Resettlement Plan

Resettlement Plan for Churu Drainage Subproject Document Stage: Updated Resettlement Plan

Project Number: 40031

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India: Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Program – Churu Drainage Subproject

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							
AP	Affected Persons							
AH	Affected Household							
BPL	Below Poverty Line							
СВО	Community Based Organization							
CPR	Common Property Resources							
Gol	Government of India							
GoR	Government of Rajasthan							
IP	Indigenous Peoples							
IR	Income Restoration							
ISA	Initial Social Assessment							
LA	Land Acquisition							
LAA	Land Acquisition Act							
LIG	Lower Income Group							
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation							
NGO	Non-Government Organization							
NTP	Notice To Proceed							
PAF	Project Affected Family							
PAH	Project Affected Household							
PAP	Project Affected Person							
PDP	Project Displaced Person							
PIU	Project Implementation Unit							
PMU	Project Management Unit							
PRI	Panchayat Raj Institution							
RP	Resettlement Plan							
ROB	Railway Over Bridge							
ROR	Record of Rights							
RoW	Right of Way							
R&R	Resettlement and Rehabilitation							
RUIDP	Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Project							
RUSDIP	Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Program							
SC	Scheduled Caste							
SC	Supervision Consultant							
SES	Socio-Economic Survey							
ST	Scheduled Tribe							
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1. Government of Rajasthan (GoR) has launched the Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Program (RUSDIP) for development of infrastructure in 15 towns of the state with the financial assistance of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and Government of India (GoI). The overall objectives of the Program are to meet basic human needs, improve quality of life and stimulate sustainable economic development. The 15 towns have been divided into three Design & Supervision Consultancy (DSC) units: I, II and III; under each unit there are 5 towns. Churu comes under DSC-II.
- 2. Churu town, located at 28^o 18' N latitude and 74^o 58' E longitude, is an important town in the desert region of Rajasthan. It is a railway junction on Bikaner to Delhi and Bikaner to Jaipur lines. National Highway 65, connecting Pali to Ambala, passes through this town.
- 3. The Infrastructure sectors that are being developed in Churu under this Program are:
 - (i) Water Supply Rehabilitation and Expansion
 - (ii) Waste Water Management (Sewerage)
 - (iii) Solid Waste Management
 - (iv) Drainage
 - (v) Urban Transport and Roads sub-project, or 2 Lane Railway Over Bridge at Railway Level Crossing No. 168C on NH-65, and
 - (vi) Improvement and Widening of Road from Collectorate Circle to Bhaleri Road up to PMC Campus via Bahad Circle (Pankha Circle) and Stadium to Johari Sagar via Bahad Circle (Pankha Circle) on Tara Nagar Road.
- 4. Each sector listed above constitutes a subproject. The DSCs have or are developing Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for each subproject. The DSCs will also provide supervision consultancy during the execution of the sub-projects.
- 5. Churu has come up to the present stage in an unplanned manner. The slapdash development of the town is reflected in the drainage system. It does not have any defined drainage system. Open drains are connected to depressions located at different places in the town. Since there is no sewage system at present, these open drains also carry sewage and waste water and ultimately discharge everything into low-lying areas or depressions, forming ponds (locally called "Ginnani"). The open drains and open sewage ponds (Ginnanies) create a hazardous situation. During rainy season the problem becomes manifold due to lack of proper drainage. Some areas get waterlogged and some areas experience flooding. In order to address the problems, a comprehensive drainage system has been designed for the town.
- 6. At the outset, it is pertinent to mention that Churu Drainage Package No. RUSDP/TR-03/CHU/DR/01 and RUSDIP/TR-03/CHU/DR/02 have been assigned numbers as RUSDIP/TR-03/CHU/DR/03 and RUSDIP/TR-03/CHU/DR/04 respectively. The Scope of Work of DR/03 comprises of: Cleaning, De-silting and reclamation of *Ginnaies* [5 nos]; Construction of New Major drains [8 no; Total Length: 5255 m] to connect "Ginannies" through gravity; Construction of Drainage Pumping Station [1 no]; Construction of GRP Pumping Mains [5200 m] from Drainage Pumping Stations to the disposal site, that is, Pond near Gajsar Village; Construction of Silt chamber at each entry point of the proposed drains; and, DR-04 comprises of: Cleaning, De-silting and Reclamation of Ginnaies [4 nos]; Construction of New Major drains [8 no; Total Length: 4530 m.]; Construction of Drainage Pumping Station [01 no]; Augmentation of existing PS and interconnection with new pumping station; Construction of GRP Pumping Mains [2500 m] from Drainage Pumping Stations to disposal site, that is, Pond near Gajsar Village; Construction of Silt chamber at

each entry point of the proposed drains and <u>construction of rainwater harvesting wells at</u> Pankha Circle - Dropped from Scope of Work (refer to Annexure 10).

- The Resettlement Plan was initially prepared in April 2012 and 66 Persons were 7. identified as Affected Households (AHs), whose livelihood was expected to be temporarily affected during the time of construction work. By February 2014, some drains were realigned in view of the ground situation and lack of permission/delay in obtaining permission from some Line Departments or Stakeholders like the National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) and the Railways. Realignment of Drains resulted in change in the Involuntary Resettlement Impact (refer to Annexure 9). Due to change in alignment and impacted areas, the number of AHs was reduced from 66 to 20. Later on another change was made by IPIU-Churu in April/May 2015 i.e., the Rain Harvesting Structures proposed at Pankha Circle were dropped from the Scope of Work. The proposed Rain Harvesting Structures were impacting 5 households. Due to reduced Scope of Work, the number of AHs (5) wills no more be affected (refer to Annexure 10). In the present situation, the number of APs will be reduced to 15. These two reasons necessitated revision of the RP for the Second time in June 2015. The areas which have been covered due to realignment have no Involuntary Resettlement (IR) impact.
- 8. This RP covers two packages: DR/03 and DR/04. This subproject comprising of DR/03 and DR/04 has been designed to minimize land acquisition and resettlement impacts. The design has been prepared to result in minimum permanent impacts to structures such as residential and commercial structures, and common properties. Excepting construction of Inlet/Silt chambers at the "Ginnanies", acquisition of land is not required for construction of other components of the sub-project. Even for the Inlets/Silt chambers (3 no), maximum 3 m X 3 m land is required, which is to be provided by the ULB as per the stipulation of RUIDP. After reclamation of Ginnanies, the land, presently marshy, can be economically utilized by the owners. Letter written from EE, IPIU to Chairman, Municipal Council-Churu are at Annexure 2 and 3. In compliance to the query of ADB in July 2015, the reply of the EE, IPIU on the ownership of land of Ginnanies and note on proposed activities to be undertaken there, is at **Annexure 12**. The explanation states that the construction of Inlet chambers (3 m X 2.5 m) will be outside the land of Ginnani notwithstanding to whom it belongs. Besides, this RP has been revised in tune with all the suggestions contained in the letter of ADB dated 17 July 2015.
- 9. This Resettlement Plan has been prepared in tune with the ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS) and the agreed Resettlement Framework (RF). The Methodology prescribed by ADB was scrupulously adhered to, to find out any adverse or Involuntary Resettlement impacts in the project area. This Resettlement Plan is based on Transect Walks along the Impact areas. During Transect Walks, the milieu along the impact areas was observed and documented. Potential APs were also identified during Transect Walks. Transect Walks were followed by 100% Census and Socio-Economic Survey of Affected Households (AHs), and consultations with the AHs. The primary objective of this RP is to mitigate the adverse impacts of the intervention and to assist the AHs in resettlement and restoration of their livelihood. This subproject comes under **Category B**.
- 10. Transect Walks were conducted around *Ginnanies* [9 nos]; Proposed Drains [16 no] stretching over 5255 m and 4530 m]; Pump Houses [2 no]; Pumping Mains [stretching over 5200 m and 2500 m]; Rain Water Harvesting places [7 no]; and Gajsar Pond where the drain water will ultimately be discharged. **Appendix 1** shows each sub-project component and expected resettlement impacts. All the impact areas were revisited in February 2014 and June 2015 to ascertain the scenario in respect of IR impact. This RP is the result of exercises conducted in June 2015.

