



Safeguards Due Diligence Report

Project Number: 42267-026
June 2020

IND: Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Program

Package : Faecal Sludge Management Solutions for Sambhar-Phulera, Distt. Jaipur, Rajasthan

Submitted by: Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Project, Jaipur

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Asian Development Bank

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Subject: Submission of Due Diligence Report for FSMS for Sambhar-Phulera, Distt. Jaipur, Lalsot, Dausa, Rajasthan and Khandela, Distt. Sikar, Rajasthan under RUIDP Phase III (ADB Grant 0413-IND) as per ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009.

Dear,

Please find enclosed herewith the Due Diligence Report for FSMS for Sambhar-Phulera, Distt. Jaipur, Lalsot, Dausa, Rajasthan and Khandela, Distt. Sikar, Rajasthan under RUIDP Phase III (ADB Grant 0413-IND) in compliance of ADB's Mission direction.

Thanks

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Received 6.05.20
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Safeguards Due Diligence Report

Grant 0413-IND
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Package: Faecal Sludge Management Solutions for Sambhar-Phulera, Distt. Jaipur, Rajasthan

Prepared by Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Program, Government of Rajasthan for the Asian Development Bank.

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
AF	-	Anaerobic Filter
AP	-	Affected Person
BMGF	–	Bill and Milinda Gates Foundation
CAPC	–	Community Awareness and Participation Consultant
CLC	–	City Level Committee
CWR	–	Clear Water Reservoir
DEWATS	-	Decentralized Waste Water Treatment System
DBO	–	Design, Build and Operate
DDR	–	Due Diligence Report
DPR	–	Detailed Project Report
EC	-	Empowered Committee
EAC	–	Expert Appraisal Committee
FGD	–	Focus Group Discussions
FSSM	–	Faecal Sludge and Septage Management
FSTP	–	Faecal Sludge Treatment Plant
GOI	–	Government of India
GOR	–	Government of Rajasthan
GRM	–	Grievance Redress Mechanism
KLD	-	Kilo litres/day
LSGD	–	Local Self Government Department
LPCD	–	Liters per Capita per Day
MLD	–	Million Liters per Day
NOC	–	No Objection Certificate
O&M	–	Operation and Maintenance
OHSR	–	Over Head Service Reservoir
PDBs	-	Planted Drying Beds
PIU	–	Project Implementation Unit
PMU	–	Project Management Unit
ROW	–	right-of-way
RUIDP	–	Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Project
RUSDP	-	Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Program
SDP	-	Sector Development Program
SIP	–	Service Improvement Plan
SPS	–	Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009
STP	–	Sewerage Treatment Plant
SPS	–	Sewage Pumping Station
ULB	–	Urban Local Body

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. Project Overview

1. The Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Program (RUSDP) will complement the past and ongoing efforts of the Government of Rajasthan (GOR) to improve water supply and wastewater services to the residents of the state of Rajasthan. The program component of the RUSDP will support policy reforms and consolidate institutional development and governance improvement in the urban sector in the state, while the investment component of the RUSDP will invest in water distribution network improvements and sewerage systems in the six project cities¹ each having a population of more than 100,000 and identified considering the lack of basic services at present and willingness to undertake reforms and institutional restructuring. RUSDP will be implemented over a five-year period beginning in March 2015 and will be funded by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) via a sector development program (SDP) loan modality.

2. RUSDP Phase - 3 program was conceived to include a grant component contributed by Bill and Milinda Gates Foundation (BMGF) through the Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Project's (RUIDP) existing framework to address the issue of decentralized wastewater and city-wide Faecal Sludge and Septage Management (FSSM) across the state of Rajasthan. The initial outlay for the grant is US\$ 2 million, and the fund will be utilized for conducting pilot studies in various project towns. The project aims to find innovative sanitation solutions, conduct pilot studies in pocket areas that are devoid of the conventional sewerage system, capture information for the replicable model, explore the possibility of engaging private service providers, and develop an institutional framework and capacity building. In the initial stages of the project, the focus was on the six RUIDP project towns (Tonk, Bhilwara, Pali, Hanumangarh, Sri Ganganagar, and Jhunjhunu), along with four additional program loan towns (Jhalawar, Sawai Madhopur, Bikaner, and Kota). Micro-scale pilot studies were conducted in two towns of Tonk and Jhalawar, where identified pockets were in the core city area and left out from conventional sewerage system, which included on-site sanitation solutions at a neighborhood scale.

3. RUIDP proposed to implement a Faecal Sludge Treatment Plant (FSTP)² for Sambhar & Phulera town in Rajasthan to assess the current gaps in sanitation across the towns and suggest sustainable and cost-effective ways to manage faecal sludge generated within its boundary.

B. Objectives and Scope of this Report

4. The main objective of due diligence exercise is to confirm that the subproject is free of involuntary resettlement impacts such as land acquisition, physical displacement, economic displacement, adverse impact on livelihood, community properties or any other impacts, based on a review of land records, stakeholder consultations and field visits to subproject locations. This document describes the findings and provides copies of relevant documents, minutes of meetings, and photographs.

5. This due diligence report (DDR) has been prepared by assimilating the details of the detailed project report (DPR), findings from the field visits, and discussions with relevant

¹ Pali, Tonk, Ganganagar, Jhunjhunu, Bhilwara and Hanumangarh

² FSTP of 20 KLD capacity is proposed in Phulera. This FSTP will treat all the septage collected from both the towns.

government officials and information gathered during the public consultation, which is aligned with ADB's safeguards requirements.

II. DESCRIPTION OF SUBPROJECT AREA

6. Phulera lies in the North Western part of the Jaipur District. It is well connected via the railways to Jaipur, Ajmer, Ahmedabad, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Delhi etc. Phulera is approximately 70 Kms away from Jaipur. Sambhar is approximately 10 Kms away from Phulera and is famous for the Sambhar Lake and salt production. Sambhar also lies in the western part of the Jaipur District. This town is located on the banks of the Sambhar Lake. The total area of the Sambhar lake is spread across 230 square kilometer. Salt production is the primary source of occupation for the people in the town. It is located 380 m above the mean sea level.

7. Sambhar is a Municipality city in district of Jaipur, Rajasthan. The Sambhar city is divided into 20 wards for which elections are held every five years. The Sambhar Municipality has population of 22,327 of which 11,517 are males while 10,810 are females as per report released by Census India 2011. Population of Children with age of 0-6 is 2859 which is 12.81 % of total population of Sambhar municipal area. In Sambhar Municipality, Female Sex Ratio is of 939 against state average of 928. Moreover Child Sex Ratio in Sambhar is around 900 compared to Rajasthan state average of 888. Literacy rate of Sambhar city is 78.93 % higher than state average of 66.11 %. In Sambhar, Male literacy is around 88.95 % while female literacy rate is 68.32 %.

