

Combined Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Plan

August 2022

India: Rajasthan State Highway Investment Program – Tranche 3

Package 4: Paloda -Garhi - Anandpuri

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

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(As of 1 August 2022)

Currency unit –	Indian rupees (₹)
₹1.00 =	\$ 0.026
\$1.00 =	₹79.18

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
SDRS	– Social Development and Resettlement Specialist
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., FY2022 ends on 31 March 2022.
- (ii) In this report, "\$" refers to US dollars

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. The government of Rajasthan is implementing the Rajasthan State Highways Development Program (RSHDP) to improve the state core network, comprising all state highways and major district roads. RSHDP aims to improve about 20,000 kilometers (km) of state highways and major district roads to a 2-lane standard. Phase 1 of RSHDP was designed to engage private sector investment through public-private partnership (PPP) for about 9,000 km of state highways. Two models of PPP have developed viability gap funding for roads with adequate capacity of revenue generation, and annuity for other roads. As part of RSHDP, the Rajasthan government has initiated Rajasthan State Highways Investment Program (RSHIP) with the financial assistance of \$ 500 million from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) to improve the efficiency of about 2000 km of State Highways (SH) and Major District Roads (MDR) in the state.

2. The RSHIP is a multi-tranche financing facility (MFF) modality proposed to finance the project due to its large scale of investment. Tranche 1 has 16 subproject roads totaling about 998 km. In Tranche-2 four contract packages are in EPC mode and two contract packages in DBOT Hybrid Annuity Mode basis are proposed. Tranche- 2 is financing the upgrading of 754.563 km of State Highways and continue supporting the capacity building of the PPP Division of the PWD, particularly on safeguards implementation monitoring and road safety. Tranche -3 has four subproject roads totaling about 290.515 km spread over 7 Districts. These four roads are Dantiwara-Pipar-Merta city, Churu-Taranagar -Nohar, Kherli-Nadbai-Kumher, and Paloda-Garhi-Anandpuri.

3. The proposed upgrading generally includes cross-section improvement to at least an intermediate 5.5-meter lane with the onemeter shoulder of drains and depending on the terrain, land use, and availability of right-of-way particularly in urban areas will have flexible or rigid pavement, raise embankment, open or closed drain and earthen or lined side drain. Bypasses to minimize resettlement impacts; widening, rehabilitation, and repairs of bridges and cross-drains. In addition, toll plazas, bus shelters, and road safety measures will be included in all the subprojects.

4. The PPP Division of the PWD has prepared this resettlement plan for Paloda -Garhi - Anandpuri section of SH-10A proposed under Tranche-3 for improvements under RSHIP. The assessments for land acquisition and resettlement were initiated in 2018 with the support of detailed project report consultants. 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 / 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.

5. This Paloda -Garhi - Anandpuri section of SH-10A subproject is two lane highways under package 4 comprising the section of state highways No.10 (A) which are as under:

Garhi-Anandpuri section: commencing from km 32.500 at Garhi Kushalgarh Junction (with SH 54 A), near Garhi to km 72.900 at Gujrat Rajasthan Border in the state of Rajasthan having existing total length of 40.400 kms.

Paloda-Garhi section: commencing from km 221.100 at Udaipur-banswara junction (with SH32), Paloda to Agarpura at junction of NH-927 A (Dungarpur-Banswara) in the state of Rajasthan having existing total length of 13.700 kms. {From junction of NH 927A (Dungarpur-Banswara) at Agarpura village, the road is having common portion of 7.3 km with NH 927A &

common portion of 0.575 km with SH-54A(Garhi-Kushalgarh). Project road falls under the Banswara district of Rajasthan.

6. The project involves acquisition of private land measuring 10.25 ha belonging to 858 agricultural landowners. Besides agricultural owners structure of 291 NTHs of which 114 residential owners, 75 shop owners, and 29 residential-cum- commercial owners will be affected. In addition, there will be impact on livelihood of 14 commercial tenants. Further, there are 17 common property resources that will be impacted in this subproject. All together the subproject will cause impact to 1149 households.

7. 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 Paloda -Garhi - Anandpuri section of SH-10A proposed under Tranche 3 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 the type of loss and tenure, the institutional arrangement for delivering the entitlements and mechanism for resolving grievances and monitoring.

8. The Banswara district of Rajasthan is a Schedule 5 area dominant by Scehdule Tribes (ST) mainly Bhils. The affected households under this subproject constitute 43% ST followed by other backward class (33.57%), general caste (17.53%) and schedule caste (6%). There are 4823 total affected persons in which 53.27% are male and 46.73% are female. The sex ratio among affected persons is found to be 877. Out of toal, 67.4% households are cultivators. The census survey revealed that 20.7% DPs are uneducated. The subproject will affect 710 vulnerable households, comprising of 518 scheduled tribe households followed by 83 scheduled caste households, 80 below poverty line, 25 women-headed households and 3 others.

9. During the census and socio-economic survey, 6 FGDs were conducted in villages along the subproject road Paloda -Garhi - Anandpuri in settlements and sections where impacts were recorded. A total of 65 persons (including 24 females) participated in the consultation meetings. All relevant aspects of subproject design, details of land required, and impact on private property were discussed with the affected communities.

10. Information will be disseminated to affected persons at various stages. Information including the magnitude of the loss, detailed asset valuations, entitlements and special provisions, grievance procedures, the 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, booklets, etc. in Hindi. The Hindi version of an executive summary of the resettlement plan along with the entitlement matrix and structure and process of GRC will also be disclosed.

11. 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 (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013, State laws and regulations, and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009.

12. For title holders, the date of Section -11 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 the projected census survey for the subproject will be the cut-off date.

13. 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 the Government of Rajasthan. The total resettlement cost for the subproject is **Rs. 616.3 million**.

14. 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.

15. 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 will also look into Resettlement and Rehabilitation and s/he will be supported by the Project Director, PIU in the implementation of the resettlement plan.

16. 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 be supported by a resettlement plan implementation support NGO.

17. In view of 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. 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 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 supports up-gradation and improvement of the identified roads and under Tranche 1, 16 road projects totalling about 979.686 kilometers (km) spread across the State of Rajasthan are under implementation. Tranche 2, 1 road projects totaling about 754.563 km spread across 14 Districts in the State of Rajasthan is under implementation and Tranche 3, 4 roads project totalling 290.515 km spread across 7 districts is under project preparation stage. The road subprojects proposed under Tranche 3 and their packaging details are given below.

Table 1: List of Subprojects Roads under Tranche 3

S. No.	District	Road Section	Road No	Length (km)
01.	Jodhpur, Nagaur	Dantiwara-Pipar-Merta City	SH-21	86.700
02.	Hanumangarh, Churu	Churu-Traranagar-Nohar	SH-36	111.940
03.	Alwar, Bharatpur	Kherli-Nadbai-Kumher	SH-44	38.600
04.	Banswara	Paloda-Garhi-Anandpuri	SH-10A	53.275
Total				290.515

2. The PPP Division of the Public Works Department has prepared this resettlement plan for the Paloda -Garhi - Anandpuri road subproject proposed under Tranche 3 for improvements under RSHIP. This resettlement plan addresses social issues arising out of the 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.

B. Profile of the Subproject Area

3. The proposed road subproject passes through one district called Banswara of Rajasthan state.

District Banswara

4. Banswara district is located in the Southern part of Rajasthan it lies between the longitude 27° 12' 0" N, 74° 0' 0" E It is bounded on the north by Udaipur District, on the northeast by Pratapgarh District, on the east and southeast by Madhya Pradesh state, on the southwest by Gujarat state, and on the west by Dungarpur District. The topology of the district is plain and rolling. The city of Banswara was founded by Maharawal Jagmal Singh. It is named

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

for the "bans" or bamboo forests in the area. From administration point of view the district has been decentralized in to 3 sub divisions, 5 tehsils, 8 development blocks.

5. The climate of Banswara is milder than that of North and West Rajasthan During the summers, the temperature in and around Banswara remains quite high like other parts of Rajasthan. The Mercury hovers between 25° C to 45° C in summer months. In winters, the temperature of Banswara goes down due to the Desert landscape of Rajasthan and the Mercury dips to as low as 0°C. The highest temperature during winter months remains around 20°C. The annual rainfall in Banswara district of Rajasthan is about 92 cms. The area of Banswara district is 5, 037 square kilometres. The Banswara district itself lies in the Mahi River basin. Anas River is also other rivers in Banswara.

Figure 1: District Map of Banswara



C. Subproject Road Description

6. The total length of the road section under the consideration is 53.275 km. The site of the two lane highways comprise the section of state highways No.10 (A) as under:

Garhi-Anandpuri section: Commencing from km 32.500 at Garhi Kushalgarh Junction (with SH 54 A), near Garhi to km 72.900 at Gujrat Rajasthan Border in the state of Rajasthan having existing total length of 40.400 kms.

Paloda-Garhi section: Commencing from km 221.100 at Udaipur-banswara junction (with SH32), Paloda to agarapura at junction of NH-927 A (Dungarpur-Banswara) in the state of Rajasthan having existing total length of 13.700 kms. {From junction of NH927A Dungarpur-Banswara) at agarapura village, the road is having common portion of 7.3 km with NH 927A & common portion of 0.575 km with SH-54A (Garhi-Kushalgarh)

Figure 2: Location Map of Project Road



D. Details of Settlements

7. The roadside socio-economic condition is variable from rural village developments to rural agricultural areas, semi-rural open areas with occasional roadside dwellings and small businesses scattered throughout the route. There is ribbon development at some locations along the road with small settlements. Majority of the project road passes through rural area with plain terrain. The sections of Project Highway passing through built-up areas are given in Table 2 for Garhi – Anandpuri Section and Table 3 for Paloda – Garhi Section.

Table 2: Sections Passing Through Built-up Areas (Garhi – Anandpuri Section)

S.N.	Name of Built-up Area	Existing Chainage		Length (km)
		From	To	
1.	Garhi	32.5	32.75	0.25
2.	Bori	36.9	37.45	0.55
3.	Anjana	42.1	42.9	0.8
4.	Arthoona	47.3	48.2	0.9
5.	Kotra	53.3	54	0.7
6.	Chhaja	58.825	59.255	0.430
7.	Anandpuri	65.850	66.650	0.800

