

Resettlement Plan

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India: Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Program—Sikar Road Up-gradation Subproject

Prepared by Local Self Government Department

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	—	Asian Development Bank
BPL	—	below poverty line
CBO	—	community-based organization
CLC	—	City Level Committee
DSC	—	Design and Supervision Consultant
GRC	—	Grievance Redress Committee
IPIU	—	Investment Program Implementation Unit
IPMC	—	Investment Program Management Consultant
IPMU	—	Investment Program Management Unit
LAA	—	Land Acquisition Act
LSGD	—	Local Self Government Department
MFF	—	Multitranches Financing Facility
MLD	—	million liter per day
NGO	—	nongovernmental organization
NRRP	—	National Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy
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
ULB	—	urban local body

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Government of Rajasthan has launched the Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Program (RUSDIP) for development of infrastructure in 15 towns of the state with the financial assistance of Government of India and Asian Development Bank (ADB). The overall objectives of the Program are to meet basic human needs, improve quality of life and stimulate sustainable economic development. The 15 towns have been divided into three Design & Supervision Consultancy (DSC) units: I, II and III; under each unit there are 5 towns. Sikar comes under DSC-II.
2. Sikar located at 27° 32' N latitude and 75° 16' E longitude, is an important town of Shekhawati region of Rajasthan. The town also occupies a position of significance from the point of tourism and traffic.
3. The infrastructure sectors that are being developed in Sikar under this Program are:
 - (i) Water Supply Rehabilitation and Expansion;
 - (ii) Waste Water Management (Sewerage);
 - (iii) Solid Waste Management;
 - (iv) Drainage; and
 - (v) Development/ Up-gradation of Roads.
4. Each sector listed above constitutes a Subproject. The DSCs have or are developing Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for each subproject. The DSCs will also provide supervision consultancy during the execution of the subprojects.
5. The DPR on Development/ Up-gradation of Roads Subproject has been approved by IPMU, the Implementing Agency, and implementation is at the take-off stage.
6. This Resettlement Plan has been prepared in tune with the ADB Handbook on Resettlement and the agreed Resettlement Framework. The Methodology prescribed by ADB was scrupulously adhered to, to find out any adverse or Involuntary Resettlement impact in the project area. This Resettlement Plan is based on Transect Walks on all the three roads to undergo development and up-gradation, Census and Socio-Economic Survey of Project Affected Persons, and consultations with the affected persons. The primary objective of this Resettlement Plan is to mitigate the adverse impacts of the intervention and to assist the affected persons in resettlement and restoration of their livelihood. This is a Category B subproject as per the policy of ADB.
7. The description of the corridors and works involved are as follows:
 - (i) Development of Dak Bungalow circle on Fatehpur Road is to have a rotary of 5 meters radius and the merging roads are to be widened from existing 13 mtrs. to 21 mtrs with median of 1.2 mtrs. The total length of the three stretches will be 185 mtrs.
 - (ii) Up-gradation of Beed Road from Palwas Road to Salasar Road. The total length of the road is 840 mtrs. The present width of the carriage way is 3.5 mtrs., proposed to be widened to 14 mtrs. with a median of 2 mtrs width to be laid on one side of the road over the proposed drain.
 - (iii) Up-gradation and widening of Devipura Road between Ajmer stand and Pathan Auto centre in two stretches. The total length of the proposed stretch is 300 mtrs; the length of the first stretch is 190 mtrs, the existing carriage way is to be widened from 5.5 mtrs to 10.5 mtrs; the second stretch is 110 mtrs long, the non-existent carriage way is to be up-graded to 7.5 mtrs wide carriage way.

8. Land acquisition is required near Dak Bungalow Circle on Fatehpura Road. All together, 1347.32 sq.mtrs are to be acquired. The details of land acquisition are: (i) The Sainik Kalyan Area- 165 sq. mtrs., PWD Dak Bungalow- 834 sq. mtrs., JVVNL Area- 150 sq. mtrs., PWD Office Area- 198.32 Sq. Mtrs.

9. Existing Burj/ arch in Karigar Mohalla is to be demolished for widening of the road. Land Acquisition and Demolition of the arch will be taken up by Government and the ULB respectively; hence, this Resettlement Plan precludes these issues.

10. There will be temporary impact on the livelihood 13 persons; 12 of them are squatters and 1 is an encroacher on ROW. The encroacher has a semi-permanent structure, which is to be demolished. Provision has been made in the Resettlement Budget for livelihood assistance, shifting assistance and demolition of the encroached structure.

11. Transect Walks were conducted on 1325 mtrs of 3 roads to assess impacts on persons, structures, CPRs, flora and fauna. It was observed that CPRs, flora and fauna will not be adversely affected by the subproject intervention. But when construction work starts, livelihood of 12 Squatters and 1 Encroacher will be temporarily affected. Besides, a structure, which is an encroachment, needs to be demolished.

12. The Policy Framework and Entitlements for all the Subprojects are based on National Laws and Policy, such as, the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (amended in 1984), the National Resettlement Policy & Rehabilitation Policy (NRRP) 2007; ADB Safeguards Policy Statement 2009, of ADB; and the agreed Resettlement Framework; notwithstanding the Subproject has Involuntary Resettlement impact or not.

13. Thirty days before the commencement of work, the affected persons will be notified to ensure zero or minimal disruption in livelihood. If required, they will also be assisted to temporarily shift to a location for continued economic activity. Compensation for lost income or a transitional allowance for the period of disruption, whichever is greater will be provided.

14. The Resettlement Plan was prepared in consultation with the stakeholders. During public consultations and transect walks, information about the subproject, policy of ADB on safeguards etc. was disseminated; consultations have been held and are being held with the all the stakeholders regularly.

15. Affected persons can bring their grievances to the notice of the implementing NGO and the Social Development Expert (SDE) of the DSC. If the decision given by the NGO and SDE is not satisfactory, grievances will be referred to the City Level Committee which will act as the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC). The GRC will try to resolve the grievance within a month of receiving the grievance. If the GRC fails to deliver satisfactory decision or delays more than one month, appeal can be made to the Inter-Ministerial Empowered Committee. Lastly, if the aggrieved is not satisfied with the decision of the inter-ministerial Empowered Committee then suit can be filed in the Civil Court.

16. **Institutional Framework, Resettlement Costs and Implementation Schedule.** The Inter-Ministry Empowered Committee is the apex body that provides policy guidance to the Executing Agency, that is, the Local Self Government Department. The Executing Agency is responsible for overall technical supervision and execution of the subprojects. The Implementing Agency in this Program is the Invest Program Management Unit (IPMU). The Investment Program Management Consultant (IPMC) is responsible for managing the Program and for technical quality assurance. The program area has been divided into three Design and Supervision Consultancy (DSC) zones. Each DSC is responsible for designing the infrastructure, supervision of implementation and construction. The City Level Committee (CLC) is the town-level organization that prioritizes the infrastructure needed for the town. NGOs have been appointed for resettlement plan implementation, community development

and empowerment to ensure participation and collaboration of the community in the Program.

