

# Resettlement Planning Document

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Updated Draft Short Resettlement Plan for Rajsamand Waste Water Sub-project  
Document Stage: Draft for Consultation  
Project Number:  
February 2009

## India: Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Program

Prepared by Local Self Government Department

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



## DRAFT SHORT RESETTLEMENT PLAN

### A. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

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

2. Scope and components of the works consist of the i) Collection network of waste water dia varying from 200-mm to 600mm in a length of about 30 km; ii) Facilitating 3000 numbers of house service connections; iii) Laying of Trunk main sewer dia varying from 700mm to 1100mm in a length of about 4.0 km; iv) Construction of Intermediate Sewage Pumping Station including DI 400 mm dia Pumping Main for 4.5 km length; v) Construction of 5MLD capacity of sewage treatment plant (STP) with Up flow Anaerobic Sludge Blanket Process and other ancillary facilities. The location of sub-project components is provided in Map 1 and Map 2.

3. Sub-project design minimized land acquisition and resettlement impacts. Effort has been made to utilize government land as much as possible. For doing this the alignment has been redesigned to mitigate the negative impact of the intermediate sewage pumping station and the RP is revised accordingly. The following works are confined within vacant government land: (i) STP, and (ii) intermediate sewage pumping station. House service connections will not have any resettlement impacts. The construction of trunk sewers will not have resettlement impacts because it will be undertaken within sufficient and vacant road rights-of-way (RoW) which is government land. Appendix 1 shows each sub-project component and expected resettlement impacts. While the construction of secondary and lateral sewers will not require permanent land acquisition as it will be undertaken within RoWs, due to limited RoWs, it can cause temporary disruptions.

### B. Socio-Economic Background

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). The Census was conducted using a two page questionnaire with a battery of questions to address:

- Name of respondent
- Daily Income from the affected structure
- Whether or not belongs to the under privileged / marginal class
- Details of the Construction Package with Address and Chainage
- Whether location is in urban, peri-urban or rural area
- Type of loss : viz. Residential, Commercial, Kiosks etc
- Whether the occupant of the structure is a squatter
- Address of the structure
- Whether the affected occupant holds a legal paper for occupancy
- Whether the occupant has Ration Card & enlisted in Voter's list

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

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

- Description of the affected structure and its present use
- Description of the affected structure within the RoW
- Parallel Distance of the affected structure along the RoW
- Perpendicular Distance of the affected structure from the Centre line and
- Type of construction of the structure for Roof, Walls, Floor & boundary

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 :

- Name of the Head of the Household (HH)
- Name of Respondent
- Relationship of the respondent with the HH
- Details of the family type eg. Nuclear, Joint or Extended
- Social class & caste of the family eg. ST, SC, OBC or higher caste
- Details of the family members with corresponding details :
  - Name of each of the family members
  - Age of each of the family members
  - Relationship with the HH
  - Sex of each of the family members
  - Marital status of each of the family members
  - Attained Educational levels of each of the family members
  - Any particular skill of each of the family members
  - Main or marginal nature of work & general work of family members
- Nature of business of Name) of each of the family members
- Source of Annual Income of the Household
- Type of Use of affected structure
- Details of nature of business carried out from the affected structure
- Assets of the Household in terms of movable & immovable property
- Standard of living in terms of expenses on essentials AND
- Indebtedness of the Family

6. Based on the findings there are no impacts on private land. The Municipality owns the required land for the project. Social Impacts are confined to movable properties placed on RoW. Affected mobile vendors will be assisted in moving to the other side of the road and re-establish their structures and their belonging as soon as construction is over. For mobility during execution, access will be ensured by the contractor. The construction period is estimated to be 14 days per section of work and all the affected Business establishments and Vendors will be given 14 days income loss as per the policy framework and entitlements for the Program. Temporary impacts will be on access to business and residential assets. Most APs (40%) have encroached onto the RoW for commercial purposes and the remainders are squatters. APs will be assisted in moving to the other side of the road and returning their structures after construction is completed. Where moving is not required, access will be ensured by the contractor. The construction period will be minimized and is estimated to be 14 days per section of work. A summary of socio-economic survey information is in Appendix 3. The scope of land acquisition and resettlement identified is based on detailed design.of the subproject.

7. Thus the sub-project design minimized land acquisition and resettlement impacts. Estimated resettlement impacts based on a survey conducted are in Table 1. A total of 27 structures would be affected. The rest of the APs will be assisted in moving to the other side of the road and returning their structures after construction is completed. Where moving is

not required, access will be ensured by the contractor. The details of the socio-economic profile of the APs under this sub-project are mentioned below. Majority of the APs are Hindu and none of them is ST. All the families are nuclear and average size of affected households is 4.6 and the average household income works out to be Rs.8364 per month. Of the APs more than 96 percent have ration card and are enrolled in voter list. They all have small business and 56 percent are squatters. Of all the APs 52 percent do not have any legal documents for the affected structure.

**Literacy-** Literacy, being an important indicator of social development, affects the demographic characteristics and participation. The socio-economic survey results show that of the males 98 percent are literate and of the females 87 percent are literate.

**Economy-** Data on employment show that all the 27 APs are in small business. Of them only 15 percent are in poor category.

**Table No.1: Summary of Resettlement Impacts**

Impacts	
Permanent Land Acquisition (ha)	0
Temporary Land Acquisition (ha)	0
Temporary Affected Household (ha)	27
Titled APs	13
Non-titled APs	14
Female Headed (AH)	1
IP/STAP(Temporary Affected)	0
BPL AP Temporary Affected)	0
Affected Trees/Crops	0
Affected common Property Resources	0
Average Family Size	4.6
Average Household Income (per month)	8364/-
Income Sources Temporary Affected	Businesses such as general store, shoe shop, fruit shop, hotel etc.

Source: Census and Socio-Economic Survey 2008

### C. Policy Framework and Entitlements

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

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

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

- (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.

