



Resettlement Plan

Project Number: 40031-033
February 2017

IND: Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Program - Tranche 2

Subproject: Bharatpur Approach Road for Road Over Bridge (ROB)

Submitted by: Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Project, Jaipur

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Asian Development Bank



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No. F3 (106)(53)/ RUSDIP/IPMU/Social & RP/ 2016-17/ 1738/

Date: December, 2016

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Sub: Submission of Updated Resettlement Plan of Bharatpur ROB Subproject under tranche-3 Phase-II.

Ref: ADB comments Dated 13.01.2017

Madam,

Please find enclosed herewith the Updated Resettlement Plan of Bharatpur ROB Subproject under tranche-3 Phase-II for approval & further necessary action.

Resettlement Plan of Bharatpur ROB Subproject has been updated in compliance of **ADB comments Dated 13.01.2017**. During implementation of RP, mismatch in the names of APs were reported and rectified subsequently. About 5 APs had requested to change the name of their head of household and submitted the evidence in the form of Affidavit at office of the IPIU-Bharatpur. Correction has been carried out in the respective annexure.

Attachment: Updated RP of Bharatpur ROB

No. F3 (106)(53)/ RUSDIP/IPMU/Social & RP/ 2016-17/

(G.S. Hadā)
Addl. Project Director
Date: October, 2016

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Resettlement Planning Document

Resettlement Plan for Approach Road for RoB at Bharatpur
Document Stage: Updated Resettlement Plan
Project Number: 40031
Approved in July 2015
Subsequently revised and updated in December 2016

India: Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Program: Bharatpur Approach Road For RoB Subproject

Prepared by Local Self Government Department

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

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AP	Affected Person
AH	Affected Household
BDO	Block Development Officer
BPL	Below Poverty Line
CBO	Community Based Organization
CC	Construction Contractors
CPR	Common Property Resources
CLC	City level Committee
DPR	Detailed Project Report
DSC	Design and Supervision Consultancy
EA	Executive Agency
EC	Empowered Committee
FGD	Focused Group Discussion
GoI	Government of India
GoR	Government of Rajasthan
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
IA	Implementing Agency
IP	Indigenous People
IPIU	Investment Program Implementation Unit
IPMC	The Investment Program Management Consultant
IPMU	Investment Program Management Unit
IR	Income Restoration
ISA	Initial Social Assessment
LA	Land Acquisition
LAA	Land Acquisition Act
LIG	Lower Income Group
LSGD	Local Self Government Department
MFF	Multi-Tranche Financing Facility
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NH	National Highway
NRRP	National Resettlement & Rehabilitation Policy
OMG	Operations and Maintenance Contractors
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PMU	Project Management Unit
PRI	Panchayati Raj Institution
PWD	Public Works Department
RCC	Reinforced Cement Concrete
RF	Resettlement Framework
RP	Resettlement Plan
ROR	Record of Rights
RoW	Right of Way
R&R	Resettlement and Rehabilitation
RS	Resettlement Specialist

RUIDP	Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Project
RUSDIP	Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Programme
SC	Supervision Consultant
SDE	Social Development Expert
SDS	Social Development Specialist
SES	Socio-Economic Survey
SHG	Self Help Group
SRP	Short Resettlement Plan
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
ST	Scheduled Tribe
UDD	Urban Development Department
ULB	Urban Local Body
VC	Valuation Committee
WHH	Woman-headed household

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. The Local Self Government Department (LSGD) under the Urban Governance Department of Government of Rajasthan (GoR) is executing the Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Program (RUSDIP) in fifteen (15) towns namely, Alwar, Baran-Chhabra, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bundi, Sawai Madhopur, Churu, Chittorgarh, Dholpur, Jaiselmer, Jhalawar-Jhalrapatan, Karauli, Nagaur, Rajsamand, 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. This draft Short Resettlement Plan has been prepared for the approach road of ROB at Bharatpur of Bharatpur town.

2. Bharatpur lies between the East longitude 76°53' to 78°17' and North latitude 26°22' to 27°83', is at an average altitude of 174 m above MSL. Bharatpur Town is the district headquarters and lies roughly in the centre.

3. The impacts from this subproject were considered "insignificant" and therefore, a Short Resettlement Plan was prepared. This subproject comes under category 'B' as per ADB Social Safeguard Categorization. The draft RP has been prepared in accordance with ADB Involuntary Resettlement Policy, 1995 and the agreed Resettlement Framework (RF). This report is based on the general findings of the census/socio-economic survey, field visits and meeting with Affected Persons in the project area. The primary objectives of the draft RP is to mitigate the adverse impacts of the project and to assist the Affected Households in resettlement and restoration of their income and livelihood.

4. This Resettlement Plan (RP) has been prepared in tune with the ADB Involuntary Resettlement Policy, 1995 and the agreed Resettlement Framework (RF). The Methodology prescribed by ADB was scrupulously adhered to, to find out any adverse or Involuntary Resettlement impact in the project area. This sub project is proposed to reconstruct the existing two lane approach road at ROB of Level Crossing No 574/A (railway km 1211/25-27) on Bharatpur Mathura pass through Bharatpur city and it crosses Broad Gauge Railway line at LC 574/A, on account of its ageing and outliving its life. (Ref annexure 10: Layout of the approach road). This Resettlement Plan is based on Transect Walks followed by Census and Socio-Economic Survey of the Affected Households (AHs), and consultations with the Affected Households/Persons. The primary objective of this RP is to mitigate the adverse impacts of intervention and to assist the AHs in resettlement and restoration of their livelihood.

5. The total length of the bridge is 565 m whereas the stretch of approach road proposed for development is 170 m approx. This entire proposed stretch of the approach road under this project belongs to UIT and Railways. The available ROW of the approach road varies from 15m to 19m. Sufficient ROW of required width is available along the proposed alignment of the ROB. This is adequate to accommodate a ROB of two lane carriageways with footpath, drain and a reclining wall of 4-5m approx. width on both sides.

6. **Summary of Resettlement Impact:** The subproject has been designed to minimize loss of livelihood and resettlement. The proposed approach road for ROB will not entail any permanent land acquisition and resettlement as all the works will be undertaken within sufficient and vacant Rights-of-Way (RoW), which is government owned land. Temporary impacts are anticipated during construction work due to loss of livelihood for a minimum duration of 45 days. Strategically section wise works will be taken at the time for construction

work on each side, so it is assumed that none of the commercial structures along the stretch will be affected for more than 45 days. This subproject will cause temporary loss of income and livelihood of approx. 64 persons, who operate small business from shops, kiosks and a hotel. Provision has been made in the Resettlement Budget for livelihood and shifting assistance to the Affected Persons for a period of 45 days.

7. Current Status of Resettlement Plan (RP): As implementation of RP is going on and a Micro Plan of R&R Compensation for the AHs has been submitted to IPIU-Bharatpur in advance. IPIU-Bharatpur has paid R&R compensation amount to AHs. During implementation of RP, mismatch in the names of APs were reported and rectified subsequently. About 5 APs had requested to change the name of their head of household and submitted the evidence in the form of Affidavit at office of the IPIU-Bharatpur. Correction has been carried out in the respective annexure (refer to Annexure 3 and 9).

8. Need of Reassessment of Compensation: During the site visit by ADB Review Mission on 29th August 2016, few shopkeepers which are reported as likely to be affected households (AHs) in the RP of this subproject personally approached and asked for to reconsider the compensation offered against temporary loss of their livelihood which was based on period of impact. A considerable number of the AHs have demanded enhanced compensation due to delay in the implementation of the subproject. ADB Review Mission had taken into account the need for reassessment of compensation plan to AHs considering the delay in implementation of the subproject. So, the reassessment of livelihood loss needs to be reviewed because present criterion in respect to period of impact is inequitable as it leaves many APs unsatisfied.

9. Based on the findings/opinion of affected households, Measurement Book and discussed with Project Officer-Social from RUIDP, emphasizing enhanced compensation due to delay in the subproject. It is recommended to pay the enhanced compensation for additional 50 days after considering of period of impact.

10. Pubic Consultations: Consultations were carried out during resettlement plan 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 RP.

11. Policy Framework and Entitlements: The Policy Framework and Entitlements for all the Sub-Projects are based on National Laws, The Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (and as amended in 1984) and the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy (NRRP) for Affected Persons, 2007; ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement, 1995; and the agreed Resettlement Framework (RF).

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

13. Monitoring and Evaluation: 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 basis on the initial two year period followed by bi-annual monitoring report for its due submissions to ADB.

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1. Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Program will optimize social and economical development in 15 selected towns¹ in Rajasthan through investments in urban infrastructure (water supply, wastewater management, solid waste management, urban drainage, and urban transport and roads), social infrastructure, and infrastructure support to cultural heritage. The Program will also provide policy reforms to strengthen urban governance, management, and support for urban infrastructure and services.² This Short Resettlement Plan (SRP) has been prepared for approach road of RoB at Bharatpur in Bharatpur town.

2. The existing RoB no. 574 was constructed before independence .When this ROB was constructed it fulfilled the demand of that time. Now a day the condition of the existing bridge is not good and the rehabilitation of bridge is required though it was repaired many times to improve the condition of RoB. Also the height of existing RoB from top of rail to soffit of the girder is only 5.5m while the present requirement of height is 6.5m. Therefore it has been felt from many years that it is better to reconstruct the new RoB. This fulfils the present need of railway and the people of town Bharatpur. (Map 1: Subproject Location)

3. The Scope and component of RoB work is split into two parts:

- 1) Viaduct portion (Railway Portion) shall be constructed by the Railway Department;
- 2) The works consist of reconstruction of existing two lane approach road at ROB under RUSDIP:
 - Total ROB length including RoB spans, viaduct spans and approach embankment is approximately 565.00 m;
 - Construction of approach embankment with RCC retaining wall at both sides;
 - Construction of 2 No. RCC box (Under Pass) for pedestrian on Bharatpur side only;
 - Construction of Service road at Bharatpur side of RoB approach;
 - Junction Development at both end RoB approaches; and
 - Provision of footpath, drain, utility space, crash barrier, Road appurtenances, etc.