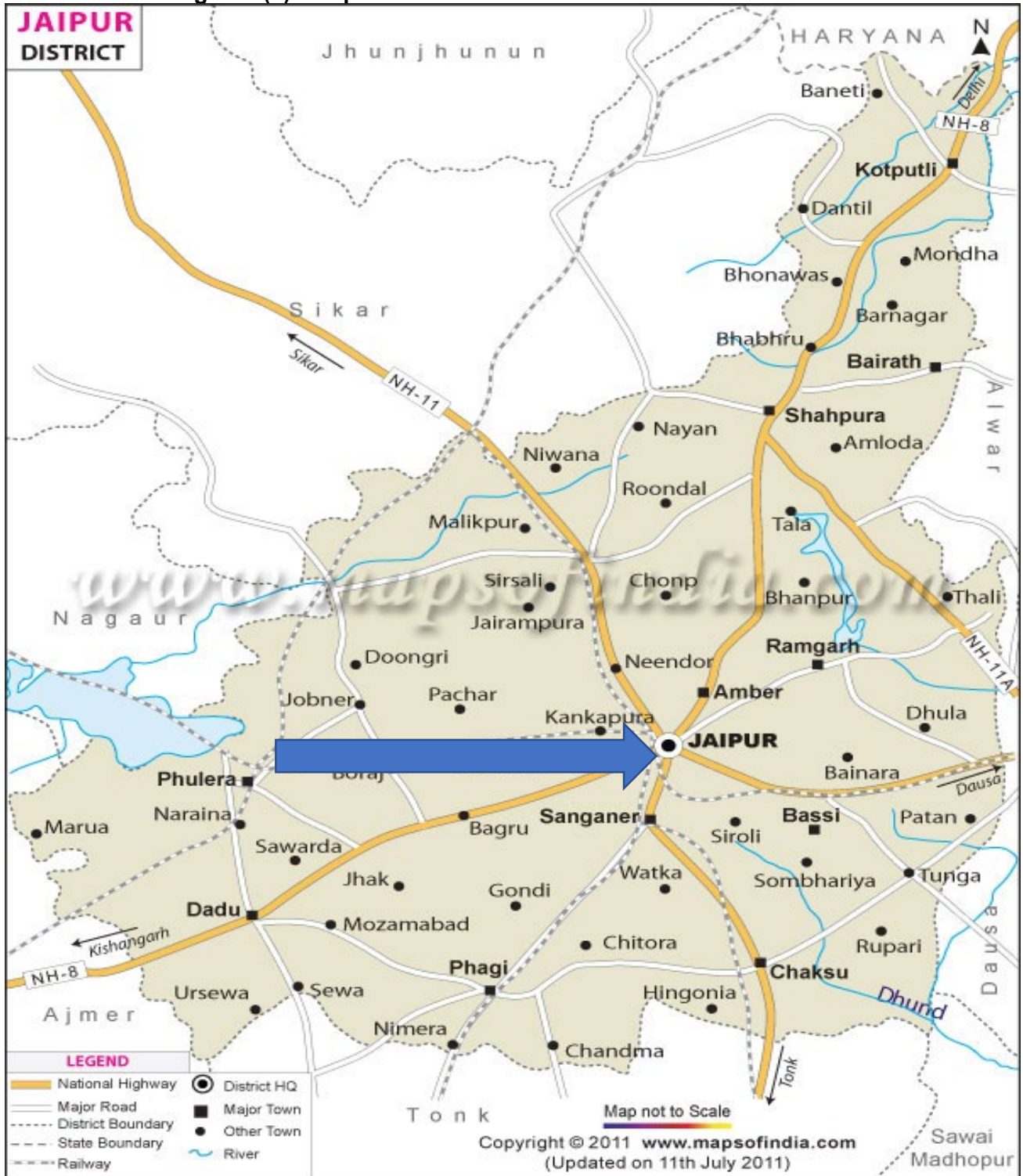
8. Phulera is a Municipality + Outgrowth city situated in Phulera tehsil of Jaipur district. The Phulera city is divided into 22 wards for which elections are held every five years. As per the Population Census 2011, there are total 4,640 families residing in the Phulera city. The total population of Phulera is 26,091 out of which 13,574 are males and 12,517 are females thus the Average Sex Ratio of Phulera is 922. The population of Children of age 0-6 years in Phulera city is 3001 which is 12% of the total population. There are 1633 male children and 1368 female children between the age 0-6 years. Thus as per the Census 2011 the Child Sex Ratio of Phulera is 838 which is less than Average Sex Ratio (922). As per the Census 2011, the literacy rate of Phulera is 86.5%. Thus Phulera has higher literacy rate compared to 75.5% of Jaipur district. The male literacy rate is 83.4% and the female literacy rate is 69.1% in Phulera. Phulera Municipality + Outgrowth have total administration over 4,640 houses to which it supplies basic amenities like water and sewerage. It is also authorize to build roads within Municipality + Outgrowth limits and impose taxes on properties coming under its jurisdiction.

9. There is no tourism potential in Phulera town, whereas in Sambhar mainly domestic tourism occurs to visit the famous Sambhar Lake and wildlife sanctuary, Shakambhari mata temple, Dadu Dayal Ashram, Hazrat Husmuddin Chishti Dargah etc, which attract a large number of tourists from nearby places every year.

Figure 1: Map and Location of Sambhar & Phulera town



Figure 1(a): Map and Location of Sambhar & Phulera town



Source- District map (Rajasthan portal)

III. SUBPROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Existing Sanitation system in Sambhar and Phulera

10. **Phulera:** There is no underground sewerage network in Phulera. Based on field observations and focused discussions with the Urban Local Body(ULB) officials, it was found that people primarily resorted to the construction of single pits where the sides are lined but the base is left unlined. These are constructed using bricks. These were usually 15-20 feet deep and 2.5 to 3 feet in diameter. They are made from pre-cast concrete rings. 60% of the toilets are connected to this type of containment system. Other than the above mentioned containment type, people also make a 2 or 3 chambered septic tanks. These tanks are 5-6 feet in length, 6-7 feet in breadth and 6-7 feet in height. They are lined both in the sides and base but the supernatant is directly connected to the open drain. 40% of the toilets have this kind of containment systems. Both the above mentioned systems have a desludging frequency of 10-15 years. These containment systems are made below the road, either in front or behind the house or sometimes within the household premises. Based on the discussion with the Junior engineer of the Phulera Nagar Palika, it is estimated that 60% of the houses in Phulera have unlined pits while 40% have the rectangular pits whose base is left unlined. In the last five years everyone has switched to the usage of single circular ringed pits.

11. **Sambhar:** A contrary situation exists in Sambhar where 70% of the toilets are connected to 2 or 3 chambered septic tanks. They are 6-8 feet in length, 4-5 feet in breadth, and 5 feet in height and have an average volume of 4.5 cum. The sides and base are completely lined and are made from bricks. The supernatant is directly connected to the open drains. While the remaining 30% of toilets are connected to circular pits that are made from pre cast concrete rings with holes for the elimination of the liquid component of the faecal sludge. They are approximately 10 feet deep and 2-3 feet in diameter and have an average volume of 1.4 cum. Both the above mentioned systems have a desludging frequency of 10-15 years and are constructed under the road in front of the house.

12. **Disposal methods of Faecal Sludge:** The septage or Faecal sludge generated from septic tanks and single pits are desludged through cesspool trucks commonly called as Vacuum trucks or sewer suction machine. There are two tractor mounted vacuum based desludging vehicles owned by the ULB which service the demand for desludging from households and non residential units within the limits of Phulera Nagar Palika. There are a total of 5 desludging service providers serving both Phulera and Sambhar. The Phulera Nagar Palika vehicle is currently defunct while the Sambhar Nagar Palika vehicle of 3.5 m³ capacity is still in operation and receives 5-10 desludging per month from Phulera alone. Apart from that there are 3 more private desludging service providers. These service providers charge Rs. 1200 to 1500 for each service. The collected faecal sludge from sewer pits and septic tanks is emptied in low lying areas, nallah, agricultural fields or any other vacant land without any treatment, which poses a great risk to health and environment.

B. Subproject Components.

13. The details of works carried out in this subproject are summarized in Table 1 below:

Table 1: Subproject Components

S. No	Component	Quantity
1	To provide technological solutions for faecal sludge management and development of a plan for FSSM	One number
2	Construct Faecal Sludge Treatment Plant (FSTP) of 20 KLD(Kilo litres/day) capacity in Phulera*	To provide low cost sanitation services for population in the outskirts and living in scattered habitations
3.	Procurement of Desludging Vehicles.	
4	Development of Existing Approach Road-A flexible pavement of 6 Meter for 500 meters has been proposed for development of the same road.	

Source: Detailed Project Report, 2018.

*A common FSTP of 20 KLD capacity is proposed in Phulera. This FSTP will treat all the septage collected from both the towns

14. **FSTP concept proposed For Phulera:** This faecal sludge treatment unit is designed for 20 cum capacity. The stabilization and the drying part of the treatment process are divided into 2 modules of 10 m³ each to ensure effective digestion. The faecal sludge from households of Phulera and Sambhar towns would be conveyed 6 days in a week to the treatment unit. The estimated quantity of sludge from these towns to FSTP plant is approximately 14.5-16 KLD in first five year and 16-20 KLD in subsequent years. The faecal sludge shall first be made to pass through the screening chambers (2 nos) for the retention of coarse materials/ solid waste present in the faecal sludge. The liquid sludge would be conveyed to Stabilization Reactor (2 nos) from where they are conveyed to Sludge Drying Beds (SDB), 20 in total, to remove the degradable organic substance and improve its dewatering ability. The solids collected at the bottom of the stabilization reactor in the form of slurry flows to sludge drying beds by pump provided in the third chamber. The sludge drying beds are structures with sloped base for holding graded filter media. The sludge undergoes liquid-solid separation and also drying. The dried sludge from the drying beds are removed periodically and transferred to the sludge storage shed located within the premises and the rest of the part which is the liquid percolate or effluent wastewater is conveyed to the collection tank after which it is pumped to the integrated settler and Anaerobic Filter. The effluent wastewater is then treated in two stages (primary and secondary stage) in Decentralized Waste Water Treatment System (DEWATS) modules. The primary stages i.e. Settler is mainly meant for Sedimentation of any settable solids that have entered the modules along with the percolate. The secondary stage i.e. Anaerobic Filter is for the anaerobic degradation of any dissolved and suspended organic matter. The partially treated wastewater from the secondary treatment unit would be conveyed into the horizontal planted gravel filter (HPGF). The area available in the selected location for FSTP is 74m x 74m. In future if the quantity of faecal sludge increases significantly, the same system can be replicated in the selected location to accommodate the extra loads. Modules of FSTP plant with their dimensions and Capacity are given in Table 2

