

## Resettlement Plan

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Draft Resettlement Plan for Improvement and Widening of Road Subproject

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

(Improvement and Widening of Road from Collectorate Circle to Bhaleri Road up to PMC Campus via Bahad Circle (Pankha Circle) and Stadium to Johari sagaar via Bahad Circle (Pankha Circle) on Tara Nagar Road)

Prepared by Local Self Government Department

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

## ABBREVIATIONS

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

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. The Local Self Government Department (LSGD) under the Urban Governance Department of Government of Rajasthan (the Government) is executing the Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Program (RUSDIP) in fifteen (15) towns namely, Alwar, Baran-Chhabra, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bundi, Chittorgarh, Churu, Dholpur, Jaisalmer, Jhalawar-Jhalarapatan, Karauli, Nagaur, Rajsamand, Sawai Madhopur and Sikar with financial assistance from Asian Development Bank (ADB) under Multi Tranche Financing Facility (MFF). The investment program covers major urban infrastructure works viz., Water Supply, Waste Water Management, Solid Waste Management, Urban Transport and Roads, Social Infrastructure, Support Infrastructure for Cultural Heritage and Urban Drainage.
2. This Resettlement Plan (RP) has been prepared for the Churu Urban Transport and Roads Subproject as part of RUIDP Phase II. Churu town, located at 28°18' N latitude and 74°58' E longitude, is an important town in the desert region of Rajasthan. It is a railway junction on Bikaner to Delhi and Bikaner to Jaipur lines. National Highway - 65, connecting Pali to Ambala, passes through this town.
3. The Infrastructure sectors that are being developed in Churu under this Program are:
  - i. Water Supply,
  - ii. Waste Water Management (Sewerage),  
Solid Waste Management,
  - iii. Urban Transport and Roads sub-project, or 2 Lane Railway Over Bridge at Railway Level Crossing No. 168C on NH-65,
  - iv. Drainage *and*
  - v. Improvement and Widening of Road from Collectorate Circle to Bhaleri Road up to PMC Campus via Bahad Circle (Pankha Circle) and Stadium to Johari Sagar via Bahad Circle (Pankha Circle) on Tara Nagar Road
4. Each sector listed above constitutes a Subproject. The DSCs have or are developing Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for each subproject. The DSCs will also provide supervision consultancy during the execution of the subprojects.
5. The Detailed Project Report (DPR) of Improvement and Widening of Road from Collectorate Circle to Bhaleri Road up to PMC Campus via Bahad Circle (Pankha Circle) and Stadium to Johari Sagar via Bahad Circle (Pankha Circle) on Tara Nagar Road has been approved and construction work is in full swing. In fact, the Package consists of 3 Roads. (i) Collectorate Circle to PMC Campus via Bahad Circle (Pankha Circle) on Bhaleri Road (SH 69). The total Length of the Road is 3300 m. Presently, the Road has 4 lanes (6 m on either side) BT road divided by a Median of 1.2 m within a stretch of 2300 m and remaining 1000 m stretch is of 7 m undivided carriageway. It is required to upgrade existing 2 lane to 4 lane road with provision of 1.20 m Median and 8.5 m Carriageway and 1 m Hard shoulder in a length of Ch. 1900 m to Ch. 3300 m and provision of 1.5 m Paved Shoulder on both sides of the Road for a stretch of 1400 m (from Ch. 500 m to Ch. 1900 m). (ii) Stadium to Johari Sagar via Bahad Circle (Pankha Circle) is 2200 m. long. There is an intermediate lane CC road. But work is to be done in a stretch of 875 m (from Ch. 0 m to Ch. 875 m). This stretch will have 1.20 m Median, 8.5 m Carriageway 1 m Hard Shoulder on either side. It is also proposed to improve the intersection at Bahad/Pankha Circle by 4 Lanes and Slip Lane. (iii) Johari Sagar to Tara Nagar Road has a Length of 818 m. The Carriageway of 5.50 m needs to be strengthened with provision of 1.5 m Paved Shoulder and vibropressed drain (approximately .5 m) on both sides.

6. The Road Project, consisting of the three roads as narrated above, will facilitate movement of traffic of the town to Bhaleri, Tara Nagar and other peripheral villages.

7. This sub-project has been designed to minimize land acquisition and resettlement impacts. The design was chosen to result in minimum permanent impacts to structures such as residential and commercial structures, and common properties resources. In this connection, the letter of the Line Department (Executive Engineer, PWD, Churu) at **Annexure- 6** is relevant. The Line Department has authorized IPIU, Churu to carry out up-gradation of the aforesaid roads. The same letter also states that the ROW (width) of each road is 30 m.

8. This Resettlement Plan has been prepared in tune with the ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS) and the agreed Resettlement Framework (RF). The Methodology prescribed by ADB was scrupulously adhered to, to find out any adverse or Involuntary Resettlement impacts in the project area. This Resettlement Plan is based on Transect Walk along the entire length of all the 3 Roads. Transect Walk was followed by 100% Census and Socio-Economic Survey of Affected Households (AHs), and consultations with the Affected Persons/Households. The primary objective of this Resettlement Plan is to mitigate the adverse impacts of the intervention and to assist the AHs in resettlement and restoration of their livelihood. There are no significant resettlement impacts reported, so this subprojects, comes under **Category 'B'**.

9. Assessment along the impact area for preparation of Resettlement Plan in February 2014 resulted in identifying 44 households whose livelihood would be temporarily affected during the construction of the road. The Cut- off date of this RP is **24.02.2014**, the last day of Census and Socio-Economic Survey of Affected Households.

10. On 18.6.2014, the District Administration evicted all the Squatters on Right-of-Way (RoW) at Pankha/Bahad Circle, that is, prior to commencement of construction of work by RUIDP. Eviction of Squatters on RoW is a routine exercise by the District Administration. There is always public demand to evict the squatters from the public thoroughfares. Therefore, the District Administration evicted these 21 AHs at Pankha Circle. NTP for the Road Construction under RUIDP was issued on 23.7.2014. Actually the construction work started 10/15 days after issue of NTP as per the verbal statement of the Implementing and Designing Engineers. Prior to the Construction work, the ACO, CAPP and the Staff of the IPIU and DSC made efforts to disburse the compensation amount. But found that out of 21 AHs at that location, 19 AHs had left that location and their whereabouts was not known to any of the AHs and the public over there. Since then all efforts have been made to locate these 19 "Missing AHs" but to no avail. In April 2015, the ADB Team visiting the work site urged for "sincere and smart efforts" to locate the 19 Missing AHs and pay their dues. In compliance to the instruction of ADB, the Social Expert of IPMC in May 2015 and the Social Development Expert of DSC in June 2015 made best efforts to locate the 19 Missing AHs. It is pertinent to say that the ACO was, all along, trying his best to locate these AHs. Ultimately, the Elected Member of the concerned Ward Number-3 (Councilor of the ULB) has certified on 27.6.2015 that the 19 AHs have not come back to their previous location; they are still "missing" and their whereabouts is not known. The Certificate of the Ward Member is at Annexure 7. The revised RP containing the name of 25 AHs was submitted to ADB in July 2015 for approval. But ADB commented that "it is not acceptable to delete these 19 affected persons from the revised resettlement plan and they remain eligible affected persons and must be kept in record". Further, it was advised that the compensation due to these 19 affected persons must be deposited in an account (or a comparable mechanism) and the compensation must remain available until the close of the overall RUSDIP project. This RP is prepared in compliance to the advice of ADB.

11. The Cut-Off date will remain unchanged as no additions have been made in the list of AHs.

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

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

14. Thirty days before the commencement of work, the AHs will be notified to ensure zero or minimal disruption in livelihood. If required, they will also be assisted to temporarily shift to a location for continued economic activity. Compensation for lost income or a transitional allowance for the period of disruption, whichever is greater will be provided.

15. The RP was prepared in consultation with the stakeholders. During Public Consultations and Transect Walks, information about the subproject, policy of ADB on safeguards etc. was disseminated; Consultations have been held and are being held with all the stakeholders regularly.

16. Affected Households can bring their grievances to the notice of the implementing NGO and the Social Development Expert (SDE) of the DSC. If the decision given by the NGO and SDE is not satisfactory to the appellant, grievances will be referred to the City Level Committee which will act as the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC). The GRC will try to resolve the grievance within a month of receiving the grievance. If the GRC fails to deliver satisfactory decision or delays more than one month, appeal can be made to the Inter-Ministerial Empowered Committee. At any stage the AHs may take their complaints to court of Law.

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

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

## I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1. Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Program (RUSDIP) is intended to optimize social and economic development in 15 selected towns<sup>1</sup> in the State, particularly district headquarters and towns with significant tourism potential. This will be achieved through investments in urban infrastructure (water supply; sewerage and sanitation; solid waste management; urban drainage; urban transport and roads), urban community upgrading (community infrastructure; livelihood promotion) and civic infrastructure (art, culture, heritage and tourism; medical services and health; fire services; and other services). RUSDIP will also provide policy reforms to strengthen urban governance, management, and support for urban infrastructure and services<sup>2</sup>.

2. RUIDP Phase II is being implemented over a seven year period beginning in 2008, and being funded by a loan via a Multitranche Financing Facility (MFF) of the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The Executing Agency is the Local Self-Government Department (LSGD) of the Government of Rajasthan; and the Implementing Agency is the Investment Program Management Unit (IPMU) of the Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Project (RUIDP). This Short Resettlement Plan (SRP) has been prepared for the Churu Urban Transport and Roads Subproject as part of Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Program (RUIDP) Phase II Tranche 3. This subproject has been categorized as "B" for Involuntary Resettlement impact as per the ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS).