17. Monitoring and Evaluation mechanism has been built in this program for proper implementation of Resettlement Plan. The Resettlement Plan embodies regular and periodic Internal Monitoring and Evaluation, as well as, External Monitoring and Evaluation.

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

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

2. Roads are arteries of development. In view of the importance of Sikar, but shortcomings in roads sector, it has been decided to develop one road and upgrade two. They are Fatehpur Road - Development of Dak Bungalow Circle and Beed Road and Devipura Road for upgradation and widening.

3. It is proposed to construct a rotary of 5 mtrs. radius on Dak Bungalow circle. The Shiv Cinema stretch, Kalyan Circle stretch and Bridge stretch of the road are proposed to be upgraded with 6 lanes divided with median. The existing width of the carriage way is 13 mtrs., which is proposed to be widened to 21 mtrs. along with a median of 1.2 mtrs. for a stretch of 150 mtrs, 25 mtrs. and 10 mtrs. respectively. Footpaths having width of 1.5 mtrs each side is also proposed to be developed on both sides of the roads. [Total Length: 150 mtrs + 25 mtrs + 10 mtrs = 185 mtrs.; Width: 21 mtrs.]

4. **Beed Road (From Palwas Road to Salasar Road).** Upgradation and widening of the Road. This road would be upgraded to develop it as a link road to Salasar road. It is proposed to upgrade the Beed Road from existing single lane of 3.5 mtrs. width carriage way to 4 lane with 14 mtrs. width carriage way. A median of 2 mtrs width is proposed to be laid on one side of the road over the proposed drain. [Total Length: 840 mtrs.; Width: 14 mtrs.]

5. **Devipura Road.** Up-gradation and widening of Devipura Road between Ajmer Stand and Pathan Auto Centre via Dujod Gate. This road has been divided into 2 stretches. The 1st stretch is from Ajmer Stand to Dujod Gate. The length of the stretch is 190 mtrs. This stretch is proposed to be upgraded from existing carriage way width of 5.5 mtrs. to 10.5 mtrs. The 2nd stretch is from Dujod Gate to Pathan Auto Centre. Length of this stretch is 110 mtrs. It is proposed to upgrade a non-existent carriage way width to 7.5 mtrs carriage way width. [Total Length: 190 mtrs; Width: 10.5 mtrs + Total Length: 110 mtrs; Width: 7.5 mtrs.].

II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

6. In accordance with Asian Development Bank (ADB) Guidelines on Resettlement, Initial Social Assessment and ground realities, the following methods/types, techniques, tools for achieving defined objectives, were adopted under RUIDP/RUSDIP for preparation of Resettlement Plans for the Development/Up-gradation of the Roads Subproject in Sikar.

7. The construction of the minor roads will be in existing ROW. Table 1 provides the summary of Resettlement Impacts and Appendix 1 provides the subproject component and resettlement impacts.

¹ Particularly district headquarters and towns with significant tourism potential.

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

III. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION/PROFILE

8. To estimate the temporary impacts, initially a series of transect walks were conducted; this was followed by a 100% 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:

- (i) Name of respondent;
- (ii) Daily income from the affected structure;
- (iii) Whether or not belongs to the under privileged / marginal class;
- (iv) Details of the construction package with address and chainage;
- (v) Whether location is in urban, peri-urban or rural area;
- (vi) Type of loss: viz. Residential, Commercial, Kiosks etc;
- (vii) Whether the occupant of the structure is a squatter;
- (viii) Address of the structure;
- (ix) Whether the affected occupant holds a legal paper for occupancy;
- (x) Whether the occupant has Ration Card & enlisted in Voter's list;
- (xi) Description of the affected structure and its present use;
- (xii) Description of the affected structure within the ROW;
- (xiii) Parallel distance of the affected structure along the ROW;
- (xiv) Perpendicular distance of the affected structure from the Centre line; and
- (xv) Type of construction of the structure for roof, walls, floor & boundary.

9. A Socio-economic Survey of 100% 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:

- (i) Name of the Head of the Household;
- (ii) Name of Respondent;
- (iii) Relationship of the respondent with the household;
- (iv) Details of the family type, e.g. Nuclear, Joint or Extended;
- (v) Social class & caste of the family e.g. ST, SC, OBC or higher caste;
- (vi) Details of the family members with corresponding details:
 - (a) Name of each of the family members;
 - (b) Age of each of the family members;
 - (c) Relationship with the household;
 - (d) Sex of each of the family members;
 - (e) Marital status of each of the family members;
 - (f) Attained educational levels of each of the family members;
 - (g) Any particular skill of each of the family members; and
 - (h) Main or marginal nature of work & general work of family members.
- (vii) Nature of business (Name) of each of the family members;
- (viii) Source of Annual Income of the Household;
- (ix) Type of Use of affected structure;
- (x) Details of nature of business carried out from the affected structure;
- (xi) Assets of the Household in terms of movable & immovable property;
- (xii) Standard of living in terms of expenses on essentials; and
- (xiii) Indebtedness of the Family.

10. Affected Persons (households) will be assisted in adjusting his/her shop in the vicinity of their original place. As confirmed during the census and socio-economic survey these temporary shops will not have to move to other distant places, hence there would be no displacement. The affected persons would be able to re-establish their shops near the original place once the construction work is completed. During construction work, access would be ensured by the implementing agency. It has been confirmed that 14 days would be required for development/ up-gradation of 200 meters of road work. Vulnerable affected households would be eligible for additional assistance. The rehabilitation assistance estimated for potential affected persons has been included in the resettlement budget.

11. It has been confirmed that there would be no impact on built up properties like housing, shops, commercial buildings, religious and public infrastructure, excepting one encroached structure. Social Impacts are confined to movable properties placed on government land (ROW). Total 13 Persons' livelihood would be temporarily affected. The average household size of affected households is 6.4. Majority of temporary impacts will be on vendors dealing in fruits followed by vendors selling betel, cigarettes, flowers, fast food or providing service in shoe repair and tyre repair. The average earning of these people is approximately Rs.370 /- per day and the average household income works out to be Rs.11100 /- per month.

Table 1: Summary of Resettlement Impacts

Magnitude of Resettlement Impact	Number
Permanent Land Acquisition (in ha)	0
Temporary Land Acquisition (in ha)	0
Temporarily Affected Persons/Households	13
Titleholder Affected Persons/Households	0
Non-Titleholder Affected Persons/Households	13
Female Headed Households	0
Indigenous People/Scheduled Tribe Affected Person	0
Below Poverty Line Affected Person (Temporarily Affected)	04
Affected Trees and Crops	0
Temporarily Affected CPRs	0
Average Family Size	6.4
Average Household Income (per month)	11100
Income Sources	From vending various items and goods, and repairing.

