

# Resettlement Plan

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Project Number: 42486-016  
August 2016

## IND: Madhya Pradesh Urban Services Improvement Project – Water Supply Improvement Subproject in Khajuraho and Rajnagar

Package No.: MPUSIP-6A

Prepared by the Government of Madhya Pradesh for the Asian Development Bank.

This 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.

In preparing any country program or strategy, financing any project, or by making any designation of or reference to a particular territory or geographic area in this document, the Asian Development Bank does not intend to make any judgments as to the legal or other status of any territory or area.

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## **CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS**

(as of February 02, 2016)

Currency unit	=	Rupee (INR)
INR 1.00	=	USD 0.015
USD 1.00	=	INR 66.13

## **ABBREVIATIONS**

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
AP	-	affected person
BPL	-	below poverty line
CAPP	-	consultation and participation plan
CBO	-	community based organization
DC	-	design consultants
DP	-	displaced person
EA	-	executing agency
GOI	-	Government of India
GOMP	-	Government of Madhya Pradesh
GRC	-	grievance redressal committee
GRM	-	grievance redress mechanism
HHs	-	Households
IA	-	implementing agency
MPUDC	:	Madhya Pradesh Urban Development Company Limited
MPUIF	:	Madhya Pradesh Urban Infrastructure Fund
MPUSIP	:	Madhya Pradesh Urban Services Improvement Project
O&M	-	operation and maintenance
PBC	-	performance-based contract
PDA	-	project design advance
PIU	-	project implementation unit
PMC	-	project management consultants
PMU	-	project management unit
PO	-	project officer
PPTA	-	project preparatory technical assistance
R&R	-	resettlement and rehabilitation
RF	-	resettlement framework
RFCTLARR	-	The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013
RP	-	resettlement plan
ROW	-	right of way
RWA	-	resident welfare association
SIA	-	social impact assessment
SO	-	safeguard officer
SPS	-	Safeguard Policy Statement
TA	-	technical assistance

TOR	-	terms of reference
UADD	-	Urban Administration and Development Directorate
UDHD	-	Urban Development and Housing Department
ULB	-	urban local body
WTP	-	water treatment plant

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

**Background.** Government of Madhya Pradesh (GoMP) with a sector project loan funding from Asian Development Bank (ADB) has proposed to implement Madhya Pradesh Urban Services Improvement Project (MPUSIP). Madhya Pradesh Urban Development Company Limited (MPUDC) shall be the Implementing Agency (IA) and the State Urban Development and Housing Department (UDHD) shall be the Executing Agency for the Project. A project management unit (PMU) created under MPUDC is implementing MPUSIP.

MPUSIP's physical components include improvements to water supply and sewerage services in identified towns, for (a) continuous, pressurized, safe and sustainable drinking water through private household metered connections in sixty four (64) tier II towns in the state; and (b) sewage and storm water collection and treatment services proposed in two (2) identified towns (Sanchi, and Khajuraho). The project also includes an institutional strengthening component and a project management and administrative support component.

**Subproject Description.** Proposed subproject components for Khajuraho and Rajnagar water supply will include the following civil works: (i) raw water intake facilities, (ii) water treatment plant, (iii) treated water booster pumping stations, (iv) pumping stations, (v) elevated service reservoirs (ESRs), (vi) transmission network (of which 7.9 km will be common, 12.9 km will be within Khajuraho and 3.1 km in Rajnagar) and (vii) distribution network (133 km distribution pipelines in Khajuraho and 44 km pipes in Rajnagar).

**Resettlement Plan.** This RP is prepared for proposed works under the Khajuraho and Rajnagar Water Supply Improvement Project, proposed for funding under MPUSIP. It is prepared in accordance with the agreed Resettlement Framework, in compliance to the SPS 2009.

**Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement.** The subproject components are proposed on government land and government-owned RoW for linear components. Minimum acquisition on private land is anticipated for the proposed subproject. Most of the subproject's components will be located on government lands. The ULB needs to obtain NOC and letter of land transfer from the concerned government departments for the proposed civil works on government land. Feeder main and distribution pipelines will be laid along government and municipal roads. Efforts have been made to avoid or minimize land acquisition and resettlement impact through identification of government land for all facilities proposed under the subproject, and careful design of pipe alignments through government roads and government lands. The RP for the package identifies one-time loss of seasonal crops to 7 farmers (APs), who are non-titleholders/encroachers on government land (at the proposed WTP site) and have been cultivating wheat for the past one year for their own consumption. The farmers have agreed to vacate the land before commencement of civil work. For the transmission line of Lalguan OHT, in case Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) consent for pipe RoW is not received, negotiated settlement with 3 private landowners for an alternate alignment of 740 m of which 200 m will be through private land, is proposed in this RP. Consultation will be required with land sellers to establish consent for sale, or, for grant of user rights as per Madhya Pradesh Underground Pipelines, Cables and Ducts Act 2013, and the RP updated accordingly.

The RP proposes compensation to affected persons based on the entitlement matrix prepared for the project. Potential losses that can be avoided/mitigated through proper scheduling of work, avoidance of impact to businesses where possible, provision of planks for access to shops and businesses and traffic management plans to avoid disruption have been proposed.



**Categorisation.** The subproject is classified as Category B in accordance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS). ADB's SPS covers both temporary and permanent impacts to both titled and non-titled persons, and includes both physical and economic displacement.

**Consultation and Disclosure.** Goals and objectives of the project have been disclosed to stakeholders (beneficiaries, affected persons, elected representatives and institutional stakeholders) through consultation meetings and focus group discussions. A program of continuous consultation and disclosure is proposed.

**Institutional Setup.** A central Project Management Unit (PMU) attached to MPUDC will be responsible for implementing the MPUSIP. The PMU is supported by Project Management Consultants (PMC) and Design Consultants (DC) in planning and implementation of MPUSIP. The PMU has a Project Officer (Social Safeguard and Gender). The PMU will be supported by Project Implementation Units (PIUs) with a flexibility for redeployment depending upon the implementation requirements. Contractors will be appointed for each cluster of towns and will be responsible for detailed engineering designs, construction, and operation and maintenance.

**Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan.** The resettlement cost estimate for the proposed subproject Khajuraho and Rajnagar Water Supply Improvement is Rs.1.039 million.

## I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

### A. Introduction

1. Government of Madhya Pradesh (GoMP) with a sector project loan funding from Asian Development Bank (ADB) has proposed to implement Madhya Pradesh Urban Services Improvement Project (MPUSIP), herein after referred as 'the Project'. Madhya Pradesh Urban Development Company Limited (MPUDC) shall be the Implementing Agency (IA) and the State Urban Development and Environment Department (UDED) shall be the Executing Agency for the Project. A project management unit (PMU) created under MPUDC is implementing MPUSIP.

2. MPUSIP's physical components include (a) improvements to water in 64 project towns, and (b) sewage and storm water collection and treatment services proposed in four (4) identified towns (Khajuraho, Rajnagar, Sanchi and Maihar). The project also includes an institutional strengthening component and a project management and administrative support component.

3. The Resettlement Framework (RF) for MPUSIP outlines the objectives, policy principles and procedures for land acquisition, if any, compensation and other assistance measures for Displaced Persons<sup>1</sup> (DPs)/Affected Persons (APs), if any. The framework reflects the borrower's law on the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013, state government policies, ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009 and other social safeguard guidelines. A detailed description of compensation measures and assistance is provided in the entitlement matrix.

4. This Resettlement Plan (RP) is prepared in accordance with the agreed Resettlement Framework for the Project in compliance with the ADB SPS 2009, for the proposed Khajuraho and Rajnagar Water Supply subproject in Khajuraho and Rajnagar towns, District Chhatarpur of Madhya Pradesh. The proposed subproject will focus on 24x7 metered water supply for domestic, institutional and commercial users, including water source identification and treatment, water storage tanks, distribution pipes and metered connections to each household in the towns. The subproject is expected to cover a population of 27000 in Khajuraho and 15000 in Rajnagar (estimated population in 2015) and all the municipal wards of the towns. The RP is prepared based on the technical details made available in the Detailed Project Report (DPR) for the Khajuraho and Rajnagar Water Supply subproject. The subproject is classified as "Category B" for Involuntary Resettlement (IR) impact as per ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009. The RP will be updated and reconfirmed for final IR impacts after completion of detailed measurement surveys (DMS) in sites/sections ready for implementation.<sup>2</sup> The final RP will be reviewed and disclosed on IA and ADB websites. No civil works contracts package should be awarded and started before the completion of final RP implementation for the said package. The IA is responsible to hand over the project land/site to the contractor free of encumbrance.

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<sup>1</sup> In the context of involuntary resettlement, displaced persons are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. It covers them whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary

<sup>2</sup> Detailed measurement survey will be jointly conducted by safeguards personnel of project implementation unit, consultants and contractors prior to implementation at each site/stretch of alignment. RP for different sites/stretches will be prepared and submitted to ADB for approval; prior payment of compensation to permanent and/or temporarily impacted persons is mandatory before start of civil work at each site/alignment stretch. PIU, PMC Resettlement Specialist and contractor will be responsible for conduct of DMS and PMC RS will update RPs prior to implementation.

## B. Proposed Subproject Components

5. Proposed subproject components for Khajuraho and Rajnagar water supply will include the following civil works: (i) raw water intake facilities, (ii) water treatment plant, (iii) treated water booster pumping stations, (iv) pumping stations, (v) elevated service reservoirs (ESRs), (vi) transmission network (of which 7.9 km will be common, 12.9 km will be within Khajuraho and 3.1 km in Rajnagar) and (vii) distribution network (133 km distribution pipelines in Khajuraho and 44 km pipes in Rajnagar).

**Table 1: Proposed Subproject Components under Khajuraho and Rajnagar Water Supply Improvement Project**

S. No.	Components	Details
1	Intake well, raw water pump house, water treatment plant (WTP)	
2	Treated water balancing sump	300000 liters
3	Elevated Service Reservoir (ESR)	300000 liters
4	Ground level service reservoir (GLSR)	700000 liters
5	ESR	50000 liters
6	ESR	400000 liters
7	ESR	1000000 liters
8	ESR	400000 liters
9	ESR	200000 liters
10	Clear Water Feeder Mains	7.9 km common (400 mm dia DI) 12.9 km in Khajuraho (80-350 mm dia DI) 3.1 km in Rajnagar (200-250 mm dia DI)
11 a	Distribution Network, Khajuraho	75 km (75 mm dia PE) 33 km (110 dia PE) 10.5 km (160 dia PE) 10.1km (200 / 250 PE) 4.4 km (300-450 dia DI)
11 b	Distribution Network, Rajnagar	27 km (75 mm dia PE) 10 km (110 dia PE) 6 km (160 dia PE) 1.2km (200 / 250 PE) 76 m (300 dia DI)

6. Measures to avoid and minimize involuntary resettlement impacts include proposal to use government land and government road rights of way (RoWs) for construction of water treatment plant, treated water sump, ESRs, GLSR, and laying of feeder mains and distribution network pipelines. The distribution network improvement pipelines are proposed to be laid underground along the existing public roads belonging to the respective municipal (*Nagar Parishad*) road RoWs. Proposed pipe diameters range between 75 mm and 450 mm depending on the width of the roads that vary between 3 m to 15 m, with a view to minimize economic impact to the extent possible. Traffic management during pipe laying work, advance notice to residents and businesses prior to start of work, ensuring access to shops and businesses by providing pedestrian access through planks, assistance to mobile hawkers and vendors and those with moveable, temporary structures to shift to and back from nearby locations where they

can continue with their economic activities, is proposed. Where excavation close to residences or commercial properties cannot be avoided, simple mitigation measures such as provision of planks are proposed. Timely information will be provided to the public about potential negative impacts and mitigation measures, including grievance redress procedures and time taken for the same, prior to start of project implementation.

### **C. Objectives of the Resettlement Plan**

7. This Resettlement Plan (RP) is prepared for investments proposed for subproject components of Kahjuraho and Rajnagar water supply in Chhatarpur district of Madhya Pradesh, under MPUSIP. It addresses the IR impacts of the proposed subproject components and is consistent with the agreed Resettlement Framework and ADB's SPS 2009.

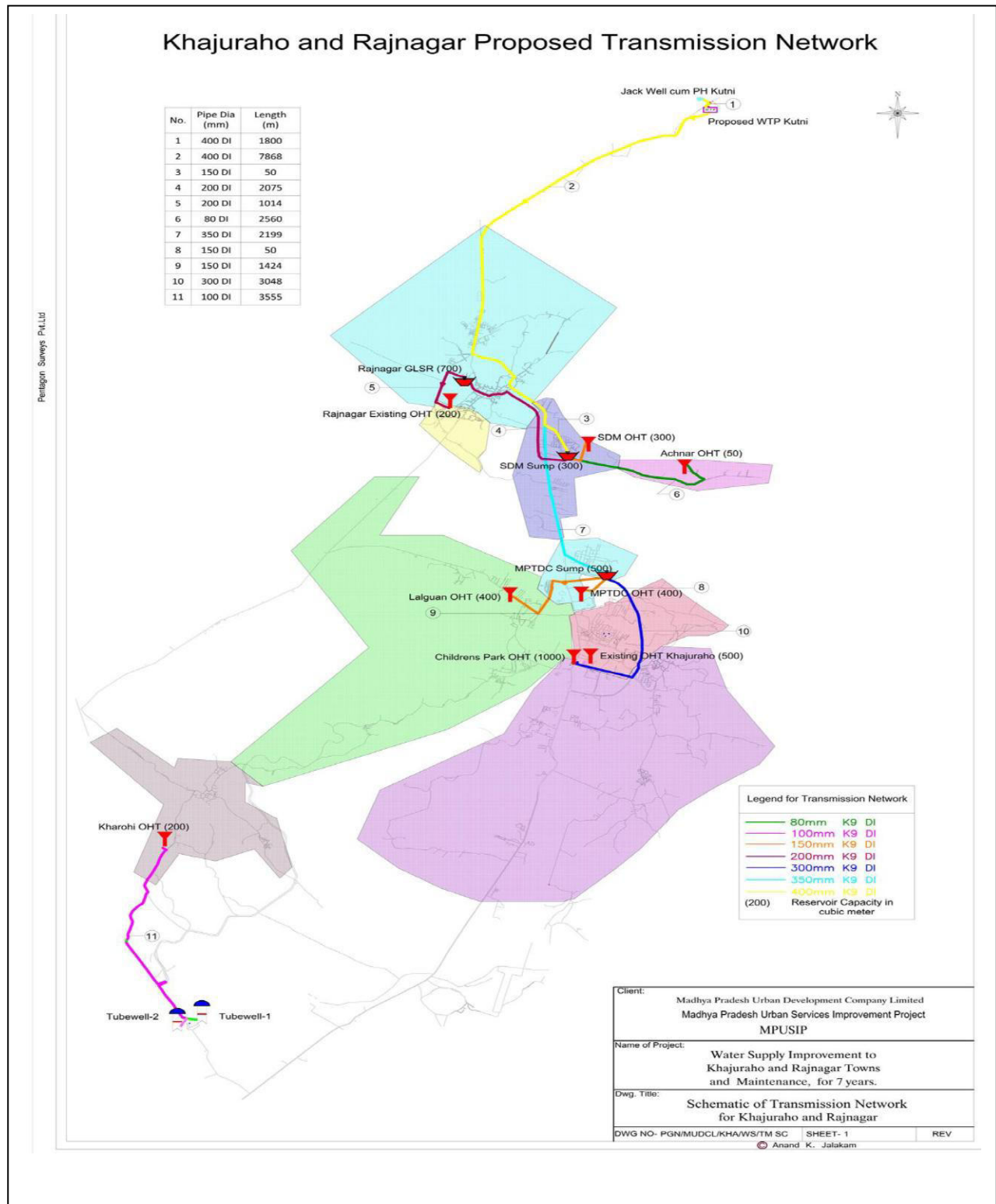
8. This RP is prepared in accordance with ADB SPS requirements for IR Category B projects and to meet the following objectives:

