

# FINAL REPORT

ADB



Asian Development Bank  
National Capital Region Planning Board

Capacity Development of the  
National Capital Region Planning Board  
Package 2 Component B  
TA No. 7055-IND

**Volume I-H : Short Resettlement Plan**

**Detailed Project Report for  
Water Supply System in Panipat**



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July 2010

NCR Planning Board  
Asian Development Bank

# Capacity Development of the National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) – Component B (TA No. 7055-IND)

FINAL REPORT  
Volume I-H: Detailed Project Report for Panipat Water Supply  
Short Resettlement Plan

July 2010

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## Glossary

The definition of the key concepts and terminologies used in the Resettlement Plan is listed below.

<i>Affected Person (or Household)</i>	People (households) affected by project-related changes in use of land, water, forest, grazing land, or other natural resources
<i>Compensation</i>	Payment in cash or kind to which the people affected are entitled in order to replace the lost asset, resource or income
<i>Entitlement</i>	Range of measures comprising compensation, income restoration, transfer assistance, income substitution, and relocation which are due to the affected persons, depending on the nature of their losses, to restore their economic and social base to pre-project situation
<i>Grievance Redress Committee</i>	The committee formed to resolve grievances of the project affected persons/families/communities.
<i>Involuntary Resettlement</i>	Development project results in unavoidable resettlement losses that people affected have no option but to rebuild their lives, incomes, and asset bases elsewhere.
<i>Land Acquisition</i>	It is the process whereby land and properties of individuals/community are acquired for the purpose of project construction
<i>Relocation</i>	Rebuilding housing, assets, including productive land, and public infrastructure in another location
<i>Rehabilitation</i>	Re-establishing incomes, livelihoods, living and social system
<i>Replacement rate</i>	Cost of replacing lost assets and incomes, including cost of transactions
<i>Resettlement effects</i>	Loss of physical and non-physical assets, including homes, communities, productive land, income-earning assets and sources, subsistence, resources, cultural sites, social structures, networks and ties, cultural identity and mutual help mechanisms
<i>Resettlement Plan</i>	A time-bound action plan with budget setting out resettlement strategy, objectives, entitlement, actions, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation
<i>Vulnerable groups</i>	Distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately from resettlement effects.
<b>Displaced Persons*</b>	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

**Economic  
Displacement\***

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.

**Source: 1.**ADB's Handbook on Resettlement: A Guide to Good Practice, 1998

2. *\*Safeguard Policy Statement, June 2009,ADB*

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

1. *Description of the Project.* On Government of India's request, Asian Development Bank (ADB) has formulated the technical assistance (TA) to enhance the capacities of National Capital Region Planning Board and its associated implementing agencies. As part of the TA, several DPRs of different subprojects have been prepared for NCR towns. One of the sub projects is DPR preparation of canal based 24X7 water supply system including water treatment plant (WTP), over head service reservoir (OHSR) and laying of tertiary, secondary & primary distribution line in 18 water supply zone of the Master Plan area of Panipat town. This subproject envisages drawing water from Delhi Carrier Link Canal (DCLC) and Delhi Parallal Branch (DPBC). The inlet channel connected to DCLC and DPBC will terminate into the raw water sump, rectangular in shape with pump house constructed right on the top of the sump. Water shall be pumped into Inlet Chamber of the Water Treatment Plant. Treated clear water will be stored in underground reservoir adequate for 2 hour storage. The clear water pump house will be constructed on the top of the sump adjoining the CWR. Alternatively, Pump House may be constructed adjacent to the sump with Horizontal centrifugal pumps with positive suction arrangement. Water shall be pumped to 18 Zonal Over Head Service Reservoirs (OHSR) through a ring pumping main pipe line. Water shall be distributed from these zonal reservoirs to the distribution networks of each zone which will be improved/ extended as required according to design.
2. *Objectives of the Short Resettlement Plan.* The survey and assessment undertaken during preparation of the subproject indicates that the subproject will entail some degree of resettlement impact and this SRP has been prepared in accordance with ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement to address those impacts. This RP identifies the broad scope of the subproject and outlines the policy, procedures for acquisition of land, compensation and other assistance measures for affected persons and institutional requirements for implementation of RP under NCRPB project.
3. *Scope of Land Acquisition & Resettlement.* The proposed subproject will require land for one Water Treatment Plant (WTP) and one OHSR and will be acquired mainly from private sources. Rest 17 OHSRs and pumping stations will be constructed in already identified Government land and it is free from all encumbrances. For lying of new pipeline and replacement of old pipeline no extra land acquisition is required. This process will also not impact upon the business or residential houses owned by titled or non titled people located along the road corridor-alignment/ROW. A total of 4.25 ha of land will be acquired of which 3.62 ha of land is proposed to be acquired from private and 0.63 from Government.
4. *Socioeconomic Information and Profile.* A census and socio-economic survey was undertaken during November and December 2009 and April/May 2010 in the proposed Water Works Campus and OHSR locations, land for which will have to be acquired. All the 7 APs were surveyed. The number of total affected people as derived from the 07 surveyed households/APs is 48, there by making the average family size as 6.85. The land to be acquired is being used for productive agriculture purpose. No squatters or

encroachers are found to be residing or carrying out any productive occupation in the portion of the land identified for the sub project. Since, all the plots have been considered as productive and support full livelihood, assistance for loss of income has been considered in the entitlement matrix prepared for the subproject. No other impact has been found due to proposed primary, secondary and tertiary network as has been found through transect survey.

5. So far as status of ownership of the affected land is concerned 07 households/APs are owner of land according to revenue record. There are 4 trees belongs to 1 APs, none of which are of major commercial or timber value. Two agricultural pump set belongs to 2 APs needs relocation. There are no tenants either occupying the land or recorded in the revenue document.
6. There is one vulnerable persons among the affected households have been found from the census and socio economic survey. The vulnerable households belong to female-headed households (FHH) category. Main occupation of the surveyed households is cultivation. The average household income is Rs.3, 46,952/.
7. Appropriate compensation and assistance will be provided to the Affected Persons, all of whom are title holders, according to LA Act, 1894 of Govt. of Haryana, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy of Government of Haryana, 2007 and ADB's policy on Involuntary Resettlement Policy, 2009.
8. *Gender Impacts & Mitigation Measures.* Like other people in the project area the women too were unaware about the proposed subproject, its benefit, etc. The FGD session held with them provided a platform to disseminate information on impact of 24X7 potable water supply. It also helped to highlight the benefit likely to be brought about by the project. The sub project is designed to have a positive impact on women, resulting from better service delivery systems in water supply facilities at the city level and in low income/below poverty line households. Only three of the (land) survey numbers proposed for acquisition belongs to women/female headed households. The proposed land acquisition however will not have any other potential impacts on female members of affected households. The socio-economic status of households affected by the selection of (land) survey numbers of the sub-project indicates no direct negative impacts, on women. A Gender Action Plan (GAP) will be implemented as part of the project to increase female participation.
9. *Information Disclosure, and Consultation.* Discussions were held with land owners of identified survey numbers occurred on 17th November and 22nd December 2009 and April/May 2010. The existing WTP locations at Insar and Rajputana village were determined based on a detailed topographic survey and further consultation with City Municipal council and Public Health Engineering Department (PHED). PHED officials disclosed the information about the Investment Program and the sub project proposed in Insar village. Suitability of identified land for water Works campus/WTP was also explained to all affected land owners. However, landowners expressed interest in knowing the procedures for land acquisition and the approximate amount of compensation which will be offered to them under the Investment Program. It was communicated during

consultations that the PHED will disclose all relevant information about land acquisition to APs, and that it is mandatory under the Investment Program. Consultations with APs indicate that the APs wanted compensation that will permit them to buy land of similar area and potential in the open market and possibly involve similar commuting patterns and costs as the land to be acquired. All APs indicated preference for cash compensation instead of land-for-land option. The short RP will be translated in Hindi language and will be made available to the affected people by the Executing Agency (EA) for review and comments on the policy and mitigation measures, particularly the compensation package, by means of subproject-level Disclosure workshops prior to loan negotiation. Copies of the short RP will also be made available at the local level public offices such as revenue offices, to the stakeholders for local inputs prior to award of civil work contract. The proceedings of the disclosure workshop and the feedback received will be sent to ADB for review. The final RP will also be disclosed on the ADB Website and NCRPB website. In addition, a Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan have been prepared for the subproject.

10. *Resettlement Principles and Policy Framework.* The resettlement principles adopted for this subproject recognize the State Land Acquisition (LA) Act 1894 and the entitlement benefits as listed in the National Policy on R&R, (Government of India) and the relevant Asian Development Bank's (ADB) policies and operations manuals, in particular the policy on Involuntary Resettlement (Safe Guard Requirements 2009), Operations Manual F2 on Involuntary Resettlement (2006) and Hand Book of Resettlement 1998. While determining compensation for title holders, Rehabilitation and Resettlement, 2007 of Government of Haryana will also be applicable for this sub project.
11. The cutoff date for the APs, all having legal titles of their land/asset is the date of notification of acquisition under the State Land Acquisition Act 1894. EA/IA will use the RP as a planning tool, verify and update the inventory prior to implementation of the project, and provide ID cards to the entitled affected persons for compensation and resettlement purposes. The principles applicable in defining the entitlements and compensation packages for the affected households shall remain unchanged.
12. *Institutional Arrangements, and Implementation Schedule.* National Capital Planning Board (NCRPB) will be the Executing Agency (EA) for the Project. The Public Health Department of Government of Haryana would jointly act as implementing agency (IA). A separate independent unit in EAs office will constitute for the purpose of over all coordination and management of the project and it will be called as The Project Management Unit (PMU) will also implement the RP with assistance of Design & Supervision Consultants (DSC) & an experienced NGO/agency/institution, acting as Implementing Organisation (IO) who will shoulder the primary responsibility of the RP implementation. In addition, establishment of a High Powered Committee (HPC) to supervise pre-construction activities including implementation of RP under ADB assisted project is proposed.
13. The valuation of the acquired land and other assets will be done at market rate based on the principle of compensation at the replacement value of the affected land and assets. The entitled APs will be given advance notice of the date, time and place of payment through public announcement. All the payment will be made in cheques payable to the entitled AP and his/her spouse. Photocopy of the cheques will be preserved by PMU as an evidence of

transparent manner of payment. The payment of compensation will be monitored and verified by NGO/ Executing Agency as well as representatives of the affected households. All compensation and other assistances will be paid to the APs prior to commencement of civil works.

14. *Grievance Redress Mechanism.* A Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) will be established in Panipat for timely and satisfactory completion of RP related activities and other requirements of the Resettlement Plan (RP) to facilitate satisfactory implementation of all ADB funded projects. The primary objective of creating GRC is to provide a mechanism in order to address and sort out all disputes related to implementation of resettlement plan, most importantly, to mediate conflict and disputes concerning compensation payments and cut down on lengthy litigation.
15. *Resettlement Budget.* The total estimated budget for implementation of Resettlement Plan (RP) including payment of compensation and assistance to the entitled AP, preparation of identity card, cost of resettlement operation and management for the Project through Implementing Agency and engaging Independent Monitor is INR Rs 38.10 Million.
16. *Training, Monitoring & Evaluation.* The RP will have both internal and external monitoring. Internal Monitoring will be a regular activity for PMU, Social development & Resettlement specialist and will oversee the timely implementation of R&R activities.

