

Resettlement Planning Document

Draft Short Resettlement Plan for Nagaur Waste Water Sub-project
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India: Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Program

Prepared by Local Self Government Department

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

ABBREVIATIONS

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

DRAFT SHORT RESETTLEMENT PLAN

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, Jaisalmer, Jhalawar-Jhalarapatan, 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 waste water management sub-project for **Nagaur** town.
2. The **Nagaur** waste water management sub-project is **category B** as per ADB policy. The draft SRP has been prepared in accordance with ADB Hand Book on Resettlement and the agreed Resettlement Framework (RF) and this report is based on the general findings of the census/socio-economic survey, field visits and meeting with Project Affected Persons in the project area. The primary objectives of the draft SRP are to mitigate the adverse impacts of the project and to assist the Project Affected Persons in resettlement and restoration of their income and livelihood.
3. The sub-project has been designed to minimize land acquisition and resettlement impacts as far as possible. As a result vacant government land has been identified for the construction of STP. The STP site is 5 km away from the centre of the city. Construction of STP will not involve any private land acquisition and involuntary resettlement. Laying of sewer lines in town however, would cause temporary disruption to temporary shop owners, mobile/ambulatory hawkers and vendors on RoW of government land. Appendix 1 shows each sub-project component and expected resettlement impacts.
4. Effort was made to avoid land acquisition and resettlement. Overall impacts would be further minimized through careful siting and alignment during subproject implementation.
5. The Waste water sub project will not result in resettlement impacts because it will be undertaken within sufficient and vacant road rights of-way (RoW) which is also government land. While the waste water network will not require permanent land acquisition as it will be undertaken within RoWs, due to limited RoWs availability, it can cause temporary disruptions at some places.
6. To estimate the temporary impacts of work on waste water networks, initially a series of transect walks were conducted; this was followed by a 100 percent census and a socio-economic survey in the areas, where the works are to be undertaken. The transect walk was concentrated at various sections of the proposed network. Based on the transect walks and confirmation from Program preparation engineers, there are no expected permanent impacts on structures itself. There will however, be temporary impacts on 12 small business units, which though not encroaching on the ROW, may experience access disruptions as some construction work would take place in front of their shops. All the Affected Persons are squatters.

Components and Resettlement Impacts

SN	Components	IR Impact
i	Construction of STP	Shall be constructed in 50 hectares of vacant govt. land
ii	Laying of trunk sewers for a length of 5.17 km and secondary and lateral sewers of 20 km	Temporary impact
iii	Construction of intermediate sewage pumping station	No impact as it would be done in the existing RoW
iv	Facilitating 3300 numbers of house service connections	No impact as it would be done in the existing RoW

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

8 **Compensation and Income Restoration:** 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. Compensation for lost income or a transitional allowance for the period of disruption whichever is greater will be provided.

9 **Information Dissemination, Consultation, disclosure and grievance redress:** The SRP was prepared in consultation with the stakeholders. Discussions and meetings were held involving stake holders, particularly the affected households, and transect walks; census, survey and interviews were conducted to determine the potential impacts of sub-project construction to prepare the sample sub-project SRP. The SRP will be available in the ULB office, Investment Program Project Management Unit and Implementation Unit (IPMU and IPIU) offices, and the town library. The finalized SRP will also be disclosed in ADB's website, the State Government website, the local government website, and the IPMU and IPIU website and information dissemination and consultation will continue throughout program implementation.

10 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).

11 **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.

12 **Monitoring and Evaluation:** SRP 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. 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 SRP implementation impacts.

DRAFT SHORT RESETTLEMENT PLAN

I. Project Description

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

2. The proposed Subproject will comprise the following: (i) construction of 8MLD sewage treatment plant with Waste Stabilization Pond (WSP) process; (ii) laying of trunk sewers for a length of 5.17 km and secondary and lateral sewers of 20 km; (iii) construction of intermediate sewage pumping station; and (iv) facilitating 3300 numbers of house service connections. The proposed sub-project would provide benefits to 59,129 persons in an area of 470.38 hectares encompassing 25 municipal wards. The proposed network of waste water is shown in **Map 1**.

II. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts

3. The sub-project has been designed to minimize land acquisition and resettlement impacts as far as possible. As a result vacant government land has been identified for the construction of STP. The STP site is 5 km away from the centre of the city. Construction of STP will not involve any private land acquisition and involuntary resettlement. Laying of sewer lines in town however, would cause temporary disruption to temporary shop owners, mobile/ambulatory hawkers and vendors on RoW of government land. Appendix 1 shows each sub-project component and expected resettlement impacts.

