

Resettlement Plan

Draft Resettlement Plan for Jhalawar Sewerage and Sanitation sub-project
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Prepared by Local Self Government Department

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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	— Multitranche 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
UIDSSMT	— Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns
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, Sawai Madhopur, Churu, Dholpur, Jaisalmer, Jhalawar-Jhalrapattan, 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) of sub project Sewerage and Sanitation of town Jhalawar and Jhalrapattan has been revised due to minor change in alignment near SabziMandi, at Jhalrapattan and curtailment of length (approx.. 300 mtr) in Bada Bazar area at Jhalawar. The alignment has been changed in SabziMandi area of Jhalrapattan for avoiding the impact on the wall of Fort and the existing drains which also avoided the impact on 4 Affected Household (AHs) (refer to annexure 6A & 6B). And secondly, curtailment of length of approximately 300 mtr in Bada Bazar area near gate no. 2 of Garh Palace at Jhalawar was also made due to insufficient width of road from Gate No-2 to Mal Mohalla Junction (refer to annexure 7A & 7B). 8 AHs were avoided in this particular section. Thus revision of RP was made due to exclusion of 12 AHs from the list of AHs, because civil works was not undertaken in these stretches, where they were earlier identified. The RP was prepared for this Waste Water Sub-project, Jhalawar 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 to avoid land acquisition and resettlement. Overall impacts would be further minimized through careful sitting and alignment during subproject implementation.

3. Work Finalization Committee of RUSDIP sanctioned of additional 15 cr. for laying additional pipelines which were not covered under UIDSSMT scheme to make sewer network and STP more efficient for both Jhalawar and Jhalrapattan. Under ADB fund, only 14.2 kms. RCC sewer lines of size 200 mm to 500 mm dia is proposed in town Jhalawar and 5.3 kms. sewer lines of size 200 mm to 300 mm dia is proposed in town Jhalrapattan. Construction of STP, SPS and Rising Mains are in progress under UIDSSMT scheme.

4. **Summary of Resettlement Impact:** To estimate the temporary impacts from total length of 19.5. Kms of works which comprises 14.2 Kms in Jhalawar and 5.3 Kms in Jhalrapattan town on sewage networks, initially a series of transect walks were conducted; this was followed by a 100% census and a socio-economic survey conducted in the areas, where the works will be undertaken. Based on the transect walks and confirmation from Program preparation engineers, there will be no need of land acquisition for sewer network and therefore no impact will be expected on structures itself. However, as per initial SRP (approved in September 2012) a temporarily impact on the livelihood of Thirty Nine (39) small business units in Jhalawar and Jhalrapattan may experience access disruptions as some construction work would take place in front of their shops. Due to minor changes in alignment near SabjiMandi at Jhalrapattan and curtailment of length (approx 300 mtr) in Bada Bazar area at Jhalawar, 12 number of AHs will not be affected and thus number of AHs has been reduced from 39 to 27. Transect walk was carried out in the areas near

SabjiMandi at Jhalrapattan, where new alignment is proposed. During transect walk it has been observed that sufficient land width is available in the new areas and no impact will be envisaged on road side commercial establishment. As per design, width of the road is sufficient (approx 7 mtr) and sewer line will be laid in the centre of the road. During civil works, 1.5 Meter access from the road to the shops along the road on both sides will be available for continuation of their businesses and for easily movement for the public as well as small vehicle (see annexure 8). No new AHs are added in this revised RP. All the affected households are non-titleholders. ***Cutoff date for this sub project is 24th April 2012.***

5. **Public Consultations:** Consultations were carried out during RP preparation and will continue throughout the subproject cycle. Consultation was held with the AHs as well as habitants near SabjiMandi on dated 12.01.2015 (see annexure 2C) and informed them about the reason for changing alignment and work plan for sewer works in the new areas. A grievance redress mechanism has been formed as the City Level Committee (CLC) will act as grievance redress committee as explained in this RP.

6. **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).

7. **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.

8. **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 a quarterly/bi-annual basis for their due submission to ADB. Work has been started and implementation of RP is also under progress. Identity Card has been issued to all the AHs on dated 13.09.2013, 05.02.2014, 13.03.2014 and 24.06.2014, which includes the photograph of the affected households who operate the business under this subproject. Compensation is still not disbursed to these AHs, because works is still not started in the particular stretches, where AHs are reported. Decision has been 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. Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Program (RUSDIP) is intended to optimize social and economic development in 15 selected towns in the State, particularly district headquarters and towns with significant tourism potential. This will be achieved through investments in urban infrastructure (water supply; sewerage and sanitation; solid waste management; urban drainage; urban transport and roads), urban community upgrading (community infrastructure; livelihood promotion) and civic infrastructure (art, culture, heritage and tourism; medical services and health; fire services; and other services). RUSDIP will also provide policy reforms to strengthen urban governance, management, and support for urban infrastructure and services. The assistance will be based on the state-level framework for urban reforms, and institutional and governance reforms recommended by the Government of India (the Government) through the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT).

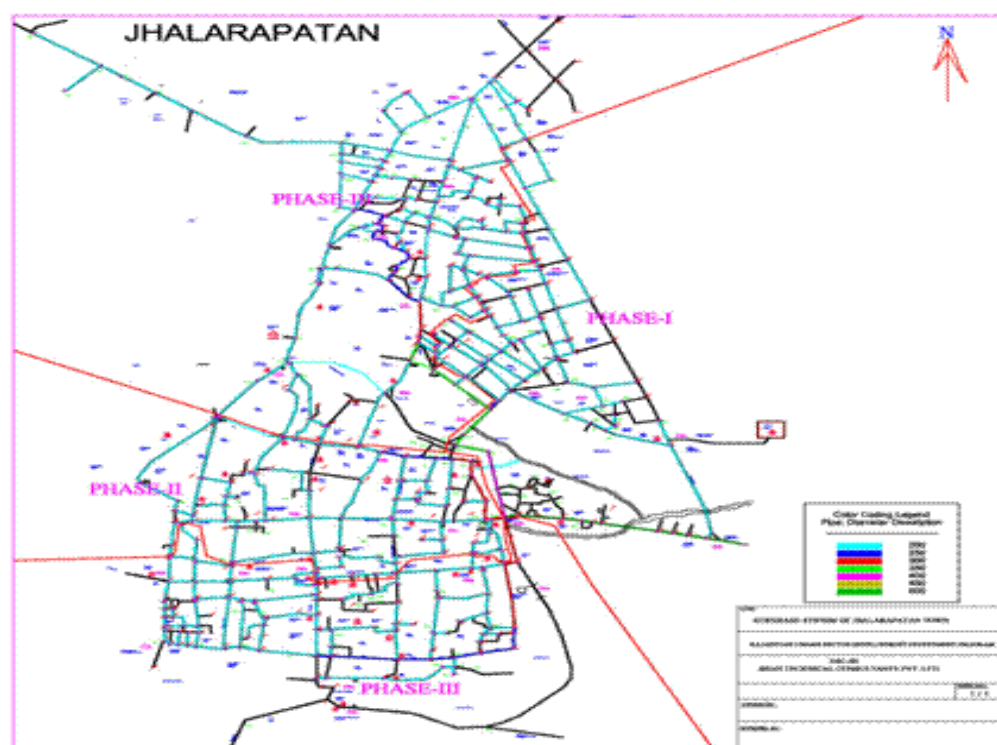
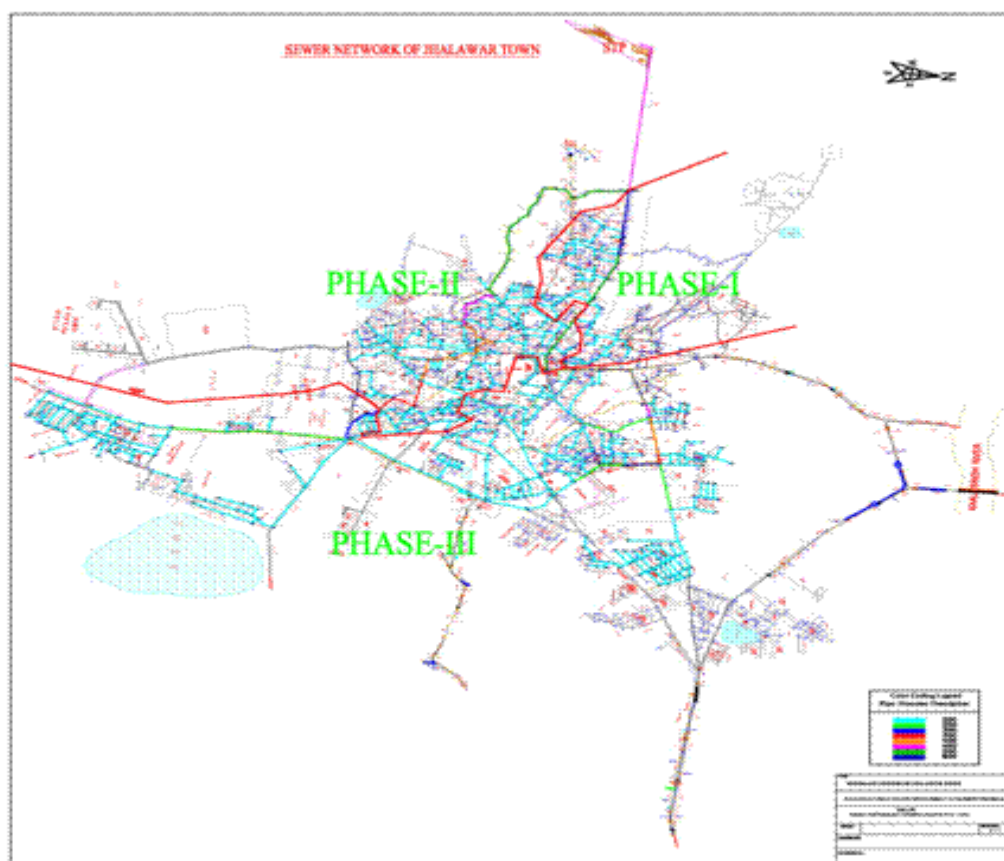
2. RUIDP Phase II is being implemented over a seven year period beginning in 2008, and being funded by a loan via a Multitranchise Financing Facility (MFF) of the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The Executing Agency is the Local Self-Government Department (LSGD) of the Government of Rajasthan; and the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