- (i) to describe the identified scope and extent of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement impacts as a result of identified project components, and address them through appropriate recommendations and mitigation measures in the RP;
- (ii) to present the socio-economic profile of the population in the project area, identify social impacts, including impacts on the poor and vulnerable, and the needs and priorities of different sections of the population, including women, poor and vulnerable;
- (iii) to describe the likely economic impacts and identified livelihood risks of the proposed project components;
- (iv) to describe the process undertaken during project design to engage stakeholders and the planned information disclosure measures and the process for carrying out consultation with affected people and facilitating their participation during project implementation;
- (v) to establish a framework for grievance redressal for affected persons (APs) that is appropriate to the local context, in consultation with stakeholders;
- (vi) to describe the applicable national and local legal framework for the project, and define the IR policy principles applicable to the project;
- (vii) to define entitlements of affected persons, and assistance and benefits available under the project;
- (viii) to present a budget for resettlement and define institutional arrangements, implementation responsibilities and implementation schedule for resettlement implementation; and to describe the monitoring mechanism that will be used to monitor resettlement plan implementation

**Figure 1: Google Earth Map depicting location of water extraction arrangements in Kutin Dam**

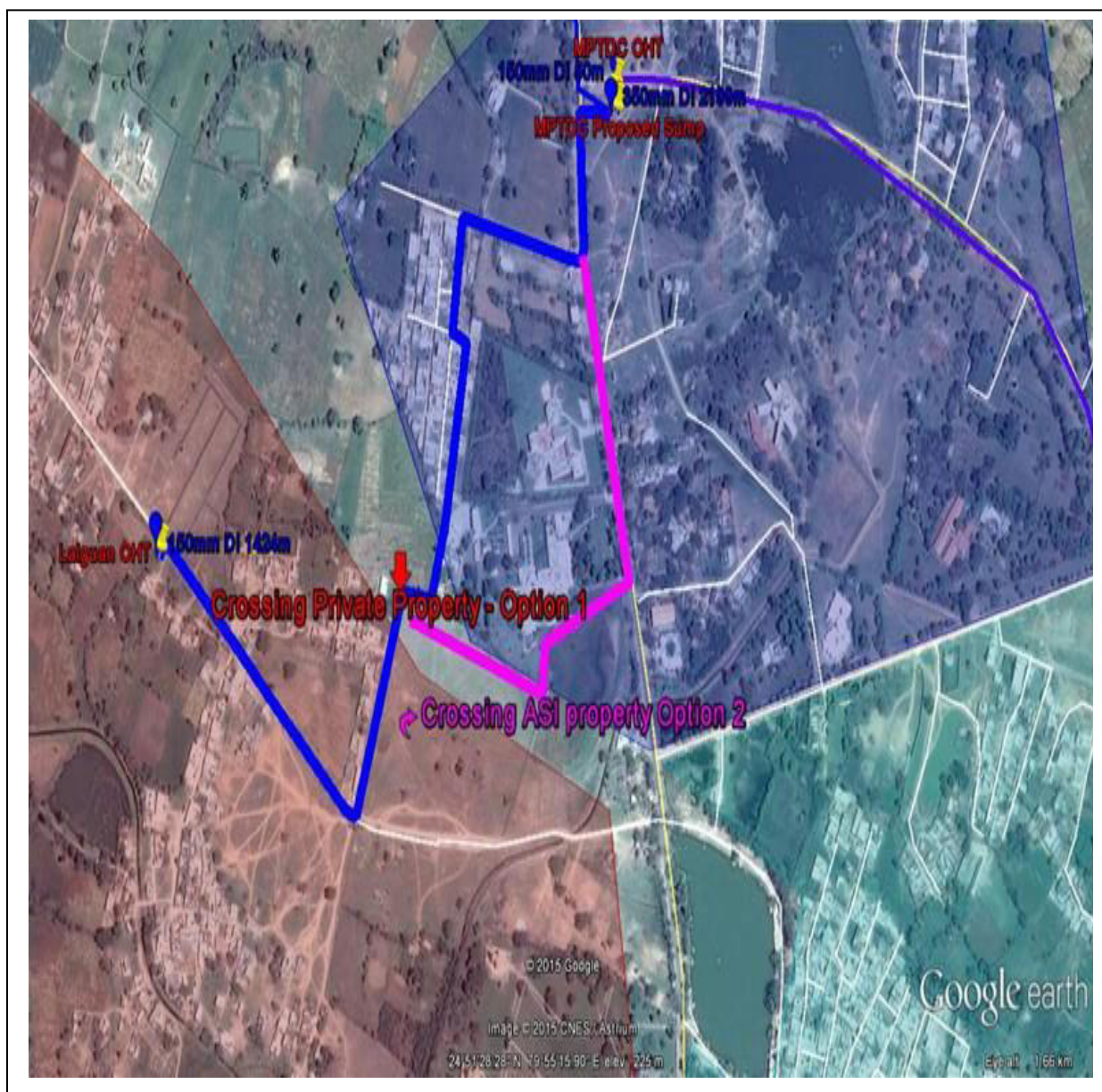


**Figure 2: Proposed Transmission Network for Khajuraho-Rajnagar Water Supply**





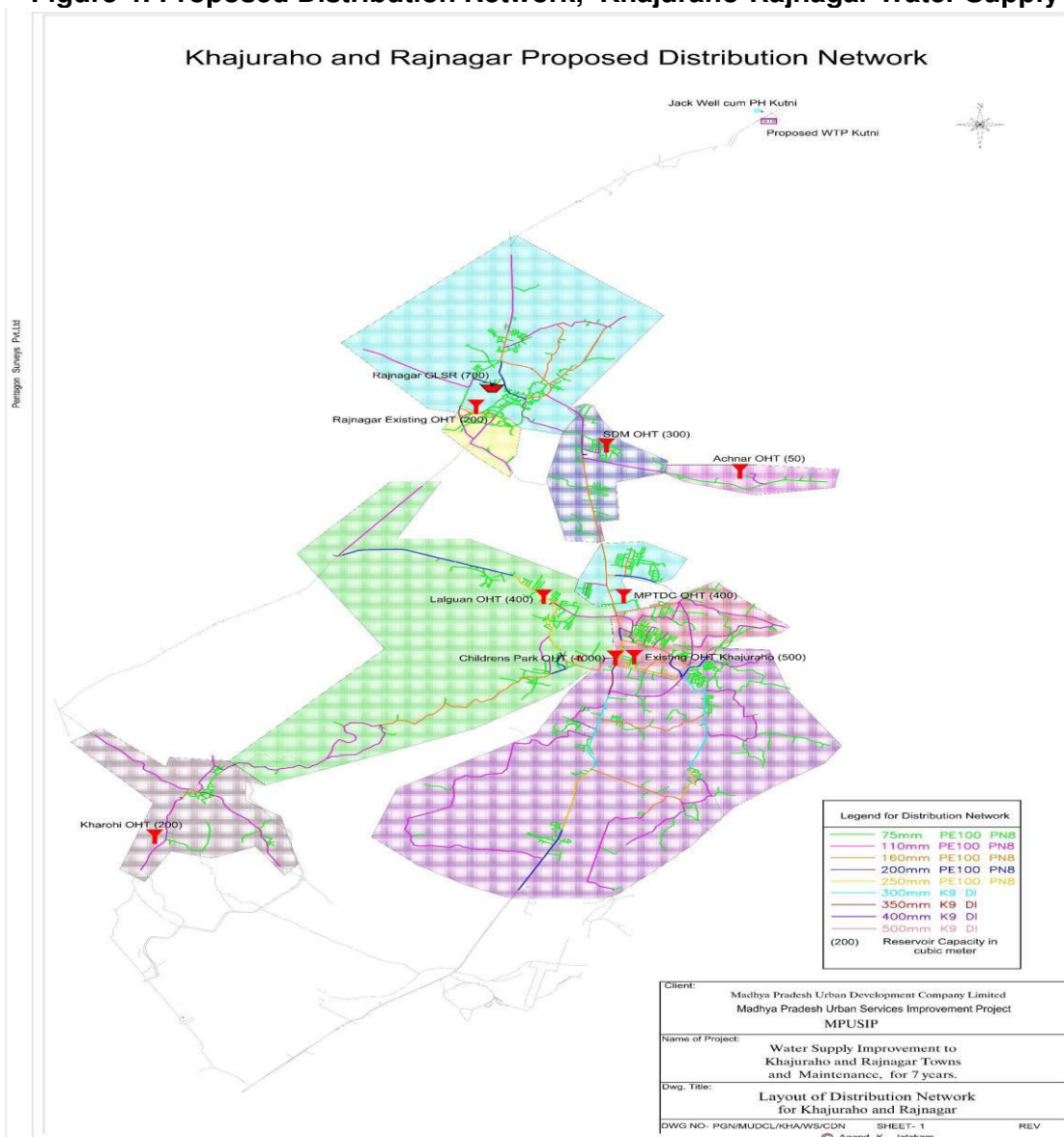
**Figure 3: Options for Lalguan Transmission Main**



**Note:** The length of feeder main in three options presented in the Google Earth map above, are: (1) Along the existing blacktop road crossing Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) land – 250m; ASI completed survey of the option and sent proposals to Delhi for according permission as the road is an existing one and a key thoroughfare into the town from the bypass road; (2) Behind Lalit Hotel through private land belonging to 3 farmers and government RoW – 740m including strip of land of 200m length x 1m width and 200sqm area belonging private land owners; and (3) Rerouting from Rajnagar along the bypass road – 6700m; this is most expensive option and is hydraulically and economically not robust as the pipe line needs to run in different villages well beyond both the municipal boundaries of Rajnagar and Khajuraho. Option 1, through government land and having an optimal alignment is the preferred option, and Option 3 is not feasible. In the event that permission for option 1 is not received from ASI, this RP considers the cost of negotiated settlement of the strip of private land (Option 2).<sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup> As per MPUSIP agreed resettlement framework, the process of negotiation involves the following steps: (i) negotiation will take place when there is a willing buyer – willing seller; (ii) consultation with the affected person has to be carried out and documented; (iii) the minimum negotiated price to start negotiations will be not below the valuation of land based on the market value of land; (iv) all the safeguards as mentioned in the Resettlement

**Figure 4: Proposed Distribution Network, Khajuraho-Rajnagar Water Supply**



## II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

### A. Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement

The proposed Khajuraho and Rajnagar Water Supply Improvement Project aims to bridge the gap in urban demand, set right the inadequacies in the existing system and provide a safe, reliable, sustainable and increased access to improved water supply service for the residents of

Framework has to be followed (v) all negotiations has to be carried out in a transparent manner and validated by a Third Party (eminent citizen / any party without any interest in the process, appointed by the PMU);(vi) in case of failure of negotiations compensation will be paid as outlined in the Entitlement Matrix of the Resettlement Framework and (viii) the entire process has to be documented. The third party will have to submit reports during and on conclusion of negotiations; costs related to third party certification will be borne by the project proponent. The land transfer and updated records of the purchased lands will have to be completed prior to the start of civil works. No negotiated purchase from vulnerable households shall be undertaken for the project.



the respective towns. The primary objective of the proposed service improvements is to achieve: (i) safe and sustainable water services both in terms of services to customers, cost recovery and (ii) conservation of precious water resources. The project envisages provision of 100 percent coverage of population with continuous, pressurized and safe drinking water services and achieving progressively increasing cost recovery by expanding the coverage and increasing operating efficiency.

9. The scope of land acquisition and resettlement is identified based on field visits to all the proposed subproject sites, transect walk along the entire stretch of feeder mains and distribution network and stakeholder consultations conducted, in line with ADB's requirements pertaining to environment and social safeguard considerations. All civil works under the Project are proposed within the boundaries or RoW of government land/sites/alignments. Minimum amount of 200 square meter of private land will be required for the laying of water supply component in Khajuraho subproject town, and no structure loss or displacement is anticipated for implementation of the subproject. No temporary income loss to shops/businesses has been identified on the basis of transect walks, which will be reconfirmed through detailed measurement surveys (DMS) in sections ready for construction. Results of the assessment based on DMS will be included in the updated RP prior to implementation. **Appendix 2** presents a summary of proposed subproject components and their IR impacts.

10. For 24 x 7 water supply in Khajuraho and Rajnagar towns, raw water abstraction is proposed from the existing Kutni reservoir, following which, it is proposed to be treated and supplied to the respective towns. Construction of sump well, raw water pump house and water treatment plant (WTP) will be undertaken on land belonging to the Water Resources Department (WRD), Government of Madhya Pradesh. The site for the proposed WTP is adjacent to Kutni Dam under Khajua Gram Panchayat. The raw water rising mains will be laid underground from the jack well intake to WTP site, along an existing road belonging to Public Works Department (PWD). The land requirement for the proposed WTP is 1.5 ha. The urban local bodies (ULB) shall jointly apply for the No Objection Certificate (NOC) from WRD, GoMP for construction of intake, as it will be the common water source for both the towns. The NOC will be attached to the updated RP/Due Diligence Report (DDR). Details of land ownership for each of the proposed components is given in **Appendix 1**.

10. The land for proposed WTP is government land, belonging to the Water Resources Department (WRD), GoMP. Field visits and consultations reveal that the WTP site is encroached by 7 farmers from the adjacent village. The seven farmers had been cultivating crops in the encroached government land since the past one year for their own consumption. They cultivated a single crop of wheat, in the *rabi* season (winter cropping season, wherein seeds are sown in October and harvested with the onset of spring in February/March) on the encroached government land. The encroachers were aware of the ownership status of the land parcel. Since no boundary wall was constructed by WRD and the land was lying vacant, the farmers decided to cultivate it, as revealed during consultations. The farmers expressed that they were aware that the land belonged to WRD, GoMP and indicated willingness to stop cultivation prior to commencement of construction at the site. They have indicated willingness to stop cultivation on the land before start of construction, in writing (**Appendix 5**). Crop loss to the 7 farmers/non-titleholders is the only anticipated potential involuntary resettlement impact.

11. To ensure adequate pressure to the water supply system and especially to the elevated service reservoirs (ESRs), construction of booster pumping stations and pumping stations is

proposed at two locations in Khajuraho and Rajnagar. The proposed pumping station site for Khajuraho is vacant land near the Khajuraho Bypass Road, and belongs to Madhya Pradesh Tourism Development Corporation (MPTDC). The pumping station site for Rajnagar is also vacant land near the Sub-Divisional Magistrate's (SDM) Office, and belongs to Government of Madhya Pradesh.

12. Eight water service reservoirs are proposed to be constructed under the Khajuraho-Rajnagar water supply subproject, of which 5 elevated service reservoirs (ESR) will be constructed in Khajuraho. A ground level service reservoir, a treated water balancing sump and an ESR will be constructed in Rajnagar. All the civil work for construction of the water service reservoirs is proposed on vacant, unused government land; hence no IR impacts are anticipated. The following table gives details of the proposed reservoir sites.

