

Resettlement Planning Document

Draft Short Resettlement Plan for Barmer Waste Water Management Sub-Project

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India: Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Program –Barmer Waste Water Management Sub-Project

Prepared by Local Self Government Department

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

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AP	Affected Person
BDO	Block Development Officer
BPL	Below Poverty Line
CBO	Community Based Organization
CPR	Common Property Resources
GoI	Government of India
GoR	Government of Rajasthan
IP	Indigenous People
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
NIT	Notice Inviting Tender
NOC	No Objection Certificate
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
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 Programme
SC	Scheduled Caste
SC	Supervision Consultant
SES	Socio-Economic Survey
SHG	Self Help Group
ST	Scheduled Tribe
UDD	Urban Development Department

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 Government of India (GoI) and the Asian Development Bank (ADB). 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. Barmer comes under DSC-II.

2. Barmer town, located at 25° 75' N latitude and 71° 38' E longitude, is the headquarters of Barmer district. The Town has many historical relics which attract tourists from far and wide. The sand dunes and colorful festivals of Barmer is a great attraction. The Town is called the miniature Rajasthan as it encapsulates the sights, colors, glory and smell of Rajasthan. National Highway – 15 passes through this town. The Railway line connects the town with major cities of Rajasthan.

3. The Infrastructure sectors that are being developed in Barmer under this Program are:

- (i) Water Supply Rehabilitation and Expansion
- (ii) Waste Water Management (Sewerage)
- (iii) Solid Waste Management
- (iv) Construction of ROB at Level Crossing No.323 A on NH-15

4. Each sector listed above constitutes a Sub-Project. The DSCs have or are developing Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for each sub-project. The DSCs will also provide supervision consultancy during the execution of the sub-projects.

5. To improve quality of life and health of the community proper management of waste water is necessary. In Barmer Town, WWM is far below expectation. Most of the domestic disposal and sewage is discharged directly into the operations creating environmental pollution, hazardous to health and life. The design for Barmer WWM has been prepared to address these problems. The design involves approximately 40 Km sewerage pipe line; design, construction, supply, erection, testing, commissioning and five years operation & maintenance of Sewage Treatment plant (STP) of 10 MLD including all civil, electrical, mechanical, pumping and other allied works and supply, laying, joining, testing and commissioning of outfall sewer, various trunk sewers, collecting and lateral sewers connecting to outfall sewer, along with all necessary manholes, appurtenances and 6000 household connections etc. The Detailed Project Report (DPR) on Waste Water Management Sub-Project has been approved by IPMU, the Implementing Agency (IA); and implementation is underway.

6. Initially the Resettlement Plan was prepared in February 2009. Temporary or permanent land acquisition for the sub-project was not required. For the WWM sub-project in the town, the area was divided into 4 zones. The DPR at that time covered all the 4 zones. In accordance with the DPR, when impacted areas were surveyed, it was observed that only the livelihood of 35 Persons would be impacted temporarily during the time of laying of sewers and construction of appurtenances. The location of these 35 APs were: Mahabar Fatak – 5 APs, Ambedkar Circle – 3 APs, Gandhi Chowk – 9 APs and Sindhari Circle – 18 APs. Thereafter, the DPR has been revised in which, out of the 4 Zones only Zone 2 remained and Zone 1, 3 and 4 are excluded from the scope of the Project. This current scope of works in Zone 2 comprised of only Gandhi Chowk and Sindhari Circle areas, and therefore, the number of APs has reduced from 35 to 27. During identification of APs for distribution of I Cards, it was found out that out of the 27 APs, 5 APs were missing from their

locations (Sindhari Circle). At the same location, out of the 22 APs who were present, 6 APs were not willing to accept the Compensation amount as they considered the amount less than they deserve. The ADB Loan Review Mission in November 2011 noted this and as a compliance a methodology for revised compensation has been worked out according to which additional disbursement would be made in future. This SRP has been revised exclusively for change in scope,

7. This Resettlement Plan has been prepared in tune with the ADB Handbook on Resettlement, the agreed Resettlement Framework (RF). The Methodology prescribed by ADB was scrupulously adhered to, to find out any adverse or Involuntary Resettlement impact in the project area. This revised Resettlement Plan is based on Transect Walks along the STP, Pumping Station site and the reticulation system. This is a **Category B** sub-project as per the policy of ADB.

8. The Summary of proposed works are as follows:

Table: Summary of Proposed Works

Sl.No.	Works	Quantity
1.	Construction of 10 MLD Sewage Treatment Plant (STP)	in 29 ha land (Government Land)
2.	Construction of intermediate Sewage Pumping Station	01(Government Land)
3.	Laying of Trunk Sewers. and Secondary and Lateral sewers	Total: 40 km 7.5 km and 32.5 km (Within ROW)
4.	Facilitating House Service Connections	6000 (Within ROW)

9. **Summary of Resettlement Impact:** The Waste Water Management sub-project in the town does not entail any temporary or permanent land acquisition. However during laying of sewers and construction of appurtenances, livelihood of 27 Persons/Households will be temporarily affected. Out of these 27 persons, 5 APs are missing from the site, the rest 22 APs are earning their livelihood by selling fruits, vegetables, tea, some small items; they are non-titleholders and squatters, operating from kiosks/cabins but mostly from mobile trolleys. The list of APs may be seen at **Appendix -2**

10. **Public Consultations:** The Resettlement Plan was prepared in consultation with the stakeholders, particularly the Affected Persons. During Public Consultations and Transect Walks, information about the Program, sub-project, and policy of ADB on safeguards etc. was disseminated. Consultations have been held and are being held with all the stakeholders regularly.

11. **Policy Framework and Entitlements:** The Policy Framework and Entitlements for all the Sub-Projects 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; Policy on Involuntary Resettlement, 1995, of ADB; and the agreed Resettlement Framework (RF); notwithstanding the Sub-Project has Involuntary Resettlement impact or not.

12. Thirty days before the commencement of work, the Affected Persons 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 or a transitional allowance for the period of disruption, whichever is greater will be provided.

13. **Grievance Redress Mechanism:** Affected Persons 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. Lastly, if the aggrieved is not satisfied with the decision of the inter-ministerial Empowered Committee then suit can be filed in the Civil Court.

14. **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 sub-projects. 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 Design and Supervision Consultancy (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

15. Monitoring and Evaluation mechanism has been built in this program for proper implementation of 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 Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Program (RUSDIP) is intended to 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 Short Resettlement Plan (SRP) has been prepared for the Waste Water Management sub-project in Barmer

2. The design of the Waste Water Management sub-project involves approximately 80 Km sewerage pipe line; construction, supply, erection, testing, commissioning and five years operation & maintenance of Sewage Treatment plant (STP) of 10 MLD including all civil, electrical, mechanical, pumping and other allied works and supply, laying, joining, testing and commissioning of outfall sewer, various trunk sewers, collecting and lateral sewers connecting to outfall sewer, along with all necessary manholes, appurtenances etc.

