

Resettlement Planning Document

Updated Short Resettlement Plan for Sawai Madhopur Urban Transport and Roads
Sub-project
Document Stage: Draft for Consultation
Project Number:
April 2009

India: Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Program

Prepared by Local Self Government Department.

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DRAFT SHORT RESETTLEMENT PLAN

A. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

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 short resettlement plan (RP) has been prepared for the road over bridge (ROB) sub-project in Sawai Madhopur.

2. The subproject in Sawai Madhopur includes: (i) construction of a 2 lane ROB with a 25 meter (m) span; (ii) construction of 5 viaducts of 20 m span to support the ROB; (iii) construction of an embankment of 230 m length of varying height; (iv) construction of a service road at both sides of the ROB approaches; (v) and provision of associated footpath, drain, utility space, crash barrier, road appurtenances for the ROB. The location of sub-project components is provided in Map 1.

3. Sub-project design minimized land acquisition and resettlement impacts. Several alignments were compared and the design chosen will not result in permanent impacts to structures such as residential and commercial structures, and common properties. The sole permanent impact of the chosen design is on a boundary wall of a JVVNL office which is government property, NOC form JVVNL is attached as Appendix- 7. This boundary wall will be rebuilt as part of sub-project construction. The subproject will not require land acquisition as all works will be within vacant road rights-of-way (RoW) which is government land. Appendix 1 shows each sub-project component and expected resettlement impacts. Impacts are limited to temporary impacts on small businesses in a 3,225 square meter area due to the construction of service roads.

B. Socio-Economic Background

4. To estimate the temporary impacts 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 are to be done. 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

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.

- 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

5. 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

6. Based on the findings there are no expected impacts on private land. Impacts will be on 6 non-moveable structures which will be temporarily affected by the construction of the service roads. One AP has build a temporary residential hut near ROB site which will be provided by shifting assistance during construction. A summary of socio-economic survey information is Appendix 3. The scope of land acquisition and resettlement identified is based on detailed design. The scope of land acquisition and identified temporary resettlement impacts is presented in the Table 1

7. The details of the social-economic profile of the APs under this sub-project are mentioned below. Among the 6 Affected Persons there is no vulnerable AP . All of them stay in joint family. The affected structures are permanent or semi-permanent in nature;

Literacy- Literacy, being an important indicator of social development, affects the demographic characteristics and participation. The Socio-economic survey results show that all the APs are literate.

Economy- Data on employment shows that the APs are running their small business. Average Monthly income of the affected families is Rs.4500.

Table 1: Summary of Resettlement Impacts

Impact	
Permanent Land Acquisition (ha)	0
Temporary Land Acquisition (ha)	0
Affected Households (AHs)	6
Titled AHs	3
Non-titled AHs	3
Female AH	0
IP/STAH	0
BPL AH	0
Affected Trees/Crops	0
Affected Common Structures	0
Average Family Size	8
Average Household Income (per month)	4500
Income Sources Affected	Business

Source: Census and Socio-economic Survey 2008

C. Policy Framework and Entitlements

8. 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.

9. Policy framework and entitlements are further discussed in Appendix 4. The entitlement matrix⁴ for the sub-project based on the above policies and Section D of this RP are in Table 2.

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).

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 2: 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.
2	Loss of residential structure	Residential structure and other assets	Encroachers and squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 days advance notice to shift from occupied land • Shifting assistance for households. • Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets • Additional compensation for Vulnerable households. • 	Vulnerable households will be identified during the census.	NGO will verify the extent impacts through a 100% survey 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

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.

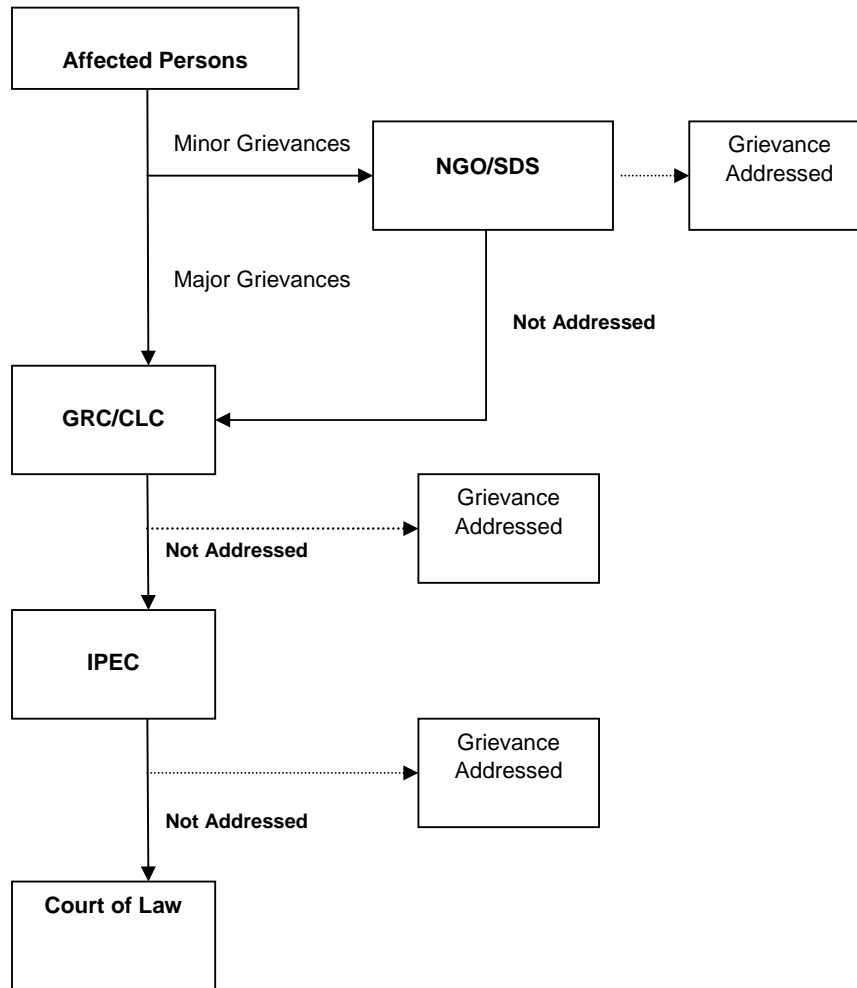
⁸ For example assistance to shift to the other side of the road where there is no construction.