3. This Short Resettlement Plan (SRP) has been prepared for the improvement and widening of Road in Churu, one of the project Towns. This road subproject is from Collectorate Circle to Bhaleri Road up to PMC Campus via Bahad Circle (Pankha Circle) and Stadium to Johari Sagar via Bahad Circle (Pankha Circle) on Tara Nagar Road. There are 3 roads in this Package. The description of the roads and the works to be undertaken are: **(i)** Collectorate Circle to PMC Campus via Bahad Circle (Pankha Circle) on Bhaleri Road (SH 69). The total Length of the Road is 3300 m. Presently, the Road has 4 lanes (6 m on either side) BT road divided by a Median of 1.2 m within a stretch of 2300 m and remaining 1000 m stretch is of 7 m undivided carriageway. It is required to upgrade existing 2 lane to 4 lane road with provision of 1.20 m Median and 8.5 m carriageway with provision of 1 m hard shoulder in a length of Ch. 1900 m to Ch. 3300 m and provision of 1.5 m paved shoulder on both sides of the Road for a stretch of 1400 m (from Ch. 500 m to Ch. 1900 m). **(ii)** Stadium to Johari Sagar via Bahad Circle (Pankha Circle) on Tara Nagar Road. The total length of the road is 2200 m. There is an intermediate lane CC road. But work is to be done in a stretch of 875 m (from Ch. 0 m to Ch. 875 m). This stretch will have 1.20 m Median, 8.5 m Carriageway 1 m Hard Shoulder on either side. It is also proposed to improve the intersection at Bahad/Pankha Circle by 4 Lanes and Slip Lane. **(iii)** Johari Sagar to Tara Nagar Road has a Length of 818 m. The carriageway of 5.50 m needs to be strengthened with provision of 1.5 m paved shoulder on each side and vibropressed drain (approximately .5 m) on both sides.

4. Improvement and Widening of road from Collectorate Circle to Bhaleri Road up to PMC Campus via Bahad Circle (Pankha Circle) and Stadium to Johari Sagar via Bahad Circle (Pankha Circle) on Tara Nagar Road will be beneficial for the people of Churu and the commuters between the town and Bhaleri, Tara Nagar and adjoining villages.

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<sup>1</sup>Particularly district headquarters and towns with significant tourism potential.

<sup>2</sup>The assistance will be based on the State-level framework for urban reforms, and institutional and governance reforms recommended by the Government of India through the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns.



5. The components of the sub- project are:

Sl. No.	Name of the Road	Works to be Undertaken
01	Collectorate Circle to PMC Campus via Bahad Circle (Pankha Circle) on Bhaleri Road (SH 69).	Length of the Road is 3300 m. Work involves upgrading existing 2 lane to 4 lane road with provision of 1.20 m Median and 8.5 m carriageway with provision of 1 m hard shoulder in a length of Ch. 1900 m to Ch. 3300 m and provision of 1.5 m paved shoulder on both sides of the Road for a stretch of 1400 m (from Ch. 500 m to Ch. 1900 m).
02	Stadium to Johari Sagar via Bahad Circle (Pankha Circle)	Length of the Road is 2200 m. Work is to be done in a stretch of 875 m (from Ch. 0 m to Ch. 875 m). This stretch will have 1.20 m Median, 8.5 m Carriageway and 1 m Hard Shoulder on either side. It is also proposed to improve the intersection at Bahad/Pankha Circle by 4 Lanes and Slip Lane.
03	Johari Sagar to Tara Nagar Road	Length of the Road is 818 m. The Carriageway of 5.50 m needs to be strengthened with provision of 1.5 m Paved Shoulder on each side and vibropressed drain (approximately .5 m) on both sides

## II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

6. This subproject does not require any land acquisition as all the components will be within Right-of-Way (RoW), which is Government land (refer to **Annexure 6**) and not used for agriculture or other productive purposes. The subproject has also been designed to minimize resettlement impacts.

7. In accordance with ADB Guidelines on Resettlement, Initial Social Assessment and ground realities, the Methods, Techniques and Tools for achieving defined Objectives, were adopted under RUIDP/RUSDIP for preparation of Resettlement Plan for the Collectorate Circle to Bhaleri Road up to PMC Campus via Bahad Circle (Pankha Circle) and Stadium to Johari Sagar via Bahad Circle (Pankha Circle) on Tara Nagar Road.

8. For preparation of this RP, Transect Walk was undertaken along the impact area to identify persons/households, structures, facilities, CPRs etc likely to be affected by the subproject. Initially it was observed that during construction of the road, livelihood of 44 Households will be temporarily affected. 21 AHs are reported at Road Section namely Stadium to Johari Sagar via Bahad Circle (Pankha Circle) and remaining 23 AHs are reported at section Johari Sagar to Tara Nagar Road, mainly at Jhariya Moure to Goyanka School. 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 February 2014 in the impact areas, where the works are to be done. This was conducted with the help of a predesigned tool. Census of the AHs was conducted using a two page questionnaire with a battery of questions to address. **The Cut- off date of this RP is 24.02.2014, the last day of Census and Socio-Economic Survey of Affected Households.**

9. On 18.6.2014, the District Administration evicted all the squatters at Pankha/Bahad Circle, that is, prior to commencement of construction of work by RUIDP. Eviction of squatters on RoW is a routine exercise by the District Administration. There is always public

demand to evict the squatters from the public thoroughfares. Therefore, the District Administration evicted these 21 AHs. Notice to Proceed (NTP) for the road construction under RUIDP was issued on 23.7.2014. Actually the construction work started 10/15 days after issue of NTP. Prior to the Construction work, the ACO-CAPP and the Staff of the IPIU and DSC made efforts to disburse the compensation amount to AHs. But found that out of 21 AHs at that location, 19 AHs had left that location and their whereabouts was not known to any of the AHs and the public over there. Since then all efforts have been made to locate these 19 “Missing AHs” but to no avail. In April 2015, Project Review Mission from ADB visiting the work site urged for “sincere and smart efforts” to locate the 19 Missing AHs and pay their dues. In compliance to the instruction of ADB, the Social Expert of IPMC in May 2015 and the Social Development Expert of Design Supervision Consultant (DSC) in June 2015 made best efforts to locate these 19 ‘Missing AHs’. Pertinent to say that trying best along with the ACO, to locate these AHs. Ultimately, the elected representative of Urban Local Body (ULB) locally called Ward Parshad of the concerned Ward (No. 3) has certified on 27.6.2015 that these 19 AHs have not come back to their previous location; they are still “missing” and their whereabouts is not known. The Certificate issued in the month of June 2015 about Missing AH by the Ward Member is at Annexure 7. Now the revised RP is containing all the name of 44 AHs while preceding RP which was submitted to ADB in July 2015 for approval contained 25 AH. This RP is prepared in compliance to the advice of ADB. However, certificate about Missing AHs are also issued by Ward Member in the last year and annexed as Annexure 8.

10. Construction of the road will be within the existing RoW. **Table 1** provides the sub-project components and resettlement impacts.

**Table 1: Components of the Sub-Project and Resettlement Impacts**

Sl. No.	Components	IR Impact
i.	Collectorate Circle to PMC Campus via Bahad Circle (Pankha Circle) on Bhaleri Road (SH 69).	No IR Impact envisaged, Construction will be within ROW, which is Government land.
ii.	Stadium to Johari Sagar via Bahad Circle (Pankha Circle)	Livelihood of only 21 AHs will be temporarily affected during construction work, out of this 19 AHs are reported missing
iii.	Johari Sagar to Tara Nagar Road	Livelihood of 23 AHs will be temporarily affected during construction work

11. It was observed that subproject will affect the livelihood of 44 households temporarily. Of the 44 AHs, 21 AHs operates their business within RoW from semi-permanent cabins, considered as squatter (Non Titleholder). The rest 23 APs have permanent structures to operate from. During construction, temporary disruptions in the income/livelihood of these 44 AHs are anticipated. All the 44 AHs are small vendors or service providers. None of these small business shops are to be demolished. Social Impacts are confined to property placed on Right of Way (RoW) or adjacent to also, which is government land. Impacts are temporary in nature and these 44 small business set up might be losing their access to the daily normal business activities during the construction period. Summary of Resettlement Impacts are depicted below:

**Table – 2: Summary of Resettlement Impacts**

<b>Magnitude of Resettlement Impact</b>	<b>Number</b>
Permanent Land Acquisition (in ha)	0
Temporary Land Acquisition (in ha)	0
Affected Business Activities (Temporary)	44
Affected Households-Titleholder	23
Affected Households-Non Titleholder	21
Type of Business Affected: Tea Stall (14 in number), Provision Store (6 in number), Fruit & Vegetable (6 in number), Tyre Repair (3 in number) , cycle repair (3 in number) and Others one each like Band Party, Stationary Shop, Car Decoration, DVD Shop, Electrical Shop, Flour Mill, Foodgrain, Barber, Laundry, Photocopy, Sweets and Tyre shop	44
AHs reported under Vulnerable Category: ➤ BPL Households -16 HHs	16
Affected Trees and Crops	0
Affected common property resources (CPRs)	0
Average Family Size	7.4
Average Household Income (per day as per survey) in Rs.	247.72
Average household income (per day after considering minimum wage rate)	255.70

Source: census and Socio-Economic Survey, February 2014

### III. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE/INFORMATION

12. An initial social impact assessment was carried out in census and a socio-economic survey was carried out in the month of February 2014 all along the subproject area. To estimate the temporary impacts, a series of transect walks were conducted; this was followed by a 100% census and a socio-economic survey conducted in the areas with the help of a pre-designed tool. The census survey covered the assessment of detailed impacts and gathered information related to the socio economic profile of the AHs. Social Impacts are confined to property placed on Right of Way (RoW) or adjacent to also, which is government land. Impacts are temporary in nature and these 44 small business set up might be losing their access to the daily normal business activities during the construction period. Various types of business activities to be temporarily affected are Tea Stall (14 in number), Provision Store (6 in number), Fruit & Vegetables (6 in number) Tyre Repair (3 in number), cycle repair (3 in number) and Others one each like band party, stationary shop, car decoration, DVD Shop, electrical shop, flour mill, food grain, barber, laundry, sweet shop, saloon, photo studio and tyre shop. Out of these 44 AHs, 31 belong to OBC and 12 household belongs to General Caste and only one belongs to schedule caste (SC) category. This SC household also comes under Below Poverty Line (BPL) household. Of the 44 AHs, 23 belong to nuclear family and 21 belong to joint family. The average household size of affected households is 7.4. Average Daily income of the AHs is Rs.248/- (as per survey). After ensuring that no one is paid amount below wage rate (Rs 189/day for unskilled labour in Rajasthan at present), average household income per day comes to Rs. 256/-. A summary of resettlement impact and the socio-economic details are given in previous chapter in Table 2 and the detailed socio-economic profile including the list of displaced persons is given in Annexure 1.

