

# Resettlement Plan

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## India: Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Program – Barmer Urban Transport and Roads Subproject

Prepared by Local Self Government Department

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

## ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AP	Affected Persons
AH	Affected Household
BDO	Block Development Officer
BPL	Below Poverty Line
CBO	Community Based Organization
CPR	Common Property Resources
GAD	General Agreement on Drawing
GoI	Government of India
GoR	Government of Rajasthan
IP	Indigenous Peoples
IR	Income Restoration
ISA	Initial Social Assessment
LA	Land Acquisition
LAA	Land Acquisition Act
LIG	Lower Income Group
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NTP	Notice To Proceed
PAF	Project Affected Family
PAH	Project Affected Household
PAP	Project Affected Person
PDP	Project Displaced Person
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PMU	Project Management Unit
PRI	Panchayat Raj Institution
RP	Resettlement Plan
ROB	Railway Over Bridge
ROR	Record of Rights
RoW	Right of Way
R&R	Resettlement and Rehabilitation
RUIDP	Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Project
RUSDIP	Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Programme
SC	Scheduled Caste
SES	Socio-Economic Survey
SHG	Self Help Group
ST	Scheduled Tribe
UDD	Urban Development Department
SC	Supervision Consultant

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

2. This Resettlement Plan (RP) has been prepared for the Barmer Urban Transport and Roads Subproject as part of RUIDP Phase II. Barmer town, located at 25° 75' N latitude and 71°38' E longitude, is the headquarters of Barmer district. The Town has many historical relics which attract tourists from far and wide. The sand dunes and colorful festivals of Barmer is a great attraction for the tourists. The Town is called the miniature Rajasthan as it encapsulates the sights, colors, glory and smell of Rajasthan. National Highway – 15 passes through this town. The Railway line connects the town with major cities of Rajasthan.

3. The Infrastructure sectors that are being developed in Barmer under this Program are:

- (i) Water Supply Rehabilitation and Expansion
- (ii) Waste Water Management (Sewerage)
- (iii) Solid Waste Management
- (iv) Construction of ROB at Level Crossing No.323 A on NH-15.
- (v) Construction of Road from Barmer-Jodhpur Bypass Road to Uttarlai via DTO Office (NH 15 to Uttarlai Level Crossing)

4. The Detailed Project Report (DPR) of Construction of Road from Barmer-Jodhpur Bypass Road to Uttarlai via RTO Office (NH 15 to Uttarlai Level Crossing) has been approved and construction is at the take off stage. The proposed Road will connect Indira Circle (more exactly from the turning point from NH 15 near old DTO Office) to Uttarlai. In fact, the road from the old DTO Office turning to Uttarlai is in existence, and the proposal is to upgrade the road. The length of the BT Road will be 7770 m and width 7 m. Once completed, the bypass road will connect NH 15 and NH 112 avoiding the Railway Level Crossing at Uttarlai. Traffic from NH 15 to NH 112 can bypass Barmer town once the road becomes operational. The drawing of sub-project is provided in **Map 1**. This subproject has been categorized as “B” for Involuntary Resettlement (IR) impact as per the ADB’s Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS). Effort was made to avoid land acquisition and resettlement. Overall impacts would be further minimized through careful siting and alignment during subproject implementation.

5. **Summary of Resettlement Impact:** This sub-project has been designed to minimize land acquisition and resettlement impacts. The design was chosen to result in minimum permanent impacts to structures such as residential and commercial structures, and common properties. Land acquisition is not required as the Road and its shoulders will be within the ROW, which is government land. Assessment along the impact area for preparation of Resettlement Plan in April 2012 resulted in identifying 19 persons whose livelihood will be temporarily affected during the construction of the road. All the 19 Persons are squatters. The Cut- off date of this RP is 18.4.2012, the last day of Census and Socio-economic Survey.

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

7. **Policy Framework and Entitlements:** The policy framework and entitlements for the program are based on national laws: The Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (LAA, amended in 1984), and the National Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy, 2007 (NRRP); ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS); and the agreed Resettlement Framework.

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

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

## I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1. 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 (SRP) has been prepared for the Construction of Road from Barmer-Jodhpur Bypass Road (NH 15) to Uttarlai (NH 112) via DTO Office, sub-project.