**Table 2: Details of Land Ownership and Use of Proposed Reservoir Sites**

Sl.No.	Water Reservoir	Capacity	Land Ownership and Present Use
1	Treated water balancing sump	300 cum	Opposite SDM office booster station, Rajnagar; Vacant site owned by GoMP.
2	Elevated Service Reservoir (ESR) at SDM Booster Station	300 cum	Same as above.
3	Ground level service reservoir (GLSR) in Rajnagar	700 cum	Site is located on a hillock in Rajnagar town. Vacant site owned by Nagar Parishad Rajnagar (NPR).
4	Elevated Service Reservoir (ESR) at Achanar	50 cum	Site is located at the foothill at Achnar village, Khajuraho. Vacant site owned by GoMP
5	ESR at MPTDC Booster Station	300 cum	Vacant site owned by Madhya Pradesh Tourism Development Corporation (MPTDC), Khajuraho.
6	ESR at Children's Park in Khajuraho	750 cum	ESR proposed within the Children's Park, Khajuraho, adjacent to an existing OHT, in the town centre. The site is vacant and owned by Nagar Parishad Khajuraho (NPK)
7	ESR at Lalguan village	400 cum	Site is located at Lalguan village in Khajuraho. Vacant site owned by GoMP.
8	ESR at Kharrohi village	200 cum	Site is located at Kharrohi village, in Khajuraho. Vacant site owned by GoMP

Note: Land availability at each location is presented in **Appendix 1**. The available land at each of the sites has been assessed as adequate for the proposed facility, by the technical team of the PPTA.

13. Among linear components, laying of treated water feeder mains for the water supply project is proposed along the existing government roads RoW. The common feeder mains (7.9 km in length) carrying clear water from the WTP to the service reservoirs of the respective towns and the transmission pipelines (12.9 km in length) leading to Khajuraho, will be laid underground within the RoW of road belonging to the Public Works Department (PWD). The respective ULBs shall obtain No Objection Certificate (NOC) from the concerned office of the Public Works Department. The transmission main (150 mm dia) leading to Lalguan OHT will

either traverse land owned by the Archeological Survey of India (ASI) if No Objection Certificate for the same is received. The proposed alignment through ASI land is vacant, and the pipeline is proposed to be laid only if ASI's permission (NOC). Water from this pipeline will also be provided to the ASI premises. In the event that permission to lay the pipe is not granted by ASI, a section of the 740 m long pipe alignment measuring 200 m in length will be through private land belonging to three farmers. The clear water transmission mains supplying water to Rajnagar (3.1 km) will be laid along municipal roads of Rajnagar Nagar Parishad.

**Table 3: Details of Proposed Alignment for Clear Water Feeder Mains**

Subproject Component	Length and Diameter of Transmission Mains	Land Ownership
<b>Clear Water Feeder Mains</b>	7.9 km common (400 mm dia DI)	RoW of PWD Road
	12.9 km in Khajuraho (80-350 mm dia DI)	RoW of PWD Road, and through private land owned by 3 farmers (in the event that permission to lay pipe through ASI land is not received).
	3.1 km in Rajnagar (200-250 mm dia DI)	RoW of Municipal Road (Rajnagar Nagar Parishad)

14. New distribution network improvement pipelines (133 km in Khajuraho and 44 km in Rajnagar) are proposed to be laid underground within the existing public road RoWs belonging to the respective Nagar Parishads. Proposed pipe diameters to be laid range between 75 mm and 450 mm depending on the road widths, that vary between 3 to 15 m. Distribution lines are proposed on both sides (road shoulders) of the Nagar Parishad roads that are of greater width, and underneath the tarmac where the road width is narrow.

**Table 4: Details of Distribution Network Alignment**

Subproject Component	Diameter of Distribution Pipelines (mm)	RoW (m)	Required trench width (m)	Length (m)	Land Ownership
<b>Common Transmission Mains</b>	400mm DI	10	0.9	9800	Government of Madhya Pradesh
<b>Transmission/ Feeder Mains, Khajuraho</b>	80mm DI	3.6 – 15	0.45	2653	Khajuraho Nagar Parishad
	100mm DI	2.6 – 15	0.45	3525	
	150mm DI	3.6 – 15	0.6	1475	
	200mm DI	3.6 – 15	0.6	150	
	250mm DI	3.6 – 15	0.9	2933	
	400mm DI	3.6 – 15	0.9	2150	
<b>Distribution Network, Khajuraho</b>	75 mm dia PE	3.6 – 15	0.45	58553	Khajuraho Nagar Parishad
	90mm dia PE	2.6 – 15	0.45	6344	
	110mm dia PE	3.6 – 15	0.6	13609	
	160mm dia PE	3.6 – 15	0.6	7315	
	200 / 250mm PE	3.6 – 15	0.9	5511	
<b>Transmission/</b>	200mm DI	10	0.9	3300	Rajnagar

Subproject Component	Diameter of Distribution Pipelines (mm)	RoW (m)	Required trench width (m)	Length (m)	Land Ownership
<b>Feeder Mains in Rajnagar</b>	250mm DI	10	0.9	150	Nagar Parishad
<b>Distribution Network, Rajnagar</b>	75 mm dia PE	3.6 – 15	0.45	24338	
	110mm dia PE	3.6 – 15	0.45	6832	
	160mm dia PE	3.6 – 15	0.6	6084	
	200 / 250mm PE	3.6 – 15	0.9	1271	

15. All civil works under the Khajuraho-Rajnagar water supply subproject are proposed within the boundaries of government land/sites and/or within government road RoWs. No private land acquisition, relocation, structure loss or loss of trees is envisaged as a result of the proposed subproject components. The proposed clear water feeder mains alignments within Khajuraho and Rajnagar towns is not anticipated to impact any road side shop, vendor or hawkers. During transect walks, no business activity has been witnessed along the stretch of CWFM within the respective towns. In case any such activity is recorded during DMS survey, there is adequate space within most road RoWs to shift temporary shops and hawkers backward.

16. Civil works in the project include linear excavation for laying pipes along the roads, placing pipes in the trench and refilling with the excavated soil. The trenches will be of 0.4 m – 0.7 m wide and 0.8 to 1 m depth. Subsequent to completion of works, road reinstatement will be undertaken by the contractor as part of the civil works. The roads in the core city area of both the towns are very narrow and congested with pedestrians and vehicles, while the roads in outer areas are wide. No necessity for full closure of roads is identified. Proposed distribution pipe-laying on roads in most parts of the towns will not have any permanent or temporary IR impact. Mobile hawkers and vendors and cycle cart-pullers have not been witnessed along the road side for most part of the proposed distribution network alignment visited. However, the distribution network will pass through a weekly vegetable market area in ward number 7 of Rajnagar Nagar Parishad (held every Tuesday) approximately spread over a stretch of 50 m. Construction work / pipelaying activity on the weekly *haat* / market day will be strictly avoided and the contractor will be required to undertake work in this stretch of road during the weekly holiday or during such hours when the shops are closed.

17. Laying of transmission mains and distribution network pipelines in the project area has been carefully planned to minimize disturbance to pedestrians and traffic and avoid income loss to businesses. Potential temporary impacts to traffic/access to shops and residences due to digging and excavation for pipe laying is possible during construction; however, these will be mitigated by ensuring access to properties through provision of pedestrian planks, provision of adequate signage, and careful traffic management. Though there are no mobile hawkers along the internal roads where the water works will be implemented, any such cases if found will be assisted to move to nearby location to ensure that their business remains uninterrupted. No income loss is anticipated.

18. The contract will have specific provisions related to impact avoidance. The contractor will be required to maintain access to shops and residences, and safety through hard barricading of excavated alignments along narrow roads. Care will be taken to avoid/mitigate economic impacts through the following measures: (a) announcement of proposed civil works in advance (to enable shop owners to stock up and remain unaffected if goods vehicles are

unable to reach them during construction, (b) provision of planks to ensure pedestrian access; (c) careful timing of implementation to avoid peak sale hours/days; (d) night work in commercial areas, where possible; (e) minimizing construction period to the extent possible; (f) assistance to mobile vendors to shift nearby to ensure there is no income loss and they are able to continue plying their trade; (g) signboards with project details and contact details for grievance redress; and (h) proper traffic management. These measures will be part of the contract and enforced through the contract, with careful monitoring by the social safeguard personnel of PMU and PIU.

19. The DMS Survey on each road section ready for implementation will help arrive at a final assessment of temporary impacts along proposed linear alignments, and the RP updated accordingly. Any shop that has been closed for a period of >3 months prior to DMS Survey or any encroacher / farmer who has not been cultivating on the land for last 1 year before DMS survey, will not be eligible for compensation. Rigor in data collection and meaningful consultations with local people will be required to ensure that all affected persons eligible for compensation are identified. The contract will have specific provisions related to impact avoidance.

**Table 5: Summary of IR Impacts**

S. No.	Details	Affected persons/ land sellers (No.)	Remarks
1	Private land acquisition	None	All proposed sites and alignments belong to government
2	Negotiated settlement of private land	3 land owners / sellers	Lalguan transmission line is proposed to be laid through private land belonging to 3 farmers who presently cultivate two crops per annum on the land. Negotiated settlement of the strip of land (200 sq m) is proposed in this RP. <sup>4</sup>
3	Permanent relocation impact / structure loss	None	No structures are present on proposed pipe ROW
4	Permanent livelihood impact	None	-
5	Potential crop loss	10	(a) Seven non-titled farmers (encroachers) have cultivated wheat on government land (proposed WTP site) in the past one year, for their own consumption. (b) 3 farmers whose strip of land is proposed for negotiated settlement may face potential loss of 1 crop.
6	Potential temporary impacts (income loss)	None	-
7	Affected IP/vulnerable persons	None	-

<sup>4</sup> Should the government wish to lay the pipe as per provisions of the Madhya Pradesh Underground Pipeline, Cable and Duct (acquisition of rights of user of the land) Rules, 2013, documented consultation with the owners to establish consent will be required, and the RP updated accordingly. The RP cost will then include crop loss, structure or any other loss and 15% of the market value of land, as per provisions of the above-mentioned Act.

## B. Indigenous Peoples

20. No adverse impacts to indigenous peoples are anticipated or identified. The affected persons (encroachers/farmers) identified are not IP. Assessment of IR impacts is presented in **Appendix 2**.

## III. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

### A. Profile of Affected Persons

21. The profile of affected persons is prepared on the basis of transect walks and community consultations along the proposed subproject component sites and the entire pipe alignment proposed under the water supply subproject. The socio-economic profile and photographs of the affected persons are presented in **Appendix 3**.

22. All affected persons belong to General Caste category; none were found to belong to scheduled castes / tribes. No woman headed household or vulnerable household (disabled-headed, elderly-headed) among them have been identified. Further details on the socio economic profile of APs will be furnished in the updated RP/DDR once the Detailed Measurement Survey for final design and census and socio-economic survey are concluded.

**Table 6: Summary Profile of Affected Persons**

Sl. No.	Description	Profile
1	Components	Construction of water treatment plant
2	Total no. of affected persons (encroachers / farmers on government land)	7
3	No. of BPL/IP APs	None
4	No. of women APs	None
5	Type of activity	Agriculture (cultivation of wheat for own consumption)
6	Type of loss	Loss of seasonal crop (one-time). The farmers cultivated wheat on the encroached government land in the last one year for own consumption.
7	Average estimated value of potential crop loss on encroached government land per annum	INR 15250 / ton (which is the Minimum Support Price for wheat in India in 2015).

Source: Survey and consultation with affected persons, 2015.

Note:

- (1) For a detailed profile of affected persons, refer Appendix 3b.
- (2) As per a report published by the Planning Commission, Government of India, the state-specific poverty line for rural and urban Madhya Pradesh in 2011-12 as per Rangarajan Committee was INR 941.7 and INR 1341.3 per capita per month (Report of the Expert Group to Review the Methodology for Measurement of Poverty, Government of India, Planning Commission, 2014). On adjusting for inflation, the poverty line in 2016-17 is estimated as INR 1162 per capita per month in rural areas and INR 1654 in urban areas of Madhya Pradesh, respectively.

23. All land sellers belong to Other Backward Caste category; none were found to belong to scheduled castes / tribes. None belong to vulnerable households. Further details on the socio economic profile of land sellers and extent of land sold by each will be furnished in the updated

RP/DDR once the Detailed Measurement Survey for final design and census and socio-economic survey and consultation to establish consent are concluded.

**Table 7: Summary Profile of Land Owners**

Sl. No.	Description	Profile
1	Components	Languan transmission mains
2	Total no. of land sellers	3
3	No. of BPL/IP/FHH among land sellers	None
4	Average household size	6
5	Caste	Other Backward Caste
6	Average monthly income	INR 15000
7	Type of activity	Agriculture (cultivation on own land)
8	Type of loss	Strip of land at the edge of their respective sites proposed for negotiated settlement. Potential loss of seasonal crop (one-time).

Source: Transect walk, 2015.

Note: As per a report published by the Planning Commission, Government of India, the state-specific poverty line for rural and urban Madhya Pradesh in 2011-12 as per Rangarajan Committee was INR 941.7 and INR 1341.3 per capita per month (Report of the Expert Group to Review the Methodology for Measurement of Poverty, Government of India, Planning Commission, 2014). On adjusting for inflation, the poverty line in 2016-17 is estimated as INR 1162 per capita per month in rural areas and INR 1654 in urban areas of Madhya Pradesh, respectively.

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

##### **A. Public Consultation**

24. The RP was prepared in consultation with key stakeholders, community members (beneficiaries/local people) including affected persons (encroachers on government land). Interviews and consultations were conducted to seek feedback from local people and other key stakeholders (representatives of Khajuraho and Rajnagar Nagar Parishad, NGO representatives) on the proposed development interventions, perceived impacts and mitigation measures, need for continuous participation, and drove home the need for stringent monitoring to avoid any temporary income loss.

25. Transect walks and consultations with affected persons (AP) facing crop loss helped understand their perspective. The APs' main concern was whether the civil work would start with standing crops in the field, and were assured that adequate notice would be given. The APs are encroachers on the government land selected for WTP and have cultivated a crop (wheat) on the site in the past year for personal consumption. The encroached land parcel is adjacent to their own lands, and they decided to cultivate a crop as it was lying vacant. The farmers are willing to stop cultivation on the encroached government land. Appendix 4a and 4b provide a summary of stakeholder consultations and discussions, including consultations with APs. The Appendix 9 is the draft of project information disclosure (PID) to be distributed during public consultations.