Table 3: Sections Passing Through Built-up Areas Paloda – Garhi Section

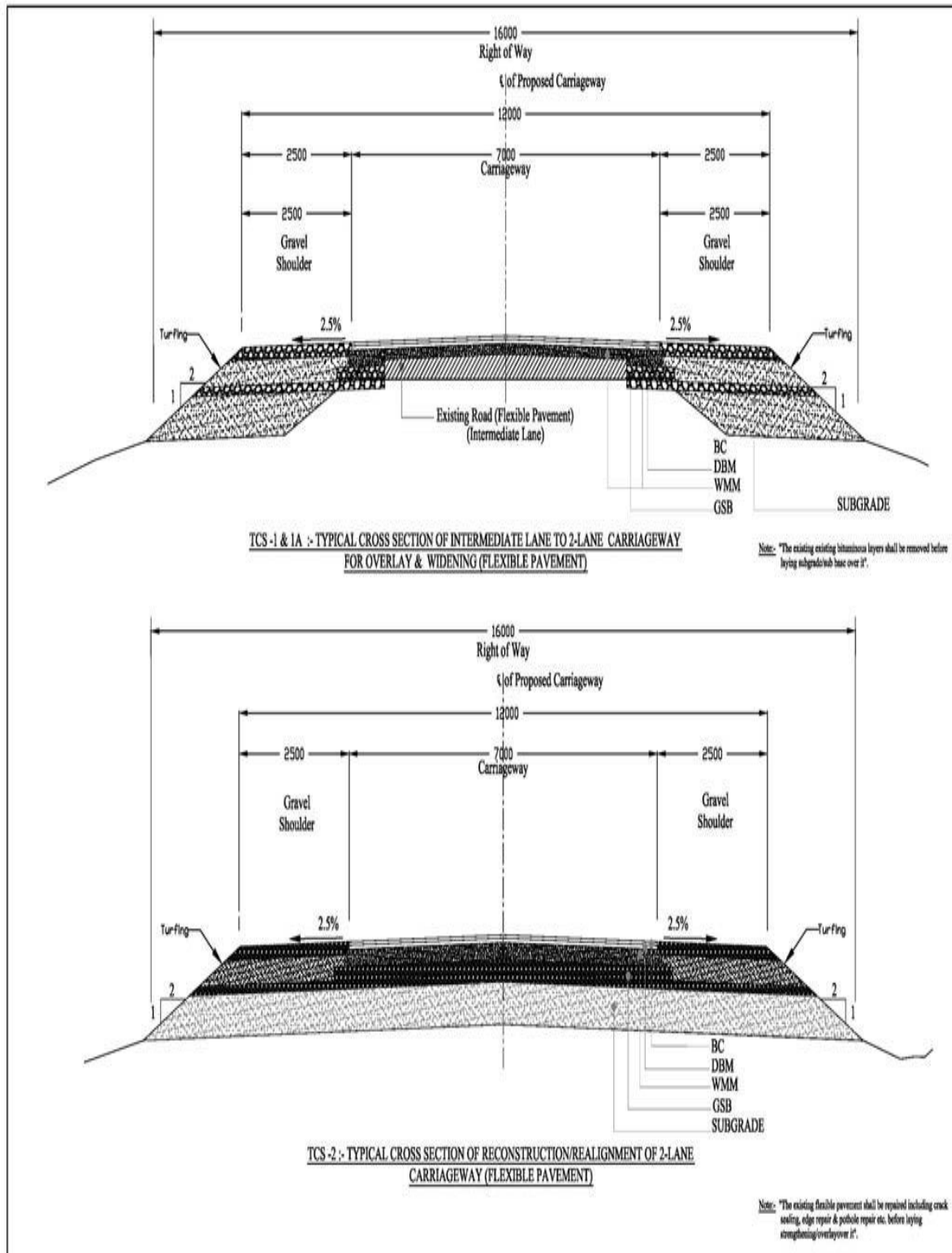
S.N.	Name of Built-up Area	Existing Chainage		Length (km)
		From	To	
1.	Paloda	-	-	1.2
2.	Metwala	-	-	2.2
3.	Suja Ji Ka Gada	-	-	2.0
4.	Khodan	-	-	1.2
5.	Agarpura	-	-	0.4

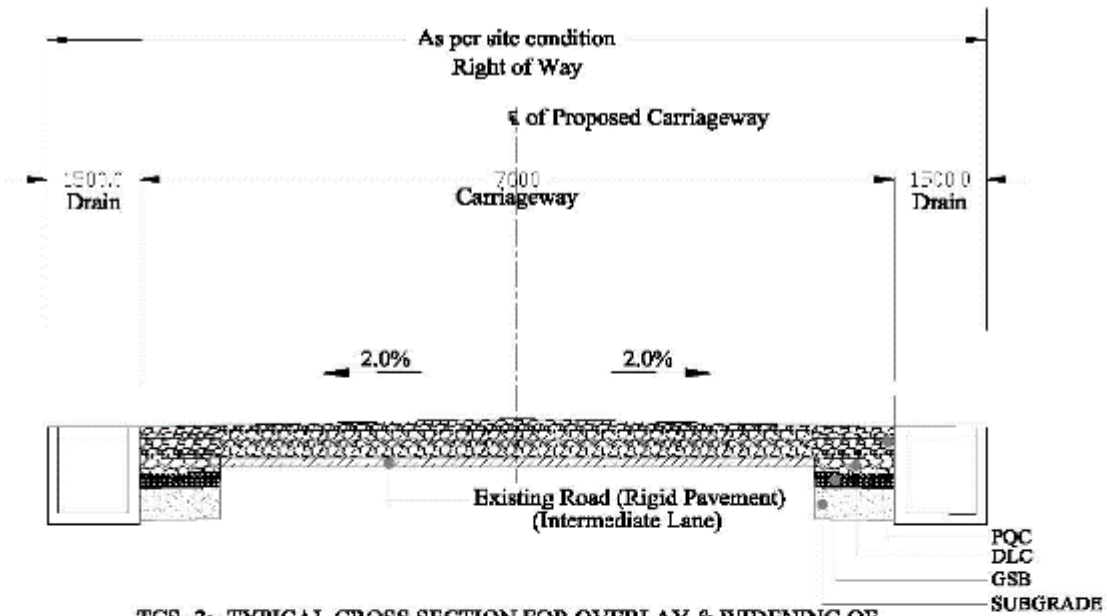
E. Proposed road widening

8. Due to dense market on the both side of the road like Garhi, Bori and Chajja town and presence of several commercial encroachers structures, upgrading the exiting road into two laning would be a difficult task in some stretches. The project up-gradation currently being planned as per the terms of reference (TOR) involves widening the existing road to 2 lane with paved shoulders along with drainage and a bypass in Chaajja.

9. The existing features of project road are ascertained through inventory surveys. The project road is passing through plain terrain, predominantly surrounded by barren / agricultural lands. The height of embankment varies from 0.5 to 1.5m. 12 villages are observed along the project stretch. The existing alignment comprises of many sharp horizontal curves and deficient vertical curves. The existing ROW is varying from 9-30 m. The existing junctions are not up to IRC standards.

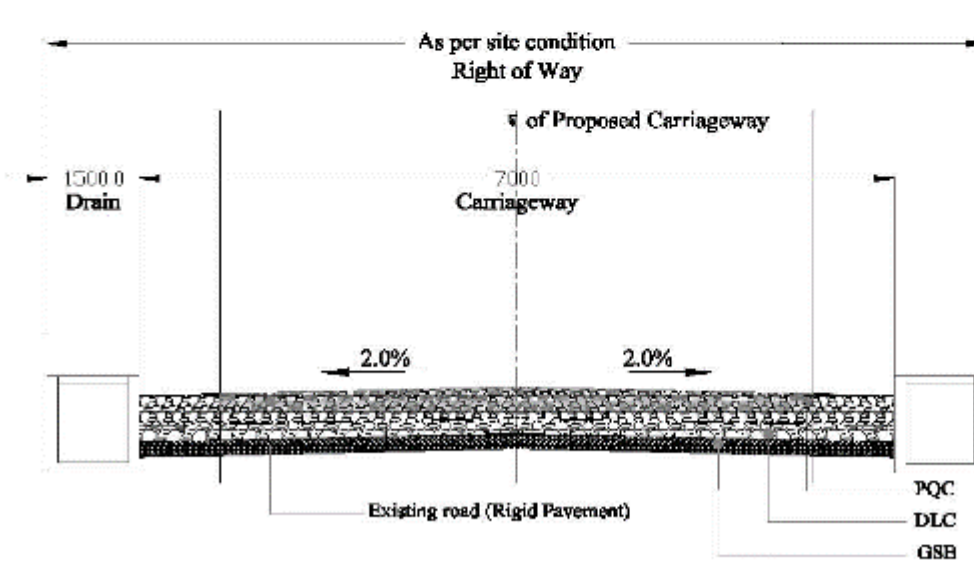
Figure 3: Typical Cross Section



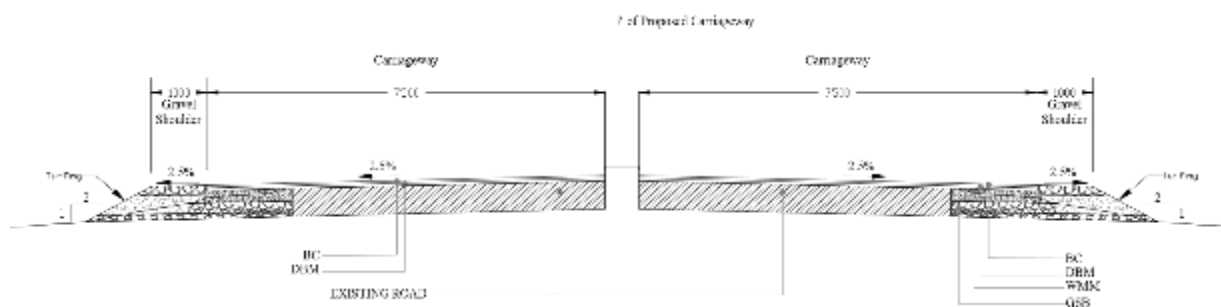


TCS -3:- TYPICAL CROSS SECTION FOR OVERLAY & WIDENING OF INTERMEDIATE LANE TO 2-LANE CARRIAGEWAY FOR (RIGID PAVEMENT)

Note:- "Repair the existing pavement before overlay".



TCS -4:- TYPICAL CROSS SECTION FOR RECONSTRUCTION OF RIGID PAVEMENT



TCS -5:- TYPICAL CROSS SECTION OF OVERLAY FOR FOUR LANE CARRIAGEWAY (FLEXIBLE PAVEMENT)

F. Subproject Impacts

10. The towns and villages along the subproject road would have improved connectivity with State Highways (SH), National Highways (NH), major trading, educational and administrative centers. Further, the improved road will reduce the travel time to the residents of this area to work place, schools, hospitals, and markets. Agriculturists 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.

11. A census and socio-economic survey was carried out between February-June 2022 under Social Impact Assessment to understand the nature and magnitude of impacts of proposed road subproject. The questionnaire is provided in **Appendix-1**. Based on the findings it was revealed that the project would involve acquisition of private land measuring 10.25 ha belonging to 858 agricultural landowners., and 291 NTHs. Structures of 114 residential owners, 75 shop owners, and 29 residential-cum- commercial owners will face disruption during civil works. Further, the project will require transfer of 11.43 ha of government land. There are 17 common property resources that will be impacted in this subproject. The involuntary resettlement impact has been summarized in Table 4.

Table 4: Summary of Involuntary Resettlement Impacts

Impact	Extent/Numbers
	Paloda-Garhi-Anandpuri
Total Land Required	21.68 ha
Private Land Acquisition (ha)	10.25 ha
Government Land Required	11.43 ha
Temporary Land Acquisition (ha)	Nil
Affected Households	1149
Titled affected House hold	858
Non-titled affected House hold ² (including kiosks)	291
Physically Displaced Households (Partial Loss of Residence)	114
Economically Displaced Households (Partial Loss of Shop)	75
Economically Displaced Titleholders losing land ³	7
Physically and Economically Displaced Households (Loss of Residence cum Shop)	29
Titleholders Losing strip of land ⁴ (non-significant impact)	830
Households losing other structures (non-significant impact)	80
Tenants	14
Total Affected Persons	4823
Titled affected persons	3613
Affected employees	0
Affected Structures	303
Affected Private Trees	0
Affected Common Property Resources	17

Source: Census and Socio-Economic Survey, SIA, February-June 2022, and DPR

² Encroached households are those who own the adjoining land and the impact is to the structure in the right-of-way.

³ Landowners losing 10% or more of their land.

⁴ The affected families losing less than 10% of the agricultural land have been considered as facing nonsignificant impact as the loss of land will not result in physical or economic displacement.

12. The Social Impact Assessment identifies the vulnerable population in order to minimize the adverse impact and provide adequate mitigation measures. An assessment was made to bring out the vulnerable DPs (households below poverty line, SC, ST, Women-headed Households, households headed by physically challenged persons, the elderly, landless and households without legal title to land). Their distribution on the stretch in terms of absolute numbers and percentage are given below.

