

Resettlement Planning Document

Draft Short Resettlement Plan for Bundi Sewerage and Sanitation Sub-project
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Prepared by Local Self Government Department

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

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	—	Asian Development Bank
AP	—	Affected Person
BPL	—	Below poverty line
CBO	—	community-based organization
CLC	—	City Level Committees
DSC	—	Design and Supervision Consultants
GRC	—	Grievance Redress Committee
IPIU	—	Investment Program Implementation Unit
IPMC	—	Investment Program Management Consultants
IPMU	—	Investment Program Project Management Unit
LAA	—	Land Acquisition Act
LSGD	—	Local Self Government Department
MFF	—	Multitranchise financing facility
NGO	—	nongovernmental organization
NRRP	—	National Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy
OMC	—	Operations and Maintenance Contractors
AH	—	Affected household
PIU	—	Project Implementation Unit
PMU	—	Project Management Unit
ROW	—	Right of way
RUIDP	—	Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Project
RUSDIP	—	Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Programme
SDS	—	Social Development Specialist
SRP	—	Short Resettlement Plan
STP	—	Sewerage Treatment Plant
SPS	—	Sewerage Pumping Station
ULB	—	Urban local body
WHH	—	Woman Headed Household

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

2. This Resettlement Plan (RP) for wastewater subproject at town Bundi has been revised due to prevailing consequence of proposed land for Sewerage Treatment Plant (STP) and curtailment of Sub-project design for avoided /minimized resettlement impacts. The area of STP site has been curtailed from 44 bigha and 4 biswa (111276 sq meters) to 19 Bigha (48051 sq meters), to avoid impacts on an encroacher (some part of land is occupied without title) who is cultivating some part of land proposed for STP, allotted by district administration for STP. No non-titleholder holders are affected now with availability of 19 bigha of land and free from encumbrance, Now, it has been decided by IPMU to change the technology of sewerage treatment process from Waste Stabilization Pond (WSP) to Sequential Batch Reactor (SBR) (refer to Appendix 11). The road / section, where affected households (AHs) were earlier identified in the proposed sewage collection network at Chogan Gate is still under the scope of works and thus number of AHs will remain same (50 in number).

3. The RP was prepared for this Wastewater Subprojects at Bundi as part of RUIDP Phase II. The Resettlement Plan has been prepared and updated in accordance with the ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement, 1995 and agreed Resettlement Framework and comes under Category 'B'. The RP is based on the general findings of the census/socio-economic survey, field visits and meeting with AHs in the sub-project area. The primary objective of the RP is to mitigate the adverse impacts of the project and to assist the AHs in resettlement and restoration of their income and livelihood. The RP has been prepared based on the detailed engineering design and as per the Detailed Project Report (DPR). Effort was made during design stage to avoid/minimize Resettlement impact. Overall impacts would be further minimized through careful sitting and alignment during subproject implementation.

4. In this subproject, 50 numbers of households are identified as affected households (AHs), whose livelihood will be temporary affected. Out of that 49 AHs are titleholders while only one reported as non-titleholder. All these AHs are commercial vendor. Cut off date for this subproject is June 2008. This subproject will not have any physical or economic displacement. Therefore, the temporary loss of access to these shops during the construction phase may cause temporary loss of income for which provision of livelihood allowances for all the AHs and shifting assistance of one nos of household have been made in the RP.

5. **Public Consultations:** Consultations were carried out during RP preparation and will continue throughout the sub-project cycle. Consultation was held with the AHs as well as habitants near impact area.

6. A grievance redress mechanism has been formed as the City Level Committee (CLC) will also act as grievance redress committee as explained in this RP. However, affected persons may take their complaints and grievances to a court of law at any stage.

7. **Policy Framework and Entitlements:** The policy framework and entitlements for the program are based on national laws: The Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (LAA, amended in 1984), and the National Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy, 2007 (NRRP), ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement, 1995 and the agreed Resettlement Framework (RF).

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

9. **RP Implementation and Monitoring:** All compensation is to be paid prior to start of the civil work. RP implementation will be closely monitored to provide the IPMU with an effective basis for assessing resettlement progress and identifying potential difficulties and problems. Internal monitoring will be undertaken by the IPIU with assistance from the IPMU. Monthly progress report will be prepared by the IPIU and will be compiled by the IPMU on bi-annual basis for their due submission to ADB. Identity Card has been issued to AHs. Compensation is still not disbursed to these AHs, because works is still not started in the particular stretches, where AHs are reported. Decision will be taken by the Implementation Agency to disburse the compensation to the AHs one month prior before commencement of civil works in the particular stretches.

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1 The Investment Program will optimize social and economic development in 15 selected towns¹ in Rajasthan through investments in urban infrastructure (water supply, wastewater management, solid waste management, urban drainage, and urban transport and roads), social infrastructure, and infrastructure support to cultural heritage. The Program will also provide policy reforms to strengthen urban governance, management, and support for urban infrastructure and services.² This is updated Resettlement Plan (RP for the sewerage and sanitation subproject in Bundi, based on the current revised scope of work.

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

3 The wastewater subproject is located in towns Bundi of District Bundi. The sub-project includes: (i) laying of approximately 5.3 kilometers (kms) of sewage collection network; (ii) construction of approximately 5,634 house connections; (iii) laying of approximately 5.8 km of sewer outfall; and (iv) construction of 8 MLD (Million Liter per day) capacity sewage treatment plant with SBR (Sequential Batch Reactor) technology, SPS (Sewerage Pumping Station) and other ancillary facilities to support the STP (Sewerage Treatment Plant). It is significant to mention here that earlier WSP (Waste Stabilization Pond) technology was recommended (refer to Appendix 11). (v) Provision of electricity connection, water supply, underground utility shifting, railway crossing etc. (vi) IEC (Information, Education and Communication) and other activities related to health and safety labor. The location of sub-project components is provided in Map 1. Lay out of proposed STP site illustrates in Map 2 & 3.

4 This RP was prepared for Bundi wastewater subprojects as part of RUIDP Phase II. The RP has been prepared based on the detailed engineering design and as per the Detailed Project Report (DPR). This subproject has been categorized as “B” due to insignificant Involuntary Resettlement (IR) impact as per the ADB’s Policy on Involuntary Resettlement, 1995.

II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

5 This subproject will not require land acquisition. Efforts have been made by the engineering/design team to minimize the resettlement impact by careful design as all the implementation and the activities under the subproject will be confined within the vacant municipal or government land and subproject doesn’t require any private land acquisition. As per design it will not result in physical displacement (such as residential and commercial), and common properties. Keeping this in view all the proposed work will be accommodated within the available vacant government land. Disturbance will occur during the laying of sewer pipeline. So there will be temporary loss of access on 50 numbers of households only.

6 This Resettlement Plan (RP) of sub-project wastewater of town Bundi has been revised due to prevailing consequence of proposed land for STP and curtailment of Sub-project design for avoided / minimized resettlement impacts. The area of STP site has been

¹ Particularly district headquarters and towns with significant tourism potential.

² The assistance will be based on the State-level framework for urban reforms, and institutional and governance reforms recommended by the Government of India through the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns.

curtailed from 44 bigha and 4 biswa (111276 sq meter) to 19 Bigha (48051 sq meter) to avoid impacts on an encroacher (some part of land is occupied without title) who is cultivating some part of land proposed for STP, allotted by district administration for STP site. Initially 44 bigha and 4 biswa of land was allotted by District Collector to Public Health Engineering Department on dated 26.06.2008 (refer to Appendix 7) for construction of STP and allied works. Out of 44 bigha & 4 biswa, 25 bigha of lands is occupied without title and cultivated by local farmer for more than 35 years and matter is currently before the court thus sub judice. Now decision has been taken from Investment Project Implementation Unit (IPMU) to construct STP and allied works on the 19 bigha (48051 sq meter) land, which is completely encumbrance free (refer to Appendix 11). No encroachment either permanent or temporary in nature exists in the available 19 bigha of land. There are no tenant either occupying the land or recorded in the revenue records. (Refer to Appendix 10 and 12). A barbed wire fencing has been put in by Nagar Parishad through RUIDP on 19 bigha of land (refer to Appendix 8). Impact assessment was also done in the areas and no IR impact was envisaged in the proposed STP site. Construction of house connections will not have any resettlement impacts. The outfall sewer will not result in resettlement impacts because it will be undertaken within right of way (RoW) of road which belongs to government and sufficient. Appendix 1 illustrates each sub-project component and expected resettlement impacts. While the sewage collection network will not require permanent land acquisition as it will be undertaken within right of way (RoW), which is government land but may cause temporary disruptions. The length of collection network has been reduced from 25.3 K.M to 5 KM. The road/section where some affected households (AHs) were earlier identified and still under the scope of works and thus number of AHs will remain same (50 in number).

7 The subproject will not have any physical or economic displacement. None of these business structures are to be demolished. It was estimated that lying of sewerage pipeline would affect the livelihood of 50 Households temporarily. Of the sewage collection network, impact is confined to 500 meter area in length only due to limited RoW availability. Since pipeline will be laid in the centre of the road, there will be no expected impact on the commercial structures. In only 500 meter stretch, there will be temporary impacts on 50 shops which though not encroaching on the RoW, may experience access disruptions as the construction will be undertaken in front of their shops. It has been confirmed that there would be no impact on built up properties like housing, shops, and commercial buildings, religious and public infrastructure. Social Impacts are confined to temporary access loss to daily normal business activities during the construction period in the particular area only. These AHs are 50 in number, small businesses and titleholders (49 in number) except only 1.non-titleholder. Therefore, the temporary loss of access to these shops during the construction phase may cause temporary loss of income for which provision of livelihood allowances have been made in the RP. Livelihood of these AHs are shown in the table below:

Table 1: Type of Temporary Impact

Sl. No.	Type of Business	Number
1	Jewellery	11
2	Provision Store	9
3	Worship Item	8
4	Cloth Merchant	6
5	Stationary	5
6	Decorative items for clothes and others	5
7	Steel/Iron	3
8	Others (Tailor, Lock & key and Pan Shop)	3
	Total	50

Source: Census and Socio-economic Survey, 2008

III. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION/PROFILE

8 In accordance with ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement-1995, Initial social assessment and ground realities, certain methods, techniques and tools were adopted for preparation of RP for subproject sewerage and sanitation in town Bundi. To estimate the temporary impacts initially a series of transect walks were conducted; this was followed by a 100 percent census and a socio-economic survey conducted in the areas, where the works are to be done during the month of June 2008. This was conducted with the help of a predesigned tool (Appendix 2). The Census was conducted using a two page questionnaire with a battery of questions to address:

- Name of respondent
- Daily Income from the affected structure
- Whether or not belongs to the under privileged / marginal class
- Details of the Construction Package with Address and Chainage
- Whether location is in urban, peri-urban or rural area
- Type of loss : viz. Residential, Commercial, Kiosks etc
- Whether the occupant of the structure is a squatter
- Address of the structure
- Whether the affected occupant holds a legal paper for occupancy
- Whether the occupant has Ration Card & enlisted in Voter's list
- Description of the affected structure and its present use
- Description of the affected structure within the RoW
- Parallel Distance of the affected structure along the RoW
- Perpendicular Distance of the affected structure from the Centre line and
- Type of construction of the structure for Roof, Walls, Floor & boundary

9 A Socio-economic Survey on 20% of the occupants of the affected structures was conducted as per the requirements after the completion of Census survey in the stretches of impact of the proposed construction package. This was done with the aid of a structured close ended (for ease of information processing) battery of questions targeted to elicit responses on cardinal socio-economic enquiries:

- Name of the Head of the Household (HH)
- Name of Respondent
- Relationship of the respondent with the HH
- Details of the family type eg. Nuclear, Joint or Extended
- Social class & caste of the family eg. ST, SC, OBC or higher caste
- Details of the family members with corresponding details :
 - Name of each of the family members
 - Age of each of the family members
 - Relationship with the HH
 - Sex of each of the family members
 - Marital status of each of the family members
 - Attained Educational levels of each of the family members
 - Any particular skill of each of the family members
 - Main or marginal nature of work & general work of family members
- Nature of business of Name) of each of the family members
- Source of Annual Income of the Household
- Type of Use of affected structure
- Details of nature of business carried out from the affected structure
- Assets of the Household in terms of movable & immovable property
- Standard of living in terms of expenses on essentials and
- Indebtedness of the Family

10 The construction period will be minimized and is estimated to be 14 days per section of Work. The scope of land acquisition and identified temporary resettlement impacts is presented in the Table 1. The detail socio-economic data of affected households is presented in Appendix 3. Households losing income due to disruption during construction period would be eligible for rehabilitation assistance as per the resettlement policy and entitlement matrix of the program.

11 As one of the objectives of the Project is reducing poverty levels in the State and identified the Affected Households (AHs) that will be affected during construction and provide improved standard of living to AHs it has been decided to present the data disaggregated by economic status. This will help to understand how the Project impacts the poor and the non-poor. The details of the social-economic profile of the AHs under this sub-project are mentioned below. The average household income works out to be Rs.16590 per month. Amongst these, 40 households (HHs) are Hindu and remaining 5 each are Jain and Muslim. 32 HHs comes under General category while Other Backward Class (OBC) is 18 in number. All the APs have ration card and are enrolled in voter list. They all have small business and have all legal documents for the structures.

Literacy- Literacy, being an important indicator of social development, affects the demographic characteristics and participation. The Socio-economic survey results show that of the males 78 percent are literate and of the females 56 percent are literate.

Economy- Data shows that all the 50 APs are in doing business. All AHs are comes under the category of Above Poverty Line (APL).

Table 2: Summary of LA, Resettlement Impacts and Socio-Economic Profile

Sl. No.	Particulars	Type of Impact	Quantity
1	Land Acquisition: ➤ Permanent Land Acquisition (in ha) ➤ Temporarily Land Acquisition (in ha)	No Impact Envisaged	Nil
2	Total Number of Affected Households	Temporarily	50
	Affected Households-Titleholder	Temporary access loss to daily normal business activities	49
	Affected Households-Non Titleholder	Temporary access loss to daily normal business activities	1
3	Type of business impacted:	Refer to Table 2	
4	AHs reported under Vulnerable Category:	Not Reported	-
5	Actual Average household income (per month) in Rs	-NA-	16590.00

Source: Census and Socio-Economic Survey 2008 and reconfirmation in 2015

IV. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

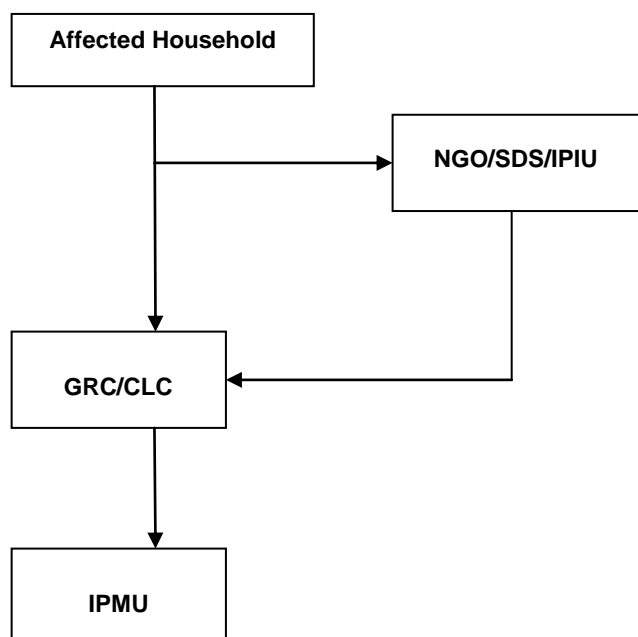
12 The RP was prepared in consultation with stakeholders. Meetings and individual interviews were held involving stakeholders, particularly potentially temporarily affected

persons; and transect walks, census, survey and interviews were conducted to determine the potential impacts of sub-project construction to prepare the sample sub-project RP. Following the model developed for the MFF, a town-wide stakeholder consultation workshop was conducted which provided an overview of the Program and sub-projects to be undertaken in Bundi; and discussed the Government and ADB's resettlement policies and potential resettlement impacts of the sub-projects in Bundi. During the workshop, Hindi versions of the RF were provided to ensure stakeholders understood the objectives, policy principles and procedures for any land acquisition, compensation and other assistance measures for any AP. During consultations, key issues raised were: (i) participants expressed satisfaction that there was a sub-project taking care of their needs which they have waited for 25-30 years; (ii) they are not hesitant to move or shift if necessary to accommodate the work; (iii) they are willing to provide labor for the sub-project; and (iv) they raised that it is important to repair the roads after sub-project construction. Consultation records are in Appendix 5. Meeting and interaction was also made with Mr. Mangal Singh, who occupied the government land for more than 35 years. Details are in Appendix 9.

13 Information continues to be disseminated to APs and beneficiaries through various media. English and Hindi versions of the RF and RP are placed in the Urban Local Body (ULB) office and APs have accesses to RP. The NGO engaged to implement the RP will continue consultations, information dissemination, and disclosure. A strategy for continued consultations and participation is in the RF. The RP is available in the ULB office, Investment Program Project Management Unit and Implementation Unit (IPMU and IPIU) offices, and the town library. The finalized RP has been disclosed in ADB's website (with previous scope), the State Government website, the local government website, and the IPMU and IPIU websites and updated RP will also be disclosed In ADB and Project web-site after approval from concerned. Compensation/assistance of APs is required prior to commencement of civil works. Consultation and disclosure activities to be followed are in Appendix 6.

V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS

14 Grievances of AHs will first be brought to the attention of the implementing NGO or Social Development Specialist (SDS). Grievances not redressed by the NGO or SDS will be brought to the City Level Committees (CLC) set up to monitor project implementation in each town. The CLC, acting as a grievance redress committee (GRC) is chaired by the District Collector with representatives from the ULB, state government agencies, IPIU, community-based organizations (CBOs) and NGOs. As GRC, the CLC will meet every month. The GRC will determine the merit of each grievance, and resolve grievances within a month of receiving the complaint, failing which the grievance will be addressed by the inter-ministerial Empowered Committee. The Committee will be chaired by the Minister of Urban Development and Local Self Government Department (LSGD), and members will include Ministers, Directors and/or representatives of other relevant Government Ministries and Departments. Grievance not redressed by the GRC will be referred to the IPMU for action. The IPIU will keep records of all grievances received including: contact details of complainant, date that the complaint was received, nature of grievance, agreed corrective actions and the date these were effected, and final outcome. Affected persons may take their complaints and grievances to a court of law at any stage. The grievance redress process is shown in Figure 1. All costs involved in resolving the complaints will be borne by the IPMU. The GRCs will continue to function throughout the project duration.

Figure 1: Grievance Redress Process

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

VI. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

15 The policy framework and entitlements for the program are based on national laws: The Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (LAA, amended in 1984), and the National Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy, 2007 (NRRP); ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement, 1995; and the agreed Resettlement Framework (RF). Based on these, the following core involuntary resettlement principles applicable are:

- (i) land acquisition, and other involuntary resettlement impacts will be avoided or minimized exploring all viable alternative sub-project designs;
- (ii) where unavoidable, time-bound RPs will be prepared and affected persons (APs) will be assisted in improving or at least regaining their pre-program standard of living;
- (iii) consultation with APs on compensation, disclosure of resettlement information to APs, and participation of APs in planning and implementing sub-projects will be ensured;
- (iv) vulnerable groups will be provided special assistance³;
- (v) payment of compensation to APs including non-titled persons (e.g., informal dwellers/squatters, and encroachers) for acquired assets at replacement rates;
- (vi) payment of compensation and resettlement assistance prior to the contractor taking physical acquisition of the land and prior to the commencement of any construction activities;
- (vii) provision of income restoration and rehabilitation; and
- (viii) Establishment of appropriate grievance redress mechanisms.

³ Including poor households, households headed by women, the elderly, the disabled, and scheduled tribes considered vulnerable based on the agreed Indigenous Peoples Development Framework (IPDF).

16 A Policy framework including the comparison of national laws and policies with ADB and entitlements are further discussed in Appendix 4. The entitlement matrix⁴ for the sub-project was based on these above policies are illustrate in Table 3.

VII. ENTITLEMENTS

17 All AHs who are identified in the subproject areas on the cut-off date will be entitled to compensation for their temporary loss of income, and rehabilitation measures (as outlined in the entitlement matrix below) sufficient to assist them to improve or at least maintain their pre-project living standards, income-earning capacity and production levels. Compensation eligibility is limited by a cut-off date for the AHs as the day of completion of the census survey which is June 2008. Families who settle in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation and assistance. They however will be given sufficient advance notice (30 days) before commencement of work. IPIU and the NGO have provided the identity cards (ID) to all the 50 nos of AHs. Compensation will be ensured one month prior to commencement of the civil works in the particular stretch. The entitlement matrix for the subproject is described in Table 3.

⁴ While no impacts are noted on common resources, such row is included in the entitlement matrix as there is a probability of impacts on common resources should alignments change after detailed design.