3. The Components of the Sub-Project are:

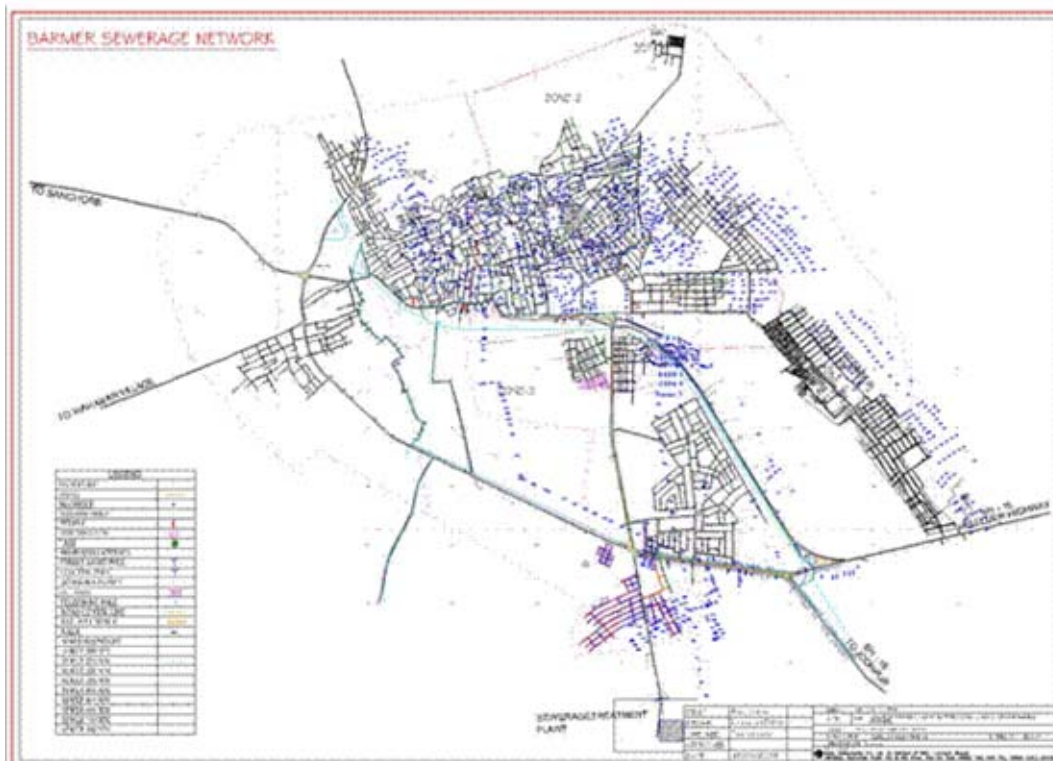
Table 1: Summary of Proposed Works

Sl. No.	Works	Quantity
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2.	Construction of intermediate Sewage Pumping Station	01(Government Land)
3.	Laying of Trunk Sewers. and Secondary and Lateral sewers	Total: 40 km 7.5 km and 32.5 km (Within ROW)
4.	Facilitating House Service Connections	6000 (Within ROW)

¹ Particularly district headquarters and towns with significant tourism potential.

² 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.

Map 1: Proposed Network of Barmer Waste Water



II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

4. In accordance with ADB Guidelines on Resettlement, Initial Social Assessment and ground realities, certain Methods, Techniques and Tools were adopted under RUIDP/RUSDIP, for preparation of Resettlement Plan for the Waste Water Management sub-project in Barmer. The Method was, first, Transect Walks were undertaken along the corridors of impact to (i) observe and document the milieu of the locations, (ii) observe and document the adverse impacts of the project intervention on the community and the environment, and (iii) inventorying of project affected persons. This was followed by 100% Census and Socio-Economic survey of the project affected persons. It is pertinent to mention here that the IR Guidelines of ADB require that the impact of a Sewerage/Waste Water Management project should be observed (i) along the Reticulation system, (ii) Pumping Station(s) and (iii) the STP site. In preparing the Resettlement Plan (in 2009) and revision now of this sub-project, the impact areas of these three components were observed to find out the adverse impacts.

5. Initially the Resettlement Plan was prepared in February 2009. Land acquisition, temporary or permanent, was not required in 2009 or at present. For the WWM sub-project in the town, the area was divided into 4 zones. The DPR at that time covered 4 zones. In accordance with the DPR, when impacted areas were surveyed, it was observed that only the livelihood of 35 Persons would be impacted temporarily during the time of laying of sewers and construction of appurtenances. The location of these 35 APs were: Mahabar Fatak – 5 APs, Ambedkar Circle – 3 APs, Gandhi Chowk – 9 APs and Sindhari Circle – 18 APs. Now, the DPR has been revised in which, out of the 4 Zones only Zone 2 remained and Zone 1, 3 and 4 were excluded from the scope of the present Project. Zone 2 comprised of only Gandhi Chowk and Sindhari Circle areas, and therefore, the number of APs has reduced from 35 to 27. Secondly, when the exercise for identification of APs was carried out for distribution of I Cards, it was found out that out of the 27 APs, 5 APs were missing from their locations (Sindhari Circle). Again, out of the 27 APs, 6 APs were not willing to accept the Compensation amount as they considered the amount less than they deserve. This matter was brought to the notice of the ADB Loan Review Mission in November 2011. The Mission has advised the EA (i) to make all efforts possible for tracing the missing APs for compensating them and (ii) to compensate APs in accordance with approved SRP but to revisit the issue of enhanced compensation due to increased income of APs between the date of census survey (2009) and now (2012) . The list of 27 APs which has been approved by the IA is at **Appendix 2**.

III. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION/PROFILE

6. To estimate the temporary impacts, initially a series of transect walks were conducted; this was followed by a 100% census and a socio-economic survey conducted in the areas, where the works are to be done. This was conducted with the help of a predesigned tool. The Census was conducted using a two page questionnaire with a battery of questions to address

7. A Socio-economic Survey of 100% of the occupants of the affected structures was conducted as per the requirements after the completion of Census survey in the stretches of impact of the proposed construction package. This was done with the aid of a structured close ended (for ease of information processing) battery of questions targeted to elicit responses on cardinal socio-economic enquiries

8. Affected Persons will be assisted in adjusting their stall/kiosk in the vicinity of their original place. As confirmed during the census and socio-economic survey, these semi-permanent cabins will not have to move to other distant places, hence there would be no displacement. The affected persons would be able to re-establish their shops near the original place, but outside the RoW once the construction work is completed. During

construction work, access would be ensured by the implementing agency. Compensation in this RP was calculated on the basis of the daily income of the AP (as reported by them) for 14 days.

9. 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 government land (RoW). Livelihood of 27 Persons would be temporarily affected. The household size of affected persons is 6.50. The average earning of the affected person is approximately Rs.87 /- per day.

Table – 2 Summary of Resettlement Impact

Magnitude of Resettlement Impact	Number
Permanent Land Acquisition (in ha)	0
Temporary Land Acquisition (in ha)	0
Temporarily Affected Persons/Households	27
Titleholder Affected Persons/Households	0
Non-Titleholder Affected Persons/Households	27
Female Headed Households	1
Schedule Caste	3
IP/STAP	0
Below Poverty Line affected Person (Temporarily Affected)	0
Affected Trees and Crops	0
Temporarily Affected CPRs	0
Average Family Size	6.5
Average Household Income (per month)	2633

Source: Census and Socio-Economic Survey 2008, Revised as per current scope

10. This subproject will cause only temporary loss in livelihood of 27 Persons/Households during laying of sewers and construction of associated works. These 27 APs (including the missing 5 APs) are earning their livelihood by selling fruits, vegetables, bangles, crockery etc., or by providing service. There is 1 Woman Headed Household and 03 Schedule Caste Households (Total 4 Vulnerable APs).