## **1. SHORT RESETTLEMENT PLAN**

### **A. Description of the Project**

17. On Government of India's request, Asian Development Bank (ADB) has formulated the technical assistance (TA) to enhance the capacities of National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) and its associated implementing agencies. The TA was designed in three components: Component A relates to improving the business processes in NCRPB; Component B relates to improving the capacity of the implementing agencies in project identification, feasibility studies and preparing detailed engineering design; and Component C relates to urban planning and other activities. As part of the Component B, several DPRs of different subprojects have been prepared for three NCR towns. One of the sub projects is DPR preparation of canal based 24X7 water supply system including water treatment plant (WTP), over head service reservoir (OHSR) and laying of tertiary, secondary & primary distribution line in 18 water supply zone of the Master Plan area of Panipat town. This subproject envisages drawing water from Delhi Carrier Link Canal (DCLC) and Delhi Parallal Branch (DPBC). The inlet channel connected to DCLC and DPBC will terminate into the raw water sump, rectangular in shape with pump house constructed right on the top of the sump. Water shall be pumped into Inlet Chamber of the Water Treatment Plant. Treated clear water will be stored in underground reservoir adequate for 2 hour storage. The clear water pump house will be constructed on the top of the sump adjoining the CWR. Alternatively, Pump House may be constructed adjacent to the sump with Horizontal centrifugal pumps with positive suction arrangement. Water shall be pumped to 18 Zonal Over Head Service Reservoirs (OHSR) through a ring pumping main pipe line. Water shall be distributed from these zonal reservoirs to the distribution networks of each zone which will be improved/ extended as required according to design.
18. The survey and assessment undertaken during preparation of the subproject indicates that the subproject will entail some degree of resettlement impact and this SRP has been prepared in accordance with ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement(2009) to address those impacts. This short RP identifies the broad scope of the subproject and outlines the policy, procedures for acquisition of land, compensation and other assistance measures for affected persons and institutional requirements for implementation of RP under NCRPB project. This Resettlement Plan pertains to the sub project of water supply system including water treatment plant and over head service reservoir of panipat town.

### **B. Objectives of the Short Resettlement Plan**

19. This Short Resettlement Plan (SRP) is prepared to mitigate land acquisition and resettlement impact, which is unavoidable for implementation of the water supply subproject. The RP has been prepared based on census and socio-economic survey that was carried out considering outcome of the preliminary engineering and technical design and topographic survey. The objective of the RP is: i) to identify the project impact on the people in terms of loss of assets, livelihood & income, ii) to outline measures for

mitigating adverse impact and iii) to provide an estimate for budgetary allocation for compensation of loss of assets and resettlement benefits, if required, for loss of income & livelihood, according to principles and guidelines provided in the Entitlement Matrix prepared for the sub project based on RF of NCRPB. The primary purpose of this short RP is to identify steps to restore the living standards of the affected persons (APs) to the pre-project situation within a short period of time without any disruptions in their own economic and social environment.

### **C. Scope of Land Acquisition & Resettlement**

20. The capacity of the WTP in first phase is proposed for 100 MLD and another unit of 100 MLD shall be constructed in year 2026 to meet requirement of year 2041. The DPR includes cost of one unit of 100 MLD but the land shall be taken for both phases. Accordingly three options have been considered. One is Conventional Treatment plant with rapid gravity filters with 4 Clarifiers as per design criteria and norms with a land required of 6.5 Hectares. The second option is similar plant with 2 clarifiers with a land required of 4 Hectares. The third option is high rate filters and tube settlers for high rate clarification with a land requirement of 3 hectares. As per technological requirement the third option has been adopted. The land requirement in case of high rate WTP option is 3 hectare but in DPR it is proposed to have 4 hectares to accommodate centralized training centre or office etc. The land includes provision for CWPS, RWPS, chemical storage and storage of waste water, its recirculation and thickening etc.

The proposed subproject will require land for one Water Treatment Plant (WTP) and one OHSR and will be acquired mainly from private sources. Rest 17 OHSRs and pumping stations will be constructed in already identified Government land and it is free from all encumbrances. Hence, land acquisition will be required for 1 WTPs and 1 OHSR only. The Supply of water from OHSRs to consumer connections through distribution network will extend through out many parts of the town (replacement of 138 km of HPHEd pipe and laying of new 264 km of HPHEd pipe), where pipes will be buried within or alongside road alignment. For laying of new pipeline and replacement of old pipeline no extra land acquisition is required. This process will also not impacted upon the business or residential houses owned by titled or non titled people located along the road corridor-alignment/ROW.

21. Waterworks campus including WTP for the proposed canal based water supply system of Panipat will be established on an identified parcel of land admeasuring 4.00 ha of area. This site is situated between the two canals (Delhi Carrier Link Canal and Delhi Parallel Branch Canals), passing in the western side of the city from north to south. As the water supply will be drawn from both of these canals, this site is found to be appropriate for development of water works. This site is partly under the private ownership and is under agricultural use. Private land acquisition is necessitated as there is no suitable government vacant land in the town. The proposed location including the area of WTPs has been placed in **Appendix 1**.

**Table 1-1: Scope of land acquisition for Water works including WTP and OHSR**

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Land for Required – as per design (ha)	Govt. Land Available (ha)	Land to be acquired from Private (ha)	Total Land required (ha)
	WTP/Water Works campus				
1.	Panipat	4.0	0.63	3.37	4.00
	Total	4.0	0.63	3.37	4.00
2.	OHSR(Zone6)	0.2500	Nil	0.2500	0.2500

**Source:** Revenue Records, Government of Haryana, 2009

22. It is evident from the **Table 1-1** that the land acquisition requirement as per project design, is 4.00 ha for the water works campus including WTP. Of the total required land for WTP, 3.37 ha of land need to be acquired from private sources. Another 0.63 ha of land was shown as foot path under government record which has also been proposed for acquisition. The loss of land is agricultural in nature. Another 0.25 ha of private land needs to be acquired for one of the OHSR.
23. The land acquisition of private land will be impacted upon 07 numbers of APs. All the 7 APs will have the impact as full permanent physical displacement and full permanent economic displacement. There will be no social impact due to lying of new and replacement of water distribution pipeline as it has been learned through the transect walk conducted during the course of survey. There will also be no social impact for intermittent water pumping stations.

#### **D. Socioeconomic Information and Profile**

24. A census and socio-economic survey was undertaken during the period between November and December 2009 and April May 2010 in the proposed water works campus and OHSR locations land for which will have to be acquired. An estimated 07 Affected persons (households) will be affected by the subproject. The number of total affected people as derived from the 07 surveyed households is 48, thereby making the average family size as 6.85. A list of APs with their total land holding and proposed loss due to the sub project is annexed at **Appendix 2**.

**Table 1-2: Status of Census & Socio-economic Survey**

Sl.	Details	No.
1.	Total Affected Persons(Household)	07
2.	Household not found	0
3.	Common Property Resource (CPR)	NIL
4.	Total household surveyed	07
6.	Total Affected Population( as per survey in 06 HH)	48

**Source:** Census & Socio-economic survey, November-December, 2009 and April – May 2010.

25. The land to be acquired is being used for productive agriculture purpose. No squatters or

encroachers are found to be residing or carrying out any productive occupation in the portion of the land identified for water works campus and OHSR. Since, all the plots have been considered as productive and support livelihood, assistance for loss of income has been considered in the entitlement matrix prepared for the subproject. The labour force working in agriculture land is seasonal and casual in nature. The labour contractor supplies the labour as per the seasonal requirement of the agriculture. Hence, there is no livelihood loss for the labourers. There are around 30 labourers working as casual seasonal labours during the course of April/May 2010 survey. The labourers confirmed that every season they move to one place to another place as per the requirement and demand in particular season. **Table 1-3** below provides a summary of type of loss.

**Table 1-3: Affected Assets in the Subproject**

		<b>Land requirement/Acquisition</b>	<b>Hectare</b>
1	Land	Private	3.62
		Government land	0.63
	Total Land available for Acquisition including transfer from Government		4.25
	<b>Other Assets</b>		
2	Trees		04 Nos.
3	Agricultural/Irrigation Pump set		2 Nos.
4	Structure		2

**Source:** Census & Socio-economic survey, November-December, 2009 and April – May 2010.

**Note:** Total Affected Plot = 40Nos., Government Plot = 04 Nos., Private Plot = 36 Nos.

26. So far as status of ownership of the affected property is concerned 07 families are owner of land according to revenue record. Two Affected Household also own 02 trees, none of which are of major commercial or timber value. There are no tenants either occupying the land or recorded in the revenue document.

**Table 1-4: Ownership Details of Affected Households**

<b>Sl.</b>	<b>Type of loss</b>	<b>Title Holders</b>
1	Land	07
2	Land with trees	01
3	Land with water/irrigation Pump set	02
4	Structure	02

**Source:** Census & Socio-economic survey, November-December, 2009 and April – May 2010.

27. A detailed socio-economic survey was carried out during the census operation in November and December, 2009 and April – May 2010 at the residences of the Affected Persons (AP) as per their convenience. **Table 1-2** shows briefly the status of census and socio-economic survey carried out in November and December, 2009 and April – May 2010. **Table 1-5** provides a brief socio-economic profile of the affected persons.

**Table 1-5:** Summary Profile of the Affected Families

Characteristics	Units
Total Affected Households – Surveyed	07
Total Affected Persons	48
Average Family Size of Affected Households	06.85
Total No. of Scheduled Caste HH	00
Total No. of Woman Headed Households	01
Total No. of Below Poverty Line Households	01
Main Occupation of the Affected Persons	Cultivation
Average Annual Household Income	3,46,952.40

**Source:** Census & Socio-economic survey, November-December, 2009 and April – May 2010.

28. The Resettlement Framework prepared for NCRPB classifies several groups of population as socially “vulnerable” and has provided special assistance for them. The Vulnerable groups are: (a) those who are below the poverty line (BPL); (b) those who belong to scheduled castes (SC), scheduled tribes (ST); (c) female-headed households (FHH); (d) elderly and (e) disabled persons. There is one vulnerable persons among the affected households have been found from the census and socio economic survey. The vulnerable households belongs to female-headed households (FHH) category. Main occupation of the surveyed households is cultivation. The average household annual income is Rs. 3,46,952.40
29. Based on the data of the 07 surveyed households, social stratification of the affected households can be ascertained (**Table 1-6**). All the affected households belong to Hindu community. The cent-percent of the AFs belongs to joint families. The predominant family size is “large” with morethan 5 persons, accounting for 85%. The average family size is 6.85, as stated earlier.

**Table 1-6:** Social Stratification details of AFs

Sl.	Criteria	Classification	No. of AFs
1.	Community	Hindu	07
		Muslim	0
		SC	0
		ST/Indegenious	0
2.	Family Type	Joint	07
		Nuclear	00
3.	Family Size	Upto 3	00
		4-5	02
		More than 5	05

**Source:** Census & Socio-economic survey, November-December, 2009 and April – May 2010.

30. Literacy status among the affected families is average, as per information collected during census and socio economic survey (**Table 1-7**). The majority of the APs, comprising about 25%, are educated upto class VIII. Another 20% is educated upto class 10<sup>th</sup> standard.

Nearly 11% of the affected population have achieved education up to senior secondary level, which is up to class XII. However, nearly 23 % of the APs have achieved higher education at Graduate level and above.

**Table 1-7:** Educational Structure (Age more than 6)

Sl.	Education level	No. of Person	%
1.	Illiterate	02	4.44
2.	Informally Literate	01	2.22
3.	Primary (Class IV)	04	8.89
4.	Middle (Class VIII)	14	14.29
5.	Secondary (Class X)	09	20.00
6.	Intermediate (Class XII)	05	11.11
7.	Graduate, Diploma and above	10	22.22
	Total	45	100.00

**Source:** Census & Socio-economic survey, November-December, 2009 and April – May 2010.

31. The proportion of the working population among the APs is 68 %, with unemployed and retired population accounting for about 12.12 %. (**Table 1-8**) So far as occupational structure is concerned, about 67 percent has cultivation as their livelihood. Nearly 12.12 percent population are employed in private service. Another 9 percent engaged in government service. The occupational pursuit of the affected economically active population shows a major dependence on the primary sector of the employment source(66%).

