Resettlement Plan

Document Stage: Draft for Consultation
Project Number: 40031
Dec,2013

Package No- RUSDIP/TR-03/BRN/ST/01

India: Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Program – Baran Urban Transport and Roads Subproject

Prepared by Local Self Government Department

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ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	—	Asian Development Bank
BPL	—	below poverty line
CBO	—	community-based organization
CLC	—	City Level Committees
DSC	—	Design and Supervision Consultants
GRC	—	Grievance Redress Committee
IPIU	—	Investment Program Implementation Unit
IPMC	—	Investment Program Management Consultants
IPMU	—	Investment Program Project Management Unit
LAA	—	Land Acquisition Act
LSGD	—	Local Self Government Department
MFF	—	multitranche financing facility
NGO	—	nongovernmental organization
NRRP	—	National Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy
OMC	—	Operations and Maintenance Contractors
PAF	—	project affected family
PAH	—	project affected household
PIU	—	Project Implementation Unit
PMU	—	Project Management Unit
ROW	—	right of way
RUIDP	—	Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Project
RUSDIP	—	Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Programme
SDS	—	Social Development Specialist
SRP	—	Short Resettlement Plan
STP	—	sewerage treatment plant
ULB	—	urban local body
WTP	—	water treatment plant

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

i. Project Description

ii. Scope of land acquisition and Resettlement

iii. Socio-Economic Information and Profile

iv. Information Disclosure, Consultation Participation

v. Grievance Redress Mechanism

vi. Policy and Legal Framework

vii. Entitlement

viii. Relocation of Housing and Settlement

ix. Income Restoration and Rehabilitation

x. Resettlement Budget and Financial Plan

xi. Institutional Arrangement

xii. Implementation Schedule

xiii. Monitoring and Reporting

ANNEXURE

1 Socio-Economic Details of Affected Persons

2 Public Consultation

3 Consent taken from shopowners and District Commercial Association for upgradation of road from Charmurti chowraha to Pratap chowk

4 Consent taken from shopowners and Residents for up gradation of road and drain in Lanka colony

5 Summary Activities on Community Awareness and Participation Programme (CAPP)

6 Summary Policy Framework

7 Copy of Identity Cards

8 City Level Committee Meeting dated 12.04.2013

9 Officials order for preparation of DPR for road work

10 News Paper clip for upgradation of road works in Baran town.

11 Photographs of proposed roads

12 Letter of PIU for adopting mitigation measure to avoid the disturbances to the shopowners

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

2. This Resettlement Plan (RP) has been prepared for the Baran Urban Transport and Roads Subproject as part of RUIDP Phase II. The subproject covers Widening & strengthening of 5 nos of existing roads which have been taken up for development. Road covered under this packages are: (i) ROB to Charmuthi Cauraha Road ii) Charmuthi Chaurahaha to Pratap Chowk iii) Lanka colony Road iv) Civil line to NH-27 road v) Babji nagar to NH-27 Road. Total length of all the 5 roads is around 4.340 km. Vibro pressed drain (0.6×0.6) is also proposed in Lanka colony and civil line road. The RP has been prepared based on the Details Design and Detailed Project Report (DPR). Detail Design and Detailed Project Report began in the early of 2013 and completed by August 2013.This subproject has been categorized as “B” for Involuntary Resettlement (IR) impact as per the ADB’s Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS). Effort was made to avoid land acquisition and resettlement. Overall impacts would be further minimized through careful sitting and alignment during subproject implementation.

3. Summary of Resettlement Impact: The objective of the project is to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible, by means of adopting an appropriate technical design, which leads to minimization of the resettlement impact. In keeping with this objective, the technical design is aimed at minimization of the resettlement impact by means of best utilization of the available space by avoiding impact on private and public structures, commercial shops as far as possible. The construction of the road improvements will be carried out within the existing right-of-way (ROW). Under this package, 5 number of road has been taken up for up gradation. Transect walk was conducted all the roads where works will be carried out. Based on the transect walk, following impact was identified:-

(a) **ROB to Charmuthi Cauraha Road:** During up gradation of the particular road, temporary livelihood impact will be on 8 nos. of affected persons as the work will be in front of their shops and there is possibility of loss of access during execution time. These all roadside kiosks and mobile venders mobile/ambulatory hawkers and vendors will be affected temporarily by the road construction works, and will need to be relocated/shifted to nearby location so they can continue their business activities. Except this there will be no other impact as anticipated in this particular section.

(b) **Charmuthi Cauraha to Pratap Chowk**: This is the Main city commercial road. All the government offices and hospital are located on this road. Several meeting and Consultation were made with the shop owners regarding possible impact during up gradation of 470mtr length of particular road. Decision was made that access will be provided to all the commercial shops, offices etc and work will be carried out stretch by stretch and at non-peak hours, so that disturbances will be minimized. Instruction will be given to the contractor and site supervisor to ensure that there is no income/access loss. Detail of consultation and consent of shop owners and their association has been taken hence no Aps were identified in this particular street. Details of consultations are attached in annexure 3. All shop owners have consented to bear with temporary inconvenience during execution of works.

(c) **Lanka colony Road** : Lanka colony road is in poor conditions. Request and written application from nearby inhabitant and shop owners have been received by PIU office for the up gradation of road and nala (Drain) in this particular street. Consultations were made with all the households regarding possible impact on the structure which is constructed over the drain, attached in annexure 4. They have given their consent for the dismantling of the structure, constructed over the drain. Decision was made that access will be provided to all the commercial shops as well as households and efforts will be made during execution of drain work to minimize the impact on structures. After receiving request letter of lanka colony inhabitants, joint visit of Nagar Palika officials and PIU was conducted on 26.07.2013 and decision was taken for the reconstruction of drain in this particular street.

(d) **Civil line to NH-27 road**: During transect walk, no significant impact was identified in all the stretch where work will be carried out. One school is coming under this road, and mitigation measure will adopted during execution to avoid the disturbances and proper arrangement for movement of the school children and vehicles will be ensured.

(e) **Babji nagar to NH-27 road**: There will be no impacts on this road during execution time. Although efforts will be made by the contractor to avoid the disturbances of access of (Babri), which is near to the road.

The subproject will not have any physical or economic displacement. 8 business activities as indicated above will be impacted on temporary basis. **Cut-off date for this sub-project is 23 August 2013.**

4. Public Consultations: Consultations were carried out during RP preparation and will continue throughout the subproject cycle. A grievance redress mechanism has been formed as the City Level Committee (CLC) will act as grievance redress committee as explained in this SRP.

5. Policy Framework and Entitlements: The policy framework and entitlements for the program are based on national laws: The Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (LAA, amended in 1984), and the National Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy, 2007 (NRRP); ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS); and the agreed Resettlement Framework.

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

7. RP Implementation and Monitoring: All compensation is to be paid prior to start of the civil work. RP implementation will be closely monitored to provide the IPMU with an effective basis for assessing resettlement progress and identifying potential difficulties and problems. Internal monitoring will be undertaken by the IPIU with assistance from the IPMU. Monthly progress report will be prepared by the IPIU and will be compiled by the IPMU on a quarterly/bi-annual basis for its due submissions to ADB.

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1. Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Program (RUSDIP) is intended to optimize social and economic development in 15 selected towns in the State, particularly district headquarters and towns with significant tourism potential. This will be achieved through investments in urban infrastructure (water supply; sewerage and sanitation; solid waste management; urban drainage; urban transport and roads), urban community upgrading (community infrastructure; livelihood promotion) and civic infrastructure (art, culture, heritage and tourism; medical services and health; fire services; and other services). RUSDIP will also provide policy reforms to strengthen urban governance, management, and support for urban infrastructure and services. The assistance will be based on the state-level framework for urban reforms, and institutional and governance reforms recommended by the Government of India (the Government) through the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT).

2. RUIDP Phase II is being implemented over a seven year period beginning in 2008, and being funded by a loan via a Multitranche Financing Facility (MFF) of the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The Executing Agency is the Local Self-Government Department (LSGD) of the Government of Rajasthan; and the Implementing Agency is the Investment Program Management Unit (IPMU) of the Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Project (RUIDP).

3. The subproject is located in Baran town of Baran District, in the state of Rajasthan. The identified road stretches passes from various busy commercial/populated area of Baran town. Due to inadequate carriageway width, the road becomes congested resulting into low speeds and to possibility of accidents. There are number of schools, commercial buildings, hospitals and other important locations in the town connected by these road stretches to other parts of the state through NH-27 which gets disturbed due to traffic congestion. Therefore, widening and strengthening of these road stretches is absolutely necessary to ease traffic situation within the town, to provide relief and time savings to through traffic and to reduce accidents, congestion and operating expenses of the vehicles. 5 roads are identified for widening and strengthening and total length of all the 5 roads is approximately 4.340 km. The road taken under this package are:

(i) **ROB to Charmuthi Cauraha Road**: starting from ROB (Baran end) to Charmurti Chouraha is an important road as this road connects newly constructed ROB at LC37 to Rajasthan Roadways Bus station and Baran Railway Station and also connects Jhalawar road, Mangrol and main market and city. Total road length is around 1.1 km, out of this 400 m is already constructed by PWD. The department has widened the road to 14 m with CC pavement. The remaining section towards ROB is to be improved under this package. The existing bituminous paved portion of the road is 7.0 m with average 1.0 m wide earthen shoulder on either side of the road. The road has approx. ROW of 18.5 m. being a commercial area road the average traffic is high. Considering the commercial traffic and future expansion it is planned to widen this stretch to four lanes, divided with 1.2 m median. There is also a culvert and 30m stretch on charmurthi chauraha which is also to be improved.

(ii) **Charmuthi Chaurahaha to Pratap Chowk**- starting from Charmurti Chouraha to Pratap Chowk. This is the Main city commercial road. All the government offices and hospital are located on this road. The existing bituminous paved portion of the road is four lane. Condition of the paved surface is fair. Due to accumulation of water from minor streets, it is proposed to strengthen the road with CC pavement and also raise the level of road. The length of the road stretch is 470 m.

(iii) **Lanka colony Road**: NH-76 to Lanka colony road is a colony road. The existing road is partially bituminous and most of the section is paved with WBM. Bituminous pavement width is 7.0 m and is in poor condition. Available building to building distance is around 15.0 m. Drain is present on both side of the road. The road level is down compared to main road.

(iv) **Civil line to NH-27 road**: Civil Lines (Sahkar Bhawan) to NH27) road is connecting link between civil line and NH -27. The existing bituminous paved portion of the road is 3.5 m wide. The length of the road stretch is 870m. Available building to building width is around 15m. Condition of the road is good. Seeing the intensity of traffic and pedestrians it is proposed to widen the road to 5.5 m with 1.0 m wide shoulder.

(v) **Babji nagar to NH-27 road**: Babji Nagar (Devine Public School) to NH27. This road is also connecting link between Baran city with NH-27. This is a colony road which has very less traffic. Existing BT road of 3.4 m (avg) is completely damaged. The length of the road is around 1.7 km and ROW is 30 to 35 feet.