IV. INFORMATION DISSEMINATION, CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATORY APPROACHES AND DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS

11. The Resettlement Plan was prepared in consultation with the stakeholders. Meetings and individual interviews were held involving all stakeholders, particularly potentially temporarily affected persons; and transect walks; census, survey and interviews were conducted to determine the potential impacts of sub-project construction to prepare the subproject Resettlement Plan.

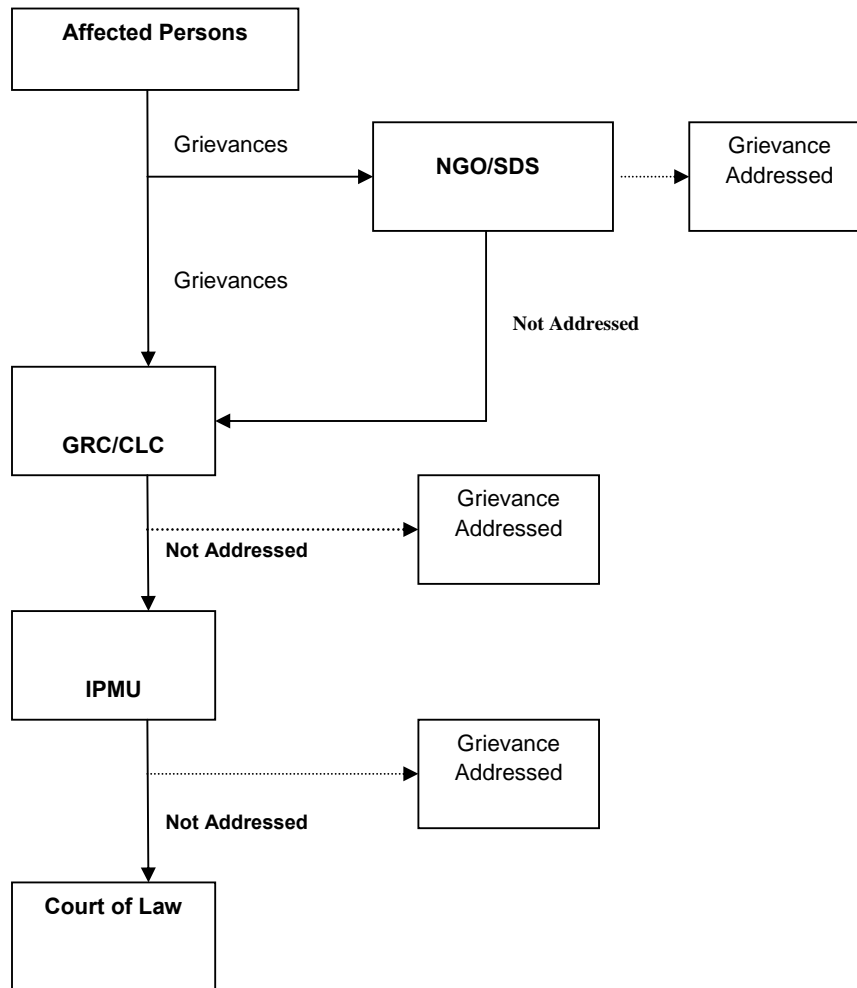
12. Following the model developed for the Multi-tranche Financing Facility (MFF), a town-wide stakeholder consultation workshop was conducted which provided an overview of the Program and subprojects to be undertaken in Barmer. Government and ADB's resettlement policies and potential resettlement impacts of the subprojects in town were discussed. During the workshop, Hindi versions of the Resettlement Framework was provided to ensure stakeholders understood the objectives, policy principles and procedures for any land acquisition, compensation and other assistance measures for any affected person. During consultations, (i) participants had expressed satisfaction that this subproject would take care of their needs; and (ii) they were not hesitant to move or shift if necessary to accommodate the work.

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 the website of ADB's, the State Government, the local government, and the IPMU websites. Review and approval of the Resettlement Plan by ADB 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 to be followed are in **Appendix 5**.

V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS

14. Grievances of affected persons 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. Further grievances will be referred by APs 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 1.

Figure 1: Grievance Redress Process

15. All costs involved in resolving the complaints will be borne by the IPMU. The GRCs will continue to function throughout the project duration.

VI. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

16. 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 Policy on Involuntary Resettlement, 1995; and the agreed Resettlement Framework (RF). Based on these, the following core involuntary resettlement principles applicable are:

- (i) Land acquisition and other involuntary resettlement impacts will be avoided or minimized exploring all viable alternative sub-project designs;
- (ii) Where unavoidable, time-bound Resettlement Plans will be prepared and affected persons (APs) will be assisted in improving or at least regaining their pre-program standard of living;
- (iii) Consultation with affected persons on compensation, disclosure of resettlement information to affected persons, and participation of affected persons 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 persons 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

17. Policy framework and entitlements are further discussed in **Appendix 3**. The entitlement matrix⁴ for the sub-project based on the above policies of this RP are in Table 3.

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

⁴ While no impacts are noted on common resources, such row is included in the entitlement matrix as there is a probability of impacts on common resources should alignments change after detailed design.

Table 3: Entitlement Matrix

Sl. No	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
1	Temporary disruption of livelihood		Legal Titleholders	<p>30 days advance notice regarding construction activities, including duration and type of disruption</p> <p>Contractor's actions to ensure there is no income⁵/access loss consistent with the IEE.⁶</p> <p>Assistance to mobile vendors/hawkers to temporarily shift for continued economic activity⁷</p> <p>For construction activities involving unavoidable livelihood disruption, compensation for lost income or a transitional allowance for the period of disruption, whichever is greater</p>	<p>Identification of alternative temporary sites to continue economic activity</p>	<p>Valuation Committee will determine income loss.</p> <p>Contractors will perform actions to minimize income/access loss.</p>
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.
3	Loss of commercial	Commercial structure and	Encroachers and squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 60 days' advance notice to shift from occupied land 	Vulnerable households will be identified during	NGO will verify the extant of impact through a 100%survey of affected households, determine

⁵ Minimum wage in Rajasthan is Rs.73 per day (2009)

⁶ 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.

⁷ For example assistance to shift to the other side of the road where there is no construction.

Sl. No	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
	structure	other assets		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transitional allowance based on three months minimum wage rates. • Shifting assistance for households. • Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets. • Additional compensation for vulnerable households. 	the census.	assistance, verify and identify vulnerable households
4	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. RELOCATION OF HOUSING AND SETTLEMENTS

18. Affected Persons 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 will be no construction. It is the responsibility of the Construction Contractor to ensure that there will be no income or access loss during subproject construction. Consistent with the initial environmental examination, construction 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 for movement 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.

19. In this sub-project there will be no relocation of Housing, Settlements and other structures, including replacement of housing, replacement of cash compensation, and/or self-selection. Therefore, follow-up action in this respect is not necessary.

20. In this sub-project, 27 persons have been identified whose livelihood will be temporarily affected. They will be compensated for temporary income loss. During consultation, the Affected Persons, all squatters, agreed to shift to a convenient location when construction work starts.