3. The subproject is located in towns Jhalawar-Jhalrapatan of District Jhalawar. The subproject will cover the construction of sewerage pipeline of 14.2 kms. in Jhalawar and 5.3 kms pipeline in Jhalrapatan which is proposed under this sub-project. Summary of the subproject components and its broad impact is described in **Table 1**. The subproject location is illustrated in the map in **Figure 1**.

4. This Resettlement Plan (RP) of sub project Sewerage and Sanitation of town Jhalawar and Jhalrapattan (initially approved in Sep 2012) has been revised due to minor change in alignment near SabjiMandi, at Jhalrapattan and curtailment of length (approx. 300 mtr) in Bada Bazar area at Jhalawar. To avoid the impact on the wall of Fort and existing drain, a minor change in alignment has been made which also avoided the impact of 4 Affected Households (AHs) in SabziMandi area at Jhalarpattan (refer to annexure 6A & 6B). In Jhalawar, curtailment of length of approximately 300 mtr in Bada Bazar area near gate no. 2 of Garh Palace was also made due to insufficient width of road, particularly from Gate No-2 to Mal Mohalla Junction (refer to annexure 7A & 7B). 8 AHs were avoided in this particular section. Thus revision of RP was made due to exclusion of 12 AHs from the list of AHs, because civil works was not undertaken in these stretches, where they were earlier identified. Therefore, a revised RP covering the change in alignment etc. and submit to ADB. Initially 39 AHs were reported in the previous RP, approved by ADB in September 2012.

5. This RP was prepared for sub project Waste Water of Jhalawar and Jhalarpattan 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). Detailed design was prepared in 2006 and its revision was completed in April 2012. This subproject has been categorized as "B" due to insignificant Involuntary Resettlement (IR) impact as per the ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement, 1995.

Figure 1: Subproject Layout



II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

6. The subproject will not require land acquisition. Efforts have been made by the engineering team to minimize the resettlement impact by careful design as all the implementation and the activities under the subproject will be confined within the vacant municipal or government land and will not have any resettlement impacts. 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. Initially, thirty Nine (39) AHs with small business units in Jhalawar and Jhalrapatan may experience access disruptions as some construction work would take place in front of their shops.

7. Due to minor change in alignment near SabjiMandi at Jhalrapattan and curtailment of length (approx. 300 mtr) in Bada Bazar area at Jhalawar. To avoid the impact on the wall of Fort and existing drain, a minor change in alignment has been made which also avoided the impact of 4 AHs in SabziMandi area at Jhalarpattan (refer to annexure 6A & 6B). In Jhalawar, curtailment of length of approximately 300 mtr in Bada Bazar area near gate no. 2 of Garh Palace was also made due to insufficient width of road, particularly from Gate No-2 to Mal Mohalla Junction (refer to annexure 7A & 7B). 8 AHs were avoided in this particular section. Thus 12 AHs are excluded from the list of AHs, because civil works was not undertaken in these two stretches, where they were earlier identified. So, finally numbers of AHs are reduced from 39 to 27. Transect walk was done in all the areas near SabjiMandi at Jhalrapattan, where new alignment is proposed. During transect walk it has been observed that sufficient road width is available in the new areas and there will not be any chance for occurring any type of impact on road side commercial establishment as well as habitants. As per confirmation by Design Engineer, width of the road is sufficient (approx.. 7 mtr) and during execution, sewerage line will be laid in the centre of the road and both side 1.5 mtr access will be easily available for continuation of their businesses and for easily movement for the public as well as small vehicle (refer to Annexure 8 site photo). The subproject components and its impact on land acquisition and resettlement is described in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Subproject Components and its Impact on Land Acquisition and Resettlement

SI No	Name of the Components	Permanent Impact on Land Acquisition and Resettlement	Temporary Impact	Remarks
1	Laying of 14.2 km RCC sewer lines of size 200 mm to 500 mm dia in Jhalawar town	No	No	No land acquisition involved and no structures or buildings will be affected. Earlier 8 AHs were temporary affected but due to curtailment of length, impact on 8 AHs has been avoided.
2.	Laying of 5.3 km sewer lines of size 200 mm to 300 mm dia is proposed in Jhalrapatan town	No	Yes	No land acquisition involved and no structures or buildings will be affected. However, this will have temporary impacts on 27 shops that might lose the access to their shops during the construction period. However, there will be no demolition of any structure. But number of AHs has reduced from 31 to 27 due to change in alignment.

8. The subproject will not have any physical or economic displacement. None of these small business structures are to be demolished. Initially, it was estimated that lying of sewerage pipeline would affect the livelihood of 39 Households temporarily. But due to change in alignment and curtailment of scope, reduced to 27 AHs. 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 movable property placed on Right of Way (RoW), which is government land. Impacts are temporary in nature and these 27 small business set up might be losing their access to the daily normal business activities during the construction period. Most of these small businesses are mobile vendors, squatter in nature and operating their business on road side. Therefore, the 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. These AHs would be able to re-establish their shops near the original place once the construction work is completed. However, access would be ensured by the implementing agency during construction work, These AHs are non-titleholders. The summary on various types of business activities to be temporarily affected is given in **Table 2**. For more detail please refer to serial no. 2 of Table 3.