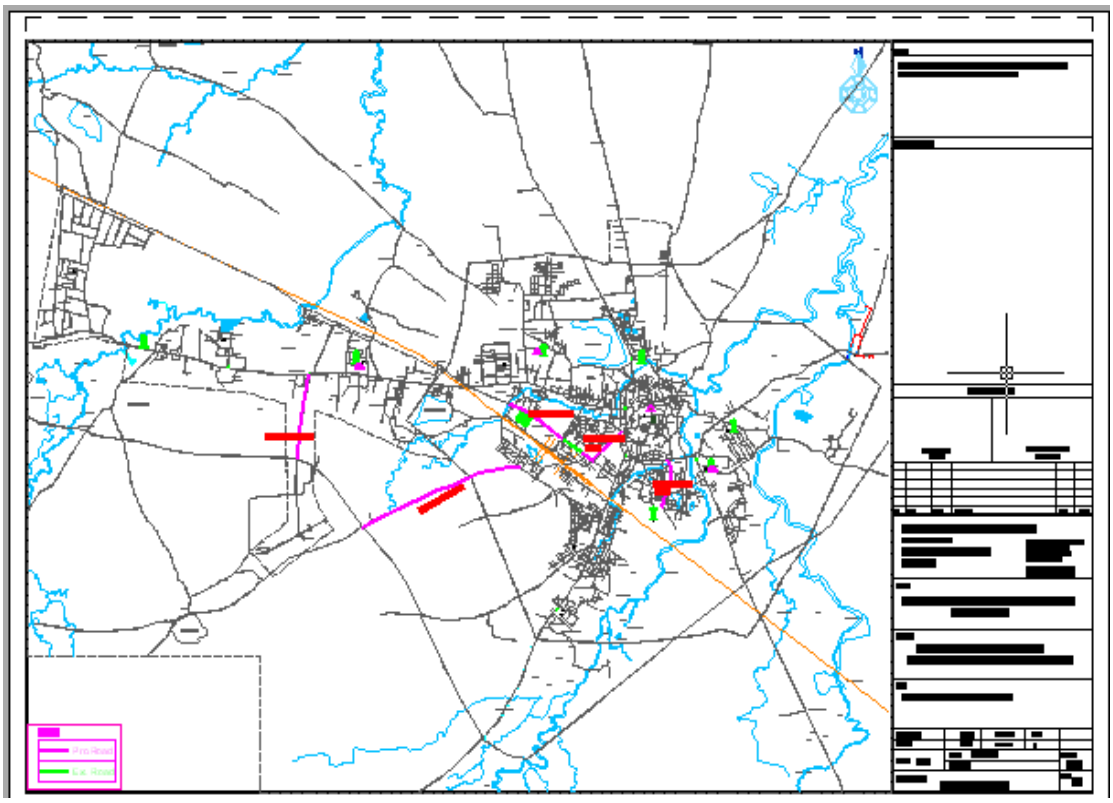
4. Details of work are in Table 1 and the subproject location is illustrated in the map (Figure 1).

Table 1: Proposed Geometric cross-section for Baran city roads

S.N	Road	Length of Road	Carriageway(m)		Median (m)	Shoulder (m)	
			BT	CC		GSB	Interlocking
1.	ROB to Charmuthi Cauraha Road	730m		2 X 7.0	1.2		2 X 2.5
2.	Charmuthi Chaurahaha to Pratap Chowk road	470m		2 X 7.0	1.2		2 X 2.0
3.	Lanka colony Road	502m		7.0	-		
4.	Civil line to NH-27 road	870m	5.5		-	2 X 1.0	
5.	Babji nagar to NH-27 road	1636m	5.5		-	2 X 1.0	

5. This Resettlement Plan (RP) has been prepared for the Baran Urban Transport and Roads Subproject as part of RUIDP Phase II under Tranche -3 .The RP has been prepared based on the detailed engineering design and as per the Detailed Project Report (DPR). Detailed design began in the early of 2013 and completed by August 2013. This subproject has been categorized as “B” for Involuntary Resettlement (IR) impact as per the ADB’s Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS).

Figure-1: Subproject Location



II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

6. The objective of the project is to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible, by means of adopting an appropriate technical design, which leads to minimization of the resettlement impact. Keeping this objective in view, the technical design is aimed at minimization of the resettlement impact by means of best utilization of the available space and avoiding impact on private and public structures, commercial shops as far as possible. The construction of the road improvements will be carried out within the existing right-of-way (ROW). Under this package, 5 number of road has been taken up for up gradation.

(a) ROB to Charmuthi Cauraha Road; During up gradation of the particular road, temporary livelihood impact will be on 8 nos. of affected persons as the work will be in front of their shops and possibility of loss of access during execution time. These all roadside kiosks and mobile venders mobile/ambulatory hawkers and vendors will be affected temporarily by the road construction works, and will need to be relocated/shifted to nearby location so that they can continue their business activities. Except this, no other impact was identified in this particular section.

(b) Charmuthi Cauraha to Pratap Chowk: This is the Main city commercial road. All the government offices and hospital are located on this road. Several meeting and Consultation was made with the shop owners regarding possible impact during up gradation of 470 mtr length of particular road. Decision was made that access will be provided to all the commercial shops, offices etc and work will be carried out stretch by stretch and non-peak hours, so disturbances will be minimized. Instruction will be given to the contractor and site supervisor to ensure that there is no income/access loss.. Detail of consultation and consent of shop owners and their association has been taken; hence no Aps were identified in this

particular street. Details of consultations are attached in annexure 3. All shop owners have consented to bear with temporary inconvenience during execution of works.

C Lanka colony Road : Lanka colony road is in poor conditions. Request and written application from nearby inhabitant and shopowners have been received by PIU office for the up gradation of road and nala (drain) in this particular street. Consultation was made with all the households regarding possible impact on the structure which is constructed over the drain, attached in annexure 4.They have given their consent for dismantling of the structure, constructed over the drain. Decision was made that access will be provided to all the commercial shops as well as households and efforts will be made during execution of drain work to minimize the impact on structures. After receiving request letter of lanka colony inhabitants, joint visit of Nagar Palika (Municipality) officials and PIU was conducted on 26.07.2013 and decision was taken for the reconstruction of drain in this particular street.

Structure constructed over the drain

(d) Civil line to NH-27 road: During transect walk, no significant impact was identified in all the stretch where work will be carried out. One school is coming under this road, and mitigation measure will adopted during execution time to avoid the disturbances in the movement of school children and vehicles.

(e) Babji nagar to NH-27 road: This road will have no impact during execution time. Although efforts would be made by the contractor to avoid the disturbances of access of (Babri), which is near to the road.

The subproject will not have any physical or economic displacement. Only 8 business activities are considered to be affected on a temporary basis. **Cut-off date for this sub-project is 23 August 2013.**

Table 2: Subproject Components and its Impact on Land Acquisition and Resettlement

SN	Name Of Components	Permanent Impact on Land Acquisition and Resettlement	Temporary Impact	Remarks
1	**ROB to Charmuthi Cauraha Road** : widening this stretch to four lane divided with 1.2 m median. Total length- 730 m.	NO	Yes	Temporary impact on loss of income and livelihood of **8** road side small business activities will be affected during the period of construction.
2	**Charmuthi Chaurahaha to Pratap Chowk :** Strengthening with CC pavement(Total length)- 470m.	NO	NO	This particular street is crowded and surrounding by markets, govt offices, schools etc. Access will be provided for all the shopkeepers, offices etc during execution time. During execution time if any impact will arisen, action should be taken-up according to the agreed framework. Consent from shop owners has been taken.
3	**Lanka colony Road** : Strengthening with CC pavement(Total length)- 502m. Construction of vibro pressed drain(0.6×06).	NO	NO	Access will be provided for all the shopkeepers, households during execution time. Consent has been taken from inhabitants for the dismantling of structures which is constructed over the drain.
4	**Civil line to NH-27 Road:** widening the road to 5.5 m with 1.0 m wide shoulder. Total length-870m. Construction of vibro pressed drain(0.6×06).	NO	NO	One school is coming under this road, and mitigation measure will adopted during execution time to avoid the disturbances for the movement for the school children and vehicle.
5	**Babji nagar to NH-27 Road :** Strengthening with CC pavement(Total length)- 1636m	NO	NO	This road is totally free with no impact during execution time. Although efforts will be made by the contractor to avoid the disturbances of access to the temple (Babri), which is near to the road.
6.	**Reconstruction of culvert at ROB to pratap chowk and Lanka colony road**	NO	NO	No impact envisaged.

7. The subproject will not have any physical or economic displacement. 8 business activities are considered to be impacted on a temporary basis. All of these are non titleholders. Details are given in Table 3.

Table 3: Types of Temporary Impacts

S.No	Type of temporary Impacts	Numbers
1	Auto Repairing	03
2	Wielding shop	01
3	Tire-Tube repairing	02
4	Tea Shop	02
	Total	08

Source: census and Socio-Economic Survey, August 2013

III. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION/PROFILE

8. A census and socio-economic survey was carried out in the month of August 2013. All the subproject area, covering each sub components was surveyed. This was conducted with the help of a predesigned tool. The census survey covered the assessment of detailed impacts and gathered information related to the socio-economic profile of the impacted households. Out of the 8 DPs, 5 households belong to General Class and 3 Households from OBC and BPL category. The average household size amongst the surveyed affected households is 5.6. Petty Business is the main source of income of the DPs. The average household income of the DPs is **Rs.6938** per month. A summary of resettlement impact and the socio-economic details are given in Table 4 and the detailed socio-economic profile including the list of DPs is given in Annexure 1.

Table 4: Summary of Resettlement Impacts and Socio-Economic Details

Impact	Quantity
Permanent land aacquisition	0
Temporary land aacquisition	0
Affected Business Activities (Temporary)	08
Titled DPs	0
Non-titled DPs	08
Female-headed AH	00
IP/ST-headed AH	00
BPL AH	03
Scheduled Caste AH	00
Physically Disables AH	0
Total Vulnerable Households[1]	3
Affected trees/crops	0
Affected common property resources	0
Average family size	5.6
Average household income (per month)	Rs 6938/

Source: census and Socio-Economic Survey, August 2013

[1] Vulnerable households consist of households belonging to Schedule Castes , Scheduled tribe, Women headed, below poverty line and physically disabled

IV. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

9. The RP was prepared in consultation with stakeholders. Meetings and individual interviews were held involving stakeholders, particularly with temporary DPs. Public consultation with primary and secondary stakeholders has been conducted to understand the local issues and public views regarding the possible impact of the subproject. The group discussion was conduct by RUIDP after advertising in local news papers. The issues like, awareness about the subproject and extent of the project impact and development components, benefits of project for the economic and social upliftment of community at large, labour availability in the project area or requirement of outside labour, local disturbances due to project construction work, requirement at all of any tree felling etc. at project sites, water logging and drainage problem if any, drinking water problem, existence of forest and any other sensitive area nearby the project site etc. During subproject preparation, consultations were held with the official representatives of the line agencies, apart from the local communities in the project area.