Table 3: Entitlement Matrix

SN	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
1	Temporary disruption of livelihood		Legal titleholders, non-titled APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days advance notice regarding construction activities, including duration and type of disruption. • Contractor's⁵ actions to ensure there is no income⁶/access loss consistent with the IEE.⁷ • Assistance to mobile vendors/hawkers to temporarily shift for continued economic activity⁸ • For construction activities involving unavoidable livelihood disruption, compensation for lost income or a transitional allowance for the period of disruption whichever is greater. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of alternative temporary sites to continue economic activity. 	Valuation Committee will determine income lost. Contractors will perform actions to minimize income/access loss. III.1.
2	Impacts on vulnerable APs	All impacts	Vulnerable APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livelihood. Vulnerable households will be given priority in project construction employment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerable households will be identified during the census. 	NGO will verify the extent of impacts through a 100% surveys of AHs determine assistance, verify and identify vulnerable households.
3	Any other loss not identified	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unanticipated involuntary impacts will be documented and mitigated based on the principles of the Resettlement Framework (RF). 	-	NGO will ascertain the nature and extent of such loss. IPMU will finalize the entitlements in line with the RF.

⁵ As mentioned in Clause 93.1 of Section VIII: Particular Condition of Contract of Bid Document

⁶ Minimum wage in Rajasthan is Rs.73 per day.As per 2015,the minimum wages of Rajasthan for unskilled labor is Rs.189/day.

⁷ This includes: leaving spaces for access between mounds of soil, providing walkways and metal sheets to maintain access across trenches for people and vehicles where required, increased workforces to finish work in areas with impacts on access, timing of works to reduce disruption during business hours, phased construction schedule and working one segment at a time and one side of the road at a time.

⁸ For example assistance to shift to the other side of the road where there is no construction.

VIII. TEMPORARY RELOCATION OF SMALL BUSINESSES

18 The subproject will not require any relocation or shifting. Impact on these 50 AHs is temporarily in nature due to short term loss of access, resulting temporarily loss of livelihood. They will be provided 30 days advance notice to ensure minimal disruption in livelihood. This subproject does not require any permanent relocation neither the AHs are considered to pay shifting allowances due to their type of business. Only one AH operating their commercial activities from wooden box shop may consider under shifting allowances. Consistent with the initial environmental examination, contractors will ensure: leaving spaces for access between mounds of soil, providing walkways and metal sheets to maintain access across trenches for people and vehicles where required, increased workforces to finish work in areas with impacts on access, timing of works to reduce disruption during business hours, phased construction schedule and working one segment at a time and one side of the road at a time.

IX. INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION

19 APs will be provided 30 days advance notice to ensure minimal disruption in livelihood. In this sub-project, 50 AHs have been identified whose livelihood will be temporarily affected. These AHs will be compensated for temporary income loss. Out of 50 AHs, 49 AHs have been issued ID Cards and the disbursement of compensation will be ensured well before commencement of civil work in particular stretch (after reconfirmation of AHs identified). An estimated Budget provision has been made in this RP for Livelihood assistance for all (50 nos) and shifting assistance for one (other side of the road, if required). A Micro Plan will be prepared to constitute the loss of livelihood, time lags, minimum wages and escalation etc. Micro Plan considers the real impact on AHs and also ensured that all the AHs are compensated for time over run and entire period of disturbance.

20 Should construction activities result in unavoidable livelihood disruption, compensation for lost income or a transitional allowance for the period of disruption whichever is greater will be provided. Compensation and assistance to AHs must be made prior to possession of land/assets and prior to the award of civil works contracts.

X. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCIAL PLAN

21 The resettlement cost estimate for the Bundi Wastewater subproject includes resettlement assistance, as outlined in the entitlement matrix, support cost for RP implementation and contingency provision amounting to be 5% of the total cost. The state government will be responsible for releasing the funds for resettlement in a timely manner. The total resettlement cost for the subproject is INR 609125. The resettlement cost items and estimates are outlined in Table 4.

Table 4: Summary of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Costs

Srl.	Item	Unit	APs	Rate Rs.	Cost.
1.	Relocation & Transfer				
	Loss of Income Livelihood	14Days	50	553.	387100
	Shifting Assistance	No.	1	200	200
	Sub Total Item 1				
2	Administrative & Implementation costs				
	Implementing NGO covering NGO engagement, cost of census and survey of APs and inventory of assets, cost of information and consultations, training and monitoring (including evaluation by independent agency), and rental of office space and required physical facilities and materials.	Lump Sum			100000
3	Contingencies				
	Price (5%) of Project Cost				24365
	Physical (20%) for unanticipated impacts such as temporary impacts on structures or temporary loss of land				97460
					609125

- The amount is based on the average per day income as derived from the census and socio economic survey (after considering the minimum wage act, 2014-15).
- Less than 3 days impact- @ Rs 500/-per day, Between 4 to 7 days impact-@ Rs 400/-per day, Between 8 to 15 days impact-@ Rs 350/-per day, Between 16 to 31 days impact-@ Rs 300/-per day, More than 31 days impact- A lump sum of Rs 10000/-

XI. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

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

23 IPIUs have already been established in the project town, Bundi to manage implementation of subprojects in their area. City Level Committee (CLC) will monitor subproject implementation in each town. They will appoint Construction Contractors to build elements of the infrastructure in a particular town (supervised by DSC). Once the infrastructure begins to operate, responsibility will be transferred to the appropriate state or local Government Agency, who will be given training, support and financial assistance through the Program where necessary to enable them to fulfill their responsibilities. They will employ local Operations and Maintenance Contractors (OMC) to maintain and repair the infrastructure as required.

24 Resettlement issues are coordinated by a Social Development Specialist (SDS from DSCs) within the IPMU, who ensures that all subprojects comply with involuntary resettlement safeguards. A Resettlement & Rehabilitation Expert who is part of the IPMC team assists the SDS. SDS, as part of the Design Supervision Consultant (DSC), have been appointed to work with each IPIU to update the Resettlement Plan in the detailed design stage, and to prepare Resettlement Plans for new subprojects, where required to comply with the Government and ADB policies. NGO is appointed to assist the implement

of Resettlement Plans with close coordination with IPIU. Various institutional roles and responsibilities are described in Table 5.

Table 5: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities

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

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

XII. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

25 All the compensation and assistance will be completed prior to the start of the civil work at each specific stretch. Disbursement of compensation, assistance and relocation of AHs cannot commence until the RP has been cleared by ADB. All entitlements are to be paid prior to displacement. Written confirmation is required by the IPMU to ADB stating that all compensation has been paid to AHs. Only then can construction works begin on sections where compensation has been paid. A tentative implementation schedule is given in Table 6.

Table 6: Implementation Schedule

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

Activity	MONTHS											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Handover land to contractors											♦	
Start of civil works												♦
Rehabilitation of temporarily occupied lands												
Immediately after construction												

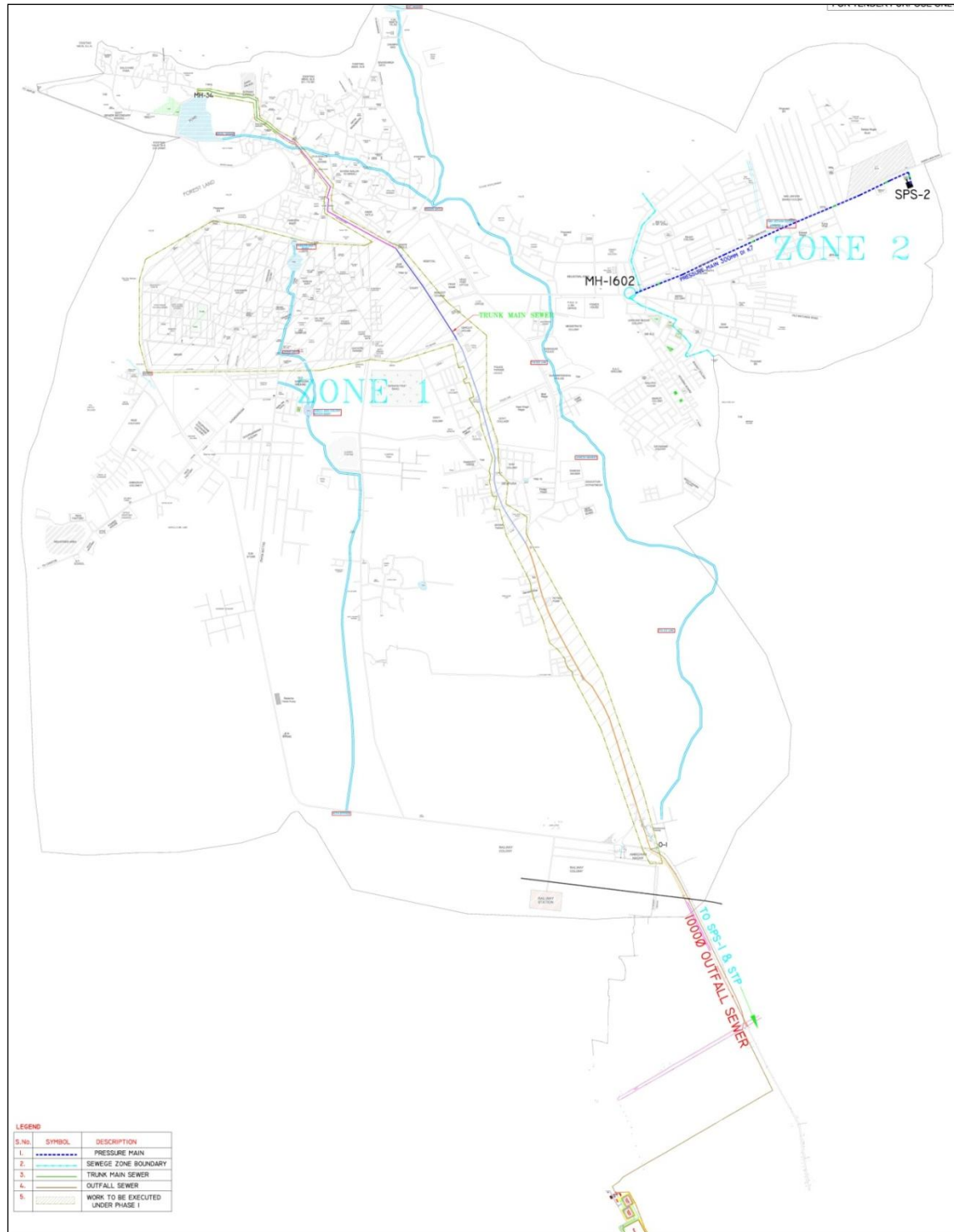
XIII. MONITORING AND REPORTING

26 RP implementation will be closely monitored to provide the IPMU with an effective basis for assessing resettlement progress and identifying potential difficulties and problems. Monitoring will be undertaken by the IPIU with assistance from the IPMU. The extent of monitoring activities, including their scope and periodicity, will be commensurate with the project's risks and impacts. Monitoring will involve: (i) administrative monitoring to ensure that implementation is on schedule and problems are dealt with on a timely basis; (ii) socio-economic monitoring during and after any resettlement impact utilizing baseline information established through the socio-economic survey of AHs undertaken during sub project preparation; and (iii) overall monitoring to assess AHs' status. The EA is required to implement safeguard measures and relevant safeguard plans, as provided in the legal agreements, and to submit periodic monitoring reports on their implementation performance. ADB will require the EA to:

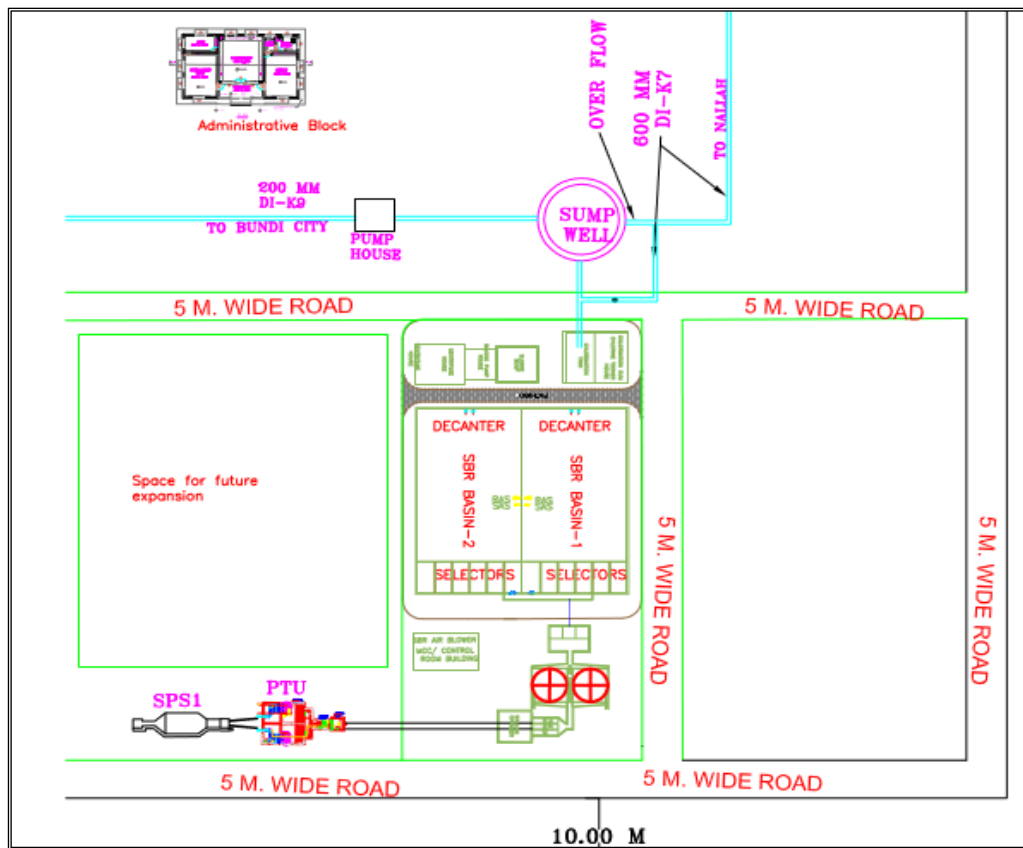
- Establish and maintain procedures to monitor the progress of implementation of safeguard plans,
- Verify the compliance with safeguard measures and their progress toward intended outcomes,
- Document and disclose monitoring results and identify necessary corrective and preventive actions in the periodic monitoring reports,
- Follow up on these actions to ensure progress toward the desired outcomes,
- Retain qualified and experienced external expert to verify monitoring information for projects with significant impacts and risks, *and*
- Submit periodic monitoring reports on safeguard measures as agreed with ADB.

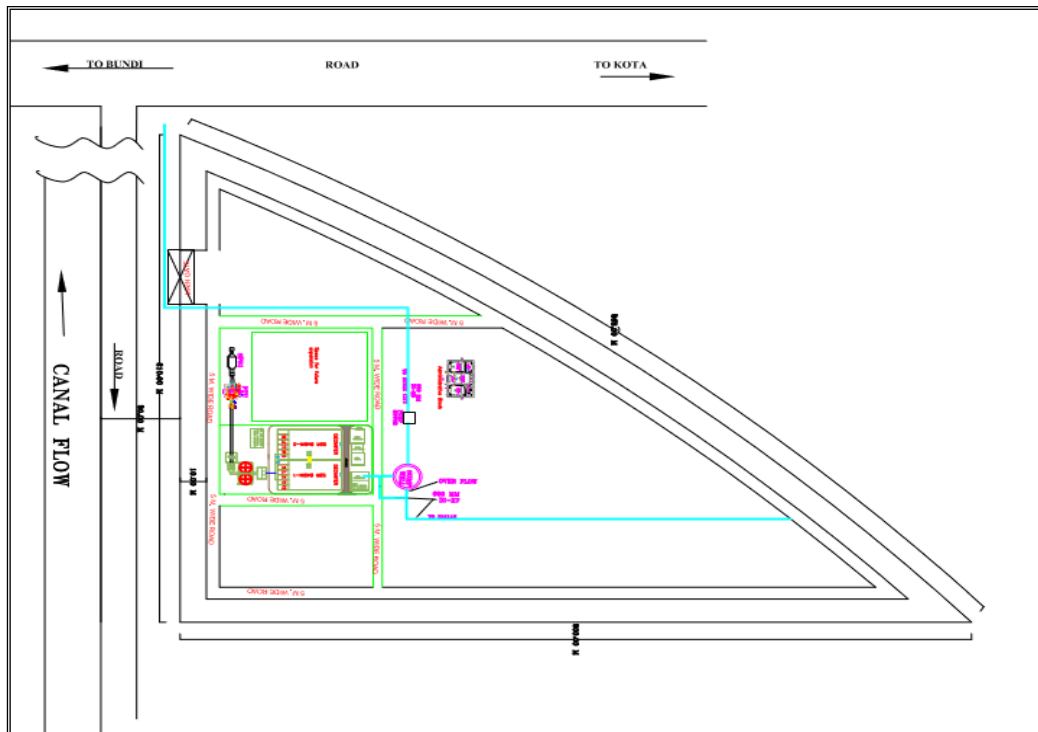
27 The IPMU monitoring will include daily planning, implementation, feedback and trouble shooting, individual AHs file maintenance, community relationships, dates for consultations, number of appeals placed and progress reports. The IPIU will provide monthly monitoring report to the IPMU and the IPMU will compile the IPIU report and will submit to ADB on a quarterly basis on the initial two years and thereafter would submit monitoring reports biannually as per the agreed RF. Executing Agency will appoint the external monitoring agency/expert and the external monitor will monitor sub-projects twice a year and submit reports directly to the EA (IPMU). The EA will submit external monitoring reports on bi annually basis for another two years to ADB for review. Further details are in the RF

Map 1: Location of Subproject Component



Map 2: Layout of STP site



Map 3: Layout of STP site

Appendix 1

Components and Resettlement Impacts

Sl. No.	Components	IR Impact
i	laying of approximately 5.3 kilometers (km) of sewage collection network	Temporary impact on livelihood
ii	construction of approximately 5,634 house connections;	No IR impact is envisaged, as scope of work under this subproject will be put up with in RoW, which is government land.
iii	laying of approximately 5.8 km of sewer outfall;	No IR impact is envisaged, as scope of work under this subproject will be put up with in RoW, which is government land.
iv	construction of a 8 MLD(SBR technology) capacity sewage treatment plant (STP) and other ancillary facilities to support the STP	No IR impact is envisaged, as scope of work under this subproject will be put up with in RoW, which is government land.
v.	Provision of electricity connection, water supply, underground utility shifting, railway crossing etc	No IR impact is envisaged, as scope of work under this subproject will be put up with in RoW, which is government land.

Appendix 2

Census of Affected Persons and Socio-Economic Survey

Name of the Field Supervisor	Date: / /2004				
Name of the Investigator	Time: Fr To				
Schedule No.	<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>				

Name of respondent:

Daily wage:

Whether affected or not:

1.0 ! General Information

1-0 Package (name)

1-2 Chainage (km)

Start

--	--	--	--

End

--	--	--	--

1-3 (1)District

(2)Village/Town

1-4 Location

1	Rural	2	Semi-urban	3	Urban
---	-------	---	------------	---	-------

1-5 Types of losses

1	Residential
2	Commercial
3	Residential and commercial
4	Kisoks

1-6 Is the affected structure a squatter (1) Yes (2) NO

2.0 Description of structure

2.1 S. No of structure

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

18

2-2 Address of structure :

2-3 Do you have legal documents of the structure/agricultural land.

(1)Yes (2) No

3.0 **Nomination**

3-1 Do you possess Ration card?

1- Yes

2-No

3-2 If yes, in 3.1for how many years(in years only)

--	--

3-3 Do you have your name in voter list ?

1- Yes

2-No

4.0 **Details of the structure in ROW**

4.1

4.2

4.3

Type of structure	Type of structure in ROW	Present usage

Code 4.1

1	Residential	6	Structure & Plot
2	Commercial	7	Four Side walls
3	Residential cum commercial	8	Roof shade
4	Vacant Plot	9	Surrounded by fencing
5	Agricultural land	10	House and fencing

Code 4.2

1	Permanent	2	Semi-permanent	3	Temporary
---	-----------	---	----------------	---	-----------

Code 4.3

1	Residential	4	Office	7	Farm house
2	Commercial	5	Animal shed	8	Others
3	Residential cum commercial	6	Agricultural land		

5.0 Size of structure

1. Width of the road (in mtrs)

2. Length of the road (in mtrs)

3. Distance from the centre of the road (from left)

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4. Distance from the centre of the road (from right)

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6.0 Types of construction

Roof			
1	RCC/RBC	3	Stone slabs
2	Asbestos/Tin/Zinc	4	Roof shade
Walls			
1	Sand	3	Stone wall
2	Brick wall	4	Others
Floor			
1	Sand	3	Concrete
2	Stone	4	Others
Side walls			
1	Wires	3	Stone walls
2	Brick wall	4	Stone/Brick-Temporary

☐
☐
☐
☐

20

1-0 Description of the family:

1-1 Name of the head of the family:

1-2 Name of the respondent

1-3 Relation of the respondent with the head of the family

--	--

1	Him/HerSelf	6	Daughter-in-law	11	Brother-in-law
2	Son	7	Grandson / daughter	12	Niece
3	Brother	8	Sister	13	Nephew
4	Daughter	9	Sister-in-law	14	Others(mention)
5	Wife	10	Son-in=law		

