

Resettlement Planning Document

Updated Short Resettlement Plan for Barmer Water Supply Sub-project
Project Number: 40031
February 2009

India: Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Program

Prepared by Local Self Government Department

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

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AP	Affected Persons
BDO	Block Development Officer
BPL	Below Poverty Line
CBO	Community Based Organization
CPR	Common Property Resources
DOI	Department of Irrigation
DPEP	District Primary Education Program
DPIP	District Rural Development Agency
EH	Entitle Household
EMAP	Environmental Management Action Plan
EWS	Economically Weaker Section
GoI	Government of India
GoR	Government of Rajasthan
IAY	Indira Awas Yojana
IP	Indigenous Peoples
IR	Income Restoration
IRDP	Integrated Rural Development Program
ISA	Initial Social Assessment
JBIC	Japan Bank for International Cooperating
LA	Land Acquisition
LAA	Land Acquisition Act
LIG	Lower Income Group
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MCM	Million Cubic Meters
MLD	Million Liters per Day
MS	Mild Steel
NGO	Non-Government Organization
PAF	Project Affected Family
PAG	Project Affected Group
PAH	Project Affected Household
PAP	Project Affected Person
PDP	Project Displaced Person
PHED	Public Health Engineering Department
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PMU	Project Management Unit
PRI	Panchayat Raj Institution
R&R	Resettlement and Rehabilitation
ROR	Record of Rights
ROW	Right of Way
RP	Resettlement Plan
RUIDP	Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Project
SC	Scheduled Caste
SC	Supervision Consultant
SDM	Sub Divisional Magistrate
SES	Socio-Economic Survey
SHG	Self Help Group
SJSRY	Swarn Jayanti Gramin Rojgar Yojana
ST	Scheduled Tribe
UDD	Urban Development Department
WTP	Water Treatment Plant

DRAFT SHORT RESETTLEMENT PLAN

A. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

1. The Investment Program will optimize social and economic development in 15 selected towns¹ in Rajasthan through investments in urban infrastructure (water supply, wastewater management, solid waste management, urban drainage, and urban transport and roads), social infrastructure, and infrastructure support to cultural heritage. The Program will also provide policy reforms to strengthen urban governance, management, and support for urban infrastructure and services.² This short resettlement plan (RP) has been prepared for the water supply sub-project in Barmer.

2. The sub-project includes: (i) Construction of Pump house near Circuit House with 2 pumps of 193 lps and 2 pumps of 189 lps; (ii) Providing and laying of transmission mains, of about 30 km total length of dia 450 mm to 150 mm; (iii) Construction of a new intermediate pump house at Shansan Ghat with 2 pumps of 46 lps; (iv) Replacement of pumps at Mahaveer Nagar Pump house with 2 pumps of 38 lps and 2 pumps of 23 lps; (v) Replacement of pumps at Laxmi Nagar Pump house with 2 pumps of 56 lps and 2 pumps of 116 lps; (vi) Construction and rehabilitation of the water supply distribution system/network for the town of about 30 km; (vii) Construction of 8 overheard reservoirs at DIET (500KL), Kalyanpura (600 KL), Baldev nagar (600KL), Jogion Ki Dodi (550 KL), Dola Dungri (600KL), Danji Ki Hodi (900 KL), Higher and Lower zone (1200KL), Well no. 3 (800 KL); (viii) Construction of two clear water reservoirs, each of 0.4 ML capacity; (ix) Procurement and installation of 7,500 new household water meters, and rehabilitation of 5,300 existing household water meters; (x) Procurement and installation of 19 bulk water meters and (xi) Provision for 4 chlorinators. The location of sub-project components is provided in Map 1.

3. The expected benefits of the sub-project are as follows: (i) Increase in per capita water supply availability for the residents of Barmer from present level of 57 lpcd to 135 lpcd upto 2041; (ii) increase in household connections covering at least 90% of the town population; (iii) installation of either new water meters or a rehabilitated water meters resulting in proper billing; and (iv) supply of disinfected water.

4. Sub-project design minimized land acquisition and resettlement impacts. The following works are confined within the compound of existing facilities and will not have any resettlement impacts: (i) tubewells, (ii) pump replacement, (iii) chlorination facilities, and (iv) pump houses. Clear water and overhead tanks will be in vacant government land. Repair and replacement for house connections and the installation of meters will not have any resettlement impacts. Laying of rising mains will not have resettlement impacts because it will be undertaken within sufficient and vacant road rights-of-way (RoW) which is government land. Appendix 1 shows each sub-project component and expected resettlement impacts. While the laying and replacement of distribution pipelines and carrier mains will not require permanent land acquisition as it will be undertaken within RoWs, due to limited RoWs, it can cause temporary disruptions. The Temporary disruption is equivalent to the construction period per segment estimated at 14 days.

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.

B. Socio-Economic Data

5. To estimate the temporary impacts initially a series of transect walks were conducted; this was followed by a 100 percent 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 (Appendix 2). The Census was conducted using a two page questionnaire with a battery of questions to address:

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

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

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

7. As per the census and socio economic survey, a total of 35 households (temporary shops, mobile/ambulatory hawkers and vendors) comprising 227 members (based on average household size of 6.5) would be affected. Majority of temporary impacts will be on vendors dealing in vegetables followed by vendors dealing fruits, bangle, and 2 shoe repair. Earning of majority of these people vary from Rs. 60 to 125 per day. The average daily earning of these households is approximately Rs. 90/- per day and Rs. 2700/- per month. One household has been identified as Female Headed House Hold.

8. APs will be assisted in moving to the other side of the road and returning their structures after construction is completed. Where moving is not required, access will be ensured by the contractor. The construction period will be minimized and is estimated to be two weeks per section of work. After transect a 100 percent census was carried out; this was followed by a socio-economic survey of all the APs. Households losing income due to disruption during construction period would be eligible for rehabilitation assistance as per the resettlement policy and entitlement matrix of the program. Besides, affected households belonging to vulnerable category would be eligible for additional assistance. The scope of land acquisition and identified temporary resettlement impacts is presented in the Table 1. The detail socio-economic data is presented in Appendix 3.