2. Road from Barmer-Jodhpur Bypass Road (NH 15) to Uttarlai (NH 112) via DTO Office is designed to benefit most of the population of Barmer, and the traffic from NH-15 to NH 112. This will obviate long waiting time and traffic jams at the railway level crossing at Uttarlai. The components of the sub- project are: Barmer-Jodhpur Bypass Road (NH 15) to Uttarlai (NH 112) via DTO Office BT Road Length 7770 m and Width 7 m. The subproject location is illustrated in the map in Figure 1

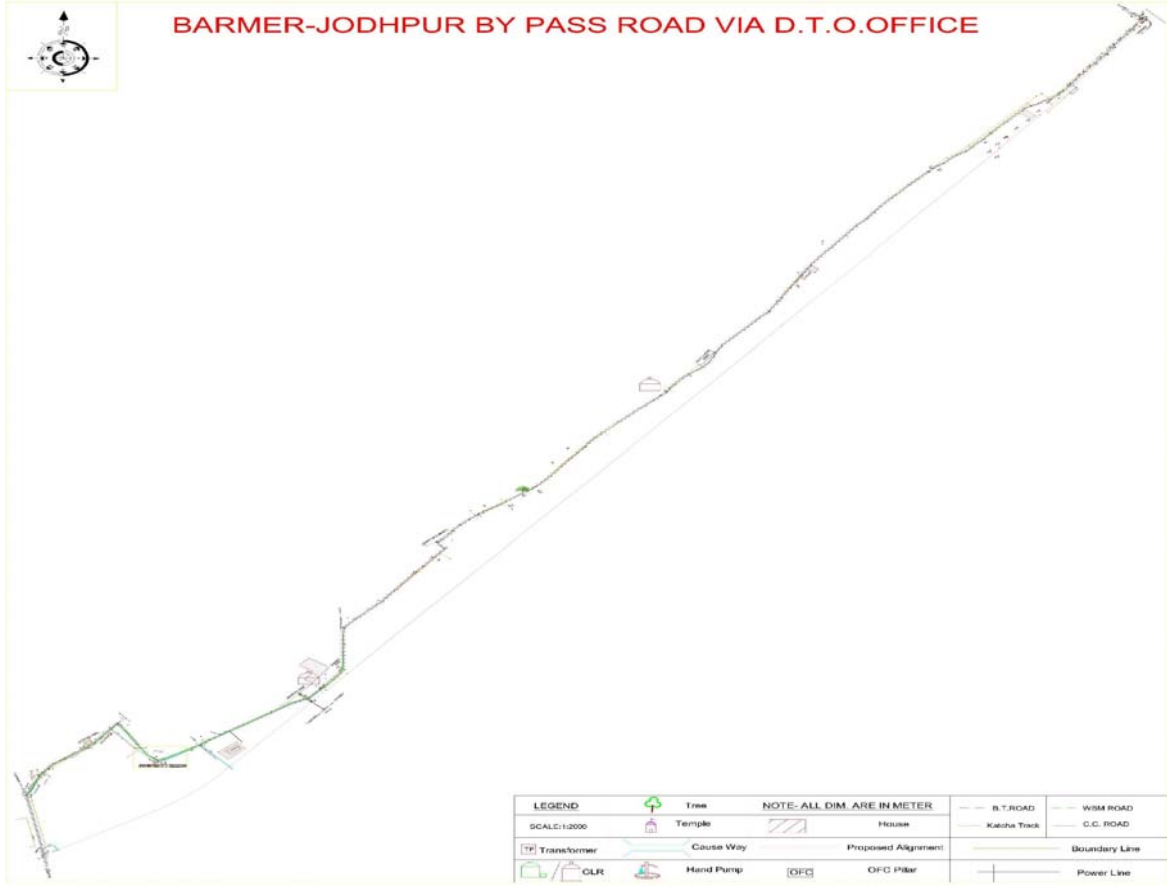
3. This Resettlement Plan (RP) has been prepared for the Barmer Urban Transport and Roads Subproject as part of RUIDP Phase II Tranche -3. This subproject has been categorized as "B" for Involuntary Resettlement (IR) impact as per the ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS).

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<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.

Figure-1: Subproject Location



## II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

4. This sub-project does not require any land acquisition as all the components will be within ROW, which is Government land and not used for agriculture or other productive purposes. The sub-project has also been designed to minimize resettlement impacts. In accordance with ADB Guidelines on Resettlement, Initial Social Assessment and ground realities, the Methods, Techniques and Tools for achieving defined Objectives, were adopted under RUIDP/RUSDIP for preparation of Resettlement Plan for the Construction of Road from Barmer-Jodhpur Bypass Road (NH 15) to Uttarlai (NH 112) via DTO Office. For preparation of this RP, Transect Walk was undertaken along the Impact area to identify persons/households, structures, facilities, CPRs etc likely to be affected by the sub-project. It was observed that during construction of the Road, livelihood of 19 persons will be temporarily affected. Construction of the Road will be in the existing RoW. The subproject components and its impact on land acquisition and resettlement is described in Table 1.

