



**RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN OF DHANBAD  
STORM WATER DRAINAGE PROJECT FOR  
DHANBAD MUNICIPAL CORPORATION UNDER  
JHARKHAND MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT  
PROJECT**

**November-2017**



# RAP OF DHANBAD STORM WATER DRAINAGE PROJECT





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**ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATION**

AAQ	Ambient Air Quality
BIS	Bureau of Indian Standard
BMTPC	Building Materials & Technology Promotion Council
CGWA	Central Ground Water Authority
CoI	Corridor of Impact
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
CTE	Consent to Establish
DEM	Digital Elevation Model
DG	Diesel Generator
DMC	Dhanbad Municipal Corporation
DNB	Diplomate of National Board
EHS	Environmental Health Safety
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESIA	Environment and Social Impact Assessments
EPC	Engineering Procurement Construction
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GRC	Grievance Redressal Cells
HSSE	Health Safety Social Environment
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IMD	Indian Meteorological Department
JMDP	Jharkhand Municipal Development Project
JSEB	Jharkhand State Electricity Board
JSPCB	Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board
JUIDCO	Jharkhand Urban Infrastructure Development Company Limited
KII	Key Informants Interview
NH	National Highway
NHAI	National Highway Authority of India
NOC	No Objection Certificate
NSR	Noise Sensitive Receptors
OF	Outfall
OP	Operating Procedure
PAP	Projects Affected Persons
PIA	Project Impact Area
PIU	Project Implementing Unit
PM	Particulate Matter
PMU	Project Management Unit
RCC	Reinforced Cement Concrete
RoW	Right of Way
SES	Socio Economic Survey
SWD	Storm Water Drainage
UDHD	Urban Development and Housing Department
ULB	Urban Local Bodies



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### E 1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The Urban Development and Housing Department (UDHD), Government of Jharkhand has designed Jharkhand Municipal Development Project (JM DP) with an objective to improve urban service delivery and urban management capacities in selected Urban Local Bodies (ULBs). JM DP entails planning and implementation of multiple sub-projects across different districts in Jharkhand. Government of Jharkhand has identified Jharkhand Urban Infrastructure Development Company Ltd. (JUIDCO Ltd.) as the primary implementing agency for executing the JM DP.

The Government of Jharkhand is seeking financial support from the World Bank towards the cost of the JM DP and intends to apply part of the funding received for consulting services for preparing Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and conducting the Environment and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs) for the selected priority sub projects. Dhanbad Storm Water Drainage has been selected as one of the sub-projects for implementation under JM DP.

The project is aimed to improve the storm water flow in urban drainage networks based on city wide drainage master plans and designs. Roadside drains are proposed to be improved to alleviate major inundation from rainfall and reduce water-logging problems within the core urban areas. The proposed project is situated within Dhanbad city and Sindri city, in Dhanbad district in the state of Jharkhand.

### E 2. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

The proposed work under this sub-project of storm water drainage system of Dhanbad town includes construction of 153.95 km (Dhanbad area: 112.26km and Sindri area: 41.70 km) new drains with silt traps at catch basins, 94 outfall structures (19 outfalls discharging in Ponds, 40 outfalls discharging on culvert, 26 outfalls discharging in river/ drain, and 9 outfalls connecting to roads made by the road consultant) have been proposed. It is proposed to construct all drains up to 0.6 m depth in brick masonry and drains exceeding 0.6 m depth in RCC to have proper stability and strength. It is also proposed to cover RCC drains of type A and B with pre-cast RCC covers and RCC type C with cast in situ covers.

### E 3. ALTERNATIVE ANALYSIS



The analysis of alternatives is one of the most important exercises that need to be carried out to find the feasible alternatives for the proposed project with respect to site, technology, design, and operation. For this sub-project, the analysis of alternatives was done considering the “with and without project scenarios” which considered the potential social impacts, both positive and negative, of the sub-project. The analysis concluded that the proposed project will have substantial impacts on structures and livelihood of people occupying the road Right of Way, however the larger environmental value of the project greatly outweighs the negative social and environmental impacts that will be generated due to project activity. These impacts can be managed through appropriate mitigation measures. The proposed project is expected to benefit the Dhanbad Town, as it will help in achieving better sanitary conditions in the town. Thus, with respect to the overall development of the area, ‘With project’ scenario is found to be most feasible.

#### **E 4. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND SOCIAL IMPACTS**

Construction of drains along the roads and outfall structures will not require any land acquisition. The construction of drains will primarily be located within the ROW of the roads, government lands or government office premises as confirmed from the DPR and discussions with authorities at site. The existing ROW is encroached and thus to analyse the level of impacts on the structures and the livelihood of the families doing business within the existing ROW, a census survey of the affected families was conducted of potential Project affected persons. Based on the census survey it is estimated that:

- In total, 6568 private structures will be affected due to this project
- All the affected families are non-titleholders i.e. either encroachers or squatter. About 57 percent of the properties affected are under commercial use.
- About 91 percent of the affected structures are either temporary or semi-permanent structure.
- In this project, 913 households will be physically displaced and 1073 will be economically displaced and 479 mobile vendors will be affected.

#### **E 5. PUBLIC CONSULTATION**

The consultation programme has been segregated and conducted at several levels, such as State Level, District/City/ULB level. Various techniques had been used during consultation with stakeholders, viz., interviews, public meetings, group discussions etc. The primary stakeholders that were identified for consultations for the Dhanbad storm water drainage





project are the PAPs and the direct beneficiaries. The secondary stakeholders include other individuals and groups, viz., the ULBs, other Governmental/Quasi-governmental departments, etc. Public Consultations were carried out at major settlements and at critical locations where PAP's opinions/ perceptions were recorded after informing them about the project. Information pertaining to the sub-project like work schedule, procedures involved, project component, likely impacts, entitled grievance redressal mechanisms was disseminated. Local people participated in the consultations and gave their valuable suggestions on various aspects of the project. In addition to the above specific public consultations and FGDs, the peoples were also consulted during the Census Survey.

It was concluded from the community consultation that people in general supported the project and are ready to cooperate. They agreed that the proposed project will solve the problem of water logging in the area. At the same time, at few locations where the government land along the drains are encroached by the encroachers and squatters, were also concerned about the loss of livelihood that may arise due to the project. It was informed to them that mitigation measures to compensate the loss of assets and livelihood will be undertaken by the implementing agency. It was requested by them that Executing Agency should incorporate proper traffic safety measures to reduce accidents, once the construction of drains along the road is over and roads are operational. It was informed to them that special care will be taken for traffic safety and Traffic management plan will be made in consultation with local authority and will be implemented by contractor to reduce the traffic impacts and local inconvenience.

A consultation with the government officials was also conducted which was attended by officials from Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board, Department of Environment and Forests, Ministry of Drinking water and Sanitation, Water Resource Department, Welfare Department and Labour Commissioner. During the consultation, all agreed that this Storm Water drainage project will save the city from water logging. Improved storm water drainage system will bring solution to issues related to sewerage, sanitation and solid waste for the people of Dhanbad.

## **E 6. RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN**

Review of National and State level policies and procedures ushers that legal and administrative procedures applicability may vary from State to State and also there are gaps between Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policies of the country and certain states and the Bank's Safeguard Policies. Hence, a specific Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been formulated for JMDP to bridge the gaps and to conform to the



provisions of World Bank's operational policies related to Environment, Involuntary Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples. ESMF includes a Resettlement Policy Framework which will help to expedite the process and facilitate consistent preparation of RAPs and STPPs (if applicable) across all the sub-projects to be undertaken under JMDP.

The Resettlement Policy framework has been formulated to lay down the principles and procedures for management of resettlement impacts caused by the JMDP project and entitlements matrix for the project affected eligible Persons. This Resettlement Policy framework shall apply to all sub-project under JMDP, including Storm Water Drainage project, whether partly or fully funded by World Bank during the entire period of loan assistance. Hence, this Resettlement Action Plan is prepared. The census survey date 20th June 2017, of potential PAPs, will serve as the cut-off date for establishing eligibility for entitlements. The RAP will be implemented over a period of 24 months.

As a part of its disclosure requirement, this draft RAP shall be made available to the public in accordance with relevant provisions of the RTI Act. The draft RAP after approval of World Bank can be accessed at the website of JUIDCO [www.juidco.jharkhand.gov.in](http://www.juidco.jharkhand.gov.in) as well as in the website of Dhanbad Municipal Corporation ([www.dmcddhanbad.gov.in](http://www.dmcddhanbad.gov.in)) for feedback and comments from stakeholders. The revised RAP shall be disclosed again after incorporation of comments, if any.

## **E 7. COST ESTIMATE AND R&R BUDGET**

R&R budget has been worked out for the sub-project based on impacts identified during the census survey. Since the subproject do not involve land acquisition, the R&R cost includes cost of structures and R&R assistance as per the entitlement matrix. Contingency provisions have also made to take into account any variations from estimated R&R cost. The total R&R Budget for Dhanbad Storm Water drainage Project is Rs. 26.20 crore respectively.

## **E 8. GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL**

The Deputy Project Director (JUIDCO, PMU) will be responsible for ensuring that each sub-project establishes an effective multi-level GRM to handle all grievances related to sub-project activities. A Grievance Redressal Cell (GRC) will be set up at the state and ULB level. The objective is to receive and resolve the affected community's concerns, queries, complaints and grievances about the environmental and social aspects of the Project that could be encountered during implementation as well as to address other social issues



pertaining to social cohesion and integration once the sub-projects are implemented. The sub-project level GRC shall be constituted with five persons including a female member.

The PAP (or his/her representative) may submit his/her complaint in by either written letter, phone, or email to the GRC or, alternatively, raise his/her voice in a public or individual meeting with project staff. A very simple grievance form in local language will also be available at each project site to be filled in by the complainant. Also complaint boxes shall be placed at ULB office, PIU office and Contractors campsite/office. One person in PIU and contractor office will be designated as complaint officer responsible for receiving all the grievances (oral or written) and maintaining the log of such complaints and action taken. This complaint officer shall facilitate filling the grievance form in case of illiterate complainants. NGO engaged for RAP implementation shall act as facilitator in ensuring that all the complaints/suggestions reach the attention of PIU head especially of the PAPs and local community. The effectiveness of the GRM shall be tracked through progress report of CSQC and NGO facilitating RAP implementation. The contact details of the registering complaints/suggestions at state level is given below:

**Grievance Redressal Cell**

**Jharkhand infrastructure Development Company Limited**

**3<sup>rd</sup> Floor, Pragati Sadan, Kutchery Chowk**

**Ranchi-834001, Jharkhand**

**Phone No: 651 2243203**

**Email: grc.jmdp.juidco@gmail.com**

The GRC will meet to try and resolve the matter at ULB level and make a recommendation usually within 7-10 working days from receipt of complaint. If there is no decision after 10 days, the PAP or any other aggrieved person can refer the complaint to the Deputy Project Director (JUIDCO, World Bank PMU). All submitted complaints and grievances will be registered at the sub-project level and added to a database of JUIDCO-JMDP PIU, which will be monitored regularly by designated JUIDCO-JMDP staff. In addition to the mechanism explained above, PAPs have the right to approach the judiciary of the country.

## **E 9. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS FOR RAP IMPLEMENTATION**

JUIDCO will have the primary responsibility for overall Project implementation and ensuring that project objectives are achieved.



The State PMU in Ranchi at JUIDCO will be responsible for addressing all social safeguard measures. The PMU will be supported by competitively selected decentralised teams as PIU at ULB responsible for day-to-day execution of Dhanbad Storm Water Drainage project. A Social Development expert has already been hired at State PMU and is already involved in ESIA and preparation of this RAP with the support of a consulting firm independent of DPR consultants. Social and environment specialists for PIU will also be hired by JUIDCO to coordinate, review, support and monitor all respective safeguards aspects of the Dhanbad Storm Water Drainage Project. The PMU and PIU will be supported by the Project Management Consultants (PMC) with additional social specialist as required. The PMU specialists will also train and strengthen the capacities of specialists in the PIUs and other implementing entities. JUIDCO shall hire qualified civil society organizations /NGOs for the implementation of RAP and other social mobilization/IEC activities for the Dhanbad Storm Water Drainage sub project.

## **E 10. MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

The concurrent internal environment and social monitoring will be done as part of the regular monitoring by the NGO/RAP implementation Consultants, PIU, Implementing Agencies, and design and supervision consultants. Overall PIU will do the regular monitoring of implementation of RAP at sub project level. PIU will submit monthly progress report of RAP implementation to PMU. PMU, with the help of in-house Social Specialists will do the quarterly social monitoring of sub-projects for safeguards compliance. An external evaluation of the Resettlement Action Plan implementation for the subproject will also be undertaken through an audit consultant specifically hired for this purpose.



## CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

### 1.1 BACKGROUND

1. The Urban Development and Housing Department (UDHD), Government of Jharkhand has designed Jharkhand Municipal Development Project (JMDP) with an objective to improve urban service delivery and urban management capacities in selected Urban Local Bodies (ULBs). JMDP entails planning and implementation of multiple sub-projects across different districts in Jharkhand. Government of Jharkhand has identified Jharkhand Urban Infrastructure Development Company Ltd. (JUIDCO Ltd.) as the primary implementing agency for executing the JMDP.
2. The Government of Jharkhand is seeking financial support from the World Bank towards the cost of the JMDP and intends to apply part of the funding received for consulting services for preparing Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and conducting the Environment and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs) for the selected priority sub projects. Dhanbad Storm Water Drainage has been selected as one of the sub-projects for implementation under JMDP.
3. The project is aimed to improve the storm water flow in urban drainage networks based on city wide drainage master plans and designs. Roadside drains are proposed to be improved to alleviate major inundation from rainfall and reduce water-logging problems within the core urban areas. The proposed project is situated within Dhanbad city and Sindri city, in Dhanbad district in the state of Jharkhand. Dhanbad is one of the twenty-four districts of the state of Jharkhand. Bokaro, Giridih and Jamtara are the other towns in its vicinity. The city of Dhanbad is connected to Kolkata (272 Km) by NH-2 and Ranchi (148 Km) by NH-23, while Patna lies at a distance of 291 Km on the south-eastern railway line. The present population of Dhanbad is about 11.62 lacs (2011 census).
4. Project area under Municipal Corporation has been divided into 55 wards. As per topographical survey, total DMC area is 202.58 sq. km. Out of this, fire zone (coal bearing area) is approx. 126.21 sq. km, which limits the scope of work to an area of 76.37 sq. km.

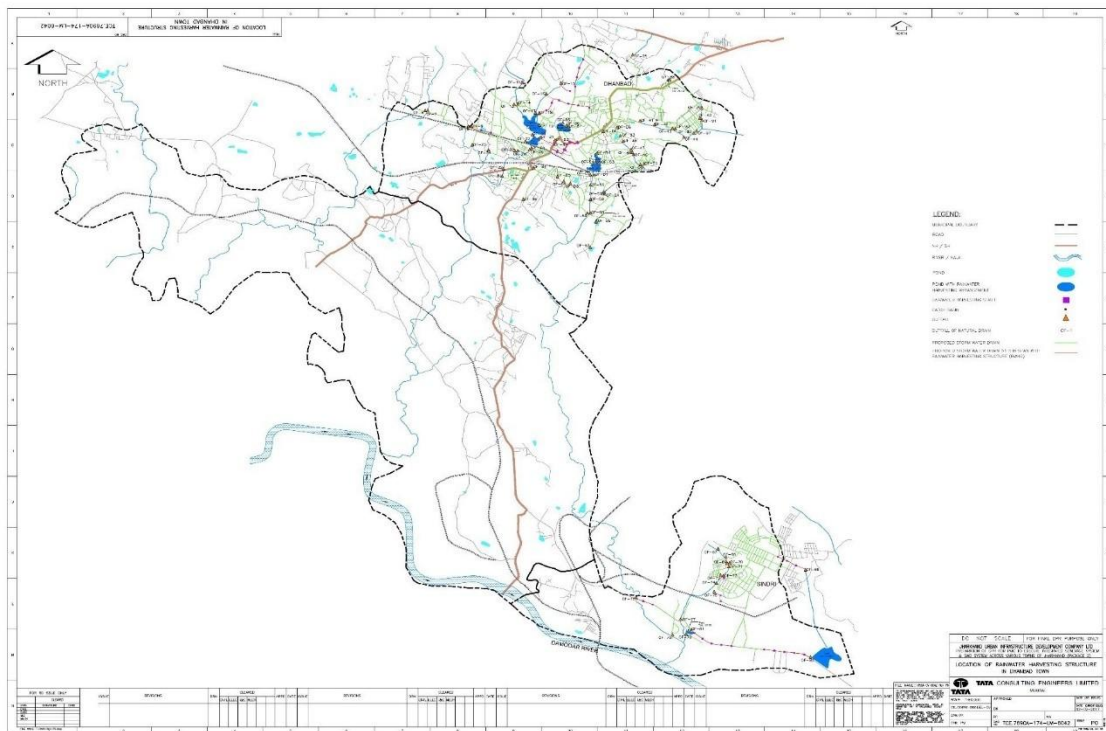
### 1.2 BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT

The proposed work under this sub-project of storm water drainage system of Dhanbad town includes construction of 153.95 km (Dhanbad area: 112.26km and Sindri area:



41.70 km) new drains with silt traps at catch basins, 94 outfall structures (19 outfalls discharging in Ponds, 40 outfalls discharging on culvert, 26 outfalls discharging in river/ drain, and 9 outfalls connecting to roads made by the road consultant) have been proposed. It is proposed to construct all drains up to 0.6 m depth in brick masonry and drains exceeding 0.6 m depth in RCC to have proper stability and strength. It is also proposed to cover RCC drains of type A and B with pre-cast RCC covers and RCC type C with cast in situ covers.