Table 1 Summary of Resettlement Impacts

Magnitude of Resettlement Impact	Number
Permanent Land Acquisition (ha)	0
Temporary Land Acquisition (ha)	0
Temporarily Affected Households	35
Titleholder Affected Persons (Temporarily Affected)	0
Non-titleholder Affected Households (Temporarily Affected)	35
Female Headed Households (Temporarily Affected)	1
IP/STAP	0
BPL AP (Temporarily Affected)	0
Affected Trees/Crops	0
Temporarily Affected Common Structures	0
Average Family Size	6.5
Average Household Income (per month)	Rs.2700/-
Income Sources (Temporarily Affected)	Vegetable and fruit sellers, shoe repair and polish, bangles and crockery

Source: Census and Socio-Economic Survey 2008

C. Policy Framework and Entitlements

9. The policy framework and entitlements for the program are based on national laws: *The Land Acquisition Act, 1894* (LAA, amended in 1984), and the National Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy, 2007 (NRRP); ADB's *Policy on Involuntary Resettlement*, 1995; and the agreed Resettlement Framework (RF). Based on these, the following core involuntary resettlement principles applicable are:

- (i) land acquisition, and other involuntary resettlement impacts will be avoided or minimized exploring all viable alternative sub-project designs;
- (ii) where unavoidable, time-bound RPs will be prepared and affected persons (APs) will be assisted in improving or at least regaining their pre-program standard of living;
- (iii) consultation with APs on compensation, disclosure of resettlement information to APs, and participation of APs in planning and implementing sub-projects will be ensured;
- (iv) vulnerable groups will be provided special assistance³;
- (v) payment of compensation to APs including non-titled persons (e.g., informal dwellers/squatters, and encroachers) for acquired assets at replacement rates;
- (vi) payment of compensation and resettlement assistance prior to the contractor taking physical acquisition of the land and prior to the commencement of any construction activities;
- (vii) provision of income restoration and rehabilitation; and
- (viii) establishment of appropriate grievance redress mechanisms.

10. Policy framework and entitlements are further discussed in Appendix 4. The entitlement matrix⁴ for the sub-project based on the above policies and Section D of this RP are in Table 2.

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

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 2: Entitlement Matrix

Sl. No.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
1	Temporary disruption of livelihood		Legal titleholders, non-titled APs	(i) 30 days advance notice regarding construction activities, including duration and type of disruption. (ii) Contractor's ⁵ actions to ensure there is no income ⁶ /access loss consistent with the IEE. ⁷ (iii) Assistance to mobile vendors/hawkers to temporarily shift for continued economic activity ⁸ (iv) For construction activities involving unavoidable livelihood disruption, compensation for lost income or a transitional allowance for the period of disruption whichever is greater (v) Compensation at replacement value for loss of assets/property	(i) Identification of alternative temporary sites to continue economic activity.	Valuation Committee will determine income lost. Contractors will perform actions to minimize income/access loss.
2	Impacts on vulnerable APs	All impacts	Vulnerable APs	(i) Vulnerable households will be given priority in project construction employment.	(i) Vulnerable households will be identified during the census.	NGO will verify the extent of impacts through a 100% surveys of AHs determine assistance, verify and identify vulnerable households.
3	Any other loss not identified	-	-	(i) Unanticipated involuntary impacts will be documented and mitigated based on the principles of the Resettlement Framework (RF).		NGO will ascertain the nature and extent of such loss. IPMU will finalize the entitlements in line with the RF.

⁵ As mentioned in Clause 93.1 of Section VIII: Particular Condition of Contract of Bid Document

⁶ Minimum wage in Rajasthan is Rs.73 per day

⁷ 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.

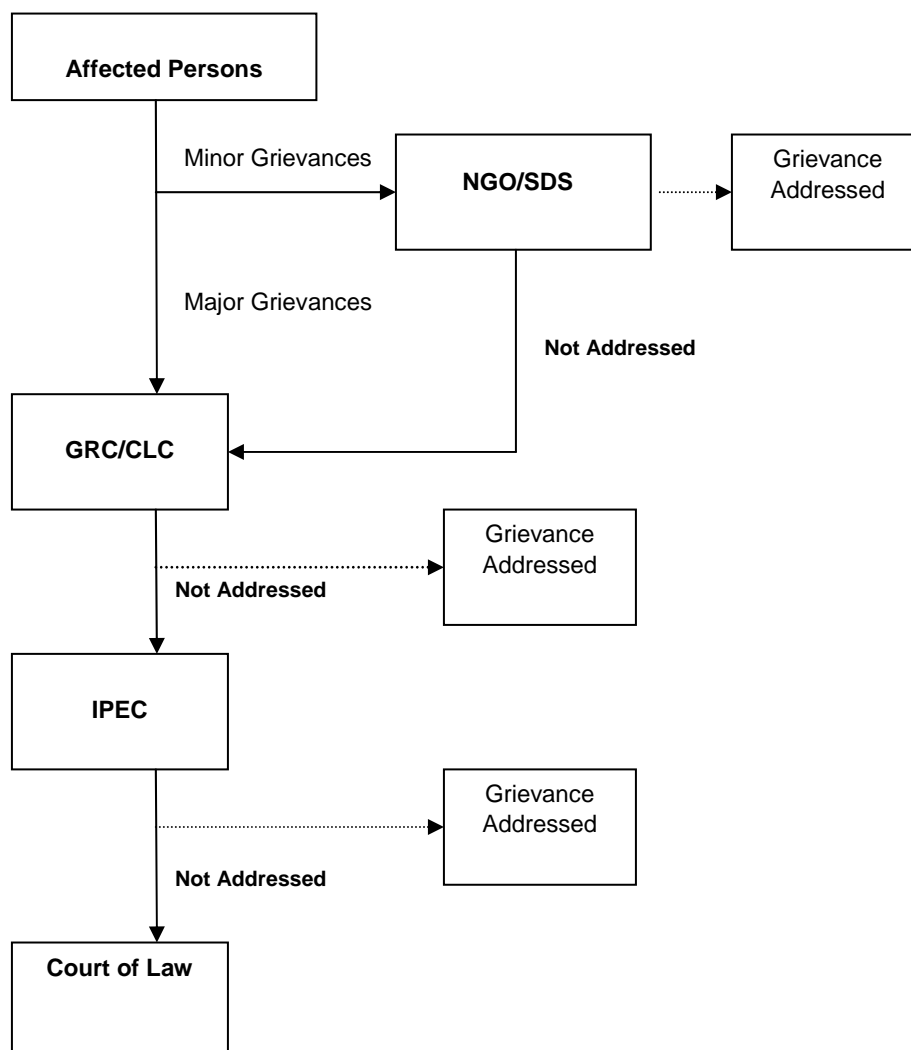
⁸ For example assistance to shift to the other side of the road where there is no construction.