D. Consultation, Information Dissemination, Disclosure, and Grievance Redress

10. The RP was prepared in consultation with stakeholders. Primary interviews were conducted using structured questionnaires for 10% of potentially APs. APs were identified in a transect walk through the impact area. These were supplemented through meetings and focus group discussions with small groups of APs to further discuss possible temporary impacts and mitigation measures which were used as inputs in preparing the sample sub-project RP. Following the model developed for the MFF, a town-wide stakeholder consultation workshop was held which provided an overview of the Program and sub-projects to be undertaken in Sawai Madhopur; and discussed the Government and ADB's resettlement policies and potential resettlement impacts of the sub-projects in Sawai Madhopur. This consultation included ULB representatives, opinion leaders, media representatives, APs, and local NGOs. 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 discussed were that: (i) the sub-project will ensure smooth traffic flow resulting in lower vehicle maintenance cost and time savings; (ii) livelihood affected would be compensated; (iii) local workers and APs will be employed during construction to the extent possible; and (iv) safety measures will be applied during construction. Feedback showed that (i) mobile vendors expressed willingness to shift to nearby areas; (ii) the sub-project will improve traffic movement; (iii) the sub-project will be beneficial to all travelers; (iv) an underpass is required at both ends to facilitate faster crossing; and (v) the sub-project must provide service roads. Consultation records are in Appendix 5.

11. 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 will also be disclosed in ADB's website, the State Government website, the local government website, and the IPMU and IPIU websites. ADB review and approval of the RP is required prior to award of civil works contracts; and compensation/assistance of APs is required prior to commencement of civil works. Consultation and disclosure activities to be followed are in Appendix 6.

12. Grievances of APs 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 (EC). 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. Further grievances will be referred by APs to the appropriate courts 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 1.

Figure 1: Grievance Redress Process

All costs involved in resolving the complaints will be borne by the IPMU. The GRCs will continue to function throughout the project duration.

E. Compensation and Income Restoration

13. APs will be provided 30 days advance notice to ensure no or minimal disruption in livelihood. Ensuring there is no income or access loss during subproject construction is the responsibility of contractors. 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.

14. 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 APs will be given priority in project construction employment.

15. Compensation and assistance to APs must be made prior to possession of land/assets and prior to the award of civil works contracts.

F. Institutional Framework, Resettlement Costs, and Implementation Schedule

16. The LSGD is the Executing Agency (EA) responsible for overall technical supervision and execution of all sub-projects funded under the Program. The Implementing Agency (IA) is the Project Management Unit of the ongoing RUIDP, which has been expanded and assigned as the IPMU, to coordinate construction of subprojects and ensure consistency across the towns. The EC 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.

17. IPIUs have already been established in the project towns to manage implementation of subprojects in their area. CLCs will monitor sub-project implementation in each town. They will appoint Construction Contractors (CC) 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 (GA), 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.

18. Resettlement issues are coordinated by a Social Development Specialist (IPMU SDS) within the IPMU, who ensures that all sub-projects comply with involuntary resettlement safeguards. A Resettlement Specialist (RS) 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 RP in the detailed design stage, and to prepare RPs for new subprojects, where required to comply with Government and ADB policies. NGOs will be appointed to implement RPs. The responsible agencies, resettlement costs, and implementation schedules are provided in Tables 3, 4, and 5, respectively.

Table 3: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities

Activities	Agency Responsible
Sub-project Initiation Stage	
Finalization of sites/alignments for sub-projects	IPMU
Disclosure of proposed land acquisition and sub-project details by issuing Public Notice	IPMU
Meetings at community/household level with APs of land/property	NGO
Formation of Valuation Committees	IPMU
RP Preparation Stage	
Conducting Census of all APs	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 APs for finalizing entitlements	IPIU/IPMU
Formulating compensation and rehabilitation measures	IPIU/IPMU
Conducting discussions/meetings/workshops with all APs and other stakeholders	IPIU/NGO
Fixing compensation for land/property with titleholders	VC/IPMU
Finalizing entitlements and rehabilitation packages	IPIU/IPMU
Disclosure of final entitlements and rehabilitation packages	IPIU/NGO
Approval of RP	IPMU/ADB
Sale Deed execution and payment	IPMU
Taking possession of land	
RP Implementation Stage	
Implementation of proposed rehabilitation measures	NGO/SDS
Consultations with APs during rehabilitation activities	NGO/SDS
Grievances redressal	NGO/SDS/GRC
Internal monitoring	IPIU
External monitoring	External Agency

AP=affected person, VC=Valuation Committee, FGD=focus group discussions, GRC = Grievance Redress Committee, NGO = nongovernmental organization, IPMU = investment program management unit, IPIU = investment program implementation unit, SDS = Social Development Specialist, RP=resettlement plan, SIA=social impact assessment.

