

# Resettlement Planning Document

---

Draft Short Resettlement Plan for Nagaur Water Supply Sub-project  
Document Stage: Draft for Consultation  
Project Number:  
August 2008

## India: Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Program

Prepared by Local Self Government Department.

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



## DRAFT SHORT RESETTLEMENT PLAN

### A. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

1. The Investment Program will optimize social and economic development in 15 selected towns<sup>1</sup> 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.<sup>2</sup> This short resettlement plan (RP) has been prepared for the water supply sub-project in Nagaur.

2. The sub-project includes: (i) procurement and installation of pumps for the clear water reservoir (CWR) constructed by the Public Health Engineering Department (PHED) for the town's water supply; (ii) construction of transmission mains, of 17 kilometers (km) total length, from the CWR to the town through the intermediate pump house; (iii) construction of a new intermediate pump house and rehabilitation of the existing one; (iv) construction and rehabilitation of the water supply distribution network for the town, of about 86 km; (v) construction of 8 overhead service reservoirs (OHSRs); (vi) construction of a clear water reservoir; (vii) procurement and installation of 16,000 new household water meters, and rehabilitation of 5,200 existing household water meters; and (viii) procurement and installation of 32 bulk water meters. The location of sub-project components is provided in Map 1.

3. Sub-project design minimized land acquisition and resettlement impacts. The following works are confined within the compound of existing facilities and will not have any resettlement impacts: (i) pumps for the CWR, and (ii) rehabilitation of existing pump house. CWR and OHSRs will be in vacant government land. Repair the installation of meters will not have any resettlement impacts. The construction of transmission mains will not have resettlement impacts because it will be undertaken within sufficient and vacant road rights-of-way (ROW) which is government land. Appendix 1 shows each sub-project component and expected resettlement impacts. While the construction and rehabilitation of distribution pipelines will not require permanent land acquisition as it will be undertaken within ROWs, due to limited ROWs, it can cause temporary disruptions.

4. To estimate the temporary impacts from an estimated 86 km of work on the distribution network, a transect walk was conducted. Of the 86 km, the transect walk showed that there would be no resettlement impacts on 83 km as there was sufficient vacant ROW to undertake works without causing any form of disruption. The transect walk concentrated on a 3 km area covering Gandhi Chowk, Dili Darwaza, Mahi Darwaza, Karshi Mandi, Government Hospital, and Bhakta Sagar. These are also the same areas where the waste water sub-project will have impacts. Based on the transect walks and confirmation from Program preparation engineers, there are no expected impacts on permanent structures (residential or commercial structures, religious and public structures, and utility posts). Impacts are confined to movable structures placed on ROWs. Estimated resettlement impacts based on a survey conducted along the 3 km area are in Table 1. Temporary impacts will mostly (86 households) be on affected persons

---

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

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

(APs) with fruit and vegetable stands. The rest of the APs (41 households) are ice cream stand, shoe repair stand, clothes stand, etc. owners. All APs have encroached onto the ROW for commercial purposes. APs will be assisted in moving to the other side of the road and returning their structures after construction is completed. Where moving is not required, access will be ensured by the contractor. The construction period will be minimized and is estimated to be less than 15 days per section of work. A summary of socio-economic survey information is Appendix 2. The scope of land acquisition and resettlement identified is based on preliminary design and will be updated during detailed design.

**Table 1: Summary of Resettlement Impacts**

Impact	
Permanent Land Acquisition (ha)	0
Temporary Land Acquisition (ha)	0
Temporarily Affected Households (AHs)*	127
Titled AHs (Temporarily Affected)	0
Non-titled AHs (Temporarily Affected)	127
Female AH (Temporarily Affected)	6
IP/STAH (Temporarily Affected)	0
BPL AH (Temporarily Affected)	126
Affected Trees/Crops	0
Temporarily Affected Common Structures	0
Average Family Size	6.5
Average Household Income (per month)	Rs 2,880
Income Sources Temporarily Affected	Vegetable and fruit vending, other mobile vending

\* Estimated based on a survey conducted during transect walks along the proposed network. BPL status was assessed through reported income and confirmation that they have a BPL card.

## B. Policy Framework and Entitlements

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

- (i) land acquisition, and other involuntary resettlement impacts will be avoided or minimized exploring all viable alternative sub-project designs;
- (ii) where unavoidable, time-bound RPs will be prepared and affected persons (APs) will be assisted in improving or at least regaining their pre-program standard of living;
- (iii) consultation with APs on compensation, disclosure of resettlement information to APs, and participation of APs in planning and implementing sub-projects will be ensured;
- (iv) vulnerable groups will be provided special assistance<sup>3</sup>;
- (v) payment of compensation to APs including non-titled persons (e.g., informal dwellers/squatters, and encroachers) for acquired assets at replacement rates;

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

- (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.

6. Policy framework and entitlements are further discussed in Appendix 3. The entitlement matrix<sup>4</sup> for the sub-project based on the above policies and Section D of this RP are in Table 2.

---

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

**Table 2: Entitlement Matrix**

	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
1	Temporary disruption of livelihood		Legal titleholders, non-titled APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 30 days advance notice regarding construction activities, including duration and type of disruption.</li> <li>• Contractor's actions to ensure there is no income/access loss consistent with the IEE.<sup>5</sup></li> <li>• Assistance to mobile vendors/hawkers to temporarily shift for continued economic activity<sup>6</sup></li> <li>• For construction activities involving unavoidable livelihood disruption, compensation for lost income or a transitional allowance for the period of disruption whichever is greater.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of alternative temporary sites to continue economic activity.</li> </ul>	Valuation Committee will determine income lost. Contractors will perform actions to minimize income/access loss.
2	Impacts on vulnerable APs	All impacts	Vulnerable APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Livelihood. Vulnerable households will be given priority in project construction employment.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vulnerable households will be identified during the census.</li> </ul>	NGO will verify the extent of impacts through a 100% surveys of AHs determine assistance, verify and identify vulnerable households.
3	Loss and temporary impacts on common resources	Common resources	Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement or restoration of the affected community.</li> </ul>	-	IPMU and Contractor.
4	Any other loss not identified	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unanticipated involuntary impacts will be documented and mitigated based on the principles of the Resettlement Framework (RF).</li> </ul>	-	NGO will ascertain the nature and extent of such loss. IPMU will finalize the entitlements in line with the RF.

<sup>5</sup> This includes: leaving spaces for access between mounds of soil, providing walkways and metal sheets to maintain access across trenches for people and vehicles where required, increased workforces to finish work in areas with impacts on access, timing of works to reduce disruption during business hours, phased construction schedule and working one segment at a time and one side of the road at a time.

<sup>6</sup> For example assistance to shift to the other side of the road where there is no construction.