D. Consultation, Information Dissemination, Disclosure, and Grievance Redress

11. The RP was prepared in consultation with stakeholders. Meetings and individual interviews were held involving stakeholders, particularly potentially temporarily affected persons; and transect walks and interviews were conducted to determine the potential impacts of sub-project construction to prepare the sample sub-project RP. Following the model developed for the MFF, a town-wide stakeholder consultation workshop was conducted which provided an overview of the Program and sub-projects to be undertaken in Barmer; and discussed the Government and ADB's resettlement policies and potential resettlement impacts of the sub-projects in Barmer. During the workshop, Hindi versions of the RF were provided to ensure stakeholders understood the objectives, policy principles and procedures for any land acquisition, compensation and other assistance measures for any AP. During consultations, key issues raised were: (i) participants expressed satisfaction that there was a sub-project taking care of their needs which they have waited for 25-30 years; (ii) they are not hesitant to move or shift if necessary to accommodate the work; (iii) they are willing to provide labor for the sub-project; and (iv) they raised that it is important to repair the roads after sub-project construction. Consultation records are in Appendix 5.

12. Information continues to be disseminated to APs and beneficiaries through various media. English and Hindi versions of the RF and RP are placed in the Urban Local Body (ULB) office and APs have accesses to RPs. The NGO is engaged to implement the RP will continue consultations, information dissemination, and disclosure. A strategy for continued consultations and participation is in. The RP have been made available in the ULB office, Investment Program Project Management Unit and Implementation Unit (IPMU and IPIU) offices, and the town library. The finalized RP will also be disclosed in ADB's website, the State Government website, the local government website, and the IPMU and IPIU websites. ADB review and approval of the RP is required prior to award of civil works contracts; and compensation/assistance of APs is required prior to commencement of civil works. Consultation and disclosure activities to be followed are in Appendix 6.

13. Grievances of 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 (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

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

E. Compensation and Income Restoration

14. APs 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 sub-project 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.

[15.](#) 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 APs will be given priority in project construction employment. Compensation and assistance to APs must be made prior to possession of land/assets and prior to the award of civil works contracts. The temporary disruption is equivalent to the construction period per segment estimated at 14 days

F. Institutional Framework, Resettlement Costs, and Implementation Schedule

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

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

[18.](#) Resettlement issues are coordinated by a Social Development Specialist (IPMU SDS) within the IPMU, who ensures that all sub-projects comply with involuntary resettlement safeguards. A Resettlement Specialist (RS) who is part of the IPMC team assists the SDS. SDS, as part of the DSC, have been appointed to work with each IPIU to update the RP in the detailed design stage, and to prepare RPs for new subprojects, where required to comply with Government and ADB policies. NGOs will be appointed to implement RPs. The responsible agencies, resettlement costs, and implementation schedules are provided in Tables 3, 4, and 5, respectively.

Table 3 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	
RP 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.

Table 4 Resettlement Budget

	Item	Unit	APs	Rate	Cost
1	Compensation				
	Loss of income	14 days	35	90	44100
	Assistance to vulnerable APs	14 Day	1	350	4900
	Sub Total Item 1				49000
2	Administrative and implementation costs				
3	Implementing NGO covering NGO engagement, cost of census and survey of APs and inventory of assets, cost of information and consultations, training and monitoring (including evaluation by independent agency), and rental of office space and required physical facilities and materials.				100000
4	Contingencies				
	Price (5%)				7450
	Physical (20%) for unanticipated impacts such as temporary impacts on structures or temporary loss of land				29800
	Total (Rs)				186250

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

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

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

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

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

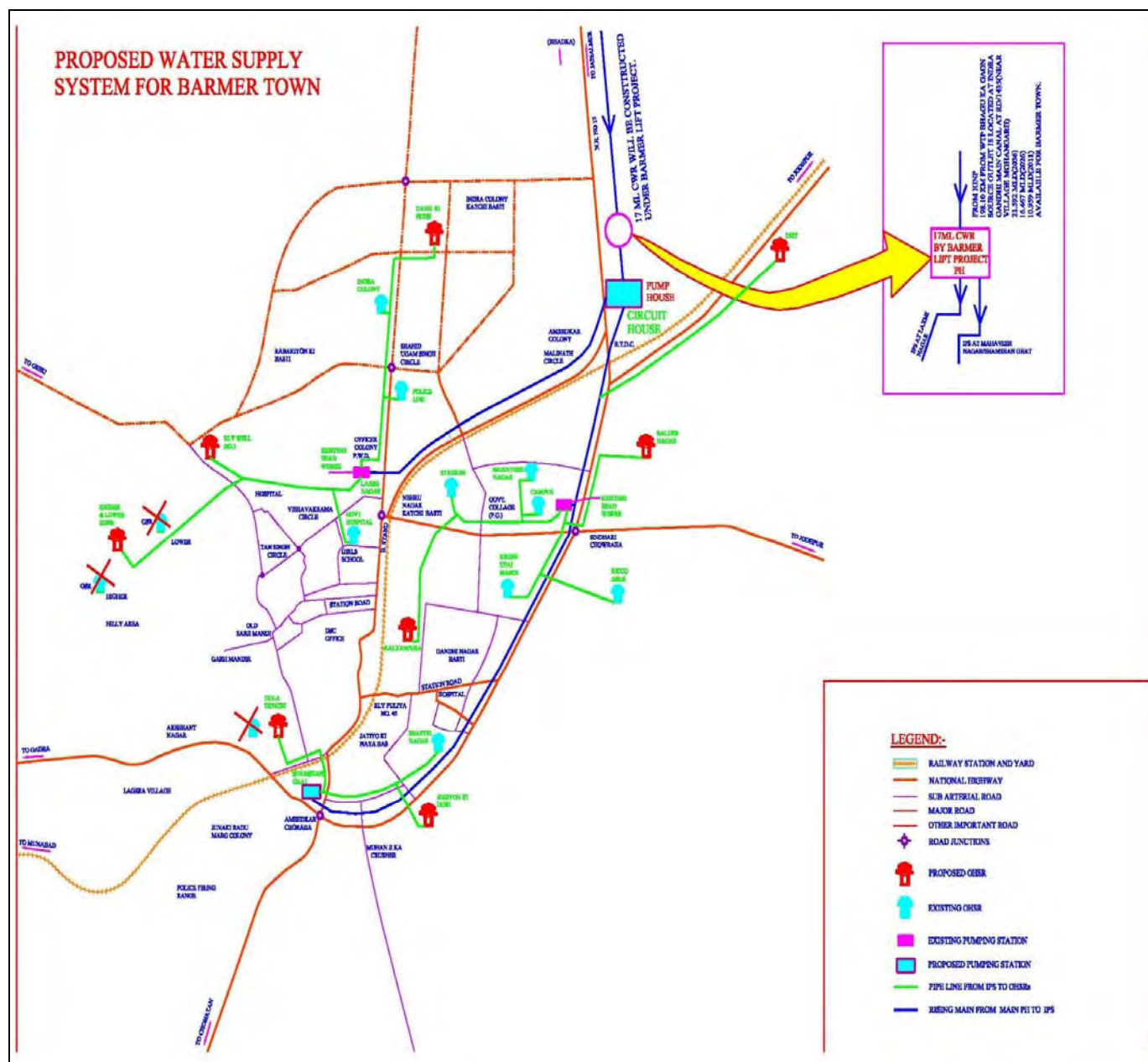
*** Endorsement and disclosure of finalized RPs consistent with the RF to be undertaken.

