

Resettlement Plan

Resettlement Plan for Barmer Water Supply Sub-project

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India: Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Program – Barmer Water Supply Sub- project

Prepared by Local Self Government Department

The resettlement plan is a document of the borrower. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of ADB's Board of Directors, Management, or staff, and may be preliminary in nature.

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AH	Affected Households
BDO	Block Development Officer
BPL	Below Poverty Line
CBO	Community Based Organization
CPR	Common Property Resources
DSC	Design Supervision Consultant
DPR	Detailed Project Report
DRDA	District Rural Development Agency
EH	Entitle Household
ESR	Elevated Service Reservoir
EWS	Economically Weaker Section
GoI	Government of India
GoR	Government of Rajasthan
GSR	Ground Service Reservoir
IP	Indigenous Peoples
IR	Income Restoration
IRDP	Integrated Rural Development Program
ISA	Initial Social Assessment
JBIC	Japan Bank for International Cooperating
LAA	Land Acquisition Act
LPCD	Litre Per Capita Per Day
LSGD	Local Self Government Department
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MCM	Million Cubic Meters
MLD	Million Liters per Day
MS	Mild Steel
NGO	Non-Government Organization
PAF	Project Affected Family
PAG	Project Affected Group
PAH	Project Affected Household
PAP	Project Affected Person
PDP	Project Displaced Person
PHED	Public Health Engineering Department
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PMU	Project Management Unit
PRI	Panchayat Raj Institution
R&R	Resettlement and Rehabilitation
ROR	Record of Rights
ROW	Right of Way
RP	Resettlement Plan
RUIDP	Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Project
RUSDIP	Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Program
SC	Scheduled Caste
SDM	Sub Divisional Magistrate
SES	Socio-Economic Survey
SHG	Self Help Group
SJSRY	Swarn Jayanti Gramin Rojgar Yojana
ST	Scheduled Tribe
UDD	Urban Development Department
WTP	Water Treatment Plant

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. The Local Self Government Department (LSGD) under the Urban Governance Department of Government of Rajasthan (the Government) is executing the Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Program (RUSDIP) in fifteen (15) towns namely, Alwar, Baran-Chhabra, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bundi, Sawai Madhopur, Churu, Dholpur, Jaisalmer, Jhalawar-Jhalarapatan, Karauli, Nagaur, Rajsamand, Chittorgarh and Sikar with financial assistance from Asian Development Bank (ADB) under Multi Tranche Financing Facility (MFF). The investment program covers major urban infrastructure works viz., Water Supply, Waste Water Management, Solid Waste Management, Urban Transport and Roads, Social Infrastructure, Support Infrastructure for Cultural Heritage and Urban Drainage.

2. Initially the Resettlement Plan (RP) was approved in February 2009 and further revised in October 2012. Land acquisition either temporary or permanent was not required. The same situation prevails now. In accordance with the design, when impacted areas were surveyed it was observed that 35 AHs would be impacted temporarily during the time of laying of pipelines and construction of appurtenances. The last RP was approved in October 2012. Later on due to change in the alignment temporary impact has been avoided at Gandhi Chowk. In view of the ground situation, the Rising Main instead of passing through Gandhi Chowk has been passed through Tellion ka Galli. The change in alignment has resulted in the 9 AHs earlier identified at Gandhi Chowk to be project affected, have been avoided. Therefore their names have been deleted from the list of APs and numbers of AHs are reduced from 35 to 26. In another case, out of 18 AHs at Sindhary Circle, one AH was reported under 'Replication of the Name'. So finally number of AHs further reduced from 35 to 25 (refer to **Appendix 4**).

3. Out of these 25 AHs, 8 AHs were reported under 'Missing' category while 4 AHs at Sindhary Circle have shown their unwillingness to take compensation.

4. Resettlement Plan has been prepared and updated in accordance with the ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement, 1995 and agreed Resettlement Framework and comes under Category 'B'. The RP is based on the general findings of the census/socio-economic survey, field visits and meeting with AHs in the sub-project area. The primary objective of the RP is to mitigate the adverse impacts of the project and to assist the AHs in resettlement and restoration of their income and livelihood. The RP has been prepared based on the detailed engineering design and as per the Detailed Project Report (DPR). Effort was made to avoid land acquisition and resettlement.

5. However, the Cut-Off date, in this SRP will remain unchanged, that is, **28th February 2009**.

6. Consultations were carried out during RP preparation and will continue throughout the subproject cycle. Consultation was held with the AHs as well as habitants and informed them about the reason for changing alignment. Main objective of the consultation was to appraise the stakeholders about the environmental and social impacts of the proposed program and the safeguards provided in the program to mitigate the same.

7. A grievance redress mechanism has been formed as the City Level Committee (CLC) will act as grievance redress committee as explained in this RP.

8. The policy framework and entitlements for the program are based on national laws: The Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (LAA, amended in 1984), and the National Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy, 2007 (NRRP), ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement, 1995 and the agreed Resettlement Framework (RF).

9. The LSGD is the executing agency responsible for overall technical supervision and execution of all subprojects funded under the Program. The Implementing Agency is the Investment Program Management Unit (IPMU) of the ongoing Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Project (RUIDP), which has been expanded and assigned as the IPMU, to coordinate construction of subprojects and ensure consistency across the towns. The inter-ministerial Empowered Committee provides LSGD with central policy guidance and coordination. The IPMU is assisted by: Investment Program Management Consultants (IPMC) who manages the Program and assure technical quality of the design and construction; and Design and Supervision Consultants (DSCs), who are designing the Infrastructure, managing the tendering of Contractors, and supervising construction. NGO will be responsible for assisting in the RP implementation.

10. All compensation is to be paid prior to start of the civil work. RP implementation will be closely monitored to provide the IPMU with an effective basis for assessing resettlement progress and identifying potential difficulties and problems. Internal monitoring will be undertaken by the IPIU with assistance from the IPMU. Monthly progress report will be prepared by the IPIU and will be compiled by the IPMU on a quarterly/bi-annual basis for their due submission to ADB. Work has been started and implementation of RP is also under progress. Identity Card has been issued to the AHs. Decision has been taken by the Implementation Agency to disburse the compensation to the Ahs one month prior before commencement of civil works in the particular stretches. Compensation has been disbursed to 13 AHs. Regular efforts have made to locate the Missing AHs.

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Sl. No.	Proposed Works	Quantity
	Chothan Chowra)	
7.	Procurement and installation of household Water Meters	14942 nos.
8.	Procurement and Installation of Bulk Flow Meters	21 nos.
9.	Provision of Chlorinators	6 nos.

4. Zone wise proposed water supply system is depicted in as **Appendix 1**. The expected benefits of the sub-project are as follows: (i) Increase in per capita water supply availability for the residents of Barmer from present level of 57 litre per capita per day (lpcd) to 135 lpcd up to 2041; (ii) increase in household connections covering at least 90% of the town population; (iii) installation of either new water meters or replacement of dysfunctional water meters expected to result in proper billing and revenue collection and (iv) supply of disinfected water to the people of town.

II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

5. The subproject will not require land acquisition. Efforts have been made by the engineering team to minimize the resettlement impact by careful design as all the implementation and the activities under the subproject will be confined within the vacant municipal or government land and will not have any resettlement impacts. As per design it will not result in physical displacement (such as residential and commercial), and common properties. Keeping this in view all the proposed work will be accommodated within the available vacant government land. Initially, thirty five (35) affected households (AHs) with small business units at different locations in Barmer may experience access disruptions as some construction work would take place in front of their shops.

6. It is pertinent to mention here that the IR Guidelines of ADB require that the impact of Water Supply project should be observed (i) along the Reticulation system, (ii) ESRs, GSRs, Pumping Station(s) and (iii) the CWR site. In preparing the RP in 2009 and subsequently revised in October 2012 and now latest revision in December 2015 again of this sub-project,

7. Initially the Resettlement Plan (RP) was approved in February 2009. Land acquisition either temporary or permanent was not required. The same situation prevails now. In accordance with the DPR, when impacted areas were surveyed it was observed that 35 AHs would be impacted temporarily during the time of laying of pipelines and construction of appurtenances. The location of these 35 AHs were: i) Mahabar Fatak Crossing – 5 AHs, ii) Ambedkar Circle – 3 AHs, iii) Gandhi Chowk – 9 AHs and iv) Sindhari Circle – 18 AHs. The RP was revised in May 2011 as the Scope of Work was changed a little bit. The number and location of these AHs, however, remained unchanged. The RP was approved in October 2012. Later on due to change in the alignment temporary impact has been avoided at Gandhi Chowk. The proposed alignment of the Rising Main to Gandhi Chowk ESR was altered in view of the ground situation and the Rising Main instead of passing through Gandhi Chowk has been passed through Tellion ka Galli. The change in alignment has resulted in the 9 AHs earlier identified at Gandhi Chowk to be project affected, have been avoided (refer to **Appendix 11**). Therefore their names have been deleted from the list of AHs and numbers of AHs are reduced from 35 to 26. In another case, out of 18 AHs at Sindhary Circle, one AH namely Mr. Gulab Puri was reported under 'Replication of the Name'. So finally number of AHs further reduced from 35 to 25 (refer to **Appendix 4**). Out of these 25 AHs, 8 AHs (7 AHs at Sindhari Circle and 1 AH at Ambedkar Circle) were reported under Missing category (refer to **Appendix 10A and 10B**) while 4 AHs at Sindhary Circle have shown their unwillingness to take compensation persistently (refer to **Appendix 10C and 10D**).

8. Transect walk was done in the new area called Teliyon Ki Gali, where altered alignment is proposed. During transect walk it has been observed that sufficient road width is available in the new areas and there will not be any chance for occurring any type of impact on road side commercial establishment as well as habitants. Only one private underground water reservoir has been reported within the right of way (RoW) in Tellion ka Galli. But the owner of affected structure has given in writing that in view of the project benefits, he would not claim any replacement cost or compensation. His written statement is depicted at **Appendix 9**.

9. The updated RP presents type and loss of livelihood which is temporarily in nature. Number of affected households are 25 in number and non-titleholders. The summary on various types of business activities to be temporarily affected is given in Table 2. For more detail please refer to Table 3.

Table 2: Type of Temporary Impact

Sl. No.	Type of Business	Number
1	Vegetable Selling	14
2	Fruit Selling	10
3	Cobbler	1
	Total	25

Source: Census and Socio-economic Survey, 2008

10. Hence, this updated RP. However, the Cut-Off date, in this RP will remain unchanged, that is, **28th February 2009**. **Appendix 2** shows each subproject components and expected resettlement impacts.

III. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION/PROFILE

11. In accordance with ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement-1995, Initial social assessment and ground realities, certain methods, techniques and tools were adopted for preparation of RP for water supply subproject in Barmer. To estimate the temporary impacts, initially a series of Transect Walks were conducted along all the design; this was followed by a 100% census and a socio-economic survey conducted initially in the impacted areas during the month of November 2008 with the help of a predesigned tool (**Appendix 2**). The Census was conducted using a questionnaire with a battery of questions. The census survey covered the assessment of impacts and gathered information related to the socio-economic profile of the affected households.

