

Resettlement Plan

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India: Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Program—Bundi Urban Transport and Roads Subproject

Prepared by Local Self Government Department

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

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	— Asian Development Bank
BPL	— below poverty line
CBO	— community-based organization
CLC	— City Level Committees
DSC	— Design and Supervision Consultants
GRC	— Grievance Redress Committee
IPIU	— Investment Program Implementation Unit
IPMC	— Investment Program Management Consultants
IPMU	— Investment Program Project Management Unit
LAA	— Land Acquisition Act
LSGD	— Local Self Government Department
MFF	— multitranches financing facility
NGO	— nongovernmental organization
NRRP	— National Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy
OMC	— Operations and Maintenance Contractors
PAF	— project affected family
PAH	— project affected household
PIU	— Project Implementation Unit
PMU	— Project Management Unit
ROW	— right of way
RUIDP	— Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Project
RUSDIP	— Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Programme
SDS	— Social Development Specialist
SRP	— Short Resettlement Plan
STP	— sewerage treatment plant
ULB	— urban local body
WTP	— water treatment plant

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. The Local Self Government Department (LSGD) under the Urban Governance Department of Government of Rajasthan (the Government) is executing the Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Program (RUSDIP) in fifteen (15) towns namely, Alwar, Baran-Chhabra, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bundi, Chittorgarh, Churu, Dholpur, Jaisalmer, Jhalawar-Jhalarapatan, Karauli, Nagaur, Rajsamand, Sawai Madhopur and Sikar with financial assistance from Asian Development Bank (ADB) under Multi Tranche Financing Facility (MFF). The investment program covers major urban infrastructure works viz., Water Supply, Waste Water Management, Solid Waste Management, Urban Transport and Roads, Social Infrastructure, Support Infrastructure for Cultural Heritage and Urban Drainage.

2. This Resettlement Plan (RP) has been prepared for the Bundi Urban Transport and Roads Subproject as part of RUIDP Phase II. The subproject now covers widening of around 20.35 km of total road lengths which constitute 20 different roads that has been taken up for development, whose length varies from 500m to 1.5 km. The SRP which was approved by ADB on 22.1.2011 is under revision due to change in scope (previously road improvement was only for 3 road stretches but now it is 20 road sections due to enhanced scope of work). The SRP has been revised accordingly as the scope of work has been enlarged at great extent (from 6.50.kms of road lengths to 20.35 kms.road lengths) prepared based on the detailed engineering design and as per the Detailed Project Report (DPR). Detailed design began in the middle of 2010 and completed by December 2010. This subproject has been categorized as “B” for Involuntary Resettlement (IR) impact as per the ADB’s Policy on Involuntary Resettlement, 1995. Effort was made to avoid land acquisition and resettlement. Overall impacts would be further minimized through careful siting and alignment during subproject implementation.

3. **Summary of Resettlement Impact:** Sub-project design minimized land acquisition and resettlement impacts. As per design chosen, the civil works will not result in any permanent impacts to structures (both residential and commercial structures), and common properties too. Keeping this in view the construction of the road improvements will be carried out within the existing right-of-way (ROW). However, during widening of road, roadside mobile vendors or mobile/ambulatory hawkers and vendors will be affected temporarily by the road construction works, and will need to be shifted near to present location so they can continue their business activities. A total of 49 small business activities have been identified which are to be temporarily affected. None of these small business structures are to be demolished. . Out of the total 49 small business activities, there are 7 tea shops, 14 pan stalls, 5 marriage Band party Shops, 5 Readymade garments shop, 10 Blacksmiths, 4 Hair Cutting saloons and 1 general store,1 CD Shop,1 Furniture Shop and 1 Shoe maker. The temporary impact would be on these 49 business activities as identified by December 2010 socio-economic survey. All the APs (49) will be assisted in shifting and will be provide one time shifting allowance.

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

5. **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.

6. **Institutional Arrangements:** The LSGD is the executing agency responsible for overall technical supervision and execution of all subprojects funded under the Program. The Implementing Agency is the Investment Program Management Unit (IPMU) of the ongoing