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

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

**Table 2: Entitlement Matrix**

SN	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
1	Temporary disruption of livelihood		Legal titleholders, non-titled APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 30 days advance notice regarding construction activities, including duration and type of disruption.</li> <li>• Contractor's<sup>5</sup> actions to ensure there is no income<sup>6</sup>/access loss consistent with the IEE.<sup>7</sup></li> <li>• Assistance to mobile vendors/hawkers to temporarily shift for continued economic activity<sup>8</sup></li> <li>• For construction activities involving unavoidable livelihood disruption, compensation for lost income or a transitional allowance for the period of disruption whichever is greater.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of alternative temporary sites to continue economic activity.</li> </ul>	Valuation Committee will determine income lost. Contractors will perform actions to minimize income/access loss.
2	Impacts on vulnerable APs	All impacts	Vulnerable APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Livelihood. Vulnerable households will be given priority in project construction employment.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vulnerable households will be identified during the census.</li> </ul>	NGO will verify the extent of impacts through a 100% surveys of AHs determine assistance, verify and identify vulnerable households.
3	Any other loss not identified	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unanticipated involuntary impacts will be documented and mitigated based on the principles of the Resettlement Framework (RF).</li> </ul>	-	NGO will ascertain the nature and extent of such loss. IPMU will finalize the entitlements in line with the RF.

<sup>5</sup> As mentioned in Clause 93.1 of Section VIII: Particular Condition of Contract of Bid Document

<sup>6</sup> Minimum wage in Rajasthan is Rs.73 per day

<sup>7</sup> This includes: leaving spaces for access between mounds of soil, providing walkways and metal sheets to maintain access across trenches for people and vehicles where required, increased workforces to finish work in areas with impacts on access, timing of works to reduce disruption during business hours, phased construction schedule and working one segment at a time and one side of the road at a time.

<sup>8</sup> For example assistance to shift to the other side of the road where there is no construction.

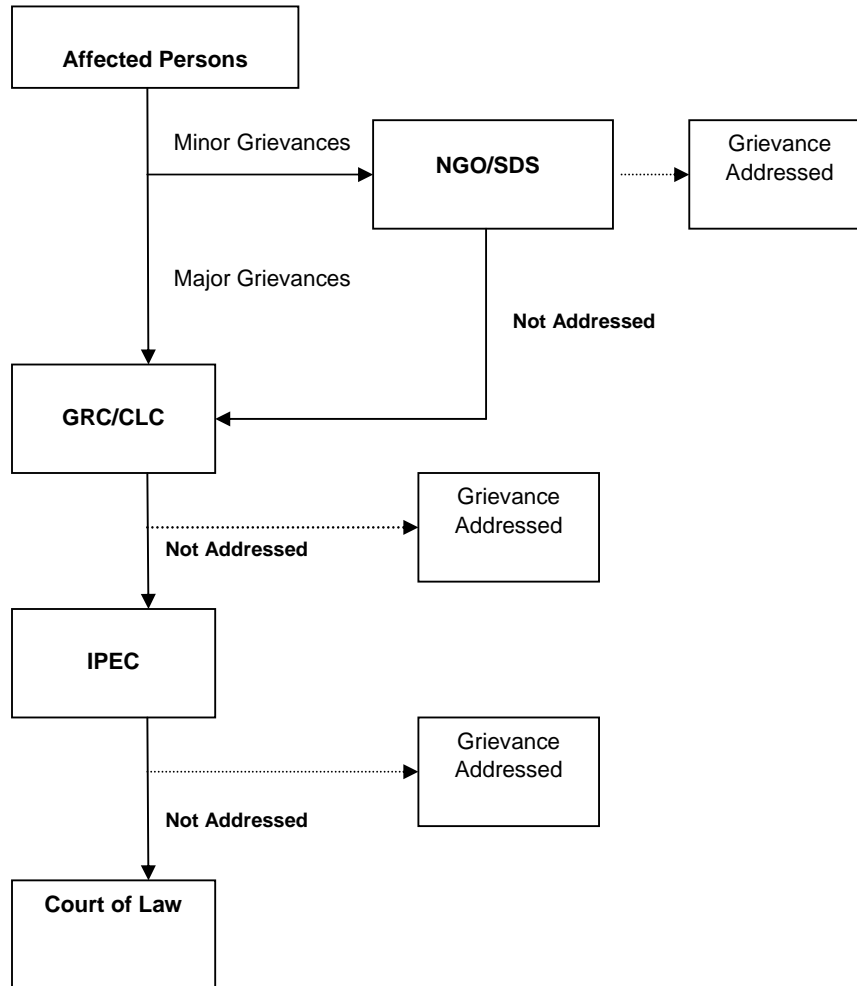
#### **D. Consultation, Information Dissemination, Disclosure, and Grievance Redress**

10. 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 Rajsamand; and discussed the Government and ADB's resettlement policies and potential resettlement impacts of the sub-projects in Rajsamand. During the workshop, Hindi versions of the RF were provided to ensure stakeholders understood the objectives, policy principles and procedures for any land acquisition, compensation and other assistance measures for any AP. During consultations, key issues raised were: (i) 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 5.

11. 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 6. .

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

**Figure 1: Grievance Redress Process**



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

#### **E. Compensation and Income Restoration**

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.

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

**F. Institutional Framework, Resettlement Costs, and Implementation Schedule**

16. 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.

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

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

**Table 3: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities**

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

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

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

SN	Item	Unit	APs	Rate Rs.	Cost.
<b>1.</b>	<b>Relocation &amp; Transfer</b>				
	Loss of Income Livelihood	14Days	27	280	105,840.00
	Additional assistance to Vulnerable groups	14Days	1	350	4,900.00
	<b>Sub Total Item 1</b>				<b>110,740.00</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Administrative &amp; Implementation costs</b>				
	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		100,000.00
<b>3</b>	<b>Contingencies</b>				
	Price (5%) of Project Cost				10,537.00
	Physical (20%) for unanticipated impacts such as temporary impacts on structures or temporary loss of land				42,148.00
	<b>Total</b>				<b>263,425.00</b>

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.