Table 2: Type of Temporary Impact

Sl. No.	Type of Business	Number
1	Flower Selling	9
2	Readymade Garments	6
3	Selling of worship goods	4
4	Cobbler	2
5	Fruit Selling	2
6	Barber, Household Cuttlery, Tea Stall and Watch repair (one each)	4
	Total	27

Source: Census and Socio-economic Survey, 24th April 2012 & 15.04.2015.

III. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION/PROFILE

9. 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 sewerage and sanitation subproject in Jhalawar. To estimate the temporary impacts, initially a series of Transect Walks were conducted along all the design; this was followed by a 100% census and a socio-economic survey conducted initially in the impacted areas during the month of April 2012 and for second time in April 2015. This was conducted with the help of a predesigned tool. The Census was conducted using a questionnaire with a battery of questions. The census survey covered the assessment of impacts and gathered information related to the socio-economic profile of the affected households. ADB policy also recognizes the concept of family / household as a unit for data collection and impact assessment. Table 3 provides the socio economic data of the 27 AHs (all non-titleholders). Amongst these 27 AHs, 17 are nuclear nature and 10 are living under joint family. The average size of the family is 5.3 with a total number of affected persons as 144. Amongst these, seven households (HHs) are Muslims and twenty are Hindu HHs. 13 HHs comes under General category while Other Backward Class (OBC) are 12 in number and remaining 2 HHs are Schedule Caste (SC). All the households possess ration cards and all eligible members of the households are included in the voters list also.

10. Out of 27 AHs, 13 AHs comes under vulnerable category¹. These vulnerable AHs are woman headed household (10 in number), schedule caste (2 in number) and BPL (1 in number) respectively. There will be no impact on Indigenous People (IP)

11. Petty Business is the main source of income of the AHs. The average earning of the AHs is approximately Rs.194/- per day and actual average household income of the AP is Rs.5833 per month while after considering the prevailing minimum wage rate (Rs 189/day for unskilled labour in Rajasthan at present), revised by the Government of Rajasthan, under the provision of Minimum Wages Act, 1948, average household income put up to Rs. 6310 per month. A summary of the socio economic details of the affected households is given in **Annexure 1**. A summary of land acquisition (LA), resettlement impact and the socio-economic details are given in **Table 3**.

Table3: 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	Break up of Affected Household (AHs) ➤ Mobile Vendor: Carrying goods for selling in a small box (sitting on fixed place in the street on government land): 25 AHs ➤ Mobile Vendor: Rehri wala (rehri is a pushcart): 2 AHs	Temporarily Loss of Livelihood	27
3	Total Number of Affected Households	Temporarily	27
	Affected Households-Titleholder	NA	0
4	Affected Households-Non Titleholder	Temporarily	27
5	Type of business impacted:	Refer to Table 2	
6	AHs reported under Vulnerable Category: ➤ Woman Headed Household (WHH): 10 AHs ➤ Schedule Caste: 2 AHs ➤ Below Poverty Line: 1 AHs	Temporarily Loss of Livelihood	13
7	Affected Persons (family members)	-	144
8	Average Household Size	-NA-	5.3
9	Actual Average household income (per month) in Rs	-NA-	5833.00
10	Average household income (per month) in Rs (after considering Minimum Wages Act	-NA-	6310.00

Source: Census and Socio-Economic Survey, 24th April 2012&15th April 2015.

IV. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

¹¹ Vulnerable households consist of Woman Headed Household (WHH), Scheduled Tribe (ST), Schedule Caste (SC), Below Poverty Line (BPL) and physically disabled

12. The RP was prepared in consultation with stakeholders. Meetings and individual interviews were held involving stakeholders, particularly with AHs. Public consultation with primary and secondary stakeholders has been conducted to understanding the local issues and public views regarding the possible impact. The meetings and discussion conducted with Nagar-Palika authorities and also with city stakeholders. The issues like, awareness and extent of the project and development components, benefits of project for the economic and social upliftment of community, labour availability in the project area or requirement of outside labour involvement, local disturbances due to project construction work, necessity of tree felling etc. at project sites, water logging and drainage problem if any, drinking water problem, forest and sensitive area nearby the project site etc. During subproject preparation, consultations were held with the official representatives of the line agencies, apart from the communities in the project area. Consultations are being held with the AHs as well as habitants on regular basis. On dated 12.01.2015, a meeting was held with AHs identified earlier near SabjiMandi (see annexure 2C) and informed them about the reason for changing alignment and work plan for sewer works in the new areas.

13. Following the model developed for the multitranchise financing facility (MFF), a town-wide stakeholder consultation was conducted which provided an overview of the Program and subprojects to be undertaken in Jhalawar-Jhalrapatan and discussed the Government and Asian Development Bank (ADB's) resettlement policies and potential resettlement impacts of the subprojects in Jhalawar-Jhalrapatan. Representatives of the department (Nagar Nigam, PWD, Irrigation, NGO, NCC etc.) were present during meeting and around 40 in number. During the workshop, Hindi versions of the Resettlement Framework (RF) were provided to ensure stakeholders understood the objectives, policy principles and procedures for any land acquisition, compensation and other assistance measures for any affected household. Public consultations were also held with the shop owners in the month of March 2012 who will be temporarily affected due to the loss access during construction. Summary of social consultation records are provided in **Annexure 2A, 2B and 2C**.

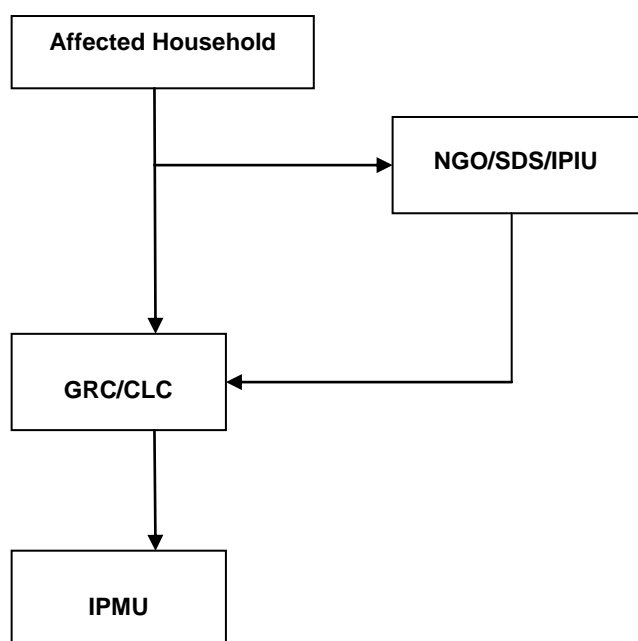
14. Information dissemination and disclosure have been a continuous process since the beginning of the program. An English and Hindi version of the RF has been placed in the Urban Local Body, (ULB) office, Investment Program Management Unit (IPMU) office, Investment Program Implementation Unit (IPIU) office and in ADB's website. The final Resettlement Plan has been disclosed in ADB's website, and the RUIDP website. The information will also be made available at a convenient place especially in all the relevant offices which will be accessible to the AHs.

15. Project information contained information on compensation, entitlement and resettlement management adopted for the subproject has been translated in local language (Hindi) and the same has been distributed to AHs on dated 30.12.2013. The Social Development Specialist (SDS) through its IPIU will keep the AHs informed about the impacts, the compensation and assistances proposed for them and facilitate addressing any grievances. Additionally, the NGO engaged to implement Community Awareness and Participation Program (CAPP) will continue consultations, information dissemination, and disclosure. The NGO has been engaged and it has been working for community consultation and awareness program. A summary of NGO's activities is provided in **Annexure 3**. The consultation process will be carried out in the entire project cycle.

V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS

16. 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. Failing the redressal of grievance at any stage; AHs may take the case to Court of Law. The IPIU will keep records of all grievances received including: contact details of complainant, date that the complaint was received, nature of grievance, agreed corrective actions and the date these were effected, and final outcome. The grievance redress process is shown in **Figure 2**. All costs involved in resolving the complaints will be borne by the IPMU. The GRCs will continue to function throughout the project duration.