III. Socio- Economic Profile/Information

4. To estimate the temporary impacts initially a series of transect walks were conducted; this was followed by a 100 percent census and a socio-economic survey conducted in the areas, where the works are to be done. This was conducted with the help of a predesigned tool (Appendix 2 and Appendix 3). The Census was conducted using a two page questionnaire with a battery of questions to address:

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

6. Based on these results it has been confirmed that there would be no impacts on private land, built up properties like housing, shops, and commercial buildings, religious and public infrastructure. The project will not acquire any private land as the Nagaur Municipality owns the land required for the sub-project. Temporary social Impacts are confined to temporary shops, mobile/ambulatory hawkers and vendors on government land (RoW). Affected households will be assisted in adjusting his/her shop in the vicinity of their original

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.

place. As confirmed during the socio-economic survey these temporary shops will not have to move to other place. Hence there would be no displacement. The affected households would be able to re-establish their shops at the original place once the construction work is completed. During construction work, access would be ensured by the executing agency. It has been confirmed that two weeks would be required for laying of pipelines per section of work. Vulnerable affected households would be eligible for additional assistance. The rehabilitation assistance estimated for potential affected persons has been included in the resettlement budget.

7. According to the census survey, a total of 12 households (temporary shops and mobile vendors) comprising 67 members (based on average household size of 5.58 would be affected. Majority of temporary impacts will be on vendors dealing in vegetables followed by vendors selling fruits. The average household income works out to be Rs. 2800/- per month and that of per day is Rs 93.33. The scope of land acquisition and identified temporary resettlement impacts is presented in the Table 1. The detail socio-economic data is presented in Appendix 4. None of the APs are ST. These likely affected households earn their livelihood by selling low cost items to people in local area.

Table 1 Summary of Resettlement Impacts

Magnitude of Resettlement Impact	Number
Permanent Land Acquisition (ha)	0
Temporary Land Acquisition (ha)	0
Temporarily Affected Households	12
Titleholder Affected Households (Temporarily Affected)	0
Titleholder Affected Persons (Temporarily Affected)	0
Non-titleholder Affected Households (Temporarily Affected)	12
Female Headed Households (Temporarily Affected)	0
IP/STAP	0
BPL Households (Temporarily Affected)	1
Affected Trees/Crops	0
Temporarily Affected Common Structures	0
Average Family Size	5.58
Average Household Income (per month)	Rs.2800 /-
Income Sources (Temporarily Affected)	Vegetable/fruit sellers, shoe repair/polish,

Source: Census and Socio-Economic survey 2010

IV. Public Consultation and Disclosure

8. The RP was prepared in consultation with stakeholders. Meetings and individual interviews were held involving stakeholders, particularly potentially temporarily affected persons; and transect walks, census, survey and interviews were conducted to determine the potential impacts of sub-project construction to prepare the 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 was provided to ensure stakeholders understood the objectives, policy principles and procedures for any land acquisition, compensation and other assistance measures for any AP. During consultations, key issues raised were: (i) participants expressed satisfaction that this sub-project will take care of their needs which they have waited for 25-30 years; (ii) they are not hesitant to move or shift if necessary to accommodate the work; (iii) they are willing to provide labor for the sub-project; and (iv) they

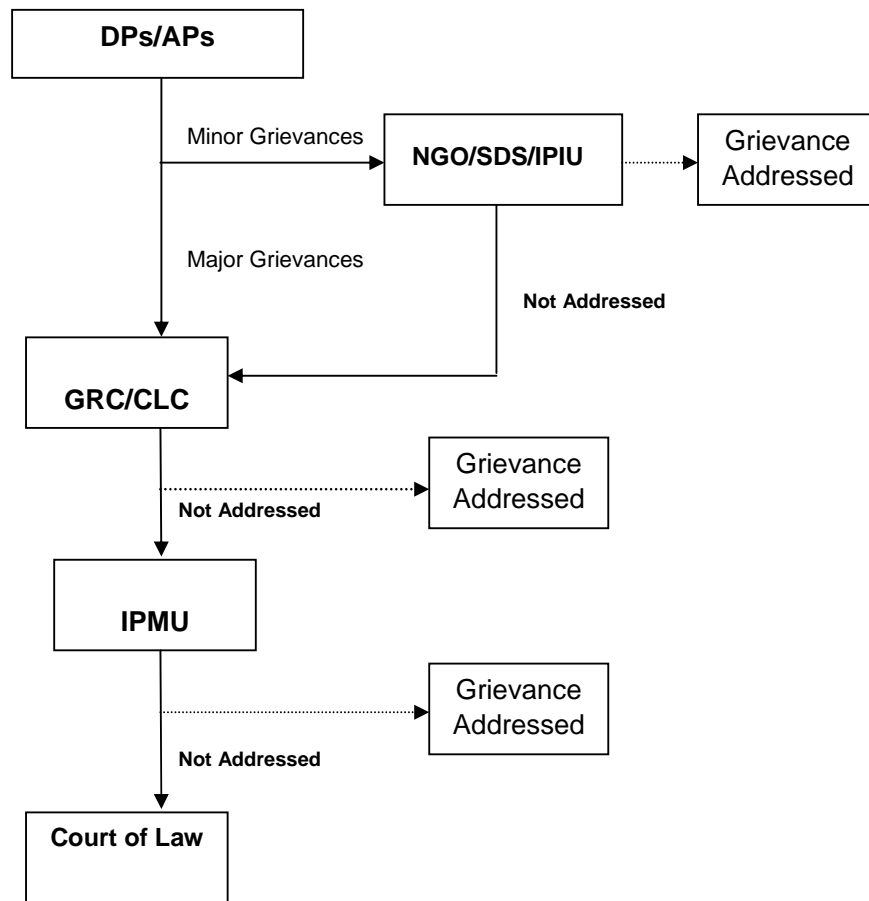
raised that it is important to repair the roads after sub-project construction. Consultation records are in Appendix 6.