**Table1: Subproject Components and its Impact on Land Acquisition and Resettlement**

SI. No.	Components	IR Impact
i.	Road from Barmer-Jodhpur Bypass Road to Uttarlai SH 112 via DTO Office (NH 15 to Uttarlai Level Crossing NH 112) Length : 7770 m Width: 7 m	Temporary Impact on Livelihood of 19 Persons

## III. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE/ INFORMATION

5. 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. It was observed that Construction of the Road will affect livelihood of 19 Persons, all squatters, temporarily. All the 19 APs are connected with the District Transport Office (DTO) for their livelihood which was located in close proximity previously. Out of the 19 APs, 13 are DTO Agents/Brokers, 03 Advocates, 01 has a Photostat facility, 01 Photo Studio and 01 Tea Shop. Social Category-wise, 13 Persons belong to OBC and 6 to General castes. Out of 19 APs, 10 Persons have Joint and 9 Nuclear families. The average household size of affected households is 6.21. Average Monthly income of the APs is Rs.6605.26 (as per survey). After ensuring that no one is paid amount below wage rate (Rs 135/day for unskilled labour in Rajasthan at present), average household income per month comes to Rs. 6745.26. A summary of resettlement impact and the socio-economic details are given in Table 2 and the detailed socio-economic profile including the list of DPs are given in Annexure 1

**Table 2: Summary of Resettlement Impacts and Socio-Economic Details**

Impact	Quantity
Permanent land acquisition	0
Temporary land acquisition	0
Affected Business Activities (Temporary)	19
Economically Displaced Persons on temporary basis (DPs)	19
Titled Displaced Persons	0
Non-titled Displaced Persons	19
Female-headed Affected Households	0
ST-headed Affected Households	0

BPL Affected Households	1
Physically Disables Affected Households	0
Total Vulnerable Households <sup>3</sup>	1
Affected trees/crops	0
Affected common property resources	0
Average family size	6.21
Average household income (per month as per survey)	Rs 6605.26
Average household income (per month after considering wage rate)	Rs. 6745.26

**Source: Census and Socio-Economic Survey, April 2012, Cutoff date is 18.4.2012**

#### **IV. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION**

6. 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, 100% census, survey, and interviews were conducted to determine the potential impacts of sub-project construction to prepare the subproject Resettlement Plan.

7. Following the model developed for the Multi-tranche Financing Facility (MFF), a town-wide stakeholder consultation workshop was conducted which provided an overview of the Program and sub-projects to be undertaken in Barmer; Government and ADB's resettlement policies and potential resettlement impacts of the subprojects in Barmer 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 the participants had expressed satisfaction that this sub-project will be beneficial. Consultation records are provided in Annexure 2.

8. Information continues to be disseminated to affected persons and beneficiaries through various media. English and Hindi versions of the Resettlement Framework are placed in the Urban Local Body (ULB) office and affected persons have access to the 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 the website of ADB, the State Government, the local government (if available), and the IPMU. Review and approval of the Resettlement Plan by ADB is required prior to award of civil works contracts; and compensation/assistance of affected persons is required to be disbursed prior to commencement of civil works.

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

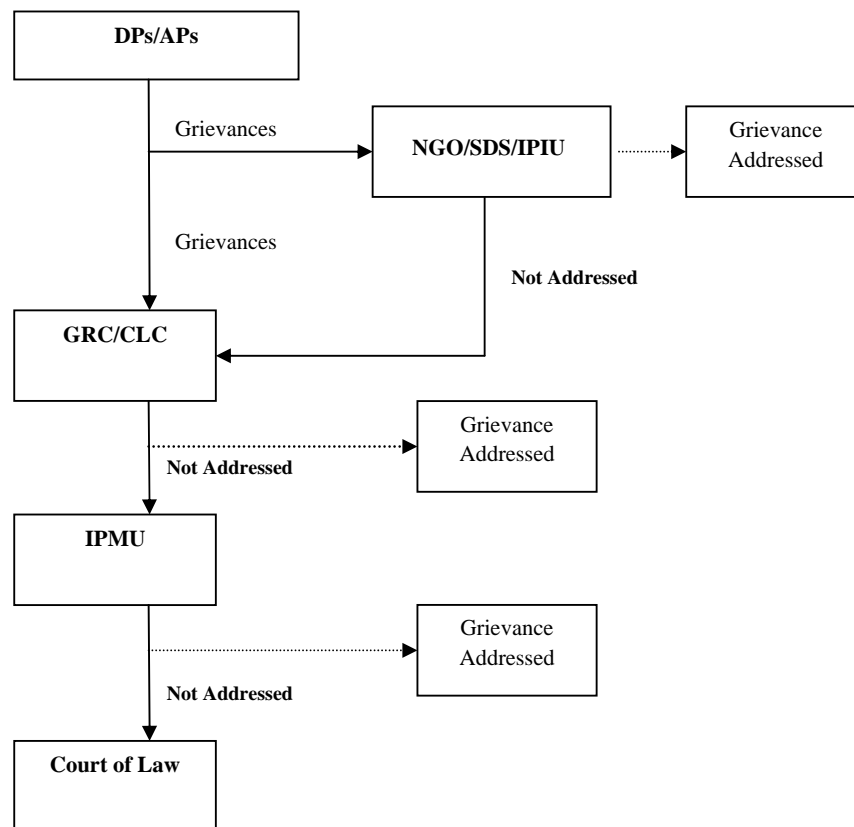
<sup>3</sup> Vulnerable households consist of households belonging to Scheduled tribe, Women headed, below poverty line and physically disabled