Table 2 Area Specifications of Treatment Modules

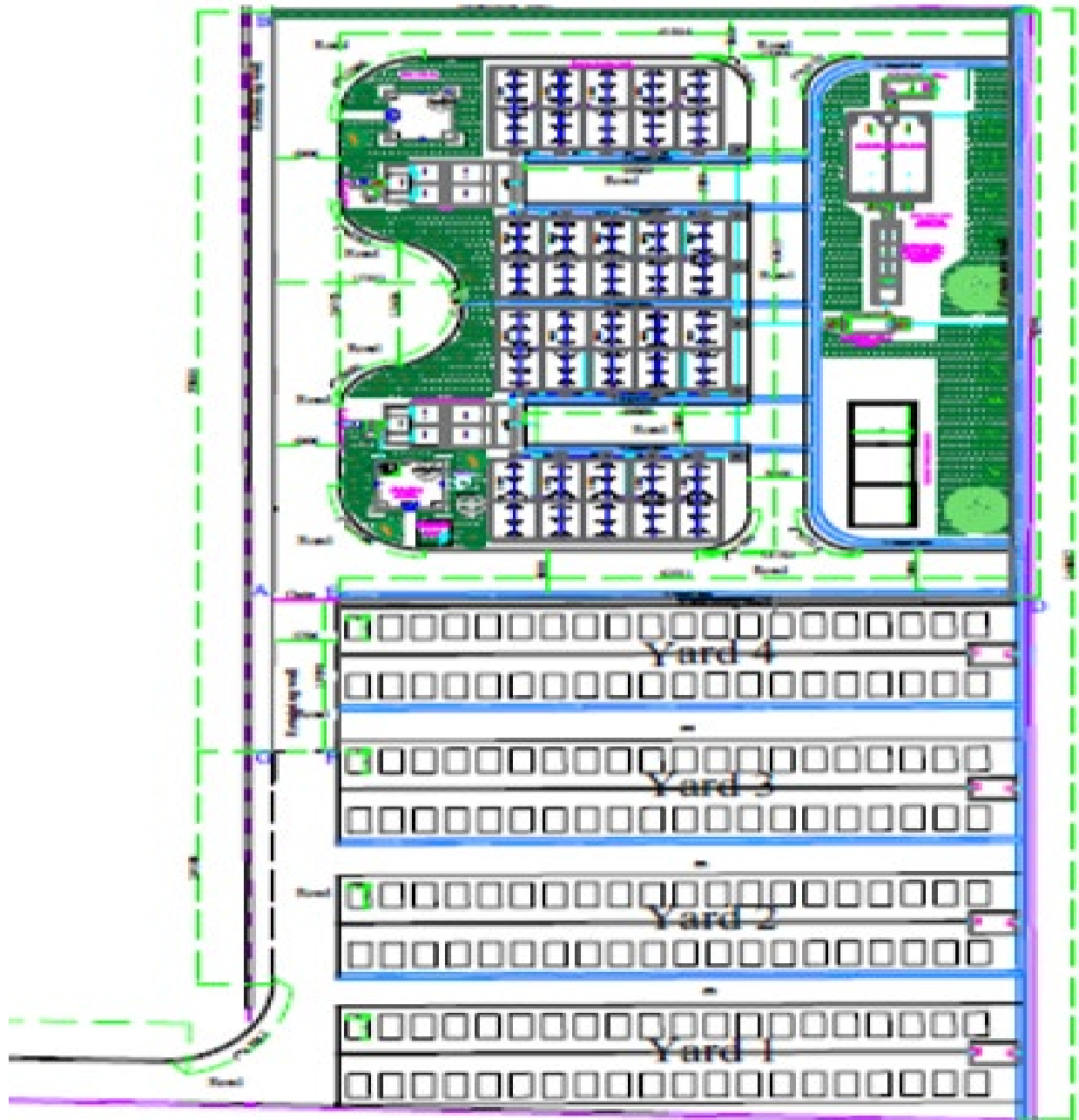
S.No	Modules	Dimension(Meters)				Capacity(cum)	No of Units
		L	B	H1	H2		
1	Screening Chamber	2.23	0.98	0.65	0.65	0.72	2
2	Grit Chamber	1.6	1.6	1.25	1.25	1.25	2
3	Stabilization Tank	12.22	5.72	3.05	2.15	101.4	2
4	Sludge Drying Bed	10.48	4.88	0.75	0.25	10	20
5	Sludge Storage Yard	15.80	4.20	-	-	-	1

S.No	Modules	Dimension(Meters)				Capacity(cum)	No of Units
		L	B	H1	H2		
6	Integrated Settler and Anaerobic Reactor	8.40	2.00	2.50	2.00	36	1
7	Horizontal Planted Gravel Filter	11.12	7.72	1.17	0.65	36	1

H1: Inner Depth,H2: Liquid Depth

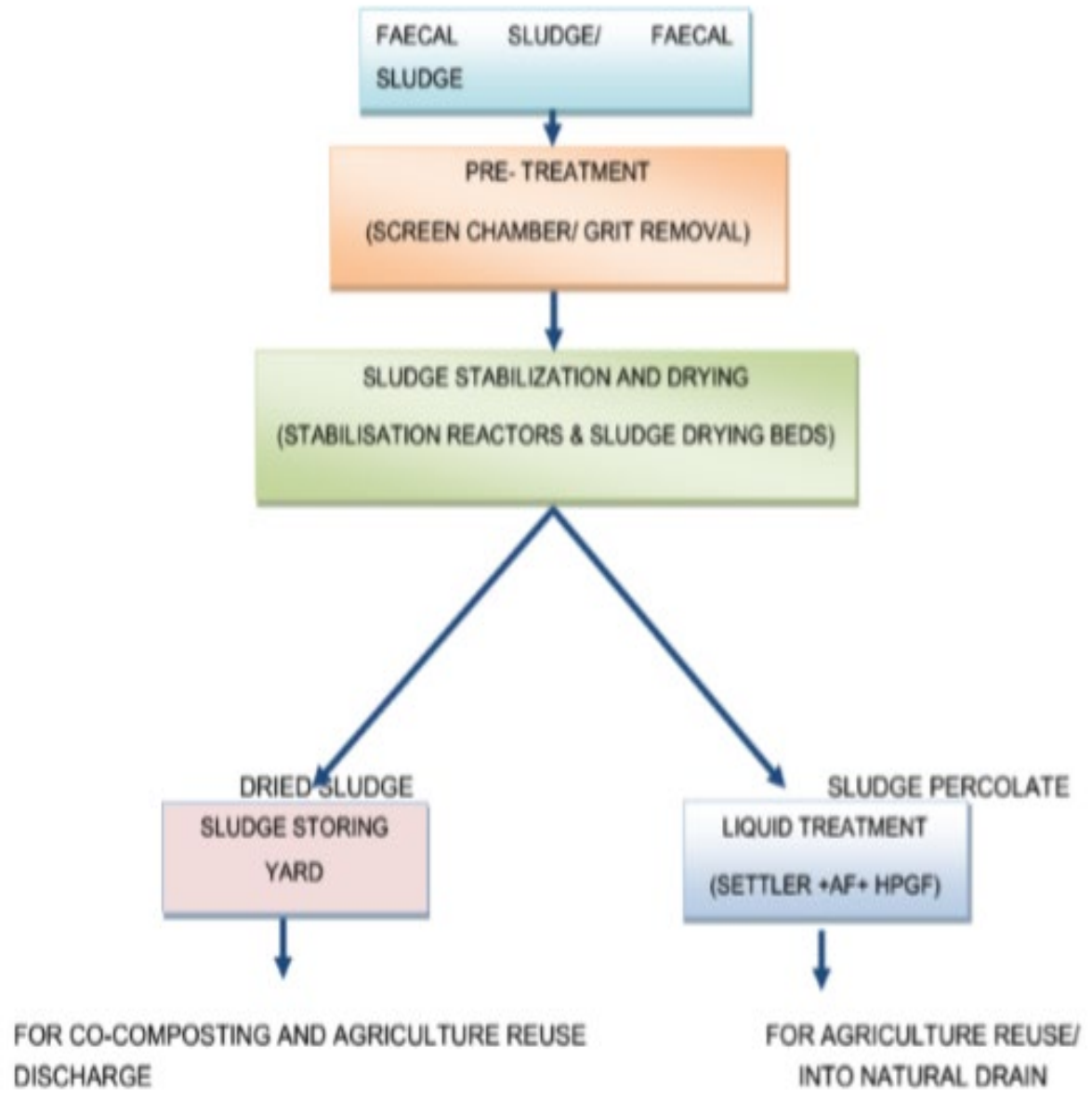
Source: Detailed Project Report, 2018.

