Draft Resettlement Plan

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IND: Railways Track Electrification Project
Rohtak to Panipat Subproject

Prepared by Central Organisation for Railway Electrification (CORE), Ministry of Railways, Government of India for the Asian Development Bank

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
CD	–	Community Development Block
CPD	–	Chief Project Director
CORE	–	Central Organisation for Railway Electrification
DC	–	District Collector
DCEE	–	Deputy Chief Engineer Electrical
DH	–	Displaced Household
DMS	–	Detailed Measurement Surveys
DP	–	Displaced Person
EA	–	Executing Agency
GoH	–	Government of Haryana
GOI	–	Government of India
GRC	–	Grievance Redressal Committee
HVPNL	–	Haryana Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Limited
IAY	–	Indira Awaas Yojana
INR	–	Indian Rupee
IRFC	–	Indian Railways Finance Corporation
LA	–	Land Acquisition
NGO	–	Non Government Organization
NH	–	National Highway
RFCTLARR	–	The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013
R&R	–	Rehabilitation and Resettlement
RF	–	Resettlement Framework
RO	–	Resettlement Officer
RP	–	Resettlement Plan
RSIP	–	Railway Sector Investment Program
SC	–	Scheduled Caste
SP	–	Sectioning and Paralleling Post
SPS	–	Safeguard Policy Statement
SSE	–	Senior Section Engineer
SSP	–	Sub Sectioning and Paralleling Post
ST	–	Scheduled Tribe
TSS	–	Traction Sub Station

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) is considering financing the electrification of 5,208km of existing railways tracks spread across 29 sections in India. The finance will be provided to the Indian Railways Finance Corporation (IRFC), a fully owned and captive financing vehicle of the Ministry of Railways, Government of India. The Central Organisation for Railway Electrification (CORE), Power Grid Corporation of India, Rail India Technical and Economic Service Limited (RITES) and Rail Vikas Nigam limited (RVNL) will be the implementing agencies and responsible for carrying out electrification of the proposed network. This Resettlement Plan (RP) has been prepared in line with the agreed Resettlement Framework (RF) of the Railway Sector Investment Program (RSIP).

2. The subproject involves electrification of 71.40km length of the railway track between Rohtak and Panipat. The subproject components include (i) erection of poles along the railway track to support overhead line suspended from poles; (ii) erection of overhead lines; (iii) erection of 2 numbers of Sectioning and Paralleling Post (SP); (iv) erection of 3 numbers of Sub Sectioning and Paralleling Post (SSP); (v) erection of one Traction Substation (TSS); (vi) erection of 2 bays at Mudlana substation exclusively for this subproject; and (vii) erection of 132kV transmission line from Mudlana substation to Traction substation near Mudlana Railway Station. CORE will be the implementing agency for this subproject.

3. The subproject does not involve any land acquisition and there is no physical or economic displacement. The erection of subproject's poles, overhead lines, sectioning and paralleling post, sub sectioning and paralleling post and traction substations will not involve any land acquisition; all these components have been proposed in railway land, free of encumbrance. The substation bays will also not involve any land acquisition and has been proposed in government land. All the subproject component sites were inspected as part of the social screening undertaken in December 2017 to ascertain the status of land. There are no informal users, squatters or encroachers in any of these sites.

4. Except the 132kV transmission line which will pass through private lands requiring the erection of electricity towers (pylon) in private land, all other subproject components are sited on railway/government land free from encumbrance and does not involve any private land acquisition. The subproject will require use of private lands for erection of transmission towers and will cause damage to crop during erection of transmission lines resulting in negative impacts to people having land along the corridor of transmission line.

Summary of Subproject Impacts

Subproject Components	Component Description	IR Impacts
Erection of poles	About 1586 poles will be erected.	No IR impacts as the poles are to be erected with the right-of-way
Erection of overhead lines	Overhead lines will be erected suspended from poles erected along the entire length.	No IR impacts as the overhead lines are to be erected above the railway track and well within the right-of-way
Erection of Sectioning and Paralleling (SP) Post	The SP will be erected in an area of 5.67m x 20.8m (perpendicular x parallel) and is erected at about 3.5-4.5m away from the edge of the track	No IR impacts as the 236 sq.m of land required for the 2-SPs are available within the right-of-way of the railways
Erection of Sub Sectioning and Paralleling (SSP) Post	The SSPs will be erected in an area of 5.62m x 17.8m (perpendicular x parallel) and is erected at about 3.5-4.5m away from the edge of the track.	No IR impacts as the 303 sq.m of land required for the 3-SSPs are available within the right-of-way of the railways

Subproject Components	Component Description	IR Impacts
Erection of Traction Substation (TSS)	The TSS will be erected in an area of 45m x 85m (perpendicular x parallel) and is erected at about 3.5m to 4.5m away from the track.	No IR impacts as the 3825 sq.m of land required for the TSS is available within the right-of-way of the railways
Erection of Bays	Two additional bays will be erected.	No IR impacts as the 2-bays are proposed within the campus of Mudlana substation and the land belongs to HVPNL
Transmission line	132kV transmission line will be erected for a length of 8km	Will involve temporary damages to crop of about 57-landowners in about 4.00ha due to erection of the transmission line and in about 2904 sq.m belonging to about 8 landowners due to the erection of 24-towers

* The alignment of remission line has been tentatively fixed avoiding settlement areas and the exact alignment would be known only during execution

5. The erection of bays within the 132kV Mudlana substation and the erection of 8km transmission line from Mudlana substation to the Traction Substation near Mudlana Railway station will be executed by Haryana Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Limited (HVPNL) and the cost will be borne by CORE. The private land used for erection of transmission towers is not acquired by Haryana Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Limited (HVPNL) and the ownership of the land on which towers are erected continues to vest with the landowners. As per current State government policy, HVPNL makes payment to the land owner for damages to crops during erection of the tower and associated lines. HVPNL invokes the provision of Sec 164 of the Electricity Act, 2003 read with Sec 10 to Sec 19 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 to undertake such works.

6. Consultations were held along the alignment of the proposed transmission line with the residents living in Jassia village and Mudlana village. Consultations were held with officials of CORE and Haryana Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Limited (HVPNL) to understand the subproject component siting, process of identifying sites and the process of assessing and paying crop compensation. Consultations were also held with residents along the transmission alignment and residents and traders along the railway corridor.

7. HVPNL will hold extensive consultations once the alignment is finalised and in particular in villages along the transmission line alignment. Village level meetings will be held as part of walk-over survey to explain to the people about the various provisions of assistance available to them. Further, schedule of work in any given stretch should be informed to the villagers to plan their cultivation activity and regular update about the progress of civil work should also be communicated. Locations where the towers are to be placed and the names of land owners eligible for the assistance should be made available at the respective panchayat. Information about payment should be communicated to the land owners through village level meetings.

8. Recognising the social issues that can arise in infrastructure subprojects proposed under the Railway Sector Investment Program, Ministry of Railways, Government of India has prepared a Resettlement Framework (RF) and Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework in line with National and State Laws and Policies, and ADB Safeguards Policy Statement. The resettlement framework and indigenous peoples planning framework describe the principles and approach in avoiding, minimizing and mitigating adverse social impacts/indigenous peoples impacts as applicable, that may arise in implementing subprojects proposed under Railway Sector Investment Program and the same principles and policy framework will be applicable to Railway Electrification Project.

9. Detailed Measurement Surveys (DMS) and Inventory of Loss Surveys will be conducted for transmission line alignment, once the detailed design is finalized and the exact alignment is known. The anticipated types of losses due to the proposed sub-project components comprises of loss of trees and crops to landowners along the proposed 8 km long transmission alignment. Once the alignment is finalized, DMS and Census Surveys will help quantify each type of loss and affected person category. The Entitlement Matrix of RSIP, that summarizes the types of losses and the corresponding nature and scope of entitlements; is in compliance with National/State Laws and ADB SPS and the same is adopted for this subproject.

10. The subproject will not result in any permanent displacement, either physical or economic displacement. and involves loss of crop and trees in private land due to erection of transmission towers and related transmission lines. Temporary impacts on crops and trees are foreseen for which provisions for adequate compensation is made in the entitlement matrix which will be as per the current market rate for loss of crop. All the compensation will be disbursed prior to the start of the civil works. Further, whenever there is maintenance work required in the transmission line or tower, HVPNL will pay compensation for crop damage.

11. The resettlement cost estimate for this subproject includes compensation for crop and trees. The total resettlement cost for the subproject is INR 16.44 million. CORE will provide adequate budget for all crop compensation and ex-gratia assistance from the counterpart funding. The funds, as estimated in the budget for the subproject and additional fund required based on revised estimates, shall be available at the disposal of HVPNL

12. The affected person(s) / aggrieved party can raise their grievance verbally or in writing to the local site office of the sub-project. Grievances of affected person will first be brought to the attention of the site in charge, who can resolve the issue at the site level. If the matter is not resolved within 7 days period by the site in charge, it will be brought to the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) constituted for the purpose in Deputy Chief Engineer's (DCEE) office. This GRC shall discuss the issue in its monthly meeting and resolve the issue within one month of receiving the grievance.

13. GRC at DCEE office shall discuss the issue and try to resolve it and inform the site office accordingly. If the matter is not resolved by the GRC at DCEE level within one month, the matter will be referred to the Chief Project Director (CPD), who will resolve the complaint within one month. Record of all grievances received including contact details of complainant, date of receiving the complaint, nature of grievance, agreed corrective actions and the date of resolution and outcome will be maintained at site office and office of the DCEE. Budgetary allocation has been made for the functioning of Grievance Redress Mechanism.

14. Since the transmission line for the TSS will be implemented by the HVPNL for CORE, any person (s) / aggrieved party can approach the site office of HVPNL. The site in charge will resolve the complaint within a week. If the complaint is not resolved within a week, it will be referred to the SDO office at Rohtak. The SDO office Rohtak will resolve the issue within a month. If the complainant is not satisfied, s/he may approach the GRC at DCEE office and the procedure as explained above will be followed to address the complaint.

15. The project is to be implemented by the Chief Project Director (CPD) office at Ambala. The CPD is being assisted by the Deputy Chief Engineer Electrical (DCEE) and Assistant Executive Engineer Electrical (AEE). The DCEE and AEE are based in the CORE Divisional office at Rohtak. The Senior Section Engineer (SSE) will be the officer in charge for the day to day implementation of works for electrification in the subproject corridor and Sub Divisional Officer (SDO) of HVPNL at Rohtak for transmission line related works. Both

the site in charge will be assisted by the officers of their departments in the project implementation. The SSE reports to AEE for any clarification and guidance for the project related works. For effective implementation of safeguard related components in the project, the CPD's office will designate an officer as safeguards officer.

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Background

1. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) is considering financing the electrification of 5,208km of existing railways tracks spread across 29 sections in India. The finance will be provided to the Indian Railways Finance Corporation (IRFC), a fully owned and captive financing vehicle of the Ministry of Railways, Government of India. The Central Organisation for Railway Electrification (CORE), Power Grid Corporation of India, Rail India Technical and Economic Service Limited (RITES) and Rail Vikas Nigam limited (RVNL) will be the implementing agencies and responsible for carrying out electrification of the proposed network.