9. Information continues to be disseminated to APs and beneficiaries through various media. English and Hindi versions of the RF and RP are placed in the Urban Local Body (ULB) office and APs have accesses to RPs. The NGO engaged to implement the RP will continue consultations, information dissemination, and disclosure. A strategy for continued consultations and participation is in the RF. The RP is 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 7.

V. Grievance Redress Mechanism

10. 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



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.

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

VI. Policy and Legal Framework

11. 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 Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007; ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement, 1995; and the agreed Resettlement Framework (RF). Based on these, the following core involuntary resettlement principles applicable are:

- (i) Land acquisition, and other involuntary resettlement impacts will be avoided or minimized exploring all viable alternative sub-project designs;
- (ii) Where population displacement is unavoidable, time-bound RPs will be prepared and affected persons (APs) will be assisted in improving or at least regaining their pre-project 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. Vulnerable groups will be provided special

- assistance (e.g. SC, ST, BPL, WHH, disabled, orphans, destitute and indigenous people);
- (iv) Payment of compensation to APs including non-titled persons (e.g., informal dwellers/squatters and encroachers) for acquired assets at replacement rates;
 - (v) 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;
 - (vi) Provision of rehabilitation assistance for loss of income;
 - (vii) Establishment of appropriate grievance redresses mechanism.

VII. Entitlements

12. Policy framework and entitlements are further discussed in Appendix 5. The entitlement matrix for the sub-project based on the above policies is presented in Table 2.

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"> • 30 days advance notice regarding construction activities, including duration and type of disruption. • Contractor³'s actions to ensure there is no income⁴/access loss consistent with the IEE.⁵ • Assistance to mobile vendors/hawkers to temporarily shift for continued economic activity⁶ • 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. 	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"> • Livelihood. Vulnerable households will be given priority in project construction employment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerable households will be identified during the census. 	NGO will verify the extent of impacts through a 100% surveys of AHs determine assistance, verify and identify vulnerable households.
3	Any other loss not identified	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unanticipated involuntary impacts will be documented and mitigated based on the principles of the Resettlement Framework (RF). 	-	NGO will ascertain the nature and extent of such loss. IPMU will finalize the entitlements in line with the RF.

³ As mentioned in Clause 93.1 of Section VIII: Particular Condition of Contract of Bid Document

⁴ Minimum wage in Rajasthan is Rs.73 per day

⁵ 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.

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

VIII. Income Restoration & Rehabilitation

13. 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.

14. Should construction activities result in unavoidable livelihood disruption, compensation for lost income or a transitional allowance for the period of disruption whichever is greater will be provided. Vulnerable APs will be given priority in project construction employment. Compensation and assistance to APs must be made prior to possession of land/assets and prior to the award of civil works contracts.

IX. Resettlement Budget

Table 3: Resettlement Budget

SN	Item	Unit	APs	Rate Rs.	Cost.
1.	Relocation & Transfer				
	Loss of Income Livelihood	14Days	12	93.3	15680
	Additional assistance to Vulnerable groups	14Days	01	350	4900
	Sub Total Item 1				20580
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
3	Contingencies				
	Price (5%) of Project Cost				6029
	Physical (20%) for unanticipated impacts such as temporary impacts on structures or temporary loss of land				24116
	Total				150725

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

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

X. Implementation Schedule

Table -4 - Schedule of Resettlement Implementation

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

* 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.

XI. Institutional Framework for Resettlement

15. 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.