**Table 1-8:** Occupation Structure (Age more than 18 yrs.)

Sl.	Occupation	No. of Person	%
1.	Government Service	03	9.09
2.	Private Service	04	12.12
3.	Cultivation & Allied Agriculture*	22	66.67
5.	Retired & Unemployed**	04	12.12
	Total	33	100.00

**Note:** \*Allied Agriculture denotes for dairy products

\*\*Unemployed members include persons actively seeking employment

**Source:** Census & Socio-economic survey, November-December, 2009 and April – May 2010.

32. It is evident from the data on annual household income of 07 APs(households), that there is no AP belong to Below Poverty Line (**Table 1-9**). The proportion of households with annual income between Rs. 1,00,000 and above is the highest, about 57 %. While nearly 28.57 % of the APs earn an income varying from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 100,000. There is only 1 APs have an annual income between Rs. 25,000 and 50,000. The average annual household income of the affected families has been calculated as Rs.3,46,952, which appears to be somewhat skewed due to significant proportion (50%) of “higher” income group with annual income between Rs. 1,00,000 and above. Most of these higher income group APs earn their living from cultivation and allied agriculture. The economic status of the affected families is in conformity to their impressive educational achievement, as reported in previous paragraph.

**Table 1-9:** Annual Income Pattern APs (households)

Sl.	Total Household Income (per annum)	Affected Household	
		No.	% to total
1.	Below Rs. 25,000	0	0.00
2.	Rs. 25,000 – 50,000	01	14.29
3.	Rs. 50,000 – 1,00,000	02	28.57
4.	Rs. 1,00,000 and above	04	57.14
	Total	07	100

**Source:** Census & Socio-economic survey, November-December, 2009

33. Appropriate compensation and assistance will be provided to the Affected Persons, all of whom are title holders, according to LA Act, 1894 of Govt. of Haryana, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy for Oustees, 2007, Govt.of Haryana and ADB’s policy on Involuntary Resettlement, 2009.

#### **E. Gender Impacts & Mitigation Measures**

34. During the course of the initial social assessment particular emphasis was given to appraise the present status and needs of the women in the subproject area and the potential impact of the Project on them by means of conducting series of Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with women belonging to various socio-economic groups, as well as of affected families. Like other people in the project area the women too were unaware about the proposed subproject, its benefit, etc. The FGD session held with them provided a platform to disseminate information on impact of 24X7 potable water supply. It also helped to highlight the benefit likely to be brought about by the project. The sub project is designed to have a positive impact on women, resulting from better service delivery systems in water supply facilities at the city level and in low income/below poverty line households. Only three of the (land) survey numbers proposed for acquisition belongs to women/female headed households. The proposed land acquisition however will not have any other potential impacts on female members of affected households. The socio-economic status of households affected by the selection of (land) survey numbers of the sub-project indicates no direct negative impacts, on women. A Gender Action Plan (GAP) will be implemented as part of the project to increase female participation.

#### **F. Information Disclosure, and Consultation**

35. Several numbers of discussions/consultations were held with land owners of identified survey numbers occurred between 17<sup>th</sup> November and 22<sup>nd</sup> December 2009. The existing WTP locations at Insar and Rajputana village were determined based on a detailed topographic survey and further consultation with City Municipal council and Public Health Engineering Department (PHED). PHED officials disclosed the information about the Investment Program and the sub project proposed in Insar and Rajputana village. Suitability of identified land for water Works campus/WTP was also explained to all affected land owners. However, landowners expressed interest in knowing the procedures

for land acquisition and the approximate amount of compensation which will be offered to them under the Investment Program. It was communicated during consultations that the PHED will disclose all relevant information about land acquisition to APs, and that it is mandatory under the Investment Program. Consultations with APs indicate that the APs wanted compensation that will permit them to buy land of similar area and potential in the open market and possibly involve similar commuting patterns and costs as the land to be acquired. All APs indicated preference for cash compensation instead of land-for-land option. Further, during SRP implementation, the implementing Non Governmental Organization (NGO) will ensure each AP is consulted to inform them about the outcome of the decision making process, and confirm how their views were incorporated in sub-project design. The SRP shall be brought to the notice of all APs with the help of the implementing NGO. The NGO will also implement rehabilitation activities as per the Resettlement Plan, and develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner.

36. Consultations with APs indicate that they prefer compensation at replacement value which can permit them to buy land of similar area and potential in the open market possibly involving similar commuting requirements and costs as their current land. The Investment Program ensures compensation at replacement value through the High Power Committee (HPC) to be established for the sub project. The Investment Program will also pay for all fees, taxes, and other charges (registration, etc.) incurred for replacement land. A summary report on Stakeholder consultation is annexed (**Appendix 3**).

The short RP will be translated in Hindi language and will be made available to the affected people by the Executing Agency (EA) for review and comments on the policy and mitigation measures, particularly the compensation package, by means of subproject-level Disclosure workshops prior to loan negotiation. Copies of the short RP will also be made available at the local level public offices such as revenue offices, to the stakeholders for local inputs prior to award of civil work contract. The proceedings of the disclosure workshop and the feedback received will be sent to ADB for review. The final RP will also be disclosed on the ADB Website and NCRPB website<sup>1</sup>. In addition, a Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan has been prepared for the subproject and is enclosed as **Appendix 4**.

## **G. Grievance Redress Mechanism**

37. A Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) will be formed to ensure that grievances are addressed in a timely manner, facilitating timely project implementation. The GRC will redress grievances at the local-level in a consultative manner and with the participation of the affected households, or their representatives. GRC meetings will be convened as necessary to address complaints as they arise. The time and date of GRC meetings will be announced to APs by the implementing NGO and RO a week in advance. To further ensure GRC accessibility to APs, the implementing NGO and RO will inform APs on grievance redressal procedures, the functions of the GRC, and how to access the GRC. The first level of screening of grievances shall be undertaken by the implementing NGO

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<sup>1</sup> TheNCRPB website is ready for use.

and the PHED/IA. Only major grievances shall be placed before the GRC. The GRC will determine the merit of each grievance and attempt to resolve the same within a month from the date of lodging of complaints, failing which the grievance shall be addressed to the Deputy Commissioner (DC). The GRC shall forward grievances of serious nature immediately on receipt of complaint to the DC. The DC will hear appeals against the decisions of GRC. The decision of DC is final and cannot be contested in any other forum except in the Court of Law. All costs incurred in resolving the complaints will be borne by the PHED/IA. The GRC is constituted as follows:

1. Land Acquisition Officer, Panipat District : Chairman
2. Chief Engineer PHED : Member
3. Social & Resettlement Expert of PMU : Member-Secretary
4. 2 Representative of affected persons : Member
5. Panchyats Members and Head : Member

## **H. Resettlement Principles and Policy Framework**

In India, compensation for land acquisition and resettlement assistance for project affected people are governed by the Land Acquisition Act (1894), which has been amended from time to time. The resettlement principles adopted for this subproject recognize the State Land Acquisition (LA) Act 1894 and the entitlement benefits as listed in the National Policy on R&R, 2007 (Government of India) and the relevant Asian Development Bank's (ADB) policies and operations manuals, in particular the policy on Involuntary Resettlement (Safe Guard Requirements 2009), and Operations Manual F2 on Involuntary Resettlement (2006) and Hand Book of Resettlement-A Guide to Good Practices, 1998.

The Government of Haryana has introduced a Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy for Oustees on 7th December, 2007. The Policy is applicable to all those lands where award of compensation was announced on or after 5th March, 2005.

38. The salient features of the Policy are:

- (i) The land owners will be paid annuity for 33 years over and above the usual land compensation. The amount of annuity will be Rs. 15,000/- per acre per annum. The policy of paying annuity will be applicable to all cases of land acquisition by Government except land acquired for defence purposes.
- (ii) Annuity of Rs. 15,000/- will be increased by a fixed sum of Rs.500/- every year.
- (iii) In respect of land acquired in terms of land acquisition policy for setting up of Special Economic Zone /Technology Cities, Technology Parks, in addition to rehabilitation and resettlement package notified by Industries and Commerce Department the land owners will be paid a sum of Rs. 30,000/- per acre per annum will be paid for a period of 33 years by private developers and this annuity will be increased by Rs. 1,000/- every year.
- (iv) The allotment of plot as per scale mentioned in the entitlement will be made to each co-sharer depending upon his share in the land acquired for Haryana Urban Development Authority and Haryana State Industrial Infrastructure Development

Corporation Limited Plots<sup>2</sup> under this policy would be offered if the land proposed to be acquired is under the ownership of oustees on the date of publication under Section -4 of Land Acquisition Act and if 75% or more of the total land owned by the owner in that Urban Estate is acquired. Only one time benefit of this policy will be given to the land owner whose land is acquired in pocket at different times. In case, the land owner becomes entitled for a bigger size plot due to subsequent acquisition of his land then differential of the plot already allotted to him shall be allowed to him.

- (v) The land required for social infrastructure could either be exchanged with the land of village Panchayat of the land acquired in continuity of the village can be transferred to village Panchayat together with the infrastructure developed thereon for its day to day management.
  - (vi) The Rehabilitation Policy will also be applicable to those land owners whose residential structure / houses / dwelling units fall within alignment of essential infrastructure services and is acquired under urgency clause.
39. All title holder APs will receive compensation as per the provision of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy of Government of Haryana, 2007. All Affected Persons will be entitled to resettlement and rehabilitation benefits as per the Entitlement Matrix. In case of land acquisition, the replacement cost will form the compensation. Loss of income/livelihood will be compensated within the overall resettlement package in accordance with the entitlement matrix. Compensation and Resettlement package entitlements will be paid before taking the possession of land. In case there remains an outstanding loan taken on the land proposed for acquisition, if not repaid till the time of acquisition, a portion will be deducted from the total compensation, and the rest will be settled in a phased-manner, in consultation with the AP. Payment of land price and other approved package of assistance will be made to the titleholder through the issuance of a bank cheque to ensure a transparent disbursement process. The cheque will be issued by the DC, after the PHED/IA deposits the amount with the DC. Payment to APs is to be done before contract award, or by latest before commencement of civil works.
40. The RP is based on the general findings of the census, socio-economic survey, observation during field visits, and participatory consultation meetings with various groups including the affected persons in the subproject area. The census and socio-economic survey was carried out in three phases. The phase 1 and phase 2 surveys were carried out from 17- 25<sup>th</sup> November and 15-22<sup>nd</sup> December 2009 respectively. The phase three survey was carried

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<sup>2</sup> The maximum size of the plot to be allotted may be restricted to 350 sq. yards. Since livelihood of the farmers predominantly depends upon his agriculture income and shops, in order to provide the affected land owners / farmers a long term sustainable source of income, in addition to the residential plot, commercial sites, measuring 2.75 x 2.75 mtr. may be allotted in Haryana Urban Development Authority Sector. Such allotment shall be made to each co-sharer provided his share exceeds 2.5 acres, otherwise all the co-shares will be allotted a single site. Director, Town and Country Planning, Haryana will allow additional component of commercial use in the Sector if the booths are separately provided. In respect of Haryana State Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd, mixed land use of residential and commercial will be allowed for which a detailed scheme shall be worked out by Haryana State Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited. In case the land is acquired for purposes other than residential sectors, the plots as mentioned above will be allotted in the residential sector to be developed next in that urban estate.

out in 27<sup>th</sup> April to 5<sup>th</sup> May,2010. Compensation and resettlement assistance for various types of loss have been determined following the provision made in the resettlement framework of NCRPB. In general, the people affected by the Sub-Project will be entitled to the following types of compensation and assistance - (i) Compensation for loss of land at replacement value, (ii) Compensation for loss of trees at replacement cost, and (iii) Compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost. The loss of the land parcel is the total holding of each APs, chances of loss of full income or potential impact on the loss of full livelihood of the APs is envisaged; as the APs expressed their willingness to receive for cash compensation no separate economic rehabilitation plan under this sub project for these purposes is required. However, lump sum economic rehabilitation grant due to loss of income from particular parcel of land for all land looser is proposed here. A lump sum allowance for vulnerability is also proposed.