G. Monitoring and Evaluation

[19.](#) RP implementation will be closely monitored to provide the IPMU with an effective basis for assessing resettlement progress and identifying potential difficulties and problems. Internal monitoring will be undertaken by the IPIU with assistance from the IPMU. Internal monitoring will involve: (i) administrative monitoring to ensure that implementation is on schedule and problems are dealt with on a timely basis; (ii) socio-economic monitoring during and after any resettlement impact utilizing baseline information established through the socio-economic survey of APs undertaken during project sub-preparation, and (iii) overall monitoring to assess AP 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 AP databases, documenting results of AP census, and verifying asset and socio-economic survey data which will be used as the baseline for assessing RP implementation impacts. The EA will appoint an independent agency to undertake external monitoring to document: (i) restoration of income levels; (ii) changes and shifts in occupation pattern; (iii) changes in AP type of housing; (iv) assessment of APs access to amenities,

such as water, electricity, and transportation; and (v) performance of NGO, IPIU, and IPMU in resettlement implementation. The independent agency will monitor sub-projects twice a year and submit reports directly to the EA (IPMU). The EA will submit all external monitoring reports to ADB for review. Further details are in the RF.

Map 1 Proposed Water Supply System



Appendix 1

COMPONENTS AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

Components	Impact
Construction of Pump house near Circuit House with 2 pumps of 193 lps and 2 pumps of 189 lps	No impact as on Vacant Government Land.
Providing and laying of transmission mains, of about 30 km total length of dia 450 mm to 150 mm	Temporary impact on livelihood Within the existing RoW
Construction of a new intermediate pump house at Shamsan Ghat with 2 pumps of 46 lps	No Impact as on Vacant Government Land
Replacement of pumps at Mahaveer Nagar Pump house with 2 pumps of 38 lps and 2 pumps of 23 lps	No impact as on existing facilities
Replacement of pumps at Laxmi Nagar Pump house with 2 pumps of 56 lps and 2 pumps of 116 lps	No impact as on existing facilities
Construction and rehabilitation of the water supply distribution system/network for the town of about 30 km	Temporary impact on livelihood Within the existing RoW
Construction of 8 overheard reservoirs at DIET (500KL), Kalyanpura (600 KL), Baldev nagar (600KL), Jogion Ki Dodi (550 KL), Dola Dungri (600KL), Danji Ki Hodi (900 KL), Higher & Lower zone (1200KL), Well no. 3 (800 KL)	No Impact as on Vacant Government Land
Construction of two clear water reservoirs, each of 0.4 ML capacity	No Impact as on Vacant Government Land
Procurement and installation of 7,500 new household water meters, and rehabilitation of 5,300 existing household water meters	No impact as on existing facilities
Procurement and installation of 19 bulk water meters	No impact as on existing facilities
Provision for 4 Chlorinator	No impact as on existing facilities

CENSUS OF AFFECTED PERSONS & SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

Name of the Field Supervisor	Date: / /2004
Name of the Investigator	Time: Fr To
Schedule No.	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="border-right: 1px solid black; width: 25px;"></div> <div style="border-right: 1px solid black; width: 25px;"></div> <div style="border-right: 1px solid black; width: 25px;"></div> <div style="width: 25px;"></div> </div>

1.0 सामान्य जानकारी

- 1.1 पैकेज (नाम) : _____
- 1.2 चैनेज (कि.मी.) : Start End
- 1.3 (1) जिला : _____
- (2) ब्लॉक / खण्ड / पंचायत समिति : _____
- (3) गाँव : _____
- (4) कस्बा / शहर : _____

1.4 स्थिति (लोकेशन)

1	ग्रामीण	2	अर्द्ध शहरी	3	शहरी
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1.5 हानि का प्रकार:

1	आवासीय
2	व्यावसायिक
3	आवासीय व व्यावसायिक
4	कियोस्क / खोखा लकड़ी आदि का
5	कृषि / खेतीहर भूमि
6	अन्य (कृपया लिखें)

- 1.6 प्रभावित ढांचा क्या उपवेशी (स्कैवेटर) हैं ? (1) हां (2) नहीं

2.0 ढाँचे का विवरण

- 2.1 ढाँचे का क्रमांक :
- 2.2 ढाँचे का पता : _____

- 2.3 ढाँचे के परिवारों का विवरण:

- 2.4 क्या आपके पास ढाँचे / कृषि भूमि के कानूनी कागजात (जमाबंदी की नकल / किसान पास बुक) हैं।

(1) हाँ (2) नहीं

3.0 नामांकन

- 3.1 क्या आपके पास राशन कार्ड है ?

1. हाँ 2. नहीं

3.2 यदि हां, प्रश्न 3.1 में है तो कितने वर्ष से (केवल वर्षों में लिखें)

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3.3 क्या आपका नाम वोटर लिस्ट में है ?

(1) हाँ (2) नहीं

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4.0 आर.ओ.डब्ल्यू में ढाँचे का विवरण

कं.सं.	4.1 ढाँचे का प्रकार	4.2 आर.ओ.डब्ल्यू में ढाँचे का प्रकार	4.3 वर्तमान उपयोग
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			

कोड: 4.1

1	आवास	6	ढाँचा व प्लॉट
2	व्यावसायिक	7	चार दीवारी
3	आवासीय एवं व्यावसायिक	8	रुफ सैड (केवल छत के ढका हुआ)
4	खाली प्लॉट	9	कंटीले तारों से घिरा हुआ
5	कृषि भूमि	10	घर बारी
		11	अन्य (लिखें)

कोड 4.2

1	स्थायी	2	अर्द्धस्थायी	3	अस्थायी
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कोड 4.3

1	आवासीय	4	कार्यालय	7	फार्म हाउस
2	व्यवसायिक	5	बाड़ा (पशु घर)	8	अन्य (लिखें)
3	आवासीय एवं व्यवसायिक	6	कृषि भूमि		

कोड 4.4 – ढाँचे का माप

- सड़क के समान्तर दूरी (चौड़ाई) (मीटर में)
- सड़क के लम्बवत दूरी (लम्बाई) (मीटर में)
- सड़क के मध्य से दूरी (बाएं) (मीटर में)
- (दाएं) (मीटर में)

