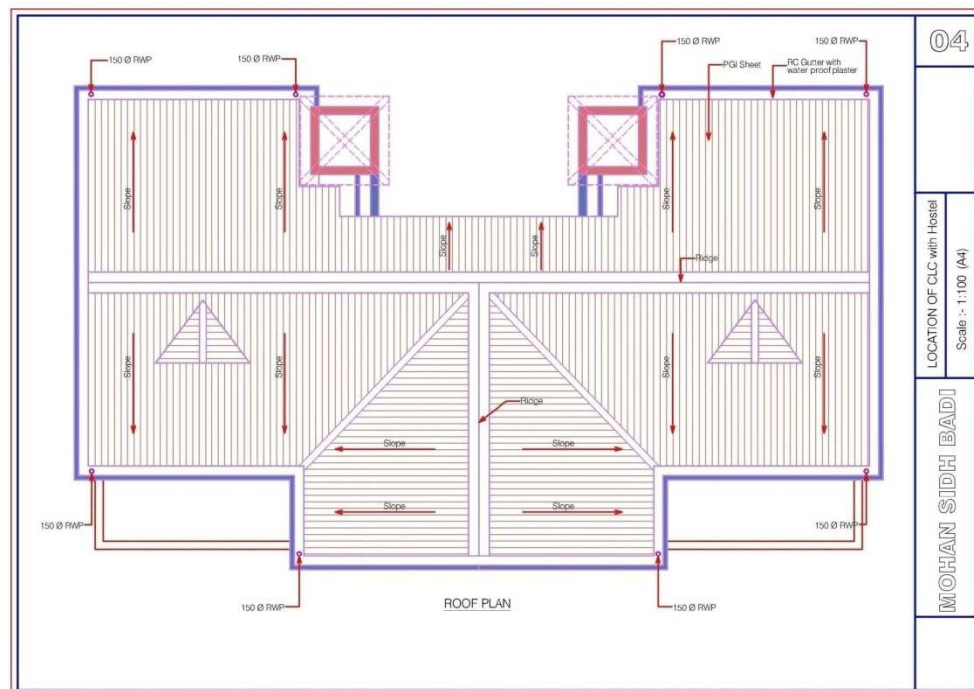
Ground Floor Plan of CLC Building



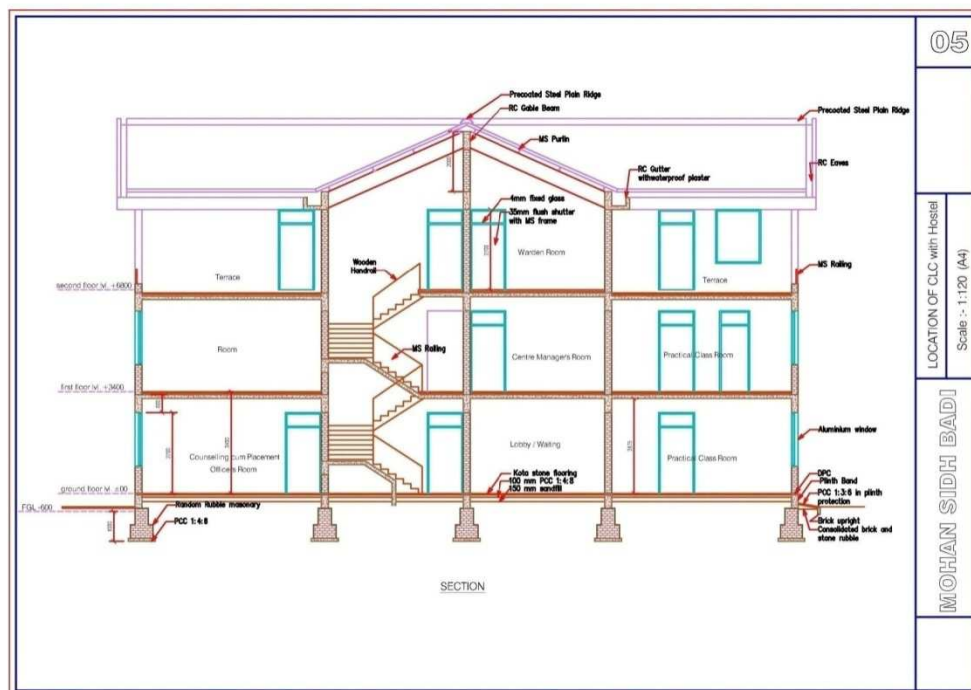
First Floor Plan of CLC Building



Second Floor Plan of CLC Building



Roof Plan of CLC Building



Sectional View of of CLC Building

9. The CLC has been designed for waste water collection, treatment and disposal as per the prevailing laws. The floor washings and storm water runoff will be collected separately and after sedimentation will be used for recycling for the sanitation.
10. Rain water harvesting pit will also be constructed to collect rain water for natural recharge of ground water table.
11. The water requirements for the operation phase will be met from municipal supply. The water requirement has been estimated as **9000** liters per day (LPD).

D. LOCATION OF PROPOSED CLC AND CURRENT STATUS OF SITE:

12. The proposed CLC is located at Mohal Sidhbari at outer skirts of Dharamshala town.
The location has been shown below in **Figure-2**:

Figure- 2: Location of CLC Site

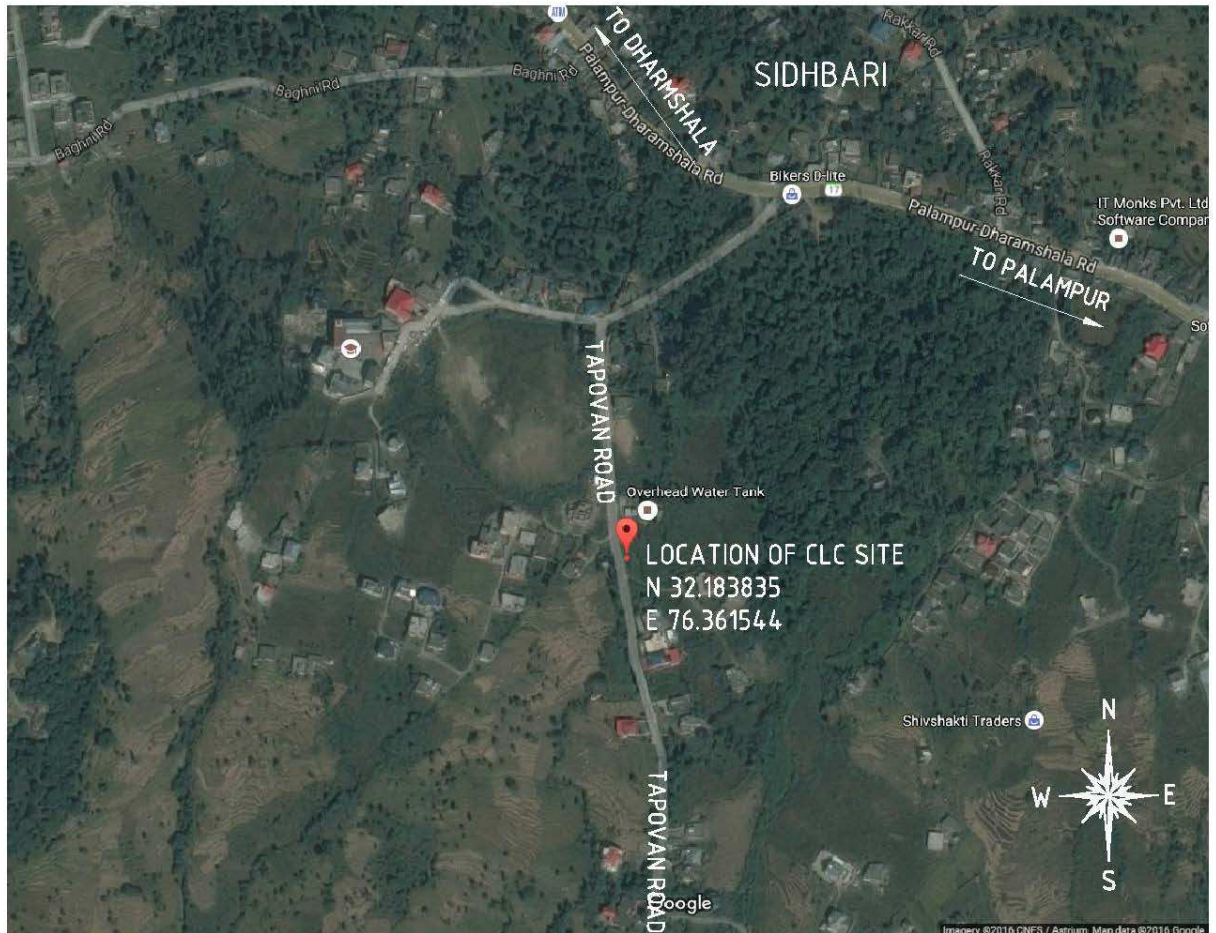


Figure-3: Location of Sub Project Site



13. The site for the proposed CLC at Mohal Sidhbari is GoHP owned land. The ownership land records for the site have been provided in **Annexure-1**. The photographs of subproject site have been shown below. At present site is unencumbered land in possession of DoUD. There are no temporary or permanent structures on the sub project site.

Photo Plate-1: Site Photographs of Proposed CLC at Mohal Sidhbari





E. SCOPE OF THIS DUE-DILIGENCE REPORT:

14. This social due diligence report examines Involuntary Resettlement and Land Acquisition issues in the proposed CLC site at Mohal Sidhbari, impacts on Indigenous People, Gender Issues, Project Outputs and Stakeholder Consultations. The HPSPDP project has been categorized as “C” for Involuntary Resettlement and Indigenous People.

F. OBJECTIVES OF THIS DUE-DILIGENCE REPORT:

15. The objective of Due Diligence report is to examine that all that ADB SPS social safeguards principles, ESMF and Government of India and State Government of Himachal Pradesh Regulatory requirements are met for the project life cycle.

G. PROJECT IMPACTS AND OUTPUTS

16. The sub project is a part of HPSPDP. The HPSPDP impacts include improved employment and livelihood development opportunities for the needy youth of HP aged 16 to 30 years, aligned with the mandate of the HP Skill Development Mission. The outcome will be improved employability of those trained under the project. This will be achieved through the following outputs:
17. **Output 1:** TVET in HP scaled up and aligned to national standards. The project will support HPKVN in designing and running an NSQF-aligned TVET training program to reach out to 65,000 needy youth over the project period (2017–2021).¹⁰ HPKVN will subsume the ongoing skilling programs of some Departments such as Horticulture, Health, Animal Husbandry, Tribal Affairs, and Tourism, and align them with national quality assurance standards. It will encourage PPPs in TVET training and assessment. Depending upon the background, capacity, and aspirations of the trainees, training will be provided either for formal wage employment, or for improved livelihood development

¹⁰ Alignment with NSQF is critical because with effect from 27 Dec. 2016, no government funding will be provided for training programs which are not NSQF-aligned. Also, all announcements for jobs in the central government, state governments, and public sector enterprises will have to define eligibility criteria in terms of NSQF. Certificate received by trainees upon the completion of training has to be NSQF-aligned for them to be eligible for jobs.

and self-employment. The project will also support the Department of Higher Education (DOHE) in introducing long-term (i.e. 1 to 3 years) Bachelor of Vocational Education (B. Voc.) courses, and short-term courses aligned to NSQF levels 5 to 6 in 50 government and government-aided arts and science colleges. This will provide nearly 20,000 students with the opportunity to get advanced degrees in vocational education over the project period. It will establish a career path for TVET, and help to counter the stigma attached to it. To expand TVET options for the girls of HP, the project will establish a polytechnic for women focusing on trades such as pharmacy, computers, and electronics which are in high demand.¹¹ 1,200 women will be trained over the project period. Overall, the proposed project will boost HP's annual TVET training capacity by 17,000.

18. **Output 2:** Market-aligned skills ecosystem created in HP. The project will support HPKVN in forging partnerships with industry associations and sector skills councils (SSCs) to get demand information, and identify internship and placement opportunities. Around 200 master-trainers focusing on the main demand sectors relevant for HP will be groomed. The project will assist the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) in converting 11 employment exchanges into centers for awareness building and career counseling and one new Model Career Centre will be established at Hamirpur. The revamped employment exchanges will disseminate information on all ongoing public and private schemes, and play a pro-active role in placements. An information technology (IT)-based job portal will be established so that the trained and certified youth of HP are able to access job opportunities within and outside the state.
19. **Output 3:** Access to quality training institutes improved. The project will establish 7 multi-purpose Rural Livelihood Centers (RLCs) and 6 City Livelihood Centers (CLCs) to reach out to rural and urban poor respectively. HPKVN will assist the Department of Rural Development (DORD) and the Department of Urban Development (DOUD) in delivering training in these centers. The project will also help the Department of Technical Education, Vocational & Industrial Training (DTE) in upgrading the equipment of 50 selected Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) as required by the revised guidelines of the National Council of Vocational Training (NCVT). This will ensure that the latest training is offered to the 6750 students enrolled in these 50 ITIs. The proposed Women's Polytechnic at Rehan in Kangra district will expand TVET training options for women. In

¹¹ Currently, HP has only 1 dedicated polytechnic for women at Kandaghat. The project will therefore, expand the reach of TVET training for the benefit of HP's women.

addition to the above, there will be construction of laboratories and training halls in 10 undergraduate and 10 polytechnics where vocational courses are to be started.

