

Resettlement Plan

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India: Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Program—Bharatpur Sewerage and Sanitation

Prepared by Local Self Government Department

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

ABBREVIATIONS

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

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. The Local Self Government Department (LSGD) under the Urban Governance Department of Government of Rajasthan (the Government) is executing the Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Program (RUSDIP) in fifteen (15) towns namely, Alwar, Baran-Chhabra, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bundi, Sawai Madhopur, Churu, Dholpur, Jaisalmer, Jhalawar-Jhalrapatan, 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 has been prepared for the Bharatpur Sewerage and Sanitation subproject as part of RUIDP Phase II Tranche III. The subproject will cover the construction of various components such as (i) laying of outfall sewer & trunk mains of sizes 700 mm 2000 mm diameter for a length of 11,962 m.; (ii) laying of sub-mains & laterals of sizes 200 mm 600 mm diameter for a length of 65,977 m.; (iii) laying of 900 mm diameter pumping main of GRPE for a length of 1100 m.; (iv) construction of pumping station (SPS-3) at Old Agara Road near hotel The Bagh; and (v) construction of eight MLD Sewage Treatment Plant based on SBR (Sequencing Batch Reactor-ASP based) process near village Nagla Gopal. The resettlement plan has been prepared based on the detailed engineering design and as per the Detailed Project Report (DPR). This subproject has been categorized as “B” for Involuntary Resettlement 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.

3. **Summary of Resettlement Impact.** Minimal land acquisition is required for the proposed sewerage treatment plant located in Gopal Nagla Village, about 1 km from Bharatpur town and 4.5 km from the Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary. The total private land required for acquisition is 4.77 hectares (ha) which is characterized as agricultural land with no structures. The land belongs to 9 households. Additionally, 10 timber trees will also be affected due to the land acquisition. No structures/buildings or fixed assets will be affected. The sewerage lines will not require any land acquisition or resettlement as it will be undertaken within the existing rights of-way (ROW) which is also government land. The impacts are categorized as temporary impacts due to the loss of livelihood during construction resulting from the loss of access to small shops. A total of 156 small business shops will be temporarily affected during the construction as the loss of access for which shifting allowances and loss of income during the construction will be provided to them. These 156 business activities are considered to be economically displaced on a temporary basis.

4. **Public Consultations.** Consultations were carried out during resettlement plan 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 resettlement plan. All costs associated with grievance redress will be handled by the Project Management Unit (PMU).

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

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

7. **Resettlement Plan Implementation and Monitoring.** All compensation is to be paid prior to economic or physical displacement. 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. Monthly progress report will be prepared by the IPIU and will be compiled by the IPMU on a quarterly basis for its due submissions to ADB.

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

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

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

3. The subproject is located in Bharatpur town of Bharatpur District, in the eastern part of Rajasthan in north-western India. The subproject is needed due to lack of integrated sewerage and sanitary system in Bharatpur resulting to unsanitary conditions prevailing in the town. Details description on the subproject component is given in Annexure 1 and the project layout is illustrated in Figure 1.

Table 1: Summary of Subproject Components

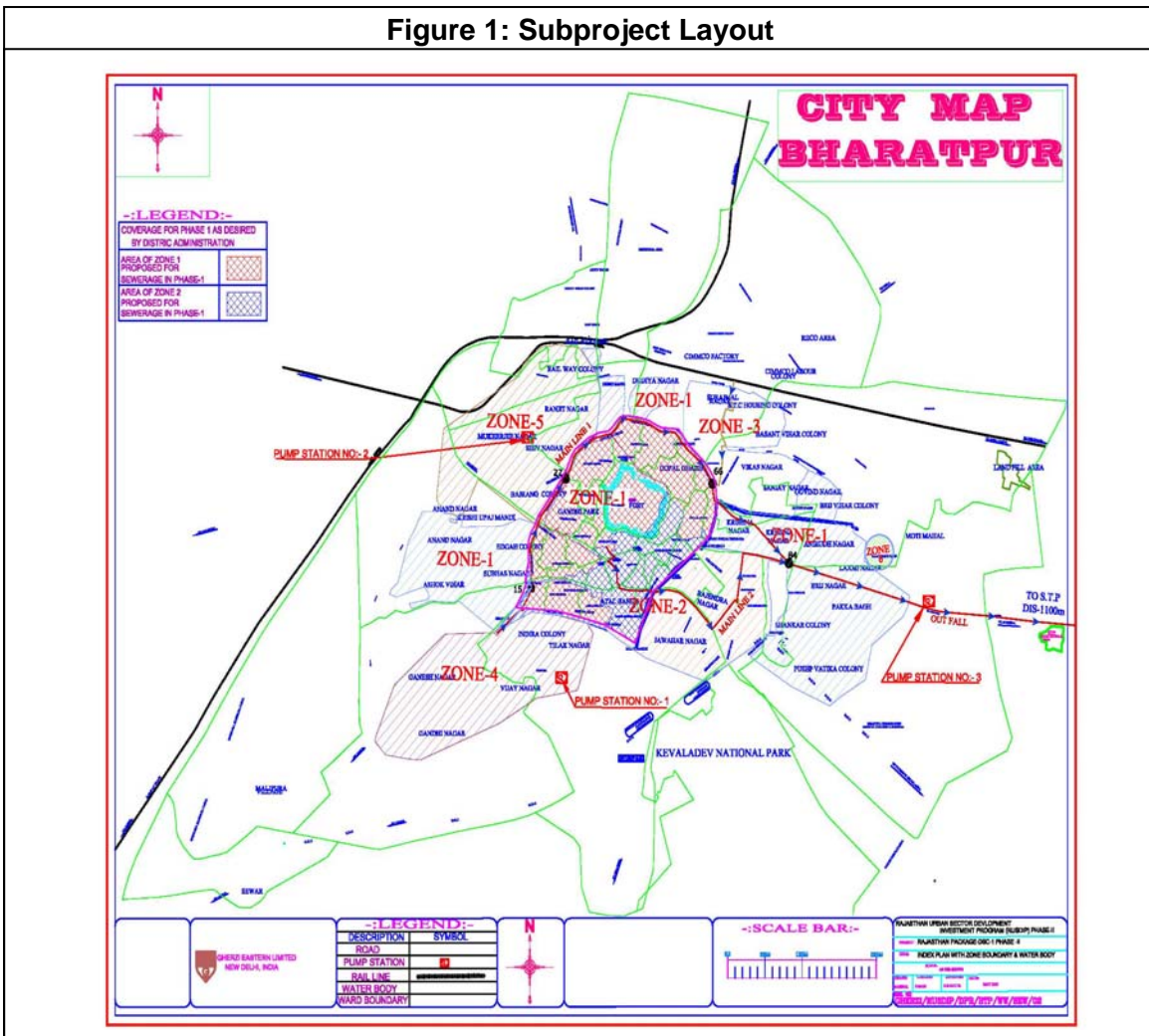
SI No	Name of the Components	Permanent Impact on Land Acquisition and Resettlement	Temporary Impact	Remarks
1	Laying of outfall sewer & trunk mains of sizes 700 mm 2000 mm diameter for a length of 11962 m.	No	No	Construction will be confined to the existing Right of Way (ROW) with no impact.
2	Laying of sub-mains & laterals of sizes 200 mm 600 mm diameter for a length of 65977 m.	No	Yes	Construction will be confined to the existing ROW. However, as some streets are narrow, this will result in temporary impacts on 156 shops that will experience some disturbance from temporary restricted and loss of access to their shops during construction. There will be no demolition and no relocation of any structures.
3	Laying of 900 mm diameter pumping main of GRPE for a length of 1100 m	No	No	Construction will be confined to the existing ROW with no impact

SI No	Name of the Components	Permanent Impact on Land Acquisition and Resettlement	Temporary Impact	Remarks
4	Construction of pumping station (SPS-3) at Old Agara Road near The Bagh Hotel	No	No	This will be constructed on available government owned land.
5	Construction of 8 MLD Sewage Treatment Plant.	Yes	No	This requires acquisition of 4.77 ha of land which belongs to 9 affected households. These farmers will lose piece of agricultural land. No structure or buildings will be affected.

MLD = million liters per day, ROW = right of way.

4. This Resettlement Plan has been prepared for the Bharatpur Sewerage and Sanitation Subproject as part of RUIDP Phase II Tranche III. The resettlement plan has been prepared based on the detailed engineering design and as per the Detailed Project Report (DPR). Detailed design was completed by September 2010. This subproject has been categorized as “B” for Involuntary Resettlement impact as per ADB’s Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS).

Figure 1: Subproject Layout



II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

5. Tables 1 and 2 identify the scope of land acquisition and resettlement. The subproject will entail only minor land acquisition. Efforts have been made by the engineering team to minimize the resettlement impact by careful design as all the implementation and the activities under the subproject will be confined to the existing government right of way (ROW). In order to minimize the impact, it has been proposed that work will be undertaken in the small patches and laying of lines will be done mostly during the non pick business hour.

A. Permanent Land Acquisition

6. Minimal land acquisition is required for the proposed Sewerage Treatment Plant which is located in Gopal Nagla Village, about 1 km from Bharatpur town. The total private agricultural land required for acquisition is 4.77 ha. The land belongs to 9 households. Additionally, 10 timber trees will also be affected due to the land acquisition. No structures/buildings or fixed assets will be affected. Details are given in table 2.