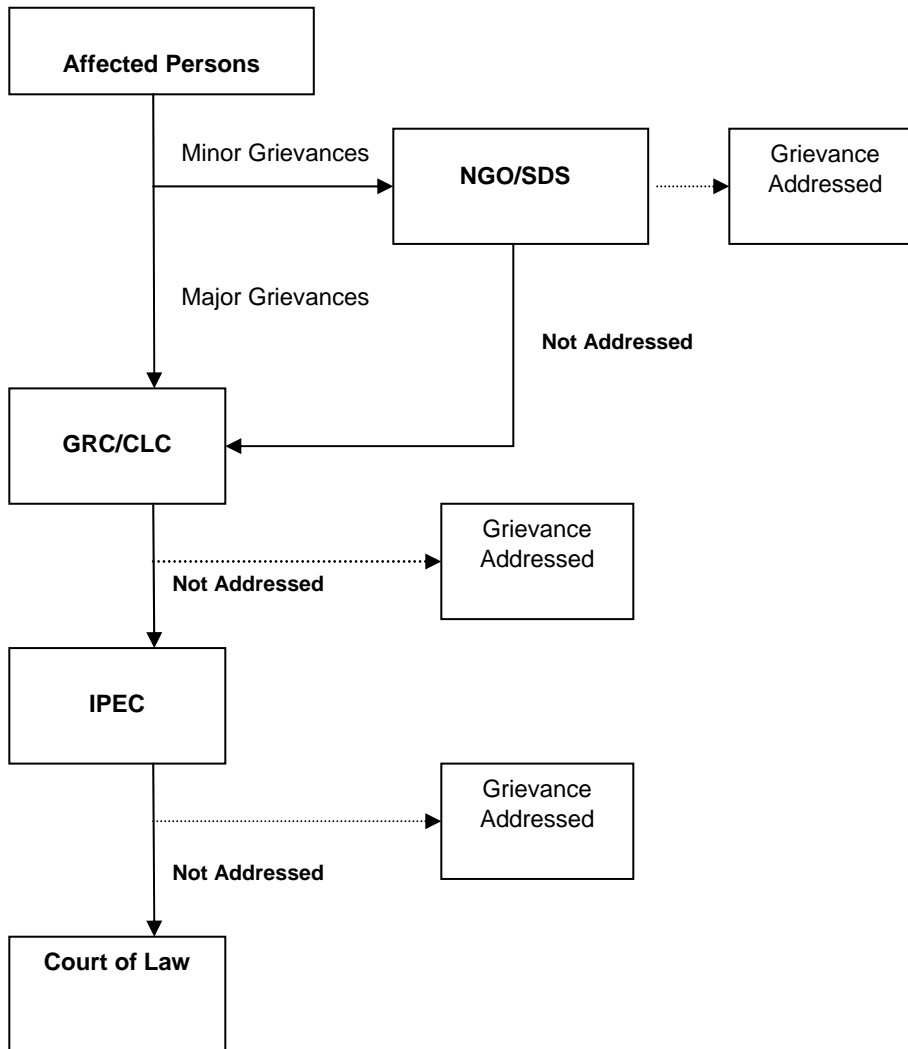
### **C. Consultation, Information Dissemination, Disclosure, and Grievance Redress**

7. The RP was prepared in consultation with stakeholders. Meetings and individual interviews were held involving stakeholders, particularly potentially temporarily affected persons; and transect walks and interviews were conducted to determine the potential impacts of sub-project construction to prepare the sample sub-project RP. Following the model developed for the MFF, a town-wide stakeholder consultation workshop was conducted which provided an overview of the Program and sub-projects to be undertaken in Nagaur; and discussed the Government and ADB's resettlement policies and potential resettlement impacts of the sub-projects in Nagaur. During the workshop, Hindi versions of the RF were provided to ensure stakeholders understood the objectives, policy principles and procedures for any land acquisition, compensation and other assistance measures for any AP. During consultations, key issues raised were: (i) that the proposed water supply should ensure enough drinking water supply in all wards and on a 24-hour basis, people are willing to pay up to Rs150 for uninterrupted service; (ii) engaging international contractors as people have no faith on local contractors work in terms of quality and timely completion; (iii) APs experiencing livelihood impacts should be given cash compensation; (iv) local people should be employed by the contractor during construction; (v) where private land is involved, compensation should be provided on time and at local market rates; (vi) mobile vendors are willing to shift to a nearby location even without compensation and assistance; and (vii) people appreciate the project and are willing to cooperate. Consultation records are in Appendix 4.

8. Information continues to be disseminated to APs and beneficiaries through various media. English and Hindi versions of the RF and RP will be placed in the Urban Local Body (ULB) office and RPs will be provided to APs. The NGO engaged to implement the RP will continue consultations, information dissemination, and disclosure. A strategy for continued consultations and participation is in. The RP will be made available in the ULB office, Investment Program Project Management Unit and Implementation Unit (IPMU and IPIU) offices, and the town library. The finalized RP will also be disclosed in ADB's website, the State Government website, the local government website, and the IPMU and IPIU websites. ADB review and approval of the RP is required prior to award of civil works contracts; and compensation/assistance of APs is required prior to commencement of civil works. Consultation and disclosure activities to be followed are in Appendix 5.

9. Grievances of APs will first be brought to the attention of the implementing NGO or Social Development Specialist (SDS). Grievances not redressed by the NGO or SDS will be brought to the City Level Committees (CLC) set up to monitor project implementation in each town. The CLC, acting as a grievance redress committee (GRC) is chaired by the District Collector with representatives from the ULB, state government agencies, IPIU, community-based organizations (CBOs) and NGOs. As GRC, the CLC will meet every month. The GRC will determine the merit of each grievance, and resolve grievances within a month of receiving the complaint, failing which the grievance will be addressed by the inter-ministerial Empowered Committee (EC). The Committee will be chaired by the Minister of Urban Development and Local Self Government Department (LSGD), and members will include Ministers, Directors and/or representatives of other relevant Government Ministries and Departments. Further grievances will be referred by APs to the appropriate courts of law. The IPIU will keep records of all grievances received including: contact details of complainant, date that the complaint was received, nature of grievance, agreed corrective actions and the date these were effected, and final outcome. The grievance redress process is shown in Figure 1.

**Figure 1: Grievance Redress Process**



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

#### **D. Compensation and Income Restoration**

10. APs will be provided 30 days advance notice to ensure no or minimal disruption in livelihood. If required, they will also be assisted to temporarily shift for continued economic activity. For example they will be assisted to shift to the other side of the road where there is no construction. Ensuring there is no income or access loss during sub-project construction is the responsibility of contractors. Consistent with the initial environmental examination, contractors will ensure: leaving spaces for access between mounds of soil, providing walkways and metal sheets to maintain access across trenches for people and vehicles where required, increased workforces to finish work in areas with impacts on access, timing of works to reduce disruption

during business hours, phased construction schedule and working one segment at a time and one side of the road at a time.

11. Should construction activities result in unavoidable livelihood disruption, compensation for lost income or a transitional allowance for the period of disruption whichever is greater will be provided. Vulnerable APs will be given priority in project construction employment.

12. Compensation and assistance to APs must be made prior to possession of land/assets and prior to the award of civil works contracts.

#### **E. Institutional Framework, Resettlement Costs, and Implementation Schedule**

13. 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.