**Figure 1: Location of the Sub Project**





### 1.3 OBJECTIVE AND NEED FOR RESETTLEMENT PLAN

5. The objective of the project is to improve the storm water flow in urban drainage networks based on city wide drainage master plans and designs. Roadside drains are proposed to be improved to alleviate major inundation from rainfall and reduce water-logging problems within the core urban areas. The implementation of the sub-project is likely to have positive as well as negative impacts on the people. Thus, an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) has been conducted to identify the positive and negative impact of the sub project on the people and their socio-economic activities and any impact on the structure along the roadside drains. During the ESIA, the profiling of the project area has been done for better planning and implementation of the project. Based on the findings of ESIA, a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is prepared to deal with the likely impacts due to sub-project implementation. The Resettlement Action plan aims in preparation of a plan to avoid, minimise and mitigate the negative impacts on the people.
  
6. This project does not involve any land acquisition, so the main impact would be on the non-titleholders in the form of loss of structures and loss of livelihood of vendors along the proposed drains which are heavily encroached at many locations. This Resettlement Action Plan provides an analysis of alternatives to minimise negative impacts, identifies the nature and types of losses and establishes an entitlement matrix based on agreed Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF) for the project<sup>1</sup>, which is a guiding document for payments of compensation and resettlement benefits.

### 1.4 SCOPE OF IMPACT

7. Construction of drains along the roads and outfall structures will not require any land acquisition. The construction of drains will primarily be located within the ROW of the roads, government lands or government office premises as confirmed from the DPR and discussions with authorities at site.
  
8. Due to rapid thrust of population and urbanization of Dhanbad, the city witnessed unplanned and haphazard infrastructural development leading to obstruction and construction of drains in piece meal manner effected the drainage system of the region.

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<sup>1</sup> An Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been prepared and agreed with JUIDCO in October 2017 for Jharkhand Municipal Development Project (JMDFP). This sub-project is a part of JMDFP.





This has resulted in water logging and localized flooding in the low lying areas of the city during rainy season. As per the DPR shared by JUIDCO, absence of appropriate storm water drainage system in Dhanbad town has been leading to floods and water logging causing considerable inconvenience, health hazards and economic losses. Improved storm water drainage system shall be beneficial as storm water of Dhanbad town will be drained to river and local ponds. Improved storm water drainage system may also bring solution to other related issues pertaining to sewerage, sanitation and solid waste, thus ensuring improved environmental and social conditions for local people of Dhanbad.

9. Temporary influx of approximately 55 nos. of labours in the area. The impact is assessed as minor. This will require approximately 1 acre of land to set up accommodation and ancillary facilities. Mitigation measures have been noted in Table 31 of the ESIA. Contractor will set up and maintain labour accommodation facilities accordingly to Annex IV in the ESIA.

## 1.5 APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

10. This report is largely based on primary data collected during field survey and is well supported by a review of available secondary data for preparation of baseline information. The field research includes census survey of the project affected persons and properties within the proposed ROW. Public consultations were also conducted with various stakeholders which included affected people, government agencies, implementing agencies etc.

### 1.5.1 Data Collection from Primary Source

11. Sub-project specific Questionnaires were administered to assess the potential social impacts with the objectives to address the social aspect of the sub-project. An asset inventory was also carried out to assess the type and extent of loss on properties, enumeration of structures/properties within the corridor of impact together with their area, their construction type, uses of properties, and its ownership status. The Census survey was conducted in the Direct Project Impact Area based on a structured Questionnaire (attached as **Annexure 1**) which covered 100% properties and vendors found within the ROW of the sub-project.





12. **Cut-off date:** A cut-off date is the date disclosed as the deadline for entitlement eligibility. Up to and including that date, assets in the Project Impact Area are eligible for entitlement compensation. Persons who encroach on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance. Normally, this cut-off date is the date the census begins. For this sub-project, the start date of census survey has been considered as cut-off date. The cut-off date for the project was informed to the people before the start of census survey by the survey team. Also, in stakeholder consultations, the cut off date was communicated to the people. The census of project affected was started on 10<sup>th</sup> June, 2017 and therefore the **cut-off date is 10th June, 2017.**

### 1.5.2 Data Collection from Secondary source

13. Relevant baseline data on socio-economic and cultural conditions were collected from various available secondary source and Provisional Census data for 2011 from Jharkhand government website, to understand the socio-economic context of the proposed project and for providing necessary inputs for social analysis of the project area.

## 1.6 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

14. The Resettlement plan requirement is to assess and analyze the impact on the properties, people and key stakeholders. It also requires identification of broad categories of affected properties and project-affected people (PAPs). To meet the above requirement, this report has been organized in following Chapters:

- Chapter 1: Introduction and Methodology
- Chapter 2: Analysis of Alternatives
- Chapter 3: Evaluation of Social Impact
- Chapter 4: Stakeholder Consultation
- Chapter 5: R&R principal, Resettlement Framework and Entitlement Framework
- Chapter 6: Institutional Arrangements for RAP Implementation
- Chapter 7: Estimated Costs and R&R Budget
- Chapter 8: Implementation Schedule
- Chapter 9: Grievance Redress Mechanism



Chapter 10: Monitoring and Evaluation





## CHAPTER 2: ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES

### 2.1 INTRODUCTION

15. The analysis of alternatives is one of the most important exercises that need to be carried out to find the feasible alternatives for the proposed project with respect to site, technology, design, and operation. While finalising the most feasible alternative, the intensity of its potential social impact is an important parameter to be considered.
  
16. For this sub-project, the analysis of alternatives was done considering the “with and without project scenarios” which considered the potential social impacts, both positive and negative, of the sub-project. As part of this study, a detailed environmental and social analysis of the two project scenarios i.e. ‘with project’ and ‘no project’ is presented below in **Error! Reference source not found.**:



**Table 1: Overview of positive and negative impacts in two scenarios: (i) With project and (ii) “With-out project”**

With Project Impacts		“With-out Project” Impacts	
Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Re-designed storm water drainage infrastructure will result into improved management of storm water, thereby preventing floods and loss of life as well as property.</li> <li>▶ .</li> <li>▶ The project will result into Direct and indirect creation of employment during execution of project.</li> <li>▶ The proposed drainage network are covered drains so as to avoid the mixing and intervention of Solid waste.</li> <li>▶ The proposed drainage system is planned in such a manner that this will avoid the Water logging.</li> <li>▶ The streamlining of storm water till the outfall points will also allow to have surface flow in the receiving water bodies.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Minor changes in soil quality pattern.</li> <li>Loss of livelihood of non titleholders within the Corridor of Impact.</li> <li>▶ Short term increase in dust due to earth work during construction at micro-level.</li> <li>▶ Short term risk to community health and safety, which can be mitigated with safety features</li> <li>▶ Limited access or disrupted normal operations in the area</li> <li>▶ During construction phase, community can face inconvenience during festive season.</li> <li>▶ Water will be required during the construction phase. Water extraction may reduce the water level of ponds..</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ No loss of access routes</li> <li>▶ No Temporary loss of livelihood</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Absence of a proper drainage system causes water logging, thereby providing a breeding ground for disease causing vectors which in turn impacts public health.</li> <li>▶ Currently, Dhanbad does not have a proper drainage system, so storm water mixes with untreated domestic waste water and flows into surface water bodies, thereby deteriorating the water quality.</li> <li>▶ Un-aesthetic and unhygienic conditions will prevail in Dhanbad</li> <li>▶ Rejuvenation of pond water will be restricted</li> <li>▶ Ground water contamination due to water stagnation</li> </ul>



17. From the above table, it can be concluded that the proposed project will have temporary disruptions and impacts on structures and livelihoods on non titleholders, however the larger environmental value of the project greatly outweighs the temporary negative social and environmental impacts that will be generated due to project activity. These impacts can be managed through appropriate mitigation measures. The proposed project is expected to benefit the Dhanbad Town, as it will help in achieving better sanitary conditions in the town.







## CHAPTER 3: EVALUATION OF SOCIAL IMPACTS

### 3.1 INTRODUCTION

18. The Social Impact Assessment at this stage aims to document the impact of the project on the community and settlement, in order to prepare the resettlement and rehabilitation framework and provide detailed information about the social impact. Though the proposed project will bring substantial social and economic development in the region but it will also adversely affect the assets falling within the corridor of impact. The census socio-economic survey was started on 10th June 2017 to enumerate the level of impact. The analysis of census data collected of the PAHs is detailed in below sections.

### 3.2 IMPACT ON STRUCTURE AND THEIR TYPE

19. Construction of drains along the roads and outfall structures will not require any land acquisition. The construction of drains will primarily be located within the ROW of the roads, government lands or government office premises as confirmed from the DPR and discussions with authorities at site. But the ROW is encroached and there would be impact on assets due to the sub-project.

#### 3.2.1 Type of affected structures

20. The details of properties likely to be affected by the proposed storm water drainage project was recorded, using structured questionnaires. In general the social assessment of the impact has been done within the existing ROW/ government land. The census findings reveal that there are about **6568 affected households (Annexure 2)** having assets and/or pursuing livelihood within the existing ROW. The following sections deals with the details of the affected structures along the drainage. The number of affected properties is given in below table.

**Table 2: Type of structures affected (Encroacher and Squatter)**

Type of structure	No.	%age
Residential	1,217	18.53
Commercial	3,757	57.21
Resi-cum-Commercial	79	1.19
Static Hawkers	1,036	15.78
Mobile Hawkers	479	7.29
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,568</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Census Survey, JUIDCO, June 2017





### 3.2.2 Type of commercial structure

21. Out of the total affected structures, 57% are commercial in nature and most of them are shops (2824 in number) as shown in table 3.

**Table 3: Type of commercial structure**

Type of structures	No.	%age
Shops	2,824	75.17
Hotel	92	2.45
Small Eatery	65	1.73
Kiosk	10	0.27
Farm House	14	0.37
Petrol Pump	-	0.00
Clinic	1	0.03
STD Booth	-	0.00
Workshop	-	0.00
Vendors	195	5.19
Commercial Complex	32	0.85
Industrial structure	2	0.05
Restaurant	1	0.03
Any Other	521	13.87
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,757</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Census Survey, JUIDCO, June 2017

### 3.2.3 Type of construction of affected structures

22. Most of the structures likely to be affected along the drainage site, are temporary and semi-permanent in nature (about 71% and 20% respectively). The detail of type of constructions of the structures is summarized in the table 4.

**Table 4: Type of construction**

Type of Construction [SA]	Nos.	%age
Temporary	4,665	71.03
Semi-permanent	1,283	19.53
Permanent	620	9.44
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,568</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Census Survey, JUIDCO, June 2017



### 3.2.4 Ownership of properties



23. The census survey also establishes that all the affected structures are either encroachers or squatters. Few of the affected structures are occupied by tenants. The property falling within the corridor of impact as per its type of ownership has been documented in Table 4. Out of the total 6568 affected households, 4103 are encroachers who will be economically displaced and their economic activities will be affected during the construction stage. The remaining 2465 PAH comes are squatters categories, out of which 479 are mobile vendors and 1036 is static vendors and 913 falls under categories of residential and residential cum commercial squatters. The static vendors and residential and residential cum commercial PAH will also be physically displaced. Vendors will be shifted to vending zone which is proposed under the municipal corporation and for this purpose 12 locations have been identified and proposal has been sent to state government for approval and land of allocation for establishing the vending zone. The number of affected households is given in table 5.

**Table 5: Ownership of properties**

Sl. No.	Road name/Ward	Encroacher	Squatter	Grand Total
1.	Ara More	1	1	2
2.	Bank More Road	207	151	358
3.	Barmasiya road	39	66	105
4.	Bartand Road	72	18	90
5.	Barwada road	6	63	69
6.	Bekar Bandh	114	38	152
7.	Bhuli road	3	0	3
8.	Bus stand road	92	47	139
9.	central hospital road	5	0	5
10.	Chhat Talab, Barmasia	0	2	2
11.	Chiragora road	13	11	24
12.	city center road	5	0	5
13.	CMPF Colony road	6	5	11
14.	CMPF ROAD	14	4	18
15.	Dhaiya main road	10	66	76
16.	Dhanbad - Jamtara road	608	205	813
17.	Dhanbad Sindri Road	219	104	323
18.	Duhatand Road	1	8	9
19.	golf ground	3	0	3
20.	Govindpur Road	51	17	68
21.	HE School Road	21	11	32



22.	Hirapur	675	749	1424
23.	Jharia Road	11	13	24
24.	Kalali road	2	0	2
25.	Kandra Bazar	4	1	5
26.	Kandra Sindri Road	4	0	4
27.	Katras road	67	10	77
28.	Kendra Bazar	1	0	1
29.	Koylanagar Road	389	85	474
30.	Kumhar Patti Road	3	15	18
31.	kuwar singh baliapur road	8	0	8
32.	Law College Road	9	9	18
33.	Luby circular road	49	6	55
34.	Manitand	4	2	6
35.	Matkuria Road	54	2	56
36.	Mithu Road	46	7	53
37.	Nutan D Road	91	6	97
38.	Patrakuli Road	26	72	98
39.	PMCH ROAD	85	2	87
40.	Purana Bazaar	358	175	533
41.	Rani Road Bhuda	16	2	18
42.	Saharpura sindri road	7	1	8
43.	Saraidhela road	140	104	244
44.	Shaharpura road	2	1	3
45.	Sindri Baliapur road	16	10	26
46.	sindri domgor road	2	0	2
47.	Station road	197	113	310
48.	Telephone Exchange Road	2	0	2
49.	Telipada road	27	13	40
50.	Tundi Dhaiya Road	221	178	399
51.	Tundi Govindpur road	7	0	7
52.	Vaistpada road	11	1	12
53.	Zila parishad road	8	3	11
54.	SSLNT Road	26	33	59
55.	Bus stand to housing colony road	13	6	19
56.	Mazdoor chowk to Birsa Chowk	4	2	6
57.	Dhirendrapuram Colony Road	6	2	8
58.	Mazdoor chowk to station road	12	24	36
59.	Rohrabandh - Baliapur road	4	1	5



60.	Baliapur Road	6	0	6
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>4103</b>	<b>2465</b>	<b>6568</b>

Source: Census Survey, JUIDCO, June 2017

### 3.2.5 Occupancy status of the structures

24. Out of the total affected structures, 62% are used by their owners and about 38% of them has been rented out and are currently occupied by tenants as shown in table 6.

**Table 6: Occupancy status of affected properties**

Owner of the property	No.	%age
Owner	4,103	62.47
Tenant	2,465	37.53
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,568</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Census Survey, JUIDCO, June 2017

## 3.3 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF PROJECT AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

25. The purpose of census survey was to create a broad database of the affected properties as well as the project-affected persons (PAPs) in order to understand the social profile of the project-affected area. It helps in appraise the positive as well as negative change in the life style of the communities in the project influence area due to implementation of the project as an external intervention. Based on the primary data collected during census survey, an assessment of the socio-economic profile of the affected population has been outlined in the following paragraphs.

### 3.2.2 Social composition of PAHs

26. The data indicate that most of the affected households belong to OBC category. Out of total PAHs, 47 % belong to OBC category followed by 24% of households falling under General category. About 6% of the affected households are Schedule Tribes. However, the Scheduled Tribe population is now in main stream population and is having no indigenous characteristics. There are no indigenous tribe affected due to proposed project, So TDP is not required. The detail has been given in **Table 7**.