CPR = Common Property Resource.

12. Out of the 13 affected persons, 03 belong to Scheduled Castes (SC), 03 to Other Backward Classes (OBC) and the rest 07 to General Caste. 4 APs are Below Poverty Line (BPL). All excepting one affected person have kiosks made of wood and tin. They earn their livelihood by selling tea and fast food (04), betel (04), flowers (01), shoe repair (01), cold drinks (01), fruits and vegetables (01), tyre repair (01).

IV. INFORMATION DISSEMINATION, CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATORY APPROACHES AND DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS

13. The Resettlement Plan 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 subproject construction to prepare the subproject Resettlement Plan.

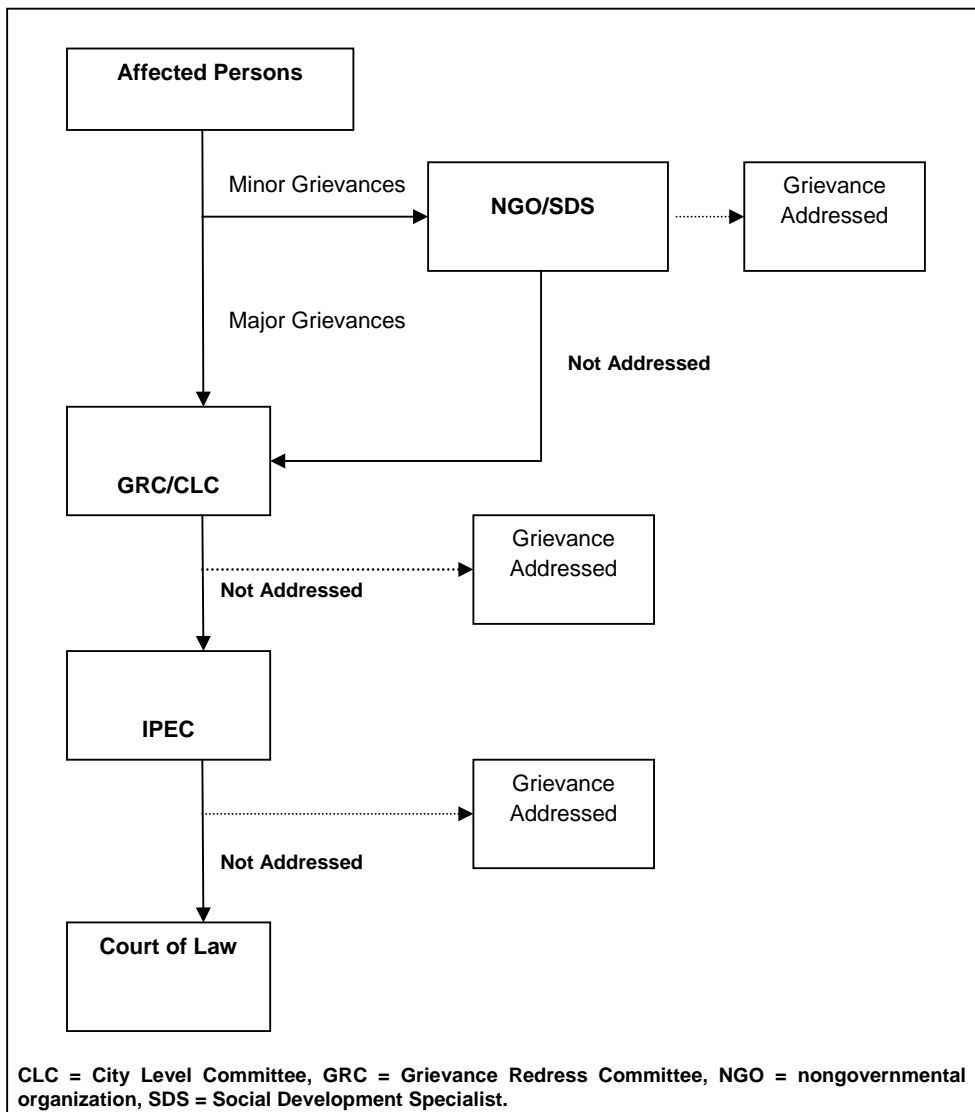
14. Following the model developed for the MFF, a town-wide stakeholder consultation workshop was conducted which provided an overview of the Program and subprojects to be undertaken in Sikar; Government and ADB's resettlement policies and potential resettlement impacts of the subprojects in Sikar were discussed. During the workshop, Hindi versions of the Resettlement Framework was provided to ensure stakeholders understood the objectives, policy principles and procedures for any land acquisition, compensation and other assistance measures for any affected person. During consultations, key issues raised were: (i) participants expressed satisfaction that this subproject will take care of their needs; and (ii) they are not hesitant to move or shift if necessary to accommodate the work.

15. Information continues to be disseminated to affected persons and beneficiaries through various media. English and Hindi versions of the Resettlement Framework is placed in the Urban Local Body (ULB) office and affected persons have accesses to Resettlement Plan. The NGO engaged to implement the Resettlement Plan will continue consultations, information dissemination, and disclosure. A strategy for continued consultations and participation is in the Resettlement Framework. The finalized Resettlement Plan 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 Resettlement Plan is required prior to award of civil works contracts; and compensation/assistance of affected persons is required prior to commencement of civil works. Consultation and disclosure activities to be followed are in Appendix 6.

V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS

16. Grievances of affected persons 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. 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



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

VI. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

18. The Legal Framework and entitlements for the Program are based on National Laws, The Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (and as amended in 1984) and the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy (NRRP) for Project Affected Persons, 2007; ADB Safeguards Policy Statement 2009; and the agreed Resettlement Framework. 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 subproject designs;**
- (ii) **Where unavoidable, time-bound Resettlement Plans will be prepared and affected persons will be assisted in improving or at least regaining their pre-program standard of living;**

- (iii) Consultation with affected persons on compensation, disclosure of resettlement information to affected persons, and participation of affected persons in planning and implementing subprojects will be ensured;**
- (iv) Vulnerable groups will be provided special assistance³; (e.g. BPL, WHH, disabled, minority and indigenous people);**
- (v) Payment of compensation to affected persons 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 redresses mechanisms.**

VII. ENTITLEMENTS

19. Policy framework and entitlements are further discussed in Appendix 3. The entitlement matrix⁴ for the subproject based on the above policies and Section D of this Resettlement Plan are in Table 2.

³ 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).