41. Project-induced displacement may lead to loss or diminished income for Affected Person (APs). The main categories of impacts expected as a result of project land and property acquisition include: (a) Loss of agriculture land in part or full; (b) Loss of residential structure in part or full and (b) Loss of livelihood.
42. The economic rehabilitation grant money will be deposited in bank accounts to be released only for the purchase of income generating assets. The IAs will use its good offices with local authorities to facilitate early rehabilitation of these women headed households.
43. The cut off date for the APs, all having legal titles of their land/asset is the date of notification of acquisition under the State Land Acquisition Act 1894. The entitlement matrix (**Table 1-10**) has been prepared in accordance with the Resettlement Framework of the NCRPB, for the people and the community affected by the project and provisions will be kept in the budget for those who were not present at the time of census survey, after verifying their claim for legal ownership. However, people moving in the project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to any assistance.
44. EA/IA will use the RP as a planning tool, verify and update the inventory prior to implementation of the project, and provide ID cards to the entitled affected persons for compensation and resettlement purposes. The principles applicable in defining the entitlements and compensation packages for the affected households shall remain unchanged. A detailed Entitlement Matrix for the subproject is provided in **Table 1-10**.

**Table 1-10: Entitlement Matrix**

Sl. No.	Type of Loss	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlement	Details
A. Loss of Land & Assets				
1.	Loss of Land	Titleholder	Compensation at Market/ Replacement value	Cash compensation at market replacement value. In addition the title holder of the land/ land owners will be paid annuity for 33 years over and above the usual land compensation. The amount of annuity will be Rs. 15,000/- per acre per annum. The policy of paying annuity will be applicable to all cases of land acquisition by

Sl. No.	Type of Loss	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlement	Details
				Government. Annuity of Rs. 15,000/- will be increased by a fixed sum of Rs.500/- every year. APs will be explained the process and their views will be taken into consideration, while determining the replacement value of land.
<b>B. Loss of Trees</b>				
3.	Loss of trees	Owner of the affected trees	Compensation at market value	Compensation for loss of timber/firewood trees at current market value of wood/timber or firewood depending on the kind of tree. The horticulture department of Government of Haryana will determine the replacement cost of trees.
<b>C. Loss of Structure</b>				
4.	Loss of structure	Owner of affected structure	Compensation at replacement cost	AP, the owner of the structure, will be provided replacement value of the residential structure, which will be calculated as per the latest prevailing basic schedule of rates (BSR) without depreciation. Right to salvage material from demolished structure.
<b>D. Loss of other Assets</b>				
5.	Well/Irrigation Unit	Owner of affected Assets	Compensation at replacement cost	AP, the owner of the asset, will be provided replacement value of the assets, which will be calculated as per the latest prevailing basic schedule of rates (BSR) without depreciation. Right to salvage material from demolished structure.
<b>E. Resettlement Assistance</b>				
6.	Economic Rehabilitation Grant for loss of income.	Title holder	Cash grant/ compensation	Rs. 30,000 per title holder.
7.	Loss of structure	Owner of affected structure	grant	a) One time transfer grants of Rs.5000/ structure owner. b) Rental Assistance for 3 months @ Rs. 3000/ month. C) Shifting Assistance Lumpsum Rs.15000/
8.	Vulnerability Allowance	Title Holder	Cash grant	One time vulnerable grants of Rs.10000/ to vulnerable APs.
9.	Any unanticipated adverse impact due to project intervention	Any unanticipated consequence of the subproject will be documented and mitigated according to the resettlement framework of NCRPB.		

## **I. Institutional Arrangements, and Implementation Schedule**

45. National Capital Planning Board (NCRPB) will be the Executing Agency (EA) for the Project. The Public Health Engineering Department of Govt. of Haryana would act as implementing agency (IA). A separate independent unit in IA's office will constitute for the purpose of over all coordination and management of the project and it will be called as The Project Management Unit (PMU) will also implement the RP with assistance of Design & Supervision Consultants (DSC) & an experienced NGO/agency/institution, acting as Implementing Organisation (IO) who will shoulder the primary responsibility of the RP implementation. The PMU would ensure monitoring any changes to subproject design which may require re-evaluation of the need for and adequacy of the RP. If necessary, RP will be updated keeping changed design in view while entitlement principle remaining unchanged. The PMU will ensure resettlement budgets are delivered on time for timely RP implementation, prior to commencement of construction work. A brief Terms of Reference for Implementing organisation/NGO is annexed in **Appendix 5**.
46. In addition, establishment of a High Powered Committee (HPC) to supervise pre-construction activities including implementation of RP under ADB assisted project is proposed. The HPC will consist of the following personnel:
- (i) Divisional Commissioner – NCR Cell (Haryana)
  - (ii) Executive Engineer PHED – Panipat
  - (iii) Chair man – Panipat Municipal Council
  - (iv) Revenue Officer
  - (v) NCRPB Representative
  - (vi) Representatives of the Affected Persons/Eminent person
47. This HPC will be responsible to make independent valuation of land based on existing market price which is equivalent to replacement value. In addition, the Committee will also establish the transitional allowance and assistance to be provided to affected persons based on the prevailing rates to restore the pre-project levels of livelihoods, in case of loss of livelihood. The HPC will also undertake direct negotiation settlements with the APs, wherever required.
48. The valuation of the acquired land and other assets will be done at market rate based on the principle of compensation at the replacement value of the affected land and assets. The entitled APs will be given advance notice of the date, time and place of payment through public announcement. All the payment will be made in cheques payable to the entitled AP and his/her spouse. Photocopy of the cheques will be preserved by PMU as an evidence of transparent manner of payment. The payment of compensation will be monitored and verified by NGO/ Executing Agency as well as representatives of the affected households. All compensation and other assistances<sup>3</sup> will be paid to the APs prior to commencement of

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<sup>3</sup> Compensation and assistances including that payable to Vulnerable AP are required to be disbursed prior to taking possession of the asset, land in this case. If during further verification or updating of AP database due to change in project design, relocation or livelihood assistance, or rehabilitation measures become necessary, implementation of resettlement plan

civil works.

49. The implementation process will cover (i) identification of cut-off date and notification; (ii) verification of properties of APs and estimation of their type and level of losses and distribution of identity cards; (iii) consultations with APs to address their needs, and priorities; and (IV) economic rehabilitation of the APs.
50. The proposed estimated time frame for completion of RP implementation is 15 months. The activity wise detail time frame is given in **Table 1-11**.

**Table 1-11:** Tentative Implementation Schedule

Sl. No.	RP Implementation Activities	Year 1				Year 2		
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3
		Schedule Completion				Schedule Completion		
1.	Engaging NGO/Implementing Agency							
2.	Public consultation/Dissemination of information on Project							
3.	Verification of AP with Census cut-off-date							
4.	Updating census data in respect of changed design (if required)							
5.	Finalization of entitled APs							
6.	Preparation of photo Identity Card of Entitled AP							
7.	Opening Bank Account (Joint A/c in the name of HOH & his spouse/next of kin)							
8.	Distribution of ID Card							
9.	Computation of Compensation/Assistance							
10.	Disbursement of payment of compensation							
11.	Disbursement of payment of other Assistance							
12.	Setting up of GRC							
13.	Grievance Redress Initiation							
14.	Preparation of Database of AP							
15.	Engaging External Monitor							

may take longer period of time beyond commencement of civil work construction. Affected people will be provided with certain resettlement entitlements, such as land and asset compensation and allowances, prior to their displacement, dispossession, or restricted access.

## J. Resettlement Budget

51. The total estimated budget for implementation of Resettlement Plan (RP) including payment of compensation and assistance to the entitled AP, preparation of identity card, cost of resettlement operation and management for the Project through Implementing Agency and engaging Independent Monitor is **INR Rs 34.56 Million, say INR 35 Million**. A break up of cost estimate is given in the following **Table 1-12**

**Table 1-12:** Tentative Budget (Cost in Million INR)

Sl.	Item	Unit	Qty.	Unit Cost in Rs	Total cost in Million INR
<i>A. Compensation for Land and Assets- Replacement Cost</i>					
1.	Private Land	Hectare	3.62	8000000	28.96
2.	Trees		4	35000	0.14
3.	Irrigation Pump set and well		2	50000	0.01
4.	Stamp Duty and registration cost @10%				2.89
5.	Structure	Sq.m	198	5500	1.08
<b>Sub-Total of A</b>					<b>33.17</b>
<i>B. Resettlement Assistance</i>					
1	Economic Resettlement Grant		06	30000	0.18
2.	One time Transfer grant to Structure Owner		02	5000	0.01
3.	Rental Assistance to Structure Owner	3 months	02	3000	0.01
4.	Shifting Assistance(Transport) to Structure Owner		02	15000	0.03
5.	Assistance for Vulnerable	01	01	10000	0.01
<b>Sub-Total of B</b>					<b>0.24</b>
<i>C. Support for RP Implementation</i>					
1	Engaging NGO for RP Updating & Implementation	L/s			0.45
2	Social and Resettlement Team of PMU And EA including Logistics	L/s		0.400	0.40
3	Training	L/s		0.100	0.10
4	Independent External Monitoring	L/s		0.350	0.20
<b>Sub-Total of C</b>					<b>1.15</b>
<b>Total (A+B+C)</b>					<b>34.56</b>
Contingencies @ 10%					3.45
<b>Total Rs. in Million</b>					<b>38.10</b>

**Note:** Market valuation of the land has been informally collected from the Patwari (Revenue officer) of the concerned circle and also from the local people. This need to be authenticated at the time of fixation of compensation and by the High Level Committee constituted for implementation of the sub Project.

## K. Training, Monitoring & Evaluation

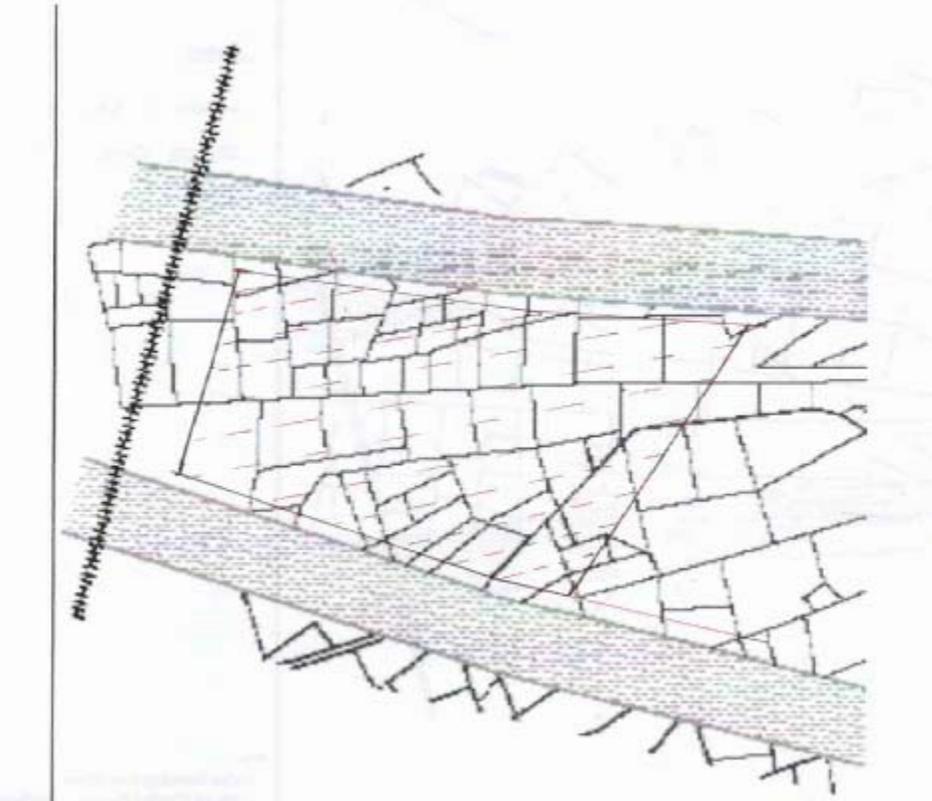
52. The RP will have both internal and external monitoring. Internal Monitoring will be a regular activity for PMU, Social development & Resettlement specialist will oversee the timely implementation of R&R activities.