20. **Output 4.** Capacity of HPKVN strengthened. The project will build HPKVN's project management, fiduciary, safeguards, and training capacity. A cadre of staff specialized in different facets of TVET – counseling, training, quality assurance, industry engagement, skill-gap analysis, and M&E – will be trained. HPKVN will prepare a TVET results-framework for the entire state. Lessons drawn from evaluations of ongoing programs will be used to reduce duplication. The new infrastructure proposed under the project will be located optimally so that all Departments can use them as required. A state-wide IT-based management information system (MIS) for tracking project activities assessors will be established. This will help to break silos across departments, and establish the foundation for a true state Skill Development Mission.
21. The project is pro-poor and gender focused. The target trainees are the needy urban and rural youth of HP, and those enrolled in government arts and science colleges and TVET training institutes. Training will focus on trades such as pharmaceuticals, food processing, and light manufacturing in the secondary sector, and retail, tourism, hospitality, and banking and financial services in the tertiary sector for which there is demand within and outside HP. Support will also be provided to boost the livelihoods of the rural and urban poor through a package of training and marketing support. To ensure that the labor force participation rate for women does not decline with urbanization and diversification of HP's economy, the project will establish a Women's polytechnic (output 3), introduce gender-sensitive vocational courses in arts and science colleges where a high proportion of women are enrolled, and design counseling modules to inform women of the opportunities and career choices offered by TVET.¹²

¹² In 2011–2012, HP's labor force participation rate for rural women was 63%, but only 28% for urban women. It was 87% for rural men and 73% for urban men.

H. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT ISSUE

22. The construction and operation of the CLC at Mohal Sidhbari will not result in any permanent or temporary land acquisition and resettlement impacts because the land is owned by the Government of Himachal Pradesh. There is no displacement of any families in anticipation of the project implementation also.
23. There is also no encroachment by any private parties on CLC site. There are no squatters or kiosks either residing or doing any commercial activities within the proposed site and surroundings. As the project interventions will be on DoUD owned land, no land acquisitions and resettlement requirements are envisaged.

I. INDIGENOUS PEOPLES:

24. There will be no impact on Indigenous peoples (IPs). All the proposed construction activities will be done within the vacant government land. This HPSPDP project is categorized as "C" for Indigenous Peoples. No Indigenous Peoples Development Plan (IPDP) will be needed for the construction of CLC. The tribal population in the State is 5.71%. The areas dominated with tribal population are Lahaul Spiti and Kinnaur districts and Bharmour and Pangi subdivisions of Chamba districts. These are far away from the subproject site.

J. GENDER ISSUES:

25. The proposed sub project does not have any adverse impact on women and/or girls or will widen gender inequality. The project will raise skills and education levels of both the genders and will increase employability. The project will have positive impacts as it will provide direct and indirect employment to youths during implementation and operation. To create awareness among the upcoming development activities and their livelihood opportunities that are likely to come up, continuous consultation and focus group discussion with women community at subproject site and surroundings will be conducted throughout the project implementation period for participation in income generation and livelihood related activities.
26. Further, DoP, HPKVN and other implementing agencies will also publicize skill development courses to be offered by the CLC to the schools and colleges, this will encourage the female students to join the courses for skills up gradation and will increase employability of women folks in the Kangra district.

K. PUBLIC CONSULTATION

27. Census Survey was not undertaken because of the reasons mentioned above, i.e. there is no physical or economic, temporary or permanent, IR impact. No person or community is being adversely affected by the construction of CLC. No land or asset acquisition is necessitated in the sub project. So people and communities will not be physically or economically displaced due to the project interventions. No Common Property Resources (CPRs) such as Schools, hospitals, wells, hand pumps, graveyards, and religious structures will also be affected. The vulnerable group, indigenous and other ethnic groups are not being impacted. A summary of resettlement impact and the socio-economic table therefore is redundant. During visits to subproject site public consultations were conducted by the PPTA team and the IA officials to understand the possible impacts of the project and to solicit views, comments and suggestions of the stakeholders.
28. During consultation meetings, participants were of the view that HPSPDP project as whole is important and very much needed and all are pleased by learning that project related facilities to upgrade the skills of youth will be created in their area and assured of cooperation during the project implementation. There was no opposition for the CLC construction learning that this will be on government land.
29. The summary of consultations with the stakeholders regarding the benefit of the project with an objective of disclosure information, facilities and future prospects are presented in the following **Table 2**. During the consultations the participant demonstrated great interest for the proposed infrastructure for skill development in their area. This was especially evident amongst the local youth and others. The signature sheets of the consultations and photographs of consultation are placed in **Annexure 2**. The consultations were also undertaken with institutional stakeholders such as State Department of Environment, State Forest Department, Department of Technical Education, Department of Labour and Employment Exchange, Department of Rural Development, and Public Works Department. The summary of these consultations has been given in **Table-3**. In order to elicit the views of the stake holders and experts, a state Level Workshop was conducted wherein all the major players in skill training expressed their views on the design of skill development.

Table 1: SUMMARY OF STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS AT SUBPROJECT SITES

Sl. No.	Place	Date	Consultations held with	Issues discussed	Outcome of discussions and consideration in project design and Implementation
1.	CLC Site, Mohal Sidhbari	3/5/2016	With local NGO, and population residing in the surroundings	CLC proposal, project benefits, implementation schedule, environmental and social impacts during project implementation etc.	<p>1- The participants welcomed the sub project and told the consultants that there is huge potential skill development and livelihood. The NGO Chairperson Mr. Sandeep suggested activities which may be taken up for skill development and employment of youth in Kangra district.</p> <p>2- The local participants demanded that during construction and operations locals should be given preference. It was told by the Consultants and DOUD representatives that in the project people from State will get maximum employment opportunities.</p> <p>3. The local participants demanded that skill development should be such that locally available materials such as bamboo and pine products can be used for production and local's trainees should find employment within the state. The consultants noted this suggestion.</p> <p>4- Consultants asked the participants about their suggestions to reduce pollution and other nuisances to community during construction and operation of CLC. To this consultants answered the participants that necessary measures for dust and noise control shall be taken. For this an Environmental Management and Monitoring Plan will be prepared and this will ensure pollution under control.</p> <p>5- The participants during consultations demanded that</p>

Sl. No.	Place	Date	Consultations held with	Issues discussed	Outcome of discussions and consideration in project design and Implementation
					solid waste collection and disposal should be taken care properly as city has issue of solid waste collection and disposal. The consultants replied that during construction maximum solid waste will be reused for filling the plinth and during operation phase solid waste disposal will be integrated with Dharamshala city solid waste disposal.