- Name of respondent
- Daily Income from the affected structure
- Whether or not belongs to the under privileged / marginal class
- Details of the Construction Package with Address and Chainage
- Whether location is in urban, peri-urban or rural area
- Type of loss : viz. Residential, Commercial, Kiosks etc
- Whether the occupant of the structure is a squatter
- Address of the structure
- Whether the affected occupant holds a legal paper for occupancy
- Whether the occupant has Ration Card & enlisted in Voter's list
- Description of the affected structure and its present use
- Description of the affected structure within the RoW
- Parallel Distance of the affected structure along the RoW
- Perpendicular Distance of the affected structure from the Centre line and

12. A Socio-economic Survey on 20% of the occupants of the affected structures was conducted as per the requirements after the completion of Census survey in the stretches of impact of the proposed construction package. This was done with questioners close ended (for ease of information processing) battery of questions targeted to elicit responses on cardinal socio-economic enquiries:

- Name of the Head of the Household (HH)
- Name of Respondent
- Relationship of the respondent with the HH
- Details of the family type e.g. Nuclear, Joint or Extended
- Social class & caste of the family e.g. ST, SC, OBC or General caste
- Details of the family members with corresponding details :
 - Name of each of the family members
 - Age of each of the family members
 - Relationship with the HH
 - Sex of each of the family members
 - Marital status of each of the family members
 - Attained Educational levels of each of the family members
 - Any particular skill of each of the family members
 - Main or marginal nature of work & general work of family members
- Nature of business of each of the family members
- Source of Annual Income of the Household
- Type of use of affected structure
- Details of nature of business carried out from the affected structure
- Assets of the Household in terms of movable & immovable property
- Standard of living in terms of expenses on essentials *and*
- Indebtedness of the Family

13. ADB policy also recognizes the concept of family / household as a unit for data collection and impact assessment. Table 3 provides the socio economic data of the 25 AHs (all non-titleholders). Amongst these 25 AHs, 16 are nuclear in nature and 9 are living under joint family. Amongst these, twenty four households (HHs) are Hindu and only one household reported as Muslim. 13 HHs comes under Other Backward Class (OBC) while General category is 7 in number and remaining 5 HHs are Schedule Caste (SC). Out of 25 AHs, 5 AHs comes under vulnerable category³. These vulnerable AHs are schedule caste. There will be no impact on Indigenous People (IP).

14. Petty Business is the main source of income of the AHs. The average earning of the AHs is approximately Rs.87/- per day and actual average household income of the AP is Rs.2598 per month. A summary of the socio economic details of the affected households is given in **Annexure 1**. A summary of land acquisition (LA), resettlement impact and the socio-economic details are given in Table 3.

Table3: Summary of LA, Resettlement Impacts and Socio-Economic Profile

Sl. No.	Particulars	Type of Impact	Quantity
1	Land Acquisition: ➤ Permanent Land Acquisition (in ha) ➤ Temporarily Land Acquisition (in ha)	No Impact Envisaged	Nil
2	Number of Affected Household (AHs)	Temporarily Loss of	25

³ Vulnerable households consist of Woman Headed Household (WHH), Scheduled Tribe (ST), Schedule Caste (SC), Below Poverty Line (BPL) and physically disabled

Sl. No.	Particulars	Type of Impact	Quantity
	running commercial activities (Wooden Box-23 and Thatched-2)	Livelihood	
3	Total Number of Affected Households	Temporarily	25
	Affected Households-Titleholder	NA	0
4	Affected Households-Non Titleholder	Temporarily	25
5	Type of business impacted:	Refer to Table 2	
6	AHs reported under Vulnerable Category: ➤ Schedule Caste: 5 AHs	Temporarily Loss of Livelihood	5
7	Actual Average household income (per month) in Rs	-NA-	2598

Source: Census and Socio-Economic Survey

IV. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

15. The RP was prepared in consultation with stakeholders. Meetings and individual interviews were held involving stakeholders, particularly with AHs. Public consultation with primary and secondary stakeholders has been conducted to understanding the local issues and public views regarding the possible impact. The meetings and discussion conducted with Nagar-Palika authorities and also with city stakeholders on 07 June 2008. The meeting was attended by prominent persons of the town, NGO, CBO, political leaders, general public and technical staff of the various government agencies. The objective of the meeting was to appraise the stakeholders about the environmental and social impacts of the proposed program and the safeguards provided in the program to mitigate the same. The issues like, awareness and extent of the project and development components, benefits of project for the economic and social upliftment of community, labour availability in the project area or requirement of outside labour involvement, local disturbances due to project construction work, necessity of tree felling etc. at project sites, water logging and drainage problem if any, drinking water problem, forest and sensitive area nearby the project site etc. Proceeding of City Level Consultation Meeting is attached as **Annexure 6A**. During subproject preparation, consultations were held with the official representatives of the line agencies, apart from the communities in the project area. Consultations are being held with the AHs as well as habitants also. On dated 12.01.2015, a series of meeting was held at Rain Basera, Jodhpur Circle. Subhash Chowk and Sindhary Circle (refer to **Annexure 6B**). AHs identified earlier near Gandhi Chowk were informed them about the reason for changing alignment and work plan for Rising Main in the new areas.

16. Information dissemination and disclosure have been a continuous process since the beginning of the program. An English and Hindi version of the RF has been placed in the office of Urban Local Body, (ULB), Investment Program Management Unit (IPMU) office, Investment Program Implementation Unit (IPIU) office and in ADB's website. The updated Resettlement Plan has been disclosed in ADB's website, and the RUIDP website. The information will also be made available at a convenient place especially in all the relevant offices which will be accessible to the AHs.

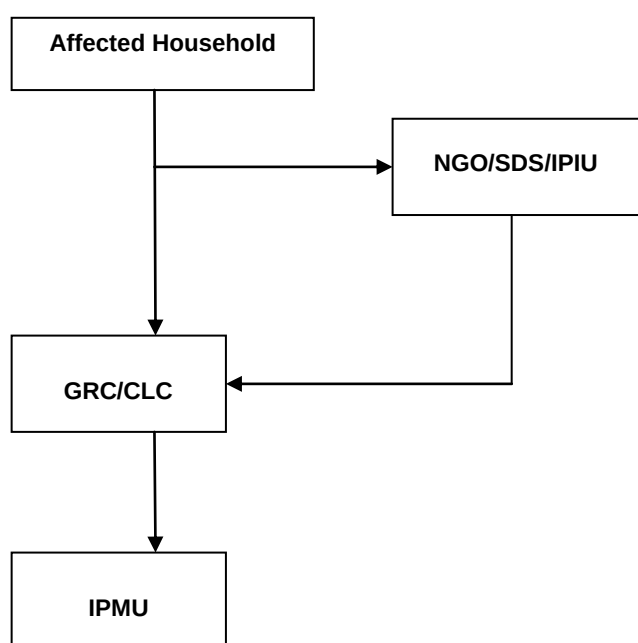
17. Project information contained information on compensation, entitlement and resettlement management adopted for the subproject has been translated in local language (Hindi) and the same has been distributed to AHs also. The Social Development Specialist (SDS) through its IPIU will keep the AHs informed about the impacts, the compensation and assistances proposed for them and facilitate addressing any grievances (refer to **Annexure 8**). Additionally, the NGO engaged to implement Community Awareness and Participation Program (CAPP) will continue consultations, information dissemination, and disclosure. The

NGO has been engaged and it has been working for community consultation and awareness program. The consultation process will be carried out in the entire project cycle.

V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS

18. Grievances of AHs will first be brought to the attention of the implementing NGO or Social Development Specialist (SDS). Grievances not redressed by the NGO or SDS will be brought to the City Level Committees (CLC) set up to monitor project implementation in each town. The CLC, acting as a grievance redress committee (GRC) is chaired by the District Collector with representatives from the ULB, state government agencies, IPIU, community-based organizations (CBOs) and NGOs. As GRC, the CLC will meet every month. The GRC will determine the merit of each grievance, and resolve grievances within a month of receiving the complaint, failing which the grievance will be addressed by the inter-ministerial Empowered Committee (EC). The Committee will be chaired by the Minister of Urban Development and Local Self Government Department (LSGD), and members will include Ministers, Directors and/or representatives of other relevant Government Ministries and Departments. Grievance not redressed by the GRC will be referred to the IPMU for action. Failing the redressal of grievance at any stage; AHs may take the case to Court of Law. The IPIU 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 grievance redress process is shown in **Figure 1**. All costs involved in resolving the complaints will be borne by the IPMU. The GRCs will continue to function throughout the project duration.

Figure 1: Grievance Redress Process



CLC = City Level Committee, GRC = Grievance Redress Committee, IPIU=Investment Program Implementation Unit, IPMU = Investment Program Management Unit, NGO = nongovernmental organization, SDS = Social Development Specialist.

VI. POLICY, LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND ENTITLEMENTS

19. The policy framework and entitlements for the program are based on national laws: The Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (LAA, amended in 1984), and the National Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy, 2007 (NRRP); ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement, 1995; and

the agreed Resettlement Framework (RF). Based on these, the following core involuntary resettlement principles applicable are:

- (i) land acquisition, and other involuntary resettlement impacts will be avoided or minimized exploring all viable alternative sub-project designs;
- (ii) where unavoidable, time-bound RPs will be prepared and affected persons (APs) will be assisted in improving or at least regaining their pre-program standard of living;
- (iii) consultation with APs on compensation, disclosure of resettlement information to APs, and participation of APs in planning and implementing sub-projects will be ensured;
- (iv) vulnerable groups will be provided special assistance⁴;
- (v) payment of compensation to APs including non-titled persons (e.g., informal dwellers/squatters, and encroachers) for acquired assets at replacement rates;
- (vi) payment of compensation and resettlement assistance prior to the contractor taking physical acquisition of the land and prior to the commencement of any construction activities;
- (vii) provision of income restoration and rehabilitation; *and*
- (viii) establishment of appropriate grievance redress mechanisms.

20. Policy framework and entitlements are further discussed in **Appendix 5**. The entitlement matrix⁵ for the sub-project based on the above policies are described in **Table 4**.

⁴ Including Below Povert Line households, households headed by women, the elderly, the disabled, Schedule Caste and scheduled tribes considered vulnerable based on the agreed Indigenous Peoples Development Framework (IPDF).

⁵ While no impacts are noted on common resources, such row is included in the entitlement matrix as there is a probability of impacts on common resources should alignments change after detailed design.

Table 4: Entitlement Matrix

Sl. No.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
1	Temporary disruption of livelihood		Legal titleholders, non-titled APs	(i) 30 days advance notice regarding construction activities, including duration and type of disruption. (ii) Contractor's ⁶ actions to ensure there is no income ⁷ /access loss consistent with the IEE. ⁸ (iii) Assistance to mobile vendors/hawkers to temporarily shift for continued economic activity ⁹ (iv) For construction activities involving unavoidable livelihood disruption, compensation for lost income or a transitional allowance for the period of disruption whichever is greater (v) Compensation at replacement value for loss of assets/property	(i) Identification of alternative temporary sites to continue economic activity.	Valuation Committee will determine income lost. Contractors will perform actions to minimize income/access loss.
2	Impacts on vulnerable APs	All impacts	Vulnerable APs	(i) Vulnerable households will be given priority in project construction employment.	(i) Vulnerable households will be identified during the census.	NGO will verify the extent of impacts through a 100% surveys of AHs determine assistance, verify and identify vulnerable households.
3	Any other loss not identified	-	-	(i) Unanticipated involuntary impacts will be documented and mitigated based on the principles of the Resettlement Framework (RF).		NGO will ascertain the nature and extent of such loss. IPMU will finalize the entitlements in line with the RF.

⁶ As mentioned in Clause 93.1 of Section VIII: Particular Condition of Contract of Bid Document

⁷ Minimum wage in Rajasthan is Rs.73 per day (2009), It will be ensured that APs are at least paid minimum wages as compensation against livelihood loss at the time of disbursement. The additional amount on the basis of minimum wage rates applicable at the time of disbursement will be paid at the end of civil work

⁸ This includes: leaving spaces for access between mounds of soil, providing walkways and metal sheets to maintain access across trenches for people and vehicles where required, increased workforces to finish work in areas with impacts on access, timing of works to reduce disruption during business hours, phased construction schedule and working one segment at a time and one side of the road at a time.

⁹ For example assistance to shift to the other side of the road where there is no construction.

VII. TEMPORARY RELOCATION OF SMALL BUSINESSES

21. The subproject will not require any relocation or shifting. Due to change in alignment and one replication of name, AHs reduced from 35 to 25. Impact on these AHs is temporarily in nature due to short term loss of access, resulting temporarily loss of livelihood. They will be provided 30 days advance notice to ensure no or minimal disruption in livelihood. However, this subproject does not require any permanent relocation nor the AHs are considered to pay shifting allowances due to their type of business. Ensuring there is no income or access loss during subproject construction is the main responsibility of the IPIU. Consistent with the initial environmental examination, contractors will ensure: leaving spaces for access between mounds of soil, providing walkways and metal sheets to maintain access across trenches for people and vehicles where required, increased workforces to finish work in areas with impacts on access, timing of works to reduce disruption during business hours, phased construction schedule and working one segment at a time and one side of the road at a time.