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

17. 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. NGO is appointed to implement RPs. The resettlement costs, implementation schedules and responsible agencies, are provided in Tables 3, 4, and 5, respectively.

Table 5: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities

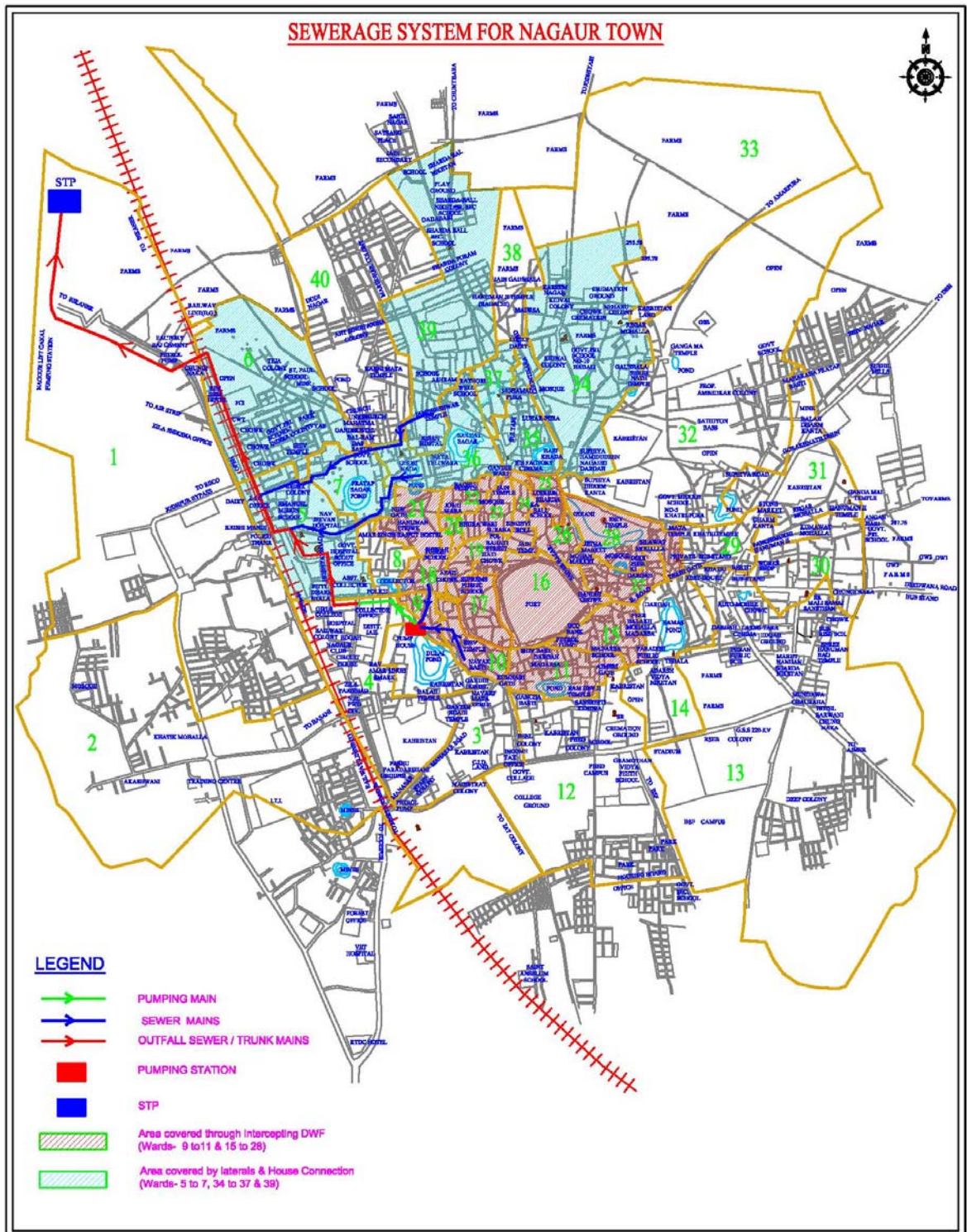
Activities	Agency Responsible
Sub-project Initiation Stage	
Finalization of sites/alignments for sub-projects	IPMU
Disclosure of proposed land acquisition and sub-project details by issuing Public Notice	IPMU
Meetings at community/household level with APs of land/property	NGO
Formation of Valuation Committees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

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

XII. Monitoring and Evaluation

18. 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 appointed external monitoring agency for documenting: (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 external monitor will monitor sub-projects twice a year and submit reports directly to the EA (IPMU). The EA will submit external monitoring reports initially for two years on quarterly basis and then on bi annually basis for another two years to ADB for review. Further details are in the RF