## V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS

10. Grievances of DPs/APs will first be brought to the attention of the implementing NGO or Social Development Specialist (SDS). Grievances not redressed by the NGO or SDS will be brought to the City Level Committees (CLC) set up to monitor project implementation in each town. The CLC, acting as a grievance redress committee (GRC) is chaired by the District Collector with representatives from the ULB, state government agencies, IPIU, community-based organizations (CBOs) and NGOs. As GRC, the CLC will meet every month. The GRC will determine the merit of each grievance, and resolve grievances within a month of receiving the complaint, failing which the grievance will be addressed by the inter-ministerial Empowered Committee. The Committee will be chaired by the Minister of Urban Development and Local Self Government Department (LSGD), and members will include Ministers, Directors and/or representatives of other relevant Government Ministries and Departments. Grievance not redressed by the GRC will be referred to the IPMU. If necessary, grievances will be referred by displaced persons/affected persons to the appropriate courts of law. The IPIU will keep records of all grievances received including: contact details of complainant, date that the complaint was received, nature of grievance, agreed corrective actions and the date these were effected, and final outcome. The grievance redress process is shown in Figure 2. All costs involved in resolving the complaints will be borne by the IPMU. The GRCs will continue to function throughout the project duration.

**Figure 2: Grievance Redress Process**



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

## VI. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

11. The policy framework and entitlements for the program as well as for this subproject are based on national laws: The Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (LAA, amended in 1984), and the National Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy, 2007 (NRRP); ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS); and the agreed Resettlement Framework (RF). Based on these, the core involuntary resettlement principles applicable are: (i) land acquisition, and other involuntary resettlement impacts will be avoided or minimized exploring all viable alternative subproject designs; (ii) where unavoidable, time-bound Resettlement Plans will be prepared and DPs will be assisted in improving or at least regaining their pre-program standard of living; (iii) consultation with DPs on compensation, disclosure of resettlement information to DPs, and participation of affected persons in planning and implementing subprojects will be ensured; (iv) vulnerable groups will be provided special assistance; (v) payment of compensation to DPs including non-titled persons (e.g., informal dwellers/squatters, and encroachers) for acquired assets at replacement rates; (vi) payment of compensation and resettlement assistance prior to the contractor taking physical acquisition of the land and prior to the commencement of any construction activities; (vii) provision of income restoration and rehabilitation; and (viii) establishment of appropriate grievance redress mechanisms. A detailed policy framework including the comparison of national laws and policies with ADB' SPS is given in Annexure 4..

## VI. ENTITLEMENTS

12. All DPs who are identified in the subproject areas on the cut-off date will be entitled to compensation for their affected assets, and rehabilitation measures (as outlined in the entitlement matrix below) sufficient to assist them to improve or at least maintain their pre-project living standards, income-earning capacity and production levels. Compensation eligibility is limited by a cut-off date as set for this project on the day of the completion of the census survey which is 18 April 2012 in this case. DPs who settle in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation and assistance. They however will be given sufficient advance notice (30 days) and will be requested to vacate premises and dismantle affected structures prior to project implementation. The IPIU and the NGO will provide the identity cards (ID) to each of the DPs. A sample copy of the ID card is provided in Annexure 5. The entitlement matrix for the subproject based on the above policies is in Table 4. .

**Table 4: Entitlement Matrix**

SI. No	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
1	Temporary disruption of livelihood		Legal Titleholders	30 days advance notice regarding construction activities, including duration and type of disruption  Contractor's actions to ensure there is no income/access loss consistent with the IEE. <sup>4</sup> Assistance to mobile vendors/hawkers to	Identification of alternative temporary sites to continue economic activity	Valuation Committee will determine income loss.  Contractors will perform actions to minimize income/access

<sup>4</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.