Table 2: Details on Land Acquisition

No.	Location	Parcel No/Khasra Number	Owners Name	Total Land Area of Affected Parcel (HA)	Land Area to be Acquired (HA)	Other land holdings of Plot Owner (Total including affected)	% of total productive assets (income generating) being lost due to project	Number of Trees (timber)
1	Gopal nagla	57,66,67,73	Sodan Singh	0.7	0.7	8	8.75	1
2	Gopal nagla	56	Bhanwar Singh	0.11	0.11	2	5.50	1
3	Gopal nagla	45, 46,47,48,49,62, 62/875,63,64,65	Budha	2	2	12	16.67	1
4	Gopal nagla	50, 58/1,60,61	Hukami	0.41	0.41	6	6.83	2
5	Gopal nagla	52,59,51	Amar Singh	0.45	0.45	5.5	8.18	1
6	Gopal nagla	53	Ratan Singh	0.24	0.24	4.8	5.00	1
7	Gopal nagla	54	Kishanlal	0.18	0.18	5	3.60	1
8	Gopal nagla	56	Nadal Singh	0.33	0.33	4	8.25	2
9	Gopal nagla	57,66,67,73	Pannalal	0.35	0.35	4.5	7.78	0

Source: Census and Socio-economic Survey, October 2010.

7. The land acquisition will be done through the line agency which is Urban Improvement Trust (UIT). UIT will take the responsibility of issuing the notification and will complete all the formalities to acquire the land as per the Land Acquisition Act (LAA). Upon completion of the land acquisition, the same will be handed over to RUIDP for the implementation of project. UIT will approach the District Collector office and the District Collector will appoint a special land acquisition officer for a joint verification survey. The valuation committee will decide the replacement cost. Efforts will be made by the UIT for a transparent mutual negotiated settlement with all the land owners to derive at a mutually acceptable market rate which will be complying

with ADB's principle of replacement value. Therefore, the first option of the land acquisition will be mutual negotiation.¹

B. Temporary Impacts

8. A total of 156 small business shops will experience temporary disturbance or loss of access to during construction of linear pipelines. These 156 shops are operating adjacent to the line and have been operating in a permanent basis. Therefore, the loss of access to the shops during the construction may cause temporary loss of income during the construction for which provision for livelihood allowances have been made in the resettlement plan. The temporary impact on these business activities will have 156 economically displaced households. All of these businesses are titleholders. The summary on various types of business activities to be temporarily affected is given in Table 3.

Table 3: Type of Temporary Impact

No	Type of Business	Numbers	Percentage
1	Bangle Store	11	7
2	Hair cutting saloon	2	1
3	Beauty Parlor/boutique	6	4
4	Card boxes	1	1
5	Cloth Store	6	4
6	Cyber café	1	1
7	Dairy	1	1
8	Dhobi	1	1
9	Drycleaner	1	1
10	Electrical	2	1
11	Fancy Store	2	1
12	Gas Stove	1	1
13	General Store	31	20
14	Gift Items	1	1
15	Eatery/Sweets Stall	6	4
16	Goldsmith/Jeweler	47	30
17	Kirana Store	5	3
18	Ladies item	17	11
19	Milk Dairy	2	1
20	Pan Bhandar	1	1
21	Photo studio	2	1
22	stationery	3	2
23	Tailor	5	3
24	TV Godown	1	1
Total		156	100

Source: Census and Socio-economic Survey, August 2010.

¹ To ensure negotiated settlements are fair and transparent, the borrower/client will engage an independent external party to document the negotiation and settlement processes. The observations of the third party will be included in the updated resettlement plan as an appendix.

III. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION/PROFILE

9. A census and socio-economic survey was carried out during the month of October 2010 for the permanent land acquisition and an inventory of all temporary impacts have been done through census survey during August 2010. The census survey covered the assessment of impacts and gathered information related to the socioeconomic profile of the affected households. A summary of the socio economic details of the affected households for the permanent land acquisition is given in Table 4 which shows that none of the households are vulnerable and one household will be losing more than 10% of the total land.

Table 4: Socio-Economic Details of Affected Households for Land Acquisition

No	Affected Household Name	Type of Loss	HH size/gender			Main source of Income	Monthly Income (Rs)	Vulnerability
			Total	M	F			
1	Sodan Singh	Agricultural Land	11	7	4	Agriculture	7000	NA
2	Bhanwar Singh	Agricultural Land	14	9	5	Agriculture	9000	NA
3	Budha	Agricultural Land	8	4	4	Agriculture	8500	NA
4	Hukami	Agricultural Land	4	2	2	Agriculture	6000	NA
5	Amar Singh	Agricultural Land	7	5	2	Agriculture	5000	NA
6	Ratan Singh	Agricultural Land	21	10	11	Agriculture	7000	NA
7	Kishanlal	Agricultural Land	24	13	11	Agriculture	10000	NA
8	Nadal Singh	Agricultural Land	9	4	5	Agriculture	7500	NA
9	Pannalal	Agricultural Land	12	7	5	Agriculture	8000	NA

F = female, HH = household, M = male, NA = not applicable.

Source: Census and Socio economic Survey, October 2010.

10. The socio economic details of the temporary affected households are homogenous. The average household size amongst the surveyed affected households is 6.12. Small business is the main source of income of the displaced persons. The average household income of the displaced persons is Rs.9882 per month. All the displaced persons have ration card and are enrolled in the voter list. There is no impact on gender as the subproject will have only 3 female headed households. Detailed socio-economic profile including the list of the temporary affected business households are given in Annexure 2. A summary of land acquisition, resettlement impact and the socio-economic details are given in Table 5.

Table5: Summary of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts

Impact	Quantity
Permanent land acquisition (Hectare)	4.7
Temporary land acquisition	0
Households affected from land acquisition	9
Affected Business Activities (Temporary)	156
Households affected due to temporary impacts during construction	156
Titled HHs (Permanent/land acquisition)	09
Titled HHs (Temporary loss of Access)	156
Non-titled HHs	0
Female-headed AH (temporary)	6

Impact	Quantity
ST-headed AH	0
BPL AH	1
Scheduled Caste AH	0
Physically Disables AH	0
Total Vulnerable Households ^a (Temporary Impact)	7
Affected trees/crops	0
Affected common property resources	0
Average family size	6.12
Average hhousehold income (per month)	Rs 9,882

AH = affected household, BPL = below poverty line, HH = household.

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

IV. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

11. The resettlement plan was prepared in consultation with stakeholders. Meetings and individual interviews were held involving stakeholders and affected persons. Public consultation with primary and secondary stakeholders was conducted to understand the local issues and public views regarding the possible impact. The group discussion meeting were conduct by RUIDP after advertising in local newspapers. During subproject preparation, consultations were held with the official representatives of the line agencies, apart from the communities in the project area. The issues covered during these consultations included selection of subprojects and identification of key issues including addressing the current gaps in provision of basic services and improvement of the facilities in the Bharatpur area.

12. 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 Bharatpur and discussed the Government and ADB's resettlement policies and potential resettlement impacts of the subprojects in Bharatpur. During the workshop, Hindi versions of the Resettlement Framework were provided to ensure stakeholders understood the objectives, policy principles and procedures for any land acquisition, compensation and other assistance measures for any affected person.

13. Consultations were held with the land owners in the month of October 2010 to seek their cooperation for land acquisition and to find out mutually acceptable rates for the land. Section-4 of the LAA will soon be issued (in late October or early November) as part of formal notification which will inform each affected households. Public consultations were also held with the shop owners in the month of August 2010 who will be temporarily affected due to the loss access during construction. Additionally, consultations were also held with stakeholders as part of the environment assessment study of the subproject. Summary of social and environment consultation records are provided in Annexure 3.