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

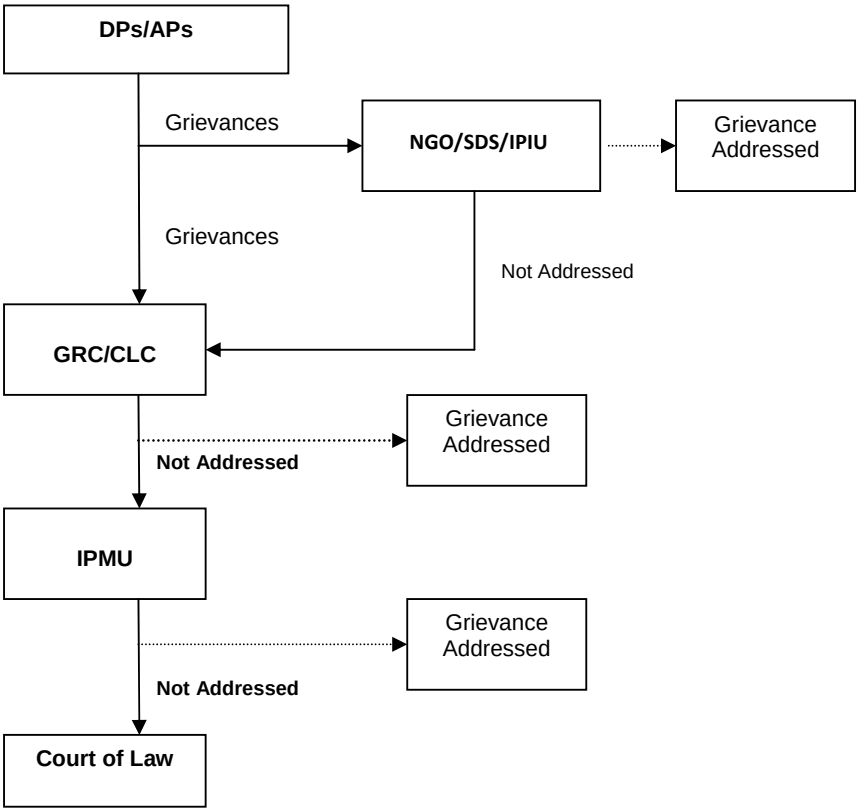
11. Project information will be continually disseminated through disclosure of resettlement planning documents. The documents will contain information on compensation, entitlement and resettlement management adopted for the subproject will be made available in local language (Hindi) and the same will be distributed to DPs/APs. The Social Development Specialist (SDS) through its IPIU will keep the DPs informed about the impacts, the compensation and assistances proposed for them and facilitate addressing any grievances. Additionally, the NGO engaged to implement Community Awareness and Participation Program (CAPP) will continue consultations, information dissemination, and disclosure. The NGO has been engaged and it has been working for community consultation and awareness program. A summary of NGO's activities is provided in Annexure 5. The consultation process will be carried out in the entire project cycle.

V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS

12. Grievances of DPs/APs 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. 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. If necessary, grievances will be referred by displaced persons/affected persons to the appropriate courts 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, IPIU=Investment Program Implemetaion Unit, IPMU = Investment Progarm Management Unit, NGO = nongovernmental organization, SDS = Social Development Specialist.

VI. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

13. The policy framework and entitlements for the program as well as for this subproject are based on national laws: The Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (LAA, amended in 1984), and the National Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy, 2007 (NRRP); ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS); and the agreed Resettlement Framework (RF). Based on these, the core involuntary resettlement principles applicable are: (i) land acquisition, and other involuntary resettlement impacts will be avoided or minimized exploring all viable alternative subproject designs; (ii) where unavoidable, time-bound Resettlement Plans will be prepared and DPs will be assisted in improving or at least regaining their pre-program standard of living; (iii) consultation with DPs on compensation, disclosure of resettlement information to DPs, and participation of affected persons in planning and implementing subprojects will be ensured; (iv) vulnerable groups will be provided special assistance; (v) payment of compensation to DPs including non-titled persons (e.g., informal dwellers/squatters, and encroachers) for acquired assets at replacement rates; (vi) payment of compensation and resettlement assistance prior to the contractor taking physical acquisition of the land and prior to the commencement of any construction activities; (vii) provision of income restoration and rehabilitation; and (viii) establishment of appropriate grievance redress mechanisms. A detailed policy framework including the comparison of national laws and policies with ADB' SPS is given in Annexure 6.

VII. ENTITLEMENTS

14. All DPs 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 pre-project living standards, income-earning capacity and production levels. Compensation eligibility is limited by a cut-off date as set for this project on the day of the completion of the census survey which is 23 August 2013 in this case. DPs 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. The IPIU and the NGO will provide the identity cards (ID) to each of the DPs. A sample copy of the ID card is provided in Annexure 7. The entitlement matrix for the subproject based on the above policies is in Table 5.

Table 5: Entitlement Matrix

	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
1	Temporary disruption of livelihood		Legal titleholders, non-titled DPs	• 30 days advance notice regarding construction activities, including duration and type of disruption. Contractor's actions to ensure there is no income/access loss consistent with the IEE.[2] Assistance to mobile vendors/hawkers to temporarily shift for continued economic activity.[3] 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 lost. Contractors will perform actions to minimize income/access loss.
2	Impacts on vulnerable DPs	All impacts	Vulnerable DPs	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% surveys of DPs determine assistance, verify and identify vulnerable households.
3	Any other loss not identified	-	-	anticipated involuntary impacts will be documented and mitigated based on the principles of the RF	-	NGO will ascertain the nature and extent of such loss. IPMU will finalize the entitlements in line with the RF

DP=Displaced Person, IEE = initial environmental examination, IPMU = Investment Program Project Management Unit, NGO = nongovernmental organization, RF=Resettlement Framework

[2] 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.

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

VIII. RELOCATION OF HOUSING AND SETTLEMENTS

15. DPs will be provided 30 days advance notice to ensure no or minimal disruption in livelihood. If required, they will also be assisted to temporarily shift for continued economic activity. For example they will be assisted to shift to the other side of the road where there is no construction. Ensuring there is no income or access loss during subproject construction is the responsibility of contractors. 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. If requires, hawkers will be shifted to a nearby location. During the shifting, they will be provided shifting allowance and livelihood assistance for the period of disruption.

IX. INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION

16. Should construction activities result in unavoidable livelihood disruption, compensation for lost income or a transitional allowance for the period of disruption whichever is greater will be provided. Vulnerable DPs will be given priority in project construction employment. Compensation and assistance to affected persons must be made prior to possession of land/assets and prior to the award of civil works contracts.

X. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCIAL PLAN

17. The resettlement cost estimate for the Baran Roads 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 149280. The resettlement cost items and estimates are outlined in Table 6.

Table 6: Resettlement Costs

Srl. No	Item	Unit	Quantity	Unit Cost	Amount
1	**Assistance for Relocation & Transfer**				
	Shifting assistance	Lump sum	08	200	1600
	Loss of Income Livelihood[4]	14 Days	08	231	25872
	Additional assistance to Vulnerable groups[5]	14 Days	3	350	14700
	Sub Total Item 1				**42172**
2	**Administrative & Implementation costs**				
	Implementing NGO	Lump Sum			1,00,000
3	**Total**				**142172**
4	**Contingency**	5%			7108
5	**Grand Total**				**149280**

[4] The amount is based on the average per day income as derived from the census and socio economic survey

[5] 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/- which is based on assessment made during the census and socio-economic survey.

XI. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

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

19. IPIUs have already been established in the project town to manage implementation of subprojects in their area. City Level Committee (CLC) will monitor subproject implementation in each town. They will appoint Construction Contractors 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, 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.

20. Resettlement issues are coordinated by a Social Development Specialist (IPMU SDS) within the IPMU, who ensures that all subprojects comply with involuntary resettlement safeguards. A Resettlement Specialist 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 the Government and ADB policies. NGO is appointed to assist the implement Resettlement Plans with close coordination with IPIU. Various institutional roles and responsibilities are described in Table 7.

Table 7: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities

Activities	Agency Responsible
Subproject Initiation Stage	
Finalization of sites/alignments for subprojects	IPMU
Issuance of Public Notice	IPMU
Meetings at community/household level with affected persons of land/property	IPMU/IPIU
Formation of Valuation Committees	IPMU
Resettlement Plan Preparation Stage	
Conducting Census of all affected persons	IPMU/IPIU/NGO
Conducting FGDs/meetings/workshops during SIA surveys	IPIU/NGO
Computation of replacement values of land/properties proposed for acquisition and for associated assets	VC/IPIU
Categorization of affected persons for finalizing entitlements	IPIU/IPMU
Formulating compensation and rehabilitation measures	IPIU/IPMU
Conducting discussions/meetings/workshops with all affected persons and other stakeholders	IPIU/NGO
Fixing compensation for land/property with titleholders	VC/IPMU/IPIU
Finalizing entitlements and rehabilitation packages	IPIU/IPMU/IPIU
Disclosure of final entitlements and rehabilitation packages	IPIU/NGO
Approval of Resettlement Plan	IPMU/ADB
Sale Deed execution and payment	IPMU
Taking possession of land	

Activities	Agency Responsible
Resettlement Plan Implementation Stage	
Implementation of proposed rehabilitation measures	NGO/SDS/IPIU
Consultations with affected persons during rehabilitation activities	NGO/SDS/IPIU
Grievances redressal	NGO/SDS/GRC/CLC
Monitoring	IPIU/IPMU

ADB = Asian Development Bank, FGD = focus group discussions, GRC = Grievance Redress Committee, LSGD= Local Self Government Department, NGO = nongovernmental organization, IPMU = investment program management unit, IPIU = investment program implementation unit, SDS = Social Development Specialist, SIA = social impact assessment, VC = Valuation Committee.

XI. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

21. All the compensation and assistance will be completed prior to the start of the civil work at each specific stretch. Disbursement of compensation, assistance and relocation of DPs cannot commence until the RP has been cleared by ADB. All entitlements are to be paid prior to displacement. Written confirmation is required by the IPMU to ADB stating that all compensation has been paid to DPs. Only then can construction works begin on sections where compensation has been paid. A tentative implementation schedule is given in Table 8.

Table 8: Implementation Schedule

Activity	Months									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Appointment of NGOs	♦									
Briefing of the CLC on GRC functions	♦									
Census and socio-economic surveys (issuance of identification cards)	♦	♦								
Consultations and disclosure	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦
Confirmation of government land to be used and transfer from other departments	♦	♦								
Resettlement Plan updating if required			♦							
Resettlement Plan review and approval (IPMU and ADB)				♦						
Issue notice to DPs				♦						
Compensation and resettlement assistance					♦	♦	♦			
Relocation as required					♦	♦	♦			
Takeover possession of acquired property								♦		
Monitoring				♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦
Handover land to contractors									♦	
Start of civil works										♦
Rehabilitation of temporarily occupied lands	Immediately after construction									

XII. MONITORING AND REPORTING

22. RP implementation will be closely monitored to provide the IPMU with an effective basis for assessing resettlement progress and identifying potential difficulties and problems Monitoring will be undertaken by the IPIU with assistance from the IPMU .The extent of monitoring activities, including their scope and periodicity, will be commensurate with the project's risks and impacts. Monitoring will involve: (i) administrative monitoring to ensure that implementation is on schedule and problems are dealt with on a timely basis; (ii) socio-economic monitoring during and after any resettlement impact utilizing baseline information established through the socio-economic survey of DPs undertaken during project sub-preparation; and (iii) overall monitoring to assess DP's status. The EA is required to implement safeguard measures and relevant safeguard plans, as provided in the legal agreements, and to submit periodic monitoring reports on their implementation performance.