2.0 Social group discussion

2.1 Type of family

1	Joint	2	Nuclear	3	Extended
---	-------	---	---------	---	----------

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2.2 Caste

1	Schedule caste	3	Other backward classes
2	Schedule tribe	4	Higher caste

--

Provide code from here**Relation with head of the family**

1	Him/ Her Self	6	Daughter-in-law	11	Brother-in-law
2	Son	7	Grandson / daughter	12	Niece
3	Brother	8	Sister	13	Nephew
4	Daughter	9	Sister-in-law	14	Others(mention)
5	Wife	10	Son-in-law		

Code for Marital status

1	Married	4	Separated without legal proceedings	7	Separated due to some mishaps
2	Single	5	Widow		
3	Divorced	6	Widower		

Code for educational background

1	Illiterate	6	Till tenth standard	11	Others(mention)
2	Educated without going to school	7	Till twelfth standard	12	Not applicable
3	School going	8	Graduate		
4	Till primary	9	Post-graduate		
5	Till eighth standard	10	Management		

Status for type of art known

1	Manure processing	6	Carpenter
2	Vermin compost	7	Welding
3	Computer application	8	Handicraft
4	Electronic repairing	9	Skilled labour
5	Auto mobile repairing	10	Others

Code for general work

1	Employed	5	Old/retired	9	Others(mention)
2	Unemployed	6	Kid(not school going)		
3	Household work	7	School going student		
4	Student	8	Handicap		

4.0 Definition of main and marginal worker

1. **Main(if employed for more than 183 days in a year)**
2. **Marginal(if employed for less than 183 days)**

Code for job-work

1	Agriculture activities	5	Government job	9	Others(mention)
2	Labour for agriculture activities	6	Private job		
3	Agricultural activities like poultry farming etc	7	Business		
4	Labour for non-agricultural activities	8	Business(Doctor, Engineer etc)		

5.0 Income of the family

Please mention the income of your family of the family for the past year from all sources

S.No	Particulars	Income(in Rs)
A	Agricultural activities	
1	Agricultural activities on own land	
2	Agricultural activities on Leased land	
3	Agricultural activities on encroached land	
4	Agricultural activities given on leased land	
5	By giving agriculture related equipments on rent	
B	Agriculture based activities	
6	Dairy, poultry farming, pig farming, sheep farming, etc	
7	Park	
C	From forest	
8	From selling wood to be used as fuel	

9	From forest related activities	
10	Small cottage industry	
11	Business activities	
12	Service	
13	Government job	
14	Private job	
15	Non-agriculture labour	
16	Agricultural labour	
17	Rented property	
18	Others(mention)	

6.0 Usage of structure(only affected structure)

6-1 Usage of structure

1- Shop

3- Workshop

2- Godown

4- Office

☐

6-2 What type of business you are involved in?

1	Tea stall	9	Small hotel(dhaba)	17	Barber	25	Others (mention)
2	Grocery store	10	Fruit and vegetable vendor	18	Washer man		
3	Readymade garments	11	Snacks	19	Clinic		
4	Cut-piece garments	12	Cigarette/Pan stall	20	Motel		
5	Medicines	13	Cycle repair	21	Hotel		
6	Auto repair	14	Tyre repair	22	Electrical items		
7	Spare-parts	15	Tailoring	23	Small scale business		
8	Sweets	16	General store	24	Welding		

7.0Property

7.1 Please give information of the following properties:

Particulars	Quantity	Market value(in Rs)
Animal shed		
Farm house		
PUMP HOUSE		
Irrigation unit (quantity)		
Open well		
Tube well		
Lift irrigation		
Finance(in R)		
Savings account		
Long term deposit		
Recurring deposit		
Current account		
Other domestic property		
T.V/Tape/Radio		
Cycle/Motor cycle		
Jewelry/Clock		
Furniture		
Utensils		
Camel cart/bull cart etc.		
Wood/steel plough		

Agriculture equipments		
Tractor/Thrashor		
Animal quantity		
Animals		
Hen		
Goat/Sheep/Pig		

8-0 Annual expenditure

S.No	Particulars	Expenditure(in Rs)
1	On food items	
2	On fuel	
3	On clothing	
4	On medicines	
5	On education	
6	On commutation	
7	On festivals	
8	On agricultural activities(like seeds, water, equipments on rent etc)	
9	Others(mention)	
10	Total	

9-0 Loan (if any)

9-1 Please give information about the loans if any.

Source	Total loan (in Rs)	Loan paid (in Rs)	Loan remained (in Rs)
Name of the bank from which loan has been taken			
Loan from private holders			
Others			

APPENDIX 3

Socio-economic Survey Summary

S. No	Locaton	Name of Owner	Type of Structure	Type of Business	Type of Family	Social Category	Income/month (in Rs.)	Nature of Impact
1	Chogan Gate,near Nagar Sagar Kund,Bundi	Pradeep kumar Vadhwa (gota kinari)	Pucca	GOTA KINARI	Joint	Gen	15000.00	Temporary impact on Livelihood
2	-do-	Vikash Mittal (Mittal traders	-do-	Stationary	Joint	Gen	12000.00	-do-
3	-do-	Kuldeep Vadhwa (Abhishek Gota center)	-do-	GOTA KINARI	Joint	Gen	15000.00	-do-
4	-do-	Kapoor chand(kapoor chand ram lal Saraff)	-do-	Jwellary	Joint	OBC	30000.00	-do-
5	-do-	Annant Toshniwal (abhushan Bhandar)	-do-	Jwellary	Joint	Gen	30000.00	-do-
6	-do-	Purushottam Aarya	-do-	Tailor	Joint	OBC	6000.00	-do-
7	-do-	Dilip Patwa	-do-	Patwa Majuri	Joint	OBC	9000.00	-do-
8	-do-	Govind Patwa	-do-	Patwa Majuri	Joint	OBC	9000.00	-do-
9	-do-	Gopal Patwa	-do-	Patwa Majuri	Joint	OBC	9000.00	-do-
10	-do-	Om Prakash Patwa	-do-	Patwa Majuri	Joint	OBC	7500.00	-do-
11	-do-	vijay kumar patwa	-do-	Patwa Majuri	Joint	OBC	9000.00	-do-
12	-do-	Reham Tulla Beg	-do-	Patwa Majuri	Joint	OBC	12000.00	-do-
13	-do-	Mohammad Shahid	-do-	Patwa Majuri	Joint	OBC	9000.00	-do-
14	-do-	Jagannath Nuwal (jagannath Bhanwar Lal Nuwal)	-do-	Jewelry	Joint	OBC	18000.00	-do-
15	-do-	Om Prakash Somani (Somani Traders)	-do-	Stationary	Joint	Gen	15000.00	-do-
16	-do-	Suraj Prakash Somani	-do-	Jewelry	Joint	Gen	18000.00	-do-
17	-do-	Lokesh Agrwal (Agrawal Traders)	-do-	Stationary	Joint	Gen	15000.00	-do-
18	-do-	Dwarka Lal Nortarmal Agrawal	-do-	Jewelry	Joint	Gen	30000.00	-do-
19	-do-	Shiv bahediya (Bahediuya Brothers)	-do-	Jewelry	Joint	Gen	30000.00	-do-
20	-do-	Ram lal Ram Kishan Lathi	-do-	Jewelry	Joint	Gen	18000.00	-do-
21	-do-	Sunil Kashera (Krishna Metals)	-do-	Steal Shop	Joint	OBC	9000.00	-do-
22	-do-	Satyanarayan garg (Nand kishor kapoor chand Saraff)	-do-	Jewelry	Joint	Gen	30000.00	-do-
23	-do-	Ganesh lal garg (Chothmal Gulab chand Saraff)	-do-	Jewelry	Joint	Gen	60000.00	-do-
24	-do-	Sanjay Kasath (kajodmal Ram Kishan)	-do-	Pansari Shop	Joint	OBC	12000.00	-do-
25	-do-	Buddhraj Jain (Buddhraj traders)	-do-	Pan Masala	Joint	Gen	9000.00	-do-
26	-do-	Ajay Baheti (Bhanwar Lal Kanu Lal Baheti)	-do-	Pansari Shop	Joint	Gen	15000.00	-do-

Appendix 4

Policy Framework and Entitlements

A. Policy and Legal Framework

The policy framework and entitlements for the Program are based on national laws: *The Land Acquisition Act, 1894* (LAA, amended in 1984) the National Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy, 2007 (NRRP); and ADB's *Policy on Involuntary Resettlement*, 1995. The salient features of Government and ADB policies are summarized below.

1. Government Policy

a. National Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy, 2007

The NRRP stipulates the minimum facilities to be ensured for persons displaced due to the acquisition of land for public purposes. The objectives of the Policy are:

- (i) to minimize displacement and to identify non-displacing or least displacing alternatives;
- (ii) to plan resettlement and rehabilitation of project affected families (PAFs) or project affected households (PAHs), including tribal and vulnerable households;
- (iii) to provide improved standard of living to PAFs or PAHs; and
- (iv) to facilitate a harmonious relationship between the requiring body and PAFs.

Though NRRP is applicable for projects where over 400 PAFs in the plains or 200 PAFs in hilly or tribal areas are displaced, the basic principles can be applied to resettling and rehabilitating PAFs regardless of the number affected. NRRP's provisions are intended to mitigate adverse impacts on PAFs. While key principles of NRRP are similar, and for some items go beyond ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (1995), NRRP excludes linear projects (which acquire only narrow strips of land). Linear impacts and temporary linear impacts (which is the likely impact of the Program) are not covered by NRRP. Further, there is no law on resettlement in the country. The law relating to the acquisition of privately owned immovable property is the Land Acquisition Act of 1894 (LAA, amended 1984) discussed in the following section.

b. Land Acquisition Act, 1894

The LAA provides a framework for facilitating land acquisition in India. LAA enables the State Government to acquire private land for public purposes. LAA ensures that no person is deprived of land except under LAA and entitles APs to a hearing before acquisition. The main elements of LAA are:

- (i) Land identified for the purpose of a project is placed under Section 4 of the LAA. This constitutes notification. Objections must be made within 50 days to the District Collector (DC, the highest administrative officer of the concerned District).
- (ii) The land is then placed under Section 6 of the LAA. This is a declaration that the Government intends to acquire the land. The DC is directed to take steps for the acquisition, and the land is placed under Section 9. Interested parties are then invited to state their interest in the land and the price. Under Section

- 11, the DC will make an award within one year of the date of publication of the declarations. Otherwise, the acquisition proceedings shall lapse.
- (iii) In case of disagreement on the price awarded, within 6 weeks of the award, the parties (under Section 18) can request the DC to refer the matter to the Courts to make a final ruling on the amount of compensation.
 - (iv) Once the land has been placed under Section 4, no further sale or transfer is allowed.
 - (v) Compensation for land and improvements (such as houses, wells, trees, etc.) is paid in cash by the project authorities to the State Government, which in turn compensates landowners.
 - (vi) The price to be paid for the acquisition of agricultural land is based on sale prices recorded in the District Registrar's office averaged over the three years preceding notification under Section 4. The compensation is paid after the area is acquired, with actual payment by the State taking about two or three years. An additional 30 percent is added to the award as well as an escalation of 12 percent per year from the date of notification to the final placement under Section 9. For delayed payments, after placement under Section 9, an additional 9 percent per annum is paid for the first year and 15 percent for subsequent years.

2. ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement, 1995

The three important elements of ADB's involuntary resettlement policy are (i) compensation to replace lost assets, livelihood, and income; (ii) assistance for relocation, including provision of relocation sites with appropriate facilities and services; and (iii) assistance for rehabilitation to achieve at least the same level of well-being with the project as without it.

For any ADB operation requiring involuntary resettlement, resettlement planning is an integral part of project design, to be dealt with from the earliest stages of the project cycle, taking into account the following basic principles:

- (i) Involuntary resettlement will be avoided whenever feasible.
- (ii) Where population displacement is unavoidable, it should be minimized.
- (iii) All lost assets acquired or affected will be compensated. Compensation is based on the principle of replacement cost.
- (iv) Each involuntary resettlement is conceived and executed as part of a development project or program. APs need to be provided with sufficient resources to re-establish their livelihoods and homes with time-bound action in co-ordination with civil works.
- (v) APs are to be fully informed and closely consulted.
- (vi) APs are to be assisted to integrate economically and socially into host communities so that adverse impacts on the host communities are minimized and social harmony is promoted.
- (vii) The absence of a formal title to land is not a bar to ADB policy entitlements.
- (viii) APs are to be identified and recorded as early as possible to establish their eligibility, through a census which serves as a cut-off date, and prevents subsequent influx of encroachers.
- (ix) Particular attention will be paid to vulnerable groups including those with out legal title to land or other assets; households headed by women; the elderly or disabled; and indigenous groups. Assistance must be provided to help them improve their socio-economic status.
- (x) The full resettlement costs will be included in the presentation of project costs and benefits.

C. Comparison of Borrower's Policy with the RF

The NRRP represents a significant milestone in the development of a systematic approach to address resettlement issues in India. LAA, 1894 however gives directives for acquisition of land in public interest and provides benefits only to titleholders. Table 1 presents a comparison of Government policies (LAA and NRRP) in comparison with the RF which is consistent with ADB's involuntary resettlement policy.

Table 1: Comparison between the Borrower's and ADB's Involuntary Resettlement Policy

	Policy Principles	LAA	NRRP	Remarks	Compliance of proposed RF with ADB's IR Policy
1.	Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible.	✗	✓	LAA is applicable wherever private land is to be acquired by Government for public purpose.	This is addressed in the RF. The locations for project components have been identified in such a manner that IR is avoided to the extent possible. These IR impacts shall be further minimized during detailed designs.
2.	Where population displacement is unavoidable, it should be minimized by exploring viable project options.	✗	✓	LAA is applicable wherever private land is to be acquired by Government for public purpose.	This is addressed in the RF. The locations for project components have been identified in such a manner that IR is avoided to the extent possible. These IR impacts shall be further minimized during detailed designs.
3.	If individuals or a community must lose their land, means of livelihood, social support systems, or way of life in order that a project might proceed, they should be compensated and assisted so that their economic and social future will generally be at least as favorable with the project as without it. Appropriate land, housing, infrastructure, and other compensation, comparable to the without project situation, should be provided to the adversely affected population, including indigenous groups, ethnic minorities, and pastoralists who may have usufruct or customary rights to the land or other resources taken for the	✗	✓	According to the ADB's IR policy full RP is required when 200 or more people will experience major impacts. A Short RP is required when resettlement is insignificant when less than 200 people will experience major impacts. According to the NRRP, RP should be prepared when it involves resettlement of more than 500 families (roughly about 2,000 persons) in plain areas and 200 families (roughly about 1,000 people) in hilly areas, Desert Development Programme (DDP) blocks, areas mentioned in Schedule V and Schedule VI of the Constitution	The RF addresses the IR impacts. The entitlements to the APs are outlined in the Entitlement Matrix.

	Policy Principles	LAA	NRRP	Remarks	Compliance of proposed RF with ADB's IR Policy
	project.			of India.	
4.	Any involuntary resettlement should, as far as possible, be conceived and executed as a part of a development project or program and resettlement plans should be prepared with appropriate timebound actions and budgets. Resettlers should be provided sufficient resources and opportunities to reestablish their homes and livelihoods as soon as possible.	✗	✓	According to the ADB's IR policy full RP is required when 200 or more people will experience major impacts. A Short RP is required when resettlement is insignificant when less than 200 people will experience major impacts. According to the NRRP, RP should be prepared when it involves resettlement of more than 400 families (roughly about 2,500 persons) in plain areas and 250 families (roughly about 1,250 people) in hilly areas, Desert Development Programme (DDP) blocks, areas mentioned in Schedule V and Schedule VI of the Constitution of India.	The RF addresses the IR impacts. The entitlements to the APs are outlined in the Entitlement Matrix.
				LAA does not provide for resettlement. However, it specifies the time limit for acquisition, though the project / program for which it is conceived need not necessarily be time-bound.	A time-bound action plan and implementation schedule for the IR activities is outlined. The key RP activities are identified and the responsibilities for the same outlined.
5.	The affected people should be fully informed and closely consulted on resettlement and compensation options. Where adversely affected people are particularly vulnerable, resettlement and compensation decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase to build up the capacity of the vulnerable people to deal with the issues.	✗	✓	LAA recognizes only titleholders, who are to be notified prior to acquisition.	Consultations have been carried out with APs. This will be further consolidated by the RP implementing NGO. The plan for information disclosure in the project, including the RF.
6.	Appropriate patterns of social organization should be promoted, and existing social and cultural institutions of resettlers and their hosts should be supported and used to the greatest extent possible. Resettlers should be integrated economically and socially into host communities so that adverse impacts on host communities are minimized. One of the effective ways of achieving this integration may be by extending development benefits to host communities.	✗	✓	-	This is addressed in the Entitlement Matrix.
7.	The absence of formal legal title to land some affected groups should not be a bar to compensation. Affected persons	✗	✓	LAA provides for every affected person to receive a notification prior to acquisition and for a hearing in case of	The process for verification of impacts and establishing the

	Policy Principles	LAA	NRRP	Remarks	Compliance of proposed RF with ADB's IR Policy
	entitled to compensation and rehabilitation should be identified and recorded as early as possible, preferably at the project identification stage, in order to prevent an influx of illegal encroachers, squatters, and other nonresidents who wish to take advantage of such benefits. Particular attention should be paid to the needs of the poorest affected persons including those without legal title to assets,, female-headed households and other vulnerable groups, such as indigenous peoples, and appropriate assistance provided to help them improve their status.			any objection. Acquisition under the Act is permitted within one year from the date of declaration of intent to acquire, failing which, the process has to start again. LAA does not regard non-titleholders as APs. <i>The Rajasthan Urban Housing and Habitat Policy, 2006</i> aims to provide tenurial rights to urban slum dwellers with special emphasis on persons belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, weaker sections, physically handicapped and widows. This is consistent with recognizing those without legal titles and the vulnerable.	eligibility of the APs is outlined in the RF.
8.	The full costs of resettlement and compensation, including the costs of social preparation and livelihood programs as well as the incremental benefits over the "without project" situation, should be included in the presentation of Project costs and benefits.	✗	✓	According to the ADB's IR policy full RP is required when 200 or more people will experience major impacts. A Short RP is required when resettlement is insignificant when less than 200 people will experience major impacts. According to the NRRP, RP should be prepared when it involves resettlement of more than 500 families (roughly about 2,500 persons) in plain areas and 250 families (roughly about 1,250 people) in hilly areas, Desert Development Programme (DDP) blocks, areas mentioned in Schedule V and Schedule VI of the Constitution of India.	The RF addresses the IR impacts. The entitlements to the APs are outlined in the Entitlement Matrix.
				The NRRP's concept of replacement cost is not clearly defined. However, the NRRP does consider various compensation packages to substitute the losses of APs.	This is addressed in the Entitlement Matrix
9.	To better assure timely availability of required resources and to ensure compliance with involuntary resettlement procedures during implementation, eligible costs of resettlement and compensation may be considered for inclusion in Bank loan financing for the project, if requested.	✗	✓	-	The impacts have been assessed and RP costs according to the entitlement matrix have been worked out. These costs are included in the Project Costs.

Appendix 5

Public Consultations

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Location: Lanka Gate Road, Market Bundi

Date: 15-06-2008

Time: 11:30 am

Duration of Discussion (in Hrs): 50 mnts

Sl. No.	Name	Profession	Sex	Age	Social Category
1	Mr. Murli	H/W Shop	M	35	Gen
2	Mr. Deepak	H/W Shop	M	40	OBC
3	Mr.Lalchand	H/W Shop	M	34	SC
4	Mr.Rakesh Jain	Kirana Shop	M	27	Gen
5	Mr. Babulal Yadav	H/W Shop	F	40	OBC
6	Mr. Ramkishan Saini	Electricity Shop	M	38	OBC
7	Mr. Kalulal	Tailor Shop	M	28	OBC

कायालय नगर पालिका बून्दी

क्रमांक : 30/5/08 को RUIDP Phas IIInd के प्रस्तावों के सम्बंध में जन प्रतिनिधियों की बैठक पालिका समा भवन में आयोजित की गई। नगर पालिका के अध्यक्ष की अध्यक्षता में बैठक आयोजित की गई।

बैठक कार्यवाही विवरण

आज दिनांक 30/5/08 को RUIDP Phas IIInd के प्रस्तावों के सम्बंध में जन प्रतिनिधियों की बैठक पालिका समा भवन में आयोजित की गई। नगर पालिका के अध्यक्ष की अध्यक्षता में बैठक आयोजित की गई।

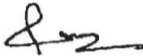
जिसमें RUIDP के अधिशासी अभियंता महोदय श्री बी.डी. कर्जुवेंदी व टीम लीडर श्री राजा सिंह शहर के उपाध्यक्ष सहित पार्षद एवं जन प्रतिनिधियों ने भाग लिया। जिसमें निम्न प्रस्तावित कार्यों पर चर्चा की गई जो निम्नानुसार हैं -