Map 1: Proposed Network of Nagaur Waste Water



Appendix 1

S. N	Components	IR Impact
i	Construction of STP	Shall be constructed in 50 hectares of vacant govt. land
ii	Laying of trunk sewers for a length of 5.17 km and secondary and lateral sewers of 20 km	Temporary impact
iii	Construction of intermediate sewage pumping station	No impact as it would be done in the existing RoW
iv	Facilitating 3300 numbers of house service connections	No impact as it would be done in the existing RoW

FORMAT FOR CENSUS SURVEY

Name of the Field Supervisor	Date: / /2010
Name of the Investigator	Time: Fr To
Schedule No. <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	
Name of respondent: Daily wage:	
Whether affected or not:	

1.0 General Information

1-0 Package (name)

1-2 Chainage (km) Start End

1-3 (1) District (2) Village/Town

1-4 Location

1	Rural	2	Semi-urban	3	Urban	<input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
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1-5 Types of losses

1	Residential	<input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
2	Commercial	<input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
3	Residential and commercial	<input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
4	Kisoks	<input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
5	Others	<input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>

1-6 Is the affected structure a squatter (1) Yes (2) NO

2.0 Description of structure

2.1 S. No of structure

2-2 Address of structure :

2-3 Do you have legal documents of the structure/agricultural land.

(1)Yes (2) No

3.0 Nomination

3-1 Do you possess Ration card?

1- Yes 2-No

3-2 If yes, in 3.1for how many years(in years only)

3-3 Do you have your name in voter list ?

1- Yes 2-No

4.0 Details of the structure in ROW

4.1	4.2	4.3
Type of structure	Type of structure in ROW	Present usage

Code 4.1

1	Residential	6	Structure & Plot
2	Commercial	7	Four Side walls
3	Residential cum commercial	8	Roof shade
4	Vacant Plot	9	Surrounded by fencing
5	Agricultural land	10	House and fencing

Code 4.2

1	Permanent	2	Semi-permanent	3	Temporary
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Code 4.3

1	Residential	4	Office	7	Farm house
2	Commercial	5	Animal shed	8	Others
3	Residential cum commercial	6	Agricultural land		

5.0 Size of structure

- Width of the road (in mtrs)
- Length of the road (in mtrs)
- Distance from the centre of the road (from left)
- Distance from the centre of the road (from right)

6.0 Types of construction

Roof				
1	RCC/RBC	3	Stone slabs	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	Asbestos/Tin/Zinc	4	Roof shade	
Walls				<input type="checkbox"/>
1	Sand	3	Stone wall	
2	Brick wall	4	Others	
Floor				<input type="checkbox"/>
1	Sand	3	Concrete	
2	Stone	4	others	
Side walls				<input type="checkbox"/>
1	Wires	3	Stone walls	
2	Brick wall	4	Stone/Brick-Temporary	

FORMAT FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY**1-0 Description of the family:**

1-1 Name of the head of the family:

1-2 Name of the respondent

1-3 Relation of the respondent with the head of the family

1	Him/HerSelf	6	Daughter-in-law	11	Brother-in-law
2	Son	7	Grandson daughter	12	Niece
3	Brother	8	Sister	13	Nephew
4	Daughter	9	Sister-in-law	14	Others(mention)
5	Wife	10	Son-in-law		

2.0 Social group discussion

2.1 Type of family

1	Joint	2	Nuclear	3	Extended
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2.2 Caste

1	Schedule caste	3	Other backward classes
2	Schedule tribe	4	Higher caste

Provide code from here**Relation with head of the family**

1	Him/ Her Self	6	Daughter-in-law	11	Brother-in-law
2	Son	7	Grandson / daughter	12	Niece
3	Brother	8	Sister	13	Nephew
4	Daughter	9	Sister-in-law	14	Others(mention)
5	Wife	10	Son-in-law		

Code for Marital status

1	Married	4	Separated without legal proceedings	7	Separated due to some mishaps
2	Single	5	Widow		
3	Divorced	6	Widower		

Code for educational background

1	Illiterate	6	Till tenth standard	11	Others(mention)
2	Educated without going to school	7	Till twelfth standard	12	Not applicable
3	School going	8	Graduate		
4	Till primary	9	Post-graduate		
5	Till eighth standard	10	Management		

Status for type of art known

1	Manure processing	6	Carpenter
2	Vermin compost	7	Welding
3	Computer application	8	Handicraft
4	Electronic repairing	9	Skilled labour
5	Auto mobile repairing	10	Others

Code for general work

1	Employed	5	Old/retired	9	Others(mention)
2	Unemployed	6	Kid(not school going)		
3	Household work	7	School going student		
4	Student	8	Handicap		