Table 5: Vulnerable Groups along the Project Road

Sl. No.	Vulnerable Category	Total	Total %
1	Scheduled Caste	83	11.69
2	Scheduled Tribe	518	72.96
3	Below Poverty Line	80	11.27
4	Women-Headed Household	25	3.52
5	Physically Challenged	1	0.14
6	Old/Inactive	3	0.42
Total		710	100.0

Source: Census and Socio-Economic Survey, SIA, February-June 2022,

G. Minimizing Involuntary Resettlement

13. Measures were taken to minimize adverse involuntary resettlement impacts by adopting concentric widening in built-up sections and reducing the proposed right-of-way to 9 m. The available right-of-way (RoW) will be utilized to the extent possible to minimize the land required for the proposed widening. Based on the design requirements, 1 bypass and realignments in 28 locations have been proposed to reduce the impacts on structures in built-up sections. The existing RoW 9-30 mt in most of the sections has been confirmed with the Revenue Department and physically verified on the ground. The widening is proposed at places where curve/alignment improvement is required.

Table 6 : Existing Right of way (ROW) and proposed ROW Garhi – Anandpuri Section

S.No.	Design Chainage (km)		Existing RoW (M)	Proposed RoW (M)
	From	To		
Gari-Anandpuri Section				
1	32.500	72.900	9-30	12-30
Chhaja Bypass				
2	58.325	59.895	0	30
Paloda-Gari Section				
3	0.000	13.675	9-19	10-16

Source: Detailed Design Survey, RPWD

H. Impact on Indigenous Peoples

14. The project area falls under Schedule 5 areas recognized under the Indian Constitution. The composition of Schedule Tribe (ST) is 76.38% of total population of the Banswara district. The main tribes found are Bhil and Meena. The census and socio-economic survey and consultations held along the project area confirm that there are indigenous people (ST) found scattered and in the settlements along the subproject road and

further the subproject entails impact on indigenous people triggers safeguard requirement 3 of SPS 2009. There are a total of 518 ST households who will be affected by land acquisition and resettlement. Therefore, an indigenous people plan is prepared and provided under **Chapter- IV** of this report.

I. Scope and Objective of Resettlement and Indigenous People Plan

15. 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 Paloda-Garhi-Anandpuri (SH-10A) proposed under Tranche 3 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 the type of loss and tenure, the institutional arrangement for delivering the entitlements and mechanism for resolving grievances and monitoring.

II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

A. Introduction

16. The subproject involves improvement of the Paloda-Garhi-Anandpuri State Highway 10A of total length of 53.275 km. and comprising of following sections in Banswara district of Rajasthan.

Garhi-Anandpuri section: commencing from km 32.500 at Garhi Kushalgarh Junction (with SH 54 A), near Garhi to km 72.900 at Gujrat Rajasthan Border in the state of Rajasthan having existing total length of 40.400 kms.

Paloda-Garhi section: commencing from km 221.100 at Udaipur-banswara junction (with SH32), Paloda to agarapura at junction of NH-927 A(Dungarpur-Banswara) in the state of Rajasthan having existing total length of 13.700 kms. {From junction of NH927A Dungarpur-Banswara) at agarapura village, the road is having common portion of 7.3 km with NH 927A&common portion of 0.575 km with SH-54A(Garhi-Kushalgarh).

B. Scope of Land Acquisition

17. Based on detailed design prepared by RPWD and the Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) the proposed Paloda-Garhi-Anandpuri State Highway 10A will require 21.68 hectare of land in Banswara District. The private land required for the improvements is 10.25 ha, besides private land 11.43 ha government land also required for transfer. The major impact assessed will be the displacement of affected families from their residential and commercial structures. The private land proposed for acquisition is 30 m in one bypass and mostly strips of land for 24 realignments, with the width varying from 5-10m, and abutting the existing road. The category and amount of land to be acquired is given below.

Table 7: Category of Land to be acquired

S.No.	Type of Ownership	Extent in Hectare	Sq.mt.
1	Private	10.25	102500
2	Government land	11.43	114300
Total		21.68	216800

Source: Census and Socio-Economic Survey, SIA, February-June 2022, and DPR

18. The land proposed to be acquired is under various uses. Based on the census and socio-economic data of SIA the land proposed for acquisition categorized by its use is presented in the following table.

Table 8: Classification of Loss of Private Land and Impacts

S.No.	Use of Land	Number of Affected Household	Hectare
1	Agricultural	837	10.168
2	Residential	21	0.091
3	Commercial	0	0
4	Barren Land	0	0
5	Others (If any)	0	0
Total		858	10.259

Source: Census and Socio-Economic Survey, SIA, February-June 2022,

19. The land being acquired has been categorized based on the extent of land lost and those landowners losing 10 percent and more of their land are only 7 households, being the significantly affected households in this subproject. The remaining 851 affected households are losing less than 10 percent of their agriculture land. The extent of land lost by the number of affected households is given in the following table.

Table 9: Intensity of Land Impact

S.No.	Scale of Impact	Number of Affected Household
1	Up to 10%	851
2	More than 10%	7
Total		858

Source: Census and Socio-Economic Survey, SIA, February-June 2022,

C. Impact to Structures

20. The properties likely to be affected by the proposed road are surveyed by using the structured schedule. These properties may include houses, shops, offices, religious establishments, markets, community halls, or any other structure. It has been attempted to get the details of various structures that are located within the proposed RoW of the project road.

21. The preliminary social survey, conducted within 9-30 meters as per proposed right of way indicates that there are significant numbers of structures falling within the proposed road. The survey shows that as many as 320 structures will be impacted within the proposed right of the way on the existing road. The structures include private properties, religious properties, community properties, and government properties. The following sections deal with the details of the affected structures along the project road. The number of properties and their distance from the existing centerline is depicted in Table 10.

Table 10: Distance of Affected Structures from Centreline

Sl. No.	Distance from center line	Number	%
1	Upto 5.0 m	165	51.56
2	Upto 10.0 m	96	30.00
3	Upto 15.0 m	59	18.44
Total		320	100.0

Source: Census and Socio-Economic Survey, SIA, February-June 2022,

i. Ownership of the properties likely to be affected

22. As mentioned above that the analysis of affected properties has been done. Analysis has been done to consider widening of the road according to proposed RoW. The total numbers of properties documented have been analysed under different categories in terms of their uses, such as private, religious, public /Govt. etc. Out of the total 320 properties that are likely to be affected, 303 (94.69%) are private properties (properties that are owned by individuals and do not have govt. or community ownership), while 3 (0.94%) are religious properties. Moreover, 13 (4.06%) Government properties and 1 (0.31%) are community structures are also likely to be negatively impacted.

23. The property falling within the corridor of impact as per its type of ownership has been documented in Table 12.

Table 11: Ownership of Properties likely to be affected

Sl. No.	Type of Properties	Number	Total %
1	Private	303	94.69
2	Religious	3	0.94
3	Government office	13	4.06
4	Community	1	0.31
Total		320	100.00

Source: Census and Socio-Economic Survey, SIA, February-June 2022,

24. Out of 303 private structures getting affected 282 (93.07%) belong to encroachers who own the adjoining land. The titleholders own 21 structures. The ownership details of the private structures getting affected are presented in the following table and the list of displaced households is provided in **Appendix-2&3**.

Table 12: Category of Private Ownership

Sl.No.	Category	Number of Structures	Percentage
1	Titltholders	21	6.93
2	Encroacher	282	93.07
3	Squatter	0	0.00
Total		303	100.00

Source: Census and Socio-Economic Survey, SIA, February-June 2022,

ii. Type of construction of the structures

25. Taking of the proposed widening of the road ointo consideration, after analysis, it reveals that maximum numbers of the constructed structures, which are likely to be impacted within the corridor of impact, are permanent (75.25%),and semi permanent (18.15%) in nature. Only6.6% are found temporary in construction. The details of the type of constructions of the structures are summarized in Table 13.

Table 13: Type of Construction of Structures

Sl.No.	Type of Construction	Number	Total %
1	Permanent	228	75.25
2	Semi-Permanent	55	18.15
3	Temporary	20	6.60
Total		303	100.00

Source: Census and Socio-Economic Survey, SIA, February-June 2022,

iii. Private properties to be affected

26. It is revealed from the social survey that in case of widening of the project road up to proposed RoW, the total number of private properties likely to be affected is estimated at 303 in number. These private properties are residential, commercial, or residential-cum-commercial and also include boundary wall. It was found in the social survey that most of the structures along the road are residential in nature (48.4%). Around 37.44% of the affected structures are commercial and 14.16% of them are residential-cum- commercial. Details of private properties likely to be affected are shown in Table 14.

Table 14: Type of Private Properties Likely to be affected

Sl. No.	Type of PrivateProperty	Number	Total %	HHs
1	Residential	114	37.62	114
2	Commercial	79	26.07	75
3	Res-cum-commercial	30	9.90	29
4	Others (Boundary Wall, Bathroom etc)	80	26.40	80
Total		303	100.00	298

Source: Census and Socio-Economic Survey, SIA, February-June 2022,

D. Magnitude of Impact on Structures

27. The subproject will cause impact to structures of temporary, semi-permanent and permanent type of construction. Out of 223 main impacted structures, around 221 structures will face loss of less than 50% of the total area and hence, the impact is non-significant. The significantly impacted structures (2 residential and 74 others) have been considered for replacement cost for the full structure. However, 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. Further, the owner has the option of seeking acquisition of the whole structure in line with Sec 94(1) of RFCTLARR Act. The extent of loss to structure and its use is presented in the following table.

Table 15: Use by Extent of loss to the Affected Structures

S.No.	Impact	Residence	Commercial	Residence cum Commercial	Others	Total
1	0-10	77	26	12	0	115
2	10-25	23	39	17	2	81
3	25-50	12	14	1	4	31
3	50-75	2	0	0	47	49
4	75-100	0	0	0	27	27
Total		114	79	30	80	303

Source: Census and Socio-Economic Survey, SIA, February-June 2022,

E. Loss of Livelihood

28. The subproject will cause significant impact on loss of livelihood to 53 households who would be losing over 10% of their commercial structure. There are 7 agriculture landowners who are losing more than 10% of their productive land and hence, the impact is significant. There are 14 tenants who will also face livelihood loss in this subproject. The loss of livelihood impact is presented in the following table.

Table 16: Loss of Livelihood

S.No.	Category of Loss	Number of Affected Households	Number of Affected Persons
1	Owners of Business	53	265
2	Commercial Tenants	14	70
3	Employees	0	0
4	Agricultural Landowners (losing ≥ 10% of the land)	7	35
Total		74	370

Source: Census and Socio-Economic Survey, SIA, February-June 2022,

F. Loss of Trees

29. The project will not require removal private trees 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 LAP 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.

G. Loss of Common Property Resources

30. In terms of community property resources (CPR), 17 structures were reported to be affected. Out of 17 structures, 3 are religious structures (temples), 9 are community structure (Chabutra, panchayati) and 5 are government structures (school etc). The types of affected CPRs are presented in the Table 17, and the list of CPR affected in the subproject is presented in **Appendix: 4**. 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 17: Type of affected CPR

Sl. No.	Type of Structure	No. of Structure	%
4	Community Structure	9	52.94
5	Religious Structure	3	17.65
6	Government Structure	5	29.41
Total		17	100.0

Source: Census and Socio-Economic Survey, SIA, February-June 2022,

III. SOCIO ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

A. Involuntary Resettlement Impacts

31. This resettlement plan is based on the census and socioeconomic survey carried out between February-June 2022, based on the final and detailed design of the road subproject. The census survey identified 1135 households losing their land and/or structures and 14 tenants losing their livelihood. The salient findings are presented in the following sections.