Sl. No	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
				temporarily shift for continued economic activity <sup>5</sup> For construction activities involving unavoidable livelihood disruption, compensation for lost income or a transitional allowance for the period of disruption, whichever is greater		loss.
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"> <li>• 60 days advance notice to shift from occupied land</li> <li>• Transitional allowance based on three months minimum wage rates.</li> <li>• Shifting assistance for households.</li> <li>• Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets.</li> <li>• Additional compensation for vulnerable households.</li> </ul>	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 loss not identified			Unanticipated involuntary impacts will be documented and mitigated based on the principle of the Resettlement Framework (RF)		NGO will ascertain the nature and extent of such loss. IPMU will finalize the entitlements in line with the RF

IEE-Initial Environmental Examination, IPMU- Investment Program Management Unit, NGO- Non-Governmental Organization

<sup>5</sup> For example assistance to shift to the other side of the road where there is no construction.

## VIII. RELOCATION OF HOUSING AND SETTLEMENTS

13. 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. 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.

14. In this sub-project there will be no mass relocation of Housing, Settlements and other structures, including replacement of housing, replacement of cash compensation, and/or self-selection. All the 19 APs who are squatters are prepared to shift out of the ROW when construction work will start.

## IX. INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION

15. Since construction activities are resulting 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 will be made prior to possession of land/assets and prior to the award of civil works contracts.

## X RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

16. The resettlement cost estimate for the Barmer Roads subproject includes resettlement assistance, as outlined in the entitlement matrix, support cost for RP implementation and contingency provision amounting to be 5% of the total cost. The state government will be responsible for releasing the funds for resettlement in a timely manner. The total resettlement cost for the subproject is INR 1,76,933.40 . The resettlement cost items and estimates are outlined in Table 5.

**Table 5: Resettlement Costs**

Srl. No	Item	Unit	Quantity	Unit Cost	Amount
<b>1</b>	<b>Assistance for Relocation &amp; Transfer</b>				
	Shifting assistance	Lump sum	19	200	3800
	Loss of Income Livelihood <sup>6</sup>	14 days	19	224.84	59808
	Additional assistance to Vulnerable groups <sup>7</sup>	14 Days	1	350	4900
	<b>Sub Total Item 1</b>				<b>68508</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Administrative &amp; Implementation costs</b>				
	Implementing NGO <sup>8</sup>	Lump Sum			1,00,000

<sup>6</sup> The amount is based on the average per day income as derived from the census and socio economic survey and as per minimum wages prevailing. It is ensured that no one is compensated below minimum wage rates. Minimum wage in Rajasthan is Rs. 135 per day (Rajasthan: Minimum Wages w.e.f. January 1, 2011)

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

<sup>8</sup> Funds allocated under this head will be utilized in implementation of SRP including GRM

Srl. No	Item	Unit	Quantity	Unit Cost	Amount
3	<b>Total</b>				<b>168508</b>
4	<b>Contingency<sup>9</sup></b>	5%			8425.4
5	<b>Grand Total</b>				<b>176933.4</b>

## XII INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

17. 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 the Investment Program Management Consultants (IPMC) who manage the Program and assure technical quality of the design and construction; and Design and Supervision Consultants (DSC), who are designing the infrastructure, managing the tendering of Contractors, and supervising construction.

18. IPIUs have already been established in the project 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.

19. 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 Resettlement Plan in the detailed design stage, and to prepare Resettlement Plans for new subprojects, where required to comply with Government and ADB policies. NGO is appointed to assist the implement Resettlement Plans with close coordination with IPIU. Various institutional roles and responsibilities are described in Table 6..

**Table 6: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities**

Activities	Agency Responsible
<b>Subproject Initiation Stage</b>	
Finalization of sites/alignments for subprojects	IPMU
Issuance of Public Notice	IPMU
Meetings at community/household level with affected persons of land/property	IPMU/IPIU
Formation of Valuation Committees	IPMU
<b>Resettlement Plan Preparation Stage</b>	
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

<sup>9</sup> Unanticipated impacts - Any other loss not identified and mitigated based on the principle of the Resettlement Framework (RF)

Activities	Agency Responsible
Categorization of affected persons for finalizing entitlements	IPIU/IPMU
Formulating compensation and rehabilitation measures	IPIU/IPMU
Conducting discussions/meetings/workshops with all affected persons and other stakeholders	IPIU/NGO
Fixing compensation for land/property with titleholders	VC/IPMU/IPIU
Finalizing entitlements and rehabilitation packages	IPIU/IPMU/IPIU
Disclosure of final entitlements and rehabilitation packages	IPIU/NGO
Approval of Resettlement Plan	IPMU/ADB
Sale Deed execution and payment	IPMU
Taking possession of land	
<b>Resettlement Plan Implementation Stage</b>	
Implementation of proposed rehabilitation measures	NGO/SDS/IPIU
Consultations with affected persons during rehabilitation activities	NGO/SDS/IPIU
Grievances redressal	NGO/SDS/GRC/CLC
Monitoring	IPIU/IPMU

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

## XI IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

20. The Resettlement Plan is to be cleared by ADB prior to contract award. All entitlements are to be paid prior to displacement. Written confirmation is required by the IPMU to ADB stating that all compensation has been paid to displaced persons. Only then can construction works begin on sections where compensation has been paid. A tentative implementation schedule is given in Table 7.