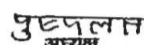
1. Heritage work - Development, Restoration work around identified monuments, development of Suraj Chatri walking Pavement 6 Feet wide from TV Tower to Suraj Chatri
2. Design, Construction, Supply, erection, testing, commissioning and operation & maintenance for first five year of Sewage Treatment plant 8 MLD near Deopura including all civil, electrical, mechanical, pumping and other allied works including supply, laying, jointing, testing etc.
3. Supply, laying, jointing of rising & distribution pipelines construction of CWRs, OHSRs, Procurement and installation of tubewells, chlorination, flowmeter etc, at Bundi
4. Widening of existing road from Khoja gate to bypass link road
5. Construction of storm water drainage including re-sectioning of existing
6. Site Development work of landfill sites at village Jainiwas at Bundi
7. Supply and delivery of Rickshaw, Trolley with 8 bins, Hand carts with 6 bins, Broom, Hajala, Patti and Litter bins with stand 150 liter capacity in Bundi
8. Lot-1 : Supply and delivery of Auto Rickshaw bin carrier 1.1 cum, Capacity Lot-2 Supply and delivery of Truck Mounted Refuse Compactor 14 Cum Capacity with garbage collection container 1.1 cum capacity Lot 3: supply and delivery of Truck for transportation of solid waste in Bundi
9. Supply and delivery of Loader Backhoe machine in Bundi

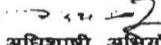
निम्न नवीन प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किये गये।

- 1.) सीवरज सिस्टम से पूरे शहर में कनेक्ट किया जावे।
 - 2.) छत्रपुरा देवपुरा के लिये अलग से Water Tank का प्रस्ताव किया।
 - 3.) विभिन्न कोलोनियों में जो नव विकसित है रोड एवं ड्रेन का प्रस्ताव किया।
 - 4.) खोजागेट से छत्रपुरा होते हुए बाईपास तक रोड निर्माण
 - 5.) भीलों के दरवाजे से चौथमाता, बाणगंगा रोड निर्माण
 - 6.) हेरीटेज में दुल्हे साहब की मझार का विकास कार्य
- बाद विचार विमर्श श्री चतुर्वेदी द्वारा प्रस्तुत कार्यों का अनुमोदन किया गया एवं बजट अनुसार बैठक में आये प्रस्तावों पर विचार किया जावे।

सधन्यवाद बैठक समाप्त की गयी।


अधिशासी अधिकारी
नगर पालिका बून्दी


अध्यक्ष
नगर पालिका बून्दी


अधिशासी अभियंता
RUIDP कोटा


कंसल्टेंट
RUIDP कोटा

Transcript

Office, Nagar Palika, Bundi

On dated 30.05..2008, a meeting was organized under the chairmanship of Chairman, Nagar Palika for discuss the phase -ii works. EE, RUIDP, Team Leader, DSC and councilor/Ward Parshad participated. The proposal comes under discussion was:

1. Entire town will be connected by sewer system
2. Water Tank for Chatrapura and Devpura.
3. Drain and Road for newly developed areas.
4. Bypass for Khoja gate to Chatrapura.
5. Road works from Bhilon Gate to Chouthmata.
6. Renovation works of Dulhe Sahab.

The meeting ended with vote of thanks.

Appendix 6

Consultation and Disclosure

A. Consultation

Consultations will be held with special emphasis on vulnerable groups. Encouraging public participation in consultations informs the public of the Program and serves as a venue for the public to express their opinion on priorities which the Program should address.

The key stakeholders to be consulted during RP implementation and Program implementation includes:

- (i) all APs, including vulnerable households;
- (ii) program beneficiaries;
- (iii) host populations in resettlement sites;
- (iv) elected representatives, community leaders, and representatives of community-based organizations;
- (v) local NGOs;
- (vi) local government and relevant government agency representatives; and
- (vii) Program staff, IPMU, IPIU, and consultants.

Consultations conducted during RP implementation will identify help required by APs during rehabilitation. Continuing involvement of those affected by sub-projects is necessary in the resettlement process. The IPIU will ensure that APs and other stakeholders are informed and consulted about the sub-project, its impact, their entitlements and options, and allowed to participate actively in the development of the sub-project. This will be done particularly in the case of vulnerable APs, who will be encouraged to choose options that entail the lowest risk. This exercise will be conducted throughout the sub-project—during preparation, implementation, and monitoring of sub-project results and impacts.

The implementing NGOs will ensure that views of APs, particularly those who are vulnerable, related to the resettlement process are looked into and addressed. The NGOs will ensure that APs consulted are informed of the outcome of the decision-making process, and will confirm how their views were incorporated. Since resettlement is a continuous process and baseline data/information will be collected, the implementing NGO will regularly update the baseline information.

B. Disclosure

Information was and continues to be disseminated to APs for the sample sub-projects. Finalized RPs will be disclosed in ADB's website, IPMU websites, and IPIU or town websites; and information dissemination and consultation will continue throughout program implementation.

The IPIU SDS will conduct consultations and disseminate information to all APs.

RPs will be translated into the local language and made available at offices of the: (i) Urban Local Bodies (ULBs); (ii) relevant local government line agencies; and (iii) IPMU and IPIUs. RPs will also be kept in the public libraries, accessible to citizens as a means to disclose the document and at the same time creating wider public awareness.

1. The RF and RPs will be disclosed in the following websites: IPMU, IPIU, State Government, local governments, and ADB. The IPMU will issue notification of

implementation start dates for each sub-project. The notice will be issued by the IPMU in local newspapers one month ahead of implementation. This will create awareness of project implementation. The IPMU and IPIUs will provide information on IR policies and features of the RP. Basic information such as sub-project location, impact estimates, entitlements, and implementation schedule will be presented in the form of a brochure that will be circulated among APs. Posters containing basic RP information will also be posted in different localities to increase awareness. Copies of RP summaries will be kept in the IPMU and IPIU offices and will be distributed to any AP consulting on resettlement issues. The RF will be made available in local language during public meetings. This will enable stakeholders to provide inputs on the resettlement process, prior to award of civil work contracts.

2. An intensive information dissemination campaign for APs will be conducted by the IPIU with assistance from the implementing NGO at the outset of RP implementation. All the comments made by the APs will be documented in the sub-project records and summarized in sub-project monitoring reports. A summary of consultation and disclosure activities to be followed for each sub-project are in Table 1.

Table 1: Consultation and Disclosure Activities

Program Phase	Activities	Details	Responsible Agency
Investment Program Bridging Phase	Mapping of the Program areas	Area to be mapped, clearly showing survey numbers of titleholders of land/property proposed for acquisition	IPMU in coordination with DC's offices and other local bodies.
	Stakeholder identification	Cross section of stakeholders to be identified in order to facilitate their participation in the Program.	IPMU and IPIUs in consultation with stakeholders.
	Program/sub-project information dissemination; Disclosure of proposed land acquisition	Leaflets containing information on the Program and sub-project to be prepared. Public notice issued in local newspapers (and disclosed on IPMU/IPIU websites) including survey numbers and names of titleholders for land to be acquired concurrent with consultation with titleholders.	SDS and RS from IPMU. IPMU may seek the assistance of CAAP consultants for leaflet preparation. Notice will be issued from the DC's office. SDS IPMU and SDS IPIU to disclose on the web.
	Stakeholder consultations	Further consultations with affected titleholders and households. Consultations with non-titled APs and other stakeholders during sub-project scoping.	SDS IPIU and NGO.

Program Phase	Activities	Details	Responsible Agency
RP Preparation Phase	SIA surveys	Surveys to be conducted. Summary RF to be disclosed in local language through printed materials to APs particularly those who are vulnerable and other stakeholders.	IPIU to conduct surveys. SDS IPIU to disclose RF to stakeholders (including making it available in IPMU/IPIU offices and government agency offices), SDS IPMU to disclose on the web.
	Formulating compensation and resettlement assistance measures	Conducting stakeholder consultations particularly APs in and reflecting issues raised in revised RP.	SDS IPIU and NGO.
	Disclosure of final entitlements and rehabilitation packages	Provision of RPs to all stakeholders particularly APs. Conducting consultations and distributing local language versions of the summary RP.	SDS IPMU, and SDS IPIU to disclose on the web. SDS IPIU and NGO to conduct consultations.
RP Implementation Stage	Disclosure of RP	Review and approval of RP by EA. Review and approval of RP by ADB. Web disclosure of the RP.	EA to provide ADB with RP for review and approval. SDS IPMU, and SDS IPIU to disclose on the web.
	Consultation with APs during RP implementation	Consultations with APs.	NGO with monitoring from IPIU and external agency.

Appendix 7: Office Order of the District Collector regarding Allotment of Land (44 bigha & 4 Biswa) for STP

कार्यालय जिला कलक्टर बून्दी

संख्या :- 155 दिनांक :- 26.6.2008

- आदेश -

इस कार्यालय के आदेश संख्या 148 दिनांक 5.11.07 से सीवरेज ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट हेतु ग्राम देवपुरा तहसील बून्दी में विस्थित आराजी खोसो 1266 एकबा 6 बीघा, 1265 एकबा 26 बीघा एवं खोसो 1274 एकबा 12 बीघा 4 बिस्वा किसम गै.मु. कुल किस्ता 3 एकबा 44 बीघा 4 बिस्वा आरक्षित की गई भूमि आवंटन के सम्बन्ध में शासन उप सचिव राजस्व (ग्रुप-3) विभाग राजस्थान जयपुर के पत्र क्रमांक प 6(112) राज/ग्रुप-3/08 दिनांक 26.5.08 से सीवरेज ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट हेतु जन स्वास्थ्य अभियांत्रिकी विभाग को राजस्थान भू राजस्व नियम 1963 के अन्तर्गत निःशुल्क आवंटन की स्वीकृति प्रदत्त की गई है।

अतः उपरोक्त राजकीय स्वीकृति के अनुसरण में ग्राम देवपुरा तहसील बून्दी में विस्थित आराजी खोसो 1266 एकबा 6 बीघा, 1265 एकबा 26 बीघा एवं खोसो 1274 एकबा 12 बीघा 4 बिस्वा किसम गै.मु. कुल किस्ता 3 एकबा 44 बीघा 4 बिस्वा (संलग्न नक्शानुसार) की किसम खारिज करते हुये सीवरेज ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट हेतु जन स्वास्थ्य अभियांत्रिकी विभाग बून्दी को राजस्थान भू राजस्व नियम 1963 के अन्तर्गत निःशुल्क आवंटन की स्वीकृति निम्न अनुबंध/ शर्तों के अधीन एतद् द्वारा प्रदान की जाती है।