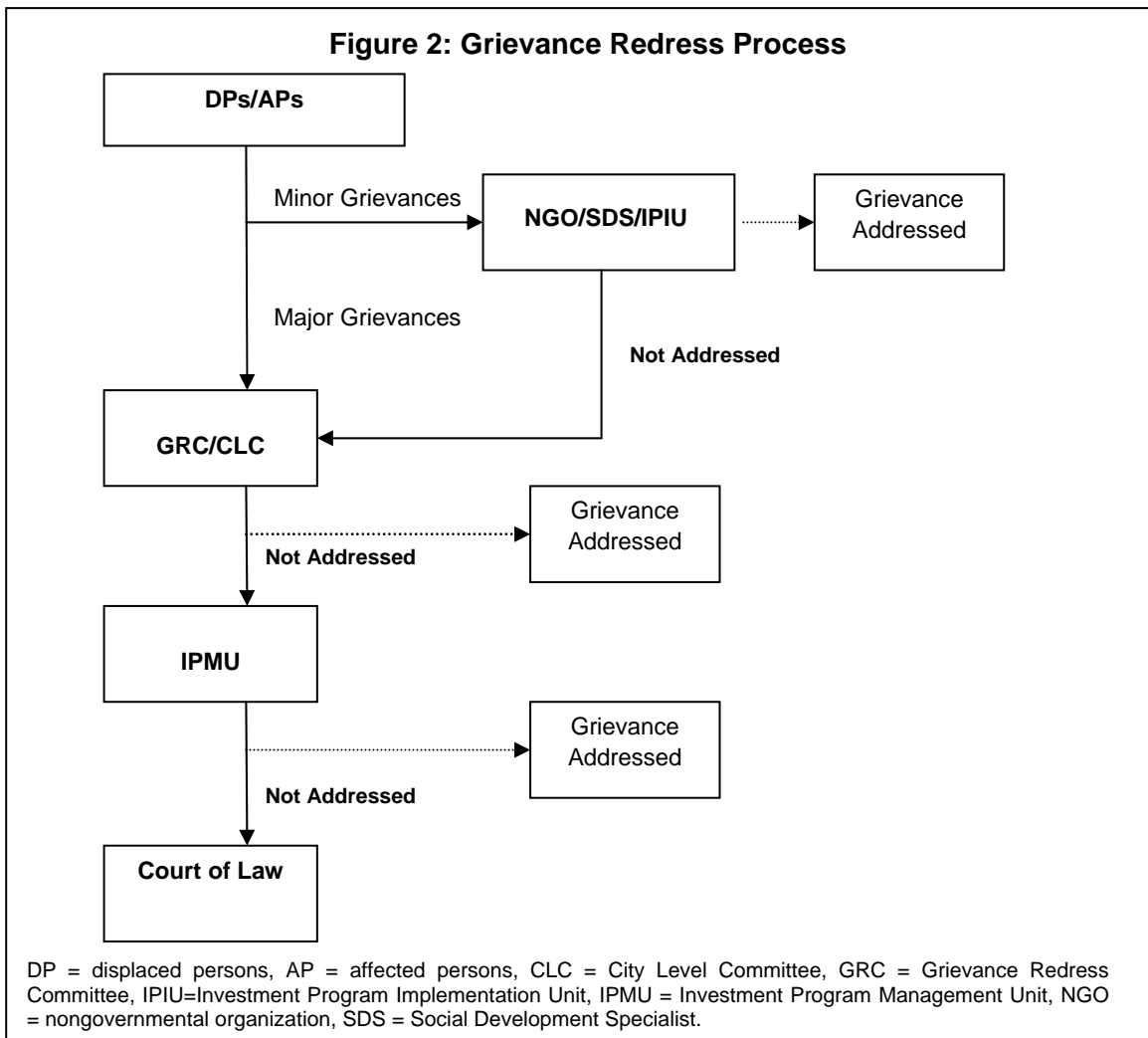
14. Information dissemination and disclosure have been a continuous process since the beginning of the program. English and Hindi versions of the resettlement framework has been placed in the Urban Local Body (ULB) office, Investment Program Management Unit (IPMU)

office, Investment Program Implementation Unit (IPIU) office and in ADB's website. The finalized Resettlement Plan will also be disclosed in ADB's website and the RUIDP website. The information will also be made available at a convenient place especially in all the relevant offices for access by the public.

15. 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 the Community Awareness and Participation Program (CAPP) will continue consultations, information dissemination, and disclosure. The NGO has been engaged and is carrying out its work. A summary of NGO's activities is provided in Annexure 4. The consultation process will be carried out in the entire project cycle.

V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS

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



VI. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

17. 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, (SPS, 2009) and the agreed Resettlement Framework. 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 displaced persons will be assisted in improving or at least regaining their pre-program standard of living; (iii) consultation with displaced persons on compensation, disclosure of resettlement information to displaced persons, 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 displaced persons including non-titled persons (e.g., informal dwellers/squatters, and encroachers) for acquired assets at replacement rates; (vi) payment of compensation and entitlements and resettlement assistance prior to economic or physical

displacement occurs; (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's SPS is given in Annexure 5.

VII. ENTITLEMENTS

18. All displaced persons 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. The cut-off date for the title holders displaced persons having permanent land acquisition will be the date of formal notification under section 4 of the LAA. Compensation eligibility is limited by a cut-off date for the temporary displaced persons as the day of completion of the census survey which is 5 August 2010. Displaced persons 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 to each of the displaced persons. A sample copy of the identity card is provided in Annexure 6. The entitlement matrix for the subproject is described in Table 6.

Table 6: Entitlement Matrix

	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
1	Loss of private land	Agricultural land, homestead land or vacant plot	Legal titleholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation at replacement value or land-for-land where feasible.^a • Fees, taxes, and other charges related to replacement land (applicable to all parcels of replacement land, which totals the equivalent area of land acquired, if parcels of non-contiguous land are bought due to the unavailability of one contiguous parcel). • Transitional allowance^b based on three months minimum wage rates. • Shifting assistance^c for households. • Notice to harvest standing seasonal crops. If notice cannot be given, compensation for share of crops will be provided. • Additional compensation for vulnerable households^d (item 4). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If land-for-land is offered, titles will be in the name of original landowners.^e • Fees, taxes, and other charges will be limited to those for land purchased within a year of compensation payment and for land of equivalent size. • Vulnerable households will be identified during the census. 	<p>The Valuation Committee will determine replacement value. IPMU will ensure provision of notice. NGO will verify the extent of impacts through a 100% survey of affected persons, determine assistance, and identify vulnerable households.</p> <p>(IPMU and IPIU will coordinate with Urban Improvement Trust-UIT) and the UIT will acquire the land through district collector. Mutual negotiations for assessing the replacement cost will be the first priority)</p>
2	Loss of trees and crops	Standing trees and crops	Legal titleholder/tenant/leaseholder/sharecropper/non-titled affected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notice to harvest standing seasonal crops • If notice cannot be provided, compensation for standing crop (or 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harvesting prior to acquisition will be 	<p>IPMU will ensure provision of notice. Valuation Committee will</p>

	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
			person	share of crop for sharecroppers) at market value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for trees based on timber value at market price, and compensation for perennial crops and fruit trees at annual net product market value multiplied by remaining productive years; to be determined in consultation with the Forest Department for timber trees and the Horticulture Department for other trees/crops. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • accommodate d to the extent possible. • Work schedules will avoid harvest season. • Market value of trees/crops has to be determined. 	undertake valuation of standing crops, perennial crops and trees, and finalize compensation rates in consultation with affected persons.
3	Temporary disruption of livelihood		Legal titleholders, non-titled displaced persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days advance notice regarding construction activities, including duration and type of disruption. • Contractor's actions to ensure there is no income/access loss consistent with the IEE.^f • Assistance to mobile vendors/hawkers to temporarily shift for continued economic activity.^g • For construction activities involving unavoidable livelihood disruption, compensation for lost income or a transitional allowance for the period of disruption whichever is greater. 	Identification of alternative temporary sites to continue economic activity.	Valuation Committee will determine income lost. Contractors will perform actions to minimize income/access loss.
4	Impacts on vulnerable displaced persons	All impacts	Vulnerable displaced 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% surveys of displaced persons determine assistance, verify and identify vulnerable households.
5	Any other loss not identified	-	-	Unanticipated involuntary impacts will be documented and mitigated based on the principles of the resettlement framework.	-	NGO will ascertain the nature and extent of such loss. IPMU will finalize the entitlements in line with the resettlement framework

IEE = initial environmental examination, IPIU = Investment Program Implementation Unit, IPMU = Investment Program Project Management Unit, NGO = nongovernmental organization, UIT = Urban Improvement Trust.

^a Including option for compensation for non-viable residual portions.

^b To be provided for affected persons whose livelihood is affected by the Program. The transitional allowance is calculated based on minimum wage rates for semi-skilled labor in the respective towns/cities for three months (estimated at Rs 120/day). This allowance is intended for utilization till an alternative means of livelihood is found.

^c To be provided to affected persons relocating to a new affected person-determined site. This will be equivalent to one day hire charges for a truck, including shifting within a radius of 50 km (estimated as Rs 2,000).

^d Vulnerable households comprise female-headed household, disabled-headed household, scheduled tribe-headed households, and Below Poverty Line households.

^e Joint titles in the name of husband and wife will be offered in the case of married affected persons.

^f 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.

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

VIII. INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION

19. Vulnerable displaced 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 economic or physical displacement. All the 156 temporary displaced persons will be provided with livelihood assistance for 14 days as has been considered as the duration of disruption.

IX. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCIAL PLAN

20. The resettlement cost estimate for the Bharatpur Sewerage and Sanitation subproject includes compensation for land, compensation for trees, additional charges for stamp duty, resettlement assistance for both permanent and temporary displaced persons, as outlined in the entitlement matrix, support cost for resettlement plan 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 39.20 million rupees. The resettlement cost items and estimates are outlined in Table 7.

Table 7: Resettlement Costs

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Rate	Quantity	Amount (Rs)
A	Compensation				
A-1	Land	HA	68,75,000	4.77	3,27,93,750
A-2	Compensation for Trees	Numbers	10,000	10	1,00,000
A-3	Stamp Duty	10% of the total cost			32,89,375
	Sub Total (A)				3,61,83,125
B.	Assistance				
B-1	Transitional Assistance	3 months minimum wage	10,800	9	97,200
B-2	Livelihood Assistance (Temporary displaced persons)	14 days	329.39	156	7,19,384
B-3	Assistance to Vulnerable Households (Temporary displaced persons)	14 days	350	7	34,300
	Sub Total (B)				850,884
C	RP Implementation Support Cost				
C-1	NGO				3,00,000
	Subtotal C				3,00,000
	Total (A+B+C)				37,33,40,09
	Contingency (5%)				1,86,67,00.45
	GRAND TOTAL				39,20,07,09
	GRAND TOTAL (Million Rs)				39.20

NGO = nongovernmental organization, RP = resettlement plan.

X. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

21. 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 IPMU 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 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.

22. IPIUs have already been established in the project town, Bharatpur to manage implementation of subprojects in their area. CLC will monitor subproject implementation in each town. They will appoint Construction Contractors to build elements of the infrastructure in a particular town (supervised by DSC). Once the infrastructure 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.