B. Methodology Adopted

32. 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-12m in urban sections, and 30m 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.

33. In addition to recording the above information, detailed socioeconomic characteristics, including the demographic profile of members of the household, standard of living, inventory of physical assets, vulnerability characteristics, indebtedness level, health and sanitation, perception about the project, and resettlement preferences was collected from all affected households. All structures were photographed and numbered for reference and record. The common property resources within the PRoW that were getting affected were also enumerated.

34. The census survey identified 1135 households that would be affected by the subproject. The socio-economic survey was carried out amongst all households and the details of the same are analysed and presented in the following sections.

C. Demographic Profile of Project Displaced Households

35. **Household by Sex:** Males account for 53.27% and female account for 46.73 % amongst Displaced Persons (DPs). The sex ratio among the DPs is found to be 877 females per one 1000 males.

Table 18: Number of Displaced Persons by Sex

	Number	Percentage
Male	2569	53.27
Female	2254	46.73
Total	4823	100.00

Source: Census and Socio-Economic Survey, SIA, February-June 2022,

36. **Household by Religion:** Hindus account for 95.5% of the household getting affected, followed by 3.35% Muslims and 1.15% household belongs to Jain.

Table 19: Household by Religion

Religion	Number	Percentage
Hindu	1084	95.51
Muslim	38	3.35
Jain	13	1.15
Total	1135	100.00

Source: Census and Socio-Economic Survey, SIA, February-June 2022,

37. **Household by Social Group:** Around 43% of the displaced households belong to the schedule tribe category, followed by 34% other backward caste, 17.5% general and around 6 % schedule caste. The details are provided in table below.

Table 20: Household by Social Category

Social Category	Number	Percentage
General	199	17.53
Other backward caste	381	33.57
Scheduled caste	68	5.99
Scheduled tribes	487	42.91
Total	1135	100.00

Source: Census and Socio-Economic Survey, SIA, February-June 2022,

38. **Household by Size of Family:** 34% of the affected families reported a family size of 3 to 4 members and around 33% of 5 to 6 members. The family size is small due to having more nuclear families. There are only 11% households having family size more than 6 members.

Table 21: Size of the Household

Size of the Family	Number	Percentage
Up to 2	255	22.47
3 to 4	386	34.01
5 to 6	372	32.78
Above 6	122	10.75
Total	1135	100.00

Average size of the family is 4.

Source: Census and Socio-Economic Survey, SIA, February-June 2022,

39. **Age group of affected persons:** The number of women aged above 65 years is more as compared to men in the same age group. However, in the 21 and below age group the difference in between two is not much. In all, 44% of the affected persons are in the age group of 21 and below, followed by 25% in the age group of 22 and 35, 13.8% in the age group of 36 and 50, 12% in the age group of 50 and 65 and 4.8% in the above 65 age group.

Table 22: Age Group of PAPs

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Up to 21	1110	43.21	1004	44.54	2114	43.83
> 21 and ≤ 35	634	24.68	587	26.04	1221	25.32
> 35 and ≤ 50	389	15.14	280	12.42	669	13.87
> 50 and ≤ 65	328	12.77	256	11.36	584	12.11
Above 65	108	4.20	127	5.63	235	4.87
Total	2569	100.00	2254	100.00	4823	100.00

Source: Census and Socio-Economic Survey, SIA, February-June 2022,

D. Socio-economic Profile

40. **Educational level of affected persons:** 20.7% DPs are uneducated. The other includes 13.3% up to primary, 20.7% up to middle, 20.65% below metric, 21.56% high school, 2.58% graduates and 0.41% are post graduate. 24.29% of the women are uneducated compared to 17.63% men.

Table 23: Educational level of PAPs

Educational	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Uneducated	390	17.63	478	24.29	868	20.77
Literate	234	10.58	322	16.36	556	13.30
Upto Middle	456	20.61	411	20.88	867	20.74
Below Metric	575	25.99	288	14.63	863	20.65
Metric	456	20.61	445	22.61	901	21.56
Graduate	86	3.89	22	1.12	108	2.58
Above	15	0.68	2	0.10	17	0.41
Total	2212	100.00	1968	100.00	4180	100.00

Note: Children below 6 years are excluded.

Source: Census and Socio-Economic Survey, SIA, February-June 2022,

41. **Occupation of affected persons:** The displaced households are largely (67.4%) involved in farming and cultivation followed by self-employed (15%) and business (14%). Only 0.79% households were found in job/service.

Table 24: Occupation of DPs

Occupation	Number	%
Cultivator	765	67.40
Agriculture Labourer	17	1.50
Daily Wage Earner	12	1.06
Salaried	9	0.79
Business	160	14.10
Self Employed	172	15.15
Total	1135	100.00

Source: Census and Socio-Economic Survey, SIA, February-June 2022,

42. **Income of affected household:** The official poverty line⁵ for the state is Rs. 4525 per month. 16.48% of DPs have monthly income less than Rs. 5000. Most (62%) of the DP households are earning between Rs.5,001 Rs.10,000 per month. Around 21% DPs are earning between Rs.10,001 and Rs.20,000, while, only 0.44% (5 households) have monthly income more than Rs. 20000. The details are provided below in table 25.

Table 25: Monthly Household Income of DHs

Monthly Family Income (Rs)	Number	Percentage
Up to 5,000	187	16.48
5,001 to 10,000	702	61.85
10,001 to 20,000	241	21.23
20,001 to 30,000	4	0.35
30,001 to 50,000	0	0.00
>50,000	1	0.09
Total	1135	100.00

Source: Census and Socio-Economic Survey, SIA, February-June 2022,

43. **Impact to vulnerable household:** The vulnerable account for 62.5% of the affected household and amongst the vulnerable 72.96% are schedule tribe households, followed by

⁵ Source: Press Note on Poverty Estimates, 2011-12, Government of India, Planning Commission, July 2013

11.69% schedule caste and 11.27% below poverty line (BPL)⁶ households. The category of vulnerable affected households is presented in the following table.

Table 26: Vulnerable Households in the Subproject

Vulnerable Type	Number	Percentage
Women Headed Household	25	3.52
Scheduled tribes	518	72.96
Scheduled Caste	83	11.69
Below poverty line	80	11.27
Disabled Headed Household	1	0.14
Old/Inactive	3	0.42
Total	710	100.00

Source: Census and Socio-Economic Survey, SIA, February-June 2022,

44. **Project Impact on Women:** Improved roads will bring equal benefits to women and girls. Direct benefits include a decrease in travel time and an increase in reliable and convenient transport services. Indirect benefits include improved access to products and services, including social services such as health, education, as well as other government services. During construction, women will also benefit from the increased employment opportunities. However, road construction and improvements may also lead to potential negative impacts such as the spread of STIs (sexually transmitted infections), trafficking, and road safety issues. Potential negative impacts will be addressed through community awareness that will be implemented by the RP implementing agency.

E. Key Socio-economic Indicators

45. The key socio-economic indicators established based on the census and socio-economic survey carried out amongst the affected household between February to June 2022 are presented below. These indicators would form the baseline indicators, in addition to other indicators identified by RPWD, and would be compared with the midterm and post-implementation evaluation carried out by the independent external evaluation agency.

Table 27: Key Socio- economic Indicators

S.No.	Indicator	Unit	Value/Figure
a)	Income (N = 1135)		
1	Monthly family income	Average	Rs. 8, 668
2	Number of earners	Average	1.87
b)	Impact (N =1135)		
3	Residence	%	10.0
4	Business / Shop	%	6.6
5	Residence cum Commercial	%	2.5
c)	Social Characteristics (N=1135)		
5	Family size	Average	4
6	Women headed household	%	2.2

F. Resettlement Preferences

46. The affected households were asked to indicate their preferred resettlement and rehabilitation option and were asked if they prefer self-managed cash assistance or project-supported housing/livelihood assistance. Out of 1135, only 15 households were opted for project supported assistance while, 100% of them preferred cash compensation for loss of their assets.

⁶ 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.

IV. IMPACT ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLE

A. Indigenous People in the Project

47. This Combined Resettlement and Indigenous People Plan (RIPP) is prepared for proposed subproject road improvement in Banswara district under RSHIP, based on detailed design and measurement surveys. It assesses and addresses the potential involuntary resettlement and indigenous peoples impacts of the proposed subproject components and is consistent with the resettlement framework and indigenous peoples planning framework for the Project, prepared in accordance with national laws and as per ADB SPS (2009).

48. This subproject will be primarily implemented in Banswara district of Rajasthan which has declared as 'scheduled area'⁷ by the Government of India which is duly notified by Tribal Area Development Department, Government of Rajasthan. The total area (including rural and urban areas of the district) has a considerably high percentage of scheduled tribe⁸ population (76.4%) predominantly Bhils according to Census 2011.

Figure 4: Schedule Areas of Rajasthan



49. As per notification of Government of India 2018, the areas comprising 3 complete districts namely, Banswara, Dungarpur, Pratapgarh; and 5 districts with partial coverage (includes 9 complete tehsils, 1 complete block and 46 complete gram panchayats covering 227 villages in the districts of Udaipur, Rajsamand, Chittorgarh, Pali and Sirohi of Rajasthan), have been included in the Scheduled Areas in the State of Rajasthan.⁸ The state receives central fund (as 100% grant) under special central assistance to tribal sub-scheme as additional financial resource to state plan funds for tribal development. The fund is utilized for implementation of various human resource development schemes/activities such as on health and education, enhancement of life quality by providing basic amenities including housing, livelihood support/improvement for reduction of poverty and unemployment, improved access to entitlements and rights.

50. The project road is traversing in Banswara district and is an existing State Highway. The road has existed for several decades serving both the local population of the area as well as broader population in Rajasthan and linking the state to Gujrat state. The socio-economic survey reveals that the schedule tribe households (Bhils) in the area are dominant and living

⁷ criteria for declaring any area as a "Scheduled Area under the Fifth Schedule of the Indian Constitution are: preponderance of tribal population, compactness and reasonable size of the area, a viable administrative entity such as a district, block or taluk, and economic backwardness of the area as compared to the neighbouring areas.
Source: <https://tribal.nic.in/declarationof5thSchedule.aspx>;
<https://tribal.nic.in/DivisionsFiles/clm/ScheduledAreas.pdf>

⁸ The Constitution of India defines as scheduled tribes, as follows: "Scheduled tribes (scheduled tribes) are those communities notified as such by the President of India under Article 342 of the Constitution. The first notification was issued in 1950. The President considers characteristics like (i) tribes' primitive traits; (ii) distinctive culture; (iii) shyness with the public at large; (iv) geographical isolation; and (v) social and economic backwardness before notifying them as a scheduled tribe." A scheduled tribe will have one of these factors by the respective markers.

in the villages along the road corridor. The socio-cultural customs and practices of tribal population are not distinctive from the rest of the population in the sense that they are participating in modern socio-political institutions, obtaining latest healthcare services, joining schools and colleges and most importantly they are very much mobile within and outside the State.