##### **B. Information Disclosure**

26. Information dissemination and disclosure has been a continuous process since the initiation of the program. The draft RF and RPs will be disclosed in the websites of: PMU, PIU, state government, ULBs, and ADB. The finalized/approved RP will also be disclosed in ADB's

website, as well as state government, local government websites. Project information will be continually disseminated through disclosure of resettlement planning documents, as and when updated. The PMU will issue notification of implementation start dates for each subproject. The notice will be issued by the PMU in local newspapers one month ahead of implementation. This will create awareness of project implementation. The PMU and PIUs will provide information on MPUSIP social policies and features of the RP. Basic information such as sub-project location, impact estimates, entitlements, and implementation schedule will be presented in the form of a brochure that will be circulated among APs. Posters containing basic RP information will also be posted in different localities to increase awareness. Copies of RP summaries and the Entitlement Matrix, and contact numbers of PMU, contractor and PMC social safeguards personnel and concerned engineer, and grievance redress hotline number will be distributed among affected persons and beneficiaries. The RF, RP, entitlement matrix and implementation schedule will be made available in local language during public meetings. This will enable stakeholders to provide inputs on the resettlement process, prior to award of civil work contract. Transect walks and consultations with affected persons (AP) facing crop loss helped

### **C. Continued Consultation and Participation**

27. The PMU will extend and expand the consultation and disclosure process during the construction period. The project management consultants will conduct training of contractors (engineers as well as safeguards personnel). The PMU, PIUs with the support of PMC, will design and conduct a public awareness campaign during project implementation. A consultation and participation plan (CPP) is prepared for the project; PMU and PIUs will be assisted by PMC to ensure that the communities in project areas are fully aware of project activities at all stages of construction. Community groups will be consulted and made aware of the civil works and project activities, anticipated impacts and mitigation measures, grievance redress process and contact details of PMU personnel prior to construction.

## **V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM**

### **A. Common Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)**

28. A project-specific grievance redress mechanism (GRM) shall be established to receive, evaluate, and facilitate the resolution of AP's concerns, complaints, and grievances about the social and environmental performance at the level of the project. The following GRM provides a time-bound and transparent mechanism to voice and resolve social and environmental concerns linked to the project.

29. A common GRM will be in place for social, environmental, or any other grievances related to the project. The GRM will provide an accessible and trusted platform for receiving and facilitating resolution of affected persons' grievances related to the project. The multi-tier GRM for the project is outlined below, each tier having time-bound schedules and with responsible persons identified to address grievances and seek appropriate persons' advice at each stage, as required. ULB-wide public awareness campaigns will ensure that awareness on grievance redress procedures is generated through the campaign.

30. **Who can complain:** A complaint may be brought by persons who are, or could be, "directly, indirectly, materially, and adversely" affected by the project. A complaint can be submitted on behalf of the affected person/people by a representative, provided that he or she identifies the affected person/people and includes evidence of the authority to act on their behalf.



31. **What the Grievance/Complain should contain:** Any concerns pertaining to safeguard compliance - environment, involuntary resettlement, indigenous people, design related issues, compensation, service delivery or any other issues or concerns related to the project. The complaint must contain name, date, address/contact details of the complainant, location of the problem area, along with the problem. Sample grievance registration form is at **Appendix 6**.

32. **Where to file a Complaint:** Complainants will have the flexibility of conveying grievances/suggestions by dropping grievance redress/suggestion forms in complaints/suggestion boxes to be installed by project at ULB offices, PIU offices or by e-mail or by writing in a complaints register in the PIU offices or at construction site offices. In addition, online filing using the state's existing grievance redress mechanism or telephone helpline will also be open to use by affected persons.<sup>5</sup>

33. **How to file a Complaint:** The application should be precise and specific. The application can be sent either by post or through electronic means or deliver personally.

- Offline System - The application can be made on the application form available at all accessible places (ULBs/ Office of PIUs/ construction site offices). The application should have the name and complete postal address of the applicant.
- Online System - Grievances pertaining to the implementation of the project can also be filed online at the website of MPUDC or by e-mails or with the use of the CM Monitoring System.

34. **Documentation:** Documentation of the complaints is important and must contain name of the complainant, date of receipt of the complaint, address/contact details of the person, location of the problem area, and how the problem was resolved. PMU with the support of PIU will have the overall responsibility for timely grievance redress, and for registration of grievances, related disclosure, and communication with the aggrieved party. All the documents made available to the public at the community level (at ward offices) and will include information on the contact number, address and contact person for registering grievances, and will be disseminated throughout the project area by the PIU.

35. **Grievance/Problem Redress through Participatory Process:** Efforts must be made by the PIU with the support of safeguard consultants to resolve problems amicably, conflicts through participatory process with the community and the ULBs. In case of grievances that are immediate and urgent in the perception of the complainant, the Contractor, and supervision personnel from the PIU will provide the most easily accessible or first level of contact for the quick resolution of grievances. Contact phone numbers and names of the concerned staff and contractors, will be posted at all construction sites at visible locations.

36. The following process will be followed:

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<sup>5</sup> Government of Madhya Pradesh has a special program called Chief Minister's Monitoring Programme, which monitors development programs in the state and provides for online registration of complaints. The Public Grievance Redressal Department of GoMP clearly displays the Chief Minister's Helpline Number, through which persons may lodge complaints directly to the highest authority in the state. The website of the Public Grievance Redressal Department also provides a kiosk locator for district level grievance redress kiosks. <http://www.mp.gov.in/web/guest/home>.

- (i) **1st level grievance.** In case of grievances that are immediate and urgent in the perception of the complainant, PMC supervising staff will direct the contractor to and ensure that it is resolved. If the grievance is not under the contractor scope, but under the project, PMC (field office) will resolve this issue. All the grievances should be resolved within 3 days of receipt of a complaint/grievance;
- (ii) **2nd level grievance.** All grievances that cannot be redressed at first level within 3 days will be brought to the notice of PIU and PMC Assistant Safeguard Officer. PIU will review the grievance and act appropriately to resolve it within 10 days of receipt; and
- (iii) **3rd level grievance.** All the grievances that are not addressed at 2<sup>nd</sup> level by PIU within 10 days of receipt will be brought to the notice of the Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC)<sup>6</sup>. GRC will meet twice a month and determine the merit of each grievance brought to the committee. The GRC will resolve the grievance within 1 month of receiving the complaint. All decisions taken by the GRC will be communicated to the complainant by the Nodal Officer.

37. In case of any inter-departmental or inter-jurisdictional coordination required for resolution of specific grievances, the PIU will refer the matter directly to the PMU for state-level or inter-departmental coordination and resolution, instead of the town-level GRC. The project GRM notwithstanding, an aggrieved person shall have access to the country's legal system at any stage, and accessing the country's legal system can run parallel to accessing the GRM and is not dependent on the negative outcome of the GRM. Alternatively, if the grievance is related to land acquisition, resettlement & rehabilitation<sup>7</sup>, the APs can approach the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority (LARRA). As per the latest Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation, and Resettlement Act, 2013, the state government has established the LARRA to address grievances in implementation of LARRA.

38. **ADB's Accountability Mechanism.** In the event that the established GRM is not in a position to resolve the issue, the affected person also can use the ADB Accountability Mechanism through directly contacting (in writing) the Complaint Receiving Officer (CRO) at ADB headquarters or the ADB India Resident Mission (INRM). The complaint can be submitted in any of the official languages of ADB's developing member countries. Before submitting a complaint to the Accountability Mechanism, it is recommended that affected people make a good faith effort to resolve their problems by working with the concerned ADB operations department (in this case, INRM). Only after doing that, and if they are still dissatisfied, they could approach the Accountability Mechanism. The ADB Accountability Mechanism information will be included in the project-relevant information to be distributed to the affected communities, as part of the project GRM.

39. **Record keeping.** Records of all grievances received, including contact details of complainant, date the complaint was received, nature of grievance, agreed corrective actions and the date these were effected and final outcome will be kept by PIU. The number of

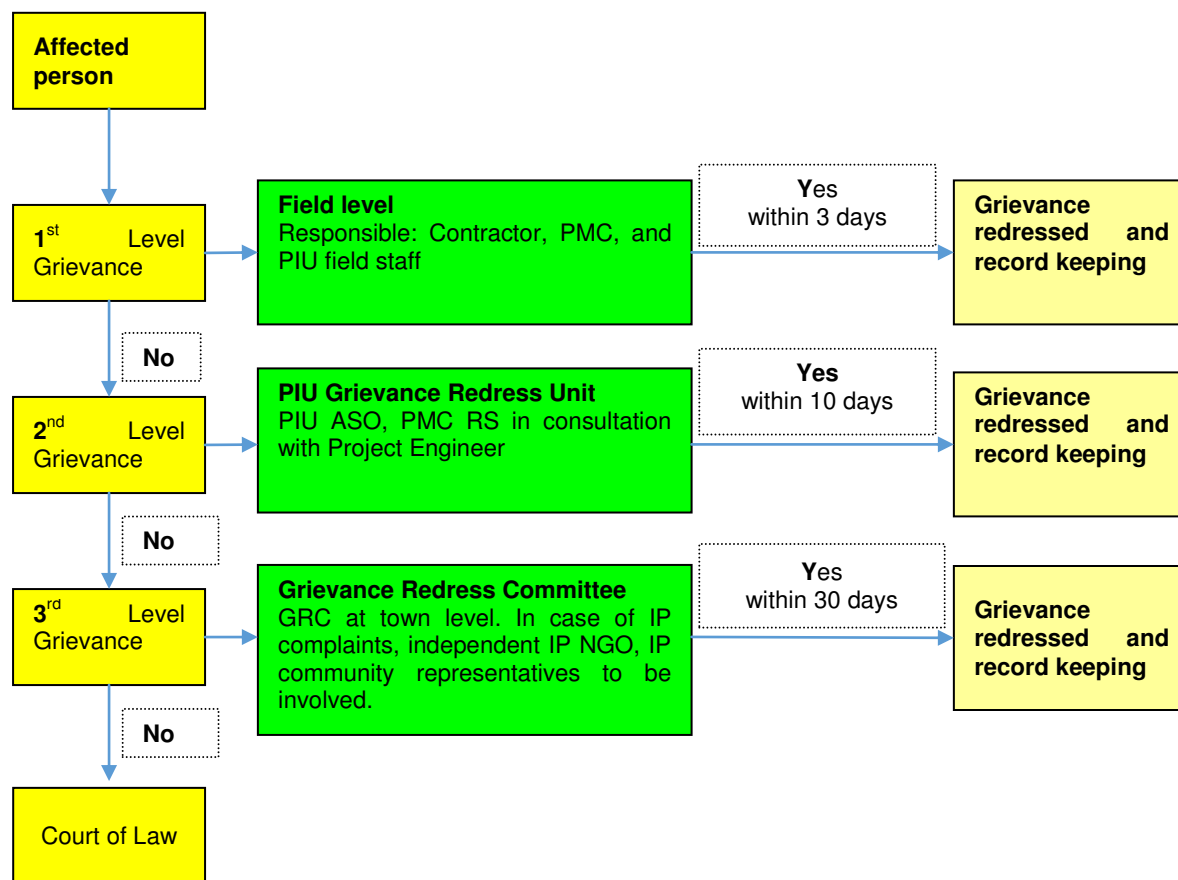
<sup>6</sup> Grievance redress committee (GRC) will be formed at town-level with members composed of: ULB Chairperson, Chief Municipal Officer (CMO), Environmental Specialist of PMC, Social Safeguard Specialist of PMC, PIU Deputy Project Manager and PIU Community Development Officer. In case of any complaints by IP or members of scheduled tribes, the PIU will include as special member, a representative of an independent local NGO involved in tribal welfare. Special invitees to hearing of IP complaints will include two representatives from affected IP community and the project IP NGO, if appointed for IPP implementation.

<sup>7</sup> The Authority admits grievance only with reference to land acquisition and rehabilitation and resettlement issues under the new Act.

grievances recorded and resolved and the outcomes will be displayed/disclosed in the PIU office, ULB office and on the web, as well as reported in the semi-annual social and environmental monitoring reports to be submitted to ADB.

40. **Periodic review and documentation of lessons learned.** The PMU, and PIUs, supported by the PMC specialist will periodically review the functioning of the GRM and record information on the effectiveness of the mechanism, especially on the PIU's ability to prevent and address grievances. MPUSIP GRM is presented in the following figure.

**Figure 1: MPUSIP Grievance Redress Mechanism**



Note: ASO=Assistant Safeguard Officer, GRC = Grievance Redressal Committee; PMC = Project Management Consultants, PMU = Project Management Unit.

41. All costs involved in resolving the complaints will be borne by the executing agency. The GRC will continue to function throughout the project duration.

## VI. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

42. The policy framework and entitlements for the project are based on applicable laws and regulations of the national and state government, ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement 2009; and the agreed Resettlement Framework.

43. **ADB Safeguards Policy Statement (2009).** Salient features 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 standard of living with the project as without it. In addition, the absence of legal title to land should not be a bar to compensation. ADB SPS requires payment of compensation prior to actual loss.

44. **Government of India and Government of Madhya Pradesh Laws and Policies.** The applicable legal and policy frameworks of the government, include: The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act; 2013, and state law: the Madhya Pradesh Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2014. In addition, Madhya Pradesh Underground Pipeline, Cable and Duct (acquisition of rights of user of the land) Rules, 2013 and Support to Street Vendors (Operational Guidelines), are applicable. The Resettlement Framework specifies that in case of discrepancy between the policies of ADB and the government, ADB policy will prevail.

45. Based on these, the core involuntary resettlement principles applicable are: (i) land acquisition, and other involuntary resettlement impacts will be avoided or minimized exploring all viable alternative subproject designs; (ii) where unavoidable, time-bound Resettlement Plans will be prepared and APs will be assisted in improving or at least regaining their pre-program standard of living; (iii) consultation with APs on compensation, disclosure of resettlement information to APs, and participation of affected persons in planning and implementing subprojects will be ensured; (iv) vulnerable groups will be provided special assistance; (v) payment of compensation to APs including non-titled persons (e.g., informal dwellers/squatters, and encroachers) for acquired assets at replacement rates; (vi) payment of compensation and resettlement assistance prior to the contractor taking physical acquisition of the land and prior to the commencement of any construction activities; (vii) provision of income restoration and rehabilitation; and (viii) establishment of appropriate grievance redress mechanisms.

46. Policy framework and entitlements are discussed in detail in the Resettlement Framework (RF). The RF provides a comparison of national, state and ADB policies and identifies how the RF addresses gaps in present policies.

## **VII. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS**

### **A. Types of Losses and Affected Person (AP) Category**

47. The type of loss anticipated due to the proposed Khajuraho-Rajnagar water supply subproject components under MPUSIP is: (i) crop loss (one-time) to encroachers (non-titleholders) on government land (adjacent land owners), and none of them are identified as poor and vulnerable. No physical relocation impact is anticipated as a result of the proposed Kahjuraho-Rajnagar water supply subproject. Permanent income loss is not assessed for the affected non-titleholders as they shall be able to continue agricultural activities on their own adjacent land. (ii) Loss of strip of land for pipe laying is anticipated for negotiated settlement, or, loss of user rights to strip of land. (iii) Associated crop loss to private landowners (legal titleholders) to be confirmed based on consultations prior to RP updating.

48. ADB SPS, 2009 outlines that non-title holders are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for non-land losses. The LARR Act, 2013 also recognizes non-titleholders and has provisions for compensation and resettlement assistance for such persons. The chief

difference is that the LARR Act, 2013 specifies that those non-title holders will be recognized as affected persons who are dependent on or residing on that land for 3 years or more prior to land acquisition. In case of such discrepancy and gap between ADB SPS and government law, ADB policy will prevail, in accordance with the agreed Resettlement Framework for MPUSIP.

49. Detailed survey and inventory of loss will be conducted at all site locations after the final design. These surveys will be conducted at WTP site and along the stretch of exact alignment for distribution network and will determine total number of encroached farmers on WTP site and any other affected persons along the alignment (currently no APs have been identified along the linear alignment). Eligibility for compensation will be the start date of project census survey for the non-titleholders prior to commencement of civil work in sections ready for construction. After finalization of the design, the Contractor along with representatives of PIU and PMC will conduct the detailed measurement survey (DMS) and census and socio-economic survey of affected persons identified through the DMS. The date of DMS survey will serve as the cut-off date for eligibility. The affected cultivators will be given sufficient advance notice (at least 6 months) prior to project implementation. Information regarding the cut-off date for eligibility to all types of compensation will be documented and disseminated throughout the subproject area.