IX. INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION

21. 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 affected persons 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 FINANCING PLAN

Table 4: Summary of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Costs
(Revised as per the availability of APs on 2011)

SN	Item	Unit	Affected Persons	Rate Rs.	Cost
	Relocation & Transfer				
1	Shifting assistance				
2	Loss of Income / Livelihood	14	27	87.78	33180
3	Additional assistance to Vulnerable APs/HHs	14	04	350	19600
	Sub Total Item 1				52780 ▲
	Administrative & Implementation costs				
	Implementing NGO covering NGO engagement, cost of census and survey of APs and inventory of assets, cost of information and consultations, training and monitoring (including evaluation by independent agency), and rental of office space and required physical facilities and materials.		Lump Sum		100000
	Contingencies				
	Price (5%) of Project Cost				7639
	Physical (20%) for unanticipated impacts such as temporary impacts on structures or temporary loss of land				30556
	Total				190975

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

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 370/-per day, More than 31 days impact- A lump sum of Rs 10000/-

▲NB: The Resettlement Budget was initially prepared for 35 APs the Resettlement Budget above, only the total amount allotted for the 27 APs, that is, a sum of Rs.52780/- has been mentioned.

The List of 27 APs with status of ID Card distribution and Disbursement is at **Appendix 2A. Appendix 2B shows the Daily Income of APs as was recorded during Survey in February 2009.**

XI. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

Table 5: Schedule of Resettlement Implementation

Activity	Months																	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
i. Establishment IPIU																		
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. Consultations and disclosure		♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦
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. Compensation and resettlement assistance					♦	♦	♦											
xii. Relocation as required					♦	♦	♦											
xiii. Skills training as required					♦	♦	♦											
xiv. Takeover possession of acquired property								♦	♦	♦								
xv. Internal monitoring				♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦
xvi. Handover land to contractors												♦						
xvii. Start of civil works													♦					
xviii. External monitoring													♦					♦
xix. Rehabilitation of temporarily occupied lands															Immediately after construction			

XII. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR RESETTLEMENT

22. 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 Contracts, and supervising construction.

23. IPIUs have already been established in the project towns to manage implementation of sub-projects 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.

24. 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 sub-projects where required, to comply with Government and ADB policies. NGOs 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 issuing Public Notice	IPMU NGO
Meetings at community/household level with APs of land/property	IPMU
Formation of Valuation Committees	
RP Preparation Stage	
Conducting Census of all APs	IPMU/IPIU/NGO
Conducting FGDs/meetings/workshops during SIA surveys	IPIU/NGO
Computation of replacement values of land/properties proposed for acquisition and for associated assets	VC/IPIU
Categorization of APs for finalizing entitlements	IPIU/IPMU
Formulating compensation and rehabilitation measures	IPIU/IPMU
Conducting discussions/meetings/workshops with all APs and other stakeholders	IPIU/NGO
Fixing compensation for land/property with titleholders	VC/IPMU
Finalizing entitlements and rehabilitation packages	IPIU/IPMU
Disclosure of final entitlements and rehabilitation packages	IPIU/NGO
Approval of RP	IPMU/ADB
Sale Deed execution and payment	IPMU
Taking possession of land	
Resettlement Plan Implementation Stage	
Implementation of proposed rehabilitation measures	NGO/SDS
Consultations with APs during rehabilitation activities	NGO/SDS
Grievances redressal	NGO/SDS/GRC
Internal monitoring	IPIU
External monitoring	External Agency

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

XIII. Monitoring and Evaluation

25. 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) socio-economic monitoring during and after any resettlement impact utilizing baseline information established through the socio-economic survey of Affected Persons undertaken during sub-project preparation, and (iii) overall monitoring to assess Affected Persons' 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 Affected Persons' databases, documenting results of Affected Persons' census, and verifying asset and socio-economic survey data which will be used as the baseline for assessing Resettlement Plan implementation impacts. The Executing Agency 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 Affected Persons' type of housing; (iv) assessment of Affected Persons' 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.

Appendix 1**COMPONENTS AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS**

Sl.No.	Components	IR Impact
1.	Construction of 10 MLD Sewage Treatment Plant (STP)	Nil. Government Land
2.	Construction of Sewage Pumping Station	Nil. Government Land
3.	Laying of Trunk Sewers. and Secondary and Lateral sewers	Livelihood of 27 Persons will be affected temporarily
4.	Facilitating House Service Connections	Nil. Will be within ROW

Appendix 2 A

LIST OF AVAILABLE AFFECTED PERSONS

S. No	Name / Father's Name Of Affected Person (With Address & Phone NO.)	Business	Social Category	Vulnerability Status	Name of Bank	Account No.	I.D. Card Distributed	Amount to be disbursed to affected person (according to SRP)	Assistance Amount disbursed	Remarks
01	Mrs. Kanku bai /Gandhi chowk, Barmer	Bangle	OBC/WH H	Yes	Post office	539980	Yes	6020	No	Previously her Name was mentioned as Gangu Bai
02	Leeladhar Mali / Gandhi chowk, Barmer	Bangle	OBC	NA	Bank of Rajasthan, Bmr.	1000101 14401	Yes	1400	No	
03	Khimaram Mali / Gandhi chowk , Barmer	Bangle	OBC	NA	Bank of Rajasthan, Bmr.	1000101 144821	Yes	1400	No	
04	Mr.Lalchand Mali / Gandhi chowk, Barmer	Bangle	OBC	NA	Bank of Rajasthan, Bmr.	6643101 1000029 5	Yes	1120	No	
05	Mr. Anil Sarda / gandhi chowk, Barmer	Bangle	OBC	NA	Bank of Rajasthan, Bmr.	1235010 0013780	Yes	1400	No	
06	Mr. Ramesh Kumar / gandhi chowk, Barmer	Crockery	OBC	NA	Bank of Baroda, Bmr	1235010 0013772	Yes	1750	No	
07	Mr. Tirath Das / Gandhi chowk, Barmer	Crockery	OBC	NA	Bank of Baroda, Bmr	1235010 0013773	Yes	1750	No	
08	Mr. Magraj khatri / Gandhi chowk, Barmer	Crockery	OBC	NA	Bank of Baroda, Bmr	1235010 0013782	Yes	1120	No	
09	Mr. hukami chand / Gandhi chowk, Barmer	Crockery	General	NA	Bank of Rajasthan, Bmr.	10406	Yes	1750	No	
10	Mr.Gulab Puri /Sindhari Circle Barmer	Fruit	General	NA				1120	No	Not Agreeable to receive the assistance/co mpensation
11	Mr.OmPrakash /Sindhari Circle Barmer	Fruit	General	NA				1120	No	-Do-
12	Mr.Duragaram /Sindhari Circle Barmer	Fruit	SC	Yes				6160	No	-Do-
13	Mr.Bhera ram /Sindhari Circle Barmer	Fruit	SC	Yes				6020	No	-Do-
14	Mr, Gulab Puri /Sindhari Circle Barmer	Vegetable	SC	Yes				5880	No	-do-
15	Jugal Prajapati	Vegetable	General	NA				1400	No	-do-