4.5 निर्माण के प्रकार

छत			
1	आर.सी.सी./आर.बी.सी.	3	पत्थरकी पट्टी से
2	एस्वेस्टस/टिन/जिंक	4	छप्पर
दीवार			
1	मिट्टी	3	पत्थर से बनी
2	ईट से बनी	4	अन्य (लिखें)
फर्श			
1	मिट्टी	3	कंकरीट
2	पत्थर	4	अन्य (लिखें)
चार दीवारी			
1	कंटीला तार	3	पत्थर से बनी
2	ईट से बनी	4	पत्थर / ईट से अस्थायी

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HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA UPDATION SURVEY

1.0 परिवार का विवरण :

1.1 परिवार के मुखिया का नाम : _____

1.2 उत्तरदाता का नाम : _____

1.3 उत्तरदाता का परिवार क मुखिया से सम्बन्ध:

1	स्वयं	6	बहू	11	साला
2	पुत्र	7	पोता / पोती	12	भतीजी
3	भाई	8	बहिन	13	भतीजा
4	पुत्री	9	जेठानी / देवरानी	14	अन्य (लिखें)
5	पत्नी	10	दामाद		

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2.0 सामाजिक समूह विवरण

2.1 परिवार का प्रकार

1	संयुक्त	2	एकल	3	विस्तृत (एक्स टेन्डेड
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2.2 जातिगत संरचना

1	अनुसूचित जाति	3	अन्य पिछड़ी जाति
2	अनुसूचित जन जाति	4	उच्च जाति

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3.0 परिवार का विवरण:

3.1 कृपया निम्न मदों का विवरण दें (कृपया घर के मुखिया से शुरु करें, घर का मुखिया सबसे अधिक उम्र का होगा चाहे वह विवाहित हो या अविवाहित या कुछ कमाता हो या न कमाता हो)

[illegible]

कोड यहां से देखकर करें
परिवार के मुखिया से संबंध के लिए कोड

1	स्वयं	6	बहू	11	साला
2	पुत्र	7	पोता/पोती	12	भतीजी
3	भाई	8	बहिन	13	भतीजा
4	पुत्री	9	जेठानी/देवरानी	14	अन्य (लिखें)
5	पत्नी	10	दामाद		

वैवाहिक स्थिति के लिए कोड

1	विवाहित	6	अलग-अलग (बिना किसी कानूनी कार्यवाही के)	7	बिछुड़ गये/उजड़ गये
2	अविवाहित	5	विधवा		
3	तलाक शुदा	6	विधुर		

शैक्षणिक स्तर के लिए कोड

1	निरक्षर	6	दसवी कक्षा तक	11	अन्य (लिखें)
2	स्कूल के बिना पढ़ने लिखने की जानकारी	7	बारवी कक्षा तक	99	लागू नहीं होता
3	शिक्षित स्कूल में जा रहे हैं	8	स्नातक		
4	प्राइमरी कक्षा तक	9	स्नातकोत्तर		
5	आठवीं कक्षा तक	10	व्यावसायिक		

सामान्य क्रिया कलाप के लिए कोड

1	रोजगार	4	विद्यार्थी	7	स्कूली उम्र का बच्चा किन्तु स्कूल नहीं जाता (6 वंर्ग या उससे अधिक आयु के)
2	बेरोजगार	5	वृद्ध/सेवा निवृत्त	8	विकलांग
3	घर का कार्य	6	बच्चा (स्कूल न जाने वाले 6 वर्ष से कम आयु के)	9	अन्य (लिखें)

मुख्य व सीमान्त मजदूर की परिभाषा

1. मुख्य (यदि वर्ष में 183 दिनों या इससे अधिक दिनों तक कार्य करते हैं)
2. सीमान्त (यदि वर्ष में 183 दिनों से कम कार्य करते हैं)

व्यवसाय के लिए कोड

1	कृषि कार्य/काश्तकार	6	सरकारी नौकरी	11	अन्य (लिखें)
2	खेतीहर मजदूर	7	प्राइवेट नौकरी		
3	कृषि पर आधारित कार्य जैसे पशुपालन, मधुमक्खी पालन आदि	8	उद्योग एवं व्यापार		
4	गैर खेतीहर मजदूरी जैसे ईंट, पत्थर, सड़क कार्य आदि	9	व्यावसायिक (डाक्टर,, इंजिनियर, आदि)		

4.0 भूमि का उपयोग

4.1 कृपया निम्न जानकारी दें,

भूमि का प्रकार	स्वयं की कुल भूमि	आर.ओ.डब्लू. में आने वाली भूमि का क्षेत्रफल
सिंचित (स्थानीय माप में)		
असिंचित (स्थानीय माप में)		
बाग-बगीचा (स्थानीय माप में)		
घरवारी भूमि (वर्ग मीटर में)		
अन्य (लिखें)		

4.2 क्या आपके पास इस प्रभावित भूमि के अलावा भूमि है। 1.हां 2.नहीं
यदि हां, प्रश्न संख्या 4.2 में है तो इस प्रकार की भूमि का माप (एकड़ में) -----

5.0 परिवार की आमदनी

कृपया अपने परिवार की पिछले वर्ष की आमदनी सभी स्रोतों से बताये।

क्र.	मद	आमदनी (रुपये में)
अ	कृषि	
1	अपनी भूमि पर खेती से	
2	पांती/बंटाई पर ली गई भूमि से	
3	अतिक्रमण की गई भूमि से	
4	पांती/बंटाई पर ली गई भूमि से	
5	कृषि यंत्रों को किराये पर देने से	
ब	कृषि आधारित व्यवसाय से	
6	दुग्ध उत्पादन, मुर्गी पालन, बकरी पालन, सुअर पालन, भेड़ पालन आदि	
7	उद्यान से	
स	जंगलात	
8	जलावन इंधन से	
9	जंगल उत्पाद से	
10	कुटीर उद्योग से	
11	उद्योग एवं व्यापार से	
12	व्यवसाय /पेशा से	
13	सरकारी नौकरी से	
14	प्राइवेट नौकरी से	
15	गैर खेतीहर मजदूरी से	
16	खेतीहर मजदूरी से	
17	किराये से (मकान दुकान आदि से)	
18	अन्य (लिखें)	

6.0 ढाँचे का उपयोग (केवल व्यावसायिक ढाँचे के लिए)

6.1 ढाँचे का उपयोग

1. दुकान
2. गोदाम
3. वर्कशॉप
4. कार्यालय (ऑफिस)