VIII. INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION

22. Affected Households (AHs) will be provided 30 days advance notice to ensure no or minimal disruption in livelihood. if required, they will also be assisted to temporarily shift for continued economic activities. These AHs will be provided with livelihood assistance for 14 days as has been considered as the duration of disruption.

23. Should construction activities result in unavoidable livelihood disruption, compensation for lost income or a transitional allowance for the period of disruption whichever is greater will be provided. Vulnerable AHs will be given priority in project construction employment. Compensation and assistance to AHs must be made prior to initiation of civil works in the affected area.

24. In this sub-project, 25 AHs have been identified whose livelihood will be temporarily affected. These AHs will be compensated for temporary income loss. During consultation, these AHs which are mainly mobile vendors, agreed to shift to a convenient location. Under approved RP, an estimated Budget provision has been made for Livelihood assistance for all AHs. Mainly RP includes three types of compensation 1) Livelihood assistance, 2) Shifting assistance, 3) Vulnerability assistance. A Micro Plan will be prepared to constitute the Replacement Cost on the basis of economic data provided by the AHs during socio-economic survey. The Micro Plans helps out to identify the AHs which are below minimum wage rate at the time of disbursement to ensure additional compensation to these AHs. It also takes care of the time lags, minimum wages, escalation etc. Micro Plan considers the real impact on AHs and also ensured that all the AHs are compensated for time over run and entire period of disturbance.

IX. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

25. The resettlement cost estimate for the Barmer Water Supply subproject includes resettlement assistance, as outlined in the entitlement matrix, support cost for RP implementation and contingency provision of the total cost. The state government will be responsible for releasing the funds for resettlement in a timely manner. The total resettlement cost for the subproject is INR 193687. The resettlement cost items and estimates are outlined in Table 5.

Table 5 Resettlement Budget

	Item	Unit	APs	Rate	Cost
1	Compensation				
	Loss of income	14 days	25	87	30450
	Assistance to vulnerable APs	14 Day	5	350	24500
	Sub Total Item 1				54950
2	Administrative and implementation costs				
3	Implementing NGO covering NGO engagement, cost of census and survey of APs and inventory of assets, cost of information and consultations, training and monitoring (including evaluation by independent agency), and rental of office space and required physical facilities and materials.				100000
4	Contingencies				
	Price (5%)				7748
	Physical (20%) for unanticipated impacts such as temporary impacts on structures or temporary loss of land				30990
	Total (Rs)				193687

Note- Additional Assistance to Vulnerable Vendors/Shop Owners for loss of Livelihood.

Less than 3 days impact- @ Rs 500/-per day, Between 4 to 7 days impact-@ Rs 400/-per day, Between 8 to 15 days impact-@ Rs 350/-per day, Between 16 to 31 days impact-@ Rs 300/-per day, More than 31 days impact- A lump sum of Rs 10000/- .Based on assessment made during the socio-economic survey.

In case of loss of income, minimum wage for the year of 2009 has been considered. (It is significant to mention that 13 AHs have been received their compensation while remaining reported Missing (8 in number), shown unwillingness (4) and replication of name (1).

X. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

26. The LSGD is the Executing Agency (EA) responsible for overall technical supervision and execution of all sub-projects funded under the Program. The Implementing Agency (IA) is the Project Management Unit of the ongoing RUIDP, which has been expanded and assigned as the IPMU, to coordinate construction of subprojects and ensure consistency across the towns. The EC provides LSGD with central policy guidance and coordination. The IPMU is assisted by: Investment Program Management Consultants (IPMC) who manages the Program and assure technical quality of the design and construction; and Design and Supervision Consultants (DSC), who are designing the infrastructure, managing the tendering of Contractors, and supervising construction.

27. IPIUs have already been established in the project towns to manage implementation of subprojects in their area. CLCs will monitor sub-project implementation in each town. They will appoint Construction Contractors (CC) to build elements of the infrastructure in a particular town (supervised by DSC). Once the infrastructure begins to operate, responsibility will be transferred to the appropriate state or local Government Agency (GA), who will be given training, support and financial assistance through the Program where necessary to enable them to fulfill their responsibilities. They will employ local Operations and Maintenance Contractors (OMC) to maintain and repair the infrastructure as required.

28. Resettlement issues are coordinated by a Social Development Specialist (IPMU SDS) within the IPMU, who ensures that all sub-projects comply with involuntary resettlement safeguards. A Resettlement Specialist (RS) who is part of the IPMC team assists the SDS. SDS, as part of the DSC, have been appointed to work with each IPIU to update the RP in the detailed design stage, and to prepare RPs for new subprojects, where required to comply with Government and ADB policies. NGOs will be appointed to implement RPs. Various institutional roles and responsibilities are described in Table 6.

Table 6 Institutional Roles and Responsibilities

Activities	Agency Responsible
Sub-project Initiation Stage	
Finalization of sites/alignments for sub-projects	IPMU
Disclosure of proposed land acquisition and sub-project details by issuing Public Notice	IPMU
Meetings at community/household level with APs of land/property	NGO
Formation of Valuation Committees	IPMU
RP Preparation Stage	
Conducting Census of all AHs	IPMU/IPIU/NGO
Conducting FGDs/meetings/workshops during SIA surveys	IPIU/NGO
Computation of replacement values of land/properties proposed for acquisition and for associated assets	VC/IPIU
Categorization of APs for finalizing entitlements	IPIU/IPMU
Formulating compensation and rehabilitation measures	IPIU/IPMU
Conducting discussions/meetings/workshops with all APs and other stakeholders	IPIU/NGO
Fixing compensation for land/property with titleholders	VC/IPMU
Finalizing entitlements and rehabilitation packages	IPIU/IPMU
Disclosure of final entitlements and rehabilitation packages	IPIU/NGO
Approval of RP	IPMU/ADB
Sale Deed execution and payment	IPMU
Taking possession of land	
RP Implementation Stage	
Implementation of proposed rehabilitation measures	NGO/SDS
Consultations with AHs during rehabilitation activities	NGO/SDS
Grievances redressal	NGO/SDS/GRC
Internal monitoring	IPIU
External monitoring	External Agency

AP=affected person, VC=Valuation Committee, FGD=focus group discussions, GRC = Grievance Redress Committee, NGO = nongovernmental organization, IPMU = investment program management unit, IPIU = investment program implementation unit, SDS = Social Development Specialist, RP=resettlement plan, SIA=social impact assessment.

XI. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

29. All the compensation and assistance will be completed prior to the start of the civil work at each specific stretch. Disbursement of compensation, assistance and relocation of AHs cannot commence until the RP has been cleared by ADB. All entitlements are to be paid prior to displacement. Written confirmation is required by the IPMU to ADB stating that all compensation has been paid to AHs. Only then can construction works begin on sections where compensation has been paid. A tentative implementation schedule is given in Table 7.

Table 7 Schedule of Resettlement Implementation

Activity	Months																	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
i. Appointment of NGOs	♦																	
ii. Briefing of the CLC on GRC functions	♦																	
iii. Census and socio-economic surveys (issuance of i.d. cards)*	♦	♦																
iv. Consultations and disclosure		♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦
v. Confirmation of government land to be used and transfer from other departments	♦	♦																
vi. RP updating**		♦	♦															
vii. RP review and approval (IPMU and ADB)***			♦															
viii. Issue notice to APs				♦														
ix. Compensation and resettlement assistance					♦	♦	♦											
x. Relocation as required					♦	♦	♦											
xi. Skills training as required					♦	♦	♦											
xii. Takeover possession of acquired property								♦	♦									
xiii. Internal monitoring				♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦
xiv. Handover land to contractors											♦							
xv. Start of civil works												♦						
xvi. External monitoring												♦						♦
xvii. Rehabilitation of temporarily occupied lands																		Immediately after construction

* The census will be the cut-off date for non-titled AHs. For titled AHs, the cut-off date is the date of notification.

** The RP will be updated based on final detailed design and AP census and surveys.

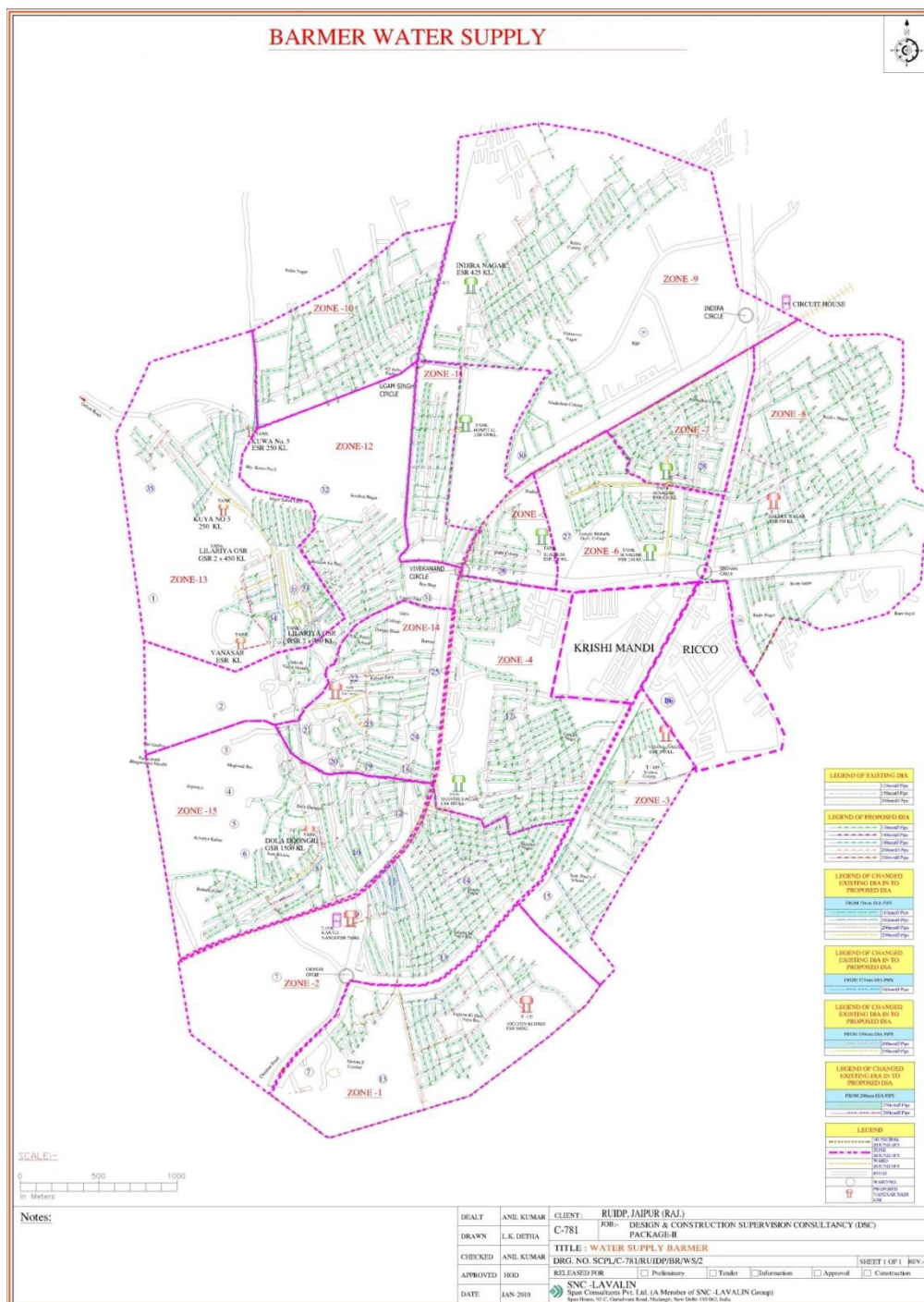
*** Endorsement and disclosure of finalized RPs consistent with the RF to be undertaken.