**Table 7: Social stratification of PAHs**

Social class	No.	%age
ST	399	6.07
SC	454	6.91
OBC	3113	47.40



General	1579	24.04
Did not respond	1023	15.58
<b>Total</b>	<b>6568</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Census Survey, JUIDCO, June 2017

### 3.3.2 Vulnerable groups

27. An assessment was made to bring out the vulnerable PAHs (Below Poverty Line families, Women-headed Households (WHH), Lonely old aged and Physically challenged) headed households. Their distribution on the stretch in terms of absolute numbers and percentage are given below. The data reveals that out of 6568 affected households, 5698 belongs (about 86.75) to vulnerable group. About 81% PAHs are BPL and 4.42% of them are WHH.

**Table 8: Vulnerable Groups**

Household type	No.	%age
Below Poverty Line	5345	81.38
Women Headed Household	290	4.42
Physically Challenged/Handicap	37	0.56
Lonely Old age	26	0.40
<b>Total</b>	<b>5698</b>	<b>86.75</b>

Source: Census Survey, JUIDCO, June 2017

### 3.4 PROVISION TO UPDATE INFORMATION

28. The information, related to the affected households, collected during the preparation of this report will further be verified during the project implementation. A joint verification would be conducted by the JUIDCO official, NGO appointed for implementation of RAP and representative of the local community, in the presence of affected households. Any required modification (addition/ deletion of the eligible/non-eligible households) noted during the joint verification will be referred to the Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) for decision making. Once the requested modification is approved from GRC, the revised list of the eligible households will be included in the micro-plan to be prepared by the NGO during RAP implementation.

### 3.5 CONCLUSION



29. The Socio-economic analysis of the project affected persons reveal that most of the affected structures falling under the corridor of impact are commercial in nature. With the implementation of the project, there would be impact on their livelihood. To address this, adequate measures would be required to be included in RAP and provisions for livelihood support/ assistance for the affected households, who are non-titleholders, is needed to be included in the entitlement matrix for the projects.



## 4.1 CHAPTER 4: STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION INTRODUCTION

30. The stakeholder involvement in the form of public consultation and disclosure is defined as the two-way communication between the project team and the targeted and affected groups. The goals of such stakeholders participation is primarily to promote public understanding and acceptance of a developmental activity or a project by minimising potential perceived environmental and social impacts through awareness and open discussion. It can be best done through adopting a planned public communication and disclosure strategy. Public/ community consultation, focus group discussion, key informant interviewing, etc., are required to be done. In return, public feedback can be used as constructive input into improving the project design. This is necessary for smooth implementation of the project. It is a continuous process throughout the project, both during preparation, implementation, and monitoring stages. This is a process in the project cycle in which an attempt is made to involve the public as stakeholders in project preparation and implementation through consultation and focus group discussion meetings.

31. Stakeholder consultations were held for the sub-project to understand the stakeholder expectations and location specific challenges. The proposed works under this project of storm water drainage system of Dhanbad town include construction of 153.95 km new drains with silt traps at catch basins and 94 outfall structures. Construction of drains along the roads and outfall structures will not require any land acquisition. The construction of drains will primarily be located within the ROW of the roads, government lands or government office premises as confirmed from the DPR and discussions with authorities at site.

## 4.2 METHOD OF CONSULTATION

32. Consultations related to R & R issue in the project area, are held at various levels. Various techniques had been used during consultation with stakeholders, viz., interviews, public meetings, group discussions etc. The objectives of the consultations are as follows:

- To create project awareness among the affected population.
- To provide information to PAPs about the adverse impacts on private properties, economic resources, livelihoods and mitigation measures considered in the RAP.



- To take cognizance of PAP's and other stakeholder's views about the project and also to request for their suggestions for better implementation of the project.

### 4.3 IDENTIFICATION OF STAKEHOLDERS AND METHODS FOR CONSULTATION

33. The project adopted a Stakeholder Identification Matrix formulated by analysing the relevance of stakes in the form of influences and interests of all identified persons / groups directly or indirectly related to the project. The table 9 below provides the Stakeholder Identification Matrix formulated for the project.

**Table 9: Stakeholder Identification Matrix**

Stakeholder Category	Interest	Influence	Potential / Probable impacts
<b>Primary Stakeholders</b>			
Project affected people	Supportive: Access to the facility, Project entitlement, Time-bound delivery of benefits, enhanced quality of life	Critical: Social and Political Influence	Positive and/or Negative
EA / PIU	The Project proponent and JUIDCO are committed to the implementation of the Project with the ESIA including RAP and Scheduled Tribe Development Plan (STPP), as applicable	JUIDCO is committed on the time-bound delivery of benefits, enhanced quality of life	Positive
Beneficiaries	Committed: Access to the facility, Project entitlement, Time-bound delivery of benefits, enhanced quality of life	Desirable: Social and Political Influence	Positive
<b>Secondary Stakeholders</b>			
Urban Local Bodies,	Committed: Project implementation, Contracting; Project management, Monitoring and evaluation	Critical	Positive
Revenue department, Water resource department, ASI, Forest department	Supportive: Additional Departments for Permission and implementation	Desirable	Positive and /or Negative
NGOs, CSOs, Research institutes	Supportive: Development, Community participation, and Community welfare	Desirable	Positive and /or Negative
Associations, Citizen's forum	Neutral: Community welfare	Critical	Positive

Source: Assessment studies.





34. The primary stakeholders that were identified for consultations for the Dhanbad storm water drainage project are the PAPs and the direct beneficiaries. The secondary stakeholders include other individuals and groups, viz., the ULBs, other Governmental/Quasi-governmental departments, etc. The stakeholders identified, the social survey methods followed for collecting primary data and disclosure of the project are presented in the table below.

**Table 10: Stakeholders identified and methods used**

Category of respondent	Type of respondents	Consultation method
<b>Primary</b>		
Citizens	Citizens' consultation was conducted at Ward level	Focus Group Discussion (FGDs) - gender disaggregated as far as possible
Government and other stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Jharkhand Urban Infrastructure Development Company Ltd (JUIDCO)</li> <li>▶ Principal Secretary, Urban Development &amp; Housing Department, Government of Jharkhand</li> <li>▶ Jharkhand State Pollution control Board</li> <li>▶ Director, State Urban Development Agency (SUDA)</li> <li>▶ The World Bank</li> <li>▶ Land Revenue Department</li> <li>▶ Public Health Engineering Department (PHED), Dhanbad</li> <li>▶ Public Works Department (PWD)</li> <li>▶ Water supply, Dhanbad Nagar Panchayat</li> <li>▶ Drinking water and sanitation department, Dhanbad Nagar Panchayat</li> <li>▶ Sewerage Department, Dhanbad Nagar Panchayat</li> </ul>	Meetings / FGDs/ Interviews
Private and community stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Members of Vendor Committee Dhanbad</li> <li>▶ Local clubs, Other offices</li> <li>▶ Eateries and small artisans</li> <li>▶ Social Organization</li> </ul>	Meetings / FGDs/ Depth Interviews
<b>Secondary</b>		
Ward	Residents and Commercial Entities	Socio-economic quantitative (semi



Category of respondent	Type of respondents	Consultation method
members within the Dhanbad City	(potential beneficiaries) who are not impacted selected randomly.	structured) questionnaire

#### 4.4 LEVELS OF STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

35. The consultation programme has been segregated and conducted at several levels, such as State Level, District/City/ULB level as detailed below:

##### A. State Level

- (i) Secretaries of different Ministries and Departments of Government of Jharkhand (GoJ) including the following:
  - ▶ Principal Secretary, Urban Development and Housing Department
  - ▶ Director, State Urban Development Agency
  - ▶ Principal Secretary, Drinking Water and Sanitation Department
  - ▶ Principal Secretary, Department of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
  - ▶ Secretary, Welfare and Tribal Development Department
  - ▶ Member Secretary, Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board
- (ii) Labour Commissioner, Department of Labour, Employment Training and Skill Development.
- (iii) Chief Engineer, Water Resource Department

##### B. City/ULB Level

- (i) Mayor/Chairman
- (ii) Municipal Commissioner
- (iii) Councillors
- (iv) Representatives of following departments:
  - ▶ Road Construction Department
  - ▶ Public Works Department
  - ▶ Public Health and Engineering Department
  - ▶ Traffic Police
  - ▶ Forest Department
  - ▶ Irrigation Department
  - ▶ Electricity Department
  - ▶ Telephone Department

##### C. Location/Site Level

- (i) Heads and members of the households likely to be impacted
- (ii) Clusters of PAPs- Vendors, Traders, etc



(iii) Villagers of PIA

(iv) Local Community Based Organisations (CBOs)/ NGO



#### 4.5 DETAILS OF COMMUNITY CONSULTATIONS

36. Public Consultations were carried out at major settlements and at critical locations where PAP's opinions/ perceptions were recorded after informing them about the project. Information pertaining to the sub-project like work schedule, procedures involved, project component, likely impacts, entitled grievance redressal mechanisms was disseminated. Feedback on mitigation measures, and grievance redressal mechanism were also collected. During initial consultation period, other stakeholders such as the Land Revenue Department, Road Construction Department were also involved in the consultations to the extent possible. The outcomes of the initial consultations held during the January- March 2017 were incorporated, as appropriate, in the designs and mitigation plans.

37. Local people participated in the consultations and gave their valuable suggestions on various aspects of the project. In addition to the above specific public consultations and FGDs, the peoples were also consulted during the Census Survey. The location of consultation along with the number of participants is given in table 11 below:

**Table 11: Details of Consultations<sup>2</sup>**

Sl. No.	Place	FGD	
		Number	No. of participants
1.	Gobindpur	1	8
2.	Ward Number 24	1	5
3.	Ward Number 31	1	10
4.	Ward Number 43	1	12
<b>Total</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>35</b>

38. The summary of such consultations along with their suggestions and the output of the discussion relevant to the technical team of the project, if any, is presented in the below **table 12** and **table 13**:

<sup>2</sup>Given the socio-economic background of PAPs, most of them are engaged in their livelihood activities during the day. Therefore, despite repeated efforts to involve them in consultation process, only few attended.



**Table 12: Summary of Community consultation**

SI	Ward No	FGD		Summary
		No	No of participants	
1	Gobindpur	1	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ There is no proper drainage system.</li> <li>▶ Sewerage, waste water &amp; rain water flow over the road.</li> <li>▶ During rain, Sewerage, waste water &amp; rain water inter in houses.</li> <li>▶ In few places drainage system is present, but there is no maintenance, due to that reason drainage water over flows around the year.</li> </ul>
2	24	1	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ In few places drainage system is present, but there is no maintenance, due to that reason drainage water over flows around the year.</li> <li>▶ During heavy rain drainage water inters in houses.</li> <li>▶ As per attendants, regular cleaning &amp; maintenance of drainage is required, not only drain.</li> </ul>
3	31	1	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ In few places, during heavy rain drainage water inters in houses.</li> <li>▶ As per attendants, regular cleaning &amp; maintenance of drainage is required, not only drain.</li> <li>▶ Present drainage system is not working, due to lack of cleaning and maintenance.</li> <li>▶ Most of the time, drain water flow over the road.</li> </ul>
4	43	1	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Sewerage, waste water &amp; rain water flow over the road.</li> <li>▶ During rain, Sewerage, waste water &amp; rain water inter in houses.</li> <li>▶ As per attendants, regular cleaning &amp; maintenance of drainage is required, not only drain.</li> </ul>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>35</b>	

**Table 13: Findings of Public Consultations**

Location	Summary	Consensus
Gobindpur	A detailed public consultation was organized with the potential project affected persons, people's representatives, shopkeepers, businessmen, and others regarding the project benefits and vis-à-vis estimated loss. During discussion it has been observed that the benefits of the proposed project area were acknowledged by the local people but they stressed that the Executing Agency, need to incorporate proper traffic safety measures to reduce accidents, once the road is operational. The local people had	The Government officials had agreed to take special care for traffic safety. Traffic management plan will be made in consultation with local authority and will be implemented by contractor to reduce the traffic impacts and local inconvenience



Location	Summary	Consensus
	<p>agreed in the view of the proposed project which will solve the water logging in the area but apprehend to the pollution and .traffic issues that may arise during the construction of the drainage.</p> <p>There is no proper drainage system. Sewerage, waste water &amp; rain water flow over the road. During rain, Sewerage, waste water &amp; rain water inter in houses. In few places drainage system is present, but there is no maintenance, due to that reason drainage water over flows around the year.</p>	
Ward No 24	<p>Most of the people impacted were squatters (residential/commercial/ residential cum commercial).People were concern of any land acquisition to be undertaken due to the project and also discussed about the loss of livelihood that may arise</p> <p>The squatters and hawkers informed that DMC has already carried out the survey and are in a process of developing a plan on to relocate them. As per DMC, 14 places have been identified, where the vendors can be relocated. To perform the relocation of the vendors the Nagar Nigam, consents were taken from the relevant vendor associations.</p>	The resettlement action plan to be developed for the project will have mitigation measures to cover temporary loss of livelihood
Ward No. 31 & 43	<p>The benefits of the project was discussed with the PAP. People were informed about the cut-off date (20th June, 2017) .</p> <p>Some stakeholder raised concerns about the inconvenience and the increase in pollution levels that will occur due to construction activity</p>	ESMP to be made part of bid document, so that contractor will be made aware of all the mitigation measures that is to be implemented before bidding. Regular monitoring will be undertaken to oversee that all mitigation measures are implemented by contractor. Grievance cell will be created at project as well as JUIDCO level to quickly solve any issues that may arise due to construction activity
Purana Bazaar	The benefits of the project was discussed with the PAP. Census survey to be conducted was discussed with all the stakeholders. People were informed about the cut-off date (20th June , 2017) Concern	The resettlement action plan to be developed for the project will have mitigation measures to cover temporary loss of livelihood



Location	Summary	Consensus
	were raised on impact on livelihood  Some stakeholder raised concerns about the inconvenience and the increase in pollution levels that will occur due to construction activity	
Dhaiya Main road	People had concern on loss of livelihood and land acquisition that may undertake.  Few affected parties informed that they used the pond during Chatt puja and any construction activity may possess safety risk during the puja	The resettlement action plan to be developed for the project will have mitigation measures to cover temporary loss of livelihood. No construction activity would be undertaken during chatt puja. All under construction

#### 4.6 CONSULTATION WITH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

39. Consultation among the Secondary stakeholders included consultations at State and City level. The State Level includes all Secretaries and other dignitaries of different Ministries and Departments of the Government of Jharkhand (GOJ), Offices of Central Government etc. The City Level included the Urban Local Body (ULB), Mayor/Chairman, Councillors and Representatives of different departments. The official consulted at State and City level is given in Table 14 and 15 respectively.