Table 2: SUMMARY OF STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS AT INSTITUTIONAL LEVEL

Sl. No.	Place	Date	Consultations held with	Issues discussed	Outcome of discussions and consideration in project design and Implementation
1.	Shimla	23/12/2015	Conservator Forest Cum Nodal Officer CAMPA, State Forest Department	Clearances, permissions and No Objection Certificates (NOCs) Requirements from State Forest Department and suggestions for the project	<p>1- The Environmental Expert PPTA team briefly explained the project concept to the state department officials. It was informed by the officials that any site falling under forest land clearance is required either under the ' Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 or under the ' Schedule Tribe and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006. For vocational training purpose State Government can give clearance up to 1.0 Ha land. If application is submitted under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 then Net Present Value (NPV) of land and cost for compensatory forestation are to be paid by the State Government.</p> <p>If application is submitted under Forest Rights Act 2006 then for educational institutes NPV and Compensatory Afforestation costs are exempted for the land up to 1.0</p>

Sl. No.	Place	Date	Consultations held with	Issues discussed	Outcome of discussions and consideration in project design and Implementation
					<p>Ha. The clearance can also be issued at Divisional Forest Officer (DFO) level.</p> <p>2- The Forest Officials suggested that application may be made under Forest Rights Act for faster clearance if any site falls under the forest. To this Environmental Expert replied that sites under the forest will be avoided, however, under unavoidable situations applications will be submitted as suggested.</p> <p>3- In the project proposed Women Polytechnic site at Rehan in Kangra district is forest area. For this site clearance is to be obtained under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for the forest land diversion.</p>
2	Shimla	23/12/2016	Senior Environmental Engineer, Himachal Pradesh Pollution Control Board	Clearances and Permissions required from Himachal Pradesh Pollution Control Board and State Department of Environment	<p>1- The Environmental Expert explained the HPSPDP in brief and enquired what type of permissions and clearances are needed from the SPCB and State Department of Environment.</p> <p>Senior Environmental Engineer replied that Educational Institutes are exempted from the Environmental Clearance process. So in the present case also there will be no requirement for prior environmental clearances for CLCs, RLCs, MCCs and proposed Women Polytechnic. He explained that Consent to establish and Operate has to be obtained from SPCB only if residential complex is</p>

Sl. No.	Place	Date	Consultations held with	Issues discussed	Outcome of discussions and consideration in project design and Implementation
					<p>planned at any of the sites.</p> <p>2- He enquired whether any hazardous waste is likely to be generated at any of the facilities. In that case hazardous waste management proposal is to be submitted to the SPCB for Hazardous waste authorization and disposal. The environmental expert replied that none of the infrastructure facilities to be created will generate hazardous waste.</p>
3	Sunder Nagar	22/12/2015	Director Technical Education and other officials	ITI selected for upgradation, locations of RLCs and CLCs selected at ITI campus and site of proposed Women Polytechnic at Rehan in Kangra district	<p>1- The environmental expert enquired any of project sites under DTE are planned in forest areas or within buffer or core zones of national park or bird sanctuary. The director replied that CLC/RLC sites planned are within the vacant land in existing ITI campuses. The Women Polytechnic site at Kangra is in revenue forest land.</p> <p>2- The environmental expert suggested DTE to submit land ownership details/revenue records for all sites planned under the ADB funding for social due diligence. For this DTE officials agreed.</p>
4	Shimla	21/12/2015	Department of Labour and Employment (DoLE)	Locations of MCCs planned, approximate area required for	1- The environmental expert enquired from officials about the proposed locations of MCCs. The officials replied that with ADB assistance 12 MCCs planned. The

Sl. No.	Place	Date	Consultations held with	Issues discussed	Outcome of discussions and consideration in project design and Implementation
				MCCs	<p>planned locations are Hamirpur, Shimla, Bilaspur, Kullu, Dharamshala, etc. One MCC at Una is under implementation. As per Gol guidelines built up area of around 3000 sqft is needed.</p> <p>2- The environmental expert suggested that none of the planned site should have involuntary resettlement issues and should be in none forest land as far as possible. The revenue record of land ownership should be provided to the ADB team for social due diligence. The officials replied that the sites already in possession with DoLE have been selected and these are in urban areas away from forest areas.</p> <p>3- The environmental expert also suggested that sites should be at least 300 m away from buildings/monuments of heritage importance and those declared as protected monuments by the State Archaeological Department or by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). The officials noted the suggestions.</p>
5	Shimla	21/12/2015	Department of Rural Development (DoRD)	Locations of RLCs planned, environmental and social	1 The environmental expert enquired about probable locations of RLCs planned. Any specific site having tree

Sl. No.	Place	Date	Consultations held with	Issues discussed	Outcome of discussions and consideration in project design and Implementation
				safeguard issues, tree cutting, etc.	<p>cutting or land not transferred. The officials replied that about 25 RLCs are planned under the project. For some sites have been finalized, but for balance sites are being identified.</p> <p>2- The environmental expert suggested that no sites with temporary or permanent occupation should be identified and revenue records showing ownership details should be provided for the social due diligence. Further, any site involving tree cutting, necessary tree cutting permission should be obtained.</p> <p>2- 3- The environmental expert also suggested that sites should be at least 300 m away from buildings/monuments of heritage importance and those declared as protected monuments by the State Archaeological Department or by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). The officials noted the suggestions.</p>

30. Based on consultations following outcomes have been incorporated in the sub project design:

- No CLC, RLC or MCC will be located in Forest area, and within core and buffer zones of National Parks, Bird Sanctuary or Critical Habitat. Further the sites will be at least 300 m away from ASI and State Government Protected monuments and heritage sites. The current site of CLC at Mohal Sidhbari meets the above requirements;
- No CLC, RLC or MCC will be located on the private land, or on land requiring temporary or permanent involuntary resettlement, and on the land owned or used by Indigenous People (Tribal Population). The CLC site at Mohal Sidhbari meets the above requirement;
- No construction works will be undertaken during night time and necessary permissions and clearances will be obtained from the competent authorities prior to start of construction activities; and
- All the above considerations have been built into Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) document prepared for the HPSPDP to comply with the state and national level regulatory requirements and ADB SPS 2009.

L. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

31. The affected person(s)/aggrieved party can give their grievance verbally or in written to the local site office. Grievances of affected person will first be brought to the attention of the Project Manager at PIU who can resolve the issue at the site level. If the matter is not solved within 7 days period by the PIU, it will be brought to the Grievance Redress Committee constituted for the purpose in PIU. This GRC shall discuss the issue in its monthly meeting and resolve the issues within one month of time after receiving the grievance. If the matter is not resolved by GRC at PIU level within stipulated time, it shall be referred to GRC at PMU level by Project Manager of PIU.
32. GRC at PMU shall discuss the issue and try to resolve it and inform the PIU accordingly. If the matter is not resolved by the GRC at PMU level within one month of time, the aggrieved person/party can bring the matter to The Court of Law. The PIU shall keep records of all grievances received including contact details of complainant, date of receiving the complaint, nature of grievance, agreed corrective actions and the date these were affected and final outcome. The grievance redress process is shown below.