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

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

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

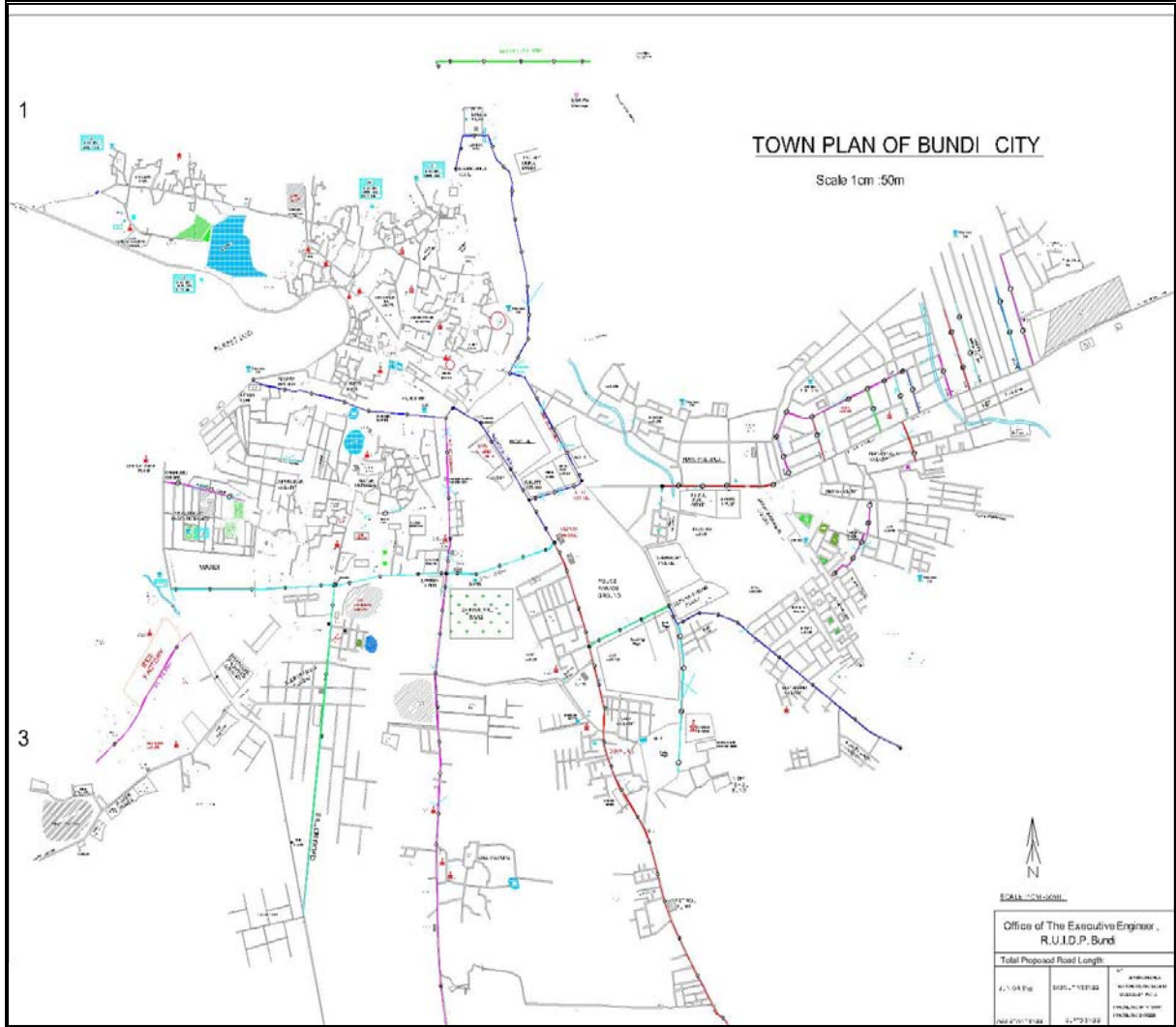
1. Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Program (RUSDIP) is intended to optimize social and economic development in 15 selected towns in the State, particularly district headquarters and towns with significant tourism potential. This will be achieved through investments in urban infrastructure (water supply; sewerage and sanitation; solid waste management; urban drainage; urban transport and roads), urban community upgrading (community infrastructure; livelihood promotion) and civic infrastructure (art, culture, heritage and tourism; medical services and health; fire services; and other services). RUSDIP will also provide policy reforms to strengthen urban governance, management, and support for urban infrastructure and services. The assistance will be based on the state-level framework for urban reforms, and institutional and governance reforms recommended by the Government of India (the Government) through the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT).

2. RUIDP Phase II is being implemented over a seven year period beginning in 2008, and being funded by a loan via a Multitranchise Financing Facility (MFF) of the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The Executing Agency is the Local Self-Government Department (LSGD) of the Government of Rajasthan; and the Implementing Agency is the Investment Program Management Unit (IPMU) of the Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Project (RUIDP).

3. The subproject is located in Bundi town of Bundi District, in the state of Rajasthan. The existing carriageway varies from 3.5 to 9.0 m for most of the stretch. Due to inadequate carriageway width, the road becomes congested resulting in low speeds for moving vehicles and also the possibility of accidents increase, whereby the traffic passing through this stretch suffers the most. The subproject covers widening of around 20.35 km of total road which constitute 20 different road lengths that has been taken up for development, whose length varies from 500m to 1.5 km. Details are mentioned in Table 1. The subproject location is illustrated in the map in Figure 1.

4. This Resettlement Plan (RP) has been prepared for the Bundi Urban Transport and Roads Subproject as part of RUIDP Phase II. The RP has been prepared based on the detailed engineering design and as per the Detailed Project Report (DPR). Detailed design began in the middle of 2010 and completed by December 2010. This subproject has been categorized as "B" for Involuntary Resettlement (IR) impact as per the ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement, 1995

Figure-1: Subproject Location



II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

5. The subproject will not entail any permanent land acquisition and resettlement. Efforts have been made by the engineering team to minimize the resettlement impact by careful design as all the implementation activities under the subproject will be confined to the existing Right of Way (RoW). The construction of the road improvements will be carried out within the existing right-of-way (ROW). However, during widening of road, roadside mobile vendors (mobile/ambulatory hawkers and vendors) will be affected temporarily by the road construction works, and will need to be shifted near to present location so they can continue with their business activities. The impacts are categorized as temporary due to the loss of income limited during the construction period only. A total of 49 small business activities have been identified which are to be temporarily affected. All the APs (49) will be assisted in shifting and will be provide one time shifting allowance. The subproject components and its impact on land acquisition and resettlement is described in Table 1.

Table 1: Subproject Components and its Impact on Land Acquisition and Resettlement

S.No	Name Of Components	Permanent Impact on Land Acquisition and Resettlement	Temporary Impact	Remarks
1	Construction of CC road Bhilo Ka Darbaza to Dalalpura Tiraha via Choth Mata Mandir.(677 mtr length)	NO	NO	
2	Construction of road from Ranjeet Cinema Tiraha to Mahavir Circle via LIC office.(2250 mtr length)	NO	NO	
3	Widening of Road Rotary circle(N.H-12) to Bihari Circle to Raniji Ki Bawari to Petrol Pump by pass.(4610 mtr)	NO	YES	Temporary impact on loss of income and livelihood of 22 road side small business activities which will be affected during the period of construction.
4	Widening of Road Circuit to Dwarika Hotel to Ambedkar Circle to Mandi Tiraha (N.H-12)-1700 mtr.	NO	YES	Temporary impact on loss of income and livelihood of 22 road side small business activities which will be affected during the period of construction.
5	Widening & Strengthning Chatrapura Village Bawari to Dwarika hotel to Azad Park.-1735 mtr.	NO	NO	
6	Construction of CC road Unala Ki Dungri.-670 mtr.	NO	NO	
7	Construction of CC road Ambedkar Circle to N.H-12 via Rain Basera-725 mtr.	NO	YES	Temporary impact on loss of income and livelihood of 3 road side small business activities which will be affected during the period of construction.
8	Construction of CC road from Govt. college Chouraha to S.P office-385 mtr.	NO	NO	
9	Widening & Strengthening S.P office Tiraha to Murti Nandan Colony via Dayanand Colony.-1233 mtr.	NO	YES	Temporary impact on loss of income and livelihood of 2 road side small business activities which will be affected during the period of construction.

10	Widening & Strengthening S.P office tiraha to New Tehsil.-595 mtr.	NO	NO	
S.No	Name Of Components	Permanent Impact on Land Acquisition and Resettlement	Temporary Impact	Remarks
11	Construction of CC road from Puliya Nainwa Road to Jawahar Colony Tiraha via P.H.E.D office.-500 mtr.	NO	NO	
12	Construction of CC road from Gate no-1 to Gate no-6 backline along community centre.-850 mtr.	NO	NO	
13	Construction of CC road Rajat Colony branch road to Gate no-2,5,6,7,8.- 950 mtr.	NO	NO	
14	Construction of CC road at Nav Jeevan Colony.-1050 mtr.	NO	NO	
15	Construction of CC road Nainwa Road to Sanjay Nagar Basti via Glaxy Model School.-465 mtr.	NO	NO	
16	Construction of CC road from Old Mathura Road to Housing Board Colony via Vinus Public School.-400 mtr.	NO	NO	
17	Construction of CC link road to Nianwa Road to Inderprastha Colony.-170 mtr.	NO	NO	
18	Construction of CC Road Kagzi Dewra at Brahmno Ki Hatai.- 170 mtr.	NO	NO	
19	Construction of CC Road near Girls.Sr.Secondary School,Vikash Nagar.- 365 mtr.	NO	NO	
20	Construction of CC Road Jail Head Works (Nursury Road).-370 mtr.	NO	NO	

None of these small business structures are to be demolished for the construction as the work will be confined to the existing Right of Way (RoW). Thus these 49 business activities are considered to be affected on a temporary basis. Out of the total 49 small business activities, there are 7 tea shops, 14 pan stalls, 5 marriage Band party Shops, 5 Readymade garments shop, 10 Blacksmiths, 4 Hair Cutting saloons and 1 general store, 1 CD Shop, 1 Furniture Shop and 1 Shoe maker.. All of these are non titleholders. Details are given in Table 2.

Table 2: Types of Temporary Impacts

S.No	Type of temporary Impacts	Numbers
1	Tea Shops	07
2	Pan Shops	14
3	Marriage Band party Shops	05
4	Readymade garments Shops	05
5	Blacksmiths	10
6	Hair Cutting Saloons	04
7	General Store	01
8	Music CD Shop	01
9	Furniture Shop	01
10	Shoe Maker	01

Source: census and Socio-Economic Survey, Decembe 2010

III. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION/PROFILE

6. A census and socio-economic survey was carried out in the month of December 2010 all along the subproject area covering each sub components. This was conducted with the help of a predesigned tool. The census survey covered the assessment of detailed impacts and gathered information related to the socioeconomic profile of the affected households/persons. Out of the 49 APs, 23 belong to vulnerable category: 3 belong to Women Headed Household, 19 from BPL Category (including 8 from SC) and 1 from Scheduled Tribe (ST) and . It is confirmed that there will be no impact on Indigenous People (IP)¹. The average household size amongst the surveyed affected households is 4.9. Petty Business is the main source of income of the APs. The average household income of the APs is Rs.3785 per month. There is no major impact on gender as such as the subproject

¹ Indigenous peoples (IP) are defined as those having a distinct social, cultural, economic, and political traditions and institutions compared with the mainstream or dominant society. ADB defines IP who have peculiar characteristics which are: (i) descent from population groups present in a given area before territories were defined; (ii) maintenance of cultural and social identities separate from dominant societies and cultures; (iii) self identification and identification by others are being part of a distinct cultural group; (iv) linguistic identity different from that of dominant society; (v) social, cultural, economic and political traditions and institutions distinct from dominant culture; (vi) economic systems oriented more toward traditional production systems rather than mainstream; and (vii) unique ties and attachments to traditional habitats and ancestral territories. In India, some of the STs are considered to be the IPs who have some similarities with the definition of ADB. The Indian Constitution (Article 342) defines Scheduled Tribes (STs) with special characteristics such as (i) primitive traits, (ii) distinctive culture, (iii) shyness with the public at large, (iv) geographical isolation, (v) social and economic backwardness. However, Constitutional protection and programs for tribal development have brought significant changes since 1947 which played a major role to bring the STs in to mainstream society. The STs in the project area interact closely with mainstream society and hence considered to be mainstreamed as far as their language, economic activity and socio cultural activities are concerned. These STs in the subproject area are not primitive and do not bear any distinct characteristics with that of the mainstream population and therefore, they are not considered to be IP as far as ADB's definition is concerned.

will have only 3 women headed households. All the APs (49) including 23 Vulnerable APs will be assisted in shifting and will be provide one time shifting allowance. A summary of resettlement impact and the socio-economic details of the APs are given in table 3 and the detailed socio-economic profile including the list of APs are given in Annexure 1.

Table 3: Summary of Resettlement Impacts and Socio-Economic Details of APs

Impact	Quantity
Permanent land aacquisition	0
Temporary land aacquisition	0
Affected Business Activities (Temporary)	49
Titled APs	0
Non-titled APs	49
Women -headed household / WHH	03
IP/ST-headed AH	01
BPL Persons/ AH	19
Physically Disabled AH	0
Total Vulnerable Households ²	23
Affected trees/crops	0
Affected common property resources	0
Average family size	4.9
Average hhousehold income (per month)	Rs 3785

Source: census and Socio-Economic Survey, December 2010

IV. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

7. Following the model developed for the multitranche financing facility (MFF), a town-wide stakeholder consultation workshop was conducted initially (in30.1.2011)which provided an overview of the Program and subprojects to be undertaken in Bundi and discussed the Government and Asian Development Bank (ADB's) resettlement policies and potential resettlement impacts of the subprojects in Bundi. During the workshop, Hindi versions of the Resettlement Framework were provided to ensure stakeholders understood the objectives, policy principles and procedures for any land acquisition, compensation and other assistance measures for any affected person. Consultations were held on 08.12.2010 at various places in the subproject area such as (i) Circuit House area (ii) Nea Lanka Gate ((iii) Dhan Mandi (iv) Dayanad Colony (v) Nainwa Road (vi) Near S.P office (vii) Near Dwarika Hotel (viii) Near Raniji Ki Bawari. During consultations, key issues raised were: (i) participants expressed satisfaction that there was a subproject taking care of their needs which they have waited for 25-30 years; (ii) they are not hesitant to move or shift if necessary to accommodate the work; (iii) they are willing to provide labor for the subproject; and (iv) they raised that it is important to repair and widening of roads for free traffic movement. Consultation records are provided in **Annexure 2**.

8. The RP was prepared in consultation with stakeholders. Meetings and individual interviews were held involving stakeholders, particularly with temporary APs. Public consultation with primary and secondary stakeholders has been conducted to understand the local issues and public views regarding the possible impact of the subproject. The group discussions was conduct by RUIDP after advertising in local news papers dt 17.01.2011(attached in annexure 6). The issues like, awareness about the subproject and extent of the project impact and development components, benefits of project for the economic and social upliftment of community at large, labour availability in the project area

² Vulnerable households consist of households belonging to Scheduled tribe, Women headed, below poverty line and physically disabled

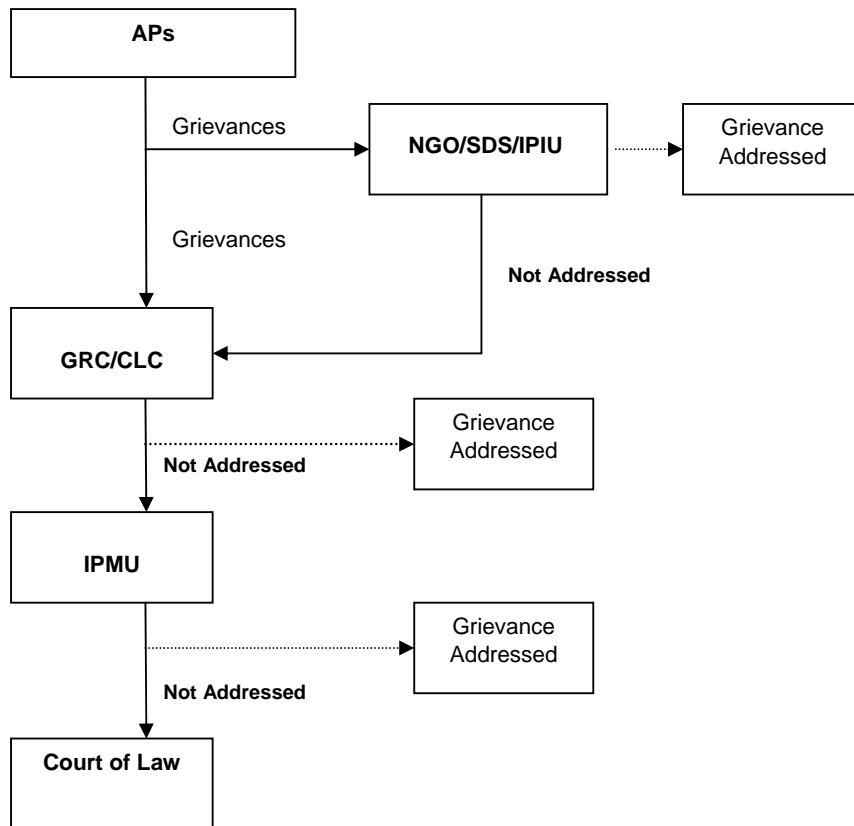
or requirement of outside labour, local disturbances due to project construction work, requirement at all of any tree felling etc. at project sites, water logging and drainage problem if any, drinking water problem, existence of forest and any other sensitive area nearby the project site etc. During subproject preparation, consultations were held with the official representatives of the line agencies, apart from the local communities in the project area.

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

10. Project information will be continually disseminated through disclosure of resettlement planning documents. The documents will contain information on compensation, entitlement and resettlement management adopted for the subproject will be made available in local language (Hindi) and the same will be distributed to APs. The Social Development Specialist (SDS) through its IPIU will keep the APs informed about the impacts, the compensation and assistances proposed for them and facilitate addressing any grievances. Additionally, the NGO engaged to implement Community Awareness and Participation Program (CAPP) will continue consultations, information dissemination, and disclosure. The NGO has been engaged and it has been working for community consultation and awareness program. A summary of NGO's activities is provided in **Annexure 3**. The consultation process will be carried out in the entire project cycle.

V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS

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

Figure 2: Grievance Redress Process

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

VI. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

12. The policy framework and entitlements for the program as well as for this subproject are based on national laws: The Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (LAA, amended in 1984), and the National Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy, 2007 (NRRP); ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement, 1995; and the agreed Resettlement Framework (RF). Based on these, the core involuntary resettlement principles applicable are: (i) land acquisition, and other involuntary resettlement impacts will be avoided or minimized exploring all viable alternative subproject designs; (ii) where unavoidable, time-bound Resettlement Plans will be prepared and 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 affected persons in planning and implementing subprojects will be ensured; (iv) vulnerable groups will be provided special assistance; (v) payment of compensation to APs including non-titled persons (e.g., informal dwellers/squatters, and encroachers) for acquired assets at replacement rates; (vi) payment of compensation and resettlement assistance prior to the contractor taking physical acquisition of the land and prior to the commencement of any construction activities; (vii) provision of income restoration and rehabilitation; and (viii) establishment of appropriate grievance redress mechanisms. A detailed policy framework including the comparison of national laws and policies with ADB' SPS is given in **Annexure 4**.

VII. ENTITLEMENTS

13. All APs who are identified in the subproject areas on the cut-off date will be entitled to compensation for their affected assets, and rehabilitation measures (as outlined in the entitlement matrix below) sufficient to assist them to improve or at least maintain their pre-project living standards, income-earning capacity and production levels. Compensation eligibility is limited by a cut-off date as set for this project on the day of the completion of the census survey which is 10 December 2010 in this case. APs who settle in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation and assistance. They however will be given sufficient advance notice (30 days) and will be requested to vacate premises and dismantle affected structures prior to project implementation. The IPIU and the NGO will provide the identity cards (ID) to each of the APs. A sample copy of the ID card is provided in **Annexure 5**. The entitlement matrix for the subproject based on the above policies is in Table 4.

Table 4: 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. • Contractor's actions to ensure there is no income/access loss consistent with the IEE.³ • Assistance to mobile vendors/hawkers to temporarily shift for continued economic activity.⁴ • For construction activities involving unavoidable livelihood disruption, compensation for lost income or a transitional allowance for the period of disruption whichever is greater. 	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	Livelihood. Vulnerable households will be given priority in project construction employment.	Vulnerable households will be identified during the census.	NGO will verify the extent of impacts through a 100% surveys of APs determine assistance, verify and identify vulnerable households.
3	Any other loss not identified	-	-	anticipated involuntary impacts will be documented and mitigated based on the principles of the RF	-	NGO will ascertain the nature and extent of such loss. IPMU will finalize the entitlements in line with the RF

AP=Affected Person, IEE = initial environmental examination, IPMU = Investment Program Project Management Unit, NGO = nongovernmental organization, RF=Resettlement Framework,

³ This includes: leaving spaces for access between mounds of soil, providing walkways and metal sheets to maintain access across trenches for people and vehicles where required, increased workforces to finish work in areas with impacts on access, timing of works to reduce disruption during business hours, phased construction schedule and working one segment at a time and one side of the road at a time.

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

VIII. RELOCATION OF HOUSING AND SETTLEMENTS

14. APs will be provided 30 days advance notice to ensure no or minimal disruption in livelihood. If required, they will also be assisted to temporarily shift for continued economic activity. For example they will be assisted to shift to the other side of the road where there is no construction. Ensuring there is no income or access loss during subproject 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. All the 49 APs will be shifted to a nearby location. During the shifting, they will be provided shifting allowance and livelihood assistance for the period of disruption.

IX. INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION

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

X. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCIAL PLAN

16. The resettlement cost estimate for the Bundi Roads subproject includes resettlement assistance, as outlined in the entitlement matrix, support cost for RP implementation and contingency provision amounting to be 5% of the total cost. The state government will be responsible for releasing the funds for resettlement in a timely manner. The total resettlement cost for the subproject is INR 325103. The resettlement cost items and estimates are outlined in Table 5.

Table 5: Resettlement Costs

Srl. No	Item	Unit	Quantity	Unit Cost	Amount
1	Assistance for Relocation & Transfer				
	Shifting assistance	Lump sum	49	200	9800
	Loss of Income Livelihood ⁵	14 Days	49	127	87122
	Additional assistance to Vulnerable groups ⁶	14 Days	23	350	112700
	Sub Total Item 1				209622
2	Administrative & Implementation costs				
	Implementing NGO	Lump Sum			1,00,000
3	Total				309622
4	Contingency	5%			15481
5	Grand Total				325103

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

⁶ Additional Assistance to Vulnerable Vendors/Shop Owners for loss of Livelihood: Less than 3 days impact- @ Rs 500/-per day, Between 4 to 7 days impact-@ Rs 400/-per day, Between 8 to 15 days impact-@ Rs 350/-per day, Between 16 to 31 days impact-@ Rs 300/-per day, More than 31 days impact- A lump sum of Rs 10000/- which is based on assessment made during the census and socio-economic survey.

XI. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

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

18. IPIUs have already been established in the project town, Bundi to manage implementation of subprojects in their area. City Level Committee (CLC) will monitor subproject implementation in each town. They will appoint Construction Contractors to build elements of the infrastructure in a particular town (supervised by DSC). Once the infrastructure (here widening of road) begins to operate, responsibility will be transferred to State Public Works Department (PWD), 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 Operate, maintain and repair the infrastructure as required.

19. Resettlement issues are coordinated by a Social Development Specialist (IPMU SDS) within the IPMU, who ensures that all subprojects comply with involuntary resettlement safeguards. A Resettlement Specialist who is part of the IPMC team assists the SDS. SDS, as part of the DSC, have been appointed to work with each IPIU to update the Resettlement Plan in the detailed design stage, and to prepare Resettlement Plans for new subprojects, where required to comply with the Government and ADB policies. NGO is appointed to assist the implement Resettlement Plans with close coordination with IPIU. Various institutional roles and responsibilities are described in Table 6.

Table 6: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities

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

Activities	Agency Responsible
Taking possession of land	
Resettlement Plan Implementation Stage	
Implementation of proposed rehabilitation measures	NGO/SDS/IPIU
Consultations with affected persons during rehabilitation activities	NGO/SDS/IPIU
Grievances redressal	NGO/SDS/GRC/CLC
Monitoring	IPIU/IPMU

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

XII. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

20. All the compensation and assistance will be completed prior to the start of the civil work at each specific stretch. Disbursement of compensation, assistance and relocation of APs cannot commence until the RP has been cleared by ADB. All entitlements are to be paid prior to displacement. Written confirmation is required by the IPMU to ADB stating that all compensation has been paid to APs. Only then can construction works begin on sections where compensation has been paid. A tentative implementation schedule is given in Table 7.

Table 7: Implementation Schedule

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

XIII. MONITORING AND REPORTING

21. RP implementation will be closely monitored to provide the IPMU with an effective basis for assessing resettlement progress and identifying potential difficulties and problems. Monitoring will be undertaken by the IPIU with assistance from the IPMU. The extent of monitoring activities, including their scope and periodicity, will be commensurate with the project's risks and impacts. Monitoring will involve: (i) administrative monitoring to ensure that implementation is on schedule and problems are dealt with on a timely basis; (ii) socio-economic monitoring during and after any resettlement impact utilizing baseline information established through the socio-economic survey of APs undertaken during project sub-preparation; and (iii) overall monitoring to assess AP's status. The EA is required to implement safeguard measures and relevant safeguard plans, as provided in the legal

agreements, and to submit periodic monitoring reports on their implementation performance. ADB will require the EA to:

- establish and maintain procedures to monitor the progress of implementation of safeguard plans,
- verify the compliance with safeguard measures and their progress toward intended outcomes,
- document and disclose monitoring results and identify necessary corrective and preventive actions in the periodic monitoring reports,
- follow up on these actions to ensure progress toward the desired outcomes,(v) retain qualified and experienced external expert to verify monitoring information for projects with significant impacts and risks,
- Submit periodic monitoring reports on safeguard measures as agreed with ADB.

22. The IPMU monitoring will include daily planning, implementation, feedback and trouble shooting, individual AP file maintenance, community relationships, dates for consultations, number of appeals placed and progress reports. The IPIU will provide monthly monitoring report to the IPMU and the IPMU will compile the IPIU report and will submit to ADB on a quarterly basis the initial two years and thereafter would submit monitoring reports bi-annually as per the agreed RF. Executing Agency will appoint the external monitoring agency/expert and 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 on bi-annually basis for another two years to ADB for review. Further details are in the RF.

ANNEXURE 1:


SOCIO-ECONOMIC DETAILS

S.No	Location	Name of Shop Owner	Vulnerability	Monthly Income	Type of Structure	Occupation /Business	Nature of Impact
1	Nanakpura Circle, Bundi Road	Ganeshlal Saini	NA	5000.00	Tea Stall	Tea Vendor	Temporary
2	Near, Sarkari Godam, Bundi Road	Sheoji Nath	NA	4000.00	Tea Stall	Tea Vendor	Temporary
3	Near, Sarkari Godam, Bundi Road	Ganeshlal Saini	NA	3500.00	Pan Stall	Pan Vendor	Temporary
4	Near Gurudwara, Devpura, Bundi	Lokesh Jain	NA	3500.00	Pan Stall	Pan Vendor	Temporary
5	Near Gokul Palace, Devpura Bundi	Satyanarayan Sen	NA	5000.00	Hair Cutting Saloon (Stall)	Barber	Temporary
6	Near Gokul Palace, Devpura Bundi	Banwari Rana	BPL(SC)	5000.00	Marriage Band Party Shop	Marriage Band Party	Temporary
7	Near Gokul Palace, Devpura Bundi	Kamlesh Rana	BPL(SC)	5000.00	Marriage Band Party Shop	Marriage Band Party	Temporary
8	Near Gokul Palace, Devpura Bundi	Mukesh Rana	BPL(SC)	5000.00	Marriage Band Party Shop (Stall)	Marriage Band Party	Temporary
9	Near Gokul Palace, Devpura Bundi	Babulal	BPL(SC)	5000.00	Marriage Band Party Shop (Stall)	Marriage Band Party	Temporary
10	Near Gokul Palace, Devpura Bundi	Pappulal Rana	BPL(SC)	5000.00	Marriage Band Party Shop (Stall)	Marriage Band Party	Temporary
11	Near Gokul Palace, Devpura Bundi	Babulal Sen	NA	5000.00	Hair Cutting Saloon (Stall)	Barber	Temporary
12	Near Khamb ki Chatri, Bundi	Ramesh Chandra Modi	NA	3500.00	Pan Stall	Pan Vendor	Temporary
13	Near Khamb ki Chatri, Bundi	Rakesh Saini	NA	3500.00	Pan Stall	Pan Vendor	Temporary
14	Near Khamb ki Chatri, Bundi	Raj Kumar Gochar	NA	3500.00	Pan Stall	Pan Vendor	Temporary
15	Near Khamb ki Chatri, Bundi	Lokesh Suman	NA	3500.00	Pan Stall	Pan Vendor	Temporary
16	Near Khamb ki Chatri, Bundi	Shyam Prakash Modi	NA	3500.00	Pan Stall	Pan Vendor	Temporary
17	Near Khamb ki Chatri, Bundi	Mahavir Prasad Gochar	NA	3500.00	Pan Stall	Pan Vendor	Temporary
18	Near Khamb ki Chatri, Bundi	Md. Islam	NA	4000.00	Readymade garments Shop (Stall)	Readymade garments Trading	Temporary
19	Near Khamb ki Chatri, Bundi	Nur Mohamad	NA	4000.00	Readymade garments Shop (Stall)	Readymade garments Trading	Temporary
20	Near Khamb ki Chatri, Bundi	Ratan Lal Agrawal	NA	4000.00	Readymade garments Shop (Stall)	Readymade garments Trading	Temporary
21	Near Khamb ki Chatri, Bundi	Hanish Kumar	NA	4000.00	Readymade garments Shop (Stall)	Readymade garments Trading	Temporary
22	Near Khamb ki Chatri, Bundi	Mohmad	NA	4000.00	Readymade garments Shop (Stall)	Readymade garments Trading	Temporary
23	Near Lanka Gate,, Dhan Mandi Road	Heera Bai	Female Headed Household	3000.00	Blacksmith Stall	Blacksmith	Temporary

S.No	Location	Name of Shop Owner	Vulnerability	Monthly Income	Type of Structure	Occupation /Business	Nature of Impact
24	Near Lanka Gate,,Dhan Mandi Road	Ram Prasad	BPL	3000.00	Blacksmith Stall	Blacksmith	Temporary
25	Near Lanka Gate,,Dhan Mandi Road	Sada Ram	BPL	3000.00	Blacksmith Stall	Blacksmith	Temporary
26	Near Lanka Gate,,Dhan Mandi Road	Khana Ram	BPL	3000.00	Blacksmith Stall	Blacksmith	Temporary
27	Near Lanka Gate,,Dhan Mandi Road	Ram Lal	BPL	3000.00	Blacksmith Stall	Blacksmith	Temporary
28	Near Lanka Gate,,Dhan Mandi Road	Dave Bai	Female Headed Household	3000.00	Blacksmith Stall	Blacksmith	Temporary
29	Near Lanka Gate,,Dhan Mandi Road	Ramesh	BPL	3000.00	Blacksmith Stall	Blacksmith	Temporary
30	Near Lanka Gate,,Dhan Mandi Road	Shyama	BPL	3000.00	Blacksmith Stall	Blacksmith	Temporary
31	Near Lanka Gate,,Dhan Mandi Road	Tola Bai	Female Headed Household	3000.00	Blacksmith Stall	Blacksmith	Temporary
32	Dhan Mandi Road	Md.Asiam Nagori	BPL	5000.00	Furniture Stall	Furniture Vendor	Temporary
33	Dhan Mandi Road	Nand Bihari Suman	BPL	3500.00	Pan Stall	Pan Vendor	Temporary
34	Dhan Mandi Road	Chandra Prakash Suman	BPL	3500.00	Tea Stall	Tea Vendor	Temporary
35	Dhan Mandi Road	Jagdish Meena	ST	3500.00	Tea Stall	Tea Vendor	Temporary
36	Dhan Mandi Road	Om Prakash Saini	BPL	3500.00	Pan Stall	Pan Vendor	Temporary
37	Dhan Mandi Road	Jitendra Singh	BPL	3000.00	Blacksmith Stall	Blacksmith	Temporary
38	Dhan Mandi Road	Man Singh	NA	4000.00	Music CD Stall	Music CD Vendor	Temporary
39	Dhan Mandi Road	Rakesh Nayak	BPL(SC)	3500.00	Pan Stall	Pan Vendor	Temporary
40	Dhan Mandi Road	Lal Bahadur	NA	3500.00	Pan Stall	Pan Vendor	Temporary
41	Dhan Mandi Road	Rajesh Ahirwal	BPL(SC)	3000.00	Shoe Stall	Cobbler	Temporary
42	Dhan Mandi Road	Satyanarayan Sharma	NA	3500.00	Pan Stall	Pan Vendor	Temporary
43	Dhan Mandi Road	Punam Chandra	NA	4000.00	Tea Stall	Tea Vendor	Temporary
44	Dhan Mandi Road	Shambhu Raj Sen	NA	4000.00	Hair Cutting Saloon (Stall)	Barber	Temporary
45	Dayanand Colony	Mahabir	BPL(SC)	4000.00	General Store	General items vendor	Temporary
46	Dayanand Colony	Bansi Saini	NA	3000.00	Tea Stall	Tea Vendor	Temporary
47	Kota Road Chauraha,near Lanka Gate	Ganesh Suman	NA	4000.00	Tea Stall	Tea Vendor	Temporary
48	Kota Road Chauraha,near Lanka Gate	Rambharosi Goswami	NA	4000.00	Pan Stall	Pan Vendor	Temporary
49	Kota Road Chauraha, near Lanka Gate	Mangilal Sen	NA	4000.00	Hair Cutting Saloon (Stall)	Barber	Temporary

ANNEXURE 2:

SUMMARY DETAILS OF CONSULTATIONS
Public Consultation- Social Survey

Location	Date of Consultations	Time of Consultation	Number of participants	Names of the Participants	Photographs
Near Lanka Gate,,Dhan Mandi Road	08.12.2010	12:30 pm	4	Sada Ram, Ramlal, Dave Bai Ramesh	
Dayanand Colony	08.12.2010	1:30 pm	3	Mahabir Bansi Saini Ram Prasad	
Dayanand Colony	08.12.2010	1:50 pm	4	Ramji Lal Suresh Suman Ved Prakash	
Near S.P office	08.12.2010	2.30 pm	2	Ram Chandra Seela Bai	

PUBLIC CONSULTATION- Social

Issues discussed

- Awareness about the subproject and extent of the project impact and development components
- Benefits of the subproject for the economic and social upliftment of community at large
- Labour availability in the Project area or requirement of outside labour
- Possibility of Local disturbances due to Project Construction Work
- Water logging and drainage problem if any
- Drinking water problem
- Other problems, encountered, if any