6.2 आप किस प्रकार का व्यवसाय कर रहे हैं।

1	चाय की दुकान	2	ढाबा	17	नाई की दुकान	25	अन्य (लिखें)
2	किराना	10	फल एवं सब्जी	18	धोबी की दुकान		
3	कपड़े की (रेडिमेड)	11	स्नैक्स	19	क्लिनिक		
4	कपड़े की (कटपीस)	12	पान/बीड़ी/सिगरेट	20	मोटल		
5	दवाई	13	साईकिल रिपेयर	21	होटल		
6	ऑटो रिपेयर	14	टायर रिपेयर	22	बिजली का सामान		
7	स्पेयर पार्ट्स	15	टेलरिंग	23	कुटीर उद्योग		
8	मिठाई	16	जनरल स्टोर	24	वैल्लिंग		

7.0 सम्पत्ति

7.1 कृपया निम्न सम्पत्ति की जानकारी दें

सामान	कल स्वयं की ईकाईयां (संख्या)	बाजार मूल्य (रुपये में)
बाड़ा/पशु घर		
फार्म हाउस		
पम्प हाउस		
सिंचाई इकाईयां (संख्या)		
ओपिन वेल		
ट्यूबवेल		
लिफ्ट इरिगेसन		
वित्त (फाईनेन्स) रुपये में		
सेविंग एकाउन्ट		
लॉग टर्म डिपोजिट		
रिकरिंग डिपोजिट		
करेन्ट एकाउन्ट		
अन्य घरेलू सम्पत्ति		
टी.वी./टेप/रेडियो		
साईकिल/मोटर साईकिल		
जेवर/घड़ी		
फर्नीचर		
बर्तन		
बैलगाड़ी/बुद्धी/उंटगाड़ी		
लकड़ी/लोहे का हल		
फावड़ा/हंसिया		
ट्रेक्टर/थ्रेसर		
पशुधन		
पशु		
मुर्गी		
बकरी/भेड़/सुअर		

8.0 जीवन स्तर (वार्षिक खर्च)

क्रमांक	मद	व्यय (रुपयों में)
1	खाने पर	
2	जलावन/ईंधन पर	
3	कपडों पर	
4	स्वास्थ्य (दवाई) पर	
5	शिक्षा पर	
6	आने जाने एवं संचार पर	
7	पर्व/त्यौहार पर	
8	कृषि (जैसे बीज, खाद, पानी, कृषि यंत्र आदि किराये पर)	
9	अन्य (लिखें)	
10	कुल	

9.0 कर्ज

9.1 कृपया अपने पिछले वर्ष के कर्जों के बारे में जानकारी दें।

स्त्रोत	कुल कर्ज (रुपयों में)	अदा किया (रुपये में)	शेष (रुपये में)
बैंक से (नाम)			
प्राइवेट कर्जदाता से			
अन्य			

Appendix 3
Table 1.1 Socio-economic Survey Summary

S. No	Location	AP	Business	Structure	Family Type	Social Category	Vulnerability	Daily income (in Rs)
1.	Gandhi Chowk	Gangu Bai	Bangle	Wooden	Joint	OBC	WHH	80
2.	Gandhi Chowk	Sita Ram Mali	Bangle	Wooden	Joint	OBC	NA	100
3.	Gandhi Chowk	Khima Ram Mali	Bangle	Wooden	Nuclear	OBC	NA	100
4.	Gandhi Chowk	LalChand	Bangle	Wooden	Nuclear	OBC	NA	80
5.	Gandhi Chowk	Anil Sarda	Bangle	Wooden	Nuclear	OBC	NA	100
6.	Gandhi Chowk	Ramesh Kumar	Crockery	Wooden	Joint	OBC	NA	125
7.	Gandhi Chowk	Tirath Das	Crockery	Wooden	Joint	OBC	NA	125
8.	Gandhi Chowk	NagRaj Khatri	Crockery	Wooden	Nuclear	OBC	NA	80
9.	Gandhi Chowk	Hakmi Chand	Crockery	Wooden	Nuclear	General	NA	125
10.	Mahabar fatak crossing	Sona Ram	Fruit	Wooden	Nuclear	General	NA	100
11.	Mahabar fatak crossing	Chaman Lal	Fruit	Wooden	Joint	OBC	NA	100
12.	Mahabar fatak crossing	Pitambar	Fruit	Wooden	Nuclear	General	NA	100
13.	Ambedkar Circle	Darba Ram	Fruit	Wooden	Nuclear	SC	NA	100
14.	Ambedkar Circle	Hema Ram	Fruit	Wooden	Joint	SC	NA	100
15.	Ambedkar Circle	BabaKhan	Fruit	Wooden	Nuclear	General	NA	80
16.	Sindhary Circle	Gulab Puri	Fruit	Wooden	Joint	General	NA	80
17.	Sindhary Circle	Ompkash	Fruit	Wooden	Nuclear	General	NA	80
18.	Sindhary Circle	DurgaRam	Fruit	Wooden	Nuclear	SC	NA	90
19.	Sindhary Circle	Behra Ram	Fruit	Wooden	Joint	SC	NA	80
20.	Mahabar fatak crossing	UtmaRamJi	Cobbler	Thatched	Joint	OBC	NA	100
21.	Mahabar fatak crossing	Sohan Lal	Cobbler	Thatched	Joint	SC	NA	100
22.	Sindhary Circle	Gulab Puri	Vegetables	Wooden	Joint	SC	NA	70
23.	Sindhary Circle	Ingal Prajapati	Vegetables	Wooden	Nuclear	General	NA	100
24.	Sindhary Circle	Chena Ram	Vegetables	Wooden	Nuclear	General	NA	100
25.	Sindhary Circle	Achla Ram	Vegetables	Wooden	Nuclear	OBC	NA	80
26.	Sindhary Circle	Bal Ram	Vegetables	Wooden	Nuclear	OBC	NA	75
27.	Sindhary Circle	Andman Ram	Vegetables	Wooden	Nuclear	OBC	NA	80
28.	Sindhary Circle	Chalta Ram	Vegetables	Wooden	Nuclear	OBC	NA	80
29.	Sindhary Circle	BanshiLal	Vegetables	Wooden	Joint	OBC	NA	80
30.	Sindhary Circle	Krishna lal	Vegetables	Wooden	Joint	OBC	NA	100
31.	Sindhary Circle	Proshotam	Vegetables	Wooden	Nuclear	OBC	NA	70
32.	Sindhary Circle	Kheta Ram	Vegetables	Wooden	Nuclear	OBC	NA	80
33.	Sindhary Circle	Paras Ram	Vegetables	Wooden	Nuclear	OBC	NA	60
34.	Sindhary Circle	Prem Kumar	Vegetables	Wooden	Nuclear	OBC	NA	70
35.	Sindhary Circle	Jasu Ram	Vegetables	Wooden	Joint	OBC	NA	80

Table 1.2 List of Venerable AP

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

									Livelihood
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Table 1.3 Literacy rate