4. This sub project is proposed to reconstruct the existing two lane approach road only, at ROB of Level Crossing No 574/A (railway km 1211/25-27) on Bharatpur Mathura pass through Bharatpur city, on account of its ageing and outliving its life. New proposed approach road will have concrete crash barrier which includes 7.5 M carriageway along with 1.5 M footpath either side. It is pertinent to mention here that Service Road and Drain is to be constructed on south side (city side) only. Junctions at the end of the approach road will also be improved resulting easement of traffic congestion. Other key outcome will be

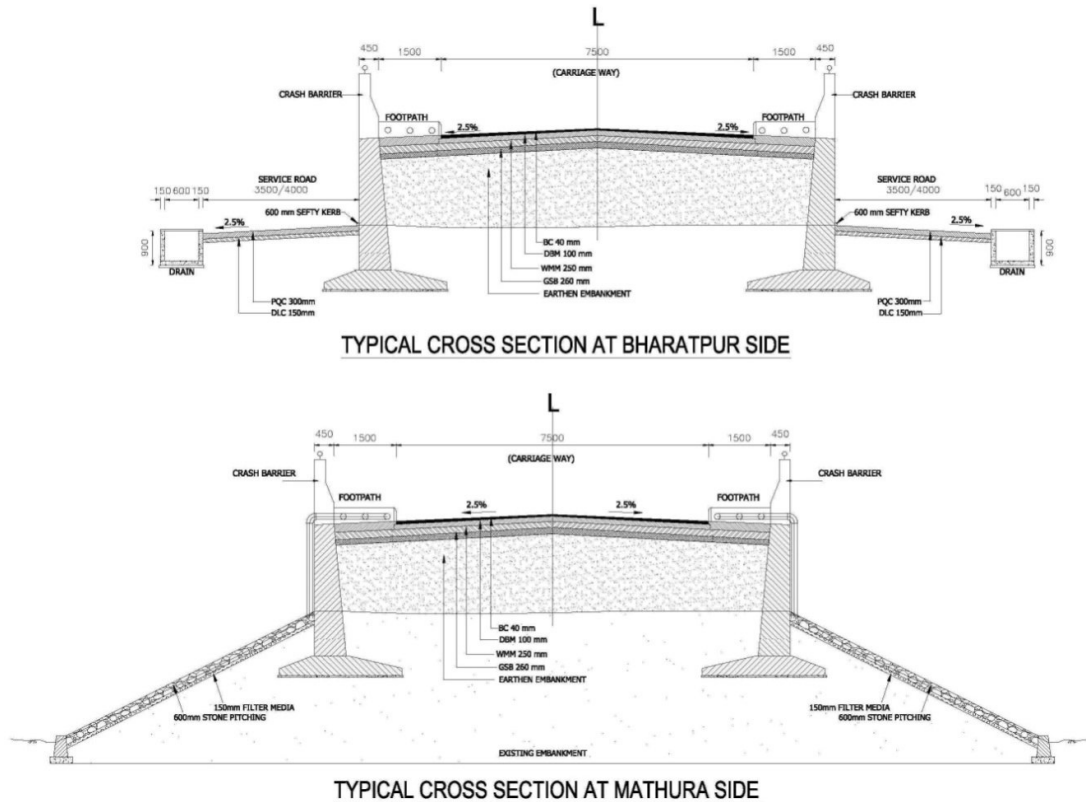
- Predominant traffic will be served,
- Avoid any accident,
- Saving of time,
- Fuel saving,
- Social & Environmental hazards to be improved,
- Boost to Tourism and Handicraft Industry

¹ Particularly district headquarters and towns with significant tourism potential.

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

5. Typical cross section of the proposed construction for development of approach road of both side at RoB is provided in the Figure 1:

Figure 1: Typical cross section of the proposed approach road of both side at RoB



6. The proposed approach road have sufficient ROW of required width is available along the proposed alignment of the RoB, adequate to accommodate a RoB of two lane carriageway with footpath along with service roads of 4-5m width each on both sides. The starting point is chainage 160.000 M and the end point is chainage 330.000 M (from Bharatpur city towards Bharatpur Mathura pass). The approach road is passing through the existing built up commercial area and the available ROW in this particular stretch varies from 15 M to 19 M. Available RoW from chainage 160 M to 230 M is approximate 15m whereas ROW available for the rest of the approach road for the chainage 230-330 is 19m approx.



Start point of the approach road : Chainage 160m

End point of the approach road : Chainage 330m

II. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts

7. In accordance with ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement-1995, Initial Social Assessment and ground realities, certain Methods and Tools were adopted under RUSDIP for preparation of RP for approach road of RoB at Bharatpur. Efforts have been made by the engineering team to minimize the resettlement impact by careful design as all the activities under the subproject will be confined within the vacant government land and will not have any resettlement impacts. As per design it will not result in physical displacement (such as residential and commercial), and common properties. Keeping this in view all the proposed work will be accommodated within the available vacant government land. Temporary impacts are anticipated during construction work due to loss of livelihood for a minimum duration of 45 days.

8. So, this subproject is approach road for RoB and does not require any permanent land acquisition and resettlement as the entire proposed land belongs to Railways and Urban Improvement Trust (UIT). It has been confirmed that there would be no significant involuntary resettlement impact on built up properties like shops & commercial buildings except loss of access during construction period. Few Kiosks (small wooden box) primarily squatter will lose their livelihood but they can shift to the convenient area during construction period. So, social Impacts are confined mostly to movable properties placed on government land (RoW) and loss of access to permanent shops during construction period only.

9. During construction temporary disruption in the income and livelihood of 64 households are anticipated, 7 of them need shifting assistance whereas 15 AHs belongs to vulnerable category (Schedule Caste only). Temporary impact is envisaged on shops and businesses. (*Refer to Table 2 and Table 3*). Subproject component and its resettlement impact are depicted in as Annexure1. During construction, temporary disruption in the income/livelihood of 64 persons is anticipated for duration of 45 days only. As this subproject is approach road for RoB, so strategically, section wise works will be taken at the time for construction work on each side, so it is assumed that none of the commercial structures along the stretch will be affected for more than 45 days.

10. Unique in its way from chainage 280.000 M to 330.00 M (40 M approx.) on Right Hand Side (RHS) of the road there are some structures under the level of the existing approach road. Under a scheme of UIT for improvement of the approach road by raising its height in the year 2009-10, all the encroachers were evacuated. During the exercise of evacuation some of the structures got buried under the road level. These are abandoned structures with no purposive use at present times.

11. Along with the commercial structures on the proposed stretch there exist five structures of ramps/stairs (from Bharatpur city towards Mathura pass). Three on the RHS and two on the Left Hand Side (LHS) for pedestrian to move up and down the parallel roads which are of different heights. It is proposed to construct an underpass at first place (No.1) for both pedestrian and small vehicle, a pathway at the second place (No.2) through a ramp on each side of the road for pedestrian and in the third place (No.3) on the left side, a ramp is proposed for pedestrian. The proposed alternative structure for replacing the existing poor build ramps/stairs within the ROW connecting the two alternative roads with the approach road at different heights is expected to make access easier for commuters and control congestion to a great extent.

Table 1: Type of alternative proposed for the existing stair structures

Sl. No	Chainage	Existing Structure	Side (from Bharatpur Mathura pass)	Proposed in the project
1	330-320	Common passage with stairs	L & R	Replace with an underpass for both vehicles as well as pedestrian
2	300-290	Common passage with ramp/stairs	L & R	Replace with a modified ramp for pedestrian from both side to go up/down to the approach road
3	210 -220	Common passage with ramp/stairs	L	Replace with a modified ramp for pedestrian to go up/down the approach road



Alternative road showing the difference in height



Another angle from the left side of the alternative parallel road



Stairs from the right side of the parallel road



Existing ramp from the approach road

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 November 2014 all along the subproject area and a confirmatory survey was conducted in April 2015. 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 economically displaced families (refer to **Annexure 2 and Annexure 3**). ADB policy also recognizes the concept of family / household as a unit for data collection and impact assessment. The project area covers a stretch of commercial area and 64 households were found to be affected out of which 30 belong to Other Backward Classes, 15 to Schedule Caste and 18 to General Caste and one remains unidentified as the shop is found closed. There will be no impact on Indigenous People in the project area. 61 affected households possess ration cards and all eligible members of the households are included in the voters list also while remaining 2 AHs have Election Photo Identity card and one found closed. Efforts are still going on to locate or collect the information about the missing data of AH. **Table 2** provides the summary of Resettlement Impacts and the detail socio-economic data is presented in **Table 3**.

13. Affected Households (kiosk) will be assisted in adjusting their shop/kiosk in the vicinity of their original place. As confirmed during the census and socio-economic survey, these temporarily affected persons will not have to move to other distant places, hence there would be no permanent physical displacement. The affected persons resume their shops once the construction work is completed. During construction work, access would be ensured by the implementing agency. Vulnerable affected households would be eligible for additional assistance. The rehabilitation assistance estimated for potential affected persons has been included in the resettlement budget.

14. It has been confirmed that social impacts would be primarily on shops, kiosks and a hotel (lodge) placed along the project road alignment near to RoW, with livelihood impact on few built up properties like shops and other commercial structures. Livelihood of sixty four household would be temporarily affected; the average household size of family is 7. Monthly average household income of AHs works out to be around Rs. 12169/- per month. The average earning from the affected structure is approximately Rs.403 per day (after considering the Minimum Wages Act of Rajasthan) and Socio – economic details is presented in **Table 2**. Photographs of each AHs is provided as Annexure 8 and 9

Table 2: Summary of Resettlement Impacts

Sl. No.	Particulars	Type of Impact	Quantity
1.	Land Acquisition: ➤ Permanent Land Acquisition (in ha) ➤ Temporarily Land Acquisition (in ha)	No Impact Envisaged	Nil
2.	Break up of Affected Households (AHs) with type of impact on shops or businesses ➤ Permanent shops or businesses (Loss of Access during construction period): 57 AHs ➤ Kiosk (Wooden Box): 7 AHs	Temporarily Loss of Livelihood	57 + 7
3.	Break up of Affected Households (AHs) with ownership of shops or businesses ➤ Titleholder AHs (owner): 11 AHs ➤ Titleholder AHs (rental): 45 AHs ➤ Titleholder AHs (information not available, found closed): 1 AHs ➤ Non-Titleholder (squatter): 7 AHs	Temporarily Loss of Livelihood	11 + 45 + 1 + 7

Sl. No.	Particulars	Type of Impact	Quantity
4.	Total Number of Affected Households	Temporarily	64
5.	AHs reported under Vulnerable Category: ➤ Schedule Caste: 15 AHs	Temporarily Loss of Livelihood	15
6.	Type of Business: ➤ General Provision Store: 12 ➤ Mobile Repair/Recharge: 8 ➤ Tea Stall/Cigarette: 8 ➤ Mechanic Shop: 8 ➤ Barber: 6 ➤ Electrical goods: 5 ➤ Clinic: 2 ➤ Dairy: 2 ➤ Hardware: 2 ➤ Mutton/Meat Shop: 2 ➤ Others: 8 ➤ Found closed: 1	Temporarily Loss of Livelihood	64

Source: Census and Socio – Economic Survey November 2014

Table 3: Socio-Economic Detail of AHs

Sl. No.	Particular	Type	No. of AHs
1	Likely loss (temporarily)	Shop	55
		Hotel/Banquet Hall	2
		Kiosks	7
2	Shops or Businesses	Permanent Shops	57
		Temporary Kiosks (in wooden box)s	7
3	Compensation	Livelihood	64
		Shifting assistance	7
		Vulnerability assistance	15
4	Category	SC	15
		GEN	18
		OBC	31
5	Type of Family	Nuclear	23
		Joint	40
		Information not available	1
6	Affected Persons (family members)	-	450 **
7	Average Family Size	-NA-	7
8	Actual Average household income (per month) in Rs	-NA-	12169.00 **
9	Average household income (per day) in Rs (after considering Minimum Wages Act	-NA-	403.0 *

* Calculated on the basis of data of 62 households Source: Census and Socio – Economic Survey November 2014.