2. Electric railways offer substantially better energy efficiency, lower emissions and lower operating costs. Electric locomotives are also usually quieter, more powerful, and more responsive and reliable than diesels. For passenger operation it is possible to provide enough power with diesel engines, but, at higher speeds, this proves costly and impractical. Therefore, almost all high-speed trains are generally electric. The high power of electric locomotives also gives them the ability to pull freight at higher speed over gradients; in mixed traffic conditions this increases capacity when the time between trains can be decreased[1].

B. Proposed Subproject Components

3. The subproject involves electrification of 71.40km length of the railway track between Rohtak and Panipat. The subproject location map is given in Appendix-I. The subproject components include (i) erection of poles along the railway track to support overhead line suspended from poles; (ii) erection of overhead lines; (iii) erection of 2 numbers of Sectioning and Paralleling Post (SP); (iv) erection of 3 numbers of Sub Sectioning and Paralleling Post (SSP); (v) erection of one Traction Substation (TSS); (vi) erection of 2 bays at Mudlana substation exclusively for this subproject; and (vii) erection of 132kV transmission line from Mudlana substation to Traction substation at Mudlana Railway Station. CORE will be the implementing agency for this subproject. The summary of subproject components is given in Table 1.

Table 1: Summary of Proposed Subproject Components

SNo	Subproject Components	Location	Component Description
1	Erection of poles	All along the 71.4km track and adjacent to the track at a distance of 2.9m from the centre of the track	About 1586 poles will be erected.
2	Erection of overhead lines	All along the 71.4km track	Overhead lines will be erected suspended from poles erected along the entire length.
3	Erection of Sectioning and Paralleling (SP) Post	Two numbers, one at km 0/800 near Rohtak Junction and anther at km 69/000 near Panipat Junction	The SP will be erected in an area of 5.67m x 20.8m (5.67m perpendicular and 20.8m parallel to the track) and is erected at about 3.5-4.5m away from the edge of the track
4	Erection of Sub Sectioning and Paralleling (SSP) Post	Three numbers, one at km 16/400 near Jasia	The SSPs will be erected in an area of 5.62m x 17.8m

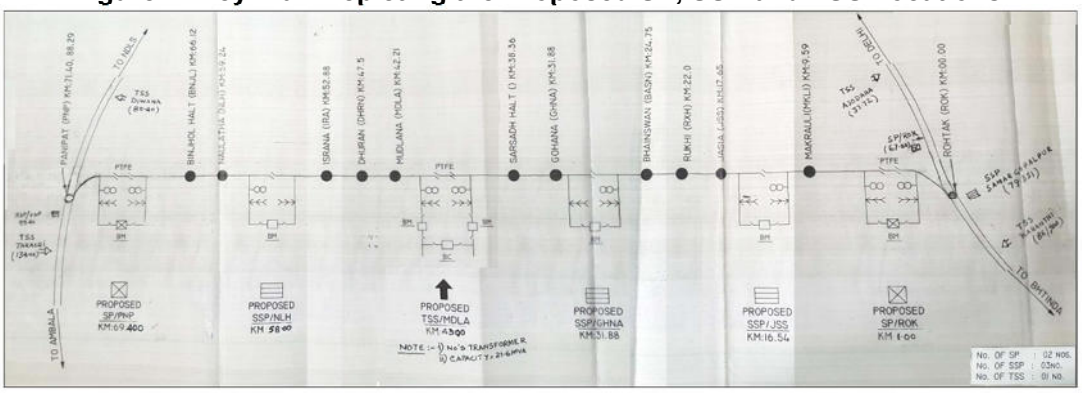
[1] Source: Central Organization for Railway Electrification
http://www.core.indianrailways.gov.in/view_section.jsp?lang=0&id=0,294,302,538

SNo	Subproject Components	Location	Component Description
		Station, second at km 30/300 near Gohana Junction and third at km 58/380 near Naulatha Station.	(5.62m perpendicular and 17.8m parallel to the track) and is erected at about 3.5-4.5m away from the edge of the track.
5	Erection of Traction Substation (TSS)	One TSS at km 42/600 near Mudlana Station	The TSS will be erected in an area of 45m x 85m (perpendicular x parallel) and is erected at about 3.5m to 4.5m away from the track.
6	Erection of Bays	Two bays in 132kV Mudlana Substation	Two additional bays will be erected.
7	Transmission line	132kV transmission line from Mudlana substation to Mudlana TSS	132kV transmission line will be erected for a length of 8km

4. The subproject does not involve any land acquisition and there is no physical or economic displacement. Except the 132kV transmission line which will pass through private lands requiring the erection of electricity towers (pylon) in private lands resulting in damages to crops, all other subproject components are sited on railway/government land free from encumbrance.

5. A key plan depicting the proposed locations of Sectioning and Paralleling (SP), Sub Sectioning and Paralleling (SSP) and Traction Sub Station (TSS) is presented below.

Figure 1: Key Plan Depicting the Proposed SP, SSP and TSS Locations



6. The description of each of the subproject components long with the details of their location is discussed in the following paragraphs.

Erection of poles

7. Poles would be erected all along the 71.40km length of the railway track on one side of the track with each pole erected at an interval of 49.5m and sometimes in the range of 27-49.5m depending on the need for additional poles at curves and level crossings. The poles will be erected at a distance of about 2.90m from the centre of the track and within the existing right-of-way, which ranges between 6-12m. Hence, all poles would be erected within the railway right-of-way that is free from any encumbrance. In all about 1586 poles is expected to be erected to support overhead line suspended from poles. Transect walks was undertaken along the route accompanied by Assistant Executive Engineer (AEE), Railway Electrification of Rohtak Division and Senior Section Engineers (SSE) of Ambala Division to

confirm that the right-of-way is free from encumbrance for erecting the poles. The poles would be transported through flat wagons along the track.

Railway track section near Panipat Station - Free from encumbrance for pole erection

Railway track section at a level crossing near Naulatha Station - Free from encumbrance for pole erection

Representative picture depicting a Pole erected in another corridor

Flat wagon used for transporting the poles

Erection of Overhead Lines

8. Once the erection of poles is completed, the overhead lines will be erected suspended from poles by using wagons, designed for this purpose, that will move on the track transporting the poles and cables. At stations, where there are multiple tracks, the overhead lines are erected across the portal which is about minimum 3.3m wide. The overhead line is erected within the track and does not involve any impact to private assets.

Modified wagon used for erecting overhead lines

Representative picture of overhead lines erected on a pole in another corridor - Indicated by an arrow mark

Erection of Sectioning and Paralleling Post

9. Two Sectioning and Paralleling (SP) Post is proposed in this subproject, one near Rohtak Junction at km 0/800 and another near Panipat Junction at km 69/000. The SP requires an area of 5.67m x 20.8m and is erected at about 3.5-4.5m away from the edge of the track. The siting will be about 3.5-4.5m away from the edge of the track and the post area required is 5.67m perpendicular to the track and 20.8m parallel to the track. The location of SP is identified by the SSEs through a walkthrough survey in the particular location after ascertaining the availability of adequate right-of-way, suitability of land with no water logging and accessible from a nearby approach road. Both the SPs are proposed on railway right of way and the lands are free from encumbrance. The sites were inspected in the presence of AEE and SSEs, who took measurements and established the availability of railway land that were free from any encumbrance (see pictures below).

10. The SP posts are situated approximately midway between feeding posts marking the demarcating point of two zones fed from different phases from adjacent sub-stations. At these posts, a neutral section is provided to make it impossible for the pantograph of an electric locomotive or EMU train to bridge the different phases of 25 kV supply, while passing from the zone fed from one sub-station to the next one. Since the neutral section remains 'dead', warning boards are provided in advance to warn and remind the Driver of an approaching electric locomotive/EMU to open locomotive circuit breaker (DJ) before approaching the 'neutral section', to coast through it and then switch 'on' on the other side. Special care is taken in fixing the location of neutral sections, on level tangent tracks far away from signals, level crossing gates etc. to ensure that the train coasts through the neutral section at a sufficiently high speed, to obviate the possibility of its stopping and getting stuck within the neutral section[2].

[2] Source: Indian Railways Manual of AC Traction Maintenance and Operation (Vol-I)

Railway Land - Location of SP near Rohtak Junction at km 0/800

Railway Land - Location of SP near Panipat Junction at km 69/000

The SSEs from Ambala Division establishing the availability of land for the SP near Panipat Junction

Erection of Sub Sectioning and Paralleling Post

11. Three Sub Sectioning and Paralleling Post (SSP) is proposed in this subproject, one near Jasia Station at km 16/400, second one near Gohana Junction at km 30/300 and the third near Naulatha Station at km 58/380. The SSPs requires land measuring 5.62m x 17.8m and is sited at about 3.5-4.5m away from the edge of the track. The siting will be about 3.5-4.5m away from the edge of the track and the post area required is 5.67m perpendicular to the track and 17.8m parallel to the track. Similar to SPs, the location of SSP is identified by the SSEs through a walkthrough survey in the particular location after ascertaining the availability of adequate right-of-way, suitability of land with no water logging and accessible from a nearby approach road. All the three SSPs are proposed on railway right of way and the lands are free from encumbrance. The sites were inspected in the presence of AEE and SSEs, who took measurements and established the availability of railway land that were free from any encumbrance (see pictures below).

12. One or more SSPs are provided between each FP and adjacent SP depending upon the distance between them. In a double track section, normally three interrupters are provided at each SSP i.e. two connecting the adjacent sub-sectors of up and down tracks and one for paralleling the up and down tracks[3].

[3] Source: Indian Railways Manual of AC Traction Maintenance and Operation (Vol-I)

Railway land - Location of SSP near Jasia Station at km 16/400

Railway Land availability for SSP shown with arrow mark (red) indicating Railway boundary stone

Underpass near km 16/400 providing access to SSP Location

Railway Land - Location of SSP near Gohana Junction at km 30/300

Gohana Junction - Providing access to SSP Location

Railway Land - Location of SSP near Naulatha Station at km 58/380

Level Crossing near Naulatha Station - Providing access to SSP Location

Traction Substation

13. One Traction Substation (TSS) has been proposed at km 42/600 in the railway land adjacent to the railway track and protected with fencing near Mudlana station. The TSS requires land measuring 45m x 85m and is sited about 3.5m to 4.5m away from the track. Similar to SPs and SSPs, the location of TSS is identified by the SSEs through a walkthrough survey in the particular location after ascertaining the availability of adequate right-of-way, suitability of land with no water logging and accessible from a nearby approach road. The TSS has been proposed on railway land and the land is free from encumbrance. The site was inspected in the presence of AEE and SSEs, who took measurements and established the availability of railway land that was free from any encumbrance (see pictures below).

14. 25 kV, ac, 50 Hz single phase power supply for electric traction is derived from the grid system of State Electricity Boards through traction sub-stations located along the route of the electrified sections at distances of 35 to 50 km apart. The distance between adjacent sub-stations may be even less depending on intensity of traffic and load of trains. The arrangement is that the supply authorities supply power at 220/132/110/66 kV Extra High Voltage (EHV) at each traction sub-station which is owned, installed, operated and maintained by the Railway[4].