The executing agency will (i) monitor the progress of implementation of safeguard plans, (ii) verify the compliance with safeguard measures and their progress toward intended outcomes,(iii) document and disclose monitoring results and identify necessary corrective and preventive actions in the periodic monitoring reports, (iv) follow up on these actions to ensure progress toward the desired outcomes, and (v) submit quarterly monitoring reports on safeguard measures as agreed with ADB..

23. The IPMU monitoring will include daily planning, implementation, feedback and trouble shooting, individual AP file maintenance, community relationships, dates for consultations, number of appeals placed and progress reports. The IPIU will provide monthly monitoring report to the IPMU and the IPMU will compile the IPIU report and will submit to ADB on a quarterly basis on the initial two years and thereafter would submit monitoring reports bi-annually as per the agreed RF. Monitoring reports documenting progress on resettlement implementation and RP completion reports will be provided by the IPMU to ADB for review. Additionally, ADB will monitor projects on an ongoing basis until a project completion report is issued.

ANNEXURE 1:

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DETAILS

Sl. No.	Location	Name of Owner	Type of Structure	Type of business	Type of family	Social Category	Vulner ability	Income/ month (in Rs.)	Nature of Impact
1	**Near Forest Nala,**	Sabir Khan s/o Fakir Khan	Tin-shade	Wielding Shop	Nuclear	Gen	NA	7500	Tempor ary
2	**-do-**	Rinku Chouhan s/o Shyam Chouhan	Tin-shade	Auto/Car Repairing	Nuclear	Gen	NA	7500	-do-
3	**-do-**	Ashok Kumar Yadav	Tin-shade	Tire-Tube Repairing	Nuclear	OBC	NA	6000	-do-
4	**-do-**	Sitaram Prajapati s/o Gayarasi Ram	Tin-shade	Auto/Car Repairing	Nuclear	OBC	BPL	7500	-do-
5	**-do-**	Sabir Hussain s/o Md.Nausah	Tin-shade	Auto/Car Repairing	Nuclear	Gen	BPL	7500	-do-
6	**-do-**	Jalil Ahmad s/o Abdul Gafur	Tin-shade	Tire-Tube Repairing	Nuclear	Gen	NA	7500	-do-
7	**-do-**	Prahalad s/o Devilal Nagar	Tin-shade	Tea Shop	Nuclear	OBC	BPL	6000	-do-
8	**-do-**	Bhanwar singh s/o Mangilal	Tin-shade	Tea Shop	Nuclear	Gen	NA	6000	-do-

Annexure 2

PUBLIC CONSULTATION

Informal individual and group consultations with potentially affected and general public were held in all the proposed 5 roads during transect walk. The purpose of conducting consultations was to make people aware about the sub-project and also gather public concerns, opinions and suggestions related to specific sub-project. One of the prime objectives of the public consultations is to integrate the concerns and suggestions of people in the project execution. All these have been documented in this short RP.

DATE OF CONSULTATION: 15.07.2013
Place: Lanka Colony
Time: 2 pm to 4 pm

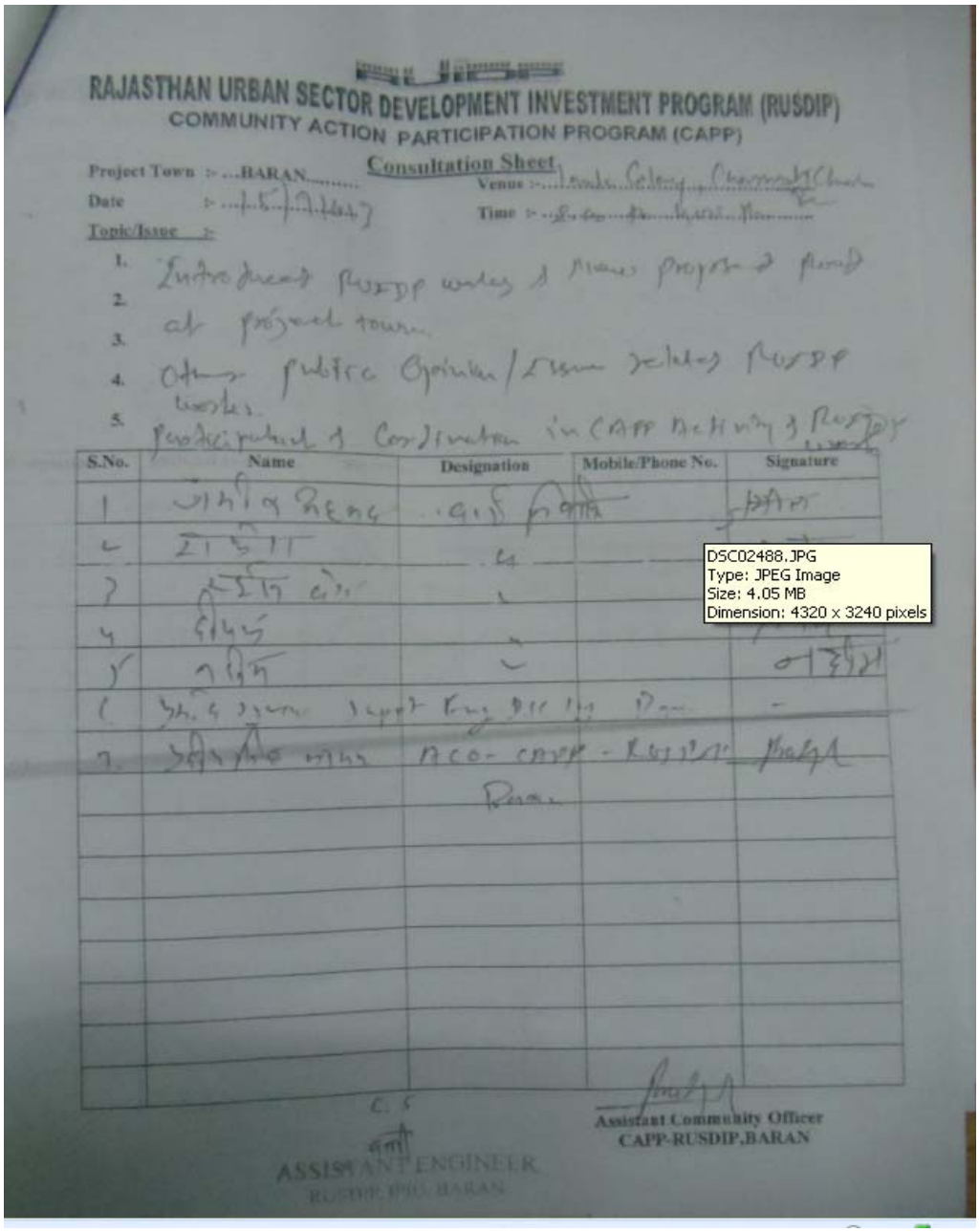
Issues discussed:

- 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 and their involvement
- Local disturbances due to Project Construction Work
- Water logging and drainage problem if any
- Drinking water problem
- Other problems, encountered, if any
- ADB Safeguard Policy
- Grievances Redress System under this project.

People perception: Majority of peoples told that the existing road is very poor and congested and it is inaccessible during rainy season, so their widening and strengthening is required. People informed that all the drain has been chocked and no initiative has been taken so far from a long time. This is the road from which public can reach Dashhara ground during festival. All the public given assurance to provide all kind of support during execution

time. They also informed that the Solid waste management is also a big problem in these areas, no proper management is there, and they are just dumping their waste into vacant sites nearby their houses.

Consultation sheet



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

Consultation Sheet

Project Town :- ...BARAN.....
Venue :-
Date :-
Time :-
Topic/Issue :-

1. Introduced RUSDIP works & Major proposed plan
2. at project town.
3.
4. Other public opinion/Issue related RUSDIP works.
5. participated & Coordination in CAPP activity of RUSDIP

S.No.	Name	Designation	Mobile/Phone No.	Signature
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7		ACO-CAPP-RUSDIP Baran		

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Assistant Community Officer
CAPP-RUSDIP,BARAN

ASSISTANT ENGINEER
RUSDIP PIU, BARAN

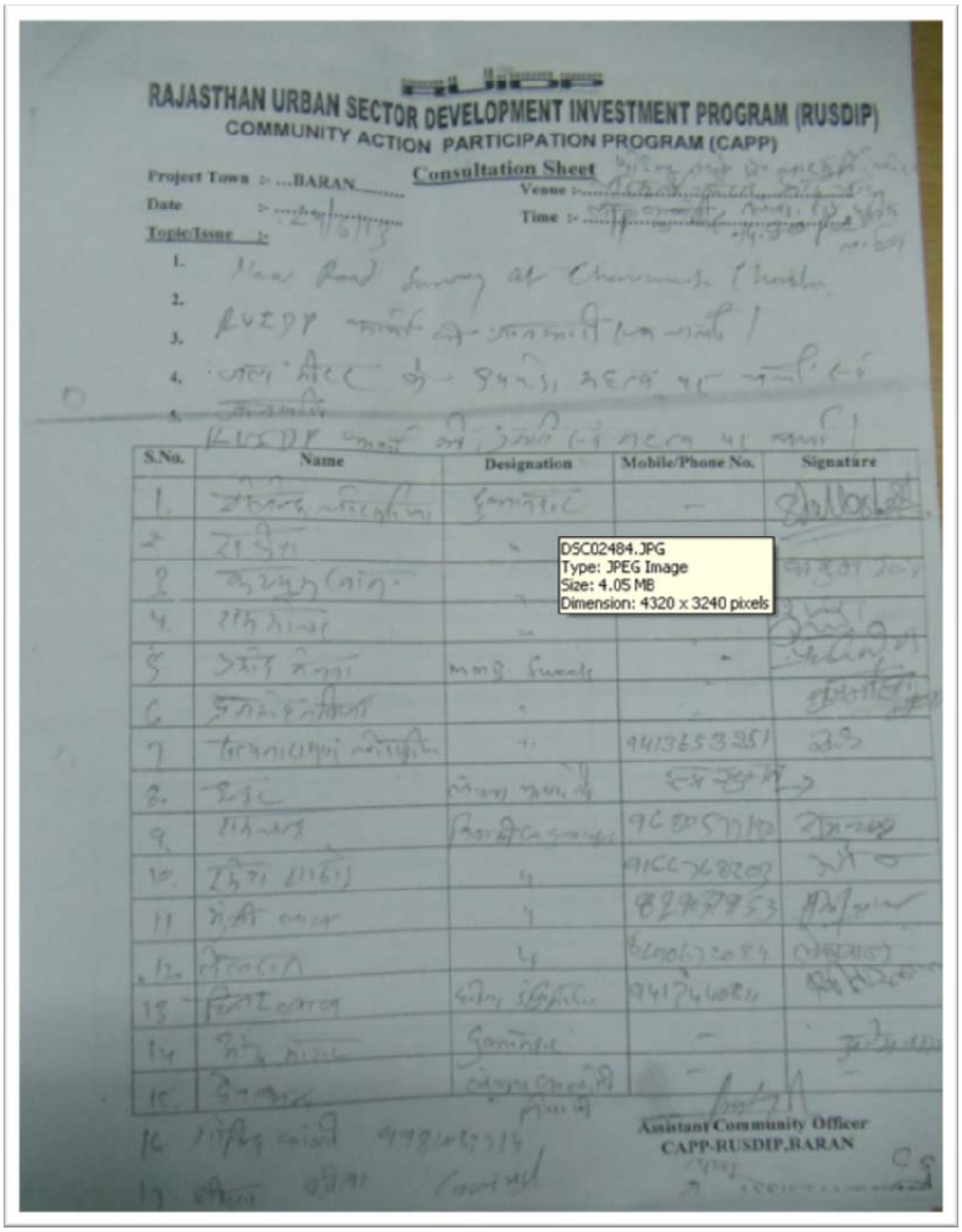
PUBLIC CONSULTATION

DATE OF CONSULTATION: 24.06.2013
Place: Near ROB side, Charmurti Circle,Talwara Road,
Time: 11 am to 2pm

Issues discussed:

- 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 and their involvement
- Local disturbances due to Project Construction Work
- Water logging and drainage problem if any
- Drinking water problem
- Other problems, encountered, if any
- ADB Safeguard Policy
- Grievances Redress System under this project.

