

Resettlement Plan

July 2019

IND: Rajasthan State Highway Investment Program- Tranche 2

Package 2: Sadulshahar – Sangaria – Chaiyan

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 10 June 2019)

Currency unit	–	Indian rupees (₹)
₹1.00	=	\$ 0.0144
\$1.00	=	₹69.4071

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
DC	–	District Collector
GOI	–	Government of India
GRC	–	Grievance Redressal Committee
IAY	–	Indira Awaas Yojana
RFCTLARR	–	The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013
RLAB	–	Draft Rajasthan Land Acquisition Bill
NGO	–	Nongovernment organization
PD	–	Project Director
PIU	–	Project implementation Unit
PRoW	–	Proposed Right-of-Way
PWD	–	Public Works Department
RoW	–	Right-of-Way
SO	–	Safeguards Officer
SH	–	State Highway
SPS	–	Safeguard Policy Statement
SoR	–	PWD Schedule of Rate

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., FY2019 ends on 31 March 2019.
- (ii) In this report, “\$” refers to US dollars.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. The Government of Rajasthan has proposed to upgrade its road network under Rajasthan State Highway Investment Program (RSHIP) and as part of this endeavour, the Public Works Department (PWD) of Rajasthan has been mandated to undertake improvement and upgradation of various state highways and major district roads at different locations in Rajasthan. As part of this mandate, the Public Private Partnership (PPP) Division of Rajasthan PWD has identified the roads requiring improvement that would improve the connectivity to national highways, major towns and industrial belts. The proposed investment program will support upgradation and improvement of the identified roads and 16 road projects under implementation totalling about 1,009 kilometers (km) spread across the state of Rajasthan. Tranche-II will finance 11 road projects totalling about 754.5 km spread across 14 districts in the state of Rajasthan.

2. The PPP Division of the PWD has prepared this resettlement plan for Sadulshahar–Sangaria–Chaiyan proposed under Tranche-II for improvements under RSHIP. This resettlement plan addresses social issues arising out of acquisition of land and other assets, eviction of squatters and removal of encroachments resulting in social and/or economic displacement to households, individuals and/or community, either direct or indirect and is in compliance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 and Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013.

3. The project road starts at a circle near Sadul Shahar railway station with start Ch. 0+00 and ends at Ch. 95+300 at major road junction (Hanumangarh road) in Chaiya. The project road located under Sri Ganganagar & Hanumangarh districts of Rajasthan. Sadul Shahar to Amargarh i.e. from km 0.0 to 7.6 is under Sri Ganganagar district and Chak Hira Singhwala to Chaiya from km 7.6 to 95.3 is under Hanumangarh district. Total length of the project Road is approx. 95.3 km. The project road links Sadulshahar, Amargarh, Chak Hira Singhwala, Bolanwali, Sangaria, Saliwala village, Delwa, Tandoorwali, Tibbi, Silwala, Dabali Khurd, Mirjiwali Mere, Bhompura, Chaiya etc. Its development is essential to ease traffic load in this highway and also to improve driving between Sadulshahar–Sangaria–Chaiyan section from the existing single- or intermediate- or two-lane to intermediate- or two-lane road. The improvement works include geometric improvements, junction improvements, provision of drain and footpath.

4. The project does not involve acquisition of private land. The improvements proposed will cause impact to 312 private structures owned by 270 non-titled households. In addition, there will be impact on livelihood of 67 commercial tenants. The project will also impact 63 common property resources. There are no employees affected in the project. Altogether, the subproject will cause impact to 337 households.

5. The objective of this resettlement plan is to assist the affected people to improve or at least restore their living standards to the pre-project level. This resettlement plan captures the involuntary resettlement impacts arising out of the proposed improvements to the subproject road Sadulshahar–Sangaria–Chaiyan section of SH-76 proposed under Tranche-2 of RSHIP. The document describes the magnitude of impact, mitigation measures proposed, method of valuation of land, structure and other assets, eligibility criteria for availing rehabilitation and resettlement assistances, baseline socio-economic characteristics, entitlements based on type of loss and tenure, the institutional arrangement for delivering the entitlements and mechanism for resolving grievances and monitoring.

6. The improvements proposed will cause impact to 312 private structures owned by 270 non-titled households. Out of total affected structures, 28 are residential structures and out of 28, 25 are owned by encroachers who do not require relocation. 84 households are found economically displaced. The subproject will cause significant impact on loss of livelihood to about 152 household in which loss of livelihood of 67 commercial tenants is also included. The project will also impact 63 common property resources. There are no employees affected in the project. The vulnerable households under this subproject are 160 in which 12 are women-headed households.

7. During the census and socio-economic survey, 6 focus group discussions (FGDs) were conducted in villages along the subproject road Sadulshahar–Sangaria–Chaiyan proposed in Package-2, in settlements and sections where impacts were recorded. A total of 114 persons (14 females and 100 males) participated in the consultation meetings. All relevant aspects of subproject design; details of land required and impact to private property were discussed with the affected communities.

8. Information will be disseminated to affected persons at various stages. Information including magnitude of loss, detailed asset valuations, entitlements and special provisions, grievance procedures, timing of payments, displacement schedule, civil works schedule will be disclosed by the PIU with assistance from the NGO hired for assisting in resettlement plan implementation. This will be done through public consultation and made available to affected persons as brochures, leaflets, or booklets, etc. in Hindi. The Hindi version of executive summary of the resettlement plan along with entitlement matrix and structure and process of GRC will also be disclosed.

9. The policy framework and entitlements for the RSHIP are based on national laws: The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, State laws and regulations and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009.

10. For titleholders, the date of SIA notification [Sec 4(1)] of intended acquisition as per the provisions of RFCTLARR Act will be treated as the cut-off date, and for non-titleholders the start date of project census survey for the subproject will be the cut-off date.

11. An Entitlement Matrix has been developed, that summarizes the types of losses and the corresponding nature and scope of entitlements; and is in compliance with National/State Laws and ADB SPS. The matrix presents the entitlements corresponding to the tenure of the affected persons and the same has been approved and endorsed by Government of Rajasthan. The total resettlement cost for the subproject is Rs. 53.777 million.

12. Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) will be established at two-levels, one at the PIU level and another at PMU level, to receive, evaluate and facilitate the resolution of displaced persons concerns, complaints and grievances.

13. The jurisdictional Additional Collector will be the administrator for Land/structure Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation (LARR). The jurisdictional Additional Collector being the competent authority for land/structure acquisition, he will also look into Resettlement and Rehabilitation and s/he will be supported by the Project Director, PIU in implementation of resettlement plan.

14. The PPP Division, PWD, Government of will be the Project Management Unit (PMU) and will be overall in charge of coordination between the four Project Implementation Units (PIU) and for social safeguards compliance. The PIU will be responsible for screening subprojects, categorization based on involuntary resettlement impacts, conducting the social assessment, preparation and implementation of resettlement plans. The PIU will supported by a resettlement plan implementation support NGO.

15. In view the significance of resettlement impacts under the facility, the monitoring mechanism for this project will have both monitoring by PIU and monitoring by an external agency / expert.

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Background

1. Government of Rajasthan has proposed to upgrade its road network under Rajasthan State Highway Investment Program (RSHIP) and as part of this endeavour, Public Works Department (PWD) of Rajasthan has been mandated to undertake improvement and up-gradation of various State Highways and Major District Roads at different locations in Rajasthan. As part of this mandate, the Public Private Partnership (PPP) Division of Rajasthan Public Works Department has identified the roads requiring improvement that would improve the connectivity to national highways, major towns and industrial belts. The proposed investment program will support up gradation and improvement of the identified roads and 16 road projects totalling of about 1,009 km spread across the State of Rajasthan is under implementation. Tranche-II will finance 11 road projects totalling of about 754.5 km spread across 14 Districts in the State of Rajasthan. The road subprojects proposed under Tranche-II and their packaging details is given below.

Table 1: List of Subprojects Roads under Tranche- II

SNo	Name of Road	Length (Km)	District	Package
EPC Mode				
1	Jodhpur- Sojat Road	75.700	Jodhpur, Pali	ADB-II/EPC/01
2	Bhinmal - Pantheri Posana - Jeevana	51.580	Jalore	
3	Bidasar - Sri Dungargarh - Kalu	82.200	Churu, Bikaner	ADB-II/EPC/02
4	Sadulshahar - Sangaria - Chaiyan	95.300	Hanumangarh, Sriganganagar	
5	Losal-Salasar-Ratangarh	78.603	Nagaur, Sikar, Churu	ADB-II/EPC/03
6	Siwana - Samdari - Balesar	90.65	Jodhpur, Barmer	ADB-II/EPC/04
	Total EPC	474.033	11 Districts	
Annuity Mode				
7	Beawar-Masuda-Goyla	67.01	Ajmer	ADB-II/Annuity/01
8	Arain- Sarwar	44.260	Ajmer, Tonk	
9	NH-12 – Laxmipura – Dora – Dabi –Ranaji Ka Guda (Mining)	49.500	Bundi	
10	Nasirabad-Mangliyawas-Padukalan	62.960	Ajmer, Nagaur	ADB-II/Annuity/02
11	Beawar-Pisangan-Tehla-Kot-Alniyawas	56.700	Ajmer, Nagaur	
	Total Annuity	280.43	4 Districts	
	Grand Total	754.463	14 Districts	

2. The PPP Division of the PWD has prepared this resettlement plan for Sadulshahar - Sangaria - Chaiyan section of SH-76 proposed under Tranche-II for improvements under RSHIP. This resettlement plan addresses social issues arising out of acquisition of land and other assets, eviction of squatters and removal of encroachments resulting in social and / or economic displacement to households¹ / individuals / community, either direct or indirect and is in compliance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 and Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013.

¹ Household or family means affected family in accordance with the Sec 3(c) of RFCTLARR Act, 2013.

B. Profile of the Subproject Area

3. The subproject road is located in Sri Ganganagar and Hanumangarh districts of Rajasthan and passes through many towns and villages like Sadulshahar, Amargarh, Chak Hira Singhwala, Bolanwali, Sangaria, Saliwala village, Delwa, Tandoorwali, Tibbi, Silwala, Dabali Khurd, Mirjiwali Mere, Bhompura and Chaiya.

4. Sri Ganganagar District is surrounded on the east by Hanumangarh District, (Hanumangarh district was carved out of it on 12 July 1994) on the south by Bikaner District, and on the west by Bahawalnagar district of the Pakistani Punjab and on the north by the Punjab. The district covers an area of 10,978 km² and is situated between Latitude 28.4 to 30.6 and Longitude 72.2 to 75.3. The district has a population of 1,969,168 accounting for 2.87% of the State's population. The district is largely rural, with 73 % of the District population in the rural areas and urban areas accounting for just 27%. The percentage of male population (53%) is marginally higher than the percentage of female population (47%) and the sex ratio is 887, much less than the State average of 928. The literacy rate in the district is 69.64%, higher than the State literacy rate (66.1%) and the male literacy rate (78.5%) is much higher than the female literacy rate (59.7%). There are 46.35% workers, of which main workers account for 34.56% and marginal workers 11.79%. Main workers comprise of 29.4% cultivators and 25.25 agricultural workers, totalling 54.65% dependent on agriculture. Other workers comprising service, industry, etc. account for 45.35% of the main workers.

5. Hanumangarh District is the northern most district of Rajasthan and surrounded by Churu in south, Sri Ganganagar in west, Punjab and Haryana in north and east respectively. The district covers an area of 9,656 square kilometres (km²) and is situated between 29° 5' to 30° 6' North latitude and 74° 3' to 75° 3' east Longitude. The district has a population of 1,774,692 accounting for 2.58% of the State's population. The district is largely rural, with 80.25 % of the District population in the rural areas and urban areas accounting for just 19.7%. The percentage of male population (52.47%) is marginally higher than the percentage of female population (47.5%) and the sex ratio is 906, much less than the State average of 928. The literacy rate in the district is 67.1%, higher than the State literacy rate (66.1%) and the male literacy rate (77.4%) is much higher than the female literacy rate (55.8%). There are 47.07% workers, of which main workers account for 36.18% and marginal workers 10.88%. Main workers comprise of 44.35% cultivators and 19.97 agricultural workers, totalling 64.32% dependent on agriculture. Other workers comprising service, industry, etc. account for 35.68% of the main workers.

C. Subproject Road Description

6. The project road starts at a circle near Sadul Shahar railway station with start Chainage 0+00 and ends at Chainage 95+300 at major road junction (Hanumangarh road) in Chaiya. The project road located under Sri Ganganagar & Hanumangarh districts of Rajasthan. Sadul Shahar to Amargarh i.e. from km 0.000 to 7.580 is under Sri Ganganagar district and Chak Hira Singhwala to Chaiya from km 7.580 to 95.294 is under Hanumangarh district. Total length of the project Road is approx. 95.294 km. The subproject road passes through important locations Sadulshahar, Amargarh, Chak Hira Singhwala, Bolanwali, Sangaria, Saliwala village, Delwa, Tandoorwali, Tibbi, Silwala, Dabali Khurd, Mirjiwali Mere, Bhompura, Chaiya etc. (**Appendix-1**).

7. The alignment passes through plain terrain. The land use along the project road is mainly agriculture. The existing alignment in some locations especially in built up areas has deficient geometrics. There is ribbon development with a mix of commercial / residential and

industrial activities. 54% of project road length is in good condition and 31% in fair condition except isolated patches of failed sections and about 15% of the length is in poor condition.

D. Subproject Impacts

8. The towns and villages along the subproject road would have improved connectivity with State Highways (SH), National Highways (NH), major trading, educational and administrative centres. Further, the improved road will reduce the travel time to the residents of this area to work place, schools, hospitals and markets. Agriculturist too will benefit by being able to quickly transport their produce without delay and can expect buyers coming to their doorstep to procure food grains. Better connectivity to the SH/NH will lead to industrial growth along the subproject road that will result in employment generation. However, the subproject will require private land and removal of encroachments and squatting for improving the road, resulting in negative impacts to some people living along the corridor.

9. The project does not involve acquisition of private land. A total of 312 structures owned by 270 non-titled households will be affected. In addition, 67 tenant households will also be affected due to loss of commercial structures. Among all affected households 28 are physically displaced, 84 are commercially displaced and 27 households are displaced both physically and economically. Altogether the subproject will cause impact to 337 households. The involuntary resettlement impacts have been summarized in Table 2.

Table 2: Summary of Involuntary Resettlement Impacts

Impact	Extent/Numbers	
	Sadulshahar - Sangaria - Chaiyan section of SH-76	
Private Land Acquisition (hectares) - Wet	0.0 hectares	
Private Land Acquisition (hectares) - Dry	0.0 hectares	
Government Land Required	NA	
Temporary Land Acquisition (hectares)	Nil	
Affected Households	337	
Physically Displaced Households ² (Loss of Residence)	28	
Economically Displaced Households (Loss of Shop)	84	
Economically Displaced Titleholders losing land ³	0	
Physically and Economically Displaced Households (Loss of Residence cum Shop)	27	
Non-Significant Impact ⁴	131	
Titleholders Losing strip of land	0	
Tenants	67	
Total Affected Persons	2,767	
Titled affected persons	0	
Non-titled affected persons (encroachers) ⁵	167	
Non-titled affected persons (squatters)	103	
Affected employees	0	
Affected Structures	312	
Affected Private Trees	4	

² Also include encroachers who are losing only encroached part of their residential structure and do not need relocation.

³ Landowners losing 10% or more of their land.

⁴ Where the impact to structure is less than 10% of the total area or impact is only to the boundary wall, then such impacts are categorized as non-significant impacts as the DP is neither physically nor economically displaced.

⁵ Encroached households are those who own the adjoining land and the impact is to the structure in the right-of-way.

Affected Common Property Resources	63
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10. The subproject will cause impact to 12 women headed households, one household headed by a physically challenged person, one-schedule tribe household and 37-scheduled caste households. There are 24 below poverty line and 85 are NTH households who do not fall under any other category.

Table 3: Impact to Vulnerable Category (mutually exclusive)

Vulnerable Category ⁶	Extent/Numbers
	SH-76
Women headed household (WHH)	12
Physically Challenged headed household	1
Scheduled Tribe (ST) headed household	1
Scheduled Caste (SC) headed household	37
BPL household ⁷	24
NTH not falling under above categories	85
Total	160

Source: Census and Social Survey, March 2019.

E. Minimizing Involuntary Resettlement

11. Measures were taken to minimise adverse involuntary resettlement impacts by adopting concentric widening in built-up sections and reducing the proposed right-of-way to 9m. The available right-of-way (RoW) was utilised to the maximum, thereby reducing the additional land requirement for the proposed widening. The existing RoW (16-24 mt) has been confirmed with the Revenue Department and physically verified on ground,

F. Impact to Indigenous Peoples

12. The census and socio-economic survey and consultations had along the project area confirm that there are no indigenous people in the settlements along the subproject roads and further the subprojects do not impact any indigenous peoples communities. There is only one scheduled tribe household found affected in this subproject.

G. Scope and Objective of Resettlement Plan

13. The objective of this resettlement plan is to assist the affected people to improve or at least restore their living standards to the pre-project level. This resettlement plan captures the involuntary resettlement impacts arising out of the proposed improvements to the subproject road Sadulshahar - Sangaria - Chaiyan section of SH-76 proposed under Tranche-2 of RSHIP. The document describes the magnitude of impact, mitigation measures proposed, method of valuation of land, structure and other assets, eligibility criteria for availing rehabilitation and resettlement assistances, baseline socio-economic characteristics, entitlements based on type of loss and tenure, the institutional arrangement for delivering the entitlements and mechanism for resolving grievances and monitoring.

⁶ Vulnerability identified amongst the affected households is presented which are mutually exclusive in the order presented in the table.

⁷ Below Poverty Line families are those identified by the State as below poverty line and issued with separate public distribution card.

II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

A. Introduction

14. The subproject involves improvement to the Sadulshahar - Sangaria - Chaiyan section of SH-76 road from a circle near Sadul Shahar railway station with start Chainage 0+00 and ends at Chainage 95+300 at major road junction (Hanumangarh road) in Chaiya. Total length of the project Road is about 95.294 km. The existing single/ intermediate/ two-lane road is proposed for widening to an intermediate/ two-lane road. The improvement works include geometric improvements, junction improvements, provision of drain and footpath.

B. Scope of Land Acquisition

15. The available right-of-way has been fully considered for the proposed improvement and the existing right-of-way (RoW) for the road section were determined using village maps and verified at site. Since the available RoW is sufficient to meet the design cross section for the proposed intermediate/2-lanning, the road construction would not entail acquisition of private land resulting in adverse impacts to households.

C. Impact to Structures

16. The improvements proposed will cause impact to 312 private structures owned by 270 non-titled households. In addition, there will be impact on livelihood of 67 commercial tenants. The project will also impact 63 common property resources. There are no employees affected in the project. The details are being provided in subsequent paragraphs.

D. Loss of Private Structures

17. Out of total 312 affected structures 194 are owned by encroachers, who own the adjoining land. The rest 118 belong to squatter households. The ownership details of the private structures getting affected are presented in the following table.

Table 4: Ownership of Private Structures

Tenure	Number of Structures	Percentage
Owner	0	0.0
Encroacher	194	62.2
Squatter	118	37.8
Total	312	100.0

Source: Census and Social Survey, March 2019.

18. Twenty 59.3 % of the private structures getting affected are permanent in nature, followed by 22.4% structures that are boundary wall. The type of construction of the affected structures is presented in the following table

Table 5: Type of Construction of the Affected Structures

Type of Structure	Number of Structures	Percentage
Permanent	185	59.3
Semi permanent	43	13.8
Temporary	14	4.5
Wall (Boundary Wall)	70	22.4
Total	312	100.0

Source: Census and Social Survey, March 2019.

19. 30.8 % of the structures getting affected are being used for commercial purpose, followed by 10% residential and 9.6 % residential cum commercial. Around 48.7% are other structures including boundary wall, toilets and kiosks. The use of the affected structure is presented in the following table.

Table 6: Use of the Affected Structures

Use of Structure	Number of Structure	Percentage
Residential	34	10.9
Commercial	96	30.8
Residence cum Commercial	30	9.6
Others & Kiosks	152	48.7
Total	312	100.0

Source: Census and Social Survey, March 2019.