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

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

**Table 3: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities**

<b>Activities</b>	<b>Agency Responsible</b>
<b>Sub-project Initiation Stage</b>	
Finalization of sites/alignments for sub-projects	IPMU
Disclosure of proposed land acquisition and sub-project details by issuing Public Notice	IPMU
Meetings at community/household level with APs of land/property	NGO
Formation of Valuation Committees	IPMU
<b>RP Preparation Stage</b>	
Conducting Census of all APs	IPMU/IPIU/NGO
Conducting FGDs/meetings/workshops during SIA surveys	IPIU/NGO
Computation of replacement values of land/properties proposed for acquisition and for associated assets	VC/IPIU
Categorization of APs for finalizing entitlements	IPIU/IPMU
Formulating compensation and rehabilitation measures	IPIU/IPMU
Conducting discussions/meetings/workshops with all APs and other stakeholders	IPIU/NGO
Fixing compensation for land/property with titleholders	VC/IPMU
Finalizing entitlements and rehabilitation packages	IPIU/IPMU
Disclosure of final entitlements and rehabilitation packages	IPIU/NGO
Approval of RP	IPMU/ADB
Sale Deed execution and payment	IPMU
Taking possession of land	
<b>RP Implementation Stage</b>	
Implementation of proposed rehabilitation measures	NGO/SDS
Consultations with APs during rehabilitation activities	NGO/SDS
Grievances redressal	NGO/SDS/GRC
Internal monitoring	IPIU
External monitoring	External Agency

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

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

	<b>Item</b>	<b>Cost</b>
1	<b>Compensation</b>	
	Loss of income (estimated at 15 days for identified APs at Rs100/day)	189,000
	Assistance to vulnerable APs	189,000
2	<b>Administrative and implementation costs</b> (Cost for IPIU for all sub-projects in the zone)	
	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.	3,000,000
3	<b>Contingencies</b>	
	Price (5%)	170,000
	Physical (20%) for unanticipated impacts such as temporary impacts on structures or temporary loss of land	680,000
	<b>Total (Rs)</b>	<b>4,228,000</b>

**Table 5: Schedule of Resettlement Implementation**

Activity	Months																	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
i. Appointment of NGOs	◆																	
ii. Briefing of the CLC on GRC functions	◆																	
iii. Census and socio-economic surveys (issuance of i.d. cards)*	◆	◆																
iv. Consultations and disclosure		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
v. Confirmation of government land to be used and transfer from other departments	◆	◆																
vi. RP updating**		◆	◆															
vii. RP review and approval (IPMU and ADB)***			◆															
viii. Issue notice to APs				◆														
ix. Compensation and resettlement assistance					◆	◆	◆											
x. Relocation as required					◆	◆	◆											
xi. Skills training as required					◆	◆	◆											
xii. Takeover possession of acquired property								◆	◆	◆								
xiii. Internal monitoring				◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
xiv. Handover land to contractors											◆							
xv. Start of civil works												◆						
xvi. External monitoring												◆						◆
xvii. Rehabilitation of temporarily occupied lands																		Immediately after construction

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

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

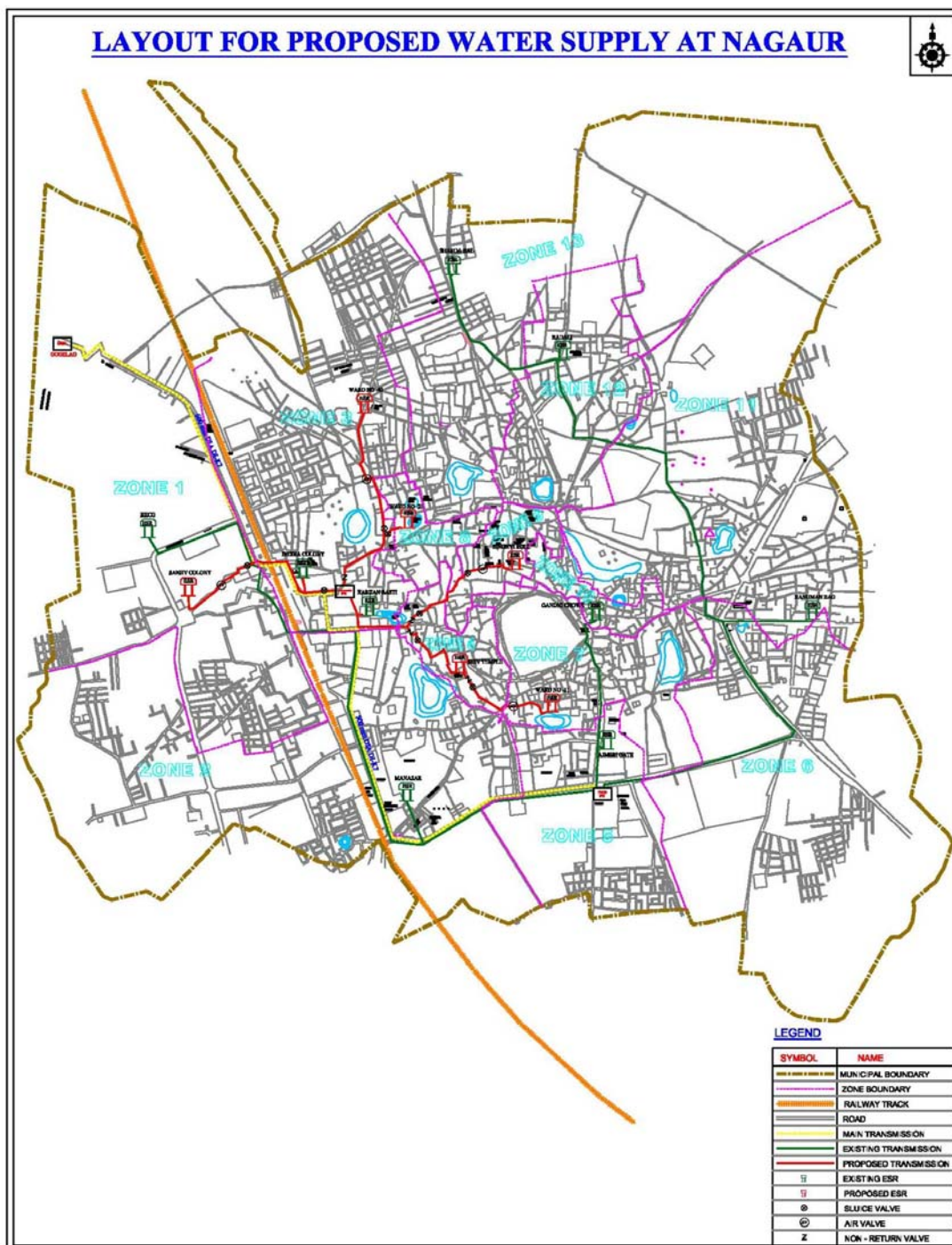
\*\*\* Endorsement and disclosure of finalized RPs consistent with the RF to be undertaken.

## F. Monitoring and Evaluation

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

sub-projects twice a year and submit reports directly to the EA (IPMU). The EA will submit all external monitoring reports to ADB for review. Further details are in the RF.