XII. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

30. RP implementation will be closely monitored to provide the IPMU with an effective basis for assessing resettlement progress and identifying potential difficulties and problems. Internal monitoring will be undertaken by the IPIU with assistance from the IPMU. Internal 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 of AHs undertaken during project sub-preparation, and (iii) overall monitoring to assess AH status. Job charts will be given to the SDS. The job charts will indicate the targets to be achieved during the month. Monthly progress report will be prepared and submitted to the IPMU, reporting actual achievements against the targets fixed in their respective job charts and reasons for shortfalls, if any. The IPIU will be responsible for managing and maintaining AH databases, documenting results of AH census, and verifying asset and socio-economic survey data which will be used as the baseline for assessing RP implementation impacts. The EA will appoint an independent agency to undertake external monitoring to document: (i) restoration of income levels; (ii) changes and shifts in occupation pattern; (iii) changes in AP type of housing; (iv) assessment of AHs access to amenities, such as water, electricity, and transportation; and (v) performance of NGO, IPIU, and IPMU in resettlement implementation. The independent agency will monitor sub-projects twice a year and submit reports directly to the EA (IPMU). The EA will submit all external monitoring reports to ADB for review. Further details are in the RF.

Appendix 1

Figure 1: Proposed Water Supply System



COMPONENTS AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

Components	Impact
Construction of Pump House in Circuit House No. of Pumps – 8 nos.	Nil. Will be on Government land.
Transmission/Rising Main Pipeline 27.505 km pipe of 500 mm to 100 mm	Temporary Impact on Livelihood at Mahavar Fatak, Ambedkar Circle, Sindhari Circle (Total 21 APs), and Encroached Underground Reservoir in Tellion ka Galli)
Replacement of pumps at Laxmi Nagar Pump House 2 nos + extra 2 nos.	Nil. Will be on Government land.
Water Supply Distribution System/Network – 112.820 km	Temporary Impact on Livelihood at Mahavar Fatak, Ambedkar Circle, Sindhari Circle (Total 21 APs, same as Rising Mains) ¹
Construction of Over Head Reservoirs Saras Diary (500 KL) Gandhi Chowk (750 KL) Baldev Nagar ((500 KL) Jogiyon ki Dadi ((500 KL) Danji ki Haudi (500 KL) Venassar Nadi (1500 KL) Well No.3 (250 KL) Tilak Nagar (250 KL) Karali Nadi (750 KL) Ground Service Reservoir Doola Dongri (1500 KL)	Nil. Will be on Government land.
Clear Water Reservoir (Near Karali Nadi/ Chothan Chowra)	Nil. Will be on Government land.
Procurement and installation of household Water Meters	Nil. Within RoW
Procurement and Installation of Bulk Flow Meters	Nil. Within RoW
Provision of Chlorinators	Nil. Within RoW
Construction of Pump House in Circuit House No. of Pumps – 8 nos.	Nil. Will be on Government land.
Transmission/Rising Main Pipeline 27.505 km pipe of 500 mm to 100 mm	Temporary Impact on Livelihood at Mahavar Fatak, Ambedkar Circle, Sindhari Circle (Total 21 APs), and Encroached Underground Reservoir in Tellion ka Galli)

Appendix 3

CENSUS OF AFFECTED PERSONS & SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

Name of the Field Supervisor	Date: / /2004
Name of the Investigator	Time: Fr To
Schedule No.	

Name of respondent:

Daily wage:

Whether affected or not:

1.0 General Information

1-0 Package (name)

1-2 Chainage (km) Start

End

1-3 (1)District

(2)Village/Town

1-4 Location

1	Rural	2	Semi-urban	3	Urban
---	-------	---	------------	---	-------

1-5 Types of losses

1	Residential
2	Commercial
3	Residential and commercial
4	Kisoks
5	Others

1-6 Is the affected structure a squatter (1) Yes (2) NO

2.0 Description of structure

2.1 S. No of structure

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2-2 Address of structure :

2-3 Do you have legal documents of the structure/agricultural land.

(1)Yes (2) No

3.0 Nomination

3-1 Do you possess Ration card?

1- Yes

2-No

3-2 If yes, in 3.1for how many years(in years only)

3-3 Do you have your name in voter list?

1- Yes 2-No

4.0 Details of the structure in ROW

4.1 Type of structure	4.2 Type of structure in ROW	4.3 Present usage

Code 4.1

1	Residential	6	Structure & Plot
2	Commercial	7	Four Side walls
3	Residential cum commercial	8	Roof shade
4	Vacant Plot	9	Surrounded by fencing
5	Agricultural land	10	House and fencing

Code 4.2

1	Permanent	2	Semi-permanent	3	Temporary
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Code 4.3

1	Residential	4	Office	7	Farm house
2	Commercial	5	Animal shed	8	Others
3	Residential cum commercial	6	Agricultural land		

4.4 Size of structure

- Width of the road (in mtrs)
- Length of the road (in mtrs)
- Distance from the centre of the road (from left)
- Distance from the centre of the road (from right)

4.5 Types of construction

Roof			
1	RCC/RBC	3	Stone slabs
2	Asbestos/Tin/Zinc	4	Roof shade
Walls			
1	Sand	3	Stone wall
2	Brick wall	4	Others
Floor			
1	Sand	3	Concrete
2	Stone	4	Others
Side walls			
1	Wires	3	Stone walls
2	Brick wall	4	Stone/Brick-Temporary

☐
☐
☐
☐

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA UPDATION SURVEY**1-0 Description of the family:**

1-1 Name of the head of the family:

1-2 Name of the respondent

1-3 Relation of the respondent with the head of the family

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1	Him/HerSelf	6	Daughter-in-law	11	Brother-in-law
2	Son	7	Grandson / daughter	12	Niece
3	Brother	8	Sister	13	Nephew
4	Daughter	9	Sister-in-law	14	Others(mention)
5	Wife	10	Son-in-law		

2.0 Social group discussion

2.1 Type of family

1	Joint	2	Nuclear	3	Extended
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2.2 Caste

1	Schedule caste	3	Other backward classes
2	Schedule tribe	4	Higher caste

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[illegible]

Provide code from here**Relation with head of the family**

1	Him/ Her Self	6	Daughter-in-law	11	Brother-in-law
2	Son	7	Grandson / daughter	12	Niece
3	Brother	8	Sister	13	Nephew
4	Daughter	9	Sister-in-law	14	Others(mention)
5	Wife	10	Son-in-law		

Code for Marital status

1	Married	4	Separated without legal proceedings	7	Separated due to some mishaps
2	Single	5	Widow		
3	Divorced	6	Widower		

Code for educational background

1	Illiterate	6	Till tenth standard	11	Others(mention)
2	Educated without going to school	7	Till twelfth standard	12	Not applicable
3	School going	8	Graduate		
4	Till primary	9	Post-graduate		
5	Till eighth standard	10	Management		

Status for type of art known

1	Manure processing	6	Carpenter
2	Vermin compost	7	Welding
3	Computer application	8	Handicraft
4	Electronic repairing	9	Skilled labour
5	Auto mobile repairing	10	Others

Code for general work

1	Employed	5	Old/retired	9	Others(mention)
2	Unemployed	6	Kid(not school going)		
3	Household work	7	School going student		
4	Student	8	Handicap		

4.0 Definition of main and marginal worker

1. Main(if employed for more than 183 days in a year)
2. Marginal(if employed for less than 183 days)

Code for job-work

1	Agriculture activities	5	Government job	9	Others(mention)
2	Labour for agriculture activities	6	Private job		
3	Agricultural activities like poultry farming etc	7	Business		
4	Labour for non-agricultural activities	8	Business(Doctor, Engineer etc)		

5.0 Income of the family

Please mention the income of your family of the family for the past year from all sources

S.No	Particulars	Income(in Rs)
A	Agricultural activities	
1	Agricultural activities on own land	
2	Agricultural activities on Leased land	
3	Agricultural activities on encroached land	
4	Agricultural activities given on leased land	
5	By giving agriculture related equipments on rent	
B	Agriculture based activities	
6	Dairy, poultry farming, pig farming, sheep farming, etc	
7	Park	
C	From forest	
8	From selling wood to be used as fuel	
9	From forest related activities	
10	Small cottage industry	
11	Business activities	
12	Service	
13	Government job	
14	Private job	
15	Non-agriculture labour	
16	Agricultural labour	
17	Rented property	
18	Others(mention)	

6.0 Usage of structure(only affected structure)

6-1 Usage of structure

- 1- Shop 3- Workshop
2- Godown 4- Office

6-2 What type of business you are involved in?

1	Tea stall	9	Small hotel(dhaba)	17	Barber	25	Others (mention)
2	Grocery store	10	Fruit and vegetable vendor	18	Washer man		
3	Readymade	11	Snacks	19	Clinic		

	garments						
4	Cut-piece garments	12	Cigarette/Pan stall	20	Motel		
5	Medicines	13	Cycle repair	21	Hotel		
6	Auto repair	14	Tyre repair	22	Electrical items		
7	Spare-parts	15	Tailoring	23	Small scale business		
8	Sweets	16	General store	24	Welding		

7.0 Property

7.1 Please give information of the following properties:

Particulars	Quantity	Market value(in Rs)
Animal shed		
Farm house		
PUMP HOUSE		
Irrigation unit (quantity)		
Open well		
Tube well		
Lift irrigation		
Finance(in R)		
Savings account		
Long term deposit		
Recurring deposit		
Current account		
Other domestic property		
T.V/Tape/Radio		
Cycle/Motor cycle		
Jewelry/Clock		
Furniture		
Utensils		
Camel cart/bull cart etc.		
Wood/steel plough		
Agriculture equipments		
Tractor/Thrashor		
Animal quantity		
Animals		
Hen		
Goat/Sheep/Pig		

8-0 Annual expenditure

S.No	Particulars	Expenditure(in Rs)
1	On food items	
2	On fuel	
3	On clothing	
4	On medicines	
5	On education	
6	On commutation	
7	On festivals	
8	On agricultural activities(like seeds, water, equipments on rent etc)	
9	Others(mention)	
10	Total	

9-0 Loan (if any)

9-1 Please give information about the loans if any.

Source	Total loan (in Rs)	Loan paid (in Rs)	Loan remained (in Rs)
Name of the bank from which loan has been taken			
Loan from private holders			
Others			

Appendix 4

Socio-economic Survey Summary of AHs

S. No	Location	AP	Business	Structure	Family Type	Social Category	Vulnerability	Daily income (in Rs)
1. 1	Mahabar fatak crossing	Sona Ram	Fruit	Wooden	Nuclear	General	NA	100
2.	Mahabar fatak crossing	Chaman Lal	Fruit	Wooden	Joint	OBC	NA	100
3.	Mahabar fatak crossing	Shankar Lal	Fruit	Wooden	Nuclear	General	NA	100
4.	Ambedkar Circle	Dherma Ram	Fruit	Wooden	Nuclear	SC	Yes	100
5.	Ambedkar Circle	Hema Ram	Fruit	Wooden	Joint	SC	Yes	100
6.	Ambedkar Circle	BabaKhan	Fruit	Wooden	Nuclear	General	NA	80
7.	Sindhary Circle	Gulab Puri	Fruit	Wooden	Joint	General	NA	80
8.	Sindhary Circle	Omparkash	Fruit	Wooden	Nuclear	General	NA	80
9.	Sindhary Circle	DurgaRam	Fruit	Wooden	Nuclear	SC	Yes	90
10.	Sindhary Circle	Behra Ram	Fruit	Wooden	Joint	SC	Yes	80
11.	Mahabar fatak crossing	UtmaRam Ji	Cobbler	Thatched	Joint	OBC	NA	100
12.	Mahabar fatak crossing	Sohan Lal	Cobbler	Thatched	Joint	SC	Yes	100
13.	Sindhary Circle	Jugal Prajapati	Vegetables	Wooden	Nuclear	General	NA	100
14.	Sindhary Circle	Chena Ram	Vegetables	Wooden	Nuclear	General	NA	100
15.	Sindhary Circle	Achla Ram	Vegetables	Wooden	Nuclear	OBC	NA	80
16.	Sindhary Circle	Bala Ram	Vegetables	Wooden	Nuclear	OBC	NA	75
17.	Sindhary Circle	Hanuman Ram	Vegetables	Wooden	Nuclear	OBC	NA	80
18.	Sindhary Circle	Chalta Ram	Vegetables	Wooden	Nuclear	OBC	NA	80
19.	Sindhary Circle	BanshiLal	Vegetables	Wooden	Joint	OBC	NA	80
20.	Sindhary Circle	Krishna lal	Vegetables	Wooden	Joint	OBC	NA	100
21.	Sindhary Circle	Proshotam	Vegetables	Wooden	Nuclear	OBC	NA	70
22.	Sindhary Circle	Kheta Ram	Vegetables	Wooden	Nuclear	OBC	NA	80
23.	Sindhary Circle	Paras Ram	Vegetables	Wooden	Nuclear	OBC	NA	60
24.	Sindhary Circle	Prem Kumar	Vegetables	Wooden	Nuclear	OBC	NA	70
25.	Sindhary Circle	Jasu Ram	Vegetables	Wooden	Joint	OBC	NA	80