E. Magnitude of Impact on Structures

20. The subproject will cause impact to 312 structures and 131 of the structures being boundary wall or part of main structure have been identified with loss of less than 10% and considered as non-significant. The 34 residential structures owned by 28 households will face loss of over 20% of the area and the impact is significant. However, in case of encroachers the impact is restricted only upto the encroached part of the main structure they will not require relocation. The significantly impacted structures have been considered for replacement cost for the full structure, as the viability of the structure will be known only at the time of implementation during the assessment done by the PWD engineer for valuation purpose. The extent of loss to structure and its use is presented in the following table.

Table 7: Use by Extent of loss to the Affected Structures

Impact	Residence	Commercial	Resi cum Com.	Others	Total
Less than 10%	0	0	0	0	0
≥ 10% and < 20%	0	0	1	0	1
≥ 20% and < 50%	2	14	12	4	32
≥ 50% and ≤ 99%	30	73	17	43	163
100%	2	9	0	105	116
Total	34	96	30	152	312

Source: Census and Social Survey, March 2019

F. Loss of Livelihood

21. The subproject will cause significant impact on loss of livelihood to about 152 households who would be losing commercial structures as business owners or tenants. There is no impact on employees found in this subproject. The loss of livelihood impact is presented in the following table.

Table 8: Loss of Livelihood

Category of Loss	Number of Affected HHs	Number of Affected PAPs
Owners of Business	84	502
Commercial Tenants	67	362
Employees	0	0
Agricultural Landowners (losing ≥ 10% of the land)	0	0
Not found	1	0
Total	152	864

Source: Census and Social Survey, March 2019.

G. Loss of Trees

22. The project will require removal of 4 private trees of non-fruit bearing nature belonging to the affected households. The remaining trees getting affected in this project belong to the government and the re-establishment of government trees will be done in accordance with the Forest Act. Further, the LPS that has been prepared will be taken up for scrutiny by the revenue authorities and at that time if there are a greater number of trees in the land being acquired, they will be compensated in accordance with the provisions contained in the EM.

H. Loss of Common Property Resources

23. In terms of community property resources (CPR), 63 structures were reported to be affected. Out of 63 structures, 15 are religious structures (temples, mosque, gurudwara), 19 are community structures (sitting place, urinals, water tank etc.) and 29 are government structure (govt. office, schools, toilet etc). The types of affected CPRs are presented in the Table 9, and the list of CPR affected in the subproject is presented in **Appendix: 3**. CPRs will be compensated either by cash compensation at replacement cost to the community (registered trust, society or village committee as appropriate) or reconstruction of the community structure in consultation with the affected community.

Table 9: Type of affected CPR

Sl. No.	Type of Structure	No. of Structure	%
1	Community Structure	19	30.16
2	Religious Structure	15	23.81
3	Government Structure	29	46.03
Total		63	100.0

Source: Census and Social Survey, March 2019.

III. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION PROFILE

A. Involuntary Resettlement Impacts

24. This resettlement plan is based on the census and socio-economic survey carried out in March 2019 based on final and detailed design of the road subprojects. The census survey identified 270 households losing their structures and the salient findings are presented in the following sections.

B. Methodology Adopted

25. The census survey enumerated all private assets/properties and common property resources within the proposed right-of-way (PRoW) of 16m in rural sections, 9m–2m in urban sections and 45m in bypass sections. For every affected household, a pretested structured questionnaire was administered during the census survey. The survey recorded details of: (i) identity of the affected household; (ii) tenure; and (iii) type, use and extent of loss to the DH.

26. In addition to recording the above information, detailed socio-economic characteristics, including demographic profile of members of the household, standard of living, inventory of physical assets, vulnerability characteristics, indebtedness level, health and sanitation, and ascertaining perceptions about project, resettlement options and compensation, was collected from all affected households. All structures were photographed and numbered for reference and record. There were no common property resources within the PRoW were also enumerated.

Figure 1: Census Survey - Sample Private Asset



Encroacher – km 54.400 of SH-76 at Thandhurwali
(Private Temple)



Encroacher – km 59.700 of SH-76 at Tibbi
(Residential Cum Commercial Structure)

27. The affected households were categorised based on the severity of impact as significant (loss of 10% and above of the productive asset or structure) and non-significant (loss of less than 10% of the productive asset or structure). The summary of affected households is presented in **Appendix 2**.

28. The census survey identified 270 owners and 67 tenant households those would be affected by the subproject. The socio-economic survey was carried out amongst 100% affected households and the details of the same are analysed and presented in the following sections.

C. Demographic Profile of Project Affected Households

29. **Household by Sex:** A total of 2767 DPs will be affected under this sub-project in which male DPs account for 53.38% and female DPs 46.6%. The sex ratio is 873 females per thousand males.

Table 10: Head of Affected Household by Sex

	Number	Percentage
Male	1,477	53.38
Female	1,290	46.62
Total	2,767	100.00

Source: Census and Social Survey, March 2019.

30. **Household by Religion:** Hindus account for 80% of the household getting affected, followed by 13.3% Jain and 5.56% household belongs to Muslims.

Table 11: Household by Religion

Religion	Number	Percentage
Hindu	218	80.74
Muslim	15	5.56
Jain	36	13.33
Not found	1	0.37
Total	270	100

Source: Census and Social Survey, March 2019.

31. **Household by Social Group:** 52% of the displaced households belong to the other backward caste followed by 33.3% belonging to general category, 13.7% scheduled caste and only one of schedule tribe category.

Table 12: Household by Social Category

Social Category	Number	Percentage
General	90	33.33
Other backward caste	141	52.22
Scheduled caste	37	13.70
Scheduled tribes	1	0.37
Not found	1	0.37
Total	270	100.00

Source: Census and Social Survey, March 2019.

32. **Household by Size of Family:** 34% of the affected families reported a family size of above 6 members followed by 3 to 4 member families accounting for 30.37%, family of size 5 to 6 members accounting for 29.63% and up to 2 members accounting for 4.8%.

Table 13: Size of the Household

Size of the Family	Number	Percentage
Up to 2	13	4.81
3 to 4	82	30.37
5 to 6	80	29.63
Above 6	94	34.81
Not found	1	0.37
Total	270	100.00
Average size of the family is around 9.0		

Source: Census and Social Survey, March 2019.

33. **Age group of affected persons:** The number of men aged above 65 years is higher compared to women in the same age group. In all, 36.4% of the affected persons are in the age group of 21 and below, followed by 28% in the age group of 22 and 35, 18.5% in the age group of 36 and 50, 12.1% in the age group of 50 and 65 and around 5% in the above 65 age group.

Table 14: Age Group of PAPs

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Up to 21	537	36.36	470	36.43	1007	36.39
> 21 and ≤ 35	418	28.30	356	27.60	774	27.97
> 35 and ≤ 50	262	17.74	251	19.46	513	18.54
> 50 and ≤ 65	179	12.12	156	12.09	335	12.11
Above 65	81	5.48	57	4.42	138	4.99
Total	1477	100.00	1290	100.00	2767	100.00

Source: Census and Social Survey, March 2019.

D. Socio-economic Profile

34. **Educational level of affected persons:** 15.5 % of the affected persons are uneducated and 10.5% are only literate. Around 57.12% are below graduate, 12.38% are at graduate level and only 4.5% are above graduate. 23.34% of the women are uneducated compared to 8.76% men. The details are presented in table below.

Table 15: Educational level of PAPs

Educational	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Uneducated	117	8.76	267	23.34	384	15.49
Literate	135	10.11	125	10.93	260	10.49
Upto Middle	361	27.04	293	25.61	654	26.38
Below Metric	94	7.04	71	6.21	165	6.66
Metric	372	27.87	225	19.67	597	24.08
Graduate	190	14.23	117	10.23	307	12.38
Above	66	4.94	46	4.02	112	4.52
Total	1335	100.00	1144	100.00	2479	100.00

Source: Census and Social Survey, March 2019.

35. **Occupation of affected persons:** The not in workforce account for 63.37%, comprising largely of children, students, elderly, housewives and females who do not go for work. Among others, about 15% are found involved in business activities, 9% are working on daily wages, 7.42% are involved in cultivation, 3.11% are salaried and 0.6% are self employed. 1.53 % DPs are found unemployed among whom number of women is high compared to men. The occupation of the affected persons is given in the following table.

Table 16: Occupation of DPs

Occupation	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Cultivator	180	13.48	4	0.35	184	7.42
Daily Wage Earner	201	15.06	22	1.92	223	9.00
Salaried	60	4.49	17	1.49	77	3.11
Business	366	27.42	5	0.44	371	14.97
Self Employed	13	0.97	2	0.17	15	0.61
Un Employed	17	1.27	21	1.84	38	1.53
Not Working	498	37.30	1073	93.79	1571	63.37
Total	1335	100.00	1144	100.00	2479	100.00

Source: Census and Social Survey, March 2019.

36. **Income of affected household:** About 29% of the households are earning between Rs.10,001 Rs. 20,000 per month, followed by 22.6% who earn between Rs. 20,001 and

Rs.30,000, 20% earn between Rs. 5,001 and Rs. 10,000, 12.2% earn between Rs. 30,001 and Rs. 50,000 and 10.7% reported an income of less than Rs. 5,000 per month. Only 5.19% households are found to be earning more than Rs. 50,000 per month.

Table 17: Monthly Household Income of DHs

Monthly Family Income Range in INR (Rs)	Number	Percentage
Up to 5,000	29	10.74
5,001 to 10,000	54	20.00
10,001 to 20,000	78	28.89
20,001 to 30,000	61	22.59
30,001 to 50,000	33	12.22
>50,000	14	5.19
Not disclosed/found	1	0.37
Total	270	100.00

Source: Census and Social Survey, March 2019.

37. **Impact to vulnerable household:** For the project, vulnerable groups include those headed by a person whose income is below the poverty line, landless, elderly, women, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land. The vulnerable account for 27.7% of the affected household and amongst the vulnerable 49.3% are schedule caste population followed by 32% below poverty line (BPL) and 16% women headed households.⁸ One schedule tribe household and one household headed by a disabled person were also found. NTH not falling any above categories are 53.1%. The category of vulnerable affected households is presented in the following table.

Table 18: Impact to Vulnerable Household

Vulnerable Type	Number	Percentage
Women Headed Household	12	7.50
Disabled Headed Household	1	0.63
Scheduled tribes	1	0.63
Scheduled Caste	37	23.13
Below poverty line	24	15.00
NTH (squatters only)	85	53.13
Total	160	100.00

Source: Census and Social Survey, March 2019.

E. Key Socio-economic Indicators

38. The key socio-economic indicators established based on the census and socio-economic survey carried out amongst the affected household in March 2019 are presented below. These indicators would form the baseline indicators, in addition to other indicators identified by RPWD, and would be compared with the evaluation post implementation carried out by the independent external evaluation agency.

⁸ The GoR has issued separate ration cards to BPL families and those amongst the affected households in possession of BPL ration card have been categorised as BPL household.

Table 19: Key Socio-economic Indicators

SNo	Indicator	Unit	Value/Figure
a)	Income (N = 270)		
1	Monthly family income	Average	Rs. 19,973
2	Number of earners	Average	3.2
b)	Impact (N =270)		
3	Residence	%	10.4
4	Business / Shop	%	31.1
c)	Social Characteristics (N=270)		
5	Family size	Average	6.0
6	Women headed household	%	4.4

Source: Census and Social Survey, March 2019.

F. Resettlement Preferences

39. The affected households were asked to indicate their preferred resettlement and rehabilitation option of either self-managed cash assistance or project supported housing/livelihood assistance. Almost all the affected households preferred self-relocation and cash compensation for loss of their structures.

IV. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND DISCLOSURE

A. Consultation in the Project

40. In order to engage with the community and enhance public understanding about the subproject and address the concerns and issues pertaining to compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement, individual interviews, focus group discussions (FGD) and meetings were undertaken amongst the various sections of affected persons and other stakeholders, during the census and socio-economic survey that was carried out as part of the feasibility report for the subproject. The opinions of the affected persons, stakeholders and their perceptions were obtained during these consultations. The consultations with the affected persons and other stakeholders will continue throughout the RP implementation period.

B. Methods of Consultation

41. Consultations and discussions were held during census and socio-economic survey period with both primary and secondary stakeholders. The primary stakeholders include project affected persons, project beneficiaries and implementing agency (PWD). The secondary stakeholder includes Revenue Officers and elected representatives of the local body.

42. During the census and socio-economic survey, meaningful⁹ consultations were held with affected households, commercial establishment owners along the project corridor, officials of the district administration and elected members of the local panchayat. In order to hear and address the concerns of women, women were encouraged to participate and opportunity to express their concern was provided during the consultations. The consultation methods followed and proposed are detailed in the following table.

Table 20: Consultation Methods

Stakeholders	Consultation Method
Affected Persons	Census and Socio-economic Survey
Affected Persons	Focus Group Discussions
Local Communities	Focus Group Discussions
Local Elected Members	Individual interview, discussion
Concerned Officials from Government	Individual meeting/interview, discussion
Affected persons and General Public	Consultation Meetings

43. In addition to the web disclosure of the RP seeking views and suggestions of the general public, detailed consultations regarding the extent of involuntary resettlement impact and the mitigation measures proposed in the resettlement plan will be disclosed to the affected persons and general public through public meetings held along the subproject road during resettlement plan implementation.

44. During the census and socio-economic survey, FGDs were conducted in villages along the subproject road in settlements and sections where impacts were recorded. All relevant

⁹ Meaningful consultations is a process that (i) begins early in the project preparation stage and is carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the project cycle; (ii) provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible to affected people; (iii) is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion; (iv) is gender inclusive and responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups; and (v) enables the incorporation of all relevant views of affected people and other stakeholders into decision making, such as project design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues.

aspects of subproject design, details of land required and impact to private property were discussed with the affected communities.

45. The number of participants and the photographs are provided as **Appendix 4** to this report and the attendance sheets are available in the projects file with respective PIUs.

C. Outcome of the Consultations

46. Consultations were carried all along the project road, to create awareness about the project among the people. Consultation locations were selected in such a way that all considerable habitations and also probable impacts from the project are covered adequately to ensure maximum possible public participation.

47. The people were generally enthusiastic about the project and consider that it will bring social and economic development in the region. There is scarcity of employment opportunities and health facilities etc within the villages and this is affecting the overall social and economic development. People consider that the development of road will improve connectivity for the local people apart from the facilitating smooth flow of traffic. Agriculture is the main economic activity in the project area. The farmers consider that the improved road will improve their accessibility with the nearby market places by reducing the travel time. They anticipate better income as the cost of travel would reduce. People wanted the payment of compensation and other rehabilitation assistances to be completed before the start of construction work. People were particularly concerned about the road safety issues and expressed the need of proper signage, speed breakers and pedestrian crossings to minimize the risk of accidents.

48. The community perceives that the project will help in improving road safety, promote more business, better service facilities, and better conveyance and promote local employment opportunities. They consider that it would lead to increase in land rates and facilitate smooth flow of traffic. Apprehensions raised by the community include more accidents, houses coming closer to the proposed alignment, more noise pollution, agricultural land loss and the resultant impact on the livelihood. Women felt that the proposed improvements will provide (i) better access to higher levels of education, health services (especially in emergencies), and social interactions, (ii) better and more frequent public and private transport options, and (iii) increase in leisure time. The negative impacts pointed out were largely related to loss of land assets. The salient discussion points are summarized in the following table.

Table 21: Summary of Consultation Outcome

Location	Issues / Concerns	Response
Amargarh Date: 13.03.2019	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Land Acquisition Process, 2. Compensation for structures, option for relocation. 3. Safety issues and benefits from the project to the Stakeholders. 4. Acquisition of structures coming within ROW. 5. Majority of participants asked for provision of footpath and road side drains. 6. Employment opportunities in road construction. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. As per Gol & GoR act and policy for this project 2. Will be provided based on GoR Policy. Cash compensation as preferred. 3. Speed breaker, cautionary signs and drain and footpath on drain top for safety and development of village and no water logging in village due to road drain 4. Based on the R&R policy replacement cost will be paid determined based on PWD schedule rates.

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Same is considered in design and provided 6. Employment opportunity during civil works is built into the contractor document.
Thandurwali Date: 14.03.2019	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Majority of the peoples desired that the widening and strengthening of the project road in the market areas should be on both side of the road 2. Relocation of temples adjacent to Road Carriageway 3. People demanding C.C. drain on both side of Road. 4. People are asking whether 4 lane road provision in village portion 5. Employment opportunities in road construction. 6. Majority of participants asked for provision of footpath and road side drains 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Widening will be proposed based on available ROW (of PWD) and concentric as far as possible. 2. Sufficient time will be given to relocate the assets. 3. Drain is proposed in habitation area. 4. As per traffic demand, no four lane road is required for village/urban portion. 5. Employment may be provided based on R&R policy and preference in civil works 6. Footpath cum drain proposed for safety and development of village and there will be no water logging in village due to road drain
Sangariya Date: 16.03.2019	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. People of village Sanariya are demanding to construct divider in market areas. 2. Safety issues and benefits from the project to the Stakeholders. 3. Acquisition of structures coming within ROW. 4. Majority of participants asked for provision of footpath and road side drains. 5. Majority of the peoples desired that the widening and strengthening of the project road in the market areas should be on both side of the road 6. Relocation/Reconstruction of temples adjacent to Road Carriageway 7. People are asking whether 4 lane road provision in village portion 8. Employment opportunities in road construction 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Design has made use of the available RoW 2. As per Gol and GoR act and policy for this project 3. Will be provided based on GoR Policy. 4. Speed breaker, cautionary signs and drain and footpath have been proposed in built up sections 5. Same is considered in design 6. No temple is affected 7. 4-lane has not been proposed 8. Employment opportunity during civil works is built into the contractor document
Sadulshahar Date: 17.03.2019	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Minimisation of impact on commercial establishment 2. Compensation should be given in cash. 3. Divider for safety in habitation area 4. Majority of participants asked for provision of footpath and road side drains 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Widening will be proposed based on available ROW (of PWD) and concentric as far as possible. 2. As per Gol and GoR act and policy for this project 3. Speed breaker, cautionary signs and drain and footpath have been proposed in built up sections 4. Same is considered in design

Tibbi Date: 17.03.2019	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Land Acquisition Process, 2. Compensation for structures, option for relocation. 3. Safety issues and benefits from the project to the Stakeholders. 4. Acquisition of structures coming within ROW. 5. Majority of participants asked for provision of footpath and road side drains. 6. Employment opportunities in road construction. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. As per Gol and GoR act and policy for this project 2. Self-relocation with cash compensation as preferred will be allowed as per the GoR policy. 3. As per Gol and GoR act and policy for this project 4. Only affected part of the structures will be demolished after given sufficient time to vacate salvage the material. 5. Same is considered in design 6. Unskilled job will be given to local people during construction.
Dablikhurd Date:18.03.2019	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Road safety issues, often accident occurs due to narrow road and bridge at certain places. 2. Minimization of impact on structures particularly in market area 3. Option for relocation 4. Employment Opportunities 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Widening will be proposed based on available ROW (of PWD) and approved design. 2. Impact on structures will be minimised by taking the available width in the market area. 3. Options are open either project assisted or self-relocation. 4. Unskilled job during construction will be given to local people as far possible.

D. Plan for further Consultation in the Project

49. The extent and level of involvement of stakeholders at various stages of the project from design stage and through resettlement plan implementation will open up the line of communication between the various stakeholders and the project implementing authorities, thereby aiding the process of resolving conflicts at early stages of the project rather than letting it escalate into conflicts resulting in implementation delays and cost overrun. Participation of the local community in decision-making will help in mitigating adverse impacts.

50. Further, successful implementation of the resettlement plan is directly related to the degree of involvement of those affected by the road-projects. Consultations with affected persons has been proposed during implementation and the PIU (PD, PIU, PWD) and the implementing support NGO will be responsible for conducting these consultations. The proposed consultation plan will include the following.

- (i) In case of any change in project design, the affected persons and other stakeholders will be consulted regarding the factors that necessitated the change, efforts taken to minimize resettlement impacts and mitigation measures available in accordance with the principles of the resettlement framework of RSHIP.
- (ii) The PIU, with the assistance of the NGO, will carry out information dissemination sessions in the project area.
- (iii) During the implementation of resettlement plan, NGO will organize public meetings, and will appraise the communities about the schedule/progress in the implementation of civil works, including awareness regarding road construction and HIV AIDS prevention.

- (iv) Consultation and focus group discussions will be conducted with the vulnerable groups like women headed households and schedule caste to ensure that the vulnerable groups understand the process and their needs are specifically taken into consideration in the implementation.