4.0 Definition of main and marginal worker

1. **Main(if employed for more than 183 days in a year)**

2. **Marginal(if employed for less than 183 days)**

Code for job-work

1	Agriculture activities	5	Government job	9	Others(mention)
2	Labour for agriculture activities	6	Private job		
3	Agricultural activities like poultry farming etc	7	Business		
4	Labour for non-agricultural activities	8	Business(Doctor, Engineer etc)		

5.0 Income of the family

Please mention the income of your family of the family for the past year from all sources

S.No	Particulars	Income(in Rs)
A	Agricultural activities	
1	Agricultural activities on own land	
2	Agricultural activities on Leased land	
3	Agricultural activities on encroached land	
4	Agricultural activities given on leased land	
5	By giving agriculture related equipments on rent	
B	Agriculture based activities	
6	Dairy, poultry farming, pig farming, sheep farming, etc	
7	Park	
C	From forest	
8	From selling wood to be used as fuel	
9	From forest related activities	
10	Small cottage industry	
11	Business activities	
12	Service	
13	Government job	
14	Private job	
15	Non-agriculture labour	
16	Agricultural labour	
17	Rented property	
18	Others(mention)	

6.0 Usage of structure(only affected structure)

6-1 Usage of structure

- 1- Shop 3- Workshop
2- Godown 4- Office

6-2 What type of business you are involved in?

1	Tea stall	9	Small hotel(dhaba)	17	Barber	25	Others (mention)
2	Grocery store	10	Fruit and vegetable vendor	18	Washer man		
3	Readymade garments	11	Snacks	19	Clinic		
4	Cut-piece garments	12	Cigarette/Pan stall	20	Motel		
5	Medicines	13	Cycle repair	21	Hotel		
6	Auto repair	14	Tyre repair	22	Electrical items		
7	Spare-parts	15	Tailoring	23	Small scale business		
8	Sweets	16	General store	24	Welding		

7.0Property**7.1** Please give information of the following properties:

Particulars	Quantity	Market value(in Rs)
Animal shed		
Farm house		
PUMP HOUSE		
Irrigation unit (quantity)		
Open well		
Tube well		
Lift irrigation		
Finance(in R)		
Savings account		
Long term deposit		
Recurring deposit		
Current account		
Other domestic property		
T.V/Tape/Radio		
Cycle/Motor cycle		
Jewelry/Clock		
Furniture		
Utensils		
Camel cart/bull cart etc.		
Wood/steel plough		
Agriculture equipments		
Tractor/Thrashor		
Animal quantity		
Animals		
Hen		
Goat/Sheep/Pig		

8-0 Annual expenditure

S.No	Particulars	Expenditure(in Rs)
1	On food items	
2	On fuel	
3	On clothing	
4	On medicines	
5	On education	
6	On commutation	
7	On festivals	
8	On agricultural activities(like seeds, water, equipments on rent etc)	
9	Others(mention)	
10	Total	

9-0 Loan (if any)

9-1 Please give information about the loans if any.

Source	Total loan (in Rs)	Loan paid (in Rs)	Loan remained (in Rs)
Name of the bank from which loan has been taken			
Loan from private holders			
Others			

Summary Socio-Economic Survey

S. No.	Location	Affected Person	Business	Structure	Family Type	Social Category	Vulnerability	Daily Income (in Rs.)
1.	Govt.Hospital	Madan Lal	Fruit	Wooden	Nuclear	General	NA	100
2.	Govt.Hospital	Ram Chandra	Fruit	Wooden	Joint	OBC	NA	100
3.	Govt.Hospital	Mangi Lal	Fruit	Wooden	Nuclear	OBC	NA	100
4.	Govt.Hospital	Pancharam	Fruit	Wooden	Nuclear	OBC	NA	100
5.	Govt.Hospital	Prakash	Fruit	Wooden	Nuclear	OBC	NA	100
6.	Govt.Hospital	Rakesh	Fruit	Wooden	Nuclear	OBC	NA	100
7.	Govt.Hospital	Tinku	Fruit	Wooden	Joint	OBC	NA	100
8.	Govt.Hospital	Mohan Ram	Fruit	Wooden	Joint	OBC	NA	100
9.	Govt.Hospital	Raj Kumar	Vegetable	Wooden	Nuclear	OBC	NA	100
10.	Govt.Hospital	Laxman Dev	Fruit	Wooden	Joint	OBC	NA	100
11.	Govt.Hospital	Hari	Shoe Repair	Thatched	Joint	OBC	BPL	60
12.	Sugan Singh Circle	TaraChand	Tea kiosk	Wooden	Nuclear	OBC	NA	60