⁴ 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

Sl. No	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
1	Temporary disruption of livelihood		Legal Titleholders	<p>30 days advance notice regarding construction activities, including duration and type of disruption</p> <p>Contractor's^a actions to ensure there is no income^b/access loss consistent with the IEE.^c</p> <p>Assistance to mobile vendors/hawkers to temporarily shift for continued economic activity^d</p> <p>For construction activities involving unavoidable livelihood disruption, compensation for lost income or a transitional allowance for the period of disruption, whichever is greater</p>	Identification of alternative temporary sites to continue economic activity	<p>Valuation Committee will determine income loss.</p> <p>Contractors will perform actions to minimize income/access loss.</p>
2	Impacts on vulnerable affected persons	All impacts	Vulnerable affected persons	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% survey of affected households, determine assistance, verify and identify vulnerable households.
3	Loss of commercial structure	Commercial structure and other assets	Encroachers and squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 days advance notice to shift from occupied land • Transitional allowance based on three months minimum wage rates. • Shifting assistance for households. • Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets. • Additional compensation for vulnerable households. 	Vulnerable households will be identified during the census.	NGO will verify the extent of impact through a 100% survey of affected households determine assistance, verify and identify vulnerable households
4	Any other			Unanticipated involuntary impacts will		NGO will ascertain the nature

Sl. No	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
	loss not identified			be documented and mitigated based on the principle of the Resettlement Framework.		and extent of such loss. IPMU will finalize the entitlements in line with the Resettlement Framework.

IEE = initial environmental examination, IPMU = Investment Program Management Unit, NGO = nongovernmental organization.

^a As mentioned in Clause 93.1 of Section VIII: Particular Condition of Contract of Bid Document.

^b Minimum wage in Rajasthan is Rs.73 per day.

^c 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.

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

VIII. RELOCATION OF HOUSING AND SETTLEMENTS

20. Affected persons 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.

21. In this subproject there will be no relocation of housing, settlements and other structures, including replacement of housing, replacement of cash compensation, and/or self-selection. Therefore, follow-up action in this respect is redundant.

22. In this subproject, 13 persons have been identified whose livelihood will be temporarily affected. They will be compensated for temporary income loss. A semi-permanent structure which has encroached into ROW is to be demolished after compensation is paid to the encroacher. During consultation, the Encroacher agreed to shift to a convenient location. Similarly, the Squatters also said that they would shift their semi-permanent (thadis) to a convenient location when construction work starts.

IX. INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION

23. 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 affected persons 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 FINANCING PLAN

Table 3: Summary of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Costs

SN	Item	Unit	Affected Persons	Rate Rs.	Cost
	Relocation & Transfer				
1	Shifting assistance	No.	13	200	2,600
2	Loss of Income / Livelihood	14Days	13	370	67340
3	Additional assistance to Vulnerable affected persons/households	14Days	4	350	19600
4	Compensation for structure: L 7' x W 6' x H 7' with RC Roof	LS			10,000**
	Sub Total Item 1				99,540
	Administrative & Implementation costs				
	Implementing NGO covering NGO engagement, cost of census and survey of affected persons 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
	Contingencies				
	Price (5%) of Project Cost				9,977
	Physical (20%) for unanticipated impacts such as temporary impacts on structures or temporary loss of land				39,908
	Total				249,425

NGO = nongovernmental organization.

Notes: Based on assessment made during the socio-economic survey.

Basis of computation-BSR, 2010. **(at Contractor's Cost).

Please Note: Any structure which gets affected partially or fully due to the project implementation would be restored/re-constructed again by the contractor/in-charge of that subproject. This has been included in the TOR of the contractor and RUIDP will ensure that this gets done.

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 370/-per day, More than 31 days impact- A lump sum of Rs 10000/-

XI. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

Table 4: Schedule of Resettlement Implementation

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

ADB = Asian Development Bank, CLC = City Level Committee, GRC = Grievance Redress Committee, IPIU = Investment Program Implementation Unit, PMU = Project Management Unit, SDS = Social Development Specialist,

XII. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR RESETTLEMENT

24. 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 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 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.

25. IPIUs have already been established in the project towns to manage implementation of subprojects in their area. CLCs 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 begins to operate, responsibility will be transferred to the appropriate state or local Government Agency, 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.

26. 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 Government and ADB policies. NGOs is appointed to implement Resettlement Plans. The resettlement costs, implementation schedules and the responsible agencies are provided in Tables 3, 4, and 5, respectively.

Table 5: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities

Activities	Agency Responsible
Subproject Initiation Stage	
Finalization of sites/alignments for subprojects	IPMU
Disclosure of proposed land acquisition and subproject details by issuing Public Notice	IPMU NGO
Meetings at community/household level with affected persons of land/property	IPMU
Formation of Valuation Committees	
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
Finalizing entitlements and rehabilitation packages	IPIU/IPMU
Disclosure of final entitlements and rehabilitation packages	IPIU/NGO
Approval of Resettlement Plan	IPMU/ADB

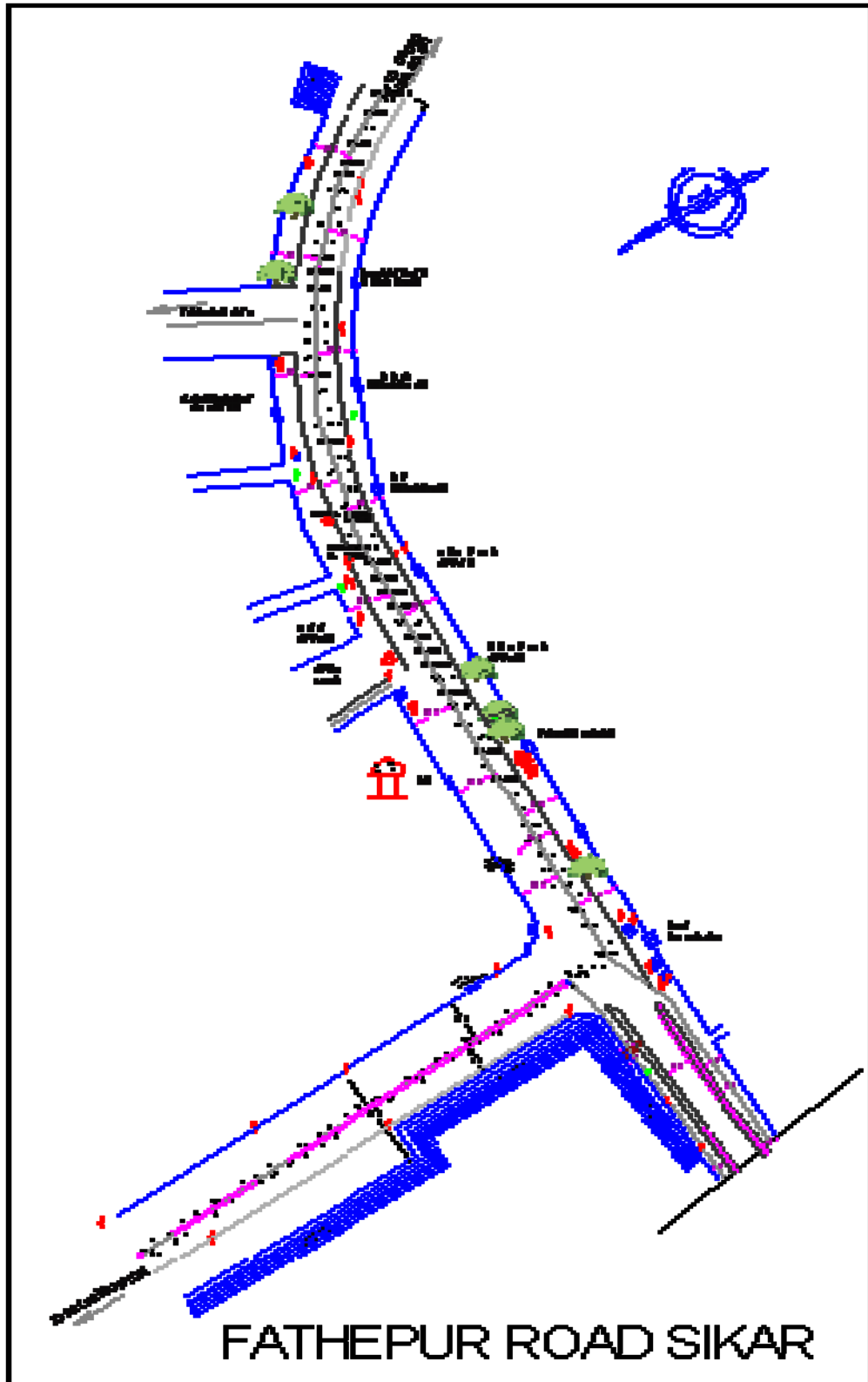
Activities	Agency Responsible
Sale Deed execution and payment	IPMU
Taking possession of land	
Resettlement Plan Implementation Stage	
Implementation of proposed rehabilitation measures	NGO/SDS
Consultations with affected persons during rehabilitation activities	NGO/SDS
Grievances redressal	NGO/SDS/GRC
Internal monitoring	IPIU
External monitoring	External Agency