Railway land - Location of TSS near Mudlana Station at km 42/600

TSS Land owned by Railway fenced

[4] Source: Indian Railways Manual of AC Traction Maintenance and Operation (Vol-I)

TSS Land Extends up to the track

Level Crossing near Mudlana Station - Providing access to TSS Location

Bay at Mudlana Substation

15. The Mudlana 132kV substation has 8 existing bays and it has been proposed to augment its capacity with 2 additional bays to feed the Mudlana TSS as part of the electrification of Rohtak to Panipat subproject. This component is being executed by Haryana Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Limited (HVPNL) and the cost will be borne by CORE.

16. A bay of a substation is a part of a substation containing extra-high (or high) voltage switching devices and connections of a power line, a power transformer, etc., to the substation bus bar system(s) as well as protection, control, and measurement devices for the power line, the power transformer, etc.

17. The substation belonging to Haryana Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Limited (HVPNL) has adequate land within the campus of the substation to house the 2-additional bays proposed for this subproject (see pictures below).

132 kV Mudlana Substation

Site for proposed additional bay - Within Substation and Land Fenced (shown with red arrow mark)

132kV transmission line

18. The subproject will involve erection of 132kV transmission line from Mudlana substation to Traction substation at Mudlana Railway Station for a length of about 8km.

While the actual distance between the Substation and the TSS is about 5km, the length of the proposed transmission line is longer as it takes a circuitous route to avoid habitations.

19. Based on the request of CORE, HVPNL had carried out a walkover survey or transact walk to identify the alignment that does not involve any habitation and have prepared the tentative alignment which passes through open land and the alignment would be further adjusted during execution. The cost estimate for erection of 8km transmission line would be prepared by HVPNL and submitted to CORE and upon receipt of payment, tender process for the execution of the work will be initiated by HVPNL.

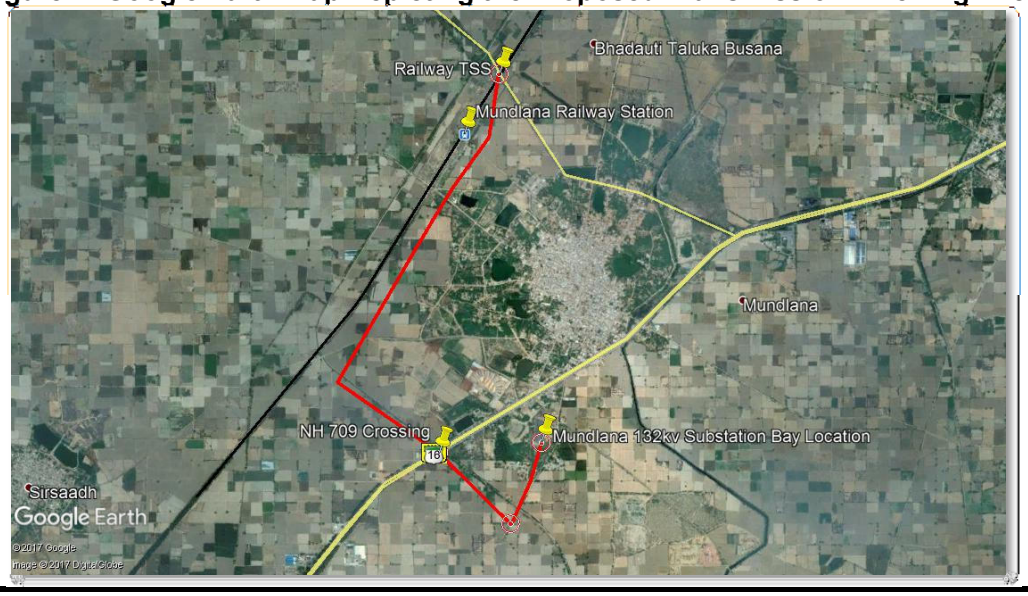
20. The 8km transmission line will traverse through private agricultural fields and cross the highway and the 132kV towers will be erected in private land.

Proposed alignment of Transmission Line passing through private field

Proposed alignment of Transmission Line Crossing the NH

21. A Google Earth map depicting the proposed transmission line alignment from the Mudlana substation to the Mudlana TSS is presented below.

Figure 2: Google Earth Map Depicting the Proposed Transmission Line Alignment



C. Subproject Impacts

22. The subproject does not involve any land acquisition and there is no physical or economic displacement.

23. The subproject involves erections of poles, overhead lines, sectioning and paralleling posts, sub sectioning and paralleling posts, traction substation, bays in substation and laying of transmission lines. The electrification is expected to improve the services by reducing the delays and increasing the frequency of operation. The intervention will benefit the public in this region who are primarily dependant on railways for commuting as other mode of public transport is poor.

24. However, the subproject will require use of private for erection of transmission towers and will cause damage to crop during erection of transmission lines resulting in negative impacts to people having land along the corridor of transmission line. The summary of subproject impact is given in Table 2.

Table 2: Summary of Subproject Impacts

Subproject Components	Component Description	IR Impacts
Erection of poles	About 1586 poles will be erected.	No IR impacts as the poles are to be erected with the right-of-way
Erection of overhead lines	Overhead lines will be erected suspended from poles erected along the entire length.	No IR impacts as the overhead lines are to be erected above the railway track and well within the right-of-way
Erection of Sectioning and Paralleling (SP) Post	The SP will be erected in an area of 5.67m x 20.8m (5.67m perpendicular and 20.8m parallel to the track) and is erected at about 3.5-4.5m away from the edge of the track	No IR impacts as the 236 sq.m of land required for the 2-SPs are available within the right-of-way of the railways
Erection of Sub Sectioning and Paralleling (SSP) Post	The SSPs will be erected in an area of 5.62m x 17.8m (5.62m perpendicular and 17.8m parallel to the track) and is erected at about 3.5-4.5m away from the edge of the track.	No IR impacts as the 303 sq.m of land required for the 3-SSPs are available within the right-of-way of the railways
Erection of Traction Substation (TSS)	The TSS will be erected in an area of 45m x 85m (45m perpendicular and 85m parallel to the track) and is erected at about 3.5m to 4.5m away from the track.	No IR impacts as the 3825 sq.m of land required for the TSS is available within the right-of-way of the railways
Erection of Bays	Two additional bays will be erected.	No IR impacts as the 2-bays are proposed within the campus of Mudlana substation and the land belongs to HVPNL
Transmission line	132kV transmission line will be erected for a length of 8km	Will involve temporary damages to crop of about 57-landowners in about 4.00ha due to erection of the transmission line and in about 2904 sq.m belonging to about 8 landowners due to the erection of 24-towers

* The alignment of remission line has been tentatively fixed avoiding settlement areas and the exact alignment would be known only during execution.

25. The erection of bays within the 132kV Mudlana substation and the erection of 8km transmission line from Mudlana substation to the Traction Substation near Mudlana Railway

station will be executed by Haryana Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Limited (HVPNL) and the cost will be borne by CORE.

26. The private land used for erection of transmission towers is not acquired by Haryana Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Limited (HVPNL) and the ownership of the land on which towers are erected continues to vest with the landowners. As per current state government policy, HVPNL makes payment to the land owner for damages to crops during erection of the tower and associated lines. HVPNL invokes the provision of Sec 164 of the Electricity Act, 2003 read with Sec 10 to Sec 19 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 to undertake such works.

27. As per current practice in the state, the one-time payment that is provided towards damages to crop due to construction of power transmission towers is Rs.70,000 per tower of 132kV. Further, temporary damages to crop while erecting the transmission line is paid as a lumpsum amount of Rs.15,000 per acre of land. Government of Haryana (GoH) is yet to approve and issue orders in respect of the guidelines issued in October 2015 by Ministry of Power, Government of India, wherein the landowner on whose land the tower is erected is entitled to 85 percent of the guideline value as per the Stamp Act towards the tower base area as compensation, and for the corridor through which the transmission line passes, at 15 percent of the guideline value as per the Stamp Act for the right-of-way corridor of the transmission line towards diminution of land value. As and when the GoI guidelines on payment of compensation for transmission lines and towers are adopted by GoH, the same will become payable and this Resettlement Plan will be suitably updated.

D. Minimizing Involuntary Resettlement Impacts

28. Measures were taken by CORE to avoid adverse involuntary resettlement impacts by identifying suitable railway land within the right-of-way for siting SPs, SSPs and TSS. Further, though erection of towers and drawing transmission lines is executed as a turnkey contract, HVPNL officials undertook transect walks and assessed various alignment options to minimise involuntary resettlement impacts and avoided settlement area in arriving at the tentative alignment.

E. Scope and Objective of Resettlement Plan

29. The objective of this Resettlement Plan (RP) is to assist the affected people to improve or at least restore their living standards to the pre-project level. This RP captures the involuntary resettlement impacts arising out of the proposed electrification of the Rohtak to Panipat section of railway corridor. The document describes the magnitude of impact, mitigation measures proposed, method of valuation of crop damaged, eligibility criteria for availing benefits, entitlements, the institutional arrangement for delivering the entitlements and mechanism for resolving grievances and monitoring. The RP is consistent with the agreed Resettlement Framework of Railway Sector Investment Program[5].

II. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

A. General Profile

30. The subproject is in Haryana State and traverses across three districts viz. Rohtak, Panipat and Sonepat. As per the census of 2011 the Rohtak district having a population of 1,061,204 consists of 568,479 male and 492,725 female. Decadal growth rate of 12.9 percent has been recorded in the district during 2001-2011 period. The density of population in the district has gone up to 608 persons per square kilometer in 2011 as against 539 persons in 2001. As per Census 2011, the density of population in Rohtak District is ranked

[5] https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/linked-documents/36330-013-ind-rfab.pdf

11th out of 21 districts. Out of a total population of 1,061,204 in the district, 615,040 persons live in rural area whereas 446,164 persons live in urban area. About 42.0 percent of the total population of the district lives in urban area but accounts for 5.0 percent of the total urban population of the state in 2011. The decadal growth of population in the district is 12.9 percent during 2001-2011 and it is 0.7 percent in rural area and 35.4 percent in urban area.

31. Panipat district having a population of 1,205,437 consists of 646,857 male populations and 558,580 female populations. Decadal growth rate of 24.6 percent has been recorded in the district during 2001-2011 period. The density of population in the district has gone up to 951 persons per square kilometer in 2011 as against 763 persons in 2001. As per Census 2011, the density of population in Panipat District is ranked 3rd out of 21 districts of Haryana.

32. Sonepat district having a population of 1,450,001 consists of 781,299 male population and 668,702 female population. Decadal growth rate of 13.4 per cent has been recorded in the district during 2001-2011 period. The density of population in the district has gone up to 683 persons per square kilometer in 2011 as against 603 persons in 2001. As per Census 2011, the density of population in Sonepat District is ranked 8th out of 21 districts of Haryana.

33. Rohtak CD block has the highest concentration of population in all the CD blocks but it has the lowest Sex ratio 852 in the sub project CD blocks. CD Block Gohana has the highest sex ratio 897. The number of villages and rural population of the sub project blocks are given in the table below.