अनुबंध:-

1. आवंटन 99 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए किया जाता है। 30 वर्ष की अवधि परन्तु पट्टे का नवीनीकरण किया जावेगा।
2. आवंटित भूमि का निष्पादन निर्धारित प्रारूप में करवायेगा।
3. भूमि का प्रीमियम या शहरी निर्धारण शुल्क वसूल नहीं किया जावेगा।
4. जिस प्रयोजनार्थ भूमि का आवंटन किया गया है, उसी प्रयोजन के लिए भूमि का उपयोग किया जावेगा तथा भवन निर्माण कार्य भूमि का कब्जा सीपने के 6 माह के भीतर प्रारंभ कर दिया जावेगा व 2 वर्ष में पूर्ण कर लिया जावेगा।
5. भूमि सरकार में स्थित होगी।
6. आवंटित भूमि का कोई भी भाग/अंश उस पर सन्निहित भवन का उपयोग सदैव लोक प्रयोजन व जनता के लाभ के लिए किया जावेगा तथा भूमि एवं भवन का पुनर्विनाशपूर्ण हस्तान्तरण नहीं किया जावेगा।
7. उक्त अनुबंधों की अवहेलना होने पर जापस करले जाये पर आवंटित भूमि बिना किसी आपत्ति तथा मुकदमों के राज्य सरकार द्वारा वापस ग्रहण कर ली जावेगी। जिसकी शक्तिपूर्ति एवं मुकदमा राशि प्राप्त करने का आवंटित अधिकारी नहीं होगा।

जिला कलक्टर बून्दी

क्रमांक : प.12-3(113)राजस्व-न/08/2232-37 दिनांक :- 26.6.2008

प्रतिलिपि निम्न को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित है -

1. शासन उप सचिव राजस्व (ग्रुप-3) विभाग राजस्थान जयपुर के पत्र क्रमांक प 6(112) राज/ग्रुप-3/08 दिनांक 26.5.08 के क्रम में।

Transcript:

Number: 165

Date: 26.06.2008

ORDER

With reference to letter no. 6(112) Raj/Group-3/08 dated 26.05.2008 of office of the Dy. Secretary, Revenue (Group-3), Jaipur, proposed land for STP has been approved and allotted to PHED free of cost under Rajasthan Land Revenue Rule 1963. Office of the District Collector, Bundi further notify the proposed land of village Devpura under Tehsil Bundi for STP with following RG Khasra No. 1266 with area 6 Bigha, RG Khasra No. 1265 with area 26 Bigha and Khasra No. 1274 with area 12 Bigha 4 Biswa type Gair Mumkin with total area 44 bigha and 4 Biswa.


So to follow the government order, Office of the District Collector, Bundi complied with and allotted land to PHED under Rajasthan Land Revenue Rule 1963 with following term and conditions..

Aggrement:-

- 1) Land has been allotted for 99 years. Renewal of Patta (allotted land) will be carried out after 30 years.
- 2) Lease deed will be executed by local authority in prescribed format
- 3) Premium of Land and Urban Assessment Fee will not be taken.
- 4) Land will be utilized as per purpose for which land allotted and construction work will be started within 6 months after possession of land and works will be completed within two years.
- 5) Ownership of land will continue vested with government.
- 6) Part of allotted land or any constructed building on allotted land will be utilized under public purpose and for betterment of public and land or building on the allotted land will not be transferred under malicious intent.
- 7) In case of disregard of the obligation by allottee under this agreement, State Government can take back the land from allottee, without any appeal or objection and allottee can't claim compensation.

District Collector, Bundi

Appendix 8: Letter of PHED to Nagar Palika regarding fencing of 19 bigha land and O&M of STP by Nagar Parishad.

कार्यालय अधिशाषी अभियंता जन स्वास्थ्य अभियांत्रिकी विभाग खण्ड बून्दी क्रमांक:-अ.अ./ख.बून्दी/त.स./2015-16/		दिनांक:-
<p>आयुक्त नगर परिषद, बून्दी।</p> <p>विषय:- RUIDP द्वारा प्रस्तावित 8 MLD STP निर्माण हेतु भूमि के Environment Consent के संबंध में।</p> <p>संदर्भ:- 1. श्रीमान जिला कलक्टर महोदय के भूमि आवंटन पत्रांक 155 दिनांक 26.06.2008 2. शासन उप सचिव जन स्वास्थ्य अभियांत्रिकी विभाग जयपुर के पत्रांक प.3(54) पीएचईडी/2011/जयपुर 04.02.2013.</p> <p>उपरोक्त विषयान्तर्गत लेख है कि जिला कलक्टर महोदय के प्रासंगिक पत्र के द्वारा ग्राम देवपुरा, बून्दी में सीवरज परियोजना के अन्तर्गत STP निर्माण हेतु 44 बीघा 04 बिस्वा भूमि का आवंटन किया गया था। उक्त 44 बीघा 04 बिस्वा भूमि में से 19 बीघा भूमि आर.यू.आई.डी.पी द्वारा नगर परिषद के माध्यम से फेंसिंग एवं तारबन्दी का कार्य करवाया गया है। उक्त भूमि पर RUIDP द्वारा 8 MLD STP निर्माण करवाया जावेगा तथा STP का संचालन एवं संधारण नगर परिषद बून्दी द्वारा किया जावेगा।</p> <p>अतः उक्त 19 बीघा भूमि पर आर.यू.आई.डी.पी. द्वारा Environment Consent की कार्यवाही नगर परिषद बून्दी के नाम से करवायी जावे। उपरोक्त वर्णित आवंटित जमीन पर RUIDP द्वारा STP निर्माण किये जाने पर PHED को कोई आपत्ति नहीं है।</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: flex-end; margin-top: 20px;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>क्रमांक 128-29 R-8--4-15</p> <p>प्रतिलिपी:- अधिशाषी अभियंता, आर.यू.आई.डी.पी बून्दी को सूचनार्थ।</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%; text-align: right;"> <p>अधिशाषी अभियंता जन स्वास्थ्य अभियांत्रिकी विभाग खण्ड बून्दी</p> <p> अधिशाषी अभियंता जन स्वास्थ्य अभियांत्रिकी विभाग खण्ड बून्दी</p> </div> </div>		

Transcript:

To, Commissioner, Nagar Parishad, Bundi

Subject: PHED letter to Nagar Palika regarding Environment Consent on proposed land and O&M of 8 MLD STP constructed by RUIDP.

Reference:

- 1) Letter No. 155 dated 26.06.2008 of District Collector regarding allotment of Land
- 2) Letter No. P.3 (54)PHED/2011/Jaipur 04.02.2013 of Office of the Dy. Secretary, Public Health Engineering Department (PHED), Jaipur

With reference to above mentioned subject, it is defined that District Collector, Bundi has allotted land of 44 bigha and 04 biswa for construction of STP site at village Devpura, Bundi. Out of 44 bigha and 04 biswa, 19 bigha of land has been covered with barbed wire fencing by RUIDP through Nagar Parishad, Bundi. A STP will be constructed by RUIDP on this land and O&M will be accomplished by Nagar Parishad, Bundi.

So, Environment Consent should be taken in favour of Nagar Parishad, Bundi. PHED has no objection to construct STP by RUIDP at allotted land.

Executive Engineer,
PHED, Bundi

Appendix 9: Consultation with Mr.Mangal Singh(who has occupied Govt Land)

Consultation with Farmers

Public Consultation at village Devpura,Bundi





Date of Consultation: 15.04.2013

Members Present: Mr.Jyoti Dhari Singh(Social Expert,DSC), Mr.Chiranjeev Chandela(ACO,CAPP)


Farmers: PratapSingh,Harjinder Singh

Extensive consultation held with the farmers and discussed about the proposed STP work for ADB assisted Waste Water sub-project for Bundi town. Both the brother informed that they are aware about this work .During discussion; they show all the documents regarding their claim for this land, which was allotted by the District Administration for STP work. Harjinder Singh informed that these land is being used by tem and his two brother for more than 35 years and paying penalty for this land Pratap Singh suggested that in front of their encroached land,35 bigha land is still vacant and that can be used for project work. During consultation, DSC persons informed them about the ADB safeguard policy and about the compensation for the loss of the crops that is cultivated by them. Both the brother have refused to take any type of compensation and stated that they have spent lakhs of rupees for make this land fertile. PratapSingh informed that they have constructed two bore wells and one shed in the land and their livelihood is depend on this land. Later on site was visited, where Pratap singh shows the land which is under their possession. He also show the vacant govt land , where project work can be done to avoid their livelihood losses.

After taking decision of IPIU to construct STP in 19 bigha land, consultation was made by them and they have given thanks for considering their request and also assure for all kind of support.

	
<p>Consultaion with Farmers</p>	<p>Crops in Encroached areas</p>
	
<p>Crops in Encroached areas</p>	<p>Bore wells constructed by Farmers in the land</p>

Appendix 11: Letter of PMU to PIU for changes in STP technology

Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Project AVS Building, Jawahar Circle, JLN Marg, Jaipur - 302017 Tel No.: +91 141 2721966, Fax No.: +91 141 2721919 email : mail.ruidp@ruidp.rajasthan.gov.in, web site : www.ruidp.rajasthan.gov.in	
No. F3(106)(05) (2)/PMU/RUSDIP-BUNDI/WW/2014/ 12830 Date : 10/12/14	
Executive Engineer IPIU, RUSDIP-RUIDP, Bundi	
<p>Sub. : Regarding Change of Sewage Treatment Process from Waste Stabilization Ponds (WSP) to Sequential Batch Reactor (SBR) for re-inviting bids of balance work of terminated package BND/WW/04 in Bundi.</p> <p>Ref. : (i) Team Leader, DSC-III, Kota letter no. RUSDIP/TR-02/BND/04/WW/228 dated 31.10.2014 and letter no. RUSDIP/BND/2299 dated 17.11.2014</p> <p>(ii) EE, IPIU, Bundi letter no. RUSDIP/Bundi/2014-15/1293 dated 12.11.2014</p>	
<p>DSC and IPMC have recommended for Change of Sewage Treatment Process from Waste Stabilization Ponds (WSP) to Sequential Batch Reactor (SBR) for invitation of bid of balance work of terminated package BND/WW/04 in Bundi. You are advised to submit the modified DPR and bid documents by 15.12.2014.</p>	
 (S K Goyal) Addl. Project Director	
No. F3(106)(05) (2)/PMU/RUSDIP-BUNDI/WW/2014/ 12830 -35 Date : 10/12/14	
Copy to following for information and compliance;	
(i)	PA to Project Director
(ii)	SE (IV), RUIDP, Jaipur
(iii)	SE, RUIDP, Zone Kota
(iv)	Team Leader, IPMC, Jaipur
(v)	Team Leader, DSC-III, RUIDP, Kota

Appendix 12: Photos of Proposed STP site,Devpura,Bundi