15. **Status of RP implementation:** The implementation of Resettlement Plan is an important component of the sub-project, which has several activities to be performed such as verification of Affected Households, preparation of Micro Plan and Identity Card, distribution of compensation and appraisal of other R & R Issues, which is to be executed

before construction work or in between implementation of the project. For compliance of ADB's Resettlement policy, office of the Executive Engineer of respective IPIU were made accountable and responsible for implementation of Resettlement plan with the help of NGO, appointed for the exclusive task.

16. As implementation of RP is going on and a Micro Plan of R&R Compensation for the AHs under Subproject Approach Road for RoB at Bharatpur has been submitted to IPIU-Bharatpur in advance. IPIU-Bharatpur has paid R&R compensation amount to AHs. This has been registered and they have signed the requisite consents.

17. During the work site visit by ADB Review Mission on 29th August 2016, few shopkeepers which are reported as likely to be affected households (AHs) in the RP of this subproject personally approached Safeguard Specialist of ADB Review Mission and asked for to reconsider the compensation offered against temporary loss of their livelihood which was based on period of impact. During their stay ADBs' personnel had met remaining shopkeepers personally. A considerable number of the AHs have demanded enhanced compensation due to delay in the implementation of the subproject. Later on ADB Review Mission had taken into account the need for reassessment of compensation plan to AHs considering the delay in implementation of the subproject. So, the reassessment of livelihood loss needs to be reviewed because present criterion in respect to period of impact is inequitable as it leaves many APs unsatisfied. In compliance to the directive of the Review Mission of ADB, reassessment report has been prepared and annexed as **Annexure 11**.

18. Based on the findings/opinion of affected households, Measurement Book and discussed with respective IPIU, emphasizing enhanced compensation due to delay in the subproject. It is recommended to pay the enhanced compensation for additional 50 days after considering of period of impact under the provision of RFP-2007.

IV. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTANT AND PARTICIPATION

19. Following the model developed for the MFF, a town-wide stakeholder consultation workshop was conducted which provided an overview of the Program and subprojects to be undertaken in category B. Discussions included the Government and ADB's policies related to resettlement. During the workshop, Hindi versions of the Resettlement Framework were provided to ensure stakeholders understood the objectives, policy principles and procedures for any land acquisition, compensation and other assistance measures for any affected person.

20. The resettlement plan was prepared in consultation with stakeholders. Meetings and individual interviews were held involving stakeholders, particularly with temporarily displaced persons. Public consultation with primary and secondary stakeholders has been conducted to understand the local issues and public views regarding the possible impact. The group discussion meeting was conducted by RUIDP after advertising in local newspapers. During subproject preparation, consultations were held with the official representatives of the line agencies, apart from the communities in the project area. The issues covered during these consultations included selection of subprojects and identification of key issues including addressing the current gaps in provision of basic services and improvement of the facilities in the Bharatpur area. Consultation records are provided in **Annexure 4A**

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

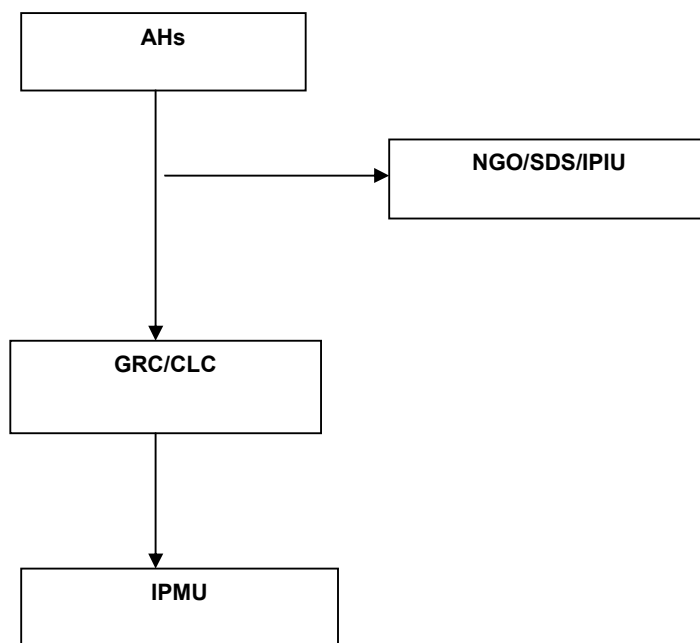
22. Project information will be continually disseminated through disclosure of resettlement planning documents. The documents will contain information on compensation, entitlement and resettlement management adopted for the subproject will be made available in local language (Hindi) and the same will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

V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS

23. Grievances of APs will first be brought to the attention of the implementing NGO or Social Development Specialist (SDS). Grievances not redressed by the NGO or SDS will be brought to the City Level Committees (CLC) set up to monitor project implementation in each town. The CLC, acting as a grievance redress committee (GRC) is chaired by the District Collector with representatives from the ULB, state government agencies, IPIU, community-based organizations (CBOs) and NGOs. As GRC, the CLC will meet every month. The GRC will determine the merit of each grievance, and resolve grievances within a month of receiving the complaint, failing which the grievance will be addressed by the inter-ministerial Empowered Committee. 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 2. All costs involved in resolving the complaints will be borne by the IPMU. The GRCs will continue to function throughout the project duration. All costs involved in resolving the complaints will be borne by the IPMU. The GRCs will continue to function throughout the project duration.

Figure 2: Grievance Redress Process



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

VI. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

24. 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 Policy on Involuntary Resettlement, 1995 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 6**.

VII. ENTITLEMENTS

25. 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 **27 November 2015** in this case. Displaced persons 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) before starting the civil work to all the AHs for avoiding any inconvenience in project implementation. The IPIU and the NGO will provide the identity cards to each of the displaced persons. A sample copy of the ID card is provided in **Annexure 7**. The entitlement matrix for the subproject based on the above policies is in Table 4.

Table 4: 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days advance notice regarding construction activities, including duration and type of disruption • Contractor's actions to ensure there is no income/access loss consistent with the IEE.³ • Assistance to mobile vendors/hawkers to temporarily shift for continued economic activity.⁴ • For construction activities involving unavoidable livelihood disruption, compensation for lost income or a transitional allowance for the period of disruption, whichever is greater 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of alternative temporary sites to continue economic activity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Valuation Committee will determine income loss. • Contractors will perform actions to minimize income/access loss.
2	Impact on vulnerable APs	All impacts	Vulnerable APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerable households will be identified during the census 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGO will verify the extent of impacts through a 100% surveys of affected households determine assistance, verify and identify vulnerable households.

³ 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.

⁴ For example assistance to shift to the other side of the road where there is no construction.

SI. No	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
3	Any other loss not identified			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unanticipated involuntary impacts will be documented and mitigated based on the principle of the Resettlement Framework (RF) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NGO will ascertain the nature and extent of such loss. IPMU will finalize the entitlements in line with the RF

IEE=Initial Environmental Examination, IPMU=Investment Program Project Management Unit, NGO=Nongovernmental Organization

VIII. TEMPORARY RELOCATION OF SMALL BUSINESSES

26. The subproject will not require any displacement or relocation. Impact on these 64 AHs is temporarily in nature due to short term loss of access, resulting temporarily loss of livelihood. They will be provided 30 days advance notice to ensure no or minimal disruption in livelihood. If required, they will also be assisted to temporarily shift for continued economic activity. For example they will be assisted to shift to the other side of the road or convenient place where there is no construction. However, this subproject does not require any permanent displacement or relocation but 64 AHs will face the loss of access during construction period. Ensuring there is no income or access loss during subproject construction is the main responsibility of the IPIU. Consistent with the initial environmental examination, contractors will ensure: leaving spaces for access between mounds of soil, providing walkways and metal sheets to maintain access across trenches for people and vehicles where required, increased workforces to finish work in areas with impacts on access, timing of works to reduce disruption during business hours, phased construction schedule and working one segment at a time and one side of the road at a time.

IX. INCOME RESTORATION & REHABILITATION

27. Should construction activities result in unavoidable livelihood disruption, compensation for lost income or a transitional allowance for the period of disruption whichever is greater will be provided. Vulnerable AHs will be given priority in project construction employment. Affected Families 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 45 days. The work will be taken up in small sections at a time, so it is assumed that none of the commercial structures along the stretch will be affected for more than 45 days. Compensation and assistance to affected persons shall be made prior to the award of civil works contracts.

28. In this sub-project, 64 AHs have been identified whose livelihood will be temporarily affected. These AHs will be compensated for temporary income loss. During consultation, these AHs which are mainly shopkeepers, welcome the subproject and ready to provide full support to executing agency. 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 also 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 FINANCIAL PLAN

29. The resettlement cost estimate for the Bharatpur ROB 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 2701314**. Income data of 2 AP was missing but we have considered average income of the available data. The resettlement cost items and estimates are outlined in Table 5.

Table 5: Resettlement Budget

SN	Item	Unit	Number	Rate Rs.	Cost
1	Relocation & Transfer				
	Shifting assistance	Once	7*	200	1400
	Loss of Income / Livelihood ⁵	90 days	64	403	2321280
	Additional assistance to Vulnerable APs/HHs ⁶ (15 in number)	LS			150000
	Sub Total				2472680
2	Administrative & Implementation costs				
	Implementing NGO covering NGO engagement, cost of census and survey of APs and inventory of assets, cost of information and consultations, training and monitoring (including evaluation by independent agency), and rental of office space and required physical facilities and materials.	Lump Sum			100000
	Sub Total				2572680
3	Contingencies				
	Price (5%) of Project Cost**				128634
	Total				2701314

Note: Based on assessment made during the socio-economic survey, November 2014, Temporary loss of livelihood for a period of minimum of 14 days to a maximum of 90days, Vulnerability assistance Less than 3 days impact- @ Rs 500/-per day, Between 4 to 7 days impact-@ Rs 400/-per day, Between 8 to 15days impact-@ Rs 350/-per day, Between 16 to 31 days impact-@ Rs 370/-per day, More than 31 days impact- A lump sum of Rs 10000/- along with Shifting Assistance@Rs.200/- to AP is provided as detailed in Appendix 2

30. As per agreed methodology, the general period of impact (Water Supply/Waste Water /Street sub-project- 14days, Drainage- 20 days and ROB subproject - 90 days) has been considered while preparing SRP. But especially for this subproject (approach road for RoB), it has been decided after sincere discussion with engineering team that proposed impact will not exceed to 45 days. However, if the actual dislocation exceeds the period (Span wise) taken, the SRP may be revised and additional compensation for the extended period will also be proposed/ disbursed.

XI. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

31. The Resettlement Plan is to be cleared by ADB prior to contract award. 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 displaced persons. Only then can construction works begin on sections where compensation has been paid. A tentative implementation schedule is given in Table 6.

⁵ The amount is based on the average per day income as derived from the census and socio economic survey.

⁶ 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.

Table 6: Implementation Schedule

Activity	MONTHS											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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											

ADB = Asian Development Bank, CLC = City Level Committee, GRC = Grievance Redress Committee, IPMU = Investment Program Management Unit, NGO = nongovernmental organization.