People perception: The Affected Persons were told about the ADB financed RUIDP's activities. They were informed about the IR Policy of ADB, Resettlement Framework and Entitlements. They were also told about the Road sub-project. Persons assembled expressed happiness that the road from Nala to Charmurti circle will be upgraded to BT road. They are aware that they will be inconvenienced during construction work, but they are prepared to face some difficulties in the larger interest. The APs were happy to know that they would be compensated during construction work for loss in their earnings.



RAJASTHAN URBAN SECTOR DEVELOPMENT INVESTMENT PROGRAM (RUSDIP)

COMMUNITY ACTION PARTICIPATION PROGRAM (CAPP)

Consultation Sheet

Project Town :- ...BARAN.....

Date :- ...24/6/13

Venue :-

Time :-

Topic/Issue :-

1. New Road Survey at Chaurmuhla Chowk
2.
3. RUSDIP
4.
5.
6. RUSDIP

S.No.	Name	Designation	Mobile/Phone No.	Signature
1.			–	
2				
3				
4.				
5		MMB Supervisor	–	
6				
7			9413653251	
8.				
9.			9680577102	
10.			9166268203	
11			8290379553	
12.			8290673084	
13			9414646811	
14			–	
15.			–	
16			9782623714	
17				

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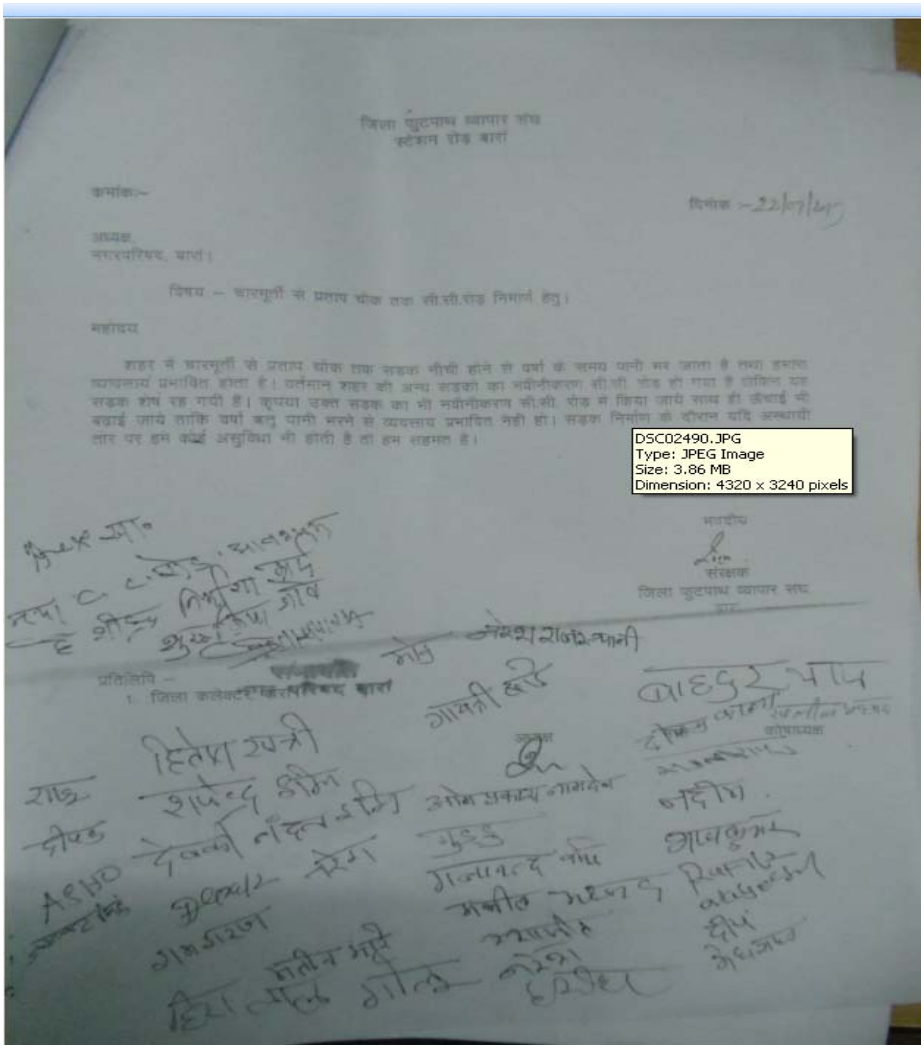
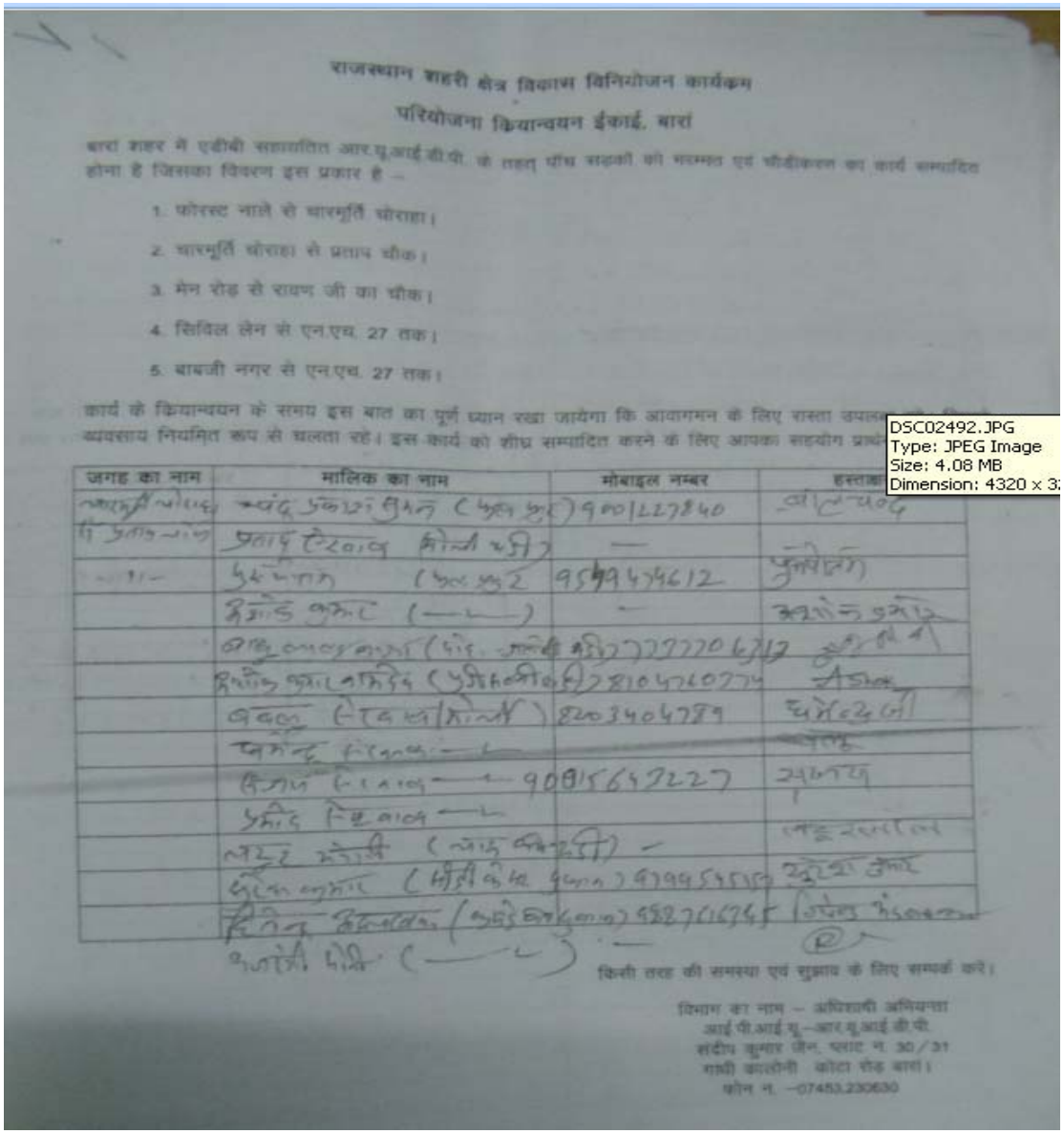
Assistant Community Officer
CAPP-RUSDIP,BARAN

Annexure 3

Consent taken from shopowners and District Commercial Association for upgradation of road from Charmurti chowraha to Pratap chowk

Extensive consultation held with the shopkeepers and Members of District Commercial Association in the month of July and August,2013 and informed them about the proposed road work from Charmurti circle to Pratap circle.PIU officials informed them that Access/ pedestrian will be provided to all the shopkeepers, so there business is going on during execution of work. Effort will be made and timing of works will be reduce for avoid disruption during business hours, phased construction schedule and working one segment at a time and one side of the road at a time. Majority of peoples told that the existing road is very poor and congested and it is inaccessible during rainy season, so their widening and strengthening is required. They have given their consent for upgradation of this road and suggested that proper care should be taken during execution time to avoid their livelihood disruption. During consultation, shop owners informed that they are prepared to face some difficulties in the larger interest.