Figure 2: 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

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

acquisition, and other involuntary resettlement impacts will be avoided or minimized exploring all viable alternative subproject designs; (ii) where unavoidable, time-bound Resettlement Plans will be prepared and AHs will be assisted in improving or at least regaining their pre-program standard of living; (iii) consultation with AHs on compensation, disclosure of resettlement information to AHs, and participation of affected in planning and implementing subprojects will be ensured; (iv) vulnerable groups will be provided special assistance; (v) payment of compensation to AHs 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. A detailed policy framework including the comparison of national laws and policies with ADB' SPS is given in Annexure 4.

VII. ENTITLEMENTS

18. All AHs who are identified in the subproject areas on the cut-off date will be entitled to compensation for their affected assets, and rehabilitation measures (as outlined in the entitlement matrix below) sufficient to assist them to improve or at least maintain their pre-project living standards, income-earning capacity and production levels. Compensation eligibility is limited by a cut-off date for the AHs as the day of completion of the census survey which is 24 April 2012. 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) and will be requested to vacate premises and dismantle affected structures prior to project implementation. However IPIU and the NGO has provided the identity cards (ID) to all the 39 nos of AHs on dated 13.09.2013, 05.02.2014, 13.03.2014 and 24.06.2014. But due to change in alignment and curtailment in scope, numbers of AHs are reduced from 39 to 27 AHs. Compensation is still not disbursed to these AHs. Works is still not started in the particular stretch, where AHs are reported. Decision has been taken by the Implementation Agency to disburse the compensation one month prior before commencement of civil works in the particular stretch. A sample copy of the ID card is provided in **Annexure 5**. The entitlement matrix for the subproject is described in **Table 4**.

Table 4: Entitlement Matrix

	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
1	Temporary disruption of livelihood	1.1.	Legal titleholders, non-titled AHs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 days advance notice regarding construction activities, including duration and type of disruption. • Contractor's actions to ensure there is no income/access loss consistent with the IEE.² • Assistance to mobile vendors/hawkers to temporarily 	Identification of alternative temporary sites to continue economic activity.	Valuation Committee will determine income lost. Contractors will perform actions to minimize income/access loss.

² 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.

	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
				shift for continued economic activity. ³ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For construction activities involving unavoidable livelihood disruption, compensation for lost income or a transitional allowance for the period of disruption whichever is greater. 		
2	Impacts on vulnerable AHs	All impacts	Vulnerable AHs	Livelihood. Vulnerable households will be given priority in project construction employment.	Vulnerable households will be identified during the census.	NGO will verify the extent of impacts through a 100% surveys of AHs determine assistance, verify and identify vulnerable households.
4	Any other loss not identified	-	-	anticipated involuntary impacts will be documented and mitigated based on the principles of the RF	-	NGO will ascertain the nature and extent of such loss. IPMU will finalize the entitlements in line with the RF

AH= Affected Household, IEE = initial environmental examination, IPMU = Investment Program Project Management Unit, NGO = nongovernmental organization, RF=Resettlement Framework,

VIII. TEMPORARY RELOCATION OF SMALL BUSINESSES

19. The subproject will not require any relocation or shifting. Due to change in alignment and curtailment in scope, AHs reduced from 39 to 27. Impact on these 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 no or minimal disruption in livelihood. If required, they will also be assisted to temporarily shift for continued economic activity. For example they will be assisted to shift to the other side of the road where there is no construction. However, this subproject does require any permanent relocation nor the AHs are considered to pay shifting allowances due to their type of business. Ensuring there is no income or access loss during subproject construction is the main responsibility of the IPIU.. 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

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. Vulnerable AHs will be given priority in project construction employment. Affected Households will be provided 30 days advance notice to ensure no or minimal disruption in livelihood. If required, they will also be assisted to

³ For example assistance to shift to the other side of the road where there is no construction.

temporarily shift for continued economic activity. These AHs will be provided with livelihood assistance for 14 days as has been considered as the duration of disruption.

21. In this sub-project, 27 AHs have been identified whose livelihood will be temporarily affected. These AHs will be compensated for temporary income loss. During consultation, these AHs which are mainly mobile vendors, agreed to shift to a convenient location. Under approved RP, an estimated Budget provision for Livelihood assistance for all and shifting assistance for kiosks/vendors for marginal shifting (other side of the road, if required). Mainly RP includes three types of compensation 1) Livelihood assistance, 2) Shifting assistance, 3) Vulnerability assistance. A Micro Plan will be prepared to constitute the Replacement Cost on the basis of economic data provided by the AHs during socio-economic survey. The Micro Plans helps out to identify the AHs which are below minimum wage rate at the time of disbursement to ensure additional compensation to these AHs. It also takes care of the time lags, minimum wages, 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.

X. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCIAL PLAN

22. The resettlement cost estimate for the Jhalawar-Jhalrapatan Waste Water 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 255234. The resettlement cost items and estimates are outlined in **Table 5**.

Table 5: Resettlement Costs

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Rate	Quantity	Amount (Rs)
A.	Assistance				
A-1	Livelihood Assistance (AHs)	14 days	210	27	79380
A-2	Assistance to Vulnerable Households /AHs	14	350	13	63700
	Sub Total (B)				143080
B	RP Implementation Support Cost				
B-1	NGO				
	Subtotal C				1,00,000
	Total (A+B)				243080
	Contingency (5%)				12154
	GRAND TOTAL				255234

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).

Additional Assistance to Vulnerable Vendors/Shop Owners for loss of Livelihood.

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

23. 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.

24. IPIUs have already been established in the project town, Jhalawar 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.

25. Resettlement issues are coordinated by a Social Development Specialist (IPMU SDS) within the IPMU, who ensures that all subprojects comply with involuntary resettlement safeguards. A Resettlement Specialist who is part of the IPMC team assists the SDS. SDS, as part of the DSC, have been appointed to work with each IPIU to update the Resettlement Plan in the detailed design stage, and to prepare Resettlement Plans for new subprojects, where required to comply with the Government and ADB policies. NGO is appointed to assist the implement Resettlement Plans with close coordination with IPIU. Various institutional roles and responsibilities are described in **Table 6**.

Table 6: 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, LSGD= 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

26. 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 7**.

Table 7: 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						♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	
Handover land to contractors											♦	
Start of civil works												♦
Rehabilitation of temporarily occupied lands	Immediately after construction											

XIII. MONITORING AND REPORTING

27. 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) socioeconomic 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.