23. Resettlement issues are coordinated by a Social Development Specialist (IPMU SDS) within the IPMU, who ensures that all subprojects comply with involuntary resettlement safeguards. A Resettlement Specialist who is part of the IPMC team assists the SDS. SDS, as part of the DSC, have been appointed to work with each IPIU to update the Resettlement Plan in the detailed design stage, and to prepare Resettlement Plans for new subprojects, where required to comply with the Government and ADB policies. NGO is appointed to assist the implement Resettlement Plans with close coordination with IPIU. Various institutional roles and responsibilities are described in Table 8.

Table 8: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities

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

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

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

XI. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

24. All the compensation and assistance will be completed prior to economic or physical displacement at each specific location or stretch. Contracts can not be awarded until ADB has reviewed and cleared the resettlement plan. 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 9.

Table 9: 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 displaced persons					◆							
Compensation and resettlement assistance						◆	◆	◆	◆	◆		
Relocation as required						◆	◆	◆	◆	◆		
Takeover possession of acquired property											◆	
Monitoring						◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	
Handover land to contractors											◆	
Start of civil works												◆
Rehabilitation of temporarily occupied lands												Immediately after construction

ADB = Asian Development Bank, CLC = City Level Committee, GRC = Grievance Redress Committee, IPMU = Investment Program Management Unit, NGO = nongovernmental organization.

XII. MONITORING AND REPORTING

25. 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. 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 undertaken during project sub-preparation; and (iii) overall monitoring to assess status of affected persons. The executing agency 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.

26. The IPMU monitoring will include daily planning, implementation, feedback and trouble shooting, individual affected person file maintenance, community relationships, dates for consultations, number of appeals placed and progress reports. The IPIU will be responsible for managing and maintaining affected person databases, documenting the results of the affected person census, and verifying asset and socioeconomic survey data, which will be used as the baseline for assessing resettlement plan implementation impact. 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. Monitoring reports documenting progress on resettlement implementation and resettlement plan 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.

Component	Location	Function	Description
Sewage Treatment Plant (STP)	Village Gopal Nagla Total 6.3 Ha- 1.5 ha- Government land and 4.5 ha-Private owned land	Treatment of raw sewage of Bhartpur town	Construction of 8 MLD Sewage Treatment Plant based on Sequence Batch Reactor (SBR) process at village Gopal nagla including all civil, electrical, mechanical, pumping and other allied works with pre-treatment units of capacity of 24 MLD and a terminal pumping station
Intermediate pumping station	At old Agra road	For intermediate sewage pumping	Construction of Pumping station (SPS-3) at Old Agara Road near hotel "The Bagh"
Trunk and lateral (secondary) sewers and tertiary network and house connection	Bharatpur town located between circular road and Sujan Ganga are covered in the phase 1. in phase 1 full or part of municipal ward no Ward No 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, will be covered. Area of Anah Gate, Khumer Gate, Patpara Mohalla, Neem Darwaja, Neemda Gate, Laxman Mandir, Atal Bandh, Ahir Mohalla, Radha Krishna Colony, Jama Masjid, Ganga Mandir, Mathura Gate, Sirki Wale Hanumanji, BeNarain Gate, Chaudah Mahadev Madir, Gulal Kund, Suraj Pole Chauraha, Girls College, Museum, Fort, Nadia Mohalla, Namak Katara, Jayanti Nagar, Delhi Gate, Red Cross Circle, Sahyog Nagar, Govardhan Gate, Gopah Gharh, Jagina Gate	Different diameter of sewer network and to connect with outfall sewer	Laying of outfall sewer & trunk mains of sizes 700 mm 2000 mm diameter for a length of 11,962 m. Laying of sub-mains & laterals of sizes 200 mm 600 mm diameter for a length of 65,977 m.
	Pumping station to STP through Bharatpur town	Transport of sewage from pumping station to STP	Laying of 900 mm diameter pumping main of GRPE for a length of 6100 m.
Domestic meters	Town areas – covering zone	Support to households for underground facility. Proper measurement of discharge sewage from households	Property connections 3865 nos.

MLD = million liters per day, SBR = Sequence Batch Reactor, STP = sewage treatment plant.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DETAILS OF TEMPORARY DISPLACED PERSONS

S. No	Location	Name of the Owner	Type of structure	Type of businesses	Vulnerability	Income per month (in Rs.)	Nature of Impact
1	Dahi Wali Gali	Mr. Amit Soni	Permanent	Jeweler	NA	6,000	Temporary
2	Dahi Wali Gali	Mr. Anoop Karaula	Permanent	Cloth Store	NA	7,500	Temporary
3	Dahi Wali Gali	Mr. Rajesh Agarwal	Permanent	Jeweler	NA	9,000	Temporary
4	Dahi Wali Gali	Mr. Mukesh chand Gupta	Permanent	Jeweler	NA	15,000	Temporary
5	Dahi Wali Gali	Mr. Ramesh chand	Permanent	Cloth Store	NA	6,000	Temporary
6	Dahi Wali Gali	Mr. Madan Mohan	Semi-Temporary	Ladies items	NA	7,500	Temporary
7	Dahi Wali Gali	Mr. Manoj Kumar	Permanent	Ladies items	NA	6,000	Temporary
8	Dahi Wali Gali	Mr. Sanjay Singhal	Permanent	Milk Dairy	NA	4,500	Temporary
9	Dahi Wali Gali	Mr. Ramesh Soni	Semi-Temporary	Jeweler	NA	9,000	Temporary
10	Dahi Wali Gali	Mr. Sanju Soni	Permanent	Ladies items	NA	15,000	Temporary
11	Dahi Wali Gali	Mr. Deepak Singhal	Permanent	Ladies items	NA	9,000	Temporary
12	Dahi Wali Gali	Mr. Raju Agarwal	Permanent	Ladies items	NA	9,000	Temporary
13	Dahi Wali Gali	Mr. Rajeev Bansal	Permanent	Jeweler	NA	15,000	Temporary
14	DahiWali Gali	Mr. Santosh Agarwal	Permanent	Bangle Store	NA	15,000	Temporary
15	Dahi Wali Gali	Mr. Ramavtar Soni	Permanent	Jeweler	NA	15,000	Temporary
16	Dahi Wali Gali	Mr. Suresh Chand Gupta	Permanent	Milk Dairy	NA	9,000	Temporary
17	Dahi Wali Gali	Mr. Vinod Kumar Mittal	Temporary	Jeweler	NA	9,000	Temporary
18	Dahi Wali Gali	Mr. Ajay Pandit	Temporary	Bangle Store	NA	4,500	Temporary
19	Dahi Wali Gali	Mr. Ajay	Permanent	Collection	NA	15,000	Temporary
20	Dahi Wali Gali	Mr. Subash Chand	Permanent	Kirana Store	NA	15,000	Temporary
21	Dahi Wali Gali	Mr. Rajendra Prasad	Permanent	Jeweler	NA	9,000	Temporary
22	Dahi Wali Gali	Mr. Rajesh Goyal	Temporary	General Store	NA	6,000	Temporary
23	Dahi Wali Gali	Mr. Bhawan Saha	Permanent	Ladies items	NA	9,000	Temporary
24	Dahi Wali Gali	Mr. Mahendra Prakash	Permanent	Cloth Store	NA	9,000	Temporary
25	Dahi Wali Gali	Mr. Suresh chand Omprakash	Permanent	Jeweler	NA	7,500	Temporary
26	Dahi Wali Gali	Mr. Radheshyam Agarwal	Permanent	Jeweler	NA	4,500	Temporary
27	Dahi Wali Gali	Mr. Jetendra Agarwal	Permanent	Bangle Store	NA	6,000	Temporary
28	Dahi Wali Gali	Mr. Shailendra Saini	Permanent	Sweets	NA	15,000	Temporary
29	Dahi Wali Gali	Mr. Sitaram Goyal	Permanent	Jeweler	NA	15,000	Temporary
30	Dahi Wali Gali	Mr. Banki Bihari	Permanent	Jeweler	NA	6,000	Temporary
31	Dahi Wali Gali	Mr. Kailash Agarwal	Permanent	Jeweler	NA	12,000	Temporary
32	Dahi Wali Gali	Mr. Rajiv Jain	Permanent	Fancy Store	NA	9,000	Temporary
33	Dahi Wali Gali	Mr. Kanhiya Soni	Permanent	Jeweler	NA	15,000	Temporary
34	Dahi Wali Gali	Mr. Banwari Soni	Permanent	Jeweler	NA	12,000	Temporary
35	Dahi Wali Gali	Mr. Arjun Singh	Permanent	Jeweler	NA	6,000	Temporary