#### IV. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION PARTICIPATION

13. The Resettlement Plan was prepared in consultation with stakeholders. Meetings and individual interviews were held involving stakeholders, particularly potentially temporarily affected persons; and transect walks, 100% census, survey, and interviews were conducted to determine the potential impacts of sub-project construction to prepare the subproject Resettlement Plan.

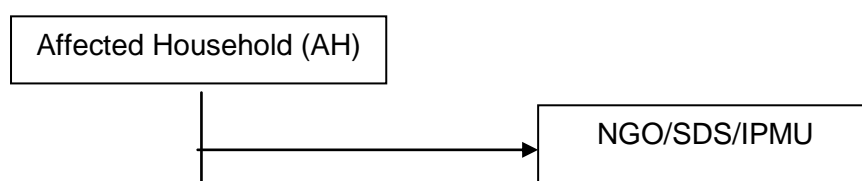
14. Following the model developed for the Multi-tranche Financing Facility (MFF), a town-wide stakeholder consultation workshop was conducted which provided an overview of the Program and sub-projects to be undertaken in Churu; Government and ADB's resettlement policies and potential resettlement impacts of the subprojects in Churu were discussed. During the workshop, Hindi versions of the Resettlement Framework 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 the participants had expressed satisfaction that this sub-project will be beneficial. On dated 21<sup>st</sup> and 22<sup>nd</sup> February 2014, a meeting was held with AHs at Pankha Circle and Jhariya Moure. Summary list of participants of the consultation is given in **Annexure 2**.

15. Information continues to be disseminated to affected households/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 access to the Resettlement Plan. The NGO engaged to implement the Resettlement Plan will continue consultations, information dissemination, and disclosure. A summary of NGO's activities is provided in **Annexure 3**. 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, the State Government, the local government (if available), and the IPMU. 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.

#### V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS

16. Grievances of AHs will first be brought to the attention of the implementing NGO or Social Development Specialist (SDS). Grievances not redressed by the NGO or SDS will be brought to the City Level Committees (CLC) set up to monitor project implementation in each town. The CLC, acting as a grievance redress committee (GRC) is chaired by the District Collector with representatives from the ULB, state government agencies, IPIU, community-based organizations (CBOs) and NGOs. As GRC, the CLC will meet every month. The GRC will determine the merit of each grievance, and resolve grievances within a month of receiving the complaint, failing which the grievance will be addressed by the inter-ministerial Empowered Committee. The Committee will be chaired by the Minister of Urban Development and Local Self Government Department (LSGD), and members will include Ministers, Directors and/or representatives of other relevant Government Ministries and Departments. Grievance not redressed by the GRC will be referred to the IPMU for action. At any stage the AH may take their complaints to Court of Law. The IPIU will keep records of all grievances received including: contact details of complainant, date that the complaint was received, nature of grievance, agreed corrective actions and the date these were effected, and final outcome. The grievance redress process is shown in **Figure 1**. All costs involved in resolving the complaints will be borne by the IPMU. The GRCs will continue to function throughout the project duration.

**Figure 1: Grievance Redress Process**



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

## VI. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

17. The policy framework and entitlements for the program as well as for this subproject are based on national laws: The Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (LAA, amended in 1984), and the National Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy, 2007 (NRRP); ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS); and the agreed Resettlement Framework (RF). Based on these, the core involuntary resettlement principles applicable are: (i) land acquisition, and other involuntary resettlement impacts will be avoided or minimized exploring all viable alternative subproject designs; (ii) where unavoidable, time-bound Resettlement Plans will be prepared and AHs will be assisted in improving or at least regaining their pre-program standard of living; (iii) consultation with AHs on compensation, disclosure of resettlement information to AHs, and participation of affected persons in planning and implementing subprojects will be ensured; (iv) vulnerable groups will be provided special assistance; (v) payment of compensation to AHs including non-titled persons (e.g., informal dwellers/squatters, and encroachers) for acquired assets at replacement rates; (vi) payment of compensation and resettlement assistance prior to the contractor taking physical acquisition of the land and prior to the commencement of any construction activities; (vii) provision of income restoration and rehabilitation; and (viii) establishment of appropriate grievance redress mechanisms. A detailed policy framework including the comparison of national laws and policies with ADB' SPS is given in **Annexure 4**.

## VII. ENTITLEMENTS

18. All AHs who are identified in the subproject areas on the cut-off date will be entitled to compensation for their affected assets, and rehabilitation measures (as outlined in the entitlement matrix below) sufficient to assist them to improve or at least maintain their pre-project living standards, income-earning capacity and production levels. Compensation eligibility is limited by a cut-off date as set for this project on the day of the completion of the census survey which is **24 February 2014** in this case. AHs who settle in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation and assistance. They however will be given sufficient advance notice (30 days) and will be requested to vacate premises and dismantle affected structures prior to project implementation. The IPIU and the NGO will provide the identity cards (ID) to each of the AHs. A sample copy of the ID card is provided in **Annexure 5**. The entitlement matrix for the subproject based on the above policies is in **Table3**.

**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, non-titled displaced persons	30 days advance notice regarding construction activities, including duration and type of disruption. Contractor's <sup>3</sup> actions to ensure there is no income <sup>4</sup> /access loss consistent with the IEE. <sup>5</sup> Assistance to mobile vendors/hawkers to temporarily shift for continued economic activity <sup>6</sup> For construction activities involving unavoidable livelihood disruption, compensation for lost income or a transitional allowance for the period of disruption, whichever is greater	Identification of alternative temporary sites to continue economic activity	Valuation Committee will determine income loss.  Contractors will perform actions to minimize income/access loss.
2	Impacts on vulnerable affected persons	All impacts	Vulnerable affected persons	Livelihood. Vulnerable households will be given priority in project construction employment .  Additional Assistance to Vulnerable Vendors/Shop Owners for loss of Livelihood: Less than 3 days impact- @ Rs 500/-per day, Between 4 to 7 days impact-@ Rs 400/-per day, Between 8 to 15 days impact-@ Rs 350/-per day, Between 16 to 31 days impact-@ Rs 300/-per day, More than 31 days impact- A lump sum of Rs 10000/- which is based on assessment made during the census and socio-economic survey.	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	Any other loss not			• Unanticipated involuntary impacts will		NGO will ascertain the

<sup>3</sup>As mentioned in Clause 93.1 of Section VIII: Particular Condition of Contract of Bid Document

<sup>4</sup>Minimum wage in Rajasthan is Rs.189/- per day for un-skilled workers.

<sup>5</sup> 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.

<sup>6</sup> 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
	identified			be documented and mitigated based on the principle of the Resettlement Framework (RF)		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. TEMPORARYRELOCATION OF SMALL BUSINEESS**

19. Impact on these AHs (44 in no.) is temporarily in nature due to short term loss of access, resulting temporarily loss of livelihood. They will be provided 30 days advance notice to ensure no or minimal disruption in livelihood. If required, they will also be assisted to temporarily shift for continued economic activity or access will be provided. Ensuring there is no income or access loss during subproject construction is the main responsibility of the IPIU. Consistent with the initial environmental examination, contractors will ensure: leaving spaces for access between mounds of soil, providing walkways and metal sheets to maintain access across trenches for people and vehicles where required, increased workforces to finish work in areas with impacts on access, timing of works to reduce disruption during business hours, phased construction schedule and working one segment at a time and one side of the road at a time.

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. Out of the 44 AHs, 21 AHs who are squatters are prepared to shift out of the RoW when construction work will start.

## **IX. INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION**

20. Since construction activities are resulting 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 will be made prior to possession of land/assets and prior to the award of civil works contracts. Affected Households 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. These AHs will be provided with livelihood assistance for 14 days as has been considered as the duration of disruption.

21. 44 AHs have been identified whose livelihood will be temporarily affected during construction activities. These AHs will be compensated for temporary income loss. Under approved RP, an estimated Budget provision for Livelihood assistance for all and shifting assistance for kiosks/vendors for marginal shifting (other side of the road, if required). Mainly RP includes three types of compensation 1) Livelihood assistance, 2) Shifting assistance, 3) Vulnerability assistance. A Micro Plan will be prepared to constitute the Replacement Cost on the basis of economic data provided by the AHs during socio-economic survey. The Micro Plans helps out to identify the AHs which are below minimum wage rate at the time of disbursement to ensure additional compensation to these AHs. It also takes care of the time lags, minimum wages, escalation etc. Micro Plan considers the real impact on AHs and also ensured that all the AHs are compensated for time over run and entire period of disturbance.

## **X. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN**

22. The resettlement cost estimate for the Churu Roads subproject includes resettlement assistance, as outlined in the entitlement matrix, support cost for RP implementation and contingency provision amounting to be 5% of the total cost. The state government will be responsible for releasing the funds for resettlement in a timely manner. The total resettlement cost for the subproject is INR 357311/-. The resettlement cost items and estimates are outlined in Table 4.

23. All these AHs will be paid prior to commencement of physical works. Due to eviction by District Administration, 19 AHs are reported missing but efforts are still being made to locate these Missing AHs. These AHs however will be still entitled for compensation and



their due compensation will be kept with IPIU/PMU under Resettlement Head until the closure of subproject.

**Table -4 -Summary of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Costs**

Srl. No	Item	Unit	Quantity	Unit Cost	Amount
<b>1</b>	<b>Assistance for Relocation &amp; Transfer</b>				
	Shifting assistance	Lump sum	21	200	4,200
	Loss of Income Livelihood <sup>7</sup>	14 Days	44	256	1,57,696
	Additional assistance to Vulnerable groups <sup>8</sup>	14 Days	16	350	78,400
	<b>Sub Total Item 1</b>				<b>2,40,296</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Administrative &amp; Implementation costs</b>				
	Implementing NGO	Lump Sum			1,00,000
<b>3</b>	<b>Total</b>				<b>3,40,296</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Contingency</b>	5%			17,015
<b>5</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>				<b>3,57,311</b>

NGO = nongovernmental organization.

*Note: Based on assessment made during the socio-economic survey February 2014*

## **XI. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS**

24. 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 the Investment Program Management Consultants (IPMC) who manage 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.

25. 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.