## **B. Entitlements**

50. The entitlement matrix (Table 8) summarizes the types of possible losses and corresponding entitlements in accordance with ADB and government policies, based on the principle of replacement cost. In addition to the estimated potential impacts, the entitlement matrix safeguards unforeseen impacts as per ADB SPS, 2009. In accordance with the entitlement matrix for the project, all affected persons will be entitled to a compensation package and assistance. The entitlement matrix for the subproject based on the above policies and the assessed impacts is in Table 8.

**Table 8: Entitlement Matrix**

<b>S. No</b>	<b>Type of Loss</b>	<b>Application</b>	<b>Definition of Entitled Person</b>	<b>Compensation Policy</b>	<b>Implementation Issues</b>	<b>Responsible Agency</b>
5.a	Loss of crops	Standing crops	Titleholders, sharecroppers, leaseholders, encroachers and squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In case of crops planted by non-titleholders, compensation will be given.</li> <li>APs will be notified and given advance notice. For seasonal crops, six months' notice is to be given;</li> <li>Compensation for one-year net harvest for seasonal crops at prevalent market rates;<sup>8</sup></li> </ul>	Harvesting prior to acquisition will be accommodated to the extent possible. Work schedules will avoid harvest season. Market value of trees/crops has to be determined.	PMU through PIU will ensure provision of notice. The valuation of trees and compensation rates will be finalized on the basis of market survey or on the basis of valuation by the Horticulture/Forest Department/Agriculture Department and in consultation with APs
1.e	Limited use of land	Private lands affected by Government underground cables and pipes	Legal title holders/ Traditional titleholders <sup>9</sup>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation of 15% of the market value of the land on the date of declaration, and interest on the compensation amount if works are not completed within the stipulated time.</li> <li>Compensation for crops and trees and any other loss/damage to the land or property as a result of such work (refer to # 3, 4, 5)</li> <li>Additional assistance for vulnerable households</li> </ol>	Compensation to be paid to the owner within 30 days of issue of declaration. <sup>10</sup>	PMU through PIU will ensure provision of notice.

<sup>8</sup> To be valued by persons experienced in the field of agriculture.

<sup>9</sup> Traditional land rights refer to households with customary rights to land, and shall be treated equivalent to title holders

<sup>10</sup> <http://www.mp.gov.in/en/web/revenue/policies> (<http://www.mprevenue.nic.in/documents/10192/5815895/4.pdf>)

S. No	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
				(refer to #7 in this matrix).		
10a	Any other loss not identified	-	-	<p>•Any unanticipated impacts of the project will be documented and mitigated based on the spirit of the principles agreed upon in this Resettlement Framework and the RFCTLARRA</p> <p>Unanticipated involuntary impacts will be documented and mitigated based on the principles provided in the ADB IR Policy.</p>	-	PIU assisted by PMC will ascertain the nature and extent of such loss. PMU will finalize the entitlements in line with ADB's SPS, 2009 and in the spirit of the RF.

## VIII. COMPENSATION MECHANISM

### A. Loss of Crops

51. Assistance for loss of seasonal crops, will be paid to the APs as per Entitlement Matrix (EM). The computation of loss will be based on the prevalent market rate. As per the EM the non-title holders are eligible for compensation against any type of loss. Valuation of crop loss shall be undertaken by the PMU/PIU and PMC on the basis of market survey, and with the advice of an officer from the Agriculture Department, and consideration of the Minimum Support Price of Government of India, if applicable. Valuation will be undertaken in consultation with the APs. All compensation and resettlement assistances will be paid to the entitled APs prior to commencement of civil works for the concerned package.

### B. Land compensation

Compensation on private land for pipe laying alignment will be paid to the entitled land owners as per Entitlement Matrix, using the negotiated land acquisition mechanism or as scheduled rate following the Madhya Pradesh underground pipes and cables Act, 2013. The land value will be based on the prevalent market rate. All compensation and resettlement assistances will be paid to the entitled APs prior to commencement of civil works for the concerned package. When negotiated land acquisition mechanism will be applied a third independent party validation report will be required. The TOR of third independent party is in Appendix 8 of this draft RP.

## IX. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

### A. Resettlement Cost

52. The resettlement cost estimate (Table 9) includes compensation for loss of crops to farmers cultivating on encroached government land, detail survey cost for RP updation, satisfaction survey costs, and consultation, grievance redress and awareness generation cost. The government will bear all RP costs related to compensation and mitigation and will be responsible for releasing the funds for resettlement in a timely manner. The estimated total resettlement cost for the subproject is INR 1.039 million. The resettlement cost items and estimates are outlined in Table 9.

**Table 9: Resettlement Cost**

S. No.	Details	Value/ No.	Unit cost (INR)	Total cost (INR)
1	Detailed Measurement Survey, Census and Socio-economic Survey for RP updating, Satisfaction Survey post-implementation			200000
2	Consultation, grievance redress			200000
3	Awareness Generation			300000
4	Land cost (negotiated settlement) @ market price INR 3000000 per acre	200 sq m		148263
5	Third party certification cost (including time inputs, travel, documentation, communication)			30000
6	Provisional sum for compensation of loss of seasonal crops to encroachers	4 tons	15250 per ton	61000



S. No.	Details	Value/ No.	Unit cost (INR)	Total cost (INR)
7	Provisional sum for compensation of loss of seasonal crops to land sellers	LS#		6000
	<b>Sub-total</b>			<b>945263</b>
	<b>Contingency @ 10%</b>			<b>94526</b>
<b>Grand Total (INR)</b>				<b>1039789</b>

Note: The Minimum Support Price (MSP) for wheat announced by the Government of India is Rs. 1525 per quintal or Rs. 15250 per ton in 2015. Using the average yield per acre in Madhya Pradesh (3.2 tons per acre, as reported in the Economic Times, January 8, 2016) and the MSP for wheat, the estimated value of crop lost works out as Rs. 121854. However, using the reported figure of about 4 tons of wheat production by the APs, and the MSP, the estimated value of crop lost works out to Rs.61000. For the purpose of budget preparation in this RP, the yield reported by the APs and the MSP is adopted. In the updated RP, the market price for wheat based on survey or per advice of Agriculture Department, or the revised/prevalent MSP for wheat announced by the Government of India may be used for computation of loss.

#Lumpsum assumed as consultation and measurement survey yet to be conducted.

## X. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

### A. Institutional Arrangements

53. The Urban Development and Housing Department (UDHD) of Government of Madhya Pradesh will be the executing agency for the Project, responsible for management, coordination and execution of all activities funded under the loan. The implementing agency will be the recently established Madhya Pradesh Urban Development Company (MPUDC), a wholly owned subsidiary of GoMP. A central Project Management Unit (PMU) attached to MPUDC will be responsible for implementing the MPUSIP. The PMU will be supported by Project Implementation Units (PIUs) with a flexibility for redeployment depending upon the implementation requirements.

54. The PMU and PIUs will be supported by several teams of Design Consultants in preparation of preliminary engineering designs.

55. A Water Resource Review Committee (WRRRC) is constituted to undertake a thorough review of the source when recommended by the Design Consultant in regard to techno-economic feasibility and sustainability especially ensuring climate change resilience, and Technical Review Committee (TRC) to review and approve the preliminary designs developed by the Design Consultants.

56. Project Management Consultant (PMC) centrally located in PMU and with field teams located in PIUs shall be responsible for implementation of the Project. All infrastructure contracts will be procured through performance-based contracts (PBCs) and are likely to include build-operate (BO) framework.

57. Two Committees - an Empowered Committee cum Executive Committee and a Technical Clearance and Tender Committee have been constituted by the Government to be responsible for effective and timely implementation of the Project.

## B. Safeguard Implementation Arrangements

58. **Project Management Unit.** The PMU will be staffed with two safeguard specialists: (i) Project Officer (Environment) and (ii) Project Officer (Social Safeguard and Gender) and will receive support from environmental and social safeguard specialists on PMC teams. PO(SSG) will have overall responsibility in implementation of this RF, including appropriate monitoring and reporting responsibilities. PO(SSG) is supported by Social Safeguard Specialist of PMC. Key tasks and responsibilities of the PMU PO(SSG) are as follows:

- (i) Ensure subprojects confirm to exclusion criteria;
- (ii) Review and finalize subproject IR and IP category;
- (iii) Oversee preparation of RPs/DDR/PPs; confirm existing RPs/DDRs/PPs are updated based on detailed designs, and that new subproject RPs/DDRs are prepared in accordance with the RF and IPPF;
- (iv) Ensure that RPs/DDRs/PPs are included in bidding documents and civil works contracts;
- (v) provide oversight on social safeguard management aspects of subprojects and ensure RPs/PPs and impact avoidance measures outlined in the RF/IPPF/EMP/RP/PP/DDR are implemented by PIU and contractors;
- (vi) Facilitate and ensure compliance with all government rules and regulations regarding No Objection Certificates, third party certificates for negotiated settlement or donation, land ownership and transfer details etc. for each site, as relevant;
- (vii) Supervise and provide guidance to the PIUs to properly carry out the social safeguard and gender monitoring (IR/IP/GAP monitoring) as per the RF/IPPF/GAP;
- (viii) Review, monitor, and evaluate the effectiveness with which the RPs/PPs/provisions of DD Rs and GAP are implemented, and recommend corrective actions to be taken as necessary;
- (ix) Consolidate monthly social safeguard and gender monitoring reports from PIUs and submit semi-annual monitoring reports to ADB;
- (x) Ensure timely disclosure of final RPs/DDRs/PPs in locations and form accessible to the public and affected persons;
- (xi) Address any grievances brought about through the grievance redress mechanism in a timely manner;
- (xii) Oversee training needs assessment of affected persons and vulnerable persons by PIUs/PMC, coordinate training activities and convergence with livelihood programs of the government;
- (xiii) Identify training needs and coordinate training activities for the PIUs/contractors/CBOs for capacity building to implement the RP/PP/DDR, project GRM and GAP;
- (xiv) Coordinate database management for social safeguards implementation and monitoring;
- (xv) Coordinate public awareness campaigns by the PIUs including resettlement provisions with the help of print and electronic media; and
- (xvi) In case of any Category A subproject, facilitate the appointment of the external monitoring agency and coordinate evaluation activities to be taken up by the agency, as required; Prepare Terms of Reference (ToR) for procuring the external agency, as required, with the assistance of the PMC Resettlement Specialist, and facilitate appointment and coordination of the external monitor's activities.

59. **Project Implementation Units.** PIUs will be headed by a Project Manager and supported by PMC. Resettlement Specialist of PMC will assist PIU in implementation of social safeguard related tasks. At each PIU, the Assistant Project Manager will be given additional responsibilities of safeguard tasks and will be designated as Assistant Safeguard Officer (ASO). ASO will be assisted by Resettlement Specialist of PMC in implementation/updating of resettlement plan/due diligence report, public consultation and disclosure, assessment of entitlement and computation of compensation other than those covered under RFCTLARRA, etc. The ASO will assist PMU SSGO in implementation of the following key tasks at PIU level.

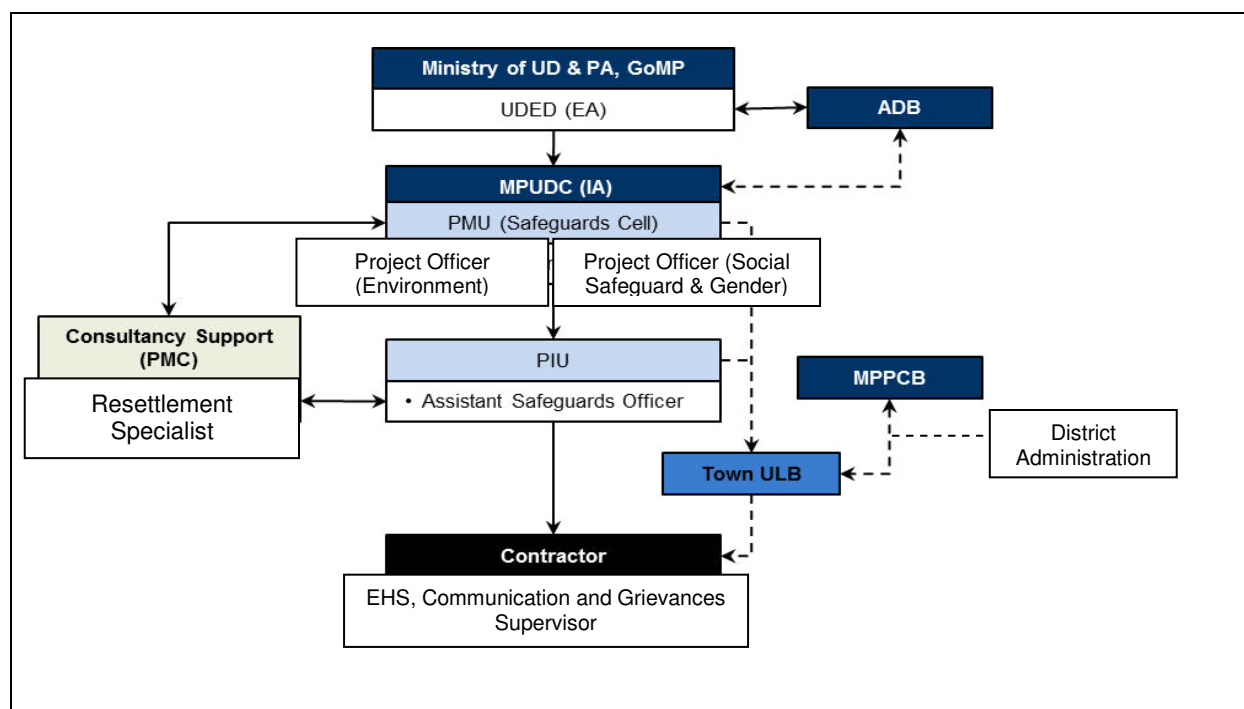
- (i) Fill up IR/IP impact checklist and classify the project
- (ii) Conduct census and socio-economic surveys, detailed measurement surveys, and verification surveys of APs, conduct consultations with APs, finalise list of APs prepare/update RP/DDR/IPP with the assistance of PMC, and submit to PMU for review and approval and further submission to ADB;
- (iii) inform APs about tentative schedule of land acquisition/occupation, entitlement matrix and compensation packages against different categories of loss
- (iv) Coordinate valuation of assets, such as land, trees of various species, etc. Based on proper due diligence and assessment, finalize compensation packages;
- (v) Facilitate the land acquisition and compensation processes in consultation with the district administration; coordinate, supervise and monitor disbursement of compensation;
- (vi) Obtain NOCs, land documents, third party certifications as required for the subproject;
- (vii) Include RPs/IPPs/DDRs in bidding documents and civil works contracts;
- (viii) Oversee day-to-day implementation of RPs/DDRs/IPPs by contractors, including compliance with all government rules and regulations, take necessary action for obtaining rights of way;
- (ix) Oversee RP/DDR/IPP and GAP implementation and maintenance of data for monitoring, by contractors;
- (x) Take corrective actions when necessary to ensure no adverse social impacts;
- (xi) Submit monthly social monitoring reports to PMU;
- (xii) Conduct continuous public consultation and awareness;
- (xiii) Address any grievances brought about through the grievance redress mechanism in a timely manner as per the RPs/DDRs/IPPs;
- (xiv) Organize an induction course for the training of contractors, preparing them on RP/DDR/IPP/GAP implementation, social safeguard and gender monitoring requirements related to mitigation measures, and on taking immediate action to remedy unexpected adverse impacts or ineffective mitigation measures found during the course of implementation; and
- (xv) Liaise with the District Administration and line departments for dovetailing Government's schemes for income generation and development programs for APs, as and when required.