Map 1



**Appendix 1**  
**COMPONENTS AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Components</b>	<b>IR Impact</b>
i	Pumps and electrical components for Gogelao Pump House (3 units)	Within the existing campus of PHED
ii	Intermediate pumping station at Harijan Basti	Within the existing campus of PHED
iii	Construction of 7 overhead service tanks and 1 clear water tank	All are in Vacant Govt. Land & Municipal Land
iv	Transmission/rising mains from Gogelagao IGNP pump house to interceptor pipeline at Harijan Basti (total 18.74 km)	No impact as it would be done in the existing ROW
v	Distribution mains (total 71.85 km)	No impact as it would be done in the existing ROW

**Appendix 2**  
**TRANSECT WALK SUMMARY**

Sl. No.	Location	Name of Affected Person	Vendors dealing in & Kiosk	Approx. Income/ Day (Rs.)	Average Annual Income (Rs.)	Vulnerable	Nature of Impact
1	Gandhi Chowk	RamaKishan	Fruit	100	36000	BPL	Temporary disruption of livelihood
2	-do-	Budha Ram Solanki	Ice-Cream	80	28800	BPL	-do-
3	-do-	Jagdish	Fruit	100	36000	BPL	-do-
4	-do-	Mohd. Iqubal	Readymade Clothes	100	36000	BPL	-do-
5	-do-	Bablu Ram	Fruit	100	36000	BPL	-do-
6	-do-	Babu Lal Sikhwal	Fruit	100	36000	BPL	-do-
7	-do-	Kamal Borana	Ice-Cream	80	28800	BPL	-do-
8	-do-	Mahesh Kumar	Fruit	80	28800	BPL	-do-
9	-do-	Budha Ram	Fruit	70	25200	BPL	-do-
10	-do-	Ashlam	Ice-Cream	100	36000	BPL	-do-
11	-do-	Kutbudin	Vegetable	100	36000	BPL	-do-
12	-do-	Icalamudin	Vegetable	100	36000	BPL	-do-
13	-do-	Mohd. Khasim	Vegetable	100	36000	BPL	-do-
14	-do-	Indrachand	Ice-Cream	100	36000	BPL	-do-
15	-do-	Mohd.Umar	Vegetable	100	36000	BPL	-do-
16	-do-	Raju	Vegetable	100	36000	BPL	-do-
17	-do-	Gopal	Fancy items	100	36000	BPL	-do-
18	-do-	Salim Pinjara	Vegetable	100	36000	BPL	-do-
19	-do-	Javed Bandhuja	Vegetable	100	36000	BPL	-do-
20	-do-	Javed	Vegetable	100	36000	BPL	-do-
21	-do-	Shayad Kureshi	Vegetable	100	36000	BPL	-do-
22	-do-	Rameshwar	Vegetable	100	36000	BPL	-do-
23	-do-	Hari	Vegetable	80	28800	BPL	-do-
24	-do-	Raju	Vegetable	100	36000	BPL	-do-
25	-do-	Prema Ram	Vegetable	100	36000	BPL	-do-
26	Dilli Darwaja	Samsudin	Readymade Clothes	100	36000	BPL	-do-
27	-do-	Mohd. Imran	Readymade Clothes	100	36000	BPL	-do-
28	-do-	Dolat Choudhary	Readymade Clothes	100	36000	BPL	-do-
29	-do-	Bindu Bhai	Pan	80	28800	BPL	-do-
30	-do-	Ramjan	Readymade Clothes	100	36000	BPL	-do-
31	-do-	Mohd. Shaib	Readymade Clothes	100	36000	BPL	-do-
32	Mahi Darwaja	Sita Ram	Ice-Cream	100	36000	BPL	-do-
33	-do-	Imamudin	General Item	100	36000	BPL	-do-
34	Sufi Saheb Dargha	Mohd.Husain	Tea Stall	80	28800	BPL	-do-
35	Wadar wada	Bhura Ram	Ice-Cream	60	21600	BPL	-do-
36	Sugan Singh Circle	Raju	Shoe Repair	60	21600	BPL	-do-

Sl. No.	Location	Name of Affected Person	Vendors dealing in & Kiosk	Approx. Income/ Day (Rs.)	Average Annual Income (Rs.)	Vulnerable	Nature of Impact
37	Krishi Mandi	Bhawan Das	Fruit	100	36000	BPL	-do-
38	-do-	Danveer Ram Jat	Vegetable	100	36000	BPL	-do-
39	-do-	Fatahe Chand Mali	Vegetable	100	36000	BPL	-do-
40	-do-	Jagdish	Fruit	100	36000	BPL	-do-
41	Sufi Saheb Dargha	AnisulhakAnsari	Fruit	100	36000	BPL	-do-
42	Gandhi Chowk	Raju	Vegetable	100	36000	BPL	-do-
43	-do-	Ram Prasad	Vegetable	100	36000	BPL	-do-
44	-do-	Raseed Dhobi	Vegetable	60	21600	BPL	-do-
45	-do-	Raseed Dhobi	Vegetable	100	36000	BPL	-do-
46	-do-	KaluRam	Shoe Repair	60	21600	BPL	-do-
47	-do-	Sudhir Singh	Shoe Repair	60	21600	BPL	-do-
48	Sugan Singh Circle	Gagdish Chand	Tea-Stall	200	72000	No	-do-
49	Gandhi Chowk	Methi	Fancy items	100	36000	BPL	-do-
50	-do-	Sikandra	General Item	100	36000	BPL	-do-
51	-do-	MohdSarif	General Item	100	36000	BPL	-do-
52	-do-	Ishalamudin	Vegetable	100	36000	BPL	-do-
53	-do-	Ganshyam	Vegetable	100	36000	BPL	-do-
54	-do-	Mahendra	Vegetable	100	36000	BPL	-do-
55	-do-	Meghraj	Vegetable	100	36000	BPL	-do-
56	-do-	Bhura Ram	Vegetable	100	36000	BPL	-do-
57	-do-	Radha	Fancy items	100	36000	WHH	-do-
58	Dilli Darwaja	Manish Kumar	Vegetable	100	36000	BPL	-do-
59	-do-	Suresh Chand	Shoe Repair	60	21600	BPL	-do-
60	-do-	ChenaRam	Vegetable	100	36000	BPL	-do-
61	-do-	PoonaRam	Vegetable	100	36000	BPL	-do-
62	-do-	MulaRam	Vegetable	100	36000	BPL	-do-
63	-do-	AmarChand	Vegetable	100	36000	BPL	-do-
64	-do-	Santi	Vegetable	100	36000	WHH	-do-
65	-do-	Ravi Kumar	Vegetable	100	36000	BPL	-do-
66	-do-	Anand	Vegetable	100	36000	BPL	-do-
67	-do-	Bablu Ram	Vegetable	100	36000	BPL	-do-
68	-do-	Arif Khan	Vegetable	100	36000	BPL	-do-
69	-do-	Iqubal	Vegetable	100	36000	BPL	-do-
70	Govt.Hospital	Madan Lal	Fruit	100	36000	BPL	-do-
71	-do-	Ram Chandra	Fruit	100	36000	BPL	-do-
72	-do-	Mangi Lal	Fruit	100	36000	BPL	-do-
73	-do-	Pancharam	Fruit	100	36000	BPL	-do-
74	-do-	Prakash	Fruit	100	36000	BPL	-do-
75	-do-	Rakesh	Fruit	100	36000	BPL	-do-
76	-do-	Tinku	Fruit	100	36000	BPL	-do-
77	-do-	Mohan Ram	Fruit	100	36000	BPL	-do-
78	-do-	Raj Kumar	Vegetable	100	36000	BPL	-do-
79	-do-	Laxman Dev	Fruit	100	36000	BPL	-do-