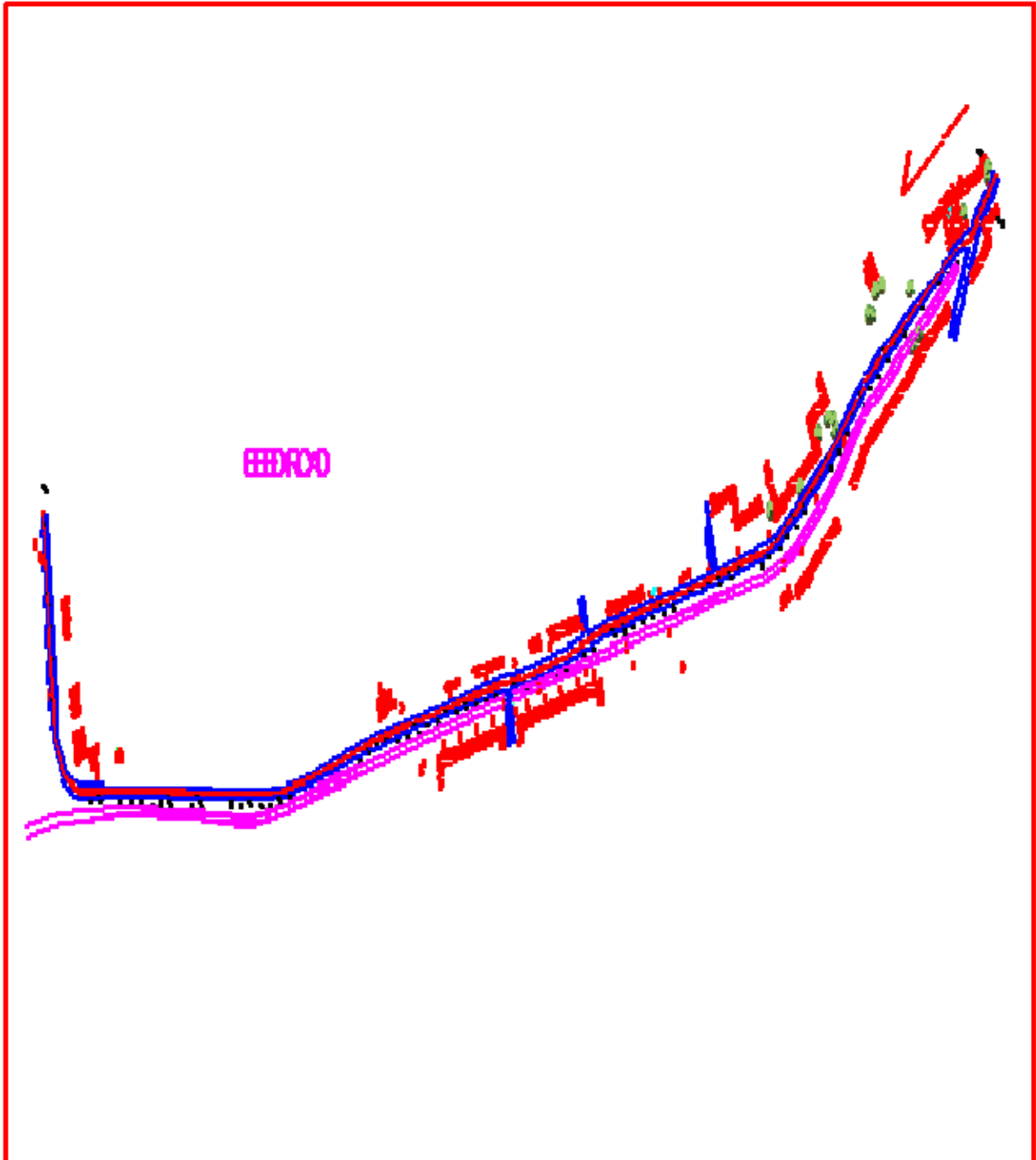
ADB = Asian Development Bank, FGD = focus group discussions, GRC = Grievance Redress Committee, IPIU = investment program implementation unit, IPMU = investment program management unit, NGO = nongovernmental organization, SDS = Social Development Specialist, SIA = social impact assessment, VC = Valuation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