S. No	Location	Name of the Owner	Type of structure	Type of businesses	Vulnerability	Income per month (in Rs.)	Nature of Impact
36	Dahi Wali Gali	Mr. Deenbandhu Soni	Permanent	General Store	NA	9,000	Temporary
37	Dahi Wali Gali	Mr.Sanjay Kant Sharma	Permanent	General Merchant	NA	15,000	Temporary
38	Dahi Wali Gali	Mr. Ram Prakash Sharma	Permanent	Sweets	NA	21,000	Temporary
39	Dahi Wali Gali	Mahendra singh	Permanent	Gold smith	NA	15,000	Temporary
40	Dahi Wali Gali	Rajendra Kumar Sharma	Permanent	General Store	NA	15,000	Temporary
41	Dahi Wali Gali	Vishnu Dutt Verma	Permanent	General Store	NA	15,000	Temporary
42	Dahi Wali Gali	Purshottam Soni	Permanent	General Store	NA	15,000	Temporary
43	Dahi Wali Gali	Ishwar Bansal	Permanent	Goldsmith	NA	15,000	Temporary
44	Dahi Wali Gali	Rohit Kumar Goyal	Permanent	Goldsmith	NA	15,000	Temporary
45	Dahi Wali Gali	Ramesh Chand Sharma	Permanent	Goldsmith	NA	15,000	Temporary
46	Dahi Wali Gali	Savesh Kumar Soni	Permanent	Goldsmith	NA	15,000	Temporary
47	Dahi Wali Gali	Anil Kant Sharma	Permanent	Goldsmith	NA	15,000	Temporary
48	Dahi Wali Gali	Munna Lal Soni	Permanent	Goldsmith	NA	15,000	Temporary
49	Dahi Wali Gali	Kishan Lal Soni	Permanent	Goldsmith	NA	15,000	Temporary
50	Dahi Wali Gali	Bacchu Singh Soni	Permanent	Goldsmith	NA	15,000	Temporary
51	Dahi Wali Gali	Muralidhar Soni	Permanent	Goldsmith	NA	6,000	Temporary
52	Dahi Wali Gali	Sohanlal Karola	Permanent	Goldsmith	NA	15,000	Temporary
53	Dahi Wali Gali	Kalish Babu Soni	Permanent	Goldsmith	NA	12,000	Temporary
54	Dahi Wali Gali	Bablu Soni	Permanent	Bengal store	NA	9,000	Temporary
55	Dahi Wali Gali	Babulal Garg	Permanent	Bengal store	NA	9,000	Temporary
56	Dahi Wali Gali	Rakesh Kumar Soni	Permanent	Ladies item	NA	6,000	Temporary
57	Dahi Wali Gali	Anamika sharma	Permanent	Ladies cloth	WHH	6,000	Temporary
58	Dahi Wali Gali	Omprakash Singhal	Permanent	Bengal store	NA	9,000	Temporary
59	Dahi Wali Gali	Tanik Singhal	Permanent	Bengal store	NA	9,000	Temporary
60	Dahi Wali Gali	Rajkumar Singhal	Permanent	Bengal store	NA	9,000	Temporary
61	Dahi Wali Gali	Mukesh Kumar Gupta	Permanent	Dairy	NA	30,000	Temporary
62	Dahi Wali Gali	Ramesh Chand Mangal	Permanent	Pan Bhandar	NA	3,000	Temporary
63	Dahi Wali Gali	Manish Garg	Permanent	General Store	NA	3,000	Temporary
64	Dahi Wali Gali	Gopal Ran Sighal	Permanent	stamp	NA	5,000	Temporary
65	Dahi Wali Gali	Vishnu Sharma	Permanent	stationery	NA	5,000	Temporary
66	Dahi Wali Gali	Ajay Goyal	Permanent	General Store	NA	6,250	Temporary
67	Dahi Wali Gali	Sonu Goyal	Permanent	Boutique	NA	12,500	Temporary
68	Dahi Wali Gali	Kavita Khatri	Permanent	Beauty Parlor	WHH	7,500	Temporary
69	Dahi Wali Gali	Sanjeev Garg	Permanent	General Store	NA	5,000	Temporary
70	Dahi Wali Gali	Anil Jaisawal	Permanent	General Store	NA	2,500	Temporary

S. No	Location	Name of the Owner	Type of structure	Type of businesses	Vulnerability	Income per month (in Rs.)	Nature of Impact
71	Dahi Wali Gali	Ramesh Chand Agrawal	Permanent	Meal	NA	2,500	Temporary
72	Dahi Wali Gali	Prakash Mohan Gupta	Permanent	General Store	NA	2,500	Temporary
73	Dahi Wali Gali	Nami Chand Chipi	Permanent	Tailor	NA	2,500	Temporary
74	Dahi Wali Gali	Harbhawan Punjabi	Permanent	General Store	NA	2,500	Temporary
75	Dahi Wali Gali	Denesh Rajoriya	Permanent	Electric	NA	2,500	Temporary
76	Dahi Wali Gali	Pawan Rajoriya	Permanent	Cyber café	NA	3,750	Temporary
77	Dahi Wali Gali	Umesh Rajoriya	Permanent	Gift Items	NA	6,250	Temporary
78	Dahi Wali Gali	Pooran Chand Sharma	Permanent	Gas Stove mach.	NA	5,000	Temporary
79	Dahi Wali Gali	Kum Goyal	Permanent	Goldsmith	NA	15,000	Temporary
80	Dahi Wali Gali	Saurabh Verma	Permanent	Photo studio	NA	12,000	Temporary
81	Dahi Wali Gali	Kanhiya Lal	Temporary	Chat bhandar	NA	7,500	Temporary
82	Dahi Wali Gali	Dasumal Sindhi	Permanent	Shoe store	NA	7,500	Temporary
83	Dahi Wali Gali	Rajkumar Agrawal	Permanent	Bengal store	NA	7,500	Temporary
84	Dahi Wali Gali	Rajkumar Sharma	Permanent	Bengal store	NA	7,500	Temporary
85	Dahi Wali Gali	Ankur Soni	Permanent	Ladies item	NA	9,000	Temporary
86	Dahi Wali Gali	Vikaram Sindhi	Permanent	Ladies item	NA	7,500	Temporary
87	Dahi Wali Gali	Rakesh Kumar Agrawal	Permanent	General Store	NA	9,000	Temporary
88	Dahi Wali Gali	Omprakash Khandlwal	Permanent	General store	NA	15,000	Temporary
89	Dahi Wali Gali	Tara Chand Gupta	Permanent	General store	NA	10,500	Temporary
90	Dahi Wali Gali	Rajeev Gupta	Permanent	General store	NA	9,000	Temporary
91	Dahi Wali Gali	Sanjay Gupta	Permanent	General Store	NA	9,000	Temporary
92	Dahi Wali Gali	Kavita Gupta	Permanent	Beauty parlor	WHH	15,000	Temporary
93	Dahi Wali Gali	Deverndra Garg	Permanent	General store	NA	900	Temporary
94	Dahi Wali Gali	Omprakash Gupta	Permanent	General store	NA	21,000	Temporary
95	Dahi Wali Gali	Suresh Chand Soni	Permanent	Ladies item	BPL	21,000	Temporary
96	Dahi Wali Gali	Satish kumar Agrawal	Permanent	ladies item	NA	9,000	Temporary
97	Dahi Wali Gali	Raju Agrawal	Permanent	Cloth store	NA	6,000	Temporary
98	Dahi Wali Gali	Sanjay Singhal	Permanent	Cloth store	NA	6,000	Temporary
99	Dahi Wali Gali	Sunil Agrawal	Permanent	Ladies item	NA	9,000	Temporary
100	Dahi Wali Gali	Gurudayal Soni	Permanent	General Store	NA	15,000	Temporary
101	Dahi Wali Gali	Suresh Chand Gupta	Permanent	General store	NA	15,000	Temporary
102	Dahi Wali Gali	Jitendra soni	Permanent	Goldsmith	NA	15,000	Temporary
103	Dahi Wali Gali	Radha raman Gupta	Permanent	Ladies Item	NA	15,000	Temporary
104	Dahi Wali Gali	Rahul Agarwal	Permanent	Clothes showroom	NA	15,000	Temporary

S. No	Location	Name of the Owner	Type of structure	Type of businesses	Vulnerability	Income per month (in Rs.)	Nature of Impact
105	Dahi Wali Gali	Anurag Verma	Permanent	Goldsmith	NA	12,000	Temporary
106	Dahi Wali Gali	Om Prakash Sharma	Permanent	Photo studio	NA	27,000	Temporary
107	Dahi Wali Gali	Rekha Sharma	Permanent	Parlor	WHH	30,000	Temporary
108	Dahi Wali Gali	Harish Chandra	Permanent	Matching centre	NA	21,000	Temporary
109	Dahi Wali Gali	Rahul Agarwal	Permanent	Bangle store	NA	9,000	Temporary
110	Dahi Wali Gali	Azeez Khan	Permanent	Fall-Pico shop	NA	6,000	Temporary
111	Dahi Wali Gali	Chandra Kumar Bhardwaj	Permanent	Ladies bag	NA	15,000	Temporary
112	Dahi Wali Gali	Pranay trivedi	Permanent	Ladies item	NA	30,000	Temporary
113	Dahi Wali Gali	Pintoo Soni	Permanent	Goldsmith	NA	9,000	Temporary
114	Mori Char Bagh Cheema Marg	Mr. Indra Singh	Permanent	Tailor	NA	6,000	Temporary
115	Mori Char Bagh Cheema Marg	Mr. Gordhan Singh	Permanent	Barber	NA	3,000	Temporary
116	Mori Char Bagh Cheema Marg	Mr. Proon Singh	Permanent	Jeweler	NA	9,000	Temporary
117	Mori Char Bagh Cheema Marg	Mr. Rakesh Mittal	Permanent	TV Godown	NA	9,000	Temporary
118	Mori Char Bagh Cheema Marg	Mr. Rakesh Mittal	Permanent	Kirana Store	NA	9,000	Temporary
119	Mori Char Bagh Cheema Marg	Mr. Surendra Kumar	Permanent	Kirana Store	NA	3,000	Temporary
120	Mori Char Bagh Cheema Marg	Ajay Soni	Permanent	Electrical	NA	6,000	Temporary
121	Mori Char Bagh Cheema Marg	Nanak chand	Permanent	General Store	NA	3,150	Temporary
122	Mori Char Bagh Cheema Marg	Maya Kor	Permanent	General Store	WHH	5,000	Temporary
123	Mori Char Bagh	Rajendra Kumar Garg	Permanent	General Store	NA	2,500	Temporary
124	Sarafa Gali	Devi das Soni	Temporary	Goldsmith	NA	5,000	Temporary
125	Sarafa Gali	Meena Sain	Permanent	Parlor	WHH	6,000	Temporary
126	Sarafa Gali	Ashok kr mittal	Permanent	General Store	NA	6,000	Temporary
127	Sarafa Gali	Manoj garg	Permanent	Goldsmith	NA	15,000	Temporary
128	Sarafa Gali	Abdul Azeez	Permanent	Goldsmith	NA	6,250	Temporary
129	Sarafa Gali	Pawan Sain	Permanent	Goldsmith	NA	7,500	Temporary
130	Sarafa Gali	Raj kr soni	Permanent	Goldsmith	NA	9,000	Temporary
131	Sarafa Gali	Mr. Babli Soni	Permanent	Goldsmith	NA	15,000	Temporary
132	Sarafa Gali	Virendra kr soni	Permanent	Goldsmith	NA	7,500	Temporary
133	Sarafa Gali	Anil Soni	Permanent	Goldsmith	NA	12,000	Temporary
134	Sarafa Gali	Ankush soni	Permanent	Goldsmith	NA	6,000	Temporary
135	Sarafa Gali	Ankur soni	Permanent	Goldsmith	NA	9,000	Temporary
136	Sarafa Gali	Pramod soni	Permanent	Goldsmith	NA	12,000	Temporary
137	Sarafa Gali	Rakesh kr soni	Permanent	Goldsmith	NA	9,000	Temporary
138	Sarafa Gali	Ramesh chand soni	Permanent	Goldsmith	NA	10,500	Temporary
139	Sarafa Gali	Mahendra Singh	Permanent	Goldsmith	NA	9,000	Temporary