Table 4: Summary of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Costs

Srl.	Item	Unit	APs	Rate Rs.	Cost.
1.	Relocation & Transfer				
	Loss of Income Livelihood	90 Days	5*	150	67500
	Shifting Assistance	once	1	200	200
	Sub Total Item 1				67700
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	Lump Sum			8385
	Physical (20%) for unanticipated impacts such as temporary impacts on structures or temporary loss of land				33540
	Total				209625

*One AP mentioned in Appendix 3 is residential encroachment

Table 5: Schedule of Resettlement Implementation

Activity	Months																	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
i. Appointment of NGOs	◆																	
ii. Briefing of the CLC on GRC functions	◆																	
iii. Census and socio-economic surveys (issuance of i.d. cards)*	◆	◆																
iv. Consultations and disclosure		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
v. Confirmation of government land to be used and transfer from other departments	◆	◆																
vi. RP updating**		◆	◆															
vii. RP review and approval (IPMU and ADB)***			◆															
viii. Issue notice to APs				◆														
ix. Compensation and resettlement assistance					◆	◆	◆											
x. Relocation as required					◆	◆	◆											
xi. Skills training as required					◆	◆	◆											
xii. Takeover possession of acquired property								◆	◆	◆								
xiii. Internal monitoring				◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
xiv. Handover land to contractors										◆								
xv. Start of civil works												◆						
xvi. External monitoring												◆						◆
xvii. Rehabilitation of temporarily occupied lands																		Immediately after construction

* The census will be the cut-off date for non-titled APs. For titled APs, the cut-off date is the date of notification.

** The RP will be updated based on final detailed design and AP census and surveys.

*** Endorsement and disclosure of finalized RPs consistent with the RF to be undertaken.

G. Monitoring and Evaluation

19. 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. Internal 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 APs undertaken during project sub-preparation, and (iii) overall monitoring to assess AP status. Job charts will be given to the SDS. The job charts will indicate the targets to be achieved during the month. Monthly progress report will be prepared and submitted to the IPMU, reporting actual achievements against the targets fixed in their respective job charts and reasons for shortfalls, if any. The IPIU will be responsible for managing and maintaining AP databases, documenting results of AP census, and verifying asset and socio-economic survey data which will be used as the baseline for assessing RP implementation impacts. The EA will appoint an independent agency to undertake external monitoring to document: (i) restoration of income levels; (ii) changes and shifts in occupation pattern; (iii) changes in AP type of housing; (iv) assessment of APs access to amenities, such as water, electricity, and transportation; and (v) performance of NGO, IPIU, and IPMU in resettlement implementation. The independent agency will monitor sub-projects twice a year and submit reports directly to the EA (IPMU). The EA will submit all external monitoring reports to ADB for review. Further details are in the RF.

Appendix 1**Components and Resettlement Impacts**

Component	Land	Impact
ROB span	Government	Temporary on small businessmen during construction
Via duct	Government	Permanent as boundary wall of a government office will be affected
Approach embankment with RE wall	Government	Temporary on small businessmen during construction
Service road	Government	Temporary on small businessmen during construction
Miscellaneous	Government	Temporary on small businessmen during construction

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.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

1.0 सामान्य जानकारी

- 1.1 पैकेज (नाम) :-----
- 1.2 चैनेज (कि.मी.) :Start End
- 1.3 (1) जिला :-----
- (2) ब्लॉक/खण्ड/पञ्चायत समिति :-----
- (3) गाँव :-----
- (4) कस्बा/शहर :-----

1.4 स्थिति (लोकेशन)

1	ग्रामीण	2	अर्द्ध शहरी	3	शहरी
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1.5 हानि का प्रकार:

1	आवासीय
2	व्यावसायिक
3	आवासीय व व्यावसायिक
4	कियोस्क/खोखा लकड़ी आदि का
5	कृषि / खेतीहर भूमि
6	अन्य (कृपया लिखें)

- 1.6 प्रभावित ढाँचा क्या उपवेशी (स्कैवेटर) हैं ? (1) हां (2) नहीं

2.0 ढाँचे का विवरण

2.1 ढाँचे का क्रमांक :

2.2 ढाँचे का पता :-----

2.3 ढाँचे के परिवारों का विवरण:

2.4 क्या आपके पास ढाँचे / कृषि भूमि के कानूनी कागजात (जमाबंदी की नकल/किसान पास बुक) हैं।

(1) हाँ (2) नहीं

3.0 नामांकन

3.1 क्या आपके पास राशन कार्ड है ?