60. **Project Management Consultant.** The Project Management Consultant (PMC) will have an environment safeguards specialist and a resettlement specialist. The PMC safeguards specialists will assist the PMU and PIUs to implement and manage safeguards requirements and to ensure policy compliance of the project. The PMC Resettlement Specialist will assist the PO(SSG) in training, social safeguard supervision, monitoring, record keeping and report preparation activities.

61. **Civil works contracts and contractors.** RPs/PPs/EM are to be included in bidding and contract documents and verified by the PIUs and PMU. The contractor will be required to designate an Environment, Health and Safety (EHS) supervisor to ensure implementation of EMP/ RP/EM/ social safeguard provisions in this RF during civil works, who will also have the responsibility for communication with the public under the guidance of PMU/PIU and grievance registration. Contractors are to carry out all mitigation and monitoring measures outlined in their contract. As the contract is to be procured through build-operate framework, contractor will also be responsible for operation phase safeguard implementation during a 10 year O & M period, after which it will be responsibility of the respective ULBs to takeover and implement the O&M.

62. The PMU and PIU will ensure that bidding and contract documents include specific provisions requiring contractors to comply with: (i) all applicable labor laws and core labor standards on (a) prohibition of child labor as defined in national legislation for construction and maintenance activities; (b) equal pay for equal work of equal value regardless of gender, ethnicity, or caste; and (c) elimination of forced labor; and with (ii) the requirement to disseminate information on sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS, to employees and local communities surrounding the project sites.

**Figure 1: Safeguard Implementation Arrangements**



ADB=Asian Development Bank, EHS=Environment, Health and Safety, GoMP=Government of Madhya Pradesh, MPPCB=Madhya Pradesh Pollution Control Board, MPUDC=Madhya Pradesh Urban Development Company, PIU=project implementation unit, PMU=project management unit, PMC=project management consultants, UDHD=urban development and housing department, ULB=urban local body

**Table 10: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities**

Activities	Agency Responsible
<b>Sub-project Initiation Stage</b>	
Finalization of sites/alignments for sub-projects	PMU PO(SSG), PIU, DC/PMC

<b>Activities</b>	<b>Agency Responsible</b>
Disclosure of proposed sub-project details and land acquisition if any, by issuing Public Notice	PIU in coordination with district administration
Meetings at community/ household level with APs	PIU, with PMC RS support
<b>RP/DDR/IPP Preparation/Updation Stage</b>	
Conducting DMS for all sites and alignments ready for implementation and Census Survey of all APs	PIU, DC/PMC RS
Conducting FGDs/ meetings / workshops during SIA surveys	PIU, PMC RS
Computation of market price / replacement value	DM/LA Officer assisted by PIU
Categorization of APs for finalizing entitlements	PMU PO(SSG)
Formulating compensation measures	PMU PO(SSG), PIU
Conducting discussions/ meetings/ workshops with all APs and other stakeholders	PIU, DC/PMC RS
Fixing compensation	VC/PMU
Finalizing entitlement packages by AP (which will depend on extent of loss incurred by each AP)	PMU PO(SSG), PIUs
Disclosure of final entitlement packages to APs	PMU PO(SSG), PIUs
Approval of RP	ADB
<b>RP Implementation Stage</b>	
Payment of compensation	PMU/PIUs
Taking possession of land	PIUs
Consultations with APs	PMU PO(SSG), PIUs
Grievance Redressal	PMU PO(SSG)/GRC
Internal Monitoring	PMU PO(SSG)

APs=affected persons, DC=design consultants, DM= district magistrate; FGD=focus group discussions, GRC = Grievance Redress Committee, PMU = project management unit, P=resettlement plan, SIA=social impact assessment.

63. The above arrangement will ensure that (i) social safeguard issues are addressed; (ii) resettlement framework is followed in resettlement planning and implementation; (iii) approved resettlement plan is implemented; (iv) implementation of resettlement plan is monitored; (iv) periodic monitoring reports are prepared in time and submitted to PMU for onward transmission to ADB upon approval; and (iv) database on resettlement monitoring and due diligence is updated and maintained.

64. The monitoring report will focus on the progress of implementation of the resettlement plan, issues encountered and measures adopted, follow-up actions required, if any, as well as the status of compliance with ADB SPS 2009, and relevant loan covenants.

### **C. Capacity Building**

65. The safeguards personnel of the project management consultants (PMC), and other key project related staff of PMU and PIUs, will be oriented and trained by ADB on ADB safeguards policy and the approved project RF; RP preparation and updation process; monitoring, reporting and disclosure requirements, roles of different stakeholders in safeguards implementation and GRM, envisaged consultation and participation process, reporting and monitoring requirements,

core labour standards for contractors, handling issues in social inclusion, potential conflict resolution, typical implementation issues, and lessons learnt in safeguards implementation in other ADB funded water supply projects. The key focus area of the training program will be ADB resettlement policy and principles and the training will focus on the differences between the provisions of the ADB policy and GoI/GoMP laws, as the awareness of these differences and the need to follow the provisions of ADB policy, are critical for successful implementation of RPs.

66. The PMC will be responsible for development of a training program based on a capacity assessment of target participants (contractor(s), PMC field staff, PIU staff) and for implementation of the training program to build capabilities on safeguard policy (involuntary resettlement and indigenous peoples), planning, mitigation measures, and measures for inclusion in project benefits. Basic principles of resettlement planning, avoidance of IR/IP impacts and minimisation measures with an emphasis on protection and inclusion of the poor and vulnerable, access to project information and benefits by APs/poor/vulnerable, grievance redress process and its importance, and monitoring shall be covered in the training. Training on IR/IP and gender issues shall not only be given to social safeguards personnel of project consultants, PMU and PIUs but also to design and supervision engineers and contractors' personnel.

67. Typical modules will be (i) sensitisation to social safeguards, gender and vulnerability issues, (ii) resettlement planning and typical issues in implementation, (iii) introduction to social safeguards policy, including ADB policy, GRM, entitlements, compensation and social safeguards monitoring requirements and mitigation measures; (iv) monitoring and reporting on RP implementation, including monitoring methods and tools (v) core labour standards, including equal pay for equal work etc. The suggested outline of the training program is presented in Table 11.

**Table 11: Indicative Capacity Building and Training Program**

Description	Contents	Schedule	Participants	Tentative Schedule
<b>Program 1</b> Orientation Workshop	<b>Module 1 – Orientation</b> ADB Safeguard Policy Statement Government of India policy Government of Madhya Pradesh policy <b>Module 2 – Social/Environmental Assessment and Resettlement Planning/IEE Process</b> ADB policy and process, identification of impacts and mitigation measures, RP/IEE preparation, implementation, and monitoring requirements. Incorporation of safeguards and gender into project design and contracts, with particular reference to water supply projects	1 day	PMU/PIU/ PMC field office personnel	Prior to start of implementation
<b>Program 2</b>	IR/environmental issues	1 day	PMU, PIU,	Prior to start of

Description	Contents	Schedule	Participants	Tentative Schedule
Workshop for Contractors and Supervisory staff	during construction Implementation of RP/IEE Monitoring of RP/IEE implementation Reporting Requirements		PMC field office personnel & Contractors	implementation
<b>Program 3</b> Experiences and Best Practices Sharing	Experience sharing on RP/IEE and Implementation – Issues and Challenges - Best Practices followed - Exposure visit to best practice cases of ADB funded water supply projects in India	Half day, on a regular basis  1 trip	PMU PIU PMC field office personnel Contractors  PMU, PIU, PMC safeguards personnel	Semi-annual; throughout project cycle.  One-time

### XI. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

68. All the compensation and assistance as per EM will be completed prior to the start of the civil work at each specific site / stretch. All entitlements are to be paid prior to displacement. Written confirmation is required to be sent by the PMU to ADB stating that all compensation has been paid to APs. Construction work can begin only in sites / sections where compensation has been paid. The RP implementation schedule is presented in Table 12.

### Table 12 : Implementation Schedule

[illegible]



## XII. MONITORING AND REPORTING

69. RP implementation will be closely monitored to provide an effective basis for assessing resettlement progress and identifying potential difficulties and problems. Monitoring will be undertaken by the PO(SSG) of PMU. Monitoring will involve administrative monitoring to ensure that RP implementation is on schedule and any issues that arise during implementation are dealt with in a timely manner; socio-economic monitoring during and after any resettlement impact utilizing baseline information from the detailed measurement/census/socio-economic survey of APs proposed during RP updation, and overall monitoring. Monthly progress reports reporting status of RP implementation will be prepared by PIU assisted by Contractor and PMC field personnel, and consolidated by the PMU PO(SSG) with the assistance of PMC resettlement specialist. The EA will submit semi-annual monitoring reports to ADB for review and post all safeguard monitoring reports on ADB and MPUDC website. The PMU/IA will submit semi-annual monitoring reports to ADB for review and post all safeguard monitoring reports on ADB and MPUDC website. A sample monitoring template is given in **Appendix 7**.

### PHOTOGRAPHS






Consultation  
with  
Encroachers/  
Farmers  
cultivating on  
government  
land






Community  
Consultation



**Appendix 1: Details of Sites Identified for Proposed Subproject Components**





Component	Location	Ownership of Land proposed	Plot No. (Khasra No)	Land Available	Availability of land Record	Status of NOC	Sites
Water treatment works	Downstream side of Kutini dam and adjacent to the canal on south side	Owned by Water Resources Department	448 447 446 443	0.684 ha 0.247 ha 1.076 ha 0.490 ha	Yes	NOC to be obtained by ULB from concerned department	
SDM office booster station, Raj Nagar	Opposite to SDM office Rajnagar	Owned by Government of Madhya Pradesh	2203	0.073 ha	Yes	NOC to be obtained	
GLSR at Rajnagar	On the hillock west of Rajnagar Nagar Parishad office	Owned by Government of Madhya Pradesh	2641/1	14.022 ha	Yes	NOC to be obtained	
Achanar OHT	At the foot of hillock and next to the temple	owned by Government of Madhya Pradesh	26	2.687 ha	yes	NOC to be obtained	
MPTDC OHT	MPTDC land south of east of Lalit Hotel	owned by MPTDC	20	1.562 ha	Yes	NOC to be obtained	

Component	Location	Ownership of Land proposed	Plot No. (Khasra No)	Land Available	Availability of land Record	Status of NOC	Sites
Children Park OHT	West of existing OHT in the town centre	S.No. owned by Khajuraho Nagar Parishad	1790	2.246 ha	Yes	Khajuraho Nagar Parishad is project proponent, NOC not required	
Lalguan OHT	Within Lalguan village west of ASI land on the southern fringe of the road	owned by Government of Madhya Pradesh	170 171	0.259 ha 0.239 ha	Yes	NOC to be obtained from ASI	
Lalguan transmission main	To be laid underground (a) within 7ft from the compound wall in the land belonging to ASI, if NOC received; or (b) if NOC not available, partly through private land behind Lalit Hotel	(a) Land owned by ASI. Regional Director ASI, Bhopal has clarified that if water is provided to ASI, the DG may permit. (b) Land owned by private owners (Ganesh Pall, Heera Lal Pall, Jagdish Paal)	(b) 158	(b) 200 sq m		(a) NOC to be obtained from ASI  (b) If NOC not received, pipe alignment will be through private land for a length of 200 m	
Kharrohi OHT	Entry of village	land owned by Government of MP	2175	7.062 ha	yes	NOC to be obtained	
All transmission and distribution mains	All roads in both the towns both belonging to Nagar Parishad and Public Works Department	Proposed in the right of way in public roads.			Permission required wherever pipeline construction is within 100m from the ASI protected monuments	NOC to be obtained from PWD	




**Appendix 2: Proposed Sub-Project Components in Khajuraho and Rajnagar, Chattarpur District M.P.  
and their Involuntary Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Impact Status**

Sl. No.	WSS Components	Capacity	Unit (No.)	Details	IR Impact	IP Impact
Proposal - I for Head Works						
1	Water treatment works	10mld	1	Conventional coagulation, sedimentation, rapid gravity filtration and chlorination	The WTP is proposed on land adjacent to Kutni dam belongs to Water Resource Department, Govt. of MP. Loss of crops (onetime) have been identified - 7 farmers have encroached govt. land and have been cultivating wheat for self consumption (last one year)	No impact related to IP is anticipated.
2	SDM office booster station, Raj Nagar	300cum	1no Sump + 1 no OHT	RCC ground level reservoir + RCC elevated service reservoir	No land acquisition or IR impact is anticipated as the proposed civil works related to the subproject components will be undertaken on land belonging to Govt. Of Madhya Pradesh. It is a vacant land. ULB has to obtain NOC.	
3	GLSR at Rajnagar	700cum	1	RCC ground level service reservoir		
4	Achanar OHT	50cum	1	RCC elevated service reservoir		
5	MPTDC OHT	300cum	1no	RCC elevated service reservoir		
6	Children Park OHT	750cum	1no	RCC elevated service reservoir		
7	Lalguan OHT	400cum	1 no	RCC elevated service reservoir		
8	Lalguan transmission main	150mm	1425m	Ductile Iron Pumping Main	No IR impact anticipated if NOC obtained from ASI. In case NOC is not received, negotiated settlement for a 200 sq m strip of private land will affect 3 private land owners.	
9	Kharrohi OHT	200cum	1no	RCC elevated service reservoir	No IR impact anticipated; ULB to obtain NOC from govt. deptt.	
10	All transmission mains	80mm to 400mm dia	26136m	Ductile Iron Pipe lines laid on shoulder of road	No IR impact anticipated; ULB to obtain NOC where pipeline will pass through ASI land and from PWD (Roads)	
11	All distribution mains	75mm to 400mm OD	148495m	PE pipes and DI pipes laid on shoulder of road		

**Appendix 3a: Socio-economic Profile of Affected Persons**  
**(Farmers/Non-titleholders cultivating Government Land in Khajua Village, Proposed Water Treatment Plant site)**