53. An orientation and training in resettlement management will be provided under the Project to the NGO/agencies by the Social Development & Resettlement specialist at the PMU level. The training activities will focus on issues concerning – (i) principles and procedures of land acquisition; (ii) the policies and principles agreed under the ADB loan; (iii) public consultation and participation; (iv) entitlements and compensation disbursement mechanisms; (v) Grievance redressal and (vi) monitoring of resettlement operation.
54. The NGO/agency, assisting in preparation and implementation of a RP, will submit monthly progress report of RP implementation to the EA through the respective PMU. The PMU will conduct regular internal monitoring of resettlement implementation and prepare quarterly progress reports for submission to ADB. The reports will contain progress made in RP implementation with particular attention to compliance with the principles and entitlement matrix set out in the resettlement plan. The report will also document consultation activities conducted, provide summary of issues or problems identified and actions taken to resolve the issues, and provide summary of grievances or complaints lodged by households and actions taken to redress such complaints.
55. An independent agency/monitoring expert will be engaged by the PMU in agreement with ADB to undertake biannual external monitoring of the project implementation. This expert will submit its reports biannually directly to ADB. A brief Terms of Reference for External Monitor is annexed. (**Appendix 6**).

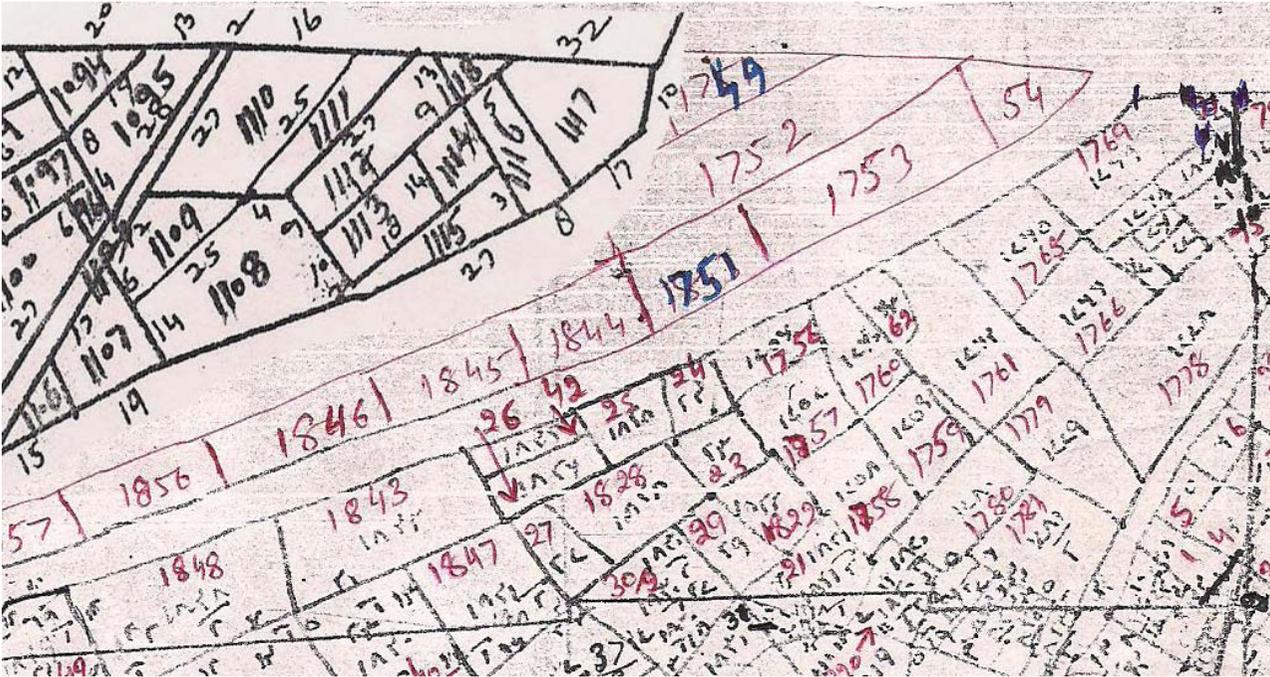
## **Appendices**

## **Appendix 1**

**Appendix 1: Location Map of Water Works Campus**



Appendix 1B: Land Details (KhasraMap) of Proposed Water Works Campus



## **Appendix 2**

**Appendix 2: List of Affected Persons**

<b>AK</b>	<b>Owner (As per Revenue Records)</b>	<b>Khasra No.</b>	<b>Total Area in Ha</b>	<b>Affected Area in Ha</b>
1	Central Government	1755	1.7611	0.503171
2		1782	0.0486	0.0486
3		1783	0.0607	0.0607
4		1784	0.0081	0.0081
5	Guru Dayal	1765/1	0.1538	0.1538
6		1766/1	0.1417	0.1417
7	Harnarayan	1784	0.0243	0.0243
8		1785	0.0607	0.0607
9		1786	0.0607	0.0607
10		1757	0.1457	0.02914
11		1758	0.2065	0.2065
12		1759	0.1457	0.1457
13		1760	0.0729	0.03645
14		1767	0.0364	0.0364
15		1768	0.0486	0.0486
16		1777	0.0243	0.0243
17	1779	0.2551	0.2551	
18	1780	0.1700	0.17	
19	1781	0.1822	0.1822	
20	2300	0.0972	0.0972	
21	1765/2	0.0405	0.0405	
22	1766/2	0.0283	0.0283	
23	5655/1769	0.1700	0.17	
24	5656/1769	0.0243	0.0243	
25	5657/1776	0.0121	0.0121	
26	5658/1778	0.0769	0.0769	
27	Hira Singh	5658/1778	0.2146	0.2146
28	Jitender Mohan Singh, Gurvinder Singh	1752/1	0.0445	0.014833
29	Mangal Singh	1753	0.3036	0.2024
30		1754	0.4372	0.4372
31		1756	0.1457	0.02914
32		1761	0.0486	0.0486
33		1762	0.0121	0.0121
34		1820	0.1336	0.1336
35		1821	0.1822	0.1822
36		1822	0.0445	0.00445
37	1752/2	0.0283	0.009433	
38	Preetam Kaur	1783	0.0081	0.0081
39		1783	0.0040	0.0040
40		1784	0.0162	0.0162

## **Appendix 3**

**Appendix 3: Stakeholders' Participatory Consultation - Abstracts**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Place &amp; Date</b>	<b>Participants</b>	<b>Issues discussed</b>	<b>Opinion &amp; consensus about the Project</b>
1	PaniPat 30.08.09	Officials of PHED, Panipath, Ward members of Panipat Municipality, Eminent citizens, Elected Public representatives of Municipalities	1. Details of project 2. Development of the area 3. Employment opportunity for the local youth 4. Valuation of the land	The Project work should be completed within the shortest possible time as people face a lot of problems due to the absence of the proposed Infrastructure at present. Provisions should be made to include all the households to be linked to the water supply system facility so that the maximum number of people is benefited. People are willing to cooperate by all means to implement the project successfully and are willing to pay higher water charges if levied within their affordable means.
2.	Village Insar and Rajputana. 19.11.09, 22.11.09, 18.12.09, 22.12.09	12 persons including the APs, one woman member of AF, local residents TA consultant & Survey team	1. Details of project 2. Development of the area 3. Employment opportunity for the local youth 4. Valuation of the land	The Project work should be completed within the shortest possible time as people face a lot of problems due to the absence of the proposed Infrastructure. The compensation for land should be at market rate. The Govt. should take total land of the plot. The rest of the area will be of no use. Since the trees are of firewood quality only and also of small height they do not expect rate at timber value.

## **Appendix 4**

**Appendix 4: Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan**

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Task</b>	<b>Timing (Date /Period)</b>	<b>No. of People</b>	<b>Agencies</b>	<b>Feedback/Issues/ Concerns Raised</b>
Stakeholder Identification	Mapping of the project area	From February, 09 to Sept, 09	15 persons	TA Consultants – Technical, Environmental & Social Safeguard Specialists and officials of PHED/Panipat and Panipat Municipality.	The project area was observed with a view to identify suitable plot of land for Water works Campus and OHSR locations.
Project information Dissemination	Dissemination of information	From October, 08 to Sept, 09	-	TA Consultants – Technical, Environmental & Social Safeguard Specialists and officials of PHED/Panipat and Panipat Municipality.	The sub project-24x7 potable water supply in Panipat was the high priority project of the State Government.
Consultative meetings with APs during Scoping Phase	Discuss potential impacts of the project	August and September, October 2009	25 persons	TA Consultants – Technical, Environmental & Social Safeguard Specialists and officials of PHED/Panipat and Panipat Municipality, Local Citizen, Ward Councillors, Public representatives	Issues related to impact of the project: Local people were eager to know the completion of the project. They suggested the early completion. Adequate compensation for loss of land Job/labour opportunity during construction/implementation of the project
Project information Dissemination	Informal Meetings with affected persons (APs)	-	Majority of the APs & other important persons of the locality	CTA Consultants – Technical, Environmental & Social Safeguard Specialists	-
Public Notification	Publish list of affected lands/sites in a local		-	Collector, Land Acquisition.	After Loan negotiation

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Task</b>	<b>Timing (Date /Period)</b>	<b>No. of People</b>	<b>Agencies</b>	<b>Feedback/Issues/ Concerns Raised</b>
	newspaper; Establish eligibility cut-off date				
Socio-Economic Survey	Collect socio-economic information of AP's and their perception on the project	November and December, 2009	12	TA Consultant & Social Survey team	Information and census data collected on : No. of affected families Socio-economic profile of the AFs Awareness created about project concept & resettlement impact due to LA
Consultative meetings on Resettlement Mitigation Measures	Discuss entitlements, compensation rates, grievance redress Mechanisms	-	-	IA&EA(PHED/Haryana and NCRPB)	-
Publicize the resettlement plan (RP) (Proposed date)	Distribute Leaflets or Booklets in local language	-	-	IA&EA(PHED/Haryana and NCRPB)	-
Full Disclosure of the RP to Affected families (Proposed date)	Distribute short RP in local language to APs	-	-	IA&EA(PHED/Haryana and NCRPB)	-
Web Disclosure of the short RP (Proposed date)	Short RP posted on ADB and/or EA website	-	-	IA&EA(PHED/Haryana and NCRPB)	-
Consultative Meetings during DMS	Face to Face meetings with APs	-	-	IA&EA(PHED/Haryana and NCRPB)	-
Disclosure after Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)	Disclose updated short RP to APs	-	-	IA&EA(PHED/Haryana and NCRPB)	-
Web Disclosure of the Updated short RP (subject to change of technical design)	Updated short RP posted on ADB and/or EA website	-	-	IA&EA(PHED/Haryana and NCRPB)	-

## **Appendix 5**

## **Appendix 5: Terms of Reference for RP Implementing Agency / NGO**

### **Project Description**

The proposed sub project is canal based 24X7 water supply system including water treatment plant (WTP), over head service reservoir (OHSR) and laying of tertiary, secondary & primary distribution line in 18 water supply zone of the Master Plan area of Panipat town. This subproject envisages drawing water from Delhi Carrier Link Canal (DCLC) and Delhi Parallal Branch (DPBC). The inlet channel connected to DCLC and DPBC will terminate into the raw water sump, rectangular in shape with pump house constructed right on the top of the sump. Water shall be pumped into Inlet Chamber of the Water Treatment Plant. Treated clear water will be stored in underground reservoir adequate for 2 hour storage. The clear water pump house will be constructed on the top of the sump adjoining the CWR. Alternatively, Pump House may be constructed adjacent to the sump with Horizontal centrifugal pumps with positive suction arrangement. Water shall be pumped to 18 Zonal Over Head Service Reservoirs (OHSR) through a ring pumping main pipe line. Water shall be distributed from these zonal reservoirs to the distribution networks of each zone which will be improved/ extended as required according to design.