XII. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR RESETTLEMENT

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

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

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

Table 7: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities

Activities	Agency Responsible
Sub-project Initiation Stage	
Finalization of sites/alignments for sub-projects	IPMU
Disclosure of proposed land acquisition and sub-project details by issuing Public Notice	IPMU NGO
Meetings at community/household level with APs of land/property	IPMU
Formation of Valuation Committees	
RP Preparation Stage	
Conducting Census of all AHs	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 AHs for finalizing entitlements	IPIU/IPMU
Formulating compensation and rehabilitation measures	IPIU/IPMU
Conducting discussions/meetings/workshops with all AHs and other stakeholders	IPIU/NGO
Fixing compensation for land/property with titleholders	VC/IPMU
Finalizing entitlements and rehabilitation packages	IPIU/IPMU
Disclosure of final entitlements and rehabilitation packages	IPIU/NGO
Approval of RP	IPMU/ADB
Sale Deed execution and payment	IPMU
Taking possession of land	
Resettlement Plan Implementation Stage	
Implementation of proposed rehabilitation measures	NGO/SDS
Consultations with AHs during rehabilitation activities	NGO/SDS
Grievances redressal	NGO/SDS/GRC
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.

XIII. Monitoring and Evaluation

35. Resettlement Plan implementation will be closely monitored to provide the IPMU with an effective basis for assessing resettlement progress and identifying potential difficulties and problems. Internal monitoring will be undertaken by the IPIU with assistance from the IPMU. Internal monitoring will involve: (i) administrative monitoring to ensure that implementation is on schedule and problems are dealt with on a timely basis; (ii) socio-economic monitoring during and after any resettlement impact utilizing baseline information established through the socio-economic survey of APs undertaken during project sub-preparation, and (iii) overall monitoring to assess AP status. Job charts will be given to the SDS. The job charts will indicate the targets to be achieved during the month. Monthly progress report will be prepared and submitted to the IPMU, reporting actual achievements against the targets fixed in their respective job charts and reasons for shortfalls, if any. The IPIU will be responsible for managing and maintaining AP databases, documenting results of AP census, and verifying asset and socio-economic survey data which will be used as the baseline for assessing RP implementation impacts. The EA will appoint an independent agency to undertake external monitoring to document: (i) restoration of income levels; (ii) changes and shifts in occupation pattern; (iii) changes in AP type of housing; (iv) assessment of APs access to amenities, such as water, electricity, and transportation; and (v) performance of NGO, IPIU, and IPMU in resettlement implementation. The independent agency will monitor sub-projects twice a year

and submit reports directly to the EA (IPMU). The Executing Agency will submit all external monitoring reports to ADB for review. Further details are in the Resettlement Framework.

Map 1: Subproject Location



COMPONENTS AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

COMPONENTS	INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT IMPACT
<p>Carriageway: A two lane ROB with footpath has been proposed to be reconstructed in lieu of ROB No. 574 at Km 1211/25-27 between BTE-MTJ station at Bharatpur. The proposed ROB shall have two rcc box of 2 lane (7.5 m wide) carriageway with 1.5 m wide footpath including R.C.C. crash barriers on both sides including the Railway span of same size. The RCC retaining wall of varying height will have to be provided to retain the earth of ROB.</p>	<p>Overall livelihood of 64 persons will be affected temporarily for 45 days approx. out of which 7 are kiosks who need shifting assistance and 15 falls under vulnerable category</p>

Annexure 2

Photographs of Affected Structures







Annexure 3

Summary Socio Economic Survey of Affected Households

S.N.	Structure No	Side (from Starting Chainage)	Name of Affected Person	Age	S/O	Vulnerability	Type of business	Name of shop	Mon Inc	Daily Income after considering Minimum Wages	Ownership	Type of Compensation
1	L1	RHS	Vikran Singh	30	Lt. Charan Singh	No	Mechanic	Shiv Cycle Works	10000	333	Titleholder-Rented	Livelihood
2	L2	RHS	Rajesh	30	Giraj	No	General Provision Store	Giraj Kinara store	15000	500	Titleholder-Rented	Livelihood
3	L3	RHS	Rishikant prasad	32	Lakshman Prasad	No	General Provision Store	Laksman Prasad Singhal & Sons Kirana and general Store	15000	500	Titleholder-Rented	Livelihood
4	L4	RHS	Meghshyam	37	Jagdish	No	Electrical goods	Neha Electric Shop	7000	233	Titleholder-Rented	Livelihood
5	L5	RHS	Bijendra singh	38	Chander Singh	No	Hardware	Lokesh hardware	7000	233	Titleholder-Rented	Livelihood
6	L6	RHS	Ajay singh	23	Banay Singh	No	General Provision Store	Ajay Kinara Store	8000	267	Titleholder-Owner	Livelihood
7	L7	RHS	Kanhaiya Lal	35	Mohan LaL	No	Barber Shop	Omi Hair dresser	7500	250	Titleholder-Rented	Livelihood
8	L8	RHS	Dinesh Singh	24	Kharagsingh	No	Mobile phone and repair shop	Sagarwal mobile world	10000	333	Titleholder-Rented	Livelihood
9	L9	RHS	Gulraj	22	Kalyan Singh	No	Others-Sport goods	Singh Sport Scientific	18000	600	Titleholder-Rented	Livelihood
10	L10	RHS	Jitendra Singh	24	Shiv Singh	No	Mobile phone and repair	Manoj Photo Studio & mobile vendor	7000	233	Titleholder-Rented	Livelihood

S.N.	Structure No	Side (from Starting Chainage)	Name of Affected Person	Age	S/O	Vulnerability	Type of business	Name of shop	Mon Inc	Daily Income after considering Minimum Wages	Ownership	Type of Compensation
							shop					
11	L11	RHS	Udayveer Singh	39	Rajendra Singh	No	Electrical goods	Abhisha Eletrical Works	10000	333	Titleholder-Rented	Livelihood
12	L12	RHS	Yaduveer Singh	27	Hiralal	No	Mobile phone and repair shop	Krishna mobile repairing & photo	10000	333	Titleholder-Rented	Livelihood
13	L13	RHS	Lakhan Singh	80	Dhaniram	No	Hardware	Sagarwal hardware	20000	667	Titleholder-Rented	Livelihood
14	L14	RHS	Gajendra Singh	43	Tribeni	No	Mobile phone and repair shop	Gajendra mobile	15000	500	Titleholder-Rented	Livelihood
15	L15	RHS	Sushant	23	Rajkumar	No	Tea Stall and Pan Cigereate	Raj Tea Stall	8000	267	Titleholder-Rented	Livelihood
16	L16	RHS	Ashok	26	Hakim	No	Barber Shop	Ashok Hair Dresser	7000	233	Titleholder-Rented	Livelihood
17	L17	RHS	Dr. Umesh Bharatiya	69	Late Mahesh Bharatiya	No	Clinic	Dr. Umesh Bharatiya	12000	400	Titleholder-Rented	Livelihood
18	L18	RHS	Vikas Kumar	24	Satyavati	Yes-SC	Electrical goods	Baba electrical and mobile repairing	9000	300	Titleholder-Rented	Livelihood + Vulnerability
19	L19	RHS	Rajendra Singh	40	Shri Lakshman Singh	No	Electrical goods	Jai Bhole Electrical house	8000	267	Titleholder-Rented	Livelihood
20	L20	RHS	Randhir Singh	30	Rajinder Singh	Yes-SC	Mechanic	Rajendra Tyre mechanic	9000	300	Titleholder-Owner	Livelihood + Vulnerability

S.N.	Structure No	Side (from Starting Chainage)	Name of Affected Person	Age	S/O	Vulnerability	Type of business	Name of shop	Mon Inc	Daily Income after considering Minimum Wages	Ownership	Type of Compensation
21	L21	RHS	Rajinder Singh	52	Tikam Singh	Yes-SC	Mechanic	Rajendra Tyre mechanic	9000	300	Titleholder-Owner	Livelihood + Vulnerability
22	L22	RHS	Monu Singh	22	Shibo Singh	No	Barber Shop	Meenu hair Dresser	8500	283	Titleholder-Rented	Livelihood
23	L23	RHS	Dr. Ram Niwas Goyal	60	Late Salegram Goyal	No	Clinic	Dr. Ramniwas Goyal	40000	1333	Titleholder-Owner	Livelihood
24	L24	RHS	Davinder Gupta	35	Devki Nandan	No	General Provision Store	Gupta Provision Store	8000	267	Titleholder-Rented	Livelihood
25	L25	RHS	Madan Mohan Goyal	43	Ram Prakash Goyal	No	General Provision Store	Shri Ganesh Kirana store & Sorav	10000	333	Titleholder-Owner	Livelihood
26	L26	RHS	Mrs Gurpreet Kaur / Nitin Katyal. Name of Salesman at shop- Shyam Singh	No Idea	w/o Nitin Goyal	No	Others- Wine shop	Angreji Sharab n Dhandi Bear	No Information	No Information	Titleholder-Owner	Livelihood
27	L27	RHS	Rajan Singh	40	Chote Lal	Yes-SC	Tea Stall and Pan Cigereate	Pan, cigarette and gutka	3500	189	Titleholder-Owner	Livelihood + Vulnerability
28	L28	RHS	Mahesh Chand	28	Padam Singh	Yes-SC	Mobile phone and repair shop	Mahesh Electrical and Mobile Shop	8000	267	Titleholder-Owner	Livelihood + Vulnerability
29	L29	RHS	Chandan Singh	35	Moolchand Singh	Yes-SC	Barber Shop	Chandan hair Dresser	9000	300	Titleholder-Owner	Livelihood +

S.N.	Structure No	Side (from Starting Chainage)	Name of Affected Person	Age	S/O	Vulnerability	Type of business	Name of shop	Mon Inc	Daily Income after considering Minimum Wages	Ownership	Type of Compensation
												Vulnerability
30	L30	RHS	Rajjo alias Bhim alias Rajinder Singh	40	Puran Singh	Yes-SC	Electrical goods	Bhim Electricals	9000	300	Titleholder-Rented	Livelihood + Vulnerability
31	L31	RHS	Devki Nandan	50	Omiram	No	Tea Stall and Pan Cigereate	Tea Stall	9000	300	Non Titleholder-Kiosk	Livelihood + Shifting Assistance
32	L32	RHS	Suresh Chand Agarwal*	74	Mohan Lal Agarwal	No	Others-Conference Hall	Murli Plaza Marriage hall	20000	667	Titleholder-Owner	Livelihood
33	R1	LHS	Bhagwan Singh	78	Late Kishan Singh	No	Others-Residential Hotel	Mayur Hotel	40000	1333	Titleholder-Rented	Livelihood
34	R2	LHS	Rakesh	36	Mansingh	No	Barber Shop	Vishal Hair Dresses	8000	267	Titleholder-Rented	Livelihood
35	R3	LHS	Narendra Singh	22	Nihal Singh	No	Dairy	Pahalwan Dairy	20000	667	Titleholder-Rented	Livelihood
36	R4	LHS	Information not available	Information not available	Information not available	Information not available	Information not available	Information not available	No Information	No Information	Information not available	Information not available
37	R5	LHS	Raman lal	38	Agan lal	Yes-SC	Mechanic	Raman Cycle Store repairing works	20000	667	Titleholder-Rented	Livelihood + Vulnerability
38	R6	LHS	Ishwar Chand Chaturver i	36	Mool Chand	No	General Provision Store	Chaturvedi Provision and General Store	13000	433	Titleholder-Rented	Livelihood