राजस्थान शहरी क्षेत्र विकास विनियोजन कार्यक्रम

परियोजना क्रियान्वयन ईकाई, बारां

बारां शहर में एडीबी सहायतित आर.यू.आई.डी.पी. के तहत् पाँच सड़कों की मरम्मत एवं चौड़ीकरण का कार्य सम्पादित होना है जिसका विवरण इस प्रकार है –

1. फोरस्ट नाले से चारमूर्ति चौराहा।
2. चारमूर्ति चौराहा से प्रताप चौक।
3. मेन रोड से रावण जी का चौक।
4. सिविल लेन से एन.एच. 27 तक।
5. बाबजी नगर से एन.एच. 27 तक।

कार्य के क्रियान्वयन के समय इस बात का पूर्ण ध्यान रखा जायेगा कि आवागमन के लिए रास्ता उपलब्ध व्यवसाय नियमित रूप से चलता रहे। इस कार्य को शीघ्र सम्पादित करने के लिए आपका सहयोग प्राप्त

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[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]
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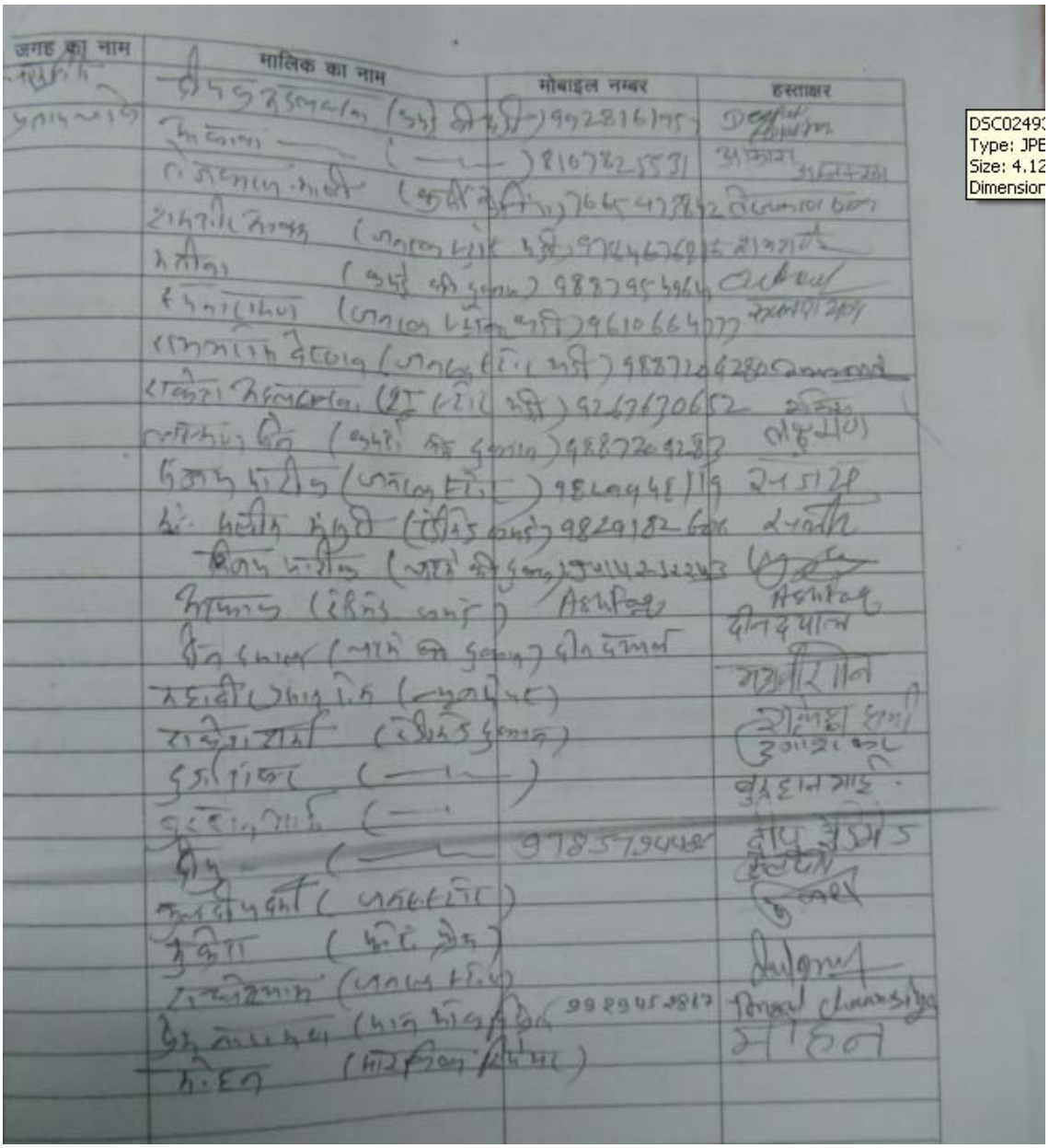
	[illegible]	—	

किसी तरह की समस्या एवं सुझाव के लिए सम्पर्क करें।

विभाग का नाम – अधिशाषी अभियन्ता
आई.पी.आई.यू.–आर.यू.आई.डी.पी.
संदीप कुमार जैन, प्लाट न. 30/31
गांधी कालोनी कोटा रोड बारां।
फोन न. –07453.230630



जगह का नाम	मालिक का नाम	मोबाइल नम्बर	हस्ताक्षर
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Annexure 4

Consent taken from shopowners and Residents for up gradation of road and drain in Lanka colony

अधिशाषी अभियन्ता,

परियोजना क्रियान्वयन ईकाई,
आर. यू. आई. डी. पी.
बारां ।

महोदय,–

आपके विभाग द्वारा शहर में पाँच मुख्य सड़कों का चौड़ीकरण एवं सौन्दर्यकरण का कार्य सम्पादित किया जाना है, जिसमें लंका कालोनी का सड़क भी है। समस्त लंका कालोनी निवासी इस कार्य का शीघ्र से शीघ्र होने की आग्रह करती है साथ ही साथ इस सड़क के दोनों तरफ नाले की भी मरम्मत एवं सही होने की इच्छा रखते हैं। जिससे पानी का बहाव सही रूप से हो सके। इस कार्य के दौरान जो भी तात्कालिक व्यवधान आयेगा उसके लिए हम लोग सतत तैयार हैं। तथा कार्य के शीघ्र निष्पादन के लिए हम सभी लंका कालोनी वासी आपके विभाग के साथ है।

1. चन्द्रशेखर
2. रमेश
3. रमेश बईयन
4. सुरेश
5. गोरीशंकर
6. अमरकुमार
7. राधेश्याम
8. 8890337225
9. 8003949344
10. नन्दकिशोर
11. नवलकिशोर
12. मोहनलाल
13. मोहनलाल
14. मोहनलाल
15. अमरसिंह
16. फूलचन्द
17. राजेन्द्र कुमार
18. Kheel
19. उमरदास
20. नेमीचन्द
21. लड्डूबाई
22. सुनीता
23. मोतीलाल
24. बन्टी
25. सुनील
26. लोकेश
27. शांतिबाई
28. रमना
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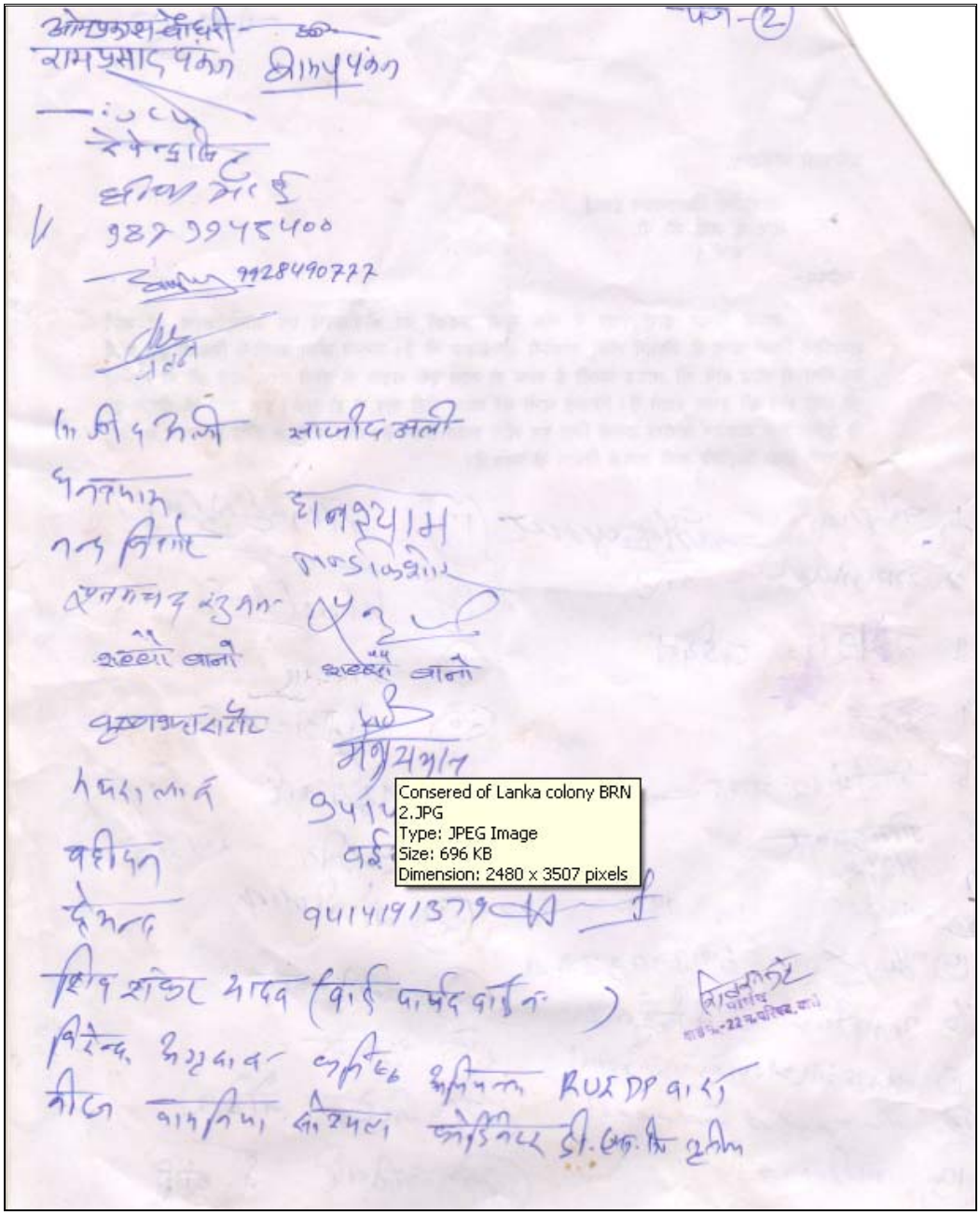
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RUSDIP

RAJASTHAN URBAN SECTOR DEVELOPMENT INVESTMENT PROGRAM (RUSDIP)

COMMUNITY ACTION PARTICIPATION PROGRAM (CAPP)

Consultation Sheet

Project Town :- ...BARAN..... Venue :- [illegible]

Date :- [illegible] Time :- [illegible]

Topic/Issue :-

1. RUSDIP कार्यों के बारे जानकारी [illegible]
2. वार्ड की ओर कचरा निस्तारण हेतु नव [illegible]
3. जाना [illegible] के नाले [illegible] के [illegible]
4. भावी सौंदर्यकरण के कार्य के [illegible]
5. वार्ड की वर्तमान समस्या के वार्ड वासियों के [illegible]

[illegible] RUSDIP कार्यों की [illegible] महत्वपूर्ण है

S.No.	Name	Designation	Mobile/Phone No.	Signature
	आसीफ			[illegible]
	फूलचंद			फूलचंद
	[illegible]		9468830244	
	Khalil Mond		7597805969	
	उमर फारूक		9414[illegible]	
	[illegible]		9950502742	
	लक्ष्मी बाई			रणजीत
	रणजीत			[illegible]
	[illegible]			[illegible]
	सुनील कुमार		8003910800	सुनील
	[illegible]			शांति
	देमना		8107431855	देमना
	[illegible]			[illegible]