**Table 5: Schedule of Resettlement Implementation**

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

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

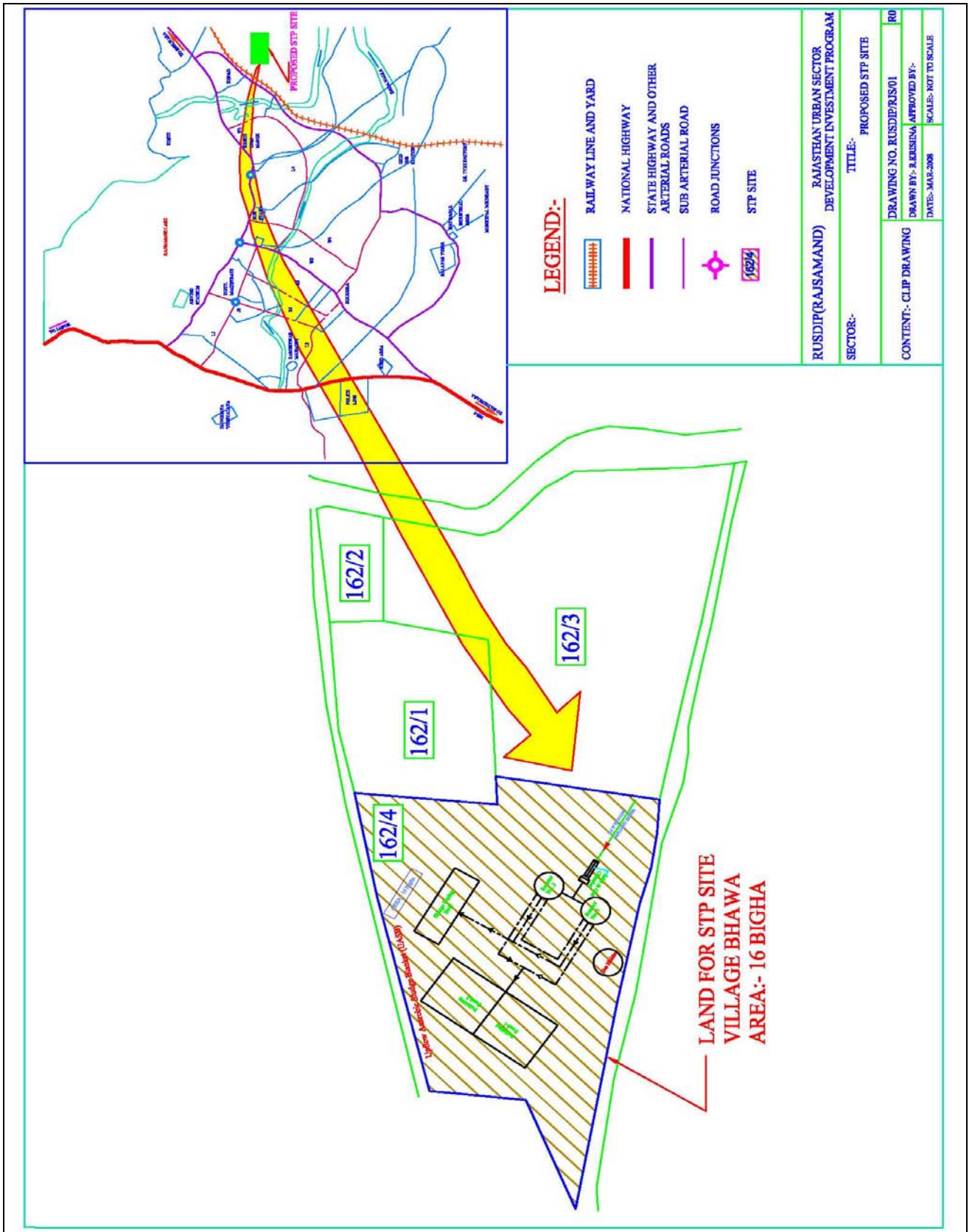
\*\* The RP will be updated based on final detailed design and AP census and surveys.

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

## G. Monitoring and Evaluation

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

Map 1



**MAP 2 Network of Sewer Line in Rajsamand Town**



## Appendix 1

### COMPONENTS AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

<b>Component</b>	<b>Impact</b>
Collection network of waste water dia varying from 200-mm to 600mm in a length of about 30 km	Within RoW of vacant government land ,Temporary impact
Facilitating 3000 numbers of house service connections	No impact as on RoW of vacant government land
Laying of Trunk main sewer dia varying from 700mm to 1100mm in a length of about 4.0 km	With in RoW of vacant government land ,Temporary impact
Construction of Intermediate Sewage Pumping Station including DI 400 mm dia Pumping Main for 4.5 km length	No impact as on vacant government land
Construction of 5MLD capacity of sewage treatment plant (STP) with Upflow Anaerobic Sludge Blanket Process and other ancillary facilities	No impact as on vacant government land

## Appendix 2

### Census of Affected Persons and Socio-Economic Survey

Name of the Field Supervisor	Date:                    /                    /2004
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"/>

**1.0 सामान्य जानकारी**

- 1.1 पैकेज (नाम) :-----
- 1.2 चैनेज (कि.मी.) :Start     End
- 1.3 (1) जिला :-----
- (2) ब्लॉक/खण्ड/पञ्चायत समिति :-----
- (3) गाँव :-----
- (4) कस्बा/शहर :-----

**1.4 स्थिति (लोकेशन)**

1	ग्रामीण	2	अर्द्ध शहरी	3	शहरी
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**1.5 हानि का प्रकार:**

1	आवासीय
2	व्यावसायिक
3	आवासीय व व्यावसायिक
4	कियोस्क/खोखा लकड़ी आदि का
5	कृषि / खेतीहर भूमि
6	अन्य (कृपया लिखें)

- 1.6 प्रभावित ढाँचा क्या उपवेशी (स्कैवेटर) हैं ? (1) हां (2) नहीं

**2.0 ढाँचे का विवरण**

- 2.1 ढाँचे का क्रमांक :

- 2.2 ढाँचे का पता :-----  
-----

- 2.3 ढाँचे के परिवारों का विवरण:

- 2.4 क्या आपके पास ढाँचे / कृषि भूमि के कानूनी कागजात (जमाबंदी की नकल/किसान पास बुक) हैं।

- (1) हाँ (2) नहीं

**3.0 नामांकन**

- 3.1 क्या आपके पास राशन कार्ड है ?

1. हां 2. नहीं

- 3.2 यदि हां, प्रश्न 3.1 में है तो कितने वर्ष से (केवल वर्षों में लिखें)

- 3.3 क्या आपका नाम वोटर लिस्ट में है ?