**Table 14: State Level Consultation**

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Date
1	Sanjay Kumar Suman, IFS	Member Secretary, Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board	13.01.2017
2	Ajay Rastogi, IAS	Special Secretary, Department of Environment and Forests	14.01.2017
3	Praveen Kumar Toppo	Labour Commissioner	
4	Prabhat Kumar	Joint Labour Commissioner	
5	Amarinder Pratap Singh, IAS	Principal Secretary, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation	23.01.2017
6	Ashok Kumar / Yogender Sharma	Chief Engineer / Member, Monitoring Cell - Water Resources Department	25.01.2017
7.	Smt. Himani Pandey, IAS	Secretary, Welfare Department	12.01.2017

**Table 15: City Level Consultation**

Items	Reference
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Location	RRDA building, Dhanbad
Date:	30.01.2017
Attendees from the City	Various department of Dhanbad municipality Councillors, Ward Councillors
Attendees from Consultant :	Soumi Dasgupta Swati Sur Payel Mondal

40. The findings of consultation with various government departments/ official is given in table 16:



**Table 16: Findings of Consultation with Government Officials**

Date / Place	Summary of Discussion	Consensus	Mitigation Measures - Input to technical Design
<b>State Level</b>			
<b>Special Secretary, Department of Environment and Forests</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Discussion was held on the JMDP and proposed sub-projects in water supply, storm water drainage and road sectors and suggestions were sought on environmental issues to be addressed in Environmental and Social Management Framework.</li> <li>▶ For road projects, Special Secretary suggested alignment of projects in such a way that tree cutting will be minimized.</li> <li>▶ Team was informed about the Order No: 3503/2014 passed by Jharkhand High Court that contains guidelines on tree cutting. He informed that application needs to be submitted to High Power Committee headed by Chief Conservator of Forests, Ranchi for tree cutting purpose for linear projects</li> <li>▶ He told that environmental parameters monitored in municipal areas can be collected from JSPCB</li> <li>▶ He also stressed on the necessary mitigation measures that needs to be adopted to minimize air emissions from construction sites/ due to transport of construction material</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ ESMF and ESIA would be shared.</li> <li>▶ All statutory Guidelines and order to be followed</li> <li>▶ Environmental parameters in municipal areas were collected.</li> <li>▶ EMP would be shared with the Department</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Minimizing Environmental Impacts by consultation with the DPR Consultant.</li> <li>▶ EMP would be a part of the Bid Documents</li> </ul>
<b>Sanjay Kumar Suman, IFS, Member Secretary, Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board</b>	<p>Team appraised Member Secretary on JMDP and proposed sub-projects in water supply, storm water drainage and road sectors and sought suggestions on environmental issues to be addressed in Environmental and Social Management Framework.</p>	<p>CTE &amp; CTO is not required for road beautification, but is required for batching plant, hot mix plant and DG set.</p>	<p>EMP to be added in the BOQ.</p>





Date / Place	Summary of Discussion	Consensus	Mitigation Measures - Input to technical Design
<b>Smt. Himani Pandey, IAS, Secretary, Welfare Department</b>	<p>Meeting team appraised Secretary on Jharkhand Municipal Development Project (JM DP) and proposed sub-projects in water supply, storm water drainage and road sectors and sought her suggestions on environmental and social issues to be addressed in Environmental and Social Management Framework.</p> <p>For road projects , she suggested to validate the ROW and stressed that the vendor compensation should be carried out as per the national /state laws</p>	<p>ESMF and ESIA would be shared.</p> <p>The RAP and EMP would be displayed in the Welfare Office Notice Board. The GRC committee Contact details would be displayed.</p>	<p>DPR Consultant was asked to review the RoW details. Initiation for formation of GRC.</p>
<b>Praveen Kumar Toppo, Labor Commissioner &amp; Prabhat Kumar, Labor Commissioner, Dhanbad</b>	<p>The meeting team appraised Labour Commissioner and Joint Labour Commissioner on Jharkhand Municipal Development Project (JM DP) and proposed sub-projects in water supply, storm water drainage and road sectors. The team sought the suggestions on environmental issues.</p> <p>The team was informed about the licenses that are required and the facilities to be provided to the workers.</p>	<p>ESMF and ESIA would be shared.</p> <p>The EMP would be available in public domain.</p>	<p>EMP to be added in the BOQ. All the Labour Rules would also be part of the bid document</p> <p>Guidelines for labour camps to be incorporated in ESIA and the contractor have to provide facilities as provided in the guideline</p>
<b>Amarinder Pratap Singh, IAS, Principal Secretary, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation</b>	<p>The meeting team appraised Principal Secretary on Jharkhand Municipal Development Project (JM DP) and proposed sub-projects in water supply, storm water drainage and road sectors and sought their suggestions on environmental issues to be addressed in Environmental and Social Management Framework.</p> <p>Related to road project he discussed issues related to water pollution due to construction activity.</p> <p>He also recommended the facilities to be provided to the labours in labour camps and also stressed that proper</p>	<p>ESMF and ESIA would be shared.</p> <p>The EMP would be available in public domain.</p>	<p>Necessary permits for water withdrawal to be obtained for construction purpose.</p>



Date / Place	Summary of Discussion	Consensus	Mitigation Measures - Input to technical Design
	<p>drinking water facility and toilet facilities should be made available in the labour camps.</p> <p>He also stressed that proper mitigation measures should be incorporated to avoid water pollution during the construction phase.</p>		
<p><b>Ashok Kumar / Yogender Sharma , Chief Engineer / Member, Monitoring Cell - Water Resources Department</b></p>	<p>The meeting team appraised Chief Engineer and his team on Jharkhand Municipal Development Project (JM DP) and proposed sub-projects in water supply, storm water drainage and road sectors and sought their suggestions on environmental issues to be addressed in Environmental and Social Management Framework.</p> <p>Regarding the road project, chief engineer stressed that as Dhanbad is a water stress location, proper measures should be implemented to mitigate any high impacts on water availability due to the project</p>	<p>ESMF and ESIA would be shared.</p> <p>The EMP would be available in public domain.</p>	<p>Mitigation measures to reduce impacts on water availability will be provided in EMP and the contractor has to implement the same.</p>
<b>CITY Level</b>			
<p>RRDA Building, Dhanbad, <b>Various department of Dhanbad municipality Councillors, Ward Councillors</b>  <b>Date: 31.01.2017</b>  <b>Place: Dhanbad</b></p>	<p>Provisions of toilets/ urinals should be kept at labour camps during the construction activity</p> <p>Trees should be planted as per national and international rule &amp; guidelines. Survey for trees to be felled should be undertaken</p> <p>Parking facilities should be provided where roads were being widened.</p> <p>For dust reduction sprinkler system should be installed</p> <p>DPR should consider 6 lanes road instead of 4 lanes</p> <p>Foot-over bridges or junctions should be constructed at specific positions for pedestrian to cross.</p> <p>Proper identification of people directly affected by the project should be undertaken and stressed on proper compensation for the PAP.</p>	<p>As per provision of EMP Trees should be planted. All CPRs, Waiting Sheds, Public Toilets would be provided.</p> <p>No scope of Land Acquisition and the construction will be within the available RoW.</p> <p>Safety measures would be a part of EMP and BOQ.</p> <p>Temporary Impacts will be a part of RAP which</p>	<p>EMP was to review to accommodate all aspects of Environment and Safety.</p> <p>The DPR Consultants were asked to include COI in their drawings.</p>



Date / Place	Summary of Discussion	Consensus	Mitigation Measures - Input to technical Design
		would be disclosed in websites and other media.	

Table 30: Summary of Key Concerns raised by stakeholders and its redressal

S.No	Key Concern	Redressal
<b>Environmental Concern</b>		
1	Communities raised concern on increase in traffic problems that may occur during the construction phase	Traffic management plan will be made in consultation with local authority and will be implemented by contractor to reduce the traffic impacts and local inconvenience
2	Communities raised concern that they used the pond during Chatt puja and any construction activity may possess safety risk during the puja	No construction activity would be undertaken during chatt puja. All under construction site will be properly barricaded throughout the construction phase.
3	Some stakeholder raised concerns about the increase in pollution levels that will occur due to construction activity	Adequate safe measures to mitigate environmental impact have been assessed and made part of EMP. EMP will be made art of bid documents, so that the contractor is aware beforehand the mitigation measures to be implemented at site .Additional regular monitoring will be undertaken to oversee that all mitigation measures are properly implemented by contractor. Grievance cell will be created at project as well as JUIDCO level, so that public can raise issues



S.No	Key Concern	Redressal
		on any environmental concern that may arise due to construction activity
4	Some stakeholder raised issues on deterioration of water quality of ponds, if construction debris are dumped on the ponds/water bodies near the construction site	Disposal of any construction materials will not be allowed in any surface water. Safety measures to minimize deterioration of water quality have been proposed in the EMP. Further regular monitoring will be undertaken to oversee that all mitigation measures are properly implemented by contractor.
<b>Social Concern</b>		
5	People were concern of any land acquisition to be undertaken due to the project	People were informed that no land acquisition to be undertaken for this project
6	People raised concern that temporary business of shopkeepers and vendors in the project stretch will be impacted	Entitlement Matrix prepared for JMDP project covers compensation to be provided for temporary loss of livelihood



## 4.7 DISCLOSURE OF PROJECT INFORMATION

41. The impacts of the project, both positive and negative, were disclosed to the local people who will be affected. During public consultation sessions, the local people accepted that they were aware of the project as it was disclosed from time to time through local newspaper.
42. It was made known to the people that a resettlement information leaflet containing information on compensation, entitlement and resettlement management adopted for the project will be made available in the local language (Hindi) before mobilization of the contractor. The detailed information would also be available on the website of JUIDCO and the World Bank after approval of the World Bank.
43. To maintain transparency in planning and for active involvement of PAPs and other stakeholders the project information will be disseminated through information sharing as presented in table 17 below.

**Table 17: Information Sharing at Different Sub-project Stages**

Project stage	Type of information and Reports	Medium/Channel	Target recipient
Design/Planning	Detailed project information, ESIA, ESMP, RPF and Executive Summary of ESMF in English, Hindi and vernacular languages (as required)	Website, television, print media, loud speaker announcement, workshops, meetings and hard copy at Notice Board at designated places	PAPs and Beneficiaries, Government departments, NGOs and Associations
Sub project Implementation	Final design, ESMP, RAP, construction plan, process of disbursement and GRC. Monthly, quarterly, Bi annually and yearly reports, Safeguard Audit report.	Website, television, print media, loud speaker announcement, workshops, meetings and hard copy at Notice Board at designated places	PAPs and Beneficiaries., Government departments, NGOs and Associations
Operation	Environmental quality monitoring parameters and reports, benefits available under sub-project, connection charges, etc.	Website, television, print media, loud speaker announcement, workshops, meetings and hard copy at notice board at designated places.	Beneficiaries and Government Departments



#### 4.7.1 Disclosure of Draft ESIA



44. As part of disclosure requirement, the draft ESIA was disclosed to the local community, stake holders, PAPs and ULB members on 6th October 2017. This disclosure meeting was attended by Mayor, Municipal Commissioner, ULB members, RCD, PAP, Professors of Engineering Colleges, Trade Union, Women Self Help Group, Hawkers Association. The impacts arising due to the project, the mitigation measures and ESMP were discussed in details during the disclosure meeting.



## 5.1 CHAPTER 5: R&R PRINCIPAL, RESETTLEMENT FRAMEWORK AND ENTITLEMENT FRAMEWORK INTRODUCTION

45. This Resettlement Plan document describes the principles and approach to be followed in minimizing and mitigating negative social and economic impacts by the projects. Infrastructure development activities such as storm water drainage project may pose critical impacts on the environment, largely from two perspectives. Firstly, the direct effects of construction/improvement which results in disturbance on environmental and social systems. Secondly, the economic activities which are created in the post-construction phase which have both negative and positive impacts on the environment and social setting of the nearby areas. Considering the severe implications, there is a need to manage the environmental and social effects under a legal framework both at national and state level. Thus, a resettlement framework is prepared for addressing the issues limited to this sub-project. This chapter of the report discusses about the existing laws and regulations of the country and those applicable to the proposed sub-project. It is imperative to analyse the Acts and by laws to understand the legalities and procedures in implementing project and identifying the gaps and area where there is a need for strengthening to comply with World Bank policy on involuntary resettlement and indigenous people. The following subsections summarize the legislative framework in which the projects will be implemented with respect to the social issues as well as World Bank policy on resettlement & rehabilitation and indigenous population.

## 5.2 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

46. The regulatory framework and principles adopted for addressing resettlement and rehabilitation issues in the Project have been guided by the existing legislation and policies of the GOI, the Government of Jharkhand, World Bank Safeguard Policies. Regulatory Framework is the guiding document for the project and all the decision is taken on the basis of the listed rules and laws and it became mandatory for implementing agency to follow these rules and laws. Prior to the preparation of the Resettlement Plan, a detailed analysis of all applicable legal and policy frameworks of the country and the World Bank safeguard policy requirements was undertaken and a resettlement frame work has been prepared for JMDP. The section below provides details of the various national and state level legislations studied and their applicability within this framework.



### 5.3 APPLICABLE NATIONAL & STATE REGULATIONS

47. An overview of the applicable environmental regulations for this project is provided in the table 18.





**Table 18: Applicable Environmental Regulations of Gol and GoJ**

:

S.No	Act/Rules	Purpose	Applicable Yes/ No	Reason for Applicability/ Non-Applicability	Authority
<b>Resettlement and Rehabilitation</b>					
1.	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act - 2013 and Jharkhand Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules -2015	Fair compensation for acquisition of: (i) Land and other immovable assets; (ii) Resettlement of displaced population due to LA and (iii) Economic rehabilitation of all those who are affected due to land acquisition.  The Act also covers the Lease Holders, Share Croppers and Tenant.	No	No land acquisition will be undertaken for the project.	Revenue Department of respective under the District Collector.
2.	The Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act	Grants legal recognition to the rights of traditional forest dwelling communities.	No	The project does not have forest dwellers and, no forest land will be used for the infrastructure components. There is also no change in the character of the land.	Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Gol and Department of Tribal Welfare of various State Government and Panchayati Raj
3.	Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996	Ensuring self-governance through traditional Gram Sabha for people living in the scheduled areas of India.	No	There is no scope of Land Acquisition. The impacts are confined within the Right of Way. There is also no change in the character of the land.	State Government through Gram Sabhas
4.	The Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street	The Act aims to protect the rights of urban street vendors and to regulate street vending activities. It provides for Survey of street	Yes	The projects are likely to impact 1515 street vendors, Kiosk and hawkers.	ULBs and State Government.



S.No	Act/Rules	Purpose	Applicable Yes/ No	Reason for Applicability/ Non-Applicability	Authority
	Vending) Act, 2014.Jharkhand street vendor (Protection of livelihood and regulation of street vending), Rules 2014.	vendors and protection from eviction or relocation; issuance of certificate for vending; provides for rights and obligations of street vendors; development of street vending plans; organizing capacity building programmes to enable the street vendors to exercise the rights contemplated under this Act;			
5.	Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act, 1908.	The Act provides for rights of tribal communities/indigenous people in the State of Chota Nagpur plateau area. The basic objective of the Act was to restrict the transfer of tribal land to non-tribal. But in case of development project, Section 46 allows for transfer of land only with permission of District Commissioner	No	There is no scope of Land Acquisition.The impacts are confined to existing Right of Way.	Land Revenue Department, District Commissioner



## 5.4 WORLD BANK SAFEGUARD POLICIES

48. The objective of the World Bank's environmental and social safeguard policies is to prevent and mitigate undue harm to people and their environment during the development process. These policies provide guidelines for bank and borrower staff in identification, preparation, and implementation of programs and projects. Safeguard policies provides a platform for participation of stakeholders in project design, and are an important instrument for building ownership among local populations (World Bank, 2006). The applicable safeguard policies and their applicability are presented in the table 19 below.



**Table 19: Applicability of WB Safeguard Policies for the Project**

WB Safe Guard Policy	Key Features	Applicability
OP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Implemented in projects which displaces people.</li> <li>▶ Requires public participation in resettlement planning as part of Social Assessment (SA) for project.</li> <li>▶ Identification of “those who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country).</li> <li>▶ Intended to restore or improve income earning capacity of displaced populations in addition to their resettlement.</li> <li>▶ Intended to provide compensation for lost assets and other resettlement assistance to “those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying”.</li> <li>▶ Some project interventions are likely to trigger issues such as those related to land acquisition, loss of assets and impact on livelihood sources. Identification of any potential impacts and mitigation measures to address likely impacts is proposed.</li> <li>▶ Transfer of Government land under different tenure systems could trigger adverse impacts such as loss of access to natural resources – firewood, fodder, water etc. and loss of sources of income/ livelihood/ shelter/ homestead.</li> </ul>	<p>Applicable</p> <p>Based on the social survey data, 6568 households would be affected due to the sub-project. All the affected households are non-titleholders.</p>
OP 4.10 Indigenous people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Purpose is to ensure indigenous people’s benefit from Bank financed development and to avoid or mitigate adverse effects on indigenous people.</li> <li>▶ Applies to projects that might adversely affect indigenous people or when they are the targeted beneficiaries.</li> <li>▶ Requires participation of indigenous peoples in creation of “indigenous people development plans”.</li> </ul>	<p>Not applicable.</p> <p>As there is no loss of land or structures. There is only permanent &amp; temporary impact on the vendors. There is no change in the character of the land.</p>
OP 4.11 Physical Cultural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Purpose is to assist in the preservation of cultural property, such as sites having archaeological, paleontological, historical, religious and unique cultural values.</li> </ul>	<p>Not applicable.</p> <p>As the project will not involve land</p>



<b>WB Safe Guard Policy</b>	<b>Key Features</b>	<b>Applicability</b>
Property	▶ Generally seeks to assist in their preservation and avoid their elimination. Discourages financing of projects that may damage cultural property.	acquisition and no cultural property will be impacted due to project activity.