51. The proposed road subproject proposal will include construction of a bypass and realignment at several locations and therefore, it will affect the land and non-land assets of scheduled tribe communities living along the road. This RIPP is prepared in accordance with ADB SPS, 2009 requirements for involuntary resettlement and indigenous peoples Category B projects and to meet the following objectives:

- i to ensure that the scheduled tribe receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits;
- ii to ensure that when potential adverse impacts on the scheduled tribe are identified, these will be avoided to the maximum extent possible;
- iii to describe the identified scope and extent of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement impacts, impacts on indigenous peoples because of identified project components, and address them through appropriate recommendations and mitigation measures in the Plan;
- iv to present the socio-economic profile of the population in the project area including the indigenous peoples, identify social impacts, including impacts on the poor and vulnerable, and the needs and priorities of different sections of the population, including women, poor and vulnerable;
- v to describe the likely economic impacts and identified livelihood risks of the proposed project components;
- vi to describe the process undertaken during project design to engage stakeholders and the planned information disclosure measures and the process for carrying out consultation with affected people and facilitating their participation during project implementation;
- vii to establish a framework for grievance redressal for affected persons that is appropriate to the local context, in consultation with stakeholders;
- viii to describe the applicable national and local legal framework for the project, and define the involuntary resettlement and indigenous peoples' policy principles applicable to the project;
- ix to define entitlements of affected persons, and assistance and benefits available under the project;
- x to present a budget for resettlement and define institutional arrangements, implementation responsibilities and implementation schedule for resettlement implementation; and
- xi to describe the monitoring mechanism that will be used to monitor resettlement and indigenous peoples plan implementation.

B. Socio-Economic Profile of Indigenous People

52. As per 2011 census, Rajasthan has 9,238,534 tribal population constituting 13.48% of the State's population. Major concentration of tribal population is in Banswara, Dungarpur, Udaipur, Pratapgarh and Sirohi districts. Scheduled tribe population of Banswara District is 1,372,999 which is 76.38% of the district population. The total urban population of Banswara District is 127,621 and the total scheduled tribe population in urban areas is 14,791 which is 11.59% (refer Table 7). It is evident that the scheduled tribe population is predominately based in rural areas of the district.

Table 28: Scheduled Tribe Population in Banswara District

Total Population	Scheduled Tribe	Percentage (%) of total population	Total ST - Male	Percentage (%) of total ST	Total ST-Female	Percentage (%) of total ST
Total ST population in Rajasthan	9,238,534	13.48	4,742,943	51.33	4,495,591	48.66
Total ST population in Banswara district	1,372,999	76.38	690,476	50.28	682,523	49.72
Banswara district (Urban)	14,791	11.59	7,372	49.84	7,419	50.16
Banswara district (Rural)	1,358,208	81.34	683,104	50.30	675,104	49.30

Source: Census 2011.

53. The total population of the Census towns of Banswara District and the total scheduled tribe population in such towns is reflected below in table 29.

Table 29: Scheduled Tribe Population in Towns of Banswara District

Name of Town	Total population	Scheduled Tribe Population	Percentage (%) of Scheduled Tribe to Total Population
Garhi	5,180	1,609	31.06
Partapur	10,758	1,757	16.33
Banswara	101,017	10,057	9.96
Kushalgarh	10,666	1,368	12.83
Total	127,621	14,791	11.59

Source: Census 2011.

Table 30: Sex-Ratio among Scheduled Tribes in Banswara District

State/District	Scheduled Tribe Sex ratio
Rajasthan State	948
Banswara District	988

Source: Census 2011.

54. Regarding overall literacy profile of Banswara district, around 66.54% of the total population is literate which is higher than state level. It is evident from the table 31, among the total literate Scheduled Tribe population, male population has higher literacy rate (68.57%) whereas female population has 63.23%.

Table 31: Comparative Literacy Profile of State and Banswara District

Name	Total number of literates and Literacy rate	Male Literates and Literacy rate	Female Literates and Literacy Rate
State of Rajasthan	1,228,950 (52.8%)	732,210 (67.6%)	496,740 (37.3%)
Banswara District Level	551,912 (66.54%)	352,399 (68.57%)	199,513 (63.23%)

Source: Census, 2011.

C. Subproject Impact on ST People

55. The project will affect 518 households and 2239 DPs belonging to ST communities. Male-female proportions are 50.78% and 49.22%, indicating slightly higher ratio of male population over females. Sex ratio among the affected population is 969 females per 1000 males, which is higher than average sex ratio of Rajasthan state but lower than the district sex ratio. Average family size of the DHs is 4.3 which is a “medium” size of family in tribal villages. The description is given below in table 32.

Table 32: Population Composition of Affected Households

Total Affected Households	Population			Percentage		Sex Ratio	Family Size
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female		
518	2239	1137	1102	50.78	49.22	969	4.3

Source: Census and Socio-Economic Survey, SIA, February-June 2022,

56. The affected ST households are classified according to type of land ownership. Of the total 518 affected households, 487 are titleholders and 31 are encroachers.

Table 33: Ownership of the Land and Structure

S.No.	Ownership	Number of HHs	Percentage
1	Titleholder	487	94.02
2	Encroacher	31	5.98
Total		518	100.00

Source: Census and Socio-Economic Survey, SIA, February-June 2022

57. The DPs are losing land and structures. According to the census survey 89.96 % ST DPs are losing agriculture land only. 4.05% DPs are are losing both land and structures while, 5.98% DPs are losing only structure. The details are provided in the following table.

Table 34: Impact wise distribution of DPs

S.No.	Ownership of Assets	Number of HHs	Percentage
1	Land only	482	93.05
2	Land and Structure	05	0.97
3	Structure only	31	5.98
Total		518	100.00

Source: Census and Socio-Economic Survey, SIA, February-June 2022

58. There are a total 36 structures of ST households found to be impacted under the subproject. Of the total structure found impacted most (52.78%) are residential followed by commercial (25%) and other structures like boundary wall (22.2%). The details are given below in table-35.

Table 35: Type of structures Impacted

S.No.	Type of Structure	Number of HHs	Percentage
1	Residential	19	52.78
2	Commercial	9	25.00
3	Residential plus Commercial	0	0.00
4	Other (boundary wall)	8	22.22
Total		36	100.00

Source: Census and Socio-Economic Survey, SIA, February-June 2022

59. The data reveals that the impact on land and productive assets owned by ST households is less than 10 % and in case of structures the impact is less than 50%, which implies that there is no significant impact on ST households due to loss of assets. However, during RP implementation the valuation authority in consultation with community will assess the actual impact and viability of the structures.

D. Consultation with Indigenous People

60. Public consultation was carried out in all project affected villages along Paloda-Garhi-Anandpuri SH -10A inhabited by indigenous people. The consultation meetings were attended by Village Sarpanch, Panchayat Representative and common people including women. The Participants attending consultation meeting were briefed Paloda-Garhi-Anandpuri SH -10A project, its alignment and bypass, areas the highway passes through, type of impact the road project will bring in and affected persons. They were explained about objective of the consultation meeting, ADB's involuntary resettlement policy and safeguard concern about Indigenous people. The Village Sarpanch and members present expressed that they were aware about the project from the survey team conducting social and resettlement impact assessment. As per the requirement of PESA Act, a consent letter/no objection has been received from Sarpanch of each project village (**Appendix -5**). Since, the views expressed were not different from other common people a common summary of consultation is presented in **Chapter V**.

E. Indigenous Peoples Specific Action Plan

61. This Indigenous People Specific Action Plan implementation report shall be prepared on a quarterly basis for subproject which is being implemented in a scheduled area in which Combined RIPP is prepared. This report will be part of the quarterly progress reports/semi-annual monitoring report and will be submitted by PIC to PMU for onward submission to ADB.

Table 36: Specific Action Plan for Indigenous People

S.No.	Specific Activities	Means of Verification	Responsibility	Timeline	Status/ Remarks
1.	Identification and Verification of IP in Project area	Baseline generated through SIA	PIC/PIU/RP Implementation NGO	Year 1	
2.	Compensation and assistance paid to displaced IP households	QPR and SMR	PIU/PMU/ SLAO/Revenue Department/PIC	Year 2	
3.	Construction of Bus shelters/amenities as per GAP/GESI indicators	QPR and SMR and GAP/GESI Plan	PIC/PIU/PMU/RP Implementation NGO	Year 3	
4.	Participation of IP in awareness and training programs	Minutes of program/QPR and SMR	PIC/ PIU/RP implementation NGO	Year 1 to 3	
5.	Consultations held with IP households in different stages of project cycle	Minutes of consultations/ QPR and SMR	PIC/ PIU/RP implementation NGO/contractor	Year 1 to 3	

6.	Grievance Redress Mechanism established at different levels	Government order/notice/letter specifying inclusion of IP representation in GRC./QPR/SMR	PMU	Year 1	
7.	Endline survey including satisfaction, status of reconstruction of affected structures and restoration of livelihood to pre-project level.	Endline survey report and project completion report	PIC/RP Implementing NGO/PIU	Year 3	

ADB = Asian Development Bank, GESI = Gender Equality and Social Inclusion, GRC = Grievance Redress Committee, IP= Indigenous peoples, MPR = Monthly Progress Report, PIC= Project Implementation Consultant, PIU = Project Implementation Unit, PMU = Project Management Unit, QPR = Quarterly Progress Report.

62. The RP implementation NGO will consult the IP people in the project area and find out the need-based activities if required and desired so by the the IPs like construction of approach road, play-ground, drainage etc. The NGO will intimate PIUs on the development requirement of the IP communities and facilitate PIU to implement the same. PMU to make provision in the contract of Civil Contractor to extend such help if desired so from the IP communities.

63. The cost of above-mentioned measures are already included in the overall cost of contract for the project and contingency is available to accommodate such requirement during implementation. The implementing NGO will help the village communities and coordinate with the project authority and contractor during project implementation.

V. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND DISCLOSURE

A. Consultation in the Project

64. 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 socioeconomic 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 resettlement plan implementation period.

B. Methods of Consultation

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

66. During the census and socioeconomic 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 the opportunity to express their concern was provided during the consultations. The consultation methods followed and proposed are detailed in the following table.

Table 37: Consultation Methods

Stakeholders	Consultation Method
Affected Persons	Census and Socioeconomic 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

67. In addition to the web disclosure of the resettlement plan 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.

68. 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 on private property were discussed with the affected communities. A total of 65 persons (including 24 females) participated in the 6 consultation meetings. The number of participants and the photographs are provided as **Appendix-6** to this report.

C. Outcome of the Consultations

69. Consultations were undertaken 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.

Perceived Negative Impacts

- Loss of agriculture land
- Increase in air pollution
- Problem for school going children due to increased traffic
- Increase in Road accident

Perceived Positive Impacts

- Ease of travel
- Increase in self-employment
- Saving of travel time
- Improved living standard
- Better access to health and educational facilities
- Increase in land price.

70. The people were generally enthusiastic about the project and consider that it will bring social and economic development to the region. There is a 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 roads 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 assistance to be completed before the start of construction work. People were particularly concerned about road safety issues and expressed the need for proper signage, speed breakers, and pedestrian crossings to minimize the risk of accidents.

71. The community perceives that the project will help in improving road safety, promote more business, give better access to services, reduce travel time and promote local employment opportunities. They consider that it would lead to an increase in land rates and facilitate the 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 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) an increase in leisure time. The negative impacts pointed out were largely related to the loss of land and assets. The salient discussion points are summarized in the following table.

Table 38: Summary of Consultation Outcome

Location	Issues / Concerns	Response
Porda (Bakhatpura) Date: 12.03.2022	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Land Acquisition Process, 2. Compensation for structures, option for relocation. 3. Safety issues and speed breaker at school and underpass for animals. 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. 5. Same is considered in design and provided 6. Employment opportunity during civil works is built into the contractor document.
Ratanpura (Aajana) Date: 17.03.2022	<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
Bori Date: 20.03.2022	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Safety issues and benefits from the project to the Stakeholders. 2. Acquisition of structures coming within ROW. 3. Majority of participants asked for provision of footpath and road side drains. 4. 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 5. Relocation/Reconstruction of temples adjacent to Road Carriageway 6. People are asking whether 4 lane road provision in village portion 7. 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

Location	Issues / Concerns	Response
Chhaja Date: 25.03.2022	<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
Metwala Date: 28.03.2022	<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.
Oda Date:28.03.2022	<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

72. The extent and level of involvement of stakeholders at various stages of the project from the 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 the 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.