26. 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

<sup>7</sup>The amount is based on the average per day income as derived from the census and socio economic survey and as per minimum wages prevailing. It is ensured that no one is compensated below minimum wage rates. Minimum wage in Rajasthan is Rs. 189 per day (Rajasthan: Minimum Wages w.e.f. April, 2014)

<sup>8</sup> Additional Assistance to Vulnerable Vendors/Shop Owners for loss of Livelihood: Less than 3 days impact- @ Rs 500/-per day, Between 4 to 7 days impact-@ Rs 400/-per day, Between 8 to 15 days impact-@ Rs 350/- per day, Between 16 to 31 days impact-@ Rs 300/-per day, More than 31 days impact- A lump sum of Rs 10000/- which is based on assessment made during the census and socio-economic survey.

assists the SDS. SDS, as part of the DSC, have been appointed to work with each IPIU to update the Resettlement Plan in the detailed design stage, and to prepare Resettlement Plans for new subprojects, where required to comply with Government and ADB policies. NGOs is appointed to implement Resettlement Plans. NGO is appointed to assist the implement Resettlement Plans with close coordination with IPIU. Various institutional roles and responsibilities are described in Table 5.

**Table 5: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities**

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

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

## **XII. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE**

27. All the compensation and assistance will be completed prior to the start of the civil work at each specific stretch. Disbursement of compensation, assistance and relocation of AHs cannot commence until the RP has been cleared by ADB. All entitlements are to be paid prior to displacement. Written confirmation is required by the IPMU to ADB stating that all compensation has been paid to AHs. Only then can construction works begin on sections where compensation has been paid. A tentative implementation schedule is given in Table 6

**Table 6: Implementation Schedule**


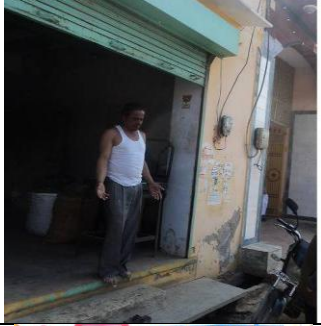

Activity	Months									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Appointment of NGOs	♦									
Briefing of the CLC on GRC functions	♦									
Census and socio-economic surveys (issuance of identification cards)	♦	♦								
Consultations and disclosure	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦
Confirmation of government land to be used and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




### XIII. MONITORING AND REPORTING




28. RP implementation will be closely monitored to provide the IPMU with an effective basis for assessing resettlement progress and identifying potential difficulties and problems. Monitoring will be undertaken by the IPIU with assistance from the IPMU. The extent of monitoring activities, including their scope and periodicity, will be commensurate with the project's risks and impacts. Monitoring will involve: (i) administrative monitoring to ensure that implementation is on schedule and problems are dealt with on a timely basis; (ii) socio-economic monitoring during and after any resettlement impact utilizing baseline information established through the socio-economic survey of AHs undertaken during project sub-preparation; and (iii) overall monitoring to assess AH's status. The EA is required to implement safeguard measures and relevant safeguard plans, as provided in the legal agreements, and to submit periodic monitoring reports on their implementation performance. The executing agency will (i) monitor the progress of implementation of safeguard plans, (ii) verify the compliance with safeguard measures and their progress toward intended outcomes, (iii) document and disclose monitoring results and identify necessary corrective and preventive actions in the periodic monitoring reports, (iv) follow up on these actions to ensure progress toward the desired outcomes, and (v) submit quarterly monitoring reports on safeguard measures as agreed with ADB..




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

[illegible]




Sl.No	Name of the AH/ S/o	Occupation	Type of Structure	Type of Family	No. of Family Members	Social Category	Vulner	Daily Income	Daily Income After Considering minimum wage rate @ 166	IR Impact	Compensation & Assistance	Photograph
03	Sh. Sanjay Sharma/ Sh. Rajkumar Sharma	Tea Stall	Pucca Cabin (Owned)	Joint	9	General	BPL	200	200	Temporary Impact on Livelihood	Com +AAV	
04	Sh. Naval Kishor/ Sh. Shivdatta Ram	Food grain Shop	Pucca Building (Owned)	Nuclear	4	General	NA	400	400	Temporary Impact on Livelihood	Com	
05	Sh. Praveen Kumar/ Sh. Shriram Saini	Tea Vender Shop	Pucca Building (Owned)	Joint	12	OBC	NA	300	300	Temporary Impact on Livelihood	Com	




Sl.No	Name of the AH/ S/o	Occupation	Type of Structure	Type of Family	No. of Family Members	Social Category	Vulner	Daily Income	Daily Income After Considering minimum wage rate @ 166	IR Impact	Compensation & Assistance	Photograph
06	Sh. Rakesh Kumar Saini/ Sh. Bhaira Ram	Electrical Shop	Pucca Building (Owned)	Joint	12	OBC	NA	300	300	Temporary Impact on Livelihood	Com	
07	Sh. Vimal Sharma/ Sh. Rajkumar Sharma	Tea Vender Shop	Pucca Building (Rented)	Joint	7	General	NA	200	200	Temporary Impact on Livelihood	Com	
08	Sh. Kailash Kumar Sharma/ Sh. Manohar Lal Sharma	Book Store	Pucca Building (Rented)	Joint	24	General	BPL	300	300	Temporary Impact on Livelihood	Com + AAV	



Sl.No	Name of the AH/ S/o	Occupation	Type of Structure	Type of Family	No. of Family Members	Social Category	Vulner	Daily Income	Daily Income After Considering minimum wage rate @ 166	IR Impact	Compensation & Assistance	Photograph
09	Sh. Rajkumar Sharma/ Sh. Ram Lal Sharma	Tea & Juice	Pucca Building (Rented)	Nuclear	4	General	BPL	350	350	Temporary Impact on Livelihood	Com + AAV	
10	Sh. Bhanwar Lal Saini/ Sh. Kheta Ram	Variety Store	Pucca Building (Rented)	Joint	8	OBC	NA	250	250	Temporary Impact on Livelihood	Com	
11	Sh. Nanu Ram/ Sh. Tejpal Saini	Sweets Shop	Pucca Building (Rented)	Joint	16	OBC	NA	350	350	Temporary Impact on Livelihood	Com	

Sl.No	Name of the AH/ S/o	Occupation	Type of Structure	Type of Family	No. of Family Members	Social Category	Vulner	Daily Income	Daily Income After Considering minimum wage rate @ 166	IR Impact	Compensation & Assistance	Photograph
12	Sh. Tara Chand/ Sh. Mohan Lal Saini	Hair Cutting Shop	Pucca Building (Rented)	Joint	8	OBC	BPL	300	300	Temporary Impact on Livelihood	Com + AAV	
13	Sh. Vidyadhar Saini/ Sh. Likhama Ram	Tea Stall	Pucca Building (Rented)	Nuclear	6	OBC	BPL	150	166	Temporary Impact on Livelihood	Com + AAV	
14	Sh. Gotam Prashad/ Sh. Jagdish Prashad	Variety Store	Pucca Building (Owned)	Nuclear	5	OBC	BPL	150	166	Temporary Impact on Livelihood	Com + AAV	









Sl.No	Name of the AH/ S/o	Occupation	Type of Structure	Type of Family	No. of Family Members	Social Category	Vulner	Daily Income	Daily Income After Considering minimum wage rate @ 166	IR Impact	Compensation & Assistance	Photograph
15	Sh. Prakash Saini/ Sh. Ridhkaran Saini	Tea Stall	Pucca Cabin (Owned)	Joint	10	OBC	BPL	250	250	Temporary Impact on Livelihood	Com + AAV	
16	Sh. Ambika Prashad/ Sh. Mahaveer Prashad	Tyre Repairing	Pucca Building (Owned)	Nuclear	6	OBC	NA	300	300	Temporary Impact on Livelihood	Com	
17	Sh. Sankar Lal/ Sh. Mahaveer Prashad	Flour Mill	Pucca Building (Owned)	Nuclear	5	OBC	NA	250	250	Temporary Impact on Livelihood	Com	



Sl.No	Name of the AH/ S/o	Occupation	Type of Structure	Type of Family	No. of Family Members	Social Category	Vulner	Daily Income	Daily Income After Considering minimum wage rate @ 166	IR Impact	Compensation & Assistance	Photograph
18	Sh. Sankar Lal Saini/ Sh. Budh Ram Saini	Tyre Shop	Pucca Building (Owned)	Nuclear	7	OBC	NA	200	200	Temporary Impact on Livelihood	Com	
19	Sh. Prem Kumar/ Sh. Dwarka Prashad	Provision Shop	Pucca Building (Rented)	Nuclear	6	General	NA	300	300	Temporary Impact on Livelihood	Com	
20	Sh. Kishor Kumar/ Sh. Vidyadhar Saini	Provision Shop	Pucca Building (Owned)	Joint	6	OBC	BPL	150	166	Temporary Impact on Livelihood	Com + AAV	

Sl.No	Name of the AH/ S/o	Occupation	Type of Structure	Type of Family	No. of Family Members	Social Category	Vulner	Daily Income	Daily Income After Considering minimum wage rate @ 166	IR Impact	Compensation & Assistance	Photograph
21	Sh. Bhola Ram/ Sh. Jugal Kishor	Provision Shop	Pucca Building (Owned)	Joint	10	General	NA	200	200	Temporary Impact on Livelihood	Com	
22	Sh. Maniram Saini/ Sh. Likhma Ram	Provision Shop	Pucca Building (Rented)	Nuclear	4	OBC	BPL	200	200	Temporary Impact on Livelihood	Com + AAV	






Sl.No	Name of the AH/ S/o	Occupation	Type of Structure	Type of Family	No. of Family Members	Social Category	Vulner	Daily Income	Daily Income After Considering minimum wage rate @ 166	IR Impact	Compensation & Assistance	Photograph
26	Sh. Bula Ram/ Sh. Hari Ram	Cycle Repairing	Cabin (Owned)	Joint	5	SC	BPL	200	200	Temporary Impact on Livelihood	Com + SA +AAV	
27	Sh. Inayat Khan/ Sh. Ramjan Khan	Tea Stall	Cabin (Owned)	Nuclear	6	General	NA	200	200	Temporary Impact on Livelihood	Com + SA	
28	Sh. Yunas Khan/ Sh. Ramjan Khan	Cycle Repairing	Cabin (Owned)	Nuclear	7	General	NA	300	300	Temporary Impact on Livelihood	Com + SA	