**Table 7: Implementation Schedule**

Activity	MONTHS											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Appointment of NGOs	♦											
Briefing of the CLC on GRC functions	♦											
Census and socio-economic surveys (issuance of identification cards)	♦	♦										
Consultations and disclosure	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦
Confirmation of government land to be used and transfer from other departments	♦	♦	♦									
Resettlement Plan updating if required			♦									
Resettlement Plan review and approval (IPMU and ADB)				♦								
Issue notice to DPs					♦							
Compensation and resettlement assistance						♦	♦	♦	♦	♦		
Relocation as required						♦	♦	♦	♦	♦		
Takeover possession of acquired property											♦	
Monitoring						♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	
Handover land to contractors											♦	
Start of civil works												♦
Rehabilitation of temporarily occupied lands												

## XIII MONITORING AND EVALUATION

21. RP implementation will be closely monitored to provide the IPMU with an effective basis for assessing resettlement progress and identifying potential difficulties and problems. Monitoring will be undertaken by the IPIU with assistance from the IPMU. The extent of monitoring activities, including their scope and periodicity, will be commensurate with the

project's risks and impacts. Monitoring will involve: (i) administrative monitoring to ensure that implementation is on schedule and problems are dealt with on a timely basis; (ii) socio-economic monitoring during and after any resettlement impact utilizing baseline information established through the socio-economic survey of DPs undertaken during project sub-preparation; and (iii) overall monitoring to assess DP's status. The EA is required to implement safeguard measures and relevant safeguard plans, as provided in the legal agreements, and to submit periodic monitoring reports on their implementation performance. The executing agency will (i) monitor the progress of implementation of safeguard plans, (ii) verify the compliance with safeguard measures and their progress toward intended outcomes, (iii) document and disclose monitoring results and identify necessary corrective and preventive actions in the periodic monitoring reports, (iv) follow up on these actions to ensure progress toward the desired outcomes, and (v) submit quarterly monitoring reports on safeguard measures as agreed with ADB..

22. The IPMU monitoring will include daily planning, implementation, feedback and trouble shooting, individual AP file maintenance, community relationships, dates for consultations, number of appeals placed and progress reports. The IPIU will provide monthly monitoring report to the IPMU and the IPMU will compile the IPIU report and will submit to ADB on a quarterly basis on the initial two years and thereafter would submit monitoring reports bi-annually as per the agreed RF. Monitoring reports documenting progress on resettlement implementation and RP completion reports will be provided by the IPMU to ADB for review. Additionally, ADB will monitor projects on an ongoing basis until a project completion report is issued.

## Annexure 1

## SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY SUMMARY OF APs

Sl.No	Location	Name of the AP/ S/O	Occupation	Type of Structure	Type of Family	No. of Family Members	Social Category	Vulnerability	Monthly Income	Income Per day (As per current Survey)	Income with respect to Minimum Wages @135	IR Impact	Compensation & Assistance
01	Old DTO Office on the Right side from Barmer end	Babu Lal/ Pratap Chand Sankhla	DTO Agent	Cabin	Nuclear	4	OBC	NA	5000	166.666667	167	Temporary Impact on Livelihood & To Shift Temporarily	Com+SA
02		Dinesh Parihar/ Mangi lal	DTO Agent	Cabin	Joint	4	OBC	NA	5500	183.333333	183	Temporary Impact on Livelihood & To Shift Temporarily	Com+SA
03		Ganga Ram/ Deda Ram	Advocate	Cabin	Joint	4	OBC	NA	4500	150	150	Temporary Impact on Livelihood & To Shift Temporarily	Com+SA
04		Asu Ram/ Sawai Ram	Tea Shop	Cabin	Nuclear	2	OBC	NA	4500	150	150	Temporary Impact on Livelihood & To Shift Temporarily	Com+SA
05		Joga Ram/ Harkha Ram	DTO Agent	Cabin	Nuclear	3	OBC	NA	10000	333.333333	333	Temporary Impact on Livelihood & To Shift Temporarily	Com+SA
06		Chhagan Singh/ Arjun Singh	DTO Agent	Cabin	Joint	4	General	NA	5000	166.666667	167	Temporary Impact on Livelihood & To Shift Temporarily	Com+SA