S. No	Location	Name of the Owner	Type of structure	Type of businesses	Vulnerability	Income per month (in Rs.)	Nature of Impact
140	Chaudha Mahadev Gali	Narayan Agarwal	Permanent	Card boxes	NA	6,000	Temporary
141	Chaudha Mahadev Gali	Vishnu Dhobi	Permanent	Dhobi	NA	6,000	Temporary
142	Chaudha Mahadev Gali	Jai Prakash Agarwal	Permanent	Halwai	NA	6,000	Temporary
143	Chaudha Mahadev Gali	Purshottam Lal Agarwal	Permanent	General store	NA	6,000	Temporary
144	Chaudha Mahadev Gali	Ramchandra Agarwal	Permanent	General store	NA	6,000	Temporary
145	Chaudha Mahadev Gali	Mahavir Agarwal	Permanent	Namkeen shop	NA	9,000	Temporary
146	Chaudha Mahadev Gali	vinod kr agarwal	Permanent	General store	NA	6,000	Temporary
147	Chaudha Mahadev Gali	Om Prakash Gupta	Permanent	general store	NA	6,000	Temporary
148	Chaudha Mahadev Gali	Mr. Imran Khan	Permanent	Hair cutting saloon	NA	6,000	Temporary
149	Chaudha Mahadev Gali	Mr. Yatin Agarwal	Permanent	General Store	NA	15,000	Temporary
150	Chaudha Mahadev Gali	Mr. Vinod Kr Agarwal	Permanent	Stationery	NA	7,500	Temporary
151	Chaudha Mahadev Gali	Mr. Raman Babu	Permanent	Tailor	NA	12,000	Temporary
152	Chaudha Mahadev Gali	Mr. Pawan/Rajendra Singhal	Permanent	Tailor	NA	12,000	Temporary
153	Chaudha Mahadev Gali	Mr. Karan Singh	Permanent	Kirana Store	NA	6,000	Temporary
154	Chaudha Mahadev Gali	Mr. Rajendra Singh/Ram Gopal Singh	Permanent	Drycleaner	NA	6,000	Temporary
155	Chaudha Mahadev Gali	Mr. Jamin Master	Temporary	Tailor	NA	6,000	Temporary
156	Chaudha Mahadev Gali	Mr. Kailash Gupta	Permanent	Kirana Store	NA	7,500	Temporary

SUMMARY OF CONSULTATIONS

A. Public Consultation- Social

i. Name of the Project Component /Site: Bharatpur Waste Water ,Gopal Nagla

ii. Name of the Village: Gopal Nagla

iii. Name of the Street: -

iv. Name of the Tehsil: Bharatpur

v. Name of the District: Bharatpur

vi. Distance from the District Head Quarter: 6 km

vii. Number of Participants: 26

viii. Date: 22.10.2010-23.10.2010

ix. Time: 12:00 PM- 06 PM, 08 AM – 01:00 PM

Q. No.	Issues	Participants' Opinion, Comments and Suggestions
1	Have you heard about RUSIDP (Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Program	No, the participants have not heard about RUSIDP projects, but they are aware of the fact that some Govt. agency is keen to procure the site for STP.
2	If yes, where from	NA
3	General perception about the project and the awareness about the proposed project.	People are aware of the upcoming project but they have some misconception that some waste/ contaminated water will be there which may cause illness, produce foul smell etc.
4	Do others in this locality support this	Only few people in this locality are supporting the project, majority of the people are against the project.
5	Any critical issue or concern by the local people regarding the project?	An issue has been identified during consultation which is regarding the acquisition of land. The site proposed is around 6.39 hectare land out of which around 4.77 hectare land belongs to the private land owners which are not in favor of giving their land at any cost. When equal and more amount of developed land was offered to them against their land they simply refused the offer.
6	Any criteria you would like to see considered during project design, construction and operation stage?	No
7	Employment Potential in the project which is of benefit to village	During construction phase local people will be hired which can increase their earning potential and eventually standard of living.
8	Number of Households in the Village/Town	Near about 400 households are there in the village.

Q. No.	Issues	Participants' Opinion, Comments and Suggestions
9	Ethnic Minorities /Indigenous peoples composition (If there are Indigenous People or Scheduled Tribes, please mention about the names of the IP and number of households)	Ethnic minorities or indigenous people were not found in the village.
10	Number of Shops/ Commercial establishments in the Village/town	Only 4-5 shops are their in the village, no other commercial activities are there.
11	Numbers of Industrial Units in the Village/town and surrounding area	No industrial units are present within the village and surrounding area.
12	General socio-economic standing: What are the economic activities? Land use, cropping pattern (Seasonal), types of crops, value of the crops, Average land holding size etc.	Irrigation is the soul source of economic activities. Seasonal vegetables are grown up like Pumpkin, Bottle Gourd etc in large scale.
13	Is the land Irrigated and what are the sources of Irrigation?	Yes, Ground water sources are basically used for irrigation purpose.
14	Access to the forest land and the use of the forest land (if any)	No forest land is accessible from the village area.
15	Current rates for the agricultural land, residential land and commercial land (Government as well as market rates)	Government rate is around 3 lakhs/ Beegha Market rate is around 20 lakhs/ Beegha
16	Is the Area Electrified	Yes, the area is electrified but electricity is generally provided only for 7-8 hrs/day.
17	Source of drinking water	PHED provides drinking water to the villagers. Some house holds also possess their own Handpumps and Tubewells.
18	Loss of residential/commercial structures, if any due to the project	No loss is predicted, because none of the residential/ commercial structure is their on the project site.
19	Loss of community life like any Market Places or community activities to be affected	No loss of market places and community activities are expected as these activities are not found in the nearby project site.
20	Poverty Level: Is the village poor or very poor or well off	Around 4-5 households are in very good condition, 45 are in poor condition and rest of the households belongs to middle class families.
21	Education Status: Literate, illiterate etc	Literacy rate is good here especially for men upto middle age, women literacy rate is some what poor because it is a village area and women's/ girls are not supposed to go to long distance to attain education.
22	Employment Status: Percentage of employment/ unemployment/ underemployment	Majority of the villagers are self-employed, irrigation is the main source of their income.
23	Migration Pattern (If any), inward or outward	No

Q. No.	Issues	Participants' Opinion, Comments and Suggestions
24	What is the educational status of the local people?	Most of the old people are not even metric pass, Some of the young villagers are pursuing Engineering from Bharatpur, only one person is a doctor from this village, education trend is now improving in the village.
25	What is the economic status of the local people	Economic status of the local people is of average/ medium level, only few families are economically strong while others belongs to middle class.
26	What is the major occupational structure of the local people	Irrigation is the major occupational structure of the local people.
27	Is there any vulnerable group like Ethnic Minority or Scheduled Tribe people living in the surrounding area and if yes then how far and the name of the groups	No vulnerable group is found in the village.
28	Are you satisfied with the present infrastructure facility in the village/town and locality	They are not satisfied with the infrastructure facilities, people are of the view that there should be a fully equipped hospital, some more schools and better civic amenities like availability of fresh drinking water etc.
29	Do you face any problem regarding the existing water supply/solid waste management/Traffic system	Some times problem is there because of the less supply of water mostly during summers, water is supplied generally for short duration. Solid waste management is also a big problem in this village, no proper management is there, and they are just dumping their waste into vacant sites nearby their houses. Because of less developmental activities traffic system is not good also; roads are congested in most of the areas.
30	If there is any problems related to these services, do you think that any upgradation is necessary?	Yes, upgradation is required in order to improve the conditions of this village.
31	Do you have any idea regarding the process of upgradation?	Some of the people have idea regarding the process of upgradation.
32	The project may need some land acquisition for the construction of STP site. Would you like to provide land for the project based on fair market rate compensation	Most of the people consulted were concerned about the land acquisition for the construction of STP site and the only reason is the market rate of this land. According to them the market rate of this land varies from 15 lakhs/ Beegha to 25 lakhs/ Beegha. Some of the people are ready to give their land but at a very fair market rate which is around 20 to 25 lakhs / Beegha.
33	Do you have alternate land nearby if Govt agrees to provide you alternate land? If yes, mention the name of the place	No.
34	Do you have alternate land for cultivation other than the affected land	All the affected person have some other land also Govt. is going to acquire only some part of the land not the whole land they have with them.
35	Perceived losses from the Project-	Loss of land will be there because around 4.77 hect. is a private owned land by the local villagers on which the STP is proposed.
36	If losses are perceived, what is the expected compensation you would desire	Loss of fertile land will be there which is good for irrigation purpose. Some vegetables are grown on this land like Pumpkin, Bottle Gourd etc.