Figure 2: Layout Plan FSTP in Phulera



Source: Detailed Project Report, 2018.

Figure 3: Flow Diagram of faecal sludge treatment process



Source: Detailed Project Report, 2018.

IV. DUE DILIGENCE REPORT

15. During the preparatory stage (before initiation of FSTP works) of the subproject, the land acquisition and involuntary resettlement issues were examined in line with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009 and relevant land records and site photographs of proposed FSTP site was shared with the ADB. The civil work has started, and as a corrective measure, the field-based due diligence was carried with the objective to identify resettlement (permanent or temporary) impacts on titled/non-titled households if any caused during the execution.

16. A due diligence visit was undertaken to FSTP site to –

- Assess whether the sub-project causes any resettlement impacts (temporary/permanent, partial/full) impacts on structures and livelihoods non-titled affected persons (APs).
- To collect evidence (documents, photographs, and videography) to understand/ identify resettlement impacts, if any.
- To organize public consultation along the project sites to discuss the resettlement impacts



17. Due diligence/ field visits (conducted by a team including staff of PIU, Department of Urban Local Body (ULB), Project contractor, and safeguard staff from Consultant). During the site visits and ground verification conducted during the implementation period, it was confirmed that the construction of FSTP does not involve any land acquisition and resettlement impact, including livelihood impacts of titled and non-titled households. FSTP work has been undertaken within the existing solid waste dumping site, behind the Central Jail. which is owned by ULB. **(NoC of ULB obtained attached as Annexure 1, and Land revenue records of FSTP site is appended in Annexure 2.** Consultation with ULB and other stakeholders was undertaken by the Consultant team to discuss the resettlement impacts. It is to confirm that selected land for FSTP was vacant govt land, and solid waste of the town is being dumped presently by the ULB.

18. The plant is located 500 Meters WBM (MUD road) from main road. A flexible pavement of 6 Meter for 500 meters has been proposed for development of the same road. During the site visits and ground verification conducted during the implementation period, it was confirmed that the development of approach road does not involve any land acquisition and resettlement impact including livelihood impacts of titled and non-titled households.

Table 3: Subproject Components and their Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts

S N	Name of the Components	Permanent Impact on Land Acquisition and Resettlement	Temporary Impact	Remarks
1	Construction of FSTP -20 KLD	No	No	FSTP work is being executed in the vacant and unused land identified by Nagar Palika (ULB) that are government-owned and free of encumbrances. No involuntary resettlement impact is anticipated.
2	Development of Approach Road	No	No	No involuntary resettlement impact is anticipated

Table 4 Details of land availability, ownership, and status of No Objection Certificate (NOC) for sites

Project Component	Location	Ownership	Area of government land available at the location (m ²)	Area required (m ²)	Khasra No.	NOC Status	Photo of Land
Sewerage System							
Construction of FSTP of 20 KLD	Existing solid waste dumping site	Nagar Palika	25080	7518	1082/72	NoC of ULB obtained (Ref Annexure 1). Work is being executed in the existing solid waste dumping site, which is owned by ULB. Land records are appended in Appendix 2.	
Development of Approach Road	Near FSTP site	Nagar Palika				No involuntary resettlement impact is anticipated	

Source: Transect walks, technical documents Phulera Nagar Palika and analysis.

*a local measurement unit. 1 bigha is approximately equivalent to 2508 square meter.

* Additional photos are appended in Annexure 5.

Figure 4 Location of FSTP Site- Phulera(26.876950°, 75.216577°)



V. PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS

19. A series of consultations, including meetings and discussions, were held with the local community and key informants to collect information for this due diligence report. Focus-group discussions (FGD) with residents and operators of present Faecal sludge and septage collection and disposal system were conducted to learn their views and concerns. In addition, interviews were conducted with the officers of the Nagar Palika (urban local body), public health engineering department (PHED), and other stakeholder agencies. The participatory methodology was used to conduct discussions in the community meetings to solicit views, concerns, and suggestions on the proposed subproject works. Consultations also included discussion over subproject objectives, RUSDP implementation arrangements, including grievance redress mechanism (GRM) and safeguards requirements as laid down in ADB's SPS. **Details of public consultation are presented in Annexure 3.** Community engagement, public consultations, and disclosure will be an ongoing exercise through the subproject planning and implementation phase.

20. A detailed household sample survey has been conducted in the town, to understand the household characteristics, and the infrastructure service levels, and also the demand for infrastructure services. It was observed that people are willing to extend their cooperation as the proposed activities are proposed to enhance the infrastructure service levels and the living standard of the public. The public expressed their concern regarding the nuisance and disturbance due to present conditions of sludge and septage collection and disposal system. Public demanded for improvement in existing services in the town. Public opined that an appropriate operation and maintenance system should be in place, especially for desludging and collection system, for its best functioning and to have the maximum health and aesthetic benefits.

VI. INFORMATION DISSEMINATION

21. The DDR will be made available in the offices of the Nagar Palika, Project Implementation Unit, Project Management Unit (PMU), and will be disclosed on ADB and RUIDP website for easy access to all stakeholders including the local community of the town.

VII. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

22. A project-specific grievance redress mechanism (GRM) has been established to receive, evaluate, and facilitate the resolution of stakeholders' concerns, complaints, and grievances about the social and environmental performance at the level of the project. The GRM will aim to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism to record and resolve social and environmental concerns linked to the project.

23. **Common GRM.** A common GRM will be in place for social, environmental, or any other grievances related to the project. The GRM will provide an accessible and trusted platform for receiving and facilitating resolution of affected persons' grievances related to the project. The multi-tier GRM for the project is outlined below, each tier having time-bound schedules and with responsible persons identified to address grievances and seek appropriate persons' advice at each stage, as required.

24. People will have the flexibility of conveying grievances/suggestions by dropping grievance redress/suggestion forms in complaints/suggestion boxes will be installed by project ULB/ PMU or by e-mail, by post, or by writing in complaints register in ULB/PMU offices. **Annexure 4 has a sample grievance registration form.** Careful documentation of the name of the complainant,

date of receipt of the complaint, address/contact details of the person, location of the problem area, and how the problem was resolved will be undertaken. The PMU Project Officers (Environment & Social) will have the overall responsibility for timely grievance redress respectively on environmental and social safeguards issues and for registration of grievances, related disclosure, and communication with the aggrieved party through the ULB and contractor.

25. In case of grievances that are immediate and urgent in the perception of the complainant, the contractor, and supervision personnel from the consultant team on-site will provide the most easily accessible or first level of contact for quick resolution of grievances. Contact phone numbers and names of the concerned contractor will be posted at the construction site at visible locations.

- (i) **1st level grievance.** The contractors, Consultants supervision personnel can immediately resolve issues on-site in consultation with each other and will be required to do so within three days of receipt of a complaint/grievance.
- (ii) **2nd level grievance.** All grievances that cannot be redressed within three days at field/ward level will be brought to the notice of respective Project Officer(PO) (Environment/Social) of PMU. PO of PMU P will resolve the grievance within seven days of receipt of compliance/grievance in discussion with the Consultant and the Contractor.
- (iii) **3rd level grievance.** All the grievances that are not addressed by PMU within in seven days of receipt will be brought to the notice of notice of the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) set up at PMU. GRC will meet once a month and determine the merit of each grievance brought to the committee. The GRC will resolve the grievance within fifteen days of receiving the complaint.
- (iv) **4th level grievance.** Very major issues that are beyond the jurisdictional authority of the GRC or those that have the potential to cause social conflicts or environmental damage or those that remain unresolved at PMU/GRC level, will be referred to the Empowered Committee (EC). All decisions taken by the GRC and EC will be communicated to the APs by the PMU.

26. The project GRM notwithstanding, an aggrieved person shall have access to the country's legal system at any stage, and accessing the country's legal system can run parallel to accessing the GRM and is not dependent on the negative outcome of the GRM. Alternatively, if the grievance is related to land acquisition, resettlement & rehabilitation, the APs can approach the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority (LARRA). As per the latest Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation, and Resettlement Act, 2013, the state government will have to establish the LARRA to address grievances in the implementation of LARRA.

27. In the event that the established GRM is not in a position to resolve the issue, the affected person also can use the ADB Accountability Mechanism through directly contacting (in writing) the Complaint Receiving Officer (CRO) at ADB headquarters or the ADB India Resident Mission

(INRM). The complaint can be submitted in any of the official languages of ADB's DMCs. The ADB Accountability Mechanism information will be included in the PID to be distributed to the affected communities, as part of the project GRM.