1. हां 2. नहीं

3.2 यदि हां, प्रश्न 3.1 में है तो कितने वर्ष से (केवल वर्षों में लिखें)

3.3 क्या आपका नाम वोटर लिस्ट में है ?

(1) हाँ (2) नहीं

4.0 आर.ओ.डब्ल्यू. में ढाँचे का विवरण

क्र.सं.	ढाँचे का प्रकार	आर.ओ.डब्ल्यू में ढाँचे का प्रकार	वर्तमान उपयोग
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			

कोड: 4.1

1	आवास	6	ढाँचा व प्लॉट
2	व्यावसायिक	7	चार दीवारी
3	आवासीय एवं व्यावसायिक	8	रुफ सैड (केवल छत के ढका हुआ)
4	खाली प्लाट	9	कंटीले तारों से घिरा हुआ
5	कृषि भूमि	10	घर बारी
		11	अन्य (लिखें)

कोड 4.2

1	स्थायी	2	अर्द्धस्थायी	3	अस्थायी
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कोड 4.3

1	आवासीय	4	कार्यालय	7	फार्म हाउस
2	व्यवसायिक	5	बाड़ा (पशु घर)	8	अन्य (लिखें)
3	आवासीय एवं व्यवसायिक	6	कृषि भूमि		

कोड 4.4 – ढाँचे का माप

1.	सड़क के समान्तर दूरी (चौड़ाई)	(मीटर में)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2.	सड़क के लम्बवत दूरी (लम्बाई)	(मीटर में)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
3.	सड़के के मध्य से दूरी (बाएं)	(मीटर में)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	(दाएं)	(मीटर में)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

4.5 निर्माण के प्रकार

छत			
1	आर.सी.सी. / आर.बी.सी.	3	पत्थरकी पट्टी से
2	एस्वेस्टस / टिन / ज़िंक	4	छप्पर
दीवारी			
1	मिट्टी	3	पत्थर से बनी
2	ईट से बनी	4	अन्य (लिखें)
फर्श			
1	मिट्टी	3	कंकरीट
2	पत्थर	4	अन्य (लिखें)
चार दीवारी			
1	कंटीला तार	3	पत्थर से बनी
2	ईट से बनी	4	पत्थर / ईट से अस्थायी

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA UPDATION SURVEY

1.0 परिवार का विवरण :

1.1 परिवार के मुखिया का नाम : -----

1.2 उत्तरदाता का नाम : -----

1.3 उत्तरदाता का परिवार क मुखिया से सम्बन्ध:

1	स्वयं	6	बहू	11	साला	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	पुत्र	7	पोता / पोती	12	भतीजी		
3	भाई	8	बहिन	13	भतीजा		
4	पुत्री	9	जेठानी / देवरानी	14	अन्य (लिखें)		
5	पत्नी	10	दामाद				

2.0 सामाजिक समूह विवरण

2.1 परिवार का प्रकार

1	संयुक्त	2	एकल	3	विस्तृत (एक्स टेन्डेड)	<input type="checkbox"/>
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2.2 जातिगत संरचना

1	अनुसूचित जाति	3	अन्य पिछड़ी जाति	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	अनुसूचित जन जाति	4	उच्च जाति	

**कोड यहां से देखकर करें
परिवार के मुखिया से संबंध के लिए कोड**

1	स्वयं	6	बहू	11	साला
2	पुत्र	7	पोता / पोती	12	भतीजी
3	भाई	8	बहिन	13	भतीजा
4	पुत्री	9	जेठानी / देवरानी	14	अन्य (लिखें)
5	पत्नी	10	दामाद		

वैवाहिक स्थिति के लिए कोड

1	विवाहित	6	अलग-अलग (बिना किसी कानूनी कार्यवाही के)	7	बिछुड गये / उजड़ गये
2	अविवाहित	5	विधवा		
3	तलाक शुदा	6	विधुर		

शैक्षणिक स्तर के लिए कोड

1	निरक्षर	6	दसवी कक्षा तक	11	अन्य (लिखें)
2	स्कूल के बिना पढ़ने लिखने की जानकारी	7	बारवी कक्षा तक	99	लागू नहीं होता
3	शिक्षित स्कूल में जा रहे हैं	8	स्नातक		
4	प्राइमरी कक्षा तक	9	स्नातकोत्तर		
5	आठवीं कक्षा तक	10	व्यावसायिक		

सामान्य क्रिया कलाप के लिए कोड

1	रोजगार	4	विद्यार्थी	7	स्कूली उम्र का बच्चा किन्तु स्कूल नहीं जाता (6 व ई या उससे अधिक आयु के)
2	बेरोजगार	5	वृद्ध / सेवा निवृत्त	8	विकलांग
3	घर का कार्य	6	बच्चा (स्कूल न जाने वाले 6 वर्ष से कम आयु के)	9	अन्य (लिखें)

मुख्य व सीमान्त मजदूर की परिभाषा

1. मुख्य (यदि वर्ष में 183 दिनों या इससे अधिक दिनों तक कार्य करते हैं)
2. सीमान्त (यदि वर्ष में 183 दिनों से कम कार्य करते हैं)