SI.No	Location	Name of the AP/ S/O	Occupation	Type of Structure	Type of Family	No. of Family Members	Social Category	Vulnerability	Monthly Income	Income Per day (As per current Survey)	Income with respect to Minimum Wages @135	IR Impact	Compensation & Assistance
07		Kesha Ram/ Sona Ram	DTO Agent	Cabin	Joint	28	OBC	NA	6000	200	200	Temporary Impact on Livelihood & To Shift Temporarily	Com+SA
08		Mohan Khatri/ Bhur Chand Khatri	Photostat Shop	Cabin	Joint	12	General	BPL (57/20)	5000	166.666667	167	Temporary Impact on Livelihood & To Shift Temporarily	Com+SA+AAV
09		Chandan Singh/ Hajar Singh	DTO Agent	Cabin	Joint	5	General	NA	14000	466.666667	467	Temporary Impact on Livelihood & To Shift Temporarily	Com+SA
10		Dhura Ram/ Ganga Ram	DTO Agent	Cabin	Joint	5	OBC	NA	9000	300	300	Temporary Impact on Livelihood & To Shift Temporarily	Com+SA
11		Nawala Ram/ Khuma Ram	DTO Agent	Cabin	Joint	10	OBC	NA	4500	150	150	Temporary Impact on Livelihood & To Shift Temporarily	Com+SA
12		Bansi Lal/ Nawala Ram	Advocate	Cabin	Joint	6	OBC	NA	1500	50	135	Temporary Impact on Livelihood & To Shift Temporarily	Com+SA
13		Vishna Ram/ Bheekha Ram	DTO Agent	Cabin	Nuclear	5	OBC	NA	5000	166.666667	167	Temporary Impact on Livelihood & To Shift Temporarily	Com+SA

SI.No	Location	Name of the AP/ S/O	Occupation	Type of Structure	Type of Family	No. of Family Members	Social Category	Vulnerability	Monthly Income	Income Per day (As per current Survey)	Income with respect to Minimum Wages @135	IR Impact	Compensation & Assistance
14		Babu Lal/ Jai Ram Das	Photo Studio	Cabin	Nuclear	4	General	NA	5000	166.666667	167	Temporary Impact on Livelihood & To Shift Temporarily	Com+SA
15		Murli dhar/ Harumal	DTO Agent	Cabin	Nuclear	3	General	NA	5000	166.666667	167	Temporary Impact on Livelihood & To Shift Temporarily	Com+SA
16		Rajendra/ Shankar Lal	Advocate	Cabin	Nuclear	3	General	NA	15000	500	500	Temporary Impact on Livelihood & To Shift Temporarily	Com+SA
17		Chola Ram/ Keshra Ram	DTO Agent	Cabin	Joint	10	OBC	NA	4000	133.333333	135	Temporary Impact on Livelihood & To Shift Temporarily	Com+SA
18	Old RTO Office on the Left side from Barmer end.	Raj Ahamad/ Murad Khan	DTO Agent	Cabin	Nuclear	3	OBC	NA	8000	266.666667	267	Temporary Impact on Livelihood & To Shift Temporarily	Com+SA
19		Mahesh Choudhari/ Nathu Ram Choudhari	DTO Agent	Cabin	Nuclear	3	OBC	NA	9000	300	300	Temporary Impact on Livelihood & To Shift Temporarily	Com+SA

Com: Compensation, SA: Shifting Assistance, AAV: Additional Assistance to Vulnerable

**Annexure 2****PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS**

**NAME OF THE SURVEYOR:** Kalidatta Das, Rakesh Joshi, Jagdish Kumar,  
Nitesh Dave

**DATE OF SURVEY & CONSULTATION:** 17.4.2012

**LOCATION ADDRESS:** Near Old DTO Office

**ISSUES DISCUSSED:**

The Affected Persons were told about the ADB financed RUIDP's activities. They were informed about the IR Policy of ADB, Resettlement Framework and Entitlements. They were also told about the Road sub-project.

Persons assembled expressed happiness that the road from NH 15 to SH 112 near Uttarlai will be upgraded to BT road.

The APs said that the road will be beneficial to the people of Barmer and the traffic on NH-15.

The APs were happy to know that they would be compensated during construction work for loss in their earnings.

They were not interested to work as laborers as they are white collar workers excepting 3 APs. But they were also not interested to work as construction workers.

They are aware that they will be inconvenienced during construction work, but they are prepared to face some difficulties in the larger interest.