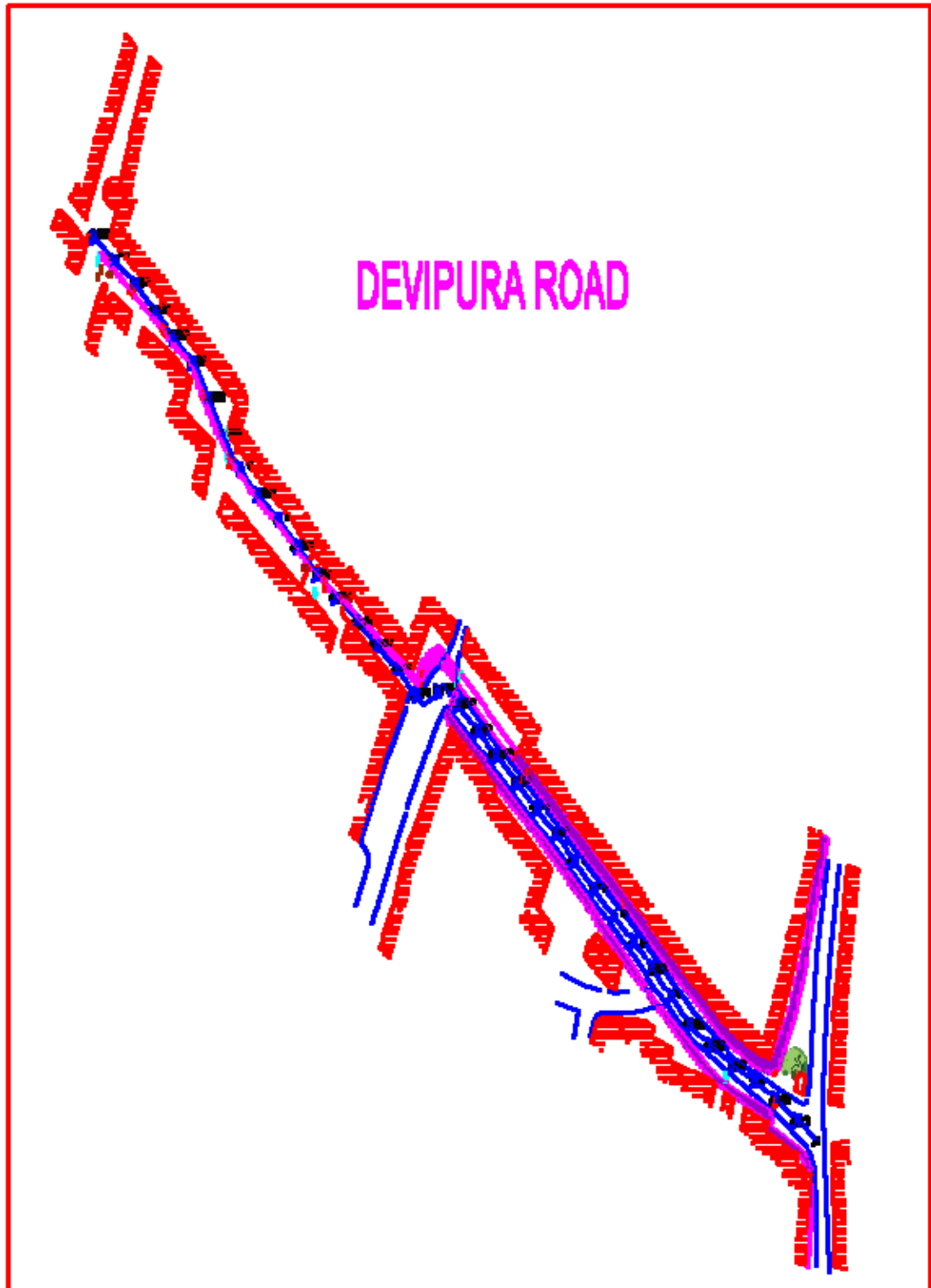
XIII. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

27. Resettlement Plan implementation will be closely monitored to provide the IPMU with an effective basis for assessing resettlement progress and identifying potential difficulties and problems. Internal monitoring will be undertaken by the IPIU with assistance from the IPMU. Internal monitoring will involve: (i) administrative monitoring to ensure that implementation is on schedule and problems are dealt with on a timely basis; (ii) socio-economic monitoring during and after any resettlement impact utilizing baseline information established through the socio-economic survey of affected persons undertaken during project sub-preparation; and (iii) overall monitoring to assess affected person 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 affected person databases, documenting results of affected person census, and verifying asset and socio-economic survey data which will be used as the baseline for assessing Resettlement Plan implementation impacts. The Executing Agency 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 affected person type of housing; (iv) assessment of affected persons 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 subprojects twice a year and submit reports directly to the Executing Agency (IPMU). The Executing Agency will submit all external monitoring reports to ADB for review. Further details are in the Resettlement Framework.

MAPS







COMPONENTS AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

Sl. No.	Components	Involuntary Resettlement Impact
i	Fatehpur Road - Development of Dak Bungalow Circle [Total Length: 150 mtrs + 25 mtrs + 10 mtrs = 185 mtrs.; Width: 21 mtrs.]	Livelihood of 06 Persons will be affected temporarily
ii	Beed Road (From Palwas Road to Salasar Road) – Upgradation and Widening of the Road. This road is to be upgraded to develop it as a link road to Salasar road. It is proposed to upgrade the Beed Road from existing single lane of 3.5 mtrs. width carriage way to 4 lane with 14 mtrs. width carriage way. A median of 2 mtrs width is proposed to be laid on one side of the road over the proposed drain. [Total Length: 840 mtrs.; Width: 14 mtrs.]	Livelihood of 01 Person will be affected temporarily. 01 Encroached permanent structure will have to be demolished
iii	Devipura Road – Up-gradation and Widening of Devipura Road between Ajmer Stand and Pathan Auto Centre via Dujod Gate. [Total Length: 190 mtrs; Width: 10.5 mtrs + Total Length: 110 mtrs; Width: 7.5 mtrs.]	Livelihood of 06 Persons will be affected temporarily

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3	vkoklh; ,oa O;olkf;d	6	d`f"k Hkwfe		

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY SUMMARY

Sl. No	Location	Name of Affected Person ^a	Business	Type of Structure	Type of Family	Social Category	Vulnerability	Daily Income (in Rs.)	Impact	Rehabilitation Option
1.	Fatehpur Road To Maru School		Cold drinks shop	Semi-permanent (<i>thadi</i>)	Joint	Scheduled Caste	NA	150-200	Temporary Impact on livelihood	Cash compensation against number of days' income loss
2.	--Do--		Tea shop	Semi-permanent (<i>thadi</i>)	Nuclear	Scheduled Caste	BPL	100	Temporary Impact on livelihood	-do-
3.	--Do--		Cobbler	Semi-permanent (<i>thadi</i>)	Nuclear	Scheduled Caste	NA	150-200	Temporary Impact on livelihood	-do-
4.	--Do--		Tea shop	Semi-permanent (<i>thadi</i>)	Nuclear	OBC	BPL	400-500	Temporary Impact on livelihood	-do-
5.	--Do--		Tea shop	Semi-permanent (<i>thadi</i>)	Joint	OBC	NA	100-150	Temporary Impact on livelihood	-do-
6.	-Do-		Vegetables and Fruit shop	Semi-permanent (<i>thadi</i>)	Nuclear	OBC	NA	300-400	Temporary Impact on livelihood	-do-
7.	Ajmer bus stand to Dujod gate near Shitla Chouk		Betel shop	Semi-permanent (<i>thadi</i>)	Joint	General	NA	450-500	Temporary Impact on livelihood	-do-
8.	--Do--		Betel shop	Semi-permanent (<i>thadi</i>)	Joint	General	BPL	450-500	Temporary Impact on livelihood	-do-
9.	--Do--		Betel shop	Semi-permanent (<i>thadi</i>)	Joint	General	BPL	400-500	Temporary Impact on livelihood	-do-
10.	--Do--		Betel shop	Semi-permanent (<i>thadi</i>)	Nuclear	General	NA	450-500	Temporary Impact on livelihood	-do-
11.	--Do--		Fast food &	Semi-	Joint	General	NA	450-500	Temporary	-do-