The implementation of the project will require land acquisition which will cause involuntary resettlement for the titleholders. The RP has been prepared to mitigate the adverse resettlement impact, so far as land acquisition is concerned and measures have been incorporated in the plan. Other than land acquisition the project will also affect some vulnerable people and special assistance for them has been provided in the RP. There are no squatters or encroachers either residing or carrying on productive occupation in the plots to be acquired.

PMU will engage experienced non-government organizations (NGOs) or institution to assist in the implementation of the RP, particularly to conduct public consultation program and to develop public awareness and action programs to facilitate implementation of the subproject. The proactive role of the people living in the vicinity of the sanitary land fill site area is a requisite condition for success of the project. The NGOs to be hired would be responsible to the PMU and will function in close cooperation with and under the guidance of the R&R Expert of PMU.

### **Scope of Work – General**

To design and produce information materials such as project brochures, pamphlets, posters, and billboards to be used in the information and awareness campaign in the project area, particularly to create awareness on environmental protection.

To assist the R&R Expert, in implementation of RP provisions with special attention on timely payment disbursement to the entitled APs prior to commencement of civil construction work.

## **Specific Tasks**

Information campaign on the proposed project and Resettlement Plan for the project affected persons.

Prepare and update AP database, if required, with reference to changed design and census cut-off-date. Create computerized updated database of the entitled APs.

Assist APs to open bank account, jointly with their spouses, or next of kin, prior to payment disbursement.

- (i) Assist PMU in verification and updating of record of rights of the title holders.
- (ii) Prepare photo identity cards of the entitled APs.
- (iii) Assist the APs to resolve their grievances, specially regarding payment of compensation, through interaction with the GRC.
- (iv) Participate in and organize community consultation with the various groups of stakeholders for smooth progress of project implementation.
- (v) Contribute towards capacity building of the community based organizations, specially in the land fill site where the unemployed youth can be actively engaged in the project.
- (vi) Formation of groups that can maintain and protect the green belt around the landfill site.
- (vii) Prepare quarterly reports on work completed and progress made. Provide specific examples of community involvements in the process and local capacity building to deal with the issues.

## **Qualifications**

The NGOs must have at least 5 years of work experience in the above activities with good track records. Local NGOs in the project area with good credentials will be preferred. If local experienced NGOs are not available any reputed institute may be engaged after proper orientation and RP implementation training is provided to the selected staff of the agency.

## **Time Frame**

The NGO/Implementing Agency will be engaged for a period of 18 months and the agency will commence their work from the beginning of RP implementation. A budgetary allocation has been provided in the Tentative Budget for RP implementation.

## **Appendix 6**

## **Appendix 6: TOR for Independent External Monitor for Monitoring & Evaluation of RP implementation**

### **Project Description**

The proposed sub project is canal based 24X7 water supply system including water treatment plant (WTP), over head service reservoir (OHSR) and laying of tertiary, secondary & primary distribution line in 18 water supply zone of the Master Plan area of Panipat town. This subproject envisages drawing water from Delhi Carrier Link Canal (DCLC) and Delhi Parallal Branch (DPBC). The inlet channel connected to DCLC and DPBC will terminate into the raw water sump, rectangular in shape with pump house constructed right on the top of the sump. Water shall be pumped into Inlet Chamber of the Water Treatment Plant. Treated clear water will be stored in underground reservoir adequate for 2 hour storage. The clear water pump house will be constructed on the top of the sump adjoining the CWR. Alternatively, Pump House may be constructed adjacent to the sump with Horizontal centrifugal pumps with positive suction arrangement. Water shall be pumped to 18 Zonal Over Head Service Reservoirs (OHSR) through a ring pumping main pipe line. Water shall be distributed from these zonal reservoirs to the distribution networks of each zone which will be improved/ extended as required according to design.

The implementation of the project will require land acquisition which will cause involuntary resettlement for the titleholders. The RP has been prepared to mitigate the adverse resettlement impact, so far as land acquisition is concerned and measures have been incorporated in the plan. Other than land acquisition the project will also affect some vulnerable people and special assistance for them has been provided in the RP. There are no squatters or encroachers either residing or carrying on productive occupation in the plots to be acquired.

### **Scope of Work**

The Independent External Monitor will be supervising and monitoring RP implementation activities and will work in coordination with R&R Expert, PMU. The key tasks of the External Monitor will be to as follows:

- (i) To review and verify the progress in resettlement implementation as outlined in the Resettlement Plan (RP).
- (ii) To assess whether resettlement objectives, particularly living standard of the Affected Persons (APs) has been restored or enhanced.
- (iii) To assess resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability, drawing both on policies and practices and to suggest any corrective measures, if necessary.

### **Specific Tasks and Methodology**

Review pre-project baseline data on income and expenditure, occupational and livelihood patterns, arrangements for use of common property, social organization, leadership patterns, community organizations and cultural parameters.

Identify an appropriate set of indicators for gathering and analyzing information on resettlement impacts; the indicators shall include but not limited to issues like disbursement of payment of entitlement packages and level of satisfaction by the APs in post-Project period.

Review results of internal monitoring and verify claims through random checking at the field level to assess whether resettlement objectives have been generally met. Involve the APs, host population, and community groups in assessing the impact of resettlement for monitoring and evaluation purposes.

Conduct both individual and community level impact analysis through the use of formal and informal surveys, key informant interviews, focus group discussions, community public meetings, and in-depth case studies of APs and other stakeholders from various social classes to assess the impact of resettlement.

Identify the strengths and weaknesses of basic resettlement objectives and approaches, implementation strategies, including institutional issues, and provide suggestions for improvements in future resettlement policy making and planning.

### **Time Frame and Reporting**

The External Monitor will be engaged for a period of 15 months about 3 months after commencement of RP implementation so that some activities will be in progress. The Monitor will submit quarterly report to the PMU and to ADB concurrently each completion of each quarter of the year.

### **Budget**

The budgetary allocation has been provided in the Tentative Budget prepared for RP implementation. The logistics for supervising RP activities may be provided by PMU.

## **Appendix 7**

## Appendix 7: Census & SES Format

Questionnaire No. :

Date of Census/ Survey :  /  /   
d d m m y y y y

Name of the Investigator : \_\_\_\_\_

1.0 Household (PAF) Identification

1.1 House / Plot / Khasra No. :

1.2 Ward / Mouza No. :

1.3 Name of Ward / Mouza : \_\_\_\_\_

1.4 Name of Town / Block / Tehsil : \_\_\_\_\_

1.5 Name of District : \_\_\_\_\_

2.0 PAH — Characteristics  
 (The Respondent should be preferably the Head of Household (HOH) or the Owner of SBE).

2.1 Name of the HOH/ Owner : \_\_\_\_\_

2.2 Name of the Respondent : \_\_\_\_\_

2.3 Relationship with the HOH / Owner :

01 Self	0 Spouse	03 Son/ Daughter-in-law
	2	
04 Daughter/ Son-in-law	0 Brother/ Sister	06 Father/ Mother
07 Other Relatives	0 Tenant	09 Business Partner
	8	
99 Others (Specify)		

3.0 Social Group Particulars for the HOH/ Owner

3.1 Family Type :

01 Joint	02 Nuclear	03 Extended
----------	------------	-------------

3.2 Community  
 What category do you belong to :

01 SC	02 ST	03 OBC
04 General	05 Muslim	

3.3 Vulnerability  
 What V.G. do you belong to?

01 WHH	02 BPL	03 SC / ST
		Elderly person living alone /
04 PHC	05 Orphan	

CODE LIST FOR HOUSEHOLD PARTICULARS

Column 2	Relationship with the Head of the Household/ Owner of the Shop/ Business/ Enterprise				
	01 Self	<input type="checkbox"/>	02 Spouse	<input type="checkbox"/>	03 Son / Daughter-in-law
	04 Daughter / Son-in-law	<input type="checkbox"/>	05 Brother / Sister	<input type="checkbox"/>	06 Father / Mother
	07 Other Relatives	<input type="checkbox"/>	08 Tenant	<input type="checkbox"/>	09 Business Patner
	15 Employee	<input type="checkbox"/>	99 Others		
Column 3	Sex				
	01 Male	<input type="checkbox"/>	02 Female	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Column 5	Marital status				
	01 Married	<input type="checkbox"/>	02 Unmarried	<input type="checkbox"/>	03 Divorced
	04 Separated without Court Order	<input type="checkbox"/>	05 Widow / Widower	<input type="checkbox"/>	06 Deserted
	99 Others (Specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>			
Column 6	Education				
	01 Illiterate	<input type="checkbox"/>	02 Informally Literate	<input type="checkbox"/>	03 Primary Educated (upto Class 4)
	04 Middle Educated (upto Class 8)	<input type="checkbox"/>	05 Secondary Educated (upto Class 10)	<input type="checkbox"/>	06 Intermediate Educated (upto Class 12)
	07 Graduate & Above	<input type="checkbox"/>	08 Diploma	<input type="checkbox"/>	99 Others
Column 7	Occupation				
	01 Cultivation	<input type="checkbox"/>	02 Allied agricultural activities (e.g., dairy, animal husbandry/Fisherman)	<input type="checkbox"/>	03 Labour (daily waged)
	04 Government Service	<input type="checkbox"/>	05 Private Service in Organised Sector	<input type="checkbox"/>	06 Private Service in Un-organised Sector
	07 Small Entrepreneur	<input type="checkbox"/>	08 Trade & Business	<input type="checkbox"/>	09 Professional (Doctor, Engineer, Mechanic etc.)
	99 Others (Specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>			



- 5.0 Ownership of Structure / Land
- 5.1 Use of Land / Structure :  Land  Structure
- 01 Residential      02 Rented      03 Commercial  
04 Agricultural      05 Fallow      06 Gazing  
07 Allied Agri.      99 Others (Specify)
- 5.2 Do you own the structure / Land? :
- 01 Owner      02 Tenant      03 Lessee
- 5.3 If Yes, since when :  years
- 5.4 If you are an owner do you have legal document to support your claim?  
:       01 Yes      02 No
- 5.5 Name the documents :  
1. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
4. \_\_\_\_\_  
5. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5.6 If you are a tenant, have you paid any advance/ deposit to the owner?  
:       01 Yes      02 No
- 5.7 How much? : Rs.
- 5.8 Is the advance/ security deposit refundable?  
:       01 Yes      02 No
- 5.9 Do you have legal document to support your claim?  
:       01 Yes      02 No
- 5.10 As a tenant have you erected/extended any essential structure on your owner's property?  
:       01 Yes      02 No
- 5.11 If Yes, then specify :  sq. m.
- 5.12 Cost of the structure built by you? : Rs.  in year

6.0 AGRICULTURAL LAND USAGE (of area to be acquired)

6.1 Land Utilization

Kindly give details of your landholdings

Sl. No.	Particulars	Unit (in acres / local unit)		Remarks
		Owned	Acquired	
A.	Own Land			
1.	Cultivated Land			
2.	Fallow Land			

NB: If unit of area is in local unit state the conversion rate in acre/ Hectare

7.0 Details of Trees, Orchards and Bushes

	Trees Name	No.	Domestic	Sale	Remarks
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					
	Orchards Name	No.	Domestic	Sale	Remarks
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					
	Bushes Name	No.	Domestic	Sale	Remarks
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					

8.0 HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE

	Items of expenses	Consumption per month	Expenditure (Rs.)
1.	Fooding		
2.	Clothing		
3.	Fuel & Firewood		
4.	Health, Education & Misc.		
5.	Others (Specify)		
	TOTAL		

## 9.0 HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Kindly give details of your income from various sources during the last one year.