**Participants:**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Name of the AP/</b>	<b>Occupation</b>
01	Babu Lal	DTO Agent
02	Dinesh Parihar	DTO Agent
03	Ganga Ram	Advocate
04	Asu Ram	Tea Shop
05	Joga Ram	DTO Agent
06	Chhagan Singh	DTO Agent
07	Kesha Ram	DTO Agent
08	Mohan Khatri	Photostat Shop
09	Chandan Singh	DTO Agent
10	Dhura Ram	DTO Agent
11	Nawala Ram	DTO Agent
12	Bansi Lal	Advocate
13	Vishna Ram	DTO Agent
14	Babu Lal	Photo Studio
15	Murli dhar	DTO Agent
16	Rajendra	Advocate
17	Chola Ram	DTO Agent
18	Raj Ahamad	DTO Agent
19	Mahesh Choudhari	DTO Agent









**ANNEXURE 3:****SUMMARY ACTIVITIES ON COMMUNITY AWARENESS AND PARTICIPATION PROGRAMME (CAPP)**

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

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

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

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

**A Overview of CAPP Activities**

- (i) Formation of Groups
- (ii) Public Meeting at the community level
- (iii) Jajam baithaks
- (iv) Individual contact
- (v) Site visits



- (vi) School campaign
- (vii) Street Play, Nukkad Natak and Puppet Shows
- (viii) Observance of Important National / International Day
- (ix) Road Safety Programs
- (x) Cultural Event
- (xi) Exhibitions
- (xii) Jhanki Display
- (xiii) Women Participation and Income Generation Activities
- (xiv) Organization Camps
- (xv) IEC Activities
  - a) Print Media
  - b) Display of Posters
  - c) RUIDP Calendar
  - d) Preparation of Brochure and Folders
  - e) Preparation of Pamphlets
  - f) Stickers
  - g) Preparation and release of Nav Aakar
  - h) Release of News Letter
  - i) Release of News and Appeals
- (xvi) Electronic Media
  - a. Interactive Phone in program through AIR
  - b. Display of film on Water Conservation
  - c. Film Show for Environment Improvement
  - d. Display of Cinema Slides
  - e. Documentary Film on RUIDP – ‘Pragati Path’
  - f. Display of Scroll Messages
  - g. Display of Banners / Flexes
  - h. Press Conference
- (xvii) Training Programme and Workshops

## **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 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. 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 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 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 A4: Comparison between the Borrower's and ADB's SPS**

	Policy Principles	LAA	NRRP	Remarks	Compliance of proposed RF with ADB's IR Policy
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 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	✓	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	✓	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	X	✓	According to the ADB's IR policy full RP is required when 200 or more people will	The RF addresses the IR impacts. The entitlements to the

	Policy Principles	LAA	NRRP	Remarks	Compliance of proposed RF with ADB's IR Policy
	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.			experience major impacts. A Short RP is required when resettlement is insignificant when less than 200 people will experience major impacts. According to the NRRP, RP should be prepared when it involves resettlement of more than 400 families (roughly about 2,500 persons) in plain areas and 250 families (roughly about 1,250 people) in hilly areas, Desert Development Program (DDP) blocks, areas mentioned in Schedule V and Schedule VI of the Constitution of India.	APs are outlined in the Entitlement Matrix.
				LAA does not provide for resettlement. However, it specifies the time limit for acquisition, though the project / program for which it is conceived need not necessarily be time-bound.	A time-bound action plan and implementation schedule for the IR activities is outlined. The key RP activities are identified and the responsibilities for the same outlined.
5.	The affected people should be fully informed and closely consulted on resettlement and compensation options. Where adversely affected people are particularly vulnerable, resettlement and compensation decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase to build up the capacity of the vulnerable people to deal with the issues.	X	✓	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.	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	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-	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
	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.			titleholders as APs.  The <i>Rajasthan Urban Housing and Habitat Policy, 2006</i> aims to provide tenurial rights to urban slum dwellers with special emphasis on persons belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, weaker sections, physically handicapped and widows. This is consistent with recognizing those without legal titles and the vulnerable.	
8.	The full costs of resettlement and compensation, including the costs of social preparation and livelihood programs as well as the incremental benefits over the "without project" situation, should be included in the presentation of Project costs and benefits.	X	✓	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.
				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	✓	-	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.

ADB = Asian Development Bank, DDP = Desert Development Program, LAA = Land Acquisition Act, NGO = Nongovernmental Organization, NRRP = National Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy, SPS = Safeguard Policy Statement

### Annexure 5: Copy of Identity Cards

**R&R IDENTITY CARD FOR RUSDIP**

Name of AP \_\_\_\_\_ Sex \_\_\_\_ Age \_\_\_\_

House No \_\_\_\_\_ Road/Lane \_\_\_\_\_

Town \_\_\_\_\_ Block \_\_\_\_\_

District \_\_\_\_\_

No. of family members:

Adults: Male \_\_\_\_ Female \_\_\_\_ Children: Male \_\_\_\_ Female \_\_\_\_

No. of working members: \_\_\_\_

Main occupation of head of household: \_\_\_\_\_

Type of Loss: \_\_\_\_\_

Entitlements: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the representative of AP: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of N.G.O. / CBO representative: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of the Executive engineer: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of Executive engineer: \_\_\_\_\_

Date of issue: \_\_\_\_\_ Office Seal: \_\_\_\_\_