28. Records will be kept of all grievances received, including contact details of the complainant, date of the complaint received, nature of the grievance, agreed corrective actions and the date of these were effected, and outcome. All costs involved in resolving the complaints (meetings, consultations, communication, and reporting/information dissemination) will be borne by the concerned PIU at the city level while costs related to escalated grievances will be met by the PMU.

VIII. CONCLUSION

29. While collecting data from the site, confirmation from stakeholders, it has been confirmed that there is no issue related to land acquisition (LA) in the FSTP site, the land was completely vacant, and was used for dumping solid waste of the town. No rag pickers were identified at this site. Construction of FSTP did not involve any permanent or temporary/partial or full resettlement impact on any asset belonging to titleholder or non-title holder. The execution of the work did not trigger any of the ADB's social safeguard requirements. This subproject is categorized as 'C' for involuntary resettlement (IR), and Indigenous People (IP) as per the Safeguards Policy Statement, 2009.

30. The project will benefit the general public by contributing to the long-term FSSM facility in Sambhar and Phulera town in addition to improved environmental and health condition of the town. People would spend less on healthcare and lose fewer working days due to illness, so their economic status should also improve, as well as their overall health.

Annexure 1: Noc of Municipality for construction of FSTP, Phulera

कार्यालय नगर पालिका मण्डल, फुलेरा जिला जयपुर

क्रमांक :- व.पा.फु/2017-18/ 169

दिनांक :- 25/04/2017


श्रीमान् परियोजना निदेशक महोदय,
राजस्थान अरबन इम्प्रुव्स्ट्रुक्चर डवलपमेन्ट प्रोजेक्ट (RUIDP)
ए वी एस बिल्डींग जवाहर सर्किल, मालवीय नगर
जयपुर

विषय :- एफएस्टपी (FSTP) के सर्वेक्षण एवं निर्माण कार्य के लिए अनापत्ती
दाखत।

आपके कार्यालय पत्रांक क्रमांक F3(201)(32)/RUIDP/PMU/Ph-III/BMGF/221

दिनांक : 07/04/17 के क्रम में लेख है कि आपके द्वारा एफएस्टपी (FSTP) के लिए लगभग
0.4 बीघा अधिवाहित सरकारी भूमि पर सर्वेक्षण एवं निर्माण कार्य करने की मांग की गई
है। पालिका से नाम क्रमांक नं. 72 रकबा 10 बीघा जमीन लेस कचरा प्रबन्धक के लिए
नौचूट है। पालिका इसमें से 0.4 बीघा भूखण्ड पर FSTP परियोजना के सर्वेक्षण एवं निर्माण
कार्य के लिए एतद् द्वारा अनापत्ती दी जाती है। साथ ही शेष रही 6 बीघा भूमि पर लेस
कचरा प्रबन्धक हेतु आप द्वारा को-ट्रीटमेन्ट (Co-treatment) किया जाता है तो पालिका द्वारा
सहयोग किया जावेगा।

उपरोक्तानुसार आप द्वारा किये जा रहे कार्य का पालिका के कनिष्ठ अभियन्ता एवं
(एस आई) स्वास्थ्य निरीक्षक के निर्देशानुसार किया जावेगा साथ ही आप द्वारा उक्त निर्माण
किया जाकर पालिका को सूचित करना होगा एवं उक्त सम्पूर्ण 10 बीघा भूमि का स्वामित्व
नगरपालिका फुलेरा का ही रहेगा। भूखण्ड का खसरा ट्रेरा एवं जमाबन्दी संलग्न है।


अध्यक्ष
नगर पालिका मण्डल, फुलेरा


अधिसाधी अधिकारी
नगर पालिका मण्डल, फुलेरा

Transcript

Office of Nagar Palika Mandal, Phulera, Dist-Jaipur
Letter no- 2017/18/169

Dated 25.04.2017

To
Project Director

RUIDP, AVS Building, Jaipur

Sub-No objection certificate for construction of FSTP and conducting a survey for FSSM works.

Sir,

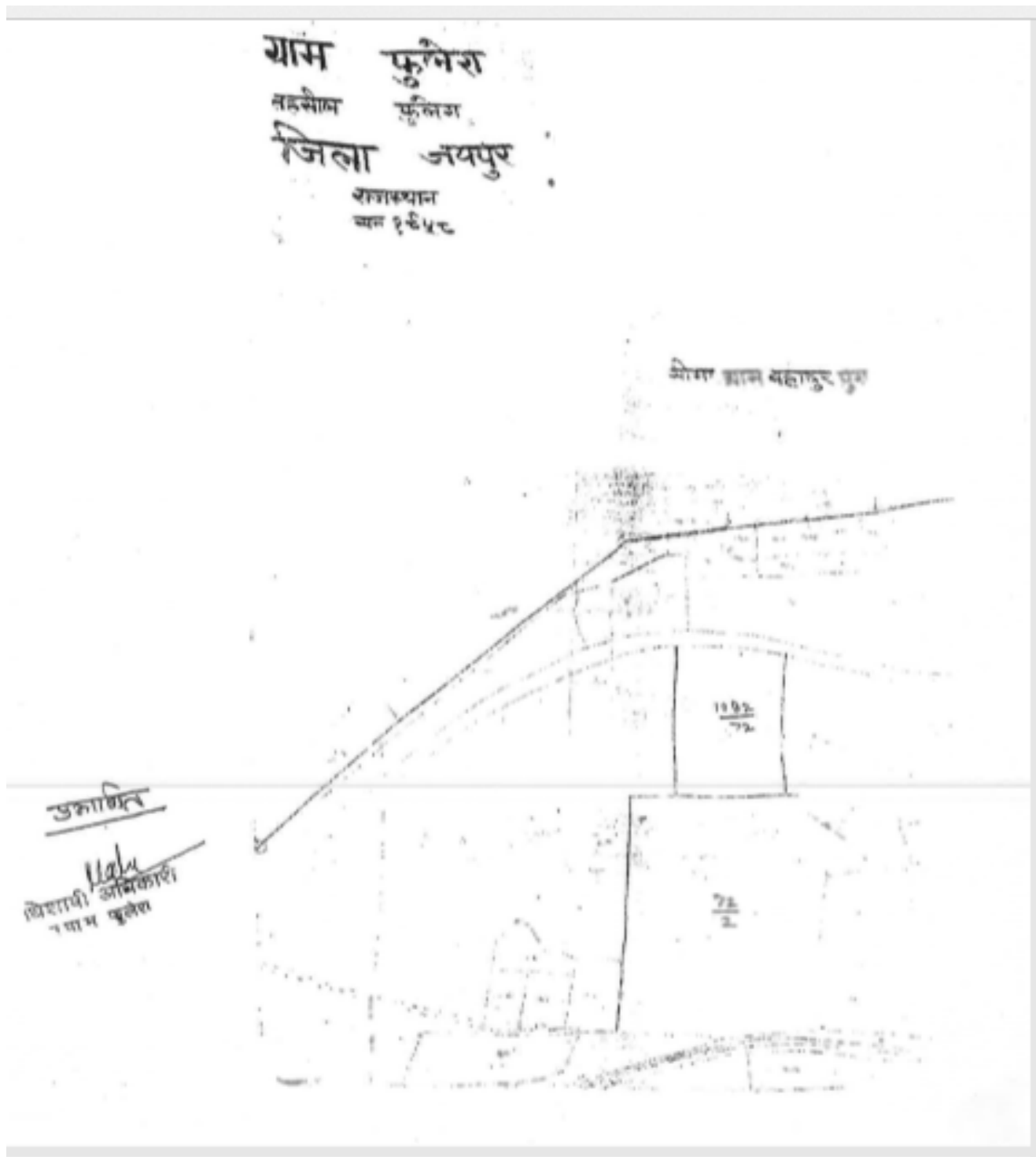
As per your letter F3(200)(32)/RUIDP/PMU/PH-3/BMGF/221 dated 07.04.2017, 4 bigha undisputed and encroachment free land required for the construction of FSTP. It is to inform you that 10 bigha land under khasra no-1082/72 is available. The identified land is reserved for solid waste dumping site. Municipality is giving NoC/permission for construction of FSTP in 4 bigha land under khasra no-1082/72. In the remaining 6 bigha of land, if cotreatment of solid waste will be done, municipality will provide all support for this.

Assistant Engineer of Municipality and health inspector will supervise the works which will be executed by your department. The entire land will be under the possession of the Municipality of Khandela.