Literacy rate	Percentage
literate	45
Illiterate	55
Total	100.0

Table 1.4 Social category

Social category	Percentage
OBC	60
General	23
SC	17
Total	100.0

Table 1.5 Type of Family

Type of Family	Percentage
Nuclear	40
Joint	60
Total	100.0

Table 1.6 Business Type

Business Type	Percentage
Fruit and Vegetable	69
Others	31
Total	100.0

Appendix 4

POLICY FRAMEWORK AND ENTITLEMENTS

A. Policy and Legal Framework

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

1. Government Policy

a. National Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy, 2007

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

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

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

b. Land Acquisition Act, 1894

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

- (i) Land identified for the purpose of a project is placed under Section 4 of the LAA. This constitutes notification. Objections must be made within 50 days to the District Collector (DC, the highest administrative officer of the concerned District).
- (ii) The land is then placed under Section 6 of the LAA. This is a declaration that the Government intends to acquire the land. The DC is directed to take steps for the acquisition, and the land is placed under Section 9. Interested parties are then invited to state their interest in the land and the price. Under Section 11, the DC will make an award within one year of the date of publication of the declarations. Otherwise, the acquisition proceedings shall lapse.
- (iii) In case of disagreement on the price awarded, within 6 weeks of the award, the parties (under Section 18) can request the DC to refer the matter to the Courts to make a final ruling on the amount of compensation.
- (iv) Once the land has been placed under Section 4, no further sale or transfer is allowed.
- (v) Compensation for land and improvements (such as houses, wells, trees, etc.) is paid in cash by the project authorities to the State Government, which in turn compensates landowners.
- (vi) The price to be paid for the acquisition of agricultural land is based on sale prices recorded in the District Registrar's office averaged over the

three years preceding notification under Section 4. The compensation is paid after the area is acquired, with actual payment by the State taking about two or three years. An additional 30 percent is added to the award as well as an escalation of 12 percent per year from the date of notification to the final placement under Section 9. For delayed payments, after placement under Section 9, an additional 9 percent per annum is paid for the first year and 15 percent for subsequent years.

2. ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement, 1995

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

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

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

C. Comparison of Borrower's Policy with the RF

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

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

	Policy Principles	LAA	NRRP	Remarks	Compliance of proposed RF with ADB's IR Policy
1.	Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible.	×	✓	LAA is applicable wherever private land is to be acquired by Government for public purpose.	This is addressed in the RF. The locations for project components have been identified in such a manner that IR is avoided to the extent possible. These IR impacts shall be further minimized during detailed designs.
2.	Where population displacement is unavoidable, it should be minimized by exploring viable project options.	×	✓	LAA is applicable wherever private land is to be acquired by Government for public purpose.	This is addressed in the RF. The locations for project components have been identified in such a manner that IR is avoided to the extent possible. These IR 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	×	✓	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	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
	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.			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.	
4.	Any involuntary resettlement should, as far as possible, be conceived and executed as a part of a development project or program and resettlement plans should be prepared with appropriate timebound actions and budgets. Resettlers should be provided sufficient resources and opportunities to reestablish their homes and livelihoods as soon as possible.	✗	✓	According to the ADB's IR policy full RP is required when 200 or more people will experience major impacts. A Short RP is required when resettlement is insignificant when less than 200 people will experience major impacts. According to the NRRP, RP should be prepared when it involves resettlement of more than 400 families (roughly about 2,500 persons) in plain areas and 250 families (roughly about 1,250 people) in hilly areas, Desert Development Programme (DDP) blocks, areas mentioned in Schedule V and Schedule VI of the Constitution of India.	The RF addresses the IR impacts. The entitlements to the APs are outlined in the Entitlement Matrix.
				LAA does not provide for resettlement. However, it specifies the time limit for acquisition, though the project / program for which it is conceived need not necessarily be time-bound.	A time-bound action plan and implementation schedule for the IR activities is outlined. The key RP activities are identified and the responsibilities for the same outlined.
5.	The affected people should be fully informed and closely consulted on resettlement and compensation options. Where adversely affected people are particularly vulnerable, resettlement and compensation decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase to build up the capacity of the vulnerable people to deal with the issues.	✗	✓	LAA recognizes only titleholders, who are to be notified prior to acquisition.	Consultations have been carried out with APs. This will be further consolidated by the RP implementing NGO. The plan for information disclosure in the project, including the RF.

	Policy Principles	LAA	NRRP	Remarks	Compliance of proposed RF with ADB's IR Policy
6.	Appropriate patterns of social organization should be promoted, and existing social and cultural institutions of resettlers and their hosts should be supported and used to the greatest extent possible. Resettlers should be integrated economically and socially into host communities so that adverse impacts on host communities are minimized. One of the effective ways of achieving this integration may be by extending development benefits to host communities.	×	✓	-	This is addressed in the Entitlement Matrix.
7.	The absence of formal legal title to land some affected groups should not be a bar to compensation. Affected persons entitled to compensation and rehabilitation should be identified and recorded as early as possible, preferably at the project identification stage, in order to prevent an influx of illegal encroachers, squatters, and other nonresidents who wish to take advantage of such benefits. Particular attention should be paid to the needs of the poorest affected persons 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.	×	✓	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. <i>The 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 vulnerable.	The process for verification of impacts and establishing the eligibility of the APs is outlined in the RF.
8.	The full costs of resettlement and compensation, including the costs of social preparation and livelihood programs as well as the incremental benefits over the "without project" situation, should be included in the presentation of Project costs and benefits.	×	✓	According to the ADB's IR policy full RP is required when 200 or more people will experience major impacts. A Short RP is required when resettlement is insignificant when less than 200 people will experience major impacts. According to the	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
				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 NRRP's concept of replacement cost is not clearly defined. However, the NRRP does consider various compensation packages to substitute the losses of APs.	This is addressed in the Entitlement Matrix
9.	To better assure timely availability of required resources and to ensure compliance with involuntary resettlement procedures during implementation, eligible costs of resettlement and compensation may be considered for inclusion in Bank loan financing for the project, if requested.	×	✓	-	The impacts have been assessed and RP costs according to the entitlement matrix have been worked out. These costs are included in the Project Costs.

Appendix 5

Public Consultation

1. The public consultation meeting was organized on 7 June 2008 at Municipal Board Barmer (MBB) meeting hall chaired by the elected Chairperson of Barmer Municipal Board (see **Appendix 4** for minutes of the meeting of public consultation). The meeting was attended by prominent persons of the town, NGO, CBO, political leaders, general public and technical staff of the various government agencies. The objective of the meeting was to appraise the stakeholders about the environmental and social impacts of the proposed program and the safeguards provided in the program to mitigate the same. The meeting started with a briefing about the program including salient features of safeguard policies by the Commissioner of Barmer Municipal Board followed by the presentation by environmental specialist and discussion.