S.N.	Structure No	Side (from Starting Chainage)	Name of Affected Person	Age	S/O	Vulnerability	Type of business	Name of shop	Mon Inc	Daily Income after considering Minimum Wages	Ownership	Type of Compensation
39	R7	LHS	Heerdesh Kumar	30	Ram prakash Goyal	No	General Provision Store	Goyal Kirana Store	20000	667	Titleholder-Rented	Livelihood
40	R8	LHS	Sourabh Goyal	30	Ram prakash Goyal	No	General Provision Store	Agrawal Kirana Store	15000	500	Titleholder-Rented	Livelihood
41	R9	LHS	Vishal	32	Mahesh Chand	No	General Provision Store	Vishal Provision General Store	12000	400	Titleholder-Rented	Livelihood
42	R10	LHS	Kuldeep Singh	26	Samar Singh	Yes-SC	Mobile phone and repair shop	Choudhry mobile repairing	16000	533	Titleholder-Rented	Livelihood + Vulnerability
43	R11	LHS	Rajesh Kumar	35	Mohan LaL	No	Dairy	Mohan Dairy	10000	333	Titleholder-Owner	Livelihood
44	R13	LHS	Mahipal Singh	35	Kedar Singh	Yes-SC	Others-Drycleaner	Sanjay Washing Centre	20000	667	Titleholder-Rented	Livelihood + Vulnerability
45	R14	LHS	Tej Singh	68	Daryav Singh	No	Others-Property Dealer cum STD	Ishwar STD & Property Dealer	9000	300	Titleholder-Rented	Livelihood
46	R15	LHS	Chander Shekhar	46	Gulab Singh	Yes-SC	Tea Stall and Pan Cigereate	Amar Tailor	5000	189	Titleholder-Rented	Livelihood + Vulnerability
47	R16	LHS	Rajinder	45	Premchand	Yes-SC	Mechanic	Rajendra Tyre Works	20000	667	Titleholder-Rented	Livelihood + Vulnerability
48	R17	LHS	Anokhe Singh	55	Chote Lal	No	Tea Stall and Pan Cigereate	Tea, snacks, cigarette etc.	15000	500	Non Titleholder-Kiosk	Livelihood + Shifting Assistance

S.N.	Structure No	Side (from Starting Chainage)	Name of Affected Person	Age	S/O	Vulnerability	Type of business	Name of shop	Mon Inc	Daily Income after considering Minimum Wages	Ownership	Type of Compensation
49	R18	LHS	Gulphan Qureshi	42	Sharif Qureshi	No	Meat Shop	Gulphan	21000	700	Titleholder-Rented	Livelihood
50	R19	LHS	Karan Sigh	45	Pitamber Singh	No	Barber Shop	K.S Hair Dresser	13500	450	Titleholder-Rented	Livelihood
51	R20	LHS	Sailendra	28	Jogendra	No	Others-Musical instrument s/DJ shop	Sogarwal musical instruments	10000	333	Titleholder-Rented	Livelihood
52	R21	LHS	Dharmendra Singh	38	Hari Singh	No	Others-tent house	Sogarwal Tent House	6000	200	Titleholder-Rented	Livelihood
53	R22	LHS	Virendra Singha	40	Nathi Singh	No	General Provision Store	Vijendra Provision Store	15000	500	Titleholder-Rented	Livelihood
54	R23	LHS	Navin	20	Mahavir Singh	No	General Provision Store	Sogarwal Provision Store	10000	333	Titleholder-Rented	Livelihood
55	R24	LHS	Rahul Singh	22	Gulab Siingh	No	Mobile phone and repair shop	Sogarwal Mobile Vendor	7000	233	Titleholder-Rented	Livelihood
56	R25	LHS	Sunder Singh	50	Khazan Singh	No	Mechanic	Sunder Singh Battery Repairing	8000	267	Titleholder-Rented	Livelihood
57	R26	LHS	Rakesh	43	Shri Om Prakash	No	General Provision Store	Motilal Omprakash General Store	17000	567	Titleholder-Rented	Livelihood
58	R27	LHS	Navin	35	Om Prakash	No	Mobile phone and repair shop	Raunak Communication World	12000	400	Titleholder-Rented	Livelihood
59	R28	LHS	Pratap Bhanu	31	Chunni Lal	Yes-SC	Meat Shop	Chunni Meat house	5000	189	Titleholder-Rented	Livelihood + Vulnerability

S.N.	Structure No	Side (from Starting Chainage)	Name of Affected Person	Age	S/O	Vulnerability	Type of business	Name of shop	Mon Inc	Daily Income after considering Minimum Wages	Ownership	Type of Compensation
												y
60	R29	LHS	Jai Singh	38	Ramrati	Yes-SC	Mechanic	Jai Singh Motor Cycle Repairing	5000	189	Non Titleholder-Kiosk	Livelihood + Shifting Assistance + Vulnerability
61	R30	LHS	Ashok	42	Phool Singh	Yes-SC	Mechanic	tyre puncture	6000	200	Non Titleholder-Kiosk	Livelihood + Shifting Assistance + Vulnerability
62	R31	LHS	Bharat Singh	40	Giriraj Singh	No	Tea Stall and Pan Cigereate	Bharat Paan Bhandar	8000	267	Non Titleholder-Kiosk	Livelihood + Shifting Assistance
63	R32	LHS	Umesh Chand	61	Chironjilal	No	Tea Stall and Pan Cigereate	Umesh Chand Kirana Store	7000	233	Non Titleholder-Kiosk	Livelihood + Shifting Assistance
64	R33	LHS	Bhagwan Singh	42	Laksman Singh	No	Tea Stall and Pan Cigereate	Bhagwan Pan Bhandar	4500	189	Non Titleholder-Kiosk	Livelihood + Shifting Assistance

Annexure 4A**PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS****PUBLIC CONSULTATION No. 6 – SOCIAL**

DATE: - November 2014 & May 2015

SUBPROJECT: Bharatpur ROB

DURATION: 45 min to 10hr

LOCATION: Approach road

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS: 15-20 on average (attendance sheet is attached)

Sl. No.	Key issues / demands	Perception of Community	Action to be taken
1.	Awareness of the Project- including coverage area	90% of them appeared to be aware of the Project but not clearly about the coverage area	The Implementing Agency, ULB, NGOs, Media should inform the public.
2	In what way they may be associated with the Project	Other than the welfare of the community temporary affect out of the project were not considered problematic.	IPIU, DSC to ensure least affect during implementation
3	Perception of people- they might face during construction and their requirement/demand with respect to noise, accessibility to various places and others	Since it is a work to be undertaken inside the town and covers a major market area during implementation and construction phase IPIU and Contractors should keep noise and accessibility factor in check	Should be regularly monitored by Executing Agency, Implementing Agency, IPIU,
4	Impact on livelihood due to construction of project	There will be temporary impact on livelihood and they have no objection	IPIU, DSC to ensure
5	Willingness to work in the project work	People are willing to work in the project	The IPIU, DSC, ULB, Construction Contractors to ensure engagement of locals in the Project work

RUSDIP - RAJASTHAN URBAN SECTOR DEVELOPMENT INVESTMENT PROGRAMME

COMMUNITY ACTION & PARTICIPATION PROGRAMME (CAPP)

CONSULTATION ATTENDANCE SHEET

PROJECT TOWN : **BHARATPUR** No. of Male Participants : **19**
 VENUE : **RoB, Near Rly station** No. of Female Participants : **0**
 DATE : **27/05/15** TIME : **10:30 AM**
 TOPIC : **Ref. attending queries**

S.No	Name	Designation	Mobile/Phone No.	Signature
1	Mrs. Minati Sinha	Social Expert Dsc-1	98/0375750	[Signature]
2	Mr. Sanjay Sharma	Env. Specialist Dsc-1	9891047491	[Signature]
3	Tanun Afrawal		9785792834	[Signature]
4	Deepak Afrawal		9414973434	[Signature]
5	Gulraj			[Signature]
6	Jitender			[Signature]
7	Yaduvendra Singh		9660600857	[Signature]
8	Lakhan Singh		9887595967	[Signature]
9	Raj Kumar		9982419913	[Signature]
10	Ashok		8769841829	[Signature]
11	Vinodh Bhatiya		9828040329	[Signature]
12	Madan Mohan		9785610795	[Signature]
13	Gajendra Singh	9649382838		[Signature]
14	Rajendra Singh		9694824842	[Signature]
15	Monu		8875229217	[Signature]
16	Dr. Ram Nivas Goyal		9416714445	[Signature]
17	Shyam Singh		9785722045	[Signature]
18	Mahesh Chand		9828186191	[Signature]
19	Chandan		9887511390	[Signature]
20	Rajjo		8239094768	[Signature]

A.En. / J.En.
RUSDIP, IPIU - Bharatpur

Asstt. Community Officer
RUSDIP (CAPP) Bharatpur

RUSDIP - RAJASTHAN URBAN SECTOR DEVELOPMENT INVESTMENT PROGRAMME

COMMUNITY ACTION & PARTICIPATION PROGRAMME (CAPP)

CONSULTATION ATTENDANCE SHEET

Public Consultation

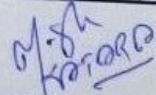
PROJECT TOWN : BHARATPUR
 VENUE : RoB
 DATE : 28/05/15
 TOPIC : Reg. attending queries

No. of Male Participants : 19
 No. of Female Participants : 01

TIME : 10:40 AM

S.No	Name	Designation	Mobile/Phone No.	Signature
1	Smt. Minati Sinha	Social Ex. DSC	9810375750	
2	Sh. Sanjay Sharma	Env. Specialist DSC	9891047491	
3	Jai Singh	Shopkeeper	8104393221	
4	Vinod Singh	"		
5	Jogender	"	9414303543	
6	Rishikant	"	9785290793	
7	Rajender Singh	"	9509708835	
8	Rajender Singh	"		
9	Rajendra Singh	"	9636804945	
10	Karan Singh	"	9982773295	
11	Gurjender	"	9649282838	
12	Dalit	"		
13	Vishal	"	9413857143	
14	Hindesh	"	9785877485	
15	Ramanlal	"	8058559394	
16	Nihal Singh	"	8058459252	
17	Rakesh	"	9982183829	
18	Kuldeep	"	9828398767	
19	Anokhe Singh	"	7790998229	
20	Gulfaan	"	9413920214	

A.En. / J.En.
 RUSDIP, IPIU - Bharatpur


 Asstt. Community Officer
 RUSDIP (CAPP) Bharatpur

Consultation and Disclosure

A. Consultation

1. Consultations will be a major part of the resettlement program as quite a number of Common property resources and trees are coming in the ROW of the project area. Special emphasis will also be given to the vulnerable groups which include HHD & PH. Thus assuring public participation in consultations will help in informing the public about the Program and serve as a venue for the public to express their opinion on priorities which the Program should address.