28. 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

Annexure 1

List of Head of AHs and their Socio-Economic Detail

S. No	Location	Name of the Owner	Type of structure	Type of businesses	Social Category	Vulnerability	Type of Family	Income per day (in Rs.)	Type of Impact
1	In front of Sun Temple, Jhalrapatan	SohanMadhwani s/oDharyanaMadhwani	Vendor	Fruit selling	GEN	NA	Nuclear	250.00	Temporary
2	-do-	Shankar Mali s/oChotulal Mali	Kutcha	Flower selling	OBC	NA	Nuclear	150.00	Temporary
3	-do-	Tara Bai Mali w/o Ramesh Mali	Kutcha	Flower selling	OBC	Female-headed household	Nuclear	150.00	Temporary
4	-do-	DhapuBai Mali w/o Raju Mali	Kutcha	Flower selling	OBC	Widow	Nuclear	150.00	Temporary
5	-do-	RadhaBai Mali w/o Chotulal Mali	Kutcha	Flower selling	OBC	Widow	Nuclear	150.00	Temporary
6	-do-	KamlaBai Mali w/o Rameshchand Mali	Kutcha	Flower selling	OBC	Female-headed household	Nuclear	150.00	Temporary
7	-do-	GeetaBai w/o Gopallal Mali	Kutcha	Flower selling	OBC	Female-headed household	Nuclear	150.00	Temporary
8	-do-	PaanaBai	Kutcha	Flower selling	OBC	Widow	Nuclear	150.00	Temporary
9	-do-	SurajBai	Kutcha	Flower selling	OBC	Widow	Nuclear	150.00	Temporary
10	-do-	Govind Mali s/o Gopallal Mali	Kutcha	Flower selling	OBC	NA	Nuclear	150.00	Temporary
11	-do-	Yunus Mohammad s/o Yusuf Khan	Vendor	Fruit selling	GEN	NA	Nuclear	250.00	Temporary
12	-do-	Gopi s/o Nanda ji	Kutcha	Shoe repair	SC	Yes	Nuclear	150.00	Temporary
13	-do-	Bablu S/O KishanLal	Kutcha	Shoe repair	SC	Yes	Joint	150.00	Temporary
14	-do-	ChitarlalPatwa s/o Shankar lalPatwa	Kutcha	Worship Materials	GEN	NA	Joint	200.00	Temporary
15	-do-	Babu Khan s/o Fakir Mohammad	Kutcha	Readymade garments	GEN	NA	Joint	250.00	Temporary 1.2. 1.3. 1.4.
16	-do-	Raju Mohammad s/o Fakir Mohammad	Kutcha	Readymade garments	GEN	BPL	Joint	250.00	Temporary
17	-do-	KailashPatwa S/O MangilalPatwa	Kutcha	Worship Materials	GEN	NA	Joint	200.00	Temporary
18	-do-	Mohammad Suleman s/o	Kutcha	Readymade	GEN	NA	Joint	250.00	Temporary

S. No	Location	Name of the Owner	Type of structure	Type of businesses	Social Category	Vulnerability	Type of Family	Income per day (in Rs.)	Type of Impact
		Mohammad Ismail		garments					
19	-do-	Hazara Bai w/o Noor Mohammad	Kutcha	Readymade garments	GEN	Female-headed household	Joint	250.00	Temporary
20	-do-	Rajendra Kumar Patwa s/o Prabhulal Patwa	Kutcha	Worship Materials	GEN	NA	Joint	200.00	Temporary
21	-do-	Mumtaz w/o Shabbir Rangrej	Kutcha	Readymade garments	GEN	Widow	Joint	250.00	Temporary
22	-do-	Manohar Bai w/o Chitarlal Patwa	Kutcha	Worship Materials	GEN	Female-headed household	Joint	200.00	Temporary
23	Runiza Bazar	Jagdish Nagar s/o Purilal Nagar	Semi-pucca	Readymade garments	GEN	NA	Joint	250.00	Temporary
24	-do-	Kalu Sen S/O Rameshchand Sen	Kutcha	Barbour	OBC	NA	Joint	200.00	Temporary
25	-do-	Satyanarayan Rathor S/O Bhagirath Rathor	Semi-pucca	Watch Repair	OBC	NA	Joint	200.00	Temporary
26	-do-	Dinesh Kushwaha s/o Ramsukh	Kutcha	Tea-stall	OBC	NA	Joint	200.00	Temporary
27	-do-	Yusuf Bohra	Kutcha	Household cutlery	GEN	NA	Joint	200.00	Temporary

Annexure 2A:

SUMMARY DETAILS OF CONSULTATIONS**Location:** Runiza Bazar, New SabziMandi,BadaBazar ,Near Sun temple**Date :** 24.03.12**Issues discussed:**

- Awareness and extent of the project and development components
- Benefits of Project for the economic and social Upliftment of Community
- Labour availability in the Project area or requirement of outside labour involvement
- Local disturbances due to Project Construction Work.
- Water logging and drainage problem if any
- Other problems, encountered, if any
- ADB safeguard policy.

Q. No.	Issues	Participants' Opinion, Comments and Suggestions
1	Have you heard about RUSIDP (Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Program	Yes, the participants have heard about RUSIDP projects.
2	General perception about the project and the awareness about the proposed project.	People are not aware of the upcoming project; during discussion peoples gave their opinion that work should be start up as early as possible.
3	Do others in this locality support this Project.	Majority of the people are supported this project.
4	Employment Potential in the sub project which is of benefit to village	During construction phase local people will be hired which can increase their earning potential and eventually standard of living.
5	Ethnic Minorities /Indigenous peoples composition (If there are Indigenous People or Scheduled Tribes, please mention about the names of the IP and number of households)	Ethnic minorities or indigenous people were not found in these areas.
6	Loss of community life like any Market Places or community activities to be affected	No loss of market places and community activities are expected as these activities are not found in the nearby project site.
7	Will the project cause health and safety issues in the area.	No health and safety related impacts are anticipated. Some dust emissions will be there during construction phase which will be minimized by taking proper mitigation measures, also cautionary boards and diversions will be used in order to minimize safety related problems.
8	Rehabilitation and resettlement issues	There will be temporary impact on 39 AHS, and compensation will be provided for their loss of income. During consultation, they have agreed to shift their business during the time of construction, if required. 1.5.

Annexure 2B:

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Location	Name	Occupation	Sex (M/F)
BadaBajar, Jhalawar	Prakash Regar	Business	M
	Kailash Chandra	Business	M
	Rajesh Suman	Business	M
	Rahul Saxena	Businessmen	M
	Murari	Businessmen	M
	Rajkumar	School Teacher	M
	Ganeshi Bai	Business	F





**RAJASTHAN URBAN SECTOR DEVELOPMENT INVESTMENT
PROGRAM (RUSDIP)
COMMUNITY ACTION PARTICIPATION PROGRAM (CAPP)**

Consultation Attendance Sheet

Project Town: - Jhalawar/Jhalrapatan

Venue: - 3. बड़ा बाजार, जालावाड़

Date: - 24.03.2012 Time: - 10:00 AM

Topic Discussed: - 1. RUPP परिचय कार्य की जानकारी
2. RUPP पोलिसी की जानकारी व प्रत्यक्ष
3. प्रस्तावित कार्य की जानकारी
4. प्रतिभागी की सामाजिक व आर्थिक स्थिति पर प्रत्यक्ष
5.

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Mobile/Phone No.	Signature
1	श्री बालचंद्र बेंद्रे	मोची बंधु		
2	श्री कैलाश चंद भागी	कृषक		
3	श्री सुरेश कुमार	—		
4	श्री राजेश कुमार	—		
5	श्री रमेश चंद्र कुमार	—		
6	श्रीमति जगदीश कौर	—		
7				
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Signature of ACO

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

RunizaBajar, Jhalarapatan	Jagdish Nagar	Businessmen	M
	Dinesh Kushwaha	Businessmen	M
	KaluSen	Businessmen	M
	Yusuf Bohra	Businessmen	M





**RAJASTHAN URBAN SECTOR DEVELOPMENT INVESTMENT
PROGRAM (RUSDIP)
COMMUNITY ACTION PARTICIPATION PROGRAM (CAPP)**

Consultation Attendance Sheet

Project Town: - Jhalwar/Jhalrapatan

Venue: - शक्तिवा बाजार जालरापलन

Date: - 24.03.2012 Time: - 12.00

Topic Discussed: - 1. RUSDIP प्रलडलन कलरु की डलनरुशी.
2. R&R डुलीकी डर-डरु व डलनरुशी.
3. डरुललरु कलरु की डलनरुशी.
4. डलनरुशी की डलनरुशी व डलनरुशी डलनरुशी.
5.