व्यवसाय के लिए कोड

1	कृषि कार्य / काश्तकार	6	सरकारी नौकरी	11	अन्य (लिखें)
2	खेतीहर मजदूर	7	प्राइवेट नौकरी		
3	कृषि पर आधारित कार्य जैसे पशुपालन, मधुमक्खी पालन आदि	8	उद्योग एवं व्यापार		
4	गैर खेतीहर मजदूरी जैसे ईट, पत्थर, सड़क कार्य आदि	9	व्यावसायिक (डाक्टर, इंजिनियर, आदि)		

4.0 भूमि का उपयोग

4.1 कृपया निम्न जानकारी दें,

भूमि का प्रकार	स्वयं की कुल भूमि	आर.ओ.डब्ल्यू. में आने वाली भूमि का क्षेत्रफल
सिंचित (स्थानीय माप में)		
असिंचित (स्थानीय माप में)		
बाग-बगीचा (स्थानीय माप में)		
घरवारी भूमि (वर्ग मीटर में)		
अन्य (लिखें)		

4.2 क्या आपके पास इस प्रभावित भूमि के अलावा भूमि है। 1.हां 2.नहीं
यदि हां, प्रश्न संख्या 4.2 में है तो इस प्रकार की भूमि का माप (एकड़ में) -----

5.0 परिवार की आमदनी

कृपया अपने परिवार की पिछले वर्ष की आमदनी सभी स्रोतों से बताये।

क्र.	मद	आमदनी (रुपये में)
अ	कृषि	
1	अपनी भूमि पर खेती से	
2	पांती/बंटाई पर ली गई भूमि से	
3	अतिक्रमण की गई भूमि से	
4	पांती/बंटाई पर ली गई भूमि से	
5	कृषि यंत्रों को किराये पर देने से	
ब	कृषि आधारित व्यवसाय से	
6	दुग्ध उत्पादन, मुर्गी पालन, बकरी पालन, सुअर पालन, भेड़ पालन आदि	
7	उद्यान से	
स	जंगलात	
8	जलावन इंधन से	
9	जंगल उत्पाद से	
10	कुटीर उद्योग से	
11	उद्योग एवं व्यापार से	
12	व्यवसाय /पेशा से	
13	सरकारी नौकरी से	
14	प्राइवेट नौकरी से	
15	गैर खेतीहर मजदूरी से	
16	खेतीहर मजदूरी से	
17	किराये से (मकान दुकान आदि से)	
18	अन्य (लिखें)	

6.0 ढाँचे का उपयोग (केवल व्यावसायिक ढाँचे के लिए)

6.1 ढाँचे का उपयोग

1. दुकान
2. गोदाम
3. वर्कशॉप
4. कार्यालय (ऑफिस)

6.2 आप किस प्रकार का व्यवसाय कर रहे हैं।

1	चाय की दुकान	2	ढाबा	17	नाई की दुकान	25	अन्य (लिखें)
2	किराना	10	फल एवं सब्जी	18	धोबी की दुकान		
3	कपड़े की (रेडिमेड)	11	रनैक्स	19	क्लिनिक		
4	कपड़े की (कटपीस)	12	पान/बीडी/सिगरेट	20	मोटल		
5	दवाई	13	साईकिल रिपेयर	21	होटल		
6	ऑटो रिपेयर	14	टायर रिपेयर	22	बिजली का सामान		
7	स्पेयर पार्ट्स	15	टेलरिंग	23	कुटीर उद्योग		
8	मिठाई	16	जनरल स्टोर	24	वैलडिंग		

7.0 सम्पत्ति

7.1 कृपया निम्न सम्पत्ति की जानकारी दे

सामान	कल स्वयं की ईकाइयां (संख्या)	बाजार मूल्य (रुपये में)
बाड़ा/पशु घर		
फार्म हाउस		
पम्प हाउस		
सिंचाई इकाइयां (संख्या)		
ओपिन वेल		
ट्यूबवेल		
लिफ्ट इरिगेसन		
वित्त (फाईनेन्स) रुपये में		
सेविंग एकाउन्ट		
लॉग ट्रम डिपोजिट		
रिकरिंग डिपोजिट		
करेन्ट एकाउन्ट		
अन्य घरेलू सम्पत्ति		
टी.वी./टैप/रेडियो		
साईकिल/मोटर साईकिल		
जेवर/घड़ी		
फर्नीचर		
बर्तन		
बैलगाड़ी/बुद्धी/उंटगाड़ी		
लकड़ी/लोहे का हल		
फावड़ा/हंसिया		
ट्रेक्टर/थ्रेसर		
पशुधन		
पशु		
मुर्गी		
बकरी/भेड़/सुअर		

8.0 जीवन स्तर (वार्षिक खर्च)

क्रमांक	मद	व्यय (रुपयों में)
1	खाने पर	
2	जलावन/ईंधन पर	
3	कपडो पर	
4	स्वास्थ्य (दवाई) पर	
5	शिक्षा पर	
6	आने जाने एवं संचार पर	
7	पर्व/त्यौहार पर	
8	कृषि (जैसे बीज, खाद, पानी, कृषि यंत्र आदि किराये पर)	
9	अन्य (लिखें)	
10	कुल	

9.0 कर्ज

9.1 कृपया अपने पिछले वर्ष के कर्जों के बारे में जानकारी दें।

स्रोत	कुल कर्ज (रुपयों में)	अदा किया (रुपये में)	शेष (रुपये में)
बैंक से (नाम)			
प्राइवेट कर्जदाता से			
अन्य			