Composition and functions of GRC

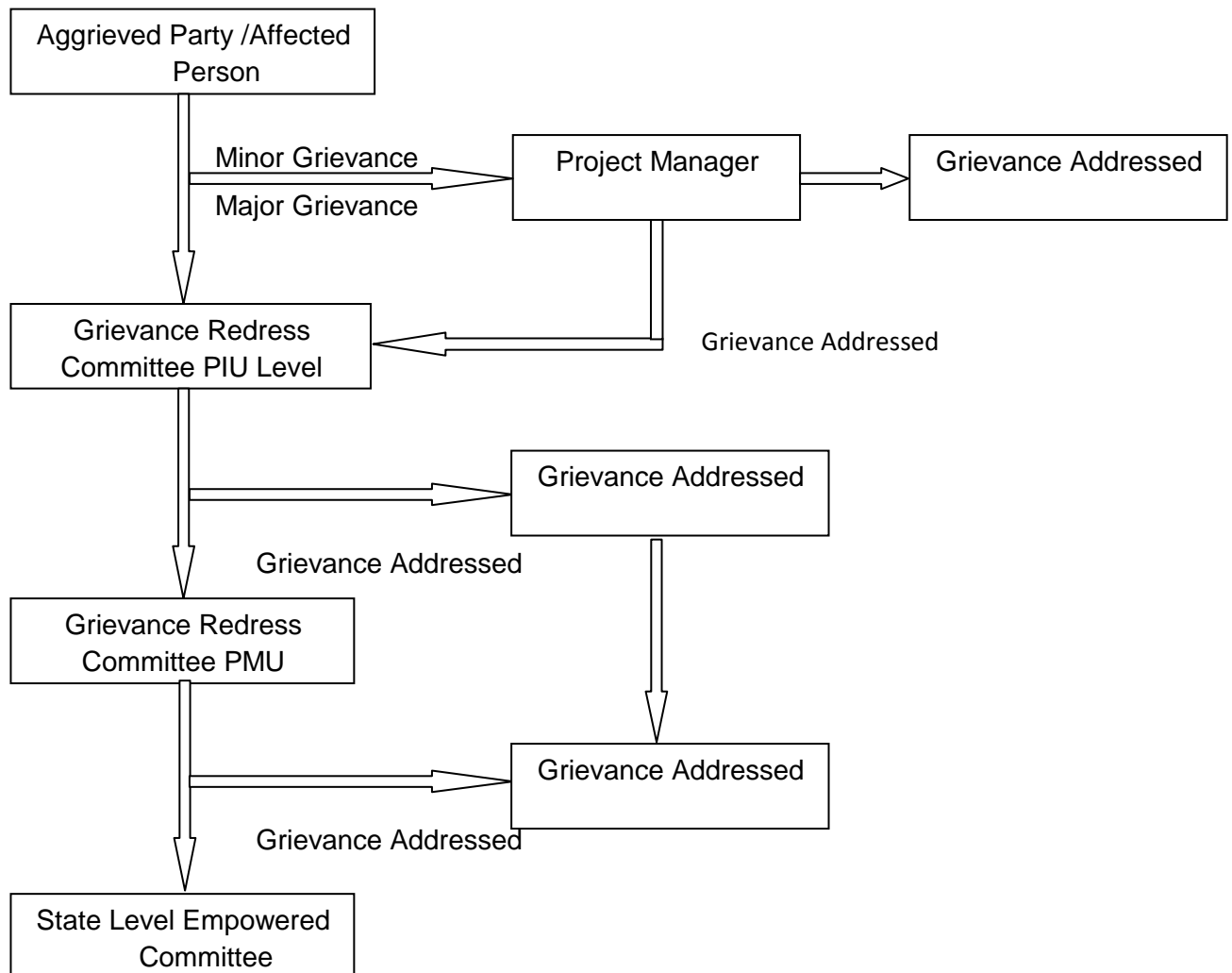
33. PIU Level Grievance Redress Committee (GRC- PIU) – This committee will comprise of one local elected member of Dharamshala Municipal Council (Ward councilor) , Project Manager, PWD Engineer deployed at site , and construction manager of the contractor.
34. The GRC- PIU shall be headed by Project Manager (PIU). The committee will meet at least once in every month. Agenda of meeting shall be circulated to all the members and affected persons/aggrieved party along with venue, date and time; informed in written at least 7 days in advance of meeting. The matters shall remain with GRC at PIU level for one month and if grievance is not resolved within this time period, the matter shall be referred to GRC at PMU.
35. GRC within Environmental and Social Management Cell (ESMC) at PMU-There shall be one GRC in PMU. The matters not resolved by the GRC at PIU level within one month shall come under GRC at PMU. GRC at PMU will include General Manager HPKVN, Safeguard Specialists (Environmental and Social) of PMU and One representative from the DoUD, Shimla office. The Committee shall be headed by GM HPKVN. This

committee shall look the matters, which are referred to and not resolved by GRC at PIU level. If the matter is not resolved by the GRC at PMU level within one month of time, the aggrieved person/party can bring the matter to State Level Empowered Committee (SLEC).

36. Approach to GRC. Affected person/aggrieved party can approach to GRC for redress of his/their grievances through any of the following modes-

- Web based: A separate corner will be developed at the HPKVN website so that public /community/ affected person can register their complaint in the online column.
- Telecom based: A telephone number will be displayed at the web site of HPKVN as wells at the construction site of CLC at Mohal Sidhbari so that general public can register their complaint through telephone / mobile phone to the PIU/PMU office.

GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (HPSDP)



M. FINDINGS:

37. In the construction and operations of CLC at Mohal Sidhbari, full or partial, permanent or temporary, physical and economic displacements are absent. There are no Project Displaced Persons (DPs); no land or structure is impacted, no common property resources are affected. Even nobody's livelihood either temporarily or permanently is likely to be affected. The summary of ADB SPS 2009 on Involuntary Resettlement and Government of India policy has been given in **Annexure-3**.
38. The construction and operation of the planned CLCs, RLCs and MCCs will not result in permanent land acquisition and resettlement impacts because it will be undertaken within the land available and owned by the Government of Himachal Pradesh.
39. This project has been categorized as "C" for Involuntary Resettlement (IR) impact as per the ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS). (**Annexure 4**).
40. The project has also been categorized as 'C' for Indigenous People (IP) impact as proposed CLC at Mohal Sidhbari is not located in Tribal areas (**Annexure-4**).

N. OTHER SOCIAL MEASURES AND SUGGESTIONS:

41. Although there is no land acquisition and resettlement impact for the MCC, CLCs, and RLCs mentioned above, even then the contractor shall ensure that the construction staff shall adhere to the following code of conduct while undertaking construction activities:

- Regularly remove trash from the site on scheduled clean-up days;
- Entire area will be declared as plastic free, smoking free and silence zone and sign boards for the purpose should be displayed at site.
- Prior to commencement of site activities and mobilization on ground, the Contractor will prepare and get approved from the PWD, circulation plan for the construction phase for safe passage of traffic, including development of alternative access routes, traffic regulations, signage, etc., during construction. The Contractor with support of the PWD will carry out dissemination of these information and circulation plan at key entry points to the respective destinations.
- The contractor will train manpower not to hunt any bird or animals and damage the private plantation in the surroundings of CLC site.

O. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

42. It is concluded from this due diligence study that: the proposed construction CLC at Mohal Sidhbari does not have issues of land acquisition and resettlement. All CLC infrastructure and facilities will be built on vacant government land. Due to sub project intervention, there will be no loss of income of any person or any assets, either privately owned or publicly owned. In case any claims or complaints are submitted during the construction period, an effective and efficient Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be followed. This GRM will enhance provision of timely and sensible hearings and facilitate solutions. The consultations should be continued throughout the construction period for a hassle free implementation.
43. This Social Due Diligence Report also meets ESMF requirements for screening of project from social impacts point view in the start phase of project life cycle.

Annexure -1

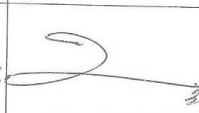
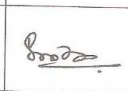
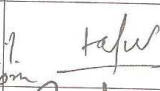
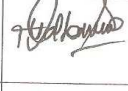





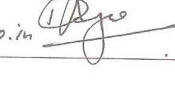
Land Records Showing Ownership of DoUD

Annexure-2

Photographs and Signature Sheets of consultations



Attendance Sheet of the meeting held on 18-3-2016 at 11.00 AM in Conference Hall Yojna Bhawan, Shimla-2 with ADB consultants regarding Himachal Pradesh Skill Development Project.

Sr. No.	Name of the Officer and Designation	Mobile No. / e-mail address.	Signature
1	Krishan Sharma Deputy Dir Employment	94184-50437 dde-lep-hp@nic.in	
2	Dr. D.K. Sharma, Sr. Engr. Engineer	9418027098 pcbseeshimla@gmail.com	
3	Dr. H.C. Gupta, IFS Chief Scientific Officer Deptt. of Science & Technology JMS at Shimla	9418020469 hemantgifs@gmail.com	
4	Dr. Umesh Palhonia Technical Officer & Estate Officer State Council, Science Tech & Env. & DEST.	9418310231 umeshpalhonia@hotmail.com	
5	Dr. Bhuram Sharma, Project Director HPS LHM. Deptt. of Rural Development (H.P.)	94186-70335 bhm hp@gmail.com	
6	SN Verma ADB Consultant Immortal Co	0984224458 etundia2@gmail.com	
7	Rajesh Kumar, IFS	941800751	
8	J. Balasubramanian Prominent	9600044487	
9	Basab Boreyee TVET Expert	7838577785	
10	DEEPAK ANGRA HOD(CE) DTE Sundernagar	9418107688 angradeepak@yahoo.co.in	

Annexure- 3

SUMMARY OF POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

The policy framework and entitlements for the HPSPDP project are based on national laws: **The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013** and ADB'S Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS). The salient features of Government and ADB policies are summarized below.

Government Policy:

a. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (The Central Government has notified January 01, 2014 as the effective date of the act,)

The act provides for transparent process and fair compensation to land owners and those affected by land acquisition, for land acquired for public purpose. In determining market price, (Sec 26 read with 1st Schedule) the land owner in urban area will get twice, due to the 100% solatium and in rural area, the multiplying factor is 1 to 2 depending on distance from nearest urban centre, to be notified by appropriate government, and then 100% solatium.

Traditionally R&R has been in the form of a one-time compensation, which was decided using the last registered sale or a similar sale in the vicinity of the land as a base. After the proposed project is set up, the land prices rise owing to the benefits of the development. This creates considerable dissatisfaction amongst the displaced people. To prevent such issues, the entire R&R package stipulates the provision of employment by the project owner in cases where jobs are generated by the project and basic infrastructure including drinking water, individual electric connections, health centre etc for the resettled. Over and above this, delivery of the compensation and the R&R are proposed to be preconditions to the transfer of the land title.

The procedure for acquisition and R&R will include a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) which will cover the investigation of public purpose, minimum extent of land required thereof, estimation of displacement and social impact on affected families apart from the overall cost versus benefit analysis for the proposed project.

The act restricts the use of emergency clause to defence, national security and natural calamities.

Since there is no land acquisition in “legal terms” in this project, therefore this is not applicable.

However, according to the new Act, certain provisions have been made for the DPs which have been included in the R&R budget. They are as follows:

- Transportation cost for displaced families - Each affected family which is displaced shall get a one-time financial assistance of Rs. 50000/- as transportation cost for shifting of the family, building materials, belongings and cattle. In this case, commercial structure of one of the DPs will be demolished which will not result in displacement but will involve transportation of building materials salvaged.
- Each affected family which is displaced from the land acquired shall be given a monthly subsistence allowance equivalent to Rs. 3000/- per month for a period of one year from the date of award. This is applicable to those families whose livelihood is primarily dependent on land acquired. In this sub-project, the livelihood of DPs is not primarily dependent on land to be cleared. As such, assistance for temporary livelihood disruption is provided for six (6) months @ Rs. 3000/- per month.
- Each affected family having cattle or having a 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. 25000/- for construction of cattle shed or petty shop as the case may be. In this sub-project, 3 petty shops will be impacted. A minimum of Rs. 25000/- each has been provided for these petty shops.

ADB’S Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS) :

The three important elements of ADB’s involuntary resettlement policy are (i) compensation to replace lost assets, livelihood, and income; (ii) assistance for relocation, including provision of relocation sites with appropriate facilities and services; and (iii) assistance for rehabilitation to achieve at least the same level of well-being with the project as without it.

1. For any ADB operation requiring involuntary resettlement, resettlement planning is an integral part of project design, to be dealt with from the earliest stages of the project cycle, taking into account the following basic principles:
 - (i) Involuntary resettlement will be avoided whenever feasible.
 - (ii) Where population displacement is unavoidable, it should be minimized.
 - (iii) All lost assets acquired or affected will be compensated. Compensation is based on the principle of replacement cost.
 - (iv) Each involuntary resettlement is conceived and executed as part of a development project or program. Affected persons need to be provided with sufficient resources to re-establish their livelihoods and homes with time-bound action in co-ordination with civil works.
 - (v) Affected persons are to be fully informed and closely consulted.
 - (vi) Affected persons are to be assisted to integrate economically and socially into host communities so that adverse impacts on the host communities are minimized and social harmony is promoted.
 - (vii) The absence of a formal title to land is not a bar to ADB policy entitlements.
 - (viii) Affected persons are to be identified and recorded as early as possible to establish their eligibility, through a census which serves as a cut-off date, and prevents subsequent influx of encroachers.
 - (ix) Particular attention will be paid to vulnerable groups including those without legal title to land or other assets; households headed by women; the elderly or disabled; and indigenous groups. Assistance must be provided to help them improve their socio-economic status.
 - (x) The full resettlement costs will be included in the presentation of project costs and benefits.