73. 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 will be conducted during implementation where the PIU Project Director, supported by the implementon 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 the 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

74. The resettlement plan will be disclosed by the PMU and uploaded to the PWD website along with the gist of the resettlement plan translated into the 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 the local language will be made available at the office of the PMU, PIUs and distributed to the affected persons.

75. Information will be disseminated to affected persons at various stages. Information including the magnitude of the loss, detailed asset valuations, entitlements and special provisions, grievance procedures, the 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, booklets, etc. in Hindi. The Hindi version of the executive summary of the resettlement plan along with the entitlement matrix and structure and process of GRC will also be disclosed.

76. 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. The 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 on the website throughout the life of the project.

VI. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

A. Background

77. 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

78. 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

79. 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 the RFCTLARR Act are discussed below.

80. The RFCTLARR Act applies to the 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.

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

82. 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 a 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 the 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 on all immovable properties or assets, trees, and plants.

83. 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 the Second Schedule and Third Schedule. The amenities to be provided in a resettlement site are detailed in the Third Schedule.

84. The Government of India recognizes and seeks to protect the rights of scheduled tribes, principally through the following Acts/policies:

85. **The National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST)** came into effect from 19th February 2004 through Constitution (89th Amendment) Act, 2003 which bifurcated the erstwhile National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes into two separate commissions for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The NCST functions under clause (5) of Art.338 A includes "To investigate & Monitor matters relating to Safeguards provided for STs under the Constitution or under other laws or under Govt. Order, to evaluate the working of such Safeguards." Further, it also has a duty to submit report to the President annually and at such other times as the Commission may deem fit, upon/ working of Safeguards.

86. **The Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights Act)** or FRA, 2006 and the Rules, which came into force from 1 January 2008 (including an Amendment in 2012). The Act recognizes and records the rights of forest dwellers who have been residing and depending on the forest for generations for their bonafide livelihood needs, without any recorded rights;

87. **The Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act or PESA, 1996** empowers the Gram Sabha in a scheduled area to prevent alienation of land in the scheduled area and to take appropriate action to restore unlawfully alienated land of a scheduled tribe; and the power to control local plans (for development) and resources for such plans. The Gram Sabha has to approve any plan for social and economic development in a scheduled area before implementation, and is responsible for selection of beneficiaries under any poverty alleviation or other program; and

88. **The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995** which protect SC/scheduled tribes from (a) wrongful occupation or cultivation of any land owned by them or allotted to them or lands notified by any competent authority to be allotted to, a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and transfer of land allotted to SC/scheduled tribes; (b) wrongful dispossession of a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe from his land or premises or interference with the enjoyment of his rights over any land, premises or water; and (c) from any forceful removal/causing of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe to leave his house, village or other place of residence.¹⁰

C. Legal and Policy Frameworks of Rajasthan State

89. The legislation and policy concerning the land acquisition and resettlement for road projects include (i) Rajasthan Land Revenue Code, 1959, (ii) Rajasthan Highway Act, 2003, (iii) Rajasthan Resettlement Policy-2007. The gist of these acts and policies are discussed in the following section.

1. Rajasthan Land Revenue Code, 1959

¹⁰ Transfer means a sale, gift, exchange, mortgage (with or without possession), lease, or any other transaction not being a partition among members of a family or a testamentary disposition, and includes the creation of a charge or an agreement to sell, exchange, mortgage, or lease or enter into any other transaction.

90. 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 the power of revenue departments but does not deal with the acquisition and payment of compensation.

2. Rajasthan Highway Act, 2003

91. 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 in highways of the Rajasthan State.

3. Rajasthan Resettlement Policy-2007

92. The 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 a 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

93. The Rules framed and notified by GoR for the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 detail the process of SIA, public hearing and SIA report, and social impact management plan. The consent requirement that is to be obtained during the SIA is explained with the provision of formats for the same. The rules also explain the process of preparing and publishing the rehabilitation and resettlement scheme.

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

94. ADB 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.

95. 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 losses, whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary.

96. 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 the 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

97. A comparison between Government Statutes and ADB's involuntary resettlement safeguards policy that provides gap-filling measures reflected in the entitlement matrix is presented in Annexure-1. 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.

98. 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 the 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 titleholders, 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 the 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 percent solatium, and 12 percent interest on market rate to all titleholders. Further, in addition to compensation, the title holders are entitled to resettlement allowance, subsistence allowance, and shifting allowance. This meets the ADB SPS requirement. Furthermore, the titleholders who lose their house and who do not have any other house site will be entitled to a built house or cash in lieu of house provided they have been residing in the affected area for the preceding three years.

99. 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 the structure, trees, plants, or standing crops damaged must also be included and the solatium being 100 percent of all amounts inclusive. The Act furthermore meets ADB requirement of all compensation to be paid prior to the project taking possession of any land and provision of R&R support including subsistence grant and transportation cost.

Table 39: Comparison between ADB IR Policy Requirements and RFCTLARR Act 2013 with Gap filling measures

S.No.	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				

S.No.	Asian Development Bank's Involuntary Resettlement Policy Requirement	RFCTLARR Act 2013	Remarks and provisions in RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap
1	Avoid involuntary resettlement (IR) wherever feasible	✓	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	✓	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	✓	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.	✓	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 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	✓	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	✓	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	

S.No.	Asian Development Bank's Involuntary Resettlement Policy Requirement	RFCTLARR Act 2013	Remarks and provisions in RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap
			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 organizations	✓	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. [Ref: Section 5]	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
11	Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns.	✓	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.	✓	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	✓	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)]	

S.No.	Asian Development Bank's Involuntary Resettlement Policy Requirement	RFCTLARR Act 2013	Remarks and provisions in RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap
	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.			
14	Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards	✓ (partly)	The act provides for special provisions and assistance for scheduled caste and scheduled tribe in scheduled area. [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 category and also SC/ST from non-scheduled areas,	Special provision for vulnerable have been provided in Entitlement matrix.
15	Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if acquisition is through negotiated settlement.	x	Not explicitly stated	Provided 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	✓	The Act provides for the preparation of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme including time line for implementation [Ref: Section 16 - sub-section 2]	

S.No.	Asian Development Bank's Involuntary Resettlement Policy Requirement	RFCTLARR Act 2013	Remarks and provisions in RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap
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	✓	<p>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]</p> <p>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 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]</p>	
18	Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitle before physical or economic displacement. Implant the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation	✓	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.	✓	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

F. Involuntary Resettlement Safeguard Principles for the Project

100. 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 socioeconomic survey of displaced persons, including 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 the use of appropriate technology to reduce land requirement; (iii) modify the designs of subproject components to minimize 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 standards before displacement whichever is higher.
 - (vii) Carry out meaningful consultations with displaced persons, host communities, and concerned non-government organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, 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, 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 the land acquisition is through a negotiated settlement¹¹ to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.
- (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

101. Compensation for Land: Land will be acquired at replacement cost and in accordance with provisions of the 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 factor¹² of 1.25-1.75 times on the land value being higher of the guideline value or average of higher 50% of sale deed rates for the last 3 years or any rates consented for PPP or private projects. In addition, 100% solatium for the involuntary acquisition of land will be added. If the residual land, remaining after the acquisition, is unviable, the owner of such land/property will have the right to seek acquisition of his entire contiguous holding/property.

102. 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 (For titleholders only) 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.

103. 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.

¹¹ 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.

¹² As per Rajasthan Land Acquisition Bill, 2014.

104. 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.

VII. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

A. Introduction

105. 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

106. 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.

107. **Cut-off Date:** For title holders, the date of Section -11 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 (Feb 2022) 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.

108. 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

109. 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 socioeconomic 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.

110. 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 approved¹³ and endorsed by Government of Rajasthan and further updated and revised in February 2018 and again in January 2019.

Table 40: Entitlement Matrix

S No	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	<p>Compensation for land at Replacement Cost¹⁴ or Land for land, where feasible.</p> <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 GoR¹⁵ 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	<p>Compensation at replacement cost</p> <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 In case of partly affected house, manufactory or other building, as per Section 94</p>

¹³ GO No. F7 (143) SHA/PPP/2015/D-1262 of Public Works Department, Government of Rajasthan dated 17.11.2015.

¹⁴ 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

¹⁵ For this Project the multiplying factors decided by the state government based on the distance from urban area are -0-10 km (1.25), 10-20 km (1.5), 20-30 km (1.75), <30 km (2).

S No	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
				(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.	The affected people will have a choice to opt for one of the three options.
			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 a cattle shed	
		3.5	One-time Resettlement 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	

S No	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
			require to relocate due to the project	
4	Loss of Residence	4.1	<p>In case of Project based relocation an alternative house for those who have to relocate, as per IAY specifications in rural areas and a constructed house/flat of minimum 50 sq. m. 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 GoI IAY¹⁶ standards in rural areas and Rs.1, 50, 000 in case of urban areas.</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	
			force. or	

¹⁶ With effect from April 01, 2016, the IAY scheme has been restructured as Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G) by Government of India.

S No	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
			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	
		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 a cattle shed	
		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 to relocate 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 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.	

S No	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
			<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 to relocate due to the project	
		5.7	Right to salvage affected materials	

PART III. IMPACT TO SQUATTERS AND ENCRAOCHERS – Those in the existing Right of Way where no Land Acquisition is done

6	Impact to Squatters	6.1	Loss of House	<p>Only those directly affected squatters who live there will be eligible for all assistance.</p> <p>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-</p>
		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	

S No	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
			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	tenant) will be eligible for other assistances
		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 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	7.1	Cultivation	Market value for the loss of

S No	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
	Encroachers	7.1.1	2-month notice to harvest standing crops or market value of compensation for standing crops, if notice is not given	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 replacement cost 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	One adult member of the affected household, whose livelihood is affected, will be entitled for skill development. 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. Suitable trainers or local resources will be identified by PIU and NGO in consultation with local training institutes.
		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				
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 compensation for structures at replacement cost.
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.	11.1	Relocation or restoration, if feasible, or cash compensation at replacement cost.	The PIU with the support of RP implementation support NGO will consult the trustees of the places of worship and in consultation with the local panchayat will facilitate

S No	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
	community buildings, schools, etc.			the relocation of these property. The compensation for reconstruction/relocation of places of worship will also include the associated cost of carrying out rituals/ceremonies during reconstruction/relocation.
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 / Safeguards Policy Guidelines of Multilateral Institutions.

111. 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.

VIII. RELOCATION OF HOUSING AND SETTLEMENTS

A. Provision for Relocation

112. The PIU will provide compensation at replacement cost for affected land and structure in accordance with the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 to the title holders. Further, compensation for partially damaged structures, along with cost of restoration has been included and shifting assistance has also been provided for the displaced households in the entitlement matrix. 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. Feb 2022.

113. The census and socio-economic survey revealed 2 households losing more than 50% of their residential structures. These households have encroached on the government land and have sufficient private land adjacent to the structures to reconstruct the house. Therefore, not a single household is required to be relocated under this subproject. The affected household are eligible to get the compensation at replacement cost as mentioned in the entitlement matrix.