Appendix 3

Table 1.1 Socio-Economic Survey Summary

Types of Business	Head of the Household	Legality	Social Category	Daily income (in Rs.)	Types of Structure	Location
Flour Mill	Govind Sharma	Yes	General	300	Pucca Shop	Tonk Road Khairda Basti
General Store	Gajanand Jain	Yes	General	300	Pucca Shop	Tonk Road Khairda Basti
Cobbler	Badri Lal	No	S C	50	Squatter	Near JVVNL Office
Squatter Shuttering Shop	Babu Lal Birva	No	S C	50	Semi Permanent Shop	Near JVVNL office
Residential	Ramadin Khan	No	General		Temporary Structure	Near JVVNL office
Kabari	Madan Lal	Yes	General	50	Pucca Shop	Hameer Nagar

Appendix 4 POLICY FRAMEWORK AND ENTITLEMENTS

A. Policy and Legal Framework

1. 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

2. 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.

3. 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

4. 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

5. 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.

6. 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

7. 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,	×	✓	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	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
	ethnic minorities, and pastoralists who may have usufruct or customary rights to the land or other resources taken for the project.			Development Programme (DDP) blocks, areas mentioned in Schedule V and Schedule VI of the Constitution 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.	X	✓	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.	X	✓	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	X	✓	-	This is addressed in the Entitlement Matrix.

	Policy Principles	LAA	NRRP	Remarks	Compliance of proposed RF with ADB's IR Policy
	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.				
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 groups, such as indigenous peoples, and appropriate assistance provided to help them improve their status.	X	✓	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 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.	The process for verification of impacts and establishing the 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.	X	✓	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.

	Policy Principles	LAA	NRRP	Remarks	Compliance of proposed RF with ADB's IR Policy
				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

कार्यालय नगरपालिका सवाईमाधोपुर

क्रमांक - 2550

दिनांक 30-6-08

श्रीमान परियोजना निदेशक,
आर.यू.आई.डी.पी.
आवास विकास बिल्डिंग,
जयपुर।

विषय:- शहर सवाईमाधोपुर हेतु प्रस्तावित कार्यो की पब्लिक कंसलटेशन मिटिंग की कार्यवाही दिवरण ।

सन्दर्भ:- मिटिंग नोटिस क्रमांक 2368-07 दिनांक 21-6-08

महोदय,

निवेदन है कि सन्दर्भित मिटिंग नोटिस के जरिये शहर सवाईमाधोपुर में आर.यू. आई.डी.पी. परियोजना के अन्तर्गत प्रस्तावित सडक कार्यो हेतु आवश्यक पब्लिक कंसलटेशन मिटिंग का आयोजन दिनांक 24.06.08 को कलेक्टर कार्यालय हॉल में किया जाना नियत किया गया था । दिनांक 24.06.08 को नियत समय पर बैठक का आयोजन किया गया जिसमें उपस्थित सदस्यों की सूची एवं मिटिंग की कार्यवाही के मिनिट्स अग्रिम आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित है

संलग्न:- उपरोक्तानुसार

Badan
24.06.08

अध्यक्ष
नगरपालिका
सवाईमाधोपुर

क्रमांक

दिनांक

प्रतिलिपि:-

1 श्रीमान जिला कलेक्टर सवाईमाधोपुर को सूचनार्थ प्रेषित है।

Badan
24.06.08

अध्यक्ष
नगरपालिका
सवाईमाधोपुर

At Sawai Madhopur on June 24'2008

Introduction : Government of Rajasthan has embarked upon an ambitious project of developing infrastructures in the 15 towns of Rajasthan with an aim to raise general standard of hygiene and living of the people. The major factors contributing to this objective is to overcome deficit in various service sectors such as water supply, waste water, solid waste etc. The meeting is organized to make people of the town aware about this project, invite queries from them and thus to arouse interest in people for taking part in the program.

1. The public consultation meeting was therefore organized on June 24'2008 at Sawai Madhopur Collectorate meeting hall. The meeting was organized by the SMB on the request of the Board, prominent persons of the city, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), community based organizations (CBOs), political leaders, general public and also invited were the technical staff of the various government agencies (List of persons attended the meeting is enclosed herewith).
2. The objective of the meeting was to appraise the stakeholders about the environmental and social impacts of the proposed program and the safeguards provided in the program to mitigate the same.

In the specific context of Sawai Madhopur, the environmental and social impacts of the proposed subprojects under Tranche II & III in Sawai Madhopur were discussed in detail with people present.