S. No	Name / Father's Name Of Affected Person (With Address & Phone NO.)	Business	Social Category	Vulnerability Status	Name of Bank	Account No.	I.D. Card Distributed	Amount to be disbursed to affected person (according to SRP)	Assistance Amount disbursed	Remarks
	/Sindhari Circle Barmer									
16	Mr, Cheina Ram /Sindhari Circle Barmer	Vegetable	General	NA	Post office	809576	Yes	1400	No	
17	Mr, Achala Ram /Sindhari Circle Barmer	Vegetable	OBC	NA			yes	1120	No	
18	Mr, Bal Ram /Sindhari Circle Barmer	Vegetable	OBC	NA				1050	No	Missing
19	Mr. Hanuman Ram /Sindhari Circle Barmer	Vegetable	OBC	NA	Post office	809576	yes	1120	No	
20	Mr. Chalta Ram /Sindhari Circle Barmer	Vegetable	OBC	NA				1120	No	Missing
21	Mr, Bansli Lal /Sindhari Circle Barmer	Vegetable	OBC	NA				1120	No	
22	Mr, Kishan Lal /Sindhari Circle Barmer	Vegetable	OBC	NA	Post office	536058	yes	1400	No	
23	Mr, Puroshotan /Sindhari Circle Barmer	Vegetable	OBC	NA	Post office	526262	yes	980	No	
24	Mr. Kheta Ram /Sindhari Circle Barmer	Vegetable	OBC	NA				1120	No	Missing
25	Mr, Paras Ram /Sindhari Circle Barmer	Vegetable	OBC	NA				840	No	Missing
26	Mr. Parm Kumar /Sindhari Circle Barmer	Vegetable	OBC	NA			yes	980	No	
27	Mr. Jasu Ram /Sindhari Circle Barmer	Vegetable	OBC	NA				1120	No	Missing
								52780		

List of Vulnerable APs (include SCs now in this list)

S. No	Location	Name of Person	Business	Structure	Family Type	Social Category	Vulnerable	Daily Income (in Rs.)	Impact
1	Gandhi Chowk	Gangu Bai	Bangle	Wooden	Joint	OBC	WHH	80	Temporary Impact on Livelihood
2	Sindhari Circle Barmer	Mr. Duragaram	Fruit	Wooden	Nuclear	SC	Yes	90	
3	/Sindhari Circle Barmer	Mr. Bheraram	Fruit	Wooden	Joint	SC	Yes	80	
4	Sindhari Circle Barmer	Mr, Gulab Puri	Vegetable	Wooden	Joint	SC	Yes	70	

Appendix 2B

Socio-Economic Survey Summary of 35 APs (As in the Previous RP)

S. No	Location	Name of Person	Business	Structure	Family Type	Social Category	Vulnerability	Daily Income (in Rs.)	Impact
1	Gandhi Chowk	Gangu Bai	Bangle	Wooden	Joint	OBC	WHH	80	Temporary Impact on Livelihood
2	Gandhi Chowk	Sita Ram Mali	Bangle	Wooden	Joint	OBC	NA	100	Temporary Impact on Livelihood
3	Gandhi Chowk	Khima Ram Mali	Bangle	Wooden	Nuclear	OBC	NA	100	Temporary Impact on Livelihood
4	Gandhi Chowk	LalChand	Bangle	Wooden	Nuclear	OBC	NA	80	Temporary Impact on Livelihood
5	Gandhi Chowk	Anil Sarda	Bangle	Wooden	Nuclear	OBC	NA	100	Temporary Impact on Livelihood
6	Gandhi Chowk	Ramesh Kumar	Crockery	Wooden	Joint	OBC	NA	125	Temporary Impact on Livelihood
7	Gandhi Chowk	Tirath Das	Crockery	Wooden	Joint	OBC	NA	125	Temporary Impact on Livelihood
8	Gandhi Chowk	NagRaj Khatri	Crockery	Wooden	Nuclear	OBC	NA	80	Temporary Impact on Livelihood
9	Gandhi Chowk	Hakmi Chand	Crockery	Wooden	Nuclear	General	NA	125	Temporary Impact on Livelihood
10	Mahabar fatak crossing	Sona Ram	Fruit	Wooden	Nuclear	General	NA	100	Temporary Impact on Livelihood
11	Mahabar fatak crossing	Chaman Lal	Fruit	Wooden	Joint	OBC	NA	100	Temporary Impact on Livelihood
12	Mahabar fatak crossing	Pitambar	Fruit	Wooden	Nuclear	General	NA	100	Temporary Impact on Livelihood
13	Ambedkar Circle	Darba Ram	Fruit	Wooden	Nuclear	SC	NA	100	Temporary Impact on Livelihood
14	Ambedkar Circle	Hema Ram	Fruit	Wooden	Joint	SC	NA	100	Temporary Impact on Livelihood
15	Ambedkar Circle	BabaKhan	Fruit	Wooden	Nuclear	General	NA	80	Temporary Impact on Livelihood
16	Sindhary Circle	Gulab Puri	Fruit	Wooden	Joint	General	NA	80	Temporary Impact on Livelihood
17	Sindhary Circle	Ompkash	Fruit	Wooden	Nuclear	General	NA	80	Temporary Impact on Livelihood
18	Sindhary Circle	Durga Ram	Fruit	Wooden	Nuclear	SC	NA	90	Temporary Impact on Livelihood
19	Sindhary Circle	Behra Ram	Fruit	Wooden	Joint	SC	NA	80	Temporary Impact on Livelihood
20	Mahabar fatak crossing	Utma Ram Ji	Shoe Repair	Thatched	Joint	OBC	NA	100	Temporary Impact on Livelihood

S. No	Location	Name of Person	Business	Structure	Family Type	Social Category	Vulnerable	Daily Income (in Rs.)	Impact
21	Mahabar fatak crossing	Sohan Lal	Shoe Repair	Thatched	Joint	SC	NA	100	Temporary Impact on Livelihood
22	Sindhary Circle	Gulab Puri	Vegetables	Wooden	Joint	SC	NA	70	Temporary Impact on Livelihood
23	Sindhary Circle	Ingal Prajapati	Vegetables	Wooden	Nuclear	General	NA	100	Temporary Impact on Livelihood
24	Sindhary Circle	Chena Ram	Vegetables	Wooden	Nuclear	General	NA	100	Temporary Impact on Livelihood
25	Sindhary Circle	Achla Ram	Vegetables	Wooden	Nuclear	OBC	NA	80	Temporary Impact on Livelihood
26	Sindhary Circle	Bal Ram	Vegetables	Wooden	Nuclear	OBC	NA	75	Temporary Impact on Livelihood
27	Sindhary Circle	Andman Ram	Vegetables	Wooden	Nuclear	OBC	NA	80	Temporary Impact on Livelihood
28	Sindhary Circle	Chalta Ram	Vegetables	Wooden	Nuclear	OBC	NA	80	Temporary Impact on Livelihood
29	Sindhary Circle	Banshi Lal	Vegetables	Wooden	Joint	OBC	NA	80	Temporary Impact on Livelihood
30	Sindhary Circle	Krishna lal	Vegetables	Wooden	Joint	OBC	NA	100	Temporary Impact on Livelihood
31	Sindhary Circle	Proshotam	Vegetables	Wooden	Nuclear	OBC	NA	70	Temporary Impact on Livelihood
32	Sindhary Circle	Kheta Ram	Vegetables	Wooden	Nuclear	OBC	NA	80	Temporary Impact on Livelihood
33	Sindhary Circle	Paras Ram	Vegetables	Wooden	Nuclear	OBC	NA	60	Temporary Impact on Livelihood
34	Sindhary Circle	Prem Kumar	Vegetables	Wooden	Nuclear	OBC	NA	70	Temporary Impact on Livelihood
35	Sindhary Circle	Jasu Ram	Vegetables	Wooden	Joint	OBC	NA	80	Temporary Impact on Livelihood

List of Vulnerable AP

S. No	Location	Name of Person	Business	Structure	Family Type	Social Category	Vulnerable	Daily Income (in Rs.)	Impact
	Gandhi Chowk	Gangu Bai	Bangle	Wooden	Joint	OBC	WHH	80	Temporary Impact on Livelihood

Appendix 3

POLICY FRAMEWORK AND ENTITLEMENTS**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 policies are summarized below.