Chairman, Nagar Palika, Phulera

Executive Officer, Nagar Palika, Phulera

Annexure 2: Land revenue records of FSTP site, Phulera





जमाबन्दी (खेवट/खतोनी) (प्रतिलिपि)

ग्राम का नाम :- फुलेरा
पटवार हल्का :- फुलेरा
भू.अभि.नि.क्षेत्र :- फुलेरा
तहसील :- फुलेरा
जिला :- जयपुर

सम्बत :- 2072 - 2075
भूमि धारक का नाम :- राज, मरकार
क्षेत्रफल की ईकाई :- बीघा-बिस्वा
खाना संख्या नया :- 390
खाना संख्या पुराना :- 426

काश्तकार का नाम/पिता का नाम
जाति निवास के पते सहित :-

नगरपालिका मण्डल फुलेरा (कचरा प्रबन्धन एवं भ्रष्टाचार
निस्तारण)

खाना संख्या	क्षेत्रफल	भूमि वर्गीकरण	बूचक द्वारा संवत् लगान	सिंचाई के माध्यम	अन्तर्ण के क्रम में प्रमाणित नामान्तरकरण संख्या व दिनांक	सिंचाई
1082/72	10	कै.सु.	10	0.00		
कुल	1 10		10	0.00		

यह प्रपत्र केवल प्रार्थी की जानकारी के लिये है।

इसका उपयोग किसी भी न्यायालय में साक्ष्य के रूप में नहीं किया जा सकता है।

प्रतिलिपि जारी करने की तिथि :- 07/04/2017

नामान्तरकरण अद्यतन दिनांक:- 02/12/2016



Transcript

Name of Village	Phulera
Tahsil	Phulera
District	Jaipur
Unit of Measurement	Bigha/Biswa*
Titleholder Name	Nagar Palika (ULB), Phulera
Khata no-(New)	390
Khasra No-	1082/72
Area	10 bigha (25080 sqm approximately)

*a local measurement unit. 1 bigha is approximately equivalent to 2508 square meter.

Annexure 3: Summary of Public Consultations

Details of Stakeholders Consultation

Consultation with Executive officer of Phulera Nagar Palika and Sambhar Nagar Palika

Name: Mrs. Mahima Dangi, EO Phulera ULB and Mr. Harinarayan Yadav, EO Sambhar ULB.

Date: 3rd April 2017

Agenda of the Meeting: To elaborate the project to the ULB officials, discuss the characteristics of available land parcels under the ULB Jurisdiction and identify the most suitable land parcels based on the technical parameters.

Key Points of Consultation:

- Introduction of CDD team to the ULB officials and their role and responsibility on the project were discussed.
- Discussion on Land availability with EO, Phulera and Mrs. Mahima suggested that a land parcel of ~6.2 Acres is available within the municipal limit and is currently being utilized as a municipal dumping ground. ULB may apportion some part of the land for the purpose of Faecal Sludge Treatment Plant for Phulera and Sambhar.
- Executive officer has also shown interest in converting the dumping ground to a Solid Waste Management plant
- Mrs. Mahima also suggested that other than the aforementioned land there are no vacant land available, which can be utilized for the desired purpose and ask the IPE and CDD team to consult Sambhar ULB to check the land availability in Sambhar municipality.
- Mr. Harinarayan Yadav suggests the team to meet Mr Dinesh, Patwari, Sambhar, to get the details of land available in the holding of Sambhar ULB.
- Mr. Dinesh, Patwari, Sambhar suggested some potential land i.e. developable as FSTP for Sambhar and Phulera. He also provided the team with the details of khasra no. and area details of the land parcel. • Team of IPE Global and CDD visited potential sites suggested by ULB officials.
- Site 1 (Khasra No. 1082/72) , which is under the jurisdiction of Phulera ULB, was analysed and photographed by the teams. A physical boundary was observed at site. Presently the site is being used as dumping ground for municipal waste. The site does not have any encroachments or buildings at present.

Date: 5th April 2017.

Agenda of the Meeting: To locate the potential land parcels on geographic information system and interaction with Desludging Vehicle Operators to get an overview about current local practices of Faecal Sludge management in Phulera and Sambhar.

Key Points of Consultation:

- The team had a meeting with Mr. Dinesh, Patwari of Sambhar area and requested for confirmation of landuse and boundary of the potential land parcel for FSTP.
- He suggested that the land parcel recommended earlier by him lies in holding of different individual or Salt Department.
- Mr. Dinesh further suggested the team to consult Mr. Dhannalal Meena, Patwari, Phulera Area for further enquiry of land availability, as there if no potential land available under the jurisdiction of Sambhar ULB.
- The team had a meeting with Mr. Dhannalal Meena, Patwari of Phulera Area and requested for confirmation of landuse and boundary of the potential land parcel for FSTP.
- He suggested that there is only one land parcel (area ~6.2 Acres) available under the jurisdiction of Phulera ULB, currently being utilized as Solid Waste Dumping Ground.

- Also he provided the team with details of Khasra no. and location of the land parcel.
- Also team had Interaction with Desludging Vehicle Operators.
- Phulera and Sambhar area are served by three desludging vehicles; two of the vehicles are operated by Nagar Palika, one by each Sambhar and Phulera, while the third vehicle is privately operated.

Consultation with Phulera Nagar Palika officials

Name: Mahima Dangi, Executive Officer & Mukesh Kumar, Varishath

Date: 24th April 2017

Agenda of the Meeting: To understand the status of sanitation facilities in the town and NOC of FSTP Site

Key Points of Consultation

- Phulera to declare itself ODF soon
- Open defecation sites identified and cleaned
- IHHL and Public Toilets construction targets achieved
- Households still practicing OD after getting IHHL identified and warned
- Visit to OD sites and public toilets
- Daily door-to-door collection of municipal solid waste
- Organic waste quantity from bulk sources, available for co-compositing, only about 600 KG
- The desludging truck with the Nagar Palika defunct since last 2 months
- Disposal of faecal sludge and solid waste without treatment at the dumping site behind central jail
- Received NOC on 4 Bigha land for FSTP Construction, out of 10 Bigha area of dumping site
- Visit to FSTP Site

Consultation with Sambhar Nagar Palika officials

Name: Navratan Sharma, Executive Officer & Bhanwar Singh, Fireman

Date: 9th May 2017

Agenda of the Meeting: Status of Sanitation Facilities in the town

Key Points of Consultation:

Ward boundaries were updated last in 2015. Population enumeration after Census 2011 has not been done. The Ward level data in Census 2011 is as per the boundaries from 2005 Ward map which is now not available

Ward Map available with the ULB was disfigured and not to scale

- **Salt extraction and packaging as the main economic activity of the town.**
- The growth of town limited towards South-East direction only, due to Salt Pans in the North- Western Part and Railway Line in the West of the town
- IHHL and public toilets targets under Swachh Bharat Mission have been achieved

- Awareness campaigns were conducted to sensitize people about adverse impacts of open defecation through public announcements and posters
- Some households still practice open defecation out of habit or due to large families dependent upon single latrines.
- Households have septic tanks of generally 2-4 m³ capacity, connected to open drains for discharge of waste water overflow. Latrines constructed under Swachh Bharat Mission have smaller septic tanks
- A fine is levied upon the households for direct discharge of night soil into open drains.
- For desludging requests, a written application has to be submitted to the Nagar Palika. One desludging truck of 4m³ capacity is available with the Nagar Palika which charges Rs. 1100/-. Desludging interval varies from 5 to 10 years. The truck is operated by one driver who is working on contractual basis and two helpers are available intermittently who also work as sweepers and carry out other multiple tasks for the Nagar Palika. The truck is parked at the fire station near the Nagar Palika office.
- In areas where streets are narrow and trucks cannot reach, bucket desludging is carried out by sweepers.
- The collected sludge is disposed without treatment at a waste land 3 km outside the town.
- Daily door-to-door collection of Municipal Solid Waste
- Disposal of collected solid waste without treatment at the dumping site in Phulera behind the Central Jail
- No user charges are collected from the households for solid waste collection
- No bulk source of organic waste for co-composting with faecal sludge as waste from fruits and vegetable market is fed to pigs in slaughter houses

Consultation with Desludging Operator & Local Farmer Consultation, Data on flood levels from Jail Authorities

Name: Dharma, Private Desludging Operator

Date: 26th May 2017

Agenda: Observing the desludging operations and consultation on flood levels of the FSTP site

Key Points of Consultation:

- The private desludging operator shared the details of the make and model of the tractor and tank along with the mileage.
- A tank of 4m³ capacity can carry 3-3.5 m³ of the sludge at a time
- Desludging cost varies from Rs. 1500-2000 per trip
- Average time required to complete one desludging task is 1.5-2 hours approximately
- Number of desludging requests in summer and winter seasons are as low as one in two-three days whereas high in monsoon season with 3-4 requests daily due to water logging and overflowing drains.
- Farmers pay Rs. 200-500 to the desludging operators to get the faecal sludge disposed at their farmland
- Desludging operators dispose the collected sludge arbitrarily on open land around the solid waste dumping site behind Central Jail in Phulera or on waste land near Salt Pans in Sambhar.