Annexure- 4

INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT IMPACT CATEGORIZATION

Date: August 21, 2016

A. Instructions The project team completes and submits the form to the Environment and Safeguards Division (RSES) for endorsement by RSES Director, and for approval by the Chief Compliance Officer (CCO). (ii) The classification of a project is a continuing process. If there is a change in the project components or/and site that may result in category change, the Sector Division submits a new form and requests for recategorization, and endorsement by RSES Director and by the CCO. The old form is attached for reference. (iii) In addition, the project team may propose in the comments section that the project is highly complex and sensitive (HCS), for approval by the CCO. HCS projects are a subset of category A projects that ADB deems to be highly risky or contentious or involve serious and multidimensional and generally interrelated potential social and/or environmental impacts.																									
B. Project Data <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 35%; border: none;">Country/Project No./Project Title</td> <td style="border: none;">India/49108-002- IND/ Supporting Skill Development in Himachal</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;"></td> <td style="border: none; border-top: 1px solid black;">Sub Project - Establishment of City Livelihood Center at Mohal Sidhbari</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">Department/ Division</td> <td style="border: none;">: SAHS</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">Processing Stage</td> <td style="border: none; border-top: 1px solid black;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">Modality</td> <td style="border: none; border-top: 1px solid black;"></td> </tr> </table> <div style="border: none; padding-top: 10px;"> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project Loan Finance</td> <td style="width: 25%;"><input type="checkbox"/> Program Loan</td> <td style="width: 25%;"><input type="checkbox"/> Financial Intermediary</td> <td style="width: 25%;"><input type="checkbox"/> General Corporate</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Sector Loan</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> MFF</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Emergency Assistance</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Grant</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4"><input type="checkbox"/> Other financing modalities:</td> </tr> </table> </div>				Country/Project No./Project Title	India/49108-002- IND/ Supporting Skill Development in Himachal		Sub Project - Establishment of City Livelihood Center at Mohal Sidhbari	Department/ Division	: SAHS	Processing Stage		Modality		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project Loan Finance	<input type="checkbox"/> Program Loan	<input type="checkbox"/> Financial Intermediary	<input type="checkbox"/> General Corporate	<input type="checkbox"/> Sector Loan	<input type="checkbox"/> MFF	<input type="checkbox"/> Emergency Assistance	<input type="checkbox"/> Grant	<input type="checkbox"/> Other financing modalities:			
Country/Project No./Project Title	India/49108-002- IND/ Supporting Skill Development in Himachal																								
	Sub Project - Establishment of City Livelihood Center at Mohal Sidhbari																								
Department/ Division	: SAHS																								
Processing Stage																									
Modality																									
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<input type="checkbox"/> Sector Loan	<input type="checkbox"/> MFF	<input type="checkbox"/> Emergency Assistance	<input type="checkbox"/> Grant																						
<input type="checkbox"/> Other financing modalities:																									
C. Involuntary Resettlement Category <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> Recategorization — Previous Category <input type="checkbox"/> </div>																									

<input type="checkbox"/> Category A	<input type="checkbox"/> Category B	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category C	<input type="checkbox"/> Category FI
D. Comments			
Project Team Comments: <p>The subproject involves construction of new building for a City Livelihood Center (CLC) at Mohal Sidhbari locality of Dharamshala town in Kangra district of Himachal Pradesh.</p> <p>There is no requirement of any kind of involuntary resettlement as site is an unencumbered land owned by the Department of Urban Development (DoUD) Government of Himachal Pradesh. An Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been prepared for the project. In order to comply with the SPS 2009, and ESMF requirements, social due diligence report has been prepared.</p>		RSES Comments:	
E. Approval			
Proposed by: Mr. Shamit Chakravarty,		Reviewed by:	
Project Team Leader, SARD/SAHS Date: 21/8/16		Social Safeguard Specialist, RSDD/RSES Date: Endorsed by:	

Social Development Specialist, Date:	Director, RSES Date	
Endorsed by: Director- SAHS Date:	Approved by: Chief Compliance Officer Date:	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div> Highly Complex and Sensitive Project

Involuntary Resettlement Impact Categorization Checklist

Probable Involuntary Resettlement Effects	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
Involuntary Acquisition of Land				
1. Will there be land acquisition?		x		No land acquisition needed for the construction of CLC. The legal title holder of the proposed site is Department of Urban Development (DoUD). The DoUD is the implementing Agency for the project.
2. Is the site for land acquisition known?				Not Applicable
3. Is the ownership status and current usage Of land to be acquired known?	x			The proposed CLC site at Mohal Sidhbari is owned by the DoUD, GoHP.
4. Will easement be utilized within an existing Right of Way (ROW)?		x		Not Applicable
5. Will there be loss of shelter and residential land due to land acquisition?		x		The sub project construction will not cause any loss to shelter or residential land.
6. Will there be loss of agricultural and other productive assets due to land acquisition?		x		The proposed land of CLC is within the municipal boundaries of Dhramshala town and plot is owned by the DoUD, therefore, there is neither loss of agriculture nor any land acquisition.
7. Will there be losses of crops, trees, and fixed assets due to land acquisition?		x		Not Applicable
8. Will there be loss of businesses or enterprises due to land acquisition?		x		Not Applicable
9. Will there be loss of income sources and means of livelihoods due to land acquisition?		x		Not Applicable

Involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas				
10. Will people lose access to natural resources, communal facilities and services?		x		Since, there are no natural resources, communal facilities and services in the vicinity of proposed CLC site, therefore, there is no question of any loss of access.
11. If land use is changed, will it have an adverse impact on social and economic activities?		x		No change in land use as site is within urban limits of Dharamshala town. There are no economic activities on the proposed site, hence, no adverse impact on social and economic activities. But there will be positive impacts on the social and economic activities during operation phase as CLC operation will improve skills of youth and employability.
12. Will access to land and resources owned communally or by the state be restricted?		x		CLC construction and operation will not cause any loss of access to the community owned land and resources.
Information on Displaced Persons:				

<p>Any estimate of the likely number of persons that will be displaced by the Project?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>If yes, approximately how many? - No persons to be displaced</p>
<p>Are any of them poor, female-heads of households, or vulnerable to poverty risks? Not Applicable</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>
<p>Are any displaced persons from indigenous or ethnic minority groups? Not Applicable</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES IMPACT CATEGORIZATION

Date: August 21, 2016

<p>A. Instructions</p> <p>The project team completes and submits the form to the Environment and Safeguards Division (RSES) for endorsement by RSES Director, and for approval by the Chief Compliance Officer (CCO).</p> <p>(ii) The classification of a project is a continuing process. If there is a change in the project components or/and site that may result in category change, the Sector Division submits a new form and requests for recategorization, and endorsement by RSES Director and by the CCO. The old form is attached for reference.</p> <p>(iii) The project team indicates if the project requires broad community support (BCS) of Indigenous Peoples communities. BCS is required when project activities involve (a) commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of indigenous peoples, (b) physical displacement from traditional or customary lands; and (c) commercial development of natural resources within customary lands under use that would impact the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, or spiritual use that define the identity and community of indigenous peoples.</p> <p>(iv) In addition, the project team may propose in the comments section that the project is highly complex and sensitive (HCS), for approval by the CCO. HCS projects are a subset of category A projects that ADB deems to be highly risky or contentious or involve serious and multidimensional and generally interrelated potential social and/or environmental impacts.</p>