## 5.5 GAP ANALYSIS BETWEEN COUNTRY LAWS AND WORLD BANK SAFEGUARD POLICIES

49. The gap between countries laws and World Bank safeguards policy is detailed out in the table below.

**Table 20: Gap between Country Laws and World Bank Safeguards Policy**

Country law	World Bank	Gap analysis
The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARR Act, 2013)	World Bank's Operational Policy 4.12	RFCTLARR Act, 2013 recognises the right of the titleholders along with the tenant, rural artisans and sharecroppers residing or depending on land for 3 years or more preceding land acquisition. Whereas World Bank policy recognises the rights of all project affected persons irrespective of their legal rights as on the date of agreed cut off date.
The Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014	World Bank's Operational Policy 4.12	The Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014 is an umbrella act for overall development of the urban street vendors but differentiate between licensed/registered and non-licensed/non registered vendors. The World Bank Safeguard Policies do not differentiate between any impacted persons and requires commensurate support for loss of income and assets.

## 5.6 RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (RPF) FOR JHARKHAND MUNICIPAL DEVELOPEMNR PROJECT (JMDP)

50. Review of these policies and procedures ushers that legal and administrative procedures applicable may vary from State to State and also there are gaps between Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policies of the country and certain states and the Bank's Safeguard Policies. Hence, JUIDCO Ltd felt the need to understand the critical elements of the existing legal and policy framework and agree on a mechanism that will address the key social issues. A specific Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been formulated for JMDP to bridge the gaps and to conform to the provisions of World



Bank's operational policies related to Environment, Involuntary Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples. ESMF includes a Resettlement Policy Framework which will help to expedite the process and facilitate consistent preparation of social management plans which will include RAPs and TDPs (if applicable) across all the sub-projects to be undertaken under JMDP.

## 5.7 OBJECTIVE AND SCOPE OF RPF FOR JMDP

51. The framework has been formulated to lay down the principles and procedures for management of social impacts caused by the JMDP project. It guides the social impact assessment report, works out mitigation plans including Resettlement Action Plans for the overall project. This framework shall apply to all projects under JMDP, including Storm Water Drainage project, whether partly or fully funded by World Bank during the entire period of loan assistance. This framework includes a Overall objective of this framework is to guide the preparation and implementation of various sub-project implemented under JMDP, based on the following principles:

- Take due precautions to minimize disturbance to human habitations, tribal areas and places of cultural significance.
- Ensure that the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) are not negatively affected by the project.
- Involve affected people from inception stage to operation and maintenance.
- Consult affected people in issues of ROWs, land acquisition or loss of livelihood
- Encourage consultation with communities in identifying environmental and social implications of projects.
- Pay special attention to marginalized and vulnerable groups and secure their inclusion in overall public participation.
- Provide compensation and assistance to PAPs prior to any displacement or start of civil works.
- Guarantee entitlements and compensation to affected people as per the R&R policy. This would ensure compensation and assistance sufficient to improve or at least restore livelihoods to levels experienced before the project.



- Share information with local communities about environmental and social implications.
- Broad community support is ascertained based on free, prior and informed consultation.

## 5.8 REVISION/ MODIFICATION OF RPF

52. RPF will be an “up-to-date” or a “live document” enabling revision, when and where necessary. Unexpected situations and/or changes in the project or sub-component design would therefore be assessed and appropriate management measures will be incorporated by updating the Resettlement Policy Framework to meet the requirements of country’s legislations and Bank safeguards policies. Such revisions will also cover and update any changes/modifications introduced in the legal/regulatory regime of the country/ state. Also, based on the experience of application and implementation of this framework, the provisions and procedures would be updated, as appropriate in consultation with the World Bank and the implementing agencies/departments.

53. Considering the social impacts of the sub-project, there is a need to manage the potential social impacts under the legal frameworks both at national and state level which shall also meet the requirements of the World Bank social safeguard requirements. The entitlement matrix for this sub-project, as presented in table 21 below, is guided by the Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF) prepared for JMDFP, of which this sub-project is a part.

## 5.9 DEFINITION FOR ENTITLEMENT FRAMEWORK

54. For the purpose of the RAP under the ESMF of JUIDCO, the following definitions will be applicable:

- a) **Affected area:** Such area as may be notified by the appropriate Government Authority for the purposes of land acquisition and which land will be acquired under RFCTLARR Act, 2013 through declaration by Notification in the Official Gazette by the appropriate Government or for which land belonging to the Government will be cleared from obstructions.
- b) **Agricultural land:** Land used for the purpose of: (i) agriculture or horticulture; (ii) dairy farming, poultry farming, pisciculture, sericulture, seed farming breeding of





livestock or nursery growing medicinal herbs; (iii) raising of crops, trees, grass or garden produce; and (iv) land used for the grazing of cattle.

- c) **Below poverty line (BPL) or BPL family:** As defined by the Planning Commission of India (*now restructured as the Niti Ayog*), from time to time and those included in the BPL list for the time-being in force.
- d) **Building:** House, out house or other roofed structure whether masonry, brick, wood, mud, metal or any other material whatsoever but does not include a tent or other portable and temporary shelter.
- e) **Corridor of impact (Col):** Refers to the minimum land width required for construction of project infrastructure and laying of pipes including embankments, facilities and features such as approach roads, drains, utility ducts and lines, fences, green belts, safety zone, working spaces etc.
- f) **Cut-off date:** In the cases of land acquisition affecting land holders the cut-off date would be the last date of publishing Notification for land acquisition u/s 11 (1) of RFCTLARR Act, 2013 in the local newspaper. Those without any legal right, the cut-off date would be the start date of the Census and Socio-Economic survey for temporary impacts, the cut-off date would be the date of joint inspection by contractor and PIU representative before initiating construction.
- g) **Encroacher:** A person who has extended their building, agricultural land, business premises or work places into public/government land without any authority.
- h) **Income:** Income of the PAP shall mean the amount prior to the cut-off date from all occupations taken together captured either through the socio economic/ census survey or calculated by an objective assessment<sup>33</sup> or as available through secondary research for a similar occupation.
- i) **Land:** 'Land' includes benefits to arise out of land, and things attached to the earth or permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth.



- j) **'Land acquisition' or 'acquisition of land'**: Acquisition of land under the RFCTLARR, 2013.
- k) **Non-agricultural labour**: A person who is not an agricultural labour but is primarily residing in the affected area as on cut-off date or for a period of not less than three years immediately before the declaration of the affected area and who does not hold any land under the affected area but who earns his livelihood mainly by manual labour or as a rural artisan immediately before such declaration and who has been deprived of earning his livelihood mainly by manual labour or as such artisan in the affected area.
- l) **Notification**: Notification issued from time to time by appropriate government for land acquisition under the provisions of RFCTLARR, 2013.
- m) **Project Affected Family (as defined in RFCTLARR Act 2013)**: It includes:
- ▶ A family whose land or other immovable property has been acquired.
  - ▶ A family which does not own any land but a member or members of such family may be agricultural labourers, tenants including any form of tenancy or holding of usufruct<sup>34</sup> right, share-croppers or artisans or who may be working in the affected area as on cut-off date whose primary source of livelihood stand affected by the acquisition of land.
  - ▶ The STs and other traditional forest dwellers who have lost any of their forest rights recognised under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 due to acquisition of land.
  - ▶ A family whose primary source of livelihood on cut-off date or for three years prior to the acquisition of the land is dependent on forests or water bodies and includes gatherers of forest produce, hunters, fisher folk and boatmen and such livelihood is affected due to acquisition of land.
  - ▶ A member of the family who has been assigned land by the State Government or the Central Government under any of its schemes and such land is under acquisition.
  - ▶ A family residing on any land in the urban areas for preceding three years or more prior to the acquisition of the land or whose primary source of livelihood for three years prior to the acquisition of the land is affected by the acquisition of such land.



n) **PAP:** Any person affected either directly or indirectly by the project and/or project related activity, irrespective of the legal status and would include:

- ▶ Title holders
- ▶ Encroachers
- ▶ Squatters
- ▶ Tenants, leaseholders, sharecroppers
- ▶ Employees, landless labourers

o) **Project affected household (PAH):** A social unit consisting of a family and/or non-family members living together, and is who are affected by the project negatively and/or positively.

p) **Rent:** Whatever is lawfully payable in cash or in kind, partly in cash and partly in kind, whether as a fixed quantity of produce or as a share of the produce, on account of the use or occupation of land or on account of any right in land (which may not be a legal) but shall not include land revenue.

q) **Replacement cost:** A replacement cost/value of any land or other asset is the cost/value equivalent to or sufficient to replace/purchase the same land or other asset and other applicable taxes to be incurred by the affected person; As per the new RTFCLARR Act 2013, computation of all compensation with additional solatium is more than the replacement cost or market value of affected assets.

r) **Shop:** Any premises where any trade or business is carried on and where services are rendered to customers.

s) **Squatter:** A person who has settled on public/government land, land belonging to institutions, trust, etc and or someone else's land illegally for residential, business and or other purposes and/or has been occupying land and building/asset without authority.

t) **Registered vendors:** All vendors surveyed and registered for issuance of vending licence under the Street Vendors Act 2013.

u) **Temporary impact:** Impact expected during construction phase of the project in the form of earth spoil, tremors and vibrations, loss of access and disruption of income.



- v) **Tenant:** A person who holds/occupies land-/structure of another person and (but for a special contract) would be liable to pay rent for that land/structure. This arrangement includes the predecessor and successor-in-interest of the tenant but does not include mortgage of the rights of a landowner or a person to whom holding has been transferred; or an estate/holding has been let in farm for the recovery of an arrear of land revenue; or of a sum recoverable as such an arrear or a person who takes from the Government a lease of unoccupied land for the purpose of subletting it.
- w) **Vulnerable households:** Vulnerable PAPs: Vulnerable PAPs are those living below poverty line, SC / ST families, women headed households, physically challenged persons; elderly persons above the age of 60 years.
- x) **Wage earner:** Wage earners are those whose livelihood would be affected due to the displacement of the employer. The person must be in continuous employment for at least six months prior to the cut-off date with the said employer and must have reliable documentary evidence to prove his/her employment.

## 5.10 METHODS FOR ASSESSMENT OF REPLACEMENT COST

55. The methods for assessment of replacement cost and determination of compensation for loss of land, structure and other assets are discussed in the notes provided below:

- (i) **Note A-**Engage/Hire an Independent Valuer registered with Government, who can assist to assess the replacement cost of land as follows and provide inputs to the competent authority by:

- (i) Appraising recent sales and transfer of title deeds and registration certificates for similar type of land in the village or urban area and vicinity
- (ii) Appraising circle rate in urban and rural areas of the district

**Or**

- (iii) Compensation as per the state approved procedure.

Replacement cost of **land** shall be the highest of the above three options.



**(ii) Note B - Replacement cost of houses, buildings and other structures**

The replacement cost of houses, buildings and other immovable properties will be determined on the basis of replacement cost by referring to relevant Basic Schedule of Rates (BSR) as on date without depreciation. In case of partial impact, if the residual structure is rendered structurally unsafe or unviable the entire structure to be considered affected and compensated accordingly. In case of displacement and the valuation amount is less than the amount provided under PMAY/IAY as applicable, compensation equivalent to provisions under PMAY/IAY shall be provided. Amount payable equivalent to PMAY/IAY will only be applicable in-case Physically displaced PAH is homeless.

**(iii) Note B - Compensation for Trees/Crops**

Compensation for trees will be based on their market value. Loss of timber trees will be compensated at their replacement cost while the compensation for the loss of fruit bearing trees will be calculated as annual produce value calculated for the number of years (as per standard procedure followed by concerned department) depending on the nature of trees/crops.

## **5.11 ENTITLEMENT MATRIX AND RESETTLEMENT MEASURES**

56. To address the social impacts of the project, an entitlement matrix has been prepared which includes the packages of compensation for the loss of assets and livelihood and other resettlement measures as per the eligibility of the affected households. The entitlement matrix for this sub project in table 21 is alignment to the Environment and Social Management Framework prepared for JMDFP. For any additional impact category the ESMF for JMDFP shall apply.



**Table 21: Entitlement Matrix**

Category (PAP)	Asset impacted	Entitlement	Any other reference
Non-Titleholder (Squatter)	Loss of residential structure	<p><b>(I)</b> One-month advance notice to demolish the affected structure</p> <p><b>(II)</b> Maximum of            (i) the replacement cost of residential structure, or            (ii) alternative house with minimum area as per Government norms under PMAY/IAY to homeless PAHs.            or (iii) Financial assistance equivalent to PMAY/IAY (as per state norm) all those who have to relocate and do not have a house as on cut-off date.</p> <p><b>(III)</b> One-month subsistence allowance as per prevalent minimum wage for a semi-skilled worker</p> <p><b>(IV)</b> One-time financial assistance of Rs.5,000 as transportation cost for shifting of the family, belongings and cattle.</p>	The value of residential structures and other immovable properties will be determined by a third-party government approved valuation agency or a government approved chartered engineer. PAPs shall be consulted for selecting resettlement package options. Resettlement Assistance will be provided as per provision before displacement.
	Loss of Commercial Structure and Vendors/Kiosks	<p>(v) One-month advance notice to demolish the affected structure</p> <p>(vi) Compensation at market value for the affected commercial structure, or</p> <p>(vii) For registered vendors: In consultation with ULB, PAPs may be resettled in the vending zone.</p> <p>(viii) As per Street Vendor Act 2014 vending zone has to be provided to registered vendor. If it is not possible then one time financial assistance will be provided to them as decided by vending committee of the concerned ULB.</p> <p>(ix) One-time financial assistance of Rs. 5,000 as transportation cost for shifting.</p> <p>(x) One month subsistence allowance as per prevalent minimum wage for a semi-</p>	The value of commercial structure and other immovable properties will be determined by a 3rd party government approved valuation agency or a government approved chartered engineer



		<p>skilled worker</p> <p>(xi) Right to salvage the affected materials.</p>	
Non-Title holder (Encroacher)	Loss of Residential cum/ Commercial Structure	<p>(xii) One-month advance notice to demolish the affected structure</p> <p>(xiii) Compensation at market value for the affected residential/commercial structure</p> <p>(xiv) Right to salvage the affected material</p>	The value of commercial structure and other immovable properties will be determined by a third-party government approved valuation agency or a government approved chartered engineer.
	Loss of residential structure		
	Loss of commercial structure		
Loss of Livelihood (Income)- Permanent		<p>(i) Subsistence allowance equivalent to monthly minimum wage for three months for permanent impact,</p> <p>(ii) One adult member of the affected household, whose livelihood is affected, will be entitled for skill development training</p> <p>(iii) Registered vendors: In - consultation with ULBs PAPs may be shifted to vending zone.</p>	<p>Only agricultural labourers, who are in fulltime / permanent employment of the land owner</p> <p>or</p> <p>those dependent full time on the economic activity affected, will be eligible for this assistance. A training needs assessment in consultations with the PAPs will be carried out so as to develop appropriate training programmes suitable to the PAPs skill.</p>
Temporary Loss of Livelihood (Income)		For temporary disruption of livelihood during construction period, disruption allowance is paid for the number of months of disruption calculated on the monthly subsistence allowance equivalent to prevalent monthly minimum wage for semi-skilled.	<p>Only agricultural labourers, who are in full-time / permanent employment of the land owner</p> <p>or</p> <p>those dependent full time on the economic activity affected, will be eligible for this assistance. This will be provided for a maximum of three months during the construction phase of the project depending on the actual duration of disruption during construction period.</p>
Loss of standing crop		<p>(i) One month notice to affected farmer.</p> <p>(ii) Monthly subsistence allowance equivalent to prevalent monthly minimum wage unskilled for three months.</p>	Payment will be made before the impact occurs.