Sl.No	Name of the AH/ S/o	Occupation	Type of Structure	Type of Family	No. of Family Members	Social Category	Vulner	Daily Income	Daily Income After Considering minimum wage rate @ 166	IR Impact	Compensation & Assistance	Photograph
29	Sh. Pooran Mal/ Sh. Shera Ram	Tea Stall	Cabin (Rented)	Joint	9	OBC	NA	150	166	Temporary Impact on Livelihood	Com + SA	
30	Sh. Lal Chand Saini/ Sh. Lakshman Ram Saini	Vegetable/ Fruits	Cabin (Rented)	Joint	10	OBC	NA	200	200	Temporary Impact on Livelihood	Com + SA	
31	Sh. Javed Khan/ Sh. Abdul Sattar Khan	Tea Stall	Cabin (Rented)	Nuclear	2	OBC	NA	150	166	Temporary Impact on Livelihood	Com + SA	




Sl.No	Name of the AH/ S/o	Occupation	Type of Structure	Type of Family	No. of Family Members	Social Category	Vulner	Daily Income	Daily Income After Considering minimum wage rate @ 166	IR Impact	Compensation & Assistance	Photograph
32	Sh. Rafiq Khan/ Sh. Nabab Khan	Vegetable/ Fruits	Cabin (Owned)	Nuclear	3	OBC	BPL	300	300	Temporary Impact on Livelihood	Com + SA +AAV	
33	Sh. Anop Singh/ Sh. Rameshwar Lal Songra	Tea Stall/ Sweets	Cabin (Rented)	Joint	10	General	NA	400	400	Temporary Impact on Livelihood	Com + SA	





Sl.No	Name of the AH/ S/o	Occupation	Type of Structure	Type of Family	No. of Family Members	Social Category	Vulner	Daily Income	Daily Income After Considering minimum wage rate @ 166	IR Impact	Compensation & Assistance	Photograph
34	Sh. Khushi Mohamad/ Sh. Nabab Khan	Vegetable/ Fruits	Cabin (Owned)	Nuclear	4	OBC	NA	300	300	Temporary Impact on Livelihood	Com + SA	
35	Sh. Zamil Khan/ Sh. Mustakh Khan	Vegetable/ Fruits	Cabin (Owned)	Joint	15	OBC	BPL	300	300	Temporary Impact on Livelihood	Com + SA +AAV	
36	Sh. Yushuf Khan/ Sh. Nabab Khan	Vegetable/ Fruits	Cabin (Owned)	Nuclear	5	OBC	NA	200	200	Temporary Impact on Livelihood	Com + SA	



Sl.No	Name of the AH/ S/o	Occupation	Type of Structure	Type of Family	No. of Family Members	Social Category	Vulner	Daily Income	Daily Income After Considering minimum wage rate @ 166	IR Impact	Compensation & Assistance	Photograph
37	Sh. Gaffar Khan/ Sh. Asghar Khan	Tea Stall	Cabin (Owned)	Nuclear	6	OBC	BPL	150	166	Temporary Impact on Livelihood	Com + SA +AAV	
38	Sh. Mehphuj Khan/ Sh. Wajir Khan	DVD Shop	Cabin (Owned)	Joint	12	OBC	NA	150	166	Temporary Impact on Livelihood	Com + SA	
39	Sh. Jagdish Saini/ Sh. Ramchandra Saini	Vegetable/ Fruits	Cabin (Rented)	Nuclear	4	OBC	NA	150	166	Temporary Impact on Livelihood	Com + SA	

Sl.No	Name of the AH/ S/o	Occupation	Type of Structure	Type of Family	No. of Family Members	Social Category	Vulner	Daily Income	Daily Income After Considering minimum wage rate @ 166	IR Impact	Compensation & Assistance	Photograph
40	Sh. Girvar Singh/ Sh. Guman Singh Rajput	Tyre Repairing	Cabin (Rented)	Nuclear	3	General	NA	450	450	Temporary Impact on Livelihood	Com + SA	
41	Sh. Krishan Murari Saini/ Sh. Partu Ram	Car Decoration	Cabin (Owned)	Nuclear	5	OBC	NA	250	250	Temporary Impact on Livelihood	Com + SA	
42	Sh. Dalip Kumar/ Sh. Tiloka Ram	Tea Stall	Cabin (Owned)	Joint	11	OBC	BPL	250	250	Temporary Impact on Livelihood	Com + SA +AAV	

Sl.No	Name of the AH/ S/o	Occupation	Type of Structure	Type of Family	No. of Family Members	Social Category	Vulner	Daily Income	Daily Income After Considering minimum wage rate @ 166	IR Impact	Compensation & Assistance	Photograph
43	Sh.Dula Ram Swami/ Sh Gopi Das	Tea Stall	Cabin (Owned)	Joint	6	OBC	NA	200	200	Temporary Impact on Livelihood	Com + SA	
44	Sh Mohammad Aslam/ Mohammad Safi	Laundry	Cabin (Rented)	Nuclear	5	OBC	NA	200	200	Temporary Impact on Livelihood	Com + SA	

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

**PUBLIC CONSULTATION (1)**

**NAME OF THE SURVEYOR:** Kalidatta Das, Ratan Singh, Vikram Rathore, Shantalal Sharan

**DATE OF SURVEY & CONSULTATION:** 21.02.2014

**LOCATION ADDRESS:** Pankha Circle

**ISSUES DISCUSSED:**

The Affected Persons were told about the ADB financed RUIDP's activities. They were informed about the IR Policy of ADB, Resettlement Framework and Entitlements. They were also told about the Road sub-project.

Persons assembled expressed happiness that the road from Collectorate Circle to PMC and from Stadium to Johari Sagar will be improved and up-graded.

The APs said that the road will be beneficial to the people of Churu and the traffic moving to Bhaleri, Tara Nagar and peripheral villages.

The APs were happy to know that they would be compensated during construction work for loss in their earnings.

They were not interested to work as laborers as they earn their livelihood by selling goods and providing services.

They are aware that they will be inconvenienced during construction work, but they are prepared to face some difficulties in the larger interest.

**Participants:**

SI.No.	Name of the AP/ Participant	Occupation
01	Sh. Mahmud Khan	Cycle Repairing
02	Sh. Bula Ram	Cycle Repairing
03	Sh. Inayat Khan	Tea Stall
04	Sh. Yunas Khan	Cycle Repairing
05	Sh. Liyakat Khan	Tea Stall
06	Sh. Pooran Mal	Tea Stall
07	Sh. Lal Chand Saini	Vegetable/ Fruits
08	Sh. Javed Khan	Tea Stall
09	Sh. Rafiq Khan	Vegetable/ Fruits
10	Sh. Anop Singh	Tea Stall/ Sweets
11	Sh. Khushi Mohamad	Vegetable/ Fruits
12	Sh. Zamil Khan	Vegetable/ Fruits
13	Sh. Yushuf Khan	Vegetable/ Fruits
14	Sh. Gaffar Khan	Tea Stall
15	Sh. Mehphuj Khan	DVD Shop
16	Sh. Jagdish Saini	Vegetable/ Fruits
17	Sh. Girvar Singh	Tyre Repairing
18	Sh. Krishan Murari Saini	Car Decoration
19	Sh. Dalip Kumar	Tea Stall
20	Sh. Dula Ram Swami	Tea Stall
21	Sh. Mohammad Aslam	Laundry

## PUBLIC CONSULTATION (2)

**NAME OF THE SURVEYOR:** Kalidatta Das, Ratan Singh, Vikram Rathore, Shantalal Sharan

**DATE OF SURVEY & CONSULTATION:** 22.02.2014

**LOCATION ADDRESS:** Jhariya Mori

### ISSUES DISCUSSED:

The Affected Persons were told about the ADB financed RUIDP's activities. They were informed about the IR Policy of ADB, Resettlement Framework and Entitlements. They were also told about the Road sub-project.

Persons assembled expressed happiness that the road from Johari Sagar to Tara Nagar will be improved and up-graded.

The APs said that the road will be beneficial to the people of Churu and the traffic moving to Bhaleri, Tara Nagar and peripheral villages.

The APs were happy to know that they would be compensated during construction work for loss in their earnings.

They were not interested to work as laborers as they earn their livelihood by selling goods and providing services.

They are aware that they will be inconvenienced during construction work, but they are prepared to face some difficulties in the larger interest.

### Participants:

SI.No.	Name of the AP/Participant	Occupation
01	Sh. Sanjay Sharma	Tea Stall
02	Sh. Naval Kishor	Food grain Shop
03	Sh. Praveen Kumar	Tea Vender Shop
04	Sh. Rakesh Kumar Saini	Electrical Shop
05	Sh. Vimal Sharma	Tea Vender Shop
06	Sh. Kailash Kumar Sharma	Book Store
07	Sh. Rajkumar Sharma	Tea & Juice
08	Sh. Bhanwar Lal Saini	Variety Store
09	Sh. Nanu Ram	Sweets Shop
10	Sh. Tara Chand	Hair Cutting Shop
11	Sh. Vidyadhar Saini	Tea Stall
12	Sh. Gotam Prashad	VarietyStore
13	Sh. Prakash Saini	Tea Stall
14	Sh. Ambika Prashad	Tyre Repairing
15	Sh. Sankar Lal	Flour Mill
16	Sh. Sankar Lal Saini	Tyre Shop
17	Sh. Prem Kumar	Provision Shop
18	Sh. Kishor Kumar	Provision Shop
19	Sh. Bhola Ram	Provision Shop
20	Sh. Maniram Saini	Provision Shop
21	Sh. Ridhkaran Saini	Band Party Shop
22	Sh Liladhar Saini	Photo Studio
23	Sh Mukesh Saini	Tyre Repairing





**Annexure 3**

**SUMMARY ACTIVITIES ON COMMUNITY AWARENESS AND PARTICIPATION  
PROGRAMME (CAPP)**

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

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

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

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

**A Overview of CAPP Activities**

- (i) Formation of Groups
- (ii) PublicMeeting at the community level
- (iii) Jajam baithaks

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



## SUMMARY POLICY FRAMEWORK

### A. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

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

#### 1. Government Policy

##### a. National Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy, 2007

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

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

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

Scheduled Tribes (ST) Families. The NRRP takes in to account all the transparency as far as consultation, dissemination of information, disclosure and grievance is concerned. However, the law relating to the acquisition of privately owned immovable property is the Land Acquisition Act of 1894 (LAA, amended 1984) which is discussed in the following section.

b. Land Acquisition Act, 1894 as Amended in 1984

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

- (i) Land identified for the purpose of a project is placed under Section 4 of the LAA. This constitutes notification. Objections must be made within 50 days to the District Collector (the highest administrative officer of the concerned District).
- (ii) The land is then placed under Section 6 of the LAA. This is a declaration that the Government intends to acquire the land. The District Collector is directed to take steps for the acquisition, and the land is placed under Section 9. Interested parties are then invited to state their interest in the land and the price. Under Section 11, the District Collector will make an award within one year of the date of publication of the declarations. Otherwise, the acquisition proceedings shall lapse.
- (iii) In case of disagreement on the price awarded, within 6 weeks of the award, the parties (under Section 18) can request the District Collector to refer the matter to the Courts to make a final ruling on the amount of compensation.
- (iv) Once the land has been placed under Section 4, no further sale or transfer is allowed.
- (v) Compensation for land and improvements (such as houses, wells, trees, etc.) is paid in cash by the project authorities to the State Government, which in turn compensates landowners.
- (vi) The price to be paid for the acquisition of agricultural land is based on sale prices recorded in the District Registrar's office averaged over the three years preceding notification under Section 4. The compensation is paid after the area is acquired, with actual payment by the State taking about two or three years. An additional 30% is added to the award as well as an escalation of 12% per year from the date of notification to the final placement under Section 9. For delayed payments, after placement under Section 9, an additional 9% per annum is paid for the first year and 15% for subsequent years.

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

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

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

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

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

7. The NRRP represents a significant milestone in the development of a systematic approach to address resettlement issues in India. LAA, 1894 however gives directives for acquisition of land in public interest and provides benefits only to titleholders. Table A4.1 presents a comparison of Government policies (LAA and NRRP) in comparison with the Resettlement Framework which is consistent with ADB's involuntary resettlement policy.

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

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

	Policy Principles	LAA	NRRP	Remarks	Compliance of proposed Resettlement Framework with ADB's SPS
	be minimized by exploring viable project options.			Government for public purpose.	components have been identified in such a manner that IR is avoided to the extent possible. These IR impacts shall be further minimized during detailed designs.
3.	If individuals or a community must lose their land, means of livelihood, social support systems, or way of life in order that a project might proceed, they should be compensated and assisted so that their economic and social future will generally be at least as favorable with the project as without it. Appropriate land, housing, infrastructure, and other compensation, comparable to the without project situation, should be provided to the adversely affected population, including indigenous groups, ethnic minorities, and pastoralists who may have usufruct or customary rights to the land or other resources taken for the project.	X	✓	According to the ADB's IR policy full Resettlement Plan is required when 200 or more people will experience major impacts. A Short Resettlement Plan is required when resettlement is insignificant when less than 200 people will experience major impacts. According to the NRRP, Resettlement Plan should be prepared when it involves resettlement of more than 500 families (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 Resettlement Framework addresses the IR impacts. The entitlements to the affected persons are outlined in the Entitlement Matrix.
4.	Any involuntary resettlement should, as far as possible, be conceived and executed as a part of a development project or program and resettlement plans should be prepared with appropriate timebound actions and budgets. Resettlers should be provided sufficient resources and opportunities to reestablish their	X	✓	According to the ADB's IR policy full Resettlement Plan is required when 200 or more people will experience major impacts. A Short Resettlement Plan is required when resettlement is insignificant when less than 200 people will experience major impacts. According to the NRRP, Resettlement Plan should be prepared	The Resettlement Framework addresses the IR impacts. The entitlements to the Affected persons are outlined in the Entitlement Matrix.

	<b>Policy Principles</b>	<b>LAA</b>	<b>NRRP</b>	<b>Remarks</b>	<b>Compliance of proposed Resettlement Framework with ADB's SPS</b>
	homes and livelihoods as soon as possible.			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.	
				LAA does not provide for resettlement. However, it specifies the time limit for acquisition, though the project/program for which it is conceived need not necessarily be time-bound.	A time-bound action plan and implementation schedule for the IR activities is outlined. The key Resettlement Plan activities are identified and the responsibilities for the same outlined.
5.	The affected people should be fully informed and closely consulted on resettlement and compensation options. Where adversely affected people are particularly vulnerable, resettlement and compensation decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase to build up the capacity of the vulnerable people to deal with the issues.	X	✓	LAA recognizes only titleholders, who are to be notified prior to acquisition.	Consultations have been carried out with affected persons. This will be further consolidated by the Resettlement Plan implementing NGO. The plan for information disclosure in the project, including the Resettlement Framework.
6.	Appropriate patterns of social organization should be promoted, and existing social and cultural institutions of resettlers and their hosts should be supported and used to the greatest extent possible. Resettlers should be integrated	X	✓	-	This is addressed in the Entitlement Matrix.

	Policy Principles	LAA	NRRP	Remarks	Compliance of proposed Resettlement Framework with ADB's SPS
	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.				
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.	X	✓	<p>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 affected persons.</p> <p>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 vulnerable.</p>	The process for verification of impacts and establishing the eligibility of the affected persons is outlined in the Resettlement Framework.
8.	The full costs of resettlement and compensation, including the costs of social preparation and livelihood programs as well as the	X	✓	According to the ADB's IR policy full Resettlement Plan is required when 200 or more people will experience major impacts. A Short	The Resettlement Framework addresses the IR impacts. The entitlements to the affected persons are outlined in the Entitlement Matrix.

	Policy Principles	LAA	NRRP	Remarks	Compliance of proposed Resettlement Framework with ADB's SPS
	incremental benefits over the "without project" situation, should be included in the presentation of Project costs and benefits.			Resettlement Plan is required when resettlement is insignificant when less than 200 people will experience major impacts. According to the NRRP, Resettlement Plan should be prepared when it involves resettlement of more than 500 families (roughly about 2,500 persons) in plain areas and 250 families (roughly about 1,250 people) in hilly areas, Desert Development Programme (DDP) blocks, areas mentioned in Schedule V and Schedule VI of the Constitution of India.	
				The NRRP's concept of replacement cost is not clearly defined. However, the NRRP does consider various compensation packages to substitute the losses of affected persons.	This is addressed in the Entitlement Matrix
9.	To better assure timely availability of required resources and to ensure compliance with involuntary resettlement procedures during implementation, eligible costs of resettlement and compensation may be considered for inclusion in Bank loan financing for the project, if requested.	X	✓	-	The impacts have been assessed and Resettlement Plan costs according to the entitlement matrix have been worked out. These costs are included in the Project Costs.

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

**Annexure 5:**  
**COPY OF IDENTITY CARDS**

<b>R&amp;R IDENTITY CARD FOR RUSDIP</b>	
Name of AP _____	Sex ____ Age ____
House No _____ Road/Lane _____	
Town _____	Block _____
District _____	
No. of family members:	
Adults: Male ____ Female ____	Children: Male ____ Female ____
No. of working members: ____	
Main occupation of head of household: _____	
Type of Loss: _____	
Entitlements: _____	

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



## Annexure -6

## Detail of Right of Way (RoW)

**Government of Rajasthan**  
**Office of the Executive Engineer, PWD, Churu**

No. 9242

Date: 20/02/2014

The Executive Engineer,  
 RUSDIP, IPIU, Churu

Sub: - Authorisation and detail of ROW for Various Roads  
 Ref: - Your letter no. 101 at 3-2-2014

On the above cited subject, You are authorised to Carry out upgradation work of roads from collectorate circle to PMC campus, Stadium to Joharisagar via Pankha circle and Joharisagar to Taranagar road . ROW of the above mentioned roads are following.

S. No.	Name Of Road	ROW In Meters
1.	collectorate circle to PMC campus	30 Meter
2.	Stadium to Joharisagar via Pankha circle	30 Meter
3.	Joharisagar to Taranagar road .	30 Meter

Normal  
 30-60  
 As per  
 Annexure

*[Signature]*  
 20/2/2014  
**Executive Engineer,**  
**PWD, Churu**

## Annexure 7

Certificate of the Ward Member about Missing AHs from Stadium to Pankha Circle(Dated 27<sup>th</sup> June 2015)

18 जून, 2014 को जिला प्रशासन द्वारा अतिक्रमण हटाओ अभियान के दौरान पंखा सर्किल क्षेत्र में बहुत से थड़ी/रेहड़ी वाले वैंडर्स को हटाया गया जिनमें निचे दर्शाये गये 19 प्रभावित व्यक्ति को भी हटाया गया था । तथा पुनः ये लोग जिला प्रशासन की जागरूकता के कारण अपने स्थान पर नहीं लौटे हैं व न ही इनके बारे में कोई पर्याप्त जानकारी उपलब्ध है।

क्र.स	नाम	पिता का नाम
1	बुला राम	S/o हरिराम
2	इनायत खां	S/o रमजान खां
3	युनस खां	S/o रमजान खां
4	पूर्णमल सैनी	S/o शेराराम
5	लालचन्द सैनी	S/o लक्ष्मण राम सैनी
6	जावेद खां	S/o अब्दुल सतार
7	रफीक खां	S/o नवाब खां
8	अनोप सिंह	S/o रामेश्वर सोनगरा
9	खुशी मोहम्मद	S/o नवाब खां
10	जमील खां	S/o मुस्ताख खां
11	युसुफ खां	S/o नवाब खां
12	गफार खां	S/o अशगर खां
13	महफूज खां	S/o वजीर खां
14	जगदीश सैनी	S/o रामचन्द्र सैनी
15	गिरवर सिंह	S/o गुमान सिंह
16	कृष्णमुरारी सैनी	S/o परतुराम
17	दलीप सिंह	S/o तीलोका राम
18	दुलाराम स्वामी	S/o गोपीदास
19	मोहम्मद असलम	S/o मोहम्मद सफी

AC.O. CAMP  
27-6-2015

ओमाकाश कैंपल 27/6/15  
पार्क, बार्ड नं. 3  
नगर परिषद, वृहद

## English Translation:

On 18.6.2014, the District Administration evicted the Encroachers and Squatters at Pankha/Bahad Circle. List of evicted vendors (Squatters) which are 19 in number, provided below:

This is certified that those evicted vendors are not returned back on the same place due to awareness of District Administration. No information about the whereabouts of those Missing AHs.

## Annexure 8

Efforts for tracing of Missing Missing AHs from Stadium to Pankha Circle (certificate issued by Ward Parshad)

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि प्रभावित व्यक्ति  
लालचन्द कुशनी लक्ष्मणराम सैनी जो रोड  
(ST-01) के सर्वे के समय पंखा सर्किल से स्टेडियम  
रोड पर अपनी बस्तु की दुकान करग था लेकिन  
RUIDP द्वारा यहाँ पर रोड का कार्य प्रारम्भ करने  
से कई माह पहले ही वह अपनी आजीविका के  
लिए अन्यत्र चला गया है जिसकी आज तक  
किसी को जानकारी नहीं है।

गवाह: श्री ग.प्रादीप  
महेश्वरदास प्रादीप  
राय स्टेडियम के दुकान

26/11/2017

Supp

This is to certify that Affected Person Sh. Lalchand S/o laxman ram saini (ST/01) who was identified during road survey conducted from Pankha Circle to Stadium Road was having vegetable & fruit stall on this road, this AP has migrated before the start of work of RUIDP for his livelihood. No one is having any information about him.

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि प्रमाणित व्यक्ति  
जवाबदारी की अवधि सतार खां जो रोड  
(ST-01) के सर्वे के समय पंखा सर्किल से स्टैडियम  
रोड पर चाय की स्टाल करता था लेकिन  
RUIDP के यहां पर रोड कार्य प्रारंभ करने से  
कई माह पहले आजीविका की तलाश में वही  
दूसरी जगह चला गया है जिसकी जानकारी किसी-  
को जानकारी नहीं है।  
जवाबदारी शरीफ  
मुहम्मद सतार खां  
तापर सिपेज के इलाके

30/11/2014  
नगर परिषद, बुलंदशहर

*(Signature)*

81  
A.C.O. C.A.P.P.  
28/12/2014

This is to certify that Affected Person Sh. Javed S/o Ayub Sattar Khan (ST/01) who was identified during road survey conducted from Pankha Circle to Stadium Road was having tea stall on this road, this AP has migrated before the start of work of RUIDP for his livelihood. No one is having any information about him.



प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि प्रभावित व्यक्ति रफिक खान  
 कुत्र की नवाब खान रोड के सर्वे के समय पंखा  
 सर्किल से स्टेडियम रोड पर सड़की बजल की दुकान  
 करता था लेकिन RUIDP आग यहाँ पर रोड का  
 कार्य प्रारम्भ करने से पहले ही कई माह पूर्व अपनी  
 आदिमिका की तलाश में अन्यत्र चला गया जिसकी  
 आज तक किसी को जानकारी नहीं है।

गवाह शरीफ  
 महेंद्र प्रसाद/पंखा  
 वापर रिपोर्टिंग से कुत्र

शरीफ खान  
 20/11/2017  
 नगर परिषद, पंखा

Sh. Raffek  
 S/o Navab Khan

APC  
 20/11/2017

This is to certify that Affected Person Sh. Raffek S/o Navab Khan who was identified during road survey conducted from Pankha Circle to Stadium Road was having vegetable and fruit stall on this road, this AP has migrated before the start of work of RUIDP for his livelihood. No one is having any information about him.

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि प्रमाणित व्यक्ति  
 अनूप सिंह कुश जी रामेश्वरलाल सौनगरा जो  
 यहां रोड (ST-01) के सर्वे के समय पंखा सर्किल से  
 स्टेडियम रोड पर चाद की दुकान चलाता था लेकिन  
 RUIDP द्वारा यहाँ रोड कार्य प्रारम्भ करने से कहीं  
 जाह पहले ही वह अपनी आजीविका के लिए अन्य  
 चला गया है जिसकी आज तक किसी को जानकारी नहीं है।

जवाब:- श्रीक  
 महेश्वरलाल  
 महेश्वरलाल सौनगरा  
 राज्य स्टेडियम के दुकान

(सोमनाथ कान्त  
 पंखा, पंखा रोड 2।  
 नगर पंचायत, बूख

Supp Bg

26/11/2014

This is to certify that Affected Person Sh. Anop Singh S/o Rameshwar Songara (ST/01) who was identified during road survey conducted from Pankha Circle to Stadium Road was having tea stall on this road, this AP has migrated before the start of work of RUIDP for his livelihood. No one is having any information about him.

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि प्रमाणित व्यक्ति  
 खुशी मोहम्मद पुत्र श्री नवाब-खां रोड, (ST/01) के  
 सर्वे के समय पंखा सर्किल के स्टैडियम रोड  
 पर खेती-कृषि की दुकान करता था लेकिन RUIDP  
 के यहाँ रोड कार्य प्रारम्भ करने से उसे मद्दिना/पहले  
 ही आजीविका की तलाश में अन्यत्र चला गया है  
 जिसकी आज तक किसी को जानकारी नहीं है।

जवाब: श्रीक  
 मोहम्मद 2वां  
 मोहम्मद 2वां, ST/01/201  
 तामर रिपेडिंग की दुकान

नगर विकास कंसल  
 नगर विकास कंसल  
 नगर विकास कंसल

Dec.  
 20/12/2014

Supp

This is to certify that Affected Person Sh. Khush Mohamad S/o Nawab Khan(ST/01) who was identified during road survey conducted from Pankha Circle to Stadium Road was having Fruit & Vegetable stallon this road, this AP has migrated before the start of work of RUIDP for his livelihood. No one is having any information about him.

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि प्रभावित व्यक्ति  
जमील खां पुत्र श्री मुस्ताक खां रोड (ST/01) के  
सर्वे के समय पंखा सर्किल से स्टैडियम रोड पर  
सब्जी व फल की थड़ी लगाने था लेकिन RUIDP  
के रोड कार्य प्रारम्भ होने से कई महीने पहले  
आजिबिका की वलाश में अन्यत्र चला गया है  
जिसकी आज तक किसी को जानकारी नहीं है।

धारा - शरीक  
मुहम्मद लाल  
जद मुहम्मद श. पाकीनखार  
वापर रिजिस्ट्रार की दुकान

लोहाकर कंवल  
नगर परिषद, बुरह

AP  
A.C.O.  
APP.  
26/11/24

This is to certify that Affected Person Sh. Jameel Khan S/o Mushtak Khan (ST/01) who was identified during road survey conducted from Pankha Circle to Stadium Road was having Fruit & Vegetable stall on this road, this AP has migrated before the start of work of RUIDP for his livelihood. No one is having any information about him.



प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि प्रभावित व्यक्ति  
गफार खां पुत्र श्री अज़गर खां जी रोड (ST/01)  
के सर्वे के समय पंखा सर्किल से स्टेडियम  
रोड पर चाय की दुकान करता था लेकिन  
RUIDP के यहाँ पर रोड कार्य प्रारम्भ करने के  
कारण मध्यमहले की अपनी आजीविका की नलाय  
में दुबारी जगह चला गया जिसकी आज तक किसी  
को जानकारी नहीं है।

जगह शरीफ  
महमूद 2वा  
मध्यमहले गुपान नखा  
तापर रिपोर्ट की दुकान

मो. न. 91

Dr. C.O.  
C.A.P.  
20/11/2015

Dr. C.O.  
C.A.P.

This is to certify that Affected Person Sh. Gafar Khan S/o Azghar Khan (ST/01) who was identified during road survey conducted from Pankha Circle to Stadium Road was having tea stall on this road, this AP has migrated before the start of work of RUIDP for his livelihood. No one is having any information about him.

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि प्रमाणित व्यक्ति  
महफूज पुत्र श्री बजीर खां जो स्टैंड (ST/01) के  
सर्वे के समय पंखा सर्किल से स्टेडियम रोड पर  
डी.बी.जी. की दुकान-चलाना या लेकिव RUIDP  
द्वारा यहाँ पर कार्य प्रारम्भ होने से कभी-महफूज  
अन्यत्र आजीविका की तलाश में चला गया  
किसी जानकारी आपत्त किसी को नहीं है।

गवर्नर शरीफ  
महफूज  
महफूज स/o बाजीर खां  
ताप्ले सिफिंग की दुकान

जोसफ कानुन  
महफूज  
महफूज

SP  
D.O.  
C.A.P.P.  
28/12/2014

Sh. Mahfooj  
Supp. B. Khan

This is to certify that Affected Person Sh. Mahfooj S/o Bajeer Khan (ST/01) who was identified during road survey conducted from Pankha Circle to Stadium Road was having DVD stall on this road, this AP has migrated before the start of work of RUIDP for his livelihood. No one is having any information about him.

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि प्रभावित व्यक्ति  
जगदिश सैनी पुत्र श्री रामचन्द्र सैनी जे.वि.रोड  
(ST-01) के सर्वे के समय पंखा सर्किल क्षेत्र स्टेडियम  
रोड पर सब्जी व फल की दुकान करत था। लेकिन  
RUIDP द्वारा वहाँ पर कार्य प्रारम्भ करने के करी  
माए दुर्घटना की आजीवनिकी की ललाच में अपना  
चला गया जिसकी जानकारी किसी को नहीं है।

शरीफ  
महेश्वर  
महेश्वर सैनी  
तापत सिंग की दुकान

प्रमाणित  
दिनांक 28/04/24  
स्थान पंखा रोड

SI  
A.C.O.  
APP.  
28/04/24

asw  
Sunny

This is to certify that Affected Person Sh. Jagdish Saini S/o Ramchandra Saini (ST/01) who was identified during road survey conducted from Pankha Circle to Stadium Road was having fruit and vegetable stall, this AP has migrated before the start of work of RUIDP for his livelihood. No one is having any information about him.

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि जीरिज सिंह गुमान सिंह जो कि रोड (ST-01) के सर्वे के समय प्रभावित व्यक्ति के रूप में शामिल किया गया था जो कि टायर रिपैरिंग की दुकान चलाता था उसकी दुकान पंखा सर्किल में स्टेडियम रोड पर थी। लेकिन RUIDP द्वारा यहाँ पर कार्य प्रारम्भ होने से कई माह पहले ही आजीविका की तलाश में अन्यत्र चला गया है जिसका आज तक किसी को कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

शरीक  
महेश्वर देव  
जयपुर का.स.पा.नरक,  
टायर रिपैरिंग की दुकान

26/12/2017  
नगर परिषद, पुरा

अ.स.प.  
26/12/2017  
सुपरी

This is to certify that Affected Person Sh. Giriraj Singh S/o Guman Singh (ST/01) who was identified during road survey conducted from Pankha Circle to Stadium Road was having tyre repair stall, this AP has migrated before the start of work of RUIDP for his livelihood. No one is having any information about him.



प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि प्रभावित व्यक्ति  
 कृष्णामुरारी लुण्ठी परतुराम नोडि रोड  
 (ST-01) के सर्वे के समय पंखा सर्किल से  
 स्टेडियम रोड पर कार डेकोरेशन की दुकान  
 चलाता था लेकिन RUIDP द्वारा यहाँ पर  
 कार्य प्रारम्भ होने से पहले ही आर्जिकी की  
 तलाश में अन्यत्र चला गया है जिसकी जानकारी  
 किसी से जानकारी नहीं है।

शरीफ  
 महं मुद 29/1  
 गजपति नं 36 घाली नं 36  
 लापर रिजलिंग की दुकान

अभिषेक कंवल  
 29/1/2018 नं 36  
 नगर पारिव, धुल

सि  
 A.C.P.  
 29/1/2018

asml  
 Suppl

This is to certify that Affected Person Sh. Krishna Murari S/o Parturam Saini (ST/01) who was identified during road survey conducted from Pankha Circle to Stadium Road was having car decoration stall, this AP has migrated before the start of work of RUIDP for his livelihood. No one is having any information about him.

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि प्रमाणित व्यक्ति  
 श्री दिलीप कुमार कुंआर श्री तिलोकाराम झाके  
 रोड (ST/01) के सर्वे के समय पंखा सर्किल से स्टैडियम  
 रोड पर चाय की दुकान चलाता था लेकिन  
 RUIDP द्वारा यहां पर कार्य प्रारम्भ होने से कई  
 माह पूर्व ही आजीविका की तलाश में अन्यत्र चला  
 गया है जिसकी आज तक किसी को कोई जानकारी  
 नहीं है।

शरीफ  
 महेश्वर देव  
 जलमहल एवं ST/पायल जहां  
 लमहर सिपेरिंग की दुकान

24/11/2021

अ.सो.  
 श्री/महेश्वर

Wamher  
 Supp

This is to certify that Affected Person Sh. Dilip Kumar S/o Tirloka Ram (ST/01) who was identified during road survey conducted from Pankha Circle to Stadium Road was having Tea stall, this AP has migrated before the start of work of RUIDP for his livelihood. No one is having any information about him.

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि प्रभावित व्यक्ति  
 श्री दुलाराम पुत्र श्री गोपी दास जो कि रोड  
 (ST-01) के सर्वे के समय पंखा सर्किल से  
 स्टेडियम रोड पर चाय की दुकान करवा था  
 लेकिन RUIDP द्वारा यहाँ पर कार्य प्रारम्भ होने  
 से कई माह पहले अपनी आजीविका की तलाश  
 में अन्यत्र चला गया है जिसकी आज तक किसी  
 को कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

शरीक  
 महेश्वर दत्त  
 जयपुर एवं सहायक  
 टापर रीजनिंग की डिवीजन

ओम्प्रकाश कंवल  
 जयपुर एवं सहायक  
 टापर रीजनिंग, बुल

CS  
 A.C.O.  
 C.A.P.P.  
 26/12/2014

Samir  
 Supriya

This is to certify that Affected Person Sh. Dularam S/o Gopi Das (ST/01) who was identified during road survey conducted from Pankha Circle to Stadium Road was having tea stall, this AP has migrated before the start of work of RUIDP for his livelihood. No one is having any information about him.

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि प्रभावित व्यक्ति  
 श्री मोहम्मद असलम स/o श्री मोहम्मद सफी  
 जो कि रोड (ST/01) के सर्वे के समय पंखा सर्किल  
 से स्टेशन रोड पर धोबी की दुकान करता था  
 लेकिन RUIDP द्वारा यहाँ पर रोड का कार्य  
 प्रारम्भ करने से कई माह पहले ही आजीविका की  
 तलाश में अन्यत्र चला गया जिसकी आज तक  
 किसी को कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

शरीफ  
 ग. ह. मु. दे. र. वी.  
 मोहम्मद सफी स/o मोहम्मद सफी  
 तापर रिपोर्टिंग की दुकान

मौलाना कपल  
 पंखा, रोड, पंखा  
 2/1/2017

शरीफ  
 ग. ह. मु. दे. र. वी.  
 मोहम्मद सफी स/o मोहम्मद सफी  
 तापर रिपोर्टिंग की दुकान

शरीफ  
 ग. ह. मु. दे. र. वी.  
 मोहम्मद सफी स/o मोहम्मद सफी  
 तापर रिपोर्टिंग की दुकान

This is to certify that Affected Person Sh. Mohamad Aslam S/o Mohamad Safi (ST/01) who was identified during road survey conducted from Pankha Circle to Stadium Road was having cloths washing stall, this AP has migrated before the start of work of RUIDP for his livelihood. No one is having any information about him.



प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि प्रमाणित व्यक्ति शायद खान  
 कुब शी खान खान जो रोड (ST-01) के सर्वे के समय पेश  
 सखिल से स्टेशन रोड पर आप की दुकान करता था  
 लेकिन RUIDP कार्य यहाँ पर रोड कार्य प्रारम्भ करने के  
 कई माह पूर्व वह आजीविका की तलाश में अन्यत्र  
 चला गया जिसकी आप तक किसी को जानकारी नहीं है।

सोमप्रकाश कश्यप  
 नगरपालिका नं. 3  
 नगर प्रमुख

EST  
 S-00  
 26/11/2014

Sh. Inayat Khan  
 S/o Ramjan Khan

This is to certify that Affected Person Sh. Inayat Khan S/o Ramjan Khan (ST/01) who was identified during road survey conducted from Pankha Circle to Stadium Road was having tea stall, this AP has migrated before the start of work of RUIDP for his livelihood. No one is having any information about him.

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि प्रमाणित व्यक्ति पुत्रश्रम  
 पुत्र श्री रामजान खाँ जो शेड (ST/01) के सर्वे  
 के समय पंखा सर्किल से स्टैडियम रोड पर  
 चाय की दुकान करवा था जो वहाँ पर RUIDP  
 के कार्य प्रारम्भ करने से करीब 4-5 ले  
 आकीविक) की लगभग 500 मीटर दूर चला गया है  
 जिसकी आज तक किसी को खबर लागू नहीं की है।  
 शे. युनुस खाँ  
 औद्योगिक कर्मल  
 पार्सद, वार्ड नं. 3  
 नगर परिषद, बूल

शे. युनुस खाँ  
 पार्सद, वार्ड नं. 3  
 नगर परिषद, बूल

Sh.  
 A. C. P.  
 26/11/2017  
 Ramjan  
 S/o Ramjan

This is to certify that Affected Person Sh. Yunus Khan S/o Ramjan Khan (ST/01) who was identified during road survey conducted from Pankha Circle to Stadium Road was having tea stall, this AP has migrated before the start of work of RUIDP for his livelihood. No one is having any information about him.

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि प्रभावित व्यक्ति युसुफ खान  
 पुत्र श्री नवाब खान (ST/01) के सर्वे के समय  
 पंखा सर्किल से स्टेडियम रोड पर सखी व जल  
 की टुकान करना था लेकिन RUIDP द्वारा यहाँ पर  
 रोड कार्य प्रारम्भ करने से कई माह पहले ही  
 छाजीबिका की तलाश में दूसरी जगह पलायन  
 हुए जिसकी आज तक किसी को जानकारी नहीं है।

सौमप्रकाश कपूर  
 सचिव, गृह विभाग  
 26/11/2017

AS  
 A.C.O.  
 APP  
 26/11/2017

20/11/2017  
 Supriya

This is to certify that Affected Person Sh. Yusuf Khan S/o Nawab Khan (ST/01) who was identified during road survey conducted from Pankha Circle to Stadium Road was having fruit and vegetable stall, this AP has migrated before the start of work of RUIDP for his livelihood. No one is having any information about him.

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि प्रमाणित व्यक्ति बुलाराम  
 कुंज भू हरि राम जो रोड (ST/01) के सर्वे के समय पंखा  
 सर्किल से स्टैडियम रोड पर बाईकल रिपेयरिंग की दुकान  
 चलाता था जो RUIDP द्वारा यहाँ रोड कार्य प्रारम्भ करने  
 से कई माह पहले जानीबिका की तलाश में अन्यत्र चला  
 गया जिसकी आज तक किसी को जानकारी नहीं है।

जवाब  
 श्रीक प्र. वासीन खां  
 महेन्द्र 2 वा/अ.प्रा.न.खां  
 टापर रिपेयरिंग की दुकान

सोहन कुमार 21  
 निवासी, बाईक नं 3  
 नगर परिषद, बुल

अमर  
 अमर

ST  
 ST/01/2017

This is to certify that Affected Person Sh. Bula Ram S/o Hari Ram (ST/01) who was identified during road survey conducted from Pankha Circle to Stadium Road was having Cycle Repair shop, this AP has migrated before the start of work of RUIDP for his livelihood. No one is having any information about him.

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि प्रभावित व्यक्ति  
 पूर्वमिल कुश श्री शेरराम जो रोड (ST-01) के  
 सर्वे के समय पंखा सर्किल से स्टेडियम रोड  
 पर चाय की दुकान चलाता था जो RUIDP  
 द्वारा यहाँ पर रोड कार्य प्रारम्भ करने से  
 कई माह पहले कारजिविका की वजह से  
 बन्द हो चला गया है। जिसकी नाम आज तक  
 किसी को कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

ठावार्

शरीफ  
 महमूद शेख/श. पा. लौनखा  
 चाय स्टॉलिंग के दुकान

श्रीम. प्रकाश  
 नगर परिषद, बल

समर्थ  
 Sanyal

ST  
 A.C.O.  
 20/11/2014

This is to certify that Affected Person Sh. Pooran Mal S/o Shera Ram (ST/01) who was identified during road survey conducted from Pankha Circle to Stadium Road was having Tea Stall, this AP has migrated before the start of work of RUIDP for his livelihood. No one is having any information about him.