Table 31: Demographic profile of the blocks of the Sub Project

SNo	District	Community Development Block	Total number of inhabited villages	Total rural population			Sex Ratio
				Persons	Males	Females	
1	Rohtak	Rohtak	52	2,05,347	1,10,868	94,479	852
2	Sonepat	Mudlana	29	1,11,980	60,537	51,443	850
3	Sonepat	Kathura	17	72,709	39,509	33,200	840
4	Sonepat	Gohana	35	1,21,637	64,136	57,501	897
5	Panipat	Madlauda	35	1,34,077	71,601	62,476	873
6	Panipat	Panipat	33	1,14,441	61,779	52,662	852
7	Panipat	Israna	31	1,26,075	67,453	58,622	869

Source: Census of India, 2011

34. There is no population notified as Scheduled Tribes in the entire state. Out of the total population of the concerned district the scheduled castes population is greater in Panipat CD block (24.76 percent) followed by Madlauda CD block (23.22 percent) and lowest is in Gohana CD block (19.2 percent). The SC population in the CD Blocks through which Rohtak to Panipat railway corridor passes through is given in the table below.

Table 4: SC population of the Subproject CD Blocks

SNo	District	Community Development Block	Total scheduled castes population	Percentage of scheduled castes population to total population
1	Rohtak	Rohtak	39,604	19.29
2	Sonepat	Mudlana	23,294	20.8
3	Sonepat	Kathura	14,436	19.85
4	Sonepat	Gohana	23,360	19.2
5	Panipat	Madlauda	31,129	23.22
6	Panipat	Panipat	28,339	24.76
7	Panipat	Israna	24,833	19.7

Source: Census of India, 2011 of India, 2011

III. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

A. Land acquisition and involuntary resettlement

35. The proposed subproject involves erection of poles along the railway track to support overhead line suspended from poles, erection of overhead lines, erection of 2 numbers of Sectioning and Paralleling Post (SP), erection of 3 numbers of Sub Sectioning and Paralleling Post (SSP), erection of one Traction Substation (TSS), erection of 2 bays at Mudlana substation exclusively for this subproject and erection of 132kV transmission line from Mudlana substation to Traction substation at Mudlana Railway Station

36. The subproject does not involve any land acquisition and there is no physical or economic displacement.

37. The erection of poles, overhead lines, sectioning and paralleling post, sub sectioning and paralleling post and traction substations will not involve any land acquisition; all these components have been proposed in railway land, free of encumbrance. The substation bays will also not involve any land acquisition and has been proposed in government land. All the subproject component sites were inspected as part of the social screening undertaken in December 2017 to ascertain the status of land. There are no informal users, squatters or encroachers in any of the sites.

38. HVPNL defines the alignment of transmission line and location of towers on the basis of a transect walk[6]. The local community and a representative of the local body is present during the transact walk. Impacts to crops during erection of the transmission towers and lines are assessed and mitigated through compensation paid for loss of crop, as determined by the revenue authority, in consultation with the land owner. HVPNL has made budgetary provision for potential crop damage during construction, and related compensation.

39. The subproject involves laying of transmission lines for a length of 8km and these being 132 kV lines, the area required for each transmission tower will be between 36sq.m to

[6]Walk over survey- The walk over survey or transect walk is conducted by HVPNL for alternate alignments. The walk over survey is done while defining the alignment for transmission line. In the process of walk over survey a team of people comprising HVPNL engineers, surveyors, panchayat representative, and villagers/residents undertake a transect walk along with the topographical sheet and define the alignment avoiding village settlements, structures, CPRs, forest area etc. This participatory alignment defining process helps avoid and minimize involuntary resettlement to the extent possible. This also helps minimize resistance, as the alignment is defined in a participatory basis involving concerned stakeholders.

121sq.m depending on the type of tower[7]. The span of transmission towers is about 350m, which varies according to the angle. In the 8 km length of transmission lines proposed, it is estimated that about 24 towers are required to be erected, with an area of about 36 sq.m to 121 sq.m each; and assuming that all towers erected are D-type, the total land required is 2904 sq.m. However, the actual area of land to be used by the 4 footings of a tower would be about 4 to 5 sq.m (1 sq.m is required to set up a foundation of one footing). The land owners would be able to cultivate the land under the tower after the construction of the tower is completed. A sample photograph taken of a 132kV tower footing in another region is given below to show that cultivation is possible.

40. The status of these lands will be known only when the works are awarded as erection of towers and drawing transmission lines is a turnkey contract and the exact alignment will be known only at the time of implementation of civil works. However, it has been presumed that all the land involved are private land and HVPNL will make payment to the land owner for damages to crops during erection of the tower and associated lines in accordance with the practice of erecting towers invoking the provision of Sec 164 of the Electricity Act, 2003 read with Sec 10 to Sec 19 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885.

B. Damages to Crop

41. The erection of tower footing will result in damage to crop, for a maximum area of 121 sq.m and towards this HVPNL will be making a payment of Rs.70,000 as crop compensation for each tower. Though, HVPNL has no specific guidelines for computing crop compensation, they are adopting the order dated 23 December 2013, issued by the Deputy Commissioner, Sonepat detailing the amount of crop compensation to be paid for tower area and transmission line corridor.

[7]For a normal tower of 28m height, the tower base of A-type tower will be 6mx6m, B-type tower will be 8mx8m, C-type tower will be 9mx9m and D-type tower will be 11mx11m.

42. The yield of wheat per acre of land is 3850kg and minimum support price for wheat in Haryana is Rs.1735 per quintal. Therefore, in an acre, the landowner will get about Rs.66,798 as sale price for the yield. The damage to crop caused by a tower in 121 sq.m will result in loss of 115kg of wheat and the corresponding monetary loss will be Rs.1,995[8]. This compared to the Rs.70,000 paid towards crop compensation for a tower is reasonable given that the 4-5sq.m of the tower footing becomes uncultivable forever.

43. For stringing and sagging, HVPNL pays Rs.15,000 per acre as crop compensation. The crop damage in 1-acre of land will be for a maximum area of 300 sq.m (60m length and 5m wide). Each kilometre of transmission line is estimated to pass through 17acres[9] of land and therefore 8km of transmission line will pass through 136 acres of land. The crop compensation being paid by HVPNL per acre of land involving damage to crop is about Rs.15,000, which is higher than the loss in income[10] from the yield of wheat in the 300 sq.m, stretch and even if it were to include other incidental damages to crop/trees.

44. The proposed compensation complies with ADB SPS (2009) SR 2 as HVPNL provides compensation that is higher than the loss in income, derived from the affected portion of the land, due to erection of tower and transmission line. The land owners would be able to cultivate the land under the tower after the construction of the tower is completed. More consultation will be conducted during the project implementation to minimize the impacts and social resistance.

C. Impact to Structures

45. No loss of private structures is anticipated as a result of the proposed subproject components.

IV. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND DISCLOSURE

A. Public Consultation

46. In order to engage with the community and enhance public understanding about the subproject and understand the views of the people pertaining to laying of transmission towers and lines, focus group discussions (FGD) were undertaken amongst the people living enroute and near the transmission line. The opinions of the stakeholders and their perceptions were obtained during these consultations. The consultations with the stakeholders will continue throughout the RP implementation period.

B. Outcome of the Consultations

47. Consultations were held along the alignment of the proposed transmission line with the residents living in Jassia village and Mudlana village. The consultation photographs are given in Appendix-II.

[8] The crop compensation for 121 sq.m works out to Rs.1995 and assuming that the tower base of 121 sq.m is burdensome to cultivate, the crop compensation is calculated for 3-agricultutral seasons and for an 8-year period. This works out to Rs.47,880 or say Rs.48,000 (Rs.1995 x 3 seasons x 8 years). The crop compensation of Rs.70,000 currently being paid by HVPNL for one tower base is higher than the actual loss incurred for an 8-year period and even if it were to include other incidental damages to crop/trees.

[9] One acre of land is about 4046.86 sq.m or say 60m north to south x 68m east to west. Therefore, in 1km length of transmission line traversing from north to south, it is estimated that an average of 17 acres will be covered (1km = 1000m = 1000/60m = 16.67 acres or say 17 acres)

[10] The yield of wheat in 300 sq.m will be 285.47kg or say 286kg and the procurement price per quintal being Rs.1735, the loss of income will be about Rs.4,962 at current minimum support price.

48. Consultations were held with officials of CORE and Haryana Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Limited (HVPNL) to understand the subproject component siting, process of identifying sites and the process of assessing and paying crop compensation. Consultations were also held with residents along the transmission alignment, residents and traders along the railway corridor. The people were informed about the proposed subproject and the benefits of electrification of the Rohtak to Panipat railway corridor. The people were also informed about the mitigation measures proposed while laying the transmission line such as: (i) how the proposed tentative alignment will be finalised in consultation with the villagers, elected local body representatives and revenue officials; (ii) how the alignment will avoid settlements and minimise use of private land and efforts taken to take the transmission line as far as possible in government waste land: and (iii) how compensation for crop will be paid. The salient points are summarised in the following table

Table 5: Summary of Consultation Outcome

Concerns and Issues	Response
Meeting at Jassia Village on 16.11.2015- Participants 13	
The participants complained about the frequency of the train services and erratic timing	Was informed that electrification while would help in improving the efficiency of the services, they need to write to the appropriate railway authority regarding increasing the number of services and delays.
The participants were concerned on the likelihood of towers being erected in their land	Were told that the government will pay crop compensation to land owner and the method of arriving of crop compensation for tower footing, transmission alignment and approach was explained.
Wanted to know in whose land the tower will be erected	Were told that would be finalised during the walkover survey
Meeting at Mudlana Village 16.11.2015- Participants 9	
The participants wanted an underpass for easy crossing of the track near the village.	They were informed that the current project does not have any such provision and they may take this with the railway authorities
The participants complained about the regular delay in arrival of the train which affects school going and working people. Further, they complained that even visiting to Hospital in Rohtak is affected because of train delays.	Was informed that electrification while would help in improving the efficiency of the services, they need to write to the appropriate railway authority regarding the delays.
The villagers reported that they mostly use railway services as it was cheaper and other mode of transport were not available. They also said that the trains were very crowded and hence wanted ore services.	Was informed that electrification while would help in improving the efficiency of the services. However, they were asked to write to the appropriate railway authority regarding increasing the number of services
The participants were concerned on the likelihood of towers being erected in their land	Were told that the government will pay crop compensation to land owner and the method of arriving of crop compensation for tower footing, transmission alignment and approach was explained.
The participants wanted to know the alignment details	Were told that the alignment would be finalised once the project is taken up for implementation and HVPNL in consultation with the local residents and revenue officials would finalise the alignment.

C. Plan for Continued Consultation

49. HVPNL will hold extensive consultations once the alignment is finalised and in particular in villages along the transmission line alignment. Village level meetings will be held

as part of walk-over survey to explain to the people about the various provisions of assistance available to them. Further, schedule of work in any given stretch should be informed to the villagers to plan their cultivation activity and regular update about the progress of civil work should also be communicated. Locations where the towers are to be placed and the names of land owners eligible for the assistance should be made available at the respective panchayat. Information about payment should be communicated to the land owners through village level meetings

50. A provisional sum for public consultations is included in the Resettlement Plan costs; public consultation and awareness generation will be key to smooth execution of the project. A record of key issues discussed and outcomes of meetings and consultations will be maintained by HVPNL and closely monitored by the Safeguards Officer in CPDs office, who will play a significant role in consensus building and grievance redressal.

