

Resettlement Plan

May 2022

India: Connecting Economic Clusters for Inclusive Growth in Maharashtra

Improvements to Yevat Malshiras Saswad Kapurhol Bhore Mandharev Wai Surur Road, SH 119 Km 76/0 to Km 117.100 and 0/0 to 4/257, Tah. Bhore and Wai. District Satara and Pune

Package No. EPC – 12

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
BPL	Below Poverty Line
BSR	Basic Schedule Rates
CoI	Corridor of Impact
CPR	Common Property Resource
CRN	Core Road Network
DP	Displaced Person
DH	Displaces Household
DPR	Detail 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 Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HH	Household
IP	Indigenous People
IR	Involuntary Resettlement
LAR	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
MDR	Major Districts Roads
MPWD	Maharashtra Public Works Department
MSRIP	Maharashtra State Road Improvement Project
NGO	Non-Government Organization
OBC	Other Backward Classes
PMU	Project Management Unit
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PMC	Project Management Consultant
PWD	Public Works Department
RFCTLARR	The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013
SC	Schedule Cast
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 neighbouring 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 Project Description.

B. Subproject Description

2. The main objective of the proposed subproject is to upgrade the existing road to two lanes with paved shoulders. The proposed subproject, Yevat Malshiras Saswad Kapurhol Bhore Mandhardev Wai Surur Road, is in District Pune and Satara, and is part of state highway (SH) 119, that passes through forest area and ghat portion in Pune and Satara district of Maharashtra. This proposed State highway (SH 119) segment serves as an artery to Pune and Satara district in the state of Maharashtra. The project road starts from Km 76.000 (PWD Km. 76/000) T-Junction with NH-04 (LHS-Satara, RHS-Pune) near Kapurhol village, Pune District and terminates at Km 117.100 (PWD Km. 117/100), near Dhawadi village, Satara District and approach road for Connecting to Mandhardev Temple (from km 0/000 to km 4/257).

C. Resettlement Plan

3. This Resettlement Plan is prepared for the proposed subproject road, Yevat Malshiras Saswad Kapurhol Bhore Mandhardev Wai Surur Road, is part of SH 119 in Pune and Satara District. The roads and other proposed amenities will be constructed within the ROW of government roads. There is no land acquisition anticipated in the project. On some of the road stretches, shopkeepers who are non-titleholders have occupied the land on the edge of the ROW for their daily business on a temporary basis. Hence, the proposed construction will incur temporary loss of income to them. To compensate for these losses, budgetary provisions are made in the resettlement plan.

D. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

4. Based on design considerations and site visit undertaken during the primary survey in 2019, a calculation of land acquisition has been made considering proposed upgradation of subproject road, and it has been found that up to 24.0 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.

5. The subproject road impacts a total of two displaced households (DHs), who will incur structural loss, both are commercial structures. Among the two DHs, both are losing commercial structures. The affected structures are owned by non-titleholder households. 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 in accordance with Asian Development Bank's Safeguard Policy Statement (ADB SPS) 2009.

F. Socio-economic Information and Profile

7. Based on the initial transect walk and socio-economic survey undertaken on 31 October 2020, it is assessed that due to the proposed project two households comprising 12 affected persons with 7 males and 5 females are likely to face impact due to partial structural loss. Both will face temporary income loss due to partial impact on their commercial structures. The average family size is 6. The primary survey indicated that out of two affected households, one is a nuclear family, and the other is joint family. All head of households (HoHs) are involved into business (shop owners) as their primary occupation. The households (02) belong to general category. The socio-economic survey identified both the households to be vulnerable as they are non-titleholders.

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 GOI, the Government of Maharashtra and Asian Development Bank. Prior to the preparation of the resettlement plan, a detailed analysis of the existing national and state policies was undertaken, and an entitlement matrix has been prepared for the project. This resettlement plan is prepared based on the review and analysis of all applicable legal and policy frameworks of the country and ADB policy requirements. The gaps between the policies have been identified and addressed to ensure that the resettlement plan adheres to the SPS (2009) requirements.

9. All compensation and other assistances will be paid to all DPs prior to commencement of civil works. After payment of compensation, the affected persons 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 31 October 2020. The structures affected under the project will be compensated at replacement cost. Any person who settles in the affected areas after the 31 October 2020, cut-off-date, are not considered for any compensation. They, however, will be given sufficient 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 four locations, which was attended by total 100 participants (69 male and 31 female) in the project to ensure people's participation during the project census survey. MPWD will conduct these consultations during resettlement plan implementation with the support of an implementation social safeguard personnel engaged with the Authority Engineers. The consultations will involve disclosure on compensation, assistance options, and entitlement package suggested for the project.

13. Information dissemination and disclosure has been a continuous process since the beginning of the project. 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). Hard copies of the resettlement plan will be kept in each of these offices, accessible to citizens as a measure of document disclosure and creation of wider public awareness. Also, production of 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

15. 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 Superintending Engineer (SE). PMU and PIU will be assisted by Project Management Services consultant and an Authority Engineer respectively that will have safeguards specialists. The staffs 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.

L. Monitoring and Reporting.

16. 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. Since temporary impacts are anticipated because of the roads project, the focus of monitoring will be on the number of days for which compensation is paid, versus the number of actual days of disruption of business during construction. For partial structure loss cases, disbursement of compensation amount along with other resettlement assistance will be taken under consideration. Unanticipated impacts and grievance redress will be monitored during construction and corrective actions taken, in accordance with the agreed entitlement matrix. The

PMU will implement safeguard measures and relevant safeguard plans, as provided in the legal agreements, and to 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, that will be disclosed on ADB website.

M. Resettlement Cost

17. The resettlement cost estimated for the project includes resettlement assistance, as outlined in the entitlement matrix, support cost for resettlement plan implementation and contingency provision amounting to be 10% of the total cost. The state government will be responsible for releasing the funds for resettlement in a timely manner. The total resettlement cost for the project is **Rupees Thirty-Five Lacs Twenty-Three Thousand Two Hundred Seventy-Seven and Twenty-Five Paise only.**

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 centres 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 neighbouring 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. Public Works Department, Government of Maharashtra (MPWD), under the aegis of 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 CECIGM of the project for eighteen number of roads having total length of 468.370 km across the state.

6. MPWD, has prepared DPRs for the roads considered under CECIGM through design consultants. The details of the Project roads considered under CECIGM is mentioned in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Details of Project Roads under CECIGM

S. No.	EPC No.	District	Road Designation & Number	Road Name	Length in KM
1.	EPC 10	Ahmednagar	SH 68	Improvement to Siddhatek Pune District Border to Korti Solapur District Border SH 68 Km. 103/530 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 Mandhardev Approach Road Tal- Bhor & Wai. Dist. Satara & Pune.	45.36
4.	EPC 13	Satara	SH 149	Improvements to SH 117 to Adarki Mirgaon Phaltan 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 to Kerli Kotoli Nandgaon Nanadari Road SH 191 Road Km 0/0 to 24/00 Dist. Kolhapur	24.00
6.	EPC 15	Nagpur	SH 323	Improvements to Karanja Bharsingi Mowad Bangaon Road (SH 323) in Km 51/600 to 62/100 Tal. Narkhed Dist. Nagpur	10.50
7.		Nagpur	SH 349	Improvement to Kalmeshwar Ghorad Mohapa Telgaon Tidangi road SH 349 KM 0/00 to 9/250 in 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 00/00 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 0/00 to 14/815, 2) Chaitanya Nagar Shiv Mandir to Asna Bridge Junction km 0/00 to 3/515, 3) Brahmanwada Road km 0/00 to 1/590 (Total length 19.920) Dist. Nanded	19.92
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 3/330, 3) Malkautha Road 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	25.65

S. No.	EPC No.	District	Road Designation & Number	Road Name	Length in KM
				Km 34/750 to 60/400 (Total length 25.650) Dist. Nanded	
12.	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) Dist. Nanded	27.38
13.	EPC 21	Nanded		Improvement to Kalyan Nagar Pathardi 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 214/815 Tal. Ghansawangi Dist. Jalna	37.415
15.	EPC 23	Sangli	SH 158	Improvements to Pusesavali Vangi Nagthane Walwa Borgaon Bahe Tambave Kasegaon Takave Road SH-158 Sec. From Vangi to Walwa Km. 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 Nagthane Walwa Borgaon Bahe Tambave Kasegaon Takave Road SH-158 Sec. From Walwa to Shirashi Km. 70/00 to 112/620 in Tal. Walwa Dist. Sangli	42.62
17.	EPC 25	Pune	SH 54	Amrapur - Kada - Pathardi - Karjat- Bhigwan to Baramati Road SH 54 KM. 145/00 to 173/200 Tal – Indapur Dist. Pune	28.20
18.	EPC 26	Nashik	SH 23	Improvement to Bari to Ghoti Sinnar Highway SH 23 Km 191/980 to 205/380 (Total length 13.32) Tal. Igatpuri Dist. Nashik	13.32
	TOTAL				468.37

B. About the Subproject Road

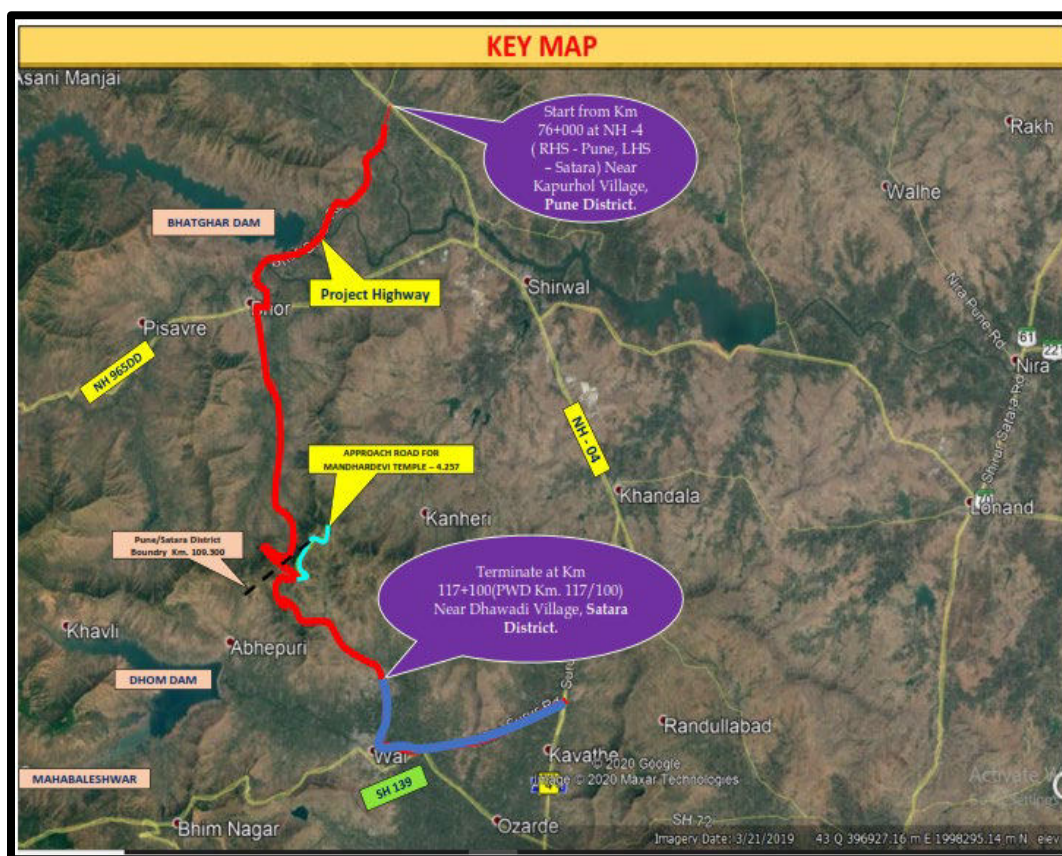
7. The main objective of the Project is upgradation of existing road to two lanes with paved shoulders. The proposed subproject, Yavat Malshiras Saswad Kapurhol Bhor Mandhardev Wai Surur Road is part of SH 119 in the District Pune and Satara, that passes through Forest area and ghat Portion in Pune and Satara district of Maharashtra. This Proposed State highway segment serves as an artery to Pune and Satara district in the Maharashtra State. The Project Road starts from Km 76.000 (PWD Km. 76/000) T-Junction with NH-04 (LHS-Satara, RHS-Pune) Near Kapurhol Village, Pune District and Terminates at Km 117.100 (PWD Km. 117/100), Near Dhawadi Village, Satara District and Approach Road for Connecting to Mandhardev Temple (from km 0/000 to km 4/257). The subproject road length is 45.357 km (**Table 2**).

Table 2: Subproject Road Details

Project Road	Length		
	From	To	Length (km)
Improvement of Yavat Malshiras Saswad Kapurhol Bhore Mandhardev Wai Surur Road			
Yavat Malshiras Saswad Kapurhol Bhore Mandhardev Wai Surur Road, District Pune, and Satara	76.000	117.100	41.125
Approach Road for Connecting to Mandhardev temple	0.000	4.257	4.257
Total Length (km)			45.357

Source: Detailed Project Report, DPR-05, PMU, CECIGM

8. The road primarily runs in north-south direction. The project road passes through about fourteen villages in Satara and Pune in the state of Maharashtra. The list of villages is provided in **Appendix 1**. This proposed State highway segment serves as an artery provides connectivity to NH-04 (LHS-Satara, RHS-Pune) near Kapurhol village at Km. 76.000, Pune District and terminates at Km 117.100 (PWD Km. 117/100), near Dhawadi village, Satara District, and approach road for connecting to Mandhardev Temple (from km 0/000 to km 4/257) as well as MDRs and rural roads in Maharashtra State. The project alignment including important location along the proposed subproject road is presented in **Figure 1**.

Figure 1: Google Earth Map showing the Subproject Road

9. The economy of Satara and Pune district is based on agriculture and agro industries. The project road will benefit the cultivators, farmers to bring their agricultural produce to the market. Eighty-five percent of the total geographical land under the district is under agricultural use; it grows jawar, wheat, cotton, etc. The proposed project will boost economic growth and poverty reduction which will bring substantial social and economic development to the region. Gunjawani River and Nira River is passing through the project road, places of religious importance and tourism (Mahabaleshwar) marks the region. Project road connecting from NH - 4 to in principle declared National Highway (NH).

C. Scope and Objective of the Resettlement Plan (RP)

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

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

11. This resettlement plan is prepared for Yavat Malshiras Saswad Kapurhol Bhore Mandhardev Wai Surur Road under Bhore and Wai Taluka with the objective to avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement impacts, and to compensate affected persons when impacts are unavoidable.

12. This resettlement plan has been prepared on the basis of 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 indigenous people, 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 including provision for fund and; Institutional framework for the implementation of the plan, including grievance redress mechanism, monitoring and reporting.

D. Minimization of Impact

13. 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.

14. The inventory data and typical cross-sections formed the basis of determining the widening requirement. Based on this information along with presence of Structures, trees, utility

services along the project road, the center line of the alignment is designed so as to cause minimum disturbance to existing features.

15. The existing RoW (15 to 24 meters) is sufficient in various parts of the project road for the proposed widening and improvement (**Appendix 2**). To minimize the resettlement impacts, road rehabilitation will be limited to 15 to 18 meters.

II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT (LAR)

A. Methodology for Assessment of LAR Impacts

16. An identification survey of affected persons was carried out by 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 person. 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. The identification was carried out in the month of October 2020.

17. The cut-off-date for the non-titled persons shall be 31st October 2020.

18. The Project census survey of all DPs, 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.
- (iv) The questionnaire used for socio-economic survey is appended in **Appendix 3**.

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

B. Displaced Households and Persons

20. A total of two households with 12 persons are likely to be affected by the project as presented in **Table 3**. Both affected households are non-title holder households (NTH). Both the 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). The two vulnerable households have been assessed to be vulnerable as they are 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 Household	No. of Person	% of DH
Total No. of Displaced Households (DH)	02	12	100%
Total No. of Economically displaced HHs	02	12	100%
No. of Economically displaced HHs losing 10% and more of productive assets	02	12	100%
Total No. of Vulnerable Households	02	12	100.00
Non-titleholder	02	12	100.00
Loss of Livelihood	—	—	—
Temporary loss of income	02	12	100.00
Loss of Structures	02	12	100.00
Loss of Commercial structure	02	12	100.00

Source: Primary Survey, October 2020

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

21. 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 available for the proposed subproject road. There is no requirement of additional land acquisition for the construction and upgradation of the subproject road.

2. Impact on Structures

22. The subproject road impacts a total of two displaced households (DHs), who will incur structural loss, both are commercial structures. Among the two DHs, none of them are losing residential structures (**Table 4**), and the two (100%) DHs are losing commercial structures. All the affected structures are owned by non-titleholder DHs; chainage and village wise list of displaced households is provided in **Appendix 6**.

Table 4: Number of Affected Structures and Displaced Households

S. No.	Type of Impact	No. of Affected Structure	No. of Affected HHs	No. of Affected Persons
		Private		
A.	Commercial	02	02	12
	Total	02	02	12

Source: Primary Survey, October 2020

23. 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 one commercial structure is *kuchha* and other commercial structure is *Pucca*.

Table 5: Type of Construction of Affected Structures

		Type of Construction (kuchha/ semi- pucca/ pucca)	Area of Impacted Structure (sq. m/r.m)	Total Area (sq. m/r.m)	% of Affected Area
S. No.	Type of Impact	Private	Private		
A.	Commercial	2	41	250.00	16.40
A.1	Kuchha	1	21	127.00	16.53
A.2	Pucca	1	20	123.00	16.26

Source: Primary Survey, October 2020

24. The magnitude of impacts on private structures shows that both are commercial structures; impacted structures are part of inner space of shop and extended shed, that is more than 10% of the total commercial area used by the DHs which is extended / encroached part on RoW. The affected structures will either be shifted back on the land available with the displaced households from where they can continue to undertake their economic activities.

25. The viability of the remaining structure, those losing more than 10% of their residential and commercial structures, will be carefully assessed during a detailed 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 *
Commercial	02	02		
No. of Economically displaced HHs losing 10% and more of productive assets	02	02	Partially	100%
Total	02	02		

Source: Primary Survey, October 2020

Note: * Percentage of average residential and commercial structural area loss by the households.

3. Impacts on Livelihood

26. As per the findings of census survey, two shops households are losing their livelihoods due to the project implementation. Commercial structure will shift back on site; hence livelihood will not be permanently lost and will be re-established. However, the shifting of structure from the original place and setting up the structure at new place (within RoW) will minimum take 5 days' time period and during this period the DPs will not be able to undertake any business activity and loss of livelihood for period of disruption will occur. 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

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

5. Impact on Common Property Resources (CPR)

28. Four common property resources (CPRs), either owned by government or any other institution and communities are affected under the project. Two temples and two bus stands; the two temples will be considered under the RP cost and the bus stands are considered under the civil construction cost of Contractors.

Sr. No.	Name of Owner	Structure from Centreline (Offset)	Side/Right/Left	ROW Either side in Meter	Affected Structure	Chainage	Village Name
1	Temple	6	L	8	1	78+000	Kasurdi
2	Bus Stop	6	R	8	1	80+700	Kasurdi
3	Temple	5.5	L	8	1	95+216	Khanapur
4	Bus Stop Boundary	6	R	8	1	91+650	Bhor

III. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

A. Project Area Profile

29. The project area falls under Satara & Pune district of Maharashtra state. Table below presents the key socio-demographic data of the State.

Table 7: Key Socio-demographic Data of the State and the Project District

District/State	Population 2011	Decadal Growth Rate		Sex Ratio		Population Density/km ²	
		2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Satara	3,26,000	14.59%	6.93%	995	988	268	287
Pune	31,20,000	30.73%	30.37%	919	915	462	603
Maharashtra	11,23,74,333	22.57%	15.99%	922	929	815	946

Source: District Census Handbook, Satara & Pune, Census of India 2011

30. 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.

31. 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 988 & 915

respectively females per 1000 males. As discussed in **Table 7**, the decadal growth rate as of 2011, is 14.59% & 30.73% respectively population density per square kilometre is 287 & 946 respectively people.

32. **Satara & Pune District.** The Satara & Pune district is the most important role in Maharashtra state. Satara district is situated in the river basins of the Bhima and Krishna River. The physical setting of Satara shows a contrast of immense dimensions and reveals a variety of landscapes influenced by relief, climate and vegetation. The variation in relief ranges from the pinnacles and high plateaus of main Sahyadrians range having height over 300 feet above mean sea level to the subdued basin of the Nira River in Phaltan Tahasils with the average height of about 1700 feet above mean sea level. The district of Satara and Pune is historical place for Maharaj Shivaji Chhatrapati. In 2001 Census eleven tahsils in Satara and Fourteen tehsils in Pune district. Thus in 2011 Census of Maharashtra state has 35 districts spread over six divisions. Now Pune has 14 tahsils & 1852 villages spread over 1) Ambegaon (144) 2) Baramati (118) 3) Bhore (196) 4) Daund (104) 5) Haveli (128) 6) Indapur (144) 7) Junnar (184) 8) Khed (192) 9) Mawal (192) 10) Mulshi (147) 11) Pune city (4) 12) Purandar (111) 13) Shirur (118) 14) Velhe (130) tahsils.

33. Pune is one of the least urbanized districts in the state having about 19.3 percent population in urban areas whereas about 45.2 percent of the state's population lives in urban areas. As per Census 2011, the total population of Pune district was 3,124,458 the district sex ratio 915 was higher compared to the state sex ratio. Literacy rate of Pune district is 89.56% percent and male and female literacy rates is reported 92.31 percent and 86.67 percent respectively. The economy of Pune district is based on agriculture and agro industries; 5.10 % of the geographical area in the district is under agricultural use. Pune is well connected by road and rail. State highways and district roads connect the different places with the district and with rest part of the Maharashtra state and the country at large.

B. Socio-economic Profile of Displaced Persons

34. 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

35. As per survey, the number of total displaced households and persons are two and 12 respectively, (02 HHs facing partial impact on commercial structures will face temporary income loss due to partial impact on structures), as represented in Table 8. The average family size is 6. The other belongs to joint family. Summary profile of affected persons are presented in **Appendix 5**.

Table 8: Details of Displaced Population

Impact Category	Number of HHs	Displaced Population		
		Female	Male	Total
Economically Displaced HHs	02	05	07	12
TOTAL	02	05	07	12

Source: Primary Survey, October 2020

2. Religious Affiliation and Caste Profile

36. As per the project census survey, the religious affiliation of the displaced households shows that 100.00% DHs belong to Hindu religion. (**Table 9**).

Table 9: Religious Affiliation of DHs

S. No.	Religious group	No. of Displaced HHs	No. of Displaced Persons	Percentage%
1	Hindu	02	12	100.00
Total		02	12	100

Source: Primary Survey, October 2020

37. The social stratification of the project area shows that both DHs, (100.00%) belongs to General category (**Table 10**).

Table 10: Caste Profile of Displaced Households

S. No.	Caste group	No. of Displaced HHs	No. of Displaced Persons	Percentage
1	General	02	12	100.00

Source: Primary Survey, October 2020

3. Vulnerability

38. 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 line (BPL) ¹
- (ii) Members of tribal groups or Scheduled Tribes (ST)²
- (iii) Members of Scheduled Castes (SC)³
- (iv) Female-headed households (FHH)
- (v) The elderly

¹ 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, 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.

² 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.

³ 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.

- (vi) Disabled persons
- (vii) Non-Titled HH

39. All the vulnerability indicated above were identified during the primary survey in the subproject area. No DHs were identified to be female headed or below poverty line (BPL); however, all DHs are considered vulnerable as they are non-titleholders.

Table 11: Vulnerable Displaced Households

Vulnerable Groups	Number of DHs	Percentage
Non-titleholder	02	100

Source: Primary Survey, October 2020

4. Occupational Profile of Affected Head of Households

40. Among the two affected households, two head of households (HH) are engaged into business; No one of them derive their income, primarily working as non-agricultural labour and agricultural activities.

Table 12: Occupational Profile of Head of Households

S. No.	Occupations	No. of Affected HoHs	Percentage
1	Business	02	100.00
Total		02	100

Source: Primary Survey, October 2020

5. Income Profile of Displaced Households

41. The two affected households, reportedly have monthly income in between ₹4000 to 8000.

Table 13: Income Range of Displaced Households

Income Range	No. of Displaced HHs	Percentage
4000-8000	02	100.00
Total	02	100

Source: Primary Survey, October 2020

6. Primary Income Earners

42. Among the two affected households, male, head of households (HoH) are the primary income earners.

Table 14: Primary Income Earner of Displaced Households

Primary Income Earner	No. of Displaced HHs	Percentage
Female	0	0.00
Male	02	100.00
Total	02	100

Source: Primary Survey, October 2020

7. Educational Status

43. Among the two affected households, seven are male and five are female. The table below shows the education Status of Displaced Persons.

Table 15: Education Status of Displaced Persons

Educational Status	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
Never gone to School	0	00.00	2	40	2	16.67
Primary School	2	28.57	1	20	3	25
Middle School	3	42.86	1	20	4	33.33
Secondary School	1	14.29	1	20	2	16.67
Higher Secondary School	1	14.29	0	0	1	8.33
Total	07	100	05	100	12	100

Source: Primary Survey, October 2020

C. Impact on Gender

44. There are five females DPs, but no one are female headed households that are being impacted by the project. Since, the proposed design is on pre-existing road, there is no breakdown of communities and social network.

45. No one Female is contributing to the family income. The perceived positive impact for the females is in terms of access to the work site, educational institution and health facilities centres. 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, ST population of Satara and Pune district is 3,227 and 36708 about 0.99% & 1.18% respectively of total population. However, no affected ST displaced HH is identified during the primary survey. There is no impact on indigenous people in this project.

IV. CONSULTATIONS, PARTICIPATION, AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

A. Identification of Stakeholders

48. Consultations with various 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 Displace Persons (DPs), project beneficiaries, Executing Agency, Implementing Agency especially the officials in Maharashtra PWD. The secondary stakeholder includes district magistrates and the revenue official's village heads, head of Gram Panchayat, village administrative officers, village council, AEC and business communities in the area.

B. Public Consultation in the 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 16: Consultation Methods Adopted in Project Area

Stakeholders	Method
Displaced Person	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) at all affected Village
Women's group	Through Focus Group Discussion (FGD)
Vulnerable Groups (SC, ST, BPL)	Through Focus Group Discussion (FGD) at affected village

D. Finding of the Public Consultations

51. Public consultations were conducted at 4 number of locations, that was attended by total 110 participants (79 male and 31 female) in the project to ensure people's participation during the project census survey. **Table 17** below enumerates the location, number profile and key issues discussed during 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. The photographs of public consultation and signature sheets are appended as **Appendix 7** and **Appendix 8** respectively.

Table 17: Summary of Stakeholder Consultation

Village	Date	Number of Participants	Issues Discussed & Concerns Raised	Steps Taken to Address the Concerns
Bhor	31 Oct 2020	Total 110 Male- 79 Female-31	1)Request to build CC Road in built-up area. 2)Request to give fair compensation. 3)Request to increase the width of road. 4)Request to provide drain in built-up section. 5)Request to provide job opportunities during construction work.	All the issues raised are addressed in Detailed Project Report
Sansherhima,	31 Oct 2020		1)Request to build CC Road in built-up area. 2)Request to give fair compensation. 3)Request to increase the width of road. 4)Request to provide drain in built-up section. 5)Request to provide job opportunities during construction work.	All the issues raised are addressed in Detailed Project Report
Bhabwadi,	31 Oct 2020		1)Request to build CC Road in built-up area. 2)Request to give fair compensation. 3)Request to increase the width of road. 4)Request to provide drain in built-up section. 5)Request to provide job opportunities during construction work.	All the issues raised are addressed in Detailed Project Report
Bholawade	31 Oct 2020		1)Request to build CC Road in built-up area. 2)Request to give fair compensation. 3)Request to increase the width of road. 4)Request to provide drain in built-up section. 5)Request to provide job opportunities during construction work.	All the issues raised are addressed in Detailed Project Report

E. Mechanism of Disclosure

52. A summary of this Resettlement Plan (resettlement plan) shall be translated into Hindi/Marathi 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. 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 AEC/ resettlement and rehabilitation Implementation agency 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 AEC/ resettlement and rehabilitation Implementation agency 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 AEC/ resettlement and rehabilitation Implementation agency and/or PIU, Resettlement Officers (ROs) 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 RO and/or ARO, AEC/ resettlement and rehabilitation Implementation agency shall 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) Lastly, 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 18**.

Table 18: Format for Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan

S. 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. The consultations resulted on keeping the alignment on the existing road.

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 Maharashtra State Road Sector Project. The acquisition of land shall be done as per the provision of RFCTLARRA 2013.

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 (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 RTFCTLAAR is effective. The salient provisions of the RTFCTLARR 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 has to be provided.
 - (b) The report has to 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, sufficient to meet the requirements of tribal communities as well as the Scheduled Castes.
 - (e) The Plan has to 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 has to 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 s.41.

- (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. m. 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 is 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. 16. 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.
- (xvi) 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) with regard to 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 and Forest Department, Government 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 and Forest Department, Government. of Maharashtra. The Government Decision No. SANKIRNA03/2015/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: 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. 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”, 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
- (v) Authorized Office of the PWD department will Demarcate the Land to be acquired
Preparation of Legal Search Report

- (vi) Valuation of the private land based on the previous 3 years records
- (vii) To appoint the district level committee for compensation of land
- (viii) Execution of Sale deed based on the legal search report
- (ix) If the land falls in schedule area, then land has to be acquired under the provision of RFCTLARRA 2013.
- (x) 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 RFCTLARRA, 2013, identified gaps and gap filling measures in the RF are given in following **Table 19**.

Table 19: Detailed Policy Comparison

S. 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 AECs. Informally displaced persons of	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	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

S. 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
		their entitlements and resettlement options	about the date, time and venue for the public hearing, to ascertain the views of the affected 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.	not 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 and rehabilitation package for landowners and for livelihood losers including landless and special	Gap between SPS and RFCTLARR with respect to non-titleholders on government land. Entitlement Matrix outlines compensation and assistance for APs.

S. 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
			provisions for Scheduled Tribes.	
5	Improve standard of living of displaced vulnerable groups	Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor 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	Special provisions are provided for vulnerable groups.	Gap between SPS and RFCTLARR with respect to non-titleholders on government land. Entitlement Matrix outlines assistance for nontitle holders.
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	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.

S. 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
		resources. In the urban area, provide them with access to housing.		
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 reporting framework, budget, and timebound implementation schedule	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.
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	Section 16. (I) Upon the publication of the preliminary	No gap between SPS and RFCTLARR. Cost of

S. 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
		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 standalone operation	Notification under subsection(/) 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 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	resettlement will be covered by the EA.
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	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	No gap between SPS and RFCTLARR.

S. 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
		throughout project implementation.	part of rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements listed in the Second Schedule commencing from the date of the award made under section 30.	
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 by considering the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.	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 resettlement schemes or plans under this Act.	RFCTLARR does not specify the frequency of monitoring. The Project will prepare monitoring reports semi-annually as per SPS

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 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 settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements⁴ 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

⁴ ADB SPS 2009 (Safeguards Requirements 2) does not apply to negotiated settlements. The policy encourages 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

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. ⁵
- (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.

⁵ 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 a 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 displaced persons. In addition to the compensation payments made by the Land Acquisition Officer/Competent Authority, the displaced persons 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, 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 for the loss of land as per Maharashtra Direct Purchase Policy 2016 (subject to negotiated purchase of land) or land compensation as per RFCTLARR, 2013 in the event of land acquisition;
- (ii) Compensation of crops/ trees at their replacement cost;
- (iii) Compensation for structures (residential/ commercial/ residential cum commercial) and other immovable assets at their replacement cost;
- (iv) 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;
- (v) Cash assistance based on the minimum wage/average earnings per month for the loss of income/livelihood for the period of disruption for temporary income loss;

- (vi) Assistance for shifting and provision for the relocation site (if required);
- (vii) Additional assistance to vulnerable groups, namely female-headed households, scheduled castes (SC), scheduled tribes (ST), those below the poverty line, elderly headed household, landless and disabled headed household or poor family with disabled member, transgender people, orphans/child labours and non-titleholders.
- (viii) One-time Resettlement Allowance; and
- (ix) 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 31st October 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. Entitlements

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 20** below.

Table 20: Entitlement Matrix

S. No.	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 titleholders/ 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 applicable⁶ 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"> • Compensation accounts for all taxes and fees shall be borne by 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 of private land is coercion free. 	District Collector/ shall determine the market value of the land and multiply by the factors and add 100% solatium as specified in LARR Act 2013. 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. Nil
1-b	Loss of private land	Agricultural land, homestead land or vacant plot	Tenants and leaseholders (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. 	MPWD will confirm land rental and ensure tenants and leaseholders receive reimbursement for land rental deposit or unexpired lease, and report to MPWD. MPWD will ensure provision of notice. Nil

⁶The 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

S. No.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
2-a	Loss of Government land	Vacant plot, Agricultural land, homestead land	Leaseholders or given Rights over the land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for land as per Maharashtra Direct Purchase Policy 2016. Compensation for rental deposit or unexpired lease (such amount will be deducted from the compensation of the lessee). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation accounts for all taxes and fees and does not account for any depreciation. • Re-titling to be completed prior to project completion 	MPWD will ensure provision of notice and identify vulnerable household s. 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 	<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, MPPWD and Authority Engineers in consultations 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. Nil

S. No.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each displaced family⁷ 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 		
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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land/ structure owners will reimburse tenants and leaseholders rental deposit or unexpired lease. 	<p>MPWD will verify the extent of impacts through 100% surveys of DHs determine assistance, verify and identify vulnerable households.</p> <p>Nil</p>

⁷Displaced family for eligibility under this entitlement matrix means the family losing more than 10% of main structures affected by this Project.

S. No.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
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. Displaced family for eligibility under this entitlement matrix means the family losing more than 10% of main structures affected by this Project.⁸ 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 	<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>Nil</p>
Commercial Structures						
4-a	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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation accounts for all taxes and fees and does not account for any depreciation. <u>If the remaining of the structure is unviable, the entire structure will be acquired</u> 	<p>MPWD will verify the extent of impacts through a 100% survey of DHs determine assistance, verify and identify vulnerable households.</p> <p>Nil</p>

⁸ Displaced family for eligibility under this entitlement matrix means the family losing more than 10% of main structures affected by this Project.

S. No.	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. • Displaced family for eligibility under this entitlement matrix means the family losing more than 10% of main structures affected by this Project.⁹ • 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"> • Cattle sheds, petty shops, small traders and artisans shall be identified during census. 	
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. • Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets with no deductions from replacement value. • Each Tenant displaced family shall get 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land/ structure owners will reimburse tenants and leaseholders land rental deposit or unexpired lease. • Cattle sheds, petty shops, small traders and artisans 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>Nil</p>

⁹ Displaced family for eligibility under this entitlement matrix means the family losing more than 10% of main structures affected by this Project.

S. No.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 		
4-c	Loss of commercial structure	Commercial structure and other assets	Non-Title Holders/Squatters, Encroacher	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replacement cost of structure constructed without depreciation Extended Permanent Shed shall be paid Rs. 10000 lumpsum Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets Displaced family for eligibility under this entitlement matrix means the family losing more than 10% of main structures affected by this Project.¹⁰ 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 	<p>MPWD will verify the extent of impacts through 100% surveys of DHs determine assistance, verify and identify vulnerable households.</p> <p>Two households will receive compensation for structural loss, one-time resettlement allowance and shifting allowance.</p>
4-d	Loss of commercial structure	Commercial structure	Kiosk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One-time shifting allowance @ Rs10000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One-time shifting allowance for shifting within the remaining land 	MPWD will verify the Kiosks through 100% surveys of DHs Nil
4-e	Loss of commercial/Residential structure	Projection frontage	Structures with GCI sheets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One-time repair grants @20000. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One-time repair allowance for projections of 	MPWD will verify the Kiosks through 100% surveys of DHs

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

S. No.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
					commercial or residential structures constructed by GCI sheets	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 labourer's 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 Agricultural tenant/ leaseholder Sharecropper s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 days advance notice to harvest crops, fruits, and timbers. • Compensation for standing crops in case of such loss, based on an annual crop cycle at market value • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harvesting prior to acquisition will be accommodated to the extent possible • 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 	MPWD will ensure provision of notice. Valuation Committee will undertake valuation of standing crops, perennial crops and trees, and finalize compensation rates in consultation with DPs. Nil

S. No.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
				determined in consultation with the Forest Department for timber trees and the Horticulture Department for other trees/crops.	compensated at market value. ● Market value of trees/crops has to be determined.	
Impact on Vulnerable Persons						
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 	<p>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 AE and AEC 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 identified by MPWD and AEC in consultation with local training institutes.</p> <p>Two households will receive vulnerability assistance.</p>
Temporary Loss						
8	Temporary loss of land	Land temporarily required for subproject construction	Legal titleholders Family with traditional land right	● Any land required by the Project on a temporary basis will be compensated in consultation with the landholders.	● Assessment of impacts if any on structures, assets,	MPWD will ensure compensation is paid prior to site being taken over by contractor.

[illegible]

S. No.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MPWD will finalize the entitlements in line with ADB's SPS, 2009. 	MPWD

Note:

1. No resettlement and rehabilitation assistance 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 two displaced households (which includes two commercial structures) that are on the proposed RoW. The affected structures will be shifted back on the land available with the displaced households from where they can continue to undertake their economic activities.

77. Impact on residential structures due to subproject implementation has not been identified. 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 all DHs are entitled for cash compensation against loss of their structures.

B. Income Restoration and Rehabilitation

1. Temporary Loss of Income

78. As per census survey findings, two shop owners of commercial entireties will be partially affected due to partial impact on their commercial structures (extended sheds and part of inner shop). No tenants doing business activity and no employees are employed in these commercial establishment; no tenant and employee will be losing their livelihood due to the project. The project implementation will cause temporary income loss for the period of disruption to the business owners due to impact on structures (the impacted structures will be required to be demolished and reconstructed)

The affected business owners of impacted commercial entities were consulted during the census survey and all of them have opted for cash compensation and self-repairing of their affected structures.

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.¹¹ All the impacted DHs will be eligible to receive cash assistance as per the 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.

¹¹ 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.

VIII. COMPENSATION AND RESETTLEMENT PLAN BUDGET

A. Compensation and Valuation of Assets

80. The valuation of 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. Following the payment of compensation, the 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. Implementation of the subproject road will not require any land acquisition.

2. Valuation of Structure

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. The valuation shall be done by Building Department. 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. The total compensation paid is presented in **Table 21**.

Table 21: Compensation for Impacted Structures

Type of Structure	Unit (M ² /RFt.)	Rate (INR)	Area (sqm)	Amount (INR)
Commercial Structures				
Kaccha	1	6160.00	21.00	129360.00
Semi-pucca	0	10560.00	0.00	0.00
Pucca	1	14960.00	20.00	299200.00
Total				4,28,560.00
Common Property Resources				
Two Temples. Pucca structures would be impacted. Lumpsum amount of Rs 2,00,000 for each temple is considered.				4,00,000.00

3. Valuation of Crops and Trees

83. There are no private trees affected in subproject road area.

4. Relocation Assistance

84. 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 for other improvements to the land, at full replacement cost.

85. Despite being a linear project and efforts made to minimize the resettlement impacts, the proposed subproject will affect residential and commercial structures as a result of which both physical and economic displacement will arise; however, in this case, two DHs will relocate their partially affected structures in the project area.

86. Efforts are made through various provisions in this resettlement plan to mitigate negative social impacts caused up on displaced persons and communities by supporting relocation of affected households and by restoration of income to national minimum standard.

87. To understand the relocation options, DHs were consulted during the census survey, the DPs showed a clear preference for cash compensation and self-relocation, in order to avoid disruption of community life and problems with host communities. However, in this subproject no affected household will be relocated to a different area since all of them have additional land to rebuild their structures at the existing locations. The NTH structures (kiosks), which are being fully affected will also be shifted back/accommodated within the remaining RoW land at the same location. Furthermore, during project implementation, the EA will ensure, and efforts will be made to avoid and minimize the impacts and the implementing AEC will verify the same and include in the micro-plan accordingly. As per LARRA 2013 and the entitlement matrix, affected households will be given preference in determining viability of structures that will be partially affected.

88. As relocation assistance all the DHs and the structure owners will receive shifting allowance as presented in **Table 22** below. Shifting assistance shall be given to the DPs losing substantial main structure affecting to shift the structure. Among two structures.

Table 22: Shifting Allowance

Shifting of commercial structure	02	10,000	20,000
Total	02		20,000

89. The inventory of loss survey indicated that two DHs will lose more than 10% of the shop from where they are running the business. 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 23: One-time Resettlement Allowance

Type of Assistance	Number of Structure	Rate (₹)	Total Amount (₹)
Commercial	2	50,000	1,00,000.00
Total	2		1,00,000.00

5. Vulnerability Assistance

90. Additional one-time vulnerability assistance of ₹ 25,000 will be provided in accordance with the entitlement matrix. The project has not identified any woman headed DH & BPL category; however, the ADB SPS recognises all non-titleholders as vulnerable. Therefore, all two DHs will be entitled to receive vulnerability assistance.

Table 24: Vulnerability Assistance

02	25,000	50,000
Total		50,000

6. Compensation for Temporary Income Loss

91. It is assessed the two business entities will be impacted due to partial relocation of structures 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 and kiosks for a period of 5 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.

92. 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 Maharashtra¹² whichever is higher, during the preparation of the micro-plans for the subproject. Copy of the minimum wage notification by the government is provided in **Appendix 8**. Income loss of two DHs is provided in **Table 25** 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 25: Temporary Income Loss

02 Shops	362.50	7 days	5075.00
02	343.33		5075.00

B. Resettlement Plan Budget

1. Source of Funding and Fund Flow Management

¹² As per the notification vide no. MWA-1015/418/CR-140/LAB-7, dated 24 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>

93. The cost related to land acquisition (which is 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 R&R activities. The EA in advance, initiates the process and early approval for the R&R 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 RP to DPs. The implementing AECs facilitate the disbursement process and rehabilitation program.

2. Resettlement Plan Budget

94. A detailed indicative resettlement and rehabilitation cost is given in **Table 26**. The cost related to resettlement will be borne by the EA. The total resettlement cost for the subproject is **Rs. Thirty Lacs Sixty-Two Thousand Nine Hundred Sixty-Nine and Nil Paise only.**

Table 26: Details of Resettlement and Rehabilitation Cost

S. No.	Item Description	Units	Number/Area	Unit Rates (INR)	Total Amount (INR)
1.	Commercial Structures (Shops)	Nos.	02		
1-a	Kuccha		21	6,160	1,29,360.00
1-b	Semi-pucca		0	10,560	0
1-c	Pucca		20	14,960	2,99,200.00
	Sub Total (1)				4,28,560.00
2.	Common Property Resources (Temples)				
2-a	Two Temples, pucca structures		lumpsum	2,00,000	4,00,000.00
3.	One-time R&R Assistance				
3-a	Provisional sum for one-time resettlement allowance***	Nos.	2	50,000	1,00,000.00
3-b	Shifting allowance for structures including kiosks	Nos.	02	10,000	20,000.00
3-c	Vulnerability assistance	Nos.	02	25,000	50,000.00
	Sub Total (3)				1,70,000.00
4.	Temporary income loss* for business owners for 7 days	Nos.	02	362.50	5075.00
	Total (1+ 2+3+4)				10,03,635.00
6.	Implementation cost				
6-a	Hiring of Authority Engineer	LS			8,69,097.00
6-b	Consultation, Grievance Redress	LS			10,00,000.00
6-c	Training for PMU and PIU staff	LS			5,00,000.00
	Sub Total (6)				23,69,097.00

7	Contingency (15% of R&R cost) **				1,50,545.25
	Grand Total (2+3+4+5+6+7)				35,23,277.25
Total resettlement plan cost for this subproject road is Rs. Thirty-Five Lacs Twenty-Three Thousand Two Hundred Seventy-Seven and Twenty-Five Paise 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 to 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 lumpsum 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

95. 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.

96. 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.

97. 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 9**.

A. Level 1: PIU and Field Level

98. Grievance related to the implementation of resettlement plan will be taken to the PIU level. 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 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) Representatives 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

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

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

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

100. 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. 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.

101. 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.

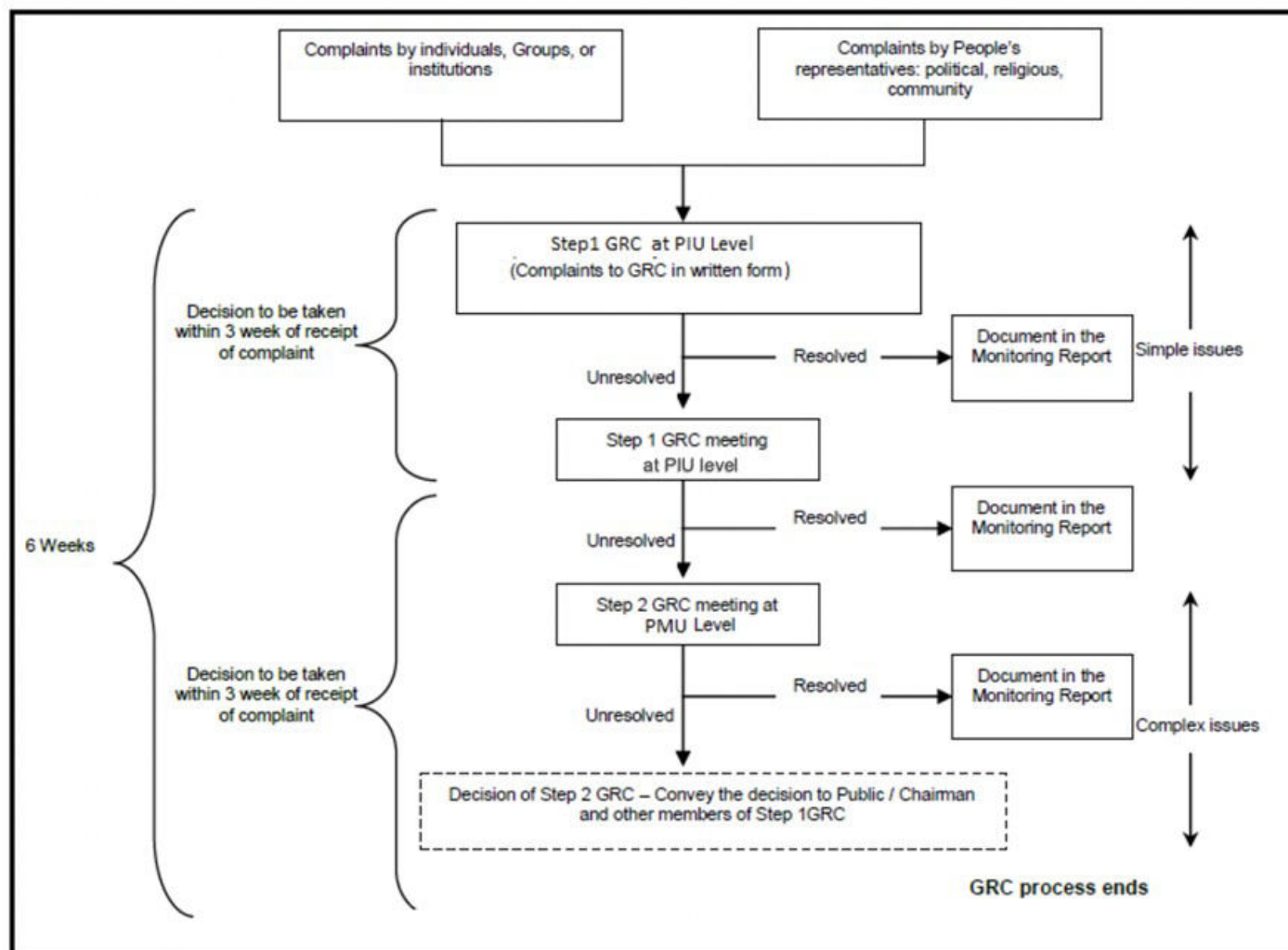
102. **Costs:** All costs involved in resolving the complaints (meetings, consultations, communication, and reporting / information dissemination) will be borne by the Project.

C. Level 3: Court of Law

103. 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.

104. **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 affected persons 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, will the Accountability Mechanism 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 Redress Process



X. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

A. Institutional Requirement

105. 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), Government of Maharashtra
- (ii) ADB-Project Management Unit (ADB-PMU)
- (iii) Project Implementation Unit (PIU)
- (iv) Authority Engineer Consultant (AEC)

B. Executing Agency

106. The Executing Agency (EA) for the Project is MPWD, Government of Maharashtra. The existing MPWD has established a PMU at its headquarters in Mumbai. This office will be functional for the whole project duration. The PMU, headed by CE 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

107. ADB-PMU will do the overall coordination, planning, implementation, and financing. The PMU will engage two (each will look after 3 divisions⁸) Focal Safeguard Officer (FSO) with a 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 Unit and AEC for planning and implementation of resettlement activities in the project. Some of the specific functions of the ADB-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 AECs;
- (v) Coordinating with line Departments, Project Implementation Units, implementing AEC and Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC)

D. Project Implementation Unit (PIU)

108. 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. Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will appoint/ designate an Assistant Resettlement Officer (ARO) in the rank of Assistant Engineer (AE) 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 PIU level will be provided with the

training by the social/ resettlement specialist of the Authority Engineer (AE) for implementation of the resettlement plan. The PIU 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

109. 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.

110. 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)

111. 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)

112. Two AEs 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.

113. Each AE 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 AE. The AE 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.

114. Each AE 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.

115. 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 11**.

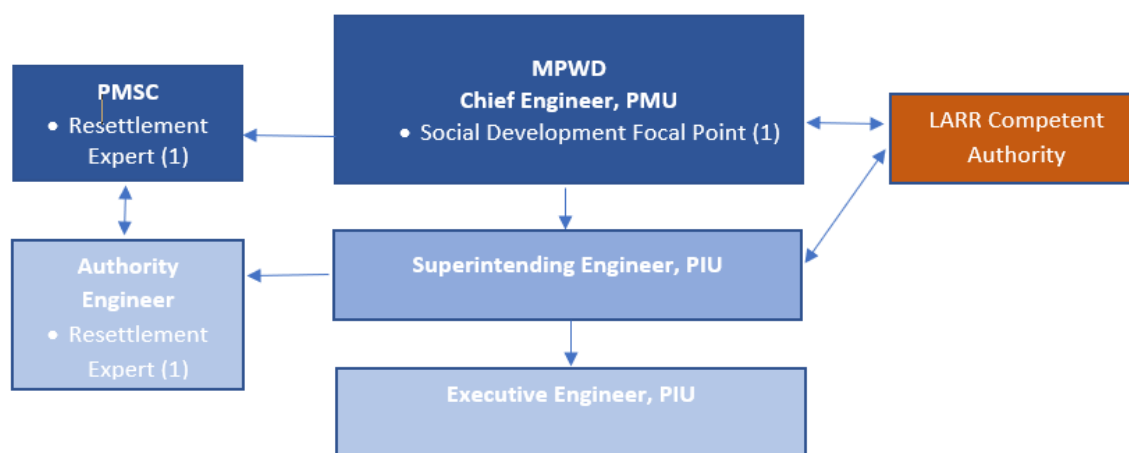
116. The roles and responsibilities of various agencies to be involved in resettlement planning process and implementation of resettlement activities are summarized in **Table 27**.

Table 27: Roles and Responsibilities of Different Agencies for Resettlement Plan Implementation

Establishment of Social and Resettlement Unit in 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 Consultant) AECs	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 from ADB	ADB-PMU
Payment of replacement cost and allowance	SRU, PIU
Notify the date of commencement of construction to DPs	SRU, PIU/AEC
Assistance in relocation, particularly for vulnerable groups	SRU, PIU/ Authority Engineer Consultant
Monitoring of resettlement plan Implementation	PMU/PMSC

117. The institutional arrangement for resettlement plan implementation is presented in **Figure 3**.

Figure 3: Institutional Arrangement for Resettlement Plan Implementation



G. Capacity Development

118. 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-PMU and needs appointment of a designated officials dealing with the land acquisition and resettlement for the project.

119. To allow an effective execution of all resettlement plan related tasks some expansion of the capacity on resettlement plan currently available at EA/PIU may be needed. As soon as the project will become effective PIU will carry out a capacity need assessment and will define the capacity building activities and if needed the additional experts required. All concerned staff at PIU level involved in land acquisition and resettlement activities will undergo an orientation and training in ADB resettlement policy and management. The ADB's consultant/ resettlement specialist will organize a training workshop and provide training to the PIU staff. Broadly, the training will cover various topics such as (i) Principles and procedures of land acquisition; (ii) Public consultation and participation; (iii) Entitlements and compensation & assistance disbursement mechanisms; Grievance redress; and (iv) Monitoring of resettlement operations. These will be covered through a formal workshop by the consultant under the ongoing technical assistance program. The specific components under the training will cover the following:

- (i) Government of India and ADB policy and frameworks and requirements on land acquisition and resettlement
- (ii) Resettlement and rehabilitation policy and procedure adopted for CECIGM
- (iii) Implementation arrangement and schedule activities step-by-step
- (iv) Monitoring and reporting mechanism
- (v) Consultation and grievance redress

XI. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

120. 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

121. 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.

B. Resettlement and Rehabilitation Implementation Schedule

122. A composite implementation schedule for resettlement and rehabilitation activities in the project including various sub tasks and timeline matching with civil work schedule is prepared and presented in the form of **Table 28**. However, the sequence may change, or delays may occur due to circumstances beyond the control of the Project and accordingly the time can be adjusted for the implementation of the plan. The implementation schedule can also be structured through

package wise. The entire stretch can be divided into various contract packages and the completion of resettlement implementation for each contract package shall be the pre-condition to start of the civil work at that particular contract package.

Table 28: Implementation Schedule

Activities	Progress (Yearly/Quarterly)										
	2021				2022				2023		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Project Preparation Stage											
Screen sub-project impact											
Public Consultation											
Cary out Census Survey											
Prepare Resettlement Plan											
Resettlement Plan Implementation Stage											
Hiring of AECs for resettlement plan Implementation											
Obtaining approval of resettlement plan from ADB											
Disclosure of resettlement plan											
Training and Capacity Building PIU and Other Institutions											
Public Consultation											
Grievance Redressal											
Valuation of Properties											
Preparation of Micro Plan											
Payment of Compensation											
Notify the date of start of construction to DPs											
Rehabilitation of DPs											
Handover of sites and alignments to contractors											
Start of civil works in sections with no pending compensation											
Monitoring and Reporting Period											
Internal monitoring, including surveys of affected persons on entitlements, satisfaction surveys											

XII. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

A. Need for Monitoring and Reporting

123. 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 fulfilment of the project objectives.

B. Internal Monitoring

124. 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 AECs 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 PM 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.

125. 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

126. 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

127. 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 Institutional arrangements
- (xii) Implementation schedule review, budgets and line items expenditure

2. Relocation Stage

128. 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

129. 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

130. 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.

131. 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) AEC 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) Number of families physically displaced and resettled
- Monitoring reports submitted

E. Reporting Requirements

132. 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 10**.

133. 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 THE SUBPROJECT ROAD PASSES

S. No.	Name of Village	Tehsil	District	No. of Affected household
1	Kapurhol	Bhor	Pune	NIL
2	Kasurdi			NIL
3	Alande			NIL
4	Sangvi			NIL
5	Bholawade			NIL
6	Bhor			02
7	Bhabwadi			NIL
8	Khanapur			NIL
9	Gokawadi			NIL
10	Nere			NIL
11	Gundewadi			NIL
12	Kambatwadi			NIL
13	Bopardi			NIL
14	Wai			NIL
			Total	02

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



(S.N.Rajbhoj)
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& Project Director (EAP)
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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 Bangaon 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 Dharamabad 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



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 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 Tal. Karjat Dist. Ahmednagar Length 23.98 km (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) Length 21.90 km (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 Length 45.36 km (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) Length 21.00 km (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 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 Length 10.50 km (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 Length 9.25 km (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 length 28.672 km (EPC 16)	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)
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 Road KM 0/00 to 1/590, Length 19.920 km (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 14/815 to 34/750 2) Amdura 0/0 to 3/330 3) Amdura Link Road 0/0 to 0/595 4) Malkautha Road KM 0/00 to 1/975 Length 25.835 km (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 km (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 Dharamabad to Balapur IIIT Up to State border 0/0 to 5/715 Total length 27.380 km (EPC 20)	Up to 24.00 m	3.75 m	7.00 m	1.50 m Soft Shoulders each side
13	Improvement to Kalyan Nagar 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 Length 22.03 km (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 Length 37.420 km (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

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)
					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 Length 41.33 km (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 Nagathane Walawa Borgaon Bahe Tambavi Kasewagaon Takave Road SH-158 From Walwa to Wakyrde KH KM 70/00 to 112/620 in Tal. Walwa Dist. Sangli Length 42.62 km (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 Length 28.20 km (EPC 25)	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 Dist. Nashik Length 13.32 km (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 A. Subproject Road

A. Subproject Road Name Yavat Saswad - War-wai Road B. Questionnaire No C.
 Name of the Village B. War D. Name of Block Pune E.
 District Pune F. Thana No G. Plot No H.
 Km/Chainage 927000 I. Side : Left / Right (L/R) R

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. Others

3. Use of Land

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

4. Affected arce of the Land/plot (in Acre): 20 SPM

5. Total Area of the affected Land/plot (in Acre): 123 SPM

6. Total Land Holding of the Attracted person (in Acre)

1. Irrigated: 2. Non-irrigated:

3. Other: (Commercial) 4. Total:

7. Status of Ownership

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

8. Type of private Ownership

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

9. Name of the Owner/Occupier (s): Sambsh Nikam

10. Father's name: Jaswant Nikam

11. Rate of the Land (per Acre) 14,960/- SP

1. Market Rate: 14960/- 2. Revenue Rate:

12. Any of the following peoples associated with the Land

A. Agricultural Laborer 1. yes 2. No

Name (i) (ii)

B. Tenant/Laborer 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) 8.6

15. Distance of boundary wall (if any) from center line of the road (in mtr) 9

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

a) Length 2 b) Width 4.30 m c) Height

17. Area of the boundary wall only (in meter): a) Length 1.2 b) Height 1.2

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

a) Length 6 b) width 20 c) Height 3

19. Scale of Impact on structure

a) 25% b) 50% c) 75% d) 100%

20. Type of Construction of Structure

1. Temporary (buildings with mud/brik/wood made walls, thatched/tih roof)

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

3. Permanent (with RCC; Single/Doubles storey building)

21. Type of Construction of the Boundary wall (use code from question: 20) 06

22. Age of the structure (in years): 24 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) NA

E. Religious Structure

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

29. Sacred Grove 30. Other (specify)..... NA

F. Government Structure

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

35. Bus Stop 36. Other (specify)..... NA

G. Other Structure

37. Boundary Wall 38. Foundation 39. Cattle Shed

40. Other (specify)..... NA

25. Type of Business/profession by Head of Household:..... Business

26. Status of the Structura

☒ 1. Legal Tileholder 2. Customary Right 3. License form 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 in residential structure 1. Yes ☒ 2. No

Name (i) (ii)

(iii) (iv)

28. Number of trees within affected area

1. Fruit Bearing N/A 2. Non-fruit Bearing N/A 3. Total N/A

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 3 Total 6

32. Number of family members with following criteria

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

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.yas ☒ 2. No

C. Is it a household Below poverty Line (BPL) 1. yas ☒ 2. No

34. Annual Income of the family Rs. 65000

35. If displaced do you have additional land to shift? 1. yas ☒ 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 (codes in preferred order)

1. Employment Opportunities in Construction work

2. assistance/Loan form other ongoing deveiopment scheme

3. Vocational Training

4. Others (specify.....)

Census Survey Questionnaire A. Subproject Road

A. Subproject Road Name Yewat-Saswal-Bhar B. Questionnaire No Wai Road C.
 Name of the Village Bhar D. Name of Block Pune E.
 District Pune F. Thana No G. Plot No H.
 Km/Chainage 91+600 I. Side : Left / Right (L/R) Right hand

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. Others

3. Use of Land

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

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

4. Affected arce of the Land/plot (in Acre): 21 34m

5. Total Area of the affected Land/plot (in Acre): 127 59m

6. Total Land Holding of the Attracted person (in Acre)

1. Irrigated: 2. Non-irrigated:

3. Other: Commercial 4. Total:

7. Status of Ownership

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

4. Encroacher 5. Squatter 6. Other (sprcity): NTH

8. Type of private Ownership

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

9. Name of the Owner/Occupier (s) : Shasikant Shete

10. Father's name : Kisan Shete

11. Rate of the Land (per Acre)

1. Market Rate: 6160 2. Revenue Rate:
12. Any of the following peoples associated with the Land
- A. Agricultural Laborer 1. yes ☒ 2. No ☒
- Name (i) (ii)
- B. Tenent/Laborer 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 vfrom center line of the road (in mtr) 6 m
15. Distance of boundary wall (I any) from center fine of the road (in mtr) 9 m
16. Area of the affected structure excluding boundary wall (in Square Meter)
- a) Length nil b) Width Nil c) Height
17. Area of the boundary wall only (in meter): a) Length Nil b) Height Nil
18. Area of the total structure excluding boundary wall (in Square Meter)
- a) Length 4 m b) width 5 m c) Height m
19. Scale of Impact on structure
- ☒ a) 25% b) 50% c) 75% d) 100%
20. Type of Construction of Structure
- ☒ 1. Temporary (buildings. with mud/brik/wood made walls. thatched/tih roof)
2. Semi-permanent (buildings, with ttetd roof and noral cement floor)
3. permanent (with RCC; Single/Doubls storey building)
21. Type of Constrution of the Boundary wall (use cade from question:20)
22. Age of the structure (in years): 07 years

23. Market Value of the Structure (in Rs.):..... 22

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) NA

E. Religious Structure

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

29. Sacred Grove 30. Other (specify)..... NA

F. Government Structure

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

35. Bus Stop 36. Other (specify)..... NA

G. Other Structure

37. Boundary Wall 38. Foundation 39. Cattle Shed

40. Other (specify)..... NA

25. Type of Business/profession by Head of Household:..... NA Shopkeeper

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 in residential structure

1. Yes 2. ☒ No

Name (i) (ii)

(iii) (iv)

28. Number of trees within affected area

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

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 4 Female 2 Total 06

32. Number of family members with following criteria

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

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. 7000/-

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 (codes in preferred order)

1. Employment Opportunities in Construction work

2. assistance/Loan from other ongoing development scheme

3. Vocational Training

4. Others (specify N/A)

APPENDIX 4 PHOTOGRAPHS OF AFFECTED PERSONS



CH.—91+600



CH.—92+100

APPENDIX 5 SUMMARY PROFILE OF AFFECTED PERSONS

S. No.	Name of respondent/ AP and Contact Phone Number	Father's/ mother's/ Husband Name	Age	Sex (M/F)	Caste	Religion	Educational profile	Business owner /employee	Structure owner/ Tenant	Type of business (roadside shop/mobile vendor/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 (M= F= M=)	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 (INR)	Daily Profit (INR)
1	Shasikala shete	Kisan shete	35	M	Genral	HINDU	Secondary	Business	Non-Titleholder Squatter	Shop	extended structures on RoW affected and temporary dismantling	–	6(M=4 & F=2)	Non-titleholder	266.67	
2	Shantosh nikam	Jaywanth nikam	37	M	Genral	HINDU	Secondary	Business	Non-Titleholder Squatter	Shop	extended structures on RoW affected and temporary dismantling	–	6(M=3 & F=3)	Non-titleholder	266.67	

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
NO RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURE				

B. Affected Commercial Structure

S. No.	Name of Displaced Person	Chainage	Name of Village	Description of Affected Structure
1	Shasikala shete	91+600	BHOR	Grocery
2	Shantosh nikam	92+100	BHOR	Pan Shop

APPENDIX 7 PHOTOGRAPHS OF PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS











APPENDIX 8 SIGNATURE SHEET OF STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION MEETING

ATTENDANCE SHEET

PK9.5

Reporting of public consultation (Gender Specific)

Public consultation no. :

Date & Time : 22/01/20

Location: Bhor

Name of Facilitators : 1. Mr. Mukesh Goenka 2. Mr. Rishi Ganswami & Chaitanya

Attendance Sheet ~~Bachchan~~ Kapurhal to Sunar Yadan

[illegible]

Pkg-5

Reporting of public consultation (Gender Specific)

Public consultation no. :

Date & Time : 24/01/20

Location : Bhabhauri.

Name of Facilitators : 1. ~~Mr. Vikash Choudhary~~ 2. ~~Mr. Vikash Choudhary~~

Attendance Sheet : ~~Box To Land Road~~ Kaurhol to Shishor Rao

Name of the Participant	Male	Female	Signature
Ankush balku Shivastare	✓		A.B. Sh
Sampad. Laburao Thorse	✓		2140 4/24/29
Chandranan Rambabu Thorse	✓		
Mangal. Laxman		✓	21. 2/2/2020 2/2/2020
Vitae. Tukaram Shivastare	✓		Vitae
Rajendra. Wishugole	✓		Rajendra
Atish Tiler			

Reporting of public consultation (Gender Specific)

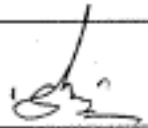


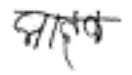


Public consultation no. :

Date & Time : 25/01/20.

Location : Mesur .

Name of Facilitators : Shripalender Yadav

Attendance Sheet :

Name of the Participant	Male	Female	Signature
Sagar Yadav	✓		
Amrit Lamb	✓		
Sagar Sawant	✓		
Rajnish Yadav	✓		
Rajg Yadav	✓		
YNT Yadav		✓	

PK9=5

Reporting of public consultation (Gender Specific)



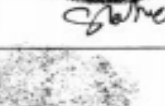


Public consultation no. :

Date & Time : 04/01/2020

Location : phawadi

Name of Facilitators : Ramuwa / Rajnish

Attendance Sheet :

Name of the Participant	Male	Female	Signature
Rajendra	✓		राजेंद्र वामन यादव
Rajnish		✓	राजनिश यादव
नारानी मील	✓		
मीला ठाई मील		✓	
राजनिश मील			 Rajnish
महेश मील	✓		
बुला मील		✓	

Pkg-5

Reporting of public consultation (Gender Specific)

Public consultation no. :

Date & Time : 24/01/20

Location : Bhaswadi

Name of Facilitators : 1. ~~Mr. Mukesh Gokarni~~ 2. ~~Mr. Akash Gokarni~~

Attendance Sheet : ~~From Tada Road~~ Kapurhol to Surur Road

Name of the Participant	Male	Female	Signature
manoj Ladani		✓	manoj Ladani
Sampran Baburao Thure	✓		Sampran Baburao Thure
Salekar		✓	Salekar
सविता दास माता		✓	
मोहिनी माता	✓		AKash
Vikesh माता	✓		Vikesh

APPENDIX 9 MINIMUM WAGE NOTIFICATION ISSUED BY GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA

उद्योग, ऊर्जा व कामगार विभाग,
मादाम कामा मार्ग, हुतात्मा राजगुरु चौक,
मंत्रालय, मुंबई- ४०० ०३२
दिनांक : २५ 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 २५ 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.

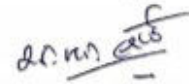
परिशिष्ट

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 महिन्यालगत 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 करुन 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 11 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) Entitlements matrix and other rehabilitation measures, as applicable, as described in the approved final Resettlement Plan

D. Compensation and Rehabilitation¹³

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:

- (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

¹³ 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.

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.¹⁴ If noncompliance or any major gaps identified, include the recommendation of corrective action plan.

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

¹⁴ Specific for the FI projects, external agency may be required to conduct an audit of the project ESMS.

APPENDIX 12 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 (CECIGM)

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.

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)**

3. 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.

4. 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

5. 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.

1.1 All Verification has to be conducted jointly with RRO.

1.2 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.

1.3 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.

1.4 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.

1.5 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

2.1 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

3.1 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

4.1 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

5.1 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.

5.2 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.

5.4 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

6.1 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.

6.2 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.

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

7. Coordination between PAPs and the PIU

7.1 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

8.1 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

9.1 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

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

11. Road Safety Awareness.

11.1 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

12.1 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.

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

12.3 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.

12.4 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

6. 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 months

7. **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

8. 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:

- (i) **Inception Report**
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. 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/counseling 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.

(ii) **Monthly and quarterly progress report on GAP implementation**

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.

(iii) **Final Report**

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.

(iv) **GAP completion report**

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.

(v) **Records of Meetings**

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.

(vi) **Record of Grievances**

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.

(vii) **Submission of Micro Plans**

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.

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

9. 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.

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

10. 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.

11. **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.

12. **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.

13. **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 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 months	20% of Contract Price
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);	18 months	5% of Contract Price

S. No.	Task/ Deliverable	Timeline	Payment Schedule
	and 2 health camps for 60 women on breast and cervical cancer awareness		
7	a) Submission of Final Report b) Submission of final GAP report with brief reports on health camps	24 months	20% of Contract Price