Sl. No.	Location	Name of Affected Person	Vendors dealing in & Kiosk	Approx. Income/ Day (Rs.)	Average Annual Income (Rs.)	Vulnerable	Nature of Impact
80	-do-	Hari	Shoe Repair	60	21600	BPL	-do-
81	-do-	Munna	Ice-Cream	100	36000	BPL	-do-
82	Gandhi Chowk	InddraSingh	Vegetable	100	36000	BPL	-do-
83	Dilli Darwaja	Narpat	General Item	100	36000	BPL	-do-
84	Sugan Singh Circle	TaraChand	Tea-Stall	60	21600	BPL	-do-
85	Dilli Darwaja	Mugali	Vegetable	100	36000	BPL	-do-
86	-do-	Gavari	Vegetable	100	36000	BPL	-do-
87	-do-	Badami	Vegetable	100	36000	BPL	-do-
88	-do-	Kamla	Vegetable	100	36000	WHH	-do-
89	-do-	Tara	Vegetable	100	36000	WHH	-do-
90	-do-	Dhapi	Vegetable	100	36000	BPL	-do-
91	-do-	Nasir	Fruit	100	36000	BPL	-do-
92	-do-	Mohd.Satir	Fruit	100	36000	BPL	-do-
93	-do-	Bhanu	Fruit	100	36000	BPL	-do-
94	-do-	Mustak	Vegetable	100	36000	BPL	-do-
95	-do-	Khatun	Readymade Clothes	100	36000	WHH	-do-
96	Gandhi Chowk	Pushpa	Fancy items	100	36000	WHH	-do-
97	-do-	Santosh	Fancy items	100	36000	BPL	-do-
98	-do-	Bablu(Aladin)	Vegetable	100	36000	BPL	-do-
99	-do-	Akabar	Vegetable	100	36000	BPL	-do-
100	-do-	Banshi Ji	Vegetable	100	36000	BPL	-do-
101	-do-	Kirpa Ram Ji	Vegetable	100	36000	BPL	-do-
102	-do-	Zakir Husain	Vegetable	100	36000	BPL	-do-
103	-do-	Tashlim	Vegetable	100	36000	BPL	-do-
104	-do-	Mohd.Anwar	Vegetable	100	36000	BPL	-do-
105	-do-	Abdul Khatir	Fruit	100	36000	BPL	-do-
106	-do-	Mohd. Irfan	Vegetable	100	36000	BPL	-do-
107	-do-	Habib	Vegetable	100	36000	BPL	-do-
108	-do-	Kalu Ji	Vegetable	100	36000	BPL	-do-
109	Karni Coloni	NA	Ice-Cream	100	36000	BPL	-do-
110	Bakhta Sagar	NA	Fruit	100	36000	BPL	-do-
111	-do-	NA	Fruit	100	36000	BPL	-do-
112	-do-	NA	Fruit	100	36000	BPL	-do-
113	Govt.Hospital	Omprkash	Fruit	100	36000	BPL	-do-
114	Gandhi Chowk	NA	Fancy items	100	36000	BPL	-do-
115	Kasai wara	Dinesh	Ice-Cream	80	28800	BPL	-do-
116	Dilli Darwaja	Abdul Karim	Fruit	100	36000	BPL	-do-
117	-do-	Habib	Readymade Clothes	80	28800	BPL	-do-
118	-do-	Radheshyam	Shoe Repair	60	21600	BPL	-do-
119	-do-	Sankar	Shoe Repair	60	21600	BPL	-do-
120	-do-	NA	Fruit	100	36000	BPL	-do-
121	-do-	Papu	Shoe Repair	60	21600	BPL	-do-
122	-do-	'Mohd.Hanif	Fruit	80	28800	BPL	-do-
123	-do-	Vimal saraswat	Fruit	100	36000	BPL	-do-

SI. No.	Location	Name of Affected Person	Vendors dealing in & Kiosk	Approx. Income/ Day (Rs.)	Average Annual Income (Rs.)	Vulnerable	Nature of Impact
124	-do-	TaraChand	Vegetable	100	36000	BPL	-do-
125	Gandhi Chowk	NA	Fancy items	100	36000	BPL	-do-
126	Kasai wara	Dinesh	Ice-Cream	80	28800	BPL	-do-

NA - Was not available at the time of socio-economic survey.

## **Appendix 3**

### **POLICY FRAMEWORK AND ENTITLEMENTS**

#### **A. Policy and Legal Framework**

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

##### **1. Government Policy**

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

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

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

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

###### **b. Land Acquisition Act, 1894**

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

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

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

## **2. ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement, 1995**

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

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

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

### C. Comparison of Borrower's Policy with the RF

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

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

	Policy Principles	LAA	NRRP	Remarks	Compliance of proposed RF with ADB's IR Policy
1.	Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible.	×	✓	LAA is applicable wherever private land is to be acquired by Government for public purpose.	This is addressed in the RF. The locations for project components have been identified in such a manner that IR is avoided to the extent possible. These IR impacts shall be further minimized during detailed designs.
2.	Where population displacement is unavoidable, it should be minimized by exploring viable project options.	×	✓	LAA is applicable wherever private land is to be acquired by Government for public purpose.	This is addressed in the RF. The locations for project components have been identified in such a manner that IR is avoided to the extent possible. These IR impacts shall be further minimized during detailed designs.
3.	If individuals or a community must lose their land, means of livelihood, social support systems, or way of life in order that a project might proceed, they should be compensated and assisted so that their economic and social future will generally be at least as favorable with the project as without it. Appropriate land, housing, infrastructure, and other compensation, comparable to the without project situation, should be provided to the adversely affected population, including indigenous	×	✓	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.