- Jail personnel told that only the kutchra area where soil is compressed and is not properly drained, gets inundated. With proper drainage facility and raising the FSTP site by 2 feet, water logging can be avoided.

Meeting with E.O., Ward councilors, and ULB Phulera

Name: Mrs. Mahima Dangi, Executive Officer, Phulera ULB and all ward councilors

Date: 19th June 2017

Agenda: To get the approval of the Regulations from Board members of Phulera ULB. (Minutes of Meeting incorporated)

Key Points of Consultation:

The meeting was addressed by BMGF Project Manager. Project Manager had introduced various proposals of FSM plan. Under the FSM plan, 6 resolutions and regulations have been prepared by RUIDP Consultants. These resolutions were discussed in detail and various board members presented their views about the resolution.

At the end of the meeting, the member was also shown a videography of in Devnahalli plant. Members of the meeting shown their interest in understanding the operations of FSTP and FSM plan as per the rules and regulations mentioned in it.

This decision will be taken by review of the documents and internal discussions.

At the end of the meeting following points was emphasized–

- As they want to see and understand the activities of FSTP made in Devanahali. These arrangements shall be made available from RUIDP.
- RUIDP shall finalize on the monthly charges to be collected from households and will also ensure the VGF for initial phase of the project.
- Municipal councils will ensure the availability of wet waste for the co-composting purpose.
- In the meeting, the Council, in keeping with their own views on resolutions, will approve the documents and ensure the compliance with them, in order to have an effective and efficient Faecal Sludge Management for the city.

Consultation carried with the residents surrounding the proposed site of FSTP

Date: 24.02.2018

Purpose of Consultation: Information about the construction of Plant and sensitizing the FSSM, Existing Septage Management Practices

Name	Location	Discussion	Conclusion
Mr. Sanjay Kumar	L.B.S Colony, Phulera	Dissemination of information on about FSTP plant and its implication on surrounding, and FSSM interventions in Phulera Towns. Benefits of safe desludging practices and advantages of the services for on going development of ODF cities. Existing conditions of septage management, Solid waste disposal, Cost of Desludging, No. of users per toilet etc.	As plant is located on solid waste Dump site, away from any habitat – No one has objection
Mr. Mahesh Kumawat	L.B.S Colony, Phulera		
Mr. Bhuman Lal Tripathi	Adarsh Colony, Phulera		As photos of similar plants from other location has been shown which look like a Park. People even agreed with the fact that it will add value to the dumb site
Ms Laxmi And Mr. Rajesndra	Adarsh Colony, Phulera		



Consultation with Phulera Municipal Board Members



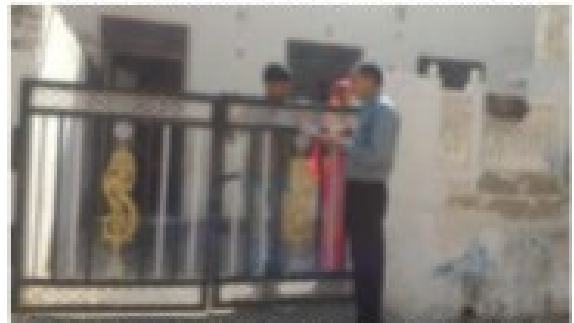
Consultation with Chairman and councilors at Phulera



Consultation with Residents at Phulera



Consultation with residents at Sambhar



Consultations with residents near Phulera FSTP site



Consultations with residents near Phulera FSTP site



Consultations with residents Near Phulera FSTP site

Minute of stakeholder consultation held on dated 19th June 201

नगर पालिका मण्डल फुलेरा
विशेष बैठक दिनांक 19.06.2017 (सोमवार) प्रातः 02:00 बजे
उपस्थिति संख्या -
अनुपस्थिति संख्या -
कुल संख्या -

आज दिनांक 19.06.2017 (सोमवार) को प्रातः 02:00 बजे नगर पालिका मण्डल, फुलेरा की विशेष बैठक का आयोजन किया गया। जिसमें उपस्थिति निम्न प्रकार रही है।

-1 सदस्य महाबुभाव :-

(01) श्री बृसिंह लाल नारनोलिया	अध्यक्ष	एस.डी.
(02) श्री निर्मल कुमावत	विधायक महोदय	एस.डी.
(03) श्री संजय कुमार पारीक	उपाध्यक्ष	एस.डी.
(04) श्री रतन लाल राजौरा	सदस्य	एस.डी.
(05) श्रीमति छोट देवी	सदस्या	अनुपस्थित
(06) श्री सुरेश चन्द शैनी	सदस्य	एस.डी.
(07) श्रीमती सुजिता कुमावत	सदस्या	अनुपस्थित
(08) श्री मानसिंह	सदस्य	एस.डी.
(09) श्री भंवर लाल मालाकार	सदस्य	एस.डी.
(10) श्रीमती प्रेमलता कुमावत	सदस्या	एस.डी.
(11) श्री पंकज शर्मा	सदस्य	एस.डी.
(12) श्री गोपाल लाल लखन	सदस्य	एस.डी.
(13) श्री प्रमोद कुमार मीषा	सदस्य	एस.डी.
(14) डा. पुखराज स्वामी	सदस्य	अनुपस्थित
(15) श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत	सदस्य	एस.डी.
(16) श्री विजय पापटवान	सदस्य	एस.डी.

(17) श्री अजय छाया	सदस्य	एस.डी.
(18) श्री अजित कुमार शर्मा	सदस्य	एस.डी.
(19) श्रीमती मीना वर्मा	सदस्य	एस.डी.
(20) श्रीमती रेखा जैन	सदस्य	एस.डी.
(21) श्रीमती ममता सोनी	सदस्य	एस.डी.
(22) श्रीमती सुमित्रा जावायत	मनोनीत सदस्य	एस.डी.
(23) श्री भरत जाजू	मनोनीत सदस्य	एस.डी.
(24) श्री सत्यम नारायण	अरबन प्लानर	एस.डी.
(25) श्री सुरज कुमार	प्रोजेक्ट मैनेजर	एस.डी.
(26) श्री चवार्स सिंह	अरबन प्लानर	एस.डी.
(27) श्री शहबाज अनवर	अरबन प्लानर	एस.डी.
(28) अपर्णा गुप्ता	सिविल इंजीनियर	एस.डी.
(29) साक्षी गोदारा	रिजिनल इंजीनियर	एस.डी.
(30) श्री पंकज शुक्ला	अरबन प्लानर	एस.डी.

कोरम पूर्ण होने पर अध्यक्ष महोदय की आज्ञा से विशेष बैठक की कार्यवाही प्रारम्भ हुई।

ऐजेण्डे के अनुसार

(01) RUIDP, वरग-III फुलेरा में RUIDP द्वारा ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट पर विचार :- अध्यक्ष महोदय की आज्ञा से अधिसायी अधिकारी महोदय द्वारा उपस्थित सदस्यों के समक्ष प्रस्ताव अनुसार जानकारी दी गई कि RUIDP, वरग-III फुलेरा में RUIDP द्वारा ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट के लिए RUIDP, के प्रतिनिधि श्री सुरज कुमार को कहा गया कि "आपके द्वारा प्रस्तावित उपरोक्त प्रोजेक्ट के बारे में विस्तृत रूप से जानकारी दी जावे इस पर RUIDP, के प्रतिनिधि द्वारा उपस्थित सदस्यों के समक्ष विस्तृत रूप से जानकारी दी गई" :-


1. प्रस्तावित उपचार संयंत्र में ही तारे मल का निपटारा किया जाना चाहिए।
2. सेप्टिक टैंक सफाई ऑपरेटर्स की लाइसेंसिंग और अनुबध्ता।