Q. No.	Issues	Participants' Opinion, Comments and Suggestions
37	Perceived benefits from the Project-	They will get treated water for irrigation purpose throughout the year, so water scarcity will not remain a problem for them even if monsoon rain fails. Also developmental activities are expected in this village which will not only improve the economical condition of the village but infrastructure facilities also.
38	Do you think that the local residents would like to participate in this work	No, they refuse to participate in any of the activities related to this project until the land acquisition problem is solved.
39	Any suggestion/opinion, etc.	They suggested that this project should be shifted to old site at village Rundh lkran which is under the possession of Govt.
40	Do you think that the local people would like to get regular information regarding this Project?	They showed there apathy towards this project because of the land acquisition problem.
41	Shortage of water for human consumption, irrigation, and other downstream uses? How extensive are they?	Shortage of water for irrigation and other purpose is there which will be solved by giving them treated water from STP.
42	Negative impact on food grain availability/land use (if any) to affected household	No negative impact on food grain availability is anticipated.
43	Will the project cause widespread imbalance by cutting fruit and commercial trees in the locality.	Cutting of fruit plant will not be there, some vegetable crops and timber trees will be cut off like Pumpkin and Bottle Gourd.
44	Will the project cause health and safety issues in the area.	No health and safety related impacts are anticipated. Some dust emissions will be there during construction phase which will be minimized by taking proper mitigation measures, also cautionary boards and diversions will be used in order to minimize safety related problems.
45	Resettlement and Land acquisition (if foreseen due to project components especially on private land). Has there been land acquisition before? If yes, what was the process of land acquisition and compensation package?	No, it is in process. No land acquisition have been done previously. Urban Improvement Trust and Municipal Corporation Bharatpur is ready to pay the compensation in terms of giving them 25% land in developed area which includes 20% Residential land and 5% Commercial land which cost equal or more against the land they possess. If not agreed on the above process, good compensation amount will be provided to them on which they agree.
46	Protected areas (national park, protected forest, religiously sensitive sites, historical or archaeological sites), if any	Keoladev National Park/ Bharatpur Bird sanctuary is around 4.5 Kms away from the project site. Also, one archaeological site namely colossal image of Yaksh is at a distance of 1 Km.
47	Health status, Availability of Hospitals and over all environmental condition. Is there any chronic disease prevalent in this area and are you aware about HIV/AIDS and STP?	No Hospitals are there in the village, environmental condition is good because of the absence of any industry in this area. Traffic is almost negligible so dust and smoke emissions are very low, it is basically a green area. Yes they are aware of HIV/AIDS.

Q. No.	Issues	Participants' Opinion, Comments and Suggestions
48	Will the project siting adversely change migration pattern of animals that would destroy fields, habitats	No change or migration pattern of animals will be there.
49	Will the project siting adversely impact the water or soil resource in the locality	No, the project siting will not impact the water resource infact treated water from the plant will be utilized for agricultural purpose. No negative impacts are anticipated for soil resource in the locality.
50	What other organizations of a social nature (NGOs/CBOs/ Civil Society) active in the area? Name of these organizations	No such kind of organizations is active in this village.
51	Will there be likely involvement of local people in the implementation of the project?	They strictly refuse to involve in any kind of activities related to the project.
52	Kindly indicate what kind of economic/ non-economic activities female members of your family are engaged in	Female members are generally not involved in any economic/ non-economic activity. Only few females are engaged in agricultural practices while most of the female members are house wives.
53	If, engaged in economic activities how much they contribute to total family income of the year	NA.
54	Does your female member have any say, in decision making of household matters	Yes female members have moreover equal rights to take decision for house matters.
55	How safe do you regard the neighborhood / village for women and children during the day time?	No problem has been arrived due to neighborhood/ village till now for women and children during the day time.
56	How safe do you regard the neighborhood / village for women and children during the night time?	No problem has been arrived due to neighborhood/ village till now for women and children during the night time.
57	Do the women of your household can freely go outside to work, for marketing, or accessing hospitals, educational institutes, etc?	No they are generally not allowed to go outside for work, for marketing etc.
58	How often women of your household go outside the house to fetch water in a day?	Only few days in the summer season.
59	Does the woman have easy access to get water from outside?	Most of the household possess their own tube-wells so women generally have easy access to water.
60	Do you have a toilet at your household?	Yes, majority of the houses have toilets.
61	Can a woman access public toilets and bathing facilities in the evening easily?	Not required.

Q. No.	Issues	Participants' Opinion, Comments and Suggestions
62	Any Other Issues you may feel to share:	NA
63	Is this consultation useful? Comment	Yes, the perception of the local villagers have been identified.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

S.No	Name	Occupation	Sex (M/F)
1	Krishna Devi	House Wife	F
2	Surendra Singh	Farmer	M
3	Kehri Singh	Farmer	M
4	Ravindra Singh	Farmer	M
5	Har Devi	House Wife	F
6	Fateh Singh	Farmer	M
7	Chotu Devi	Agriculture	F
8	Rajendra Singh	Farmer	M
9	Mithoo Singh	Farmer	M
10	Sukhveeri	House Wife	F
11	Raman Singh	Farmer	M
12	Leela ram	Farmer	M
13	Ishwar Singh	Farmer	M
14	Ranveer singh	Farmer	M
15	Mahpav singh	Farmer	M
16	Hukam singh	Farmer	M
17	Brij Gopal	Farmer	M
18	Bhagwan Singh	Farmer	M
19	Harman Singh	Farmer	M
20	Chotu Ram	Farmer	M
21	Nagendra Singh	Farmer	M
22	Gajendra Singh	Farmer	M
23	Jaswant Singh	Farmer	M
24	Manohar Lal	Farmer	M
25	Hari Singh	Farmer	M
26	Sukhveer	Farmer	M

B. Public Consultation- Environment

1. Subproject-: Waste Water (Bharatpur)

1. Issues discussed

- (i) Awareness and extent of the project and development components;
- (ii) Benefits of Project for the economic and social Upliftment of Community;
- (iii) Labour availability in the Project area or requirement of outside labour involvement;
- (iv) Local disturbances due to Project Construction Work;
- (v) Necessity of tree felling etc. at project sites;
- (vi) Water logging and drainage problem if any;

- (vii) Drinking water problem;
- (viii) Forest and sensitive area nearby the project site;
- (ix) Movement of wild animal if any; and
- (x) Other problems, encountered, if any.

2. Location, Date & time of Consultation

- (i) 05.07.10 at 09.30 AM , Location :- Pakka Bagh;
- (ii) 05.07.10 at 14.30 PM, Location :- Kumher gate;
- (iii) 06.07.10 at 10.30 PM, Location :- Sabji Mandi; and
- (iv) 21.10.10 at 15.30 PM, Location :- Gopal Nagla Village.

Issues of the Public Consultation- Design phase

Sr. No.	Key Issues/Demands	Perception of community	Action to be Taken
1	Awareness of the project – including coverage area	The people of the town are well versed with the proposed sewerage distribution system. As per the local people, the DSC consultants have informed them by open houses and discussions regarding the proposed laying of the sewerage line and the 8.0 MLD STP.	The nearby residents should be associated at the most by proper discussions with them.
2	In what way they may associate with the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The local people are of the view that local people should be hired depending upon their efficiency and expertise. • People of repute in the local area have also assured that if they are well informed on time regarding the project, they will assist accordingly. • The local people of STP site are not interested in any association with the project. 	Preference will be given to the local labor during the implementation of the project as per the requirement. If required assistance should be taken from people of local repute.
3	Presence of any forest, wild life or any sensitive / unique environmental components nearby the project area	During the consultation, it was found that there will be no such impact on the wildlife sanctuary as it is approximately 3.5 km from the proposed project area.	Scientific application of mitigation measures will be required to avoid any impact on the sanctuary. NOC has been taken from Forest Officer, Bharatpur bird Sanctuary.
4	Presence of historical/ cultural/ religious sites nearby	Sites of cultural/ historic/ religious importance were not found in the close proximity of the proposed project site.	Colossal image of Yaksha is the site identified by Archaeological Survey Department of India which is at a distance of around 1 Km from the site.
5	Unfavorable climatic condition	As per the local people's view, the summer season is not appropriate to commence the work as the temperature reaches about 47°C. During the heavy rains, there may arise some problems in the execution of the project.	Suitable climatic conditions will be considered during the planning and execution stage.
6	Occurrence of flood	Due to poor drainage conditions people suffer from water stagnancy in the area especially in the market area and road side areas. There has been no report of Flood in the project area.	Proper actions should be taken during the execution of the project so that the condition does not worsen due to our project.
7	Drainage and sewerage problem facing	Due to poor drainage condition people suffer from water stagnancy in their area especially	The work on the improvement of drainage