S. No.	Name of AP	Number of Family Members	Caste	Total land holdings (private land and encroached land) at the location	Encroached area location	Details of crops cultivated on encroached land	Reported value of crops grown on encroached government land per annum	Income sources of HH	Total stated HH income per month	Whether BPL	Type of house	Asset ownership	Photographs
1	Shri Narayan Das Patel	11 (M - 4, F - 7) Total earning member - 4	Kurmi	<b>Own land:</b> 7 acres  <b>Encroached land for cultivation:</b> 1.5 acres	Khajua Village	Wheat- 8 Qtl *	INR 10000	Agriculture at the location as well as 7 acres of own land	20000	No (INR 1818 per capita per person)**	Semi Pakka	Motorcycle -1 Cycle - 2 Television - 1 Furniture Almira - 1 Mobile - 3	
2	Shri Balkisan Patel	8 (M - 4, F - 4) Total earning member - 4	Kurmi	<b>Own land:</b> 2.5 acres  <b>Encroached land for cultivation:</b> 1.75 acres	Khajua Village	Wheat- 9 Qtl	INR 11000	Agriculture on own and encroached land and local priest (self); Electrician (son)	18000	No (INR 2250 per capita per person)	Semi Pakka	Cycle - 1 Television - 1 Furniture Almira - 1 Mobile 1	
3	Shri Dwarka Prasad Patel	4 (M - 3, F - 1) Total earning member - 2	Kurmi	<b>Own land:</b> 2 acres  <b>Encroached land for cultivation:</b> 1.5 acres	Khajua Village	Wheat- 8 Qtl	INR 10000	Agriculture and government pension (self)	22,000	No (INR 5500 per capita per person)	Semi-pacca	Tractor - 1 Motorcycle - 1 Television - 1 Cycle - 2 Furniture Almira -1 Mobile- 2	
4	Sri Brizlal Prasad Patel	4 (M - 2, F-2) Total earning member - 2	Kurmi	<b>Own land:</b> 8 acres  <b>Encroached land for cultivation:</b> 1.5 acres	Khajua Village	Wheat- 8 Qtl	INR 10000	Agriculture and daily wage labour (self)	23,000	No (INR 5750 per capita per person)	Semi Kachcha	Tractor -1 Motorcycle - 2 Cycle - 1 Television - 1 Furniture Almira -1 Mobile - 3	

**Appendix 3a: Socio-economic Profile of Affected Persons**  
**(Farmers/Non-titleholders cultivating Government Land in Khajua Village, Proposed Water Treatment Plant site)**

S. No.	Name of AP	Number of Family Members	Caste	Total land holdings (private land and encroached land) at the location	Encroached area location	Details of crops cultivated on encroached land	Reported value of crops grown on encroached government land per annum	Income sources of HH	Total stated HH income per month	Whether BPL	Type of house	Asset ownership	Photographs
5.	Sri Channu Patel	12 (M - 6, F - 6) Total earning member - 4	Kurmi	Own land: 15 acres  Encroached land for cultivation: 0.5 acre	Khajua Village	Wheat – 2 Qtl	INR 2500	Agriculture	30,000	No (INR 2500 per capita per person)	Semi-pacca	Tractor - 1 Motorcycle – 1 Cycle – 1 Television – 1 Furniture Almira -1 Mobile - 3	
6	Sri Ramsevak Patel	8 (M - 4, F - 4) Total earning member - 3	Kurmi	Own land: 10 acres  Encroached land for cultivation: 0.5 acre	Khajua Village	Wheat – 2 Qtl	INR 2500	Agriculture	INR 30,000	No (INR 3750 per capita per person)	Semi-pacca	Tractor - 1 Motorcycle – 1 Cycle – 2 Refrigerator- 1 Television – 1 Furniture Almira -1 Mobile - 2	
7	Sri Kashi Prashad Patel	5 (M - 3, F - 2) Total earning member - 2	Kurmi	Own land: 16 acres  Encroached land for cultivation: 0.5 acre	Khajua Village	Wheat – 2 Qtl	INR 2500	Agriculture	INR 32,000	No (INR 6400 per capita per person)	Semi-pacca	Motorcycle – 1 Cycle – 2 Television – 1 Furniture Almira -1 Mobile - 2	




**Note:**

**10 quintal (Qtl)s=1 ton=1000 Kg**

**The above details are as reported by the APs.**

**\*\*** As per a report published by the Planning Commission, Government of India, the state-specific poverty line for rural and urban Madhya Pradesh in 2011-12 as per Rangarajan Committee was INR 941.7 and INR 1341.3 per capita per month (Report of the Expert Group to Review the Methodology for Measurement of Poverty, Government of India, Planning Commission, 2014). On adjusting for inflation, the poverty line in 2016-17 is estimated as INR 1162 per capita per month in rural areas and INR 1654 in urban areas of Madhya Pradesh, respectively.

**Appendix 3b: Socio-economic Profile of Potential Land Sellers for Lalguan Transmission Mains**

S. No.	Name of Potential Land Seller/ affected land owners	Number of Family Members	Caste	Total land holdings (ownland) at the location in Acres	Market Value of Land (Rs. per Acre)	Utilization of proposed land (if used for agriculture - how many times crops are grown)	Details of crops cultivated on proposed land	Estimated value of crops grown on proposed land per annum	Income sources of HH (agriculture/ vendor/ diary product/ business/ others)	Total stated HH income per month	Whether BPL	Type of house	Asset ownership	Photographs
1	Ganesh Pall	Total: 10 Male: 6 Female: 4	OBC	2 Acre Kasra No-158	20 Lac	2 times	Sesame (Till), Pulses (Daal), Wheat	Rs.25,000	Agriculture	Rs.15000	No BPL Card	Semi Pucca	Fan - 2 TV - 1 Cooler - 2 Mobile - 2 Cycle - 1 Furniture Almira	
2	Heera Lal Pall	Total: 5 Male-3 Female -2	OBC	2 Acre Kasra No-158	20 Lac	2 times	Sesame (Till), Pulses (Daal), Wheat	Rs.25000	Agriculture	Rs.15000	No BPL Card	Semi Pucca	Fan - 2 TV - 1 Mobile - 2 Cycle - 1 Furniture Almira	
3	Jagdish Paal	Total: 8 Male- 2 Female -6	OBC	2 Acre Kasra No-158	20 Lac	2 times	Sesame (Till), Pulses (Daal), Wheat	Rs,25000	Agriculture	Rs.15000	No BPL Card	Semi Pucca	Fan-2 TV - 1 Cooler - 2 Mobile - 2 Cycle- 1 Furniture Almira	

Source: Transect walk and survey, 2015



**Appendix 4: Consultations**  
**Appendix 4a: Summary of Stakeholder Consultations**

Sl.N o.	Date	Location	No. of Participants	Participants	Topic Discussed	Issues Raised
1a	19 <sup>th</sup> Dec. 2015	Khajuraho Nagar Parishad	5	Chairperson of ULB, Chief Municipal Officer, Junior Engineer, Head Clerk, Surveyor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Present drinking water supply source and its condition</li> <li>Need of improvement of the present situation</li> <li>Briefing on project objectives probable implementation procedures</li> <li>Potential positive and negative impacts due to project implementation</li> <li>Land use and area to be covered under the project</li> <li>Drinking water user charge</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Chairman of the ULB expressed willingness to accept the project;</li> <li>Local Public Health Engineering Department is working on water supply system for the town;</li> <li>Operation and maintenance of the facilities developed under the project and community participation;</li> <li>Probability of keeping the poor and the vulnerable out of the user charge</li> <li>ULB Chairman has apprehensions regarding the project – whether it will be a financial burden to the Nagar Parishads. The Nagar Parishads do not have capacity or resource to be party in sharing the loan repayment.</li> <li>The Rajnagar Nagar Parishad officials suggested that the weekly vegetable market can be temporarily shifted to a vacant place in front of Rajnagar Nagar Parishad office, such that no income loss takes place due the civil work.</li> </ul>
1b	21 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2015	Rajnagar Nagar Parishad	5	Chairperson of ULB, Chief Municipal Officer, Junior Engineer, Head Clerk, Surveyor		
2	20 <sup>th</sup> Dec 2015	Hotel Usha Bundela Khajuraho	Total -10 (Female- 4 Male -6)	Representatives from 7 NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Briefing on project objectives probable implementation procedures</li> <li>Potential positive and negative impacts due to project implementation</li> <li>Experiences sharing on - livelihood activities, Resettlement and Rehabilitation, women empowerment, tribal development, health, education, convergence with existing government social security schemes etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project effective for Khajuraho and Rajnagar community people</li> <li>Community participation in project implementation</li> <li>Completion of project on time.</li> <li>NGO involvement in the program implementation</li> </ul>





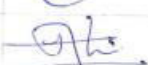

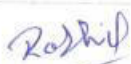


Sl.No.	Date	Location	No. of Participants	Participants	Topic Discussed	Issues Raised
3	21 <sup>st</sup> Dec 2015	Pahar Tilla, ward no. 14 Rajnagar	Total - 29 (Female 15, Male - 14)	Community members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Grievance Redress procedures</li> <li>Status of existing drinking water supply system;</li> <li>Need for improvements to present system;</li> <li>Relevant information of the upcoming project and benefits of the project.</li> <li>Potential positive and negative impacts due to project implementation</li> <li>Ensuring no income loss</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The area has insufficient and inadequate drinking water resource. Water supply to the area is done through two tubewells that supplies water to the community people. The area faces severe water crisis during the summer season when the ground water level drops.</li> <li>The community willingly accepted the project. The community members expressed that their economic situation would prevent them from paying water user charges. (The men work as daily laborers and the women Housewives).</li> </ul>
4	22 <sup>nd</sup> Dec. 2015	Pathan Moholla ,Ward No- 12 Khajuraho	Total – 27 ( Female – 11 & Male – 16)	Community members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Status of existing drinking water supply system;</li> <li>Need for improvements to present system;</li> <li>Relevant information of the upcoming project and benefits of the project.</li> <li>Potential positive and negative impacts due to project implementation</li> <li>Ensuring no income loss</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The area has insufficient and inadequate drinking water resource. They purchase water from private source and have to pay INR 250 per month (per family). The area faces severe water crisis during the summer when the ground water level drops.</li> <li>The community willingly accepts the project and are willing to pay user charges.</li> </ul>

**Appendix 4b: Summary of Consultations with Affected Persons (Non-titleholders/encroacher farmers)**

Sl.No.	Date	No. of Participants Location	Topics Discussed	Issues
1	21 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2015	07 (All Male)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Status of existing drinking water supply system;</li> <li>• Need for improvements to present system;</li> <li>• Relevant information of the upcoming project and benefits of the project.</li> <li>• Potential positive and negative impacts due to project implementation</li> <li>• Ensuring no income loss</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Now they are cultivating as the land is vacant and adjacent to their own land</li> <li>• The farmers are ready to vacate the occupied Government land.</li> <li>• It was mentioned by the cultivators that the crop grown on the encroached land is totally for consumption by the family.</li> </ul>

**Note:** Consultation with potential land sellers to establish consent for (a) negotiated settlement, or, (b) for granting right of user to ULB as per Madhya Pradesh Underground Pipeline, Cable and Duct (acquisition of rights of user of the land) Rules, 2013, will need to be included in the RP. The RP will be updated once it is known whether ASI consent will be received. In the event that ASI NOC is not received, consultations will be held with the 3 landowners of private land along Lalguan transmission line, to determine consent for either negotiated settlement or granting of consent for use to government. Details of consultation and consent will be included in the updated RP.




Appendix 4c: Participant List  
Participant List of Community Meeting

Participants List			
Name of place (Ward No) -12 Khajuraho			
Date			
Sl.No	Name of Participants	Contact No. if any	Signature
01	KALYAN-singh	9425878217	
02	Satya Dasha-Dish	7509626660	
03	Javed Ali	9893689939	
04	Santosh SHARMA	9895225219	
05	RASHID KHAN	09981909129	
06	Mohd Sajid	9981505575	
07	रविन्द्र सिंह	9993284850	रविन्द्र सिंह
08	अंकित गुप्ता	9481452485	
09	रामाप्पार निवारी	7389651704	रामाप्पार निवारी
10	Jeeendrashrinatra	9424600751	Jeeendras

**Participants List**

Name of place (Ward No) -12 Khajuraho

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Sl.No	Name of Participants	Contact No, if any	Signature
11	चंद्रप्रभात भार्गव	9424675188	चंद्रप्रभात भार्गव
12	श्रीमति	9617471617	
13	हेममंदिर विदुआ	-	
14	संगीता दुतला	-	<u>Sangita</u>
15	वीणा अग्रवाणी	9977615715	वीणा अग्रवाणी
16	Jari Duvvedi	9754792540	Jari Duvvedi
17	Laxman DUBEY	09692112495	
18	श्रीम देवी शर्मा	-	श्रीम देवी
19	नाम कृष्ण लाल		नाम कृष्ण लाल
20	Tasheem	9993019410	

Participants List

Name of place (Ward No) - 12 Khajuraho

Date

Sl.No	Name of Participants	Contact No, if any	Signature
21	अश्वि हाशमी	8345964445	अश्वि हाशमी
22	गिरजा		गिरजा
23	पुष्पा राजा		पुष्पा राजा
24	ममता होंगदी		ममता होंगदी
25	अनीला वैगम		अनीला वैगम
26	आशा		आशा
27	रेखा		रेखा

## Participants List

Name of place (Ward No) -14 - Rajinagar

Date

Sl.No	Name of Participants	Contact No, if any	Signature
1	राहुल	9982459916	राहुल
2	विक्की	8927194505	विक्की
3	रामेश्वर	9669570408	रामेश्वर
4	अनिल	9893250016	अनिल
5	रमेशा वल्लभा	रमेश	रमेश
6	शम्भू दयाल		शम्भू
7	कल्लू भंड्या		कल्लू
8	दिनेश महेडिया		दिनेश
9	अनिल महेडिया		अनिल
10	मनीष वाल्मीकि		मनीष
11	राहुल सकलेरिया		राहुल
12	दीपक वाल्मीकि		दीपक
13	आशीष वाल्मीकि		- आशीष
14	मिथला वाल्मीकि		- मिथला वाल्मीकि
15	ममता वाल्मीकि		ममता वाल्मीकि
16	ऊषा वाल्मीकि		ऊषा
17	ऊषा वाल्मीकि	9893250016	- ऊषा
18	कृष्णा देवी		- कृष्णा देवी
19	ऊषा डोगेर		- ऊषा
20	ज्योति	9644909117	- ज्योति

Participants List

Name of place (Ward No) - 14 - Rajnagar

Date .