(1) हाँ (2) नहीं

4.0 आर.ओ.डब्ल्यू. में ढाँचे का विवरण

क्र.सं.	ढाँचे का प्रकार	आर.ओ.डब्ल्यू में ढाँचे का प्रकार	वर्तमान उपयोग
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			

कोड: 4.1

1	आवास	6	ढाँचा व प्लॉट
2	व्यावसायिक	7	चार दीवारी
3	आवासीय एवं व्यावसायिक	8	रुफ सैड (केवल छत के ढका हुआ)
4	खाली प्लाट	9	कंटीले तारों से घिरा हुआ
5	कृषि भूमि	10	घर बारी
		11	अन्य (लिखें)

कोड 4.2

1	स्थायी	2	अर्द्धस्थायी	3	अस्थायी
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कोड 4.3

1	आवासीय	4	कार्यालय	7	फार्म हाउस
2	व्यवसायिक	5	बाड़ा (पशु घर)	8	अन्य (लिखें)
3	आवासीय एवं व्यवसायिक	6	कृषि भूमि		

कोड 4.4 – ढाँचे का माप

1.	सड़क के समान्तर दूरी (चौड़ाई)	(मीटर में)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2.	सड़क के लम्बवत दूरी (लम्बाई)	(मीटर में)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
3.	सड़के के मध्य से दूरी (बाएं)	(मीटर में)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	(दाएं)	(मीटर में)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

4.5 निर्माण के प्रकार

छत			
1	आर.सी.सी. / आर.बी.सी.	3	पत्थरकी पट्टी से
2	एस्वेस्टस / टिन / ज़िंक	4	छप्पर
दीवारी			
1	मिट्टी	3	पत्थर से बनी
2	ईट से बनी	4	अन्य (लिखें)
फर्श			
1	मिट्टी	3	कंकरीट
2	पत्थर	4	अन्य (लिखें)
चार दीवारी			
1	कंटीला तार	3	पत्थर से बनी
2	ईट से बनी	4	पत्थर / ईट से अस्थायी

## HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA UPDATION SURVEY

1.0 परिवार का विवरण :

1.1 परिवार के मुखिया का नाम : -----  
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1.2 उत्तरदाता का नाम : -----  
-----

1.3 उत्तरदाता का परिवार क मुखिया से सम्बन्ध:

1	स्वयं	6	बहू	11	साला	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	पुत्र	7	पोता / पोती	12	भतीजी		
3	भाई	8	बहिन	13	भतीजा		
4	पुत्री	9	जेठानी / देवरानी	14	अन्य (लिखें)		
5	पत्नी	10	दामाद				

2.0 सामाजिक समूह विवरण

2.1 परिवार का प्रकार

1	संयुक्त	2	एकल	3	विस्तृत (एक्स टेन्डेड)	<input type="checkbox"/>
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2.2 जातिगत संरचना

1	अनुसूचित जाति	3	अन्य पिछड़ी जाति	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	अनुसूचित जन जाति	4	उच्च जाति	



**कोड यहां से देखकर करें  
परिवार के मुखिया से संबंध के लिए कोड**

1	स्वयं	6	बहू	11	साला
2	पुत्र	7	पोता / पोती	12	भतीजी
3	भाई	8	बहिन	13	भतीजा
4	पुत्री	9	जेठानी / देवरानी	14	अन्य (लिखें)
5	पत्नी	10	दामाद		

**वैवाहिक स्थिति के लिए कोड**

1	विवाहित	6	अलग-अलग (बिना किसी कानूनी कार्यवाही के)	7	बिछुड गये / उजड़ गये
2	अविवाहित	5	विधवा		
3	तलाक शुदा	6	विधुर		

**शैक्षणिक स्तर के लिए कोड**

1	निरक्षर	6	दसवी कक्षा तक	11	अन्य (लिखें)
2	स्कूल के बिना पढ़ने लिखने की जानकारी	7	बारवी कक्षा तक	99	लागू नहीं होता
3	शिक्षित स्कूल में जा रहे है	8	स्नातक		
4	प्राइमरी कक्षा तक	9	स्नातकोत्तर		
5	आठवीं कक्षा तक	10	व्यावसायिक		

**सामान्य क्रिया कलाप के लिए कोड**

1	रोजगार	4	विद्यार्थी	7	स्कूली उम्र का बच्चा किन्तु स्कूल नहीं जाता (6 व ई या उससे अधिक आयु के)
2	बेरोजगार	5	वृद्ध / सेवा निवृत्त	8	विकलांग
3	घर का कार्य	6	बच्चा (स्कूल न जाने वाले 6 वर्ष से कम आयु के)	9	अन्य (लिखें)

**मुख्य व सीमान्त मजदूर की परिभाषा**

1. मुख्य (यदि वर्ष में 183 दिनों या इससे अधिक दिनों तक कार्य करते हैं)
2. सीमान्त (यदि वर्ष में 183 दिनों से कम कार्य करते हैं)

**व्यवसाय के लिए कोड**

1	कृषि कार्य / काश्तकार	6	सरकारी नौकरी	11	अन्य (लिखें)
2	खेतीहर मजदूर	7	प्राइवेट नौकरी		
3	कृषि पर आधारित कार्य जैसे पशुपालन, मधुमक्खी पालन आदि	8	उद्योग एवं व्यापार		
4	गैर खेतीहर मजदूरी जैसे ईट, पत्थर, सड़क कार्य आदि	9	व्यावसायिक (डाक्टर, इंजिनियर, आदि)		

#### 4.0 भूमि का उपयोग

4.1 कृपया निम्न जानकारी दें,

भूमि का प्रकार	स्वयं की कुल भूमि	आर.ओ.डब्ल्यू. में आने वाली भूमि का क्षेत्रफल
सिंचित (स्थानीय माप में)		
असिंचित (स्थानीय माप में)		
बाग-बगीचा (स्थानीय माप में)		
घरवारी भूमि (वर्ग मीटर में)		
अन्य (लिखें) .....		