Vulnerable PAH		<p>(iii) The assistance is over and above other assistance to Vulnerable PAH.</p> <p>(iv) One time assistance of Rs 10,000 to vulnerable PAHs who have to relocate.</p> <p>(v) Priority will be given to vulnerable PAHs during resettlement process in vending zone, in PMAY housing</p> <p>(vi) One adult member of the affected household, whose livelihood is affected, will be entitled for skill development training.</p>	<p>The PIU with support from the NGO during joint verification will identify the number of eligible vulnerable project affected persons. A training need assessment in consultations with the PAPs will be carried out so as to develop appropriate training programmes suitable to the PAPs skill.</p>
<b>CPRs</b>	Impact to CPRs such as places of worship, community buildings, schools, etc	Relocation or restoration, if feasible, or compensation at replacement cost to set up such similar structures in the vicinity	The PIU will ensure that compensation is handed over to trustee, association, organisation or individual as the case may be.
<p>Unforeseen Impacts encountered during implementation will be addressed in accordance with the principles of this Entitlement Matrix.</p>			









## **CHAPTER 6: INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT FOR IMPLEMENTATION**

### **6.1 GENERAL**

57. Suitable institutional arrangements will be made to manage and implement Resettlement Action Plan. JUIDCO will have the primary responsibility for overall Project implementation and ensuring that Project objectives are achieved. A three-tier management structure is envisaged to enable effective communication and distribution of responsibilities between the three primary stakeholders namely:

- a) At the highest level is the Empowered Committee (EC)
- b) The second level is a JUIDCO-PMU at the state level
- c) The third level is a JUIDCO-PIU at the ULB level



58. A tri-partite implementation agreement (TPIA) will be signed by JUIDCO, UD&HD and the concerned ULBs. The TPIA will establish the roles and responsibilities of each of these agencies for implementation of urban investments.

59. The project management structure has been envisaged to enable effective communication and distribution of responsibilities amongst different participants of the JMDP at all the different levels and has been discussed below in detail along with their roles and responsibilities.

**A. Empowered Committee:**

60. At the highest level, the project will be directed by an Empowered Committee (EC), which will provide oversight and policy decisions. The Committee will be chaired by Additional Chief Secretary/Secretary/Principal Secretary, UDHD, and will include Principal Secretary of Planning and Finance Department, Principal Secretary of Drinking Water and Sanitation Department and Director SUDA, who will be the Member Secretary of the Committee. The EC will meet at least twice every year. However, the EC can meet as frequent as possible based on need and requirement.

**B. Project Management Unit (PMU)**

61. The Project Management Unit (PMU) will have the overall responsibility for project management and execution. The PMU will assume direct responsibility for day-to-day project management, coordination and implementation. It will take the lead role in preparing, implementing, and monitoring of project performance in line with the project implementation schedule and the Project Operations Manual (OM). The PMU will prepare annual work programs, budgets, procurement plans; disburse funds; review fund execution and accountability; safeguard document preparation and oversee quarterly review meetings, as well as contract and supervise project staff and consultancy assignments, prepare reports and other documents, and provide quality control. JUIDCO will procure a PMC to support the PMU for meeting all project management requirements of the proposed Project.

62. The PMU is headed by a Project Director assigned from the State Government, who will report to the Principal Secretary UDHD. In addition, a full-time Deputy Project Director will be put in place who will lead all day-to-day decision meetings of the PMU. The PMU is staffed by the following key positions (i) Deputy Project Director, (ii) Financial Management Specialist, (iii) Procurement Specialist, (iv) Environmental Safeguards Specialist, (v) Social Safeguards Specialist, (vi) Contract Management Specialist, (vii) Municipal Engineers, (viii) Civil Engineer, (ix) Urban Planner, (x) Institutional



Development Specialist and (xi) support staff. The UD&HD will bear the technical responsibility of implementing Component 2. Support will include consultancy packages (scope of consultancy packages to be agreed with UDHD).

63. The PMU has hired Environment and social specialists who have been working throughout the preparation phase of the JMDF project to support preparation of safeguards documentation for JMDF. The PMC firm will also have a dedicated environment and social specialist (see Figure 10 below) to support the PMU. The PMU will be responsible for following:

- Stakeholder consultations and public engagement
- Approval of DPR, ESIA, designs, preparing of bidding documents, tendering schedules, etc.
- Preparation of TOR for ESIA
- Preparation of sub-project DPR ESIA and ESMPs
- Site visits and inspection of projects under implementation
- Implementation of RAP
- Appointment of technical assistance consultants and others safeguards management support to the implementing agencies
- Quality assurance through third-party audits
- Maintaining MIS and quarterly reporting
- Progress reporting, financial management, monitoring and reporting
- Ensuring compliance with agreed implementation procedures and other World Bank requirements, etc
- Attaining all NOCs and clearances needed for sub-projects

### **C. Project implementing unit (PIU)**

64. In addition to the PMU, JUIDCO will set up PIUs at ULB level, which jointly with the PMU will be primarily responsible for implementation supervision at the ULB level, as well as for providing O&M quality assurance support to ULBs. PIUs will be fully operational before the sub projects at the ULB level begin civil works activities. The ULBs will be primarily responsible for the O&M of project investments.

65. The PIUs will comprise of Project manager, members of the ULB's engineering team, which will facilitate on-the-job training of ULB engineers on developing, supervising and managing large infrastructure projects, Environment specialist and Social specialist.



JUIDCO will provide formal mentoring support to ULBs on both project execution and O&M. The project will also hire the services of a project management consultant firm to support implementation and strengthen capacity for environment and social due diligence. To support the PIU, during the implementation level, a CSQC consultant firm will be hired. The PIUs will be responsible for the following:

- Carry out inspection visit to sub-project sites under implementation.
- Submit to PMU Monthly progress reporting on ESMP implementation.
- Safeguards compliance reporting during JMDP implementation phase.
- Progress and expense reporting of ESMP to the PMU.
- Coordination with district level coordination committees, ULBs etc.

66. The ULBs and PIUs will be responsible for the following:

- Monitoring ESMP during operations and maintenance of urban infrastructure created under JMDP, and address all ESMP non-compliance issues.
- Support contractors in formulation and implementation of traffic management control plans, utility shifting plans and any special arrangements during festivals and pilgrimages for ensuring safety measures.
- PIU E&S specialists will visit project sites, and compile ESMP inspection checklists
- For water supply projects, ULB-PIU will carry out the necessary environmental quality monitoring and EHS monitoring during the operational phase.
- Assistance in obtaining necessary government approvals/permits/licenses and orders for implementation of project.
- Supervision of Contractors waste management and borrow area management plans.
- Take part in the implementation of all community awareness and participation activities.
- Ensure site safety, PPE, EHS arrangements are being implemented appropriately.
- Complaint handling and resolution.

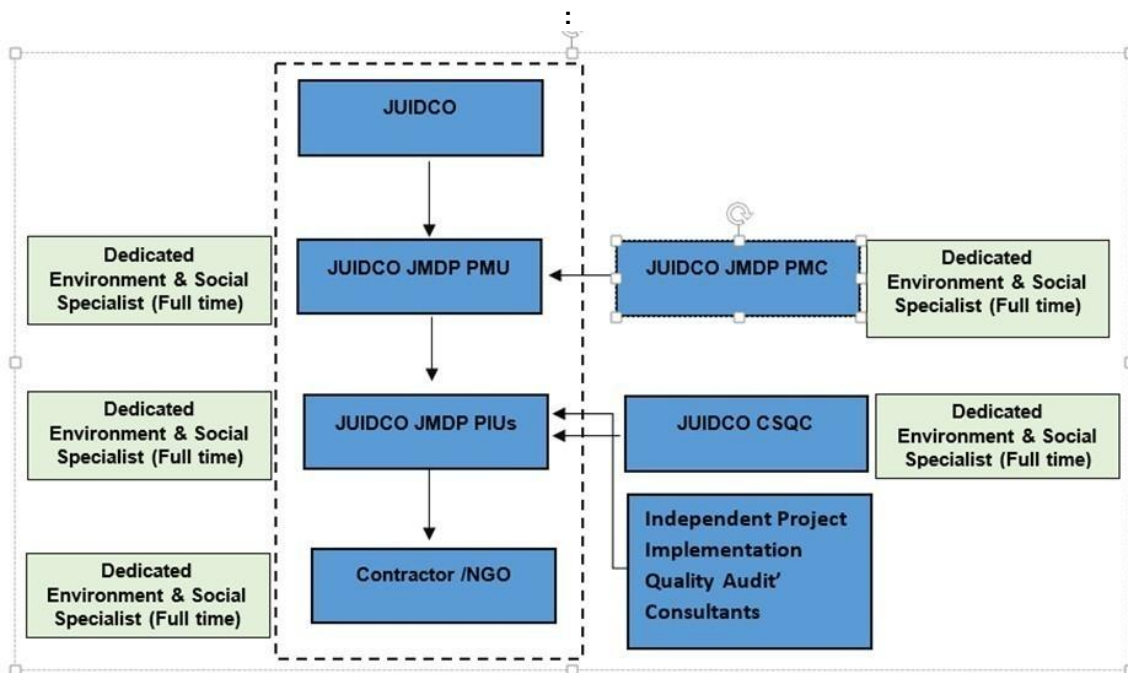


- Maintain account with provisional sums for R&R activities
- Carry out the social outreach and necessary Information, education and communication (IEC) activities to ensure adequate social acceptability through citizen participation, community engagement and will set up a mechanism for consumer grievance redressal and attend to consumer complaints in a timely manner. It shall also obtain timely feedback of citizens on the services provided and keep updated JUIDCO from time to time and take due care of needs of the urban poor and minorities.

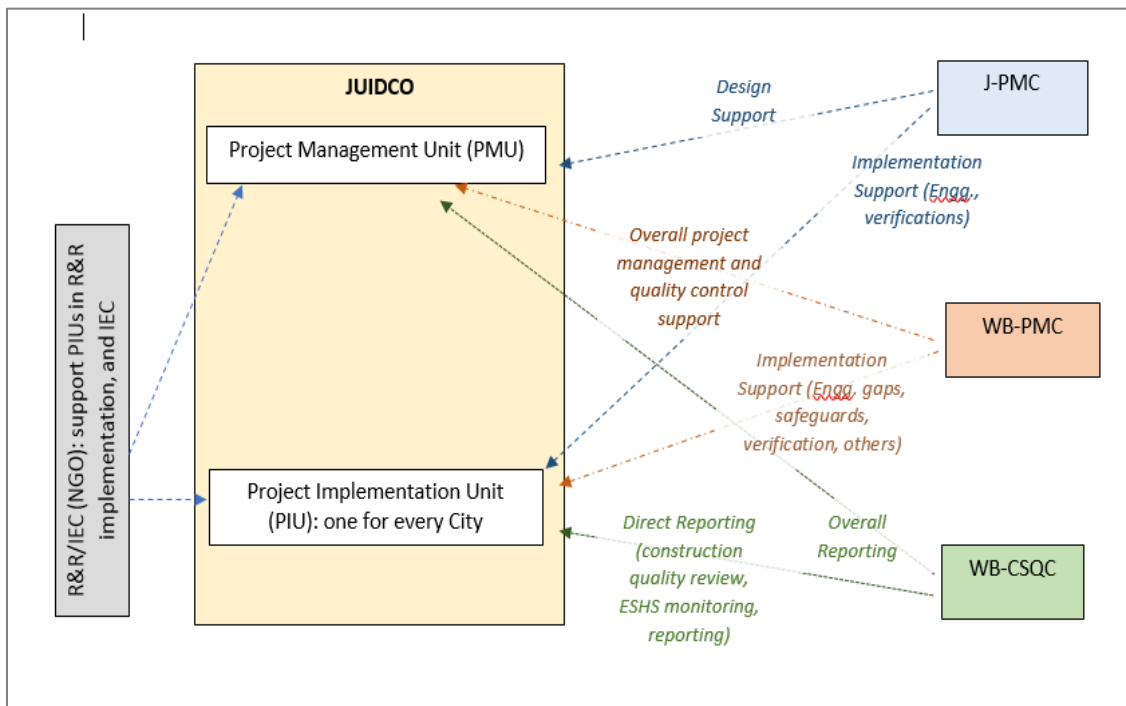
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67. . The institutional arrangement and staffing arrangement of JUIDCO-JMDP safeguards implementation is explained in **Error! Reference source not found.** and the overall institutional structure of JUIDCO- JMDP is presented in **Error! Reference source not found.** below.

**Figure 2: Institutional Arrangement for safeguards management**



**Figure 3: : JMDP Institutional Arrangement**



## 6.2 PROJECT MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS

68. PMU will hire project management consultants using pre-agreed terms of references for:

- ▶ Technical support and advice
- ▶ Environment and social safeguards support
- ▶ Financial/Procurement management and project audit
- ▶ Developing the GIS-based reporting and monitoring system





- ▶ Result monitoring and impact evaluation, etc.

PMC will consist of team of experts including the environment and social specialist. PMC will support PMU and PIU in monitoring and implementation of ESMP/RAP/STPP as per ESMF guidelines, support in preparation of future sub projects ESIA's, ESMP/RAP/STPP, preparation of monthly progress reports and coordination with PMU and PIU.

### **6.3 CONSTRUCTION SUPERVISION AND QUALITY CONTROL CONSULTANT**

69. To support the PIU at the site the construction supervision and quality control consultant will be hired on pre-agreed terms. The CSQC will be responsible for the following:

- ▶ Day-to-day supervision of the work performed by the contractor etc.
- ▶ Check and certify the claims made by the contractor.
- ▶ Verification of bills
- ▶ Verify the ESMP is being implemented according to the approved plan.
- ▶ Verify environmental compliance monitoring being undertaken by the contractor.
- ▶ Verify and check construction safety and labour welfare measures.
- ▶ Construction debris management plan is being implemented effectively.
- ▶ Keep records of all accidents, injuries, complaints and incidences reported at the project sites.
- ▶ Controlling the quality of construction.
- ▶ In case of change in scope of work/design, the CSQC, with support from PMC will update the ESMP to incorporate the necessary mitigations measures.
- ▶ CSQC will verify and supervise the implementation of ESMF and ESMP through contractor.

### **6.4 TRAINING AND SKILL UP-GRADATION**

70. The capacity building and training of all the agencies is the most vital component towards successful and timely implementation of RAP. JUIDCO-PMU needs to play important role. In this section an attempt has been made to provide the broad areas of capacity building and training to be planned by the project authority in different phases/stages of implementation process are as follows:



**Table 22: Training and Skill up-gradation**

Phase/Stage	Type of capacity building/Training	Organization / Agency / personnel
Inception Phase Month -1	2 day Orientation workshop on lessons learning and experience sharing - to discuss the major issues in implementation.	PMU, PIU and NGO
Inception Phase Month -1	NGO and PIU staff training on implementation process, mechanism and major issues.	PIU and NGO
Implementation Phase. Month-3	1 day Quarterly review workshop on implementation issues Note: The quarterly review workshop needs to be organized to establish a proper management information system and make the management decision as vital input for implementation decision making.	PMU, PIU and NGO
Implementation Phase. Month-6	2 day orientation workshop for supervision consultant- working out methodologies, indicators of monitoring, monitoring framework etc.	PMU, PIU, supervision consultant and NGO
Implementation Phase. Month-2	Training Need Assessment of PAPs. Design livelihood support Programme for PAPs. Arrange training for PAPs	PIU, NGO and Supervision consultant



## CHAPTER 8: ESTIMATED COST AND R&R BUDGET

### 8.1 INTRODUCTION

71. R&R budget has been worked out for the sub-project based on impacts identified during the census survey. Since the subproject do not involve land acquisition, the R&R cost includes cost of structures and R&R assistance as per the entitlement matrix. Contingency provisions have also made to take into account any variations from estimated R&R cost. Some of the features of this R&R cost estimate are outlined below:

- Compensation for structures at their replacement cost;
- Resettlement Assistance.

### 8.2 COMPENSATION FOR THE LOSS OF STRUCTURE

72. The replacement cost of immovable properties has been determined on the basis of replacement cost by referring to relevant Basic Schedule of Rates (BSR)<sup>3</sup> as on date without depreciation. In total 6568 structures are getting affected due to the project implementation. The total compensation for the loss of structure as calculated which will be provided to the affected families is Rs. 14.19 crore<sup>4</sup>.

### 8.3 R&R ASSISTANCE TO PROJECT AFFECTED FAMILIES

73. In addition to compensation for the loss of structure, additional assistance will also be provided to the affected families as per the entitlement framework adopted for the sub-project. This includes providing shifting allowance, subsistence allowance, for livelihood loss to the project affected

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<sup>3</sup> as per BSR rate of Ranchi Radial project funded by ADB in 2014.

<sup>4</sup> The rate of disbursed for the permanent structures without land was Rs. 9,370/m<sup>2</sup>, semi-permanent structures was Rs. 7,192/m<sup>2</sup>, and temporary structures was Rs. 2,178/m<sup>2</sup>. in the project at Ranchi Radial Roads project funded by of Asian Development Bank at 2014. The compensation for boundary walls at per running metre is Rs. 3,608/ metre. The present rate in 2017 is calculated at a cumulative increase of 7% from the base year. The net cumulative increase for three years is 22.5%. Thus the average estimated rate for permanent structures without land has been calculated at Rs. 11,478/m<sup>2</sup>, semi-permanent structures have been calculated at Rs. 8,810/m<sup>2</sup>, and temporary structures have been calculated at the rate of Rs. 2,668/m<sup>2</sup>. . The compensation for boundary walls at per running metre is Rs. 4,420/ metre."