D. Disclosure

51. Information will be disseminated to DPs at various stages. Information including details of compensation for crop damage, grievance procedures, timing of payments and civil work schedule will be disclosed by the SSE in-charge of the subproject to the DPs. The Resettlement Planning document will be disclosed in ADB website.

V. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

A. Background

52. Recognising the social issues that can arise in infrastructure subprojects proposed under the Railway Sector Investment Program, Ministry of Railways, Government of India has prepared a Resettlement Framework (RF) and Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework in line with National and State Laws and Policies, and ADB Safeguards Policy Statement. The resettlement framework and indigenous peoples planning framework describe the principles and approach in avoiding, minimizing and mitigating adverse social impacts/indigenous peoples impacts as applicable, that may arise in implementing subprojects proposed under Railway Sector Investment Program and the same principles and policy framework will be applicable to Railway Electrification Project.

B. National Legislations, Policies and ADB Policy

53. The policy framework and entitlements for the program are based on: The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, The Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, The Indian Electricity Act, 2003, State laws and regulations and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009.

1. Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act (RFCTLARR), 2013

54. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013, provides for a transparent process and just and fair compensation to the affected families whose land is acquired or proposed to be acquired or are affected by such acquisition and provides for rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families. The basic principle of the RFCTLARR Act is to ensure that the cumulative outcome of compulsory land acquisition should be such that, the affected persons become partners in development, leading to an improvement in the standard of living after acquisition. This act came into effect on January 01, 2014 and the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 stands repealed. The salient provisions of RFCTLARR Act is discussed below.

55. The RFCTLARR Act applies to acquisition of land for a public purpose, as defined in the act. The act provides for consultation with and involvement of local self government in undertaking a Social Impact Assessment (SIA). The SIA is reviewed by an Expert Group to assess if the potential benefits of the project outweigh the social cost and adverse social impacts. The expert group can recommend either for or against proceeding with the project. The appropriate government is not bound by the decision of the expert group and can decide otherwise.

56. The act prohibits acquisition of multi crop land for any project, however on exceptional cases allows acquisition of multi crop land, wherein the State specific threshold of acquiring such land is not exceeded and equivalent waste land is developed for agricultural purpose.

57. The competent authority while determining the market value of the land has to consider the higher value of the land arrived at by 3-methods of valuation viz: (i) market value as per Indian Stamp Act, 1899 for the registration of sale deed or agreements to sell, in the area where land is situated; or (ii) average sale price for similar type of land, situated in the nearest village or nearest vicinity area, ascertained from the highest 50% of sale deeds of the preceding 3 years; or (iii) consented amount paid for PPPs or private companies. In case of rural areas, the market value of land so determined is multiplied by a factor, to be decided by the appropriate government. A solatium of 100% is payable on the market value of land multiplied by the factor and all immovable properties or assets, trees and plants.

58. A Resettlement and Rehabilitation award detailing the entitlements to be provided as per the Second Schedule of Act is passed by the competent authority. Possession of land can be taken only after payment of compensation and rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements as detailed in Second Schedule and Third Schedule. The detail of amenities to be provided in a resettlement site is detailed in the Third Schedule.

59. In the context of railway electrification projects, the RFCTLARR Act is applicable in cases where land acquisition leading to transfer of ownership from private owner to government/PPP projects is involved. It is applicable if a land parcel (e.g. for a substation or power plant) needs to be acquired from a private party. In case no acquisition/transfer of ownership is involved (e.g. for construction of transmission towers/lines), state government policy related to compensation payment for land on which transmission towers are proposed, holds good.

2. Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Removal of Difficulties) Order, 2015

60. In order to expedite land acquisition for infrastructure projects, the government promulgated an ordinance in December 2014, amending certain provisions in the RFCTLARR Act, 2013. Since the ordinance was to lapse, the second ordinance was promulgated in May 2015, wherein infrastructure projects were exempted from (i) the provisions of SIA; and (ii) the bar on acquisition of multi crop land. Further, through the ordinance, the determination of compensation as per the First Schedule, rehabilitation and resettlement provisions contained in the Second Schedule and infrastructure amenities to be provided in resettlement sites as per the Third Schedule, became applicable to the exempted acts in the Fourth Schedule with effect from January 01, 2015. Since this second ordinance also was to lapse and the replacement bill relating to the RFCTLARR (Amendment) Ordinance has been referred to the Joint Committee of the Houses (Parliament) for examination, this order dated August 28, 2015 has been passed wherein the provisions of the RFCTLARR Act, relating to the determination of compensation in accordance with the First Schedule, rehabilitation and resettlement in accordance with the

Second Schedule and infrastructure amenities in accordance with the Third Schedule shall apply to all cases of land acquisition under the enactments specified in the Fourth Schedule to the said Act with effect from September 01, 2015. Further, the exemption of SIA and acquisition of multi crop land for infrastructure projects has been done away with.

3. The Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (Central Act 13 of 1885)

61. The act provides for erection of transmission towers and draw transmission lines in or upon any immovable property and the maintenance of the same.

(i) Sec 10 of the act defines powers of the telegraph authority[11] to erect and maintain telegraph lines and posts.
(ii) Sec 10 (b) vests the telegraph authority no right on the land other than that of user only in the property under, over, along, across in or upon which the telegraph authority places any telegraph line or post on the land in which telegraph lines and posts are laid.
(iii) Sec 10 (c) bars use property vested in or under the control or management of any local authority, without the permission of the local authority.
(iv) Sec 10 (d) provides for efforts to be taken to minimise damage to the property and payment of full compensation to all persons interested for any damage sustained while erecting and maintaining telegraph lines and posts. This provision does not apply to property belonging to local body and it is governed by Sec 12 of the act.
(v) Sec 16 (1) provides for intervention by District Collector / Magistrate empowering the telegraph authority to exercise his right to erect and maintain telegraph lines and posts when there is resistance from the property owner.
(vi) Sec 16 (3) empowers the District Judge to determine the compensation paid for damages if any dispute arises on the same.
(vii) Sec 16 (4) provides for remitting the compensation for damages in the Court of District Judge, when there is a dispute on person entitled to receive the compensation and / or apportionment.

4. The Indian Electricity Act, 2003 (Central Act 36 of 2003)

62. The act consolidates the laws relating to generation, transmission, distribution, trading and use of electricity and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

(i) Sec 164 empowers the appropriate Government to confer on any Authority or person engaged in the business of supplying electricity under the Act, any of the powers which the Telegraph Authority possesses under the Telegraph Act with respect to the placing of telephonic lines or posts for the purpose of a telephone established or maintained by the Government or to be so established or maintained

5. Guidelines for payment of compensation towards damages in regard to Right of Way for transmission lines, 2015

63. Ministry of Power, Government of India issued a circular to all States on the approach to be adopted in determining compensation for diminution of land value due to erection of transmission towers and associated lines and this circular was more of an advisory to the States.

64. As per the circular, the landowner on whose land the tower is erected is entitled for 85 percent of the guideline value as per the Stamp Act towards the tower base area as compensation and for the corridor through which the transmission line passes through, a 15 percent of the guideline value as per the Stamp Act towards the width of the right-of-way corridor of the transmission line as diminution of land value.

[11]To be read along with Section 164 of India Electricity Act, 2003

6. Order of the District Commissioner, Sonepat for payment of compensation towards damages in regard to erection of transmission lines

65. The District Commissioner, Sonepat, based on the representation made by the famers association, had issued an order in consultation with HVPNL official on 23 December 2013. This is being currently adopted by HVPNL Rohtak and would apply to this subproject.

66. As per the order, the land owner would be paid a lumpsum of Rs.70,000 per tower erected in his/her land as crop compensation, Rs.15,000 per acre of land as crop compensation for stringing, Rs.15,000 per acre of land for damages to crop for transporting men and material and Rs.45,600 per acre for damages to crop, where dewatering is required.

7. ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009

67. ADBs Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009 describes the policy objective, its scope and triggers and principles of (i) environmental safeguards; (ii) involuntary resettlement safeguards; and (iii) indigenous people's safeguards. The objectives of involuntary resettlement safeguards are: (i) avoid involuntary resettlement where possible; (ii) if avoidance is not possible, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; (iii) enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and (iv) improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

68. The involuntary resettlement safeguards policy covers physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of; (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. It covers them whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary.

69. The three important elements of involuntary resettlement safeguards are: (i) compensation at replacement cost for lost assets, livelihood, and income prior to displacement; (ii) assistance for relocation, including provision of relocation sites with appropriate facilities and services; and (iii) assistance for rehabilitation to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons relative to pre-project levels and to improve the standard of living of displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

C. Comparison of Government and ADB Policies

70. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 recognises titleholders and non-titleholders affected by land acquisition.

71. The key difference between the Government and ADB's involuntary resettlement safeguards policy is with regard to the cut-off date for determining the eligibility for compensation and R&R assistance to all those who are affected by the project irrespective of the ownership title to the land. As per the provisions of RFCTLARR Act, the cut-off-date for title holders is the date of SIA notification [Sec 4(2)] and for non-titleholders affected by the acquisition of such land, they should have been living/working three years or more prior to the acquisition of the land. Hence, to bring the RF of the Railway Sector Investment Program in line with ADB's requirements, the RF mandates that in the case of land acquisition, the date of issue of notification will be treated as the cut-off date for title holders, and for non-titleholders such as squatters and encroachers, whom the act does not

recognise, the cut-off date will be the start date of the subproject DMS. In case of all affected non-title holders, suitable compensation for loss of assets and R&R assistance is proposed in the entitlement matrix.

72. A significant development in Government statute is the notification of 'The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013', which has repealed the Land Acquisition Act of 1894 (as amended in 1984). This Act would both complement the revision of the NRRP (2007) and decrease significantly the gaps between the LA Act 1894 and ADB's SPS. In particular, the Act would require social impact assessments for projects involving land acquisition. The Act also expands compensation coverage to include the value of structure, trees, plants, or standing crops damaged; and provides for solatium at 100 percent of all amounts inclusive. Furthermore, the Act meets ADB's requirement of all compensation to be paid prior to project taking possession of any land and provision of R&R support including subsistence grant and transportation cost.

VI. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

A. Introduction

73. According to ADB SPS 2009 in the context of involuntary resettlement, affected persons (APs) are those who are physically relocated i.e., loss of residential land, or shelter and/or economically displaced (loss of productive land, structures, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihood). The absence of formal and legal title to the land does not bar the affected person from receipt of compensation and resettlement assistance from the project.

74. Detailed Measurement Surveys (DMS) and Inventory of Loss Surveys will be conducted for transmission line alignment, once the detailed design is finalized and the exact alignment is known. The anticipated types of losses due to the proposed sub-project components comprises of loss of trees and crops to landowners along the proposed 8 km long transmission alignment. Once the alignment is finalized, DMS and Census Surveys will help quantify each type of loss and affected person category.

75. Cut-off Date: Eligibility for compensation will be the date of start of the DMS prior to commencement of erection of transmission line. The date of DMS survey will serve as the cut-off date for eligibility for assistance.

B. Entitlements

76. The entitlement matrix (Table 6) summarizes the types of possible losses and corresponding entitlements in accordance with ADB and government policies, based on the principle of replacement cost. In addition to the estimated impacts, the entitlement matrix safeguards unforeseen impacts.