2.

1. Government Policy**a. National Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy, 2007**

3.

4. 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:

5.

- (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.

•

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

b. Land Acquisition Act, 1894

7. 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:

8.

- (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**

9. 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.

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

- (i) Involuntary resettlement will be avoided whenever feasible.
- (ii) Where population displacement is unavoidable, it should be minimized.
- (iii) All lost assets acquired or affected will be compensated. Compensation is based on the principle of replacement cost.
- (iv) Each involuntary resettlement is conceived and executed as part of a development project or program. APs need to be provided with sufficient resources to re-establish their livelihoods and homes with time-bound action in co-ordination with civil works.
- (v) APs are to be fully informed and closely consulted.
- (vi) APs are to be assisted to integrate economically and socially into host communities so that adverse impacts on the host communities are minimized and social harmony is promoted.
- (vii) The absence of a formal title to land is not a bar to ADB policy entitlements.
- (viii) APs are to be identified and recorded as early as possible to establish their eligibility, through a census which serves as a cut-off date, and prevents subsequent influx of encroachers.
- (ix) Particular attention will be paid to vulnerable groups including those with out legal title to land or other assets; households headed by women; the elderly

- or disabled; and indigenous groups. Assistance must be provided to help them improve their socio-economic status.
- (x) The full resettlement costs will be included in the presentation of project costs and benefits.

C. Comparison of Borrower's Policy with the RF

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

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

	Policy Principles	LAA	NRRP	Remarks	Compliance of proposed RF with ADB's IR Policy
1.	Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible.	X	✓	LAA is applicable wherever private land is to be acquired by Government for public purpose.	This is addressed in the RF. The locations for project components have been identified in such a manner that IR is avoided to the extent possible. These IR impacts shall be further minimized during detailed designs.
2.	Where population displacement is unavoidable, it should be minimized by exploring viable project options.	X	✓	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	X	✓	According to the ADB's IR policy full RP is required when 200 or more people will experience major impacts. A Short RP is required when resettlement is insignificant when less than 200 people will experience major impacts. According to the NRRP, RP should be prepared when it involves resettlement of more than 500 families (roughly about 2,000 persons) in plain areas and 200 families (roughly about 1,000 people) in hilly areas, Desert Development Programme (DDP) blocks, areas mentioned in Schedule V and Schedule VI of the Constitution of India.	The RF addresses the IR impacts. The entitlements to the APs are outlined in the Entitlement Matrix.

	Policy Principles	LAA	NRRP	Remarks	Compliance of proposed RF with ADB's IR Policy
	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.				
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.	✗ <input type="checkbox"/>	✓ <input type="checkbox"/>	According to the ADB's IR policy full RP is required when 200 or more people will experience major impacts. A Short RP is required when resettlement is insignificant when less than 200 people will experience major impacts. According to the NRRP, RP should be prepared when it involves resettlement of more than 400 families (roughly about 2,500 persons) in plain areas and 250 families (roughly about 1,250 people) in hilly areas, Desert Development Programme (DDP) blocks, areas mentioned in Schedule V and Schedule VI of the Constitution of India.	The RF addresses the IR impacts. The entitlements to the APs are outlined in the Entitlement Matrix.
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	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	✗ <input type="checkbox"/>	✓ <input type="checkbox"/>	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.

	Policy Principles	LAA	NRRP	Remarks	Compliance of proposed RF with ADB's IR Policy
	of the vulnerable people to deal with the issues.				
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.	X <input type="checkbox"/>	✓ <input type="checkbox"/>	-	This is addressed in the Entitlement Matrix.
7.	The absence of formal legal title to land some affected groups should not be a bar to compensation. Affected persons entitled to compensation and rehabilitation should be identified and recorded as early as possible, preferably at the project identification stage, in order to prevent an influx of illegal encroachers, squatters, and other nonresidents who wish to take advantage of such benefits. Particular attention should be paid to the needs of the poorest affected persons including those without legal title to assets.,	X <input type="checkbox"/>	✓ <input type="checkbox"/>	LAA provides for every affected person to receive a notification prior to acquisition and for a hearing in case of any objection. Acquisition under the Act is permitted within one year from the date of declaration of intent to acquire, failing which, the process has to start again. LAA does not regard non-titleholders as APs. The <i>Rajasthan Urban Housing and Habitat Policy, 2006</i> 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	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
	female-headed households and other vulnerable groups, such as indigenous peoples, and appropriate assistance provided to help them improve their status.			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.	X <input type="checkbox"/>	✓ <input type="checkbox"/>	According to the ADB's IR policy full RP is required when 200 or more people will experience major impacts. A Short RP is required when resettlement is insignificant when less than 200 people will experience major impacts. According to the NRRP, RP should be prepared when it involves resettlement of more than 500 families (roughly about 2,500 persons) in plain areas and 250 families (roughly about 1,250 people) in hilly areas, Desert Development Programme (DDP) blocks, areas mentioned in Schedule V and Schedule VI of the Constitution of India.	The RF addresses the IR impacts. The entitlements to the APs are outlined in the Entitlement Matrix.
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The NRRP's concept of replacement cost is not clearly defined. However, the NRRP does consider various compensation packages to substitute the losses of APs.	This is addressed in the Entitlement Matrix
9.	To better assure timely availability of required resources and to ensure compliance with involuntary resettlement procedures during implementation, eligible costs of resettlement and compensation may be considered for inclusion in Bank loan financing for the project, if requested.	X <input type="checkbox"/>	✓ <input type="checkbox"/>	-	The impacts have been assessed and RP costs according to the entitlement matrix have been worked out. These costs are included in the Project Costs.

PUBLIC CONSULTATION

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

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

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

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

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


Domestic Environmental Specialist


अध्यक्ष

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

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

अभिमानदी अलोवकी
नगरपालिका, बाङ्गनेर

7/06/05

List of Participants:

Following Officers attended the Presentation made by consultant RUSDIP on 07.06.2008

S.No	Name	Designation	Signature
1	CHIRANJEE LAL Janyam	ADM	
2	मानवेंद्र सिंह	मिनिस्ट्रियल	
3	कमलेश कुमार	असिस्टेंट मिनिस्ट्रियल	
4	जी एम रमेश	S.E. RUIDP	
5	M.C. Bhati	EE, PWD, D.I. Baram	
6	S. P. Anandh	A.E. (M.S.R.) C.I.D. Baram	
7	Rajendra Singh	E.O.M.B. Baram	
8	A.N. Saini	AEN MB Baram	
9	मोहनलाल कुरडिया फार्मल कंडीशन	वाइ. पावर्ट 11	
10	मिरचूमल कृपलानी	वाइ. पावर्ट 26	
11	नरमन सिंह	मोनिटर लवेल	
12	मोहनलाल कुरडिया	वाइ. पावर्ट 23	
13	Ashok. फार्मल कंडीशन	वाइ. पावर्ट 39	
14	अशोक लाल कुरडिया फार्मल कंडीशन	वाइ. पावर्ट 4	
15	हरीश चंद्र	लवेल फार्मल कंडीशन 22	
16	कमलेश सिंह फार्मल कंडीशन	वाइ. पावर्ट 3	
17	कमलेश सिंह		
18	मोहनलाल	वाइ. पावर्ट 3	
19	M. AMRANAND DEORA	SUPPORT ENGO.	
20	Anil Kumar	Support Eng. C. Span Conn. P. 174	
21	VIPIN KUMAR	Computer Operator C. Span Conn. P. 174	
22	M.C. Singh	Asst. Engineer RUIDP Jodhpur	
23	अमरफतेह	वाइ. पावर्ट 23	
24	मोहनलाल कुरडिया	वाइ. पावर्ट 20	
25	कमलेश सिंह फार्मल कंडीशन	वाइ. पावर्ट 6	
26	मोहनलाल कुरडिया	वाइ. पावर्ट 3	