Sl. No	Location	Name of Affected Person ^a	Business	Type of Structure	Type of Family	Social Category	Vulnerability	Daily Income (in Rs.)	Impact	Rehabilitation Option
			Tea shop	permanent (<i>thadi</i>)					Impact on livelihood	
12.	--Do--		Florist	Semi-permanent (<i>thadi</i>)	Joint	General	NA	700	Temporary Impact on livelihood	-do-
13.	RAI JI KA KUA		Tyre repair	Permanent (Stone walls with RC roof)	Joint	General	NA	300-400	Temporary Impact on livelihood. Demolition of the structure on encroached land	-do- + Compensation for the structure

^a Names taken out to protect privacy.

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 Safeguards Policy Statement 2009. 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 Safeguards Policy Statement 2009, 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 affected persons 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 (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 District Collector 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 District Collector 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 District Collector 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% is added to the award as well as an escalation of 12% 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% per annum is paid for the first year and 15% for subsequent years.

2. ADB'S Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS)

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. Affected persons 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) Affected persons are to be fully informed and closely consulted.
- (vi) Affected persons 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) Affected persons 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 without 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.

B. Comparison of Borrower's Policy with the Resettlement Framework

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 A4 presents a comparison of Government polices (LAA and NRRP) in comparison with the Resettlement Framework which is consistent with ADB's involuntary resettlement policy.

Table A4: Comparison between the Borrower's and ADB's SPS

	Policy Principles	LAA	NRRP	Remarks	Compliance of proposed Resettlement Framework with ADB's SPS
1.	Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible.	X	✓	LAA is applicable wherever private land is to be acquired by Government for public purpose.	This is addressed in the Resettlement Framework. The locations for project components have been identified in such a manner that involuntary resettlement is avoided to the extent possible. These involuntary resettlement impacts shall be further minimized during detailed designs.
2.	Where population displacement is unavoidable, it should be minimized by exploring viable project options.	X	✓	LAA is applicable wherever private land is to be acquired by Government for public purpose.	This is addressed in the Resettlement Framework. The locations for project components have been identified in such a manner that involuntary resettlement is avoided to the extent possible. These involuntary resettlement 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	✓	According to the ADB's involuntary resettlement policy full Resettlement Plan is required when 200 or more people will experience major impacts. A Short Resettlement Plan is required when resettlement is insignificant when less than 200 people will experience major impacts. According to the NRRP, Resettlement Plan 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	The Resettlement Framework addresses the involuntary resettlement impacts. The entitlements to the affected persons are outlined in the Entitlement Matrix.

	Policy Principles	LAA	NRRP	Remarks	Compliance of proposed Resettlement Framework with ADB's SPS
				Programme (DDP) blocks, areas mentioned in Schedule V and Schedule VI of the Constitution of India.	
4.	Any involuntary resettlement should, as far as possible, be conceived and executed as a part of a development project or program and resettlement plans should be prepared with appropriate timebound actions and budgets. Resettlers should be provided sufficient resources and opportunities to reestablish their homes and livelihoods as soon as possible.	X	✓	According to the ADB's involuntary resettlement policy full Resettlement Plan is required when 200 or more people will experience major impacts. A Short Resettlement Plan is required when resettlement is insignificant when less than 200 people will experience major impacts. According to the NRRP, Resettlement Plan should be prepared when it involves resettlement of more than 400 families (roughly about 2,500 persons) in plain areas and 250 families (roughly about 1,250 people) in hilly areas, Desert Development Programme (DDP) blocks, areas mentioned in Schedule V and Schedule VI of the Constitution of India.	The Resettlement Framework addresses the involuntary resettlement impacts. The entitlements to the Affected persons are outlined in the Entitlement Matrix.
				LAA does not provide for resettlement. However, it specifies the time limit for acquisition, though the project/program for which it is conceived need not necessarily be time-bound.	A time-bound action plan and implementation schedule for the involuntary resettlement activities is outlined. The key Resettlement Plan 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	X	✓	LAA recognizes only titleholders, who are to be notified prior to acquisition.	Consultations have been carried out with affected persons. This will be further consolidated by the Resettlement Plan implementing NGO. The plan for information disclosure in the project, including the Resettlement Framework.

	Policy Principles	LAA	NRRP	Remarks	Compliance of proposed Resettlement Framework with ADB's SPS
	preceded by a social preparation phase to build up the capacity of the vulnerable people to deal with the issues.				
6.	Appropriate patterns of social organization should be promoted, and existing social and cultural institutions of resettlers and their hosts should be supported and used to the greatest extent possible. Resettlers should be integrated economically and socially into host communities so that adverse impacts on host communities are minimized. One of the effective ways of achieving this integration may be by extending development benefits to host communities.	X	✓	-	This is addressed in the Entitlement Matrix.
7.	The absence of formal legal title to land some affected groups should not be a bar to compensation. Affected persons entitled to compensation and rehabilitation should be identified and recorded as early as possible, preferably at the project identification stage, in order to prevent an influx of illegal encroachers, squatters, and other nonresidents who wish to take advantage of such benefits. Particular attention should be paid to the needs of the poorest affected persons including those without legal title to assets,, female-headed households and other vulnerable groups, such as indigenous peoples, and appropriate assistance provided to help them improve their status.	X	✓	LAA provides for every affected person to receive a notification prior to acquisition and for a hearing in case of any objection. Acquisition under the Act is permitted within one year from the date of declaration of intent to acquire, failing which, the process has to start again. LAA does not regard non-titleholders as affected persons. 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 process for verification of impacts and establishing the eligibility of the affected persons is outlined in the Resettlement Framework.

	Policy Principles	LAA	NRRP	Remarks	Compliance of proposed Resettlement Framework with ADB's SPS
				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	✓	According to the ADB's involuntary resettlement policy full Resettlement Plan is required when 200 or more people will experience major impacts. A Short Resettlement Plan is required when resettlement is insignificant when less than 200 people will experience major impacts. According to the NRRP, Resettlement Plan 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 Resettlement Framework addresses the involuntary resettlement impacts. The entitlements to the affected persons are outlined in the Entitlement Matrix.
				The NRRP's concept of replacement cost is not clearly defined. However, the NRRP does consider various compensation packages to substitute the losses of affected persons.	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	✓	-	The impacts have been assessed and Resettlement Plan costs according to the entitlement matrix have been worked out. These costs are included in the Project Costs.