2. The key stakeholders to be consulted during Resettlement Plan implementation and Program implementation includes:

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

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

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

B. Disclosure

5. Information was and continues to be disseminated to affected persons for this subproject. Finalized Resettlement Plans will be disclosed in ADB's website, IPMU websites, and IPIU or town websites; and information dissemination and consultation will continue throughout program implementation.

6. The IPIU SDS will conduct consultations and disseminate information to all affected persons. Resettlement Plans will be translated into the local language and made available at offices of the: (i) Urban Local Bodies (ULBs); (ii) relevant local government line agencies; and (iii) IPMU and IPIUs. Resettlement Plans will also be made accessible to citizens as a means to disclose the document and at the same time creating wider public awareness.

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

8. An intensive information dissemination campaign for affected persons will be conducted by the IPIU with assistance from the implementing NGO at the outset of Resettlement Plan implementation. All the comments made by the affected persons will be documented in the subproject records and summarized in subproject monitoring reports. A summary of consultation and disclosure activities to be followed for each subproject are in

Table A5 : Consultation and Disclosure Activities

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

Preparation Phase		in local language though printed materials to affected persons particularly those who are vulnerable and other Stakeholders.	(including making it available in IPMU/IPIU offices and government agency offices), SDS IPMU to disclose on the Web.
	Formulating compensation and resettlement assistance measures	Conducting stakeholder consultations particularly affected persons in and reflecting issues raised in revised Resettlement Plan.	SDS IPIU and NGO.
	Disclosure of final entitlements and rehabilitation packages	1.1. Provision of Resettlement Plans to all stakeholders particularly affected persons. Conducting consultations and distributing local language versions of the Summary Resettlement Plan.	1.2. SDS IPMU, and SDS IPIU to disclose on the web. SDS IPIU and NGO to conduct Consultations.
Resettlement Plan Implementation Stage	Disclosure of Resettlement Plan	Review and approval of Resettlement Plan by Executing Agency. Review and approval of Resettlement Plan by ADB. Web disclosure of the Resettlement Plan	Executing Agency to provide ADB with Resettlement Plan for review and approval. SDS IPMU, and SDS IPIU to disclose on the web
	Consultation with affected persons during Resettlement Plan implementation	Consultations with affected person	NGO with monitoring from IPIU and external agency

Annexure 5**SUMMARY ACTIVITIES ON COMMUNITY AWARENESS AND PARTICIPATION****PROGRAMME (CAPP)**

1. Appreciating the fact that the long term success of the project dependence on the willingness of local communities to sustain improved services and facilities provided by the project, Community awareness and participation program (CAPP) has been designed as an integral part of Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Program (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; and
- (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 CAPP is taken under the RUIDP. 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) Public Meeting 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; and
 - (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; and
 - (h) Press Conference.
- (xvii) Training Programme and Workshops.

Annexure 6

Policy Framework and Entitlements**A. Policy and Legal Framework**

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

The salient features of Government and ADB policies are summarized below.

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

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

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

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

b. Land Acquisition Act, 1894

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

- (i) Land identified for the purpose of a project is placed under Section 4 of the LAA. This constitutes notification. Objections must be made within 50 days to the District Collector (DC, the highest administrative officer of the concerned District).
- (ii) The land is then placed under Section 6 of the LAA. This is a declaration that the Government intends to acquire the land. The DC is directed to take steps for the acquisition, and the land is placed under Section 9. Interested parties are then invited to state their interest in the land and the price. Under Section 11, the DC will make an award within one year of the date of publication of the declarations. Otherwise, the acquisition proceedings shall lapse.

- (iii) In case of disagreement on the price awarded, within 6 weeks of the award, the parties (under Section 18) can request the DC to refer the matter to the Courts to make a final ruling on the amount of compensation.
- (iv) Once the land has been placed under Section 4, no further sale or transfer is allowed.
- (v) Compensation for land and improvements (such as houses, wells, trees, etc.) is paid in cash by the project authorities to the State Government, which in turn compensates landowners.
- (vi) The price to be paid for the acquisition of agricultural land is based on sale prices recorded in the District Registrar's office averaged over the three years preceding notification under Section 4. The compensation is paid after the area is acquired, with actual payment by the State taking about two or three years. An additional 30 percent is added to the award as well as an escalation of 12 percent per year from the date of notification to the final placement under Section 9. For delayed payments, after placement under Section 9, an additional 9 percent per annum is paid for the first year and 15 percent for subsequent years.

2. ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement, 1995

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

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

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

C. Comparison of Borrower's Policy with the RF

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

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

	Policy Principles	LAA	NRRP	Remarks	Compliance of proposed RF with ADB's IR Policy
1.	Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible.	X	✓	LAA is applicable wherever private land is to be acquired by Government for public purpose.	This is addressed in the RF. The locations for project components have been identified in such a manner that IR is avoided to the extent possible. These IR impacts shall be further minimized during detailed designs.
2.	Where population displacement is unavoidable, it should be minimized by exploring viable project options.	X	✓	LAA is applicable wherever private land is to be acquired by Government for public purpose.	This is addressed in the RF. The locations for project components have been identified in such a manner that IR is avoided to the extent possible. These IR impacts shall be further minimized during detailed designs.
3.	If individuals or a community must lose their land, means of livelihood, social support systems, or way of life in order that a project might proceed, they should be compensated and assisted so that their economic and social future will generally be at least as favorable with the project as without it. Appropriate land, housing, infrastructure, and other compensation, comparable to the without project situation, should be provided to the adversely affected population, including indigenous groups, ethnic minorities, and pastoralists who may have usufruct or customary rights to the land or	X	✓	According to the ADB's IR policy full RP is required when 200 or more people will experience major impacts. A Short RP is required when resettlement is insignificant when less than 200 people will experience major impacts. According to the NRRP, RP should be prepared when it involves resettlement of more than 500 families (roughly about 2,000 persons) in plain areas and 200 families (roughly about 1,000 people) in hilly areas,	The RF addresses the IR impacts. The entitlements to the APs are outlined in the Entitlement Matrix.

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

	Policy Principles	LAA	NRRP	Remarks	Compliance of proposed RF with ADB's IR Policy
	the issues.				
6.	Appropriate patterns of social organization should be promoted, and existing social and cultural institutions of resettlers and their hosts should be supported and used to the greatest extent possible. Resettlers should be integrated economically and socially into host communities so that adverse impacts on host communities are minimized. One of the effective ways of achieving this integration may be by extending development benefits to host communities.	X	✓	-	This is addressed in the Entitlement Matrix.
7.	The absence of formal legal title to land some affected groups should not be a bar to compensation. Affected persons entitled to compensation and rehabilitation should be identified and recorded as early as possible, preferably at the project identification stage, in order to prevent an influx of illegal encroachers, squatters, and other nonresidents who wish to take advantage of such benefits. Particular attention should be paid to the needs of the poorest affected persons including those without legal title to assets, female-headed households and other vulnerable groups, such as indigenous peoples, and appropriate assistance provided to help them improve their status.	X	✓	LAA provides for every affected person to receive a notification prior to acquisition and for a hearing in case of any objection. Acquisition under the Act is permitted within one year from the date of declaration of intent to acquire, failing which, the process has to start again. LAA does not regard non-titleholders as APs. <i>The Rajasthan Urban Housing and Habitat Policy, 2006 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.</i>	The process for verification of impacts and establishing the eligibility of the APs is outlined in the RF.
8.	The full costs of resettlement and compensation, including the costs of social preparation and livelihood programs as well as the incremental benefits over the "without	X	✓	According to the ADB's IR policy full RP is required when 200 or more people will experience major impacts. A Short RP is	The RF addresses the IR impacts. The entitlements to the APs are outlined in the Entitlement Matrix.

	Policy Principles	LAA	NRRP	Remarks	Compliance of proposed RF with ADB's IR Policy
	project" situation, should be included in the presentation of Project costs and benefits.			required when resettlement is insignificant when less than 200 people will experience major impacts. According to the NRRP, RP should be prepared when it involves resettlement of more than 500 families (roughly about 2,500 persons) in plain areas and 250 families (roughly about 1,250 people) in hilly areas, Desert Development Programme (DDP) blocks, areas mentioned in Schedule V and Schedule VI of the Constitution of India.	
				The NRRP's concept of replacement cost is not clearly defined. However, the NRRP does consider various compensation packages to substitute the losses of APs.	This is addressed in the Entitlement Matrix
9.	To better assure timely availability of required resources and to ensure compliance with involuntary resettlement procedures during implementation, eligible costs of resettlement and compensation may be considered for inclusion in Bank loan financing for the project, if requested.	✗	✓	-	The impacts have been assessed and RP costs according to the entitlement matrix have been worked out. These costs are included in the Project Costs.

Annexure 7:

Copy of Identity Cards

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

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


Annexure 8: Photographs of Kiosks





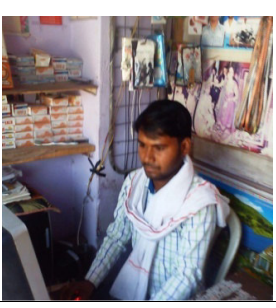
Photographs of 7 kiosks


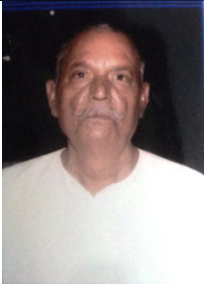




	
L31-Devki Nandan	R16-Anokhe Lal
	
R28-Jai Singh	R29-Ashok
	
R30-Bharat Singh	R31-Umesh Chand
	
R32-Bhagwan Singh	







Annexure 9

AHs with their photo identity (from Bharatpur Mathura pass)





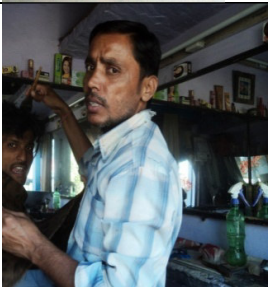

SN	AP	Left/ Right	Chainage	Distance of the structure from Median	Shop	Photo	Identity of the photo attached
1	Vikram Singh S/O Lt Charan Singh Mob:97825634 82	L1	330	12m	Shiv Cycle Works		Mohan Singh (Brother of Vikram Singh)
2	Rajesh S/O Giriraj Mob:98870014 61	L2	330	12m	Giraj Kinara store		
3	Rishikant Prasad S/O Laksman Prasad Mob: 9785290793	L3	330	12m	Laksman Prasad Singhal & Sons Kirana and general Store		Rishikant Prasad
4	Meghshyam S/O Jagdish Mob: 9828333990, 9982513390	L4	320	12m	Neha Electric Shop		
5	Bijendra singh S/O Chander Singh Mob:97825626 45	L5	320	12m	Lokesh hardware		Bijendra Singh
6	Ajay Singh S/O Banay Singh Mob:80581313 81	L6	320	12m	Ajay Kinara Store		Ajay Singh