B. Relocation Strategy

114. The physically displaced titleholder households will be entitled for a built house as per PMAY norms or cash in lieu of house. Considering the fewer number of physically displaced households the subproject does not envisage development of any resettlement site. As part of the implementation activity, the PIU with the help of the implementation support NGO should consult each and every DPs to obtain their choice based on the options available to them. The displaced households will be provided with built house in accordance with the provisions of the RFCTLARR Act, if the displaced households desires to have a house provided under the project. The stamp duty and registration charges for the house site and built house will be borne by PWD.

115. With the scattered nature of resettlement impacts the residential structures of non-titleholders affected in the project are spread all along the sub project road. The DPs preferred for cash compensation and self-relocation and during the focused group discussion, while discussing about relocation options people were very much in favour of resettlement within the village to avoid disruption of community life and problem with host community. Therefore, cash compensation at market rate along with relocation assistances is adopted as more practical solution in this case.

116. All the structures affected in the project as per provisions made in the entitlement matrix will be eligible for the following:

- (i) Compensation for structure will be paid at the replacement cost to be calculated as per latest prevailing basic schedules of rates (BSR) without depreciation,
- (ii) In case of relocation, one-time Resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000 per affected household
- (iii) In case of relocation, shifting assistance to all structures at @ of Rs. 50,000 per structure,
- (iv) Subsistence allowance of Rs. 36,000/- in case of relocation.
- (v) Additional one-time assistance of Rs.50, 000/- to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe families who are displaced from scheduled areas and who require to relocate due to the project

- (vi) Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets with no deductions from replacement value,

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

- a) At least 60 days advance notice before demolition of structure.
- b) Their dismantled structures materials will not be confiscated and they will not pay any fine or suffer any sanction.
- c) The RP implementing agency engaged for RP implementation will assist DPs during verification of assets and will provide necessary counselling on payment of compensation and assistance.
- d) The RP implementing agency will 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.
- e) In close consultation with the DPs, the RP implementing agency will fix the shifting dates agreed with the DPs in writing and the arrangements desired by the DPs with respect to their entitlements.
- f) In case of self-relocation also, the RP implementing agency will assist the DPs in finding alternative land within the village if so desired by the DPs in consultation with village committee and other beneficiaries in the villages.

C. Relocation Strategy for CPR

118. There are 17 common property resources reported to be affected under the sub-project as provided in table 17 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. CPR clearing and reconstruction including any ceremonial/religious expenses to relocate such structures will be undertaken by civil works contractors, and the associated costs are incorporated in their contracts.

IX. INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION

A. Loss of Livelihood in this Subproject

119. The project impacts reveal that due to loss of land and commercial structures 74 households will experience loss of their livelihood. As per the findings of census survey, 7 landowners losing more than 10% of their agricultural land, 53 owners of commercial structures and 14 tenants doing business activity in affected commercial structures will be losing their livelihood due to the project. The details of impact on livelihoods in the project are summarized in the Table 41.

Table 41: Loss of Livelihood in the Project

Category of Loss	Number of Affected Households	Number of Affected Persons
Owners of Business	53	265
Commercial Tenants	14	70
Employees	0	0
Agricultural Landowners (losing ≥ 10% of the land)	7	35
Total	74	370

Source: Census and Socio-Economic Survey, SIA, February-June 2022,

B. Entitlements for Loss of Livelihood

120. 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.

1. Loss of livelihood to title owner losing agricultural land and commercial structure

- (i) cash compensation at replacement cost for affected land as per RFCTLARR Act provisions and structures, at scheduled rates without depreciation along with 100 percent solatium on market value of land and structure;
- (ii) onetime 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;
- (iii) right to salvage affected materials,
- (iv) subsistence allowance of Rs.36, 000/- for affected households who require to relocate due to the project;
- (v) shifting assistance of Rs.50, 000/- to the landowner, who is required to relocate, and
- (vi) one-time resettlement allowance of Rs.50, 000/- for affected household who have to relocate.
- (vii) 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.

2. Loss of livelihood to non-title owner losing structures

- (i) cash compensation at replacement cost for affected structure as per RFCTLARR Act provisions and structures, at scheduled rates without depreciation
- (ii) house construction grant of Rs. 70000 to loss of residence.
- (iii) additional house site grant of Rs. 50000 to those who have no house site.
- (iv) right to salvage affected materials,
- (v) subsistence allowance of Rs.18,000/- for commercial loss and affected households who require to relocate due to the project;

- (vi) shifting assistance of Rs.10,000/- to the landowner, who is required to relocate, and
- (vii) assistance of Rs. 25,000 to vulnerable households and training.

121. 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

122. 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 alternative 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 socioeconomic 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 and vulnerable 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 vulnerable/eligible affected persons for income restoration and skill up-gradation as necessary. 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).

X. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

A. Introduction

123. The resettlement cost estimate for the project road Paloda-Garhi-Anandpuri proposed under Package-4 include compensation for private land determined in accordance with RFCTLARR Act and by adopting the applicable multiplying factor in accordance with The Rajasthan Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2016.

124. The compensation for structures is at replacement cost without depreciation, resettlement and rehabilitation assistances to titleholders in accordance with the RFCTLARR Act and 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. **616.3** million. The major heads of budget items are listed below.

B. Compensation

125. **Private Land:** The compensation for private land has been calculated as an average of replacement cost of land in rural and semi-urban area adjoining the road corridor. The replacement cost was gathered during census survey in discussion with local community and the elected local body representatives. For budgetary purpose, the replacement cost for land has been taken as Rs.699,755 per hectare or approximately Rs.69.97 per sq.m. being the highest rate for rural land from the DLC (District Level Committee) records. The multiplying factor as per State rules is 1.25-1.75 based on the distance from the nearest urban centre and for budgeting purpose, the highest of the multiplying factor of 1.75 has been taken and along with the 100% solatium. Thus, the land cost has been taken as Rs.244.91 or say Rs.245 including the multiplying factor and the solatium.

126. **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.16, 200 for permanent structure, Rs.11, 028 for semi-permanent structure and Rs. 4, 104 for temporary structure, and the cost includes 100% solatium. 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. The solatium of 100% on structure rate is adopted for titleholders.

127. **Compensation for Trees:** The subproject has no impact on private 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

C. Assistances

128. All other unit rates as per the minimum provisions contained in RFCTLARR Act and as per the approved entitlement matrix. For budgeting purpose, the onetime grant of Rs.5, 00, 000 has been provided for all titleholders from whom land is being acquired as one-time grant is easier for PWD to manage than the annuity policy.

D. Compensation for Community Assets and Government Structures

129. The unit cost for the place of worship has been budgeted at a lumpsum Rs.5, 00, 000 to cover the cost of reconstruction which would be assessed and paid during implementation by PIU.

E. RP Implementation Cost

130. The cost of hiring NGO for assisting PIU in resettlement plan implementation has been provided with a budget of Rs.150,00,000, 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, as this facility is a Category-A for IR and also the T3 subprojects together will come under Category-A, a budgetary provision of Rs.50,00,000 has been made available for hiring of a consultant for the same. 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 administrative expenses like staff training, in particular the PIU staff involved in resettlement plan implementation, has also been budgeted.

F. Source of Funding and Fund Flow

131. 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

132. The budget for this sub-project is based on data and information collected during census and socio-economic surveys conducted in February-June 2022. The unit rates for structure have been worked out from the SoR. The total budget for Paloda-Garhi-Anandpuri is estimated at Rs. **616.3** million.

H. Disbursement of Compensation and Assistances

133. 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 land and 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.

134. 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 42: Budget Estimate

S.No.	Item	Input Unit	Rate	Quantity	Amount
A	Compensation				
A-1	Land Cost (Multiplying Factor 1.75 and Solatium 100% -titleholders)	Sq.m	245	102500	25112500
A-2	Interest for 1 year @12%				3013500
A-3	Temporary Structures *	Sq.m	4104	341.79	1402706.16
A-4	Semi-permanent Structures *	Sq.m	11028	758.69	8366833.32
A-5	Permanent Structures*	Sq.m	16200	2575.54	41723748
A-6	Compound Wall	Running meter	1510	1078	1627780
A-7	Cost of CPR	LS	500000	17	8500000
	Sub total (A)				89747067.48
B	R&R Assistance				
B-1	One-time assistance of Rs. 5 lakh to TH	One-time	500000	858	429000000
B-2	Vulnerable Household assistance	One-time	25000	710	17750000
B-3	Training for Vulnerable household	One-time	5000	710	3550000
	Sub total (B)				450300000
C	Administrative Cost				
C-1	NGO Recruitment	LS	15,000,000	1	15000000
C-2	Hiring of External Monitor	LS	50,00,000	1	5000000
C-3	Administrative Expenses (PIU)	LS	2,00,000	1	200000
C-4	Disclosure Expenses	LS	50,000	1	50000
	Sub total (C')				20250000
	Total (A+B+C)				560297067.5
D	10 % Contingency				56029706.75
	Grand Total				616326774.2
	Total in INR Million				616.33

XI. GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MECHANISM

A. Grievance Redressal Committee

135. Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) will be established at two-levels, one at the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) level and second at Project Management Unit (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.

136. 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.

137. 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.

138. 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.

139. **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.

140. **Second Level GRC:** Second level GRC will be a three-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

141. **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

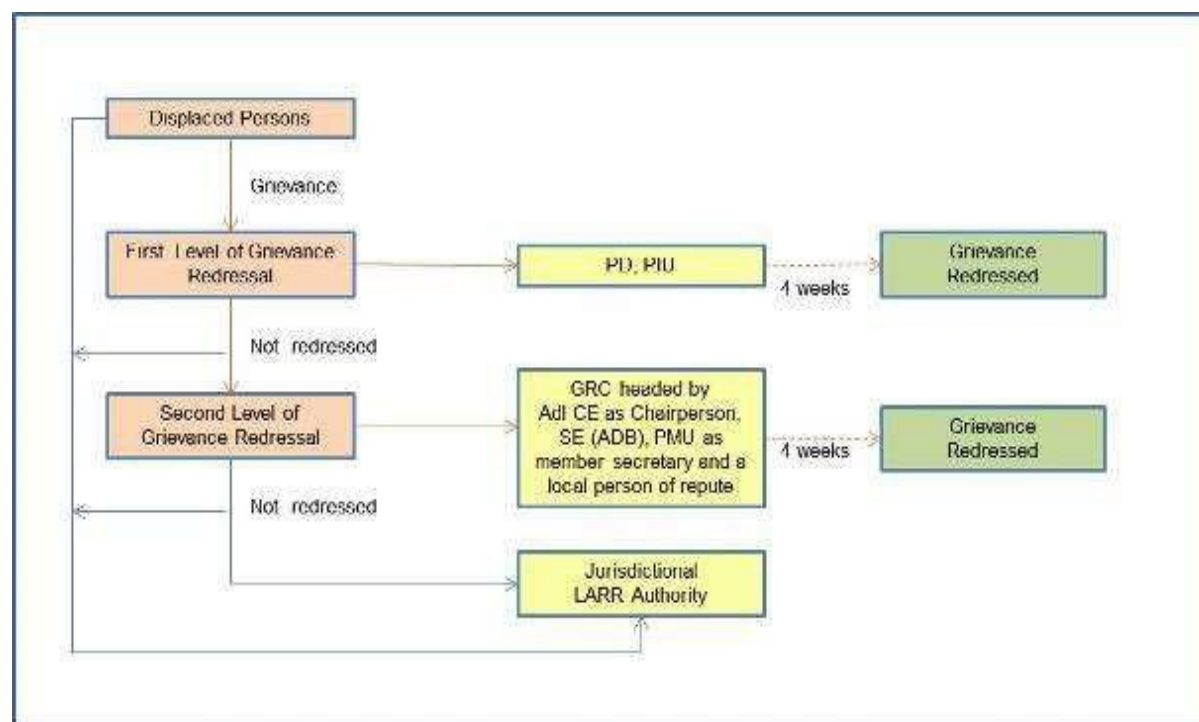
person about the date, time and venue of the hearing and make it known that s/he is entitled for personal hearing and that representation through proxy will be not be entertained. Communication will also be sent through implementation support NGO to ensure that the petitioner is informed about the date of hearing.