	<b>Policy Principles</b>	<b>LAA</b>	<b>NRRP</b>	<b>Remarks</b>	<b>Compliance of proposed RF with ADB's IR Policy</b>
	groups, ethnic minorities, and pastoralists who may have usufruct or customary rights to the land or 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.	×	✓	According to the ADB's IR policy full RP is required when 200 or more people will experience major impacts. A Short RP is required when resettlement is insignificant when less than 200 people will experience major impacts. According to the NRRP, RP should be prepared when it involves resettlement of more than 400 families (roughly about 2,500 persons) in plain areas and 250 families (roughly about 1,250 people) in hilly areas, Desert Development Programme (DDP) blocks, areas mentioned in Schedule V and Schedule VI of the Constitution of India.	The RF addresses the IR impacts. The entitlements to the APs are outlined in the Entitlement Matrix.
				LAA does not provide for resettlement. However, it specifies the time limit for acquisition, though the project / program for which it is conceived need not necessarily be time-bound.	A time-bound action plan and implementation schedule for the IR activities is outlined. The key RP activities are identified and the responsibilities for the same outlined.
5.	The affected people should be fully informed and closely consulted on resettlement and compensation options. Where adversely affected people are particularly vulnerable, resettlement and compensation decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase to build up the capacity of the vulnerable people to deal with the issues.	×	✓	LAA recognizes only titleholders, who are to be notified prior to acquisition.	Consultations have been carried out with APs. This will be further consolidated by the RP implementing NGO. The plan for information disclosure in the project, including the RF.
6.	Appropriate patterns of social organization should be promoted, and existing social and cultural institutions of resettlers and their	×	✓	-	This is addressed in the Entitlement Matrix.

	Policy Principles	LAA	NRRP	Remarks	Compliance of proposed RF with ADB's IR Policy
	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.				
7.	<p>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.</p>	×	✓	<p>LAA provides for every affected person to receive a notification prior to acquisition and for a hearing in case of any objection. Acquisition under the Act is permitted within one year from the date of declaration of intent to acquire, failing which, the process has to start again. LAA does not regard non-titleholders as APs.</p> <p><i>The Rajasthan Urban Housing and Habitat Policy, 2006</i> aims to provide tenurial rights to urban slum dwellers with special emphasis on persons belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, weaker sections, physically handicapped and widows. This is consistent with recognizing those without legal titles and the vulnerable.</p>	The process for verification of impacts and establishing the eligibility of the APs is outlined in the RF.
8.	The full costs of resettlement and compensation, including the costs of social preparation and livelihood programs as well as the incremental benefits over the "without project" situation, should be included in the presentation of Project costs and benefits.	×	✓	<p>According to the ADB's IR policy full RP is required when 200 or more people will experience major impacts. A Short RP is required when resettlement is insignificant when less than 200 people will experience major impacts. According to the NRRP, RP should be prepared when it involves resettlement of more than 500 families (roughly about 2,500 persons) in plain areas and 250 families (roughly about 1,250 people) in hilly areas, Desert Development Programme (DDP) blocks, areas mentioned in Schedule V</p>	The RF addresses the IR impacts. The entitlements to the APs are outlined in the Entitlement Matrix.

	<b>Policy Principles</b>	<b>LAA</b>	<b>NRRP</b>	<b>Remarks</b>	<b>Compliance of proposed RF with ADB's IR Policy</b>
				and Schedule VI of the Constitution of India.	
				The NRRP's concept of replacement cost is not clearly defined. However, the NRRP does consider various compensation packages to substitute the losses of APs.	This is addressed in the Entitlement Matrix
9.	To better assure timely availability of required resources and to ensure compliance with involuntary resettlement procedures during implementation, eligible costs of resettlement and compensation may be considered for inclusion in Bank loan financing for the project, if requested.	×	✓	-	The impacts have been assessed and RP costs according to the entitlement matrix have been worked out. These costs are included in the Project Costs.

**Appendix 4**  
**PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS**


**Proceedings of City Level Consultation Meeting  
At Nagaur on June 04 '2008**

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

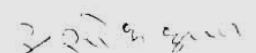
1. The public consultation meeting was therefore organized on **June 04 '2008** at Nagaur Municipal Board (NMB) meeting hall. The meeting was organized by the NMB on the request of the Board, prominent persons of the city, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), community based organizations (CBOs), political leaders, general public and also invited were the technical staff of the various government agencies (List of persons attended the meeting is enclosed herewith).
2. The objective of the meeting was to appraise the stakeholders about the environmental and social impacts of the proposed program and the safeguards provided in the program to mitigate the same.

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

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

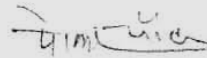


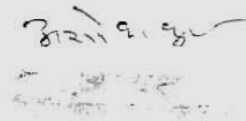
अधिसाधी अधिकारी  
नगरपालिका, नगर, नगर

  
आ. व. व.  
नगरपालिका, नगर, नगर

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

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





अधिकाारी अधिकारी  
संयसपालिका संसल नागौर



## मारवाड़

# मिलकर विकास कार्य करने का निर्णय

पालिका सभागार में आयोजित हुई आरयूआईडीपी की बैठक में पार्षदों ने विकास प्लान को दिया समर्थन, 52 करोड़ की लागत से होंगे अनेक विकास कार्य, जुलाई में शुरू होंगे काम।

भास्कर न्यून नागौर

राजस्थान इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर अरबन डवलपमेंट प्रोजेक्ट (आरयूआईडीपी) के तहत शहर के विकास को लेकर तैयार की गई रूपरेखा को अमलीजामा पहनाने की तैयारियां शुरू हो गई हैं। आगामी जुलाई माह में शहर में नई पाइप लाइन बिछाने का काम विधिवत रूप से शुरू हो जाएगा। इस संबंध में बुधवार सुबह इस प्रोजेक्ट को अंतिम रूप देने के लिए जनप्रतिनिधियों एवं प्रशासनिक अधिकारियों की एक संयुक्त बैठक आयोजित हुई।

बैठक में पार्षदों को प्रोजेक्ट की रूपरेखा से अवगत करवाते हुए सुझाव भी मांगे गए। इस दौरान सभी जनप्रतिनिधियों ने एकजुट होकर शहर के विकास से जुड़े इस प्रोजेक्ट पर अपना समर्थन जताया। इस मौके पर पार्षदों ने साफ कहा कि लंबे समय से उपेक्षित रहे नागौर का विकास हर हाल में होना चाहिए। इससे पहले शहर के डवलपमेंट का प्रोजेक्ट तैयार करने वाली स्पान कंसल्टेंट के टीम प्रभारी सुरेश जैन ने बैठक को संबोधित करते हुए कहा कि आरयूआईडीपी के तहत प्रथम चरण में शहर के विकास के लिए 52 करोड़ रुपए खर्च किए जाएंगे। इसके लिए उनकी कंपनी ने पूरे शहर का सर्वे कर एक रिपोर्ट तैयार की है। इस रिपोर्ट के आधार पर ही शहर का ढांचागत विकास किया जाएगा। इसी प्रकार बैठक में आरयूआईडीपी के एईएन घनश्याम पंवार ने बताया कि प्रथम चरण में 52 करोड़ रुपए की लागत से अनेक काम करवाए जाएंगे।

जिसके तहत सर्वप्रथम पूरे शहर में करीब 15 करोड़ रुपए की लागत से पानी की नई पाइप लाइन बिछाई जाएगी।



■ नागौर पालिका सभागार में आरयूआईडीपी की बैठक में भाग लेते पालिकाध्यक्ष अशोक मच्छी एवं पार्षद।