3. सैप्टिक टैंक की सफाई के दौरान कोई शुल्क नहीं लिया जाएगा और उसकी बजाय MHD के माध्यम से (10-15 रुपये) शुल्क, जल बिल के साथ संयोजित किया जाएगा।
4. फुलेरा सेप्टेज मैनेजमेंट विनियमों को अपनाना और अधिसूचित करना।?
5. सैप्टिक टैंक डिजाइन को शामिल करने के साथ निर्माण उप-नियमों में संशोधन।
6. स्वच्छता समिति और सेल की रचना। RUJDP के अभियंता ने शीवालय की उपयोगिता तथा खुले में शौच से होने वाले नुकसानों के बारे में बताया। जिसके फलस्वरूप संकल्प-1 के क्रम में पार्षद व नगर पालिका अधिकारियों ने बताया कि उनका शहर ओ.डी.एफ. हो चुका है परन्तु वे यह सुनिश्चित करेंगे कि विभिन्न स्त्रोतों से निकाले गए मल का निपटान प्रस्तावित FSTP में ही किया जाए।
7. निजी ऑपरेटर्स को लाइसेंस व अनुमति दी जाए जिससे वे काम करने के लिए अधिभूत हो जायें तथा खुले में मल का निष्पादन न करें। बैठक में खुले में निष्पादन पर जुर्माना लगाने की भी बात की गयी। इसके अलावा पार्षदों द्वारा यह भी सुझाव दिया गया कि ऑपरेटर्स को उचित रखरखाव व पहजावे के साथ काम करना चाहिए।
8. सैप्टिक टैंक की निश्चित सफाई के लिए लाभार्थी से प्रत्यक्ष रूप से शुल्क न लेकर उस सफाई शुल्क को MHD के पानी के बिल के साथ जोड़ दिया जाए। ऐसा करने से शुल्क नियमित रूप से प्रतिमाह नगर पालिका को मिलता रहेगा और साथ ही साथ नियमित सफाई कार्य भी सुनिश्चित हो जायेगा। पार्षदों की एक मुख्य समस्या यह थी कि जिन घरों में एक से ज्यादा पानी के कनेक्शन है परन्तु सैप्टिक टैंक एक ही है तो क्या उन घरों को सभी बिलों पर शुल्क देना होगा? इस समस्या का बैठक में गंभीरता से विरलेक्षण किया गया और यह बताया गया कि कार्य प्रारम्भ होने से पहले पूरे नगर के प्रत्येक मकानों का सर्वेक्षण होगा जिससे यह पता लगाया जाएगा कि घरों में सैप्टिक टैंक मौजूद है या नहीं, इत्यादि। सर्वेक्षण के आधार पर प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार एक डाटा शीट तैयार किया जायेगा। जो यह सुनिश्चित करेगा की किसी भी घर को ज्यादा या दो गुना शुल्क न देना पड़े।
9. निश्चित सफाई के लिए 10-15 रुपये की रशि प्रतिमाह लिए जाने का प्रस्ताव रखा गया है इस सम्बन्ध में अधिसारी अधिकारी का सुझाव था कि शुरुआत के दो वर्षों के लिए VGF प्रदान किया जाना चाहिए। उनका यह भी कहना था कि FSTP से उत्पादित खाद के विक्रय से प्राप्त रशि पर नगर पालिका फुलेरा का अधिकार होना चाहिए क्योंकि FSTP के निर्माण के लिए फुलेरा नगर पालिका ने भूखण्ड प्रदान किया है जो कि फुलेरा नगर पालिका की सीमा में स्थित है।

10. नगर पालिका, विनियमों व अधिसूचियों को फुलेरा बोर्ड बैठक में पारित करेगी। इस संबंध में पार्षदों की यह राय थी कि वे देवनाहली में बने FSTP की कार्यविधि को देखना व समझना चाहते हैं। इसके लिए प्रोजेक्ट मैनेजर, कुछ पार्षदों को देवनाहली में स्थित FSTP प्लांट की यात्रा के लिए RUIDP से निवेदन करेंगे, नगर पालिका के सदस्यों को शीघ्र FSTP प्लांट देवनाहली का शैक्षिक टप से विरिक्षण उपरान्त कार्यवाही की जायेगी।
11. भवन निर्माण उपनियमों में सैप्टिक टैंक निर्माण को अनिवार्य कर दिया जाए। इस पर पालिका ने सहमति जताते हुए कहा कि उपनियमों में बदलाव के पश्चात् भवन निर्माण के लिए सभी प्रार्थना पत्रों को भूखण्ड के क्षेत्रफल के अनुसार निर्धारित सैप्टिक टैंक की डिजाइन व आकार को सुनिश्चित करते हुए अनुमोदन किया जायेगा।
12. स्वच्छता समिति व रेल की रचना की बात की गई। जिसमें पालिका के अध्यक्ष, अधिशाही अधिकारी, कनिष्ठ अभियन्ता, वार्ड पार्षद आदि सदस्य होंगे। इसके अन्तर्गत, समिति FSSM कार्य से सम्बन्धित सभी निर्णय लेने का अधिकार रखेगी। समिति को वित्तीय जांच, सैप्टिक टैंक की सफाई का रिकॉर्ड, सार्वजनिक शिकायतें आदि की समीक्षा करनी होगी।
13. बैठक के अन्त में सदस्यों को देवनाहली प्लांट की तस्वीरें भी दिखाई गईं। बैठक में सदस्यों ने FSTP के निर्माण का कार्य व FSM प्लान में उल्लेखित विनियमों व संकल्पों में अपनी रुचि दिखाई। उन्होंने इस नयी परियोजना को फुलेरा नगर के हित में मानते हुए RUIDP को धन्यवाद प्रस्तुत किया। इस पर वाद गहन विचार-विमर्श कर उक्त परियोजना की स्थापना नरायाना रोड जेल के पास नगर पालिका का कचरा डिपो की प्रस्तावित 10वीं भाग भूमि में से उक्त परियोजना हेतु जितनी भूमि की आवश्यकता होगी उतनी भूमि आवंटन की सहमति दी जायेगी उक्त निर्णय सर्व सम्मति से पारित किया गया।

अन्त में अध्यक्ष महोदय द्वारा सधन्यवाद कह कर विशेष बैठक की कार्यवाही समाप्त की गई।

(शुशुंंह ललल नलरनूललललल)
अध्यक्ष
नगर पललकल फुलेरल


(महलशुंंल कुंलकुंल)
अधलशलल अधलकलरल
नगर पललकल फुलेरल

Transcription

On dated 19.06.2017, stakeholders meeting was held in the office of Municipality, Phulera and discussed about the proposed FSSM work of Sambhar and Phulera. The meeting was addressed by BMGF Project Manager. Project Manager had introduced various proposals of FSM plan. Under the FSM plan, 6 resolutions and regulations have been prepared by RUIDP Consultants. These resolutions were discussed in detail and various board members presented their views about the resolution. • At the end of the meeting, the member was also shown a videography of in Devnahalli plant. Members of the meeting shown their interest in understanding the operations of FSTP and FSM plan as per the rules and regulations mentioned in it. • This decision will be taken by review of the documents and internal discussions. • At the end of the meeting following points was emphasized– - As they want to see and understand the activities of FSTP made in Devanahali. These arrangements shall be made available from RUIDP. - RUIDP shall finalize on the monthly charges to be collected from households and will also ensure the VGF for initial phase of the project. - Municipal councils will ensure the availability of wet waste for the co-composting purpose. - In the meeting, the Council, in keeping with their own views on resolutions, will approve the documents and ensure the compliance with them, in order to have an effective and efficient Faecal Sludge Management for the city. Local MLA, officials of Municipality, local public attended in the meeting.

Annexure 4: Grievance Registration Format
(To be translated and made available in local language(s))

The _____ Project welcomes complaints, suggestions, queries and comments regarding project implementation.

Aggravated persons may provide grievance with their name and contact information to enable us to get in touch for clarification and feedback.

In case, someone chooses not to include personal details and wants that the information provided to remain confidential, please indicate by writing/typing *(CONFIDENTIAL)* above Grievance Format.

Thank you.

Date		Place of registration			
Contact Information/Personal Details					
Name		Gender	* Male *Female	Age	
Home Address					
Place					
Phone no.					
E-mail					
Complaint/Suggestion/Comment/Question Please provide the details (who, what, where and how) of your grievance below: If included as attachment/note/letter, please tick here:					
How do you want us to reach you for feedback or update on your comment/grievance?					

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Registered by: (Name of Official registering grievance)	
Mode of communication: Note/Letter E-mail Verbal/Telephonic	
Reviewed by: (Names/Positions of Official(s) reviewing grievance)	
Action Taken:	
Whether Action Taken Disclosed:	Yes No
Means of Disclosure:	

Annexure 5: Photographs of FSTP site, Phulera

 <p>Proposed site for construction of FSTP</p>	 <p>Approach road to proposed FSTP</p>
 <p>Existing dumping of solid waste at proposed site</p>	 <p>Dumping of solid waste in trenches near FSTP site</p>
 <p>Stray animals on solid waste near FSTP site</p>	 <p>Central Jail Phulera near the proposed site</p>
 <p>Septic tank in one residence in Phulera</p>	 <p>Overflow of septic tank in one residence of Phulera</p>