ADB = Asian Development Bank, DDP = Desert Development Programme, LAA = Land Acquisition Act, NGO = nongovernmental organization, NRRP = National Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy, SPS = Safeguard Policy Statement.

PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS

NAME OF THE SURVEYOR: Kalidatta Das, Govind Singh, Vikram Rathore

DATE OF SURVEY & CONSULTATION: June and July 2010

LOCATION ADDRESS:

- i) Fatehpur Road (as per the Drawing in the DPR). Mostly commercial area with couple of Government and Private Offices. Volume of traffic is quite heavy.
- ii) Beed Road (From Palwas Road to Salasar Road) Raiji ka Kuaa a historical site. Two temples also there.
- iii) Devipura Road (Ajmer Stand to Dujod Gate)

ISSUES DISCUSSED

1. Community's Perception on Likely Strength and Weaknesses of the Subproject
 - (i) A better and widened road was considered to be the strength. But the same better and widened road was considered as a threat to pedestrians if proper traffic management was not imposed. Secondly, the respondents felt that unless inter-departmental coordination was ensured, there might be disruption.
2. Community's Perception on Likely Disturbances during Subproject Construction Work
 - (i) The respondents are aware that construction of road would create some disturbance; but that is to be tolerated.
 - (ii) The affected persons said that they would either move to the edge of the ROW or to some other suitable place so as not to create any hindrance in the work.
 - (iii) The affected persons said that they would relocate themselves according to their convenience.
 - (iv) The affected persons said that since they are sitting on government land, they would accept whatever assistance is given to them by government.
3. Anticipated Impacts on Livelihood due to Construction Work of the Subproject
 - (i) The affected persons anticipated limited impact as they would move out to convenient places to continue with their earning of livelihood.
 - (ii) Not willing to do labour work as they have never done such work.

DETAILS OF PARTICIPANTS

Name	Occupation
1. Rakesh Kumar Nayak	Betel shop
2. Dillip Kumar Nayak	Student
3. Lalchand Nayak	Laborer
4. Bikash Kumar Nayak	Laborer
5. Ram Chander Lakhad	Business/ General Store
6. Kailash Saini	Business/General Store
7. Babulal Saini	Juice vendor

8. Shiv Bhagwan Saini	Juice vendor
9. Satya Narayan Rana	Business
10. Narendra Ram	Service Provider (Tyre repair)
11. Suraj Sharma	Business
12. Vikash Bhatt	Service
13. Ajmal Khan	Service
14. Tej Prakash Sharma	Betel Shop
15. Ram Narayan Dikshit	Betel Shop
16 Sandeep Tiwari	Betel Shop
17 Vinod Sharma	Betel Shop
18 Vijay Singh	Fast Food Shop
19 Vijay Singh	Tea Shop
20 Chittar Prakash Joshi	Florist
21 Prakash Sharma	Business (Stationery Shop)
22 Ashok Saini	Business (Cloth Shop)
23 Rajendra Kumar	Service
24 Akash Bhatti	Student
25 Manohar Joshi	Student
26 Dillip Agarwal	Business
27 Shyam Agarwal	Business

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 Resettlement Plan implementation and Program implementation includes:
 - (i) all affected persons, including vulnerable households;
 - (ii) program beneficiaries;
 - (iii) host populations in resettlement sites;
 - (iv) elected representatives, community leaders, and representatives of community-based organizations;
 - (v) local NGOs;
 - (vi) local government and relevant government agency representatives; and
 - (vii) Program staff, IPMU, IPIU, and consultants.
3. Consultations conducted during Resettlement Plan implementation will identify help required by affected persons during rehabilitation. Continuing involvement of those affected by subprojects is necessary in the resettlement process. The IPIU will ensure that affected persons and other stakeholders are informed and consulted about the subproject, its impact, their entitlements and options, and allowed to participate actively in the development of the subproject. This will be done particularly in the case of vulnerable affected persons, who will be encouraged to choose options that entail the lowest risk. This exercise will be conducted throughout the subproject—during preparation, implementation, and monitoring of subproject results and impacts.
4. The implementing NGOs will ensure that views of affected persons, particularly those who are vulnerable, related to the resettlement process are looked into and addressed. The NGOs will ensure that affected persons consulted are informed of the outcome of the decision-making process, and will confirm how their views were incorporated. Since resettlement is a continuous process and baseline data/information will be collected, the implementing NGO will regularly update the baseline information.

B. Disclosure

5. Information was and continues to be disseminated to affected persons for the sample subprojects. Finalized Resettlement Plans will be disclosed in ADB's website, IPMU websites, and IPIU or town websites; and information dissemination and consultation will continue throughout program implementation.
6. The IPIU SDS will conduct consultations and disseminate information to all affected persons. Resettlement Plans will be translated into the local language and made available at offices of the: (i) Urban Local Bodies (ULBs); (ii) relevant local government line agencies; and (iii) IPMU and IPIUs. Resettlement Plans will also be 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 Resettlement Framework and Resettlement Plans will be disclosed in the following websites: IPMU, IPIU, State Government, local governments, and ADB. The IPMU will issue notification of implementation start dates for each subproject. The notice will be issued by the IPMU in local newspapers one month ahead of implementation. This will

create awareness of project implementation. The IPMU and IPIUs will provide information on Involuntary Resettlement policies and features of the Resettlement Plan. Basic information such as subproject location, impact estimates, entitlements, and implementation schedule will be presented in the form of a brochure that will be circulated among affected persons. Posters containing basic Resettlement Plan information will also be posted in different localities to increase awareness. Copies of Resettlement Plan summaries will be kept in the IPMU and IPIU offices and will be distributed to any affected person consulting on resettlement issues. The Resettlement Framework will be made available in local language during public meetings. This will enable stakeholders to provide inputs on the resettlement process, prior to award of civil work contracts.

8. An intensive information dissemination campaign for affected persons will be conducted by the IPIU with assistance from the implementing NGO at the outset of Resettlement Plan implementation. All the comments made by the affected persons will be documented in the subproject records and summarized in subproject monitoring reports. A summary of consultation and disclosure activities to be followed for each subproject are in Table A5.

Table A5: Consultation and Disclosure Activities

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

Program Phase	Activities	Details	Responsible Agency
Resettlement Plan Implementation Stage	Disclosure of Resettlement Plan	summary Resettlement Plan. Review and approval of Resettlement Plan by Executing Agency. Review and approval of Resettlement Framework by ADB. Web disclosure of the Resettlement Plan.	Executing Agency to provide ADB with Resettlement Plan for review and approval. SDS IPMU, and SDS IPIU to disclose on the web.
	Consultation with affected persons during Resettlement Plan implementation	Consultations with affected persons.	NGO with monitoring from IPIU and external agency.

ADB = Asian Development Bank, IPIU = Investment Program Implementation Unit, IPMU = Investment Program Management Unit, NGO = nongovernmental organization, SIA = Social Impact Assessment.