Sl No.	Name	Designation	Mobile/Phone No.	Signature
1	शुलडलरुशी नलरु	शुलडलरुशी		शुलडलरुशी नलरु
2	शुलडलरुशी नलरु	शुलडलरुशी		शुलडलरुशी नलरु
3	शुलडलरुशी नलरु	शुलडलरुशी		शुलडलरुशी नलरु
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Signature of ACO

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

New SabjiMandi, Jhalarpatan	RamprasadPrajapati	Business	M
	KaluRathor	Business	M
	Ashok Rathor	Business	M





**RAJASTHAN URBAN SECTOR DEVELOPMENT INVESTMENT
PROGRAM (RUSDIP)
COMMUNITY ACTION PARTICIPATION PROGRAM (CAPP)**

Consultation Attendance Sheet

Project Town: - Jhalawar/Jhalrapatan

Venue: - जमिंदारी अफसर, अहा-पातन

Date: - 24.03.2012 Time: - 11:30 am

Topic Discussed: - 1. RUSDIP कार्यक्रमों की जानकारी
2. R&R पॉलीसी की जानकारी
3. प्रस्तावित कार्य की जानकारी
4. प्रतिभागी की सामाजिक व आर्थिक स्थिति पर चर्चा
5.

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Mobile/Phone No.	Signature
1	श्री केशव रावत	अफसर		
2	श्रीमती गायत्री रावत	—		
3	श्री रामप्रसाद जगजित	—		
4	श्री कालू रावत	—		
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15				

[Signature]
Signature of ACO

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

In front of Sun Temple, Jhalrapatan	HazaraBai	Business	F
	KailashPatwa	Businessmen	M
	ManoharBai	Businessmen	F
	Raju Mohammad	Businessmen	M
	DhapuBai	Businessmen	F
	RadhaBai	Businessmen	F
	KamlaBai	Businessmen	F



RAJASTHAN URBAN SECTOR DEVELOPMENT INVESTMENT PROGRAM (RUSDIP)
COMMUNITY ACTION PARTICIPATION PROGRAM (CAPP)

Consultation Attendance Sheet

Project Town: - Jhalawar/Jhalrapatan

Venue: - सामुहिक कालरापटन

Date: - 24.03.2012 Time: - 10 am

Topic Discussed: - 1. RUSDIP परियोजना कार्य की जानकारी
 2. R.R.R. पोलिसी पर चर्चा
 3. प्रस्तावित कार्य की जानकारी व चर्चा
 4. प्रतिभाषी की मांगों और आवश्यकताओं पर चर्चा
 5.

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Mobile/Phone No.	Signature
1	श्रीमती लता बाई W/O रामरा भाई	महिला ।	-	
2	श्रीमती ध्याया बाई W/O रामरा भाई	—		
3	श्रीमती रम्या बाई W/O कालरापटन	—		
4	श्रीमती जीता बाई W/O गोपलदास	—		
5	श्रीमती पन्ना बाई	—		2/11
6	श्रीमती मनेश्वरी W/O कालरापटन	महिलारी		मनेश्वरी
7	श्रीमती पद्मा	—		
8				रम्या
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Signature of ACO

Summary of outcome:

Public consultation held at various locations in sun temple areas , Runiza Bazar, New Sabzimandi, in Jhalrapatan and BadaBazar, NearGadh Palace, etc in Jhalawar with the local people. The local people were of the view that they are aware about the RUIDP, but unknown about this project. The DSC consultants by proper open houses and discussion have made them aware of the upcoming project. The people are in favour of the laying down of the sewer line at Jhalwar-Jhalrapatan town. People want their problems should be heard and solutions for them should be followed during the implementation phase. They also want that sewerage, drainage and solid waste management projects should be taken up as early as possible. DSC consultant also informed the ADB safeguard policies and grievances procedure mechanism for this project .During consultation Project Implementation unit officer also informed that all types of safety and precautionary measures will be adopted during project execution to avoid any type of disturbances to local peoples especially the businessmen.

Annexure 2C

Extensive consultation was held with the shopowners and nearby habitants on dated 12.01.2015 and informed about the proposed works. SiteEngineers and CAPP person informed them that the alignment of sewer line has been minor changed due to avoid impact on Fort wall as well as existing drain. Consultation was also made with shopowners in the new areas where pipeline is proposed. Engineers informed them that pipeline will be laid in the centre of the road and both side sufficient access will be available.



RAJASTHAN URBAN SECTOR DEVELOPMENT INVESTMENT PROGRAM (RUSDIP)
COMMUNITY ACTION PARTICIPATION PROGRAM (CAPP)

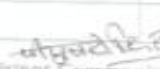
Consultation Sheet

Project Title: Jhalawar/Jhalawarapeta Venue: नई सदरणी बण्डी
 Date: 12/01/15 Time: 11 am to 1 pm

Topic/Issues:

1. आज इन सड़क पर स्थानिय निवासियों में चर्चा की एवं डाकडाल
2. करवाया कि उस्तावित सीवरेज लाइन का स्टाइन्मेंट को परिवर्तित
3. कर दिया गया है। एवं सीवरेज पाइप लाइन दाले जाने का कार्य
4. गड्ढा के मध्य में सम्पादित होगा छोर दोनो छोर सम्पुर्णत
5. उद्यान उपलब्ध रहेगा जिससे उनके व्यवसाय पर कोई प्रभाव
6. नहीं पड़ेगा। सभी व्यवसायियों में इस कार्य को अग्रिम ले जाया करे
7. का साग्रह किया।

S.No.	Name	Designation	Moblie/Phone No.	Signature
1.	दिनेश कुमार	स्थानीय व्यवसायी		
2.	विश्वनाथ शर्मा			
3.	दीपक - कोरसिया	स्थानिय निवासी		
4.	जगिषा			
5.	सुरीनाथ			
6.	अनुर			
7.	रत्नेश्वर			
8.	नरेश			


 Assistant Community Officer
 CAPP-RUSDIP, Jhalawar

c1.jpg
 Type: JPEG Image
 Size: 175 KB
 Dimension: 1088 x 1648 pixels

Annexure3:

SUMMARY ACTIVITIES ON COMMUNITY AWARENESS AND PARTICIPATION PROGRAMME (CAPP)

1. Appreciating the fact that the long term success of the project dependence on the willingness of local communities to sustain improved services and facilities provided by the project, Community awareness and participation program (CAPP) has been designed as an integral part of RUIDP with objective of fostering greater awareness and involvement of the communities for participation in all aspects of project decision making. The objectives of CAPP are to:

- Promote participatory community involvement in the sub- project and to contribute to the delivery of sustainable urban service.
- Cover community awareness, participation, and education with respect to implementation and management of the project facilities, and to educate communities about environmental sanitation and health linkages.
- Inform the project beneficiaries about implications to the community in terms of benefits and responsibilities, including the need to pay for sustainable urban and civic amenities.
- Stimulate civic concern about environmental quality and responsibility.
- Ensure that the communities develop a sense of “ownership” of the new and rehabilitated infrastructure and services.
- Ensure community involvement during planning and implementation of all components of the project activities

2. To mobilize, motivate, participation and awareness of community a COMMUNITY ACTION PARTICIPATION PROGRAM (CAPP) is taken under the RUSDIP. M/s Indian Institute of Rural Management, Jaipur has been engaged as CAPP consultant from August, 2008. Community mobilization will be activated through various Public Meetings, Campaign and media means. CAPP will be undertaken to make the public aware of the short-term inconveniences and long-term benefits of the project in order to gain full support of the beneficiaries for the Project. CAPP will be helpful to make beneficiaries aware of preventive care to avoid environmental health-related hazards and of their responsibilities to avoid the wastage of water, including issues such as water rates, user charges and property tax reform, etc. for achieving the goals of the Project. In addition, it will provide feedback to the IPMU with a view to adjusting the work program based on the impact of the campaign and concerns raised by the beneficiaries

3. In order to achieve desired goal several awareness campaigns, seminars, orientations, trainings, sewer and water connectivity camps have been organized at different levels on various facets health, hygiene, water and sanitation, solid waste management, sewerage, property connection, road safety and other RUIDP related sector. IEC material is also being brought out on the above issues. The programs are designed to help enhance the understanding of the project and through people’s participation ensure sustainability of the assets/services provided.