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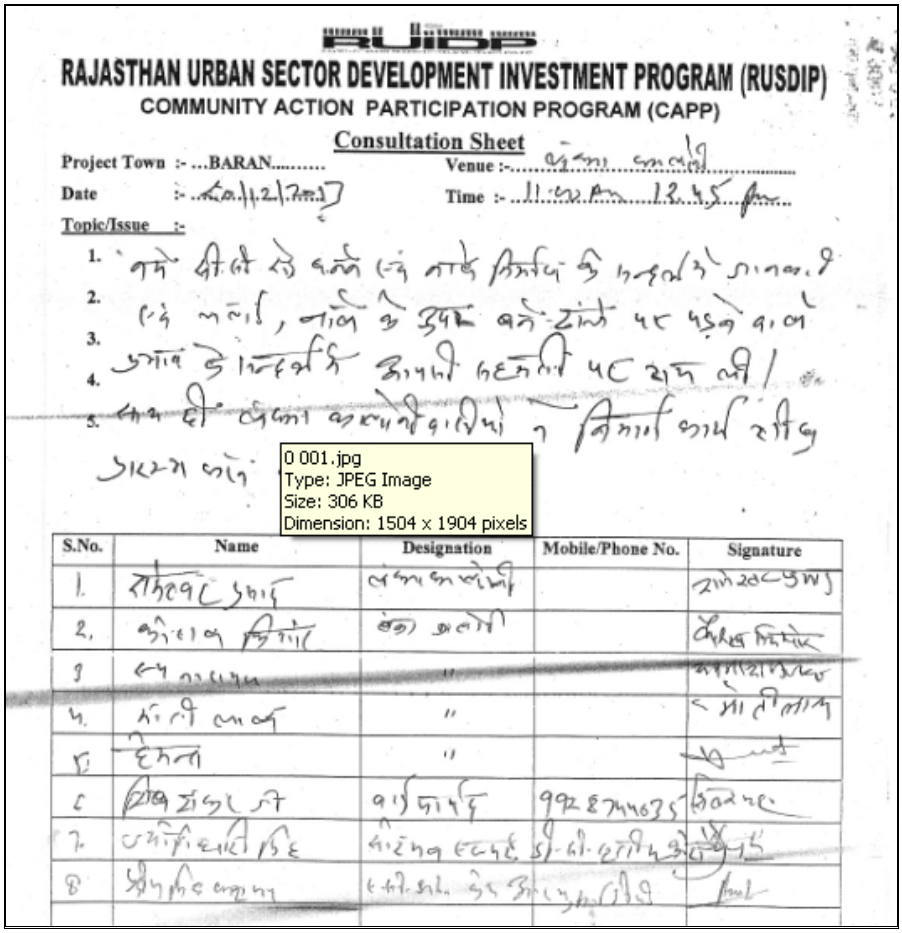
Assistant Community Officer
CAPP-RUSDIP,BARAN



RUSDIP

RAJASTHAN URBAN SECTOR DEVELOPMENT INVESTMENT PROGRAM (RUSDIP)

COMMUNITY ACTION PARTICIPATION PROGRAM (CAPP)

Consultation Sheet

Project Town :- ...BARAN..... Venue :-.....

Date :- ..... Time :- ..... am ..... pm

Topic/Issue :-

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Type: JPEG Image
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ANNEXURE 5:

SUMMARY ACTIVITIES ON COMMUNITY AWARENESS AND PARTICIPATION PROGRAMME (CAPP)

1. Appreciating the fact that the long term success of the project dependence on the willingness of local communities to sustain improved services and facilities provided by the project, Community awareness and participation program (CAPP) has been designed as an integral part of RUIDP with objective of fostering greater awareness and involvement of the communities for participation in all aspects of project decision making. The objectives of CAPP are to:

(i) Promote participatory community involvement in the project and to contribute to the delivery of sustainable urban service.
(ii) Cover community awareness, participation, and education with respect to implementation and management of the project facilities, and to educate communities about environmental sanitation and health linkages.
(iii) Inform the project beneficiaries about implications to the community in terms of benefits and responsibilities, including the need to pay for sustainable urban and civic amenities.
(iv) Stimulate civic concern about environmental quality and responsibility.
(v) Ensure that the communities develop a sense of “ownership” of the new and rehabilitated infrastructure and services.
(vi) Ensure community involvement during planning and implementation of all components of the project activities

2. To mobilize, motivate, participation and awareness of community a Community Action Participation Program (CAPP) is taken under the RUSDIP. M/s Indian Institute of Rural Management, Jaipur has been engaged as CAPP consultant from August, 2008. Community mobilization will be activated through various Public Meetings, Campaign and media means. CAPP will be undertaken to make the public aware of the short-term inconveniences and long-term benefits of the project in order to gain full support of the beneficiaries for the Project. CAPP will be helpful to make beneficiaries aware of preventive care to avoid environmental health-related hazards and of their responsibilities to avoid the wastage of water, including issues such as water rates, user charges and property tax reform, etc. for achieving the goals of the Project. In addition, it will provide feedback to the IPMU with a view to adjusting the work program based on the impact of the campaign and concerns raised by the beneficiaries

3. In order to achieve desired goal several awareness campaigns, seminars, orientations, trainings, sewer and water connectivity camps have been organized at different levels on various facets health, hygiene, water and sanitation, solid waste management, sewerage, property connection, road safety and other RUIDP related sector. IEC material is also being brought out on the above issues. The programs are designed to help enhance the understanding of the project and through people’s participation ensure sustainability of the assets/services provided.

A Overview of CAPP Activities

(i) Formation of Groups
(ii) PublicMeeting at the community level
(iii) Jajam baithaks
(iv) Individual contact
(v) Site visits

(vi) School campaign
(vii) Street Play, Nukkad Natak and Puppet Shows
(viii) Observance of Important National / International Day
(ix) Road Safety Programs
(x) Cultural Event
(xi) Exhibitions
(xii) Jhanki Display
(xiii) Women Participation and Income Generation Activities
(xiv) Organization Camps
(xv) IEC Activities
  a) Print Media
  b) Display of Posters
  c) RUIDP Calendar
  d) Preparation of Brochure and Folders
  e) Preparation of Pamphlets
  f) Stickers
  g) Preparation and release of Nav Aakar
  h) Release of News Letter
  i) Release of News and Appeals
(xvi) Electronic Media
  a. Interactive Phone in program through AIR
  b. Display of film on Water Conservation
  c. Film Show for Environment Improvement
  d. Display of Cinema Slides
  e. Documentary Film on RUIDP – ‘Pragati Path’
  f. Display of Scroll Messages
  g. Display of Banners / Flexes
  h. Press Conference
(xvii) Training Programme and Workshops

ANNEXURE 6

SUMMARY POLICY FRAMEWORK

A. Policy and Legal Framework

1. 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

2. The NRRP 2007 was adopted by the Government of India on 31 October 2007 to address development-induced resettlement issues. The NRRP stipulates the minimum facilities to be ensured for persons displaced due to the acquisition of land for public purposes and to provide for the basic minimum requirements. All projects leading to involuntary displacement of people must address the rehabilitation and resettlement issues comprehensively. The State Governments, Public Sector Undertakings or agencies, and other requiring bodies shall be at liberty to put in place greater benefit levels than those prescribed in the NRRP. The principles of this policy may also apply to the rehabilitation and resettlement of persons involuntarily displaced permanently due to any other reason. The objectives of the Policy are:

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

3. The NRRP is applicable for projects where over 400 families in the plains or 200 families in hilly or tribal or Desert Development Program (DDP) areas are displaced. However, the basic principles can be applied to resettling and rehabilitating regardless of the number affected. NRRP's provisions are intended to mitigate adverse impacts on Project Affected Families (PAFs). The NRRP comprehensively deals with all the issues and provides wide range of eligibility to the affected persons and meets most of the requirement of ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (1995). The non title holders, under NRRP, are recognized as the people living in the affected area not less than three years after the declaration of the area as affected area. The NRRP addresses the vulnerable families with adequate entitlements and provides special provisions for Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) Families. The NRRP takes in to account all the transparency as far as consultation, dissemination of information, disclosure and grievance is concerned.

However, the law relating to the acquisition of privately owned immoveable property is the Land Acquisition Act of 1894 (LAA, amended 1984) which is discussed in the following section.

b. Land Acquisition Act, 1894 as Amended in 1984

4. 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 affected persons 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 (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 District Collector 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 District Collector 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 District Collector 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% is added to the award as well as an escalation of 12% 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% per annum is paid for the first year and 15% for subsequent years.

2. ADB'S Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS)

5. 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.

6. For any ADB operation requiring involuntary resettlement, resettlement planning is an integral part of project design, to be dealt with from the earliest stages of the project cycle, taking into account the following basic principles:

(i) Involuntary resettlement will be avoided whenever feasible.
(ii) Where population displacement is unavoidable, it should be minimized.

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

C. Comparison of Borrower's Policy with the Resettlement Framework

7. 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 A4.1 presents a comparison of Government polices (LAA and NRRP) in comparison with the Resettlement Framework which is consistent with ADB's involuntary resettlement policy.

Table A4.1: Comparison between the Borrower's and ADB's SPS

	Policy Principles	**LAA**	**NRRP**	**Remarks**	**Compliance of proposed Resettlement Framework with ADB's SPS**
1.	Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible.	✗	✓	LAA is applicable wherever private land is to be acquired by Government for public purpose.	This is addressed in the Resettlement Framework. 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 Resettlement Framework. 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	✗	✓	According to the ADB's IR policy full Resettlement Plan is	The Resettlement Framework addresses the IR impacts. The

	Policy Principles	LAA	NRRP	Remarks	Compliance of proposed Resettlement Framework with ADB's SPS
	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.			required when 200 or more people will experience major impacts. A Short Resettlement Plan is required when resettlement is insignificant when less than 200 people will experience major impacts. According to the NRRP, Resettlement Plan 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.	entitlements to the affected persons are outlined in the Entitlement Matrix.
4.	Any involuntary resettlement should, as far as possible, be conceived and executed as a part of a development project or program and resettlement plans should be prepared with appropriate timebound actions and budgets. Resettlers should be provided sufficient resources and opportunities to reestablish their homes and livelihoods as soon as possible.	✗	✓	According to the ADB's IR policy full Resettlement Plan is required when 200 or more people will experience major impacts. A Short Resettlement Plan is required when resettlement is insignificant when less than 200 people will experience major impacts. According to the NRRP, Resettlement Plan 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)	The Resettlement Framework addresses the IR impacts. The entitlements to the Affected persons are outlined in the Entitlement Matrix.

	Policy Principles	LAA	NRRP	Remarks	Compliance of proposed Resettlement Framework with ADB's SPS
				in hilly areas, Desert Development Programme (DDP) blocks, areas mentioned in Schedule V and Schedule VI of the Constitution of India.	
				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 Resettlement Plan 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 affected persons. This will be further consolidated by the Resettlement Plan implementing NGO. The plan for information disclosure in the project, including the Resettlement Framework.
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	✗	✓	LAA provides for every affected	The process for verification of impacts and establishing

	Policy Principles	LAA	NRRP	Remarks	Compliance of proposed Resettlement Framework with ADB's SPS
	affected groups should not be a bar to compensation. Affected persons entitled to compensation and rehabilitation should be identified and recorded as early as possible, preferably at the project identification stage, in order to prevent an influx of illegal encroachers, squatters, and other nonresidents who wish to take advantage of such benefits. Particular attention should be paid to the needs of the poorest affected persons 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.			person to receive a notification prior to acquisition and for a hearing in case of any objection. Acquisition under the Act is permitted within one year from the date of declaration of intent to acquire, failing which, the process has to start again. LAA does not regard non-titleholders as affected persons. 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.	the eligibility of the affected persons is outlined in the Resettlement Framework.
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 Resettlement Plan is required when 200 or more people will experience major impacts. A Short Resettlement Plan is required when resettlement is insignificant when less than 200 people will experience major impacts. According to the NRRP, Resettlement Plan should be prepared when it involves resettlement of more than 500 families	The Resettlement Framework addresses the IR impacts. The entitlements to the affected persons are outlined in the Entitlement Matrix.