Appendix 5

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 <input type="checkbox"/>	✓ <input type="checkbox"/>	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 <input type="checkbox"/>	✓ <input type="checkbox"/>	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 other resources taken for the project.	X <input type="checkbox"/>	✓ <input type="checkbox"/>	According to the ADB's IR policy full RP is required when 200 or more people will experience major impacts. A Short RP is required when resettlement is insignificant when less than 200 people will experience major impacts. According to the NRRP, RP should be prepared when it involves resettlement of more than 500 families (roughly about 2,000 persons) in plain areas and 200 families (roughly about 1,000 people) in hilly areas, Desert Development Programme (DDP) blocks, areas mentioned in Schedule V and Schedule VI of the Constitution of India.	The RF addresses the IR impacts. The entitlements to the APs are outlined in the Entitlement Matrix.
4.	Any involuntary resettlement should, as far as possible, be conceived and executed as a part of a development project or	X <input type="checkbox"/>	✓ <input type="checkbox"/>	According to the ADB's IR policy full RP is required when 200 or more people will experience major impacts. A	The RF addresses the IR impacts. The entitlements to the APs are outlined in

	Policy Principles	LAA	NRRP	Remarks	Compliance of proposed RF with ADB's IR Policy
	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.			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 Entitlement Matrix.
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	LAA does not provide for resettlement. However, it specifies the time limit for acquisition, though the project / program for which it is conceived need not necessarily be time-bound.	A time-bound action plan and implementation schedule for the IR activities is outlined. The key RP activities are identified and the responsibilities for the same outlined.
5.	The affected people should be fully informed and closely consulted on resettlement and compensation options. Where adversely affected people are particularly vulnerable, resettlement and compensation decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase to build up the capacity of the vulnerable people to deal with the issues.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LAA recognizes only titleholders, who are to be notified prior to acquisition.	Consultations have been carried out with APs. This will be further consolidated by the RP implementing NGO. The plan for information disclosure in the project, including the RF.
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.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	-	This is addressed in the Entitlement Matrix.
7.	The absence of formal legal title to land some affected groups should not be a bar to compensation. Affected persons entitled to compensation and rehabilitation should be identified and recorded as early as possible, preferably at the project	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LAA provides for every affected person to receive a notification prior to acquisition and for a hearing in case of any objection. Acquisition under the Act is permitted within one year from the date of declaration of intent to	The process for verification of impacts and establishing the eligibility of the APs is outlined in the RF.

	Policy Principles	LAA	NRRP	Remarks	Compliance of proposed RF with ADB's IR Policy
	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.			acquire, failing which, the process has to start again. LAA does not regard non-titleholders as APs. The <i>Rajasthan Urban Housing and Habitat Policy, 2006</i> aims to provide tenurial rights to urban slum dwellers with special emphasis on persons belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, weaker sections, physically handicapped and widows. This is consistent with recognizing those without legal titles and the vulnerable.	
8.	The full costs of resettlement and compensation, including the costs of social preparation and livelihood programs as well as the incremental benefits over the "without project" situation, should be included in the presentation of Project costs and benefits.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	According to the ADB's IR policy full RP is required when 200 or more people will experience major impacts. A Short RP is required when resettlement is insignificant when less than 200 people will experience major impacts. According to the NRRP, RP should be prepared when it involves resettlement of more than 500 families (roughly about 2,500 persons) in plain areas and 250 families (roughly about 1,250 people) in hilly areas, Desert Development Programme (DDP) blocks, areas mentioned in Schedule V and Schedule VI of the Constitution of India.	The RF addresses the IR impacts. The entitlements to the APs are outlined in the Entitlement Matrix.
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The NRRP's concept of replacement cost is not clearly defined. However, the NRRP does consider various compensation packages to substitute the losses of APs.	This is addressed in the Entitlement Matrix
9.	To better assure timely availability of required resources and to ensure compliance with involuntary resettlement procedures during implementation, eligible costs of resettlement and compensation may be considered for inclusion in Bank loan financing for the project, if requested.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	-	The impacts have been assessed and RP costs according to the entitlement matrix have been worked out. These costs are included in the Project Costs.

Public Consultation

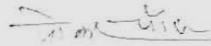
Appendix 1: Proceedings of City Level Consultation Meeting At Nagaur on June 04 '2008

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.

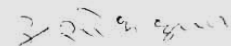
1. The public consultation meeting was therefore organized on **June 04 '2008** at Nagaur Municipal Board (NMB) meeting hall. The meeting was organized by the NMB on the request of the Board, prominent persons of the city, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), community based organizations (CBOs), political 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



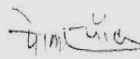
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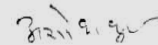


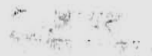
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People – salient features of these three key safeguard policies were presented, (iii) key social safeguard features in the program to avoid social impacts, (iv) draft resettlement framework (v) IR impacts of Tranche II & III subprojects in Nagaur, (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.