77. In accordance with the IR principles adopted for Railway Sector Investment Program (RSIP), the affected landowners will be entitled for compensation for the loss of land, crops/ trees at their replacement cost.

78. The Entitlement Matrix of RSIP, that summarizes the types of losses and the corresponding nature and scope of entitlements; is in compliance with National/State Laws and ADB SPS and the same is adopted for this subproject. The following entitlement matrix presents the entitlements corresponding to the tenure status of the DPs.

Table 6: Entitlement Matrix

SNo	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of DPs	Entitlements	Details
LOSS OF TREES AND CROPS					
1	Loss of trees, crops, perennials	Standing crops, trees on the corridor of impact	Owners and Beneficiaries of land	▪ Compensation at market value	(a) Compensation to be paid by DC at the rate estimated by (i) the Forest Department for timber trees; (ii) State Agriculture Extension Department for crops; and (iii) Horticulture Department for perennial trees (b) Cash compensation at market value determined as per (a) above to titleholder and non-title households including informal settlers/squatters for loss of trees, crops and perennial (c) 60 days advance notice to DPs to harvest fruits, standing crops, and remove trees

C. Compensation Mechanism

79. The principle for determining valuation and compensation for assets, incomes, and livelihoods is replacing the loss of affected assets and restoring the loss of income experienced by the displaced persons. Titleholders and non-titleholders are both entitled to compensation as per the agreed RF of RSIP.

80. Crop compensation will be paid to the entitled DPs prior to commencement of civil works. The length of the transmission line being only 8km, it is expected that the civil works would be completed in 1-agricutural season. However, in the event of the civil works getting extended beyond 1-season, crop compensation would be assessed and paid accordingly.

VII. INCOME RESTORATION AND RELOCATION

81. The subproject will not result in any permanent displacement, either physical or economic displacement. However, the subproject involves loss of crop and trees in private land due to erection of transmission towers and related transmission lines. Temporary impacts on crops and trees are foreseen for which provisions for adequate compensation is made in the entitlement matrix which will be as per the current market rate for loss of crop. All the compensation will be disbursed prior to the start of the civil works. Further, whenever there is maintenance work required in the transmission line or tower, HVPNL will pay compensation for crop damage.

VIII. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

A. Introduction

82. The resettlement cost estimate for this subproject includes compensation for crop and trees. The total resettlement cost for the subproject is INR 16.44 million. The major heads of budget items are listed below.

B. Compensation

Use of Private Land, Without Transfer of Title

83. The ownership of the land used for erecting towers will continue to vest with the land owner and land owner can continue to use the area below the tower, excluding the 4-tower footing. Hence, as per existing state laws, no compensation is payable for the land used. HVPNL will pay the land owner as per the orders of Deputy Commissioner (Appendix-III) in whose land a tower is erected, as crop compensation at the rate of Rs.70,000 per tower. The tower footing will be about 4-5 sq.m and the payment of Rs.70,000 made towards the same is in commensurate with the replacement cost of 4-5 sq.m of land.

84. In case of any revision/change pursuant to GoI guidelines, the RP cost will be updated[12]. Further, compensation for damage to trees and crops during construction will be paid, as explained below. HVPNL will pay the crop compensation for each transmission tower erected on private land. All the compensation will be disbursed prior to the start of the civil works. Further, whenever there is maintenance work required in the transmission line or tower, HVPNL will pay compensation to the land owner for crop damage.

Compensation for Trees and Crops

85. Loss of timber trees will be compensated at their replacement cost assessed by Forest department, fruit bearing trees in consultation with the Agriculture or Horticulture Department as the case may be. Compensation for the loss of crops is paid as a lumpsum in line with the order of the Deputy Commissioner, Sonepat. HVPNL pays a lumpsum Rs.15,000 per acre towards crop damage for stringing and sagging, Rs.45,600 per acre for dewatering and Rs.15,000 per acre for approach. The compensation will be paid fully and DPs will have the opportunity to harvest crops/trees within 1-month from the date of payment of compensation. Trees standing on the land owned by the government will be disposed of through prevailing practice by the concerned Revenue Department/ Forest Department.

Disbursement of Compensation and Assistances

86. In order to ensure that: (i) the DP need not make frequent visits to his/her bank for depositing the physical paper instruments; (ii) s/he need not apprehend loss of instrument and fraudulent encashment; and (iii) the delay in realisation of proceeds after receipt of paper instrument is obviated, all disbursement of compensation for crop and trees shall be done only through Electronic Clearing Service (ECS) mechanism and charges for ECS, if any, will be borne by the project. If the DPs destination branch does not have the facility to receive ECS (Credit), then the disbursement shall be done through respective lead banks' IFSC (Indian Financial System Code). Payment through account payee cheques will be made wherever required and no cash payment will be made.

[12]In this regard, refer Government of India. Ministry of Power. *Guidelines for payment of compensation towards damages in regard to Right of Way for transmission lines*. October 2015. New Delhi. The guidelines, which is of advisory in nature, have been issued to all states and union territories of India. Haryana is yet to adopt the guidelines. As per the guidelines, wherein the landowner on whose land the tower is erected is entitled to 85 percent of the guideline value as per the Stamp Act towards the tower base area as compensation; and to 15 percent of the guideline value as per the Stamp Act towards the right-of-way corridor of the transmission line towards diminution of land value. As and when the GoI guidelines are adopted by Haryana, the same will become payable and this RP will be suitably updated.

C. Source of Funding and Fund Flow

87. CORE will provide adequate budget for all crop compensation and ex-gratia assistance from the counterpart funding. The funds as estimated in the budget for the subproject and additional fund required based on revised estimates, shall be available at the disposal of HVPNL.

D. Budget Estimates

88. The resettlement cost estimate for this subproject includes compensation for crop and trees, cost of RP updation, consultation, awareness generation and grievance redress costs, and a provisional sum for additional assistance, if required. The total resettlement cost for the subproject is INR 16.44 million.

Table 7: Resettlement Cost Estimate

Item No	Item	Input Unit	Quantity	Rate	Amount
1	Compensation for crop damage payable to transmission tower	Number of Towers	24	70,000	16,80,000
2	Compensation for crop damage due to stringing and sagging	Acre	136 acres	15,000	20,40,000
3	Compensation for crop damage due to approach for work	Acre	136 acres	15,000	20,40,000
4	Compensation for crop damage due to dewatering	Number of Towers	24	45,600	10,94,400
5	Consultation, awareness generation, grievance redress	LS			400,000
6	RP updation (DMS, Inventory of Loss and Socio-economic Survey)	LS			500,000
7	Provisional sum	LS			600,000
8	Contingency[13] provision to meet MoP, GoI guidelines	LS			80,80,252
				Sub Total	**1,64,34,652**
				Total in Million INR	**16.44**

Notes and Assumptions to Costing

89. The span between the transmission towers is 350m and in 1km there will be about 3-toweres. Hence, for a length of 8km transmission line, 24 towers (3 towers per km x 8km) will be required.

90. One acre of land is about 4046.86 sq.m or say 60m north to south x 68m east to west. Therefore, in 1km length of transmission line traversing from north to south, it is

[13] When there is an understanding between CORE and HVPNL on payment for right-of-way of transmission lines in accordance with Ministry of Power, Government of India guidelines, this contingency provision will be used to meet the additional finances that will be required to comply with the guidelines. The circle/guideline value in Mudlana village located along the transmission line alignment is Rs.408 per sqm and therefore, 85 percent of the circle/guideline value for tower base will be Rs.347 per sqm. The tower base area will be maximum 121sqm and 24 towers will be required for the 8km length of the transmission line. A sum of Rs.10,07,107 will become payable as compensation towards damages arising out of tower base. The diminution of land value for the width of the right-of-way corridor of transmission line will be at 15 percent of the circle/guideline value for 8km length and 27m width. A sum of Rs.1,32,19,200 will become payable towards diminution of land value for the width of the right-of-way corridor.

estimated that an average of 17 acres will be covered (1km = 1000m = 1000/60m = 16.67 acres or say 17 acres). Hence, an 8km transmission line will traverse through about 136 acres. Therefore, stringing and sagging work will be involved in 136 acres.

91. Similarly, for approach, for budgeting purpose, it is presumed that for each acre a separate approach will be required and hence 136 acres will be involved in approach.

92. The water table in this region being high, it is assumed that all the tower erection will involve dewatering and hence dewatering is budgeted for all 24 towers.

IX. GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MECHANISM

A. Grievance Redress Mechanism

93. Project grievance redress mechanism will be established to evaluate, and facilitate the resolution of APs' concerns, complaints, and grievances related to social and environmental issues of the project. The GRM will aim to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism to voice and resolve social and environmental concerns linked to the project.

94. The affected person(s) / aggrieved party can raise their grievance verbally or in writing to the local site office of the sub-project. Grievances of affected person will first be brought to the attention of the site in charge, who can resolve the issue at the site level. If the matter is not resolved within 7 days period by the site in charge, it will be brought to the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) constituted for the purpose in Deputy Chief Engineer's (DCEE) office. This GRC shall discuss the issue in its monthly meeting and resolve the issue within one month of receiving the grievance.

95. GRC at DCEE office shall discuss the issue and try to resolve it and inform the site office accordingly. If the matter is not resolved by the GRC at DCEE level within one month, the matter will be referred to the Chief Project Director (CPD), who will resolve the complaint within one month. Record of all grievances received including contact details of complainant, date of receiving the complaint, nature of grievance, agreed corrective actions and the date of resolution and outcome will be maintained at site office and office of the DCEE. The grievance redress process is shown in Figure-3 below**.** The cost for functioning of Grievance Redress Mechanism will be accounted for in project cost as part of DCEE functioning.

96. Since the transmission line for the TSS will be implemented by the HVPNL for CORE, any person (s) / aggrieved party can approach the site office of HVPNL. The site in charge will resolve the complaint within a week. If the complaint is not resolved within a week, it will be referred to the SDO office at Rohtak. The SDO office Rohtak will resolve the issue within a month. If the complainant is not satisfied, s/he may approach the GRC at DCEE office and the procedure as explained above will be followed to address the complaint.