List of Vulnerable AP

S. No	Location	Name of Person	Business	Structure	Family Type	Social Category	Vulnerable	Daily Income (in Rs.)	Impact
1.	Ambedkar Circle	Darba Ram	Fruit	Wooden	Nuclear	SC	Yes	100	
2.	Ambedkar Circle	Hema Ram	Fruit	Wooden	Joint	SC	Yes	100	
3.	Sindhary Circle	DurgaRam	Fruit	Wooden	Nuclear	SC	Yes	90	
4.	Sindhary Circle	Behra Ram	Fruit	Wooden	Joint	SC	Yes	80	
5.	Mahabar fatak crossing	Sohan Lal	Cobbler	Thatched	Joint	SC	Yes	Mahabar fatak crossing	

Table 1.3 Literacy rate

Literacy rate	Percentage
literate	45
Illiterate	55
Total	100.0

Table 1.4 Social category

Social category	Percentage
OBC	52
General	28
SC	20
Total	100.0

Table 1.5 Type of Family

Type of Family	Percentage
Nuclear	36
Joint	64
Total	100.0

Table 1.6 Business Type

Business Type	Percentage
Fruit and Vegetable	92
Others	8
Total	100.0

POLICY FRAMEWORK AND ENTITLEMENTS

A. Policy and Legal Framework

The policy framework and entitlements for the Program are based on national laws: *The Land Acquisition Act*, 1894 (LAA, amended in 1984) the National Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy, 2007 (NRRP); and ADB's *Policy on Involuntary Resettlement*, 1995. The salient features of Government and ADB policies are summarized below.

1. Government Policy

a. National Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy, 2007

The NRRP stipulates the minimum facilities to be ensured for persons displaced due to the acquisition of land for public purposes. The objectives of the Policy are:

- (i) to minimize displacement and to identify non-displacing or least displacing alternatives;
- (ii) to plan resettlement and rehabilitation of project affected families (PAFs) or project affected households (PAHs), including tribal and vulnerable households;
- (iii) to provide improved standard of living to PAFs or PAHs; and
- (iv) to facilitate a harmonious relationship between the requiring body and PAFs.

Though NRRP is applicable for projects where over 400 PAFs in the plains or 200 PAFs in hilly or tribal areas are displaced, the basic principles can be applied to resettling and rehabilitating PAFs regardless of the number affected. NRRP's provisions are intended to mitigate adverse impacts on PAFs. While key principles of NRRP are similar, and for some items go beyond ADB's *Policy on Involuntary Resettlement* (1995), NRRP excludes linear projects (which acquire only narrow strips of land). Linear impacts and temporary linear impacts (which is the likely impact of the Program) are not covered by NRRP. Further, there is no law on resettlement in the country. The law relating to the acquisition of privately owned immovable property is the *Land Acquisition Act* of 1894 (LAA, amended 1984) discussed in the following section.

b. Land Acquisition Act, 1894

The LAA provides a framework for facilitating land acquisition in India. LAA enables the State Government to acquire private land for public purposes. LAA ensures that no person is deprived of land except under LAA and entitles APs to a hearing before acquisition. The main elements of LAA are:

- (i) Land identified for the purpose of a project is placed under Section 4 of the LAA. This constitutes notification. Objections must be made within 50 days to the District Collector (DC, the highest administrative officer of the concerned District).
- (ii) The land is then placed under Section 6 of the LAA. This is a declaration that the Government intends to acquire the land. The DC is directed to

take steps for the acquisition, and the land is placed under Section 9. Interested parties are then invited to state their interest in the land and the price. Under Section 11, the DC will make an award within one year of the date of publication of the declarations. Otherwise, the acquisition proceedings shall lapse.

- (iii) In case of disagreement on the price awarded, within 6 weeks of the award, the parties (under Section 18) can request the DC to refer the matter to the Courts to make a final ruling on the amount of compensation.
- (iv) Once the land has been placed under Section 4, no further sale or transfer is allowed.
- (v) Compensation for land and improvements (such as houses, wells, trees, etc.) is paid in cash by the project authorities to the State Government, which in turn compensates landowners.
- (vi) The price to be paid for the acquisition of agricultural land is based on sale prices recorded in the District Registrar's office averaged over the three years preceding notification under Section 4. The compensation is paid after the area is acquired, with actual payment by the State taking about two or three years. An additional 30 percent is added to the award as well as an escalation of 12 percent per year from the date of notification to the final placement under Section 9. For delayed payments, after placement under Section 9, an additional 9 percent per annum is paid for the first year and 15 percent for subsequent years.

2. ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement, 1995

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.

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. APs 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) APs are to be fully informed and closely consulted.
- (vi) APs 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) APs 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 with out 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.

C. Comparison of Borrower's Policy with the RF

The NRRP represents a significant milestone in the development of a systematic approach to address resettlement issues in India. LAA, 1894 however gives directives for acquisition of land in public interest and provides benefits only to titleholders. Table 1 presents a comparison of Government policies (LAA and NRRP) in comparison with the RF which is consistent with ADB's involuntary resettlement policy.

Table 1: Comparison Between the Borrower's and ADB's Involuntary Resettlement Policy

	Policy Principles	LAA	NRRP	Remarks	Compliance of proposed RF with ADB's IR Policy
1.	Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible.	☐	☐	LAA is applicable wherever private land is to be acquired by Government for public purpose.	This is addressed in the RF. The locations for project components have been identified in such a manner that IR is avoided to the extent possible. These IR impacts shall be further minimized during detailed designs.
2.	Where population displacement is unavoidable, it should be minimized by exploring viable project options.	☐	☐	LAA is applicable wherever private land is to be acquired by Government for public purpose.	This is addressed in the RF. The locations for project components have been identified in such a manner that IR is avoided to the extent possible. These IR

	Policy Principles	LAA	NRRP	Remarks	Compliance of proposed RF with ADB's IR Policy
					impacts shall be further minimized during detailed designs.
3.	If individuals or a community must lose their land, means of livelihood, social support systems, or way of life in order that a project might proceed, they should be compensated and assisted so that their economic and social future will generally be at least as favorable with the project as without it. Appropriate land, housing, infrastructure, and other compensation, comparable to the without project situation, should be provided to the adversely affected population, including indigenous groups, ethnic minorities, and pastoralists who may have usufruct or customary rights to the land or other resources taken for the project.	☐	☐	According to the ADB's IR policy full RP is required when 200 or more people will experience major impacts. A Short RP is required when resettlement is insignificant when less than 200 people will experience major impacts. According to the NRRP, RP should be prepared when it involves resettlement of more than 500 families (roughly about 2,000 persons) in plain areas and 200 families (roughly about 1,000 people) in hilly areas, Desert Development Programme (DDP) blocks, areas mentioned in Schedule V and Schedule VI of the Constitution of India.	The RF addresses the IR impacts. The entitlements to the APs are outlined in the Entitlement Matrix.
4.	Any involuntary resettlement should, as far as possible, be conceived and executed as a part of a development project or program and resettlement plans should be prepared with appropriate timebound actions and budgets. Resettlers should be provided sufficient resources and opportunities to reestablish their homes and livelihoods as soon as possible.	☐	☐	According to the ADB's IR policy full RP is required when 200 or more people will experience major impacts. A Short RP is required when resettlement is insignificant when less than 200 people will experience major impacts. According to the NRRP, RP should be prepared when it involves resettlement of more than 400 families (roughly about 2,500 persons) in plain areas and 250 families (roughly about 1,250 people) in hilly areas, Desert Development Programme (DDP) blocks, areas mentioned in Schedule V and Schedule VI of the Constitution of India.	The RF addresses the IR impacts. The entitlements to the APs are outlined in the Entitlement Matrix.
				LAA does not provide for resettlement. However, it specifies the time limit for acquisition, though the project / program for which it	A time-bound action plan and implementation schedule for the IR activities is

	Policy Principles	LAA	NRRP	Remarks	Compliance of proposed RF with ADB's IR Policy
				is conceived need not necessarily be time-bound.	outlined. The key RP activities are identified and the responsibilities for the same outlined.
5.	The affected people should be fully informed and closely consulted on resettlement and compensation options. Where adversely affected people are particularly vulnerable, resettlement and compensation decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase to build up the capacity of the vulnerable people to deal with the issues.	☐	☐	LAA recognizes only titleholders, who are to be notified prior to acquisition.	Consultations have been carried out with APs. This will be further consolidated by the RP implementing NGO. The plan for information disclosure in the project, including the RF.
6.	Appropriate patterns of social organization should be promoted, and existing social and cultural institutions of resettlers and their hosts should be supported and used to the greatest extent possible. Resettlers should be integrated economically and socially into host communities so that adverse impacts on host communities are minimized. One of the effective ways of achieving this integration may be by extending development benefits to host communities.	☐	☐	-	This is addressed in the Entitlement Matrix.
7.	The absence of formal legal title to land some affected groups should not be a bar to compensation. Affected persons entitled to compensation and rehabilitation should be identified and recorded as early as possible, preferably at the project identification stage, in order to prevent an influx of illegal encroachers, squatters, and other nonresidents who wish to take advantage of such benefits. Particular attention should be paid to the needs of the poorest affected persons	☐	☐	LAA provides for every affected person to receive a notification prior to acquisition and for a hearing in case of any objection. Acquisition under the Act is permitted within one year from the date of declaration of intent to acquire, failing which, the process has to start again. LAA does not regard non-titleholders as APs. The <i>Rajasthan Urban Housing and Habitat Policy</i> , 2006 aims to provide tenurial	The process for verification of impacts and establishing the eligibility of the APs is outlined in the RF.

	Policy Principles	LAA	NRRP	Remarks	Compliance of proposed RF with ADB's IR Policy
	including those without legal title to assets,, female-headed households and other vulnerable groups, such as indigenous peoples, and appropriate assistance provided to help them improve their status.			rights to urban slum dwellers with special emphasis on persons belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, weaker sections, physically handicapped and widows. This is consistent with recognizing those without legal titles and the vulnerable.	
8.	The full costs of resettlement and compensation, including the costs of social preparation and livelihood programs as well as the incremental benefits over the "without project" situation, should be included in the presentation of Project costs and benefits.	☐	☐	According to the ADB's IR policy full RP is required when 200 or more people will experience major impacts. A Short RP is required when resettlement is insignificant when less than 200 people will experience major impacts. According to the NRRP, RP should be prepared when it involves resettlement of more than 500 families (roughly about 2,500 persons) in plain areas and 250 families (roughly about 1,250 people) in hilly areas, Desert Development Programme (DDP) blocks, areas mentioned in Schedule V and Schedule VI of the Constitution of India.	The RF addresses the IR impacts. The entitlements to the APs are outlined in the Entitlement Matrix.
				The NRRP's concept of replacement cost is not clearly defined. However, the NRRP does consider various compensation packages to substitute the losses of APs.	This is addressed in the Entitlement Matrix
9.	To better assure timely availability of required resources and to ensure compliance with involuntary resettlement procedures during implementation, eligible costs of resettlement and compensation may be considered for inclusion in Bank loan financing for the project, if requested.	☐	☐	-	The impacts have been assessed and RP costs according to the entitlement matrix have been worked out. These costs are included in the Project Costs.

Public Consultation

1. The public consultation meeting was organized on 7 June 2008 at Municipal Board Barmer (MBB) meeting hall chaired by the elected Chairperson of Barmer Municipal Board (see **Appendix 6A** for minutes of the meeting of public consultation). The meeting was attended by prominent persons of the town, NGO, CBO, political leaders, general public and technical staff of the various government agencies. The objective of the meeting was to appraise the stakeholders about the environmental and social impacts of the proposed program and the safeguards provided in the program to mitigate the same. The meeting started with a briefing about the program including salient features of safeguard policies by the Commissioner of Barmer Municipal Board followed by the presentation by environmental specialist and discussion.

2. All the stakeholders/participants supported the project and indicated their willingness to participate in the program to make it successful. Most of the participants indicated that solid waste at present is not managed properly in Barmer. It is collected partially and disposed off haphazardly all over making Barmer unhealthy. Stakeholders were of the general view that sub-projects will provide over all benefit to people of Barmer by improving water supply, sewerage, roads and solid waste management. People also appreciated the ADB Policy that the absence of formal legal title to land is not a bar to entitlement.

3. Consultation: Informal individual and group consultations with potentially affected and general public were held at a few places namely, Jodhpur Circle, Rain Basera and Subash Chowk (near Laxmi Cinema) in Barmer town. Women were also consulted in order to identify their specific needs and concerns. The purpose of conducting consultations was to make people aware about the sub-project and also gather public concerns, opinions and suggestions related to specific sub-project. One of the prime objectives of the public consultations is to integrate the concerns and suggestions of people in the project design. All these have been documented in this short RP. The executing authority and DSC would ensure integration of public concerns and suggestions in the project wherever feasible.

4. Issues Discussed: The issues discussed with the likely affected people and likely beneficiary population is provided below. The list of people consulted is given as **Appendix 6B**.

- 1 Proposed water supply project should ensure enough supply of drinking water in all wards of city.
- 2 Executive agency should give preference to engage internationally reputed contractor like Gammon, HCC, etc as people do not faith about the local contractors in respect of quality of works as well as timely completion of work;
- 3 Efforts should be made by government to supply drinking water round the clock;
- 4 Livelihood affected households should be given assistance in the mode of cash compensation;
- 5 Local people should be employed by the contractor during construction work;
- 6 Adequate safety measures should be taken during construction work;
- 7 People have shown willingness to even pay for un-interrupted drinking water supply (upto Rs. 100/- per month);
- 8 Wherever private land is involved, the compensation to the affected land owners should be given in time at the local market price;

- 9 Mobile kiosks/vendors/hawkers have shown willingness to shift in nearby places without taking any compensation and assistance from the Executing Agency;
- 10 Local people have appreciated the water supply proposal of the government and they have ensured that they will cooperate with the EA during project implementation.

(A) **Appendix 1: Proceedings of City Level Consultation Meeting
At Barmer on June 07 '2008**

Introduction : Government of Rajasthan has embarked upon an ambitious project of developing infrastructures in the 15 towns of Rajasthan with an aim to raise general standard of hygiene and living of the people. The major factors contributing to this objective is to overcome deficit in various service sectors such as water supply, waste water, solid waste etc. The meeting is organized to make people of the town aware about this project, invite queries from them and thus to arouse interest in people for taking part in the program.

1. The public consultation meeting was therefore organized on **June 07 '2008** at Municipal Board Barmer (MBB) meeting hall. The meeting was organized by the MBB on the request of the Board, prominent persons of the city, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), community based organizations (CBOs), political leaders, general public and also invited were the technical staff of the various government agencies (List of persons attended the meeting is enclosed herewith).
2. The objective of the meeting was to appraise the stakeholders about the environmental and social impacts of the proposed program and the safeguards provided in the program to mitigate the same.

In the specific context of Barmer, the environmental and social impacts of the proposed subprojects under Tranche II & III in Barmer were discussed in detail with people present.

3. Domestic environmental specialist and an EA representative, who is also the in-charge of Barmer town, made the detailed presentation to the stakeholders (copy of presentation is enclosed herewith). Draft resettlement framework (RF) and summary initial environmental examination (SIEE) documents of RUSDIP, translated in the local language – Hindi, were displayed in the Notice Board of MBB and also distributed during presentation to the interested parties. The copies of documents are also made available to all the interested parties through the MBB. It may be noted that the EA has already distributed these documents to the affected persons (APs) and project implementation agencies, the PHED and MBB.
4. The comments, suggestions of the stakeholders are presented below:
 - stakeholders attended this meeting, which was chaired by the elected ~~member~~-chairperson of Barmer Municipal Board.
 - The meeting started with a briefing by the Commissioner of Barmer Municipal Board.
 - Domestic environmental specialist then made a detailed presentation on (i) objective and benefits of RUSDIP, (ii) proposed subprojects in Barmer in Tranche II & III, (iii) mandatory environmental and social assessment requirements of subprojects, i.e. Government Regulations and as well as ADB policies on Environment, involuntary Resettlement and Indigenous

 **अध्यक्ष**

People – salient features of these three key safeguard policies were presented, (iii) key social safeguard features in the program to avoid social impacts, (iv) draft resettlement framework (v) IR impacts of Tranche II & III subprojects in Barmer, (vi) environmental subproject selection criteria to minimize the negative environmental impacts of subproject implementation and, lastly, (vii) identified environmental impacts and mitigation measures through sample subproject IEEs.

- All the stakeholders supported the project and indicated their willingness to participate in the program to make it successful.
- Stakeholders were of the general view that these subprojects provide benefits to all the people by improving water supply, sewerage, roads and solid waste management infrastructure.
- Most of the stakeholders also indicated that solid waste at present is not managed properly. Waste is collected partially and disposed haphazardly all over, making Barmer unhealthy. During rains the solid waste joins natural streams. Therefore, all were of the view that solid waste management subproject will improve the environmental and aesthetical values of the city.
- People were very much impressed by the ADB Policy that the "absence of formal legal title to land is not a bar to ADB policy entitlement".
- The EA further appraised that RUSDIP is designed to minimize the IR impacts. In unavoidable cases, the LA and R & R will be handled through the Resettlement Framework (RF) of RUSDIP. Stakeholders were satisfied that all possible IR issues are included in RF, however, indicated to the EA that this shall be implemented in letter and spirit.
- The ADB has also a policy according to which contract can not be finalized unless land required and RF/RP are cleared. With this policy cost over runs and delays will be avoided.

अभिषेक अश्विनी
समरपति, वाडमेर

7/06/05

मि. अश्विनी

List of Participants

Following Officers attended the Presentation made by consultant RUSDIP on 07.06.2008

S.No	Name	Designation	Signature
1	CHIRANJEE LAL Janyam	ADM	
2	मानविक विभाग	मिनिस्ट्रियल	
3	जयराज जयराज	असिस्टेंट मिनिस्ट्रियल	
4	जी एम डी	S.E. RUIDP	
5	M.C. Bhat	SE, PWD, Dist. Bhatnagar	
6	S. P. Anandh	A.E. PWD, Dist. Bhatnagar	
7	Rajendra Singh	E.O. MB Bhatnagar	
8	R.N. Saini	AEN MB Bhatnagar	
9	मोहनलाल कुरडिया फार्म 11	वाइस चान्सेलर 11	
10	मिर्चूमल वृण्मणी	वाइस चान्सेलर 26	
11	नरमलेश्वर फार्म 10	मोहनलाल वृण्मणी	
12	मोहनलाल फार्म 10	वाइस चान्सेलर 26	
13	Hobell. फार्म 10	वाइस चान्सेलर 39	
14	शिवलाल फार्म 10	वाइस चान्सेलर 39	
15	होबेल फार्म 10	वाइस चान्सेलर 39	
16	मोहनलाल फार्म 10	वाइस चान्सेलर 39	
17	मोहनलाल फार्म 10	वाइस चान्सेलर 39	
18	मोहनलाल फार्म 10	वाइस चान्सेलर 39	
19	III AM SAANS DEORA	SUPPORT ENGG.	
20	Anil Kumar	Support Eng. C. Sp. Con. P. 10/10	
21	VIPIN KUMAR	Computer Operator C. Sp. Con. P. 10/10	
22	H. C. Singh	Asst. Engin. RUIDP	
23	अमरकान्त	वाइस चान्सेलर 3	
24	वर्मावालय खज	वाइस चान्सेलर 20	
25	वर्मावालय खज	वाइस चान्सेलर 6	
26	वर्मावालय खज	वाइस चान्सेलर 3	

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27	कमला जी	पाने, गिरा 26	न/ग/न/
28	दारमली शंदिमाली	द. 26 नं. 24	2.11.2000
29	मुला जी	न/ग/न/	20.11.2000
30	छोमनदुप/न/न/	न/ग/न/	2.11.2000
31	जालाजी शिंदे जालाजी	न/ग/न/ 23	2.11.2000
32	न/ग/न/	न/ग/न/ 23	2.11.2000
33	न/ग/न/	न/ग/न/ 32	2.11.2000
34	न/ग/न/ 2.11.2000	न/ग/न/ 26	2.11.2000
35	सुदेवाचंद जी	न/ग/न/ 26	2.11.2000
36	जेशीलाल जी	न/ग/न/ 26	2.11.2000
37	न/ग/न/ 26	न/ग/न/ 26	2.11.2000
38	न/ग/न/ 26	न/ग/न/ 26	2.11.2000
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Appendix 6 B

List of People Consulted

Public Consultation No.1**Location:** Rain Basera, Barmer
am**Date:** 12-11-2008**Time:** 11:00**Duration of Discussion (in Hrs):** 30 minutes

Sl. No.	Name	Profession	Sex	Age	Social Category
1	Mr. Tejpal	Tractor Agency	M	58	OBC
2	Mr. Dinesh Kumar	Grocery	M	31	OBC
3	Mr. Prushottam Kumar	Radio Mechanic	M	42	OBC
4	Mr. Onkar Chand	Juice Shop	M	40	OBC
5	Mr. Roshan Dev	Vegetable shop	M	30	General
6	Mr. Kailash Nath	Motor Parts	M	26	OBC
7	Mr. Om Prakash	Grocery	M	25	SC
8	Mr. Haneef	Battery work	M	40	General
9	Mr. Dinesh Kumar	Waste Dealer	M	32	OBC
10	Mr. Umashankar	Teacher	M	38	OBC
11	Mr. Ramesh Kumar	Tea Hotel	M	26	OBC
12	Mr. Kamlesh Kumar	Hair Dresser	M	22	OBC
13	Mr. Surendra Singh	Tea Kiosk	M	34	General
14	Mr. Chattar Singh	Radio Mechanic	M	38	General
15	Mr. Rawat Singh	Cycle Repair	M	56	General
16	Mr. Jagdish Chandra	Petrol Pump	M	55	General
17	Mr. Khuda Baksh	Cloth Emporeum	M	53	General

Public Consultation No.2**Location:** Jodhpur Circle, Barmer
Noon**Date:** 12-11-2008**Time:** 1:00**Duration of Discussion (in Hrs):** 30 minutes

Sl. No.	Name	Profession	Sex	Age	Social Category
1	Mr. Rahim Khan	Transporter	M	41	General
2	Mr. Megha Ram Chowdhary	Hotel	M	42	OBC
3	Mr. Shambhu Nath	Radio mechanic	M	35	General
4	Mr. Ashok Kumar Agarwal	Sanitary Showroom	M	52	General
5	Mr. Hastimal Jain	Petrol Pump	M	64	General
6	Mr. Bhur Chandra Khatri	Hero Honda Showroom	M	60	General
7	Mr. Chetan Ram Chowdhary	Hotel	M	52	OBC
8	Mr. Shivram	Egg supplier	M	45	OBC
9	Mr. J. P. Purohit	RTDC Hotel Manager	M	57	General
10	Mr. Sagar Saher	Doctor	M	55	General
11	Mr. Genda	Hotel refreshment	M	42	General
12	Mr. Rakesh singh	Dhaba work	M	38	General

Public Consultation No.3**Location:** Subhash Chowk, Barmer
pm**Date:** 12-11-2008**Time:** 2:30**Duration of Discussion (in Hrs):** 30 minutes

Sl. No.	Name	Profession	Sex	Age	Social Category
1	Mr. J. P. Sharma	Snack shop	M	46	General
2	Mr. Banshi Lal	Hardware Shop	M	46	OBC
3	Mr. Diwakar Das	Hardware	M	53	OBC
4	Mr. Nizam Khan	PCO	M	40	General
5	Mr. Gannu	Painter	M	54	SC
6	Mr. Pappu	Motor Mechanic	M	42	OBC

Sl. No.	Name	Profession	Sex	Age	Social Category
7	Mr. Paras Ram	Watch Maker	M	60	SC
8	Mr. Banshi Lal	Scooter Repair	M	46	OBC
9	Mr. Sawai Singh	Tea Kiosk	M	36	General
10	Mr. Shyam Singh	Tea Kiosk	M	40	General
11	Mr. Moolchand	Video Cassette	M	38	OBC
12	Mr. Bhagwan Das	Barber Shop	M	36	OBC
13	Mr. Ganesh	Battery Work	M	42	OBC
14	Mr. Gualam Mushtafa	Grocery	M	43	General

NAME OF THE DISCUSSANTS: Kalidatta Das

DATE OF CONSULTATION: 09.2.2012

LOCATION ADDRESS: Sindhari Circle.

PROCEEDING OF CONSULTATION/ ISSUES DISCUSSED:

At the outset, the SDE of DSC-II introduced himself.

The APs were asked why they are not accepting the assistance amount. They told that the per day income, the basis on which the compensation amount has been calculated is wrong. Each one of them said that their daily income is minimum Rs.350/-. Hence, they should be compensated at that rate.

When they were told that during survey in January/February 2009 whatever amount they had told as their income, has been recorded, and on the basis of reported income the amount of compensation has been assessed, they said they don't remember what they had told such a long time back. They implored that the compensation amount should be assessed on the basis of their present income.

They requested that the amount should be given to them at the earliest.

They were told that they will be notified much in advance about the start of work and compensated before the start of construction work.

Participants

1. Gulab Puri Fruit Seller
2. Om Prakash Fruit Seller
3. Durga Ram Fruit Seller
4. Bhera Ram Fruit Seller
5. Jugal Prajapat Vegetable Seller
6. Chena Ram Vegetable Seller
7. Achla Ram Vegetable Seller
8. Hanuman Ram Vegetable Seller
9. Bansilal Vegetable Seller





RAJASTHAN URBAN SECTOR DEVELOPMENT INVESTMENT PROGRAM (RUSDIP)
COMMUNITY ACTION PARTICIPATION PROGRAM (CAPP)

Consultations Sheet

Project Town: Barmar.....

Venue: - Simelharay Circle

Date: - 23.07.2013.....

Time: - 4:30 P.M.....

TOPIC/ISSUE
परियोजना प्रभावि व्यक्तियों से निम्न बिन्दुओं पर चर्चा की गई थी कि होना IPDU के अधिकारी अधिकृत व वरिष्ठ के सोवियल एम्प्लॉय भी मौजूद थे तथा उन्होंने नी प्रभावि व्यक्तियों से वादा किया कि - - 'सुवाचना शर्तों के सम्बन्ध में'
* परियोजना के कार्य से सम्बन्धित
* जो प्रभावि व्यक्ति सुवाचना शर्तों पर ले रहे हैं उनसे वादा किया कि वे कार्य के समय आपसी किसी प्रकार का व्यवहार नहीं करेंगे।

Signature of Participation

Signature of ACO

ओम प्रकाश

गुलाबपुरी

जुगल P

दुर्गा राम

Kalidatta Das

11/1/2013

जवाहर

Executive Engineer
 RUSDIP, IPDU BARMAR

CONSULTATION SHEET

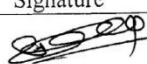
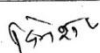
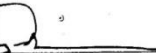
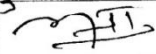
Project Town:- Banner

Venue:- ROAD SITE

Date:- 23/07/2013

Topic:-

1. compensation of expenditure
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

Sl	Name	Designation	Mobile/Phone No	Signature
1	मोहम्मद	APs	9414105758	
2	बिनेश पारीहार	"	941424268	
3	बाबूलाल मालक	"	-	
4	Kalidatta Das.	SDE DSC-II	9937744310	
5	L.N. Saini	E.Ex.	9414918483	
6	NANDRAM LOJHA	CAPP. ACO	9602846381	
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CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE

A. Consultation

Consultations will be held with special emphasis on vulnerable groups. Encouraging public participation in consultations informs the public of the Program and serves as a venue for the public to express their opinion on priorities which the Program should address.

The key stakeholders to be consulted during RP implementation and Program implementation includes:

- (i) all APs, including vulnerable households;
- (ii) program beneficiaries;
- (iii) host populations in resettlement sites;
- (iv) elected representatives, community leaders, and representatives of community-based organizations;
- (v) local NGOs;
- (vi) local government and relevant government agency representatives; and
- (vii) Program staff, IPMU, IPIU, and consultants.

Consultations conducted during RP implementation will identify help required by APs during rehabilitation. Continuing involvement of those affected by sub-projects is necessary in the resettlement process. The IPIU will ensure that APs and other stakeholders are informed and consulted about the sub-project, its impact, their entitlements and options, and allowed to participate actively in the development of the sub-project. This will be done particularly in the case of vulnerable APs, who will be encouraged to choose options that entail the lowest risk. This exercise will be conducted throughout the sub-project—during preparation, implementation, and monitoring of sub-project results and impacts.

The implementing NGOs will ensure that views of APs, particularly those who are vulnerable, related to the resettlement process are looked into and addressed. The NGOs will ensure that APs consulted are informed of the outcome of the decision-making process, and will confirm how their views were incorporated. Since resettlement is a continuous process and baseline data/information will be collected, the implementing NGO will regularly update the baseline information.

B. Disclosure

Information was and continues to be disseminated to APs for the sample sub-projects. Finalized RPs will be disclosed in ADB's website, IPMU websites, and IPIU or town websites; and information dissemination and consultation will continue throughout program implementation.

The IPIU SDS will conduct consultations and disseminate information to all APs.

RPs will be translated into the local language and made available at offices of the: (i) Urban Local Bodies (ULBs); (ii) relevant local government line agencies; and (iii) IPMU and IPIUs. RPs will also be kept in the public libraries, accessible to citizens as a means to disclose the document and at the same time creating wider public awareness.

1. The RF and RPs will be disclosed in the following websites: IPMU, IPIU, State Government, local governments, and ADB. The IPMU will issue notification of implementation start dates for each sub-project. The notice will be issued by the IPMU in local newspapers one month ahead of implementation. This will create awareness of project implementation. The IPMU and IPIUs will provide information on IR policies and features of the RP. Basic information such as sub-project location, impact estimates, entitlements, and implementation schedule will be presented in the form of a brochure that will be circulated among APs. Posters containing basic RP information will also be posted in different localities to increase awareness. Copies of RP summaries will be kept in the IPMU and IPIU offices and will be distributed to any AP consulting on resettlement issues. The RF will be made available in local language during public meetings. This will enable stakeholders to provide inputs on the resettlement process, prior to award of civil work contracts.

2. An intensive information dissemination campaign for APs will be conducted by the IPIU with assistance from the implementing NGO at the outset of RP implementation. All the comments made by the APs will be documented in the sub-project records and summarized in sub-project monitoring reports. A summary of consultation and disclosure activities to be followed for each sub-project are in Table 1.

Table 1: Consultation and Disclosure Activities

Program Phase	Activities	Details	Responsible Agency
Investment Program Bridging Phase	Mapping of the Program areas	Area to be mapped, clearly showing survey numbers of titleholders of land/property proposed for acquisition	IPMU in coordination with DC's offices and other local bodies.
	Stakeholder identification	Cross section of stakeholders to be identified in order to facilitate their participation in the Program.	IPMU and IPIUs in consultation with stakeholders.
	Program/sub-project information dissemination; Disclosure of proposed land acquisition	Leaflets containing information on the Program and sub-project to be prepared. Public notice issued in local newspapers (and disclosed on IPMU/IPIU websites) including survey numbers and names of titleholders for land to be acquired concurrent with consultation with titleholders.	SDS and RS from IPMU. IPMU may seek the assistance of CAAP consultants for leaflet preparation. Notice will be issued from the DC's office. SDS IPMU and SDS IPIU to disclose on the web.
	Stakeholder consultations	Further consultations with affected titleholders and households. Consultations with non-titled APs and other stakeholders during sub-project scoping.	SDS IPIU and NGO.
RP Preparation Phase	SIA surveys	Surveys to be conducted. Summary RF to be disclosed in local language through printed materials to APs particularly those who are vulnerable and other stakeholders.	IPIU to conduct surveys. SDS IPIU to disclose RF to stakeholders (including making it available in IPMU/IPIU offices and government agency offices), SDS IPMU to disclose on the web.

Program Phase	Activities	Details	Responsible Agency
	Formulating compensation and resettlement assistance measures	Conducting stakeholder consultations particularly APs in and reflecting issues raised in revised RP.	SDS IPIU and NGO.
	Disclosure of final entitlements and rehabilitation packages	Provision of RPs to all stakeholders particularly APs. Conducting consultations and distributing local language versions of the summary RP.	SDS IPMU, and SDS IPIU to disclose on the web. SDS IPIU and NGO to conduct consultations.
RP Implementation Stage	Disclosure of RP	Review and approval of RP by EA. Review and approval of RP by ADB. Web disclosure of the RP.	EA to provide ADB with RP for review and approval. SDS IPMU, and SDS IPIU to disclose on the web.
	Consultation with APs during RP implementation	Consultations with APs.	NGO with monitoring from IPIU and external agency.

Appendix 8

Photographs-Meeting with AHs

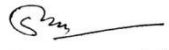


Consent Letter submitted by AHs from Teliyan ki Gali

कैप आर.यू.आई.डी.पी — बाड़मेर

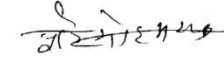
मैं शेर मोहम्मद पुत्र श्री हाजी सुलेमान, माल गोदाम रोड, तेलियों कि गली, बाड़मेर को डी.ए.सी. II के सोशल डवलपमेंट एक्सर्ट और कैप आर.यू.एस.डी.आई.पी बाड़मेर के सहायक सामुदायिक अधिकारी द्वारा सुचित किया गया कि यहां पर आर.यू.एस.डी.आई.पी परियोजना कार्य के दौरान पाईप लाइन डालने के कारण आपके घर के बाहर बना पानी का टांका जो की इस परियोजना कार्य के बीच में आ रहा है, जिसको इस कार्य के दौरान हटाया जायेगा, और ए.डी.बी निर्देशानुसार जो भी मुआवजा राशि मिलेगी वो दे दी जायेगी लेकिन इस परियोजना कार्य से मुझे और मेरे परिवार को लाभ होगा, इसलिए हम आर.यू.एस.डी.आई.पी और ए.डी.बी के द्वारा मिलने वाला मुआवजा राशि नहीं लेना चाहते है।

गवाह


(Ishwar Lal)

हस्ताक्षर

दिनांक



6/3/13

~~मोहम्मद~~
शेरमोहम्मद
नूरजा
रफीक

English Translation: I Sher Mohamad s/o Haji Suleman, resident of Mal Godam Road under Teliyon ki Gali declares that officials such as Social Development Expert and ACO from CAPP came to me and told that my encroached property (only underground water storage tank) which comes under the RoW will be dismantled due to lying of pipeline of water supply under RUIDP and replacement cost of affected structure will be paid to you as per the directions of ADB. But in view of project benefit, I declined the offer of compensation.

Appendix 10A

List of Missing AH reported at Sindhari Circle

राजस्थान शहरी क्षेत्र विकास विनियोजन कार्यक्रम (रसडीप)
सामुदायिक कार्यवाही सहभागिता कार्यक्रम (कैप)
Consultation Attendance Sheet

दिनांक : स्थान : सिणधरी चौराहा

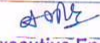
आरयूआईडीपी के पैकेज संख्या RUSDIP/ TR-02/BMR/WS-02 सिणधरी चौराहा के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित व्यक्तियों को परियोजना प्रभावितों के रूप में चिन्हित किया गया था लेकिन लगातार नियमित प्रयास किये जाने के उपरान्त भी इन्हे चिन्हित स्थान पर नहीं पाया गया और न ही इनके सम्बन्ध में किसी प्रकार की जानकारी उपलब्ध हो पाई है। जिससे की इनसे सम्पर्क किया जा सके। अतः इनका पहचान पत्र भी नहीं बनाया जा सकता एवं न ही अन्य अपेक्षित कार्यवाही की जा सकती है। आस-पास के लोगों से एवं यहाँ पाये गये परियोजना प्रभावितों से भी इनके विषय में जानकारी करने का प्रयास किया गया लेकिन उन्होंने बताया कि वे इनसे परिचित नहीं हैं और संभवतः अन्यत्र व्यापार/आजीविका कमाने हेतु अन्यत्र पलायन कर गये हैं। इस बात की पुष्टि के लिये आस-पास के लोगों व यहाँ पाये गये परियोजना प्रभावितों साक्ष्य हेतु हस्ताक्षर करवाये गये हैं।

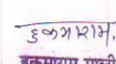
क्र.स.	चिन्हित स्थान पर नहीं पाये गये परियोजना प्रभावितों का नाम व पिता का नाम	वर्ग	व्यवसाय
1	भैराराम	एस.सी.	फल का टेला
2	चलताराम	ओ.बी.सी.	सब्जी का टेला
3	बंशीलाल	ओ.बी.सी.	सब्जी का टेला
4	बलराम	ओ.बी.सी.	सब्जी का टेला
5	खेताराम	ओ.बी.सी.	सब्जी का टेला
6	पारसराम	ओ.बी.सी.	सब्जी का टेला
7	जसूराम	ओ.बी.सी.	सब्जी का टेला

गवाहों के हस्ताक्षर

क्र.स.	नाम व पिता का नाम	मोबाईल नं.	हस्ताक्षर
1	भैराराम / बलराम जी	9782135248	भैराराम
2	बलराम / बलराम जी	8890019232	बलराम
3	खेताराम / खेताराम जी	9828080559	खेताराम
4	पारसराम / पारसराम जी	9799475842	पारसराम
5	जसूराम / जसूराम जी	9660505641	जसूराम
6			
7			


 Assistant Community Officer
 CAPP - RUSDIP
 BARMER


 Executive Engineer
 RUSDIP, IPIU BARMER


 ग्राम पंचायत बाड़मेर ग्रामीण

English Translation: Under RUIDP Package No. RUSDIP/Tr-02/BMR/WS-02, following 7 affected households (AHs) at Sindhari Circle, Barmer is reported under Missing category. Regular efforts are being done to locate these AHs but could not locate them, nor any information received about their whereabouts. So Identity Cards to these Missing AHs can't be issued. During search, It was also tried to get information from neighbors from particular location but no one is aware about these Missing AHs. Therefore, It is assumed that all the Missing AHs have been shifted to somewhere else for their livelihood. List of Missing AHs is provided with certification by Deputy Sarpanch, ACO from CAPP and EE from IPIU-Barmer and neighbors as witnesses.

List of Missing AH reported at Ambedkar Circle

राजस्थान शहरी क्षेत्र विकास विनियोजन कार्यक्रम (रसडीप)
सामुदायिक कार्यवाही सहभागिता कार्यक्रम (कैप)
Consultation Attendance Sheet

दिनांक : _____ स्थान : अम्बेडकर सर्किल

आरयूआईडीपी के पैकेज संख्या RUSDIP/TR-02/BMR/WS-02 अम्बेडकर सर्किल के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित व्यक्तियों को परियोजना प्रभावितों के रूप में चिन्हित किया गया था लेकिन लगातार नियमित प्रयास किये जाने के उपरान्त भी इन्हें चिन्हित स्थान पर नहीं पाया गया और न ही इनके सम्बन्ध में किसी प्रकार की जानकारी उपलब्ध हो पाई है। जिससे की इनसे सम्पर्क किया जा सके। अतः इनका पहचान पत्र भी नहीं बनाया जा सकता एवं न ही अन्य अपेक्षित कार्यवाही की जा सकती है। आस-पास के लोगों से एवं यहाँ पाये गये परियोजना प्रभावितों से भी इनके विषय में जानकारी करने का प्रयास किया गया लेकिन उन्होंने बताया कि वे इनसे परिचित नहीं हैं और संभवतः अन्यत्र व्यापार/आजीविका कमाने हेतु अन्यत्र पलायन कर गये हैं। इस बात की पुष्टि के लिये आस-पास के लोगों व यहाँ पाये गये परियोजना प्रभावितों साक्ष्य हेतु हस्ताक्षर करवाये गये हैं।

क्र.स.	चिन्हित स्थान पर नहीं पाये गये परियोजना प्रभावितों का नाम व पिता का नाम	वर्ग	व्यवसाय
1	बाबू खान	साधारण	फल का ठेला

गवाहों के हस्ताक्षर

क्र.स.	नाम व पिता का नाम	मोबाइल नं.	हस्ताक्षर
1	हेमलाल/मोहनलाल	7742192321	हेमलाल
2	नदीन/मोहनलाल	9414686034	नदीन
3	मनोरंज/मोहनलाल	8462821210	मनोरंज
4	राजेश/मोहनलाल	9456662361	राजेश
5	जीत/मोहनलाल	9649647102	जीत
6			
7	हेमलाल/मोहनलाल	9582755184	हेमलाल


 Assistant Community Officer
 CAPP - RUSDIP
 BARMER


 Junior Engineer
 RUSDIP, IPIU BARMER


 Executive Engineer
 RUSDIP, IPIU BARMER

English Translation: Under RUIDP Package No. RUSDIP/Tr-02/BMR/WS-02, following affected household (AH) at Ambedkar Circle Barmer is reported under Missing category. Regular efforts are being done to locate this AH but could not locate him nor any information received about their whereabouts. So Identity Cards to these Missing AHs can't be issued. During search, It was also tried to get information from neighbors from particular location but no one is aware about this Missing AH. Therefore, It is assumed that the Missing AH has been shifted to somewhere else for their livelihood. List of Missing AHs is provided with certification by EE from IPIU-Barmer, ACO from CAPP and neighbors as witnesses.

Appendix 10C

List of AH shown unwillingness to take compensation

राजस्थान शहरी क्षेत्र विकास विनियोजन कार्यक्रम (रसडीप)
सामुदायिक कार्यवाही सहभागिता कार्यक्रम (कैप)
Consultation Attendance Sheet

दिनांक : स्थान : सिणधरी चौराहा

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि आरयूआईडीपी के पैकेज संख्या RUSDIP/ TR-02/BMR/WS-02 सिणधरी चौराहा के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित व्यक्तियों को परियोजना प्रभावितों के रूप में चिन्हित किया गया था, अतः इनका पहचान पत्र भी नहीं बनाया जा सकता एवं न ही अन्य अपेक्षित कार्यवाही की जा सकती है। क्योंकि इन्होंने मुआवजा राशि लेने से मना कर दिया तथा चल रहे कार्य में सहयोग करने की बात कही थी, इस बात की पुष्टि के लिये आस-पास के लोगों व यहाँ पाये गये परियोजना प्रभावितों साक्ष्य हेतु हस्ताक्षर करवाये गये हैं।

क्र. स.	चिन्हित स्थान पर नहीं पाये गये परियोजना प्रभावितों का नाम व पिता का नाम	वर्ग	व्यवसाय
1	गुलाबपुरी	ओ.बी.सी.	फल का ठेला
2	गुलाबपुरी	ओ.बी.सी.	सब्जी का ठेला
3	ओमप्रकाश	साधारण	फल का ठेला
4	दुर्गाराम	एस.सी.	फल का ठेला
5	जुगल प्रजापति	साधारण	सब्जी का ठेला

गवाहों के हस्ताक्षर

क्र.स.	नाम व पिता का नाम	मोबाईल नं.	हस्ताक्षर
1	हनुमानराम / भोमाराम जी	9828080559	हनुमानराम
2	अमरेंद्रराज / काळूबाग जी	9799544859	अमरेंद्रराज
3	मेवाड़ा / कासाराम	7665301957	मेवाड़ा
4	जगदीश / ल. लोहरा	978210265	जगदीश
5	गुलाब / ल. लोहरा	9662575641	गुलाब
6			
7			

इकमाराम माली
उप सरपंच
ग्राम पंचायत बाड़मेर ग्रामीण

Assistant Community Officer
CAPP - RUSDIP
BARMER

Executive Engineer
RUSDIP, IPIU BARMER

Union Engineer
RUSDIP, IPIU BARMER

English Translation: Under RUIDP Package No. RUSDIP/Tr-02/BMR/WS-02, following 4 affected households (AHs) reported at Sindhari Cicle Barmer has refused to take compensation. So Identity Cards can't be issued to these AHs. Neither these AHs have provided required information. But all these AHs are ready to cooperate the project related activities. So, List of AHs (refused to take compensation) along with certification of Deputy Sarpanch, ACO from CAPP and EE from IPIU-Barmer and neighbors as Witnesses, is provided.

Note: There are five AHs are reported in the list. On serial number 1 and 2, name of AH is same. So due to replication of the name (Name of AH is Gulabpuri), one name is considered under 'Replication of Name' while remaining 4 AHs are considered under the category 'Shown unwillingness to take compensation'.

Appendix 10D

Refusal Letter / Written Consent of those AH, Shown unwillingness to get compensation

भाग दिनांक 23/07/2013 को उमरा, गुलाबपुरी,
 ओमप्रकाश, व जगल प्रजापति से यह परियोजना के
 उभाविह व्यक्तियों को परियोजना के सम्बन्धित हवाब/राशि लेने से मना कर दिया है/तथा कार्य से
 सहयोग करने से रवाना है/बसवत् है।

उभाविह व्यक्ति	गवाह:
1. ओमप्रकाश	1.
2. गुलाबपुरी	2. ताराचन्द
3. जगल	3. जगदीश
4 - दुर्गाराम	4.

(K. Kalidatta Das)
 SDE, DSC-II
 Executive Engineer
 RUSDIP, IPU BARMER
 N. Raw
 ACO, CAPP

दुर्गाराम जी यह परियोजना के वे चार खातों से
 यह पर नहीं है मही डमरी जगह है उमरा
 पर नहीं है।

गवाह:
1. ताराचन्द
2. ओमप्रकाश
3.
4. जीला राम

(K. Kalidatta Das)
 SDE, DSC-II
 Executive Engineer
 RUSDIP, IPU BARMER
 N. Raw
 ACO, CAPP

English Translation: On dated 23.07.2013, Mr. Gulab Puri, Om Prakash, Jugal Prajapati and Durga Ram have refused to take compensation amount and ready to cooperate in water supply subproject at Barmer.

Signature of witnesses alongwith signature of Exective Engineer of IPIU-Barmer, Social Expert from DSC and ACO-CAPP is also there

Appendix 11

Letter of the Executive Engineer regarding Change of Alignment



Government of Rajasthan
Office of Executive Engineer
Investment Program Implementation Unit

Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Program (RUIDP Phase-II)
Behind Mahaveer Town Hall, Vivekanand Circle Collectorate Road, Barmer-344001
Phone :- 02982-226581 & Fax No 02982- 224298, E-mail ID :- ipiu.bmr@rediffmail.com

No. RUSDIP/BMR/

Dated:

To

Project Director
IPMU, RUIDP
Jaipur

Subject: Resettlement Plan of Barmer Water Supply Sub-Project

Dear Sir,

I am attaching herewith the Hard Copy of the Resettlement Plan of Barmer Water Supply Sub-Project which was revised by the Social Development Expert of DSC-II in the month of July 2013 with my concurrence.

In November-December 2012, the alignment of the Rising Main to Gandhi Chowk ESR was altered in view of the ground situation; the Rising Main, instead of passing through Gandhi Chowk, passed through Tellion ka Galli. The change in alignment has resulted in (i) the 9 persons earlier identified at Gandhi Chowk to be project affected, have not be affected at all, and (ii) one person's underground water reservoir within the RoW in Tellion ka Galli has been affected. But that AP has given in writing that in view of the project benefits, he would not claim any compensation. His written statement is at Annexure - 1 of the Resettlement Plan. The 9 Persons at Gandhi Chowk are not being affected adversely and therefore their names have been deleted from the list of APs.

No changes have been made in the alignment after December 2012.

In view of the statement above, I request that the RP may please be approved.

No. RUSDIP/IPIU/BMR/

Copy to:

1. PO (Social), IPMU, RUIDP
2. Team Leader, IPMC, RUIDP
3. Team Leader, DSC-II, RUIDP

Sd/-
Executive Engineer
IPIU, Barmer

Dated:

Sd/-
Executive Engineer
IPIU, Barmer