3. Domestic environmental specialist and an EA representative, who is also the in-charge of Sawai Madhopur town, made the detailed presentation to the stakeholders (copy of presentation is enclosed herewith). Draft resettlement framework (RF) and summary Initial environmental examination (SIEE) documents of RUSDIP, translated in the local language – Hindi, were displayed in the Notice Board of SMB and also distributed during presentation to the interested parties. The copies of documents are also made available to all the interested parties through the SMB. It may be noted that the EA has already distributed these documents to the affected persons (APs) and project implementation agencies, the PHED and SMB .
4. The comments, suggestions of the stakeholders are presented below:
 - stakeholders elected public representative, officers from line department, senior citizen, press representative and common persons attended this meeting, which was chaired by the elected chairperson of Sawai Madhopur Municipal Board .
 - The meeting started with a briefing by PO RUIDP Sawai Madhopur.
 - Domestic environmental specialist and one EA representative, who is also in charge of Sawai Madhopur town then made a detailed presentation to the stakeholders on (i) objective and benefits of RUSDIP, (ii) proposed subprojects in Sawai Madhopur in Tranche II & III, (iii) mandatory environmental and social assessment requirements of subprojects, i.e. Government Regulations and as well as ADB policies on Environment, Involuntary Resettlement and Indigenous People – salient features of these three key safeguard policies were presented, (iii) key

social safeguard features in the program to avoid social impacts, (iv) draft resettlement framework (v) IR impacts of Tranche II & III subprojects in Sawal Madhopur, (vi) environmental subproject selection criteria to minimize the negative environmental impacts of subproject implementation and, lastly, (vii) identified environmental impacts and mitigation measures through sample subproject IEEs.

Following queries in general were raised by the participants regarding proposed work and different aspects :-

1. Sh. Dinesh soni ward councilor ward no.15 expressed his views that the works are to be taken up by PWD/ MB in place of RUIDP. He also wanted to know the schemes for Kachhi Basties . The question was replied by P.O RUIDP that this project has been sanctioned under ADB sector loan and as per ADB guidelines it is to be carried out by RUIDP only . As for as Kachhi Basties are concerned whole area of SW town has been considered under water supply project.
2. Sh. Ramesh Shrimal ward councilor ward no 38 expressed his views regarding planning for construction of roads and supply of water . He also expressed that they were never informed about various project before this meeting , which are taken up by RUIDP . The question was jointly replied by APO, RUIDP and the Chairman MB that in water supply project around 18.00 Cr. will be incurred in tr-II and road works shall be taken up for Rs. 12.00 Cr. in tr.III after completion of all digging works. The Chairman MB also made it clear that sub projects have been approved by CLC and being monitored by Distt. Collector .
3. Sh. Om prakash publicman asked that how many wards are taken up in RUSDIP for sewerage? . The question was replied by PO RUIDP that ward no. 1-5,9,10,36-40 are being taken up under RUSDIP including construction of one STP 10 MLD at Surwal village

Many people and ward councilors raised the question that what are the proposal for rest of the ward for sewerage ? The question was replied by the chairman MB stating that rest all wards shall be covered by municipal board under UIDSSMT parallel to RUSDIP works including construction of one STP of 10 MLD at Surwal .

4. Sh. Sattarkhan ward councilor asked about the compensation to the affected people coming in the alignment of ROB . He also expressed his views regarding sewerline in kachhi basti. The chairman MB replied the question that compensation shall be paid as per ADB norms and he also replied that for kachhi basti they have invited tenders separately at MB level .
5. Sh. Chhitter khan ward councilor ward no. 35 asked about the development works in ward no. 33,34 and 35 . The chairman MB replied that all wards have been covered under RUSDIP work

6. Smt. Prem ward councilor ward no 31 expressed her concern for the inconvenience issues related to the general trenching and excavation in the project affecting common person and asked that what provisions are made for the repairing of roads getting damaged due to laying of sewer and water pipe lines etc. The question was replied by APO RUIDP that sufficient provisions are taken in the project works estimates for the complete repairing of all roads in total width of the carriage way, for the immediate repairs after completion of construction work at each point. In addition to this all the vehicles carrying the debris or excavated earth shall be covered for avoiding the pollution of surroundings. The inconvenience to common person shall be minimized to the best possible extent by providing suitable barricading of trenches and safety slogans etc.

- All the stakeholders supported the project and indicated their willingness to participate in the program to make it successful.
- Stakeholders were of the general view that these subprojects provide benefits to all the people by improving water supply, sewerage, roads and solid waste management infrastructure.
- Most of the stakeholders also indicated that solid waste at present is not managed properly. Waste is collected partially and disposed haphazardly all over, making Sawai Madhopur unhealthy. During rains the solid waste joins natural streams. Therefore, all were of the view that solid waste management subproject will improve the environmental and aesthetical values of the city.
- The proposed ROB at Kherda market will improve and ease the traffic movement.
- People were very much impressed by the ADB Policy that the "absence of formal legal title to land is not a bar to ADB policy entitlement".
- The EA further apprised that RUSDIP is designed to minimize the IR impacts. In unavoidable cases, the LA and R & R will be handled through the Resettlement Framework (RF) of RUSDIP. Stakeholders were satisfied that all possible IR issues are included in RF, however, indicated to the EA that this shall be implemented in letter and spirit.
- The ADB has also a policy according to which contract can not be finalized unless land required and RF/RP are cleared. With this policy cost over runs and delays will be avoided.
- Finally the chairman MB thanked honorable Chief Minister of Rajasthan regarding selection of Sawai Madhopur Town under RUSDIP.

B. Radan
24.06.08
SECRET

कार्यालय नगर पालिका, सवाई माधोपुर-राज.