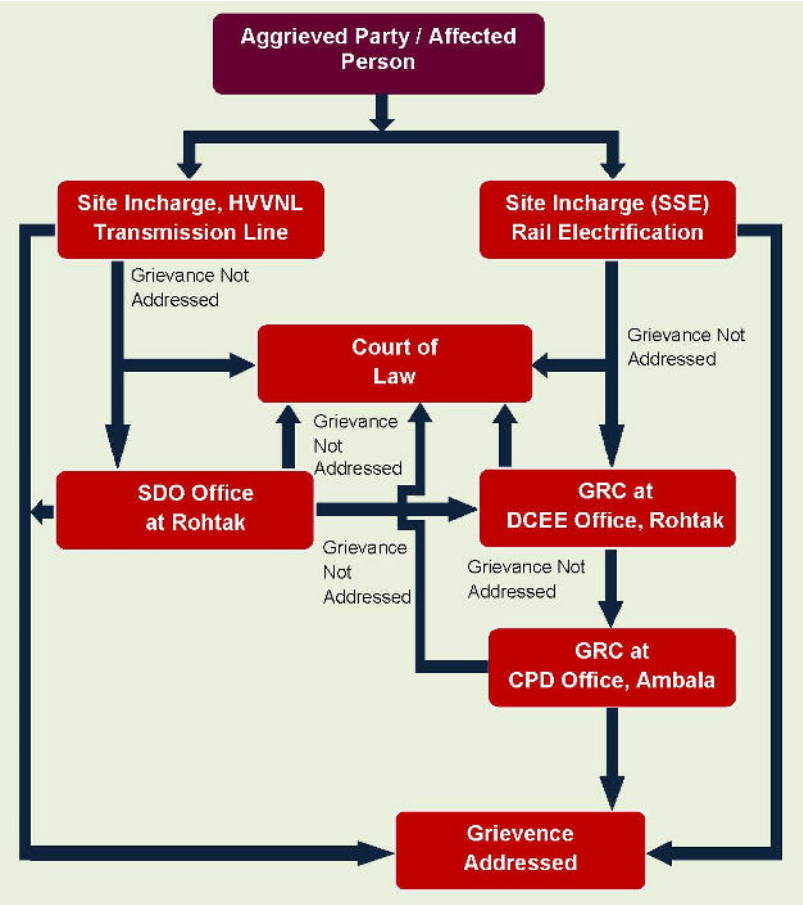
97. In addition to the subproject level grievance redressal mechanism, all stakeholders will have access to ADB's Accountability Mechanism.

B. DCEE Level Grievance Redress Committee (GRC- DCEE)

98. This committee will comprise of DCEE, SSE and one officer from contractor team. The GRC- DCEE will be headed by DCEE. It will meet at least once a month. The agenda of the meeting will be circulated to all the members and the affected persons/aggrieved party along with venue, date and time at least a week prior to the meeting.

99. This GRC at CPD office will headed by the CPD, HVVN SDO, and senior representative of contractor. This committee will also meet once in a month. The aggrieved party / person(s) can approach court of law any time with or without filing complaints at SSE or HVPNL site office and / or CPD office.

Figure 3: Grievance Redress Mechanism



DCEE = Deputy Chief Engineer Electrical, CPD = Chief Project Director, GRC= Grievance Redress Committee

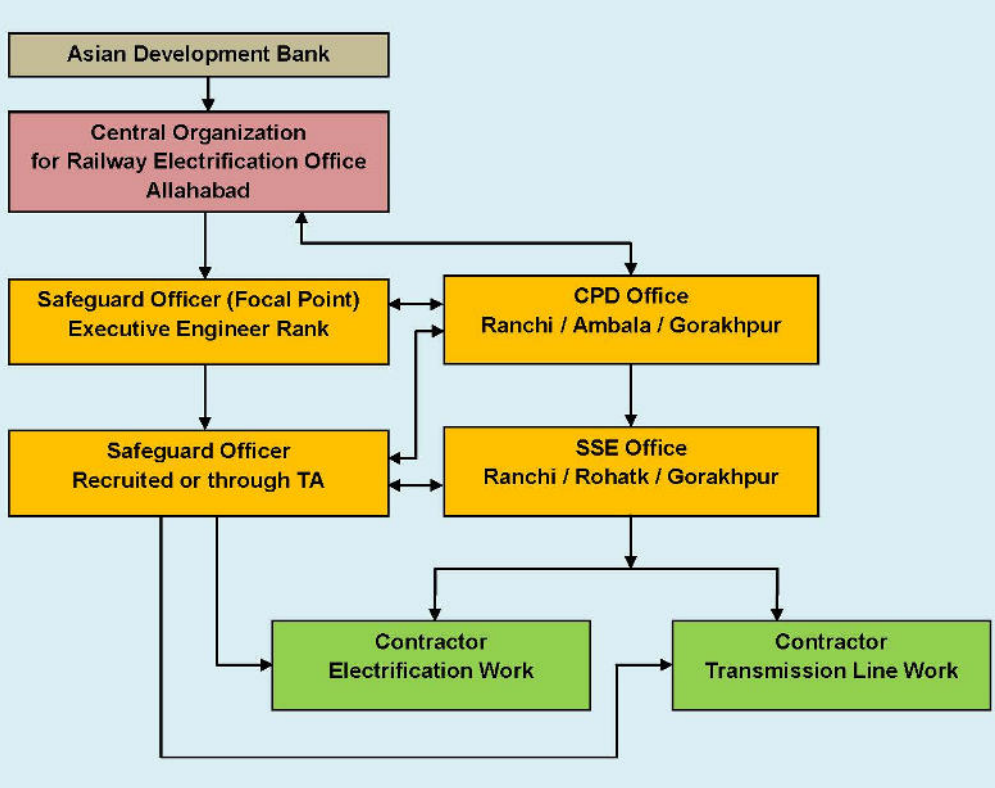
X. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION

100. The project is to be implemented by the Chief Project Director (CPD) office at Ambala. The CPD is being assisted by the Deputy Chief Engineer Electrical (DCEE) and Assistant Executive Engineer Electrical (AEE). The DCEE and AEE are based in the CORE Divisional office at Rohtak. The Senior Section Engineer (SSE) will be the officer in charge for the day to day implementation of works for electrification in the subproject corridor and Sub Divisional Officer (SDO) of HVPNL at Rohtak for transmission line related works. Both the site in charges will be assisted by the officers of their departments in the project implementation. The SSE reports to AEE for any clarification and guidance for the project related works.

101. For effective implementation of safeguard related components in the project, CPD's office will designate an officer as safeguards officer. This safeguards officer will be responsible for updating of the RP based on DMS, implement the RP and ensure payment of

crop and tree compensation to affected landowners through the SSE and HVPNL. This safeguards officer will also prepare semi-annual monitoring reports. The contractor who would be executing the work as a turnkey project will be responsible for closely working with the HVPNL officers in identifying the alignment that causes the least damage to crop and trees.

Figure 4: Project implementation arrangement for safeguard compliance



102. The Safeguards Officer in the CPDs office with assistance from HVPNL Officer and the contractor will

(i) update resettlement plan in accordance with RSIP RF, ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS, 2009) based on final detailed designs and submit to ADB for review, final approval, and disclosure.
(ii) ensure payment of crop and tree compensation to all affected landowners prior to erection of the transmission towers;
(iii) conduct internal monitoring and assist the external monitor in external monitoring of the resettlement process to ensure smooth implementation;
(iv) prepare semi-annual resettlement monitoring reports;
(v) address escalated grievances through the GRM in a timely manner, and taking quick corrective actions where necessary to facilitate the redressal of grievances;
(vi) engage in ongoing meaningful consultations with stakeholders and affected persons;

XI. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

A. Introduction

103. Implementation of RP mainly consists of compensation to be paid for crop and tree damage for use of private land for erecting transmission towers and transmission lines. Public consultation, and grievance redressal will be an ongoing process throughout the RP implementation period.

B. Schedule for Project Implementation

104. The proposed RP implementation activities are divided into three broad phases viz. project preparation phase, RP implementation phase, and monitoring and reporting phase, and the activities envisaged in each phase is discussed below.

105. Project Preparation Phase: The activities to be performed in this phase include: (i) designating an officer as safeguards officer; (ii) submission of RP to ADB for approval; and (iii) establishment of GRC. The information dissemination and stakeholder consultations will commence once the turnkey contractor is selected and continue through the implementation.

106. RP Implementation Phase: In this phase, key activities will be carried out including: (i) walkover survey; (ii) valuation of crops/trees; (iii) preparation of list of landowners and amount payable for crop damage; (iv) approval for funds; (v) payment of crop compensation; and (vi) issuing site clearance certificate to enable commencement of civil works.

107. Monitoring and Reporting Phase: Internal monitoring will commence as soon as RP implementation begins and continue till end of RP implementation.

C. RP Implementation Schedule

108. An implementation schedule for payment of crop and tree compensation including various sub tasks and time line matching with civil work schedule is provided in the work plan.

Table 8: RP Implementation - Time Frame

Tasks	Feb 2018	Mar 2018	Apr 2018	May 2018	Jun 2018	Jul 2018	Aug 2018	Sep 2018
Approval of RP and Disclosure								
GRC formation								
Award of Turkey Contract								
Walkover Survey								
Valuation for crop and tree damage								
Disclosure of list of landowners eligible for crop and tree compensation								
Disbursement of crop and tree compensation								
Certification of full payment and completion of all R&R activities								

XII. MONITORING AND REPORTING

A. Introduction

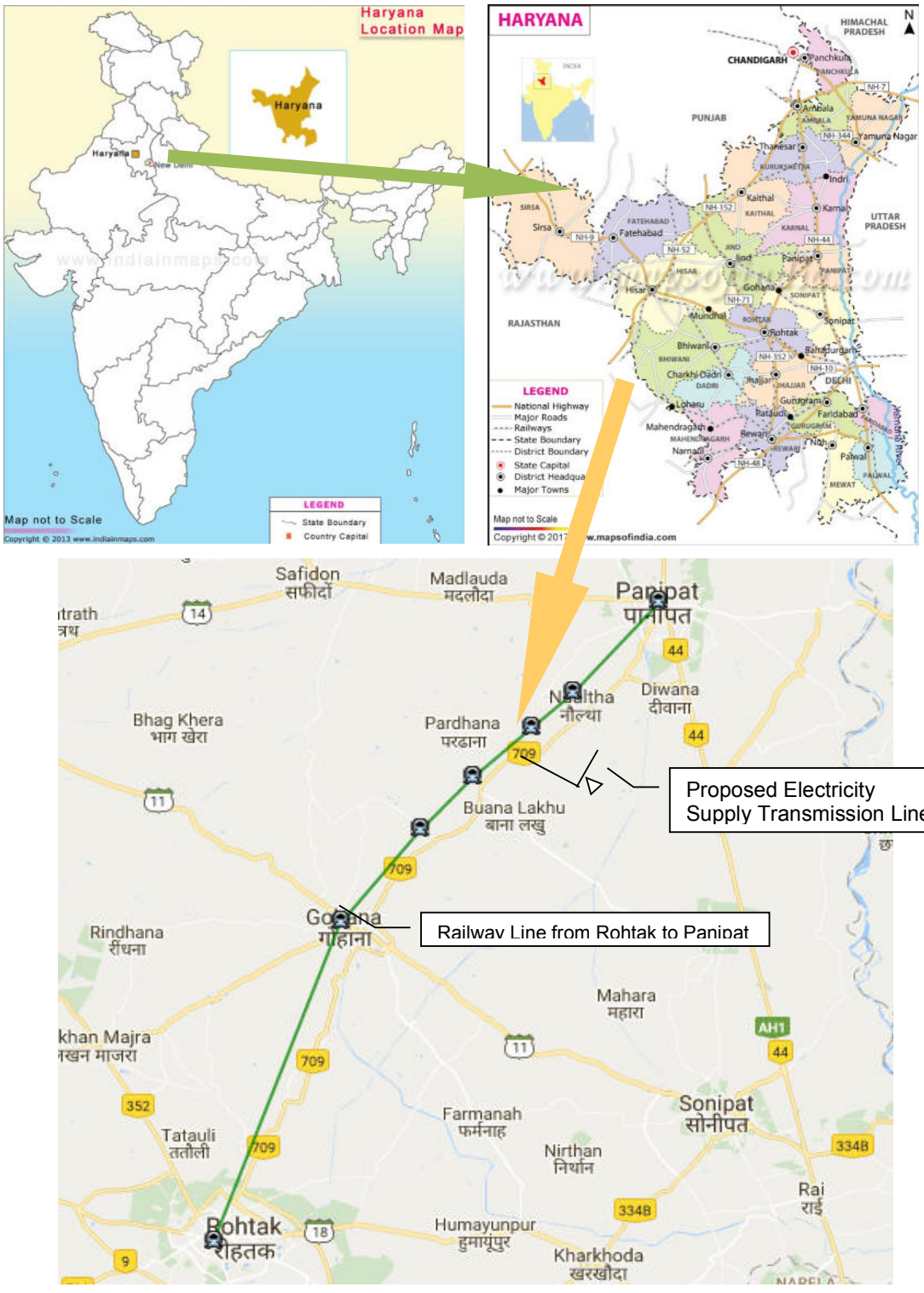
101. The objective of monitoring is to provide the CPD with an effective tool for assessing progress in RP implementation, identifying potential difficulties and problems areas and provide an early warning system for areas that need correction. Continuous supervision and periodic monitoring are an integral part of successful implementation. Monitoring is a warning system for project managers and a channel for the DPs to express their needs and reactions to the programme.