Sr. No.	Key Issues/Demands	Perception of community	Action to be Taken
		<p>in the market area and road side areas.</p> <p>No sewerage system in the project area.</p>	<p>system is going on which will improve the problem related to stagnancy of water.</p> <p>The proposed sewerage system will improve the sewerage conditions.</p>
8	Present drinking water problem – quantity and quality	Most of the areas are supplied water by PHED. But the quality and the quantity of the water supply are not adequate due to which the people are forced to explore ground water through hand pumps and wells.	Water supply sub-project is taken up under phase II of RUIDP
9	Present solid waste collection and disposal problem	The Municipal Board takes care of the solid waste management of Bharatpur city. The waste collection facility is appropriate only in city area, the STP site village do not have proper solid waste Management system	Proper solid waste management system should be implemented in order to minimize the nuisance due to waste.
10	Availability of labour during construction time	Sufficient labor is available in this area.	Availability of labor is not a problem here, if required labor from nearby areas will be hired.
11	Access road to project site	The site is accessible via road in fact it is adjacent to the road from one side.	
12	Perception of villagers on tree felling and afforestation	The local people were of the view that trees should not be cut; if urgent it should be minimum in number and number of trees cut should be replaced by planting trees in the nearby areas.	It has been explained that during implementation phase of the sewerage line, no tree is going to be affected. Tree felling will be there during erection of STP, but three times the tree cut would be replanted.
13	Dust and noise pollution and disturbances during construction work	People are aware of the fact that during construction work some amount of dust and noise will arise. But they wanted that it should be minimized as much as possible. It has been explained that as per Safeguard policy of the project for abatement of pollution, control system will be considered. Vehicles movement will be controlled & appropriate measure will be taken to combat the same.	PUC certified vehicles should be used during material handling and transportation activities. Sprinkling of water should be done in order to minimize the fugitive dust emissions.
14	Setting up worker camp site within the village/project locality	As per the people, local laborers should be hired which will minimize the requirement of setting of a temporary work shelter.	Preference will be given to the local labor during the implementation of the project as per the requirement.
15	Safety of residents during construction phase and plying of vehicle for construction activities	People were of the view that safety measures like cautionary boards, signals, barricades should be used at the project site in order to minimize any mishap.	Safeguard policy should be Implemented in order to minimize the accidents.
16	Conflict among beneficiaries downstream users – water supply project using of river water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some of the people were worried for the fact that due to the sewer line construction, the ground water may get contaminated. The treated waste water should be given equally for irrigation practices to the nearby villages. 	Proper actions will be taken in response to that of the local people.
17	Requirement of	The people were of the thought that this town	Actions should be taken

Sr. No.	Key Issues/Demands	Perception of community	Action to be Taken
	enhancement of other facilities	should be raised to the levels that of other developed cities like better road connectivity, proper solid waste management, rainwater harvesting etc should be implemented in order to raise the standard of living.	in order to improve the standard of living.
18	Whether local people agreed to sacrifice their lands (cultivable or not) for beneficial project after getting proper compensation	The nature of the project involves land acquisition from the local people they are not agree in giving their land for STP purpose, but if good compensation will be provided they will hand over their land easily.	Proper compensation will be provided to the land owners so that the things will be managed.

DSC = Design and Supervision Consultants, MLD = million liters per day, PHED = Public Health Engineering Department, RUIDP = Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Program, STP = sewage treatment plant.

C. Name and Position of Persons Consulted

- (i) Raman Lal-Farmer, Village Gopal Nagla;
- (ii) Harman Singh-Farmer, Village Gopal Nagla;
- (iii) Nagendra Singh-Farmer, Village Gopal Nagla;
- (iv) Sheela devi: Villager, Village Gopal Nagla;
- (v) Kanhaiya Lal: Farmer, Pakka Bagh;
- (vi) Kailash : Local resident, Pakka bagh;
- (vii) Satendra Singh: Government servant, Kumher Gate;
- (viii) Mohan Lal Goyal: Shopkeeper, Kumher gate;
- (ix) Saudam Singh: Businessman, Kumher gate;
- (x) Ummed Singh : Shopkeeper, Kumher gate;
- (xi) Kishan Lal: Local resident, Near Sanji Mandi; and
- (xii) Dharam Singh : Vegetable seller, Near Sabji Mandi.

D. Summary of Outcome

The various issues related to the proposed project of design, construction, supply erection, testing, commissioning & O&M of 8 MLD plant have been discussed at various locations like Kumher gate, Pakka Bagh, village Gopal Nagla etc with the local people. The local people were of the view that they are aware about the work which RUIDP and other agencies are doing but the people of Gopal nagla village were unaware of RUIDP works. The DSC consultants by proper open houses and discussion have made them aware of the upcoming project. The people are in favour of the laying down of the sewer line at Bharatpur town. The major apprehension faced by them was the bad odour from the STP during the summer and the monsoon season. During the monsoon season the untreated waste water from the drains enter their houses and creates lots of problem for them. They also wished that local people should be given opportunities during the project tenure. They are also concern of the quality of the treated sewage water to be given to them for irrigation purpose. People want their problems should be heard and solutions for them should be followed during the implementation phase. People are ready to extend all types of support during execution of the project. They also want that sewerage, drainage and solid waste management projects should be taken up as early as possible. Major problem associated with this proposed project is the acquisition of the site for STP as the land identified is agricultural land which is privately owned; some part of the land (Total 6.3 Ha- 1.8 ha-Government land and 4.5 Ha-Private owned land) proposed for STP belongs to the private land owners which are not ready to surrender their land, while some of the farmers are ready to give their land but on a good compensation against their land.

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 Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Program (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; and
- (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 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; and
 - (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; and
 - (h) Press Conference.
- (xvii) Training Programme and Workshops.

SUMMARY POLICY FRAMEWORK

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 2007 was adopted by the Government of India on 31 October 2007 to address development-induced resettlement issues. The NRRP stipulates the minimum facilities to be ensured for persons displaced due to the acquisition of land for public purposes and to provide for the basic minimum requirements. All projects leading to involuntary displacement of people must address the rehabilitation and resettlement issues comprehensively. The State Governments, Public Sector Undertakings or agencies, and other requiring bodies shall be at liberty to put in place greater benefit levels than those prescribed in the NRRP. The principles of this policy may also apply to the rehabilitation and resettlement of persons involuntarily displaced permanently due to any other reason. The objectives of the Policy are:

- (i) to minimize displacement and to promote, as far as possible, non-displacing or least-displacing alternatives;
- (ii) to ensure adequate rehabilitation package and expeditious implementation of the rehabilitation process with the active participation of the affected families;
- (iii) to ensure that special care is taken for protecting the rights of the weaker sections of society, especially members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and to create obligations on the State for their treatment with concern and sensitivity;
- (iv) to provide a better standard of living, making concerted efforts for providing sustainable income to the affected families;
- (v) to integrate rehabilitation concerns into the development planning and implementation process; and
- (vi) where displacement is on account of land acquisition, to facilitate harmonious relationship between the requiring body and affected families through mutual cooperation.

3. The NRRP is applicable for projects where over 400 families in the plains or 200 families in hilly or tribal or Desert Development Program (DDP) areas are displaced. However, the basic principles can be applied to resettling and rehabilitating regardless of the number affected. NRRP's provisions are intended to mitigate adverse impacts on Project Affected Families (PAFs). The NRRP comprehensively deals with all the issues and provides wide range of eligibility to the affected persons and meets most of the requirement of ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (1995). The non title holders, under NRRP, are recognized as the people living in the affected area not less than three years after the declaration of the area as affected area. The NRRP addresses the vulnerable families with adequate entitlements and provides special provisions for Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) Families. The NRRP takes in to account all the transparency as far as consultation, dissemination of information, disclosure and grievance is concerned. However, the law relating to the acquisition

of privately owned immovable property is the Land Acquisition Act of 1894 (LAA, amended 1984) which is discussed in the following section.

b. Land Acquisition Act, 1894 as Amended in 1984

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 A5.1 presents a comparison of Government policies (LAA and NRRP) in comparison with the Resettlement Framework which is consistent with ADB's involuntary resettlement policy.

Table A5.1: 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.

	Policy Principles	LAA	NRRP	Remarks	Compliance of proposed Resettlement Framework with ADB's SPS
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 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.
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	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
				mentioned in Schedule V and Schedule VI of the Constitution of India. 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 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 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.
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	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 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
	should be paid to the needs of the poorest affected persons including those without legal title to assets,, female-headed households and other vulnerable groups, such as indigenous peoples, and appropriate assistance provided to help them improve their status.			The <i>Rajasthan Urban Housing and Habitat Policy, 2006</i> aims to provide tenurial rights to urban slum dwellers with special emphasis on persons belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, weaker sections, physically handicapped and widows. This is consistent with recognizing those without legal titles and the vulnerable.	
8.	The full costs of resettlement and compensation, including the costs of social preparation and livelihood programs as well as the incremental benefits over the "without project" situation, should be included in the presentation of Project costs and benefits.	X	✓	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	X	✓	-	The impacts have been assessed and Resettlement Plan costs according to the

	Policy Principles	LAA	NRRP	Remarks	Compliance of proposed Resettlement Framework with ADB's SPS
	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.				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.

COPY OF IDENTITY CARDS

R&R IDENTITY CARD FOR RUSDIP

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

Signature Thumb impression of AP: _____

Signature of U.G.O. / CBC representative: _____

Name of the Executive engineer: _____

Signature of Executive engineer: _____

Date of issue: _____ Office Seal: _____