इस राशि में से 9 स्थानों पर पानी की नई विशालकाय टंकियों का निर्माण भी करवाया जाएगा। इसके बाद 25 करोड़ रुपए की लागत से सीवरेज लाइन का काम होगा तथा बाद में 2 करोड़ रुपए की राशि टोस कचरा प्रबंधन पर खर्च की जाएगी। शेष राशि से अनेक विकास कार्य करवाए जाएंगे। इस अवसर पर प्रोजेक्ट से जुड़े अनेक अधिकारियों ने प्रोजेक्टर के जरिए पार्षदों को पूरे प्लान से अवगत करवाया। इस मौके पर एडीएम एसएस पंवार ने कहा कि इस प्लान के लागू होने के बाद नागौर की तस्वीर बदल जाएगी। इसलिए सभी लोग इस प्लान में सहयोग करें। इस अवसर पर चैयरमैन अशोक मच्छी ने कहा कि शहर के विकास के नाम पर सभी पार्षद एकजुट हैं और इस प्रोजेक्ट को पूरा करने के लिए पालिका प्रशासन द्वारा पूरा सहयोग दिया जाएगा। बैठक में अधिशाषी अधिकारी पोककराम चौहान ने भी प्रोजेक्ट की जानकारी दी। इस अवसर पर उपाध्यक्ष हाजी गुलजार खां, बशीधर टाक, नेमीचंद, श्याम जांगिड़ ओमप्रकाश मेधवाल, मोहम्मद असागर, रामनिवास सांखला, शेर मोहम्मद साई, उमर पहलवान सहित कुल 22 पार्षद उपस्थित थे।

### इसी सप्ताह आमंत्रित किए जाएंगे पाइप लाइन के लिए टेण्डर

आरयूआईडीपी के तहत तैयार हुए शहर के विकास प्लान ने एकाएक तेजी पकड़ ली है। शहर में पाइप लाइन बिछाने के टेण्डर इसी सप्ताह में ही जाएंगे। बैठक के दौरान प्रोजेक्ट से जुड़े अधिकारियों ने बताया कि इस प्लान के तहत सर्वप्रथम पानी सप्लाई की नई पाइप बिछाई जाएगी। इसके लिए टेण्डर प्रक्रिया इसी सप्ताह में पूरी हो जाएगी। इसके बाद आगामी जुलाई माह में पाइप लाइन बिछाने का काम विधिवत रूप से शुरू हो जाएगा। इसी प्रकार सीवरेज लाइन के लिए भी अगस्त माह में बड़ी कंपनियों से टेण्डर आमंत्रित किए जाएंगे।

### आरयूआईडीपी प्रोजेक्ट के लिए पार्षदों ने दिए सुझाव

बैठक में शहर के विकास के लिए पार्षदों से भी सुझाव मांगे गए। इस पर सभी पार्षदों ने एक स्वर में कहा कि शहर के विकास के लिए वे अपनी तरफ से पूरा सहयोग देने के लिए तैयार हैं मगर प्रोजेक्ट के तहत होने वाले कार्यों की गुणवत्ता के मामले में किसी तरह का समझौता मंजूर नहीं होगा। उन्होंने कहा कि विकास के कार्यों में उच्च

कालिटी की सामग्री 'काम में ली जानी चाहिए। इस दौरान अनेक पार्षदों ने पाइप लाइन व सीवरेज के प्लान में उपयोगी सुझाव दिए। इस मौके पर वैद्य नित्यानंद जोशी व अनिल बटिया सहित अनेक संस्थाओं के प्रतिनिधि भी मौजूद थे।

### साधारण सभा की बैठक समझकर नागरिकों ने किया हंगामा

पालिका सभागार में आरयूआईडीपी के तहत आयोजित हुई बैठक को अनेक नागरिकों ने साधारण सभा की कार्यवाही समझकर हंगामा मचा दिया। पानी की समस्या से परेशान अनेक महिला-पुरुष बुधवार को पालिका पहुंच गए। इस दौरान आक्रोशित नागरिकों ने जनप्रतिनिधियों की बैठक को साधारण सभा की कार्यवाही समझकर जोरदार हंगामा मचाया। लोगों को कहना था कि उन्हें लंबे समय से पानी नहीं मिल पा रहा है और पार्षदगण हाथ पर हाथ धरे बैठे हैं। लोगों के हंगामे के कारण बैठक की कार्यवाही कुछ देर के लिए बीच में ही रोकनी पड़ी। इसके बाद गुस्साए लोगों को शांत कर वहां से भेजा गया और बैठक की कार्यवाही पुनः शुरू हुई। बाद में आक्रोशित भीड़ कलेक्ट्रेट पहुंच गई और जिला कलेक्टर को ज्ञापन देकर जलसकट के निदान की मांग की।

**Public Consultation No.1****Location:** Khatripura, Nagaur**Date:** 17-06-2008**Time:** 10:30 am**Duration of Discussion (in Hrs):** 30 mnts

Sl. No.	Name	Profession	Sex	Age	Social Category
1	Mr. Ramesh Soni	Goldsmith	M	38	General
2	Mr. Mehendra Vohra	Farming	M	40	General
3	Mr. Ram Niwas Vohra	Farming	M	56	General
4	Mr. Karan Sankhla	Vendor	M	30	General
5	Mr. Rajendra Arora	Tea Stall	M	44	General
6	Mrs. Sharda Devi	Ex-Member Municipality	F	58	General
7	Mr. Parmeshwar	Member Municipality	M	56	General
8	Mrs. Indira	Housewife	F	52	General
9	Mr. Balchandra Joshi	Sweetshop	M	27	General
10	Mr. Babulal	Tea Stall	M	58	General
11	Mrs. Kasturi Devi	Housewife	F	50	General
12	Mrs. Baya Jangir	Housewife	F	44	General
13	Mrs. Suraj Devi	Housewife	F	48	General
14	Mrs. Shyamti Devi	Housewife	F	37	General
15	Mrs. Kanta Soni	Housewife	F	22	General
16	Mrs. Shanti Soni	Housewife	F	50	General
17	Mrs. Chandra Kanti	Housewife	F	42	General
18	Mrs. Sneh Lata	Housewife	F	58	General
19	Mrs. Santosh Gaur	Housewife	F	42	General
20	Mrs. Santosh Khatri	Housewife	F	36	General
21	Mrs. Shanta Soni	Housewife	F	40	General
22	Mr. Ram Kishan Joshi	Farmer	M	68	General
23	Mrs. Sukh Devi Vohra	Housewife	F	42	General
24	Mr. Om Prakash Jangir	Shopkeeper	M	45	General
25	Mrs. Rami Devi	Housewife	F	50	General
26	Mrs. Gajra Devi Vohra	Housewife	F	62	General

**Public Consultation No.2****Location:** Bassi Mohalla, Nagaur**Date:** 17-06-2008**Time:** 11:30 am**Duration of Discussion (in Hrs):**40 mnts