	Policy Principles	LAA	NRRP	Remarks	Compliance of proposed Resettlement Framework with ADB's SPS
				(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 NRRP's concept of replacement cost is not clearly defined. However, the NRRP does consider various compensation packages to substitute the losses of affected persons.	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 Resettlement Plan costs according to the entitlement matrix have been worked out. These costs are included in the Project Costs.

ADB = Asian Development Bank, DDP = Desert Development Programme, LAA = Land Acquisition Act, NGO = nongovernmental organization, NRRP = National Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy.

Annexure 7:

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____ Female____ *Children:* Male____ Female____

No. of working members: ____

Main occupation of head 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: _____

Annexure: 8

City Level Committee Meeting dated 12.04.2013

RUIDP

Government of Rajasthan

Office of the Executive Engineer

Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Programme (RUSDIP)

C/o Sh. Sandeep Kr. & Virendra Kr. Jain, Plot No. 30 & 31, Gandhi Colony, Kota Road, Baran

Telephone & Fax No. 07453-233112 & 230630 e-mail: jpiu.brn@rediffmail.com

क्रमांक – 172-110

दिनांक– 26/04/2013

आर.यू.आई.डी.पी. फेज द्वितीय के अन्तर्गत क्रियान्वयन एवं समीक्षात्मक सिटी लेवल कमेटी की बैठक दिनांक 12.04.2013 के प्रातः 11.00 बजे मिनिसचिवालय में जिला कलेक्टर, बारां की अध्यक्षता में आयोजित हुई। बैठक में उपस्थित अधिकारियों की सूची परिशिष्ट (अ) पर संलग्न है। बैठक में हुई चर्चा एवं निर्णय का बिन्दुवार विवरण निम्न प्रकार से है।

1. अधिशाषी अभियंता, द्वारा अवगत कराया गया कि आर.यू.आई.डी.पी. परियोजना के अन्तर्गत बारां शहर में ठोस कचरा निस्तारण प्रबन्धन, एवं हेरिटेज के कार्य पूर्ण हो चुका है तथा पेयजल आपूर्ति योजना, आर.ओ.बी. के कार्यों की प्रगति पर चर्चा की गई। अध्यक्ष, द्वारा कार्य की प्रगति बढ़ाने के निर्देश दिये गये हैं।
2. अधिशाषी अभियंता, द्वारा अवगत कराया गया आर.यू.आई.डी.पी. परियोजना के अन्तर्गत बारां शहर में कराये जा रहे कार्यों की धीमी प्रगति के सन्दर्भ में परियोजना निदेशक आर.यू.आई.डी.पी. के समक्ष जयपुर में कान्ट्रेक्टर विथ्यू प्रगति बैठक का आयोजन किया जा रहा है एवं कार्य की प्रगति बढ़ाने के लिए प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं।
3. अध्यक्ष, द्वारा निर्देश दिये गये कि रेल्वे आवर ब्रिज कोटा–बारां से चारभुजा चौराहा, चारभुजा चौराहा से प्रताप चौक और दीनदयाल पार्क से लंका कालोनी एवं मुक्ति धाम तक सी.सी.रोड़ एवं अन्य मुख्य मार्ग बनाने के महत्वपूर्ण प्रस्ताव आर.यू.आई.डी.पी. में शामील करने के निर्देश अधिशाषी अभियंता, आर.यू.आई.डी.पी. बारां को दिये गये।
4. अधिशाषी अभियंता, जे.वी.यू.एन.एल. द्वारा बताया गया कि हीकड़ के लिए डेडिकेटेड फीडर डालने के लिए कार्यवाही प्रारम्भ कर दी है तथा मटीरीयल प्रोक्योरमेन्ट प्रारम्भ कर दिया है इस गर्मी में खेतों में जहाँ रास्ते नही है विद्युत लाइन डाल दी जावेगी। शेष लाइन वर्षा ऋतु बाद डाली जावेगी।
5. अधिशाषी अभियंता, द्वारा बताया गया कि नगरपरिषद द्वारा साइकिल रिक्शा एवं हेण्ड कार्ट को लेने से मना किया है। चूंकि ठोस कचरा निस्तारण के उपकरण आर.यू.आई.डी.पी. परियोजना में नगर परिषद की सहमति के उपरान्त ही लिए गए है अतः नगरपरिषद को लेना आवश्यक है। नगरपरिषद को इस सम्बन्ध में आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु निर्देशित किया।
6. अध्यक्ष, द्वारा पेडिंग इश्यू की जानकारी चाही जाने पर अधिशाषी अभियंता द्वारा अवगत करया गया कि वर्तमान में सभी कार्य सुचारू रूप से चल रहे है।

बैठक सधन्यवाद सम्पन्न हुई।

अधिशाषी अभियंता
आर.यू.एस.डी.आई.पी., आई.पी.आई.यू. बारां

प्रतिलिपि निम्न को सूचनार्थ :–

1. अधिशाषी अभियंता, जन स्वा. अभि. विभाग, खण्ड बारां।
2. अधिशाषी अभियंता, सार्वजनिक निर्माण विभाग, खण्ड बारां।
3. अधिशाषी अभियंता, जयपुर विद्युत वितरण निगम लिमिटेड, बारां।
4. अधिशाषी अभियंता, जल संसाधन विभाग, बारां।
5. सभापति, नगरपरिषद, बारां।
6. उपसभापति, नगरपरिषद, बारां।
7. आयुक्त नगरपरिषद, बारां।
8. टीम लीडर डी.एस.सी. तृतीय कोटा।
9. विधि सहायक, जिला कलेक्टर, बारां।

अधिशाषी अभियंता
आर.यू.एस.डी.आई.पी., आई.पी.आई.यू. बारां

Annexure: 9

Officials order for preparation of DPR for road work.

RUIDP

Government of Rajasthan
Office of Project Director
Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Project (RUIDP)
AVS Building, Jawahar Circle, JLN Marg, Jaipur – 302017
Tel No.: +91 141 2721986, Fax No.: +91 141 [illegible] email: [illegible]@ruidp.gov.in,
Web site : www.ruidp.gov.in

Dated: [illegible].07.2013

Executive Engineer,
IPIU, RUSDIP,
Alwar, Baran, Barmer, Churu, Karauli, Nagaur.

Sub: Preparation of DPR for the works approved in 7th WFC.

Ref: (I) Work Finalization Committee Meeting held on 30.05.2013
(II) Tripartite Review Meeting with ADB & DEA held on 07.06.2013

The 7th Work Finalization Committee meeting was held on 30.05.2013 under the chairmanship of ACS, UDH & PHE and works were identified. Considering the discussion held during Tripartite Review Meeting on 07.06.2013 in DEA, it is unlikely that extension would be granted to Tranche II projects. Accordingly, following works has been considered by the competent authority to be taken up under Tranche III:

(Amount in Crs.)

District	Name of work	Amount	Amount with T.P.	Tranche
Karauli	Heritage works	[illegible].4	3.12	III
Churu	Improvement of city roads	14.5	17.4	III
Nagaur	Renovation and reconstruction of drain from Aandhiya Pipal Khanda extending around 2 KM length	3	2.69	III
	Road widening and [illegible] from [illegible] to Basni Chouraha nearly [illegible] in length	[illegible]	0.91	III
	Water Supply work	8	9.6	III
	Nagaur road and water supply work	11.5	13.5	
Baran	City road work	6.8	8.16	III

Therefore, it is directed to prepare DPR along with bid document on priority basis as per aforesaid works within 15 days. Further, [illegible] were also issued to prepare DPR of sewerage works of Alwar, Barmer & Nagaur also as per the works finalized in WFC. In accordance to the prevailing circumstances, if preparation of DPR is under advance stage/ near completion, may be finalized and should be sent to the concerned line agency for their future requirements, otherwise preparation of DPR may be dropped immediately.

(Dr. Prithvi)
Project Director
Dated: [illegible].07.2013

F3 (106)(25)/[illegible] II/7th WFC
Copy to the following for information and necessary action:-
1. SE/[illegible] with a request to provide duly submission.
2. Zonal SE, RUSDIP, Jaipur/ Udaipur/ Kota to provide preparation of DPR duly examined in coordination with LE (PIU).
3. Team Leader, [illegible]
4. OSD-I/II/III, [illegible]

Superintending Engineer IV

Annexure: 10

News Paper clip for upgradation of road works in Baran town.

Annexure: 11

Photographs of proposed roads

Road from Char Murti Chouraha to Pratap Chouraha	**Road from NH-76 to Lanka Colony**
Road from NH-76 to Lanka Colony	**Road from Babji Nagar to NH-27**
Road from Civil Lines to NH-27	**Road from Babji Nagar to NH-27**
Road from Civil Lines to NH-27	**Road from ROB to Charmurti Chouraha**

Annexure:12

Letter of PIU for adopting mitigation measure to avoid the disturbances to the shopowners

RUIDP

Government of Rajasthan
Office of the Executive Engineer
Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Programme (RUSDIP)

C/O Sashi Gupta Plot No. 30 Vasant Vihar Colony, Behind FCI Godown Kota Road, Baran
e-mail: ipiu.brn@rediffmail.com

No. Date

The Additional Project Director,
RUIDP, Jaipur

Sub: - Up gradation of 5 nos. of Road Project of Baran Twon.

Sir,

With reference to the above Cited subject, It is hereby informed that no significant impact was indentified in 4 numbers of road i.e ROB to Charmurthi Cauraha Road, Lanka Colony Road, Civil line to NH-27 road and Babji nagar to NH-27 Road. As far as widening and up gradation of Charmurthi chauraha to Pratap Chowk road is concerned, taken for upgradation following mitigation and work plan would be made during execution of work to avoid the livelihood impact to the shop owners.

1. Access/pedestrian will be provided to all the shopkeepers, so their business is not affected during execution of work.
2. If possible, work would be carried out in particular stretech (near to the shops) on the days when market is closed.
3. Shop owners views should be incorporated during execution time.
4. Timings of works would be such as to reduce disruption during business hours, also phased construction schedule and working one segment at a time and one side of the road at a time shall be taken.
5. Mobile vendors would be informed to shift other side prior to the commencement of the work.

Executive Engineer
RUSDIP, IPIU, BARAN

Copy to :-

1. The Team Leader,IPMC,RUIDP Jaipur
2. The Team Leader, DSC-III, Kota.
3. The P.O. (Social), PMU,RUIDP, Jaipur

Executive Engineer
RUSDIP, IPIU, BARAN

up gradation of No.5 road, Baran.jpg
Type: JPEG Image
Size: 257 KB
Dimension: 1275 x 1753 pixels