B. Internal Monitoring

102. The Office of CPD will carry out concurrent monitoring of RP implementation through the Safeguards Officer and prepare monthly and semi-annual progress report in terms of physical and financial progress. In addition, the monitoring process will also look into: the communication and feedback of DPs; use of grievance procedures; information dissemination to DPs on benefits; and implementation time table. The monthly internal monitoring reports based on the outcome of consultations and feedback with displaced people who have received crop and tree compensation including complains/concerns/issues raised by the DPs, will be submitted to CPD by the end of 1st week of the subsequent calendar month. The progress report will be reviewed by the CPD and corrective actions if any, will be communicated to SSE/HVPNL for immediate action.

APPENDIX-I: LOCATION MAP

Location Map of the Subproject



APPENDIX-II: CONSULTATION PHOTOGRAPHS

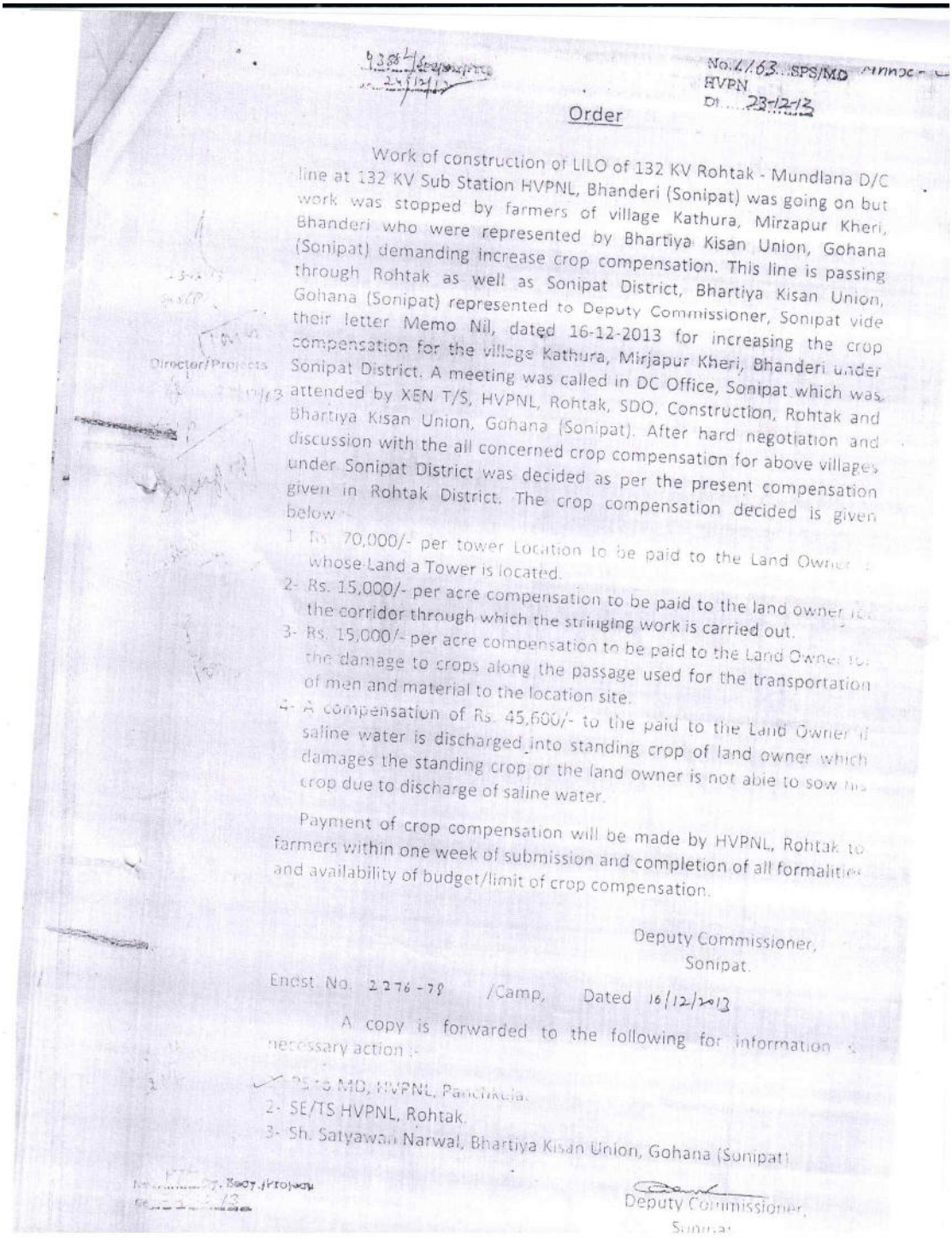
Consultations at Rohtak near start point of Rail Track

Consultations at Jassia Village

Consultations at 132 kV station at Mundalana

Consultations at Mundalana village near TSS location

APPENDIX- III: ORDERS OF DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ADOPTED BY HVPNL FOR PAYING CROP COMPENSATION



No. 4763 SPS/MD Annexure-I
HVPN
Dt. 23-12-13

Order

Work of construction of LILO of 132 KV Rohtak - Mundlana D/C line at 132 KV Sub Station HVPNL, Bhanderi (Sonipat) was going on but work was stopped by farmers of village Kathura, Mirzapur Kheri, Bhanderi who were represented by Bhartiya Kisan Union, Gohana (Sonipat) demanding increase crop compensation. This line is passing through Rohtak as well as Sonipat District, Bhartiya Kisan Union, Gohana (Sonipat) represented to Deputy Commissioner, Sonipat vide their letter Memo Nil, dated 16-12-2013 for increasing the crop compensation for the village Kathura, Mirjapur Kheri, Bhanderi under Sonipat District. A meeting was called in DC Office, Sonipat which was attended by XEN T/S, HVPNL, Rohtak, SDO, Construction, Rohtak and Bhartiya Kisan Union, Gohana (Sonipat). After hard negotiation and discussion with the all concerned crop compensation for above villages under Sonipat District was decided as per the present compensation given in Rohtak District. The crop compensation decided is given below :-

1. Rs. 70,000/- per tower Location to be paid to the Land Owner whose Land a Tower is located.
2. Rs. 15,000/- per acre compensation to be paid to the land owner for the corridor through which the stringing work is carried out.
3. Rs. 15,000/- per acre compensation to be paid to the Land Owner for the damage to crops along the passage used for the transportation of men and material to the location site.
4. A compensation of Rs. 45,600/- to the paid to the Land Owner if saline water is discharged into standing crop of land owner which damages the standing crop or the land owner is not abie to sow his crop due to discharge of saline water.

Payment of crop compensation will be made by HVPNL, Rohtak to farmers within one week of submission and completion of all formalities and availability of budget/limit of crop compensation.

Deputy Commissioner,
Sonipat.

Endst. No. 2276-79 /Camp, Dated 16/12/2013

A copy is forwarded to the following for information & necessary action :-

1. SE/TS MD, HVPNL, Panchkula.
2. SE/TS HVPNL, Rohtak.
3. Sh. Satyawan Narwal, Bhartiya Kisan Union, Gohana (Sonipat)

Director/Projects

Deputy Commissioner,
Sonipat

APPENDIX- IV: TERMS OF REFERENCE (TOR) OF ADB TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE (TA) SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SPECIALIST IN THE TEAM

(a) Preamble

Asian Development Bank through Private Sector Operations Department (PSOD) will implement a Technical Assistance Program to CORE for enhancing the environmental, and social safeguard capacity in electrification projects being implemented. For this one team will be formed at Corporate level and 4 teams at regional level. These 4 teams will be deployed at regional offices to cover all corridors selected for electrifocation under ADB non-sovereign funding.The responsibilities of the Social Safegurads Specilist at corporate and regional levels is given below:

Social Safeguard Specialist at Corporate Level

Social Safeguard Specialist will be responsible for overall management of resettlement plans in the rail track electrification project. Broad responsibilities will be as follows:

- To liase with the CORE management to ensure that disbursement for compensation is as per schedule and as per RP documents;
- To participate in capacity development training programs and provide training and assistance to contractor and CORE staff;
- To prepare land procurement and compensation manual for easy comprehension of technical staff of CORE, CPD offices staff and Staff of Transmission line contractors;
- To coordinate with Socail Safegurads Specialist at regional level to ensure screening of subprojects for involuntray resettlement, prepration of resettlement plan, wherever required, in the implementation of the RP and disbursement of compensatons and R&R assistaces to the displaced persons;
- To collect information/ data for submission of semi annual monitoring reports to ADB;
- To help CORE in Grievance Redressal of displaced persons;
- To closely work with the Safeguards Offocer at CPD's office for effective implementation of Resettlement Plans and in preparing the monthly and semi-annual progress reports and
- To review and finalise Resettlement Plans of subprojects prepared by regional social safeguards specialist.

Social Safeguard Specialist at Regional Offices of CORE

Social Safegaurds Specialist will be responsible for ensuring screening subprojects for involuntray resettlement, preparation of resettlemebt plans and in implementation of resettlement plans in all corridors in the region of his / her deployment. Broad responsibilities will be as follows:

- Screen subprojcts for involuntray resetlement,
- Carry out necessary surveys and consultations and prepare resettleement plans, whereever required,
- To monitor disbursement of compensation and other assistances to project affected families;
- To visit the corridors regulary in consultation with designated safeguard officers to see recommended mitigations in resettlement plan documents are being complied with;
- To help CPD offices and contractors in resolving safegurad related grievances of displaced persons and other stakeholders;
- To collect information / data for preparation of monthly and semi annual monitoring reports and send this to Social Safeguards Specialist at corporate level for complilation;

- To organize capacity building training programs (with the support of designated safeguard officers at CPD offices) as per requirements indicated in Resettlement plan documents and overall project policy;
- To report any unforeseen impacts and or events related to social impacts; and
- To intearct and support other team members of TA team for effective implementation of social safeguards.