E. Disclosure

51. The resettlement plan will be disclosed by the PMU and uploaded in the PWD website along with the gist of the resettlement plan translated in local language. The translated gist of the resettlement plan would provide details of the project, magnitude of impact to land and assets, eligibility and entitlement, institutional arrangement and grievance redressal process. Hardcopies of the gist of the resettlement plan in local language will be made available at the office of the PMU, PIUs and distributed to the affected persons.

52. Information will be disseminated to affected persons at various stages. Information including magnitude of loss, detailed asset valuations, entitlements and special provisions, grievance procedures, timing of payments, displacement schedule, civil works schedule will be disclosed by the PIU with assistance from the NGO hired for assisting in resettlement plan implementation. This will be done through public consultation and made available to affected persons as brochures, leaflets, or booklets, etc. in Hindi. The Hindi version of executive summary of the resettlement plan along with entitlement matrix and structure and process of GRC will also be disclosed.

53. Hard copies of the resettlement plan will also be made available at: (i) the offices of the PIU/PWD; (ii) office of the District Magistrates; (iii) and Offices of the Panchayat / Municipality, as soon as the plans are available and certainly before initiating land acquisition process for the project. Electronic version of the resettlement plan will be placed on the official website of the PWD. In addition, all safeguard documents including the quarterly progress reports and concurrent monitoring reports, impact evaluation reports, list of eligible affected persons will be disclosed. Resettlement plans will be maintained in the website throughout the life of the project.

V. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

A. Background

54. Recognizing the social issues that can arise in transport projects being proposed under Rajasthan State Highway Investment Program (RSHIP), the Public Private Partnership (PPP) Division of the Public Works Department (PWD) of Rajasthan has prepared a Resettlement Framework and indigenous peoples planning framework in line with National and State Laws and Policies, and ADB Safeguards Policy Statement. The resettlement framework describes the principles and approach in avoiding, minimizing and mitigating adverse social impacts that may arise in implementing subprojects proposed under RSHIP.

B. National Legislations, Policies and ADB Policy

55. The policy framework and entitlements for the RSHIP are based on national laws: The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, State laws and regulations and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009.

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

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

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

58. The act prohibits acquisition of multi crop land for any project, however on exceptional cases allows acquisition of multi crop land, wherein the State specific threshold of acquiring such land is not exceeded and equivalent waste land is developed for agricultural purpose. Linear projects are exempted from this condition.

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

Government. A solatium of 100% is payable on the market value of land multiplied by the factor and all immovable properties or assets, trees and plants.

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

C. Legal and Policy Frameworks of Rajasthan State

61. The legislations and policy concerning the land acquisition and resettlement for road project includes (i) Rajasthan Land Revenue Code, 1959, (ii) Rajasthan Highway Act, 2003, (iii) Rajasthan Resettlement Policy-2007. The gist of these act and policies are discussed in the following section.

1. Rajasthan Land Revenue Code, 1959

62. An Act to consolidate and amend the laws relating to land revenue, the powers of Revenue Officers, rights and liabilities of holders of land from the State Government, agricultural tenures and other matters relating to land and the liabilities incidental thereto in Rajasthan. This Act basically deals with the land rights of landholders and power of revenue departments but does not reflect and specific on acquisition and payment of compensation.

2. Rajasthan Highway Act, 2003

63. The Rajasthan Highway Act, 2003 is meant to provide for the restriction of ribbon development along highways for prevention and removal of encroachment thereon, for the construction, maintenance and development of highways, for the levy of betterment charges and for certain other matters, and to provide for the public such conditions as will ensure safety and maximum efficiency of all road transport of highways in the Rajasthan State.

3. Rajasthan Resettlement Policy-2007

64. Government of Rajasthan has formulated a resettlement policy known as “Ideal Resettlement Policy of the State-2007” in the year 2007 for resettlement and rehabilitation of project affected persons by various infrastructure development projects. Attempted to deal with complete land acquisition and resettlement issues, this policy includes some enhanced provisions than the above two legislations. However, the policy does not have provision for compensation at replacement cost and recognizes the non-titleholders occupying land before three years of notification of the affected area.

4. The Rajasthan Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2016

65. The Rules framed and notified by GoR for the RFCTLARRR Act, 2013 details the process of SIA, public hearing and SIA report and social impact management plan. The consent requirement in the format specified is to be obtained during the SIA. The rules also explain the process of preparing and publishing the rehabilitation and resettlement scheme.

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

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

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

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

E. Comparison of Government and ADB Policies

69. A comparison between Government Statutes and ADB's involuntary resettlement safeguards policy that provides gap-filling measures reflected in the entitlement matrix is presented as **Appendix-5**. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013', which has integrated provisions of NRRP with that of LA Act 1894, recognizes titleholders and non-titleholders affected by land acquisition. Wherein, the squatters, encroachers and those present in RoW and other government lands are excluded from the purview of the Act.

70. The key difference between the Government and ADB's involuntary resettlement safeguards policy is with regard to the cut-off date for determining the eligibility for compensation and R&R assistance to all those who are affected by the project irrespective of the ownership title to the land. As per the provisions of RFCTLARR Act, the cut-off-date for title holders is the date of SIA notification [Sec 4(1)] and for non-titleholders affected by the acquisition of such land, they should have been living/working three years or more prior to the acquisition of the land. To bring the RF in line with ADB's requirements, the RF mandates that in the case of land acquisition, the date of issue of notification will be treated as the cut-off date for title holders, and for non-titleholders such as squatters and encroachers, whom the act does not recognize, the cut-off date will be the start date of the subproject census survey. In case of all affected non-title holders, suitable compensation (ex-gratia payments) for loss of assets and R&R assistance is proposed in the entitlement matrix. The RCTLARR Act provides for compensation for land and structure at market rate, a 100 per cent solatium and 12% interest on market rate to all titleholders. Further, in addition to compensation the title holders are entitled for resettlement allowance, substance allowance and shifting allowance. This meets ADB SPS requirement. Furthermore, the titleholders who lose their house and who do not have any other

house site will be entitled for a built house or cash in lieu of house provided they have been residing in the affected area for the preceding three years.

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

F. Involuntary Resettlement Safeguard Principles for the Project

72. Based on the above analysis of government provisions and ADB policy, the following resettlement principles are adopted for this Project:

- (i) Screen the project early, to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a census and socio-economic survey of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.
- (ii) Adopt measures to avoid and minimize involuntary resettlement impacts by taking the following measures: (i) explore siting the subproject components in government land or locations which are less impacting; (ii) ensure use of appropriate technology to reduce land requirement; and (iii) modify the designs of subproject components to minimise land requirement and ensure involuntary resettlement is avoided or minimized
- (iii) Where displacement is unavoidable, improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through: (i) land-based resettlement strategies, where possible, when affected livelihoods are land based, and when loss of land is significant, 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; and (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored
- (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) 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 at replacement value.
- (vi) Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to national minimum standards or standard before displacement whichever is higher.

- (vii) Carry out meaningful consultations with displaced persons, host communities, and concerned nongovernment organizations. 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.
- (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.
- (ix) Disclose a resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, 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) Pay compensation and provide all resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement and before physical and economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.
- (xi) Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the concerns of displaced persons.
- (xii) 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 livelihood status.¹⁰
- (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 taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

G. Valuation of land and assets

73. **Compensation for Land:** Land will be acquired in accordance with provisions of Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 and while determining the compensation for land, the competent authority will be guided by the provisions of Sec 26, Sec 27, Sec 28, Sec 29 and Sec 30 of RFCTLARR Act, 2013. The compensation includes the multiplying factor of 1.25-1.75 times on the land value being higher of the guideline value or average of higher 50% of sale dead rates for last 3 years or any rates consented for PPP or private projects.¹¹ In addition, 100% solatium for involuntary acquisition of land will be added. If the residual land, remaining after acquisition, is unviable, the

¹⁰ 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 affected 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.

¹¹ As per Rajasthan Land Acquisition Bill, 2014.

owner of such land/property will have the right to seek acquisition of his entire contiguous holding/property. However, in this subproject acquisition of private land is not envisaged.

74. **Compensation for Structures:** The replacement value of houses, buildings and other immovable properties will be determined on the basis of latest PWD Schedule of Rates (SoR) as on date without depreciation and 100% solatium will be added to the structure compensation. While considering the PWD SSR rate, PIU will ensure that it uses the latest SSR for the residential and commercial structures in the urban and rural areas of the region. Wherever the SSR for current financial year is not available, the PIU will update the SSR to current prices based on approved previous year escalations. Compensation for properties belonging to the community or common places of worship will be provided to enable construction of the same at new places through the local self-governing bodies like Village Panchayat/Village council in accordance with the modalities determined by such bodies to ensure correct use of the amount of compensation. The compensation for reconstruction/relocation of places of worship will also include the associated cost of carrying out rituals/ceremonies during reconstruction/relocation. Further, all compensation and assistance will be paid to DPs at least 1 month prior to displacement or dispossession of assets.

75. **Compensation for Trees:** Compensation for trees will be based on their market value. Loss of timber bearing trees will be compensated at their replacement cost and compensation for the loss of crops, fruit bearing trees will be decided by the PIU in consultation with the Departments of Forest or Agriculture or Horticulture as the case may be. In line with the provision of RFCTLARR Act 2013, 100% solatium will be added to the assessed value of the trees. Prior to taking possession of the land or properties, the compensation will be fully paid and DPs will have the opportunity to harvest crops/trees within 1-month from the date of payment of compensation.

76. Even after payment of compensation, DPs would be allowed to take away the materials salvaged from their dismantled houses and shops and no charges will be levied upon them for the same. A notice to that effect will be issued intimating that DPs can take away the materials so salvaged within 15 days of their demolition; otherwise, the same will be disposed by the project authority without giving any further notice. Trees standing on the land owned by the government will be disposed of through prevailing practice by the concerned Revenue Department/ Forest Department.

VI. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

A. Introduction

77. The subproject will have two types of displaced persons i.e. (i) persons with formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part; and (ii) persons who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land. The involuntary resettlement requirements apply to all these two types of displaced persons.

B. Eligibility Criteria

78. In accordance with the principles of the RF, the displaced persons falling in any of the following three categories will be eligible for compensation and resettlement assistance:

- (i) those who have formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part;
- (ii) those who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part and have no formal legal rights to such land, but who have claims to such lands that are recognized or recognizable under national/state laws; and
- (iii) those who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part and have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land.

79. **Cut-off Date:** For title holders, the date of SIA notification [Sec 4(1)] of intended acquisition as per the provisions of RFCTLARR Act will be treated as the cut-off date, and for non-titleholders the start date of project census survey (April 2018) for the subproject will be the cut-off date. There will be adequate notification of cut-off date and measures will be taken to prevent encroachments/squatting after the cut-off date is established.

80. Non-title holders who settle in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. They however will be given sufficient advance notice (60 days) to vacate the premises and dismantle affected structures prior to project implementation. The project will recognize both licensed and non-licensed vendors and titled and non-titled households.

C. Entitlement Matrix

81. In accordance with the R&R measures suggested for the project, all displaced households and persons will be entitled to a combination of compensation packages and resettlement assistance depending on the nature of ownership rights on lost assets and scope of the impacts including socio-economic vulnerability of the displaced persons and measures to support livelihood restoration if livelihood impacts are envisaged. Unforeseen impacts will be mitigated in accordance with the principles of the RF for this loan. The displaced persons will be entitled to the following six types of compensation and assistance packages:

- (i) compensation for the loss of land, crops/ trees at their replacement cost;
- (ii) compensation for structures (residential/ commercial) and other immovable assets at their replacement cost;
- (iii) assistance in lieu of the loss of business/ wage income and income restoration assistance;
- (iv) alternate housing or cash in lieu of house to physically displace households not having any house site;
- (v) assistance for shifting and provision for the relocation site (if required), and
- (vi) rebuilding and/ or restoration of community resources/facilities in accordance with local customs.

82. An Entitlement Matrix has been developed, that summarizes the types of losses and the corresponding nature and scope of entitlements; and is in compliance with National/State Laws and ADB SPS. The following entitlement matrix presents the entitlements corresponding to the tenure of the DPs and the same has been approved and endorsed by Government of Rajasthan and further updated and revised in February 2018.¹²

Table 22: Entitlement Matrix

SNo	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
PART I. TITLE HOLDERS - Compensation for Loss of Private Property				
1	Loss of Land (agricultural, homestead, commercial or otherwise)	1.1	Compensation for land at Replacement Cost ¹³ or Land for land, where feasible.	<p>Land will be acquired by the competent authority in accordance with the provisions of RFCTLARR Act, 2013.</p> <p>Replacement cost for land will be, higher of (i) market value as per Indian Stamp Act, 1899 for the registration of sale deed or agreements to sell, in the area where land is situated; or (ii) average sale price for similar type of land, situated in the nearest village or nearest vicinity area, ascertained from the highest 50% of sale deeds of the preceding 3 years; or (iii) consented amount paid for PPPs or private companies.</p> <p>Plus 100% solatium and 12% on market value from date of SIA notification to award.</p> <p>The multiplier factor adopted by GoR for land in rural areas, based on the distance from urban area to the project area, will be applied.</p>
2	Loss of Structure (house, shop, building or immovable property or assets attached to the land)	2.1	Compensation at replacement cost	<p>The market value of structures and other immovable properties will be determined by PWD on the basis of relevant PWD Schedule of Rates (SR) as on date without depreciation.</p> <p>Plus 100% solatium</p>

¹² GO No. F7 (143) SHA/PPP/2015/D-1262 of Public Works Department, Government of Rajasthan dated 17.11.2015.

¹³ The calculation of full replacement cost will be based on the following elements: (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, if any. Where market conditions are absent or in a formative stage, the borrower/client will consult with the displaced persons and host populations to obtain adequate information about recent land transactions, land value by types, land titles, land use, cropping patterns and crop production, availability of land in the project area and region, and other related information. The borrower/client will also collect baseline data on housing, house types, and construction materials. Qualified and experienced experts will undertake the valuation of acquired assets.

SNo	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
				In case of partly affected house, manufactory or other building, as per Section 94 (1), the whole structure shall be acquired, if the owner so desires.
PART II. REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT – Both Land Owners and Families Whose Livelihoods are Primarily Dependent on Land Acquired				
3	Loss of Land	3.1	Where jobs are created through the project, employment to at least one member per affected family in the project or arrange for a job in such other project as may be required after providing suitable training and skill development in the required field and at a rate not lower than the minimum wages provided for in any other law for the time being in force. or One-time payment of Rs.5,00,000/-for each affected household or Annuity policy that shall pay Rs.2000/-per month for 20 years with appropriate indexation to CPIAL	
		3.2	Monthly subsistence allowance of Rs.3,000/- per month for a period of one year to affected households who require to relocate due to the project	
		3.3	Transportation assistance of Rs.50,000/- for affected households who require to relocate due to the project	
		3.4	One-time assistance of Rs.25,000/- to all those who lose cattle sheds	
		3.5	One-time Resettlement	

SNo	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
			Allowance of Rs.50,000/-for affected household who have to relocate	
		3.6	Additional one-time assistance of Rs.50,000/- for scheduled caste and scheduled tribe families who are displaced from scheduled areas and who require relocation due to the project	
4	Loss of Residence	4.1	<p>An alternative house for those who have to relocate, as per IAY specifications in rural areas and a constructed house/flat of minimum 50 m² in urban areas or cash in lieu of house if opted (the cash in lieu of house will be Rs.1,48,000/ in line with Gol IAY standards in rural areas and Rs.1,50,000 in case of urban areas.¹⁴</p> <p>The benefits listed above shall also be extended to any affected family which is without homestead land and which has been residing in the area continuously for a period of not less than three years preceding the date of notification of the affected area and which has been involuntarily displaces from such area.</p>	Stamp duty and registration charges will be borne by the project in case of new house or sites.
		4.2	Where jobs are created through the project, employment to at least one member per affected family in the project or arrange for a job in such other project as may be required after providing suitable training and skill development in the required field and at a rate not lower than the minimum wages provided for in any other law for the time being in	

¹⁴ With effect from April 01, 2016, the IAY scheme has been restructured as Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G) by Government of India.

SNo	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
			<p>force.</p> <p>or</p> <p>One-time payment of Rs.5,00,000/- for each affected household</p> <p>or</p> <p>Annuity policy that shall pay Rs.2000/-per month for 20 years with appropriate indexation to CPIAL</p>	
		4.3	Monthly subsistence allowance of Rs.3,000/- per month for a period of one year to affected households who require to relocate due to the project	
		4.4	Transportation assistance of Rs.50,000/-for affected households who require to relocate due to the project	
		4.5	One-time assistance of Rs.25,000/- to all those who lose cattle sheds	
		4.6	One-time assistance of Rs.25,000/- for each affected family of an artisan or self-employed and who has to relocate	
		4.7	One-time Resettlement Allowance of Rs.50,000/- for affected household who have to relocate	
		4.8	Additional one-time assistance of Rs.50,000/- to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe families who are displaced from scheduled areas and who require relocation due to the project	
		4.9	Right to salvage affected materials	
5	Loss of shop /trade / commercial structure	5.1	Where jobs are created through the project, employment to at least one member per affected family in the project or arrange for a job in such other project	

SNo	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
			<p>as may be required after providing suitable training and skill development in the required field and at a rate not lower than the minimum wages provided for in any other law for the time being in force.</p> <p>or</p> <p>One-time payment of Rs.5,00,000/- for each affected household</p> <p>or</p> <p>Annuity policy that shall pay Rs.2000/- per month for 20 years with appropriate indexation to CPIAL</p>	
		5.2	Monthly subsistence allowance of Rs.3,000/-per month for a period of one year to affected households who require to relocate due to the project	
		5.3	Transportation assistance of Rs.50,000/- for affected households who require to relocate due to the project	
		5.4	One-time assistance of Rs.25,000/- for each affected family of an artisan or self-employed or small trader and who has to relocate	
		5.5	One-time Resettlement Allowance of Rs.50,000/- for affected household who have to relocate	
		5.6	Additional one-time assistance of Rs.50,000/- to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe families who are displaced from scheduled areas and who require relocation due to the project	
		5.7	Right to salvage affected	

SNo	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
			materials	
PART III. IMPACT TO SQUATTERS AND ENCROACHERS – Those in the existing Right of Way where no Land Acquisition is done				
6	Impact to Squatters	6.1	Loss of House	Only those directly affected squatters who live there will be eligible for all assistance. Structure owners in RoW/Government lands who do not live there and have rented out the structure will be provided compensation for structure and no other assistance will be provided to them. The occupier (squatter-tenant) will be eligible for other assistances
		6.1.1	Compensation at scheduled rates without depreciation for structure with 1-month notice to demolish the affected structure	
		6.1.2	Right to salvage the affected materials	
		6.1.3	House construction grant of Rs.70,000/- for all those who have to relocate and who do not have a house. Additional house site grant of Rs.50,000/- to those who do not have a house site	
		6.1.4	One-time subsistence allowance of Rs. 18,000/-	
		6.1.5	Shifting assistance of Rs.10,000/-	
		6.2	Loss of Shop	Only those directly affected squatters who do business there will be eligible for all assistance. Structure owners in ROW / Government who do not do the business and have rented out the structure will be provided compensation for structure and no other assistance will be provided to them. The occupier (squatter-tenant) will be eligible for other assistances
		6.2.1	Compensation at scheduled rates without depreciation for structure with 1-month notice to demolish affected structure	
		6.2.2	Right to salvage the affected materials	
		6.2.3	One-time rehabilitation grant of Rs.20,000 for reconstruction of affected shop	
		6.2.4	One-time subsistence allowance of Rs. 18,000/-	
		6.2.5	Shifting assistance of Rs.10,000/-	
		6.3	Kiosks / Street Vendors	The PIU and the implementation support NGO/agency will consult such DPs and assess the requirement of subsistence allowance and rehabilitation grant
		6.3.1	1-month advance notice to relocate to nearby place for continuance of economic activity	
		6.3.2	For temporary loss of livelihood during construction period, a monthly subsistence allowance of Rs.3,000/- will be paid for the duration of disruption to	

SNo	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
			livelihood, but not exceeding 3-months	
		6.3.3	If relocation to nearby place and continuance of economic activity in the same place is not possible, then one-time rehabilitation grant of Rs.18 000/-	
		6.4 6.4.1	Cultivation 2-month notice to harvest standing crops or market value of compensation for standing crops	
7	Impact to Encroachers	7.1 7.1.1	Cultivation 2-month notice to harvest standing crops or market value of compensation for standing crops, if notice is not given	Market value for the loss of standing crops will be decided by the PIU, PWD in consultation with the Agriculture or Horticulture Department
		7.2 7.2.1	Structure 1-month notice to demolish the encroached structure	
		7.2.2	Compensation at scheduled rates without depreciation for the affected portion of the structure	The value of commercial structures and other immovable properties will be determined by PWD on the basis of relevant Schedule of Rates (SR) as on date without depreciation
PART IV. IMPACT TO VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS				
8	Vulnerable Households	8.1	One-time assistance of Rs. 25,000/- to DHs who have to relocate	<p>One adult member of the affected household, whose livelihood is affected, will be entitled for skill development.</p> <p>The PIU with support from the NGO will identify the number of eligible vulnerable displaced persons during joint verification and updating of the RP and will conduct training need assessment in consultations with the DPs so as to develop appropriate training programmes suitable to the DPs skill and the region.</p> <p>Suitable trainers or local resources will be identified by PIU and NGO in consultation with local training institutes.</p>
		8.2	Training for skill development. This assistance includes cost of training and financial assistance for travel, conveyance and food.	
		8.3	Provision of access to basic utilities and public services	
PART V. IMPACT DURING CIVIL WORKS				

SNo	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
9	Impact to structure/ assets / tree / crops	9.1	The contractor is liable to pay damages to assets / trees / crops in private / public land, caused due to civil works	The PIU will ensure compliance
10	Use of Private Land	10.1	The contractor should obtain prior written consent from the landowner and pay mutually agreed rental for use of private land for storage of material or movement of vehicles and machinery or diversion of traffic during civil works	
PART VI. COMMON PROPERTY RESOURCES				
11	Impact to common property resources such as places of worship, community buildings, schools, etc.	11.1	Relocation or restoration, if feasible, or cash compensation at replacement cost.	
12	Utilities such as water supply, electricity, etc.	12.1	Will be relocated and services restored prior to commencement of civil works.	The PIU will ensure that utilities are relocated prior to commencement of civil works in that stretch of the road corridor in accordance with the civil works schedule.
PART VII. UNFORESEEN IMPACTS				
Unforeseen impacts encountered during implementation will be addressed in accordance with the principles of RFCTLLAR 2013 and the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement				

83. Compensation for land and structure, in accordance with the eligibility and entitlement, will be paid prior to physical and economic displacement. One-time rehabilitation assistances and shifting assistances paid as cash will also be disbursed prior to physical and economic displacement. However, any long-term rehabilitation measures like training for skill development and annuity for life, if any, will continue for a longer period and such rehabilitation measures will not be a bar to commence civil works.

VII. RELOCATION OF HOUSING AND SETTLEMENTS

A. Provision for Relocation

84. The PIU will provide compensation at replacement cost for affected structures in accordance with the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 to the non-title holders. Compensation to the non-title holders for the loss of assets other than land, such as dwellings and shops have been provided for in the entitlement matrix. The entitlements to the nontitle holders will be given only if they were in occupation of the land or structure in the project area prior to the cut-off date, the date of census survey i.e. March 2019.

B. Relocation Strategy

85. In this subproject, 34 residential structures are being affected owned by 28 households. Out of 28 households 25 are encroacher households losing encroached part of their structures and therefore, do not require relocation from the existing place. The 3 squatter households losing residential structure under the subproject will require relocation.

86. The physical displacement of encroachers will be a challenge in developing a suitable resettlement site as not only choices and options will have to be obtained from the DPs, but also it requires to be ascertained on the extent of viability of the land in their possession. This will be a factor in deciding on developing suitable resettlement sites for small groups of physically displaced households as those who have adequate land remaining will prefer to build a house in the same location. As part of the implementation activity, the PIU with the help of the implementation support NGO should consult each DP to obtain their choice based on the options available to them. Further, during the implementation their preference to move into the nearest resettlement site should also be ascertained.

87. As mentioned above only 3 squatter households needs relocation under the subproject. For non-titleholders, replacement cost of structure is provided in the entitlements. The NGOs will assist the displaced families to find alternative land to resettle. All the households affected in the subproject as per provisions made in the entitlement matrix will be eligible for the following:

- (i) One month notice to demolish the structure
- (ii) Compensation for lost part of the structure at the replacement cost to be calculated as per latest prevailing basic schedules of rates (BSR) without depreciation,
- (iii) House construction grant of Rs.70,000/- for all those who have to relocate and who do not have a house.
- (iv) Additional house site grant of Rs.50,000/- to those who do not have a house site
- (v) One-time subsistence allowance of Rs. 18,000/-
- (vi) Shifting assistance of Rs.10,000/- , and
- (vii) Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets with no deductions from replacement value.

88. To help the DPs losing structures in getting all above entitlements and relocating themselves, following relocation strategy will be adopted in the subproject:

- (i) At least 30 days advance notice before demolition of structure.
- (ii) Their dismantled structures materials will not be confiscated and they will not pay any fine or suffer any sanction.

- (iii) The PIU will assist DPs during verification of assets and will provide necessary counselling on payment of compensation and assistance.
- (iv) The PIU will assist the subproject authorities in ensuring a smooth transition (during the part or full relocation of the DPs), helping the DPs to take salvaged materials and shift.
- (v) In close consultation with the DPs, the PIU will fix the shifting dates agreed with the DPs in writing and the arrangements desired by the DPs with respect to their entitlements.
- (vi) In case of self-relocation also, the PIU will assist the DPs in finding alternative land nearby.

C. Relocation Strategy for CPR

89. There are 63 common property resources reported to be affected under the sub-subproject as provided in table 9 of this RP. The CPRs will be compensated either by cash compensation at replacement cost to the community (registered trust, society or village committee as appropriate) or reconstruction of the community structure in consultation with the affected community.

VIII. INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION

A. Loss of Livelihood in this Subproject

90. The subproject causes significant impact to 152 owners and tenants of business establishment who would be losing livelihood due to loss of their productive structures. All 152 households losing livelihood under the project are non-titleholders. However, as per the approved EM only squatter households (8 HH) losing livelihood under the project and vulnerable households are eligible for rehabilitation measures. This subproject does not cause any impact to agriculture landowners (TH).

B. Entitlements for Loss of Livelihood

91. The affected persons losing livelihood will be assisted to improve or at least restore their income levels to pre-project level. The subproject entitlements for loss of livelihood include the following entitlements in accordance with the entitlement matrix of RSHIP.

i) Loss of livelihood to non-title owner losing structures

- a. Compensation at scheduled rates without depreciation for the affected portion of the structure (in case of encroacher) and for complete structure in case of squatter with one-month notice to demolish the affected structure.
- b. One-time rehabilitation grant of Rs.20,000 for reconstruction of affected shop in case of squatter.
- c. Subsistence allowance of Rs.18,000/- for commercial loss of squatters who require to relocate due to the project;
- d. Shifting assistance of Rs.10,000/- to the squatters, who is required to relocate,
- e. Monthly subsistence allowance of Rs. 3000/- for a period of 3 months to Kiosks for temporary loss of their livelihood
- f. Assistance of Rs. 25,000 to vulnerable households who have to relocate, and
- g. Skill development training to all vulnerable households.

92. Effort will be made by the PIU with the support of the NGO to assist the affected persons in their effort to restore their income. If the affected person so desires, the subsistence allowance can be utilized to deliver suitable income restoration activities in order to leverage on the existing skills of the affected person.

C. Income Restoration Measures

93. The entitlement proposed under this programme (RSHIP) has adequate provisions for restoration of livelihood of the affected persons. Wherever feasible and if the affected person so desires, income restoration schemes will be identified and implemented by the PIU with the assistance of the implementing NGO. Towards this the affected person will be guided and assisted by the PIU with the support of the NGO, in effectively using the compensation and rehabilitation and resettlement assistances towards establishing an income generating activity and identifying an alternate shop location and re-establishing the shop/kiosk/vending or utilizing the finances for buying land or taking land on lease. The compensation for land and assets and the rehabilitation and resettlement assistances arrived at in accordance with the provisions of the RFCTLARR Act are adequate to restore the income levels. Further, the subsistence allowance and annuity policy are aimed at providing long term support to the affected

households will ensure that the income levels are restored. Further, efforts will be made to provide employment to the affected persons during the construction phase by facilitating their engagement by the civil works contractor. It may be noted that during the census and socio-economic survey all the affected persons had indicated their preference to work in the construction. The PD, PIU should ensure that local people and in particular the willing affected persons are engaged by the contractor in suitable civil work as stipulated in the contract. The PIU with the assistance of the implementing NGO will make the training need assessment and will impart training to the eligible affected persons for income restoration and skill up-gradation as necessary.

94. The PIU with assistance of the implementing NGO will ensure that households whose incomes are affected and/or who have to relocate receive assistance in accessing utility services (e.g., water and electricity connection) and other relevant government services (e.g., health clinics and schools).

IX. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

A. Introduction

95. The resettlement cost estimate for the project road Sahulshahar–Sangaria –Chaiyan of SH-76 proposed under Package-2 include compensation for structures is at replacement cost without depreciation to non-titleholders in accordance with the provisions of the entitlement matrix of the resettlement framework of RSHIP and cost of RP implementation. The total resettlement cost for the subproject is Rs.53.777 million. The major heads of budget items are listed below.

B. Compensation

96. **Private Land:** The project does not involve acquisition of private land and hence, no cost for land.

97. **Structure:** The compensation for structures have been arrived at based on PWD Schedule of Rates (SoR), 2018 for building works, material and labour. For budgetary purpose, the replacement cost for structure without depreciation has been taken as Rs. 8,100 for permanent structure, Rs. 5,514 for semi-permanent and Rs. 2,052 for temporary structure. For boundary wall, a cost of Rs. 1,510 per RM is taken for only boundary wall of permanent nature. A budgetary provision of Rs. 30,000/- per well has been made for private wells of maximum 3' wide and 20' depth. However, at the time of joint verification, the competent authority will value each and every structure to arrive at the replacement cost as per the latest SoR.

C. Assistances

98. All other unit rates as per the minimum provisions contained in RFCTLARR Act and as per the approved entitlement matrix.

D. Compensation for Community Assets and Government Structures

99. The unit cost for the place of worship has been budgeted at a lumpsum Rs.3,00,000 to cover the cost of reconstruction which would be assessed and paid during implementation by PIU. This subproject has impact on 15 religious structures. The other type of CPR structures (sitting places, toilets etc.) will be reconstructed by the EA through contractor.

E. RP Implementation Cost

100. The cost of hiring NGO for assisting PIU in resettlement plan implementation has been provided with a budget of Rs.15,000,000, for intermittent inputs and the resettlement plan implementation is expected to be completed in 36 months including disbursement of compensation for land acquired under RFCTLARR Act. A budgetary cost for external monitoring and evaluation has also been envisaged, and a budgetary provision of \$ 150,000 has been made in the total project cost of Tranche II. The budgetary provision for meeting administrative expenses including the allocation towards grievance redressal mechanism related expenses is included as part of the project cost. Further, a lump sum provision of Rs.50,000 to meet disclosure expenses and a lump sum provision of Rs.2,00,000/- for staff training, in particular the PIU staff involved in resettlement plan implementation, has also been budgeted.

F. Source of Funding and Fund Flow

101. Government will provide adequate budget for all land acquisition compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement assistances and resettlement plan implementation costs from the

counterpart funding. The funds as estimated in the budget for a financial year and additional fund required based on revised estimates, shall be available at the disposal of the PD, PIU at the beginning of the financial year. The PD, PWD, being the executing agency for this subproject, will provide necessary funds for compensation for land and structure and the cost of resettlement assistances in a timely manner to the jurisdictional Additional Collector. The PIU will ensure timely availability of funds for smooth implementation of the resettlement plan. The NGO under the PIU will facilitate disbursements, but the responsibility of ensuring full and timely payment to displaced persons will be that of PIU.

G. Resettlement Budget Estimates

102. The budget for this sub-project is based on data and informed collected during census and socio-economic surveys conducted in April 2018. The unit rates for structure have been worked out from the SoR. The total budget for Sadulshahar-Sangaria-Chaiyan road is estimated at Rs.53.777 million.

H. Disbursement of Compensation and Assistances

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

104. The NGO and PIU, while collecting bank particulars from the affected persons, will also check with the respective bank branches if the branch has ECS (Credit) mechanism, and if not, details of lead bank offering the facility will be collected to facilitate ECS transfer. Wherever new accounts are to be opened, preference will be given to bank's having ECS (Credit) facility. The bank account particulars of the affected person as part of the micro plan will be submitted to the jurisdictional Additional Collector for disbursement.

Table 23: Budget Estimate

Item	Input Unit	Rate	Quantity	Amount
Compensation				
Permanent Structure	m ²	8,100	1,400	11,340,000
Semi Permanent Structure	m ²	5,514	292	1,610,088
Temporary Structure	m ²	2,052	80.5	165,186
Cost for CPR	LS	300,000	63	18,900,000
Sub total -1				32,015,274
R&R Assistance				
House construction and house site grant for loss of residence	One Time	120,000	3	360,000
Subsistence allowance for residential loss of squatter	One Time	18,000	3	54,000
Shifting assistance for loss of residence	One time	10,000	3	30,000

Item	Input Unit	Rate	Quantity	Amount
Rehabilitation grant for commercial squatters	One Time	20,000	8	160,000
Subsistence allowance for commercial squatter	One Time	18,000	8	144,000
Vulnerable Household assistance to DHs who have to relocate	One Time	25,000	3	75,000
Training for Vulnerable household	One Time	5,000	160	800,000
Sub total -2				1,623,000
Administrative Cost				
NGO Recruitment	LS	15,000,000		15,000,000
Administrative Expenses (PIU)	LS	-		-
Disclosure Expenses	LS	50,000		50,000
Training for PIU and PMU Staff	LS	200,000		200,000
Sub total -3				15,250,000
Total (1+2+3)				48,888,274
10 % Contingency				4,888,827
Grand Total				53,777,101
Total in INR Million				53.777

Note: A budget allocation of about \$150,000 for an external expert for Tranche 2 is included in the total project cost.

X. GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MECHANISM

A. Grievance Redressal Committee

105. Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) will be established at two-levels, one at the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) level and second at PMU level. The GRC will receive, evaluate and facilitate the resolution of affected person concerns, complaints and grievances. GRC will provide an opportunity to the DPs to have their grievances redressed prior to approaching the State level LARR Authority, constituted by Government of Rajasthan in accordance with Section 51(1) of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013. GRC is aimed to provide a trusted way to voice and resolve concerns linked to the project and to be an effective way to address DPs concerns without allowing it to escalate resulting in delays in project implementation.

106. The GRC will aim to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism to voice and resolve social and environmental concerns linked to the project. The GRC is not intended to bypass the government's inbuilt redressal process, nor the provisions of the statute, but rather it is intended to address displaced persons concerns and complaints promptly, making it readily accessible to all segments of the displaced persons and is scaled to the risks and impacts of the project.

107. The subproject resettlement plans provide for entitlements for the various types of losses corresponding to the tenure and an institutional mechanism to disburse compensation and rehabilitation and resettlement assistances. A consultations and disclosure plan is also provided for meaningful consultations and timely disclosure. The GRC is expected to resolve the grievances of the affected persons arising in the implementation of the subproject resettlement plan in a transparent and timely manner. The decision of the GRCs will be final unless vacated by the LARR Authority.

108. The GRC will continue to function, for the benefit of the affected persons, during the entire life of the project including the defects liability period. The response time prescribed for the GRCs would be four weeks. Since the entire resettlement component of the project has to be completed before the construction starts, to resolve the pending grievances, the GRC, at PIU and PMU level, will meet at least once every month in the first year of resettlement plan implementation and once in two months thereafter. Other than disputes relating to ownership rights and apportionment issues on which the LARR Authority has jurisdiction, GRC will review grievances involving eligibility, valuation, resettlement and rehabilitation entitlements, relocation and payment of assistances.

109. **First Level GRC:** First level GRC will be a single contact point with the jurisdictional PD, PIU responsible for receiving, hearing and resolving the grievances. The Executive Engineer or Assistant Engineer of the concerned PIU will act as the member secretary

110. **Second Level GRC:** Second level GRC will be a 3-member committee, chaired by Additional CE, PMU, Superintending Engineer (ADB), PMU acting as its member secretary and a local person of repute and standing in the society, selected by the Secretary PWD.

B. Functions of GRC

111. **Field Level Complaint Handling System:** The PD, PIU will hear grievances at least once in a month in the respective office of the jurisdictional PD, PIU. Petitions received from DPs of any concerns or complaints or grievances will be taken up by the PD, PIU. The PD will

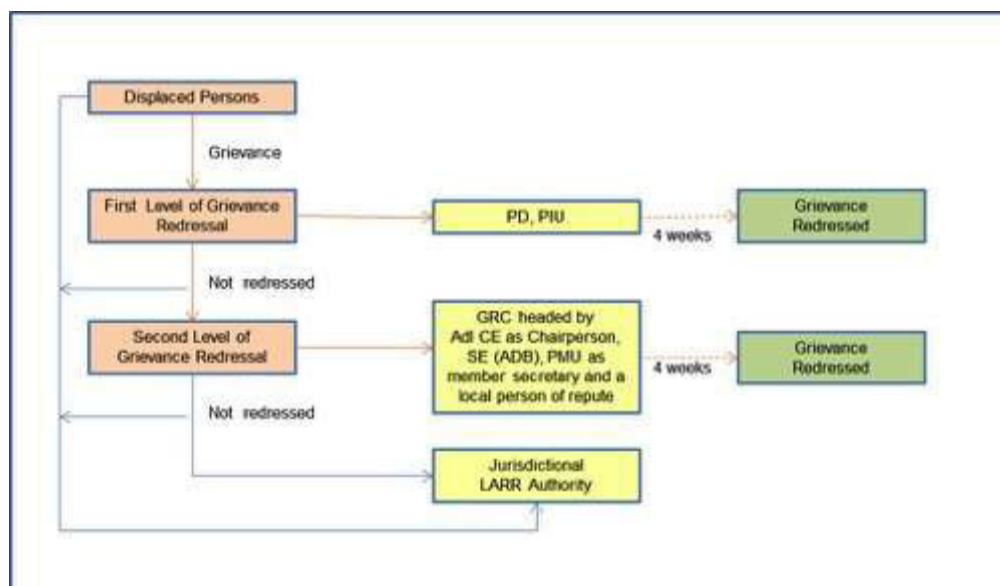
maintain a register of all petitions received with details of date of receipt of the petition, date of hearing, if any, along with nature of complaint/concern, action taken, and date of communication sent to petitioner. Communication, in writing will be sent to the aggrieved person about the date, time and venue of the hearing and make it known that s/he is entitled for personal hearing and that representation through proxy will be not be entertained. Communication will also be sent through implementation support NGO to ensure that the petitioner is informed about the date of hearing.

112. **Headquarter Level (PMU) Complaint Handling System:** Decision of the PD, PIU will be final unless an appeal is preferred to the 2nd level GRC at PMU. The complaint/concern will be redressed in 4-week time and written communication will be sent to the complainant about the decision taken.

113. In addition to the subproject level grievance redressal mechanism, affected persons can submit their grievances through the state government grievance redressal mechanism, Rajasthan Sampark, and further, all stakeholders will have access to ADB's Accountability Mechanism.¹⁵

114. **Documentation of Grievances:** The resettlement plan implementation support NGO will assist affected persons in registering their grievances and being heard. The complaint / grievance will be redressed in 4-week time and written communication will be sent to the complainant. A complaint register will be maintained at PIU/PMU level with details of complaint lodged, date of personal hearing, action taken, and date of communication sent to complainant. If the complainant is still not satisfied s/he can approach the jurisdictional LARR Authority. The complainant can access the appropriate LARR Authority at any time and not necessarily go through the GRC.

Figure 2: Grievance Redressal Process



¹⁵ [Government of Rajasthan Sampark](#) and [ADB Accountability Mechanism](#).

XI. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION

A. Administrator of LARR

115. The jurisdictional Additional Collector will be the administrator for Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation (LARR). The jurisdictional Additional Collector being the competent authority for land acquisition, he will also look into Resettlement and Rehabilitation and s/he will be supported by the Project Director, PIU in implementation of resettlement plan.

B. Project Management Unit

116. The PPP Division, PWD, Government of will be the Project Management Unit (PMU) and will be overall in charge of coordination between the Project Implementation Units (PIU) and for social safeguards compliance.

117. Social development and resettlement specialist (SDRS) at PPP Division, PWD at PMU level will be responsible for assisting PWD, Government of Rajasthan (RPWD), their project implementing units and the resettlement plan implementation support agencies in social safeguards compliance and ensure that road subprojects under RSHIP are in compliance with the resettlement framework and also be proactive in identifying likely safeguard issues that could be relevant in the context of its portfolio of projects.

118. The SDRS at the PMU will have the following responsibilities:

- (i) will assess the capacity of the PIU in identifying and managing social safeguard issues and facilitate capacity building of PIU officers and resettlement plan implementation support NGO;
- (ii) will review and update resettlement framework as and when there are changes in the applicable law;
- (iii) will review whether the PIUs have taken efforts to avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement impacts during the subproject design stage and during implementation stage;
- (iv) will verify whether the resettlement plan has been prepared and is in commensurate to the significance of the impact and whether the documents have been submitted along with the detailed project report;
- (v) will facilitate coordination between various government departments in land acquisition and implementation of the resettlement plan;
- (vi) will carry out periodic review of the progress on resettlement plan implementation and ensure that the progress reports are submitted in a timely manner;
- (vii) will verify whether the PIUs are handing over the land free from encumbrance as stipulated in the contract document;
- (viii) will consolidate the progress reports received from the respective PIUs and submit the semi-annual monitoring reports to ADB for disclosure on the ADB website, and any other information as required by ADB in a timely manner; and
- (ix) will initiate retention of an external expert/monitor to verify PMUs monitoring information and provide advise compliance issues, and ensure that external monitor's recommendations are implemented, where appropriate

C. Project Implementation Unit

119. The PIU will be responsible for screening subprojects, categorization based on involuntary resettlement impacts, conducting the social assessment, preparation and implementation of resettlement plans.

120. The road subprojects will be implemented by the jurisdictional PIU. The PD, PIU will be responsible for subproject compliance to social safeguards and concurrent internal monitoring of resettlement plan implementation. The following will be the responsibility of the PD, PIU:

- (i) review involuntary resettlement impact categorization checklist, subproject appraisal notes and undertake field visits wherever required and advise the field units about the social safeguards documentation required for subprojects;
- (ii) review resettlement plan prepared by the DPR consultants and finalize the same;
- (iii) ascertain the extent of private land to be acquired and extent of government to be transferred and liaison with the jurisdictional Additional Collector and concerned government departments in getting possession of the same;
- (iv) initiate engagement of a resettlement plan implementation support NGO to assist the field units in resettlement plan implementation;
- (v) review and approve micro plans, containing the list of affected persons and their entitlements, prepared by field units;
- (vi) obtain necessary approval for the micro plans and make necessary funds available for disbursement and for development of resettlement sites;
- (vii) coordinate with Additional Collector and field units in identifying suitable land for resettlement sites and monitor the progress of development of site and relocation of affected persons;
- (viii) undertake internal monitoring of the progress made in resettlement plan implementation and take necessary corrective actions, if required; and
- (ix) review and consolidate the land acquisition and resettlement plan implementation progress reports submitted by the jurisdictional Additional Collector, resettlement plan implementation support NGO, and submit monthly progress report to PMU.

D. NGO/Agency for RP Implementation Support

121. The implementation of the R&R provisions will be carried out by jurisdictional Additional Collector with the support of the PIU. The PIU will engage implementation support NGO, who have had experience in implementing resettlement plans and experienced in working on similar infrastructure development projects. The NGO to be engaged will have proven experience in carrying out resettlement and rehabilitation activities and community development and consultations in projects of similar nature, preferably in Rajasthan or in any State.

122. The NGO will play a key role in the implementation of the resettlement plan. Their tasks will include the final verification of affected persons, consultations, establishment of support mechanisms and facilitate the delivery of the rehabilitation assistances as per the resettlement plan provisions and to ensure that the affected persons receive all the entitlements as per the R&R policy of the project.

123. Key activities of the NGO in relation to resettlement planning and implementation include: (i) assist PIU in verification and updating, if required, the detailed census and socioeconomic survey of displaced persons carried out during DPR preparation based on detailed design, and verify the identity of below poverty line, female-headed, and other vulnerable households affected by land acquisition and involuntary resettlement and issue ID cards; (ii) prepare micro plan and get vetted by PIU; (iii) facilitate the process of disbursement of compensation to the affected persons in coordinating with the PIU and informing the displaced persons of the compensation disbursement process and timeline; (iv) assist affected persons in opening bank accounts explaining the implications, the rules and the obligations in having a bank account, process of disbursement adopted by the Additional Collector and how s/he can

access the resources s/he is entitled to; (v) assist the affected persons in ensuring a smooth transition (during the part or full relocation of the affected persons), helping them to take salvaged materials and shift; (vi) in consultation with the affected persons, inform the PIU about the shifting dates agreed with affected persons in writing and the arrangements they desire with respect to their entitlements; (vii) organize training programs for income restoration; (viii) conduct meaningful consultations throughout the resettlement plan implementation and ensure disclosure of the gist of resettlement plans in an accessible manner to the displaced persons; (ix) assist affected persons in grievance redressal process; (x) assist PIU in keeping detailed records of progress and monitoring and reporting system of resettlement plan implementation; and (xi) act as the information resource centre for community interaction with the project and maintain liaison between community, contractors, project implementing units and the administrator, during the execution of the works. Terms of reference for the recruitment of an NGO/agency for resettlement plan implementation support is given in **Appendix 6**.

E. Project Implementation Consultant

124. The project implementation consultant (PIC) will assist PMU to monitor the implementation of safeguards in accordance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009). PIC will have a social safeguard specialist who will be responsible to ensure that implementation of Resettlement Plans (RPs) is in accordance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) (2009) and other related policies such as the Public Communications Policy (2011). Specifically, the specialist will ensure that PMU hands over sites to the concessionaire/Contractor only after affected persons have received compensation. The specialist will prepare the due-diligence reports on resettlement implementation as needed for processing of subsequent tranches under the MFF. The specialist will provide monthly and quarterly reports to Rajasthan PWD on resettlement implementation and provide updates on the schedule and financial aspects of resettlement to the team. He or she will monitor and provide guidance to the work of the NGOs for resettlement implementation that have been engaged by PWD, monitor resettlement implementation at the project sites, and provide training, if required, to the PIU and other local PWD staff.

F. Rehabilitation and Resettlement Award

125. In accordance with the provisions of the RFCTLARR Act [Sec 31 (1)], the competent authority will pass a rehabilitation and resettlement award. All the affected titleholders who are eligible for rehabilitation and resettlement assistance will be notified along with details of eligible assistance as per the provisions of RFCTLARR Act. Initially a list will be notified by giving minimum of 15 days' time inviting objections, if any, regarding discrepancies on the nature and quantum of assistance. The final list will be notified after taking into account the objections, if any. Similarly, the list of those affected non- title holders will also be notified along with the details of rehabilitation and resettlement assistance and a separate rehabilitation and resettlement award enquiry will be conducted for the non-titleholders.

126. Micro plan: The implementation support NGO will prepare the draft micro plan, milestone wise for each of the subproject roads detailing the type of loss, tenure of the affected persons, vulnerability status and the entitlements as per the provisions of the entitlement matrix in the resettlement framework. The draft micro plan will be disclosed in the jurisdictional village panchayat where the affected persons are living/having business, and 1-week after the disclosure, the rehabilitation and resettlement award enquiry will be held by the jurisdictional Additional Collector.

127. Based on the rehabilitation and resettlement award enquiry outcome, the NGO will submit the final micro plan to PD, PIU for verification and onward transmission to Project Director, PMU. The Project Director, PMU, after scrutiny of the micro plan will accord approval for the same and submit to the jurisdictional Additional Collector with necessary funds for disbursement.

128. Rehabilitation and Resettlement Award: The Additional Collector will hold rehabilitation and resettlement award enquiry in the project area and will send prior intimation to all concerned affected persons through the jurisdictional *Patwaris* and the NGO.

129. During the rehabilitation and resettlement award enquiry, each affected person will be informed about the type of loss and tenure as recorded during census and socio economic survey and verified subsequently, and the entitlements due to the affected persons as per the provisions contained in the entitlement matrix of the resettlement framework. All the affected persons will be given an opportunity to be heard and concerns if any, will be addressed. The rehabilitation and resettlement proceedings will be recorded and copy of the rehabilitation and resettlement award will be issued to the affected persons then and there.

G. Management Information System (MIS)

130. A well-designed MIS will be created and will be maintained at PIU and PIU level. The MIS will be supported with approved software and will be used for maintaining the affected persons baseline socio-economic characteristics, developing pre-defined reports, algorithms and calculations based on the available data and updating tables/fields for finding compensation and assistances, tracking the land acquisition and resettlement progress. The individual entitlements, compensation calculations, structure valuation, etc. will be updated using MIS software. In addition, land acquisition notices, identity cards will also be generated through MIS. All quires will be generated, and the baseline data will also be maintained and updated as needed. The data and information required for periodical progress reports will be generated using MIS database. The required computer terminals and software will be established at PIU level in order to feed the data to be maintained in the web with backup at PMU.

H. Capacity Building of PIU

131. The staff of PIU, NGO and the staff of PMU, who are involved in land acquisition and rehabilitation and resettlement will require to be familiar with land acquisition procedures and ADB Social Safeguards policy requirements. In order to build the capacity of the PIU and the PMU, an orientation and training in resettlement management at the beginning of the project will be undertaken. The training activities will focus on issues concerning (i) principles and procedures of land acquisition, (ii) public consultation and participation, (iii) entitlements and compensation disbursement mechanisms, (iv) Grievance redressal, and (v) monitoring of resettlement operation.

XII. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

A. Introduction

132. Implementation of resettlement plan mainly consists of compensation to be paid for private land compensation for structures, assistance for loss of homestead resulting in physical displacement, loss of livelihood resulting in economic displacement, obtaining options and choices from the affected persons, development of resettlement sites, relocation to resettlement sites and additional assistance to vulnerable household. Public consultation, monitoring and grievance redressal will be an ongoing process throughout the resettlement plan implementation period but will happen intermittently.

B. Schedule for Project Implementation

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

134. **Project Preparatory Phase:** The activities to be performed in this phase include: (i) designating or appointing an officer/staff as social development and resettlement specialists (SDRS) in PMU to be in charge of safeguards; (ii) submission of resettlement plan to ADB for approval; (iii) appointment of NGO in PIU; and (iv) establishment of GRC. The information dissemination and stakeholder consultations will commence in this stage and continue till the end of the project.

135. **Resettlement Plan Implementation Phase:** In this phase, key activities will be carried out including: (i) joint verification; (ii) valuation of structures; (iii) preparation of micro plan; (iv) rehabilitation and resettlement award enquiry; (v) approval of final micro plan; (vi) identification and development of resettlement site; (vii) payment of compensation for land and structure; (viii) payment of other rehabilitation assistances; (ix) relocation of affected persons to resettlement site; and (x) issuing site clearance certificate to enable commencement of civil works.

136. **Monitoring and Reporting Phase:** Internal monitoring will commence as soon as resettlement plan implementation begins and continue till end of resettlement plan implementation. External monitoring will also commence from the beginning of resettlement plan implementation.

C. RP Implementation Schedule

137. An implementation schedule for land acquisition, payment of compensation and resettlement and rehabilitation activities in the project including various sub tasks and time line matching with civil work schedule is provided in the work plan. The following are the key implementation activities that are presented in the work plan.

- (i) Updating of resettlement plan based on design changes, if any;
- (ii) Approval of resettlement plan and disclosure;
- (iii) Appointment of NGOs and external monitoring consultants;
- (iv) Constitution and notification of GRCs;
- (v) SIA notification;
- (vi) Verification of affected persons and notification of affected persons list;
- (vii) Obtaining options for resettlement and choice of resettlement site location;

- (viii) MIS in operational for tracking land acquisition and rehabilitation and resettlement Implementation progress;
- (ix) Structure valuation;
- (x) Disclosure of micro plan (list of eligible affected persons and their entitlements);
- (xi) Issue of Identity cards;
- (xii) Rehabilitation and resettlement award including assistance for non-title holders;
- (xiii) Relocation of CPRs;
- (xiv) Payment of rehabilitation and resettlement assistance;
- (xv) Allotment of house sites or development of resettlement sites;
- (xvi) Shifting of affected persons of alternative resettlement sites;
- (xvii) Land acquisition award;
- (xviii) Certification of payment of rehabilitation and resettlement assistance for first milestone;
- (xix) Certification of payment of land acquisition and rehabilitation and resettlement assistance for second milestone impact evaluation; and
- (xx) Coordination with civil works.

138. **Coordination with Civil Works:** The land acquisition and resettlement implementation will be co-coordinated with the timing of procurement and commencement of civil works. The required co-ordination has contractual implications, and will be linked to procurement and bidding schedules, award of contracts, and release of encumbrance free land to the contractors. The project will provide adequate notification, counselling and assistance to affected persons so that they are able to move or give up their assets without undue hardship before commencement of civil works and after receiving the compensation and R&R assistances. All compensation and assistance will be paid to DPs at least 1 month prior to displacement or dispossession of assets. Further, wherever provision of housing is involved, sections involving affected persons requiring housing in a particular road-stretch will be taken up in the second milestone of the civil works schedule.

139. The construction of resettlement sites should commence well in advance, as it would take about 12-months to complete the construction and relocation of the physically displaced. The land acquisition for the construction of the proposed carriageway and corresponding payment of compensation and rehabilitation and resettlement assistance with encumbrance free certification will be available prior to award of contract.

140. The relocation of common property resources will be linked to handing over of encumbrance free land to the contractors. The handing over of land to the contractor will be organised in two sections. Sections having no involuntary resettlement impacts and non-significant impacts will be in the first-milestone and will be handing over after signing of the contract and by the financial closure date, and the rest within one year/one and half years of contract signing as spelled out in the respective civil work contracts. Wherever the contractor uses private land for storage of material or movement of vehicles and machinery or diversion of traffic during civil works, in addition to complying with the requirements of entitlement matrix of prior written consent and rental for the period of usage, the contractor will restore the land to its original condition and the same will be ensured by the PIU.

Table 24: RP Implementation Work Plan

[illegible]

XIII. MONITORING AND REPORTING

A. Introduction

141. The objective of monitoring is to provide the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) with an effective tool for assessing rehabilitation progress, identifying potential difficulties and problems areas and provide an early warning system for areas that need correction. Continuous supervision and periodic monitoring are an integral part of successful implementation. Monitoring is a warning system for project managers and a channel for the affected persons to express their needs and reactions to the programme.

B. Internal Monitoring

142. The PIU will carry out concurrent monitoring of resettlement plan implementation through the PD, PIU and prepare monthly and quarterly progress report in terms of physical and financial progress. In addition, the monitoring process will also look into: (i) the communication and reactions of affected persons; use of grievance procedures; (ii) information dissemination to affected persons on benefits; and (iii) implementation time table. The monthly internal monitoring reports based on the outcome of consultations and feedback with displaced people who have received assistance and compensation and review of progress of other implementation activities including complains/concerns/issues raised by the affected persons, will be submitted to PMU by the end of 1st week of the subsequent calendar month. The progress report will be reviewed by the SDRS, PMU and comments if any, will be communicated to PIU for immediate action.

143. PMU prepare and will submit semi-annual monitoring reports to ADB for disclosure on the ADB website. In view the significance of resettlement impacts, the monitoring mechanism for this project will have both monitoring by PIU and monitoring by an external agency/expert.

C. External Monitoring

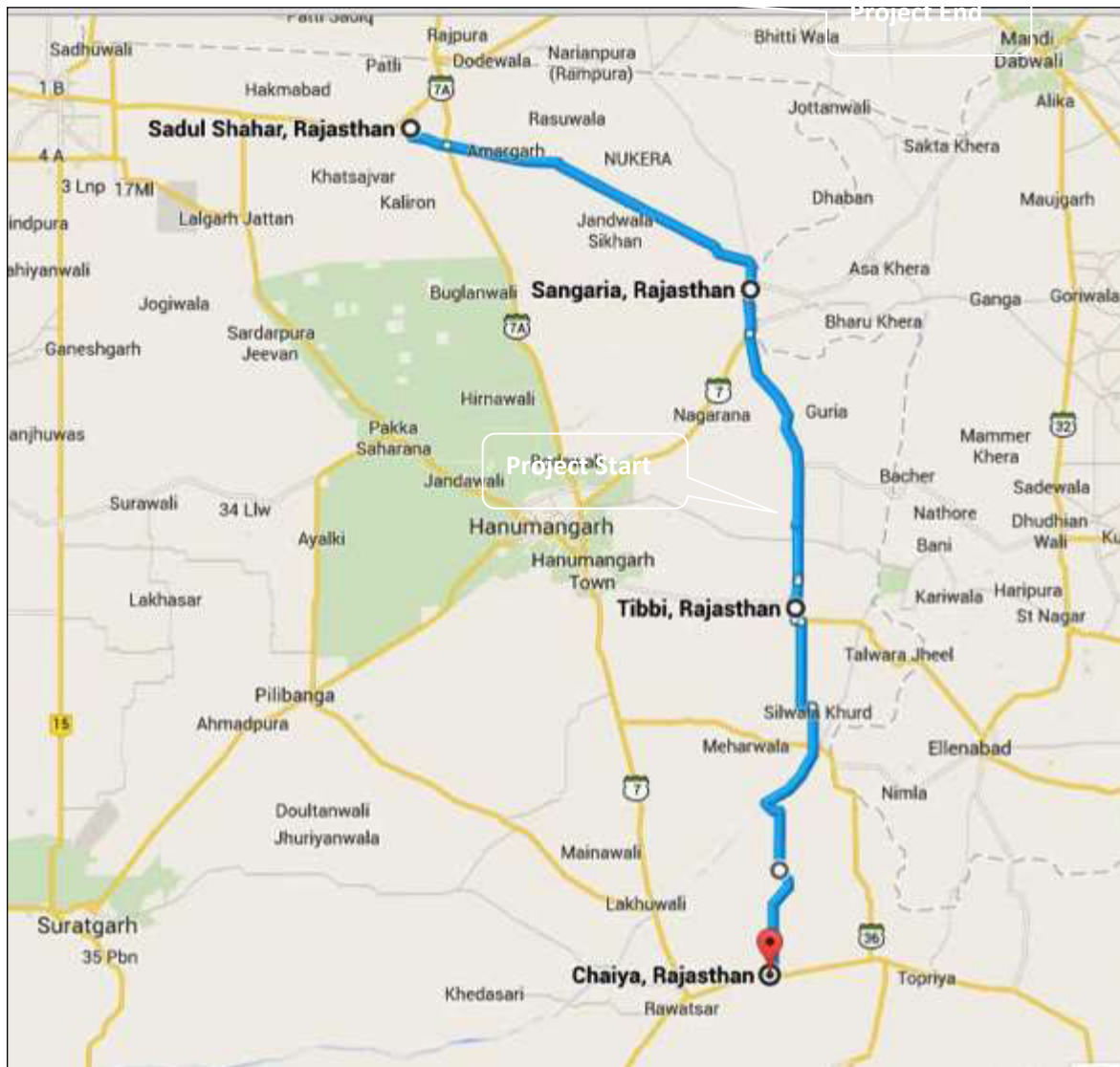
144. The external monitoring will include but not limited to: (i) review and verify the monitoring reports prepared by PIU; (ii) monitor the work carried out by NGO and provide training and guidance on implementation; (iii) review the grievance redressal mechanism and report on its working; (iv) mid-term impact assessment through sample surveys amongst displaced persons for midterm corrective action; (v) consultation with affected persons, officials, community leaders for preparing review report; (vi) assess the resettlement efficiency, effectiveness and efficiency of PIU, impact and sustainability, and drawing lessons for future resettlement policy formulation and planning. Some of the important task of external monitoring is the feedback of the affected persons who receives compensation and assistance and also alerts on the risks, non-compliances and early warnings in the implementing.

145. The indicative monitoring indicators for physical monitoring will be: land acquired (hectares) – private; land transferred (hectares) – government; issue of ID cards; number of affected persons received full rehabilitation and resettlement assistance (titleholders); number of affected persons received full rehabilitation and resettlement assistance (non-titleholders); number of families provided alternative resettlement house; number of vulnerable people received additional support; number of women affected persons who have receive compensation and rehabilitation and resettlement assistances; number of CPRs relocated; and number of grievance received and resolved. The indicative monitoring indicators for financial monitoring will be: amount paid as land compensation; amount paid as structure compensation;

amount paid as rehabilitation and resettlement assistances; and amount spent on common property resources.

146. The indicators should be revisited prior to resettlement plan implementation and revised in accordance with the final approved RF. Terms of reference for the recruitment of an External Monitoring Agency/Expert is given in **Appendix 7**.

147. In addition to the above, the following will also be tracked to judge social inclusion and gender mainstreaming in resettlement plan implementation. Proportion of women titleholders who received compensation; number of women headed households who received rehabilitation and resettlement assistances; local female and scheduled caste labour force participation in unskilled jobs under contractors; number of vulnerable people who received rehabilitation and resettlement assistances; proportion of women as beneficiaries of house sites/houses offered in the resettlement site under rehabilitation and resettlement assistance; and proportion of women participation in consultation meetings during implementation.

Appendix 1: Google Earth Image of the Subproject Road

Appendix 2: Summary of Affected Households Losing Structure

S.N.	Side	Name Of The Village	Chainage Kilometer	Name Of The Owner	Use Of Structure	Tenure Of Structure
1	L	Sadul Shahar By Pass	2+900-3+000	Sukh Dev Singh Dhilllo	Boundary Wall	Squatter
2	L	Dhani Khichran	4+200-4+300	Rohit Bansal	Other Private	Squatter
3	L	Dhani Khichran	4+200-4+300	Rohit Bansal	Other Private	
4	L	Kishan Pura	11+300-11+400	Shohan Lal	Boundary Wall	Squatter
5	L	Indar Garh	14+200-14+300	Narendra Ku.Gupta	Boundary Wall	Squatter
6	L	Hirasinghwala	19+500-19+600	Naurang	House	Encroacher
7	L	Sangariya	31+600-31+700	Raksh	Clinic	Encroacher
8	L	Sangariya	31+600-31+700	Ramesh Kumar	Shop	Encroacher
9	L	Sangariya	31+600-31+700	Darshan Singh	Shop	Encroacher
10	L	Sangariya	31+600-31+700	Nayab Singh	Shop	Encroacher
11	L	Sangariya	31+600-31+700	Swarndeeep	Shop	Encroacher
12	L	Sangariya	31+600-31+700	Santosh Devi	Shop	Encroacher
13	L	Sangariya	31+600-31+700	Dalvir Singh	Shop	Encroacher
14	L	Sangariya	31+600-31+700	Pawan Kumar	Shop	Encroacher
15	L	Sangariya	31+600-31+700	Laxmi Narayan	Shop	Encroacher
16	L	Sangariya	31+600-31+700	Ravindar Singh	Shop	Encroacher
17	L	Sangariya	31+600-31+700	Gurmel Singh	Shop	Encroacher
18	L	Sangariya	31+600-31+700	Sukh Mahendar Singh	Shop	Encroacher
19	L	Sangariya	31+600-31+700	Mehar Singh	Shop	Encroacher
20	L	Sangariya	31+600-31+700	Om Prakash	Shop	Encroacher
21	L	Sangariya	31+600-31+700	Amrendar Singh(Mehar Singh)	Shop	Encroacher
22	L	Sangariya	31+600-31+700	Dilip Kumar	Shop	Encroacher
23	L	Sangariya	31+600-31+700	Sarda Devi	Shop	Encroacher
24	L	Sangariya	31+600-31+700	Krishan Kumar	Shop	Encroacher
25	L	Sangariya	31+700-31+800	Kaka Singh(Jagdish)	Shop	Encroacher
26	L	Sangariya	31+700-31+800	Dr Radhe Shyam	Resi+Comm	Encroacher
27	L	Sangariya	31+700-31+800	Kalawati Devi	Shop	Encroacher
28	L	Sangariya	31+700-31+800	Vijay Kumar	Shop	Encroacher
29	L	Sangariya	31+700-31+800	Krishan Kumar	Shop	Encroacher
30	L	Sangariya	31+700-31+800	Mithu Ram	Shop	Encroacher
31	L	Sangariya	31+700-31+800	Jagdish Rai	Shop	Encroacher
32	L	Sangariya	31+700-31+800	Lal Chand	Shop	Encroacher
33	L	Sangariya	31+700-31+800	Brij Lal	Shop	Encroacher
34	L	Sangariya	31+700-31+800	Ramji Lal	Shop	Encroacher
35	L	Sangariya	31+700-31+800	Gulshan Kumar	Shop	Encroacher
36	L	Sangariya	31+700-31+800	Surendar Kumar	Shop	Encroacher
37	L	Sangariya	31+700-31+800	Atma Ram	Shop	Encroacher
38	L	Sangariya	32+100-32+200	Sunil Kathuriya	Shop	Encroacher
39	L	Sangariya	32+100-32+200	Rajendar Singh	Shop	Encroacher
40	L	Sangariya	32+200-32+300	Sunil Kumar	Shop	Encroacher

S.N.	Side	Name Of The Village	Chainage Kilometer	Name Of The Owner	Use Of Structure	Tenure Of Structure
41	L	Sangariya	32+300-32+400	Kuldeep Singh	Shop	Encroacher
42	L	Sangariya	32+300-32+400	Kamal Jindal	Shop	Encroacher
43	L	Sangariya	32+300-32+400	Trilok Hissarya	Shop	Encroacher
44	L	Sangariya	32+400-32+500	Pawan Kumar	Other Comm	Encroacher
45	L	Saliwala	43+100-43+200	Birbal	Boundary Wall	Squatter
46	L	Saliwala	43+100-43+200	Mukh Ram	Boundary Wall	Squatter
47	L	Saliwala	43+200-43+300	Unknown/Closed	Kiosk	Squatter
48	L	Saliwala	43+700-43+800	Surender Kumar	Other Private	Encroacher
49	L	Saliwala	43+900-44+000	Shahab Ram	Boundary Wall	Squatter
50	L	Saliwala	43+900-44+000	Harful	Boundary Wall	Squatter
51	L	Saliwala	44+000-44+100	Vijay Singh Bhoibia	Boundary Wall	Squatter
52	L	Saliwala	44+000-44+100	Sanjay Kumar	Boundary Wall	Squatter
53	L	Saliwala	44+100-44+200	Anup Singh	Boundary Wall	Squatter
54	L	Thandhurwali	53+000-53+100	Hanuman	Boundary Wall	Squatter
55	L	Thandhurwali	53+000-53+100	Subhash Jayni	Boundary Wall	Squatter
56	L	Thandhurwali	53+000-53+100	Devi Lal	Boundary Wall	Squatter
57	L	Thandhurwali	53+000-53+100	Rajesh Kumar	Other Private	Squatter
58	L	Thandhurwali	53+100-53+200	Anil Kumar	Other Private	Encroacher
59	L	Thandhurwali	53+100-53+200	Anil Kumar	Resi+Comm	
60	L	Thandhurwali	53+100-53+200	Pal Mohmmad	Boundary Wall	Squatter
61	L	Thandhurwali	53+100-53+200	Ali Sher	Cattleshed	Squatter
62	L	Thandhurwali	53+100-53+200	Sakki Mohmmad	House	Encroacher
63	L	Thandhurwali	53+100-53+200	Nathu Ram	Boundary Wall	Squatter
64	L	Thandhurwali	53+200-53+300	Krishan Kumar	House	Encroacher
65	L	Thandhurwali	53+200-53+300	Krishan Kumar	Other Private	
66	L	Thandhurwali	53+200-53+300	Krishan Kumar	House	
67	L	Thandhurwali	53+200-53+300	Krishan Kumar	Cattleshed	
68	L	Thandhurwali	53+300-53+400	Devi Lal	House	Encroacher
69	L	Thandhurwali	53+300-53+400	Vinod Rojh	Other Private	Squatter
70	L	Thandhurwali	53+400-53+500	Vinod Rojh	House	
71	L	Thandhurwali	53+400-53+500	Navneet Kumar	House	Squatter
72	L	Thandhurwali	53+400-53+500	Neeraj	Shop	Squatter
73	L	Thandhurwali	53+400-53+500	Ankush Bishnoi	Resi+Comm	Encroacher
74	L	Thandhurwali	53+400-53+500	Dilip Kumar	House	Encroacher
75	L	Thandhurwali	53+400-53+500	Banwari Lal	Shop	Encroacher
76	L	Thandhurwali	53+500-53+600	Subhash Chand	Resi+Comm	Encroacher
77	L	Thandhurwali	53+500-53+600	Madan Lal	House	Encroacher
78	L	Thandhurwali	53+500-53+600	Ashok Kumar	Resi+Comm	Encroacher
79	L	Thandhurwali	54+100-54+200	Ashok Kumar	Shop	
80	L	Thandhurwali	53+500-53+600	Md Umer	Boundary Wall	Squatter
81	L	Thandhurwali	53+500-53+600	Asfak Mohammad	House	Encroacher
82	L	Thandhurwali	53+500-53+600	Prabhu Dayal	Shop	Encroacher

S.N.	Side	Name Of The Village	Chainage Kilometer	Name Of The Owner	Use Of Structure	Tenure Of Structure
83	L	Thandhurwali	53+500-53+600	Mahendra Kumar	Resi+Comm	Encroacher
84	L	Thandhurwali	53+500-53+600	Nitin Kumar	Shop	Encroacher
85	L	Thandhurwali	53+500-53+600	Nitin Kumar	Shop	
86	L	Thandhurwali	53+500-53+600	Roshan Lal	Resi+Comm	Encroacher
87	L	Thandhurwali	53+600-53+700	Banwari Lal	Cattleshed	Encroacher
88	L	Thandhurwali	53+600-53+700	Gopi Chand	Boundary Wall	Squatter
89	L	Thandhurwali	53+600-53+700	Tara Chand	Other Private	Squatter
90	L	Thandhurwali	53+600-53+700	Darwara Singh	Other Private	Squatter
91	L	Thandhurwali	53+600-53+700	Kashmir Singh	Cattleshed	Squatter
92	L	Thandhurwali	53+600-53+700	Kashmir Singh	Other Private	
93	L	Thandhurwali	53+700-53+800	Banwari Lal	Boundary Wall	Squatter
94	L	Thandhurwali	53+700-53+800	Eqbal Mohmmad	Cattleshed	Squatter
95	L	Thandhurwali	54+100-54+200	Chando	Boundary Wall	Squatter
96	L	Thandhurwali	54+300-54+400	Laxman	Other Comm	Squatter
97	L	Thandhurwali	54+400-54+500	Nanak Singh	Temple	Encroacher
98	L	Thandhurwali	54+500-54+600	Md Yunus	Workshop	Encroacher
99	L	Thandhurwali	54+500-54+600	Foza Singh	Other Private	Encroacher
100	L	Thandhurwali	54+800-54+900	Yasin Khan(Kuldeep)	Other Private	Squatter
101	L	Thandhurwali	54+800-54+900	Yasin Khan(Kuldeep)	Other Private	
102	L	Thandhurwali	58+700-58+800	Amrik Singh	Other Private	Encroacher
103	L	Tibbi	59+500-59+600	Iqbal Singh	Boundary Wall	Squatter
104	L	Tibbi	59+500-59+600	Sukhram	Boundary Wall	Squatter
105	L	Tibbi	59+500-59+600	Jagdish Dhaka	Other Private	Encroacher
106	L	Tibbi	59+500-59+600	Guru Bachhan Singh	Boundary Wall	Squatter
107	L	Tibbi	59+500-59+600	Rajendra Kumar	Other Private	Squatter
108	L	Tibbi	59+500-59+600	Rajendra Kumar	Shop	
109	L	Tibbi	59+600-59+700	Rjendra Kumar	Clinic	
110	L	Tibbi	59+600-59+700	Rajendra Kumar	Other Private	
111		Tibbi	59+500-59+600	Ajay Kumar	Shop	Encroacher
112	L	Tibbi	59+600-59+700	Beerem Nand Sharha	House	Encroacher
113	L	Tibbi	59+600-59+700	Mahesh Ram	Boundary Wall	Squatter
114	L	Tibbi	59+600-59+700	Mahesh Ram	Shop	
115	L	Tibbi	59+600-59+700	Nathu Ram	Boundary Wall	Squatter
116	L	Tibbi	59+600-59+700	Rajbir Kaur	Cattleshed	Encroacher
117	L	Tibbi	59+700-59+800	Bhagwan Singh	Boundary Wall	Squatter
118	L	Tibbi	59+700-59+800	Naresh Kumar	Shop	Encroacher
119	L	Tibbi	59+700-59+800	Hera Lal	Boundary Wall	Squatter
120	L	Tibbi	59+700-59+800	Sita Ram	Boundary Wall	Squatter
121	L	Tibbi	59+800-59+900	Mahendra	Shop	Encroacher
122	L	Tibbi	59+800-59+900	Mahendra	Other Private	
123	L	Tibbi	59+800-59+900	Reshma Devi	Cattleshed	Encroacher
124	L	Tibbi	59+800-59+900	Mahvir Prasad	Other Private	Encroacher

S.N.	Side	Name Of The Village	Chainage Kilometer	Name Of The Owner	Use Of Structure	Tenure Of Structure
125	L	Tibbi	59+800-59+900	Puran Ram	Cattleshed	Squatter
126	L	Tibbi	59+800-59+900	Puran Ram	Shop	
127	L	Tibbi	59+800-59+900	Aslam Khan	House	Encroacher
128	L	Tibbi	59+800-59+900	Balveer Chailya	Boundary Wall	Squatter
129	L	Tibbi	59+800-59+900	Mahaveer	Other Private	Squatter
130	L	Tibbi	59+800-59+900	Lal Chand	Boundary Wall	Squatter
131	L	Tibbi	59+800-59+900	Rajesh Kumar	Boundary Wall	Squatter
132	L	Tibbi	59+800-59+900	Rjendra Singh	House	Encroacher
133	L	Tibbi	59+800-59+900	Bhawar Lal	Shop	Encroacher
134	L	Tibbi	59+800-59+900	Bhawar Lal	Shop	
135	L	Tibbi	59+900-60+000	Sadi Pal	Shop	Encroacher
136	L	Tibbi	59+900-60+000	Mera Soni	Boundary Wall	Squatter
137	L	Tibbi	60+000-60+100	Shera Ram	Boundary Wall	Squatter
138	L	Tibbi	60+000-60+100	Unknown	Boundary Wall	
139	L	Tibbi	60+000-60+100	Ammi Lal	Shop	Squatter
140	L	Tibbi	60+000-60+100	Pawan	Boundary Wall	Squatter
141	L	Tibbi	60+000-60+100	Champa Lal	Cattleshed	Encroacher
142	L	Tibbi	60+000-60+100	Jagdish Thandi	Boundary Wall	Squatter
143	L	Tibbi	60+000-60+100	Rajendra Singh	Other Private	Squatter
144	L	Tibbi	60+100-60+200	Prahalad Singh	Boundary Wall	Squatter
145	L	Tibbi	60+100-60+200	Balveer Singh	Boundary Wall	Squatter
146	L	Tibbi	60+200-60+300	Kuldeep Singh	Boundary Wall	Squatter
147	L	Tibbi	60+200-60+300	Rajendra Prasad Shama	Other Private	Squatter
148	L	Tibbi	60+200-60+300	Bhanwar Lal Sharma	Boundary Wall	Squatter
149	L	Tibbi	60+200-60300	Dhram Pal Shrama	Resi+Comm	Encroacher
150	L	Tibbi	60+300-60+400	Krishna Soni	Resi+Comm	Encroacher
151	L	Tibbi	60+300-60+400	Guru Charan Singh	Shop	Encroacher
152	L	Tibbi	60+300-60+400	Kashmer Singh	Resi+Comm	Encroacher
153	L	Tibbi	60+300-60+400	Gurmeet Singh	Resi+Comm	Encroacher
154	L	Tibbi	60+500-60+600	Dhyan Chand	Shop	Encroacher
155	L	Tibbi	60+500-60+600	Tribhuwan Singh	Shop	Encroacher
156	L	Tibbi	60+500-60+600	Ashok Kumar	Resi+Comm	Encroacher
157	L	Tibbi	60+500-60+600	Suresh Kumar	Hotel	Encroacher
158	L	Tibbi	60+500-60+600	Ram Dhan	Shop	Encroacher
159	L	Tibbi	61+500-61+500	Krishan Kumar Soni	Boundary Wall	Squatter
160	L	Silwala Khurd	70+500-70+600	Angrez Singh	Other Private	Squatter
161	L	Silwala Khurd	70+600-70+700	Prithwi Raj Chhipra	Other Private	Squatter
162	L	Silwala Khurd	70+600-70+700	Ami Lal	Shop	Encroacher
163	L	Silwala Khurd	70+600-70+700	Balram	House	Encroacher
164	L	Silwala Khurd	70+600-70+700	Krishna Lal	Resi+Comm	Encroacher
165	L	Dabli Khurd	80+800-80+900	Saheb Ram	Other Private	Encroacher
166	L	Dabli Khurd	89+800-89+900	Modu Ram	Boundary Wall	Squatter

S.N.	Side	Name Of The Village	Chainage Kilometer	Name Of The Owner	Use Of Structure	Tenure Of Structure
167	L	Bhompur	90+100-90+200	Prabhu Ram Kulriya	Boundary Wall	Squatter
168	L	Bhompur	90+100-90+200	Khajan Singh	House	Encroacher
169	L	Bhompur	90+100-90+200	Khajan Singh	Shop	
170	L	Bhompur	90+500-90+600	Ramkumar Jakhar	Other Private	Encroacher
171	L	Bhompur	90+500-90+600	Mahaveer	Other Private	Encroacher
172	L	Bhompur	90+500-90+600	Ram Lal Godara	Boundary Wall	Squatter
173	R	Sadul Shahar	0+000-0+100	Babu Lal	Other Comm	Encroacher
174	R	Dhani Khichran	4+200-4+300	Shubhash Chandra(Janak Raj)	House	Encroacher
175	R	Dhani Khichran	5+100-5+200	Virendra Singh	Other Private	Squatter
176	R	Dhani Khichran	5+100-5+200	Om Prakash	Other Private	Encroacher
177	R	Dhani Khichran	5+100-5+200	Om Prakash	House	
178	R	Dhani Khichran	5+100-5+200	Chaman Lal	Cattleshed	Encroacher
179	R	Dhani Khichran	5+100-5+200	Chaman Lal	Other Private	
180	R	Dhani Khichran	5+100-5+200	Gobind Kumar	Other Private	Encroacher
181	R	Dhani Khichran	5+100-5+200	Subhash	Cattleshed	Encroacher
182	R	Dhani Khichran	5+200-5+300	Kalu Ram	Other Private	Squatter
183	R	Dhani Khichran	5+200-5+300	Om Prakash	Boundary Wall	Squatter
184	R	Dhani Khichran	5+200-5+300	Rajendar Kumar	Resi+Comm	Encroacher
185	R	Hirasinghwala	19+800-19+900	Rakesh Kumar	Boundary Wall	Encroacher
186	R	Sangariya	31+600-31+700	Amit Nagori	Shop	Encroacher
187	R	Sangariya	31+600-31+700	Islam Khan	Resi+Comm	Encroacher
188	R	Sangariya	31+600-31+700	Ramesh Kumar	Workshop	Encroacher
189	R	Sangariya	31+700-31+800	Prithvi Raj	Kiosk	Squatter
190	R	Sangariya	32+000-32+100	Krishan Lal	Other Private	Encroacher
191	R	Sangariya	32+000-32+100	Dr Balwant Gupta	Resi+Comm	Encroacher
192	R	Sangariya	32+100-32+200	Sri Ganga Ram	Resi+Comm	Encroacher
193	R	Sangariya	32+200-32+300	Himanshu	Shop	Encroacher
194	R	Sangariya	32+200-32+300	Prabhu Dayal	Shop	Encroacher
195	R	Sangariya	32+300-32+400	Pankaj Jindal	Resi+Comm	Encroacher
196	R	Sangariya	32+300-32+400	Sarla Devi	Resi+Comm	Encroacher
197	R	Sangariya	32+400-32+500	Sarla Devi	Resi+Comm	
198	R	Sangariya	32+300-32+400	Dr Chand Sidina	House	Encroacher
199	R	Sangariya	32+300-32+400	Vishnu Kumar	Resi+Comm	Encroacher
200	R	Sangariya	32+300-32+400	Anjul Angi	Shop	Encroacher
201	R	Sangariya	32+300-32+400	Mukesh Kumar	Resi+Comm	Encroacher
202	R	Sangariya	32+400-32+500	Dr O.P Agarwal	Resi+Comm	Encroacher
203	R	Sangariya	32+400-32+500	Sita Ram Agarwal	Shop	Encroacher
204	R	Sangariya	32+400-32+500	Poonam Chand	Resi+Comm	Encroacher
205	R	Sangariya	32+400-32+500	Shiv Chand	Resi+Comm	Encroacher
206	R	Saliwala	43+100-43+200	Hem Raj Godara	Boundary Wall	Squatter
207	R	Saliwala	43+200-43+300	Rajendra Puniya	Other Private	Encroacher
208	R	Saliwala	43+800-43+900	Manjeet Kumar	Boundary Wall	Squatter

S.N.	Side	Name Of The Village	Chainage Kilometer	Name Of The Owner	Use Of Structure	Tenure Of Structure
209	R	Saliwala	43+900-44+000	Subhas Chandra	House	Encroacher
210	R	Saliwala	44+000-44+100	Bhura Ram(Sunil)	Other Private	Encroacher
211	R	Saliwala	44+000-44+100	Pawan Swami	Other Private	Encroacher
212	R	Saliwala	44+000-44+100	Anil Kumar	Other Private	Squatter
213	R	Bashir	51+100-51+200	Aman Deep Kumar	Other Comm	Encroacher
214	R	Thandhurwali	51+300-51+400	Sandeep Bansal	Boundary Wall	Squatter
215	R	Thandhurwalit	53+000-53+100	Manful	Cattleshed	Encroacher
216	R	Thandhurwali	53+000-53+100	Manful	Resi+Comm	
217	R	Thandhurwali	53+000-53+100	Shyam Lal	Shop	Encroacher
218	R	Thandhurwali	53+000-53+100	Saroj	Boundary Wall	Squatter
219	R	Thandherwali	53+100-53+200	Krishan Kumar	Shop	Squatter
220	R	Thandurwali	53+100-53+200	Klalu Ram	House	Encroacher
221	R	Thandhurwali	53+100-53+200	Shyo Datt	House	Encroacher
222	R	Thandhurwali	53+100-53+200	Shopat Singh Godara	Cattleshed	Encroacher
223	R	Thandhurwali	53+100-53+200	Shopat Singh Godara	Other Private	
224	R	Thandhurwali	53+100-53+200	Shopat Singh Godara	House	
225	R	Thandhurwali	53+200-53+300	Nathu Ram	Resi+Comm	Encroacher
226	R	Thandhurwali	53+200-53+300	Surender Kumar Bishnoi	Boundary Wall	Squatter
227	R	Thandhurwali	53+300-53+400	Pramod Bishnoi	Boundary Wall	Squatter
228	R	Thandhurwali	53+300-53+400	Ashok Kumar	House	Encroacher
229	R	Thandhurwali	53+300-53+400	Ashok Kumar	Cattleshed	
230	R	Thandhewali	53+300-53+400	Ashok Kumar	Other Private	
231	R	Thandhurwali	53+300-53+400	Vishnu	House	Encroacher
232	R	Thandhurwali	53+300-53+400	Nathu Ram	Boundary Wall	Squatter
233	R	Thandhuerwali	53+400-53+500	Indraj	Boundary Wall	Squatter
234	R	Thandurwali	53+500-53+600	Ajab Singh	Cattleshed	Encroacher
235	R	Thandhurwali	53+500-53+600	Jashveer Singh	Shop	Encroacher
236	R	Thandhurwali	53+500-53+600	Amar Singh	Boundary Wall	Squatter
237	R	Thandhurwali	53+500-53+600	Bhim Singh	Resi+Comm	Encroacher
238	R	Thandurwali	53+500-53+600	Bhim Singh	Shop	
239	R	Thandhurwali	53+500-53+600	Bhim Singh	Other Private	
240	R	Thandhurwali	53+600-53+700	Bhim Singh	Foundation	
241	R	Thandhurwali	53+500-53+600	Darshana Devi	Shop	Encroacher
242	R	Thandhurwali	53+600-53+700	Sohan Lal Karma	Resi+Comm	Encroacher
243	R	Thandhurwali	53+600-53+700	Puran Chand	Shop	Encroacher
244	R	Thandhurwali	53+600-53+700	Pradip Kumar	House	Encroacher
245	R	Thandhurwali	53+600-53+700	Pardip Kumar	Other Private	
246	R	Thandhurwali	53+600-53+700	Panah Bibi	House	Squatter
247	R	Thandhurwali	53+600-53+700	Panah Bibi	Cattleshed	
248	R	Thandhurwali	53+600-53+700	Hakam Ali	Other Private	Squatter
249	R	Thandhurwali	53+600-53+700	Nanki Devi	Boundary Wall	Squatter
250	R	Thandhurwali	53+600-53+700	Puran Chand	Shop	Encroacher

S.N.	Side	Name Of The Village	Chainage Kilometer	Name Of The Owner	Use Of Structure	Tenure Of Structure
251	R	Thandhurwali	53+600-53+700	Liyaqat Ali	Other Private	Squatter
252	R	Thandhurwali	53+600-53+700	Liyaqat Ali	Other Private	
253	R	Thandhurwali	54+100-54+200	Jegender Singh	Gurudwara	Squatter
254	R	Thandhurwali	54+100-54+200	Bagicha Singh	Other Comm	Encroacher
255	R	Thandhurwali	54+200-54+300	Mishar Singh	Shop	Encroacher
256	R	Thandhurwali	54+300-54+400	Tarsem Singh	Other Comm	Encroacher
257	R	Tibbi	59+400-59+500	Gouri Shankar	Shop	Encroacher
258	R	Tibbi	59+500-59+600	Meethu Singh	Shop	Encroacher
259	R	Tibbi	59+500-59+600	Meethu Singh	Other Private	
260	R	Tibbi	59+500-59+600	Balkar Singh	Boundary Wall	Squatter
261	R	Tibbi	59+500-59+600	Shyam Sundar	Cattleshed	Encroacher
262	R	Tibbi	59+500-59+600	Kalu Ram	House	Encroacher
263	R	Tibbi	59+500-59+600	Lal Chand	House	Encroacher
264	R	Tibbi	59+500-59+600	Lal Chand	Other Private	
265	R	Tibbi	59+500-59+600	Sewa Singh	Boundary Wall	Squatter
266	R	Tibbi	59+600-59+700	Mangal Singh	Boundary Wall	Squatter
267	R	Tibbi	59+600-59+700	Mahendra Kumar	Resi+Comm	Encroacher
268	R	Tibbi	59+600-59+700	Mahendra Kumar	House	
269	R	Tibbi	59+600-59+700	Puran	House	Encroacher
270	R	Tibbi	59+600-59+700	Lakhvender Singh	House	Encroacher
271	R	Tibbi	60+000-60+100	Vishnu Ram	Boundary Wall	Squatter
272	R	Tibbi	60+000-60+100	Maniram Swami	Cattleshed	Encroacher
273	R	Tibbi	60+000-60+100	Vikash Sharma	Boundary Wall	Squatter
274	R	Tibbi	60+200-60+300	Vikash Sharma	Boundary Wall	
275	R	Tibbi	60+000-60+100	Hitender	Boundary Wall	Squatter
276	R	Tibbi	60+000-60+100	Mange Ram	Boundary Wall	Squatter
277	R	Tibbi	60+100-60+200	Pratap Singh Rathore	Other Residential	Encroacher
278	R	Tibbi	60+100-60+200	Nathuram Sharma	House	Squatter
279	R	Tibbi	60+100-60+200	Jaynarayan Sharma	Pvt. Office	Encroacher
280	L	Tibbi	60+300-60+400	Jaynarayan Sharma	Shop	
281	R	Tibbi	60+200-60+300	Krishna Sharma	Cattleshed	Encroacher
282	R	Tibbi	60+200-60+300	Indraj Gour	Other Private	Encroacher
283	R	Tibbi	60+200-60+300	Karni Singh	Shop	Encroacher
284	R	Tibbi	60+200-60+300	Subhash Chandra	Shop	Encroacher
285	R	Tibbi	60+300-60+400	Iqbal Singh	Shop	Encroacher
286	R	Tibbi	60+300-60+400	Iqbal Singh	House	
287	R	Tibbi	60+300-60+400	Ganeshi Lal	Shop	Squatter
288	R	Tibbi	60+300-60+400	Rajendra Singh	Shop	Squatter
289	R	Tibbi	60+300-60+400	Rajendra Singh	Shop	
290	L	Tibbi	60+300-60+400	Rajendra Singh	Shop	
291	R	Tibbi	60+300-60+400	Mahendra Pal	Shop	Encroacher
292	R	Tibbi	61+500-61+600	Kalwan Soni	Boundary Wall	Squatter

S.N.	Side	Name Of The Village	Chainage Kilometer	Name Of The Owner	Use Of Structure	Tenure Of Structure
293	R	Tibbi	61+500-61+600	Badri Narayan Soni	Boundary Wall	Squatter
294	R	Tibbi	62+300-62+400	Madan Singh	Other Private	Encroacher
295	R	Tibbi(7-G.G.R)	64+400-64+500	Ajayeb Singh	Other Private	Squatter
296	R	Silwala Khurd	70+200-70+300	Tarsem Singh	Boundary Wall	Squatter
297	R	Silwala Khurd	70+300-70+400	Gurmeet Singh	Other Private	Encroacher
298	R	Silwala Khurd	70+500-70+600	Natha Singh	Cattleshed	Encroacher
299	R	Silwala Khurd	70+500-70+600	Natha Singh	Cattleshed	
300	R	Silwala Khurd	70+500-70+600	Gurshev Singh	Other Private	Encroacher
301	R	Silwala Khurd	70+500-70+600	Gurdeep Singh	Other Comm	Encroacher
302	R	Silwala Khurd	70+600-70+700	Jagjeet	Boundary Wall	Squatter
303	R	Silwala Khurd	71+000-71+100	Main Pal	Boundary Wall	Squatter
304	R	Dabli Khurd	80+200-80+300	Neki Ram	Other Private	Squatter
305	R	Dabli Khurd	80+200-80+300	Dharam Pal	Other Private	Encroacher
306	R	Dabli Khurd	80+200-80+300	Dungar Ram	Other Private	Squatter
307	R	Dabli Khurd	80+300-80+400	Ram Kumar	Other Private	Encroacher
308	R	Dabli Khurd	80+300-80+400	Dhani	Other Private	Encroacher
309	R	Dabli Khurd	80+800-80+900	Mohan Lal	Other Private	Encroacher
310	R	Bhompura	89+800-89+900	Raji Ram	Other Private	Squatter
311	R	Bhompura	90+100-90+200	Chandra Bhan	Other Private	Encroacher
312	R	Bhompura	90+500-90+600	Ram Kumar	Boundary Wall	Squatter

Appendix 3: Summary of Affected CPR

S.N.	Side	Name of the Village	Chainage Kilometer	Ownership	Type of Construction of Structure	Use of Structure
1	L	DHANI KHICHRAN	5+100-5+200	Religious	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall
2	L	AMARGARH	7+700-7+800	Community	Permanent	Pir Khana
3	L	AMARGARH	7+800-7+900	Community	Semi Permanent	Pir Khana
4	L	KISHAN PURA	10+900-11+000	Community	Semi Permanent	Chabutra
5	L	NAKERA	15+300-15+400	Government	Permanent	Water Tank
6	L	HIRASINGHWALA	18+300-18+400	Religious	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall
7	L	LUMBI DHAB	21+600-21+700	Government	Permanent	Bus Stop
8	L	SANGARIYA	32+100-32+200	Government	Permanent	Govt. Office
9	L	SANGARIYA	32+400-32+500	Government	Permanent	Bus Stop
10	L	SANGARIYA	32+400-32+500	Government	Permanent	Toilet
11	L	SALIWALA	43+800-43+900	Government	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall
12	L	SALIWALA	44+000-44+100	Government	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall
13	L	BASHIR	48+200-48+300	Government	Semi Permanent	Chabutra
14	L	THANDHURWALI	53+100-563+200	Community	Permanent	Gaushala office
15	L	THANDHURWALI	53+100-53+200	Community	Semi Permanent	Gaushala
16	L	THANDHURWALI	53+200-53+300	Religious	Permanent	Temple
17		THANDHURWALI	54+600-54+700	Community	Semi Permanent	Chabutra
18	L	THANDHURWALI	54+600-54+700	Community	Permanent	Piyao
19	L	THANDHURWALI	55+700-55+800	Religious	Permanent	Temple
20	L	TIBBI	59+500-59+600	Community	Semi Permanent	Chabutra
21	L	TIBBI	60+300-60+400	Community	Semi Permanent	Memorial
22	L	TIBBI	60+600-60+700	Community	Semi Permanent	Memorial
23	L	TIBBI	61+300-61+400	Government	Permanent	Govt. Office
24	L	TIBBI	61+300-61+400	Government	Permanent	Abandoned
25	L	TIBBI	61+300-61+400	Government	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall
26	L	TIBBI	61+300-61+400	Government	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall
27	L	SAHARNOWALI	66+800-66+900	Government	Permanent	Bus Stop
28	L	SILWALA KHURD	68+800-68+900	Government	Permanent	Toilet
29	L	SILWALA KHURD	68+800-68+900	Government	Permanent	Bus Stop
30	L	MASITA WALI	75+600-75+700	Government	Semi Permanent	Toilet
31	R	SADUL SHAHAR	0+500-0+600	Community	Semi	Memorial

S.N.	Side	Name of the Village	Chainage Kilometer	Ownership	Type of Construction of Structure	Use of Structure
					Permanent	
32	R	DHANI KHICHRAN	7+500-7+600	Community	Permanent	Water Tank
33	R	RASHUWALA	12+200-12+300	Government	Permanent	Bus Stop
34	R	RASHUWALA	12+200-12+300	Religious	Permanent	Temple
35	R	RASHUWALA	12+200-12+300	Religious	Permanent	Temple
36	R	HIRASINGHWALA	17+900-18+000	Government	Permanent	Bus Stop
37	R	HIRASINGHWALA	18+100-18+200	Community	Semi Permanent	Chabutra
38	R	HIRASINGHWALA	19+600-19+700	Government	Permanent	Bus Stop
39	R	BOLAWALI	24+900-25+000	Government	Permanent	Bus Stop
40	R	BOLAWALI	26+400-26+500	Religious	Permanent	Temple
41	R	BOLAWALI	27+400-27+500	Religious	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall
42	R	SANGARIYA	32+000-32+100	Community	Semi Permanent	Memorial
43	R	SANGARIYA	32+400-32+500	Religious	Permanent	Shop
44	R	RATAN PUR	36+300-36+400	Community	Permanent	Memorial
45	R	SALIWALA	46+500-46+600	Religious	Permanent	Temple
46	R	BASHIR	48+300-48+400	Government	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall
47	R	BASHIR	48+400-48+500	Religious	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall
48	R	THADHURWALI	53+400-53+500	Government	Permanent	Toilet
49	R	THANDHURWALI	54+500-54+600	Government	Permanent	Bus Stop
50	R	THANDHURWALI	56+400-56+500	Religious	Permanent	Temple
51	R	THANDHURWALI	57+800-57+900	Religious	Permanent	Temple
52	R	TIBBI	59+500-59+600	Community	Semi Permanent	Chabutra
53	R	TIBBI	59+900-60+000	Government	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall
54	R	SILWALA	68+800-68+900	Government	Permanent	Water Tank
55	R	SILWALA KHURD	70+200-70+300	Community	Permanent	Water Tank
56	R	SILWALA KHURD	70+200-70+300	Government	Permanent	Bus Stop
57	R	SILWALA KHURD	70+600-70+700	Government	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall
58	R	DABLI KHURD (8-D.B.L)	82+600-82+700	Government	Permanent	Bus Stop
59	R	BHOMPURA	89+500-89+600	Government	Semi Permanent	Boundary Wall
60	R	BHOMPURA	92+800-92+900	Community	Permanent	Water Tank
61	R	BHOMPURA	92+800-92+900	Religious	Permanent	Temple
62	R	BHOMPURA	89+800-89+900	Religious	Semi Permanent	Temple
63	R	BHOMPURA	90+100-90+200	Community	Permanent	Water Tank

Appendix 4: Participants in Consultation

SNo	Place	Date	Numbers of Participate	Photo
1	Amargarh	13 th March 2019	21 Nos. (15 Male and 6 Female)	
2	Thandurwali	14 th March 2019	27 Nos. (27 Male and 0 Female)	
3	Sangaria	16 th March 2019	17 Nos. (15 Male and 2 Female)	
4	Sadulshahar	17 th March 2019	14 Nos. (14 Male and 0 Female)	
5	Tibbi	17 th March 2019	13 Nos. (13 Male and 0 Female)	
6	Dablikhurd	18 th March 2019	22 Nos. (16 Male and 6 Female)	

Appendix 5: Comparison between ADB IR Policy Requirements and RFCTLARR Act 2013 with Gap filling measures

SNo	Asian Development Bank's Involuntary Resettlement Policy Requirement	RFCTLARR Act 2013	Remarks and provisions in RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap
Policy Objectives				
1	Avoid involuntary resettlement (IR) wherever feasible	<input type="checkbox"/>	Social Impact assessment (SIA) should include: (i) whether the extent of land proposed for acquisition is the absolute bare minimum extent needed for the project; (ii) whether land acquisition at an alternate place has been considered and found not feasible [Ref: Section 4 sub-section 4(d) and 4(e)]	
2	If IR is unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring viable alternate project design	x		The principles of RF address this requirement.
3	DPs should be assisted in their efforts to enhance or at least restore the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms to pre-project levels	<input type="checkbox"/>	The cumulative outcome of compulsory acquisition should be that affected 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 [Ref: Preamble of the RFCTLARR ACT]	
Scope of Application				
4.	Involuntary acquisition of land	<input type="checkbox"/>	In the definition of affected family, it includes 'a family whose land or other immovable property has been acquired' [Ref: Section 3 sub-section c (i)]	
5	Involuntary restriction of land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.	<input type="checkbox"/>	In the definition of affected family in includes 'family whose primary source of livelihood for three years prior to the acquisition of the land is dependent on forests or water bodies and includes gatherers of forest produce, hunters, fisher folk and boatmen and such livelihood is affected	

SNo	Asian Development Bank's Involuntary Resettlement Policy Requirement	RFCTLARR Act 2013	Remarks and provisions in RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap
			due to acquisition of land [Ref: Section 3 sub-section c (vi)]	
Eligibility Criteria				
6	Those who have formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part	<input type="checkbox"/>	In the definition of affected family, it includes 'a family whose land or other immovable property has been acquired' [Ref: Section 3 sub-section c (i)]	
7	Those who do not have formal legal rights to land lost but who have a claim to such land that are recognized or recognizable under national laws	<input type="checkbox"/>	In the definition of affected family, it includes 'the Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have lost any of their forest rights recognized under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 due to acquisition of land'; and also includes 'a member of the family who has been assigned land by the State Government or the Central Government under any of its schemes and such land is under acquisition'. [Ref: Section 3 sub-section c(iii) and (v)]	
8	Those who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claim to land lost	x		The RF, under eligibility criteria, this is addressed.
9	Persons who encroach on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance.	x		The RF, the cut-off date has been defined.
Policy Principles				
10	Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities and concerned non-government originations	<input type="checkbox"/>	Whenever a SIA is required, the appropriate Government shall ensure that a public hearing is held at the affected area, after giving adequate publicity about the date, time and venue for the public hearing, to ascertain the views of the affected families to be recorded and included in the SIA Report.	The RF provides for a District level GRC to resolve grievances in the First Level and the appellate authority at the Second Level of grievance resolution mechanism, prior to

SNo	Asian Development Bank's Involuntary Resettlement Policy Requirement	RFCTLARR Act 2013	Remarks and provisions in RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap
			[Ref: Section 5]	referring/approaching the LARR authority
11	Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns.	<input type="checkbox"/>	For the purpose of providing speedy disposal of disputes relating to land acquisition. Compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement, establish, by notification. one or more Authorities to be known as "the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority" [Ref: Section 51 sub-section 1]	The RF provides for a District level GRC to resolve grievances in the First Level and the appellate authority at the Second Level of grievance resolution mechanism, prior to referring/approaching the LARR authority
12	Preference to land-based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Land for land is recommended in irrigation projects and in projects where SC/ST is involved equivalent land. [Ref: Second Schedule S.No.2]	Land for land option, if feasible, is provided in the EM. If not feasible, then cash compensation at replacement cost has been provided
13	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.	<input type="checkbox"/>	The Rehabilitation and Resettlement Award shall include all of the following:..... (c) particulars of house site and house to be allotted, in case of displaced families; (d) particulars of land allotted to the displaced families; (e) particulars of one time subsistence allowance and transportation allowance in case of displaced families;..... [Ref: Section 31 sub-section 2(c), (d) and (e)]	
14	Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least	<input type="checkbox"/> (partly)	The act provides for special provisions and assistance for scheduled caste and scheduled tribe in scheduled area.	Special provision for vulnerable have been provided in

SNo	Asian Development Bank's Involuntary Resettlement Policy Requirement	RFCTLARR Act 2013	Remarks and provisions in RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap
	national minimum standards		[Ref: Section 41] Further the act recognizes widows, divorcees and women deserted by families as separate families [Ref: Section sub-section (m)] The act does not recognize other vulnerable categories and also SC/ST from non-scheduled	Entitlement matrix.
15	Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if actuation is through negotiated settlement.	x	Not explicitly stated	Provided for in the RF
16	Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget and time bound implementation schedule	<input type="checkbox"/>	The Act provides for the preparation of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme including time line for implementation [Ref: Section 16 - sub-section 2]	
17	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 affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders	<input type="checkbox"/>	The appropriate Government shall ensure that the Social Impact Assessment study report and the Social Impact Management Plan, are prepared and made available in the local language to the Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, and the offices of the District Collector, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the Tehsil, and shall be published in the affected areas, in such manner as may be prescribed, and uploaded on the website of the appropriate Government. [Ref: Section 6 sub-section 1] Further the commissioner shall cause the approved Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme to be made available in the local language to the Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal	

SNo	Asian Development Bank's Involuntary Resettlement Policy Requirement	RFCTLARR Act 2013	Remarks and provisions in RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap
			Corporation As the case may be, and the offices of the district collector, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and Teshil, and shall be published in affected areas, in such manner as may be prescribed and uploaded on the website of the appropriate Government [Ref: Section 18]	
18	Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitle before physical or economic displacement. Implant the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation	<input type="checkbox"/>	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 monetary part of rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements listed in the Second Schedule commencing from the date of the award made under section 30. [Ref: Section 38 - sub-section 1]	The RF stipulated that all compensation and assistance will be paid to DPs at least 1 month prior to displacement or dispossession of assets
19	Monitoring 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 taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.	<input type="checkbox"/>	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. [Ref: Section 48 - sub-section 1]	The RF provides for internal and external monitoring of LA, R&R

Appendix 6: Terms of Reference (TOR) for the NGO/agency to assist PIUs in Resettlement Plan Implementation

A. Project Background

1. Government of Rajasthan has proposed to upgrade its road network under Rajasthan State Highway Investment Program (RSHIP) and as part of this endeavour, Public Works Department (PWD) of Rajasthan has been mandated to undertake improvement and upgradation of various State Highways and Major District Roads at different locations in Rajasthan. As part of this mandate, the Public Private Partnership (PPP) Division of Rajasthan Public Works Department has identified the roads requiring improvement that would improve the connectivity to national highways, major towns and industrial belts. The proposed investment program will support up gradation and improvement of the identified roads and Tranche-II will finance 11 road projects totalling of about 754.463 Km spread across the State of Rajasthan.

2. The PPP Cell of the PWD has prepared the Resettlement Plan (RP) for Sadulshahar - Sangaria - Chaiyan section of SH-76, proposed under Tranche-II for improvements under RSHIP. This RP addresses social issues arising out of acquisition of land and other assets, eviction of squatters and removal of encroachments resulting in social and / or economic displacement to households/individuals/community, either direct or indirect and is in compliance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 and Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013.

3. A Resettlement Plan (RP) has been prepared to assist the affected people to improve or at least restore their living standards to the pre-project level. This RP captures the involuntary resettlement impacts arising out of the proposed improvements to the road Sadulshahar - Sangaria - Chaiyan of RSHIP. The document describes the magnitude of impact, mitigation measures proposed, method of valuation of land, structure and other assets, eligibility criteria for availing benefits, baseline socio-economic characteristics, entitlements based on type of loss and tenure, the institutional arrangement for delivering the entitlements and mechanism for resolving grievances and monitoring.

4. The PMU has decided to call in for the services of RP implementation support agency/NGO experienced in carrying out such rehabilitation and resettlement activities at the grass root level to assist the PIUs in RP implementation.

B. Objectives of the Assignment

5. The NGO shall assist the PPP Division, PWD(R), Rajasthan in the implementation of the Resettlement Plan for Tranche-1 road subprojects grouped as four packages and comprising of 15-road subprojects and shall undertake the following tasks:

- (i) Educating the DPs on their rights to entitlements and obligations;
- (ii) To ensure that the DPs are given the full entitlements due to them, according to the entitlements in the RP;
- (iii) To provide support and information to DPs for income restoration;
- (iv) Assist the DPs in relocation to resettlement site and rehabilitation, including counseling, and coordination with local authorities/line departments;
- (v) Assist the DPs in redressing their grievances (through the grievance redress committee set up for the subproject);

- (vi) To assist the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) with social responsibilities of the subproject, such as compliance with labour laws, prohibition of child labour, and gender issues;
- (vii) To conduct awareness program on HIV/AIDs, Health and Hygiene, and Human Trafficking in affected villages; and
- (viii) To collect data and submit progress reports on a monthly and quarterly basis for PIU to monitor the progress of RP implementation.

C. Scope of Work

- a) Administrative Responsibilities of the NGO
 - (i) Working in co-ordination with the PD, PIU; and assist the PD in carrying out the implementation of the RP;
 - (ii) To assist the DPs in redressing their grievances through the GRCs;
 - (iii) Assist the PIU in disclosure, conducting public meetings, information campaigns during the RP implementation and give full information to the affected community;
 - (iv) Translate the summary of RP in local language for disclosure and disseminate to DPs;
 - (v) To assist the PIU in ensuring that the Contractors comply with the applicable labour laws (including prohibition of child labour, bonded labour and gender requirements) as contained in the contract document;
 - (vi) To assist the PIU in ensuring compliance with safety, health and hygiene norms, and the conduct HIV/AIDS and Human Trafficking awareness/prevention campaigns;
 - (vii) Submit monthly and quarterly progress report to the PIU including both physical and financial progress. The report should also cover implementation issues, summary of grievances and summary of consultations;
 - (viii) Provide data and information that PIU will require in the management of the data base of the DPs; and
 - (ix) Assist PIU in providing training to DPs, wherever required in the implementation of RP.
- b) Responsibilities for Implementation of the RP
 - (i) Agency/NGO shall verify the information already contained in the RP and the individual losses of the DPs. They should validate the data provided in the RP and report to PIU on changes required, if any, along with documentary evidence;
 - (ii) Wherever required, update the census and socio-economic survey data and administer the census and socio-economic survey questionnaire, if there are DPs who have been not covered during baseline survey and in particular the titleholders from whom land is being acquired;
 - (iii) The Agency/NGO shall establish rapport with DPs, consult and provide information to them about the respective entitlements as proposed under the RP, and distribute entitlement cum Identity Cards to the eligible DPs. The identity card should include a photograph of the DP, the extent of loss suffered, the entitlement and contact details of the PIU, NGO and GRC;
 - (iv) The Agency/NGO shall develop rapport between the DPs and the Project Director, PIU. This will be achieved through regular interactions with both the PIU and the DPs. Meetings with the PD, PIU will be held at least fortnightly, and meetings with the DPs will be held monthly, during the entire duration of the

assignment. All meetings and decisions taken shall be documented by the NGO/Agency;

- (v) Prepare monthly action plans with targets in consultation with the PIU;
- (vi) The Agency/NGO shall prepare micro plan detailing the type of impact and entitlements for each DP and display the list in prominent public places like villages, Panchayat offices, etc prior to R&R award enquiry;
- (vii) During the verification of the eligible DPs, the Agency/NGO shall ensure that each of the DPs are contacted and consulted either in groups or individually. The Agency/NGO shall specially ensure consultation with women from the DPs families especially women headed households;
- (viii) Participatory methods should be adopted in assessing the needs of the DPs, especially with regard to the vulnerable groups of DPs. The methods of contact may include village level meetings, gender participation through group's interactions, and individual meetings and interactions;
- (ix) The Agency/NGO shall explain to the DPs the provisions of the policy and the entitlements under the RP. This shall include communication to the roadside squatters and encroaches about the need for the timely shifting/relocation to resettlement site, the timeframe for disbursement of their entitlement;
- (x) The Agency/NGO shall disseminate information to the DPs on the possible consequences of the project on the communities' livelihood systems and the options available, so that they do not remain ignorant;
- (xi) Agency/NGO will monitor the civil construction work in each package to ensure there is no bonded/child labour;
- (xii) In all of these, the Agency/NGO shall consider women as a special focus group, and deal with them with care and sympathy;
- (xiii) The Agency/NGO shall assist the project authorities in ensuring a smooth transition (during the part or full relocation of the DPs), helping the DPs to take salvaged materials and shift. In close consultation with the DPs, the Agency/NGO shall inform the PIU about the shifting dates agreed with the DPs in writing and the arrangements desired by the DPs with respect to their entitlements; and
- (xiv) The Agency/NGO shall assist the DPs in opening bank accounts explaining the implications, the rules and the obligations of a joint account and how s/he can access the resources s/he is entitled to.

c) Accompanying and Representing the DPs at the Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) Meetings

- (i) The Agency/NGO shall nominate a suitable person (from the staff of the NGO) to assist the DPs in the GRC;
- (ii) The Agency/NGO shall make the DPs aware of the existence of grievance redressal committees (GRCs);
- (iii) The Agency/NGO shall help the DPs in filling the grievance application and also in clearing their doubts about the procedure as well as the context of the GRC award;
- (iv) The Agency/NGO shall record the grievance and bring it to the notice of the GRCs within seven days of receipt of the grievance from the DPs. It shall submit a draft note with respect to the particular grievance of the DP, suggesting multiple solutions, if possible, and deliberate on the same in the GRC meeting with the permission of the Chair of the GRC; and
- (v) To accompany the DPs to the GRC meeting on the decided date, help the DP to express his/her grievance in a formal manner if requested by the GRC and again

inform the DPs of the decisions taken by the GRC within 3 days of receiving a decision from the GRC.

- d) Carry out Public Consultation
 - (i) In addition to counseling and providing information to DPs, the Agency/NGO will carry out periodic consultation with DPs and other stakeholders;
 - (ii) Should organise meetings and appraise the communities about the schedule / progress of civil works; and
 - (iii) All the consultations should be documented and if possible, photographs and attendance sheets should be compiled. The list of participants and a summary of the consultations and outcome should be submitted to PIU.
- e) Assisting the PIU with the Project's Social Responsibilities
 - (i) The Agency/NGO shall assist the PIU to ensure that the Contractors are abiding by the various provisions of the applicable laws pertaining to labour standards;
 - (ii) The Agency/NGO shall assist the PIU to implement HIV/AIDS awareness measures, including collaboration with the line agencies;
 - (iii) The Agency/NGO will assist the PIU in conducting the R&R award enquiry; and
 - (iv) Assist the PIU to incorporate changes in the micro plan, if any based on R&R award and resubmit the same to PIU for verification, endorsement and onward transmission to Additional Collector for disbursement.
- f) Monitoring and Reporting
 - (i) The RP includes provision for monitoring by PIU and quarterly, mid-term, and post-project monitoring and evaluation by external agency. The Agency/NGO involved in the implementation of the RP will be required to supply all information, documents to the external monitoring consultants.

D. Documentation and Reporting by NGO

- 6. The NGO selected for the assignments shall be responsible to:
 - (i) Submit an inception report within three weeks; on signing up of the contract including a work plan for the whole contract period, staffing and personnel deployment plan;
 - (ii) Prepare monthly progress reports to be submitted to the PIU, with weekly progress and work charts as against the scheduled timeframe of RP implementation;
 - (iii) Prepare and submit quarterly reports on a regular basis, to be submitted to the PIU;
 - (iv) 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, summary of support/assistance given to the DPs, lessons learnt, best practices and suggestions, if any, for effective implementation;
 - (v) All other reports/documentation as described in these terms of reference;
 - (vi) Record minutes of all meetings; and
 - (vii) Four copies of each report shall be submitted to PIU together with one soft copy of each report in the CD.

E. Data, Services and Facilities to be provided by the Client

7. The PIU will provide to the NGO the copies of the RP, DPs' Census records and structure photographs, the strip plan of final design and any other relevant reports/data prepared by the DPR consultants. All facilities required in the performance of the assignment, including office space, office stationery, transportation and accommodation for staff of the Agency/NGO, etc., shall be arranged by the NGO.

F. Timeframe for Services

8. It is estimated that the NGO services will be required for about 36 months with intermittent inputs of key-personnel, to undertake the assignment of facilitating the implementation of the RP. The inputs of key personnel should be in accordance with the tasks and the corresponding time required for their completion. The time schedule for completion of key tasks is given below

SNo	Task Description	Time for completion
1	Inception Report	At the end of the 3rd week after commencement of services.
2	a. Joint verification, issue of identity card and submission of corrected data, if any, including proposal for replacement and upgradation of community assets b. Additional and /or missing census survey records of DPs (to be collected only after due approval of such cases by RO in writing) including profiles of DP in such survey	At the end of the 2nd month after commencement of services. At the end of the 3rd month after commencement of services.
3	Monthly Progress Report /Quarterly Progress Report covering the activities in the scope of works and corresponding deliverables	In 7 days from the end of each month /quarter.
4	Facilitating disbursement of the entitlements for 50% of total DPs in the 1 st milestone coinciding with the milestone sections fixed by PIU	At the end of the 5th month after commencement of services.
5	Disbursement of the entitlements for the remaining DPs in the 1 st milestone	At the end of the 6th month after commencement of services.
7	a. Disbursement of the entitlements for remaining DPs in the 2 nd milestone b. Facilitating resettlement of DPs to the resettlement site(s)	At the end of the 15th month after commencement of services.
8	Draft Final Report summarising the action taken and other resettlement works to be fulfilled by the NGO	One month before the service / 35th month after commencement of services.
9	Final report summarising the action taken and other resettlement works to be fulfilled by the NGO	At the end of the service / 36th month after commencement of services incorporating suggestions of PIU on the draft report.

G. Team for the Assignment

9. The Agency/NGO shall assign a team of professionals for assisting PIU in RP implementation. The Agency/NGO team should consist of the following 5-core professionals and a minimum of 4 support staff including a skilled data entry operator. The core team should have a combined professional experience in the areas of social mobilization, community

development, land acquisition and resettlement, census and socio-economic surveys and participatory planning and consultations.

SNo	Key Professional	No. of Persons	Experience
1	Team Leader cum R&R expert (intermittent input)	1	Postgraduate in Social Science with a minimum of 10 years' experience in R&R, with land acquisition and R&R implementation experience in 5 projects of which at least 3 should be linear projects (Highway) funded by external agencies. Should be proficient in Hindi and English.
3	R&R Expert and Field Coordinator (intermittent input)	4	Graduate in Social Science with knowledge and experience in census and socio-economic surveys, RP implementation PRA Technique and fluent in Hindi and English. Should have a minimum of 5 years' experience in R&R, with land acquisition and R&R implementation experience in 3 projects of which at least 2 should be linear projects (Highway) funded by external agencies. One field coordinator should be posted for each of the road subproject in this packager.

H. Payment Terms

10. The payment will be made corresponding to the tasks described under 'Timeframe for Services' above. For awareness campaigns on HIV-AIDS, health and hygiene, the PIU will provide funds separately at actuals, based on specific campaign proposals submitted by the NGO. Cost of printing disclosure material will be paid by PIU directly or PIU will make available printed disclosure material.

11. The financial quote should include remuneration of key personnel and support staff, and all costs related to carrying out the services, excluding cost of awareness campaigns for HIV-AIDS, health and hygiene, printing of disclosure handouts and printing and laminating identity cards for DPs. Service tax, if applicable, will be paid by PIU and proof of remittance should be submitted to PIU after each payment is made. The NGO should cover their staff with adequate insurance and the cost shall be included in the financial quote under overheads.

Appendix 7: Terms of Reference for engaging an External Monitoring Agency/Expert

A. Project Description

1. Government of Rajasthan has proposed to upgrade its road network under Rajasthan State Highway Investment Program (RSHIP) and as part of this endeavour, Public Works Department (PWD) of Rajasthan has been mandated to undertake improvement and upgradation of various State Highways and Major District Roads at different locations in Rajasthan. As part of this mandate, the Public Private Partnership (PPP) Division of Rajasthan Public Works Department has identified the roads requiring improvement that would improve the connectivity to national highways, major towns and industrial belts. The proposed investment program will support up gradation and improvement of the identified roads and Tranche-II will finance 11 road projects totalling of about 754.463 Km spread across the State of Rajasthan.

2. The PPP Cell of the PWD has prepared the Resettlement Plan (RP) for Sadulshahar - Sangaria - Chaiyan section of SH-76, proposed under Tranche-II for improvements under RSHIP. This RP addresses social issues arising out of acquisition of land and other assets, eviction of squatters and removal of encroachments resulting in social and / or economic displacement to households / individuals / community, either direct or indirect and is in compliance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 and Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013.

3. A Resettlement Plan (RP) has been prepared to assist the affected people to improve or at least restore their living standards to the pre-project level. This RP captures the involuntary resettlement impacts arising out of the proposed improvements to the road Sadulshahar - Sangaria - Chaiyan of RSHIP. The document describes the magnitude of impact, mitigation measures proposed, method of valuation of land, structure and other assets, eligibility criteria for availing benefits, baseline socio-economic characteristics, entitlements based on type of loss and tenure, the institutional arrangement for delivering the entitlements and mechanism for resolving grievances and monitoring.

4. The PIUs have appointed agencies/NGOs to support the respective PIU in RP implementation. The subproject includes a provision for monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the subproject resettlement plans by an external monitor/agency. Therefore, the PMU requires the services of a reputed individual/consultancy firm for monitoring and evaluation of RP implementation.

B. Scope of work – Generic

5. The scope of work includes:

- (i) To review and verify the progress in resettlement implementation as outlined in the RP;
- (ii) To monitor the effectiveness and efficiency of PIU, and NGO in RP implementation;
- (iii) To assess whether resettlement objectives, particularly livelihoods and living standards of the Displaced Persons (DPs) have been restored or enhanced;
- (iv) To assess resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability, drawing both on policies and practices and to suggest any corrective measures, if necessary; and
- (v) To review the project impacts on vulnerable groups, indigenous people and

groups and assess the effectiveness of the mitigative actions taken.

C. Scope of work- Specific

6. The major tasks expected from the external monitor are:
- (i) To develop specific monitoring indicators for undertaking monitoring for RP implementation;
 - (ii) Review results of internal monitoring and verify claims through random checking by adopting suitable sampling method at the field level to assess whether land acquisition/resettlement objectives have been generally met;
 - (iii) Involve the affected people and community groups in assessing the impact of land acquisition for monitoring and evaluation purposes;
 - (iv) Evaluate and assess the adequacy of compensation and R&R assistances given to the DPs, the resettlement sites developed and relocation process and the livelihood opportunities and incomes as well as the quality of life of DPs; and
 - (v) To evaluate and assess the adequacy and effectiveness of the consultative process with DPs, particularly those vulnerable, including the adequacy and effectiveness of grievance procedures and legal redress available to the displaced persons, and dissemination of information about these.

D. Time Frame and Reporting

7. The independent monitoring agency/expert will be responsible for overall monitoring of the RP implementation and will submit quarterly review directly to PMU for onward transmission to ADB with PMU's comments.

E. Qualifications

8. The monitoring agency/expert will have significant experience in resettlement policy analysis and RP implementation. Further, work experience and familiarity with all aspects of resettlement operations would be desirable. The Team Leader/Expert should have the following qualification: (i) postgraduate degree in social science; (ii) 15 years' experience in R&R; (iii) experience in ADB/WB funded R&R projects; and (iv) R&R monitoring experience in ADB/WB funded projects. Interested agencies/consultants should submit proposal for the work with a brief statement of the approach, methodology, and relevant information concerning previous experience on monitoring of resettlement implementation and preparation of reports.

9. The profile of agency/expert along with full CV of monitors to be engaged must be submitted along with the proposal.

F. Budget and Logistics

10. Copies of the proposal - both technical and financial - should be submitted and the budget should include all cost and any other logistics details necessary for resettlement monitoring.