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

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

4. Issues Discussed: The issues discussed with the likely affected people and likely beneficiary population is provided below. The list of people consulted is given as **Appendix 5**.

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. Domestic environmental specialist and an EA representative, who is also the in-charge of Barmer town, made the detailed presentation to the stakeholders (copy of presentation is enclosed herewith). Draft resettlement framework (RF) and summary initial environmental examination (SIEE) documents of RUSDIP, translated in the local language – Hindi, were displayed in the Notice Board of MBB and also distributed during presentation to the interested parties. The copies of documents are also made available to all the interested parties through the MBB. It may be noted that the EA has already distributed these documents to the affected persons (APs) and project implementation agencies, the PHED and MBB.
4. The comments, suggestions of the stakeholders are presented below:
 - stakeholders attended this meeting, which was chaired by the elected ~~Barmer~~-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




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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.

अभिजाय अविवाही
समरपालिका, बाङ्गोर

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	मानदेव सिंह जी	मिस्ट्री मस्टर	
3	कल्याण प्रजापत	असिस्टेंट मस्टर	
4	जी एम रमि	S.E. RUIDP	
5	M.C. Bhati	BE, PWD, DnI Bhatnagar	
6	S. P. Anandh	A.E. PWD C.E. PWD	
7	Rajendra Singh	E.O.M.B. Banner	
8	R.N. Saini	AEN MB Banner	
9	मोहनलाल कुशुपुर्णा पाण्डे, कांस्टेबल	वाइ. पाण्डे 11	
10	मिर्चूमल कृष्णानी	वाइ. पाण्डे 26	
11	नंदमणिशोर खलसरा	मोहनलाल सदाय	
12	मोहनलाल काली	वाइ. पाण्डे 39	
13	Ashok. Saini	वाइ. पाण्डे 4	
14	मोहनलाल काली व. नं. 1	वाइ. पाण्डे 22	
15	हरीश मुखर्जी	वाइ. पाण्डे 31	
16	मोहनलाल काली		
17	मोहनलाल काली		
18	मोहनलाल काली		
19	LI AM (ANAND) DEORA	SUPPORT ENGG.	
20	Anil Kumar	Support Eng. C. Span Const. P. 174	
21	VIPIN KUMAR	Computer Operator C. Span Const. P. 174	
22	M.C. Singh	Asst. Engin. RUIDP	
23	अशोक कुमार	वाइ. पाण्डे 23	
24	लक्ष्मीनारायण खत्री	वाइ. पाण्डे 20	
25	खलसरा देवी पुनः	वाइ. पाण्डे 6	
26	लीला देवी शीना	वाइ. पाण्डे 3	

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27	कमला बाबा	पापन-गति 7 26	नं/ग/नं
28	दारगती शंदिवाणी	द. 2 2 2 2 2 2	N. M. Sadler
29	मुवा	द. 2 2 2 2 2 2	25 वा. 3/1/19
30	छगनादेवी नयन	नयन-वर्त-14	द. 2 2 2 2 2 2
31	अलाना सिंह जोरवात	जोरा वर्त 33	गोपक 2
32	लक्ष्मी देवी	पापन गति-1/2	लक्ष्मी देवी
33	श्रीमामलिका	वर्त 32	27 वा. 1/1/19
34	लक्ष्मी देवी	वर्त 32	27 वा. 1/1/19
35	सुरेशचन्द्र जी	कनिष्ठ-वर्त-14	सुरेश
36	लक्ष्मी देवी	कनिष्ठ-वर्त-14	लक्ष्मी
37	श्रीमामलिका	कनिष्ठ-वर्त-14	श्रीमामलिका
38	लक्ष्मी देवी	कनिष्ठ-वर्त-14	लक्ष्मी देवी
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08/06/08 Bham

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

इस दौरान आर्युआईपी के अधीक्षण अभियंता ने प्रस्तावित योजना पर विस्तारपूर्वक जानकारी दी। इसके उपरान्त सांसद मानवेंद्रसिंह ने कहा कि नगरपालिका क्षेत्र में चल रही समस्त योजनाओं की जानकारी लेकर इस योजना में प्रस्तावित सीवरेज 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 सीवरेज 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 केयर्न एनर्जी की प्रस्तावित योजना को शुरू करवाने का प्रशासन से अनुरोध किया। इस दौरान मोहनलाल कुडिया, मिरचूमल कृपलानी, 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।

यहां है प्रस्तावित विकास कार्य

प्रस्तावित विकास कार्यों में शहर की संपूर्ण जल वितरण व्यवस्था में सुधार पर 20 करोड़, सीवरेज प्रणाली के विकास के लिए 22 करोड़, वर्षा जल निकासी के लिए नाला निर्माण 2 करोड़, सफ़्ट हऊस के पास ओवरब्रिज निर्माण 15 करोड़ एवं ठोस कचरा प्रबंधन के लिए उपकरण आपूर्ति एवं

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 योननाबद्ध 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: Rain Basera, Barmer
am

Date: 12-11-2008

Time: 11:00

Duration of Discussion (in Hrs): 30 minutes

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

Public Consultation No.2
Location: Jodhpur Circle, Barmer
Noon

Date: 12-11-2008

Time: 1:00

Duration of Discussion (in Hrs): 30 minutes

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

Public Consultation No.3
Location: Subhash Chowk, Barmer
pm

Date: 12-11-2008

Time: 2:30

Duration of Discussion (in Hrs): 30 minutes

Sl. No.	Name	Profession	Sex	Age	Social Category
1	Mr. J. P. Sharma	Snack shop	M	46	General
2	Mr. Banshi Lal	Hardware Shop	M	46	OBC
3	Mr. Diwakar Das	Hardware	M	53	OBC
4	Mr. Nizam Khan	PCO	M	40	General
5	Mr. Gannu	Painter	M	54	SC
6	Mr. Pappu	Motor Mechanic	M	42	OBC
7	Mr. Paras Ram	Watch Maker	M	60	SC
8	Mr. Banshi Lal	Scooter Repair	M	46	OBC

Sl. No.	Name	Profession	Sex	Age	Social Category
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

Appendix 6

CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE

A. Consultation

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

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

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

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

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

B. Disclosure

Information was and continues to be disseminated to APs for the sample sub-projects. Finalized RPs will be disclosed in ADB's website, IPMU websites, and IPIU or

town websites; and information dissemination and consultation will continue throughout program implementation.

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

RP 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.

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

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

Table 1: Consultation and Disclosure Activities

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

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