अधिकाधी अधिकारी
नगरपालिका नगर

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 न्यूज 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 कंसलटेंट 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 पंचार 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 टंकों 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 ठोस 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 पंचार 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 अधिशाही अधिकारी पोकरराम चौहान ने भी प्रोजेक्ट की जानकारी दी। इस अवसर पर उपाध्यक्ष हाजी गुलजार खां, बशीर टाक, नेमीचंद, श्याम जांगिड़ ओमप्रकाश मेघवाल, मोहम्मद असगर, 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 हो 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 कलेक्टर पहुंच गई और जिला कलेक्टर को ज्ञापन देकर जलसकट के निदान की मांग की।

5. Public Consultation: Informal individual and group consultations with potentially affected and general public were held at a few places namely, Sujan Singh Circle and near Government Hospital, during the transect walks on 17 June 2008, 27th and 28th July 2009. Women were also consulted in order to identify their specific needs and concerns. The purpose of conducting consultations was to make people aware about the sub-project and also gather public concerns, opinions and suggestions related to specific sub-project. One of the prime objectives of the public consultations is to integrate the concerns and suggestions of people in the project design. All these have been documented in this short RP. The executing authority and DSC would ensure integration of public concerns and suggestions in the project wherever feasible.
6. Issues discussed: The issues discussed with the likely affected people and local beneficiary population is provided below. The list of people consulted is given as **Annexure 4**.
 - (i) Affected daily wage earners should be compensated for the days of income loss during project implementation;
 - (ii) The wastewater disposal system should be highly modern;
 - (iii) The STP site should be far away from the city;
 - (iv) Local people should be given preference for casual work during construction work;
 - (v) During construction adequate access should be ensured for pedestrians, cyclists and two wheelers;
 - (vi) Adequate safety measures specifically, for women and school going children should be provided during construction work;
 - (vii) People expressed their desire to cooperate with the sub-project work;
 - (viii) People requested to minimize the number of days required to complete the work.

List of Participants

Public Consultation No.1

Location: Near Government Hospital, Nagaur Date: 27th July 2009 Time: 3.00 PM

Duration of Discussion (in Hrs): 45 mnts

SN	Name	Profession	Sex
1	Madan Lal	Fruit Vendor	Male
2	Ram Chandra	Fruit Vendor	Male
3	Mangi Lal	Fruit Vendor	Male
4	Pancharam	Fruit Vendor	Male
5	Prakash	Fruit Vendor	Male
6	Rakesh	Fruit Vendor	Male
7	Tinku	Fruit Vendor	Male
8	Mohan Ram	Fruit Vendor	Male
9	Raj Kumar	Vegetable Vendor	Male
10	Laxman Dev	Fruit Vendor	Male
11	Hari	Shoe Repair	Male
12	Om Prakash	Service	Male
13	Gita Parihar	Housewife	Female
14	Basanti	Housewife	Female
15	Ramesh Kumar	Auto Rickshaw Driver	Male
16	Suleiman	Taxi Driver	Male
17	Sunita Jain	Social Worker	Female
18	Sita Devi	Housewife	Female
19	Mavir Singh	Service	Male
20	Ashok Kumar	Service	Male
21	Kailash Gupta	Business	Male
22	Ram Swarup	Business	Male
23	Prakash Gupta	Business	Male

Public Consultation No.2

Location: Sujan Singh Circle, Nagaur Date: 28th July 2009 Time: 3:00 PM

Duration of Discussion (in Hrs):45 mnts

SN	Name	Profession	Sex
1	Tarachand	Business/Tea kiosk	Male
2	Prakash Kumar	Service	Male
3	Om Prakash	Laborer	Male
4	Ashok Panwar	Student	Male
5	Dev Kumar	Student	Male
6	Shanti Devi	Housewife	Female
7	Manoj	Student	Male
8	Vaijayanti Devi	Housewife	Female
9	Sanju	Auto Rickshaw driver	Male
10	Vivek Saini	Business	Male
11	Dhan Singh	Laborer	Male
12	Laxmanram	Laborer	Male
13	Hari	Shoe Repair	Male
14	Munna	Ice-cream Hawker	Male

Appendix 7

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.

1. 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.

2. 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.
	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.

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	Nagaur Waste Water (RUSDIP/TR-02/NGR/WW/01)	March, 2009	-	-

2. Authors name: DSC 2

3. Consultant Firm name: M/s. Span Consultants Pvt. Ltd..

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