

Resettlement Plan

May 2022

India: Connecting Economic Clusters for Inclusive Growth in Maharashtra

Improvement to NH-204 to Kerli-Kotoli-Nandgaon Road SH 191 Road District. Kolhapur (Project Section: - From Km 0/000 to Km 24/000, Existing Length 24.000)

Package No. – DPR 11 (EPC 14)

Prepared by Public Works Department, Government of Maharashtra for the Asian Development Bank.

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 6 May 2022)

Currency unit	=	Indian rupee (₹)
₹1.00	=	\$ 0.013
\$1.00	=	₹76.56

NOTES

- (i) The fiscal year (FY) of the Government of India and its agencies ends on 31 March. "FY" before a calendar year denotes the year in which the fiscal year ends, e.g., FY2021 ends on 31 March 2021.
- (ii) In this report, "\$" refers to US dollars.

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ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
AP	–	Affected Person
AEC	–	Authority Engineer Consultant
BPL	–	Below Poverty Line
BSR	–	Basic Schedule of Rates
CECIGM	–	Connecting Economic Clusters for Inclusive Growth in Maharashtra
Col	–	Corridor of Impact
CPR	–	Common Property Resources
CRN	–	Core Road Networks
DP	–	Displaced Person
DH	–	Displaced Household
DPR	–	Detailed Project Report
EA	–	Executing Agency
EE	–	Executive Engineer
EPC	–	Engineering Procurement and Construction
FGD	–	Focus Group Discussion
FHH	–	Female Headed Household
GOI	–	Government of India
GOM	–	Government of Maharashtra
GRC	–	Grievance Redress Cell
GRM	–	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HH	–	Household
IP	–	Indigenous People
IR	–	Involuntary Resettlement
LAR	–	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
MDR	–	Major District Road
MPWD	–	Maharashtra Public Works Department
OBC	–	Other Backward Classes
PMC	–	Project management Unit
PIU	–	Project Implementation Unit
PMC	–	Project Management Cell
PWD	–	Public Works Department
RFCTLARR	–	The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013
SC	–	Schedule Caste
SE	–	Superintending Engineer
SIA	–	Social Impact Assessment
SPS	–	Safeguard Policy Statement
ST	–	Schedule Tribe

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. Project Background

1. The project will support further development of the state's strategic core road network by (i) connecting underdeveloped rural communities, in particular woman and other disadvantaged groups, with city centers and nearby industrial zones; (ii) providing direct and indirect opportunities to the primarily agrarian population, in particular woman and other disadvantaged groups, through improved access to markets, health and social services; (iii) improving road connectivity of border districts such as Nanded to neighboring states; (iv) improving industrial value chains for small scale industry by reducing transportation costs; and (v) improving disaster risk and climate change resilience in flood-prone areas.

B. Project Description

2. The main objective of the proposed subproject is to upgrade the existing road to two-lane configuration. The proposed subproject road Kerli - Kotoli - Nandgaon - Nandari Road state highway (SH) 191 Road, is in District Kolhapur (from Km 0/000 to Km 24/000) of Maharashtra State. The length of the subproject road is 24.000 km. The subproject aims to provide smooth traffic movement for the escalating traffic and enhance capacity and improved services to alleviate the likely capacity constraints to be generated after the future development in the region. The project on its implementation would increase the physical infrastructure and boost the economic growth in the region.

C. Resettlement Plan

3. This Resettlement Plan is prepared for the proposed improvement of subproject road Kerli - Kotoli - Nandgaon - Nandari Road SH 191 Road in District Kolhapur (from Km 0/000 to Km 24/000,). The road and other amenities will be constructed with the RoW of roads under the ownership of MPWD. On some of the road stretches, shopkeepers who are non-titleholders have occupied the land on the edge of the RoW (at a distance of 4.5 to 5 meters from the existing centreline) for their daily business on a temporary basis or have encroached on the ROW. The proposed construction work will incur temporary loss of income due to impact on structures and assess disruption. To compensate these losses, budgetary provisions are made in the resettlement plan in compliance with the applicable State Government, Government of India, and ADB SPS 2009.

D. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement¹

4. Based on design considerations and site visit undertaken during primary survey in 2020, a calculation of land acquisition has been made considering proposed upgradation of subproject road, and it has been found that up to 24 m width of the proposed subproject is within the RoW of PWD. There is no requirement of additional land acquisition for the construction and upgradation of the subproject road.

¹ According to ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS-2009), Involuntary Resettlement Category A: Significant means 200 or more affected people will experience major impacts, which are defined as (i) being physically displaced from housing, or (ii) losing 10% or more of their productive assets (income generating). Involuntary Resettlement Category B: Not Significant include involuntary resettlement impacts that are not deemed significant as per the ADB Operational manual Involuntary Resettlement Category C: No involuntary resettlement impacts. A resettlement plan is required in case of both category A and B project.

5. Implementation of the subproject road will impact four (04) households (03 encroachers and one squatter). Among the four non-title holder households, two DHs are losing residential structures (parking shed and extended shed) and two displaced household are losing commercial structures. The resettlement plan may be updated should there be any change in subproject design or scope.

E. Categorization

6. The subproject is classified as Category-B for involuntary resettlement in accordance with Asian Development Bank's Safeguard Policy Statement.

F. Socioeconomic Information and Profile

7. Based on the census and socio-economic survey it is assessed that due to the proposed subproject implementation four households comprising 21 affected persons with 9 males (43%) and 12 females (57%) are likely to face impact due to partial structural loss. All four (04) households are non-title holders (03 encroachers and one squatter). Two affected households will face temporary income loss due to partial impact on commercial structures and two households are likely to face partial impact on their residential structures. The average household size is 5.25. According to project census survey, all the four affected households are considered vulnerable as all are non-titleholders. All head of households (HoH) are involved into business (own shop) as their primary occupation and as work as agricultural labour as well. The educational status of displaced persons reveals that 29% are still illiterate in the project area. Two schedule caste (SC) households are being affected due to the project.

G. Legal Framework

8. The legal framework and principles adopted for addressing resettlement issues in the Project have been guided by the existing legislation and policies of the Government of India (GoI), the Government of Maharashtra (GoM) and Asian Development Bank (ADB). This resettlement plan is prepared based on the policies of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 and ADB SPS, 2009.

9. All compensation and other assistances will be paid to all DPs prior to commencement of civil works. After payment of compensation, DPs would be allowed to take away the materials salvaged from their dismantled houses and shops and no charges will be levied upon them for the same. The value of salvaged materials will not be deducted from the overall compensation amount due to the DPs.

H. Entitlements, Assistance, and Benefits

10. The cut-off-date for this resettlement plan is 4th February 2020. The structures affected under the project will be compensated at replacement cost. Any person who settles in the affected areas after 4th of February 2020, the cut-off-date are not considered for any compensation. They, however, will be given enough advance notice, requested to vacate premises and dismantle affected structures prior to project implementation. Their dismantled structures materials will not be confiscated, and they will not pay any fine or suffer any sanction.

11. The affected persons under the road improvement project will be entitled to receive the following compensation and assistance: compensation for loss of structures at replacement cost,

compensation for temporary income loss for the period of disruption, shifting allowance, assistance for repairing of extended structures and additional assistance to vulnerable groups.

I. Consultation and Disclosure

12. Consultations and discussions were held along the project road with the affected families, local community, and other stakeholders. All displaced households were consulted while interacting with them during the project census survey. Consultation meetings were organized to get wide public input from both the primary and secondary stakeholders. The consultation methods followed to elicit required information. Public consultations were conducted at two locations, which were attended by total 21 participants (18 male and 3 female) in the project to ensure people's participation during the project census survey. The PIU will continue to conduct public consultations during resettlement plan implementation with the support of Authority Engineers. The consultations will involve disclosure on compensation, assistance options, and entitlement package suggested for the project.

13. Information has been disseminated to affected persons and will continue to be disseminated throughout the implementation stages. The approved entitlement matrix and resettlement plan will be translated into local language and made available at local level PIU offices, site offices of contractors. Project Information Kit with grievance redress mechanism (GRM) overview and contact details will be made available. The final Resettlement Plan will also be disclosed on the ADB and CECIGM website.

J. Grievance Redress Mechanism

14. A common grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be put in place to receive, evaluate, and facilitate the resolution of social, environmental or any other project related grievances. The GRM will aim to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism to voice and resolve social and environmental concerns linked to the project. Public awareness campaign will be conducted to ensure that awareness on the project and its grievance redress procedures is generated among the community and relevant stakeholders. The campaign will ensure that the poor, vulnerable and others are made aware of and part of the awareness program. The GRM will ensure grievances are resolved in a collaborative, expeditious, and effective manner through dialogue, joint fact-finding, negotiation, and problem solving.

K. Institutional Arrangement

16. The Executing Agency (EA) for the Project is MPWD. The Project Management Unit (PMU), headed by a Chief engineer (CE), will implement the project through a Project Implementation Unit (PIU) at the district level, headed by the Superintending Engineer (SE). PMU and PIU will be assisted by a Project Management Services consultant and an Authority Engineer, respectively, that will have safeguards specialists. The PMU will engage an Authority Engineer (AE) to support the implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation activities. The staff at the PIU level will be provided with the training by the social/ resettlement specialist of the Authority Engineers (AE) for implementation of the resettlement plan.

M. Monitoring and Reporting

18. Resettlement Plan implementation will be closely monitored to provide the Executing Agency with an effective basis for assessing resettlement progress and identifying potential difficulties and problems. Monitoring will be undertaken by the PMU, PMSC, and PIU. Monitoring will involve administrative monitoring to ensure that implementation is on schedule and problems are dealt with on a timely basis; socio-economic monitoring during and after any resettlement impact utilizing baseline information established through the detailed measurement survey of affected persons undertaken during project sub-preparation, and overall monitoring. The PMU will submit periodic monitoring reports on their implementation performance. The PMU will submit quarterly progress reports (QPRs) and semi-annual social safeguard monitoring report (SSMR) to ADB, which will be disclosed on ADB website.

O. Resettlement Cost

20. The resettlement cost estimate for this project includes eligible compensation, resettlement assistance and support cost for resettlement plan implementation. The support cost, which includes staffing requirement, monitoring and reporting, involvement of Authority Engineer (AE) in project implementation and other administrative expenses are part of the overall project cost. Contingency provisions have also been made to consider variations from this estimate. The total budget for the proposed project resettlement plan is Rs. 25,17,543.00 (**Rupees Twenty-Five Lakh Seventeen Thousand Five Hundred and Forty-Three only**)

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The project will support further development of the state's strategic core road network by (i) connecting underdeveloped rural communities, in particular woman and other disadvantaged groups, with city centers and nearby industrial zones; (ii) providing direct and indirect opportunities to the primarily agrarian population, in particular woman and other disadvantaged groups, through improved access to markets, health and social services; (iii) improving road connectivity of border districts such as Nanded to neighboring states; (iv) improving industrial value chains for small scale industry by reducing transportation costs; and (v) improving disaster risk and climate change resilience in flood-prone areas.

2. The project is aligned with the following impacts: connectivity between industrial areas, agricultural areas, administrative headquarters, and enhanced economic centers of Maharashtra. The project will have the following outcome: transport accessibility, efficiency, sustainability, and safety of the core road network (CRN) in Maharashtra improved.

A. Background

3. Maharashtra is the third largest state in India with a large population that is based out of villages and supports various industries and agriculture etc. Transportation becomes an important aspect in the development of the state, as proper facilities are not available in remote parts of the state. Transportation gives the ease of expanding the small-scale industries by connecting them to the major cities in the state, better health facilities become easily accessible, improved agriculture-based products amongst others. With the same motive the Government of Maharashtra through the PWD has taken up the task of improving the road connectivity of the state under the Connecting Economic Clusters for Inclusive Growth in Maharashtra (CECIGM).

4. The project is designed to improve transport connectivity in the state by upgrading state highways and major district roads and will enhance connectivity, facilitate access to services, and accelerate economic growth in the state by delivering the following outputs: (i) state highways and major district roads of the core road network (CRN) upgraded and maintained, and (ii) safety of state highways improved. Improved roads will help the poor to integrate into the structure of the local economy, and benefit from non-farm employment, diversified agriculture production, and trading activities. The improved roads will enable better access to basic services such as health care and education and improve the quality of life of the poor in the project-influenced areas.

5. Maharashtra Public Works Department (MPWD) as Executing Agency (EA), under the aegis of Connecting Economic Clusters for Inclusive Growth in Maharashtra project (1.CECIGM), is engaged in rehabilitation and upgradation of State Highways (SH) and Major District Roads (MDR) across the state. In line with the phase 1 of the project, MPWD has requested financial assistance from ADB for 1.CECIGM of the project for eighteen number of roads having total length of 468.367 km across the state.

6. The details of the Project roads considered under CECIGM is mentioned in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Details of Project Roads under CECIGM

Sr. No.	Package number	District	Road Designation & Number	Road name	Approximate length (Km)
1	EPC-10	Ahmednagar	SH-68	Improvement to Siddhatek Pune District Border to Korti Solapur District Border SH 68 Km103/530 to 127/200 & Km 0/0 to 0/430 Tal. Karjat Dist. Ahmednagar	23.98
2	EPC-11	Pune	MDR-84	Improvements to NH 9 To Khadki Paravadi Shetphalgade Lakadi Nimbodi Bhawani Nagar Sansar Kurawali Road MDR 84 Km 0/0 to 21/900 Tal Indapur Dist. Pune.	21.90
3	EPC-12	Satara & Pune	SH-119	Improvement to Yavat Malshiras Saswad Kapurhol Bhor Mandhardev Wai Surur Road SH 119 Km 76/0 to 117/100 and Km 0/0 to 4/257 Mandhardeo Approach Road Tal-Bhor & Wai. Dist. Satara & Pune.	45.36
4	EPC-13	Satara	SH-149	Improvements to SH 117 to Adarki Mirgaon Phaltan 21 1.00 Road SH 149 Km 0/0 to 21/00 Tal. Phaltan Dist. Satara	21.00
5	EPC-14	Kolhapur	SH-191	Improvement to NH 204 Nanadari Road SH 191 Road Km 0/0 to 24/00 Dist. Kolhapur Kerli Kotoli Nandgaon Nanadari Road SH 191 Road Km 0/0 to 24/00 Dist. Kolhapur	24.00
6	EPC-15	Nagpur	SH-323	Improvement & widening to Karanja Bharsingi Mowad Bangaon Road SH 323 in Km 51/600 to 62/100 Tal. Narkhed Dist. Nagpur	10.50
7			SH-349	Improvement to Kalmeshwar Ghorad Mohapa Telgaon Tidangi road SH 349 Km 0/00 to 9/250 Tal. Kalmeswar Dist Nagpur	9.25
8	EPC-16	Hingoli	MSH-7	Improvement to Balapur MSH-7 to Kandil Bothi Rameshwar Tanda Wadgaon Girgaon up to NH-161 MDR-10 km 0/00 to 28/672 Tal Vasmath Dist. Hingoli	28.67
9	EPC-17	Nanded	MDR-83	Nila Junction - Brahmanwada - Amdura - Malkautha - Balegaon - Karegaon Phata - Babli Phata - Bellur to Naigaon to State Border MDR-83 in Nanded Dist. 1) Part of Nila junction to Mugat Junction Km 0100 to 14/815, 2) Chaitanya Nagar Shiv Mandir to Asna Bridge Junction km 0/00 to 3/515, 3) Brahmanwada km 0/00 to 1.590 (Total Length 19.920) Dist. Nanded	19.92

Sr. No.	Package number	District	Road Designation & Number	Road name	Approximate length (Km)
10	EPC-18	Nanded	MDR-83	Improvement to Nila Junction - Brahmanwada – Amdura - Malkautha - Balegaon - Karegaon Phata - Babli Phata - Bellur to Naigaon to State Border MDR-83 in Nanded Dist. 1) Part of Mugat junction to Khujda junction Km 14/815 to 34/ 750, 2) Aamdura Km 0/00 to 3/3 30, 3) Aamdura Link Road Km 0/00 to 0/595, 4) Malkautha Km 0/00 to 1/975 (Total Length 25.835) Dist. Nanded	25.84
11	EPC-19	Nanded	MDR-83	Improvement to Nila Junction Brahmanwada Amdura Malkautha Balegaon Karegaon Phata Babli Phata Bellur to Naigaon to state Border MDR 83 in Nanded Dist. 1) Part of Khujda Junction to Karegaon Phata Km 34/750 to 60/400 (Total length 25.650) Dist. Nanded	25.65
	EPC-20	Nanded	MDR-83	Improvement to Nila Junction - Brahmanwada - Amdura - Malkautha - Balegaon - Karegaon Phata - Babli Phata - Bellur to Naigaon to state Border MDR-83 in Nanded Dist. 1) Part of Karegaon Phata to State Border Km 60/400 to 82/065, 2) Part of Dharmabadad to Balapur IIIT up to State Border Km 0/00 to 5/715 (Total Length 27.380 Km) Dist. Nanded	27.38
13	EPC-21	Nanded	NH-61	Improvement to Kalyan Nagar Pathridi Parbhani Nanded Bhokar Maisha Nirmal Road NH-61 Km 592/00 to 615/00 (Total Length 22.03 Km) (Part - Bhokar Rahati to State Border) Tal. Bhokar Dist. Nanded	22.03
14	EPC-22	Jalna	SH-222	Improvement of Ranjani Kumbharpimpalgaon Rajatakali Road SH 222 Km 177/ 400 to 216/00 (Total Length 37.415 Km) Tal. Ghansawangi Dist. Jalna	37.24
15	EPC-23	Sangli	SH-158	Improvements to Pusesavali Vangi Nagathane Walwa Borgaon Bahe Tambae Kas Ewgaon Takave Road SH-158 Section Vangi to Walwa 28/470 to 69/460 and Km 0/00 to 0/340 to Deorashtre Village Tal.Walwa Dist Sangli	41.33
16	EPC-24	Sangli	SH-158	Improvements to Pusesavali Vangi Nagathane Walwa Borgaon Bahe Tambae Kas ewgaon Takave Road	42.62

Sr. No.	Package number	District	Road Designation & Number	Road name	Approximate length (Km)
				SH-158 Section Walwa to Wakurde (kh) Km 70/00 to 112/00 Tal. Walwa Dist Sangli	
17	EPC-25	Pune	SH-54	Amrapur-Kada-Pathardi-Karjat-Bhigwan to Baramati Road S.H.54 Km. 145 /00 to 173/200 Tal -Indapur Dist. Pune	28.20
18	EPC-26	Nashik	Sh-23	Improvement to Bari to Ghoti Sinner Highway SH-23 Km 191/980 to 205/380 (Total Length 13.32 Km) Tal. Igatpuri Dist Nashik	13.32
Total Length (Km)					468.19

Source: DPR – 11, PMU, CECIGM

B. About the Subproject Road

7. The main objective of the Project is upgradation of existing road to two lanes with paved shoulders (as may be applicable) or higher configuration. The subproject road is located in the district of Kolhapur. It starts from Km T junction on NH-166 (Kolhapur-Ratnagiri Highway) at Km 128/200 (Design Km 0/000 of SH-191) near Kerli Village and passes through major village Kerli, Asurle, Porle T. Thane, Uttur, Udalewadi, Waghawe, Kotoli, Nanundre, Ghotavade and terminates at Km 24/000 on SH-191 near Nandgaon village. Total length of the subproject is 24.00 Km (**Table 2**).

Table 2: Subproject Road Details

Sr. No.	Project Road Name	From	To	Length (km)
1	Improvement to NH 204 Kerli Kotoli Nandgaon Nanadari Road SH 191 Road Km 0/0 to 24/00 Dist. Kolhapur Kerli Kotoli Nandgaon Nanadari Road SH 191 Road Km 0/0 to 24/00 Dist. Kolhapur	0.000	24.000	24.00
Total Length				24.00

Source: Detailed Project Report, DPR – 11, PMU, CECIGM

Figure 1: Google Earth Map Showing the Subproject Road



Pendakhale, Maharashtra 416205 to Hotel Choice, Kolhapur, Panhala Rd, Kerle, Maharashtra 416000

Source: [Google Maps](#)

1. Connectivity

8. The roads directly/indirectly connect district head quarters (HQ) of Kolhapur and Ratnagiri. Similarly, these roads also provide connectivity to roadside villagers to Taluka HQs of Karveer, Panhala, Shahuwadi of Kolhapur District either directly or indirectly. The roads act as link between important State Highways (SH) like NH-166 (Kolhapur – Ratnagiri), SH-193 (Kolhapur – Anuskura road), SH-150 (Anuskura – Malkapur) and other important roads. The project road connects National Highway-166 (Kolhapur – Ratnagiri), State Highway-193 (Kolhapur – Chikhali – Bazar Bhogaon – Anuskura road), State Highway-150 (Anuskura – Malkapur) and many other important MDRs, and village roads through its length. On route, the project road provides Direct Connectivity to 18 villages and indirect connectivity to 42 villages.

2. Industrial Importance

9. The project road provides on route direct connectivity to a Sugarcane Factory (Datta Dalmiya Sugar cane factory) at Asurle. Besides, on route there are many small-scale to medium scale industries.

3. Tourist Importance

10. The projected road provides Routes to Panhalagad fort, Vishalgad fort.

4. Other Importance

11. In addition, the improved project road is expected to bring positive benefits for the road users and act as a development stimulant for the state in terms of overall socio-economic development.

C. Scope of the Resettlement Plan

12. The aim of this Resettlement Plan (RP) is to:

- (i) Mitigate all such unavoidable negative impacts caused due to this project;
- (ii) Resettle the displaced persons; and
- (iii) Restore their livelihood.

13. This resettlement plan is prepared for Kerli - Kotoli - Nandgaon - Nandari Road SH 191 Road Dist. Kolhapur (from Km 0/000 to Km 24/000, Length 24.000) under Kolhapur District with the objective to avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement impacts, and to compensate affected persons when impacts are unavoidable.

14. This resettlement plan has been prepared based on project census survey findings and consultation with various stakeholders undertaken for this subproject. The resettlement plan complies with ADB SPS, 2009 for involuntary resettlement to protect the rights of displaced persons and communities. The issues identified and addressed in this document are as follows:

- (i) Type and extent of loss of land and non-land assets, loss of livelihood, loss of common property resources and social infrastructure;
- (ii) Impacts on vulnerable groups like poor, women, and other disadvantaged sections of society
- (iii) Public consultation and people's participation in the project;
- (iv) Existing legal and administrative framework and formulation of resettlement policy for the project;
- (v) Preparation of entitlement matrix, formulation of relocation strategy and restoration of businesses/ income;
- (vi) Resettlement and rehabilitation cost estimate, and; Institutional framework for the implementation of the plan, including grievance redress mechanism, monitoring, and reporting.

D. Minimization of Impact

15. Adequate attention has been given during the feasibility and detailed design phases of the project preparation to minimize the adverse impact on land acquisition and resettlement. However, technical and engineering constraints were one of the major concerns during exploration of various alternatives, especially in relations to Road safety and decreasing congestion in key sections.

16. The inventory data and typical cross-sections formed the basis of determining the widening requirement. Based on this information along with presence of buildings, trees, utility services along the project road, the centreline of the alignment is designed to cause minimum disturbance to existing features.

17. The existing carriageway is from 3.75 to 7 meters and the existing RoW as per the government records, is 15.0 m – 17.0 m in open country and 9.0m – 14.0m in built ups and throughout the alignment (**Appendix 2**). To minimize the resettlement impacts, road rehabilitation will be limited to up to 12 meters road width only. The proposed road width is 12 meters.

II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT (LAR)

A. Methodology for Assessments of LAR Impacts

18. An identification survey of affected persons was carried out by the detailed project report (DPR) consultants, to identify the displaced persons (DP) and generate an inventory of losses and their socio – economic profile of the sub – project displaced persons. The identification was based on detail measurement survey based on final engineering specifications. In addition, their perceptions about the subproject, rehabilitation and resettlement options were ascertained. Since there is no land acquisition is required and thus no impact is envisaged on private land. The identification was carried in the month of February 2020.

19. The cut-off date for non-titled persons shall be 4th February 2020.

20. The Project census survey of all DPs was undertaken by a team of trained social research surveyors. The key methods employed were:

- (i) Marking and measurement of affected land and structures as per the engineering design;
- (ii) Interviews of individual households with structured questionnaires;
- (iii) Small group consultations, key informant interviews and focus group discussions (FGDs) with displaced persons and other stakeholders, including men, women, vulnerable groups, shopkeepers, revenue officials and property dealers; and
- (iv) The questionnaire used for socio-economic survey is appended in **Appendix 3**.

21. The following section presents and discusses the findings of the resettlement identification survey for the project road.

B. Displaced Households and Persons

22. There is a total of four displaced households who are losing structures, and all are non-title holders. Out of which, three structures are owned by three displaced households which are encroachers (comprising 19 displaced persons), and one structure is owned by a household which is squatter (comprising 2 displaced persons). The details of are presented in the **Table 3**. Out of the total number of affected households (HHs), two HHs are likely to face economic displacement not resulting into loss of livelihood (it is assessed to be temporary income loss for the period of disruption during construction work) and two HHs will be lose residential structures (not resulting into relocation). The economically displaced households are losing more than 10% of their productive assets. There are 4 vulnerable households (all the HHs being non-titleholders). The photographs of the displaced persons are provided in **Appendix 4**.

Table 3: Summary of Displaced Households and Persons

Type of Affected Household & Persons	No. of Households	No. of Persons	% of DH
Total No. of Displaced Households (DH)	4	21	100
No. of Physically displaced HH – partial loss of structure (not resulting into relocation)	2	10	50 (out of total no. of 4 DHs)
No. of HHs losing more than 10% of their main residential structure	2	10	100 (out of total no. of 2 DHs)
Total No. of Economically displaced HHs	2	11	50 (out of total no. of 4 DHs)
No. of Economically displaced HH losing more than 10% of productive assets	2	11	100 (out of total no. of 2DHs)
Total No. of Vulnerable Households	4	21	100
SC/ST	2	8	
Non-titleholder	4	21	
Loss of Livelihood			
Temporary loss of income	2	11	50 (out of total no. of 4 DHs)
Loss of Structures	4	21	100
Loss of residential structure	2	10	50
Loss of Commercial structure	2	11	50

Source: Primary Survey, February 2020

C. Inventory of Losses**1. Impact on Land**

23. Based on design considerations and site visit undertaken during primary survey in 2020, a calculation of land acquisition has been made considering proposed upgradation of subproject road, and it has been found that up to 12m to 24 m width of the proposed subproject is within the RoW of MPWD. There is no requirement of additional land acquisition for the construction and upgradation of the subproject road. The existing road has 7.0m carriageway. Thus, the existing road has 41.51 acres (16.80 hectare); total land available for this part is about 142.33 acres (57.60 hectares).

2. Impact to Structures

24. The subproject road impacts a total of four displaced households (DHs), who will incur structural loss. Among the four DHs, two (50%) DHs are losing residential structures (parking shed and *kuchha* extended shed), (**Table 4**) are physically displaced not resulting into relocation and two (50%) DHs are losing commercial structures. Chainage wise and village wise list of displaced households for title holders and non-title holders is provided in **Appendix 5** and **Appendix 6**.

Table 4: Number of Affected Structures and Displaced Households

Sr. No.	Type of Impact	No. of Affected Structure	No. of Affected HHs	No. of Affected Persons
		Private		
A	Residential	2	2	10
B	Commercial	2	2	11

	Total	4	4	21
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Source: Primary Survey, February 2020

25. The following **Table 5** provides an overview of the types of construction of the affected structures. Based on the primary survey it is found that, three affected structures (both residential and commercial) are *pucca* and one affected residential structure (extended shed) is made of *kuchha* structure.

Table 5: Type of Construction of Affected Structures

S. No.	Type of Impact	Type of Construction (Kuccha/Semi-pucca/pucca)	Area of Impacted Structure (sqm)	Total Area (sqm)	% of Affected Area
		Private	Private		
A.	Residential	2	3.03	24.32	
A.1	Kuchha	1	0.88	8.6	10%
A.2	pucca	1	2.15	15.72	13.67%
B.	Commercial	1	2.72	2.40	
B.2	pucca	2	2.72	20.00	13.6

Source: Primary Survey, February 2020

26. The magnitude of impacts on private structures shows that all the of four affected households, will lose more than 10% of their residential (02 HHs) and commercial (02 HHs) structure. However, the residential structures are secondary in nature (parking shed and extended shed). There are no kiosks along the project road.

27. The viability of the structures, those losing more than 10% of their residential and commercial structures, will be carefully assessed during detail measurement survey before start of construction work and resettlement plan implementation. The affected persons will be compensated for the entire structure if the remaining part is found to be no more viable to carry of business activities and for residential purpose; they will also be entitled to receive relocation or subsistence allowance for being significantly impacted.

Table 6: Magnitude of Impact on Structures

Usage of Structures	Number of Structures	Number of DHs	Magnitude of Impact (partially/fully)	% of Impact *
Residential	2	2	Partially	
No. of households losing 10% and more residential structure	2	2	Partially	12.45
Commercial	2	2	Partially	
No. of Economically displaced HHs losing 10% and more of productive assets	2	2	Partially	13.6
Total	4	4		

Note: 8 percentage of average residential and commercial structural area loss by the households.

Source: Primary Survey, February 2020

3. Impacts on Livelihood

28. As per the findings of census survey, two (permanent shops) households are losing their livelihoods due to the project implementation. The period of disruption for those affected business owners losing 10% and more of their productive assets, will be more and currently assessed to

be for 7 days. This would include dismantling of the structure, reconstruction of the commercial structure such that business activities can be undertaken at least as in the original form or better. However, assessment of viability of remaining structure and period of disruption will be done through joint verification and site visit by PMU, MPWD and Authority Engineers in consultation with DPs before resettlement plan implementation and accordingly the compensation will be determined as per entitlement matrix.

4. Impact on Crops and Trees

29. During field verification no trees on private land was found to be impacted.

5. Impact on Community Property Resources (CPR)

30. The project will affect one common property resource (CPRs), a temple. The main structure of the temple will not be affected (**refer table 7**). The contractor shall follow the following mitigation measure while construction of the project road:

- (i) Construction in the school can be done during vacation period. Similarly, consultation must be carried out with mosque board/trust for best time to undertake construction.
- (ii) Religious and customs must be strictly taken into considerations while undertaking civil work.

The temple is identified at chainage 16.720 km. Summary of the CPR is appended in **Appendix 7 and photograph in Appendix 8**.

Table 7:Affected Common Property Resources

Type of Structure	Total Number
1: Community Assets and Property	
Temple (1)	1
Sub-Total	1
Grand Total	1

Source: Primary Survey, February 2020

III. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

A. Project Area Profile

Table 8: Key Socio-Demographic Data of the State and the Project District

State/District	Population 2011	Decadal Growth Rate	Sex Ratio	Population Density/km ²
		2001-2011	2011	2011
Kolhapur	3,876,001	10.01%	957	504
Maharashtra	11,23,74,333	15.99%	929	365

Source: District Census Handbook, Nanded, Census of India 2011

31. The state of Maharashtra is bordered by the Arabian Sea to the west and the Indian states of Karnataka, Telangana, Goa, Gujarat, Maharashtra, and Madhya Pradesh and the Union territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli. Maharashtra is the wealthiest state by all major economic parameters and the most industrialized state in India. Forests comprise 17% of the total area of the state. Most of the forests are in the eastern and Sahyadri regions of the state.

32. According to the census of 2011, the population of Maharashtra State was 11,23,74,333. Male to female ratio in the state is 929 females per 1000 males, while in 2001 it was 922 females per 1000 males. As discussed in **Table 8**, the decadal growth rate as of 2011, is 15.99% and population density per square kilometre is 365 people.

33. **Kolhapur District**². Kolhapur³ city is situated on the banks of Panchganga River and is surrounded by Sahyadri mountain ranges. It is a city known for its historical forts, temples, and royal places of erstwhile royals. It is one of the best places to explore the splendor and magnificence of India. A central power city, Kolhapur exerts a significant impact upon commerce, finance, media, art, fashion, research, technology, education, and entertainment and has been described as the commercial capital of the state. It lies between Latitude, North 20° -2' to 23° -05' and Longitude, East 75° -25' to 76° -16'. Kolhapur city is chiefly inhabited by Marathas who are followed in the count by Brahmins, Gujaratis, Marwadis, Buddhists, Maharashtrian Jains, Lingayat Kannadigas, Sindhis and Muslims. Apart from the thriving tourism industry, the economy of Kolhapur is supported by the cultivation of sugarcane which is used in large amount in the production of the famous Kolhapuri Jaggery. Metal, textile, and mining are other prominent industries flourishing at Kolhapur.

34. Turban known as 'Pheta' or 'Feta' in Marathi is the specialty of Kolhapur culture. Offering a Pheta is a traditional gesture of respect and greeting executed at the time of welcoming a guest in Kolhapur. Kolhapuri Kusti (the game of wrestling) is a very popular sport much indulged in and enjoyed at Kolhapur. This ancient game patronized by the Maratha Chhatrapatis is still preserved by Kolhapur. The city houses more than 40 training institutes called 'Talim'. The Wrestlers of Kolhapur are famous far and wide. Various wrestling competitions are organized throughout the year when wrestlers earn tremendous amount of fame and money. Khasbhag Maidan is the major location of Kolhapur widely reckoned for hosting Home, District and Zonal Levels Kusti. Yet another noteworthy feature of Kolhapuri Culture is Lavani; a traditional form of Marathi folk dance focusing on eroticism. The erstwhile kings of Kolhapur used to entertain themselves with Lavani performances. Today this art form is preserved by only some families and dancer groups. Stage

² District Census Handbook, Kolhapur, Census of India 2011

³ About Nanded District, Government of Maharashtra,
http://www.kolhapurcorporation.gov.in/english/About_Kolhapur.html

performances of Lavani are often organized in and around Kolhapur. Predominantly performed by women wearing beautiful Nav Wari Saris and heavy ethnic jewelry, Lavani involves the presentation of seductive and sensuous body movements.

B. Socio-economic Profile of Displaced Persons

35. This section of the report outlines the socio-economic profile of the displaced households covering demographic profile of the displaced persons that includes, gender, age, religion, and caste. The key demographic characteristics of the displaced population are discussed below.

1. Demographic Details of Displaced Persons (DPs)

36. As per socio-economic survey, the number of total displaced households and persons are four and 21 respectively, with 9 males and 12 females, as shown in **Table 9**. All DPs are non-title holders. Out of the total four non-title holder structures belonging to four households (HHs), two HHs will face partial impact on residential structures (parking shed and extended *kuchha* shed) and two HHs will face temporary income loss due to partial impact on commercial structures. The average family size is 5.25. The primary survey indicated that out of total four households one HH is joint family and three HHs are nuclear families. Summary profile of affected persons are presented in **Appendix 5**.

Table 9: Details of Displaced Population

Category	Number of HHs	Displaced Population		
		Female	Male	Total
Physically Displaced HHs (including Title Holders)	3	11	8	19
Economically Displaced HHs	1	1	1	2
Total	4	12	9	21

Source: Primary Survey, February 2020

2. Religious Affiliation and Caste Profile

37. As per the project census survey, the religious status of the displaced households shows that 100% DH belong to Hindu religion. (**Table 10**)

Table 10: Religious Affiliation of DHs

Sr. No.	Religion	No. of Displaced HHs	No. of Displaced Persons	Percentage (%)
1	Hindu	4	21	100
	Total	4	21	100

Source: Primary Survey, February 2020

38. The social stratification of the project affected households shows that out of 4 DHs, there are two (50%) are Schedule Caste (SC) families, 2 (50%) are Other Backward Class (OBC) as presented in the **Table 11**.

Table 11: Caste Profile of Displaced Households

Sr. No.	Category	No. of Displaced HHs	No. of Displaced Persons	Percentage (%)
1	SC	2	11	50
2	OBC	2	10	50
Total		4	21	100

Source: Primary Survey, February 2020

3. Vulnerability

39. Certain groups of the population are considered vulnerable due to their socio- economic status and thus in need of special consideration, in order to ensure that their livelihood is improved. They will have provision for special assistance allowance under the project. They will derive benefits of livelihood programs and dovetailing other schemes of the government. These groups include:

- (i) The poor: DH with incomes below the poverty line⁴ (BPL);
- (ii) Members of tribal groups or Scheduled Tribes⁵ (ST);
- (iii) Members of Scheduled Castes (SC)⁶;
- (iv) Female-headed households (FHH);
- (v) The elderly;
- (vi) Disabled persons; and
- (vii) Non-Titled HH.

40. All the vulnerable groups indicated above were identified in the project area during the census survey. There is a total of four non-title holders which were identified as vulnerable out of which there are 2 Members of Scheduled Tribe (SC). As enumerated in **Table 12**.

Table 12: Vulnerable Displaced Households

Vulnerable Groups	Number of DHs	Percentage (%)
Scheduled Caste (SC)	2 (Out of 4 Non-Title Holders)	50
Non-Titled HH	4	100

Source: Primary Survey, February 2020

⁴ Vulnerable households comprise below poverty line households, female-headed households, and households with out of-school/working children, disabled person-headed household, elderly-headed household, and landless household, household with no legal title / tenure security, and schedule castes and scheduled tribe households. As per a report published by the Planning Commission, Government of India, the state-specific poverty line for Maharashtra in 2011-2012 was ₹967 per capita per month for rural areas and ₹1126 for urban areas (Press Note on Poverty Estimates 2011-12, Government of India, Planning Commission, July 2013). On adjusting for inflation, the poverty line in 2020 is estimated as INR 1541 per capita per month in rural areas and INR 1795 for urban areas.

⁵ Schedule Tribes' (ST) are one of the weaker sections of the Indian population. Article 342 of Constitution of India on Fundamental rights defines STs as a 'specific tribe or tribal communities or parts or groups within tribes or tribal communities. The Constitution also enshrines their rights considering their vulnerable status in society. The Scheduled Tribes (STs) are considered Indigenous Peoples as defined in ADB SPS 2009.

⁶ Subject to the provisions of the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950, the castes, races or tribes or parts of, or groups within, castes or tribes specified in 2 [Parts to 3 [XXV]] of the Schedule to this Order shall, in relation to the States to which those Parts respectively relate, be deemed to be Scheduled Castes so far as regards member thereof resident in the localities specified in relation to them in those Parts of that Schedule. This applies for Hindu caste system only.

4. Occupational Profile of Affected Head of Households

41. Among the four affected households, one head of households (HoH) is engaged into business; three of them derive their income, primarily working as non-agricultural labor.

Table 13: Occupational Profile of Head of Households

Sr. No.	Vulnerable Groups	Number of DHs	Percentage (%)
1	Business	1	25
2	Labor	3	75
	Total	4	100

Source: Primary Survey, February 2020

5. Income Profile of Displaced Households

42. Among the four affected households, three head of households (HoH) has monthly income between Rs. 2000 to 4000; one head of household (HoH) has monthly income in between Rs. 4000 to 8000.

Table 14: Income Range of Displaced Households

Income Range (Rs)	No. of Displaced HHs	Percentage (%)
2000-4000	3	75
4000-8000	1	25
Total	4	100

Source: Primary Survey, February 2020

6. Primary Income Earners

43. Among the total of four displaced households, men are the primary income earners in 100% of the DH (see **Table 15**). Summary of the Primary Income Earner of the Displaced Household are shown in the following table.

Table 15: Primary Income Earner of Displaced Households

Primary Income Earner	No. of Displaced HHs	Percentage (%)
Male	4	100
Female	0	0
Total	4	100

Source: Primary Survey, February 2020

7. Educational Status

44. Among the 4 affected households, 9 are males and 12 are females. The table below shows the educational Status of Displaced Persons. It is assessed that 48% of the affected persons are illiterate, and 29% have attended up to primary level of education.

Table 16: Educational Status of the Displaced Persons

Status	Male	Percentage (%)	Female	Percentage (%)	Total	Percentage (%)
Illiterate	4	22	6	30	10	48
Primary School	3	49	3	40	6	29
Secondary School	1	4	2	3	3	14
Higher Secondary School	1	11	1	12	2	10
Graduate	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	9	100	12	100	21	100

Source: Primary Survey, 2019

C. Impact on Gender

45. There are 12 female DPs and out of which no female headed household (FHH) have been identified. Since, the proposed design is on pre-existing road, there is no breakdown of communities and social network. The better connectivity will reduce the time of travel along with improved communication facilities for all including the women.

46. During resettlement plan implementation, continuous consultations shall be done with females of the affected community. The women in the project area shall be motivated and assisted in opening of a joint account for receiving and using the compensation amount in a better way.

D. Impact on Tribal People

47. As per the 2011 census survey of India, scheduled tribe (ST) population⁷ of Kolhapur district is 30,206 which is about 0.78% of total population. However, no affected ST displaced household is identified during the primary survey. There is no impact on indigenous people in this subproject.

⁷ Refer to footnote 5.

IV. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION, AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

A. Identification of Stakeholders

48. Consultations with stakeholders were carried out during various phases of project preparation. The stakeholders in the project are both primary and secondary. The primary stakeholders are Project Affected Persons (PAPs), project beneficiaries, Executing Agency, Implementing Agency especially the officials in PWD. The secondary stakeholder includes district magistrates and the revenue official's village heads, head of Gram Panchayat, village administrative officers, village council, district council, Authority Engineer Consultants, and business communities in the area.

B. Public Consultation in Project Area

49. Both formal and informal consultation were carried out at the stage of project preparation to ensure peoples' participation in the planning phase of this project and to treat public consultation and participation as a continuous two-way process beneficial in projecting planning and implementation. Aiming at promotion of public understanding and fruitful solutions of developmental problems such as local needs and problem and prospects of resettlement, various sections of DPs and other stakeholders were consulted through focus group discussions and individual interviews/interaction.

C. Methods of Public Consultation

50. Consultations and discussions were held along the project road with the affected families, local community, and other stakeholders. All displaced households were consulted while interacting with them during the project census survey. Consultation meetings were organized to get wide public input from both the primary and secondary stakeholders. The consultation methods followed to elicit required information (their views & opinions) are detailed below in **Table 17**.

Table 17: Consultation Methods Adopted in Project

Stakeholders	Method
Displaced Households	Through Census Survey involving head of the household as respondent
Village head/representative of DPs	Formal consultation at Panchayat level
Local Communities	Through Focus Group Discussion (FGD) a tall, affected Village
Women's group	Through Focus Group Discussion (FGD)
Vulnerable Groups (SC, ST, BPL, women headed household)	Through Focus Group Discussion (FGD) at affected village

D. Findings of the Public Consultations

51. Public consultations were conducted at 2 locations that was attended by total 21 persons (18 Male and 3 Female) in the project area to ensure people's participation during the project census survey. **Table 18** below enumerates the location, number profile and key issues discussed in these consultations. Aiming at promotion of public understanding and fruitful solutions of developmental problems such as local needs and problem and prospects of resettlement, various sections of DPs and other stakeholders were consulted through public consultation. During consultation, female related issues like education, health facility, transportation, source of income, marriages etc. were discussed. The photographs of public consultation and signature sheets are appended as **Appendix 9** and **Appendix 10**, respectively.

Table 18: Summary of Community Consultations

S. No	Date and Location	Issues Discussed	Responses	Participant
1	Asurle 25/12/2019	<p>The community people asked for safety measures near habitations and provision of bus stops near villages.</p> <p>The participants enquired about the potential impacts and damages due to construction activities and how it will be compensated.</p> <p>The participants were briefed regarding grievance redress mechanism, implementation schedule and technical provisions of the road i.e., thickness of drain, proposed Finished Road level, thickness of pavement quality concrete etc.</p>	<p>It was explained to them that any impacted person under the project will be entitled to to receive compensation as per the project policy and entitlement matrix prepared for the project.</p> <p>They were assured that all safety measures are considered and adopted and will be implemented during the construction.</p> <p>All technical provision is presented to the participants. They completely agreed about for the provision</p>	Total Participants – 11 (10 males & 1 female)
2	Utre 25/12/2019	<p>Engagement of local poor/vulnerable population including women members in construction by contractor.</p> <p>Regarding Grievance redress mechanism, Implementation schedule and technical provisions of the road i.e., thickness of drain, proposed Finished Road level, thickness of pavement quality concrete etc.</p>	<p>It was mentioned to the participants, that during construction work, provisions of hiring local unskilled workers under the Contractor will be possible.</p> <p>Bus stops provided in design at all major habitations. Drain and utility duct for utility crossings</p> <p>All technical provision is presented to the participants. They completely agreed about for the provision</p>	Total Participants – 10 (8 males & 2 female)

E. Mechanism of Disclosure

52. A summary of this Resettlement Plan (resettlement plan) shall be translated into Marathi/Hindi and English shall be available to the affected people by the Executing Agency (EA) for review and comments on the policy and mitigation measures by means of project- level Disclosure workshops prior to loan negotiation will be conducted. Copies of summary resettlement plan shall also be available at the local level public offices, such as revenue offices and gram panchayat to stakeholders for local inputs prior to award of civil work contract. The final resettlement plan shall be disclosed on the ADB Website and EA website.

F. Consultation Plan for Resettlement Plan Implementation Period

53. The effectiveness of the resettlement and rehabilitation program is directly related to the degree of continuing involvement of those affected by the Project. Several additional rounds of

consultations with DPs form part of the project implementation. A local Authority Engineer Consultant (AEC) entrusted with the task of conducting these consultations during resettlement plan implementation, which involve agreements on compensation, assistance options, and entitlement package. The consultation shall continue throughout the project implementation. The following set of activities shall be undertaken for effective implementation of the Plan:

- (i) The PIU, with Authority Engineer Consultants assistance, conduct information dissemination sessions in the project area and solicit the help of the local community/ leaders and encourage the participation of the DPs in Plan implementation.
- (ii) During the implementation of resettlement plan, a contracted Authority Engineer Consultant and/or PIU, Social Development Officers (SDOs) will organize public meetings and appraise the communities about the progress in the implementation of project works, particularly in areas to be affected by road improvement.
- (iii) Consultation and focus group discussions are conducted with vulnerable groups like women to ensure that the vulnerable groups understand the process and their needs are specifically taken into consideration.
- (iv) The Social Development Officer (SDO), Authority Engineer Consultant will organize public meetings to inform the community about the payment and assistance paid to the community.
- (v) In addition, regular updates of the program and resettlement component of the project are placed for public display at the project offices.
- (vi) Participations of DPs are further ensured through their involvement in the Grievance Redress Cell.
- (vii) Lastly, EA through PIU maintain an ongoing interaction with DPs to identify problems and undertake appropriate remedial measures.

54. A public consultation and disclosure plan will be prepared by PIU/AEC for the project as per the format below in **Table 19**.

Table 19: Format for Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan

SI No.	Activity	Task	Agencies
1.	Public Notification	Notify eligibility cut-off date for NTH	PIU/ AEC
2.	Disclosure of resettlement plan	Translate resettlement plan in local language (Marathi) and disclose at PIU Office and Panchayat	PIU/ AEC
3.	Distribution of resettlement and rehabilitation information leaflet	Prepare resettlement and rehabilitation information leaflet and distribution to APs	PIU/ AEC
4.	Disclosure of resettlement plan on website	Post resettlement plan on ADB and PIU website	ADB/PMU
5.	Consultative meetings during joint measurement survey	Face to face meeting/interaction with APs	PIU/ AEC
6.	Disclosure of updated resettlement plan	Disclosure after joint measurement survey	PIU/ AEC
7.	Disclosure of the final or updated resettlement plan	Resettlement plan disclosed on ADB and PIU website and to affected household and other stakeholders through PIU and /or Panchayat offices	ADB/PMU

G. Consultation Outcomes Incorporated in Resettlement Plan

55. A major outcome of consultation during the initial stage of project implementation can be noted in terms of assessment of the affected area having PWD land and the private land. The

conditions of the roads required to be immediately improved and provisions of bus stops and proper signages to reduce accidents should be provided. The improved road conditions this will benefit the college, school students, local factories, community members, etc.

V. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

A. Country Legal and Regulatory System

56. The objective of this chapter is to discuss the key national, state and project-specific resettlement policies and legal issues involved in land acquisition and compensation. This chapter describes the principles and approach to be followed in minimizing and mitigating negative social and economic impacts by the projects. The guidelines are prepared for addressing the issues of resettlement and rehabilitation of the DPs under the Connecting Economic Clusters for Inclusive Growth in Maharashtra. The acquisition of land shall be done as per the provision of Maharashtra Direct Purchasing Policy 2016.

57. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013 is effective from 1 January 2014 after receiving the assent of the President of Republic of India, repealing the Land Acquisition Act, 1894. The aim of the new act is to minimize displacement and promote, as far as possible, non-displacing or least displacing alternatives and aims to ensure adequate compensation including rehabilitation package and expeditious implementation of the rehabilitation process with the active participation of those affected. The Act also recognizes the need for protecting the weaker sections of the society especially members of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

58. The aims and objectives of the Act include: (i) to ensure, in consultation with institutions of local self-government and Gram Sabhas established under the Constitution of India, a humane, participative, informed and transparent process for and acquisition for industrialization, development of essential infrastructural facilities and urbanization with the least disturbance to the owners of the land and other displaced families; (ii) provide just and fair compensation to the displaced families whose land has been acquired or proposed to be acquired or are displaced by such acquisition; (iii) make adequate provisions for such displaced persons for their rehabilitation and resettlement; (iv) ensure that the cumulative outcome of compulsory acquisition should be that displaced persons become partners in development leading to an improvement in their post-acquisition social and economic status and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. The key features of the new land acquisition act are as follows: Schedule I outlines the proposed minimum compensation based on a multiple of market value. Schedules II and III outline the resettlement and rehabilitation entitlements to landowners and livelihood losers, which shall be in addition to the minimum compensation per Schedule I. The Schedules IV lists out other land acquisition acts, which will be repealed with 1 year after RFCTLARR is effective. The salient provisions of the RFCTLARR Act relevant to the project are as follows:

- (i) There are three schedules incorporated in the act, Schedule I deals with compensation, schedule II with resettlement and rehabilitation and Schedule III with Civic amenities to be provided in the resettlement colony.
- (ii) Preparation of Social Impact Assessment study including assessment of public purpose through a process of public consultation and disclosure for land acquisition proposals covered under the Act.
- (iii) Transparent procedures to be followed in the acquisition of land from preliminary notification to award and possession and preparation and implementation of rehabilitation and resettlement schemes for those displaced by acquisition of land for public purpose.
- (iv) Land Acquisition in Schedule Area as per the RFCTLARRA 2013, a separate Development Plan shall be formulated as per Section 41. The Development Plan will cover:

- (a) In case of acquisition or alienation of any land in the Scheduled Areas, the prior consent of the concerned Gram Sabha or the Panchayats or the autonomous District Councils, at the appropriate level in Scheduled Areas under the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution, as the case may be, shall be obtained, in all cases of land acquisition in such areas, including acquisition in case of urgency, before issue of a notification under this Act, or any other Central Act or a State Act for the time being in force, provided that the consent of the Panchayats or the Autonomous Districts Councils shall be obtained in cases where the Gram Sabha does not exist or has not been constituted. Documentation of this must be provided.
- (b) The report must provide the details of procedure for settling land rights dues.
- (c) Details of how to restore titles of the Scheduled Tribes as well as the Scheduled Castes on the alienated land.
- (d) Details of program for development of alternate fuel, fodder and non- timber forest produce resources on non-forest lands within a period of five years, enough to meet the requirements of tribal communities as well as the Scheduled Castes.
- (e) The Plan must ensure that the affected families of the Scheduled Tribes shall be resettled preferably in the same Scheduled Area in a compact block so that they can retain their ethnic, linguistic, and cultural identity.
- (f) The Plan must state and ensure that the resettlement areas predominantly inhabited by the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes shall get land, to such extent as may be decided by the appropriate Government free of cost for community and social gatherings.
- (g) Any alienation of tribal lands or lands belonging to members of the Scheduled Castes in disregard of the laws and regulations for the time being in force shall be treated as null and void, and in the case of acquisition of such lands, the rehabilitation and resettlement benefits shall be made available to the original tribal landowners or landowners belonging to the Scheduled Castes.
- (h) The affected Scheduled Tribes, other traditional forest dwellers and the Scheduled Castes having fishing rights in a river or pond or dam in the affected area shall be given fishing rights in the reservoir area of the irrigation or hydel projects.
- (v) There is a separate law for settlement of forest dwellers under Forest Right Act 2006. Under the provision the settlement of dwellers belonging to ST/SC living in the forest area must be settled before any forest land diversion.
- (vi) Under Panchayat (Extension to Schedule Areas) Act 1996 provides special provision for land being alienated by the Tribal. The provisions of this act have been incorporated in RFCTLARRA 2013.
- (vii) Procedure and methodology for determination of market value for compensation to be provided to legal title holders.
- (viii) Infrastructural facilities to be provided in resettlement areas and special provision for Scheduled Castes and Tribes.
- (ix) Institutional mechanism for implementing the provision of the Act, monitoring of resettlement and rehabilitation and grievance redressal.
- (x) Procedure for payment of compensation.
- (xi) Temporary possession of land.
- (xii) The owners of land and structures (including those having certain legal rights) proposed to be acquired and, in urban areas, those who are staying on or whose

livelihood is dependent on such land for a period of 3 years prior to acquisition of land are entitled for certain compensation and benefits under the Act.

- (xiii) For legal title holders in urban areas, the compensation for land is equivalent to market value of land, value of assets attached to the land or buildings and 100% solatium on value of land.
- (xiv) For houses lost as a result of acquisition of land in urban areas, a constructed house of not less than 50 sq. plinth area (if required in multi-storied building) is to be provided for a family. Alternatively, if so desired by the PAP, a one-time financial assistance of not less than Rs. 1.5 lakhs are to be given for construction of a house. However, the location of house in terms of the distance from lost house is not prescribed.
- (xv) In addition, the displaced family is to be provided (i) training and skill development for job to one family member in the project or one-time payment of Rs. 5 lakhs or annuity policies that pay Rs. 2,000 per month per family for 20 years indexed to CPI (ii) monthly subsistence allowance of Rs. 3,000 per month for a period of one year (iii) one-time financial assistance of Rs. 50,000 towards transportation cost for shifting (iv) one-time resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000 (v) one-time repair allowance of Rs. 20,000 towards dismantling of GIC sheet structures.
- (xvi) Each petty shop owner / small trader / self-employed person and family owning non-agricultural land, or commercial, industrial, or institutional structure is to be provided one-time financial assistance of minimum Rs. 25,000 for construction of shop.
- (xvii) The stamp duty and registration charges for the land and house to be provided to the PAPs shall be borne by the acquiring body. It may be seen that while elaborate provisions for compensation and resettlement and rehabilitation benefits are made for those displaced due to the acquisition of land for the project, the Act does not prescribe any benefits for occupants of structures located on public (Government) land and affected by the project. Further, the Act does not envisage any resettlement benefit for occupants/ owners of structures used for other than residential purposes and affected by the project. The Central Board of Direct Taxes vide Order dated 25/10/2016 has clarified that the compensation received in respect of award or agreement, which has been exempted from levy of income tax vide Section 96 of the RFCTLARR Act shall also not be taxable under the provisions of Income Tax Act, 1961.

B. ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009

59. The objectives of ADB's SPS (2009) regarding involuntary resettlement are:

- (i) to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible.
- (ii) to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives;
- (iii) to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and
- (iv) to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

60. ADB's SPS (2009) 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 displaced persons whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent, or temporary.

61. The three important elements of ADB's SPS (2009) 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. Maharashtra Direct Purchase Policy

62. The land will be acquired under Maharashtra Direct Purchase Policy 2016 in this project. The Government Decision No. SANKIRNA -03/2015/ Para Kra 34/A-2 dated 12th May 2015, Revenue & Forest Department, Govt. of Maharashtra. Generally, for a different project, the private land required, is acquired as per the prevailing Land Acquisition Act by concerned Land Acquiring Institution. However, if the land required by Land Acquiring Institution is acquired by direct purchase method instead of acquiring as per Land Acquisition Act which is not prohibited through direct purchase method it shall be done considering following directive principles:

- (i) Directive Principle – Land required for new projects other than irrigation project. While acquiring land through direct purchase method, land shall be acquired for the entire project.
- (ii) District level committee for deciding compensation – A committee shall be constituted under the Chairmanship of Collector to decide the rate of land being acquired through direct purchase method. The committee shall comprise the following:
 - (a) District Collector – Chairman
 - (b) Superintending Engineer Irrigation – Member
 - (c) Superintending Engineer PWD – Member
 - (d) District Government Pleader – Member
 - (e) Assistant Director of Town Planning – Member
 - (f) Competent Authority of acquiring body – Member
 - (g) Concerned Deputy Collector (Land Acquisition) – Member

63. The Government Decision No. SANKIRNA-03/2015/Para. Kra. 34/A-2 dated 30th Sept. 2015, Revenue & Forest Department, Govt. of Maharashtra. The Govt. Decision No. SANKIRNA-03/2015/Para. Kra. 34/A-2 dated 12 May 2015 was amended on 30th September 2015 in view of difficulties faced in processing the land acquisition of private land for irrigation and other projects.

- (i) Directive Principles: Sr. No. 2 was amended "which are related to irrigation projects covering both new projects as well as incomplete projects".
- (ii) District level committee for deciding compensation:
 - (a) In Sr. No. (i) for invitee member – Districts where Superintending Engineer Post of Irrigation/ PWD Dept. is not available, the concerned Chief Engineer shall authorize the Superintending Engineer of adjacent district.
 - (b) In Sr. No. (ii) "Advocates on a panel of Acquiring Institution" has been added after through Govt. Pleader.

- (iii) Procedure for deciding compensation – “For Project facing difficulties in processing the land acquisition of private land for irrigation and other project then 25% should be added on the above-calculated compensation” thereafter “while considering market value as per Land Acquisition Act article 26(1), the average of sale deeds for preceding 3 years shall be taken. In the column of purchase and Index-2 shall reflect all the components considered for deciding the compensation package independently (market rate, amount as per notified multiplying factor, compensation against assets connected with the land, solatium, 25% additional compensation due to consent for Direct Purchase Method etc.). While deciding the market value for further purchases the amount of market value included in the compensation package as per Land Acquisition Act 2013 shall only be considered, other components (Amount as per notified multiplying factor, compensation against assets connected with the land, solatium, 25% additional compensation on land valuation due to consent for Direct Purchase) shall not be considered.

64. The process to be followed under the policy is summarized below.

- (i) To Identify the land required
- (ii) Submit the proposal to the collector office as per Performa “C”, annexed as **Appendix 12**. Publish the notice in at least two most selling local language newspaper in the district
- (iii) To take permission letter/ NOC from the landowner
- (iv) The consent is obtained from the owner (A copy of Consent form is annexed as Appendix-11)
- (v) Authorized Office of the PWD department will Demarcate the Land to be acquired
- (vi) Preparation of Legal Search Report
- (vii) Valuation of the private land based on the previous 3 years records
- (viii) To appoint the district level committee for compensation of land
- (ix) Execution of Sale deed based on the legal search report
- (x) If the land falls in schedule area, then land must be acquired under the provision of RFCTLARRA 2013.
- (xi) In case of failure of direct purchase Policy, the land shall be acquired as per the provision of RFCTLARRA-2013.

D. Comparison of Country and ADB Policy and Measures to Fill Gaps

65. A detailed policy comparison between ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009, and RFCTLARR, 2013, identified gaps and gap filling measures in the RF are given in following Table 20.

Table 20: Detailed Policy Comparison

Sl. No.	Involuntary Resettlement Policy Principle	ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS)	Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RTFCLARR)	Measures to Bridge Gaps
1	Screen project	Screen the project to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Conduct survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement	Section 4 (I) it is obligatory for the appropriate Government that intend to acquire land for a public purpose to carry out a Social Impact Assessment study in consultation with concerned Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case maybe, at village level or ward level in the affected area. The Social Impact Assessment study report shall Be made available to the public in the manner prescribed under section 6.	Conduct of social impact is required under both RFCTLARR and SPS. However, there is gap between SPS and RFCTLARR with respect to non-titleholders on government land as these PAP are not covered under the scope of RFCTLARR Gap in screening past, present and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. The Project will undertake screening of all projects using the ADB involuntary resettlement checklist, to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks.
2	Consult stakeholders and establish grievance redress mechanism	Carryout consultations with displaced persons, host communities and concerned AEC. Informally displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options	Whenever a Social Impact Assessment is required to be prepared under section 4, the appropriate Government shall ensure that a public hearing is held at the affected area, after giving adequate publicity about the date, time, and venue for the public hearing, to ascertain the views of the affected	Gap in continuous meaningful consultation. The project will ensure meaningful consultation throughout the project cycle. Gap in establishing a project-level GRM for projects that do not

Sl. No.	Involuntary Resettlement Policy Principle	ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS)	Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RTFCLARR)	Measures to Bridge Gaps
			families to be recorded and included in the Social Impact Assessment Report. The Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority shall be established in each State by the concerned State Government to hear disputes arising out of projects where land acquisition has been initiated by the State Government or its agencies.	have significant resettlement impacts. The Project will establish project-level GRM.
3	Improve or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced, and payment at replacement cost	Improve or restore the livelihoods of all displaced persons through:(i) land-based resettlement strategies; (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and(iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes	The Deputy Commissioner (DC) having determined the market value of the land to be acquired shall calculate the total amount of compensation to be paid to the landowner (whose land has been acquired) by including all assets attached to the land.	Gap between SPS and RFCTLARR with respect to non-titleholders on government land. Assets to be compensated at replacement cost without depreciation
4	Assistance for displaced persons	Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance	Schedule I, provides market value of the land and value of the assets attached to land. Schedule II provides resettlement & rehabilitation package for landowners and for livelihood losers including landless and special provisions for Scheduled Tribes.	Gap between SPS and RFCTLARR with respect to non-titleholders on government land. Entitlement Matrix outlines compensation and assistance for APs.
5	Improve standard of living of	Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor	Special provisions are provided for vulnerable groups.	Gap between SPS and RFCTLARR with respect to non-

Sl. No.	Involuntary Resettlement Policy Principle	ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS)	Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RTFCLARR)	Measures to Bridge Gaps
	displaced vulnerable groups	and other vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women, children, indigenous peoples, and those without title to land, to at least national minimum standards		titleholders on government land. Entitlement Matrix outlines assistance for vulnerable groups, as defined by ADB policy.
6	Negotiated settlement	Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihoods status	Section 46 of RFCTLARR Act, 2013 permits direct purchase of land and undertaking direct negotiation with the landowner.	To ensure a fair and transparent process, a third-party independent monitor will be hired to certify the process the negotiated purchase was undertaken in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner.
7	Compensation for nontitle holders	Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets. In the rural area, provide them with access to resources. In the urban area, provide them with access to housing.	Schedule II provides benefits to families whose livelihood is primarily dependent on land acquired	Gap between SPS and RFCTLARR. The project Entitlement Matrix outlines compensation and assistance for nontitle holders, including squatters, encroachers, and sharecroppers
8	Prepare resettlement plan	Prepare a resettlement plan / indigenous peoples plan on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and	Preparation of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme including timeline for implementation. Section: 16. (1) and (2). Separate development plans to be prepared. Section 41	No gap between SPS and RFCTLARR. resettlement plan will be prepared for projects with impact.

Sl. No.	Involuntary Resettlement Policy Principle	ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS)	Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RTFCLARR)	Measures to Bridge Gaps
		reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.		
9	Disclose resettlement plan	Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation processing a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to displaced persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to displaced persons and other stakeholders	Under clause 18, the Commissioner shall cause the approved Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme to be made available in the local language to the Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation. As the case maybe, and the offices of the District Commissioner (DC) the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the Taluka, and shall be published in the affected areas, in such manner as maybe prescribed and uploaded on the website of the appropriate Government.	No gap between SPS and RFCTLARR. The draft and final resettlement plans will be disclosed to affected persons.
10	Cost of resettlement	Include the full costs of measures proposed in the resettlement plan and indigenous peoples plan as part of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation	Section 16. (I) Upon the publication of the preliminary Notification under sub- section (/) of section II by the Collector, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall conduct a survey and undertake a census of the affected families, in such manner and within such time as may be Prescribed, which shall include:(a) particulars of lands and immovable properties being acquired of each affected family;(b) livelihoods lost in respect of land losers	No gap between SPS and RFCTLARR. Cost of resettlement will be covered by the EA.

Sl. No.	Involuntary Resettlement Policy Principle	ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS)	Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RTFCLARR)	Measures to Bridge Gaps
			and landless whose livelihoods are primarily dependent on the lands being acquired;(c) a list of public utilities and Government buildings which are affected or likely to be affected, where resettlement of affected families is involved;(d) details of the amenities and infrastructural facilities which are affected or likely to be affected, where resettlement of affected families is involved; and(e) details of any common property	
11	Taking over possession before payment of compensation	Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.	38 (I) The Collector shall take possession of Land after ensuring that full payment of compensation as well as rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements are paid or tendered to the entitled persons within a period of three months for the compensation and a period of six months for the monetary part of rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements listed in the Second Schedule commencing from the date of the award made under section 30	No gap between SPS and RFCTLARR.
12	Monitoring	Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved	48 (I)The Central Government may, whenever necessary for national or inter-State projects, constitute a National Monitoring Committee for reviewing and monitoring the implementation of rehabilitation and	RFCTLARR does not specify the frequency of monitoring. The Project will prepare monitoring reports semi-annually as per SPS.

Sl. No.	Involuntary Resettlement Policy Principle	ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS)	Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RTFCLARR)	Measures to Bridge Gaps
		by considering the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.	resettlement schemes or plans under this Act.	

E. Involuntary Resettlement Policy Adopted for the Project

66. Based on the analysis of the national legal framework, State Rules on LA Act-2013, State policy and ADB policy, the following resettlement principles are adopted for this sub- project.

- (i) Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks. Measures to avoid and minimize involuntary resettlement impacts include the following: (i) explore alternative alignments or locations which are less impacting, (ii) ensure the appropriate technology is used to reduce land requirements, (iii) modify the designs, cross sections, and geometrics of components to maximize the ROW and ensure involuntary resettlement is avoided or minimized.
- (ii) Carry out meaningful consultations with displaced persons, host communities, and concerned Authority Engineer (AE) consultant. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and indigenous peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the concerns of displaced persons. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.
- (iii) Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through; (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement cost for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.
- (iv) Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development,

- credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.
- (v) Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.
 - (vi) Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement⁸ to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.
 - (vii) Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.
 - (viii) Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on the entitlements of displaced persons, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule. This resettlement plan will be approved by ADB prior to contract award.
 - (ix) Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to displaced persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to displaced persons and other stakeholders
 - (x) Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.
 - (xi) Payment of compensation and resettlement assistance as per RFCTLARRA- 2013 (as adopted by Maharashtra Govt.)/Direct Purchase Policy of Maharashtra-2016 and following the entitlement matrix included in the resettlement plan.⁹
 - (xii) Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.
 - (xiii) Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standard of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by considering the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

⁸ ADB SPS 2009 (Safeguards Requirements 2) does not apply to negotiated settlements. The policy is to encourage acquisition of land and other assets through a negotiated settlement wherever possible, based on meaningful consultation with displaced persons, including those without title to assets. A negotiated settlement will offer adequate and fair price for land and/or other assets. Also, an independent external party will be engaged to document the negotiation and settlement processes. In cases where the failure of negotiations would result in expropriation through eminent domain or the buyer could acquire the property regardless of its owner's decision to sell it or not, will trigger ADB's involuntary resettlement policy. The Safeguard Requirements 2 will apply in such cases, including preparing a resettlement plan.

⁹ If land is acquired for the project through Maharashtra Direct Purchase Policy 2016, the compensation paid, will not be less than that mentioned in the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 or any higher amount, given there is precedence in the state of Maharashtra.

VI. ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENTS

A. Eligibility under the Project

67. The eligibility of compensation, all the DPs will be provided with compensation and rehabilitation if (i) their land is lost/reduced (ii) income source adversely affected permanently or temporarily, (iii) houses partially or fully demolished, and (iv) other properties such as crops, trees and other assets or access to these properties are reduced or damaged due to the project. Absence of legal documents of their customary rights of occupancy/titles shall not affect their eligibility for compensation. It also must be noted that during the project implementation stage, if there are any change in the alignments, thereby adversely affecting the land, livelihood, or other assets of the people, the same shall be compensated in accordance with the resettlement plan.

68. The resettlement plan stipulates payment of compensation as per the assessed value of the land and structure to the DPs. In addition to the compensation payments made by the Land Acquisition. Officer/Competent Authority, the DPs will receive additional assistance in cash or kind to match replacement costs, as applicable, for lost assets (land and houses), transaction costs such as stamp duties/registration costs in case of purchase of replacement land and other cash grants and resettlement assistance such as shifting allowance, compensation for loss of workdays/ income due to dislocation. The vulnerable household such as household headed by women, scheduled tribes/scheduled castes, disabled and elderly persons will be eligible for further cash assistance for relocation and house reconstruction and will be assisted during shifting if required.

69. In this project, CECIGM, displaced persons will include (i) persons with formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part; (ii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have no formal legal rights to such land, and (iii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land. The involuntary resettlement requirements shall apply to all three types of displaced persons. DPs entitled for compensation, assistance and rehabilitation provisions under the project are: (i) all DPs losing land either covered by formal legal title, recognizable title, or without legal status; and (ii) DPs losing business, income, and wages/salaries.

70. Considering the various losses, the entitlement matrix provides for compensation and resettlement assistance to all displaced persons including the non-titleholders in the project area. In general terms, the people displaced by the project will be entitled to the following types of compensation and assistance:

- (i) Compensation of, crops/ trees at their replacement cost;
- (ii) Compensation for structures (residential/ commercial/ residential cum commercial) and other immovable assets at their replacement cost;
- (iii) Compensation for permanent loss of income to include transition allowance and support to access government income generating and development programs. Assistance in place of the loss of business/ wage income and income restoration assistance;
- (iv) Cash assistance based on the minimum wage/ average earning per month for the loss of income/ livelihood for the period of disruption for temporary income loss;
- (v) Additional assistance to vulnerable groups, namely female-headed households, scheduled castes (SC), scheduled tribes (ST), those below the poverty line, elderly headed households, landless and disabled headed households or poor family with disabled member, transgender people, orphan/ child labors and non-title holders.

- (vi) One-time Resettlement Allowance or Repair Allowance; and
- (vii) Rebuilding or restoration of community resources and facilities.

B. Cut-off-Date

71. The title holders are handled through RFCTALRRA and the preliminary notification by the competent authority would be the cut-off date as per the law. The start date of the census survey is the cut-off date for all non-titleholders. Any person who purchases or occupies land in the demarcated project area after the cut-off date is not eligible for compensation or resettlement assistance or both. Similarly, fixed assets (such as, built structures, crops, fruit trees, and woodlots) established after this date or an alternative mutually agreed on date, will not be compensated. For non-titleholders, the cut-off-date will be the end of the census survey which is 4th February 2020.

72. PMU/PIU for CECIGM will document and disseminate the cut-off date information throughout the project area. The survey presented in this draft Resettlement Plan will be revised based on detailed design, and the need for additional surveys has already been identified.

73. Affected persons will be intimated in advance before 60 days to ensure no or minimal disruption in livelihood. If required, if requested/required they will also be assisted to temporarily shift for continued economic activity. For example, they will be assisted to shift to the other side of the road where there is no construction work, shifting to new location will be facilitated by PIU. It should be ensured by the contractor that there is no income or access loss during sub project construction is the responsibility of contractors

C. Entitlement Matrix

74. The broad entitlement of compensation and assistance will include compensation for loss of agricultural land, compensation for loss of crops and trees, assistance for loss of income and additional assistance to vulnerable groups. Income losses will be compensated, and no structure and property will be demolished or acquired for any Project related construction activity, until compensation and resettlement and rehabilitation assistance is made available to the displaced households in accordance with this policy. The payment of compensation and assistance will be based on National and ADB's policies and the provisions of the ADB' SPS, 2009 will prevail in case of any discrepancy. The Entitlement matrix has been prepared as per the project requirement. The detailed entitlement matrix is given in **Table 21** below:

Table 21: Entitlement Matrix

S.N.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
Land						
1-a	Loss of private land	Agricultural land, homestead land or vacant plot	Legal title holders / Family with traditional titleholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for land as per Maharashtra Direct Purchase Policy 2016. Wherever policy will not be applicable¹⁰ then compensation of land as per LARR 2013 which shall not below replacement cost • Each affected family shall be eligible for one-time assistance of 25% of Compensation As per Maharashtra direct purchase policy 2016 • Subsistence allowance of Rs. 36000 to each displaced family. Additional Rs. 50000 to SC and ST households in case of displacement from Schedule Area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Compensation accounts</u> for all taxes and fees, shall be borne by the project and Does not Account for any depreciation. • <u>The District Collector will consider the viability of remaining land as per LARRA 2013</u> • Re-titling to be completed prior to project completion • PMU to ensure that the direct purchase process of private land is coercion free. 	<p>District Collector / shall determine the market value of the land and multiply by the factors and add 100% solatium as specified in LARR Act.</p> <p>MPWD will ensure provision of notice. MPWD will verify the extent of impacts through a 100% survey of DPs, determine assistance, and identify vulnerable households.</p> <p>Nil</p>
1-b	Loss of private land	Agricultural land, homestead land or vacant plot	Tenants and lease holders (whether having written tenancy/lease documents or Not Sharecroppers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for rental deposit or unexpired lease (such amount will be deducted from the compensation of landowners). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land/structure owners will reimburse tenants and leaseholders rental deposit or unexpired lease. 	<p>MPWD will confirm land rental and ensure tenants and lease holders receive reimbursement for land rental deposit or unexpired lease, and report to MPWD. MPWD will ensure provision of notice. Nil</p>
2-a	Loss of Government land	Vacant plot, Agricultural land, homestead	Leaseholders given Rights over the land	Compensation for land as per Maharashtra Direct Purchase Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation accounts for all taxes and fees and does not account for any 	<p>MPWD will ensure provision of notice and identify vulnerable</p>

S.N.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
		land		2016 ¹⁰ . Compensation for rental deposit or unexpired lease (such amount will be deducted from the compensation of the lessee).	depreciation. Re-titling to be completed prior to project completion.	households. Nil
2-b	Loss of Government land	Agricultural land within RoW of road	Non-Title Holders/ Squatters, Encroachers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 60 days' notice to shift from occupied land. Notice to harvest seasonal crops Compensation for damage to standing crops. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of NTH through Project Census Survey 	MPWD will ensure provision of notice. MPWD will identify vulnerable households. Nil
Residential Structures						
3-a	Loss of residential structure	Residential structure and other assets	Legal titleholders Family with traditional land right	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each affected family shall be eligible for Replacement cost of the structure and other assets (or part of the structure and other assets, if remainder is viable without depreciation) Fees, taxes, and other charges related to replacement structure. Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets with no deductions from replacement value. Each displaced family shall get subsistence grant of Rs. 36,000 @ Rs. 3,000 per month for 12 month and additional 50000 to SC and ST in case of Schedule Area as defined in RFCTLARRA-2013 Each displaced family¹¹ shall get one-Time resettlement allowance of Rs.50000 One-time financial assistance of Rs. 25,000 to the families losing cattle sheds and/or petty shops for reconstruction All displaced families will receive one- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation accounts for all taxes and fees and does not account for any depreciation. Assessment of viability of remaining structure will be done through joint verification by PMU, MPWD and Authority Engineers in consultation with DPs. 	District Collector shall determine the market value of the structure and add 100% solatium as specified in LARR Act. MPWD will verify the extent of impacts through a 100% survey of DHs determine assistance, verify, and identify vulnerable households.

¹⁰ The Maharashtra direct purchase Policy will not be applicable in case of: (a) for land acquisition in schedule area, (b) Consent not obtained and (c) Acquisition of land with unclear/disputed title.

¹¹ Displaced family for eligibility under this entitlement matrix means the family losing more than 10% of main structures affected by this Project

S.N.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
				time shifting assistance at following rate - @ Rs.10000		
3-b	Loss of residential structure	Residential structure and other assets	Tenants and leaseholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each (Owner) affected family shall be eligible for Replacement cost of the structure and other assets (or part of the structure and other assets, if remainder is viable without depreciation) Fees, taxes, and other charges related to replacement structure. Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets with no deductions from replacement value. Each Tenant displaced family shall get one-Time resettlement allowance of Rs.50000 One-time financial assistance of Rs. 25,000 to the families losing cattle sheds and/or petty shops for reconstruction All displaced families will receive one-time shifting assistance at following rate - @ Rs.10000 	Land/structure owners will reimburse tenants and leaseholders rental deposit or unexpired lease.	MPWD will verify the extent of impacts through 100% surveys of DHs determine assistance, verify & identify vulnerable households.
3-c	Loss of residential structure	Residential structure and other assets	Non-Title Holders: Squatters and Encroachers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each affected family shall be eligible for Replacement cost of the structure and other assets (or part of the structure and other assets, if remainder is viable without depreciation) Fees, taxes, and other charges related to replacement structure. Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets with no deductions from replacement value. Each displaced family shall get one-Time resettlement allowance of Rs.50000¹² One-time financial assistance of Rs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cattle sheds, petty shops shall be identified during census. 	<p>MPWD will verify the extent of impacts through a 100% survey of DHs determine assistance, verify, and identify vulnerable households.</p> <p>Two households will receive compensation for residential structure loss, one-time resettlement</p>

¹² Displaced family for eligible under this entitlement matrix the family losing than 10% of main structures affected by this Project.

S.N.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
				25,000 to the families losing cattle sheds and/or petty shops for reconstruction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All displaced families will receive one-time shifting assistance at following rate - @ Rs.10000 		allowance, and shifting assistance.
Commercial Structures						
	Loss of commercial structure	Commercial structure and other assets	Legal titleholders Family with traditional land right	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each affected family shall be eligible for Replacement cost of the structure and other assets (or part of the structure and other assets, if remainder is viable without depreciation) Fees, taxes, and other charges related to replacement structure. Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets with no deductions from replacement value. Each displaced family shall get one-Time resettlement allowance of Rs.50000¹³ One-time financial assistance of Rs. 25,000 to the families losing cattle sheds and/or petty shops for reconstruction One-time financial assistance of Rs. 25,000 to affected traders and small artisans All displaced families will receive one-time shifting assistance at following rate - @ Rs.10000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation accounts for all taxes and fees and does not account for any depreciation. If the remaining of the structure is unviable, the entire structure will be acquired Cattle sheds, petty shops, small traders, and artisans shall be identified during census. 	MPWD will verify the extent of impacts through a 100% survey of DHs determine assistance, verify, and identify vulnerable households. Nil
4-b	Loss of commercial structure	Commercial structure and other assets	Tenants and leaseholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each (Owner) affected family shall be eligible for Replacement cost of the structure and other assets (or part of the structure and other assets, if remainder is viable without depreciation) Fees, taxes, and other charges related to replacement structure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land/structure owners will reimburse tenants and leaseholders land rental deposit or unexpired lease. 	MPWD will verify the extent of impacts through a 100% survey of DHs determine assistance, verify, and identify vulnerable

¹³ Displaced family for eligibility under this entitlement matrix means the family losing more than 10% of main structures affected by this project

S.N.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets with no deductions from replacement value. • Each Tenant displaced family shall get One-Time resettlement allowance of Rs.50000 • One-time financial assistance of Rs. 25,000 to the families losing cattle sheds and/or petty shops for reconstruction • One-time financial assistance of Rs. 25,000 to the families losing traders and small artisans • All displaced families will receive one-time shifting assistance at following rate - Rs.10000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cattle sheds, petty shops, small traders, and artisans shall be identified during census. 	households. Nil
4-c	Loss of commercial structure	Commercial structure and other assets	Non-Title Holders / Squatter's, Encroacher	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement cost of structure constructed without depreciation • Extended Permanent Shed shall be paid Rs. 10000 lumps sums • Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets • Each displaced family shall get one-Time resettlement allowance of Rs.50000¹⁴ • All displaced families will receive one time shifting assistance at following rate - @ Rs.10000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation accounts for all taxes and fees and does not account for any depreciation. • Cattle sheds, petty shops, small traders, and artisans shall be identified during census. 	MPWD will verify the extent of impacts through 100% surveys of DHs determine assistance, verify, and identify vulnerable households. Two households will receive compensation for structural loss, onetime resettlement allowance for loss of 10% and more of productive asset and shifting allowance.
4-d	Loss of commercial structure	Commercial structure	kiosk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One time shifting allowance @10000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One time shifting allowance for shifting within the 	MPWD will verify the Kiosks through 100% surveys of DHs

¹⁴ Displaced family for eligibility under this entitlement matrix means the family losing more than 10% of main structures affected by this project

S.N.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
					remaining land	Nil
4-e	Loss of commercial / Residential structure	Projection frontage	Structures with GCI sheets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One-time repair grant @20000. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One-time repair allowance for projections of commercial or residential structures constructed by GCI sheets 	MPWD will verify the Kiosks through 100% surveys of DHs Nil
Livelihood						
5	Loss of livelihood	Livelihood	Legal titleholder losing business / commercial establishment Family with traditional land right Commercial tenant Commercial leaseholder Employee in commercial establishment Sharecropper Agricultural laborer (long term) Artisans Self-employed Squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Skill up-gradation training for one member of the affected family as recommended by district administration as per prevailing government program subject to maximum of Rs. 25,000. Support to access government income generating and development programs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small traders, shops and family losing livelihood shall be identified during the census. 	MPWD will verify the extent of impacts through a 100% survey of DHs determine assistance, verify, and identify vulnerable households. For Agricultural laborer (long timer) only those who are in Fulltime / permanent employment of the landowner will be eligible for this assistance. Seasonal agricultural laborers will not be entitled for this assistance. Nil
Trees and Crops						
6	Loss of Trees and crops	Standing trees and crops	Legal titleholder Family with traditional land right	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 60 days advance notice to harvest crops, fruits, and timbers. Compensation for standing crops in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harvesting prior to acquisition will be 	MPWD will ensure provision of notice. Valuation Committee

S.N.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
			Agricultural tenant/ leaseholder Sharecroppers	case of such loss, based on an annual crop cycle at market value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for trees based on timber value at market price, and compensation for perennial crops and fruit trees at annual net product market value multiplied by remaining productive years; to be determined in consultation with the Forest Department for timber trees and the Horticulture Department for other trees/crops 	accommodated to the extent possible <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work schedules will avoid harvest season. • Seasonal crops will be given at least 60-day notice. If notice cannot be given, compensation for standing crops will be compensated at market value. • Market value of trees/crops has to be determined. 	will undertake valuation of standing crops, perennial crops, and trees, and finalize compensation rates in consultation with DPs. Nil
Vulnerable						
7	Impacts on vulnerable DPs	All impacts	Vulnerable DPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One-time lump sum assistance of Rs. 25000 to vulnerable households. This will be paid above and over the other assistance provided in items 1- a, 1-b, 2- a, 2-b, 3-a, 3-b, 3-c, 4- a, 4-b, 4-c, and 5. • Receive income restoration training program under the project. • Access to basic utilities and public services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerable households will be identified during the census and implementation of project. 	MPWD will verify the extent of impacts through 100% surveys of DHs determine assistance, verify, and identify vulnerable households. The MPWD with support from the CSC and Authority Engineer (AE) will conduct a training need assessment in consultations with the Displaced persons so as to develop appropriate income restoration schemes. Suitable trainers or local resources will be

S.N.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
10	Loss of common property resources	Common property resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replacement cost or restoration of the affected community property. 	Follow ADB SPS	MPWD with AEC. One CPR will receive compensation.
Other						
11	Any other loss not identified			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unanticipated involuntary impacts will be documented during the implementation phase and mitigated based on provision made in the ADB SPS 2009 and the entitlements policy as specified in this resettlement plan document. 	MPWD will finalize the entitlements in line with ADB's SPS, 2009.	MPWD

Note: (1) No resettlement and rehabilitation entitlement shall be repeated.
 (2) No entitlements are subject to change unless any new legislation / amendment or any Government orders invokes such changes mandatory.
 (3) Compensation may be paid in the event of any income disruption due to construction and improvement works of the project road. In case there is no access disruption or any impact and as a result no income loss happens, no compensation would be paid.

VII. RELOCATION OF HOUSING AND INCOME RESTORATION

A. Relocation of Housing

1. Basic Provision for Relocation

75. The EA will provide adequate and appropriate replacement of structures or cash compensation at full replacement cost for lost structures, adequate compensation for partially damaged structures, and relocation assistance, according to the Entitlement Matrix. The EA will compensate to the non-titleholders for the loss of assets other than land, such as dwellings, and also for other improvements to the land, at full replacement cost.

2. Need of Relocation

76. The subproject road construction will impact four displaced households, that includes two residential structures, and two commercial structures that are on the proposed RoW. The impacted structures are parking shed, extended shed of the residences and commercial units that are on the proposed ROW and are required to be removed.

77. Impact on residential structures due to subproject implementation will not cause any physical displacement. Displaced persons were consulted during the census survey and all of them have opted for self-repairing of their affected structures. The choice of displaced person is further supported by their compensation option as there all DPs are entitled for cash compensation against loss of their structures.

B. Income Restoration and Rehabilitation

1. Temporary Loss of Income

78. The project impacts reveal that due to loss of extended part of shops two households (out of total four DHs), will be getting economically displaced. As per census survey findings, two shop owners will be partially affected due to partial impact on their commercial structures. No tenants doing business activity and no employees are employed in these commercial establishments; therefore, no tenant and employee will be losing their livelihood due to the project. The project implementation will cause temporary income loss to the business owners due to impact on structures (the impacted structures will be required to be demolished and reconstructed).

79. The project impact reveals that due to loss of structures, the business owners will face temporary income loss. The impact on income will be due to demolition/dismantling of structures and also reconstruction of it. The period of disruption for those affected business owners losing 10% and more of their productive assets, will be more and currently assessed to be for 7 days. This would include dismantling of the structure, reconstruction of the commercial structure such that business activities can be undertaken at least as in the original form or better.¹⁵ All the impacted DHs will be eligible to receive cash assistance as per the entitlement matrix.

¹⁵ Assessment of viability of remaining structure and period of disruption will be done through joint verification and site visit by PMU, MPWD and Authority Engineers in consultation with DPs before resettlement plan implementation and accordingly the compensation will be determined as per entitlement matrix

- (i) Compensation based on monthly income or daily income registered during the socio-economic survey or the minimum wage rate as per government directive whichever is higher, for the period of disruption.
- (ii) Vulnerability assistance.

VIII. COMPENSATION, RELOCATION AND REHABILITATION

A. Compensation and Valuation of Assets

80. The valuation of the acquired land and other assets is based on the principle of compensation at replacement cost. Compensation and other assistance are paid to all DPs prior to commencement of civil works. After payment of compensation, DPs can salvage the materials of their dismantled houses and shops without any charges. A notice to that effect is issued to the DPs.

1. Valuation of Land

81. While customarily the rate of compensation for land to be acquired is determined based on the circle rate of similar types of land, the replacement cost of the land is derived by applying procedure provided in the Maharashtra LARR Act Rules. There is no land acquisition in the project area.

2. Valuation of Structures

82. The value of houses, buildings, and other immovable properties, including public and private property, are determined on the basis of the current Basic Schedule of Rates (BSR) applicable at the time of acquisition, without depreciation. Building Department shall do the valuation. There were different types of structures with varied rates depending upon the type of construction materials used. There were range of unit rate applied for type of construction and replacement cost was calculated for each structure. There are 4 structures of non-title holders which will be affected (03 nos. encroachers, one Squatter, besides, one of CPR will be affected. And the valuation of structures for **Rs. 1, 91,919/- (Rupees One lakh Ninety-one Thousand Nine hundred and nineteen only)** shall be paid along with other allowances as per the entitled matrix. The unit rates are based on current Basic Schedule Rates, as applicable at the time of acquisition, without depreciation. The total compensation paid is presented in **Table 22**.

Table 22: Compensation for Impacted Structures

Type of Structure	Rate (Rs)	Area (sqm)	Amount (Rs)
Residential Structures			
Kuchha one Structure)	6160	0.9*	5,544
Semi-Pucca (2 no Structure)	10560		0
Pucca (0 nos. Structure)	14960	2.15	32,164
Commercial Structures			
Kachha (1 nos. Structure)	6160		
Semi-Pucca (0 nos. Structure)	10560	0	0
Pucca (0 nos. Structure)	14960	2.72	40,691.20
Common Property Resources			
Kaccha (0 Structures)			0
Semi-pucca (0 Structures)			0
Pucca (1 Structure)	17600	6.45	1,13,520
Total Amount (Rs)			1,91, 919.00

Note: * 0.88 sq.m *kuchha* residential structure area is rounded off to 0.9 sq.m.

3. Valuation of Crops and Trees

83. There are no private trees owned by the Title Holders (TH) in the affected land area.

4. Relocation Assistance

84. The proposed subproject will impact two residential and two commercial shops. The households will remove and reconstruct the structures to a different area since all of them have additional area to rebuild their structures at the existing locations. All the DHs will receive shifting allowance as presented in **Table 23** below. Shifting assistance shall be given to the DPs losing substantial main structure affecting to shift the structure.

Table 23: Shifting Allowance

Type of Assistance	Number of Structure	Rate (Rs.)	Total Amount (Rs)
Shifting of residential structure	2	10,000	20,000
Shifting of commercial structure	2	10,000	20,000
Total	4		40,000

85. The inventory of loss survey indicated that all the displaced households, (both residential and commercial impacted structures) will lose 10% and more of their commercial structures; however, these structures are, parking shed and extended sheds. The households losing 10% and more of their productive assets or residential structures are entitled to receive one-time resettlement allowance of ₹ 50,000. For households losing more than 10% of their residential or commercial structures, a joint viability of the structure will be conducted by PIU and Authority Engineer Consultant. The displaced households will be entitled to receive one-time resettlement allowance, if damaged/demolished structures are no longer be viable for carrying out business activities and will need relocation. The resettlement plan thus considers provisional sum for one-time resettlement allowance.

Table 24: One-time Resettlement Allowance

Type of Assistance	Number of Structure	Rate (Rs.)	Total Amount (Rs)
One-time resettlement allowance			
Residential structure	2	50,000	1,00,000
Commercial structure	2	50,000	1,00,000
Total	4		2,00,000

5. Vulnerability Assistance

86. Additional one-time vulnerability assistance of Rs. 25,000 will be provided in accordance with the entitlement matrix. The project has identified 2 DHs of Scheduled Caste (SC) however, the ADB SPS recognizes all non-titleholders as vulnerable. Therefore, all 4 DHs will be entitled to receive vulnerability assistance.

Table 25: Vulnerability Assistance

Number of DHs	Rate (Rs)	Total Amount (Rs)
04	25,000	1,00,000
Total Amount		1,00,000

6. Compensation for Temporary Income Loss

87. It is assessed the two business entities will be impacted due to partial relocation of structures outside COI, causing temporary income loss for the period of disruption. It is assessed that the business owners may face disruption maximum for a period of 7 days. Compensation may be paid in the event of any income disruption due to construction and improvement works of the project road. In case there is no access disruption or any impact and as a result no income loss happens, no compensation would be paid.

88. The temporary income loss will be calculated based on the monthly income or daily income registered during the census and socio-economic survey or the minimum wage rate as notified by Government of Maharashtra. The daily income loss is calculated considering the minimum wage rate¹⁶ as specified by Government of Maharashtra for the unskilled wage workers working in Zone II. Copy of the minimum wage notification by the government is provided in **Appendix 11**. Income loss of 1 DH is provided in **Table 26** below. The daily income loss is calculated considering the minimum wage rate as specified by Government of Maharashtra for the unskilled wage workers working in Zone II. The daily income of the affected households will be reconfirmed during revalidation and preparation of micro-plan and compensation for temporary income loss will be paid as per the entitlement matrix - cash compensation calculated based on the minimum wage as specified by government or average earnings per month/per day for the loss of income/livelihood (whichever is higher) for the period of disruption.

Table 26: Compensation for Temporary Income Loss

Number of DHs	Average Daily Income (₹)	Unit	Total Amount (₹)
02 shops	362.50	7days	5,075.00
Total			5,075.00

B. Resettlement Plan Budget

1. Source of Funding and Fund Flow Management

89. The cost related to land acquisition (not applicable for this resettlement plan) and resettlement is borne by the EA. The EA ensures allocation of funds and availability of resources for smooth implementation of the project resettlement and rehabilitation activities. The EA ensures allocation of funds and availability of resources for smooth implementation of the project R&R activities. The EA in advance, initiates the process and early approval for the resettlement and rehabilitation budget in the fiscal budget through the Ministry of Finance. In the case of assistance and other rehabilitation measures, the EA directly pays assistance as stated in the resettlement plan to DPs. The implementing PIU facilitate the disbursement process and rehabilitation program.

2. Resettlement Plan Budget

90. Table-27 lays down the total estimated project budget for the project, which will be borne by the EA. The total resettlement cost for the subproject is **Total Cost: 24, 77,613/- (Rupees**

16 As per the Notification vide No.MWA-1015/418/CR-140/LAB-7, dated 24th July, 2019, by Government of Maharashtra has revised the minimum rates of wages payable to the employees employed in the scheduled employment, "Employment in shops shop or commercial establishment" basic minimum rates of wages (per month) for unskilled workers is INR 10,021 (for Zone I), INR 9,425 (for Zone II), and INR 8828 (for Zone III) which is equivalent to daily wage of INR 385.42 (for Zone I), INR 362.50 (for Zone II), and INR 339.54 (for Zone 3) considering 26 working days per month. <https://quikchex.in/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/The-Maharashtra-Minimum-Basic-Wages-Notification-July-2019.pdf>

Twenty-four Lakh Seventy-Seven Thousand Six Hundred and thirteen only). Budget has an administrative approval of EA.

Table 27: Compensation and Relocation

S. No.	Item	Units	DH/ Area/ No.	Unit rate (Rs.)	Total (Rs.)
1	Residential Structures				
1-a	Kachha (one. Structure)	Sqm.	0.9	6160	5,544
1-b	Pucca (one Structure)	Sqm.	2.15	14960	32,164
	Sub Total A				37,708.00
2	Commercial Structures (02 Shop)	Nos.	0		
2-a	Pucca (02 Structure)	Sqm.	2.72	14960	40,691.00
	Sub Total B				40,691.00
3	Common property resources (CPR)	Nos.	1		
3-a	Pucca (one Structure)	Sqm.	6.45	17600	1,13,520
	Sub Total C				1,13,520.00
	Sub Total D (A+B+C)				1,91,919.00
4	One Time R&R Assistance				
4-a	Provisional sum for one-time resettlement allowance	Nos.	4	50000	2,00,000
4-b	Shifting Allowance for affected structures	Nos.	4	10000	40,000
4-c	Vulnerability Assistance	Nos.	4	25000	1,00,000
4-d	Temporary income loss* for 02 business owners for 7 days	Nos.	2	362.50	5,075.00
	Sub Total E				3,45,075.00
	Sub Total F (D+E)				5,36,994.00
5	Implementation cost				
5-a	Hiring of Authority Engineer	Lump sum			7,00,000
5-b	Consultation, Grievance Redress	Lump sum			7,00,000
5-c	Training for the PMU & PIU	Lump sum			5,00,000
	Sub Total G				19,00,000
6	Contingency (15% of R&R Cost) (on Sub Total F)				80,549.00
7	Total Cost: (A + B + C +D+E+F+G+ Contingency)				25,17,543.00
	Total Cost: Rs. 25,17,543/- (Rupees Twenty-five Lakh Seventeen Thousand Five Hundred and forty-three only)				

Note:

* Provisional sum for compensation of loss of income is provided based on computation of average monthly income stated by the shop owners during consultation. Compensation may be paid in the event of any income disruption due to construction and improvement works of subproject road. In case there is no access disruption and as a result no income loss happens, no compensation would be paid. The actual period of disruption shall be jointly assessed by PMU/PIU and Authority Engineers before resettlement plan implementation.

** Contingency cost is calculated on the total resettlement and rehabilitation value (excluding the lump sum cost).

*** Displaced households will be entitled to receive one-time resettlement allowance, if damaged/demolished structures are no longer be viable for carrying out business activities and will need relocation, based on joint survey by PIU and Authority Engineer Consultants.

IX. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

91. Grievances related to the implementation of the project, particularly regarding the resettlement plan Implementation will be acknowledged, evaluated, and responded to the complainant with corrective actions proposed using understandable and transparent processes that are gender responsive, culturally appropriate, and readily accessible to all segments of the affected people. The responsibility agency for addressing the grievances along with proper timelines will be clearly indicated. Records of grievances received, corrective actions taken, and their outcomes will be properly maintained and form part of the social monitoring report to ADB.

92. A Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) will be established at two-levels, one at the District or PIU level and another at PMU level. The GRC will provide an opportunity affected person to have their grievances redressed. Depending on the nature and significance of the grievances or complaints, the GRM will comprise procedures to address grievances at the project site or PIU level, PMU level. Most serious complaints which cannot be addressed at the PIU level will be forwarded to the PMU.

93. During preparation of resettlement plan and during pre-construction stage, the local communities in the project area will be informed by the PMC and PIU on the grievance redress procedure and the contact persons for lodging complaints. Provisions shall also be made for lodging complaints at the respective PWD's website. A sample grievance registration form is shared in **Appendix 13**.

A. Level 1: PIU and Field Level

94. Grievance related to the implementation of resettlement plan will be addressed by the PIU. The grievance redress mechanism will be accessible to people throughout the length of the road in the subproject. The resettlement staff of PIU and AEC will facilitate displaced persons in registering their grievances at the PIU level. A complaint register will be maintained at PIU level and also at the field level I to facilitate ease of access of the DPs to the grievance redress mechanism. The details related to the date of complaint, complaint, date of personal hearing, action taken, and date of communication sent to complainant will be recorded. This complaint register will be initiated at the PIU level as soon as possible. Investigation of grievances will involve site visits and consultation with relevant parties like displaced persons, contractors etc. At the PIU level the GRC will comprise of following members:

- (i) Superintending Engineer (Chairperson);
- (ii) Representative from the affected village;
- (iii) Representative for women from a relevant agency which could be from the government, or PIU or local community; and
- (iv) Implementing PIU.

B. Level 2: State Level

95. Grievances not redressed at the PIU level will be brought to the State level Grievance Redress Committee (GRC). The State level GRC will be headed/ chaired by the Chief Engineer, PMU. The state level GRC will comprise of the following:

- (i) Chief Engineer (CE, Chairperson);
- (ii) FSO;

- (iii) Superintending Engineer (SE) of concerned field unit; and
- (iv) Team Leader of the PIU.

96. The main responsibilities of the GRC at both the levels will be to:

- (i) provide support to DPs on problems arising from land/property acquisition;
- (ii) record DP grievances, categorize, and prioritize grievances and resolve them;
- (iii) immediately inform the EA of serious cases; and
- (iv) report to DPs on developments regarding their grievances and decisions of the GRC.

97. Other than disputes relating to ownership rights under the court of law, GRC will review grievances involving all resettlement benefits, compensation, relocation, replacement cost and other assistance.

98. The GRC will meet every month (if grievances are brought to the Committee), determine the merit of each grievance, and resolve grievances within a month of receiving the complaint. Records will be kept of all grievances received including contact details of complainant, date the complaint was received, nature of grievance, agreed corrective actions and the date these were affected, and final outcome. The GRCs will continue to function during the life of the Project. The GRC is expected to resolve grievances of the eligible persons within a stipulated time of 3 weeks at the PIU level and 3 weeks at the state level.

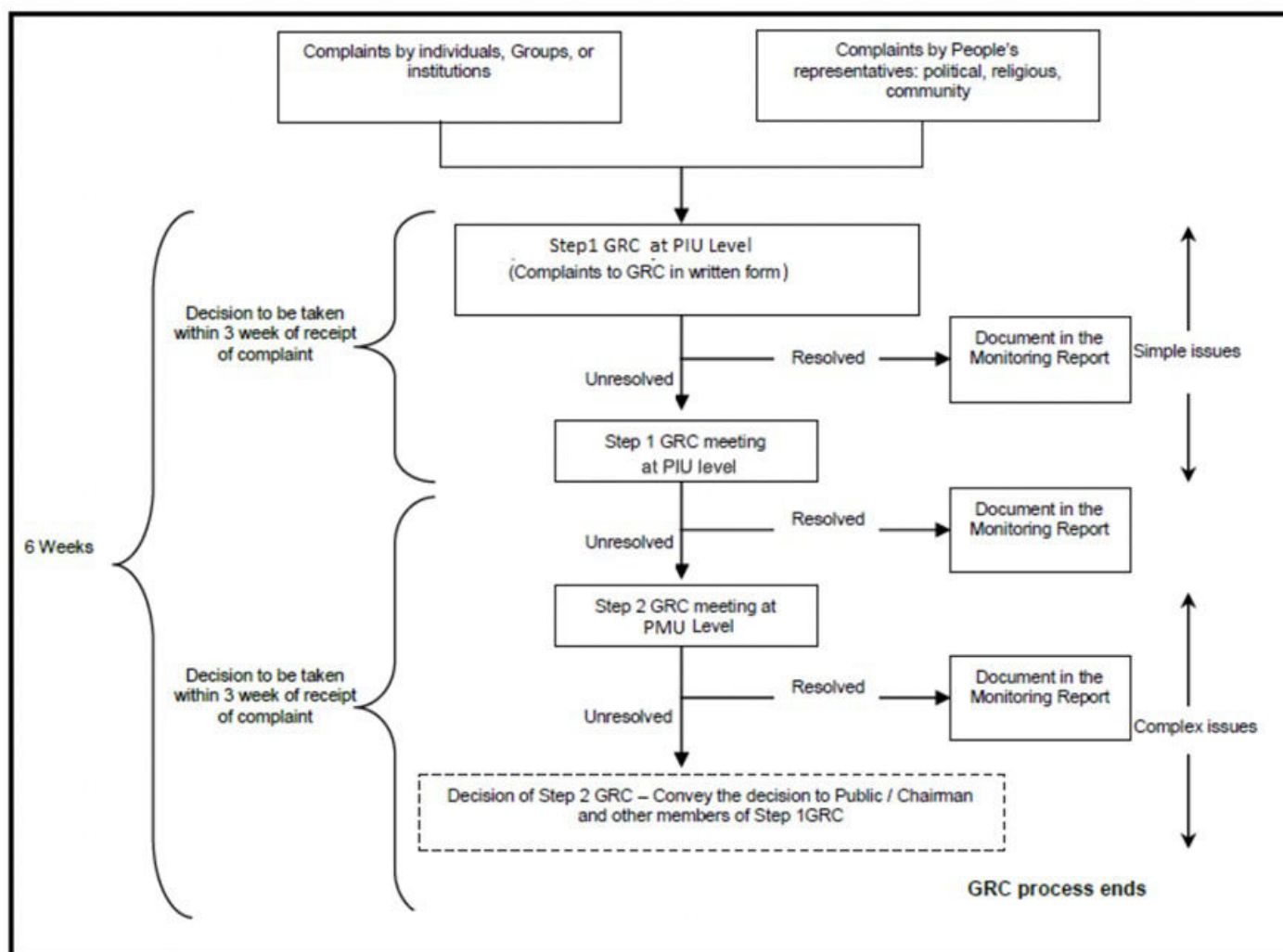
99. **Costs.** All costs involved in resolving the complaints (meetings, consultations, communication, and reporting / information dissemination) will be borne by the Project.

C. Level 3: Court of Law

100. The displaced person is free to access the country's legal system at any time and at any stage although Project GRM is the preferred route.

101. **ADB Accountability Mechanism.** If the established GRM is not able to resolve a grievance, the affected person also can use the ADB Accountability Mechanism through directly contacting (in writing) the Complaint Receiving Officer at ADB headquarters or the ADB India Resident Mission (INRM). Before submitting a complaint to the Accountability Mechanism, it is necessary that an affected person make a good faith effort to solve the problem by working with the concerned ADB operations department and/or INRM. Only after doing that, and if they are still dissatisfied, the Accountability Mechanism will consider the complaint eligible for review. The complaint can be submitted in any of the official languages of ADB's developing member countries. The ADB Accountability Mechanism information will be included in the project-relevant information to be distributed to the affected communities, as part of the project GRM.

Figure 2. Stages of Grievance Redressal



INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

A. Institutional Requirement

102. For implementation of resettlement plan there will be a set of institutions involved at various levels and **stages** of the project. For successful implementation of the resettlement plan the proposed institutional arrangement with their role and responsibility has been outlined in this section. The following are the primary institutions, who will be involved in this implementation process:

- (i) Maharashtra Public Works Department (MPWD), Govt. of Maharashtra
- (ii) ADB-Project Management Unit (PMU)
- (iii) Project Implementation Unit (PIU)
- (iv) Authority Engineer Consultant (AEC)

B. Executing Agency

103. The Executing Agency for the Project is MPWD, Government of Maharashtra. The MPWD has established a PMU at its headquarters in Mumbai. This office will be functional for the whole project duration. The PMU, headed by Chief Engineer, will have overall responsibility for implementation of loan and will also be responsible for the overall coordination among ADB, Government of Maharashtra and Project Implementation Units (PIU).

C. Project Management Unit

104. ADB-PMU will do the overall coordination, planning, implementation, and financing. The PMU will engage two (each will look after 3 divisions) Focal Safeguard Officer (FSO) with the rank of Superintending **Engineer** to ensure social and environmental safeguard compliance of CECIGM is consistent with ADB SPS and GOI norms. The FSO will assist the respective Project Implementation Units and Authority Engineer Consultant (AEC) for planning and implementation of resettlement activities in the project. Some of the specific functions of the PMU in regard to resettlement management will include:

- (i) Overall responsibility of implementation and monitoring of resettlement and rehabilitation activities in the project;
- (ii) Ensure availability of budget for resettlement and rehabilitation activities;
- (iii) Liaison lined agencies support implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation;
- (iv) Selection and appointment of the Authority Engineer Consultants (AECs); and
- (v) Coordinating with line Departments, Project Implementation Units, implementing AECs and Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC)

D. Project Implementation Unit (PIU)

105. Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will be established at district/project level for the implementation of **project** resettlement activities. It will be headed by Superintending Engineer assisted by Executive Engineer. The Superintending Engineer will be overall in charge of the division. The Executive Engineer will be the Resettlement Officer. Project Implementation Unit will appoint/ designate an Assistant Resettlement Officer (ARO) in the rank of Assistant Engineer per sub project, who will either be deputed to the PIU or engaged on contractual basis having adequate land acquisition implementation/resettlement experience. The staffs at the Project Implementation Unit level will be provided with the training by the social/ resettlement specialist

of the Authority Engineer for implementation of the resettlement plan. The Project Implementation Unit will maintain all databases, work closely with DPs and other stakeholders, and monitor the day today resettlement activities. Some of the specific tasks to be performed by PIU include:

- (i) Translation of resettlement plan in local language;
- (ii) Liaison with district administration for dovetailing government's income generating and developmental programs for the DPs;
- (iii) Ensure the inclusion of those DPs who may have not been covered during the census survey;
- (iv) facilitate the opening of accounts in local banks to transfer assistance to DPs, and organize the disbursement of cheque for assistance in the affected area in public;
- (v) Monitor physical and financial progress on land acquisition and resettlement and rehabilitation activities;
- (vi) Participate in regular meetings in GRC; and
- (vii) Organize monthly meetings with the AEC to review the progress on resettlement and rehabilitation

106. For the project requires land acquisition, as per the procedure laid down under the Direct Purchase Policy of GoM, a Land Valuation Committee (LVC) will be established at the district level. The Committee will be chaired by the District Collector or his/her representative and will have representatives of local self-government institutions as required. The LVC will be responsible to make independent valuation of land/other assets based on existing market replacement cost and also for completion of land acquisition on behalf of EA.

107. A **Social and Resettlement Unit (SRU)** has been proposed at PIU level that will oversee the resettlement plan implementation. The SRU will conduct following key tasks:

- (i) Validate census and socio-economic surveys, detailed measurement surveys, and verification surveys of affected persons, conduct consultations with affected persons, finalize list of affected persons prepare/update resettlement plan/DDR/IPP with the assistance of PMC, and submit to PIUs and PMU for review and approval and further submission to ADB;
- (ii) Inform affected persons on (a) the project cut-off-date; (b) public notice for schedule of land acquisition/occupation; (c) entitlement matrix; and (d) compensation packages against different categories of loss, and tentative schedule of land clearing/ acquisition for starts of civil works activities;
- (iii) Coordinate valuation of assets, such as land, trees of various species, etc. based on proper due diligence and assessment, finalize compensation packages;
- (iv) Facilitate the land acquisition and compensation processes in consultation with the district administration; coordinate, supervise and monitor disbursement of compensation;
- (v) Obtain NOCs, land documents, third party certifications as required for the subproject;
- (vi) Include resettlement plans/ IPPs/ DDRs in bidding documents and civil works contracts;
- (vii) Oversee day-to-day implementation of resettlement plans/ DDRs/ IPPs by contractors, including compliance with all government rules and regulations, take necessary action for obtaining rights of way;
- (viii) Oversee resettlement plans/ DDR/ IPP and GAP plan implementation and maintenance of data for monitoring, by contractors;

- (ix) Ensure and monitor the provision in the contract to include the indigenous people households/ communities/ wards to be the beneficiaries of the facilities constructed under the Project;
- (x) Take corrective actions when necessary to ensure no adverse social impacts;
- (xi) Submit monthly social monitoring reports to PIUs and PMU;
- (xii) Conduct continuous public consultation and awareness;
- (xiii) Address any grievances brought about through the grievance redress mechanism in a timely manner as per the resettlement plans/ DDRs/ IPPs;
- (xiv) Organize an induction course for the training of contractors, preparing them on resettlement plan/ DDR/ IPP/ GAP plan implementation, social safeguard and gender monitoring requirements related to mitigation measures, and on taking immediate action to remedy unexpected adverse impacts or ineffective mitigation measures found during the course of implementation
- (xv) Liaise with the District Administration, Gram Panchayats, and line departments for dovetailing government's schemes for income generation and development programs for affected people, as and when required; and
- (xvi) Assist in the implementation, monitoring, and reporting of GAP plan.

E. Project Management Services Consultant (PMSC)

108. Project implementation support, including safeguards implementation, will be provided to the PMU by the PMC. The PMC team will include an environmental specialist whose role will be to support the PMU in monitoring the implementation of environmental safeguards under the project and the review of environmental monitoring reports submitted by the AE and contractor. The PMC will also carry out capacity building activities on the implementation of social and environmental safeguards through training workshops and on-site training for the PMU, AE, and contractor, as necessary. The PMs will have a Gender and social development specialist to assist the MPWD, PMU in overseeing the implementation of the resettlement plans, gender-related actions, and other social development activities.

F. Authority Engineer Consultant (AEC)

109. Two AECs are engaged under the project and will be responsible for supervising implementation of the EMP and EMOP by the contractor, and the resettlement and social development activities by the resettlement implementation AECs.

110. Each AEC will include an environmental specialist who will be responsible for at least weekly site level supervision and monitoring. All sub-plans such as the construction camp layout, waste management, borrow area management, traffic management, tree plantation, and others prepared by the contractor will be reviewed and approved by the AEC. The AEC will also provide guidance to the contractor on corrective measures that must be taken and monitor their compliance. The environmental expert will review and verify all environmental reports prepared by each of the contractors. Based on site inspections and environmental reports from the contractors, he/she will prepare quarterly environmental monitoring reports for submission to the PMU. The quarterly reports will be consolidated into a semi-annual environmental monitoring report and submitted to the PMU for their review and endorsement for further submission to ADB.

111. Each AEC will also include a social development specialist. The specialist will be responsible for the following: (i) guide the implementation of the resettlement plans; (ii) help set

up an internal monitoring system; (iii) participate and monitor the project-level grievance redress committee; and (iv) support the preparation of the semi-annual social monitoring reports.

112. Involuntary resettlement is a sensitive issue and strong experience in resettlement and rehabilitation matters along with community related skills will be required by the Project Division Office in order to build a good rapport with the affected community and facilitate satisfactory resettlement and rehabilitation of the DPs. To overcome this deficiency, experienced and well qualified AEC in this field will be engaged to assist the PIU in the implementation of the resettlement plan. The AEC would play the role of a facilitator and will work as a link between the PIU and the affected community. AEC will assist DP by preparing micro plan and guiding to access into various ongoing government development schemes and agencies providing financial assistance and loan. Considering the significant role of the NGO in resettlement plan implementation, it is decided by the PMU to select AEC for the tasks assigned in order to ensure the success of the Plan. AEC will be hired for a group of projects which will manage the project resettlement activities, but the cost is proposed in each project keeping in view the PWD norms of requirement of advance administrative approval. The Terms of Reference for the AEC is appended as **Appendix 15**.

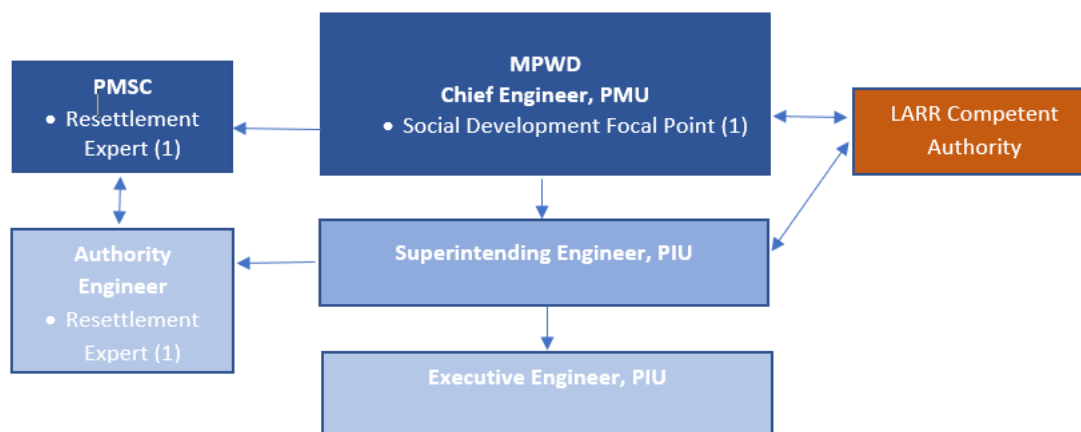
113. The roles and responsibilities of various agencies to be involved in resettlement planning process and implementation of resettlement activities are summarized in **Table 28**.

Table 28: Roles and Responsibilities of Different Agencies for Resettlement Plan Implementation

Activity	Agency Responsible
Establishment of Social and Resettlement Unit I n ADB-PMU and appointment of Focal Person (Social)	ADB-PMU
Organizing resettlement training workshop	ADB-PMU
Social Assessment and Preparation of land acquisition plan, Resettlement Plan (resettlement plan)	ADB-PMU through Design Consultant
Hiring of Authority Engineer (AE)	ADB-PMU
Public consultation and disclosure of resettlement plan	PIU / Design Consultant/ Authority Engineer Consultant
Co-ordination with district administration for land acquisition	PIU / Design Consultant
Declaration of cut-off date	ADB-PMU/ PIU
Review and obtaining of approval of resettlement plan form ADB	ADB-PMU
Payment of replacement cost and allowance	PIU
Notify the date of commencement of construction to DPs	PIU/ Authority Engineer Consultant
Assistance in relocation, particularly for vulnerable groups	PIU / Authority Engineer Consultant
Monitoring of resettlement plan Implementation	PIU / Authority Engineer Consultant

114. The institutional arrangement for resettlement plan implantation is presented in **Figure 3**.

Figure 3. Institutional Arrangement for Resettlement and Rehabilitation



G. Capacity Building

115. Close consultations were held with all the concerned departments to have an initial level of capacity assessment and capacity building exercise in the relevant agencies during the preparation of this resettlement plan. The MPWD has already established an ADB-PIU and needs appointment of a designated officials dealing with the land acquisition and resettlement for the project.

116. To allow an effective execution of all resettlement plan related tasks some expansion of the capacity on resettlement plan currently available at EA may be needed. During the first ADB supported project, the EA has only designated one Executive engineer as Social Development Officer at HQ level. Keeping in view the current resettlement impacts and activities, it is suggested that a full time Officer preferably from Revenue department as SDO will be placed at ADB-PIU level. Additionally, it is suggested that at field level PIU an Assistant Engineer level officer will be designated as ARO for project level resettlement plan implementation. As an advance action, the EA has initiated the process of deputing Focal person (Social).

117. All concerned staff both at head office and field level involved in land acquisition and resettlement activities has undergone an orientation and training in ADB resettlement policy and management. In addition, the PMSC will train to the field office staff during the project implementation on specific topics, including:

- a. Government of India and ADB policy frameworks and requirements on land acquisition and resettlement
- b. Resettlement and rehabilitation policy and procedure adopted for CECIGM
- c. Implementation arrangements and schedule activities
- d. Monitoring and reporting mechanism
- e. Consultation and grievance redress

X. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

118. Implementation of resettlement plan mainly consists of compensation to be paid for affected structures and rehabilitation and resettlement activities. The time for implementation of resettlement plan will be scheduled as per the overall project implementation. All activities related to the land acquisition and resettlement must be planned to ensure that compensation is paid prior to displacement and commencement of civil works. The EAs and PIUs will ensure that no physical or economic displacement of displaced households will occur until: (i) compensation at full replacement cost has been paid to each displaced person for project components or sections that are ready to be constructed; (ii) other entitlements listed in the resettlement plan are provided to the displaced persons; and (iii) a comprehensive income and livelihood rehabilitation program, supported by adequate budget, is in place to help displaced persons, improve, or at least restore, their incomes and livelihoods. Furthermore, all resettlement plans will be revised during detailed design, and the updated resettlement plans will be approved by government and ADB and disclosed prior to implementation. Public consultation, monitoring and grievance redress will be undertaken intermittently throughout the project duration. However, the schedule is subject to modification depending on the progress of the project activities. The civil works will only be started for each sub-project after all compensation and relocation has been completed for project and rehabilitation measures are in place.

A. Schedules for Project Implementation

119. The proposed project resettlement and rehabilitation activities are divided in to three broad categories based on the stages of work and process of implementation. The details of activities involved in these three phases-Project Preparation phases, resettlement plan Implementation phase, Monitoring and Reporting period are discussed below:

- (i) **Project Preparation Phase:** The major activities to be performed in this period include establishment of Project Implementation Unit at project level; submission of resettlement plan for ADB approval; appointment of AEC and establishment of GRC etc. The information campaign and community consultation will be a process initiated from this stage and will go on till the end of the project.
- (ii) **Resettlement Plan Implementation Phase:** After the project preparation phase the next stage is implementation of resettlement plan which includes issues like compensation of award by EA; payment of all eligible assistance; relocation of DPs; initiation of economic rehabilitation measures; site preparation for delivering the site to contractors for construction and finally starting civil work.
- (iii) **Monitoring and Reporting Period:** As mentioned earlier the monitoring will be the responsibility of ADB-PMU, Project Implementation Unit and implementing AEC and will start early during the project when implementation of resettlement plan starts and will continue till the complete implementation of the project.

XI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

A. Need for Monitoring and Reporting

121. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) are critical activities in involuntary resettlement in order to ameliorate problems faced by the DPs and develop solutions immediately. Monitoring is a periodic assessment of planned activities providing midway inputs. It facilitates change and gives necessary feedback of activities and the directions on which they are going, whereas evaluation is a summing up activity at the end of the project assessing whether the activities have achieved their intended goals and purposes. In other words, M&E apparatus is a crucial mechanism for measuring project performance and fulfillment of the project objectives.

B. Internal Monitoring

122. One of the main roles of Project Management Unit will be to see proper and timely implementation of all activities in resettlement plan. Monitoring will be a regular activity for ADB-PMU and Focal Officer (Social) at this level will see the timely implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation activities. Monitoring will be carried out by the PIU and its agents, such as Authority Engineer (AE) and will prepare monthly reports on the progress of resettlement plan Implementation. PIU will collect information from the project site and assimilate in the form of monthly report to assess the progress and results of resettlement plan implementation and adjust work program where necessary, in case of delays or any implementation problems as identified. This monitoring will form parts of regular activity and reporting on this will be extremely important in order to undertake mid-way corrective steps. The monitoring by PIU will include:

- (i) **Administrative monitoring:** daily planning, implementation, feedback and troubleshooting, individual DP database maintenance, and progress reports;
- (ii) **Socio-economic monitoring:** case studies, using baseline information for comparing DP socio-economic conditions, evacuation, demolition, salvaging materials, morbidity and mortality, community relationships, dates for consultations, and number of appeals placed; and
- (iii) **Impact monitoring:** Income standards restored/improved, and socioeconomic conditions of the displaced persons. Monitoring reports documenting progress on resettlement implementation and resettlement plan completion reports will be provided by the Project Implementation Unit to ADB-PMU for review and approval from ADB.

123. The following should be considered as the basis for indicators in monitoring of the project:

- (i) Socio-economic conditions of the DPs in the post-resettlement period;
- (ii) Communication and reactions from DPs on entitlements, compensation, options, alternative developments, and relocation timetables etc.;
- (iii) Changes in housing and income levels;
- (iv) Rehabilitation of informal settlers;
- (v) Valuation of property;
- (vi) Grievance procedures;
- (vii) Disbursement of compensation; and
- (viii) Level of satisfaction of DPs in the post resettlement period.

C. Stages of Monitoring

124. Considering the importance of the various stage of project cycle, the EA will handle the monitoring at each stage as stated below:

1. Preparatory Stage

125. During the pre-relocation phase of resettlement operation, monitoring is concerned with administrative issues such as, establishment of resettlement unit, budget, land acquisition, consultation with DPs in the preparation of resettlement plan, payments of entitlement due, grievance redressal, and so on. The key issue for monitoring will be:

- (i) Conduct of baseline survey
- (ii) Consultations
- (iii) Identification of DP and the numbers
- (iv) Identification of different categories of DPs and their entitlements
- (v) Collection of gender disaggregated data
- (vi) Inventory and losses survey
- (vii) Asset inventory
- (viii) Entitlements
- (ix) Valuation of different assets
- (x) Budgeting
- (xi) Information dissemination
- (xii) Institutional arrangements
- (xiii) Implementation schedule review, budgets, and line items expenditure

2. Relocation Stage

126. Monitoring during the relocation phase covers such issues as site selection in consultation with DPs, development of relocation sites, assistance to DPs (especially to vulnerable groups) in physically moving to the new site. Likewise, aspects such as adjustment of DPs in the new surroundings, attitude of the host population towards the newcomers and development of community life are also considered at this stage. The key issue for monitoring will be:

- (i) Payment of compensation
- (ii) Delivery of entitlement
- (iii) Grievance handling
- (iv) Preparation of resettlement site, including civic amenities (water, sanitation, drainage, paved streets, electricity)
- (v) Consultations
- (vi) Relocation
- (vii) Payment of compensation
- (viii) Livelihood restoration assistance and measures

3. Rehabilitation Stage

127. Once DPs have settled down at the new sites, the focus of monitoring will shift to issues of economic recovery to the pre – project status. The key issue for monitoring will be:

- (i) Improvement of business due to improved connectivity

D. Monitoring Indicators

128. The most crucial components/indicators to be monitored are specific contents of the activities and entitlement matrix. The resettlement plan contains indicators and benchmarks for achievement of the objectives under the resettlement program. These indicators and benchmarks are of three kinds:

- (i) Process indicators including project inputs, expenditures, staff deployment, etc.
- (ii) Output indicators indicating results in terms of numbers of displaced people compensated and resettled, training held, credit disbursed, etc. and
- (iii) Impact indicators related to the longer-term effect of the project on people's lives.

129. Input and output indicators related to physical progress of the work will include items as following:

- (i) Training of PIU staff completed
- (ii) Public meetings held
- (iii) Census, assets inventories, assessments and socio-economic studies completed
- (iv) Authority Engineer (AE) recruited and trained
- (v) Meetings of GRC
- (vi) Grievance redress procedures in-place and functioning
- (vii) Compensation payments disbursed
- (viii) Relocation of DPs completed
- (ix) Employment provided to DPs
- (x) Training of DPs initiated
- (xi) Income restoration activities initiated
- (xii) Number of families physically displaced and resettled
- (xiii) Monitoring reports submitted

E. Reporting Requirements

130. Project Implementation Unit responsible for supervision and implementation of the resettlement plan will prepare monthly progress reports on resettlement activities and submit to ADB-PMU. ADB-PMU will submit semi-annual reports to ADB. The Reports will be disclosed in the ADB website. The template of semi-annual social safeguard monitoring report is given in **Appendix 14**.

131. All the resettlement monitoring reports will be disclosed to DPs as per procedure followed for disclosure of resettlement documents by the EA. The monitoring reports will also be disclosed on ADB Website.

APPENDIX 1 LIST OF VILLAGES THROUGH WHICH SUBPROJECT ROAD PASSES

Sr. No.	Village	District	No of Affected Households	LA Required (in Ha)
1	Kerli	Kolhapur	1	-
2	Asurle		1	-
3	Porle		-	-
4	Uttre		2	-
5	Udalewadi		-	-
6	Waghawe		-	-
7	Pimple		-	-
8	Manewadi		-	-
9	Kotoli		-	-
10	Talave		-	-
11	Nanundre		-	-
12	Lohkhedi		-	-
13	Ghotavade		-	-
14	Undri		-	-
15	Nivade Morewadi		-	-
16	Nandgaon	Kolhapur	-	-
Total			4	0

APPENDIX 2 CERTIFICATION ON EXISTING RIGHT OF WAY AVAILABLE WITH PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA



(S.N.Rajbhoj)
Chief Engineer (Konkan)
& Project Director (EAP)
Konkan, Mumbai

Office of the Chief Engineer (Konkan)
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No.CE(K) & PD(EAP)/ADB/165 /2022

Date : 28.04.2022

CERTIFICATION

1. It is hereby certified that all the proposed roads listed below, are having 12 to 24 meter right of way (ROW) available with Maharashtra Public Works Department, Government of Maharashtra as per Road Development Plan since 1981. The road improvement works proposed under Connecting Economic Clusters for Inclusive Growth in Maharashtra (CECIGM) project will be undertaken within the ROW available.
2. The ROW width for each road, and the existing and propose carriageways under CECIGM works are attached to this for certification for reference.

List of Roads Proposed under CECIGMP

S.No.	Name of Road
1	Improvement to Siddatek Pune District to Korti Solapur District Border SH 68 KM km.Tal. Karjat Dist. Ahmednagar.(HAM DPR) R Length 23.98 (103.530 to 127.200) EPC 10
2	Improvements to NH 9 To Khadki Paravadi Shetphalgade Lakadi Nimbodi Bhawani Nagar Sansar Kurawali Road MDR 84 Tal. Indapur Dist. Pune, (DPR 32) R length 21.900(0.00 to 21.900) EPC 11
3	Improvement to Yavat Malshiras Saswad Kapurhol Bhor Mandharev Wai Surur Road, SH 119 KM 76/0 to 117.100 & 0/0 to 4/257 (41.100 km) Tah. Bhor & Wai. Dist. Satara & Pune.(DPR 5) R length 45.36 EPC 12
4	Improvements to SH 117 to Adarki Mirgaon Phaltan Road SH 149 Tal. Phaltan Dist. Satara.(DPR 36) R length 21.00 (0.00 to 21.00) EPC 13
5	Improvement to NH 204 to Kerli Kotoli Nandgaon Nanadari Road SH 191 Road KM 0/0 to 24/000 Dist. Kolhapur.(DPR 11) R length 24.00 EPC 14
6	Improvement & Widening to Karanja Bharsingi Mowad Bargaon Road (SH 323) in KM 51/600 to 62/100 Tah. Narkhed, Dist. Nagpur.(DPR 17) R length 10.50 EPC 15
7	Improvement to Kalmeshwar Ghorad Mohapa Telgaon Tidangi Road SH 349 KM 0/00 to 9/250 in Tal. Kalmeshwar Dist. Nagpur. (DPR 17)R length 9.25 EPC 15
8	Improvement to Balapur MSH- 7 to Kandil Bothi Rameshwar Tanda Wadgaon Girgaon up to NH- 161 MDR 10 Tah. Vasmath Dist. Hingoli.(DPR 25) R length 28.672 (0.00 to 28.672) EPC 16
9	Improvement to Nila Junction Brahmanwada Amdura Malkautha Balegaon Karegaon Phata Babli Phata Bellur To Naigaon to State Border MDR 83 in Nanded Dist. 1) Part of Nila junction to Mugat Junction KM 0/00 to 14/815 2) Chaitanya nagar Shiv Mandir to Asna Bridge Junction km 0/00 to 3/515, 3) Brahmanwada Bypass Road KM 0/00 to 1/590, Total length 19.920.(DPR 27) EPC 17

S.No.	Name of Road
10	Improvement to Nila Junction Brahmanwada Amdura Malkautha Balegaon Karegaon Phata Babli Phata Bellur To Naigaon to State Border MDR 83 in Nanded Dist. 1) Part of Mugat junction to Khudja Junction 14/815to 34/750 2) Amdura bypass 0/0 to 3/330 3) Amdura bypass link 0/0 to 0/595 4) Malkautha Bypass Road KM 0/00 to 1/975 (Total Length 25.835 km).(DPR 27) EPC 18
11	Improvement to Nila Junction Brahmanwada Amdura Malkautha Balegaon Karegaon Phata Babli Phata Bellur To Naigaon to State Border MDR 83 in Nanded Dist. Part of Khudja Junction to Karegaon phata 34/750 to 60/400 Total length 25.650 .(DPR 27) EPC 19
12	Improvement to Nila Junction Brahmanwada Amdura Malkautha Balegaon Karegaon Phata Babli Phata Bellur To Naigaon to State Border MDR 83 in Nanded Dist. 1) Koregaon Phata to state border 60/400 to 82/065 Dharamabadad to Balapur IIIT Upto State border 0/0 to 5/715 Total length 27.380 km.(DPR 27) EPC 20
13	Improvement to KalyanNagar Pathridi Parbhani Nanded Bhokar Maisha Nirmal Road NH 61 km 592/00 to 615/00 (Part – Bhokar Rahati to State Border) Tal. Bhokar Dist. Nanded.(DPR -27) R length 22.03 ,EPC 21
14	Improvement of Ranjani Kumbhar-Pimpalgaon Rajatakali Road SH 222 km 177/400 to 216/00 Tq. Ghansawangi Dist. Jalna.(DPR 30) R length 37.420, EPC 22
15	Improvement to Pusesavali Vangi Nagathane Walawa Borgaon Bahe Tambae Kasewgaon Takave Road SH- 158 Sec. From Vangi to Walwa KM. 28/470 to 69/460 in Tal. Walwa. Sangli.(DPR 13) R length 41.33 (EPC 23)
16	Improvements to Pusesavali Vangi NagathaneWalawaBorgaon BaheTambavi Kasewagaon Takave Road SH- 158 Se. From Walwa to Wakyrde KH KM 70/00 to 112/620 in Tal. Walwa Dist. Sangli.(DPR 14) R length 42.62,EPC 24
17	Amrapur – kada – Pathardi – Karjat – Bhigwan to Baramati Road S. H. 54 KM 145/ 00 to 173/200 Tal. Indapur.(EPC 25) R length 28.20
18	Improvement to Bari to Ghoti Sinnar Hinghway SH 23 KM 191/980 to 205/380 Tahl. Igatpuri Dis.t Nashik. (DPR 20/1) R length 13.32, EPC 26



 (Sharad Rajbhoj)
 Chief Engineer (Konkan)
 & Project Director (EAP),
 Mumbai

Table A2 Existing and Proposed Width of Carriage Way

S.No.	Name of Road	Existing ROW available for the proposed road (in meters)	Width of Existing Carriageway (in meters)	Width of Proposed Carriageway (in meters)	Width of easements (footpaths, road Shoulder, etc.) (in meters)
1	Improvement to Siddatek Pune District to Korti Solapur District Border SH 68 KM km.Tal. Karjat Dist. Ahmednagar.(HAM DPR) R Length 23.98 (103.530 to 127.200) EPC 10	Up to 24.00 m	3.75 m & 5.50 m	7.00 m	1.50 m Paved Shoulders each side + 1.00 m Soft Shoulders each side + 2.00 m Footpath (in some stretches)
2	Improvements to NH 9 To Khadki Paravadi Shetphalgade Lakadi Nimbodi Bhawani Nagar Sansar Kurawali Road MDR 84 Tal. Indapur Dist. Pune. (DPR 32) R length 21.900(0.00 to 21.900) EPC 11	Up to 24.00 m	3.75 m & 5.50 m	7.00 m	1.50 m Paved Shoulders each side + 1.00 m Soft Shoulders each side + 2.00 m Footpath (in some stretches)
3	Improvement to Yavat Malshiras Saswad Kapurhol Bhor Mandharev Wai Surur Road, SH 119 KM 76/0 to 117.100 & 0/0 to 4/257 (41.100 km) Tah. Bhor & Wai. Dist. Satara & Pune.(DPR 5) R length 45.36 EPC 12	Up to 24.00 m	5.50 m	7.00 m	1.50 m Paved Shoulders each side + 1.00 m Soft Shoulders each side + 2.00 m Footpath (in some stretches)
4	Improvements to SH 117 to Adarki Mirgaon Phaltan Road SH 149 Tal. Phaltan Dist. Satara.(DPR 36) R length 21.00 (0.00 to 21.00) EPC 13	12.00 to 18.00 m	5.50 m & 7.00 m	7.00 m	1.50 m Paved Shoulders each side + 1.00 m Soft Shoulders each side + 2.00 m Footpath (in some stretches)
5	Improvement to NH 204 to Kerli Kotoli Nandgaon Nanadari Road SH 191 Road KM 0/0 to 24/000 Dist. Kolhapur.(DPR 11) R length 24.00 EPC 14	Up to 24.00 m	3.75 m & 7.00 m	7.00 m	1.50 m Soft Shoulders each side
6	Improvement & Widening to Karanja Bharsingi Mowad Bangaon Road (SH 323) in KM 51/600 to 62/100 Tah. Narkhed. Dist. Nagpur.(DPR 17) R length 10.50 EPC 15	Up to 24.00 m	5.50 m & 10.00 m	7.00 m	1.50 m Soft Shoulders each side
7	Improvement to Kalmeshwar Ghorad Mohapa Telgaon Tidangi Road SH 349 KM 0/00 to 9/250 in Tal. Kalmeshwar Dist. Nagpur. (DPR 17)R length 9.25 EPC 15	15.00 to 20.00 m	3.75 m & 5.50 m	7.00 m	1.50 m Soft Shoulders each side
8	Improvement to Balapur MSH- 7 to Kandil Bothi Rameshwar Tanda Wadgaon Girgaon up to NH- 161 MDR 10 Tah. Vasmath Dist. Hingoli.(DPR 25) R length	Up to 24.00 m	3.75 m	7.00 m	1.50 m Soft Shoulders each side

S.No.	Name of Road	Existing ROW available for the proposed road (in meters)	Width of Existing Carriageway (in meters)	Width of Proposed Carriageway (in meters)	Width of easements (footpaths, road Shoulder, etc.) (in meters)
	28.672 (0.00 to 28.672) EPC 16				
9	Improvement to Nila Junction Brahmanwada Amdura Malkautha Balegaon Karegaon Phata Babli Phata Bellur To Naigaon to State Border MDR 83 in Nanded Dist. 1) Part of Nila junction to Mugat Junction KM 0/00 to 14/815 2) Chaitanya nagar Shiv Mandir to Asna Bridge Junction km 0/00 to 3/515, 3) Brahmanwada Bypass Road KM 0/00 to 1/590, Total length 19.920.(DPR 27) EPC 17	Up to 24.00 m	7.00 m	7.00 m & 14.00 m (2L) (in some stretches)	1.50 m Soft Shoulders each side
10	Improvement to Nila Junction Brahmanwada Amdura Malkautha Balegaon Karegaon Phata Babli Phata Bellur To Naigaon to State Border MDR 83 in Nanded Dist. 1) Part of Mugat junction to Khudja Junction 14/815to 34/750 2) Amdura byepass 0/0 to 3/330 3) Amdura byepass link 0/0 to 0/595 4) Malkautha Bypass Road KM 0/00 to 1/975 (Total Length 25.835 km).(DPR 27) EPC 18	Up to 24.00 m	3.75 m & 5.50 m	7.00 m	1.50 m Soft Shoulders each side
11	Improvement to Nila Junction Brahmanwada Amdura Malkautha Balegaon Karegaon Phata Babli Phata Bellur To Naigaon to State Border MDR 83 in Nanded Dist. Part of Khudja Junction to Karegaon phata 34/750 to 60/400 Total length 25.650 .(DPR 27) EPC 19	Up to 24.00 m	3.75 m	7.00 m	1.50 m Soft Shoulders each side
12	Improvement to Nila Junction Brahmanwada Amdura Malkautha Balegaon Karegaon Phata Babli Phata Bellur To Naigaon to State Border MDR 83 in Nanded Dist. 1) Koregaon Phata to state border 60/400 to 82/065 Dharamabadad to Balapur IIIT Up to State border 0/0 to 5/715 Total length 27.380 km.(DPR 27) EPC 20	Up to 24.00 m	3.75 m	7.00 m	1.50 m Soft Shoulders each side

S.No.	Name of Road	Existing ROW available for the proposed road (in meters)	Width of Existing Carriageway (in meters)	Width of Proposed Carriageway (in meters)	Width of easements (footpaths, road Shoulder, etc.) (in meters)
13	Improvement to KalyanNagar Pathridi Parbhani Nanded Bhokar Maisha Nirmal Road NH 61 km 592/00 to 615/00 (Part – Bhokar Rahati to State Border) Tal. Bhokar Dist. Nanded.(DPR -27) R length 22.03 ,EPC 21	Up to 24.00 m	10.00 m	7.00 m	1.50 m Paved Shoulders each side + 1.00 m Soft Shoulders each side + 2.00 m Footpath (in some stretches)
14	Improvement of Ranjani Kumbhar-Pimpalgaon Rajatakali Road SH 222 km 177/400 to 216/00 Tq. Ghansawangi Dist. Jalna.(DPR 30) R length 37.420, EPC 22	Up to 24.00 m	3.75 m & 5.50 m	7.00 m	1.50 m Paved Shoulders each side + 1.00 m Soft Shoulders each side + 2.00 m Footpath (in some stretches)
15	Improvement to Pusesavali Vangi Nagathane Walawa Borgaon Bahe Tambae Kasewgaon Takave Road SH-158 Sec. From Vangi to Walwa KM. 28/470 to 69/460 in Tal. Walwa. Sangli.(DPR 13) R length 41.33 (EPC 23)	Up to 24.00 m	3.75 m & 5.50 m	7.00 m	1.50 m Paved Shoulders each side + 1.00 m Soft Shoulders each side + 2.00 m Footpath (in some stretches)
16	Improvements to Pusesavali Vangi NagathaneWalawaBorgaon BaheTambavi Kasewagaon Takave Road SH- 158 Se. From Walwa to Wakyrde KH KM 70/00 to 112/620 in Tal. Walwa Dist. Sangli.(DPR 14) R length 42.62,EPC 24	Up to 24.00 m	3.75 m, 5.50 m & 7.00 m	7.00 m	1.50 m Paved Shoulders each side + 1.00 m Soft Shoulders each side + 2.00 m Footpath (in some stretches)
17	Amrapur – kada – Pathardi – Karjat – Bhigwan to Baramati Road S. H. 54 KM 145/ 00 to 173/200 Tal. Indapur.(EPC 25) R length 28.20	Up to 39.00 m	5.50 m & 7.00 m	7.00 m	1.50 m Paved Shoulders each side + 1.00 m Soft Shoulders each side + 2.00 m Footpath (in some stretches)
18	Improvement to Bari to Ghoti Sinnar Hinghway SH 23 KM 191/980 to 205/380 Tahl. Igatpuri Dis.t Nashik. (DPR 20/1) R length 13.32, EPC 26	14.00 to 16.00 m	5.50 m & 7.00 m	7.00 m	1.50 m Soft Shoulders each side + 2.00 m Paver Block (in some stretches)

APPENDIX 3 SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

Census Survey Questionnaire

NH-204, Kerli - Nandgaon to SH-191

A. Subproject Road Name: B. Questionnaire No: 6

C. Name of the Village: Kerli Kotoli D. Name of Block: Rawia

E. District: Kolhapur F. Thana No: G. Plot No:

H. Km/Chainage: 9.492 I. Side: Left / Right (L / R) : RHS

1. Ownership of the Land

1. Private 2. Government 3. Religious 4. Community 5. Others

2. Type of Land

1. Irrigated 2. Non-Irrigated 3. Barren 4. Forest 5. Other.....

3. Use of Land

1. Cultivation 2. Orchard 3. Residential 4. Commercial

5. Forestation 6. No Use/ Barren 7. Other (specify)

4. Affected area of the Land/Plot (in Acre):

5. Total Area of the affected Land/Plot (in Acre):

6. Total Land Holding of the Affected Person (in Acre)

1. Irrigated: 2. Non-irrigated:

3. Other: 4. Total:

7. Status of Ownership

1. Titleholder 2. Customary Right 3. License from Local Authority

4. Encroacher 5. Squatter 6. Other (specify):

8. Type of Private Ownership

1. Individual/Single 2. Joint/Shareholders 3. Other (specify):

9. Name of the Owner/Occupier (s): Kamble Ashok Nandev

10. Father's Name: Nandev Kamble

11. Rate of the Land (Per Acre)

1. Market Rate: 2. Revenue Rate:

12. Any of the following people associated with the Land

A. Agricultural Laborer 1. Yes 2. No

Name (i)..... (ii).....

B. Tenant/Lessee 1. Yes 2. No

Name (i)..... (ii).....

C. Sharecropper 1. Yes 2. No

Name (i)..... (ii).....

13. Any structure in the Affected Land 1. Yes..... 2. No.....

14. Distance of the main structure from center line of the road (in mtr.): 4.75m

15. Distance of boundary wall (if any) from center line of the road (in mtr.):

16. Area of the affected structure excluding boundary wall (in Square Meter)

a) Length..... b) Width..... c) Height..... Area = 0.90 m²

NA

4

1

2

17. Area of the boundary wall only (in Meter): a) Length b) Height

18. Area of the total structure excluding boundary wall (in Square Meter)
 a) Length b) Width c) Height

19. Scale of impact on structure
☒ a) 25% ☐ b) 50% ☐ c) 75% ☐ d) 100%

20. Type of Construction of the Structure
☒ 1. Temporary (buildings with mud/brick/wood made walls, thatched/tin roof)
☐ 2. Semi-Permanent (buildings, with tiled roof and normal cement floor)
☒ 3. Permanent (with RCC, Single/ Double storey building)

21. Type of Construction of the Boundary Wall (use code from Question: 20)

22. Age of the Structure (in years): 15 years

23. Market Value of the Structure (in Rs.):

24. Use of the Structure (select appropriate code from below)

A. Residential Category
☒ 1. House 2. Hut 3. Other (specify)

B. Commercial Category
 4. Shops 5. Hotel 6. Small Eatery 7. Kiosk 8. Farm House
 9. Petrol Pump 10. Clinic 11. STD Booth
 12. Workshop 13. Vendors 14. Com. Complex
 15. Industry 16. Other (specify)

C. Mixed Category
 18. Residential-cum-Commercial Structure

D. Community Type
 19. Comm. Center 20. Club 21. Trust 22. Memorials
 23. Other (specify)

E. Religious Structure
 24. Temple 25. Church 26. Mosque 27. Gurudwara 28. Shrines
 29. Sacred Grove 30. Other (specify)

F. Government Structure
 31. Government Office 32. Hospital 33. School 34. College
 35. Bus Stop 36. Other (specify)

G. Other Structure
 37. Boundary Wall 38. Foundation 39. Cattle Shed
 40. Other (specify) farmer

25. Type of Business/Profession by Head of Household: farmer

26. Status of the Structure
☒ 1. Legal Titleholder 2. Customary Right 3. License from Local Authority
☒ 4. Encroacher 5. Squatter

27. Any of the following people associated with the Structure?

A. Tenant in the structure 1. Yes ☒ 2. No
 Name (i) (ii)
 (iii) (iv)

B. Employee/ wage earner in commercial structure 1. Yes ☒ 2. No
 Name (i) (ii)
 (iii) (iv)

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2

2

C. Employee/ wage earner in residential structure 1. Yes 2. No ☒

Name (i) (ii)
(iii) (iv)

28. Number of trees within the affected area
1. Fruit Bearing 2. Non-fruit Bearing 3. Total

29. Social Category of AP
☒ SC 2. ST 3. OBC 4. General 1
5. Others (specify)

30. Religious Category
☒ Hindu 2. Muslim 3. Christian 4. Buddhist 1
5. Jain 6. Other (specify) 5

31. Number of family members Male 3 Female 2 Total 5

32. Number of family members with following criteria
1. Unmarried Son > 30 years 3 2. Unmarried Daughter/Sister > 30 years 2
3. Divorcee/Widow 4. Physically/Mentally Challenged Person
5. Minor Orphan

33. Vulnerability Status of the Household:
A. Is it a woman headed household? 1. Yes ☒ No 2
B. Is it headed by physically/mentally challenged person? 1. Yes ☒ No 2
C. Is it a household Below Poverty Line (BPL) 1. Yes ☒ No 2

34. Annual income of the family Rs. 40,000/-

35. If displaced, do you have additional land to shift? 1. Yes 2. No ☒ 2

36. Resettlement/ Relocation Option
1. Self Relocation ☒ 2. Project Assisted Relocation 2

37. Compensation Option for Land loser
1. Land for land loss ☒ 2. Cash for Land loss 2

38. Compensation Options for Structure loser
1. Structure for structure loss ☒ 2. Cash for Structure loss 2

39. Income Restoration Assistance (fill codes in preferred order)
1. Employment Opportunities in Construction work 4
2. Assistance/ Loan from other ongoing development scheme 3
3. Vocational Training 2
4. Others (specify) 1

40. Details of Family Members: (fill appropriate code)

Sl. No	Name of the Family Member	Age (in years)	Sex 1. Male 2. Female	Marital Status 1. Married 2. Unmarried 3. Widow 4. Widower 5. Others	Education 1. Illiterate 2. Literate 3. Up to middle 4. Below metric 5. Metric 6. Graduate 7. Above	Occupation 1. Service 2. Business 3. Agriculture 4. Study 5. Housewife 6. Labour 7. Unemployed 8. Professional
1	अशोक कांबले	42	1	1	2	3
2	मंदीप कांबले	20	1	2	5	4
3	गंगाधर कांबले	25	1	2	6	4
4	कौशल कांबले	23	2	2	6	4
5	पुष्पलता कांबले	40	2	1	2	5
6						
7						
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15						
16						
17						
18						
19						
20						

(Signature of the Supervisor)

Date: 25-12-19

(Signature of the Investigator)

(4)

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Census Survey Questionnaire

NH-204. Kerli-Nandgaon to SH-191

A. Subproject Road Name: Koteli B. Questionnaire No: 215/7

C. Name of the Village: Koteli D. Name of Block: Karvir

E. District: Kollhapur F. Thana No: 9.550 G. Plot No: PHS

H. Km/Chainage: 9.550 I. Side: Left / Right (L / R): PHS

1. Ownership of the Land

1. Private 2. Government 3. Religious 4. Community 5. Others

2. Type of Land

1. Irrigated 2. Non-Irrigated 3. Barren 4. Forest 5. Other

3. Use of Land

1. Cultivation 2. Orchard 3. Residential 4. Commercial

5. Forestation 6. No Use/ Barren 7. Other (specify)

4. Affected area of the Land/Plot (in Acre):

5. Total Area of the affected Land/Plot (in Acre):

6. Total Land Holding of the Affected Person (in Acre)

1. Irrigated: 2. Non-Irrigated:

3. Other: 4. Total:

7. Status of Ownership

1. Titleholder 2. Customary Right 3. License from Local Authority

4. Encroacher 5. Squatter 6. Other (specify):

8. Type of Private Ownership

1. Individual/Single 2. Joint/Shareholders 3. Other (specify):

9. Name of the Owner/Occupier (s): Sunil Balku Desai

10. Father's Name: Balku Desai

11. Rate of the Land (Per Acre)

1. Market Rate: 2. Revenue Rate:

12. Any of the following people associated with the Land

A. Agricultural Laborer 1. Yes 2. No

Name (i): (ii):

B. Tenant/Lessee 1. Yes 2. No

Name (i): (ii):

C. Sharecropper 1. Yes 2. No

Name (i): (ii):

13. Any structure in the Affected Land 1. Yes 2. No

14. Distance of the main structure from center line of the road (in mtr.): 5.12m

15. Distance of boundary wall (if any) from center line of the road (in mtr.):

16. Area of the affected structure excluding boundary wall (in Square Meter)

a) Length b) Width c) Height Area = 2.15m²

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NA

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NA

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17. Area of the boundary wall only (in Meter): a) Length b) Height

18. Area of the total structure excluding boundary wall (in Square Meter)

a) Length b) Width c) Height

19. Scale of Impact on structure

☒ a) 25% ☐ b) 50% ☐ c) 75% ☐ d) 100%

20. Type of Construction of the Structure

1. Temporary (buildings with mud/brick/wood made walls, thatched/tin roof)

2. Semi-Permanent (buildings, with tiled roof and normal cement floor)

☒ 3. Permanent (with RCC, Single/ Double storey building)

21. Type of Construction of the Boundary Wall (use code from Question: 20)

22. Age of the Structure (in years): 10 years

23. Market Value of the Structure (in Rs.):

24. Use of the Structure (select appropriate code from below)

A. Residential Category

1. House 2. Hut

3. Other (specify)

B. Commercial Category

4. Shops 5. Hotel 6. Small Eatery 7. Kiosk 8. Farm House

9. Petrol Pump 10. Clinic 11. STD Booth

12. Workshop 13. Vendors 14. Com. Complex

15. Industry 16. Other (specify)

C. Mixed Category

18. Residential-cum-Commercial Structure

D. Community Type

19. Comm. Center 20. Club 21. Trust 22. Memorials

23. Other (specify)

E. Religious Structure

24. Temple 25. Church 26. Mosque 27. Gurudwara 28. Shrines

29. Sacred Grove 30. Other (specify)

F. Government Structure

31. Government Office 32. Hospital 33. School 34. College

35. Bus Stop 36. Other (specify)

G. Other Structure

37. Boundary Wall 38. Foundation 39. Cattle Shed

☒ 40. Other (specify) front shed25. Type of Business/Profession by Head of Household: labour

26. Status of the Structure

1. Legal Titleholder 2. Customary Right 3. License from Local Authority

☒ 4. Encroacher 5. Squatter

27. Any of the following people associated with the Structure?

A. Tenant in the structure

1. Yes

☒ 2. No

Name (i) (ii)

(iii) (iv)

B. Employee/ wage earner in commercial structure

1. Yes

☒ 2. No

Name (i) (ii)

(iii) (iv)

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3

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C. Employee/ wage earner in residential structure 1. Yes 2. No ☒

Name (i) _____ (ii) _____

(10) ... (11) ...

28. Number of trees within the affected area

1. Fruit Bearing..... 2. Non-fruit Bearing..... 3. Total

29. Social Category of AP

1. SC 2. ST 3. OBC 4. General

5. Others (specify).....

30. Religious Category

1. Hindu 2. Muslim 3. Christian 4. Buddhist

5. Jain 6. Other (specify).....

31. Number of family members Male 3 Female 4 Total 7

32. Number of family members with following criteria

1. Unmarried Son > 30 years..... 2. Unmarried Daughter/Sister > 30 years.....

3. Divorced/Widow 4. Physically/Mentally Challenged Person

5. Minor Orphan.....

33. Vulnerability Status of the Household:

A. Is it a woman headed household? 1. Yes 2. No

B. Is it headed by physically/mentally challenged person? 1. Yes 2. No

C. Is it a household Below Poverty Line (BPL) 1. Yes 2. No

34. Annual income of the family Rs. 40,000

35. If displaced, do you have additional land to shift? 1. Yes 2. No

36. Resettlement/Relocation Option

1. Self Relocation
2. Project Assisted Relocation

37. Compensation Option for Land-loser

1. Land for land loss
2. Cash for Land loss

38. Compensation Options for Structure loser

1. Structure for structure loss 2. Cash for Structure loss.

39. Income Restoration Assistance (fill codes in preferred order)

1. Employment Opportunities in Construction work

2. Assistance/ Loan from other ongoing development scheme

3. Vocational Training

4. Others (specify) _____

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40. Details of Family Members: (fill appropriate code)

Sl. No	Name of the Family Member	Age (in years)	Sex 1. Male 2. Female	Marital Status 1. Married 2. Unmarried 3. Widow 4. Widower 5. Others	Education 1. Illiterate 2. Literate 3. Up to middle 4. Below metric 5. Metric 6. Graduate 7. Above	Occupation 1. Service 2. Business 3. Agriculture 4. Study 5. Housewife 6. Labour 7. Unemployed 8. Professional
1	Sunil Bakka	52	1	1	2	6
2	Balku Desai	61	1	1	1	3
3	Other members					
4						
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(Signature of the Supervisor)

Date: 25-12-19

(Signature of the Investigator)

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Census Survey Questionnaire

NH-204, Kerli-Nandgaon to SH-191

A. Subproject Road Name: B. Questionnaire No: ~~28~~ 7

C. Name of the Village: Koteli D. Name of Block: Karvir

E. District: Kolhapur F. Thana No: G. Plot No:

H. Km/Chainage: 9.550 I. Side: Left / Right (L / R) RHS

1. Ownership of the Land

1. Private 2. Government 3. Religious 4. Community 5. Others

2. Type of Land

1. Irrigated 2. Non-Irrigated 3. Barren 4. Forest 5. Other.....

3. Use of Land

1. Cultivation 2. Orchard 3. Residential 4. Commercial

5. Forestation 6. No Use/ Barren 7. Other (specify)

4. Affected area of the Land/Plot (in Acre):

5. Total Area of the affected Land/Plot (in Acre):

6. Total Land Holding of the Affected Person (in Acre)

1. Irrigated: 2. Non-irrigated:

3. Other: 4. Total:

7. Status of Ownership

1. Titleholder 2. Customary Right 3. License from Local Authority

☒ 4. Encroacher 5. Squatter 6. Other (specify):

8. Type of Private Ownership

☒ 1. Individual/Single 2. Joint/Shareholders 3. Other (specify):

9. Name of the Owner/Occupier (s): Sunil Balku Desai

10. Father's Name: Balku Desai

11. Rate of the Land (Per Acre)

1. Market Rate: 2. Revenue Rate:

12. Any of the following people associated with the Land

A. Agricultural Laborer 1. Yes 2 No

Name (i) (ii)

B. Tenant/Lessee 1. Yes 2 No

Name (i) (ii)

C. Sharecropper 1. Yes 2 No

Name (i) (ii)

13. Any structure in the Affected Land 1. Yes 2 No

14. Distance of the main structure from center line of the road (in mtr.) 5.12m

15. Distance of boundary wall (if any) from center line of the road (in mtr.)

16. Area of the affected structure excluding boundary wall (in Square Meter)

a) Length b) Width c) Height Area = 2.15 m²

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NA

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Census Survey Questionnaire

A. Subproject Road Name: SH-288 193 B. Questionnaire No: 12
 C. Name of the Village: Kerli-kotali Rd. D. Name of Block: Karavir
 E. District: Kolhapur F. Thana No: — G. Plot No: —
 H. Km/Chainage: 19.423 I. Side: Left / Right (L / R) Left

1. Ownership of the Land

1. Private	2. Government	3. Religious	4. Community	5. Others	<div>NA</div>
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2. Type of Land

1. Irrigated	2. Non-irrigated	3. Barren	4. Forest	5. Other.....	<div>NA</div>
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3. Use of Land

1. Cultivation	2. Orchard	3. Residential	4. Commercial	<div>NA</div>
5. Forestation	6. No Use/ Barren	7. Other (specify)		

4. Affected area of the Land/Plot (in Acre): NA
 5. Total Area of the affected Land/Plot (in Acre): NA
 6. Total Land Holding of the Affected Person (in Acre)
 1. Irrigated: NA 2. Non-irrigated: NA
 3. Other: NA 4. Total: NA

7. Status of Ownership

1. Titleholder	2. Customary Right	3. License from Local Authority	<div>4</div>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Encroacher	5. Squatter	6. Other (specify):	

8. Type of Private Ownership

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Individual/Single	2. Joint/Shareholders	3. Other (specify):	<div>1</div>
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9. Name of the Owner/Occupier (s): Jaywant Kerishna Gutar
 10. Father's Name: Kerishna sutar
 11. Rate of the Land (Per Acre)
 1. Market Rate: ✓ 2. Revenue Rate: ✓

12. Any of the following people associated with the Land

A. Agricultural Laborer	1. Yes	<u>2 No</u>	<div>2</div>
Name (i).....	(ii).....		
B. Tenant/Lessee	1. Yes	<u>2 No</u>	<div>2</div>
Name (i).....	(ii)		
C. Sharecropper	1. Yes	<u>2 No</u>	<div>2</div>
Name (i).....	(ii).....		

13. Any structure in the Affected Land 1. Yes..... 2 No

2

14. Distance of the main structure from center line of the road (in mtr.): 3.05 m
 15. Distance of boundary wall (if any) from center line of the road (in mtr.): —
 16. Area of the affected structure excluding boundary wall (in Square Meter)
 a) Length ✓ b) Width ✓ c) Height Area = 0.88 m²

17. Area of the boundary wall only (in Meter): a) Length b) Height
18. Area of the total structure excluding boundary wall (in Square Meter)
a) Length b) Width c) Height
19. Scale of impact on structure
a) ☒ 25% b) 50% c) 75% d) 100%
20. Type of Construction of the Structure
1. Temporary (buildings with mud/brick/wood made walls, thatched/tin roof)
☒ 2. Semi-Permanent (buildings, with tiled roof and normal cement floor)
3. Permanent (with RCC, Single/ Double storey building)
21. Type of Construction of the Boundary Wall (use code from Question 20)
22. Age of the Structure (in years): 15 years
23. Market Value of the Structure (in Rs.):
24. Use of the Structure (select appropriate code from below)
- A. Residential Category
☒ 1. House 2. Hut 3. Other (specify)
- B. Commercial Category
4. Shops 5. Hotel 6. Small Eatery 7. Kiosk 8. Farm House
9. Petrol Pump 10. Clinic 11. STD Booth
12. Workshop 13. Vendors 14. Com. Complex
15. Industry 16. Other (specify)
- C. Mixed Category
18. Residential-cum-Commercial Structure
- D. Community Type
19. Comm. Center 20. Club 21. Trust 22. Memorials
23. Other (specify)
- E. Religious Structure
24. Temple 25. Church 26. Mosque 27. Gurudwara 28. Shrines
29. Sacred Grove 30. Other (specify)
- F. Government Structure
31. Government Office 32. Hospital 33. School 34. College
35. Bus Stop 36. Other (specify)
- G. Other Structure
37. Boundary Wall 38. Foundation 39. Cattle Shed
40. Other (specify)
25. Type of Business/Profession by Head of Household: Farmer
26. Status of the Structure
1. Legal Titleholder 2. Customary Right 3. License from Local Authority
☒ 4. Encroacher 5. Squatter
27. Any of the following people associated with the Structure?
- A. Tenant in the structure 1. Yes ☒ 2. No ☒
Name (i) (ii)
(iii) (iv)
- B. Employee/ wage earner in commercial structure 1. Yes ☒ 2. No ☒
Name (i) (ii)
(iii) (iv)

C. Employee/ wage earner in residential structure 1. Yes ☐ 2. No ☒

Name (i) (ii)
(iii) (iv)

28. Number of trees within the affected area
1. Fruit Bearing..... 2. Non-fruit Bearing..... 3. Total.....

29. Social Category of AP
1. SC 2. ST ☒ 3. OBC 4. General
5. Others (specify).....

30. Religious Category
☒ 1. Hindu 2. Muslim 3. Christian 4. Buddhist
5. Jain 6. Other (specify).....

31. Number of family members Male... 1 ... Female... 2 ... Total... 3 ...

32. Number of family members with following criteria
1. Unmarried Son > 30 years... 1 ... 2. Unmarried Daughter/Sister > 30 years... 2 ...
3. Divorcee/Widow..... 4. Physically/Mentally Challenged Person
5. Minor Orphan.....

33. Vulnerability Status of the Household:
A. Is it a woman headed household? 1. Yes ☒ 2. No ☐
B. Is it headed by physically/mentally challenged person? 1. Yes ☒ 2. No ☐
C. Is it a household Below Poverty Line (BPL) 1. Yes ☒ 2. No ☐

34. Annual income of the family Rs.....

35. If displaced, do you have additional land to shift? 1. Yes ☒ 2. No ☐

36. Resettlement/ Relocation Option
1. Self Relocation ☒ 2. Project Assisted Relocation ☐

37. Compensation Option for Land loser
1. Land for land loss ☒ 2. Cash for Land loss ☐

38. Compensation Options for Structure loser
1. Structure for structure loss ☒ 2. Cash for Structure loss ☐

39. Income Restoration Assistance (fill codes in preferred order)
1. Employment Opportunities in Construction work
2. Assistance/ Loan from other ongoing development scheme
3. Vocational Training
4. Others (specify)

40. Details of Family Members: (fill appropriate code)

Sl. No	Name of the Family Member	Age (in years)	Sex 1. Male 2. Female	Marital Status 1. Married 2. Unmarried 3. Widow 4. Widower 5. Others	Education 1. Illiterate 2. Literate 3. Up to middle 4. Below metric 5. Metric 6. Graduate 7. Above	Occupation 1. Service 2. Business 3. Agriculture 4. Study 5. Housewife 6. Labcur 7. Unemployed 8. Professional
1	Jaywant Sutar	40	1	1	2	3
2	Meera Sutar	35	2	1	2	5
3	Laxmi Sutar	17	2	2	5	4
4						
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16						
17						
18						
19						
20						

(Signature of the Supervisor)

Date:

25-12-19

(Signature of the investigator)

Census Survey Questionnaire

A. Subproject Road Name: SH-200/193 B. Questionnaire No: 13
 C. Name of the Village: Kerli-kotoli Rd D. Name of Block: Kanavla
 E. District: Kolhapur F. Thana No: — G. Plot No: —
 H. Km/Chainage: 20.528 I. Side: Left / Right (L / R) Left

1. Ownership of the Land

1. Private 2. Government 3. Religious 4. Community 5. Others NA

2. Type of Land

1. Irrigated 2. Non-Irrigated 3. Barren 4. Forest 5. Other NA

3. Use of Land

1. Cultivation 2. Orchard 3. Residential 4. Commercial NA
 5. Forestation 6. No Use/ Barren 7. Other (specify) —

4. Affected area of the Land/Plot (in Acre): NA
 5. Total Area of the affected Land/Plot (in Acre): NA
 6. Total Land Holding of the Affected Person (in Acre)
 1. Irrigated: NA 2. Non-irrigated: NA
 3. Other: NA 4. Total: NA

7. Status of Ownership 4

1. Titleholder 2. Customary Right 3. License from Local Authority
☒ 4. Encroacher 5. Squatter 6. Other (specify): —

8. Type of Private Ownership 1

☒ 1. Individual/Single 2. Joint/Shareholders 3. Other (specify): —

9. Name of the Owner/Occupier (s): Rajendra Lokhate
 10. Father's Name: Manikrao Lokhate

11. Rate of the Land (Per Acre)

1. Market Rate: — 2. Revenue Rate: —

12. Any of the following people associated with the Land

A. Agricultural Laborer 1. Yes 2. No 2
 Name (i) — (ii) —

B. Tenant/Lessee 1. Yes 2. No 2
 Name (i) — (ii) —

C. Sharecropper 1. Yes 2. No 2
 Name (i) — (ii) —

13. Any structure in the Affected Land 1. Yes 2. No 2

14. Distance of the main structure from center line of the road (in mtr.) 4.18m
 15. Distance of boundary wall (if any) from center line of the road (in mtr.) —
 16. Area of the affected structure excluding boundary wall (in Square Meter) Area = 182m²
 a) Length — b) Width — c) Height —

17. Area of the boundary wall only (in Meter): a) Length b) Height
18. Area of the total structure excluding boundary wall (in Square Meter)
 a) Length b) Width c) Height
19. Scale of Impact on structure
 a) 25% b) 50% c) 75% d) 100%
20. Type of Construction of the Structure
 1. Temporary (buildings with mud/brick/wood made walls, thatched/tin roof)
 2. Semi-Permanent (buildings, with tiled roof and normal cement floor)
3. Permanent (with RCC, Single/ Double storey building)
21. Type of Construction of the Boundary Wall (use code from Question: 20) ✓
22. Age of the Structure (in years): 5 years
23. Market Value of the Structure (in Rs.):
24. Use of the Structure (select appropriate code from below)
- A. Residential Category
1. House 2. Hut 3. Other (specify)
- B. Commercial Category
4. Shops 5. Hotel 6. Small Eatery 7. Kiosk 8. Farm House
 9. Petrol Pump 10. Clinic 11. STD Booth
 12. Workshop 13. Vendors 14. Com. Complex
 15. Industry 16. Other (specify)
- C. Mixed Category
 18. Residential-cum-Commercial Structure
- D. Community Type
 19. Comm. Center 20. Club 21. Trust 22. Memorials
 23. Other (specify)
- E. Religious Structure
 24. Temple 25. Church 26. Mosque 27. Gurudwara 28. Shrines
 29. Sacred Grove 30. Other (specify)
- F. Government Structure
 31. Government Office 32. Hospital 33. School 34. College
 35. Bus Stop 36. Other (specify)
- G. Other Structure
 37. Boundary Wall 38. Foundation 39. Cattle Shed
 40. Other (specify)
25. Type of Business/Profession by Head of Household: Businessman
26. Status of the Structure
 1. Legal Titleholder 2. Customary Right 3. License from Local Authority
4. Encroacher 5. Squatter
27. Any of the following people associated with the Structure?
- A. Tenant in the structure 1. Yes 2. No
 Name (i) (ii)
 (iii) (iv)
- B. Employee/ wage earner in commercial structure 1. Yes 2. No
 Name (i) (ii)
 (iii) (iv)

C

3

✓

✓

4

2

2

2

(2)

C. Employee/ wage earner in residential structure 1. Yes 2. No ☒

Name (i) (ii)
(iii) (iv)

28. Number of trees within the affected area
1. Fruit Bearing..... 2. Non-fruit Bearing..... 3. Total.....

29. Social Category of AP
1. SC ☒ 2. ST 3. OBC 4. General
5. Others (specify).....

30. Religious Category
1. Hindu ☒ 2. Muslim 3. Christian 4. Buddhist
5. Jain 6. Other (specify).....

31. Number of family members Male..... Female..... Total..... 8

32. Number of family members with following criteria
1. Unmarried Son > 30 years..... 2. Unmarried Daughter/Sister > 30 years.....
3. Divorcees/Widow..... 4. Physically/Mentally Challenged Person
5. Minor Orphan.....

33. Vulnerability Status of the Household:
A. Is it a woman headed household? 1. Yes 2. No ☒
B. Is it headed by physically/mentally challenged person? 1. Yes 2. No ☒
C. Is it a household Below Poverty Line (BPL) 1. Yes 2. No ☒

34. Annual income of the family Rs. 33,000 / -

35. If displaced, do you have additional land to shift? 1. Yes 2. No ☒

36. Resettlement/ Relocation Option
1. Self Relocation 2. Project Assisted Relocation ☒

37. Compensation Option for Land loser
1. Land for land loss 2. Cash for Land loss ☒

38. Compensation Options for Structure loser
1. Structure for structure loss 2. Cash for Structure loss ☒

39. Income Restoration Assistance (fill codes in preferred order)
1. Employment Opportunities in Construction work
2. Assistance/ Loan from other ongoing development scheme
3. Vocational Training
4. Others (specify)

4 3 2 1

40. Details of Family Members: (fill appropriate code)

Sl. No	Name of the Family Member	Age (in years)	Sex 1. Male 2. Female	Marital Status 1. Married 2. Unmarried 3. Widow 4. Widower 5. Others	Education 1. Illiterate 2. Literate 3. Up to middle 4. Below metric 5. Metric 6. Graduate 7. Above	Occupation 1. Service 2. Business 3. Agriculture 4. Study 5. Housewife 6. Labour 7. Unemployed 8. Professional
1	Rajendra Lovhate	48	1	1	2	2
2	Manik Rao Lovhate	65	1	1	1	3
3	Mahesh Lovhate	40	1	1	2	3
4	Chintu Lovhate	22	1	2	2	4
5	Crangabhi Lovhate	60	2	1	1	3
6	Saroj Lovhate	43	2	1	2	5
7	Ektu Lovhate	18	2	2	5	4
8	Meenu Lovhate	15	2	2	4	4
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(Signature of the Supervisor)

Date: 25-12-19

(Signature of the Investigator)

4

APPENDIX 4 PHOTOGRAPHS OF AFFECTED PERSONS



Ch:9.492, Side: RHS (Ashok Kamble)
Nature of Impact: - Shop cabin



Ch:9.550, Side:RHS (Sunil Balku Desai)
Nature of impact:- Parking shed





Ch: 19.423, Side:LHS Sangita Jaywant Sutar wife of Jaywant sutar (owner not available during survey)

Nature of impact:- Kaccha Shed



Ch: 20.528, Side:LHS Asha Rajendra Lovhate wife of Rajenedra Lavhate(owner not available during survey)

Nature of impact:- Shop



APPENDIX 5 SUMMARY PROFILE OF AFFECTED PERSONS

S NO.	Name of respondent/ AP and Contact Phone Number	Fathers Name	Age	Sex (M/F)	Caste	Religion	Educational profile	Business owner/ employee	Structure owner/ Tenant	Type of business (roadside shop/ mobile vendors/kiosks)	Type of impact (extended structures on RoW affected, temporary income loss/ temporary dismantling and shifting of kiosk/ any other loss	If business owner, no. of employees	No. of family members T (M= & F=)	Type of vulnerability (BPL/woman / WHH/child worker/ orphan - child//SC disabled/ elderly/ landless/non- titleholder- indicate multiple vulnerabilities if applicable)	Daily income from affected business
1	Kamble Ashok Namdev	Namdev Kamble	42	M	SC	Hindu	Never gone to school	Employee	Non –title holder Encroache r	Home	Extended structures on RoW affected, temporary dismantling and temporary income loss	-	2 (M=1 & F=1)	SC with Non –title holder	116.67
2	Sunil Balku Desai	Balku Desai	52	M	OBC	Hindu	Never gone to school	Employee	Non –title holder Encroache r	Home	Extended structures on RoW affected and temporary dismantling	-	7 (M=3 & F=4)	Non –title holder	91.67
3	Jaywant Krishna Sutar	Krishna Sutar	35	M	OBC	Hindu	Never gone to school	Employee	Non –title holder Encroache r	Home	Extended structures on RoW affected and temporary dismantling	-	3 (M=1 & F=2)	Non –title holder	120
4	Rajendra Lovhate	Manik rao Lovhate	48	M	SC	Hindu	Never gone to school	business	Non –title holder Squatter	Shop	Temporary income loss and temporary dismantling	1	9 (M=4 & F=5)	SC with Non –title holder	150.00

APPENDIX 6 LIST OF DISPLACED NONTITLE HOLDERS AND AFFECTED STRUCTURES**A. Affected Residential Structure**

S. No.	Name of Displaced Person	Chainage(m)	Name of Village	Description of Affected Structure
1	Sunil Balku Desai	9.550	Asurle	Home (parking shed)
2	Jaywant Krishna Sutar	19.423	Utre	Home (khacca extended shed)

B. Affected Commercial Structure

S. No.	Name of Displaced Person	Chainage(m)	Name of Village	Description of Affected Structure
1	Kamble Ashok Namdev	9.429	Kerli	Shop
2	Rajendra Lovhate	20.528	Utre	Shop

APPENDIX 7 LIST OF CPRS

S No.	Village	Chainage (Km)	Side	Use of Structure	Status of Structure	Type of Construction	Distance from CL (m)	Affected Area (sqm)	Scale of Impact
1	Kotoli	16.720	LHS	Temple	CPR	Pucca	4.00	6.45	25%

APPENDIX 8 PHOTOGRAPH OF CPRS

At Chainage-16.720 (LHS) Temple Managed by local village peoples



APPENDIX 9 PHOTOGRAPHS OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION**Public Consultation Meeting at Asurle Date- 25/12/2019**

Public Consultation Meeting Utre at Date- 25/12/2019



APPENDIX 10 SIGNATURE SHEET OF STAKEHOLDERS FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING

Attendance Sheet of Public Consultation Meeting Asurle on 25/12/2019

Maharashtra Road Improvement Project (MRIP)

Government of Maharashtra

Consultancy Services for preparation of Feasibility Study and Detailed Project Report for the Highway Projects under Maharashtra Road Improvement Project (MRIP)

Consultation Record


Name Of the Road: Kerli Kotali Nandgaon Nandgaon Road
 District: अहमदनगर (Aurangabad) Village: 341 सुल्ता (Asurle)
 Taluka: पन्हाळा (Panhala) Date: 25/12/2019


COMMUNITY

S.No.	Name of Person	Contact No.	Signature
1.	Bhawan Pandurang Patil	9922641111	सरपंच प्रा.पं. आसुर्ले, ता. पन्हाळा
2.	Pandurang Pannaada Patil	9765973300	Patil
3.	Mahmood Sherkar	9011358995	M/S
4.	गणपती आर्जुन साहू		M/S
5.	SANTOSH PRAKASH POWAR	9049506257	S.P.
6.	Soyenra Shivaji Mahar	9096832333	S.S. Mahar
7.	श्रीधर विठ्ठल शर्मा	—	श्रीधर शर्मा
8.	दादा गंडा कुचडे	—	दादा गंडा कुचडे
9.	Dipale Shankar Patil	9970713200	Dipale Patil
10.	Ajit Kishore Patil	9637822700	Ajit
11.	Shivaji Balu Patil	9767044742	Shivaji

OFFICIAL

S.No.	Name of Official	Designation	Signature
1.			
2.			


 Adesh Jain
 Environmental Expert
 & Social


 Bannaton Mishra
 Highway Mishra

Attendance sheet of Public Consultation Meeting at Utre on 25/12/2019

Maharashtra Road Improvement Project (MRIP)
Government of Maharashtra
Consultancy Services for preparation of Feasibility Study and Detailed Project Report for the Highway Projects under Mr. Maharashtra Road Improvement Project (MRIP)

Consultation Record

Name Of the Road: Keerli Kotali Handgaon Handgaon Road
District: Kolhapur Village: उत्र (Utre)
Taluka: Panahval Date: 25/12/19

COMMUNITY			
S.No.	Name of Person	Contact No.	Signature
1.	सा. रंगुबाई लक्ष्मण भगार	7588420786	—
2.	श्री भिमराव बंकर पाटील	—	—
3.	मि. राव दत्तात्रय पाटील	9049493686	<i>[Signature]</i>
4.	सिद्धू राऊ पाटील	994949292	<i>[Signature]</i>
5.	कृष्णात सावनी पटेल	9823768989	<i>[Signature]</i>
6.	भानुदा नारायण कृष्ण	9420010066	<i>[Signature]</i>
7.	सा. नमसी दिपक पाटील	996099292	<i>[Signature]</i>
8.	सा. केवडा सलु सुतार	9960598530	<i>[Signature]</i>
9.	सा. कलामय दिवाय भगार	9665494539	<i>[Signature]</i>
10.	सा. संजय कापू भगार	9909303070	<i>[Signature]</i>

OFFICIAL			
S.No.	Name of Official	Designation	Signature
1.			
2.			

[Signature]
Adish Jain
Environmental Expert
& Social

[Signature]
Sauabh Mishra
Highway Mishra

**APPENDIX 11 MINIMUM WAGE NOTIFICATION ISSUED BY GOVERNMENT OF
MAHARASHTRA**

उद्योग, ऊर्जा व कामगार विभाग,
मादाम कामा मार्ग, हुतात्मा राजगुरु चौक,
मंत्रालय, मुंबई- ४०० ०३२
दिनांक : २४ जुलै, २०१९

अधिसूचना

क्रमांक. किवेअ-१०१५/४१८/प्र.क्र.१४०/कामगार-७.- ज्याअर्थी, महाराष्ट्र राज्यातील "कोणत्याही दुकानातील किंवा व्यापारी आस्थापनेतील कामधंदा" (कोणत्याही बँकेतील कामधंदा किंवा अनुसूचितील नोंदीपैकी कोणत्याही नोंदीत जो समाविष्ट असेल असा कामधंदा वगळून) या रोजगारात असलेल्या (यात यापुढे ज्याचा "उक्त अनुसूचित रोजगार" असा उल्लेख करण्यात आलेला आहे) कामगारांना देय असलेले किमान वेतन दर शासन अधिसूचना, उद्योग, ऊर्जा व कामगार विभाग, क्रमांक. किवेअ-५२०१० / प्र.क्र. १३१४ / काम-७, दिनांक २८.९.२०१० अन्वये पुनर्निर्धारित केले आहेत,

आणि ज्याअर्थी, महाराष्ट्र शासनाने पुनर्विलोकन करून उक्त अनुसूचित रोजगारातील कामगारांना देय असलेले किमान वेतन दर पुनर्निर्धारित करण्याचे ठरविले आहे.

त्याअर्थी, आता किमान वेतन अधिनियम, १९४८ (१९४८ चा ११) हा महाराष्ट्र राज्यास लागू करताना त्याच्या कलम ३ च्या पोटकलम (१) चा खंड (ब) आणि कलम ५ च्या पोट-कलम (२) द्वारे प्रदान करण्यात आलेल्या अधिकारांचा वापर करून महाराष्ट्र शासन, शासकीय अधिसूचना, उद्योग, ऊर्जा व कामगार विभाग, क्रमांक. किवेअ-१०१५/ ४१८/प्र.क्र.१४०/कामगार-७., दिनांक २८ ऑक्टोबर, २०१६ मध्ये प्रसिध्द झालेल्या प्रस्तावाच्या संबंधात मिळालेली सर्व अभिवेदने विचारात घेतल्यानंतर आणि सल्लागार मंडळाचा सल्ला विचारात घेतल्यानंतर महाराष्ट्र शासन याद्वारे दिनांक २४ जुलै, २०१९ पासून उक्त अनुसूचित रोजगारात नोकरीत असलेल्या खालील अनुसूचीच्या स्तंभ (२) मध्ये नमूद केलेल्या कामगारांच्या वर्गाला त्या अनुसूचीच्या स्तंभ (३) मध्ये नमूद केल्याप्रमाणे वेतनाचे किमान दर पुनर्निर्धारित करीत आहे.:-

अनुसूची

अ.क्र.	कामगारांची वर्गवारी	मूळ किमान वेतन दर (दरमहा रुपये)		
१	२	३		
		परिमंडळ-१	परिमंडळ-२	परिमंडळ-३
१	कुशल	११,६३२/-	११,०३६/-	१०,४४०/-
२	अर्धकुशल	१०,८५६/-	१०,२६०/-	९,६६४/-
३	अकुशल	१०,०२१/-	९,४२५/-	८,८२८/-

स्पष्टीकरण- या अधिसूचनेच्या प्रयोजनार्थ-

क. परिमंडळ १ - महाराष्ट्र राज्यातील सर्व महानगरपालिका हद्दीतील सर्व क्षेत्र तसेच महानगरपालिका क्षेत्रांपासून २० किलोमीटर पर्यंतचे औद्योगिक क्षेत्र / छावणी क्षेत्रांचे मिळून होईल;

ख. परिमंडळ २- महाराष्ट्र शासनाच्या सर्व वर्ग नगरपरिषदा क्षेत्रांचे मिळून होईल.

ग. परिमंडळ ३- परिमंडळ एक व परिमंडळ दोन वगळून महाराष्ट्र राज्याच्या उर्वरित क्षेत्रांचे मिळून होईल.

घ. रोजंदारीवर काम करणा-या कामगारांस देय असलेले मजुरीचे किमान दर तो कामगार ज्या वर्गाचा असेल, त्या वर्गासाठी निश्चित करण्यात आलेल्या मासिक मजुरीच्या दरांना २६ ने भागून येणारा भागाकार नजिकच्या पैशांपर्यंत पूर्णाकात करून काढण्यात येईल;

च. अर्धवेळ काम करणा-या कामगारांना देय असलेल्या प्रतितास किमान वेतनाचा दर तो कामगार ज्या वर्गवारीचा असेल, त्या वर्गवारीच्या रोजंदारी किमान वेतनास ८ (तास) ने भागून व त्यात १५% वाढ करून तसेच येणारी रक्कम नजिकच्या पैशांपर्यंत पूर्णाकात परिवर्तित करण्यात येऊन काढण्यात येईल;

छ. किमान वेतन दरामध्ये साप्ताहिक सुट्टीच्या वेतनाचा समावेश असेल;

ज. किमान वेतन दरामध्ये मूळ वेतन दर, विशेष भत्ता आणि सवलती असल्यास त्याचे रोख मूल्य यासाठी अनुज्ञेय असलेल्या सर्व दरांचा समावेश असेल;

झ. कुशल कामगार म्हणजे जो स्वतःच्या निर्णय शक्तीनुसार आपले काम कार्यक्षमतेने व जबाबदारीने पार पाडू शकतो असा कामगार;

ट. अर्धकुशल कामगार म्हणजे सर्वसाधारणपणे नित्याच्या स्वरूपाचे असे काम करतो की, ज्यामध्ये निर्णय घेण्याची फारशी गरज नसते. परंतु तुलनेने त्याला दिलेले छोटेसे काम की, ज्यामध्ये महत्वाचे निर्णय इतरांकडून घेतले जातात असे काम योग्य रितीने पार पाडण्याची आवश्यकता असते. मर्यादित व्याप्तीचे नित्याचे काम पार पाडणे हेच त्याचे कर्तव्य असते;

ठ. अकुशल कामगार म्हणजे ज्यास लहानसा किंवा स्वतंत्र निर्णय घेणे आणि पूर्वानुभव असणे आवश्यक नाही. परंतु तरीही व्यावसायिक परिस्थितीची माहिती असणे आवश्यक आहे असे साध्या कर्तव्य पालनाचा अंतर्भाव असलेले काम करणारा कामगार, त्याच्या कामासाठी शारीरिक परिश्रमाशिवाय निरनिराळ्या वस्तूंची किंवा मालाची त्याला चांगली माहिती असणे आवश्यक असेल.

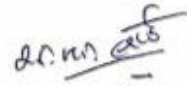
परिशिष्ट

महाराष्ट्र राज्यातील १० केंद्रांचा सरासरी ग्राहक मूल्य निर्देशांक (नवीन मालिका २००१=१००) हा उक्त अनुसूचीत रोजगारात नोकरी करत असलेल्या कामगारांना राहणीमान निर्देशांक असेल. महाराष्ट्र शासनाने नियुक्त केलेला सक्षम प्राधिकारी १ जानेवारी व १ जुलै रोजी सुरु होणा-या प्रत्येक सहामाहीच्या समाप्तीनंतर, त्या सहा महिन्यासाठी उक्त कर्मचा-यांना लागू असलेल्या राहणीमान निर्देशांकाची सरासरी काढील आणि ३२९ निर्देशांकावर अशा प्रत्येक अंकाच्या वाढीसाठी ज्या सहामाहीच्या संबंधात अशी सरासरी काढण्यात आलेली असेल, त्या सहा महिन्यांलगत पुढील सहामाहीसाठी उक्त कर्मचा-यांना देय असलेला विशेष भत्ता (यात यानंतर ज्याचा "राहणीमान भत्ता" असा निर्देश करण्यात आला आहे.) सर्व परिमंडळाच्या संबंधित दरमहा रुपये २६ दराने असेल.

२. सक्षम प्राधिकारी, शासकीय राजपत्रातील अधिसूचनेद्वारे, उपरोक्त प्रमाणे हिशेब करून काढलेला राहणीमान भत्ता, जानेवारी ते जून या कालावधीतील प्रत्येक महिन्यासाठी देय असेल, तेव्हा जानेवारी महिन्याच्या शेवटच्या आठवडयामध्ये आणि जुलै ते डिसेंबर या कालावधीमधील प्रत्येक महिन्यासाठी देय असेल, तेव्हा जुलै महिन्याच्या शेवटच्या आठवडयामध्ये जाहीर करील:

परंतु सक्षम प्राधिकारी, किमान वेतन निश्चित केल्याच्या दिनांकापासून देय असलेला राहणीमान भत्ता जून किंवा डिसेंबर अखेरपर्यंतच्या किंवा यथास्थिती, किमान वेतन दर निश्चित करण्यात आल्याच्या दिनांकानंतर लगेचच जाहीर करील.

महाराष्ट्राचे राज्यपाल यांच्या आदेशानुसार व नावाने,



(श. मा. साठे)

उप सचिव, महाराष्ट्र शासन.

In pursuance of clause (3) of article 348 of the Constitution of India, the following translation in English of the Government Notification, No. MWA-1015/418/CR-140/LAB-7.- dated 24 July, 2019 published in the Maharashtra Government Gazette, Part I-L., Extra Ordinary is hereby published under the authority of the Governor.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Maharashtra.



(S. M. Sathe)
Deputy Secretary to Government.

Industries, Energy and Labour Department,
Madam Cama Marg, Hutatma Rajguru
Chowk, Mantralaya, Mumbai 400 032.

Dated : 24 July, 2019.

NOTIFICATION

Minimum
Wages
Act, 1948.

No.MWA-1015/418/CR-140/LAB-7.- Whereas, by Government Notification, Industries, Energy and Labour Department, No. MWA.52010/CR-1314/Lab-7, dated the 28th september 2010, Government of Maharashtra has revised the minimum rates of wages payable to the employees employed in the scheduled employment, viz. "Employment in shop or commercial establishment" (not being an employment in any bank or an employment which is included under any other entries in the Schedule to the said Act) (hereinafter referred to as "the said scheduled employment") in the State of Maharashtra;

And whereas, the Government of Maharashtra, having reviewed the minimum rates of wages payable to the employees employed in the said scheduled employment, considers it necessary to revise them further;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 3 read with sub-section (2) of section 5 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (XI of 1948), in its application to the State of Maharashtra, the Government of Maharashtra, after considering all the representations received by it, in respect of the proposal published in Government Notification, Industries, Energy and Labour Department No.MWA-1015/ 418/CR-140/LAB-7 dated the 28th October, 2016 and after consulting the Advisory Board, hereby revises, with effect from 24 July, 2019 the minimum rates of wages payable to the employees employed in the said scheduled employment and refixes them, as set out in column (3) of the Schedule appended hereto, as the minimum rates of wages payable to the class of employees mentioned against them in column (2) of the said Schedule.

SCHEDULE

Serial No. (1)	Class of Employees (2)	Basic minimum rates of wages (per month) (3)		
		<u>Zone I</u> Rs.	<u>Zone II</u> Rs.	<u>Zone III</u> Rs.
1.	Skilled	11,632/-	11,036/-	10,440/-
2.	Semi-skilled	10,856/-	10,260	9,664/-
3.	Unskilled	10,021/-	9,425/-	8,828/-

Explanation .- For the purposes of this notification,-

- (a) Zone I.- shall comprise of the areas falling within the limits of all Municipal Corporations and Industrial areas within 20 Kilometers radius from all the Municipal Corporations limit and cantonment areas;
- (b) Zone II.- shall comprise of the areas falling within the limits of all Municipal Councils
- (c) Zone- III.- shall comprise of all other areas in the State, which are not included in Zone- I and Zone-II;
- (d) the minimum rates of daily wages payable to an employee employed on daily wages shall be computed by dividing the minimum rates of monthly wages fixed for the class of employees to which he belongs by twenty six, the quotient being stepped up to the nearest *paisa*;
- (e) the minimum rates of hourly wages payable to part-time employee shall be computed by dividing the daily rates of minimum wages applicable to the concerned class of employees by eight (hours) with 15% rise in it and quotient being stepped up to the nearest *paisa*;
- (f) the minimum rates of wages shall be inclusive of payment of remuneration in respect of weekly day of rest;
- (g) the minimum rates of wages shall consist of basic rates and the Cost of Living Allowance;
- (h) a skilled employee is one who is capable of working efficiently, of exercising considerable independent judgment and of discharging his duties responsibly;
- (i) a semi-skilled employee is one who, does work generally of a well defined routine nature wherein the major requirement is not so much of the judgment, skills and dexterity, but of proper discharge of duties assigned to him for a relatively narrow

job and important decisions are made by others. His work is thus limited to the performance of routine operation of limited scope;

- (j) an unskilled employee is one who does operations that involve the performance of simple duties which require exercise of little or no independent judgment or previous experience, although a familiarity with the occupational environment is necessary. His work may thus require, in addition to physical exertion, familiarity with a variety of articles or goods.

APPENDIX

The average Consumer Price Index Number in respect of 10 centers in the State of Maharashtra for working class (New Series 2001=100) shall be the Cost of Living Index Number applicable to the employees employed in the said scheduled employment. The Competent Authority appointed by the Government shall, after the expiry of every six months commencing on the first day of January and the first day of July, calculate the average of the Cost of Living Index Number applicable to the said employee for these six months and, ascertain the rise of such average over 329 points. For such rise of every point, special allowance (hereinafter referred to as "the Cost of Living Allowance") payable to the employees in the said scheduled employment for each of the six months immediately following six months in respect of which such average has been calculated at the rate of Rs. 26 per month for respect of all the Zones;

2. The Cost of Living Allowance computed as aforesaid shall be declared by the Competent Authority by notification in the *Official Gazette* in the last week of July, when such allowance is payable for each of the months from July to December and in the last week of January when such allowance is payable for each of the months from January to June:

Provided that, the Competent Authority shall declare the Cost of Living Allowance payable in respect of the period from the date of fixation of the rate of minimum wages to the end of December or June, as the case may be immediately after the said date with effect from which the minimum rates of wages are fixed.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Maharashtra,



(S. M. Sathe)

Deputy Secretary to the Government.

APPENDIX 12 CONSENT FORM FOR LAND ACQUISITION

Proforma-“C”

शासन परिपत्रक क्रमांक: एलक्यूएन-०१/२०१७/प्र.क्र.१२/अ-२

नमुना 'क'

.....साठी खाजगी जमिन
खाजगी वाटाघाटीद्वारे थेट खरेदी करण्यासाठीचा प्रस्ताव.

अ.क्र.	विषय	तपशील
१	प्रस्ताव पाठविणाऱ्या अधिका-याचे नाव व पत्ता :-	
२	खाजगी वाटाघाटीद्वारे थेट खरेदी करणाऱ्या प्रादेशिक विभागाचे / प्राधिकरणाचे / महामंडळाचे नाव व पत्ता :-	
३	मंत्रालयीन स्तरावरील संबंधित प्रशासकीय विभाग :-	
४	जमीन खरेदी कोणत्या कारणासाठी करून हवे आहे ? :-	
५	जमीन खरेदी कोणत्या शासन धोरणानुसार करून हवे आहे ? :-	
६	खरेदी करावयाच्या जमिनी ज्या क्षेत्रात मोडतात ते गाव, तालुका, जिल्हा. :-	गाव . , ता. , जि.
७	खरेदी करून हवे असलेले एकूण क्षेत्र :- हे.आर. / चौ.मी.
८	गावनिहाय व गट/सर्व्हे क्र. नुसार आणि खरेदी क्षेत्राच्या चतुःसीमा दाखविणारी अनुसूची यासोबत जोडणे आवश्यक आहे, त्याप्रमाणे ती जोडली आहे काय ? :-	होय / नाही.
९	खरेदी करावयाच्या क्षेत्राचा चिन्हांकित /साक्षांकित नकाशा या सोबत जोडणे आवश्यक आहे, त्या प्रमाणे जोडला आहे काय ? :-	होय / नाही.
१०	खरेदी करावयाच्या क्षेत्राचे ७/१२ चे उतारे किंवा मालमत्ता नोंदवहीतील उतारा या सोबत जोडणे आवश्यक आहे, त्याप्रमाणे जोडण्यात आले आहेत काय ? :-	होय / नाही.
११	खरेदी करावयाच्या क्षेत्राचे सीमांकन करण्यात आले आहे काय ? असल्यास, सीमांकन प्रमाणपत्र सोबत जोडले आहे काय ? :-	होय / नाही.

शासन परिपत्रक क्रमांक: एलक्यूएन-०१/२०१७/प्र.क्र.१२/अ-२

अ.क्र.	विषय	तपशील
१२	प्रस्तावामधील नमूद क्षेत्रासाठी भूसंपादन अधिनियम/ अन्य कायद्याच्या तरतूदीनुसार भूसंपादन प्रक्रिया सुरू करण्यात आलेली आहे काय ?	होय / नाही.
१३	क्र.१२ चे उत्तर -होय- असल्यास, संबंधित भूसंपादन कायदा व प्रस्तावित क्षेत्र नमूद करावे.	होय / नाही.
१४	गरजेनुसार आवश्यक तेवढेच क्षेत्र खरेदी करून मागितले आहे काय ? त्याबाबत प्रमाणपत्र सोबत जोडावे.	होय / नाही.
१५	संबंधित प्रयोजनासाठी जवळपास कमी खर्चाची अन्य खाजगी किंवा सरकारी जमीन उपलब्ध आहे काय ? असल्यास, किती अंतरावर आहे ?	होय / नाही.
१६	खरेदी करून मागितलेली जमीन रेल्वे सीमांच्या जवळपास आहे काय? असल्यास, किती अंतरावर आहे ?	होय / नाही.
१७	खरेदी क्षेत्रात धार्मिक, प्रार्थना स्थळे, मंदिरे, कब्रस्थान व स्मशानभूमी किंवा पवित्र स्मारके येतात काय ? खरेदी क्षेत्राच्या जवळपास अशा बाबी असल्यास, किती अंतरावर आहेत ?	होय / नाही.
१८	खरेदी करावयाच्या क्षेत्रातून कोणताही सार्वजनिक मार्गाधिकार, जलप्रवाह, जलवाहिनी किंवा जलनिःसारण मार्ग जातो काय ? किंवा खास काही अडथळा निर्माण होतो काय ?	होय / नाही.
१९	नागरी क्षेत्रात इमारतीमधील खाजगी प्रवेश मार्गाचे किंवा पूर्वापार प्रकाशमार्ग आणि / किंवा हायवेचे मार्ग यावरील कोणत्याही अधिकारात अडथळा येणेचा संभव आहे काय ?	होय / नाही.
२०	खरेदी क्षेत्राच्या समोवार इमारत किंवा कारखाना यांना किंवा त्यांची जागा छेदून जाते काय ?	होय / नाही.

शासन परिपत्रक क्रमांक: एलक्यूएन-०१/२०१७/प्र.क्र.१२/अ-२

अ.क्र.	विषय	तपशील
२१	प्रादेशिक विभाग / प्राधिकरण / महामंडळाचा प्राधिकृत अधिकाऱ्याचा तपशील	:- नाव :- पदनाम :- पत्ता :- भ्रमणध्वनी क्र. :- कार्यालयीन :- दूरध्वनी क्र. ई-मेल पत्ता :-

दिनांक :-

ठिकाण :-

(नाव व पदनाम)
 प्रादेशिक विभाग / प्राधिकरण / महामंडळाचे
 प्राधिकृत अधिकारी

Schedule-“1”

शासन परिपत्रक क्रमांक: एलक्यूएन-०१/२०१७/प्र.क्र.१२/अ-२

परिशिष्ट-१**अनुसूची-१****प्रकल्पाच्या आखणीमध्ये समाविष्ट जमिनीचा तपशील**

गाव : तालुका : जिल्हा :

अ.क्र.	भूधारकाचे नाव	गट/सर्व्हे क्रमांक	भूधारणा पद्धती	गा.न.नं. ७/१२ प्रमाणे एकूण क्षेत्र (हे.आर.)	खरेदी करावयाचे क्षेत्र (हे.आर.)
१	२	३	४	५	६
एकूण					

दिनांक :-

ठिकाण :-

(नाव व पदनाम)

प्रादेशिक विभाग / प्राधिकरण /

महामंडळाचे प्राधिकृत अधिकारी

अनुसूची-२**प्रकल्पाच्या आखणीमध्ये समाविष्ट जमिनीचा गोषवारा**

गाव : तालुका : जिल्हा :

अ.क्र.	जमिनीचा प्रकार	खरेदी करावयाचे एकूण क्षेत्र (हे.आर.)
१	२	३
१	खाजगी जमीन	
२	सरकारी जमीन	
३	केंद्र / राज्य शासनाच्या अखत्यारीतील सार्वजनिक उपक्रमाकडील जमीन	
४	केंद्र / राज्य शासनाच्या विभागाकडील जमीन	
४	वन जमीन	
५	स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थाकडील जमीन	
६	अन्य जमिनी	
एकूण		

दिनांक :-

ठिकाण :-

(नाव व पदनाम)

प्रादेशिक विभाग / प्राधिकरण /

महामंडळाचे प्राधिकृत अधिकारी

पृष्ठ १३ पैकी १०

Schedule-“2”

शासन परिपत्रक क्रमांक: एलव्यूएन-०१/२०१७/प्र.क्र.१२/अ-२

परिशिष्ट-२**प्रस्तावामध्ये समाविष्ट खाजगी जमिनीचा तपशील**

गाव : तालुका : जिल्हा :

अ.क्र.	भूधारकाचे नाव	गट/सर्व्हे क्रमांक	भूधारणा पद्धती	गा.न.नं. ७/१२ प्रमाणे एकूण क्षेत्र (हे.आर.)	खरेदी करावयाचे क्षेत्र (हे.आर.)
१	२	३	४	५	६
एकूण					

दिनांक :-

ठिकाण :-

(नाव व पदनाम)
प्रादेशिक विभाग / प्राधिकरण / महामंडळाचे
प्राधिकृत अधिकारी

Schedule-“3 & 4”

शासन परिपत्रक क्रमांक: एलक्यूएन-०१/२०१७/प्र.क्र.१२/अ-२

परिशिष्ट-३**प्रमाणपत्र**

प्रमाणित करण्यात येते की.....
प्रकल्पाच्या आखणीमध्ये समाविष्ट असलेल्या प्रस्तावित जमिनीचे सीमांकन करण्यात आले आहे. प्रस्तावित जमिनीचा ताबा खाजगी वाटाघाटीने अथवा अन्य कोणत्याही मार्गाने घेतलेला नाही.

प्रस्तावामध्ये समाविष्ट भूधारकांच्या जमिनी खाजगी वाटाघाटीद्वारे थेट खरेदी केल्यानंतर, सदर भूधारक भूमिहीन / अल्पभूधारक होत नाहीत. तथापि, प्रस्तावित जमिनीची संयुक्त मोजणी झाल्यानंतर, भूधारक भूमिहीन / अल्पभूधारक होतात अगर कसे? याची त्या भूधारकांनी अन्य ठिकाणी धारण केलेल्या क्षेत्राची पडताळणी करून निश्चिती करण्यात येईल.

प्रकल्पाच्या आखणीमध्ये समाविष्ट वन जमिनी वन विभागाकडून हस्तांतरीत करण्याबाबत आणि त्याप्रमाणे आवश्यक कार्यवाही प्रादेशिक विभाग / प्राधिकरण / महामंडळाच्या वतीने स्वतंत्ररित्या कार्यान्वित करण्यात येत आहे.

प्रकल्पाच्या आखणीमध्ये समाविष्ट शासकीय जमिनी / इतर विभागाच्या जमिनी महामंडळास हस्तांतरीत करण्याबाबत आणि त्याप्रमाणे आवश्यक कार्यवाही प्रादेशिक विभाग / प्राधिकरण / महामंडळाच्या वतीने स्वतंत्ररित्या कार्यान्वित करण्यात येत आहे.

सदरचा प्रस्ताव यापूर्वी प्रादेशिक विभाग / प्राधिकरण / महामंडळामार्फत दाखल करण्यात आलेला नाही.

दिनांक :-

ठिकाण :-

(नाव व पदनाम)

प्रादेशिक विभाग / प्राधिकरण / महामंडळाचे

प्राधिकृत अधिकारी

परिशिष्ट-४**प्रशासकीय मान्यता आदेश**

प्रशासकीय मान्यता आदेशाची प्रत सोबत जोडण्यात यावी.

दिनांक :-

ठिकाण :-

(नाव व पदनाम)

प्रादेशिक विभाग / प्राधिकरण / महामंडळाचे

प्राधिकृत अधिकारी

Schedule-“5. 6 & 7”

शासन परिपत्रक क्रमांक: एलव्युएन-०१/२०१७/प्र.क्र.१२/अ-२

परिशिष्ट-५**चिन्दाकित / साक्षाकित गाव नकाशावर प्रकल्पाची आखणी दर्शविणारा नकाशा**

परिशिष्ट-६**प्रकल्पाच्या आखणीमध्ये समाविष्ट जमिनीच्या चतुःसिमा दर्शविणारा तक्ता**

गाव : तालुका : जिल्हा :

अ.क्र.	गट / सर्व्हे क्रमांक	खरेदी क्षेत्राच्या चतुःसिमेस असलेले गट / सर्व्हे क्रमांक			
		पूर्व	पश्चिम	दक्षिण	उत्तर

दिनांक :-

ठिकाण :-

(नाव व पदनाम)
प्रादेशिक विभाग / प्राधिकरण / महामंडळाचे
प्राधिकृत अधिकारी

परिशिष्ट-७**प्रकल्पाच्या आखणीमध्ये समाविष्ट जमिनीचे गाव नमुना नं. ७/१२ चे उतारे**

APPENDIX 13 SAMPLE GRIEVANCE REDRESS TEMPLATE

The _____ Project welcomes complaints, suggestions, queries, and comments regarding project implementation. We encourage persons with grievance to provide their name and contact information to enable us to get in touch with you for clarification and feedback. Should you choose to include your personal details but want that information to remain confidential, please inform us by writing/typing *(CONFIDENTIAL)* above your name. Thank you

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

APPENDIX 14 OUTLINE OF SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS MONITORING REPORT

1. Following requirements of the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) and the *Operations Manual* section on safeguard policy (OM F1), borrowers/clients are required to establish and maintain procedures to monitor the status of implementation of safeguard plans and ensure progress is made toward the desired outcomes. For projects categorized as A or B in Involuntary Resettlement and/or Indigenous People, the Borrowers/clients are required to submit semiannual monitoring reports for ADB review. The level of detail and comprehensiveness of a monitoring report is commensurate with the complexity and significance of social safeguards impacts (involuntary resettlement and indigenous peoples) and with the current status of project implementation phase.

2. This outline can be used for periodic monitoring report (semiannual) and Resettlement Plan completion report to start the civil works in the impacted areas. A safeguard monitoring report may include the following elements:

A. Executive Summary

3. This section provides a concise statement of project scope and impacts, key findings, and recommended actions.

B. Background of the Report and Project Description

4. This section provides a general description of the project, including:

- (i) Background/context of the monitoring report which includes the information on the project, project components, safeguards categorizations and general scope of the social safeguards' impacts.
- (ii) Information on the implementation progress of the project activities, scope of monitoring report and requirements, reporting period, including frequency of submission and changes in project scope and adjusted safeguard measures, if applicable
- (iii) Summary table of identified impacts and the mitigation actions.

C. Scope of Impacts

- (i) This section outlines the detail of scale and scopes of the project's safeguards impacts,
- (ii) Vulnerability status of the affected people/communities,
- (iii) Entitlement's matrix and other rehabilitation measures, as applicable, as described in the approved final Resettlement Plan

D. Compensation and Rehabilitation¹⁷

5. This section describes the process and progress of the implementation of the safeguards plan and other required activities as determined in the plan. This includes:

¹⁷ Depending on the status of the final detail design during the submission of the report this activity might not yet started. Provide the information on the expected date the activity to be conducted instead.

- (i) Payment of the affected assets compensation, allowances, loss of incomes, etc. to the entitled persons;
- (ii) Provisions of other types of entitlement as described in the matrix and implementation of livelihood rehabilitation activities as determined in the plan.
- (iii) Quantitative as well as qualitative results of the monitoring parameters, as agreed in the plan, should be provided.

E. Public participation and consultation

6. This section describes public participation and consultations activities during the project implementation as agreed in the plan. This includes final consultations with affected persons during Resettlement Plan finalization after the completion of detail design; the numbers of activities conducted; issues raised during consultations and responses provided by the project team, implementing AECs, project supervision consultants, contractors, etc.

F. Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

7. This section described the implementation of project GRM as design in the approved Resettlement Plan. This includes evaluations of its effectiveness, procedures, complaints receive, timeliness to resolve issues/ complaints and resources provided to solve the complaints. Special attentions should be given if there are complaints received from the affected people or communities.

G. Institutional Arrangement

8. This section describes the actual implementation, or any adjustment made to the institutional arrangement for managing the social safeguards issues in the projects. This includes the establishment of safeguards unit/ team and appointment of staff in the executing agency/implementing agency; implementation of the GRM and its committee; supervision and coordination between institutions involved in the management and monitoring of safeguards issues, the roles of AEC and women's groups in the monitoring and implementation of the plan, if any.

H. Monitoring Results - Findings

9. This section describes the summary and key findings of the monitoring activities. The results are compared against previously established benchmarks and compliance status (e.g., adequacy of compensation rates and timeliness of payments, adequacy and timeliness of rehabilitation measures including serviced housing sites, house reconstruction, livelihood support measures, and training; budget for implementing EMP, Resettlement Plan, or specific action plan, timeliness, and adequacy of capacity building, etc.). It also compared against the objectives of safeguards or desired outcomes documented (e.g., involuntary resettlement impacts avoided or minimized; livelihood restored or enhanced; indigenous peoples' identity, human right, livelihood systems and cultural uniqueness fully respected; indigenous peoples do not suffer adverse impacts, environmental impacts avoided or minimized, etc.). For FI projects this includes the effectiveness of the Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) managed by the FI and its participating institutions.¹⁸ If noncompliance or any major gaps identified, include the recommendation of corrective action plan.

¹⁸ Specific for the FI projects, external agency may be required to conduct an audit of the project ESMS.

I. Compliance Status

10. This section will summarize the compliance status of the project activities with the loan covenants, ADB SPS (2009) on SR 2 and the approved final Resettlement Plan.

J. Follow up Actions, Recommendation and Disclosure

11. This section describes recommendations and further actions or items to focus on for the remaining monitoring period. It also includes lesson learned for improvement for future safeguards monitoring activities. Disclosure dates of the monitoring report to the affected communities should also be included. A time-bound summary table for required actions should be included.

Appendix 1

- (i) List of Affected Persons and Entitlements
- (ii) Summary of Resettlement Plan/IPP with entitlement matrix

Appendix 2

- (i) Copies of affected persons's certification of payment (signed by the affected persons)
- (ii) Summary of minutes of meetings during public consultations
- (iii) Summary of complaints received and solution status

APPENDIX 15 TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR AUTHORITY ENGINEER

To Implement the Resettlement Plan (Resettlement Plan) and Gender Action Plan for Connecting Economic Clusters for Inclusive Growth in Maharashtra

A. Project Background

1. The Government of India has applied for financial assistance from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) toward the cost of the proposed Connecting Economic Clusters for Inclusive Growth in Maharashtra (CECIGM).
2. All possible steps have been taken to minimize land acquisition and demolition of structures so as to reduce adverse impacts on people settled along the road. Based on the State Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy, GOI norms and ADB resettlement and rehabilitation policies, MPWD has prepared Resettlement Plans to address unavoidable involuntary resettlement in the rehabilitation of project roads. All resettlement plans have been prepared based on census and baseline socioeconomic surveys.
3. To assist in the implementation of the RP for NH-204 to Kerli-Kotoli-Nandgaon Road SH 191 Road Dist. Kolhapur.

B. The objectives of the consultancy services are as given below:

1. Resettlement Plan Implementation

- (i) The Consultant will be the main link between the Client including PMU and PIU and project affected persons (PAPs)
- (ii) The Consultant shall undertake public information campaign along with Rehabilitation & Resettlement Officer (RRO) at the commencement of the RAP.
- (iii) The Consultant shall be responsible for verification of PAPs as prepared by the DPR Consultant,
- (iv) The Consultant shall develop rapport with PAPs,
- (v) The Consultant shall distribute pamphlets of rehabilitation and resettlement policy to PAPs, Panchayat Raj institutions, and concerned government offices in the project area, etc.
- (vi) The Consultant shall include PAPs who could not be enumerated during census cum socio-economic survey and ensure certification from RRO,
- (vii) The Consultant shall prepare format for making identity cards for PAPs
- (viii) The Consultant shall prepare and distribute photo identity cards,
- (ix) The Consultant shall undertake valuation of affected structures, land under acquisition, CPRs, trees and other private properties as detailed in Entitlement Matrix in the RPF,
- (x) The Consultant shall prepare Micro Plans,
- (xi) The Consultant shall submit a Micro Plans to RRO for approval from Client,
- (xii) The Consultant shall organize consultations at regular interval with PAPs with regard to resettlement and rehabilitation,
- (xiii) The Consultant shall organize training program for skill up gradation of the PAPs,
- (xiv) The Consultant shall assist PAPs in all matters related to rehabilitation and resettlement,
- (xv) The Consultant shall assist and facilitate aggrieved PAPs by bringing their cases to Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC),

- (xvi) The Consultant shall facilitate opening of joint account of PAPs,
- (xvii) The Consultant shall generate awareness about the alternative economic livelihood and enable PAPs to make informed choice,
- (xviii) The Consultant shall carry out periodic consultations with PAPs regarding the choice of resettlement (i.e., self or assisted), development of resettlement site, participation of women, etc.
- (xix) The Consultant shall identify training needs of PAPs for income generation and institutions for imparting training,
- (xx) The Consultant shall carry out consultations with local people and Panchayat Raj Institutions with regard to relocation, rehabilitation, reconstruction of affected common property resources (CPRs) as well as availability of new facilities under the project,
- (xxi) The Consultant shall participate in various meetings,
- (xxii) The Consultant shall submit monthly progress report, and
- (xxiii) The Consultant shall carry out any other activities that may be required for the implementation of RAP & TDP, etc.

2. Implementation of Gender Action Plan (GAP)

4. The gender action plan outlines activities to (i) enhance women's economic and human development opportunities; (ii) build institutional gender capacities through gender trainings for staff, consultants and contractors; (iii) strengthen the technical and management capacities of women staff on road safety; (iv) create spaces for women's participation in decision-making and leadership; (v) reduced time poverty; and (vi) promote gender responsive infrastructure by ensuring elderly, women, child and differently-abled (EWCD) road and bus shelter design features. This component will include a pilot initiative of additional design features, such as solar lights and information on women centric schemes, women empowerment messages and help line numbers in select bus shelters. The project will maintain sex disaggregated data on staff, consultants, construction workforce participation, labor, and project related trainings.

5. The AEC will undertake the following activities with regard to project GAP implementation:

- (i) Provide support and assist the MPWD, PMU and PIUs in implementation of gender actions in the project;
- (ii) Provide support to implement, monitor, report and document the activities included in the project gender action plan;
- (iii) Under guidance from the gender focal points in MPWD and PIUs; and project gender and social specialist in PMS prepare a GAP implementation schedule to streamline GAP activities especially the community activities;
- (iv) Mobilize and encourage participation of women and girls from the local community in the community activities including labor, consultations, and health camps;
- (v) Conduct all community activities as included in the project gender action plan including consultations, awareness activities and health camps;
- (vi) Ensure that the set gender targets are met in all project activities;
- (vii) Collect, collate, and report sex disaggregated data to PIUs monthly on all human parameters including labor, staff, trainings, and participation in community activities;
- (viii) Prepare the GAP progress reports every month and support PIU in its timely submission to PMU and subsequently to ADB as quarter progress reports.

- (ix) Prepare and submit a consolidated completion report on gender results including the consolidated GAP achievements; documenting women testimonies and summarizing the gender equality results achieved during the project.

C. Scope of the Consultancy Services, Tasks and Expected Deliverables

6. The Consultant shall play a role of secondary stakeholder in implementation of the RAP including TDP as applicable and in mitigating the adverse effects of the project. The Consultant shall remain responsible for the development of a comprehensive livelihood system to facilitate the project displaced persons to take advantages of the options available as per the RAP. The Consultant shall assist the Client including PMU and PIU in ensuring social responsibilities of the Client, such as, compliance with labor laws, prohibition of child labor, HIV/AIDS, gender, and tribal issues. The Consultant shall work in close coordination with RRO in carrying out the tasks as elaborated in succeeding Para.

1. Verification and Creation of PAPs Database.

- 7. All Verification has to be conducted jointly with RRO.
- 8. The RRO shall undertake joint verification of the project displaced persons and shall create the database of the eligible PAPs along with their road chainage and distance from center line. The Consultant shall verify the information already contained in the RAP and the individual losses of the PAPs and validate the same and make suitable changes if required.
- 9. During the identification and verification of the eligible PAPs, the Consultant shall ensure that each of the PAPs are contacted and consulted. The Consultant shall ensure consultation with the women from the PAP families especially women-headed households. The Gender Expert in the team of the Consultant will personally remain responsible for all consultations with women.
- 10. Verification exercise shall include actual measurement of the extent of total property loss/damage, and valuation of the loss/damage/affect along with the RRO. The Consultant shall display the list of eligible PAPs in prominent public places like Panchayat Offices, Taluk and District Headquarters.
- 11. The Consultant has to identify any private or community structure built within the Right of Way (ROW) after the cut-off date and notify the same to the PIU. The Consultant shall through consultation facilitate removal of the said ineligible project affected structures as per RPF from the ROW and inform them that any project benefits do not apply to them.

2. Distribution of Identity Card

12. After verification the Consultant shall distribute identity cards to all eligible Project Affected Households (PAHs). The identity card should include a photograph of the head of the household, the extent of loss suffered due to the project, and the choice of the entitlements with regard to the mode of compensation and assistance, with necessary family details. The Identity Cards are to be signed by the Team Leader of the consultant and RRO.

3. Consultation

- 13. The Consultant shall educate the PAPs on their rights, entitlements, and obligations under

the Resettlement Action Plan. It shall disseminate information to the PAPs on the possible consequences of the project on the communities' livelihood systems and the options available, so that they do not remain ignorant. It shall explain to the PAPs the need for land acquisition, the provisions of the policy and the entitlements under the RAP. This shall include communication to the roadside squatters and encroachers about the need for their eviction, the timeframe for their removal and their entitlements as per the RAP. The Consultant shall carry out consultations in separate groups by gender and caste in culturally appropriate manner as required to ensure effective participation in the implementation process.

3.2 resettlement and rehabilitation Cost Estimation: The Consultant shall undertake valuation of affected structures, land under acquisition, common property resources (CPRs), trees and other private properties as detailed in the Entitlement Matrix in Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF).

4. Preparation of Micro Plan

14. The Consultant shall prepare Micro Plans indicating category of entitlement. A separate plan has to be prepared for shifting of community assets. The Micro Plans may be prepared for non-Titleholders separately.

5. Disbursement of Assistance and Delivery of Entitlements

15. The Consultant shall ensure that PAPs obtain their full entitlements under the RAP. Where options are available, the Consultant shall provide advice to PAPs on the relative benefits of each option.

16. The Consultant shall assist the PIU in ensuring a smooth transition helping the PAPs to take salvaged materials and shift with proper notices. In close consultation with the PAPs, the Consultant shall inform the PIU about the shifting dates agreed with the PAPs in writing and the arrangements desired by the PAPs with respect to their entitlements. **5.3** The Consultant shall assist the PAPs in opening bank accounts explaining the implications, the rules, and the obligations of a joint account and how he/she can access the resources he/she is entitled to.

17. The Consultant shall ensure proper utilization of assistance made available under the RAP to the PAPs. The Consultant will be responsible for advising the PAPs on how best to use any cash that may be provided under the RAP. Emphasis should be placed on using such funds in a sustainable way e.g., purchasing replacement land for that acquired. The Consultant shall ensure proper utilization of the Rehabilitation & Resettlement Budget available for the project. It shall identify means and advise the RRO to disburse the entitlements to the eligible persons/families in a transparent manner and shall report to the PIU on the level of transparency achieved in the project.

6. Grievance Redressal

18. The Consultant shall make PAPs aware of the grievance mechanism set out in the RAP and shall assist PAPs who have grievances to pursue a suitable remedy. The Consultant shall help the PAPs to file a grievance application.

19. The Consultant shall maintain a log of the grievances directly received by them and forward the same to the designated complaint officer as per GRM within 7 (seven) days of receipt of the grievance from the PAPs. It shall submit a draft resolution with respect to the particular grievance of the PAP, suggesting solutions, if possible, and deliberate on the same in the GRC meeting through the Consultant representative in the GRC.

20. The Consultant shall assist in the GRC process whenever necessary.120

7. Coordination between PAPs and the PIU

21. The Consultant shall develop rapport between the PAPs and the project PIU. This will be achieved through regular monthly meeting with both the PIU representatives and the PAPs. All meetings and decisions taken are to be documented. The Consultant shall also coordinate with independent monitoring agency and share project data as requested.

8. Public Information Campaign

22. The Consultant shall assist the RRO to undertake public information campaign at the commencement of the project to inform the affected communities of the project RAP, the Resettlement Policy Framework and the entitlement package, Suggestion and Complaint Handling Mechanism etc.

9. Village Level Meetings and Progress Reporting in the Gram Sabhas

23. The Consultant shall ensure that village level meetings are held in every village with special emphasis on PESA – applicable villages. The frequency of such meetings will depend on the requirements of the PAPs, to allow the PAPs to remain up to date on project developments. Besides contacting PAPs on an individual basis to regularly update the baseline information, progress shall be reported in the Gram Sabhas by the Consultant. The Consultant will encourage participation of individual PAPs in such meetings by discussing their problems regarding land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement and other aspects relating to their socioeconomic lives. Such participation will make it easier to find a solution acceptable to all involved.

10. Reporting the Status of PAPs after shifting

24. The Consultant shall submit a status report of the PAPs to the PIU post relocation.

11. Road Safety Awareness.

25. The Consultant shall conduct road safety awareness to the children of schools and community at large in the villages located along the project by way of training, distribution of pamphlets and fixing of posters.

12. Assistance to the PIU in activities with respect to HIV Awareness Campaigns/ Child Labor/ Gender Mainstreaming / Tribal Development/Social Welfare

26. The Consultant shall assist the PIU to implement information campaign/advertisement in collaboration with existing health infrastructure and agencies such as, State AIDS Control Organization, Technical Support Units (TSU), District AIDS Prevention and Control Units DAPCU (if present in the project area) and PLHIV network etc. including provision of signage/hoardings at suitable locations, distribution of vehicle stickers and provision of condom vending machines at suitable locations (rest areas, truck parking lay-byes etc.) apart from collaborating with existing agencies.

27. The Consultant shall ensure in collaboration with PIU that medical facilities and health checkups which may include detecting STD/AIDS for the workers are provided at the construction

camps.

28. The Consultant shall assist PIU to ensure that the contractors comply with applicable labor laws (including prohibition of child labor) and maintain conducive environment for women participation in the labor force.

29. The Consultant shall support PIU in implementation of Tribal Development Plan in consultation with likely affected tribal community as per the Tribal Development Plan in the RAP, as applicable.

D. Team Composition and Qualification Requirements & Duties of Key Experts and Non-Key Experts

30. The Consultant's team shall comprise of following Key Experts. Duration of services of Key Experts is indicated against each.

- (i) Position K-1 (Team Leader cum resettlement and rehabilitation Expert)-10 person-months. b)
- (ii) Position K-2 (Social Development Expert) -10 person-months
- (iii) Position K-3 (Gender Expert)- 10 person-months
- (iv) Position K-4(Chartered Valuer)-6 month

31. **The qualification requirements of the Key Experts are given below:**

- (i) **Team Leader** cum resettlement and rehabilitation Expert: The Team Leader cum resettlement and rehabilitation Expert should be a postgraduate in social sciences. He/she should have about 10 years' experience in implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation works. He should have held responsible position in the previous assignments and should possess participatory management skills. Knowledge of local language is a desirable qualification. The Team Leader cum resettlement and rehabilitation Expert must have been with the Consultant for at least 2 years. Team Leader cum resettlement and rehabilitation Expert should have completed resettlement and rehabilitation work in at least 2 highway projects in the capacity of Key Expert one of which should be in World Bank or externally aided project.
- (ii) **Social Development Expert:** The Social Development Expert should be a post-graduate in social sciences. He/she should have about 7 years' experience in implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation works. Knowledge of local language is a necessary qualification. The Social Development Expert should have completed resettlement and rehabilitation work in at least 1 infrastructure project in the capacity of Key Expert. Experience in training and livelihood restoration activities is must.
- (iii) **Gender Expert:** The Gender Expert should be a post-graduate in social sciences. He/she should have about 7 years' experience in implementation of social development and gender equality projects and community welfare programs. Knowledge of local language is a necessary qualification. Should have the ability to engage with women and marginalized groups. He/she should have completed community outreach and awareness work in at least 3 social welfare projects in the capacity of key expert.
- (iv) **Chartered Valuer:** Chartered Valuer should be Civil Engineer, having experience in deals drawing, specifications and costing procedure for different Type of building,

He /She should have at least 7 years' experience, preferable be experience in replacement costing for resettlement and rehabilitation works for building and public assists.

E. Reporting Requirements & Time Schedule for Deliverables

32. The Consultant will submit reports as well as photographs, videotapes etc. taken during the assignment along with an electronic copy of the documents. All reports should be in English language only. However, the supporting documents can be attached in local language along with the translated versions/summaries in English. The details of documents to be submitted are given below:

1. Inception Report

33. The Consultant shall submit to the PIU an inception report-detailing plan of action, manpower deployment, time schedule, and detailed methodology within 15 days of the commencement of the assignment. Monthly progress Reports - The Consultant shall submit monthly progress reports on the activities carried out during that month and proposed activities for the coming month. The monthly progress reports will include data on input and output indicators as required by the PIU, with work charts as against the scheduled timeframe of RAP implementation. All progress reports shall include data on input and output indicators as required by the PIU. The Consultant shall document in full details, the consultation/counselling processes, the process of identification of the resettlement sites, and a full description of the training imparted (or facilitated) as part of the assignment. The progress achieved in land acquisition as per entitlements have to be documented. This documentation shall be submitted to the PIU as a part of the monthly progress report. Copies of the monthly report have to be submitted to PIU and PCU.

2. Monthly and quarterly progress report on GAP implementation

34. The Consultant shall submit monthly reports to the PIUs; and quarterly progress reports on the GAP activities carried out during the quarter and proposed activities for the coming quarterly.

3. Final Report

35. The Consultant shall submit a completion report at the end of the contract period summarizing the actions taken during the project, the methods and personnel used to carry out the assignment, and a summary of supports/assistance given to the PAPs, overall physical progress on the key activities under the RAP implementation.

4. GAP completion report

36. The Consultant shall also submit a GAP completion report at the end of the contract period submitting the consolidated GAP achievements matrix; documenting and summarizing the gender equality results achieved during the project.

5. Records of Meetings

37. The Consultant shall prepare minutes of the meetings of GRC, Gram Sabhas, meetings between PIU and PAPs etc. and submit to (i) PIU and (ii) PCU.

6. Record of Grievances

38. The Consultant shall record all grievances and the process of redressal documented and submitted to (i) Assistant Commissioner/SDO; (ii) PIU and (iii) PCU on a monthly basis.

7. Submission of Micro Plans

39. The Consultant shall submit all Micro Plans with the status of disbursement and payment of compensation, on a monthly basis. Where changes occur during the project implementation requiring changes in the Micro Plans, the Consultant will update the relevant plans and resubmit them to the (i) PIU and (ii) PCU.

F. Data, services, and facilities to be provided by the Client:

40. The PIU will provide to the Consultant copies of the RAP, Social Impact Assessment Report, PAP database, land acquisition details, and any other relevant reports/data prepared by the DPR Consultants.

G. Payments, Time Schedule, Site Office, and Other Conditions

41. The Consultant shall ensure that the RAP is implemented in an effective and proper manner. The prime responsibility of the Consultant shall ensure that each and every eligible PAP receive appropriate and due entitlement as per the entitlement matrix given in RAP. Additionally, the Consultant shall help the PIU in all other matters deemed to be required to implement the RAP in its spirit and entirety. All documents created, generated, or collected during the period of contract, in carrying out the services under this assignment will be the property of the PIU. No information gathered or generated during and in carrying out this assignment shall be disclosed by the Consultant without explicit permission of the PIU.

42. **Consultant's Site Office.** The Consultant will open a site office at project road section and function from there. All costs associated with the site office shall be borne by the Consultant.

43. **Time Schedule.** It is estimated that the Consultant services will be required for 10 months for participating in the implementation of RAP. The Consultant shall carry out all assigned tasks based on the timelines as set out in the table in para 20 below.

44. **Payment.** Payments to the Consultant will be made in stages on completion of the tasks/deliverables as given below along with timeline for tasks/deliverables:

S. No.	Task/ Deliverable	Timeline	Payment Schedule
1	Submission of Inception Report	1 month	10% Contract Price
2	a) Joint verification of assets within Corridor of Impact, information, dissemination and distribution of rehabilitation and resettlement policy b) Distribution of Identity card to eligible PAPs c) Submission of Micro plan for 100% Non-Title Holder and approval	3 months	20% of Contract Price

S. No.	Task/ Deliverable	Timeline	Payment Schedule
	d) Collection of baseline data including institutional data such as number of project staff across positions in PMU and PIUs, and brief socio-economic profile of the project area, estimated beneficiaries in project area, and need assessment for the health camps e) Submission of quarterly GAP progress report		
3	a) Submission of Micro Plan for 50% of total Title Holders b) Disbursements of assistance to 50% of total PAHs. c) Final data analysis report containing additional and or missing census details. d) Identification of relocation sites for shifting of PAPs/CPRS. e) 3 health camps organized for at least 30 persons per health camp (Target: 30 (50%) women; and 2 health camps organized for 60 women on breast and cervical cancer awareness	9 months	20% of Contract Price
4	a) Submission of Micro plan for 100%Title Holders and approval b) Disbursement of assistance to 80% of total PAPs. c) 3 health camps organized for at least 30 persons per health camp (Target: 50% women); and 2 health camps for 60 women on breast and cervical cancer awareness. d) Submission of quarterly GAP progress report	12 months	20% of Contract Price
5	a) Completion of road safety awareness. b) Completion of HIV / AIDS awareness. c) 2 health camps organized for at least 30 persons per health camp (Target: 50% women); and 1 health camps for 30 women on breast and cervical cancer awareness	15 months	5% of Contract Price
6	a) Disbursement of assistance to 100% of total PAPs. b) 2 health camps organized for at least 30 persons per health camp (Target: 50% women); and 2 health camps for 60 women on breast and cervical cancer awareness	18 months	5% of Contract Price
7	a) Submission of Final Report b) Submission of final GAP report with brief reports on health camps	24 months	20% of Contract Price