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families depending on the applicability as per entitlement matrix. The total assistance as calculated which will be provided to the affected families is Rs. 9.62 crore.

#### 8.4 TOTAL R&R BUDGET

74. The total R&R budget for the proposed subproject works out to Rs. 26.20 crore. A contingency cost (of 10%) has also been included in the total budget which would cover non-identified and other costs during R&R implementation. A detailed indicative R&R cost is given in table 23 below for SWD project.

**Table 23: Dhanbad SWD Project Resettlement Budget**

<b>Compensation and Assistance for Dhanbad SWD</b>			
<b>Loss of Structure (house, shop, building or immovable property or assets attached to land)</b>			
<b>Type of Structure (NTH)</b>	<b>Rs. Per Sqm</b>	<b>Area Sqm</b>	
Pucca	11478	3072	3,52,60,416
Semi Pucca	8810	7950.01	7,00,39,591.62
Kutcha	2668	13751.43	3,66,88,814.17
<b>Subtotal (A)</b>			<b>14,19,88,822.00</b>
<b>Assistance</b>			
<b>Impact to Squatters/ Encroachers</b>			
	<b>Rs</b>	<b>Units</b>	
<b>1. Loss of Residence (Rs/unit)</b>			
Housing provision Under PMAY for homeless PAHs.		810	
Shifting Assistance to DPs	5,000.00	810	40,50,000.00
Loss of Residential Tenant	3,000.00	486	14,58,000.00
<b>Subtotal (B)</b>			<b>55,08,000.00</b>
<b>2. Loss of Shop/trade/commercial structure</b>			
Compensation of structure as per market value		2329	
Loss of Commercial Tenant	3,000.00	1428	42,84,000.00
Shifting Assistance to DPs	5,000.00	3758	1,87,85,000.00
Subsistence Allowance for 1 month	7,510.00	3758	2,82,15,070.00
<b>Subtotal (C)</b>			<b>5,12,84,070.00</b>
<b>3. Loss of commercial Kiosk/vendor</b>			
Compensation for structure as per market value		1515	
Shifting Assistance to DPs	5,000.00	1515	75,75,000.00
Subsistence Allowance for 1 month	7,510.00	1515	1,13,77,650.00
<b>Subtotal (D)</b>			<b>1,89,52,650.00</b>
<b>Impact to Vulnerable Household</b>			
One time Assistance who have to relocate	10,000.00	2047	2,04,70,000.00
<b>Subtotal (E)</b>			<b>2,04,70,000.00</b>
<b>Total</b>			<b>23,82,03,542</b>
<b>Contingency 10%</b>			2,38,20,354.2



<b>Compensation and Assistance for Dhanbad SWD</b>	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>26,20,23,896</b>

## CHAPTER 9: IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE OF RAP

*The RAP will be implemented over a period of 24 months. The Implementation schedule has been provided in **Table 24:** provided in **Table 24: Activity wise Implementation Schedule***

75. table 24 below.

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## CHAPTER 9: GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MECHANISM

### 9.1 INTRODUCTION

76. GRM is a process that enables any stakeholder to make a complaint or a suggestion about the way a project is being planned, constructed or implemented. A grievance is indignation or resentment stemming due to any project related activity. In the subproject RAP implementation, there is a need for an efficient grievance redressal mechanism that will assist the PAPs in resolving queries and complaints.

### 9.2 GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MECHANISM FOR THE SUB-PROJECT

77. A GRC will be set up at the state and ULB level. The objective is to receive and resolve the affected communities concerns, queries, complaints and grievances about the environmental and social aspects of the Project that could be encountered during implementation as well as to address other social issues pertaining to social cohesion and integration once the sub-projects implemented. Some means of communicating information on JUIDCO's GRM includes the following:

- ▶ Distribution of leaflets to the public places
- ▶ Notice boards
- ▶ JUIDCO's website
- ▶ Telecommunication Tools

78. The Deputy Project Director (JUIDCO, PMU) will be responsible for ensuring that each sub-project establishes an effective multi-level GRM to handle all grievances related to sub-project activities. The GRM will function at 2 levels: at the community level, where every effort will be made to resolve the issue; and at the sub-project level where, as GRC will be established and as an appeal mechanism at state level. the sub-project level GRC shall be constituted with five persons including a female member.

- ▶ One from the ULB/executing agency
  - ▶ Any one elected representative (local project area; preferably female)
  - ▶ Representative of a community-based group of women such as Mahila Samakhya/Mahila Mandal
  - ▶ A person who is publicly known and accepted by the locals (in the project area) to speak on their behalf (to be identified by the elected representatives of the ULB)
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- ▶ Community development officer from PIU
- ▶ Medical officer
- ▶ Officer from concerned department such as police, transport and labour
- ▶ ULB-level community organiser or Chief Municipal Officer's representative

79. The PAP will have to clarify the area of grievance. The GRC will entertain only grievances related to construction activities affecting the livelihood or loss of property/utility or restriction of access, labour community conflict, construction site management and quality of service during the O&M period. Grievances related to corruption will only be dealt under the anti-corruption laws of the Jharkhand.

80. The PAP (or his/her representative) may submit his/her complaint in by either written letter, phone, or email to the GRC or, alternatively, raise his/her voice in a public or individual meeting with project staff. A very simple grievance form in local language will also be available at each project site to be filled in by the complainant. Also complaint boxes shall be placed at ULB office, PIU office and Contractors campsite/office. One person in PIU and contractor office will be designated as complaint officer responsible for receiving all the grievances (oral or written) and maintaining the log of such complaints and action taken. This complaint officer shall facilitate filling the grievance form in case of illiterate complainants. NGO engaged for RAP implementation shall act as facilitator in ensuring that all the complaints/suggestions reach the attention of PIU head especially of the PAPs and local community. The effectiveness of the GRM shall be tracked through progress report of CSQC and NGO facilitating RAP implementation. The contact details of the registering complaints/suggestions at state level is given below:

**Grievance Redressal Cell**

**Jharkhand infrastructure Development Company Limited**

**3<sup>rd</sup> Floor, Pragati Sadan, Kutchery Chowk**

**Ranchi-834001, Jharkhand**

**Phone No: 651 2243203**

**Email: [grc.jmdp.juidco@gmail.com](mailto:grc.jmdp.juidco@gmail.com)**

81. The GRC will meet to try and resolve the matter at community level and make a recommendation usually within 7-10 working days from receipt of complaint. If there is no decision after 10 days, the PAP or any other aggrieved person can refer the complaint to the Deputy Project Director (JUIDCO, World Bank PMU). The Deputy Project Director (JUIDCO, World Bank PMU) will chair an Appeals Committee, which will then examine and address the complaint within 20 days. It is

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recognised that some complaints may take longer to resolve due to their complexity, for example, those related to land disputes. In such cases, the grieved party shall be communicated the possibility of delays with reasons and next actions within 20 days, All submitted complaints and grievances will be registered at the sub-project level and added to a database of JUIDCO-JMDP PIU, which will be monitored regularly by designated JUIDCO-JMDP staff. In addition to the mechanism explained above, PAPs have the right to approach the judiciary of the country.

As noted, the system be implemented by JUIDCO-PMU & PIU with support from appointed PMC. The grievance mechanism must address community grievances as well as worker's grievances. The CDGR must have various stakeholders and must meet regularly with PAPs to resolve the grievances.

1. The system will comprise of the following:
  - a) An accessible and simple grievance redressal procedure: The grievance redressal procedure will outline the process and steps to be taken, the key people responsible, and the upper limit to the time taken to resolve a conflict to the satisfaction of the complainant. In case there are grievances that have reached a stalemate, a third-party mediation may be considered. The entire GR process will be disclosed to the community at individual project sites, and it should be JUIDCO's and its PMC's endeavour to get all complaints recorded in the grievances log, and address the same in a consistent manner
  - b) A public consultation plan: This plan will outline the range of awareness and communication initiatives that will be implemented by JUIDCO in order to transparently and proactively address stakeholder concerns during the implementation of project activity.
2. The Environmental and Social Officers of JUIDCO-PMU will also need to coordinate with the various implementation agencies to meet the EMP's commitments to stakeholder engagement as follows:
  - a) Interface between JUIDCO, contractors, sub-contractors and the local community
  - b) Disclosure of project specific information about all components to villages/municipal wards within the footprint area of individual sites
  - c) Establish a mechanism to obtain, report and monitor all grievances from the local community
  - d) Regular engagement with gram panchayats and other local stakeholder groups identified in this report

The Environmental and Social Specialists of JUIDCO-PMU will also need to coordinate with the various government agencies and ULBs to meet the ESMP's commitments to stakeholder engagement as follows:

- i. Interface between JUIDCO, contractors, sub-contractors, relevant government departments (forest, utilities, traffic police) and the local community
  - ii. Disclosure of project specific information including the ESIA and ESMP on ULB website and District Library
-



- iii. Establish a mechanism to obtain, report and monitor all grievances from the local community
  - iv. Regular engagement with citizens and local stakeholder groups identified in this report
  - v. For better implementation of environmental management plan, grievance redressal mechanism has been proposed.
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## CHAPTER 10: MONITORING AND EVALUATION

### 10.1 INTRODUCTION

82. The concurrent internal social monitoring will be done as part of the regular monitoring by the PIU, Implementing Agencies, and design and supervision consultants. PIU CSQC, and the Implementing Agencies will do the regular monitoring of implementation of RAP implementation. PIU will submit monthly progress report on RAP implementation to PMU. PMU, with the help of in-house Social Specialists will do the quarterly social monitoring of sub-projects for safeguards compliance.
83. An external evaluation of the Resettlement Action Plan implementation for the subproject will also be undertaken through an audit consultant specifically hired for this purpose. Stakeholder Consultation Workshops with the participating departments and other stakeholders at ULB level will be held once a quarter during implementation, to gather their feedback on the environmental and social issues arising out of implementation of the sub project.
84. The implementation of RAP will be carried out by RAP implementing agency with the support of District administration and E&S Specialists of the ULB. The concurrent monitoring will be carried out by E&S specialist of ULB with support of CSQC and WB PMC. Environment & Social Specialist of JUIDCO-PMU will undertake monthly site visits to ensure that implementation process proceeds, as planned. The process followed for reporting includes monthly/quarterly progress report, site visit observations and feedback from the PAPs and other stakeholders and progress in GRC resolutions. Appropriate reporting formats will be designed by JUIDCO. ULB will submit physical and financial progress of the RAP to JUIDCO-PMU till the completion of RAP implementation
85. **Impact Evaluation:** Once the implementation of resettlement measures for displaced families is completed and the people have experienced life at new site for at least for 12 months, an impact evaluation will be carried out to assess how the resettlement assistance has helped to improve the living standards. This evaluation will be carried out with the support of independent consultants who are not directly associated with the implementation. The positive impact will be documented and will be disclosed through audio & visual media. If there are any negative impacts than corrective/mitigation measures will be taken.
-







## ANNEXURES-I

### Census Questionnaire of Dhanbad Storm Water Drainage Project

#### QUESTIONNAIRE FOR ESTABLISHMENT CENSUS

Unique Identification No. (UIN): \_\_\_\_\_

Programmer Instruction – Should be system generated not to be filled by interviewer

District:

Interviewer instruction: not to be asked to respondent

Section - Basic Information Area		
I	<b>District Name</b>	
	Dhanbad	1
	Deoghar	2
ii	Date & Time of Interview ( <i>Mandatory</i> )	To entered Manually



iii	Name of Interviewer ( <i>Mandatory</i> )	<b>To entered Manually</b>					
Iv	Sub-project Road Name	<b>Code list to be shared (0 – 99999)</b>					
V	Road No of DPR	<b>Code list to be shared (0 – 99999)</b>					
Vi	Ward Number	<b>Code list to be shared (0 to 100)</b>					
Vii	Starting point reference	<b>Code list to be shared (0 – 99999)</b>					
Viii	Distance of the unit/establishment/hawker being interviewed from the starting point	<b>_____ (Mention in meters) (range- 0 – 5000)</b>					
Ix	Type of Construction [SA]	<b>Temporary</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Semi-permanent</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>Permanent</b>	<b>3</b>
	Definition	<p>1. Temporary – Establishment not having concrete/steel construction. Made up of plastic/tarpaulin/bamboo construction or any other material which is very easily movable. Eg. basket carrying vegetable vendor, Bhelpuri stall / Tea stall</p> <p>2. Semi-permanent – immovable property with walls but without roof</p> <p>3. Permanent structure – Immoveable property eg. Retail shop.</p>					
x	Purpose of usage [SA]	<b>Residential</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Commercial</b>	<b>2</b>		





Good morning/afternoon/evening. I'm ..... from Karvy Insights, a market research company. We are currently conducting a study to \_\_\_\_\_ ( to be shared) . Could you kindly spare few minutes of your time for an interview? Thank you.

**Interviewer instruction: Ask All**

S1. Are you the owner of the property?

Interviewer instruction: Property refers to the establishment (either temporary/semi-permanent/permanent) where the respondent is located

Yes	1	Go to S3
<b>No</b>	<b>2</b>	Go to S2

**Interviewer instruction: Ask if coded 2 in S1**

**Check if the owner is available for interview**

S2. Owner availability at time of interview

Owner available	1	Go to S3
<b>Owner not available</b>	<b>2</b>	Go to S4

**Interviewer instruction: Ask if coded 1 in S2**

S3. Record name of the owner

First Name	Middle Name	Last Name/Surname

**Interviewer instruction: Ask if coded 2 in S2**

S4. Record name of the respondent

First Name	Middle Name	Last Name/Surname

**Interviewer instruction: DO NOT ASK THE RESPONDENT**

S5. Gender

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<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>



### Main Questionnaire

B1. Since How many years you are using the property?

Number of Years	To entered Manually (range 1 – 99)
-----------------	------------------------------------

B1.1 Kindly let us know if you own this property or you are a tenant?

<b>Owner</b>	<b>Tenant</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>

B2 Kindly let us know which of the following Social Category you belong to? [SA]

Social class	Code
ST	1
SC	2
OBC	3
General	4
Did not respond	5

Ask if coded 1, 2 in B2

B3 Kindly let us know your caste? [SA]

Please capture caste of the respondent	To entered Manually
Did not respond	1



B4 Kindly let us know if you fall under any of the household type mentioned below?[SA]

Household type	Code
I fall under 'Below Poverty Line' household	1
I fall under 'Women Headed Household'	2
Physically Challenged/Handicap	3
I am 'Lonely Old age'	4
I don't fall under any of the above household	5
None of the above	6

Ask if coded 1 in B4

B5 Kindly let us know your BPL card number and/or carrying BPL Card with you?[SA]

BPL Card Number	Code
Yes	1
No	2

Ask if coded 1 in B5

B5 BPL Card Number?[SA]

**Interviewer Instruction: Please enter BPL card number mentioned by the respondent or from the BPL Card carried by respondent**

Please capture BPL Card number	To entered Manually
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B6. Do you have any proof of this Address?[SA]

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Proof of the address	Code
Yes	1
No	2

**Ask if coded 1 in B6**

B7. Which of the following proof of address do you have? **[SA]**

Proof of the address	Code
Electricity bill	1
Water Bill	2
Rent Receipt	3
Any Other	4

B8 please mention category of the Project Affected Person through observation? **[SA]**

**Interviewer Instruction: Please do not ask respondent. Refer to the definition of encroacher**

**Encroacher Definition: There is a property line everywhere, structures protruding out would be called Encroacher. Like hotel having an entrance or staircase.**

**Squatter Definition: Squatter does not belong to the place and does not possess any legal establishment behind his structure or operation area. A tea stall or a Bhel puri stall.**

Category of PAP	Code
Encroacher	1
Squatter	2

**Ask if coded 1 in B8**

B9 Kindly let us know for which purpose do you use this property? **[SA]**

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Category of PAP	Code
Residential	1
Commercial	2
Resi-cum-Commercial	3

**Ask if coded 2 in B8**

B10 Kindly observe and mention for which of the following purpose the property is used? **[SA]**

**Interviewer Instruction: Please do not ask respondent. Mention type of occupancy**

Category of PAP	Code
Residential	1
Commercial	2
Resi-cum-Commercial	3
Static Hawkers	5
Mobile Hawkers	6

B11 Have you registered/legalize your business with municipality or local body through shop act or hawkers license? **[SA]**

Registered business	Code
Yes	1
No	2

**Ask if coded 2 in B1.1**

B11.1	Please tell us the name of the owner or the person who	<b>To entered Manually</b>
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	collects rent from you.								
B11.2	Kindly let us know total amount you paid as deposit to owner to occupy this place, if any	To entered Manually (in INR) (Range 1-99999)							
B11.3	How much rent you pay per month (in INR)	To entered Manually (in INR) (Range 1-99999)							
B11.4	Kindly tell if you pay any charges towards utilities used?	Electricity	1	Water	2	Sewerage	3	Others	4

## SECTION '2' – DETAILS OF AFFECTED STRUCTURES

**C1. Description of Affected Structure** - Click one Photograph of the structure ensuring the complete structure is captured in the photograph

**Programmer Instruction – Photographs should be digitally date and time stamped with Geo tagging**

C2 Kindly mention type of construction?[SA]

**Interviewer Instruction: Please do not ask respondent. Mention type of construction of the property**

Category of PAP	Code
Temporary	1
Semi-permanent	2
Permanent	3

**Programmer Instruction – ask if coded 2, 3 in C2**

C3 Kindly mention type of Floor that will get affected by the project?[SA]

**Interviewer Instruction: Please do not ask respondent. Mention through observation**

Floor type	Code
Cement	1



Wood	2
Metal	3

**Programmer Instruction – ask if coded 2, 3 in C2**

C4 Kindly mention type of wall that will get affected by the project?[SA]

**Interviewer Instruction: Please do not ask respondent. Mention through observation**

Wall type	Code
Bricks	1
Wood	2
Metal	3
Others	4

**Programmer Instruction – ask if coded 3 in C2**

C5 Kindly mention type of roof that will get affected by the project?[SA]

**Interviewer Instruction: Please do not ask respondent. Mention through observation**

Wall type	Code
Asbestos	1
Metal	2
Plastic	3
Others	4

**Programmer Instruction – To be silently recorded**

C6 kindly mention area of the structure that will get affected due to project.