4.2 क्या आपके पास इस प्रभावित भूमि के अलावा भूमि है। 1.हां 2.नहीं  
यदि हां, प्रश्न संख्या 4.2 में है तो इस प्रकार की भूमि का माप (एकड़ में) -----

#### 5.0 परिवार की आमदनी

कृपया अपने परिवार की पिछले वर्ष की आमदनी सभी स्रोतों से बताये।

क्र.	मद	आमदनी (रुपये में)
अ	कृषि	
1	अपनी भूमि पर खेती से	
2	पांती/बंटाई पर ली गई भूमि से	
3	अतिक्रमण की गई भूमि से	
4	पांती/बंटाई पर ली गई भूमि से	
5	कृषि यंत्रों को किराये पर देने से	
ब	कृषि आधारित व्यवसाय से	
6	दुग्ध उत्पादन, मुर्गी पालन, बकरी पालन, सुअर पालन, भेड़ पालन आदि	
7	उद्यान से	
स	जंगलात	
8	जलावन इंधन से	
9	जंगल उत्पाद से	
10	कुटीर उद्योग से	
11	उद्योग एवं व्यापार से	
12	व्यवसाय /पेशा से	
13	सरकारी नौकरी से	
14	प्राइवेट नौकरी से	
15	गैर खेतीहर मजदूरी से	
16	खेतीहर मजदूरी से	
17	किराये से (मकान दुकान आदि से)	
18	अन्य (लिखें)	

#### 6.0 ढाँचे का उपयोग (केवल व्यावसायिक ढाँचे के लिए)

6.1 ढाँचे का उपयोग

1. दुकान
2. गोदाम
3. वर्कशॉप
4. कार्यालय (ऑफिस)

6.2 आप किस प्रकार का व्यवसाय कर रहे हैं।

1	चाय की दुकान	2	ढाबा	17	नाई की दुकान	25	अन्य (लिखें)
2	किराना	10	फल एवं सब्जी	18	धोबी की दुकान		
3	कपड़े की (रेडिमेड)	11	रनैक्स	19	क्लिनिक		
4	कपड़े की (कटपीस)	12	पान/बीडी/सिगरेट	20	मोटल		
5	दवाई	13	साईकिल रिपेयर	21	होटल		
6	ऑटो रिपेयर	14	टायर रिपेयर	22	बिजली का सामान		
7	स्पेयर पार्ट्स	15	टेलरिंग	23	कुटीर उद्योग		
8	मिठाई	16	जनरल स्टोर	24	वैलडिंग		

7.0 सम्पत्ति

7.1 कृपया निम्न सम्पत्ति की जानकारी दे

सामान	कल स्वयं की ईकाइयां (संख्या)	बाजार मूल्य (रुपये में)
बाड़ा/पशु घर		
फार्म हाउस		
पम्प हाउस		
<b>सिंचाई इकाइयां (संख्या)</b>		
ओपिन वेल		
ट्यूबवेल		
लिफ्ट इरिगेसन		
<b>वित्त (फाईनेन्स) रुपये में</b>		
सेविंग एकाउन्ट		
लॉग ट्रम डिपोजिट		
रिकरिंग डिपोजिट		
करेन्ट एकाउन्ट		
<b>अन्य घरेलू सम्पत्ति</b>		
टी.वी./टैप/रेडियो		
साईकिल/मोटर साईकिल		
जेवर/घड़ी		
फर्नीचर		
बर्तन		
बैलगाड़ी/बुद्धी/उंटगाड़ी		
लकड़ी/लोहे का हल		
फावड़ा/हंसिया		
ट्रेक्टर/थ्रेसर		
<b>पशुधन</b>		
पशु		
मुर्गी		
बकरी/भेड़/सुअर		

## 8.0 जीवन स्तर (वार्षिक खर्च)

क्रमांक	मद	व्यय (रुपयों में)
1	खाने पर	
2	जलावन/ईंधन पर	
3	कपडो पर	
4	स्वास्थ्य (दवाई) पर	
5	शिक्षा पर	
6	आने जाने एवं संचार पर	
7	पर्व/त्यौहार पर	
8	कृषि (जैसे बीज, खाद, पानी, कृषि यंत्र आदि किराये पर)	
9	अन्य (लिखें)	
10	कुल	

## 9.0 कर्ज

9.1 कृपया अपने पिछले वर्ष के कर्जों के बारे में जानकारी दें।

स्रोत	कुल कर्ज (रुपयों में)	अदा किया (रुपये में)	शेष (रुपये में)
बैंक से (नाम)			
प्राइवेट कर्जदाता से			
अन्य			

### Appendix 3

**Table 1.1 Socio-Economic Survey Summary**

Location	Name Of Owner	Type of Structure	Type of Construction	Type of Family	Social Category	Income Per month	Nature Of Impact
<b>Sabji Mandi Kankroli</b>	Bhagawati Kumawat	Tea Shop	Kaccha	Nuclear	OBC	4000.00	Temporary Impact On Livelihood
	Suresh Hinger	Shoe Store	Pucca	Nuclear	GEN	12500.00	Temporary Impact On Livelihood
	Julfikar Bohra	Shoe Store	Pucca	Nuclear	OBC	8000.00	Temporary Impact On Livelihood
	Chaganjee Kumawat	Tea Shop	Kaccha	Nuclear	OBC	4000.00	Temporary Impact On Livelihood
	Kalu lal Kumawat	Tea Shop	Kaccha	Nuclear	OBC	4000.00	Temporary Impact On Livelihood
	Khushi Singhi	Fruit Stall	Kaccha	Nuclear	OBC	6500.00	Temporary Impact On Livelihood
	Shyam lal Kumawat	Fruit Stall	Kaccha	Nuclear	OBC	4000.00	Temporary Impact On Livelihood
	Wazir Mohmad	Fruit Stall	Kaccha	Nuclear	OBC	4000.00	Temporary Impact On Livelihood
	Shankar Bhatia	Fruit Stall	Kaccha	Nuclear	OBC	4000.00	Temporary Impact On Livelihood
	Shambhu Dayal Mali	Fruit Stall	Kaccha	Nuclear	OBC	4000.00	Temporary Impact On Livelihood
	Dharme Singhee	Fruit Stall	Kaccha	Nuclear	OBC	4000.00	Temporary Impact On Livelihood
	Ganesh Lal Gujjar	Fruit Stall	Kaccha	Nuclear	OBC	3500.00	Temporary Impact On Livelihood
	Narayan Das Kureja	Readymade Garments	Pucca	Nuclear	OBC	8000.00	Temporary Impact On Livelihood
	Kanhaiya Arora	Betel Leaf Shop	Kaccha	Nuclear	OBC	8000.00	Temporary Impact On Livelihood
	Kanhaiya Paliwal	Diary Shop	pucca	Nuclear	GEN	10000.00	Temporary Impact On Livelihood
Dinesh Chandra Sharma	Medicine shop	pucca	Nuclear	GEN	60000.00	Temporary Impact On Livelihood	
Sewa ram Sen	Barbour Shop	Semi- Pucca	Nuclear	OBC	4000.00	Temporary Impact On Livelihood	
Iswar Lal Sen	Barbour Shop	Semi- Pucca	Nuclear	OBC	8000.00	Temporary Impact On Livelihood	
Bhura Lal Mali	Fruit Stall	Kaccha	Nuclear	OBC	4000.00	Temporary Impact On Livelihood	
<b>Bus Stand, Kankroli</b>	Mangi lal Cheepa	Shoe Shop	pucca	Nuclear	OBC	13000.00	Temporary Impact On