							
7	Kanhaiya Lal S/O Mohan Lal Mob:77422890 71	L7	310	12m	Omi Hair dresser		Kanhaiya Lal
8	Dinesh Singh S/O Kharag Singh Mob:78914334 40	L8	310	12m	Sagarwal mobile world		Dinesh Singh
9	Gulraj S/O Kalyan Singh Mob:75687662 22	L9	300	12.5m	Singh Sport Scientific		Gulraj
10	Jitendra Singh S/O Shiv Singh Mob:97822600 25	L10	300	12.5m	Manoj Photo Studio & mobile vendor		Jitendra Singh
11	Udayveer Singh S/O Rajendra Singh Mob: 8107265858	L11	300	8m	Abhisha Eletrical Works		Udayveer Singh







12	Yaduveer Singh S/O Hiralal Mob:9660600857	L12	290	10m	Krishna mobile repairing & photo		Yaduveer Singh
13	Lakhan Singh S/O Dhani Ram Mob:	L13	290	13m	Sagarwal hardware		Lakhan Singh
14	Gajendra Singh S/O Tribeni Mob:9649282838	L14	280	13m	Gajendra mobile		Gajendra Singh
15	Sushant S/O Rajkumar Mob: 9982419913	L15	280	12m	Raj Tea Stall		Rajkumar
16	Ashok S/O Hakim Mob: 8769841829	L16	270	12m	Ashok Hair Dresser		Ashok
17	Dr. Umesh Bharatiya S/O Lt. Mahesh Bharatiya Mob:9828040329	L17	270	12m	Dr. Umesh Bharatiya		Dr. Umesh Bharatiya




18	Vikas Kumar S/O Satyavati Devi Mob:	L18	270	12m	Baba electrical and mobile repairing		Vikas
19	Rajendra Singh S/O Shri Laksman Singh Mob:96363049 45	L19	260	13.5m	Jai Bhole Electrical house		Rajendra Singh
20	Randhir Singh S/O Ranjender Singh Mob:96948249 42	L20	260	13.5m	Verma Mobile Repairing Centre		Randhir Singh
21	Ranjender Singh S/O Tikam Singh Mob: 9694824942	L21	250	13.5m	Rajendra Tyre mechanic		Randhir Singh S/O Ranjender Singh
22	Monu Singh S/O Shibo Singh Mob:88752292 17	L22	250	12m	Meenu hair Dresser		Monu Singh
23	Dr. Ramniwas Goyal S/O Lt. Salegram Goyal Mob:94147144 53	L23	250	12m	Dr. Ramniwas Goyal, Clinic- Allopathy		Dr. Ramniwas Goyal


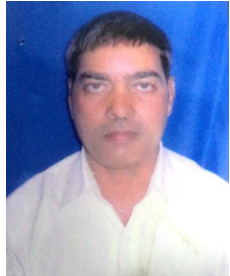


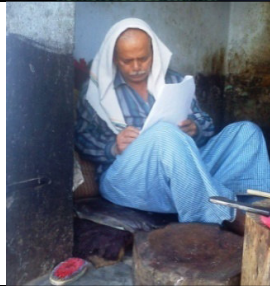

24	Davinder Gupta S/O Devki Nandan Mob:	L24	240	12m	Gupta Provision Store		
25	Madan Mohan Goyal S/O Ram Prakash Goyal Mob:9785610725	L25	220	12.5m	Shri Ganesh Kirana store & Sorav		Madan Mohan Goyal
26	Mrs Gurpreet Kaur Mob:9785722045	L26	220	10.8m	Angreji Sharab n Dhandi Bear		Sales Man: Shyam Singh
27	Rajan Singh S/O Chote Lal Mob:	L27	180	9.10m	Pan, cigarette and gutka		
28	Mahesh Chand S/O Padam Singh Mob: 9828186191	L28	170	13.10m	Mahesh Electrical and Mobile Shop		Mahesh Chand
29	Chandan Singh S/O Moolchand Singh Mob:988751190	L29	170	13.10m	Chandan hair Dresser		Chandan Singh

30	Rajjo/Bhim/Rajinder S/O Puran Singh Mob:8239094768	L30	170	13.10m	Bhim Electricals		Rajjo
31	Devki Nandan S/O Mohan Lal Agarwal Mob:9785792834	L31	160	13.10m	Tea Stall & ice centre		Devki Nandan
32	Suresh Chand Agarwal S/O Mohan Lal Agarwal Mob:9785792834	L32	160	8m	Murli Plaza Marriage hall		Tarun Agarwal (brother of Suresh Chand Agarwal)
33	Bhagwan Singh S/O Kishan Singh Mob:9414026002	R1	330	12.5m	Mayur Hotel		Bhagwan Singh
34	Rakesh S/O Maan Singh Mob:9982183329	R2	330	12.5	Vishal Hair Dresses		Rakesh
35	Narendra Singh S/O Nihaal Singh Mob:8058459252	R3	320	13m	Pahalwan Dairy		Narendra Singh

36	Shop closed S/O Mob:	R4	320				
37	Raman lal S/O Agan Lal Mob:80585593 94	R5	310	11.5m	Raman Cycle Store repairing works		Raman lal
38	Ishwar Chand Chaturveri S/O Moolchand Mob:94603098 65	R6	280	11.5m	Chaturvedi Provision and General Store		Ishwar Chand Chaturveri
39	Heerdesh Kumar S/O Ram Prakash Goyal Mob:97858774 85	R7	270	11.5m	Goyal Kinara Store		Heerdesh Kumar
40	Sourabh Goyal S/O Ram Prakash Goyal Mob: 9785877485	R8	270	11.5m	Agarwal Kinara Store		
41	Vishal S/O Mahesh Chand Mob:94138571 43	R9	260	11.8m	Vishal Provision General Store		Vishal
42	Kuldeep Singh S/O Samar Singh Mob:98283987 67	R10	260	11.8m	Choudhry mobile repairing		Kuldeep Singh

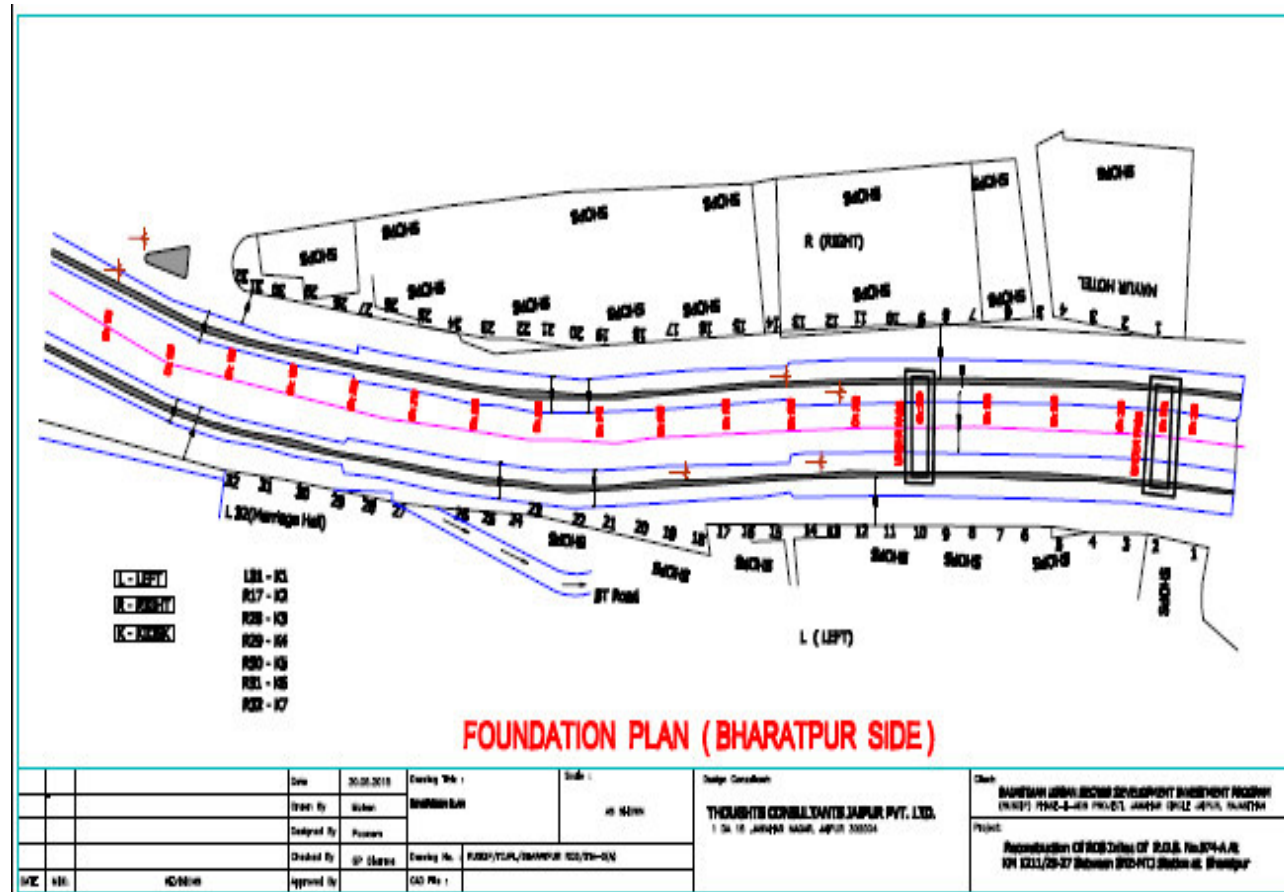
43	Rajesh Kumar S/O Mohan Lal Mob:94142220 29	R11	250	11.8m	Mohan Dairy		Rajesh Kumar
44	Mahipal Singh S/O Kedar Singh Mob:96941300 59	R12	240	12.10m	Sanjay Washing Centre		Mahipal Singh
45	Tej Singh S/O Mob:	R13	240	12.10m	Ishwar STD & Property Dealer		
46	Chander Sekhar S/O Mob:	R14	230	12.10m	Amar Tailor		
47	Rajinder S/O Prem Chand Mob:96942716 22	R15	230	12.10m	Rajendra Tyre Works		Rajinder
48	Anokhe Singh S/O Chote Lal Mob:77909982 29	R16	230	8 m	Tea, snacks, cigarette etc.		Anokhe Singh

49	Gulphan Qureshi S/O Sharif Qureshi Mob:9413120214	R17	220	10.5m	Gulphan		Gulphan Qureshi
50	Karan Sigh S/O Pitamber Singh Mob:9982773295	R18	220	12.5m	K.S Hair Dresser		Karan Sigh
51	Sailendra S/O Jogendra Mob:9413414936	R19	220	12.5m	Sogarwal musical instruments		Jogendra
52	Dharmendra Singh S/O Hari Singh Mob: 9414944960	R20	220	14.5m	Sogarwal Tent House		Pooja (daughter of Dharmendra Singh)
53	Virendra Singh S/O Nathi Singh Mob:9414315391	R21	210	11.5m	Vijendra Provision Store		Virendra Singh
54	Navin S/O Mahavir Singh Mob:9414315391	R22	210	11.6m	Sogarwal Provision Store		Navin