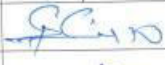

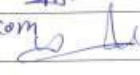
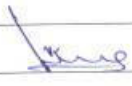



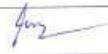

Sl.No	Name of Participants	Contact No, if any	Signature
21.	ऊषा देवी		ऊषा
23.	कविता.		कविता
24.	शिवानी		शिवानी
25.	गौरी देवी		गौरी
26.	निशा देवी		Nisha Belmek
27.	रामरानी		रामरानी
28.	विमला देवी		विमला
29.	रमेश कालमीकि		रमेश

## Participant List of NGO Meeting

N.G.O. Meeting

Attendance Sheet :

Location: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Sl. No.	Name of Participants	Phone No	Signature
1	Prabha Saran Masih Emmanuel Hospital Associate	9425879171	
2	अनिल कुमार सिंह इंदिरा महिला विकास समिति	9425141381	
3	अफात जली छतरपुर महिला आउटरीच मंच	9426987094 afatj@ymail.com	
4	यम वैद्य पर्सना महिला मंच स्त्रीशक्ति-छतरपुर	9425141122	
5	Vinay Shrivastava chetna org. Nowgong.	9425304354	
6	Anjana Chaturvedi Priya Vrat Mahila Uthhan Samiti, Chhatrapur.	9425145170 pmassamiti@yahoo.com.	
7	Gargati Devi Parmar Chhatrapur Mahila Samiti Chhatrapur.	9425388434	
8	राम गोपाल शर्मा	7509310541	
9	रविशंकर झा	8085347184	
10	Omprakash Tiwari Secretary, Mahila Samiti ms.need9@yahoo.co.in	9425268375	

prabhuxan35@yahoo.com



**Appendix 5: Declaration by the Non-titleholders / Farmers expressing their Willingness to leave the Encroached Government Land**

मैं नारायणदास शंकर बालाचिद्रान वर्दे ह और  
बालाचिद्रान वर्दे ह तथा दारवा प्रसाद वर्दे ह निवास  
राजपुरा बलाना राजनगर जिला द. मेरे साथी

मैं जाशो प्रसाद वर्दे ह निवास सपुरा ग्राम फकापरा

और मैं रामसेवका वर्दे ह शंकर पुत्र वर्दे ह जो नि  
वसितान में रासन की जमीन में जसल जित बौ रहे हैं  
जो निवास जिस समय बुरे हो गईं वे जो चै पको के  
लिचे देको वनोगी और रासन जिस काम के लिए  
को जमीन सौमाल जैरा। इस समय हम अपनी पूरी  
सहमति से जमीन देने देगे

① नारायणदास वर्दे ह

⑤ रामसेवका वर्दे ह

② बालाचिद्रान वर्दे ह

प्रमाणित नारायणदास वर्दे ह

③ दारवा प्रसाद वर्दे ह

⑥ अं. नि. (पुत्र वर्दे ह)

④ दारवा प्रसाद वर्दे ह

⑦ प्रमाणित नारायणदास वर्दे ह  
अं. नि. (जाशो प्रसाद वर्दे ह)

Attendance Sheet :

Location :

Date :

Sl.No.	Name of Participants	Phone No	Signature
(1) रामराम	पहले (1000)	949893	8898 रामराम
(2) सुनील	वर्द्ध	834937528	सुनील नारायण वर्द्ध
(3) ज्ञानेश्वर	वर्द्ध		ज्ञानेश्वर नारायण दास वर्द्ध
			अ. सि. काशीप्रसाद
(4) नारायण दास वर्द्ध		98934565	नारायण दास वर्द्ध
			अ. सि. नारायण
(5) बालकृष्ण वर्द्ध			अ. सि. नारायण
			अ. सि. नारायण
(6) ज्ञानेश्वर वर्द्ध		9630141963	अ. सि. नारायण
(7) काशीप्रसाद वर्द्ध		9893272702	काशीप्रसाद वर्द्ध

**Appendix 6: SAMPLE GRIEVANCE REDRESS FORM**

The \_\_\_\_\_ Project welcomes complaints, suggestions, queries and comments regarding project implementation. We encourage persons with grievance to provide their name and contact information to enable us to get in touch with you for clarification and feedback. Should you choose to include your personal details but want that information to remain confidential, please inform us by writing/typing \*(CONFIDENTIAL)\* above your name. Thank you.

<b>Date</b>		<b>Place of registration</b>			
<b>Contact Information/Personal Details</b>					
<b>Name</b>		<b>Gender</b>	* Male * Female	<b>Age</b>	
<b>Home Address</b>					
<b>Place</b>					
<b>Phone no.</b>					
<b>E-mail</b>					
<b>Complaint/Suggestion/Comment/Question</b> Please provide the details (who, what, where and how) of your grievance below:					
If included as attachment/note/letter, please tick here:					
<b>How do you want us to reach you for feedback or update on your comment/grievance?</b>					

**FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY**

<b>Registered by:</b> (Name of Official registering grievance)	
<b>Mode of communication:</b> Note/Letter E-mail Verbal/Telephonic	
<b>Reviewed by:</b> (Names/Positions of Official(s) reviewing grievance)	
<b>Action Taken:</b>	
<b>Whether Action Taken Disclosed:</b>	Yes No
<b>Means of Disclosure:</b>	



### Appendix 7: SAMPLE MONITORING TEMPLATE

A semi-annual monitoring report shall be prepared on Resettlement Plan implementation and submitted to ADB by the PMC. It will include: (1) **the list of APs**, with compensation, if any due to each and details of compensation paid with signed receipts annexed to the report, socio-economic status and satisfaction levels of APs with the RP implementation process, compensation and mitigation measures; (2) **the list of vulnerable APs** and additional compensation / special protection measures planned/implemented for them (e.g. assistance to obtain project construction related jobs); socio-economic status and satisfaction levels of APs with the RP implementation process, compensation and mitigation measures; (3) **list of roads for closure** and actions planned / taken to minimize disturbance; (4) **details of consultations held with APs** (with number of participants by gender, issues raised, conclusion / agreement reached, actions required/taken); (5) **details of grievances** registered, redressed, outstanding complaints, minutes of GRM meetings held; (6) **details of information disclosure** and awareness generation activities, levels of awareness among target population and behavior change, if any; and (7) **any other relevant information** showing RP implementation progress. The following checklist may be used for overall monitoring of RP implementation.

S. N.	Resettlement Plan Activities	Completed Y/N	Remarks
<b>A. Pre-Construction Activities and Resettlement Plan Activities</b>			
1	Approval of final Resettlement Plan by ADB prior to contract award		
2	Disclosure of final Resettlement Plan on ADB and EA websites		
3	Circulation of summary RP in two local languages to all stakeholders		
<b>A. Resettlement Plan Implementation</b>			
1	Apex Grievance Redress Committee established		
2	Entitlements and grievance redress procedure disclosed		
3	Finalization of list of APs, vulnerable APs and compensation due		
4	Finalization of list of roads for full or partial closure; mitigation measures proposed and implemented (with photographic documentation)		
5	Affected persons received entitlements as per EM in RP		
6	Payment of compensation, allowances and assistance (No. of APs)		
7	Additional assistance (project-related construction jobs, if willing and able) for vulnerable households given (No. of vulnerable APs assisted)		
8	Grievances No. of grievances registered No. of grievances redressed Outstanding complaints Disclosure of grievance redress statistics		
9	Consultation, participation and disclosure as per Plan		
<b>C. Monitoring</b>			
10	Survey on satisfaction levels of APs with RP implementation completed		
<b>D. Labor</b>			
11	Implementation of all statutory provisions on labor like health, safety, welfare, sanitation, and working conditions by Contractors. Ensuring no child labour used		
12	Equal pay for equal work for men and women		

NOTE: Where applicable, the information provided in the table should be supported by detailed explanatory report, receipts and other details.

## **Appendix 8: TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR INDEPENDENT THIRD PARTY FOR NEGOTIATED SETTLEMENT / LAND DONATION**

For any negotiated settlement/land donation, an external independent entity will observe and document the consultation process and validate the negotiated settlement/ land donation process as per legal requirement

### **TOR for Independent Third Party Witness**

An independent third party is sought to be appointed to oversee and certify the process of negotiated settlement/land donation. The third party shall be briefed about his/her expected role and deliverables by the concerned PIU.

**Eligibility:** The third party shall be a representative of the community (for example, a leader of the community with formal/legal standing, a representative of a local NGO/CBO with formal and legal standing), or formal/legal institution without any direct interest in the negotiation process or subproject activity, who is acceptable to each of the concerned parties (PIU/PMU and concerned land owner).

**Scope of work:** The role of the third party shall be to ensure a fair and transparent process of negotiation/donation. The envisaged scope: of work shall entail the following:

- (i) witness and keep a record of meetings held with the concerned parties,
- (ii) ensure there is no coercion involved in the process of negotiated settlement / land donation,
- (iv) ensure that the preferences and concerns of the land owner related to access, selection of site within lands held, etc. are recorded and any stipulated conditions met,
- (v) ensure that the negotiated settlement agreement is drafted in a fair and transparent manner,
- (vi) confirm that the offered/agreed price is fair and meet the market price of the land with similar value and condition in the area, in the case of the land donation the donor must fully understood the market value of the donated land,
- (vii) ensure the negotiated settlement/ land donation does not result any negative impacts to the third party associated with the purchase/donation activity,
- (viii) identify and recommend mitigation measures to current land user(s) / affected third party, if required,
- (ix) ensure that taxes, stamp duties and registration fees for purchased of land are borne by government, and
- (x) submit a certificate as witness to the purchase and transfer process.

**Deliverables:** The details of the meetings, and a certificate/reports as witness to the purchase / donation process and mitigation measures to owner, if any, shall be submitted by the third party to PMU, PIU and owner/donor in the local language.

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### SAMPLE CERTIFICATION FORMATS

This is to certify that Mr./Mrs. XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX, (profession, designation, address) is appointed as independent third party to certify the process of negotiated settlement/ land donation of plot no.....area.....owned by XXXXXXXXXX (names of owner), who is a signatory to this certificate. It is also placed on record that none of the signatories to this certificate have any objection to appointment of xxxx as third party witness.

Date

Officer of KEIIP/KMC and land donor

(Names and Signatures)

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I, \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ (address) certify that I was witness to the process of negotiated settlement / land donation (details of plot \_\_\_\_\_ from XXXXXXXXXX land owners names).

I certify that:

1. The process of purchase of the said land was transparent; the landowner(s) was/were happy to sell the affected assets for the welfare of the community/subproject activities.
2. The offered price of the land is fair and meets the market price of the land with similar value.
3. No coercion was used in the purchase process.
4. No (formal/informal) third party (associated with the purchase/donation) is negatively affected<sup>11</sup> by the purchase/donation activity
5. Land transfer costs (registration fee and stamp duty) were borne by the government and not by the owner/donor.
6. All concerns expressed by the owner/donor as agreed, were addressed and no pending issues remain.
7. The following mitigation measures were identified and implemented / provided to the land owner/donor.
8. Attached are the minutes of meetings held between project proponents and the land owner/donor, and the agreed price/value of the donated land which I was witness to.
9. Attached are the pictures of the land purchased and pictures of the original land owner(s) of the purchased land.
10. Attached are the information of the socio economic background of the land owner(s)

Signed/

Name

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Place: \_\_\_\_\_

Encl: Minutes of meetings held between land owner/donor and project proponents

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<sup>11</sup> Negatively affected defines as permanent loss of/ access to shelter or livelihood support which could cause impoverishment to the affected third party.

## **Appendix 9: DRAFT PROJECT INFORMATION DISCLOSURE LEAFLET**

### **Background**

Government of Madhya Pradesh (GoMP) with a sector project loan funding from Asian Development Bank (ADB) has proposed to implement Madhya Pradesh Urban Services Improvement Project (MPUSIP). Madhya Pradesh Urban Development Company Limited (MPUDC) shall be the Implementing Agency (IA) and the state's Urban Development and Housing Department (UDHD) shall be the executing agency for the Project. A project management unit (PMU) created under MPUDC is implementing MPUSIP.

MPUSIP's physical components include improvements to water supply and sewerage services in identified towns, for (a) continuous, pressurized, safe and sustainable drinking water through private household metered connections in sixty four (64) tier II towns in the state; and (b) sewage and storm water collection and treatment services proposed in two (2) identified towns (Khajuraho and Rajnagar). The project also includes an institutional strengthening component and a project management and administrative support component.

### **Subproject Description**

Proposed subproject components for Khajuraho and Rajnagar water supply will include the following civil works: (i) raw water intake facilities, (ii) water treatment plant, (iii) treated water booster pumping stations, (iv) pumping stations, (v) elevated service reservoirs (ESRs), (vi) transmission network (of which 7.9 km will be common, 12.9 km will be within Khajuraho and 3.1 km in Rajnagar) and (vii) distribution network (133 km distribution pipelines in Khajuraho and 44 km pipes in Rajnagar).

### **Resettlement Plan (RP): Policy and Principles**

The subproject is classified as Category B for involuntary resettlement in accordance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS). ADB's SPS covers both temporary and permanent impacts to both titled and non-titled persons, and includes both physical and economic displacement.

A Resettlement Plan is prepared for proposed works under the Khajuraho and Rajnagar Water Supply Improvement Project, proposed for funding under MPUSIP. It is prepared in accordance with the agreed Resettlement Framework, in compliance to the SPS 2009.

### **Involuntary Resettlement Impact**

The subproject components are proposed on government land and government-owned RoW for linear components. Minimum acquisition on private land through negotiated settlement or grant of user rights to government, is anticipated for the proposed subproject. Most of the subproject's components will be located on government lands. The ULB needs to obtain NOC and letter of land transfer from the concerned government departments for the proposed civil works on government land. Feeder main and distribution pipelines will be laid along government and municipal roads. Efforts have been made to avoid or minimize land acquisition and resettlement impact through identification of government land for all facilities proposed under the subproject, and careful design of pipe alignments through government roads and government lands. The RP for the package identifies one-time loss of seasonal crops to 7 farmers (APs), who are non-titleholders/ encroachers on government land (at the proposed WTP site) and have been cultivating wheat for the past one year for their own consumption. The farmers have agreed to

vacate the land before commencement of civil work. For the transmission line of Lalguan OHT, in case Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) consent for pipe RoW is not received, negotiated settlement with 3 private landowners for an alternate alignment of 740 m of which 200 m will be through private land, is proposed in this RP. Consultation will be required with land sellers to establish consent for sale, or, for grant of user rights as per Madhya Pradesh Underground Pipelines, Cables and Ducts Act 2013, and the RP updated accordingly.

Efforts have been made to avoid or minimize resettlement impact through careful design of the major portion of pipe alignments for transmission mains, pumping mains and distribution network through available government land and existing public road right of way (RoW), avoidance of land acquisition and selection of vacant sites (except one) and alignment alternatives with none/less resettlement impact. The RP proposes compensation to affected persons based on the agreed resettlement framework for the project. Mitigation measures are also included in the RP cost. Potential losses that can be avoided/mitigated through proper scheduling of work, avoidance of impact to businesses where possible, provision of planks for access to shops and businesses and traffic management plans to avoid disruption have been proposed.

### **Entitlements and Compensation**

The RP proposes compensation to affected persons based on the entitlement matrix prepared for the project. Potential losses that can be avoided/mitigated through proper scheduling of work, avoidance of impact to businesses where possible, provision of planks for access to shops and businesses and traffic management plans to avoid disruption have been proposed. The entitlement matrix in the Resettlement Framework for MPUSIP defines entitlements and compensation for persons facing different types of loss. Affected persons including titled and non-titled will be eligible for compensation as defined in the agreed resettlement framework and entitlement matrix for the project. A budgetary provision of INR.1.039 million for RP implementation is made.

### **Institutional Arrangements**

A central Project Management Unit (PMU) attached to MPUDC will be responsible for implementing the MPUSIP. The PMU is supported by Project Management Consultants (PMC) and Design Consultants (DC) in planning and implementation of MPUSIP. The PMU has a Project Officer (Social Safeguard and Gender). The PMU will be supported by Project Implementation Units (PIUs) with a flexibility for redeployment depending upon the implementation requirements. Contractors will be appointed for each cluster of towns and will be responsible for detailed engineering designs, construction, and operation and maintenance.

### **Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)**

A three-tier grievance redress mechanism is established for the project. The first/field level grievances will be resolved by the contractors, PMC and PIU field staff immediately on-site in consultation with the complainant, within 3 days of receipt of a complaint/grievance. All grievances that cannot be redressed within 3 days at field level will be reviewed by the PIU Assistant Safeguard Officer (ASO), PMC Resettlement Specialist, in consultation with Project Engineer, who will attempt to resolve them within 10 days. The PIU ASO will refer any unresolved or major issues to the town-level GRC, who in consultation with PIU will resolve them within 30 days. The grievance redress form is available at the contractor's site



office, and at the municipal office. Any inter-jurisdictional or inter-departmental issues will be referred by the PIU to the PMU for resolution.

**Contact details**

Organisation	Name	Position	Phone number	Email Id
Contractor				
PMU Project Officer (Social Safeguard and Gender)				
PMC Supervision Staff				
PMC Resettlement Specialist				

**Enclosure: Entitlement Matrix for proposed Subproject**