	Laxmi Lal Talesara	Electricity Shop	pucca	Nuclear	GEN	11000.00	Livelihood Temporary Impact On Livelihood
	Kailash Chandra Parmar	Shoe Shop	pucca	Nuclear	OBC	8000.00	Temporary Impact On Livelihood
<b>Kiron Ki Dhal, Kankroli</b>	Narpat Singh	Shop	pucca	Nuclear	GEN	4000.00	Temporary Impact On Livelihood
	Kamla Bai	Residential	pucca	Nuclear	GEN	6500.00	Temporary Impact On Livelihood
	Prabhu Lal Kumawat	Hotel	pucca	Nuclear	OBC	10000.00	Temporary Impact On Livelihood
	Bhagawati Lal Mali	Tea Shop	pucca	Nuclear	GEN	5000.00	Temporary Impact On Livelihood
	Anil Gokha	Residential	pucca	Nuclear	GEN	4000.00	Temporary Impact On Livelihood

Table 1.2 Type of Loss

Type of Loss	Percentage
Residential	18.5
Commercial	40.7
kiosk	40.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 1.3 Nature of Occupants

Squatter	Percentage
Yes	55.6
No	44.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 1.4 Type of Structure

Type of Structure	Percentage
Residential	22.2
Commercial	40.7
Roof Shed	37.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 1.5 Nature of Affected Structure within RoW

Nature of Affected Structure	Percentage
Permanent	63.0
Semi Permanent	11.1
Temporary	25.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 1.6 Type of Construction of Roof of Affected Structure

Type of Roof	Percentage
Asbestos/tin	3.7
Stone Slab	59.3
Thatched	37.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table1.7 Type of Construction of Wall of Affected Structure**

<b>Type of Wall</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Brick masonry	3.7
Stone masonry	55.6
Temporary stone structure	40.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table1.8 Type of Construction of Floor of Affected Structure**

<b>Type of Floor</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Stone Slab	40.7
Concrete	18.5
Others	40.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table1.9 Type of Construction of Boundary Wall of Affected Structure**

<b>Type of Boundary Wall</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Barbed wire	11.8
Brick	5.9
Stone structure	82.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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## Appendix 4

### POLICY FRAMEWORK AND ENTITLEMENTS

#### A. Policy and Legal Framework

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

##### 1. Government Policy

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

2. The NRRP 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.

3. 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

4. The LAA provides a framework for facilitating land acquisition in India. LAA enables the State Government to acquire private land for public purposes. LAA ensures that no person is deprived of land except under LAA and entitles 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**

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

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

- (i) Involuntary resettlement will be avoided whenever feasible.
- (ii) Where population displacement is unavoidable, it should be minimized.
- (iii) All lost assets acquired or affected will be compensated. Compensation is based on the principle of replacement cost.
- (iv) Each involuntary resettlement is conceived and executed as part of a development project or program. 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**

7. The NRRP represents a significant milestone in the development of a systematic approach to address resettlement issues in India. LAA, 1894 however gives directives for acquisition of land in public interest and provides benefits only to titleholders. Table 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**

	<b>Policy Principles</b>	<b>LAA</b>	<b>NRRP</b>	<b>Remarks</b>	<b>Compliance of proposed RF with ADB's IR Policy</b>
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	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.	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
	be provided sufficient resources and opportunities to reestablish their homes and livelihoods as soon as possible.			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.	
		<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.	<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.	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
	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.			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.	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.

## Appendix 5

### Public Consultations

#### OFFICE OF MUNICIPAL BOARD , RAJSAMAND

##### Proceedings of City Level Consultation Meeting At Rajsamand on June 10 '2008

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 and public representative of the town aware about this project, invite queries from them and thus to arouse interest in people for taking part in the program.

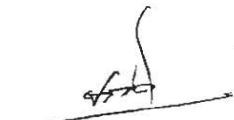
1. The public consultation meeting was therefore organized on June 10 '2008 <sup>in chairmanship of M.A.K.Rani</sup> at Rajsamand Municipal Board meeting hall. The meeting was organized by the Municipal Board on the request of the councilors, prominent persons of the city, non-governmental organizations community based organizations 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 Rajsamand, the environmental and social impacts of the proposed subprojects under Tranche II & III in Rajsamand were discussed in detail with people present.

3. Team Leader and environmental specialist and Engineers representative, who is also the in-charge of Rajsamand town, made the detailed presentation to the stakeholders (copy of presentation is enclosed herewith). Draft resettlement framework (RF) and summary initial environmental examination documents of RUSDIP, translated in the local language – Hindi, were displayed in the Notice Board of Municipal board office and also distributed during presentation to the interested parties. The copies of documents are also made available to all the interested parties through the municipal board of Rajsamand. It may be noted that the Engineers has already distributed these documents to the affected persons representative and project implementation agencies, the PHED & Municipal Board.
4. The comments, suggestions of the stakeholders are presented below:
  - stakeholders attended this meeting, which was chaired by the elected member of legislature of assembly and Vice-chairperson of Rajsamand Municipal Board.
  - The meeting started with a briefing by the Commissioner of Rajsamand Municipal Board.
  - Domestic environmental specialist then made a detailed presentation on (i) objective and benefits of RUSDIP, (ii) proposed subprojects in Rajsamand 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 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 Rajsamand, (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 Rajsamand 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 Team leader & Engineers representative further appraised that RUSDIP is designed to minimize the involuntary resettlement impacts. In unavoidable cases, the Land Acquisition and R & R will be handled through the Resettlement Framework of RUSDIP. Stakeholders were satisfied that all possible involuntary resettlement issues are included in Resettlement Framework, however, indicated to the Engineers 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.
- All member have view to start execution at the earliest.
- Ex. Chairman Mr. Palival suggested to proposed new service reservoir in between Knakroli & Jawad where plenty of land lying undeveloped and new colonies likely to come up in future.
- Councilor of Ward no. 14 requested to cover Kharol and Bheel basti near R.K. Hospital of Sewali.
- Councilor of Ward no. 1 requested to augment water supply in Sewali.
- Assistant Engineer PHED requested to locate intermediate pumping if requires at Nau Chowki in PHED campus from where Nayakwadi, Sanwar, Sewali and Gadaryawas can be fed.