55	Rahul Singh S/O Gulab Singh Mob:9782632924	R23	200	12.5m	Sogarwal Mobile Vendor		Suraj Kumar (brother of Rahul Singh)
56	Sunder Singh S/O Khazan Singh Mob:9799335536	R24	200	12.5m	Sunder Singh Battery Repairing		Sunder Singh
57	Rakesh S/O Shri Om Prakash Mob:9694957531	R25	190	13.5m	Motilal Omprakash General Store		Om Prakash
58	Navin S/O Om Prakash Mob:9929693989	R26	190	13.8m	Raunak Communication World		Shiv Kumar (brother of Navin)
59	Pratap Bhanu S/O Chunni Lal Mob:	R27	180	13.8m	Chunni Meat house		Pratap Bhanu
60	Jai Singh S/O Ramrati Mob:	R28	170	11.5m	Jai Singh Motor Cycle Repairing		Jai Singh

61	Ashok S/O Phool Singh Mob:	R30	180	11.40m	Tyre puncture		Ashok
62	Bharat Singh S/O Giriraj Singh Mob:97820698 28	R31	170	9.10m	Bharat Paan Bhandar		Bharat Singh
63	Umesh Chand S/O Chironjilal Mob:85040684 64	R32	160	12.5m	Umesh Chand Kirana Store		Umesh Chand
63	Bhagwan Singh S/O Laksman Singh Mob:	R33	160	12.5m	Bhagwan Pan Bhandar		Bhagwan Singh

Layout of the approach road



The schedule for resettlement plan

S. No	Short resettlement Plan for	Start dates of public consultation/dissemination of information	Start dates of RP disclosure to the entitled APs	Close dates of public consultation/dissemination of information
1	RUSDIP/TR-2/BPR/BR/02	November 2015	After 15 Days of Approval	-

2. Authors name: DSC 1

3. Consultant Firm name: M/s. Gherzi Eastern Limited

4. Government ministry: Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure development Project (RUIDP).

REASSESSMENT OF COMPENSATION PLAN TO AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS (AHs) UNDER SUB-PROJECT 'APPROACH ROAD FOR ROB AT BHARATPUR'

A. CONTEXT AND SUMMARY OF RESETTLEMENT PLAN

1. This subproject 'Approach Road for ROB at Bharatpur' is categorized as 'B' for Involuntary Resettlement (IR) impacts, as per ADB Social Safeguard Categorization. The Resettlement Plan (RP) has been prepared in accordance with ADB Involuntary Resettlement Policy, 1995 and the agreed Resettlement Framework (RF) and approved by Asian Development Bank (ADB).

2. The RP is based on the general findings of the census/socio-economic survey, field visits and meeting with affected persons/households in the project area. The primary objective of the RP is to mitigate the adverse impacts of the project and to assist the Affected Households (AHs) in resettlement and restoration of their income and livelihood. The starting point is chainage 160.000 M and the end point is chainage 330.000 M (from Bharatpur city towards Bharatpur Mathura pass). The approach road is passing through the existing built up commercial area and the available right of way (ROW) in this particular stretch varies from 15 M to 19 M. Available RoW from chainage 160 M to 230 M is approximate 15m whereas ROW available for the rest of the approach road for the chainage 230-330 is 19m approx.

3. The subproject has been designed to minimize loss of livelihood and resettlement. The subproject approach road for railway over bridge (ROB) will not entail any permanent land acquisition and involuntary resettlement as all the works will be undertaken within sufficient and vacant RoW, which is government owned land. But temporary impacts were anticipated on loss of livelihood of 64 affected households during construction work for a minimum duration of 40 to 45 days, who operate small business from shops, kiosks, a hotel etc. along the road. As per design, section-wise works was to being taken at the time for construction work on each side, so it was anticipated that none of the commercial structures along the stretch will be affected on continuous or permanent basis during construction period. Thus not more than 40 - 45 days, consequently resettlement budget was prepared.

4. The socio-economic profile of affected households/persons (64 in nos.) of the subproject area is based on general information collected from various primary and secondary sources. As the assets of any sorts will not be acquired but for temporary loss of livelihood adequate compensation as per Resettlement Framework-2007 shall be paid to all AHs. In this regard, provision has been made in the Resettlement Budget for compensation of livelihood loss and shifting assistance to the affected households/Persons. For more details about Resettlement Plan (RP) of this subproject, visit at <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/project-document/162113/40031-033-rp-15.pdf>

B. RESETTLEMENT FRAMEWORK

5. RUIDP has already prepared Resettlement Framework (RF), based on applicable legal and policy frameworks of the government and ADB's Policy on

Involuntary Resettlement, 1995 and ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS), 2009 and applicable laws and policies of government. Thus provision of livelihood assistance for mobile/ambulatory vendors was made in the RF, in view of disruption likely to be caused due to implementation of project activities. It was agreed that compensation would be paid/given to the AHs for the entire period of disruption due to implementation of different infrastructure works. However, the general period of impact of (Water Supply/Waste Water /Street subproject- 14 days, Drainage- 20 days and ROB subproject - 90 days), as recommended. However, if the actual dislocation exceeds the period (Span wise) taken, the RP may be revised and additional compensation for the extended period will also be proposed / disbursed. Additional assistance for vulnerable AHs and shifting assistance wherever applicable is being provided to these AHs as per the Resettlement Framework.

C. CURRENT STATUS OF RESETTLEMENT PLAN (RP)

6. As implementation of RP is going on and a Micro Plan of R&R Compensation for the AHs under Subproject Approach Road for RoB at Bharatpur has been submitted to IPIU-Bharatpur in advance. IPIU-Bharatpur has paid R&R compensation amount to AHs. This has been registered and they have signed the requisite consents.

D. NEED OF A REASSESSMENT OF COMPENSATION AND PROPER CRITERION

7. During the work site visit by ADB Review Mission on 29th August 2016, few shopkeepers which are reported as likely to be affected households (AHs) in the RP of



this subproject personally approached Mr. Pravash Kumar Mishra, Safeguard Specialist of ADB Review Mission and asked for to reconsider the compensation offered against temporary loss of their livelihood which was based on period of impact. During their stay ADBs' personnel had met remaining

shopkeepers personally. A considerable number of the AHs have demanded enhanced compensation due to delay in the implementation of the subproject. Later on ADB Review Mission had taken into account the need for reassessment of compensation plan to AHs considering the delay in implementation of the subproject. So, the reassessment of livelihood loss needs to be reviewed because present criterion in respect to period of impact is inequitable as it leaves many APs unsatisfied.



8. This matter was deliberated during the meeting with the local IPIU, DSC, IPMC, CAPP and officials represented from RUIDP by Review Mission of Asian Development Bank (ADB) and also mentioned in the Aide Memoire, 29th August – 9th September 2016 to analyze and review.

9. As discussed earlier, resettlement costs are budgeted in the early stages of the project and information development process. However, the cost figures are initially approximate and tend to become more definitive and accurate as the project progresses. So, in such cases resettlement parameters always require reassessment. The need of reassessment of Compensation Plan has been perceived after considering the delay in implementation of the subproject, which is pointed out by Review Mission of Asian Development Bank (ADB) during their site visit at subproject Approach road for railway over bridge (ROB) at Bharatpur. In compliance to the directive of the Review Mission of ADB, Social Expert of IPMC has visited project site in September 2016 and collected primary and secondary information / data in order to prepare the enhanced Compensation plan of AHs. However, DSCs' personnel have also visited the site and conducted informal meeting with affected households:

- Data collected from IPIU-Bharatpur
- Photographs of consultation with affected households/persons as **Annexure 1**

10. In this sub-project, major components are execution of retaining wall both side, construction of proposed under passes (2 in number), construction of sheet pile and construction of service road & carriageway etc. Temporary involuntary resettlement impacts are envisaged due to these components.

11. All the physical works components are taken phase wise and chain age wise to avoid the immediate impacts on all the AHs. During civil works, access to their shops was provided to all the shopkeepers. Details about these components of subproject was collected from IPIU-Bharatpur and analyzed. It seems that civil works has been done chain age wise and phase wise and IR impact reported on the shopkeepers accordingly. No impact is envisaged during construction of 1st underpass at Chain age 220.000 and 2nd underpass at 325.000, because access to the shops located at service road and to nearby colony was provided. Most of the civil works is confined within retaining wall except works of sheet piles, constructed within service road on both sides. Therefore, it is agreed that proposed (now paid) compensation was rather less than extent of loss of livelihood due to delay in the implementation of the subproject.

12. The reassessment of compensation is based on Transect Walks followed by a study of the Measurement book to assess actual number of days livelihoods of the Affected Households (AHs) were impacted and consultations with the Affected Households/Persons. The primary objective of this Revision in RP is to mitigate the adverse impacts of intervention and to assist the AHs in resettlement and restoration of their livelihood. DSCs' officials has visited the site and examined the Measurement Book available with the Executive Engineer to make a clear assessment for how many days were livelihoods of the PAPs affected. The site engineers have studied the Measurement Book to assess the exact number of days work was commenced and completed in front of each shop based on the chainage and for how long livelihoods were impacted.

13. In order to validate the enhanced compensation, a participatory process led by Social Expert along with Executive Engineer IPIU-Bharatpur & engineers, in co-

ordination with the Assistant Community Officer (ACO), Bharatpur and affected persons was undertaken to study the social structure, issues pertaining to compensation etc. in a healthy atmosphere. All the participants have expressed their views in a similar manner and sought enhanced compensation. Issues discussed with affected persons are as follows and summarized below:

- Ascertain the views of the affected persons/participants, with reference to period of impacts and how executing agency had minimized these impacts;
- Understand views of the affected persons /participants about compensation paid and also comprehend the views of these affected persons with considering need for reassessment of compensation;
- Examine APs' opinion on problems and prospects of subproject related issues; Identify people's expectations from project and their absorbing capacity;
- Finally, to establish an understanding for identification of overall developmental goals and benefits of the project.

14. Based on the findings/opinion of affected households, Measurement Book and discussed with Project Officer-Social from RUIDP, emphasizing enhanced compensation due to delay in the subproject. It is recommended to pay the enhanced compensation for additional 50 days after considering of period of impact under the provision of RFP-2007.

15. A separate Micro Plan to pay additional compensation is prepared and attached in this regard as **Annexure 2**. Amount of additional compensation is Rs. 1421100/-.

E. CONCLUSION

16. This subproject 'Approach Road for ROB at Bharatpur' is categorized as 'B' for IR impacts, as per ADB Social Safeguard Categorization. This subproject will not entail any permanent land acquisition and involuntary resettlement as all the works are undertaken within sufficient and vacant ROW, which is government owned land. But temporary impacts were anticipated on loss of livelihood of 64 affected households and compensation amount to these AHs has been paid. The need of reassessment of compensation has been perceived after considering the delay in implementation of the subproject. Based on the findings/opinion of affected households, Measurement Book and discussed with Project Officer-Social from RUIDP, emphasizing enhanced compensation due to delay in the subproject. It is recommended to pay the enhanced compensation for additional 50 days after considering of period of impact under the provision of RFP-2007.

CONSULTATION WITH AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS