

**ASCI-NRCR Joint Certification Course On
Improved Management of Land Acquisition, Resettlement &
Rehabilitation (LARR)
March 6-20, 2017**

COURSE BACKGROUND

Massive infrastructure deficit exists in most developing countries. Difficulty in acquiring land has emerged as one of the most critical causative factor for the delay of infrastructure projects in these countries. The last few years have seen growing protest movements against displacement by affected people/communities. This has resulted in stalling/delaying several infrastructural projects of critical national importance. Most of these development projects involving land acquisition and displacement are essential not only to meet the needs of the modern society, but also to ensure more inclusive economic growth. Proper planning and implementation of resettlement plans can go a long way in reducing public resentment and resistance to infrastructure investment. However, a major issue in this regard is the weak capacity to address land acquisition and involuntary resettlement in the region. This is reflected in the limited professional staff, knowledge, technical expertise and operational experiences in resettlement planning and implementation.

The two countries that share many similarities in terms of demographic metrics, experiences with development-induced-displacement and policy development are India and China. With the largest number of dams and reservoirs and fast paced urban development projects, the number of people affected by the infrastructure projects is very high in China. About 20 million people are estimated to have been displaced by the dam projects in the country. In India, the people displaced by development projects are estimated at about 60 million in the first five decades after independence. While the varied political context in the two countries implies that the management of development-induced-displacement is dealt with in a vastly different way, there are significant learning's from the policy changes, institutional arrangements and mechanisms put in place to address the operational challenges in Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R). In 2013, India enacted the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act. The new legislation integrates a mandatory Social Impact Assessment (SIA) study as a prelude to all projects, greatly enhanced the benchmark compensation and provides for mandatory R & R benefits to all affected families. In China, a major policy development was the vastly improved compensation and R & R package for reservoir resettlement in 2007. The improved legal entitlements bestowed the affected families with vastly improved compensation standards, annuity payments spanning 20 years, post resettlement fund (to be contributed by power companies) for post resettlement community infrastructure and retrospective annuity payments to the next generation of families that were displaced earlier.

CMLARR, ASCI and NRCR, CHINA

The Centre for Excellence in Management of Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation (CMLARR), Administrative Staff College of India, (ASCI), Hyderabad, established with the support of the World Bank and AusAID has been leading the capacity building interventions for LARR specialist officers in the South Asian region. Among the prominent international assignments successfully completed by the Centre include the ten-day module on "Formulating a National Resettlement Policy" for the Ministerial delegation from Government of Uganda; Eight-day Customised Course on Improved Management of LARR for Senior Officials of Government of Egypt; week-long International South-South learning event on R & R and Benefit Sharing (attended by 110 participants from 20 countries); advisory guidance to University of Peradeniya, Sri-Lanka for improving their LARR Course, support for Training of Trainers Workshops organized by World Bank for South Asian countries etc. The Centre has also been extensively involved in capacity building interventions for Senior IAS Officers, Government organisations, multilateral institutions and several public sector organizations. CMLARR has also been engaged in supporting the Department of Land Resources, Government of India as well as various provincial governments in the implementation of the new land acquisition law.

The National Research Centre for Resettlement (NRCR), Hohai University, is the first specialised scientific research institution on involuntary resettlement in the world. NRCR is the lead institution for consulting, research and training in resettlement and social safeguards in all development projects in China. NRCR is a major partnering institution of the international institutions like the World Bank, Asian Development Bank, European Investment Bank, and bilateral international institutions like British Overseas Development Agency (DFID), Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID), German Agency for International Development (GIZ), the Export-Import Bank of Switzerland (OeKB) and other agencies in the area of resettlement and social safeguards. The Centre is engaged in the social assessment of several big infrastructure projects in diverse sectors such as water, transport, urban etc. The Centre offers Ph.D and Master Courses in Resettlement Science and Management for students from across the world.

ABOUT THE COURSE

The CMLARR-NRCR Fortnightly Certification Course on LARR aims at providing an in-depth understanding of the LARR issues and measures required for their effective management. The Course will bring together experts from both India and China to disseminate information on best practices in various aspects of LA and R & R. The Course is designed:

- ☑ To provide for a comprehensive understanding of the progressive legal framework (Legislations and Policies) governing land acquisition and R&R including the new land acquisition law in India
- ☑ To develop an in-depth understanding of the social and environmental impacts in diverse development projects, tools and techniques for predicting these impacts and developing appropriate mitigation plans.
- ☑ To provide an in-depth understanding of the R&R plans and create awareness about the appropriate measures required to deal with R & R issues;
- ☑ To provide an understanding of the alternate R & R models, good practices in land acquisition/R & R experiences world-wide and to create awareness about the innovative approaches to deal with these issues.
- ☑ To equip the participants to critically evaluate the policies of their own organisation/country and ensure that R&R issues associated with the projects of their organizations are addressed appropriately.

COURSE MODULE

The ASCI-NRCR Certification Course is an integrated comprehensive course that aims at equipping the officials with complete practical knowledge of the processes and procedures of Social Assessment, Land Acquisition and R & R. The Course would be divided into two Modules:

- ☑ Module I - At ASCI, India: The first Module of the Course held at ASCI would completely follow a case study approach on various LARR issues of critical importance.
- ☑ Module II - At NRCR, China: The second Module would involve a visit to NRCR, China to understand the LARR good practices and lessons learnt in China. The Module also involves a Study tour to NRCR and the Three Gorges Project, China.

MODULE I- LARR in India: Laws, Issues and Way Forward

The Centre will be pleased to share with all participants a detailed customised course plan depending on the sector specific orientation of the participants in the Course. The Course would strictly follow a case study approach to sensitise the participants of various challenges/good practices in LARR so as to enable them to effectively address/replicate these in their respective projects

1. Case Study and Group Exercise - Identifying and Addressing Social Impacts: The case study will capture different type of social impacts in specific projects. The participants will gain an in-depth understanding of:

- ☑ different type of social impacts-direct/indirect/differential and cumulative

☒ impacts across the distinct phases of a project cycle- pre-construction, construction, operation, decommissioning.

☒ designing project specific mitigation plan

2. Case Study and Group Exercise-Stakeholder Management and Conflict Management/Resolution in LARR: The case study will reflect the various stakeholders in a typical LA project, their diverse interests and expectations, emerging conflicts etc. The case study will typically cover the mistakes committed by requiring bodies in identifying/managing stakeholders as also in addressing conflicts. The participants will get an understanding of how each of these stakeholders generally feel and react to the project, how best to engage & communicate with them and how to practically manage stakeholders/emerging conflicts for improved management of LARR.

3. Case Study and Group Exercise-Transparency and Accountability in R & R: The exercise is intended to enable the participants to brainstorm on the strategies to design appropriate mechanisms to ensure transparency in R & R in different contexts.

4. Case Study and Group Exercise–LARR Planning: The exercise would enable the participants to design appropriate planning/implementation strategy of LARR in a typical project; also using the Avoid-Minimise-Mitigate framework.

5. Case Study and Group Exercise-Addressing Gender Issues: Experiences of displacement and resettlement of women in development projects, evaluating legislative and regulatory framework through a gender lens and measures required for integrating the gender concerns in resettlement practice.

6. Case Study and Group Exercise-Preparation of Entitlement Matrix & Micro plan as per RFCTLARR Act, 2013: The lecture sessions will comprehensively cover the key components of a Resettlement Action Plan, critical aspects such as calculating losses, compensation packages, the determination of eligibility for entitlements, the compilation of lists of affected people and their assets inventories. The case study and group exercise is designed to enable the participants to identify the impacts and the loss of affected persons, categorize them into different groups, prepare an entitlement matrix along with a micro-in line with the legal/policy requirements.

7. Stakeholder Consultation – A Role Play Exercise: The role-play exercise is in the form of a one-to-one spontaneous role play. The exercise, designed to reflect the real life experience in consultation/public hearing would enable the participants to understand how the people in a group behave in a similar situation and the nature of such diverse influences. The exercise would help the participants to practically demonstrate the learning of various sessions on social impact assessment, stakeholder management and conflict resolution.

Key Takeaways – Module I (CMLARR, ASCI, Hyderabad)

☒ Comprehensive understanding of the nuances of the new law acquisition law, latest developments and a roadmap for time-bound and efficient land acquisition mechanism.

☒ In-depth understanding the mandatory process of Social Impact Assessment (SIA), its deliverables and tools to evaluate the SIA Reports so that the provision can aptly aid the decision making process and effective resettlement planning.

☒ Key action points for effective R & R planning and Implementation

☒ Awareness of alternative land procurement mechanisms viz. land purchases, land pooling, land lease etc

MODULE II - Global Lessons in LARR: Study Tour to NRCR & Three Gorges Project, China

The Three Gorges Project (TGP) is one of the biggest hydropower-complex projects in the world. The dam is located in one of the three gorges of the river, which controls a drainage area of 1 million km², and an average annual runoff of 451 billion m³. With a total installed capacity of 22,200 MW, the Three Gorges Hydropower Station can generate more than 84.7 billion KWH a year, one-ninth of the total generated power in China. The length of reservoir is more than 600 kilometers. The project was started in 1993 and completed in 2009. The total cost of the project is about 248.4 billion Yuan RMB; 126.3 millions for dam construction, 36.5 millions for transmission lines and 85.6 millions for resettlement.

The Three Gorges reservoir inundated 632 km² of land, including 24,500 ha of farmland and displaced and resettled about 1.3 million affected people. It has flooded, relocated and rehabilitated about 13 cities, 140 towns, 1350 villages, 1632 enterprises and other infrastructures in the reservoirs areas. The Chinese government initiated many long-term compensation, benefit-sharing, post-support policy and implementation measures for the affected people. It established the institutional system to manage the planning, design and implementation activities of resettlement, social, environmental and culture heritage protection activities from central to local levels. The Study would provide a comprehensive of understanding the challenges and good practices in China.

Key Takeaways – Module II (NRCR, China)

- ☑ Addressing operational issues/implementation challenges in resettlement planning and income restoration
- ☑ Institutional arrangements for successfully implementing resettlement plans ☑ Good Practices in LARR policy and implementation

COURSE VENUE

The Course is fully residential.

- ☑ Part I of the Course will be organised at ASCI's Bellavista Campus at Hyderabad. The participants will be accommodated in single air-conditioned rooms in the Bellavista Campus of ASCI at Hyderabad. Transport between Airport/Railway Station and Campus will be arranged by the College.
- ☑ Part II of the course will be organised at NRCR, China. The study tour to the Three Gorges Project will also be coordinated by NRCR.

PARTICIPANT PROFILE

Officers in Land Acquisition, R & R, Environment Departments

COURSE DURATION

The Course will be held from Monday, March 6, 2017 to Monday, March 20, 2017. The participants are expected to arrive a day before commencement and may leave after the conclusion of the Course.

COURSE FEE

The Per Participant Fee is Rs. 3.5 Lakhs plus 15% Service Tax. The Course fee is inclusive of

- o ASCI/NRCR Programme Fee and Courseware
- o Board & Lodging in India and China
- o Visa/Travel fares to China
- o Training Kit
- o Airport transfers at Hyderabad and China
- o All facilities of the College (ASCI) including Internet Usage, Swimming Pool, Outdoor and Indoor Games Facility
- o Field Visits
- o Sight Seeing Visits in Hyderabad

Out of pocket expenses during the course of the Programme in Hyderabad and China would have to be arranged by the participants themselves.

Participants should possess passports that are valid at least until 30th September, 2017.

Programme fee must be credited into the College Bank account before the commencement of the Programme. Bank details are given below:

Bank Particulars

Bank Name	State Bank of Hyderabad
Address line 1	6-3-1092, 1st floor, ABlock
Address line 2	Raj Bhavan Road Branch, (Bellavista) Address line 3 Hyderabad – 500 082
Beneficiary A/c Name	Administrative Staff College of India Bank A/c Number 62090698675
Bank MICR No	500004008 NEFT IFSC Code SBHY0020063

Organisational sponsorship is essential

Note: Details of Bank/wire transfers must be sent to fo@asci.org.in for confirmation.

MEDICAL INSURANCE

The nominees are requested to carry with them proof of medical insurance. The sponsoring agency is required to endorse the nominee's medical coverage in the event of hospitalization.

LAST DATE FOR NOMINATION

The last date for receiving the nominations is January 15, 2017. Kindly ensure that course fee is transferred by January 15, 2017

ASCI ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

Participants of the College Courses become members of ASCI Alumni Association.

JOINT CERTIFICATION

CMLARR, ASCI and NRCR, Hohai University will issue Joint Certification to the participants of the Course.