Finally meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

  
 E.E. RUIDP.  
 Ind. Rajsamand.

  
 Chairman

Municipal Board Rajsamand

No. MCR / Vikas/ 08-09 894-907 .

Date 10 June 2008

20/6/08

Copy to the following for information & necessary action please.

1. Smt. Kiran Maheshwary Member of Parliament, Udaipur 457 Amba Mata scheme, Udaipur.
2. Shriman Banshi Lal Khatik Member of Legislature Assembly , Rajsamand.
3. Shriman Project Director RUIDP, PMU , Jaipur
4. Shriman Distric Collector Rajsamand.
5. Shriman Executive Engineer PHED Rajsamand/PWD Rajsamand/Water resource Rajsamand./RUIDP incharge Rajsamand.
6. Shriman Hariom Ji Rathore Rajsamand.
7. Shriman Nandlal Ji Singhvi Jila Pramukh, Rajsamand
8. Shriman Mahesh ji Paliwal Ex. Chairman Municipal Board, Rajsamand
9. Shriman Jagdish Chandra ji Paliwal Ex. Chairman Municipal Board, Rajsamand
10. Shriman Dinesh ji Paliwal Ex. Chairman Municipal Board, Rajsamand
11. Shriman Narayan ji Suthar Ex. Chairman Municipal Board, Rajsamand
12. Shriman Raghurajsingh ji Sisodiya Rural Development & Technical Society, Rajsamand
13. Councilor Ward No. ....
14. Guard File.

F Anwar 2/6/08  
Commissioner 20/6/08

Municipal Board, Rajsamand

## List of Participants

Following members/officers attend the Presentation made by consultant, RUIDP

Date & Time  
10th June 2008 at 11.00 AMVenue: Meeting Hall of Municipal  
Board, Rajsamand .

S.No.	Name	Designation	Signature
1	सुनील लाल शर्मा	विद्यार्थक राजकुमार	
2	उदय प्रकाश	नेमर भवन राजसामंद	
3	सुभाष चंद्रकांत	उपस्थायी नॉन-रजिस्टर्ड	
4	श. र. मोहन	मैला कमेटी अध्यक्ष	
5	म. ड. कुमारे	पाषंड वार्ड नं. 1	म. ड. कुमारे
6	नरेश कुमार	मैला कमेटी अध्यक्ष	नरेश कुमार
7	विजय क. शर्मा	शेराजी एवं पाहुजा कमेटी	विजय क. शर्मा
8	प्रधाना शर्मा	पाषंड वार्ड नं. 2	प्रधाना शर्मा
9	र. नै. लता भायरेचा	पाषंड वार्ड नं. 3	र. नै. लता भायरेचा
10	सोनी लाल	पाषंड वार्ड नं. 11	सोनी लाल
11	गोपी देवी कुमारे	पाषंड वार्ड नं. 17	गोपी देवी
12	गुलाब सिंह	पाषंड वार्ड नं. 1	गुलाब सिंह
13	वि. ल. शर्मा	पाषंड वार्ड नं. 2	वि. ल. शर्मा
14	वि. ल. शर्मा	पाषंड वार्ड नं. 26	वि. ल. शर्मा
15	जय प्रकाश शर्मा	पाषंड वार्ड नं. 15	जय प्रकाश शर्मा
16	अ. ल. शर्मा	पाषंड वार्ड नं. 12	अ. ल. शर्मा
17	श्री. क. देवी	पाषंड वार्ड नं. 25	श्री. क. देवी
18	मोना देवी	पाषंड वार्ड नं. 7	मोना देवी
19	न. ल. देवी	पाषंड वार्ड नं. 5	न. ल. देवी
20	लीला देवी	पाषंड वार्ड नं. 16	लीला देवी

### List of Participants

Following members/officers attend the Presentation made by consultant, RUIDP

Date & Time: 10th June 2008 at 11.00 AM  
 Venue: Meeting Hall of Municipal Board, Rajsamand

S.No.	Name	Designation	Signature
21	सुधीश पाण्डे	पार्षद वार्ड-28	[Signature]
22	सुधीश पाण्डे	पार्षद वार्ड-27	[Signature]
23	राजेंद्र राव	पार्षद-वार्ड-20	[Signature]
24	सुधीश पाण्डे	पार्षद वार्ड-6	[Signature]
25	सुधीश पाण्डे	पार्षद वार्ड-3	[Signature]
26	सुधीश पाण्डे	पार्षद वार्ड-14	[Signature]
27	सुधीश पाण्डे	पार्षद वार्ड-24	[Signature]
28	सुधीश पाण्डे	पार्षद वार्ड-23	[Signature]
29	Laxmi Singh	Engg.	[Signature]
30	अ.पी.एस.	अ.अ. RUIDP राजसम	[Signature]
31	सुधीश पाण्डे	TA to EE PHED Rajsamand	[Signature]
32	क.पी.एस.	A EXP P.W.D Rajsamand	[Signature]
33	Raja Singh	Team leader DSC III RUIDP	[Signature]
34	D.K. Gow	अ.अ. RUIDP इन्च. राजसम	[Signature]
35	सुधीश पाण्डे	अ.अ. RUIDP इन्च. राजसम	[Signature]
36	सुधीश पाण्डे	L.D.C. Nagar Palika, Rajsamand	[Signature]
37	सुधीश पाण्डे	---	[Signature]
38	सुधीश पाण्डे	---	[Signature]
39	सुधीश पाण्डे	---	[Signature]
40	B.K. Tepe	J.G. 11/15. Raj.	[Signature]