Source	Annual Income (Rs.)
1. Cultivation	
2. Allied Agriculture/Sheep farming/etc	
3. Small Entrepreneurships	
4. Trade & Business	
5. Profession	
6. Salary / Commission from Service	
7. Rent/ Lease ( of agri. Land / equipment / animals)	
8. Labour	
9. Any Others (Specify)	
<b>TOTAL</b>	

Note: Respondent may not be in a position to give yearly income. In that case ask how many days in a month he works and how much is his earnings per day.

## 10.0 ASSET HOLDINGS

Sl.	Type of Assets	UNITS No.	Remarks
10.1.	Durable Assets		
A.	Gold and Silver Jewellery		
B.	Motor Cycle/ Scooter/ Car		
C.	Mobile Phone / Electronic Gadgets		
D.	Others (Specify)		
10.2.	Livestock		
A.	Cow / Buffalo		
B.	Goat / Sheep		
C.	Poultry Birds		
D.	Others (Specify)		
10.3.	Agricultural Assets		
A.	Tractor and Threshers		
B.	Power Tiller		
C.	Others (Specify)		

11.0 COVERAGE UNDER GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

11.1 Have you availed of any benefit under any Government schemes?

0      0  
1    Yes    2    No

11.2 If yes, kindly give us the following details

	Mention Name of the scheme	Kind of help
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		

0    Loan      0    Training    99    Others,  
1                    2                    Specify

11.3 If Loan (01), kindly indicate the amount : Rs.

11.4 If Training (02), kindly indicate the type : \_\_\_\_\_

11.5 When did you receive the help? : \_\_\_\_\_

11.6 After availing this scheme did your annual income increase?  
:  01 Yes      02 No

11.7 If yes, how much? : Rs.

11.8 If No, Why? : \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

11.9 Are you still continuing with the activity? :  01 Yes      02 No

11.10 If No, why? : \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

12.0 REMARKS, IF ANY

## **Appendix 8**

## Appendix 8: Involuntary Resettlement Categorization

### TA No. 7055-IND)-Capacity Development of the National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) – Component B – Sub Project - Water Supply System/Water Treatment Plant in Panipat City

#### A. Introduction

Projects<sup>1</sup> are assigned an involuntary resettlement category depending on the *significance* of the probable involuntary resettlement impacts. “Significant” means 200 or more people will experience major impacts. Major impacts are (i) being physically displaced from housing, or (ii) losing 10% or more of productive assets or both.

Initial screening for involuntary resettlement is to be conducted as early as possible in the project cycle, at the project concept stage where feasible, and no later than project or program preparatory technical assistance, project preparatory note fact-finding, or due diligence.

#### B. Instructions

1. (i) The checklist and categorization form is to be completed by the Project Team Leader (PTL) with the assistance of a Resettlement Specialist or Social Development Specialist in the Operations Department. This form, endorsed by the Sector Division Director, is then submitted by the PTL to the Environment and Social Safeguard Division (RSES) for endorsement by RSES Director, and for approval by the Chief Compliance Officer (CCO) of the Regional and Sustainable Development Department (RSDD).

(ii) The involuntary resettlement categorization of a project is a continuing process. If there is a change in a project that may result in category change, the Sector Division should resubmit a categorization form for endorsement by RSES Director and approval by the CCO. The previous checklist should be attached to the revised checklist for reference.

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<sup>1</sup> ADB projects include (i) public sector project loans, program loans, sector loans, sector development program loans, financial intermediation loans, private sector loans or equity investments, and guarantees for funding of specific projects or subprojects; (ii) all project components regardless of the source of financing.

#### D. Screening Questions for Resettlement Categorization

Probable Involuntary Resettlement Effects*	Yes	No	Not Known	Possible	Remarks
Will the project include any physical construction work?	√				
Does the project include upgrading or rehabilitation of existing physical facilities?	√				
Are any project effects likely lead to loss of housing, other assets, resource use or incomes/livelihoods?	√				
Is land acquisition likely to be necessary?	√				
Is the site for land acquisition known?	√				
Is the ownership status and current usage of the land known?	√				
Will easements be utilized within an existing Right of Way?				√	
Are there any non-titled people who live or earn their livelihood at the site or within the Right of Way?		√			
Will there be loss of housing?	√				
Will there be loss of agricultural plots?	√				
Will there be losses of crops, trees, and fixed assets?	√				
Will there be loss of businesses or enterprises?		√			
Will there be loss of incomes and livelihoods?		√			
Will people lose access to facilities, services, or natural resources?		√			
Will any social or economic activities be affected by land use-related changes?	√				
If involuntary resettlement impacts are expected:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Are local laws and regulations compatible with ADB's Involuntary Resettlement policy?</li> </ul>		√			The Government of Haryana has introduced a Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy for Oustees on 7th December, 2007. The Policy is applicable to all those lands where award of compensation was announced on or after 5th March, 2005.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Will coordination between government agencies be required to deal with land acquisition?</li> </ul>	√				Coordination with district administration and revenue department of state government is required.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Are there sufficient skilled staff in the Executing Agency for resettlement planning and implementation?</li> </ul>		√			Capacity building of the existing staff and recruitment of new staff is required.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Are training and capacity-building interventions required prior to resettlement planning and implementation?</li> </ul>	√				Before implementation, capacity building through training is essential.

\*Whenever possible, consider also any future subprojects or investments.

Information on Affected Persons:

**Any estimate of the likely number of households that will be affected by the Project?**

No  Yes **If yes, approximately how many?**

Are any of them poor, female-heads of households, or vulnerable to poverty risks?

No  Yes **If yes, please briefly describe their situation:** There are three women headed Households who will be losing land.

Are any APs from indigenous or ethnic minority groups? If yes, please explain?

**Additional Information Requirements for Private Sector projects:**

**Resettlement and land acquisition completed**  
**Intermediary**

**PSOD is lending to a Financial**

**Resettlement to be completed**

**The project is an Equity Investment**

Project entails risk by association (e.g associated  
Guarantee

The project is a Partial Credit /Political Risk

facilities are part of the project but not funded

Others, please

describe \_\_\_\_\_

by the proponent)

E. Involuntary Resettlement Category  **New**  **Re-categorization**

After reviewing the answers above, the Project Team Leader and Social Development/ Resettlement Specialist agree subject to confirmation, that the project:

### **1. Project Categorization and Resettlement Planning Requirements**

- Category A, Significant IR impact, a full Resettlement Plan is required.
- Category B, Non-significant IR impact, a short Resettlement Plan is required.
- Category C, No IR impact, no resettlement report is required.
- Additional information is needed for categorization and is to be gathered by the Project Team Leader. In the interim, the project is classified as:
  - Category A/B
  - Category B/C
  - Social Development/ Resettlement Specialist to participate in Fact Finding
  - Consultant support is required to prepare Resettlement Plan/Resettlement Framework (RP/RF), therefore the TOR for a Social Development/ Resettlement Specialist should be included in TA Report

### **2. Additional Requirements for Sector, Sector Development Program/Project Loans, Emergency Loans and Hybrid Loans**

- Resettlement Framework
- Core Subproject Resettlement Plans

#### **Note:**

A draft RP/RF disclosed to APs and endorsed by the Executing Agency is required before Management Review Meeting (MRM).

A summary RP/RF should be included as a core appendix in the draft RRP for MRM.

A satisfactory RF/RP is required before Appraisal.

## 2. Indigenous Peoples Impact Categorization Form

### B. Identification of indigenous peoples in project area

Impact on indigenous peoples (IPs)/ ethnic minority(EM)	Not known	Yes	No	Remarks or identified problems, if any
Are there IPs or EM groups present in project locations?			✓	
Do they maintain distinctive customs or economic activities that may make them vulnerable to hardship?			✓	
Will the project restrict their economic and social activity and make them particularly vulnerable in the context of project?			✓	
Will the project change their socioeconomic and cultural integrity?			✓	
Will the project disrupt their community life?			✓	
Will the project positively affect their health, education, livelihood or social security status?			✓	
Will the project negatively affect their health, education, livelihood or social security status?			✓	
Will the project alter or undermine the recognition of their knowledge, preclude customary behaviors or undermine customary institutions?			✓	
In case no disruption of indigenous community life as a whole, will there be loss of housing, strip of land, crops, trees and other fixed assets owned or controlled by individual indigenous households?			✓	

### C. Anticipated project impacts on indigenous peoples

Project activity and output	Anticipated positive effect	Anticipated negative effect
Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

### D. Decision on Categorization

After reviewing the answer above, the Mission Leader and Social Development Specialist agree that the project:

- Should be categorized as an A project, an Indigenous Peoples Development Plan (IPDP) is required or, for sector/FI projects, an Indigenous Peoples Development Framework (IPDF) is required
- Should be categorized as a B project, a specific action favorable to indigenous peoples/ethnic minority is required and addressed through a specific provision in RRP and in related plans such as a Resettlement Action Plan, a Gender Action Plan or a general Community Participatory Plan
- Should be categorized as a C project, no IPDP/IPDF or specific action required

**Project Team Comments:**

The water supply subproject, for which the DPR has been prepared, includes 18 zones within the master plan area of Panipat. The subproject envisages drawing water from Delhi Carrier Link Canal (DCLC) and Delhi Parallel Branch (DPBC). The inlet channel connected to DCLC and DPBC will terminate into the raw water sump, rectangular in shape with pump house constructed right on the top of the sump. Water shall be pumped into Inlet Chamber of the Water Treatment Plant (WTP). Treated clear water will be stored in underground reservoir adequate for 2 hour storage. The clear water pump house will be constructed on the top of the sump adjoining the CWR (Clear Water Reservoir). Alternatively, Pump House may be constructed adjacent to the sump with Horizontal centrifugal pumps with positive suction arrangement. Water shall be pumped to 18 Zonal Over Head Service Reservoirs (OHSR) through a ring pumping main pipe line. Water shall be distributed from these zonal reservoirs to the distribution networks of each zone which will be improved/ extended as required according to design.

The main, sub-main and trunk water supply line will follow the existing road alignment, hence there is no social impact has been envisaged. A total of 4.25 ha of land will be acquired of which 3.62 ha of land is proposed to be acquired from private and 0.63 from Government. The 2500 sq.mts. land to be acquired for one of the OHSR from a single owner. Rest 17 OHSR will be located in identified government land. Seven households/APs will be affected. All of them are land owners/title holders. All the seven APs will face displacement and livelihood loss for the sub project of WTP and OHSR. There are 2 houses, 4 nos of trees and 2 irrigation pumpset will also be affected. There are no other likely impacts for displacement due to laying of water supply pipelines. All of them are land owners/title holders. The loss of land per affected persons due to land acquisition for proposed WTP and OHSR will be 100 percent of total land holding. Hence there will be permanent and economic displacement and livelihood loss of all APs. There are no other likely impacts for displacement due to construction of water inlet and out let lines and WTP.