A. Overview of CAPP Activities

- Formation of Groups
- PublicMeeting at the community level
- Jajambaithaks
- Individual contact

- Site visits
- School campaign
- Street Play, NukkadNatak and Puppet Shows
- Observance of Important National / International Day
- Road Safety Programs
- Cultural Event
- Exhibitions
- Jhanki Display
- Women Participation and Income Generation Activities
- Organization Camps
- IEC Activities
 - Print Media
 - Display of Posters
 - RUIDP Calendar
 - Preparation of Brochure and Folders
 - Preparation of Pamphlets
 - Stickers
 - Preparation and release of NavAakar
 - Release of News Letter
 - Release of News and Appeals
- Electronic Media
 - Interactive Phone in program through AIR
 - Display of film on Water Conservation
 - Film Show for Environment Improvement
 - Display of Cinema Slides
 - Documentary Film on RUIDP – ‘Pragati Path’
 - Display of Scroll Messages
 - Display of Banners / Flexes
 - Press Conference
- Training Programme and Workshops

Annexure 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 affected households (AHs) or project affected households (PAHs), including tribal and vulnerable households;
- (iii) to provide improved standard of living to AHs; and
- (iv) to facilitate a harmonious relationship between the requiring body and AHs.

Though NRRP is applicable for projects where over 400 AHs in the plains or 200 AHs in hilly or tribal areas are displaced, the basic principles can be applied to resettling and rehabilitating AHs regardless of the number affected. NRRP's provisions are intended to mitigate adverse impacts on AHs. 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 immoveable 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 AHs 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. AHs 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) AHs are to be fully informed and closely consulted.
- (vi) AHs 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) AHs 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 project.	✗	✓	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 of India.	The RF addresses the IR impacts. The entitlements to the AHs are outlined in the Entitlement Matrix.
4.	Any involuntary resettlement should, as far as possible, be conceived and executed as a part of a development project or program and resettlement plans should be prepared with appropriate timebound actions and budgets. Resettlers should be provided sufficient resources and opportunities to reestablish their	✗	✓	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	The RF addresses the IR impacts. The entitlements to the AHs are outlined in the Entitlement Matrix.

	Policy Principles	LAA	NRRP	Remarks	Compliance of proposed RF with ADB's IR Policy
	homes and livelihoods as soon as possible.			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.	
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	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.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LAA recognizes only titleholders, who are to be notified prior to acquisition.	Consultations have been carried out with AHs. 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.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	-	This is addressed in the Entitlement Matrix.
7.	The absence of formal legal title to land some affected groups should not be a bar to compensation. Affected persons entitled to compensation and rehabilitation should be identified and recorded as early as possible, preferably at the project identification stage, in order to prevent an influx of illegal encroachers, squatters, and other nonresidents who wish to take advantage of such benefits. Particular attention should be paid to the needs of the poorest affected persons including those without legal title to assets,, female-headed households and other vulnerable	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LAA provides for every affected person to receive a notification prior to acquisition and for a hearing in case of any objection. Acquisition under the Act is permitted within one year from the date of declaration of intent to acquire, failing which, the process has to start again. LAA does not regard non-titleholders as AHs. The <i>Rajasthan Urban Housing and Habitat Policy</i> , 2006 aims to provide	The process for verification of impacts and establishing the eligibility of the AHs is outlined in the RF.

	Policy Principles	LAA	NRRP	Remarks	Compliance of proposed RF with ADB's IR Policy
	groups, such as indigenous peoples, and appropriate assistance provided to help them improve their status.			tenurial rights to urban slum dwellers with special emphasis on persons belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, weaker sections, physically handicapped and widows. This is consistent with recognizing those without legal titles and the vulnerable.	
8.	The full costs of resettlement and compensation, including the costs of social preparation and livelihood programs as well as the incremental benefits over the "without project" situation, should be included in the presentation of Project costs and benefits.	X <input type="checkbox"/>	✓ <input type="checkbox"/>	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 AHs are outlined in the Entitlement Matrix.
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The NRRP's concept of replacement cost is not clearly defined. However, the NRRP does consider various compensation packages to substitute the losses of AHs.	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.	X <input type="checkbox"/>	✓ <input type="checkbox"/>	-	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.

Copy of Identity Cards

R&R IDENTITY CARD FOR RUSDIP

Name of AP _____ Sex ____ Age ____

House No _____ Road/Lane _____

Town _____ Block _____

District _____

No. of family members:

Adults: Male ____ Female ____ Children: Male ____ Female ____

No. of working members: ____

Main occupation of head of household: _____

Type of Loss: _____

Entitlements: _____

Signature/Thumb impression of AP: _____

Signature of NGO/CBO representatives: _____

Name of the Executive engineer: _____

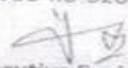

Signature of Executive engineer: _____

Date of issue: _____

Office Seal: _____

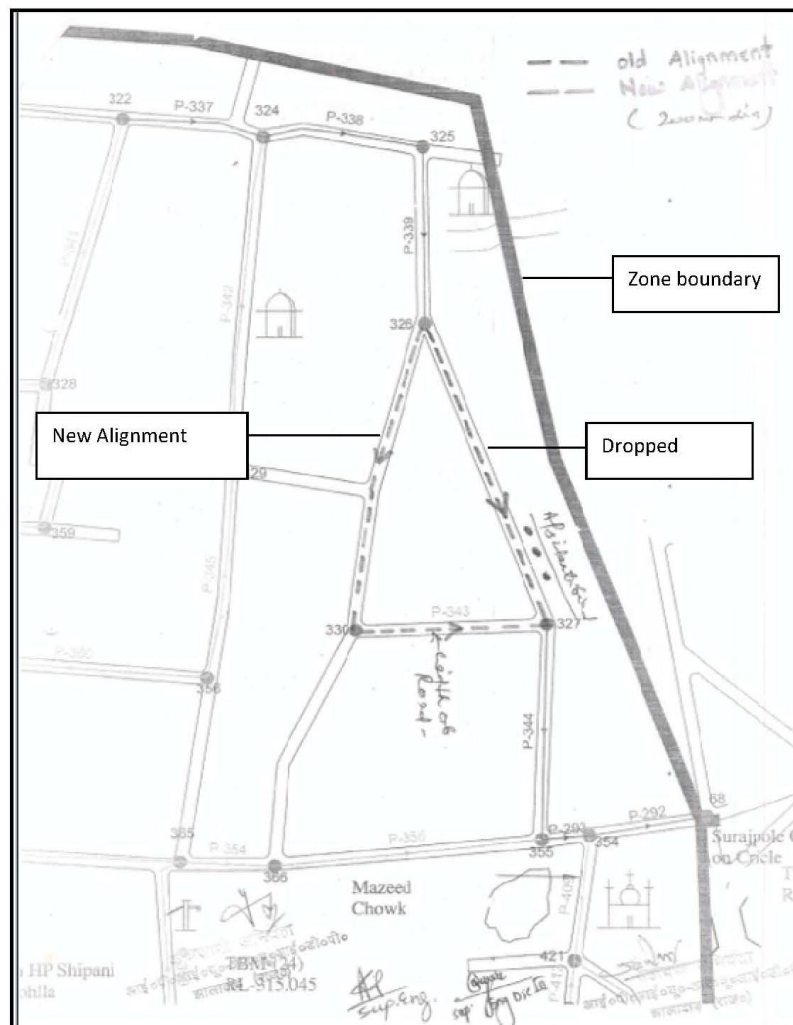
Annexure 6A:

Letter of IPIU to Contractor for changes in alignment near Sabji Mandi at Jhalrapattan