B. Project Data			
Country/Project No./Project Title		India/49108-002- IND/ Supporting Skill Development in Himachal Pradesh	
		Subproject- Establishment of City Livelihood Center at Dharamshala town in Kangra District	
Department/ Division		SAHS	
Processing Stage			
Modality			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project Loan <input type="checkbox"/> Program Loan <input type="checkbox"/> Financial Intermediary <input type="checkbox"/> General Corporate Finance			
<input type="checkbox"/> Sector Loan <input type="checkbox"/> MFF <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Grant			
<input type="checkbox"/> Other financing modalities:			
C. Indigenous Peoples Category			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> Recategorization — Previous Category <input type="checkbox"/>			
<input type="checkbox"/> Category A	<input type="checkbox"/> Category B	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category C	<input type="checkbox"/> Category FI
D. Project requires the broad community support of Affected Indigenous Peoples communities.			
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
E. Comments			
Project Team Comments: The CLC Subproject site is proposed to be located on a DoUD GoHP owned vacant plot in Mohal Sidhbari locality of Dharamshala town in Kangra		RSES Comments:	

<p>district. The Indigenous People in the state are Schedule Tribe population. The Kinnaur and Lahaul-Spiti districts in their entirety, and Pangti and Bharmour (now tehsil Bharmour and sub-tehsil Holi) Sub-Divisions of the Chamba district constitute the Scheduled areas of HP since the proportion of scheduled tribes (STs) is 50% or more. These districts are in the extreme north and north-east of HP forming a contiguous belt in the far hinterland behind high mountain passes. The proposed site of CLC is far from Tribal areas of state and hence has no risks to Indigenous People. There will also be no adverse impact due to CLC construction and operation.</p>	
F. Approval	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> Proposed by: </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> Reviewed by: </div> </div>	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> Project Team Leader Mr. Shamit Chakravarty Date: 16/5/20 </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> Social Safeguard Specialist, RSDD/RSES Date: Endorsed by: </div> </div>	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> Social Development Specialist, Date: </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> Director, RSES Date: </div> </div>	

Endorsed by: Director, SAHS Date:	Approved by: Chief Compliance Officer Date:	<input type="checkbox"/> Highly Complex and Sensitive Project
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Indigenous Peoples Impact Screening Checklist

KEY CONCERNS (Please provide elaborations on the Remarks column)	YES	NO	NOT KNOWN	Remarks
A. Indigenous Peoples Identification				
1. Are there socio-cultural groups present in or use the project area who may be considered as "tribes" (hill tribes, scheduled tribes, tribal peoples), "minorities" (ethnic or national minorities), or "indigenous communities" in the project area?		x		The proposed CLC site is far away from Tribal areas of HP, so there is no question of any presence of minorities or tribal population.
2. Are there national or local laws or policies as well as anthropological researches/studies that consider these groups present in or using the project area as belonging to "ethnic minorities", scheduled tribes, tribal peoples, national minorities, or cultural communities?		x		Not Applicable
3. Do such groups self-identify as being part of a distinct social and cultural group?		x		Not Applicable

KEY CONCERNS (Please provide elaborations on the Remarks column)	YES	NO	NOT KNOWN	Remarks
4. Do such groups maintain collective attachments to distinct habitats or ancestral territories and/or to the natural resources in these habitats and territories?		x		Not applicable
5. Do such groups maintain cultural, economic, social, and political institutions distinct from the dominant society and culture?		x		Not Applicable
6. Do such groups speak a distinct language or dialect?		x		Not Applicable
7. Has such groups been historically, socially and economically marginalized, disempowered, excluded, and/or discriminated against?		x		Not Applicable
8. Are such groups represented as "Indigenous Peoples" or as "ethnic minorities" or "scheduled tribes" or "tribal populations" in any formal decision-making bodies at the national or local levels?		x		Not applicable
B. Identification of Potential Impacts				

KEY CONCERNS (Please provide elaborations on the Remarks column)	YES	NO	NOT KNOWN	Remarks
9. Will the project directly or indirectly benefit or target Indigenous Peoples?			x	The subproject site is far from Tribal areas of the State. The tribal youth can join training programs to be run at CLC and improve their skills for better employment and overall economic development
10. Will the project directly or indirectly affect Indigenous Peoples' traditional socio-cultural and belief practices? (e.g. child-rearing, health, education, arts, and governance)		x		Since CLC site is far away from Tribal areas, therefore, it will not impact socio-cultural and belief practices.
11. Will the project affect the livelihood systems of Indigenous Peoples? (e.g., food production system, natural resource management, crafts and trade, employment status)		x		The subproject will not affect livelihood system of indigenous people.
12. Will the project be in an area (land or territory) occupied, owned, or used by Indigenous Peoples, and/or claimed as ancestral domain?		x		The subproject is far from the areas dominated by the schedule tribe population.
C. Identification of Special Requirements <i>Will the project activities include:</i>				

KEY CONCERNS (Please provide elaborations on the Remarks column)	YES	NO	NOT KNOWN	Remarks
13. Commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples?		×		
14. Physical displacement from traditional or customary lands?		×		
15. Commercial development of natural resources (such as minerals, hydrocarbons, forests, water, hunting or fishing grounds) within customary lands under use that would impact the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, spiritual uses that define the identity and community of Indigenous Peoples?		×		
16. Establishing legal recognition of rights to lands and territories that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied or claimed by indigenous peoples?		×		
17. Acquisition of lands that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied or claimed by indigenous peoples?		×		

D. Anticipated project impacts on Indigenous Peoples

Sub Project component/ activity/ output	Anticipated positive effect	Anticipated negative effect
1. TVET in Himachal Pradesh is scaled up and aligned to national	Due to scaling up of TVET in the state, youth from entire state (including tribal regions)	No negative impact anticipated on Indigenous Peoples due to

standards	will get benefitted through opportunities of skills improvements. The project aims to align all many skill related programs/courses to national standards. This will help the youth to compete with the counterparts at national level.	subproject implementation.
2. Market- aligned skills ecosystem is created in Himachal Pradesh	The skills training from CLC will help Himachali youth to get gainful employment.	
3. Access to quality training institutes is improved	The proposed CLC will provide training to urban youth of Sunni town for skill development, which will lead to gainful employment.	
4. Capacity of HPKVN is strengthened.	The project will strengthen HPKVN capacity in project management, fiduciary, safeguards and training capacity. This will help HPKVN in achieving overall aim of providing quality skills development to the Himachali youth population.	

Note: The project team may attach additional information on the project, as necessary.