### List of Participants

Following members/officers attend the Presentation made by consultant, RUIDP

Date & Time  
10th June 2008 at 11.00 AM

Vaue: Meeting Hall of Muncpal  
Board, Rajsamand

S.No.	Name	Designation	Signature
41	श्री. व. व. व. व.	Surveyor.	
42	श्री. व. व. व. व.	Junior A.S.	
43	श्री. व. व. व. व.	श्री. व. व. व. व. व. व. व. व. व.	
44	श्री. व. व. व. व.	X श्री. व. व. व. व. व. व. व. व. व.	
45			

# 61 करोड़ से होगा राजसमंद का विकास

## नगर पालिका बोर्ड की बैठक में रूडीप की योजना का अनुमोदन

राजसमंद 20 लाख की लागत से राजसमंद का विकास किया जाएगा। पार्लियामेंट स्तरों के विकास सहित नगरपालिकाओं को पानी, सड़क की समस्याओं में सुदृढता मिले जायेगा। यह सब हाथ रूडीप की सहायता से।



राजसमंद नगरपालिका सभागार में बोर्ड बैठक में उपस्थित नगरपालिका अधिकारी, विकास अधिकारी व अन्य अधिकारी।

नगरपालिका बोर्ड की बैठक में नगर के विकास के लिए 61 करोड़ 23 लाख की योजना पर चर्चा की गई तथा विभिन्न मुद्दों के साथ योजना का समीक्षा किया गया। बैठक में अन्य मुद्दों पर भी चर्चा की गई तथा प्रस्ताव दिए गए।



राजसमंद नगरपालिका सभागार में बोर्ड की बैठक में उपस्थित पार्षद।

जैक पेंस 3 पर

### राजसमंद से पूर्व ही क्रियान्विति

नगरपालिका बोर्ड की बैठक में बताया कि पूर्व रूप परंपरागत विकास के अर्थ में राजसमंद के विकास के लिए नगरपालिका बोर्ड की बैठक में चर्चा की गई थी। उन्होंने योजना की रूडीप के माध्यम से पूर्ण विकास की बात भी की, जिस पर राजसमंद ने योजना की स्वीकृति का आश्वासन दिया था। उन्होंने बताया कि वही योजना राज्य सरकार ने रूडीप के माध्यम से सहायता में सहायता की है। उन्होंने बोर्ड के अधिकारियों से योजना को चुनने का निर्देश कर दिया कि पूर्व क्रियान्वित करने का अवसर भी दिया।

### ये होंगे विकास कार्य

- राजसमंद के नगरपालिका के तहत मुम्बई राज्य राजसमंद, आंध्रप्रदेश के अनुकर नई राज्य राजसमंद, वॉटर ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट व टर्की निर्माण आदि पर 25 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किए जाएंगे।
- गैर टर्की की विकसनी (निर्माण) पर 20 करोड़ रुपये खर्च होंगे।
- न्यूक निर्माण व विद्युतिय कार्य पर 6 करोड़ 70 लाख रुपये खर्च किए जाएंगे।
- टीन काला निर्माण व कारखाना के लिए 2 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किए जाएंगे।
- इंजिनियरिंग विकास व रोज निर्माण पर 4 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किए जाएंगे।
- बारासी गार्ड व नदीयों के निर्माण पर 4 करोड़ 50 लाख रुपये खर्च किए जाएंगे।
- अभियान के पानी की व्यवस्था पर एक करोड़ रुपये खर्च किए जाएंगे।

### नगरपालिका बोर्ड से राशि दी

राजसमंद में बोर्ड की बैठक पर राजसमंद विकास रूडीप को मुद्रापूर्वी रूप में सहायता दी गई। राजसमंद नगरपालिका बोर्ड की राशि विधायक खटौक व पालिका बोर्ड के द्वारा प्रदान की गई।



महंगाई के विरोध में आमसभा आज  
नगरपालिका बोर्ड के विरोध में भाग्यवादी की ओर से बुधवार को चौपाटी पर गांधी आठवां आम सभा आयोजित होगी। यह जनकारी सचिव राजसमंद नगरपालिका ने दी।

**सूचना**  
 डॉ. अशोक सि. 11 से 26 जून 08 तक पदावधि के लिये उपलब्ध नहीं होंगे।  
 डॉ. आशुविश्व नैज विचारधारा  
 19-20 टाउन हॉल सिविल रोड  
 बरौलीखन बैंक के पास, उदयपुर  
 फोन : 2561600

List of People Consulted

**Location: Naya Bazar****Date: 19.06.08****Time: 6.50 to 7.00 PM**

Sl. No.	Name	Profession	Sex	Age(Year)	Social Category
1	Bheru lal Kumawat	Fruit Seller	Male	35	General
2	Shankar Lal Choudhary	Fruit Seller	Male	35	OBC
3	Madan Lal Nayak	Fruit Seller	Male	45	SC
4	Satyanarayan Nayak	Fruit Seller	Male	33	OBC
5	Shambhulal Kumawat	Fruit Seller	Male	48	OBC
6	Bheru lal Kumawat	Fruit Seller	Male	20	OBC
7	Daulat Singh Rajput	Chat/Namkeen	Male	34	Open.
8	Lilaben Nath	Fruit Seller	Female	40	SC
9	Rakma Khatik	Fruit Seller	Female	51	SC
10	Manohar Lal Kumawat	Vegetable seller	Male	30	OBC

### **Summary of the Consultations – Rajsamand Waste Water Project**

- Most of the individuals are aware of the project from the local media and some are partially and remaining some individuals is not aware about the proposed project components.
- Proper access road during construction is assured without any disturbance to their daily activities is emphasized
- Necessary protection measures for preventing dust and noise pollution is highlighted
- Concerns made on the necessity of proper safety arrangements at constructional site
- All are ready to co operate with the project work for few days.
- Only 27 APs are affected including 1 female.
- They are ready to make some temporary arrangement for few days if the position happens.
- Majority of the vendors are fruit traders and household article sellers whose average daily income is Rs. 280.
- Most of them requested or gave their views to work in such a way so that their daily business gets least affected.

## Appendix 6

### CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE

#### A. Consultation

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. 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

5. 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.
  6. 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.
  7. 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
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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.

8. 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.