- 11. The Cut- off date of this RP is **10**th **April 2012**, the last day of Census and Survey. Notwithstanding the revision, the Cut-Off date will remain unchanged as (i) now the Affected Households are 15 in number, were identified and enumerated by 10.4.2012 and (ii) no new additions have been after that date.
- 12. The Policy Framework and Entitlements for all the subprojects are based on National Laws and Policy, such as, the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (amended in 1984), the National Resettlement Policy & Rehabilitation Policy (NRRP) 2007; ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS); and the agreed Resettlement Framework (RF); notwithstanding the subproject has IR impact or not.
- 13. Thirty days before the commencement of work, the AHs will be notified to ensure zero or minimal disruption in livelihood. If required, they will also be assisted to temporarily shift to a location for continued economic activity. Compensation for lost income for the period of disruption will be provided.
- 14. The RP was prepared in consultation with the stakeholders. During Public Consultations and Transect Walks, information about the subproject, policy of ADB on safeguards etc. was disseminated; Consultations have been held and are being held with all the stakeholders regularly.
- 15. Affected Households can bring their grievances to the notice of the implementing NGO and the Social Development Expert (SDE) of the DSC. If the decision given by the NGO and SDE is not satisfactory, grievances will be referred to the City Level Committee which will act as the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC). The GRC will try to resolve the grievance within a month of receiving the grievance. If the GRC fails to deliver satisfactory decision or delays more than one month, appeal can be made to the Inter-Ministerial Empowered Committee. At any stage AHs may take their complaints to Court of Law.
- 16. Institutional Framework, Resettlement Costs and Implementation Schedule: The Inter-Ministry Empowered Committee (EC) is the apex body that provides policy guidance to the Executing Agency, that is, the Local Self Government Department. The Executing Agency is responsible for overall technical supervision and execution of the subprojects. The Implementing Agency (IA) in this Program is the Investment Program Management Unit (IPMU). The Investment Program Management Consultant (IPMC) is responsible for managing the Program and for technical quality assurance. The program area has been divided into three DSC zones. Each DSC is responsible for designing the infrastructure, supervision of implementation and construction. The City Level Committee (CLC) is the town-level organization that prioritizes the infrastructure needed for the town. NGOs have been appointed for resettlement plan implementation, community development and empowerment to ensure participation and collaboration of the community in the Program.
- 17. Monitoring and Evaluation mechanism has been built in this program for proper implementation of the Resettlement Plan. The Resettlement Plan embodies regular and periodic Internal Monitoring and Evaluation, as well as, External Monitoring and Evaluation.

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

- 1. The Investment Program will optimize social and economic development in 15 selected towns1 in Rajasthan through investments in urban infrastructure (water supply, wastewater management, solid waste management, urban drainage, and urban transport and roads), social infrastructure, and infrastructure support to cultural heritage. The Program will also provide policy reforms to strengthen urban governance, management, and support for urban infrastructure and services.2 This Resettlement Plan (RP) has been prepared for the Churu Drainage [DR-03 and DR-04] subproject. Previously these two Packages were numbered as DR-01 and D-02 respectively.
- 2. The Subproject Dr-03 and DR-04 are designed to benefit most of the population of Churu, a population of 101874 (2001 census) and estimated to be 1.25 lakh in 2012.
- 3. The components of the sub-project (DR-03 & DR-04) are: (1) DR/03 comprises of: Cleaning, De-silting and reclamation of Ginnaies [5 nos]; Construction of New Major drains [8 no, total length 5255 m] to connect "Ginannies" through gravity; Construction of Drainage Pumping Station [1 no]; Construction of GRP Pumping Mains [5200 m from Drainage Pumping Stations to disposal site, Pond near Gajsar Village; Construction of Silt chamber at each entry point of the proposed drains; and, (2) DR-04 comprises of: Cleaning, De-silting and reclamation of Ginnaies [4 no]; Construction of New Major drains [8 no., total length 4530 m]; Construction of Drainage Pumping Station [1 no]; Augmentation of existing PS and interconnection with new pumping station; Construction of GRP Pumping Mains from Drainage Pumping Stations to disposal site, Pond near Gajsar Village [2500 m]; Construction of Silt chamber at each entry point of the proposed drains. (Construction of Rainwater harvesting wells at Pankha Circle] has been deleted from the Scope of Work), refer to Annexure 10.
- 4. Resettlement Plan was initially prepared in April 2012 and 66 Persons were identified as Affected Households (AHs), whose livelihood was expected to be temporarily affected during the time of construction work. By February 2014, some drains were realigned in view of the ground situation and lack of permission/delay in obtaining permission from some Line Departments or Stakeholders like the National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) and the Railways. Realignment of Drains resulted in change in the Involuntary Resettlement Impact (refer to Annexure 9). Due to change in alignment and impacted areas, the number of AHs was reduced from 66 to 20. Later on another change was made by IPIU-Churu in April/May 2015 i.e., the Rain Harvesting Structures proposed at Pankha Circle were dropped from the Scope of Work. The proposed Rain Harvesting Structures were impacting 5 households. Due to reduced Scope of Work, the number of AHs (5) wills no more be affected (refer to Annexure 10). In the present situation, the number of APs will be reduced to 15. These two reasons necessitated revision of the RP for the Second time in June 2015. The areas which have been covered due to realignment have no Involuntary Resettlement (IR) impact.

Particularly district headquarters and towns with significant tourism potential.

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The assistance will be based on the State-level framework for urban reforms, and institutional and governance reforms recommended by the Government of India through the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns.

5. Summary of the subproject components is illustrated in the map as Figure 1 and 2. and its broad impact is described in as Annexure 1.

II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

- 6. In accordance with ADB Guidelines on Resettlement, Initial Social Assessment and ground realities, methods, techniques and tools for achieving defined objectives, were adopted under RUIDP/RUSDIP for preparation of RP for the Churu Drainage package 3 and 4.
- 7. For preparation of this RP, Transect Walks were undertaken along the Impact areas (in April 2012, February 2014 and June 2015) to identify persons/households likely to be affected by the subproject. During the Transect Walks in April 2012 it was observed that livelihood of 66 Households would be temporarily affected during construction work. This was followed by 100% Census and Socio-Economic Survey of the Affected Households (AHs). By 10th April 2012 all the AHs were enumerated. Hence, the cut-off date of this RP is 10.4.2012. Subsequently, some drains were realigned or dropped due to (i) ground situation and (ii) non-availability or delay in obtaining permission from the concerned agencies like the NHAI and the Railways (refer to Annexure 9). Due to the changed scenario, it was anticipated that Involuntary Resettlement would be impacted. Therefore, post realignment, all the impact areas were revisited in February 2014 and IR impacts were inventoried. It was observed that due to realignment of Drains, the number of AHs was reduced from 66 to 20. Subsequently, by April/May 2015, again the Scope of Work was changed; the Rain Harvesting Structures at Pankha Circle were dropped (refer to Annexure 10). This reduced the number AHs from 20 to 15. Due to this reason again the RP is being revised in June 2015. The Cut-Off date, as such will remain unchanged. Annexure 1 provides the subproject components and resettlement impacts while Table 2 provides the summary of Resettlement Impacts.
- 8. IPIU has already moved the ULB to handover unencumbered land for various constructions under this project. The letter addressed to the ULB and their response may be seen at **Annexure 2** and **Annexure 3**. The letter from ULB slated that there are 11 Ginnanies in Churu, out of which 4 Ginnanies, namely, Tajushah ka Takiya, Chandni Chowk, Lohiha College Ground and Johri Sagar belong to the ULB. ADB questioned about the legal ownership of other Ginnanies. The Executive Engineer, IPIU, Churu, has clarified that other than the aforesaid 4 Ginnanies, all others are private. But notwithstanding the legal ownership, no construction work, like construction of Inlet Chambers (each Inlet Chamber needs 3 m X 2.5 m of land) will be undertaken inside the Ginnanies (refer to Annexure 12).
- 9. The subproject will not have any permanent physical or economic displacement. None of these small business structures are to be demolished. Originally, it was estimated that this subproject would affect the livelihood of 66 Households temporarily, but due to change in alignment and curtailment of scope, reduced to 15 AHs. It has been confirmed that there would be no impact on built up properties like housing, shops, and commercial buildings, religious and public infrastructure. Social Impacts are confined to movable property placed on Right of Way (RoW), which is government land. Impacts are temporary in nature and these 15 small business set up might be losing their access to the daily normal business activities during the construction period. Most of these small businesses are mobile

vendors, squatter in nature and operating their business on road side. Therefore, the loss of access to these shops during the construction phase may cause temporary loss of income for which provision of livelihood allowances have been made in the RP. These AHs would be able to re-establish their shops near the original place once the construction work is completed. However, access would be ensured by the implementing agency during construction work, These AHs are non-titleholders. The summary on various types of business activities to be temporarily affected is given in Table 1.