C6.1	Area/floor in square feet (approximate)	To entered Manually (1-5000)
C6.2	Length along the road in feet (approximate)	To entered Manually (1-500)



C6.3	Width perpendicular to the road in feet (approximate)	To entered Manually (1-500)
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C7	Kindly ask respondent the approximate market value of the structure	To entered Manually (5,000-100,00,000)
	Did not respond	1

**Programmer Instruction – ask if coded 1 in B9 / B10**

C8 Kindly mention the type of the residential structure? [SA]

**Interviewer Instruction: Please do not ask respondent. Mention through observation**

Residential structure	Code
House	1
Hut	2

**Programmer Instruction – ask if coded 2 in B9 / B10**

C9 Kindly mention the type of the commercial structure? [SA]

**Interviewer Instruction: Please do not ask respondent. Mention through observation**

Residential structure	Code
Shops	1
Hotel	2
Small Eatery	3
Kiosk	4
Farm House	5
Petrol Pump	6
Clinic	7
STD Booth	8





Workshop	9
Vendors	10
Commercial Complex	11
Industrial structure	12
Restaurant	13
Any Other	14

C11 Kindly capture if any of the following structure will get affected due to project [MA].

**Programmer Instruction – code 5 ('None of the above will get affected') cannot be coded with any other code**

**Interviewer Instruction: Please do not ask respondent. Mention through observation**

Other Structure	Code
Boundary Wall	1
Foundation	2
Gate	3
Well/ Tube well	4
None of the above will get affected	5

**Programmer Instruction – ask if coded 2, 3 in B9 / B10**

C12 Kindly let us know if you employ anyone else in your establishment [SA].

Employed anyone	Code
Yes	1
No	2

**Programmer Instruction – ask if coded 1, C12**

C13	Kindly mention number of people	To entered Manually (1-100)
-----	---------------------------------	-----------------------------



	employed by you	
--	-----------------	--

**Programmer Instruction – ask if coded 1 in [ ix ]**

**Interviewer Instruction: Please do not ask respondent. Mention through observation**

**C13.1 Is there a tree adjacent or in the premises of the establishment?**

	Yes	1
	No	2

**Programmer Instruction – ask if coded 1 in C13.1**

**C14 Is the adjacent tree owned by you? [SA]**

	Yes	1
	No	2

**Programmer Instruction – ask if coded 1 in C14**

**C15 Kindly tell us how many trees will get affected by the project?**

C15.1	Fruit trees	To entered Manually (1-100)
C15.2	Non fruit trees	To entered Manually (1-100)
	Total number of trees	Programmer instruction – auto calculate (C15.1 + C15.2)

**C16 Do you see any electric pole adjacent to project affected unit/site/establishment. [SA]**

**Interviewer Instruction: Please do not ask respondent. Mention through observation**

	Yes	1
	No	2

Section 'D' Demographics

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D1. Kindly tell us total number of members in your family.

D1.	Number of people in family	To entered Manually (1-10)
-----	----------------------------	----------------------------

D2. Kindly tell us name of each family member.

**Programming Instruction: number of responses captured should be equal to 'value entered in D1'**

	Family member	Name
1	Self	Post code name from S4
2	Member 1	To entered Manually
3	Member 2	To entered Manually
4	Member 3	To entered Manually

D3. RELATION WITH THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD

**Programming Instruction: ask for each of the family member mentioned in D2 in single screen.**

	Family member	RELATION WITH THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD
1	Self (name)	Use following codes as drop down menu
2	Member 1 – Name	Use following codes as drop down menu
3	Member 2 – Name	Use following codes as drop down menu
4	Member 3 – Name	Use following codes as drop down menu

- |                                    |                              |                           |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 01 Self                            | 02 Spouse                    | 03 Parents                |
| 04 Brother/ Sister                 | 05 Son/ Daughter             | 06 Son/ Daughter-in-law   |
| 07 Nephew/ Niece                   | 08 Grand Son/ Grand Daughter | 09 Uncle/ Aunt            |
| 10 Grand Father/ Grand Mother      | 11 Father/ Mother-in-law     | 12 Brother/ Sister-in-law |
| 13 Grandson/ Grand Daughter in law |                              | 99 Others, specify        |

D4. Kindly tell us gender of each family member.

**Programming Instruction: ask for each of the family member mentioned in D2 in single screen.**

	Family member	RELATION WITH THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD
1	Self (name)	Use following codes as drop down menu
2	Member 1 – Name	Use following codes as drop down menu



3	Member 2 – Name	Use following codes as drop down menu
4	Member 3 – Name	Use following codes as drop down menu

01 Male

02 Female

D5. Kindly tell us age of each family member.

**Programming Instruction: ask for each of the family member mentioned in D2 in single screen.**

	Family member	Name
1	Self (name)	Post code age from S5
2	Member 1 – Name	To entered Manually (between 1-100)
3	Member 2 – Name	To entered Manually(between 1-100)
4	Member 3 – Name	To entered Manually(between 1-100)

D6. Kindly tell us marital status of each family member.

**Programming Instruction: ask for each of the family member mentioned in D2 in single screen.**

	Family member	Marital Status
1	Self (name)	Use following codes as drop down menu
2	Member 1 – Name	Use following codes as drop down menu
3	Member 2 – Name	Use following codes as drop down menu
4	Member 3 – Name	Use following codes as drop down menu

01 Married

02 Unmarried

03 Widow/ Widower/  
Separated

D7. Kindly tell us education level of each family member.

**Programming Instruction: ask for each of the family member mentioned in D2 in single screen.**

	Family member	Education
1	Self (name)	Use following codes as drop down menu
2	Member 1 – Name	Use following codes as drop down menu



3	Member 2 – Name	Use following codes as drop down menu
4	Member 3 – Name	Use following codes as drop down menu

- |  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| 01 Illiterate                                  | 02 Informally Literate (without attending school) | 03 Primary Educated (upto Class 5)           |
| 04 Middle Educated (upto Class 8)              | 05 Secondary Educated (upto Class 10)             | 06 Higher Secondary Educated (upto Class 12) |
| 07 Graduate                                    | 08 Post Graduate                                  | 09 Professional Diploma/ Trade Certificate   |
| 10 Professional Degree (Doctor, Engineer etc.) | 11 Child (< 6 yrs.)                               | 99 Others, specify                           |

D8. Kindly tell us know if any of your family member is physically or mentally challenged/handicapped? **[SA]**

Yes	1
No	2

D9. Kindly tell us name of the person with disability and type of disability.

**Programming Instruction: ASK IF CODED '1' in D8; Show names of all family member mentioned in D2 in single screen.**

**Interviewer Instruction: Please mention disability and type of disability only against the mentioned by the respondent.**

	Family member	Physical / mental disability
1	Self (name)	Use following codes as drop down menu
2	Member 1 – Name	Use following codes as drop down menu
3	Member 2 – Name	Use following codes as drop down menu
4	Member 3 – Name	Use following codes as drop down menu

- |               |             |                   |
|---------------|-------------|-------------------|
| 01 Physically | 02 Mentally | 03 Not applicable |
|---------------|-------------|-------------------|

D10. Kindly tell us occupation of all members of the family.



	Family member	Occupation
1	Self (name)	Use following codes as drop down menu
2	Member 1 – Name	Use following codes as drop down menu
3	Member 2 – Name	Use following codes as drop down menu
4	Member 3 – Name	Use following codes as drop down menu

01	Cultivation	02	Agricultural Labour	03	Allied agricultural activities (forestry/ fishing/ grazing)
04	Unskilled Labour (daily waged)	05	Government/ Panchayet/ Municipal Service	06	Private Service
07	Skilled Labour	08	Self Employed/ Professional (mention)	09	Traditional HH Industries
10	Trade & Business	11	Employee in Mining Sector	12	Employee of other shop/business
13	Masonry	14	Computer Hardware/ Software	15	Rickshaw Puller/Auto Rickshaw driver
16	Household Maid/ Assistants	17	Private Tuition	18	Money Lender
19	Pension/ Earnings from remittances	20	Unemployed (>18 Yrs.)	21	Student
22	Housewife				

**Programmer Instruction – To be silently recorded**

D11 Kindly tell us annual income of the household

D11.1	From main occupation	To entered Manually (1-10,00,000)
D11.2	Subsidiary income from other sources	To entered Manually (1-10,00,000)
	<b>Total income of the household</b>	<b>Programmer instruction: (D11.1 + D11.2), please auto calculate</b>

D12 Kindly tell us skill set possessed by the head of household to earn money? E.g. driving, painting, mechanical etc.

	Skill set possessed by Head of the household	To entered Manually
--	--	---------------------



D13 Kindly tell us voter ID, Aadhar card and your bank account number preferably in which you receive government subsidies.

	Voter ID number	To entered Manually (UPTO 12 alpha numerics ); optional
	Aadhar number	To entered Manually (12 digit number); optional

D14 Kindly tell us your bank account details.

	Name of the bank	To entered Manually optional
	Account number	To entered Manually (up to 12 digit); optional

D15 KINDLY TELL US WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING HOUSEHOLD ITEMS OWNED/POSSESSED BY YOUR FAMILY AT YOUR HOUSEHOLD? **[MA]**

Other Structure	Code
TV	1
Tape Recorder	2
Radio	3
Refrigerator	4
Phone	5
Cycles	6
Two Wheeler	7
Three Wheeler	8
Four Wheeler	9
Bus/ Truck	10
LPG	11
Agriculture Land	12
Washing machine	13

D16 Kindly tell us breakup of household expenditure in a typical month.

---



Other Structure	Amount
1. Food	To entered Manually (0-10,000)
2. Education	To entered Manually (0-10,000)
3. Travel/ transportation	To entered Manually (0-10,000)
4. Health	To entered Manually (0-10,000)
5. Clothes	To entered Manually (0-10,000)
6. Religious practices	To entered Manually (0-10,000)
7. Water Charges, if any:	To entered Manually (0-10,000)
8. Electricity Bill:	To entered Manually (0-10,000)
9. Payment of loan / borrowing	To entered Manually (0-10,000)
10. Any other (specify)	To entered Manually (0-10,000)
Total expenditure	Programmer instruction – Please auto calculate household expenditure (Sum of 1 to 10); total expenditure should be less than or equal to (D11.1 + D11.2),

D17. Kindly tell us role of male & female members of the family in each of the following Decision making at Household Level. [SA in row]

D17.	Subject	Male	Female	Both
1	Financial Matter	1	1	1
2	Education of Child	2	2	2
3	Healthcare of Child	3	3	3
4	Purchase of assets	4	4	4
5	Day to day household activities	5	5	5
6	On social function and marriages	6	6	6
7	Women to Earn for Family	7	7	7
8	Land and property	8	8	8





## Section 'E' - WOMEN PARTICIPATION AT COMMUNITY LEVEL

E2. Does women in your family participate in Community decisions?[SA]

	Yes	1
	No	2

E3. Tell us if anyone from your family is member of any active Self Help Group (SHG)? [SA]

	Particulars	Code
	Male	1
	Female	2
	Both	3
	None	4

E4 Are you of the opinion that men and women enjoy the same status in your community? [SA]

	Particulars	Code
	Yes	1
	No	2

### **Programmer Instruction – To be silently recorded**

E5 What are some of the differences that strike you in particular?[MA]

Particulars	Code
1. Women are not consulted for major decisions	1
2. All economic decisions are made by men	2
3. Women not considered important in decision making	3
4. Women are under male dominance	4
5. Women have to take permission from men to go out of house	5



6. Domestic violence exists in many families	6
7. Girls are not consulted before marriage	7
8. Low priority is given to women's education	8
9. Mainly men are responsible for earning	9
10. Women are allowed to attend public meetings and gatherings	10
11. Men lack the attitude to help women in domestic chores	11
12. Men do not like to give liberty to women	12
Others (specify)	13

**Programming Instruction: ASK if CODED 3 in C2 && CODED 2 in S5 (WOMEN). RANK ALL COMPULSARY**

E6 If men and women were asked to rank their needs in order of priority, how would they do it?

Particulars	Rank - Men	Rank - Women
Household latrine		
Food		
Good health care		
Drinking water		
Education		
Bathing enclosure		
Employment		
Household latrine		
Food		
Good health care		
Drinking water		
Education		

**SECTION 'F' - LOAN AND INDEBTEDNESS (FOR LAST ONE YEAR)**

**F1. Has any of your family members taken any loan in last year? [SA]**

---



	Yes	1
	No	2

**Programming Instruction: ASK if CODED 1 in F1.**

**F2. Who has taken the most recent loan this year in your family? [SA]**

**Programming Instruction: Show names of all family member mentioned in D2 in single screen.**

	Family member	Code
1	Self (name)	1
2	Member 1 – Name	2
3	Member 2 – Name	3
4	Member 3 – Name	4

**Programming Instruction: ASK if CODED 1 in F1.**

**F3. Source of the loan [SA]**

	Source	Code
1	Bank	1
2	NGO	2
3	Pvt. Money Lender	3
4	Cooperative	4
5	SHG	5
6	Relative/ Friend	6

**Programming Instruction: ASK if CODED 1 in F1.**

**F4. The purpose of the Loan[SA]**

	Purpose of the Loan	Code
1	Productive Investment	1
2	Emergency	2

---



3	Paying off other loans	3
4	Purchasing durables	4
5	Social Events	5
6	Others	6

**Programming Instruction: ASK if CODED 1 in F1.**

**F5. What percentage of loan you have already repaid [SA]**

	Purpose of the Loan	Code
1	I have paid 0-20%	1
2	I have paid 21-40%	2
3	I have paid 41-60%	3
4	I have paid 61-80%	4
5	I have paid 81-100%	5

SECTION 'G' – Advantages & Disadvantages

**Programming Instruction: Please display unique code that need to entered on OE Sheet.**

**Interviewer Instruction: Please mention unique number mentioned on the tablet in the OE sheet**

**Programmer Instruction – To be silently recorded**

G1. Benefits perceived from the sub projects

1. Incidence of diseases will be less	1
2. More cleanliness in and around the area	2
3. Others Please specify	3

**Programming Instruction: Please display unique code that need to entered on OE Sheet.**

**Interviewer Instruction: Please mention unique number mentioned on the tablet in the OE sheet**

**Programmer Instruction – To be silently recorded**

G2. Likely type(s) of distress perceived by PAP

1. It will lead to my displacement	1
2. Affect my business	2



3. Others Please specify	3
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