-सं. 101-			
27	कमला जीमि	पार्क-नॉर्स-26	नॉर्स/नॉर्स
28	दारगनी शंकरिणी	नॉर्स-नॉर्स-26	नॉर्स/नॉर्स
29	शुभा	नॉर्स-नॉर्स-26	नॉर्स/नॉर्स
30	छजनीदेवी, नयन	नॉर्स-नॉर्स-14	नॉर्स/नॉर्स
31	अलुनी सिंह शंकरावत	नॉर्स-नॉर्स-33	नॉर्स/नॉर्स
32	नंदी	नॉर्स-नॉर्स-33	नॉर्स/नॉर्स
33	श्रीमती (नंदी) / नॉर्स	नॉर्स-नॉर्स-32	नॉर्स/नॉर्स
34	नॉर्स/नॉर्स-32	नॉर्स-नॉर्स-32	नॉर्स/नॉर्स
35	सुदेश चन्द जौन	नॉर्स-नॉर्स-32	नॉर्स/नॉर्स
36	जंशीलाल जौन	नॉर्स-नॉर्स-32	नॉर्स/नॉर्स
37	श्रीमती (नंदी) / नॉर्स	नॉर्स-नॉर्स-32	नॉर्स/नॉर्स
38	नॉर्स/नॉर्स-32	नॉर्स-नॉर्स-32	नॉर्स/नॉर्स
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61 करोड़ की विकास योजना पर विचार-विमर्श

बाड़मेर शहर के विकास के लिए प्रस्तावित योजना को लेकर सांसद समेत कई जन प्रतिनिधियों एवं अधिकारियों ने कार्यशाला में सुझाव दिए।

भास्कर चूड़बाड़मेर नगरपालिका के पंडित दीनदयाल उपाध्याय संभाग में राजस्थान शहरी ढांचागत इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर विकास कार्यक्रम के तहत प्रस्तावित 61 करोड़ की योजना पर विचार-विमर्श हुआ।

इस दौरान आरयूआईडीपी के अधीक्षण अभियंता ने प्रस्तावित योजना पर विस्तारपूर्वक जानकारी दी। इसके उपरंत सांसद मानवेन्द्रसिंह ने कहा कि नगरपालिका क्षेत्र में चल रही समस्त योजनाओं की जानकारी लेकर इस योजना में प्रस्तावित सीवेज लाइनों को मिलाकर योजनाबद्ध ढंग से निर्माण करवाया जाए। ताकि योजना का वास्तविक लाभ आम जनता को मिल सके। एडीएम चिरंजीलाल दायमा ने कहा कि इसमें परंपरागत जल स्रोतों के विकास की योजना को शामिल किया



■ नगरपालिका की बैठक में उपस्थित पार्षद व कर्मचारी। (इनसेट में) सांसद, एसडीएम, पालिकाध्यक्ष आदि।

जाए। उन्होंने सीवेज लाइनें चोक होने की वजह प्लास्टिक को बताते हुए कहा कि इसका उपयोग कम किया जाए।

नगरपालिका के अध्यक्ष बलराम प्रजापत ने कारेली नाडी के विकास के लिए केन्यन एनर्जी की प्रस्तावित योजना को शुरू करवाने का प्रशासन से अनुरोध किया। इस दौरान मोहनलाल कुर्डिया, मिरचूमल कुपलानी, कांतिलाल केला, प्रेमराम चौधरी, पदमकिशोर ने भी सुझाव दिए। कार्यशाला के अंत में

संग्रहण स्थल विकास के लिए 2 करोड़ रुपए व्यय किए जाने प्रस्तावित है।

अनुमति मिलने पर शुरू होगा ओवरब्रिज का कार्य

विवेकानंद चौराहे के पास प्रस्तावित ओवरब्रिज का कार्य रेलवे पार्क की स्वीकृति मिलने के बाद शुरू होगा। यह जानकारी कार्यशाला के दौरान सार्वजनिक निर्माण विभाग के अधिशासी अभियंता ने दी।

बाड़मेर शहर के लिए खर्च होंगे 61 करोड़

न्यूज सर्विस

बाड़मेर, 7 जून। नगरपालिका बाड़मेर वे दीनदयाल उपाध्याय सभागार में राजस्थान शहरी ढांचागत इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत प्रस्तावित कार्यों पर चर्चा हेतु एक कार्यशाला का आयोजन किया गया। इस कार्यशाला में अध्यक्ष नगरपालिका बाड़मेर ने प्रस्तावित कार्यों का संक्षिप्त विवरण प्रस्तुत किया एवं एजेन्सी को सुचारू एवं व्यवस्थापूर्वक कार्य के लिए भरपूर सहयोग देने का आश्वासन दिया। इस योजना के तहत जल वितरण व्यवस्था में सुधार के तहत 20 करोड़, शहर की सीवरेज प्रणाली के विकास के लिये 22 करोड़, वर्षा का पानी निकासी हेतु नाला निर्माण के कार्य के लिए 2 करोड़, सर्किट हाउस के पास ओवरब्रिज निर्माण के करीब 15 करोड़, ठोस कचरा प्रबन्धन हेतु उपकरण आपूर्ति एवं संग्रहण स्थल विकास के लिए 2 करोड़ रुपये खर्च होंगे। योजना की विस्तृत जानकारी देते हुए अधीक्षण अभियन्ता आरयूआईडीपी ने कहा कि योजना के कार्यों की परियोजना रिपोर्ट कन्सलटेन्ट्स द्वारा पावर पॉइन्ट द्वारा प्रस्तुत की जायेगी। कन्सलटेन्ट्स द्वारा योजना के कार्यों को निष्पादित करने में आने वाली असुविधाओं बाबत जनप्रतिनिधियों को जानकारी प्रदान की गयी एवं योजना क्रियान्वित में पूर्ण सहयोग की मांग की है। इस अवसर पर सांसद मानवेन्द्र सिंह ने कहा कि नगरपालिका क्षेत्र में चल रही