Rudrup
SWM

क्रमांक:-

दिनांक:-

वैठक सूचना

राजस्थान अरबन इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर डवलपमेंट प्रोजेक्ट (आर.यू.आई.डी.पी) के अन्तर्गत पालिका क्षेत्र में होने वाले विकास कार्यों के अनुमोदन हेतु जन सामान्य की आम चर्चा की बैठक श्रीमान् अध्यक्ष महोदय नगर पालिका, सवाई माधोपुर की अध्यक्षता में दिनांक 24/06/08 को प्रातः 11.00 बजे जिला कलेक्टर सभागार में आयोजित की गयी है।

1. मिटा लेवल इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर प्लान (C.L.I.P) सवाई माधोपुर टाउन के प्रस्तावित कार्यों के अनुमोदन पर चर्चा।

अतः माननीय सदस्य गण निर्धारित समय पर बैठक में भाग लेने का कष्ट करें। सम्बन्धित अधिकारी/जनप्रतिनिधि बैठक में भाग लेना सुनिश्चित करें।

परियोजना निदेशक (R.U.I.D.P) जयपुर का फ़ॉक 2756-59 दिनांक 19/05/08 की छायाप्रति पूर्व में भेजी जा चुकी है।

अविशापी अधिकारी

नगर पालिका सवाई माधोपुर

दिनांक:- 21/6/08

क्रमांक:- 2368-87

प्रतिलिपि:- निम्नांकित को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु -

1. माननीय श्री मनोनारायण जी मीना, वन एवं रक्षेत्रण राज्य मंत्री, भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली।
2. माननीय श्री किरोडी लाल जी मीना, विधायक, सवाई माधोपुर।
3. श्रीमान् शासन सचिव, स्वायत्त शासन विभाग, राजस्थान जयपुर।
4. श्रीमान् परियोजना निदेशक, राजस्थान शहरी आधारभूत विकास परियोजना विभाग, ए. वी.एस. बिल्डिंग, जवाहर सर्किल, जे.एल.एन.मार्ग, जयपुर।
5. श्रीमान् जिला प्रमुख, सवाई माधोपुर।
6. श्रीमान् जिला कलेक्टर महोदय, सवाई माधोपुर।
7. श्रीमान् अध्यक्ष महोदय, नगर पालिका, सवाई माधोपुर।
8. श्री वार्ड पार्षद वार्ड स0..... न0या0 स0मा0।
9. श्रीमान् अतिरिक्त मुख्य अभियंता, सा.नि.वि. संभाग, भरतपुर/जनस्वास्थ्य अभियांत्रिकी विभाग, भरतपुर।
10. श्रीमान् अधीक्षण अभियन्ता आर.यू.आई.डी.पी., ए.वी.एस. बिल्डिंग, जवाहर सर्किल जे. एल.एन.मार्ग, जयपुर।
11. श्रीमान् अधीक्षण अभियन्ता, सार्वजनिक निर्माण विभाग वृत्त, सवाई माधोपुर।
12. श्रीमान् वरिष्ठ नगर नियोजक, कोटा।
13. श्रीमान् अधिशापी अभियन्ता, सार्वजनिक निर्माण विभाग खण्ड, सवाई माधोपुर।
14. श्रीमान् मि0 अनुपम नाथ टीम लीडर डीएससी- 1 भरतपुर।
15. श्रीमान् प्रमुख चिकित्सा अधिकारी, सवाई माधोपुर।
16. श्रीमान् जिला परिवहन अधिकारी, सवाई माधोपुर।
17. श्रीमान् सहायक निदेशक पर्यटन, सवाई माधोपुर।
18. श्रीमान् सहायक अभियन्ता सा.नि.वि. उपखण्ड प्रथम सवाई माधोपुर/ नगर पालिका, सवाई माधोपुर।

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Kind Attention :- Mr. D. Bhattar
(Team leader)

①

दिनांक 24-6-08

कार्यालय नगर पालिका, सवाई माधोपुर

पान-11 अजे

वर्ष 2006-08

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Appendix 6

CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE

A. Consultation

1. 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.

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. 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

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

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

7. 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.

8. 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 are kept in the IPMU and IPIU offices and will be distributed to any AP consulting on resettlement issues. The RF were also 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.

9. 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.
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
NOC of JVVNL



JAIPUR VIDYUT VITRAN NIGAM LIMITED
VIDYUT BHAWAN, JANPATH, JAIPUR

10-
D

No. JPD/Admn./LAO/F. 736/D. 14 Jaipur Dated 26-2-09

The Chief Engineer (J/Z)
Jaipur Disccm,
Jaipur.

3

Sub:- Permission to use land of Nigam for Construction of
ROB at Kherda Railway Crossing.

Ref:- Your office letter No. 1310 dated. 13-02-09.

On the subject and reference cited above "Approval is, hereby, conveyed for providing one square meter of land for construction of pillar of ROB at Kherda", at reasonable cost as decided by the District Collector, Sawai Madhopur.

Further, this is in reference to The District Collector, Sawai Madhopur's letter No. 1846 dated. 06-02-2009, RUSDIP's letter no.2009/13 dated 20-01-09.

Chairman & M.D.

Copy submitted to:-

1. The District Collector, Sawai Madhopur, for information.
2. The Superintending Engineer (O&M), Sawai Madhopur in reference to his letter No.8470 dated.29-01-09 for information and necessary action.

Chairman & M.D.
of 26/2/09