If there is any change in sub project design the proposed RP needs to be updated before implementation.

**RSES Comments:**

  
 Arup Khan  
 Social Development &  
 Resettlement Specialist

Narendra Singh Shekhawat  
 TA Team Leader

## **Appendix 9**

## Appendix 9: Summary Poverty Reduction and Social Strategy

Country/Project Title: (TA No. 7055-IND)-Capacity Development of the National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) – Component B  
Sub-Project: Panipat Water Supply : Panipat Town

Lending/Financing  
Modality:

Department/  
Division:

### I. POVERTY ANALYSIS AND STRATEGY

#### A. Linkages to the National Poverty Reduction Strategy and Country Partnership Strategy

Environmental improvement for slums and low-income settlements has been a long-established approach for poverty reduction in India. In the past, area-targeted interventions where a project focused on a discrete slum area were often used for poverty alleviation. However, the Eleventh Five Year Plan calls for an inclusive approach, in which a project is designed to cover not only the general public but also the slums and low income settlements as part of integrated system. This will equitably share the benefit of the investment. The proposed project is designed in line with the Eleventh Five Year Plan, tapping into Central–State–urban local body (ULB) partnerships. ADB's Country Operations Business Plan (2008-2010) quotes that the Country Partnership Strategy 2008-2012 is being closely aligned with the priorities of the Eleventh Five Year Plan and will support the Government's efforts toward promoting broad-based and inclusive growth.

#### B. Poverty Analysis

**Targeting Classification:** General intervention (GI)

1. Select the targeting classification of the project:
2. Explain the basis for the targeting classification:

The project will contribute to the MDG Goal 7, Target 3: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation. Through development of new water sources and rehabilitation/extension of distribution network, the ensuing project will increase the coverage of piped water supply system with improved quality.

#### 1. Key Issues

Investments in urban infrastructure have positive spin-offs in terms of economic growth and poverty reduction. The proposed project of NCRPB for canal based water supply system is expected to boost the city economy through the provision of improved water supply system as well as quality of water. Direct benefits will be sustained improvements in water supply, system in Panipat town. Indirect benefits will be improved living conditions and improved health status of the population. A baseline socioeconomic survey was conducted in Panipat town. The baseline reveals the status of the urban poor in terms of basic service, access and will serve as the benchmark against which post project benefits to the poor may be measured. Access to house service connections is reported to be not high. Added to this are issues related to water pressure and duration and frequency of supply. The benefits of improved water supply are expected to accrue to the entire population, including the poor. Slum households (estimated to account for 20% of the total urban population of the town) will benefit directly from the Project including improved tertiary distribution within slum settlements. All non-slum poor households (estimated at about 70% of the total urban population) will benefit directly from proposed improvements to the town's water supply. Available records and estimates implies that about 58 percent of the population is connected to water supply system although the actual figure may be higher as there appear some unauthorized connections. A number of consumers located on the outskirts of the service area have been reported to be using personal hand pumps as their main source because of low residual pressure in distribution system at those locations. Due to an unequal distribution of water, per capita water supply in some areas could be less as compared to the targeted per capita rate. Households not connected to the system are also depend on own sources like hand pumps. There are no public stand posts (PSP) and Hand Pumps provided by the service providers in the town. However, many unauthorized PSPs are reported to exist.

Although direct poverty alleviation is not envisaged, the project will provide an essential urban service to improve considerably the urban environment and public health. Besides, unskilled labour available in the locality will be engaged during implementation of the project providing employment opportunity to the poor families.

## 2. Design Features

There is no specific pro poor design for this project. But as mentioned above the poor /underemployed families stand to gain from implementation of the sub project.

## C. Poverty Impact Analysis for Policy-Based Lending

Not Applicable

## II. SOCIAL ANALYSIS AND STRATEGY

### A. Findings of Social Analysis

#### Key Issues

The people of Panipat town will be the primary beneficiaries of the sub project who will enjoy the potable 24x7 water supply. Proposed water supply project in Panipat Town is aimed to increase the supply level of 100 lpcd and 58% coverage in 2009 to 135 lpcd and 100% coverage by the year 2041. This amounts to 161% increase in the water supply level by 2041 and this indicates the increased demand level for water supply system for Panipat Town. The total estimated quantity of water delivered to the distribution system of PWD-WSSD and HUDA by a total of 195 tube well based supply is 81.05 MLD. Considering a leakage factor of 40%, the total estimated quantity of water used by consumers is 48.63 MLD. This gives a service level of around 100 lpcd for the present estimated population of 4.86 lacs. Industries are estimated to be using 40MLD water from their own bore wells to meet their requirement. The Socio-Economic Survey analysis for Panipat (2009) had revealed that there is a shortage of water in dry season and water collection from (i) ground water and (ii) ground water from other houses were the two major sources of during the period of shortage. The source of water during the shortage, ground water as source ranked the highest. Within the ground water category for non-slum and slum, tube well with in the community is the major source of water. Water vending is not a commonly practiced phenomenon as it is depicted from the survey results. Better urban services through providing safe and potable water through the proposed project will facilitate healthy living, thus overall socio-economic development. Socio-economic development of the city will provide better job opportunities for the local people, particularly the low income families.

The water supply subproject, for which the DPR has been prepared, includes 18 zones with in the master plan area of Panipat. The subproject envisages drawing water from Delhi Carrier Link Canal(DCLC) and Delhi Parallal Branch(DPBC). The inlet channel connected to DCLC and DPBC will terminate into the raw water sump, rectangular in shape with pump house constructed right on the top of the sump. Water shall be pumped into Inlet Chamber of the Water Treatment Plant (WTP). Treated clear water will be stored in underground reservoir adequate for 2 hour storage. The clear water pump house will be constructed on the top of the sump adjoining the CWR (Clear Water Reservoir). Alternatively, Pump House may be constructed adjacent to the sump with Horizontal centrifugal pumps with positive suction arrangement. Water shall be pumped to 18 Zonal Over Head Service Reservoirs (OHSR) through a ring pumping main pipe line. Water shall be distributed from these zonal reservoirs to the distribution networks of each zone which will be improved/ extended as required according to design.

The main, sub-main and trunk water supply line will follow the existing road alignment, hence there is no social impact has been envisaged. A total of 4.25 ha of land will be acquired of which 3.62 ha of land is proposed to be acquired from private and 0.63 from Government. The 2500 sq.mts. land to be acquired for one of the OHSR from a single owner. Rest 17 OHSR will be located in identified government land. Seven households/APs will be affected. All of them are land owners/title holders. All the seven APs will face displacement and livelihood loss for the sub project of WTP and OHSR. There are 2 houses, 4 nos of trees and 2 irrigation pumpset will also be affected. There are no other likely impacts for displacement due to lying of water supply pipelines. All of them are land owners/title holders. The loss of land per affected persons due to land acquisition for proposed WTP and OHSR will be 100 percent of total land holding. Hence there will be permanent and economic displacement and livelihood loss of all APs.

There are no other likely impacts for displacement due to construction of water inlet and out let lines and

WTP.

If there is any change in sub project design the proposed RP needs to be updated before implementation. There are no other likely impacts for displacement due to construction of water inlet and out let lines and WTP. Although the land owners were apprehensive of their likely loss but the advantage of supply of potable water also appealed to them. The likely APs are ready to cooperate during the project implementation.

**B. Consultation and Participation**

1. In the course of social assessment informal participatory discussion was held with the project beneficiaries with the help of structured questionnaires. All the persons consulted expressed satisfaction regarding proposed sewerage system. Separate focus group discussions with the youths and women were held with the residents around the proposed WTP and OHSR sites. These discussion and consultations were held with a view to share information and to obtain people’s opinion regarding 24x7 potable drinking water supply.

2. What level of consultation and participation (C&P) is envisaged during the project implementation and monitoring?

- Information sharing     Consultation     Collaborative decision making     Empowerment

3. Was a C&P plan prepared?  Yes     No

To make the project effective public awareness & participation are essential so that individual houses are connected to the 24X7 potable drinking water supply. It is envisaged that after the sub project is approved, the details of the project design and requirement will be disclosed to the people before commencement of implementation through community consultation.

**B. Gender and Development**

**1. Key Issues**

The sub-project will not cause any specific gender issue and is neither focused particularly on women. However, execution of project will have indirect positive impact on women’s health and time disposition for collection of water. The overall improvement in general hygiene and a clean urban environment are envisaged outcome of the proposed water supply project. Water borne diseases currently borne through the polluted ground water supplied through the system will also be reduced substantially. The women will be a part of that healthy family. The women among the slum settlements have also responded positively to the project. According to them the improved system will facilitate a clean environment and risk of diseases will be minimized which will enable them utilize their time and leisure more effectively.

**2. Key Actions.** Measures included in the design to promote gender equality and women’s empowerment— access to and use of relevant services, resources, assets, or opportunities and participation in decision-making process:

- Gender plan     Other actions/measures     No action/measure

**III. SOCIAL SAFEGUARD ISSUES AND OTHER SOCIAL RISKS**

Issue	Significant /Limited/ No Impact	Strategy to Address Issue	Plan or Other Measures Included in Design
<a href="#">Involuntary Resettlement</a>	Limited	A total of 4.25 ha of land will be acquired of which 3.62 ha of land is proposed to be acquired from private and 0.63 from Government. The 2500 sq.mts.land to be acquired for one of the OHSR from a single owner. Rest 17 OHSR will be located in identified government land. Seven households/APs will be affected. All of them are land owners/title	<input type="checkbox"/> Full Plan <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Short Plan <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resettlement Framework <input type="checkbox"/> No Action

		<p>holders. All the seven APs will face displacement and livelihood loss for the sub project of WTP and OHSR. There are 2 houses, 4 nos of trees and 2 irrigation pumpset will also be affected. There are no other likely impacts for displacement due to lying of water supply pipelines. All of them are land owners/title holders. The loss of land per affected persons due to land acquisition for proposed WTP and OHSR will be 100 percent of total land holding. Hence there will be permanent and economic displacement and livelihood loss of all APs. There are no other likely impacts for displacement due to construction of water inlet and out let lines and WTP.</p> <p>A Resettlement Plan will be prepared to address the issue of for land acquisition impact on the title holders as per LA act, 1894, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy of Outstees 2007, Government of Haryana &amp; Resettlement Framework prepared for NCRPB.</p>	
<a href="#">Indigenous Peoples</a>	No impact	There are no indigenous people residing in the project area that will either be required for acquisition or will be displaced.	<input type="checkbox"/> Plan <input type="checkbox"/> Other Action <input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous Peoples Framework <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Action
<b>Labor</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Employment opportunities  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Labor retrenchment <input type="checkbox"/> Core labor standards	Limited  No impact  No impact	<p>There will be opportunity of employment generation during construction of the project component.</p> <p>No loss of job or other form waged labor is envisaged.</p> <p>-</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Plan <input type="checkbox"/> Other Action <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Action
<b>Affordability</b>	No impact	<p>The user fees/tax exists as of today.</p> <p>Awareness campaign and public consultation may be needed to encourage people to take house connections.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Action <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Action
<b>Other Risks and/or Vulnerabilities</b> <input type="checkbox"/> HIV/AIDS <input type="checkbox"/> Human trafficking  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Others (conflict, political instability, etc), please specify	No impact No impact  No impact	-	<input type="checkbox"/> Plan <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Action <input type="checkbox"/> No Action
<b>IV. MONITORING AND EVALUATION</b>			

Are social indicators included in the design and monitoring framework to facilitate monitoring of social development activities and/or social impacts during project implementation?  Yes  No

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