समस्त योजनाओं की जानकारी लेकर आरयूआईडीपी व आईएचएसडीपी योजना में प्रस्तावित सिवरेज लाईनों को मिलाकर योनाबाद्ध ढंग से निर्माण करवाया जावे। जिससे योजना का वास्तविक लाभ जनता को मिल सके एवं व्यावहारिक निर्माण किया जा सके। अपशिष्ट पदार्थों का निस्तारण व्यावहारिक हो एवं एयरोड्रम का कोई नुकसान नहीं होना चाहिए। अतिरिक्त जिला कलेक्टर चिरंजीलाल दायमा ने कहा कि परम्परागत जल स्रोतों के विकास को भी इस योजना में सम्मिलित किया जावे। सिवरेज जाम होने का मुख्य कारण प्लास्टिक हैं, अतः प्लास्टिक का उपयोग कम किया जाये। नगरपालिका अध्यक्ष बलराम प्रजापत ने बताया कि कारेली नाडी के विकास हेतु केयर्न इंडिया की प्रस्तावित योजना को शुरू करवाने का प्रशासन से अनुरोध किया। इस अवसर पर मोहनलाल कुर्दिया, मिरचूमल कृपलानी, कांतिलाल केला, प्रेमराम चौधरी, पदमकिशोर आदि ने भी विभिन्न समस्याओं के निराकरण हेतु प्रयास करने का अनुरोध किया। अधिशाषी अभियन्ता पीडब्ल्यूडी द्वारा विवकानन्द चौराहे के पास प्रस्तावित ओवरब्रिज के रेल्वे पार्ट की स्वीकृति मिलते ही कार्य शीघ्र शुरू करवाया जाएगा। सांसद ने पूर्ण पत्रावली से अवगत कराने के निर्देश प्रदान किये। अन्त में अधिशाषी अधिकारी राजेन्द्र चौधरी ने धन्यवाद ज्ञापित किया।

List of People Consulted

Public Consultation No.1

Location: Jodhpur Circle, Barmer

Date: 11-06-2008

Time: 11:30 am

Duration of Discussion (in Hrs): 1 hr

Sl. No.	Name	Profession	Sex	Age	Social Category
1	Mr. Ashok Kumar Agarwal	Sanitary Showroom	M	52	General
2	Mr. Hastimal Jain	Petrol Pump	M	64	General
3	Mr. Bhur Chandra Khatri	Hero Honda Showroom	M	60	General
4	Mr. Chetan Ram Chowdhary	Hotel	M	52	OBC
5	Mr. Megha Ram Chowdhary	Hotel	M	42	OBC
6	Mr. Rahim Khan	Transporter	M	41	General
7	Mr. Sagar Saher	Doctor	M	55	General
8	Mr. J. P. Purohit	RTDC Hotel Manager	M	57	General

Public Consultation No.2

Location: Rain Basera, Barmer

Date: 11-06-2008

Time: 2:30 pm

Duration of Discussion (in Hrs): 1 Hr

Sl. No.	Name	Profession	Sex	Age	Social Category
1	Mr. Onkar Chand	Juice Shop	M	40	OBC
2	Mr. Kailash Nath	Motor Parts	M	26	OBC
3	Mr. Om Prakash	Grocery	M	25	SC
4	Mr. Tejpal	Tractor Agency	M	58	OBC
5	Mr. Dinesh Kumar	Waste Dealer	M	32	OBC
6	Mr. Dinesh Kumar	Grocery	M	31	OBC
7	Mr. Ramesh Kumar	Tea Hotel	M	26	OBC
8	Mr. Kamlesh Kumar	Hair Dresser	M	22	OBC
9	Mr. Prushottam Kumar	Radio Mechanic	M	42	OBC
10	Mr. Chattar Singh	Radio Mechanic	M	Tea Hotel	General
11	Mr. Rawat Singh	Cycle Repair	M	56	General
12	Mr. Jagdish Chandra	Petrol Pump	M	55	General

Public Consultation No.3

Location: Subhash Chowk, Laxmi Cinema, Barmer **Date:** 11-06-2008 **Time:** 4:30 pm

Duration of Discussion (in Hrs): 45 Mnts

Sl. No.	Name	Profession	Sex	Age	Social Category
1	Mr. Gannu	Painter	M	54	SC
2	Mr. Pappu	Motor Mechanic	M	42	OBC
3	Mr. Paras Ram	Watch Maker	M	60	SC
4	Mr. Banshi Lal	Scooter Repair	M	46	OBC
5	Mr. Sawai Singh	Hotel Tea	M	36	General
6	Mr. J. P. Sharma	Snack shop	M	46	General
7	Mr. Moolchand	Video Cassette	M	38	OBC
8	Mr. Bhagwan Das	Barber Shop	M	36	OBC
9	Mr. Ganesh	Battery Work	M	42	OBC
10	Mr. Banshi Lal	Hardware Shop	M	46	OBC

Public Consultation No.4

Location: Rain Basera, Barmer **Date:** 12-11-2008 **Time:** 11:00 am

Duration of Discussion (in Hrs): 30 minutes

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

Sl. No.	Name	Profession	Sex	Age	Social
16	Mr. Jagdish Chandra	Petrol Pump	M	55	General
17	Mr. Khuda Baksh	Cloth Emporium	M	53	General

Public Consultation No.5

Location: Jodhpur Circle, Barmer

Date: 12-11-2008

Time: 1:00 Noon

Duration of Discussion (in Hrs): 30 MINUTES

Sl.	Name	Profession	Sex	Age	Social
1	Mr. Rahim Khan	Transporter	M	41	General
2	Mr. Megha Ram Chowdhary	Hotel	M	42	OBC
3	Mr. Shambhu Nath	Radio mechanic	M	35	General
4	Mr. Ashok Kumar Agarwal	Sanitary Showroom	M	52	General
5	Mr. Hastimal Jain	Petrol Pump	M	64	General
6	Mr. Bhur Chandra Khatri	Hero Honda Showroom	M	60	General
7	Mr. Chetan Ram Chowdhary	Hotel	M	52	OBC
8	Mr. Shivram	Egg supplier	M	45	OBC
9	Mr. J. P. Purohit	RTDC Hotel Manager	M	57	General
10	Mr. Sagar Saher	Doctor	M	55	General
11	Mr. Genda	Hotel refreshment	M	42	General
12	Mr. Rakesh singh	Dhaba work	M	38	General

Public Consultation No.6**Location:** Subhash Chowk, Barmer**Date:** 12-11-2008**Time:** 2:30 pm**Duration of Discussion (in Hrs):** 30 minutes

Sl. No.	Name	Profession	Sex	Age	Social Category
1	Mr. J. P. Sharma	Snack shop	M	46	General
2	Mr. Banshi Lal	Hardware Shop	M	46	OBC
3	Mr. Diwakar Das	Hardware	M	53	OBC
4	Mr. Nizam Khan	PCO	M	40	General
5	Mr. Gannu	Painter	M	54	SC
6	Mr. Pappu	Motor Mechanic	M	42	OBC
7	Mr. Paras Ram	Watch Maker	M	60	SC
8	Mr. Banshi Lal	Scooter Repair	M	46	OBC
9	Mr. Sawai Singh	Tea Kiosk	M	36	General
10	Mr. Shyam Singh	Tea Kiosk	M	40	General
11	Mr. Moolchand	Video Cassette	M	38	OBC
12	Mr. Bhagwan Das	Barber Shop	M	36	OBC
13	Mr. Ganesh	Battery Work	M	42	OBC
14	Mr. Gualam Mushtafa	Grocery	M	43	General

NAME OF THE DISCUSSANTS: Kalidatta Das

DATE OF CONSULTATION: 09.2.2012

LOCATION ADDRESS: Sindhari Circle.

PROCEEDING OF CONSULTATION/ ISSUES DISCUSSED:

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

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

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

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

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

Participants

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

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 A4 : Consultation and Disclosure Activities

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

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

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