Issues of the Public Consultation- Design phase

Sr. No.	Key Issues/Demands	Perception of community
1	Have you heard about RUSDIP (Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Program.	Some participants have heard about RUSDIP because of water supply work is going on in this town.
2	General perception about the project and the awareness about the proposed project.	People are aware of the upcoming project. DSC/CAPP representatives briefly described about this project. Majority of people told that the existing road is very poor and congested and it is inaccessible during rainy season.
3	In what way they may be associated with the project.	Employment to local skilled and unskilled labors will be preferred during construction work.
4	Loss of community life like any Market Places or community activities to be affected	No loss of market places and no disturbance to local normal activities are expected as all works will be done within available ROW
5	Loss of residential/commercial structures, if any due to the project	No loss is predicted,
6	What kind of R&R assistance they would require.	Monetary assistance will be provided for those whose income/livelihood will be temporarily disturbed due to construction work.
7	What is the economic status of the local people	Economic status of the local people is of average/ medium level, majority belongs to lower middle class.

The major findings of the consultations held at various locations are summarized as follows.

- Most of the people are aware of the subproject and are willing to render the support whenever required.
- Most of the APs were aware that the commercial activities that they were engaged in along the road are mostly on encroached government land and are considered to be squatters. They are willing to shift from present location but at the same time the people expected that the authorities should be little considerate towards their problem and they seek some assistance to restore their livelihood.
- The people also suggested a proper compensation package to be granted, for those, whose business will be affected temporarily during construction.
- People suggested that the adequate safety measures should be provided for uninterrupted normal social life.

ANNEXURE 3:

SUMMARY ACTIVITIES ON COMMUNITY AWARENESS AND PARTICIPATION PROGRAMME (CAPP)

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

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

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

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

Overview of CAPP Activities

- Formation of Groups
- PublicMeeting at the community level
- Jajam baithaks
- Individual contact

- Site visits
- School campaign
- Street Play, Nukkad Natak and Puppet Shows
- Observance of Important National / International Day
- Road Safety Programs
- Cultural Event
- Exhibitions
- Jhanki Display
- Women Participation and Income Generation Activities
- Organization Camps
- IEC Activities
 - Print Media
 - Display of Posters
 - RUIDP Calendar
 - Preparation of Brochure and Folders
 - Preparation of Pamphlets
 - Stickers
 - Preparation and release of Nav Aakar
 - Release of News Letter
 - Release of News and Appeals
- Electronic Media
 - Interactive Phone in program through AIR
 - Display of film on Water Conservation
 - Film Show for Environment Improvement
 - Display of Cinema Slides
 - Documentary Film on RUIDP – 'Pragati Path'
 - Display of Scroll Messages
 - Display of Banners / Flexes
 - Press Conference
- Training Programme and Workshops

ANNEXURE 4:**POLICY FRAMEWORK AND ENTITLEMENTS****A. Policy and Legal Framework**

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

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

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

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

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

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

b. Land Acquisition Act, 1894

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

- (i) Land identified for the purpose of a project is placed under Section 4 of the LAA. This constitutes notification. Objections must be made within 50 days to the District Collector (DC, the highest administrative officer of the concerned District).
- (ii) The land is then placed under Section 6 of the LAA. This is a declaration that the Government intends to acquire the land. The DC is directed to take steps for the acquisition, and the land is placed under Section 9. Interested parties are then invited to state their interest in the land and the price. Under Section 11, the DC will make an award within one year of the date of publication of the declarations. Otherwise, the acquisition proceedings shall lapse.
- (iii) In case of disagreement on the price awarded, within 6 weeks of the award, the parties (under Section 18) can request the DC to refer the matter to the Courts to make a final ruling on the amount of compensation.

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

2. ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement, 1995

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

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

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

C. Comparison of Borrower's Policy with the RF

The NRRP represents a significant milestone in the development of a systematic approach to address resettlement issues in India. LAA, 1894 however gives directives for

acquisition of land in public interest and provides benefits only to titleholders. Table 1 presents a comparison of Government policies (LAA and NRRP) in comparison with the RF which is consistent with ADB's involuntary resettlement policy.

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

	Policy Principles	LAA	NRRP	Remarks	Compliance of proposed RF with ADB's IR Policy
1.	Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible.	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 program and resettlement plans should be prepared with appropriate timebound actions and budgets. Resettlers should be provided sufficient resources and opportunities to reestablish	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	The RF addresses the IR impacts. The entitlements to the APs are outlined in the Entitlement Matrix.

	Policy Principles	LAA	NRRP	Remarks	Compliance of proposed RF with ADB's IR Policy
	their homes and livelihoods as soon as possible.			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.	
		<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 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	<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 acquire, failing which, the process has to start again. LAA does not regard non-titleholders as APs. <i>The Rajasthan Urban Housing and Habitat Policy, 2006 aims</i>	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
	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.			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.	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 2,500 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.	X <input type="checkbox"/>	✓ <input 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.

COPY OF IDENTITY CARDS

R&R IDENTITY CARD FOR RUSDIP

Name of AP _____ Sex ___ Age ___
 House No _____ Road/Lane _____
 Town _____ Block _____
 District _____
 No. of family members:
Adults: Male ___ Female ___ *Children:* Male ___ Female ___
 No. of working members: _____
 Main occupation of head of household: _____
 Type of Loss: _____
 Entitlements: _____

Signature Thumb impression of AP: _____

Signature of N.G.O. / CBO representative: _____

Name of the Executive engineer: _____

Signature of Executive engineer: _____

Date of issue: _____ Office Seal: _____