Sl. No.	Name	Profession	Sex	Age	Social Category
1	Mr Ganpat Ram Parihar	Govt. Service	M	54	OBC
2	Mr Ram Niwas	Musician	M	70	SC
3	Mr Vijendra Kumar	Musician	M	48	SC
4	Mr Manak Lal	Electrician	M	33	SC
5	Mr Raj Kumar	Marketing	M	27	SC
6	Mr Jagdish Parihar	Govt. Service	M	58	OBC
7	Mr Amit Parihar	Musician	M	40	OBC
8	Mr Kundan Parihar	Music Director	M	29	SC
9	Mr Sohan Lal	Musician	M	61	SC
10	Mr Bhanwar Lal	Musician	M	29	SC
11	Mr Mahendra Kumar	Musician	M	50	SC
12	Mr Om Prakash	Govt. Service	M	35	SC
13	Mr Bansidhar Saini	Counselor	M	53	OBC
14	Mr Dilip Parihar	Govt. Supplier	M	25	OBC
15	Mr Mahendra Parihar	Property Dealer	M	28	OBC
16	Mrs Ayodhya Devi	House Wife	F	65	SC
17	Mrs Gulabi Devi	House Wife	F	69	SC
18	Mrs Bhawna	House Wife	F	32	SC
19	Mrs Igyansi Devi	House Wife	F	50	OBC
20	Mrs Vijay Laxmi	House Wife	F	56	OBC
21	Mr Vishnu Parihar	Student	M	21	OBC
22	Mr Deepak Parihar	Student	F	16	OBC
23	Mrs Rameshwari Devi	House Wife	F	56	OBC
24	Mr Raj Kumar	Student	M	20	SC
25	Mr Nanak Ram Suthar	Carpenter	M	50	OBC
26	Mrs Suman Ranjan	Student	F	23	OBC

**Public Consultation No.3****Location:** Nakash Colony, Nagaur**Date:** 17-06-2008**Time:** 2:00 pm**Duration of Discussion (in Hrs):** 30 mnts

Sl. No.	Name	Profession	Sex	Age	Social Category
1	Mr Ram Pratap	Auto Finance	M	40	OBC
2	Mr Bilas Sankhla	Counselor	M	50	OBC
3	Ram Dev Panwar	Shop Keeper	M	58	General
4	Mr Dungar Chand Khatik	Waste Dealer	M	29	OBC
5	Mr Jeetu	Waste Dealer	M	21	SC
6	Mr Abrar Ahmed	Cycle Mechanic	M	28	OBC
7	Mr Akhfaq Ahmed	Colour Dyer	M	24	OBC
8	Mr Ashfaq Ahmed	Die Work	M	28	OBC
9	Mr Tara Chand	Tailor	M	60	SC
10	Mr Chandra Bhanu	Post Man	M	50	OBC
11	Mr Manoj Kumar Singh	Auto Mechanic	M	40	General
12	Mr Pradeep Kumar	Shop Keeper	M	40	OBC
13	Mr Mahaveer Prasad	Rubber Stamp	M	45	OBC
14	Mr Vijendra Singh Gehlot	Shop Keeper	M	40	General
15	Mr Bansi Lal	Carpenter	M	32	OBC
16	Mr Gulab Hussain	Auto Parts	M	38	General
17	Mr Manohar	Auto Driver	M	36	SC

**Public Consultation No.4****Location:** Sujan Singh Circle, Nagaur**Date:** 17-06-2008**Time:** 3:00 pm**Duration of Discussion (in Hrs):**20 mnts

Sl. No.	Name	Profession	Sex	Age	Social Category
1	Mr. Om Prakash	Fruit Vendor	M	40	OBC
2	Mr. Madan Lal	Fruit Vendor	M	38	OBC
3	Mr. Ram Chandra	Fruit Vendor	M	26	OBC
4	Mr. Mangi Lal	Fruit Vendor	M	28	General
5	Mr. Pancha Ram	Fruit Vendor	M	52	OBC
6	Mr. Prakash	Fruit Vendor	M	18	OBC
7	Mr. Rakesh	Fruit Vendor	M	15	OBC
8	Mr. Prakash	Fruit Vendor	M	13	OBC
9	Mr. Tinku	Fruit Vendor	M	61	OBC
10	Mr. Mohan Ram	Vendor Vegetable	M	18	General
11	Mr. Raj Kumar Mali	Fruit Vendor	M	19	OBC
12	Mr. Laxaman Devda Ganchi	Fruit Vendor	M	32	General
13	Mr. Hari	Shoe Repair	M	20	SC
14	Mr. Munna	Ice-cream Hawker	M	32	OBC

**Public Consultation No.5****Location:** Gandhi Chowk, Nagaur**Date:** 17-06-2008**Time:** 4:00 pm**Duration of Discussion (in Hrs):** 1hr

Sl. No.	Name	Profession	Sex	Age	Social Category
1	Mr. Javed Husain	Vendor Vegetable	M	32	General
2	Mr. Mohammad Siddique	Vendor Vegetable	M	28	General
3	Mr. Sajjad Ali	Vendor Vegetable	M	19	General
4	Mr. Mohammad Nazir	Vendor Vegetable	M	32	OBC
5	Mr. Abdul Aziz	Vendor Vegetable	M	62	OBC
6	Mr. Nizamuddin	Vendor Vegetable	M	24	OBC
7	Mr. Chand Mohammad	Horse cart	M	60	General
8	Mr. Suresh	Horse cart	M	21	SC
9	Mr. Fakhruddin	Horse cart	M	35	OBC
10	Mr. Rajab Ali	Horse cart	M	19	OBC
11	Mr. Mohammad Akram	Horse cart	M	18	OBC
12	Mr. Baghirath	Horse cart	M	25	SC
13	Mr. Husain	Horse cart	M	23	OBC
14	Mr. Mohammad Rais	Vendor Vegetable	M	22	General
15	Mr. Mohammad Raju	Vendor Vegetable	M	23	General
16	Mr. Surendra	Vendor Vegetable	M	48	General
17	Mr. Madu	Vendor Vegetable	M	24	OBC
18	Mr. Badlu	Vendor Vegetable	M	34	OBC

**Public Consultation No.6****Location:** Dilli Darwaza, Nagaur**Date:** 17-06-2008**Time:** 5:30 pm**Duration of Discussion (in Hrs):** 30 Mnts

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Profession</b>	<b>Sex</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Social Category</b>
1	Mr. Ramzan	Vendor Readymade Cloth	M	21	OBC
2	Mr. Kheju	Vendor Readymade Cloth	M	20	OBC
3	Mr. Shamshuddin	Vendor Readymade Cloth	M	60	OBC
4	Mr. Khuda Bakhsh	Vendor Readymade Cloth	M	26	General
5	Mr. Mohammad Imran	Vendor Readymade Cloth	M	23	General
6	Mr. Jagdish	Fruit Vendor	M	28	OBC
7	Mr. Haji Abdul Gauri	Fruit Vendor	M	42	General
8	Mr. Abdullah Gauri	Vegetable Hawker	M	46	General
9	Seemu Ram Banjara	Blacksmith	M	56	ST

## **Appendix 5**

### **CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE**

#### **A. Consultation**

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

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

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

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

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

#### **B. Disclosure**

Information was and continues to be disseminated to APs for the sample sub-projects. Finalized RPs will be disclosed in ADB's website, IPMU websites, and IPIU or town websites; and information dissemination and consultation will continue throughout program implementation.

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

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

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

**Table 1: Consultation and Disclosure Activities**

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

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