Table 1: Type of Temporary Impact

Magnitude of Resettlement Impact	Number
Permanent Land Acquisition (in ha)	0
Temporary Land Acquisition (in ha)	0
Temporarily Affected Households (AHs)	15
Titleholder Affected Households (AHs)	0
Non-Titleholder Affected Households (AHs)	15
AHs reported under Vulnerable Category:	9
Below Poverty Line (BPL)	
Affected Persons (family members)	96
Average Household Size	6.4
AH Average Income (per month) in Rs, as per Socio-Economic data	5333
AH Average Income (per day) in Rs, as per Socio-Economic data	178
AH Average Income (per day) in Rs, after considering Minimum	205
Wages Act	
Affected Trees and Crops	0
Temporarily Affected CPRs	0
No. of Affected Households (AHs) with respect to type of Business	15
Selling of Vegetables	12
Cycle Repair	1
Tea Stall	1
Selling of Footwear	1

Source: Census and Socio-Economic Survey

III. SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE / INFORMATION

10. In accordance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS), Initial social assessment and ground realities, certain methods, techniques and tools were adopted for preparation of RP for drainage subproject in Churu. 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 April 2012 and for second time in February 2014. This was conducted with the help of a predesigned tool. 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. Table 3 provides the socio economic data of the 15 AHs (all non-titleholders). Amongst these 15 AHs, 9 are nuclear nature and 6 are living under joint family. The average size of the family is 6.4 with a total number of affected persons as 96. Amongst these, twelve households (HHs) are Hindu and remaining three HHs are Muslim. Out of the 15 Affected Households, 3 belong to General castes, 12 to Other Backward Class (OBC). The numbers of nuclear and joint families are 9 and 6 respectively. The average monthly income is Rs. 5333. The details

may be seen in the Socio-Economic Profile of the Affected Households at Annexure 4. while summary of resettlement impacts are already been depicted in previous chapter.

IV. PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE

- 11. RP was prepared in consultation with stakeholders. Meetings and individual interviews were held involving stakeholders, particularly potentially temporarily affected households. Transect walks, 100% census, survey and interviews were conducted to determine the potential impacts of sub-project construction to prepare the subproject Resettlement Plan. The meetings and discussion conducted with Municipal Council and also with city stakeholders. 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. 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 on regular basis. Summary of consultation records are provided in Annexure 5 A-G.
- 12. Following the model developed for the Multi-tranche Financing Facility (MFF), a town-wide stakeholder consultation workshop was conducted which provided an overview of the Program and sub-projects to be undertaken in Churu; Government and ADB's resettlement policies and potential resettlement impacts of the subprojects in Churu were discussed. During the workshop, Hindi versions of the Resettlement Framework (RF) was provided to ensure stakeholders understood the objectives, policy principles and procedures for any land acquisition, compensation and other assistance measures for any affected household. During consultations the participants had expressed satisfaction that this subproject will be beneficial.
- 13. Information continues to be disseminated to affected persons and beneficiaries through various media. English and Hindi versions of the Resettlement Framework are placed in the Urban Local Body (ULB) office and affected persons have accesses to Resettlement Plan. The NGO engaged to implement the Resettlement Plan will continue consultations, information dissemination, and disclosure. A strategy for continued consultations and participation is in the Resettlement Framework. The finalized Resettlement Plan will also be disclosed in ADB's website, the State Government website, the local government website, and the IPMU and IPIU websites. Review of the RP by ADB and approval is required prior to award of civil works contracts; and compensation/assistance of affected persons is required to be disbursed prior to commencement of civil works. Consultation and disclosure activities that are to be followed are in Annexure 6.

V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS

14. Grievances of affected households 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. At any stage, the AHs may take their complaints to a 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 2. All costs involved in resolving the complaints will be borne by the IPMU. The GRCs will continue to function throughout the project duration.

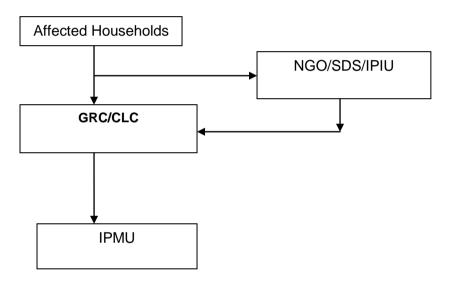


Figure 2: Grievance Redress Process

CLC = City Level Committee, GRC = Grievance Redress Committee, NGO = nongovernmental organization, SDS = Social Development Specialist.

VI. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

- 15. The Legal Framework and entitlements for the Program are based on National Laws, The Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (and as amended in 1984) and the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy (NRRP) for Project Affected Persons, 2007; ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS); and the agreed Resettlement Framework (RF). Based on these, the following core involuntary resettlement principles are provided below while detailed policy framework including the comparison of national laws and policies with ADB' SPS is given in Annexure 7:
 - (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 Resettlement Plans will be prepared and affected households (AHs) will be assisted in improving or at least regaining their pre-program standard of living;

- (iii) Consultation with affected persons on compensation, disclosure of resettlement information to affected persons, and participation of affected households in planning and implementing sub-projects will be ensured;
- (iv) Vulnerable groups will be provided special assistance³; (e.g. BPL, WHH, disabled, minority and indigenous people);
- (v) Payment of compensation to affected households 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 redresses mechanisms.

VII. ENTITLEMENTS

16. All AHs who are identified in the subproject areas on the cut-off date will be entitled to compensation for their affected assets, and rehabilitation measures (as outlined in the entitlement matrix below) sufficient to assist them to improve or at least maintain their preproject living standards, income-earning capacity and production levels. Compensation eligibility is limited by a cut-off date for the AHs as the day of completion of the census survey which is 10 April 2012. Families who settle in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation and assistance. They however will be given sufficient advance notice (30 days) and will be requested to vacate premises and dismantle affected structures prior to project implementation. However IPIU and the NGO has provided the identity cards (ID) to all the AHs. But due to change in alignment and curtailment in scope, numbers of AHs are reduced from 66 to 15 AHs. Compensation has been paid to one AH only because Works is still not started in the particular stretch, where remaining 14 AHs are reported. Decision has been taken by the Implementation Agency to disburse the compensation one month prior before commencement of civil works in the particular stretch. A sample copy of the ID card is provided in Annexure 8. The entitlement matrix for the subproject is described in Table 3 and AHs wise elaborated in as Annexure 4.1.

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³ Including poor households, households headed by women, the elderly, the disabled, and scheduled tribes considered vulnerable based on the agreed Indigenous Peoples Development Framework (IPDF).

Table 3: Entitlement Matrix

SI. No	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
1	Temporary disruption of livelihood		Legal Titleholders	30 days advance notice regarding construction activities, including duration and type of disruption Contractor's ⁴ actions to ensure there is no income ⁵ /access loss consistent with the IEE. ⁶ Assistance to mobile vendors/hawkers to temporarily shift for continued economic activity ⁷ For construction activities involving unavoidable livelihood disruption, compensation for lost income or a transitional allowance for the period of disruption, whichever is greater	Identification of alternative temporary sites to continue economic activity	Valuation Committee will determine income loss. Contractors will perform actions to minimize income/access loss.
2	Impacts on vulnerable affected persons	All impacts	Vulnerable affected persons	Livelihood. Vulnerable households will be given priority in project construction employment	Vulnerable households will be identified during the Census	NGO will verify the extent of impacts through a 100% survey of affected households, determine assistance, verify and identify vulnerable households.

As mentioned in Clause 93.1 of Section VIII: Particular Condition of Contract of Bid Document
Minimum wage in Rajasthan is now Rs.189/- per day for Un-Skilled Laborers.

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.

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

SI. No	7 .	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
3	Any other loss not identified			Unanticipated involuntary impacts will be documented and mitigated based on the principle 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

IEE-Initial Environmental Examination, IPMU- Investment Program Management Unit, NGO- Non-Governmental Organization

VIII. TEMPORARY RELOCATION OF SMALL BUSINESS

17. The subproject will not require any relocation or shifting. Due to change in alignment and curtailment in scope, AHs reduced from 66 to 15. 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. If required, they will also be assisted to temporarily shift for continued economic activity. For example they will be assisted to shift to the other side of the road where there is no construction. However, this subproject does not require any permanent relocation. 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.

IX. INCOME RESTORATION & REHABILITATION

In this sub-project, 15 AHs have been identified whose livelihood will be temporarily affected during the time of construction. These AHs will be compensated for temporary income loss. Compensation for Loss of Livelihood is computed on the basis that maximum 20 days is required for construction of drain for a stretch of 200 m. Average daily income of the AHs, but not less than the Minimum Wage in Rajasthan in vogue, is taken into account for calculating the Compensation for Loss of Livelihood. During consultation, these AHs which are mainly squatters, agreed to shift to a convenient location. Under approved RP, an estimated Budget provision for Livelihood assistance for all and shifting assistance for kiosks/vendors for marginal shifting (other side of the road, if required) was made. 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.

X. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

19. The resettlement cost estimate for the Churu Drainage subproject includes resettlement assistance, as outlined in the entitlement matrix, support cost for RP implementation and contingency provision amounting to be 5% 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 227115. The resettlement cost items and estimates are outlined in Table 4.

Table -4 –Summary of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Costs

Srl.	. Item	Unit	AHs	Rate Rs.	Cost
1.	Relocation & Transfer				
	Loss of livelihood	20 Days	15	205**	61500

Srl.	ltem	Unit	AHs	Rate Rs.	Cost
	Additional assistance to	20 Days	09	300	54000
	Vulnerable groups/Individuals				
	Shifting assistance (only to Cabin	LS	04	200	800
	owners/owners of semi-permanent				
	structures)				
	Sub Total Item 1				116300
2	Administrative & Implementation	costs			
	Implementing NGO covering NGO engagement, cost of	L	.ump Sum		
	census and survey of Aps and				
	inventory of assets, cost of				
	information and consultations,				
	training and monitoring				100000
	(including evaluation by				
	independent agency), and				
	rental of office space and				
	required physical facilities and				
	materials.				
3	Contingencies				
	Price (5%) of Project Cost				10815
	Total				227115
		1.			

^{**} The amount is based on the average per day income as derived from the census and socio economic survey (after considering the minimum wage act, 2014-15, which is Rs. 189).

The following compensation framework is just for reference:

Note: Based on assessment made during the socio-economic survey.

Please Note: Any structure which gets affected partially or fully due to the project implementation would be restored/re-constructed again by the contractor/in-charge of that sub-project. This has been included in the TOR of the contractor and RUIDP will ensure that this gets done.

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/-

XI. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

Table -5 - Schedule of Resettlement Implementation

Activity										Мо	nths	;						
i. Establishme	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
nt IPIU										0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ii. Appointment	•																	
of SDS (IPIU)																		
iii. Appointment	•																	
of NGOs																		
iv. Briefing of	•																	
the CLC on GRC																		
functions																		
v. Census and	♦	•																
socio-economic																		
surveys(issuance of																		
ID cards)																		
vi. Consultation		♦	♦	♦	•	♦	•	♦	♦	*	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
s and disclosure																		

Activity										Мо	nths	•						
vii. Confirmation	♦	♦																
of government land																		
to be used and																		
transfer from other																		
departments																		
viii. RP		•	♦															
preparation**																		
ix. RP review			♦															
and approval (PMU																		
and ADB) ***																		
x. Issue notice				•														
to Aps																		
xi. Compensatio).		♦	•	♦											
n and resettlement																		
assistance																		
xii. Relocation			٠.		♦	•	•											
as required																		
xiii. Skills training).	•	•	•											
as required																		
xiv. Takeover).).).	٠.	.	.	•	•	♦								
possession of																		
acquired property																		
xv. Internal	.) .).	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
monitoring																		
xvi. Handover).) .	٠.	.	.		.).).	•						
land to contractors																		
xvii. Start of civil			. .	٠.		.		.).).		. .	•					
works																		
xviii. External		·.			.	.).).	ļ. ¯	<u>. </u>	}.		•					•
monitoring																		
xix. Rehabilitatio									}). 		.	Imn	nedia	ately	
n of temporarily															afte	er	-	
occupied lands															con	struc	ction	

XII. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR RESETTLEMENT

- 20. 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.
- 21. 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.

22. 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 Resettlement Plan in the detailed design stage, and to prepare Resettlement Plans for new subprojects, where required to comply with Government and ADB policies. NGO is appointed to implement Resettlement Plans. The resettlement costs, implementation schedules and the responsible agencies are provided in Table 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

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	IPMU
issuing Public Notice	NGO
Meetings at community/household level with Aps of land/property 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	VC/IPIU
acquisition and for associated assets	
Categorization of AHs for finalizing entitlements	IPIU/IPMU
Formulating compensation and rehabilitation measures	IPIU/IPMU
Conducting discussions/meetings/workshops with all AHs 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	
Resettlement Plan Implementation Stage	NGO/CDC
Implementation of proposed rehabilitation measures	NGO/SDS
Consultations with AHs during rehabilitation activities Grievances redressal	NGO/SDS
Internal monitoring	NGO/SDS/GRC IPIU
External monitoring	External Agency

AH=affected household, 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.

XIII. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

23. Resettlement Plan 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) socioeconomic monitoring during and after any resettlement impact utilizing baseline information established through the socio-economic survey of AHs undertaken during project subpreparation, 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 AP 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 AH 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 Executing Agency will submit all external monitoring reports to ADB for review. Further details are in the Resettlement Framework.

Figure 1: Drain-01/03

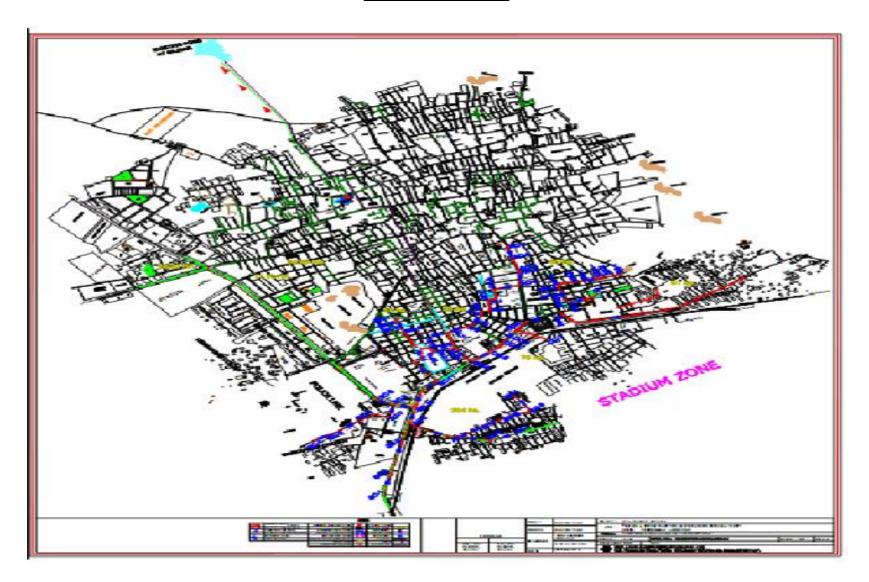


Figure 2: Drain-02/04



Annexure 1

SUB-PROJECT COMPONENTS AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS DR/03:

(A) Ginnani ***

SI.No.	Name and Location	Proposed Works	IR Impact
01	Taju Shah Takiya Ginani	De-silting, Filling, Cleaning and Reclamation	No IR Impact, All constructions will be on Government Land.
02	Ginnani near Prem Printer, Gandhi Park and Gandhi Nagar		No IR Impact, All constructions will be on Government Land.
03	Om Colony Ginnani		No IR Impact, All constructions will be on Government Land.
04	Ginnani behind Municipality Office and near Bhartiya Kothi		No IR Impact, All constructions will be on Government Land.
05	Ginnani in Lohiya College Ground	De-silting, Filling, Cleaning and Reclamation	No IR Impact, All constructions will be on Government Land.

(B) Drains

SI. No	Name of the Drain	Size	Length	IR Impact
01	Alok Cinema to Taju Shah Takiya	0.30 m X 0.30	140 m	No IR Impact
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	m		
		0.60 m X 0.45	700 m	
		m		
02	Samadhi Sthal to Gandhi Nagar	0.60 m X 0.45	291 m	Livelihood of 1
	Ginnani	m		Household will be temporarily affected.
				temporarily affected.
03	Gandhi Park to Prem Printer	600 mm dia	273 m	No IR Impact
		pipe		
04	Gandhi Nagar to Prem Printer	1.0 m X 0.60 m	454 m	No IR Impact
		1.0 m X 0.75 m		
		1000 mm dia	96 m	
		pipe		
			72 m	
05	Bhartiya Bhawan to Stadium	1.00 m X 0.60	69 m	No IR Impact
		m 4.05 V.0.00	400	
		1.25 m X 0.60	136 m	
		m 900 mm dia	231 m	
			231 111	
06	Taju Shah Takiya to Stadium	pipe 1.25 m X 0.75	30 m	No IR Impact
00	Taju Shari Takiya to Staulum	m	30 111	140 IIX IIIIpact
		1.50 m X 1.00	189 m	
		m		
		2.0 m X 1.25 m	318 m	
		1100 mm dia	247 m	
		1200 mm dia	241 m	
		1400 mm dia	68 m	
07	Collectorate to Stadium		1050 m	No IR Impact
08	Sainik Rest house to Stadium		650 m	No IR Impact
	Total Length	•	5255 m	01 AH

(C) Pumping Station

SI. No.	Name/Location	Area	IR Impact		
01	Lohiya College Ground/ Stadium	30 m X 60 m	No IR Impact – On Government Land		

(D) Pumping Mains

SINo.	Route/Alignment	Diameter	Length	IR Impact
01	From Lohiya College Ground/Stadium to Bhartiya Hostel – Pankha Circle – PMC – RICCO Road No.05 – Polytechnic College – Hanuman Gadi – Gajsar Pond	600 mm	5200 m	No IR Impact

(E) Disposal Site

SI. No.	Location	IR Impact
01	The Drain Water will be discharged to existing Pond near Gajsar Village	NIL
	where Johri Sagar PS is already disposing drain/rain/storm water	

DR/04:

(A) Ginnani ***

S. No.	Name and Location	Proposed Works	IR Impact
01	Chandni Chowake Ginnani	De-silting, Filling, Cleaning and Reclamation	No IR Impact, All constructions will be on Government Land.
02	Behind Circuit House		No IR Impact, All constructions will be on Government Land.
03	Gayatri Nagar		No IR Impact, All constructions will be on Government Land.
04	Ginnani behind Municipality Office and near Bhartiya Kothi		No IR Impact, All constructions will be on Government Land.

(B) Drains

S. No.	Name of Drain	Size of Drain	Length (m)	IR Impact
1	Drain from Node no. 15 to 14	1.0 m X 0.60 m	180 m	No IR Impact
2	Node No. 14 to 14-1	1.0 m X 0.60 m	220 m	No IR Impact

S. No.	Name of Drain	Size of Drain	Length (m)	IR Impact
		1.25 m X 0.60 m	60 m	
		1.50 m X 0.75 m	100 m	
3	Node No. 14-1 to 10	1.50 m X 1.00 m	510 m	No IR Impact
4	Node 9 to 8	1.00 m X 0.75 m	1410 m	Livelihood of 12 Household will be temporarily affected.
5.	Node 7 to 5	0.75m X 0.75 m	390 m	No IR Impact
6.	Node 6 to 5	m X 0.75 m	210 m	No IR Impact
		1100 mm dia pipe	180 m	
7.	Node 5 to 8	1400 mm dia pipe	760 m	Livelihood of 2 Household will be temporarily affected.
8.	Node 8 to 10	2.50 m X 1.50 m	510 m	0
9	Pankha Circle to Johari Sagar			No IR Impact envisaged
Total Length			4530 m	14 AHs

(C) Pumping Station

(,	c) i uniping station			
SI. No. Name/Location Area		Area	IR Impact	
01	Johari Sagar	50 m X 50 m	No IR Impact – On Government Land	

(D) Pumping Mains

	(D) I diliping Mailis			
SINo.	Route/Alignment	Diameter	Length	IR Impact
01	From Johari Sagar to Gajsar Pond	600 mm	2500 m	No IR Impact – On Government Land

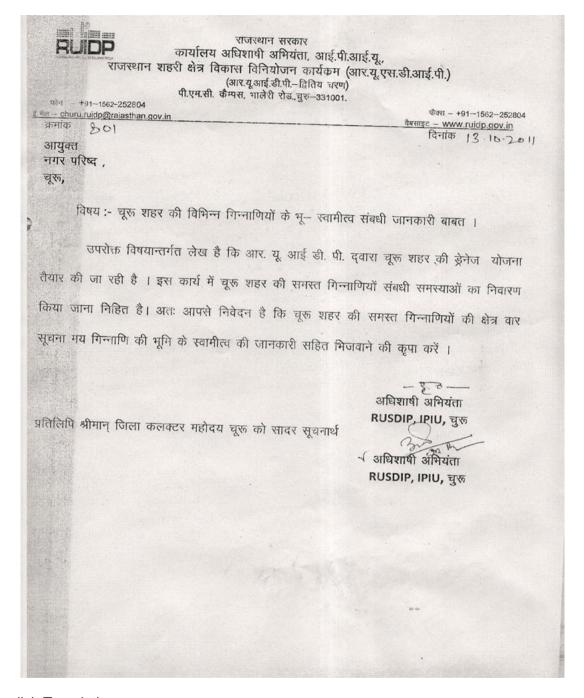
(E) Disposal Site

SI. No.	Location	IR Impact
01	The Drain Water will be discharged to existing Pond near Gajsar Village where Johri Sagar PS is already disposing drain/rain/storm water	

^{***} With regard to Ginnanies, observation/comments of ADB has been clarified by the Executive Engineer, IPIU, Churu, vide his letter No. RUSDIP/IPIU/Churu/14-15/499 dated 30.7.2015 which is at Annexure 3B.

Annexure 2

Letter from EE, IPIU to Chairman, Muncipal Council-Churu



English Translation:

Letter addressed to Commisioner, Muncipal Council-Churu to provide land ownership detail of pond and depression area where the RUIDP works is going on.

Annexure 3

Response letter from Chairman, Muncipal Council-Churu to EE, IPIU

कार्यालय आयुक्त, नगर परिषद यूरू

दिनाक:-31-5-12

क्रमाक:- / ३।८

श्री अधिशाणी अभियंता, आर.यु.आई.डी.पी. चूरू

विषय:- चूल शहर की ड्रेनेज योजना हेतु विभिन्न गिन्नानीयों के मू- स्वामीत्व की जानकारी बाबत सदर्म:- आपका कार्यलय पत्र क्रमांक 851 दिनाक 25.11.2011

उपरोका िषयानार्गत संदर्भित पत्र के क्रम में लेख है कि वर्तमान में चूक शहर में निम्नलिखित मिन्नानीयों का समाधान आर.यू.आई.डी.पी की ब्रेनेज योजना के अन्तर्गत होना प्रस्तावित है —

- 1. ताज् शाह का तकिया
- 2. घोंचनी योक
- लोडिया कॉलेज प्राउण्ड
- 4. जीतरी सागर
- प्रेम िन्टर के पास,
- गांधी पार्क और गांधी नगर
- 7. ओप कॉलोनी
- मूल मगर परिषद् के पीछे
- गायती नगर गिलाणी
- 10, सर्विट हाउस के पीछे
- 11, मराजिल कोडी के पास

क्रम स. एक से बार तक की मुख्य गिन्मानीयों, जहां पर निर्माण कार्य हेतु भूमि की आवश्यकता है, का भू-स्वामीराय प्रांमान में नगर परिषद् चूरू के अधीन है तथा आर.यू.आई.डी.पी. द्वारा ड्रेनेज योजना के क्रियान्वयन हेतु भूमि की मौग करने पर आवश्यक भूमि नगर परिषद् चूरू द्वारा उपलब्ध करवा दी जाएगी। उसके अतिरिक्त होय गिन्मानीयों वसे ट्रेनेज नेटवर्क से जोड़ने के लिए आवश्यक सुविधा भी नगर परिषद् चूरू हारा प्रदान की जायेगी।

नगर परिषद् चूरू

English Translation of Above Letter from Municipal Council

Office of the Commissioner, Churu Municipality

Serial No 1918 Date:- 31.05.2012

То

The Executive Engineer RUIDP, Churu

Subject: Regarding information on ownership of various depressions for Drainage project of Churu town

Ref: your letter no. 851 dated 25.11.2011

With reference to the above letter, the restoration of following depression is proposed under drainage project under RUIDP-

- 1. Taju Shah Ka Takya
- 2. Chandni Chowk
- 3. Lohiya College Ground
- 4. Jowhari Sagar
- 5. Prem Printer ke Pass
- 6. Gandhi Park & Gandhi Nagar
- 7. Om Colony
- 8. Behind Churu Nagar Parishad
- 9. Gayatri Nagar Depression
- 10. Behind Circuit house
- 11. Near Bhartiya Kothi

The major depressions from Serial no 1 to 4 is currently in the possession of Churu Municipal Corporation and land will be made available by Churu Municipality to RUIDP for the implementation of Drainage project. In addition, other necessary facilities will also be provided by Churu Municipality to connect the rest of the depressions with the drainage network.

Commissioner

Churu Nagar Parishad

Annexure 4

SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY SUMMARY OF AHS

S.N o.	Name of the AP with Address	Occupation (Service/Busin ess)	Type of Structur e (Pucca/S emi- Pucca/K utcha/Ca bin/Kios k/Mobile)	Rented/ Owned	Social Categ ory (Gen/ SC/ST /OBC)	Vuln erabil ity (BPL- WHH)	Type of Family (Nuclea r/Jointe d/Exten ded)	Num ber of Famil y Mem bers	Monthly Income (P.M)	NODE No.
	Samadhi Sthal to Gandhi Nagar									
01	Shiv Bhagwan S/o Sh. Duda Ram	Vegetable Shop	Cabin	Owned	OBC	BPL	Joint	5	2000	SS2- SS3
	Node No 9 to 8									
02	Jafar S/o Mohammed Teli	Vegetable Shop	On Footpath		OBC		Nuclear	5	4500	9B-8
03	Sharwan Sharma S/o Shreechand Sharma	Vegetable Shop	On Footpath		Gen	BPL	Joint	10	6000	9B-8
04	Sunil Sharma S/o Ramprashad Sharma	Shoes Shop	Cabin	Rented	Gen		Joint	8	3000	9B-8
05	Shanwar Mal Saini S/o Nagarmal Saini	Vegetable Shop	On Footpath		OBC		Nuclear	6	5000	9B-8
06	Deepak Raj Pal S/o Inder Chand Rajpal	Vegetable Shop	On Footpath		Gen		Nuclear	3	6000	9B-8
07	Ayub Khan S/o Yasin Khan	Vegetable Shop	On Footpath		OBC		Nuclear	6	8000	9B-8
08	Kundan Mal S/o Badri Prasad Saini	Vegetable Shop	On Footpath		OBC	BPL	Nuclear	7	6000	9B-8
09	Jai Prakash S/o Giridhari Lal	Vegetable Shop	On Footpath		OBC	BPL	Nuclear	5	5000	9B-8

S.N o.	Name of the AP with Address	Occupation (Service/Busin ess)	Type of Structur e (Pucca/S emi- Pucca/K utcha/Ca bin/Kios k/Mobile)	Rented/ Owned	Social Categ ory (Gen/ SC/ST /OBC)	Vuln erabil ity (BPL- WHH)	Type of Family (Nuclea r/Jointe d/Exten ded)	Num ber of Famil y Mem bers	Monthly Income (P.M)	NODE No.
10	Mohammad Iqbal S/o Yushman Gani	Vegetable Shop	On Footpath		OBC		Nuclear	8	7500	9B-8
11	Raju Ram S/o Teja Ram	Vegetable Shop	On Footpath		OBC	BPL	Nuclear	5	7500	9B-8
12	Parmeshwar Lal S/o Tej Pal	Vegetable Shop	Mobile	Owned	OBC	BPL	Joint	7	4500	9B-8
13	Pawan Saini S/o Ganpatram Saini	Vegetable Shop	On Footpath		OBC	BPL	Joint	9	6000	9B-8
	Node No 5 to 8									
14	Gulshan Bhargav S/o Sundermal	Cycle Repairing	Cabin	Rented	OBC	BPL	Nuclear	4	4000	N5-N8
15	Rajkumar S/o Kishardev Saini	Tea Shop	Cabin	Owned	OBC	BPL	Joint	8	5000	N5-N8

Annexure 4.1

COMPENSATION & ASSISTANCE TO AHS

S.N o.			Vulnerabilit y (BPL- WHH)	Basis of Compensatio n & Assistance	
	Samadhi Sathal to Gandhi Nagar				
1	Shiv Bhagwan S/o Sh. Duda Ram	Shiv Bhagwan	Cabin	BPL	Com+AAV+SA
	Node No 9 to 8				
02	Jafar S/o Mohammed Teli	Jafar	On Footpath		Com
03	Sharwan Sharma S/o Shree Chand Sharma	Sharwan Sharma	On Footpath	BPL	Com+AAV
04	Sunil Sharma S/o Ramprashad Sharma	Ramprashad Sharma	Cabin		Com+SA
05	Shanwar Mal Saini	Nagarmal Saini	On Footpath		Com
06	Deepak Raj Pal	Inder Chand Rajpal	On Footpath		Com
07	Ayub Khan	Yeshin Khan	On Footpath		Com
80	Kundan Mal	Badri Prashad Saini	On Footpath	BPL	Com+AAV
09	Jai Prakash	Girdhari Lal	On Footpath	BPL	Com+AAV
10	Mohammad Iqbal	Ushaman Gunni	On Footpath		Com
11	Raju Ram	Teza Ram Saini	On Footpath	BPL	Com+AAV
12	Parmeshwar Lal	TezPal	Mobile	BPL	Com+AAV
13	Pawan Saini	Ganpat Ram Saini	On Footpath	BPL	Com+AAV
	Node No 5 to 8				
14	Gulshan Bhargav	Sunder Mal	Cabin	BPL	Com+AAV+SA
15	Rajkumar	Kishardev Saini	Cabin	BPL	Com+AAV+SA

Com: Compensation, AAV: Additional Assistance to Vulnerable, SA: Shifting Assistance

Annexure 5 (A)

PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS

NAME OF THE SURVEYOR: Kalidatta Das, Ratan Singh, J.P.Sharma, K.K.Hatwal, Prakash

Saini

DATE OF SURVEY & CONSULTATION: 31.3.2012

LOCATION ADDRESS: Near Samadhi Sthal and From Chawala House to Dharam Stup

ISSUES DISCUSSED:

At the outset, the congregation was told about RUIDP, its activities and the source of its funding by ADB. They were told about the Drainage sub-project. The Resettlement Framework, Entitlements under the Program was explained to them.

- 1. Community's perception on likely Strength and Weaknesses of the Sub-Project
 - (i) A better drainage system was considered to be the strength.
- 2. Community's Perception on Likely Disturbances during Sub-Project Construction Work.
 - (i) The Respondents are aware that construction of drainage would create some disturbance; but that is to be tolerated.
 - (ii) The affected persons said that they would either move to the edge of the ROW or to some other suitable place so as not to create any hindrance in the work.
 - (iii) The affected persons said that they would relocate themselves according to their convenience.
 - (iv) The affected persons said that since they are sitting on government land, they would accept whatever assistance is given to them by government.
- 3. Anticipated Impacts on Livelihood due to Construction Work of the Sub-Project
 - (i) The affected persons anticipated limited impact as they would move out to convenient places to continue with their earning of livelihood.
 - (ii) Not willing to work as laborer as they have never done such work.

Name	Occupation
Shiv Bhagwan	Vegetable Shop
Om Prakash	Vegetable Shop
Maniram	General Store
Dilip Kumar	Vegetable Shop
Vikash Saini	Juice Center

Name	Occupation
Yogesh Sharma	General Store
Hunat Ram	Tea Shop
Pawan Kumar	Audio Cassette Shop
Hanuman Prasad	Vegetable Shop
Dinesh Parihar	Vegetable Shop
Naresh Parihar	Tea Shop
Dungarmal	Tea Shop
Dayanand	Vegetable Shop
Hitesh	Vegetable Shop
Hament	Vegetable Shop
Pramod Sharma	Tea Shop
Rawat Ram	General Store
Shankar Lal	Hair Dresser
Mahaveer Prashad	Tyre Repairing
Vinod Kumar	Grocery Shop
Kaisher Dev	Vegetable & Fruit shop
Prakash Saini	Grocery Shop
Mohan Lal Saini	Vegetable Shop
Subkaran	Vegetable Shop
Shiv Bhagwan	Juice Center
Chagan Lal	Pan Shop
Suresh	Chat Shop
Namee Chand	Chat Shop
Vishwanath	Tea Shop
Jagdish Prashad	Tea Shop
Ramavtar	Grocery Shop
Sushil Saini	Tea Shop
Purshottam	STD PCO
Sattar	Grocery Shop
Yushaf	Grocery Shop
Navratan Mal	Grocery Shop
Salim	Grocery Shop
Jagdish	Chat Shop

Annexure 5 (B)

PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS

NAME OF THE SURVEYOR: Kalidatta Das, Ratan Singh, J.P.Sharma, K.K.Hatwal

DATE OF SURVEY & CONSULTATION: 02.04.2012

LOCATION ADDRESS: Om Colony & Madan Color Lab near Vishwakarma Temple.

ISSUES DISCUSSED:

At the outset, the congregation was told about RUIDP, its activities and the source of its funding by ADB. They were told about the Drainage sub-project. The Resettlement Framework, Entitlements under the Program was explained to them.

- 1. Community's perception on likely Strength and Weaknesses of the Sub-Project
- (ii) A better drainage system was considered to be the strength.
- 2. Community's Perception on Likely Disturbances during Sub-Project Construction Work.
- (i) The Respondents are aware that construction of drainage would create some disturbance; but that is to be tolerated.
- (ii) The affected persons said that they would either move to the edge of the ROW or to some other suitable place so as not to create any hindrance in the work.
- (iii) The affected persons said that they would relocate themselves according to their convenience.
- (iv) The affected persons said that since they are sitting on government land, they would accept whatever assistance is given to them by government.
- 3. Anticipated Impacts on Livelihood due to Construction Work of the Sub-Project
- (i) The affected persons anticipated limited impact as they would move out to convenient places to continue with their earning of livelihood.
- (ii) Not willing to work as laborer as they have never done such work.

Name	Occupation
Sampat Lal Sharma	Tea Shop
Papu Saini	Florist
Bajrang Lal Sharma	Pan Shop

PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS

NAME OF THE SURVEYOR: Kalidatta Das, Ratan Singh, J.P.Sharma, K.K.Hatwal

DATE OF SURVEY & CONSULTATION: 05.04.2012

LOCATION ADDRESS: From Johari Sagar to Goyenka ESR.

ISSUES DISCUSSED:

At the outset, the congregation was told about RUIDP, its activities and the source of its funding by ADB. They were told about the Drainage sub-project. The Resettlement Framework, Entitlements under the Program was explained to them.

1. Community's perception on likely Strength and Weaknesses of the Sub-Project

A better drainage system was considered to be the strength.

- 2. Community's Perception on Likely Disturbances during Sub-Project Construction Work.
 - (i) The Respondents are aware that construction of drainage would create some disturbance; but that is to be tolerated.
 - (ii) The affected persons said that they would either move to the edge of the ROW or to some other suitable place so as not to create any hindrance in the work.
 - (iii)The affected persons said that they would relocate themselves according to their convenience.
 - (iv)The affected persons said that since they are sitting on government land, they would accept whatever assistance is given to them by government.
- 3. Anticipated Impacts on Livelihood due to Construction Work of the Sub-Project
 - (i) The affected persons anticipated limited impact as they would move out to convenient places to continue with their earning of livelihood.
 - (ii) Not willing to work as laborer as they have never done such work.

Name	Occupation
Md.Farooque	Laundry
Hanuman	Vegetable & Fruit Shop
Vijay Kumar	Tea Shop
Sabir	Cloth Shop
Ishmaeel Khan	Egg Shop
Jaffar Ali	Tea Shop

Annexure 5 (D)

PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS

NAME OF THE SURVEYOR: Kalidatta Das, Ratan Singh, J.P.Sharma, K.K.Hatwal

DATE OF SURVEY & CONSULTATION: 06.04.2012

LOCATION ADDRESS: Pankha Circle.

ISSUES DISCUSSED:

At the outset, the congregation was told about RUIDP, its activities and the source of its funding by ADB. They were told about the Drainage sub-project. The Resettlement Framework, Entitlements under the Program was explained to them.

- 1. Community's perception on likely Strength and Weaknesses of the Sub-Project
 - A better drainage system was considered to be the strength.
- 2. Community's Perception on Likely Disturbances during Sub-Project Construction Work.
 - (i) The Respondents are aware that construction of drainage would create some disturbance; but that is to be tolerated.
 - (ii) The affected persons said that they would either move to the edge of the ROW or to some other suitable place so as not to create any hindrance in the work.
 - (iii)The affected persons said that they would relocate themselves according to their convenience.
 - (iv)The affected persons said that since they are sitting on government land, they would accept whatever assistance is given to them by government.
- 3. Anticipated Impacts on Livelihood due to Construction Work of the Sub-Project
 - (i) The affected persons anticipated limited impact as they would move out to convenient places to continue with their earning of livelihood.
 - (ii) Not willing to work as laborer as they have never done such work.

Name	Occupation
Younish Khan	Readymade Cloth Shop
Dula Ram Swami	Tea Shop
Mohammad Aslam	Laundry
Lal Chand	Tea Shop
Ganesh Kumar Saini	Tea Shop

PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS

NAME OF THE SURVEYOR: Kalidatta Das, Ratan Singh, J.P.Sharma, K.K.Hatwal

DATE OF SURVEY & CONSULTATION: 07.04.2012

LOCATION ADDRESS: Sabji Mandi.

ISSUES DISCUSSED:

At the outset, the congregation was told about RUIDP, its activities and the source of its funding by ADB. They were told about the Drainage sub-project. The Resettlement Framework, Entitlements under the Program was explained to them.

1. Community's perception on likely Strength and Weaknesses of the Sub-Project

A better drainage system was considered to be the strength.

- 2. Community's Perception on Likely Disturbances during Sub-Project Construction Work.
 - (i) The Respondents are aware that construction of drainage would create some disturbance; but that is to be tolerated.
 - (ii) The affected persons said that they would either move to the edge of the ROW or to some other suitable place so as not to create any hindrance in the work.
 - (iii)The affected persons said that they would relocate themselves according to their convenience.
 - (iv)The affected persons said that since they are sitting on government land, they would accept whatever assistance is given to them by government.
- 3. Anticipated Impacts on Livelihood due to Construction Work of the Sub-Project
 - (i) The affected persons anticipated limited impact as they would move out to convenient places to continue with their earning of livelihood.
 - (ii) Not willing to work as laborer as they have never done such work.

Name	Occupation
Jafar S/o Mohammed Teli	Vegetable Shop
Sharwan Sharma S/o Shree Chand Sharma	Vegetable Shop
Sunil Sharma S/o Ramprashad Sharma	Shoes Shop
Shanwar Mal Saini	Vegetable Shop
Deepak Raj Pal	Vegetable Shop
Ayub Khan	Vegetable Shop

Name	Occupation	
Kundan Mal	Vegetable Shop	
Jai Prakash	Vegetable Shop	
Mohammad Iqbal	Vegetable Shop	
Raju Ram	Vegetable Shop	
Parmeshwar Lal	Vegetable Shop	
Pawan Saini	Vegetable Shop	

PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS

NAME OF THE SURVEYOR: Kalidatta Das, Ratan Singh, J.P.Sharma, K.K.Hatwal

DATE OF SURVEY & CONSULTATION: 09.04.2012

LOCATION ADDRESS: Chandni Chowake.

ISSUES DISCUSSED:

At the outset, the congregation was told about RUIDP, its activities and the source of its funding by ADB. They were told about the Drainage sub-project. The Resettlement Framework, Entitlements under the Program was explained to them.

1. Community's perception on likely Strength and Weaknesses of the Sub-Project

A better drainage system was considered to be the strength.

- 2. Community's Perception on Likely Disturbances during Sub-Project Construction Work.
 - (i) The Respondents are aware that construction of drainage would create some disturbance; but that is to be tolerated.
 - (ii) The affected persons said that they would either move to the edge of the ROW or to some other suitable place so as not to create any hindrance in the work.
 - (iii)The affected persons said that they would relocate themselves according to their convenience.
 - (iv)The affected persons said that since they are sitting on government land, they would accept whatever assistance is given to them by government.
- 3. Anticipated Impacts on Livelihood due to Construction Work of the Sub-Project
 - (i) The affected persons anticipated limited impact as they would move out to convenient places to continue with their earning of livelihood.
 - (ii) Not willing to work as laborer as they have never done such work.

DETAILS OF PARTICIPANTS

Name	Occupation
Gulshan Bhargav	Cycle Repairing
Rajkumar	Tea Shop

Annexure 5 (G)

PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS

NAME OF THE SURVEYOR: Kalidatta Das, Ratan Singh, Shantalal Saran and Parvin Mittal

DATE OF SURVEY & CONSULTATION: 04.02.2014

LOCATION ADDRESS: In front of Sainik Rest House.

ISSUES DISCUSSED:

At the outset, the congregation was told about RUIDP, its activities and the source of its funding by ADB. They were told about the Drainage sub-project. The Resettlement Framework, Entitlements under the Program was explained to them.

- Community's perception on likely Strength and Weaknesses of the Sub-Project
 A better drainage system was considered to be the strength.
- 2. Community's Perception on Likely Disturbances during Sub-Project Construction Work.
- (i) The Respondents are aware that construction of drainage would create some disturbance; but that is to be tolerated.
- (ii) The affected persons said that they would either move to the edge of the ROW or to some other suitable place so as not to create any hindrance in the work.
- (i) The affected persons said that they would relocate themselves according to their convenience.
- (ii) The affected persons said that since they are sitting on government land, they would accept whatever assistance is given to them by government.
- 3. Anticipated Impacts on Livelihood due to Construction Work of the Sub-Project
- (i) The affected persons anticipated limited impact as they would move out to convenient places to continue with their earning of livelihood.
- (ii) Not willing to work as laborer as they have never done such work.

DETAILS OF PARTICIPANTS

Name	Occupation
Pratap Saini	Fruit Shop
Lalchand Saini	Juice Shop
Bunty Saini	Tea Stall
Jagdish Saini	Vegetable Shop
Bajrang Nai	Hair cutting Saloon

Consultation and Disclosure

A. Consultation

- 1. 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.
- 2. The key stakeholders to be consulted during Resettlement Plan implementation and Program implementation includes:
 - (i) all affected persons, 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.
- 3. Consultations conducted during Resettlement Plan implementation will identify help required by affected persons during rehabilitation. Continuing involvement of those affected by sub-projects is necessary in the resettlement process. The IPIU will ensure that affected persons 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.
- 4. The implementing NGOs will ensure that views of affected persons, 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

- 5. Information was and continues to be disseminated to affected persons for the sample sub-projects. Finalized Resettlement Plans will be disclosed in ADB's website, IPMU websites, and IPIU or town websites; and information dissemination and consultation will continue throughout program implementation.
- 6. The IPIU SDS will conduct consultations and disseminate information to all affected persons. Resettlement Plans 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.

- 7. The Resettlement Framework and Resettlement Plans 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 Involuntary Resettlement policies and features of the Resettlement Plan. 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 affected persons. Posters containing basic Resettlement Plan information will also be posted in different localities to increase awareness. Copies of Resettlement Plan summaries will be kept in the IPMU and IPIU offices and will be distributed to any affected person consulting on resettlement issues. The Resettlement Framework 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.
- 8. An intensive information dissemination campaign for affected persons will be conducted by the IPIU with assistance from the implementing NGO at the outset of Resettlement Plan implementation. All the comments made by the affected persons 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 A 5: Consultation and Disclosure Activities

Table A 5: 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 though printed materials to APs particularly those who are vulnerable and other	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			

Program Phase	Activities	Details	Responsible Agency
	Formulating compensation and resettlement assistance measures	stakeholders. Conducting stakeholder consultations particularly APs in and reflecting issues raised in revised RP.	on the web. 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.

ADB= Asian Development Bank, IPIU = Investment Program Implementation Unit, IPMU = Investment Program Management Unit, NGO = Nongovernmental Organization, SIA = Social Impact Assessment

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 polices 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 immoveable 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 polices (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
1.	Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible.	×	•	LAA is applicable wherever private land is to be acquired by Government for public purpose.	ADB's IR Policy 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 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 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	×	•	According to the ADB's IR policy full RP is required when 200 or more people will experience major impacts. A Short RP is	The RF addresses the IR impacts. The entitlements to the APs are outlined in the Entitlement Matrix.

	Policy Principles	LAA	NRRP	Remarks	Compliance of proposed RF with ADB's IR Policy
	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.			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.	ADD S IK POIICY
				LAA does not provide for resettlement. However, it specifies the time limit for acquisition, though the project / program for which it is conceived need not necessarily be time-bound.	A time-bound action plan and implementation schedule for the IR activities is 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	×	•	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	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
	advantage of such benefits. Particular attention should be paid to the needs of the poorest affected persons 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.			start again. LAA does not regard non-titleholders as APs. The Rajasthan Urban Housing and Habitat Policy, 2006 aims to provide tenurial 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 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 cots 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.

Annexure 8:

Copy of Identity Cards

R&R IDENTITY CARD FOR RUSDIP				
Name of AP	Sex Age			
House No Road	/Lane			
Town	Block			
District				
No. of family members:				
Adults: Male Fema	ale <i>Children:</i> Male Female			
No. of working member	s:			
Main occupation of hea	d of household:			
Type of Loss:				
Entitlements:				

Signature/Thumb impression of AP:	
Signature of NGO/CBO representatives:	
Name of the Executive engineer:	-
Signature of Executive engineer:	
Date of issue: Office Seal:	

Letter of the Executive Engineer, IPIU, Churu regarding the Change in the Scope of Work in Compliance to RUIDP/PMU Letter No. 3027 dated 15.5.2015.

JIDP

Government of Rajasthan Office of the Executive Engineer, IPIU,

Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Program (RUIDP - Phase - II) PMC Campus, Bhaleri Road, Churu

Tel No.: 01562-252804

email: churu.ruidp@rajasthan.gov.in

No.:- EE/RUSDIP/IPIU/CHU/WW/2015/194

Fax No.:01562-252804 web site: www.ruidp.org

Addl. Project Director, RUIDP, Jaipur

Sub.: Compliance of Social safeguard issues of Churu & Nagaur- Regarding laying of Box drain along NH-65, Churu.

Ref.: PMU letter no. 3027 dated 15.05.2015

In order to compliance to the above referred letter regarding compliance of Social safeguard issues of Churu, it is submitted that Box drain will not be laid along NH-65 due to non issue of permission of National Highway authorities. Therefore scope of laying of Box drain along NH-65 has been reduced. Against the savings the work of construction of Box drain on Pankha circle- Johrisagar has been taken.

This is for your kind information and n/a pl.

Executive Engineer, IPIU, RUSDIP, Churu

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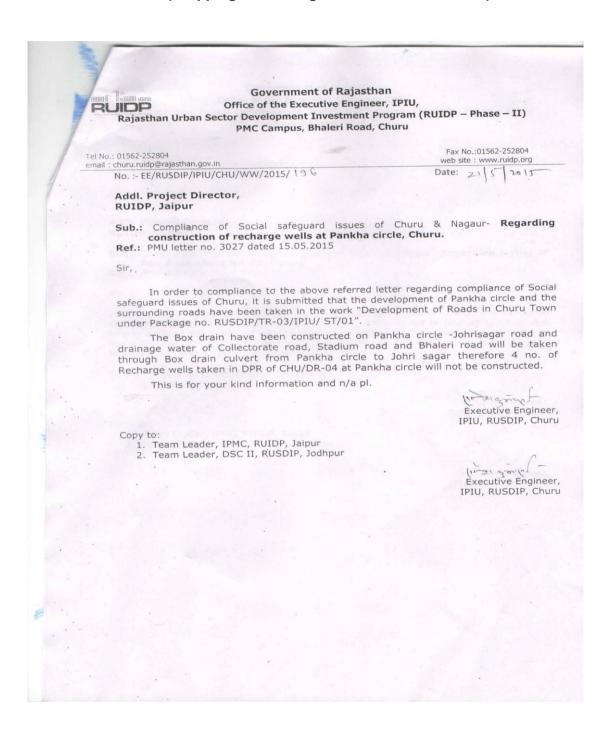
1. Team Leader, IPMC, RUIDP, Jaipur

2. Team Leader, DSC II, RUSDIP, Jodhpur

110013216 Executive Engineer, IPIU, RUSDIP, Churu

Letter of the Executive Engineer, IPIU, Churu regarding change in the Scope of Work

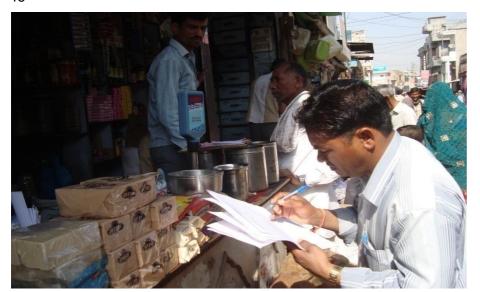
(Dropping of Recharge Wells at Pankha Circle)



Photographs of Survey (April 2012)









Photographs of Public Consultation &Survey (January - February 2014)









Letter of the Executive Engineer, IPIU, Churu, clarifying the Ownership of Ginnanies in the sub-project and constructions to be undertaken.



Government of Rajasthan Office of the Executive Engineer, IPIU,

Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Program(RUIDP – Phase – II)

PMC Campus, Bhaleri Road, Churu

Tel No.:

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No. RUSDIP/IPIU/Churu/14-15/800 499

Fax No.:

web site : www.ruidp.org

Date: 30 2 2015

The Social Development Expert, DSC II, RUIDP, Jodhpur

Sub: - Ginnanies in Churu drainage sub-projects Ref: -Package no. CHU/DR-03 and CHU/DR-04

In context to the subject cited above, the information regarding Ginnanies in Churu drainage sub-projects desired by you is as per following:

"Ginnani" is a collection of waste water in depressed portion of a town. There are total 11 Ginnanis identified in Churu town. These Ginnanis are situated in various locations, for which the land, are under the ownership of Municipal Council, Churu as well as private land owners. The private land owners left the location of Ginnani due to waste water collection and unhygienic conditions. As reported by Municipal Council, Churu, land of four Ginnanis i.e. Johari Sagar, Tajushah Ka Takiya, Chandni Chowk and Lohia College Ground, are in the possession of Municipal Council, Churu and rest land of remaining 7 Ginnanis belongs to private

As per theme of Drainage Packages of Churu town, RUSDIP will execute the work in a way to prevent the entrance of waste water in depressed portion as well as to stop the unhygienic conditions of the nearby area due to collection of waste water, by constructing an inlet chamber outside the land of Ginnani and interconnection of all local drains to this inlet chamber, without giving any concern to the ownership of Ginnani land, as in any condition, RUSDIP will not execute any development work in the Land of any Ginnani of private owners and the development work being done in the Municipality owned Ginnanis will be handed over to Municipal Council, Churu being line agency.

Therefore the only agency to concern with the land of above Ginnanis, is Municipal Council, Churu.

Assistant Construction Manager, DSC II, Churu

No. RUSDIP/IPIU/Churu/14-15/ 500 -501

1. Project officer (social), PMU, RUIDP, Jaipur

2. Team Leader, DSC II, Jodhpur.

Executive Engineer IPIU, RUSDIP, Churu

Date: 30-7-2011'

Executive Engineer IPIU, RUSDIP, Churu