<p>RUIDP</p> <p>Government of Rajasthan</p> <p>Rajasthan Urban Sector Infrastructure Development Project Phase-II</p> <p>Office of The Executive Engineer, IPIU Jhalawar</p> <p>(Plot No. 49, Shubham City, Near Housing Board Colony, Jhalawar)</p> <p>Fax: 07432-232744, Email: ipiu@jhalawar@gmail.com</p>	
S. No./EE/IPIU/RUSDIP/JHL/2014-15/	73650794
Dated:	08/10/2014
<p>M/S Vichitra Prestressed Concrete Udyog (P) Ltd,</p> <p>A-1/31, Janakpuri,</p> <p>New Delhi 110058 / Site camp, Jhalawar</p> <p>Email: vichitraconstruction@gmail.com, vichitraihl@gmail.com</p>	
<p>Sub: Supply, Laying, Jointing, Testing and Commissioning of main & lateral sewers along with restoration of roads, along with construction of manholes, appurtenances etc. at Jhalawar & Jhalrapattan town under package No-RUSDIP/TR-02/JHL/WW-02.</p>	
<p>Change in alignment for node no 326 to 327 at Jhalrapattan Regarding.</p>	
<p>Ref: Letter no. 1670-71 dated on 01.10.14 of ACM, DSC-III, Jhalawar.</p>	
<p>Sir,</p> <p>With reference to above cited subject this is to inform you that the alignment for 250 mm dia sewer line from node no 326 to 327 need to be changed as it is not serving any property connection. Again after site visit it has been observed that it is not feasible due to junction of fort wall and Nallah, So alternate alignment from node no 326 to 330 and node no 330 to 327 has been approved as suggested by the DSC-III, so that the area left uncovered due to previous alignment can be covered through property connections.</p> <p>So you are instructed to follow the new alignment from node no 326 to 330 and node no 330 to 327 and work accordingly.</p>	
<p style="text-align: right;">  Executive Engineer IPIU-RUSDIP, Jhalawar </p>	
No:	Date:
<p>Copy for information to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. APD, RUIDP, Jaipur. 2. SE (WW), RUIDP, Jaipur. 3. SE, Kota-zone, RUIDP, Kota. 4. PO (Social), RUIDP, Jaipur. 5. TL, DSC-III, Kota. 6. TL, CAPP, RUIDP, Jaipur. 7. ACM, DSC-III, Jhalawar. 8. AEN, IPIU, Jhalawar. 	
<p style="text-align: right;">  Executive Engineer IPIU-RUSDIP, Jhalawar </p>	

Annexure 6B:

Revised drawing near Sabji-Mandi areas, at Jhalrapattan



Annexure 7A:

Letter of IPIU to APD,PMU for curtailment of length near BadaBazar,Jhalawar

Rajasthan Urban Sector Infrastructure Development Project Phase-II
Office of The Executive Engineer, IPIU Jhalawar
 (Plot No. 48, Shubham City, Near Housing Board Colony, Jhalawar)
 Fax: 07432-232744, Email- ipiu@jhalawar@gmail.com

S No. EE/IPIU/RUSDIP/JHL/2014-15/ 578 - 384 Dated: 20.12.2014

The Addl. Project Director,
 RUIDP,
 Jaipur (Raj.)

Sub: Curtailment of length of Outfall on the route of Garh Gate no.2 to Mal Mohalla Junction.
 Ref: Minutes of CRM of M/s Vichitra dated 27/11/14 at PMU Jaipur and letter No.2331 dated 19.12.2014 of Team Leader DSC-III, Kota.

Sir,

With reference to above cited subject after site visit it has been observed that from Garh Gate no.2 to Mal Mohalla Junction for 500 mm RCC pipe line of 518 meter length from node No. 619 to 601, approximately 300 meter length from node No. 619 to 601 is not feasible due to presence of Chokke ke balaji temple near node No. 601. Near the temple the road width is narrow and excavation is not possible. So it is proposed that the length of line from node No. 619 to 601 be curtailed and the length of the Pumping main of the Phase-II which is to be connected at node No. 619 can be increased up to node No. 601. The pumping main shall be laid at a depth of 1.5 meter only.

For the above said node No. 619 to 601, two laterals meet at node No. 617 and 612 respectively, out of which the lateral meeting at node No. 617 can be connected to node No. 48 and the lateral meeting at node No. 612 can be connected to node No. 826 as shown in the drawing and attached design sheet.

Looking to above facts It is recommended to approve the proposal for curtailment of the 500 mm Dia sewer line from node No. 619 to 601 and the two laterals which are connected in this line can be rerouted as detailed above this proposal was also discussed with Team Leader DSC-III & PMC and EE shri Anil Sharma at Jhalawar on dt. 18.12.2014 and it was accepted in proposal.

Enclosed: drawing & design of alternate proposal.

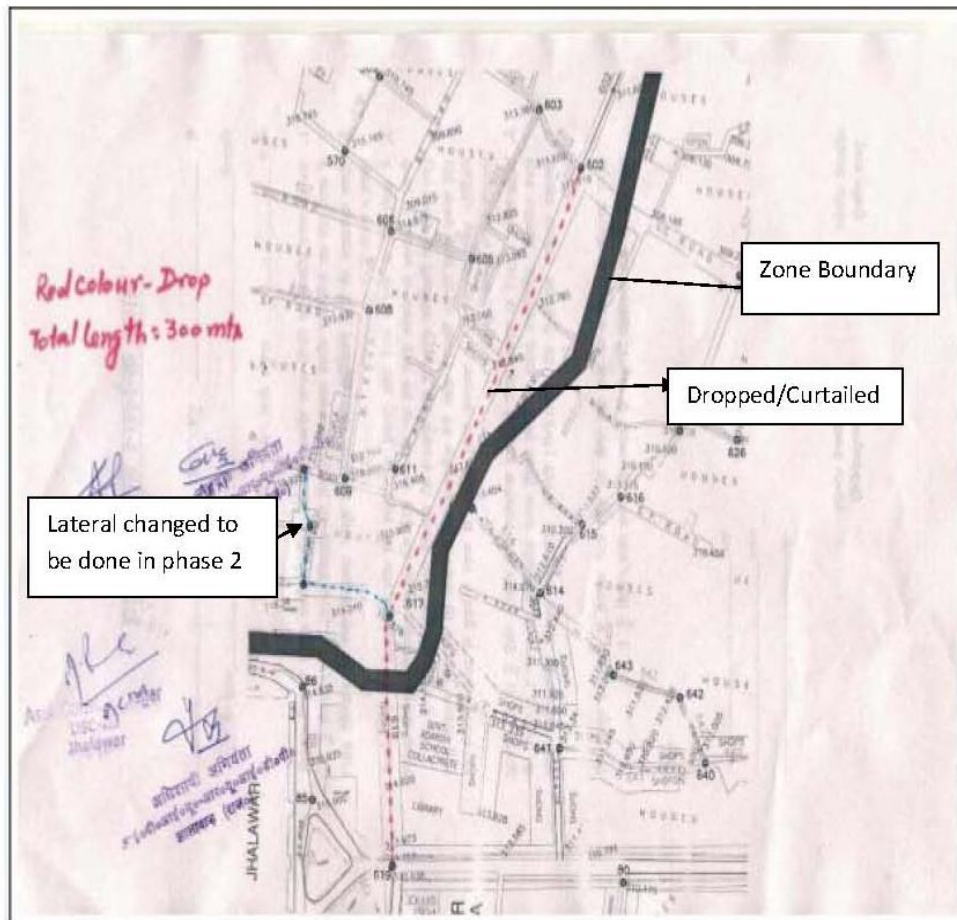
c/c
 Executive Engineer
 IPIU-RUSDIP, Jhalawar

CC to:-

1. SE (WW), PMU, Jaipur.
2. SE, RUIDP, Kota Zone, Kota
3. Team Leader, IPMC, Jaipur.
4. Team Leader, DSC-III, Kota.
5. ACM, DSC-III, Jhalawar.
6. JEN, IPIU, Jhalawar

Annexure 7B:

Drawing showing the areas, which has been dropped, near BadaBazar, Jhalawar



Annexure 8:**Annexure 8 Site Photographs**

New areas near SabjiMandi, where pipeline will be laid



Photographs of the areas in Jhalawar where sewer line has been curtailed due to insufficient space availability.