142. **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 four-week time and written communication will be sent to the complainant about the decision taken.

143. In addition to the subproject level grievance redressal mechanism, affected persons can submit their grievances through the State government grievance redressal mechanism namely *Rajasthan Sampark*¹⁷ and further, all stakeholders will have access to ADB's Accountability Mechanism¹⁸.

144. **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 four weeks 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 5: Grievance Redressal Process



¹⁷ <http://sampark.rajasthan.gov.in/index.aspx>

¹⁸ <https://www.adb.org/contact?target=Hmzi1zfKqMSRDKA0C6/kg==&name=Complaint%20Receiving%20Officer&referrer=node/81970>

XII. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION

A. Administrator of LARR

145. 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

146. 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.

147. 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.

148. 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 engagement of an external expert/monitor to undertake semi-annual monitoring of the subprojects either through PMU or PIU and submit the semi-annual monitoring report to ADB along with PMU/PIU's response to the comments/observations made in the report.

C. Project Implementation Unit

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

150. 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 note 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

151. 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.

152. 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.

153. 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 **Annexure 8**.

E. Project Implementation Consultant

154. 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. External Expert/Monitor

155. The ADB Safeguard Policy Statement requires an external expert or monitor to be retained when a project involves significant impacts. The external expert will not be involved in day-to-day project implementation or supervision. The external expert will verify Rajasthan PWD's monitoring information and provide advice on safeguard compliance issues. If any critical involuntary resettlement issues are identified, the external monitor will prepare a corrective action plan. The external expert will prepare and submit semi-annual reports to Rajasthan PWD and ADB. The detailed terms of reference of the external expert is in **Annexure 9**.

G. Rehabilitation and Resettlement Award

156. 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.

157. 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.

158. 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.

159. 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.

160. 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 socioeconomic 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.

H. Management Information System (MIS)

161. 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 socioeconomic 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 thorough 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.

I. Capacity Building of PIU

162. 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.

XIII. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

A. Introduction

163. 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

164. 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.

165. 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.

166. 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.

167. 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

168. 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 updated 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.

169. **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.

170. The construction of houses to physically displaced titleholder households 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.

171. 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 nonsignificant 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.

Figure 6: RP Implementation Work Plan

[illegible]

XIV. MONITORING AND REPORTING

A. Introduction

172. 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

173. The Project Implementation Unit (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; (ii) use of grievance procedures; (iii) information dissemination to affected persons on benefits; and (iv) 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.

174. PMU will prepare and 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

175. The external expert 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. The external monitor will submit quarterly monitoring reports to PMU and ADB.

176. The indicative monitoring indicators for physical monitoring will be: land acquired (ha) private; land transferred (ha) - 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.

177. 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 9.

178. 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.

A. Subproject Road Name:B. Questionnaire No:

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

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

H. Km/Chainage.

1. Ownership of the Land

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

☐

2. Type of Land

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

☐

3. Use of Land

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

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

☐

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

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

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

1. Irrigated: 2. Non-irrigated:

3. Other: 4. Total:

7. Status of Ownership

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

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

☐

8. Type of Private Ownership

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

☐

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

10. Father's Name:

11. Rate of the Land (Per Acre)

1. Market Rate: 2. Revenue Rate:

12. Any of the following people associated with the Land

A. Agricultural Laborer 1. Yes 2. No

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

☐

B. Tenant/Lessee 1. Yes 2. No

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

☐

C. Sharecropper 1. Yes 2. No

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

☐

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

☐

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

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

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

a) Length b) Width c) Height

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

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

a) Length b) Width c) Height

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

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

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

22. Age of the Structure (in years):

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

24. Use of the Structure (select appropriate code from below) ☐
A. Residential Category
1. House 2. Hut 3. Other (specify).....
B. Commercial Category
4. Shops 5. Hotel 6. Small Eatery 7. Kiosk 8. Farm House
9. Petrol Pump 10. Clinic 11. STD Booth
12. Workshop 13. Vendors 14. Com. Complex
15. Industry 16. Pvt. Office 17. Other (specify).....
C. Mixed Category
18. Residential-cum-Commercial Structure
D. Community Type
19. Community Center 20. Club 21. Trust 22. Memorials
23 Other (specify).....
E. Religious Structure
24. Temple 25. Church 26. Mosque 27. Gurudwara 28. Shrines
29. Sacred Grove 30. Other (specify).....
F. Government Structure
31. Government Office 32. Hospital 33. School 34. College
35. Bus Stop 36. Other (specify).....
G. Other Structure
37. Boundary Wall 38. Foundation 39. Cattle Shed
40. Other (specify).....

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

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

27. Any of the following people associated with the Structure? ☐
A. Tenant in the structure 1. Yes 2. No
Name (i) (ii) ☐
B. Employee/ wage earner in commercial structure 1. Yes 2. No
Name (i) (ii) ☐
C. Employee/ wage earner in residential structure 1. Yes 2. No
Name (i) (ii) ☐

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

29. Social Category of AP

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

5. Others (specify).....

30. Religious Category

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

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

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

32. Number of family members with following criteria

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

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

5. Minor Orphan.....

33. Vulnerability Status of the Household:

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

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

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

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

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

36. Resettlement/ Relocation Option

1. Self Relocation 2. Project Assisted Relocation

37. Compensation Option for Land loser

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

38. Compensation Options for Structure loser

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

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

1. Employment Opportunities in Construction work 2. Assistance/ Loan from other ongoing development scheme 3. Vocational Training 4. Others (specify)

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

Sl. No	Name of the Family Member	Age	Sex	Marital Status	Education	Occupation
		in years	1. Male 2. Female	1. Married 2. Unmarried 3. Widow 4. Widower 5. Others	1. Illiterate 2. Literate 3. Up to middle 4. Below metric 5. Metric 6. Graduate 7. Above Grad. 8. Below 6 years	1. Service 2. Business 3. Agriculture 4. Study 5. Housewife 6. Labour 7. Unemployed 8. Professional 9. Below 6 years 10. Old/inactive
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						

8						
9						
10						
11						
12						
13						
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						
19						
20						

(Signature of the Supervisor) Date:

(Signature of the investigator)

Appendix 2: List of Titled Displaced Person

S.No.	Village/Town	Name of Owner	Land Use	Classification of Land	Ownership of Land	Vulnerability Status	Plot Number	Total affected area in Hectare	Impact on Land (%)	Use of Structure	Affected Area of the Structure	Magnitude of Impact (%)
1	Gatrod	Basanti Bamniya	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	314, 309	0.057901	2.29			
2	Gatrod	Mahaenra Bamniya	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	314, 309					
3	Gatrod	Heera lal Bamniya	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	314, 309					
4	Gatrod	Vijay Shankar Bamniya	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	314, 309					
5	Gatrod	Nanu Bamniya	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	314, 309					
6	Gatrod	Ramtu Bamniya	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	314, 309					
7	Gatrod	Soma Bamniya	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	314, 309					
8	Gatrod	Bhurji Bamniya	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	314, 309					
9	Gatrod	Tejpal Bamniya	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	314, 309					
10	Gatrod	Arjun Bamniya	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	314, 309					
11	Gatrod	Jeeva Bamniya	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	314, 309					
12	Gatrod	Bavari Bamniya	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	314, 309					
13	Gatrod	Phool Chand Bamniya	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	314, 309					
14	Gatrod	Sambu Bamniya	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	314, 309					
15	Gatrod	Puniya Bamniya	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	314, 309					
16	Gatrod	Harlal Bamniya	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	314, 309					
17	Gatrod	Ketan Bamniya	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	314, 309					
18	Gatrod	Ramji Bamniya	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	314, 309					
19	Gatrod	Heera Bamniya	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	314, 309					
20	Gatrod	Bhuri Bamniya	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	314, 309					
21	Gatrod	Bharat Bamniya	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	314, 309					
22	Gatrod	Bapulal Bamniya	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	314, 309					
23	Gatrod	Kanta Bamniya	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	314, 309					
24	Gatrod	Ganesh Bamniya	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	314, 309					
25	Gatrod	Badamilal Bamniya	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	314, 309					
26	Gatrod	Dhaniya	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	308, 307, 725/292	0.2054151	11.59			
27	Gatrod	Birji Pargi	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	308, 307, 725/292					
28	Gatrod					ST	308, 307, 725/292					
29	Anandpuri	Dhanji	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	875	0.0244391	1.93			
30	Anandpuri	Nathu Lohar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		810	0.0021986	0.14			
31	Anandpuri	Bhavna Sikligar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		3995/2139	0.0583206	7.68			
32	Anandpuri	Dhuliya Chammar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	SC	715, 717	0.0133664	2.64			

S.No.	Village/Town	Name of Owner	Land Use	Classification of Land	Ownership of Land	Vulnerability Status	Plot Number	Total affected area in Hectare	Impact on Land (%)	Use of Structure	Affected Area of the Structure	Magnitude of Impact (%)
33	Anandpuri					SC	715, 717					
34	Anandpuri	Mohanlal Kalal	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		620	0.0018478	0.09	Residential	14.5	0-10
35	Anandpuri	Kalu	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	512	0.0383955	5.05		14.5	0-10
36	Anandpuri	Mohan Lal	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	2138	0.0083542	0.47	Residential	14.5	0-10
37	Anandpuri	Rajendra Kumar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	3527/512	0.0383955	1.90		3	0-10
38	Anandpuri	Jagdish	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	SC	2233/2799	0.009148	0.60		61.5	25-50
39	Anandpuri	Harikaran	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	874, 873, 872	0.02361908	0.93		19.5	
40	Anandpuri	Motli	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	874, 873, 872				74.2	
41	Anandpuri	Shivlal	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	874, 873, 872				14.7	
42	Anandpuri	Manoram Damor	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	684/2806	0.0067329	0.30		45.6	
43	Anandpuri	Balmukund Damor	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	684/2806				6.75	
44	Anandpuri	Parveen Damor	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	684/2806				15	
45	Anandpuri	Basanti Damor	Orchad	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	684/2806				13.5	
46	Anandpuri	Ajay Damor	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	684/2806				45.9	
47	Anandpuri	Kamla Devi	Residential	Irrigated	Titleholder		3548/621	0.0025234	0.20		7.8	
48	Anandpuri	Lalit Pal Kalal	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		3548/621				7.8	
49	Anandpuri	Ashwin Damor	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	684/2806				1.2	
50	Anandpuri	Rohit Damor	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	684/2806				5.2	
51	Anandpuri	Praveen Kumar Lohar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		726	0.008354	0.55		7.8	
52	Anandpuri	Nanulal Lohar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		726				3.9	
53	Anandpuri	Umesh Lohar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		797	0.0038917	0.38		3.9	
54	Anandpuri	Rajesh Kumar Lohar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		797				0.6	
55	Anandpuri	Leela Devi Lohar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		797					
56	Anandpuri	Himmat Devi	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	SC	2215, 2217, 2218	0.0386409	1.27			
57	Anandpuri	Roshan Chamar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	SC	2215, 2217, 2218					
58	Anandpuri	Jaiprakash Chamar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	SC	2215, 2217, 2218					
59	Anandpuri	Devjee Chamar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	SC	2215, 2217, 2218					
60	Anandpuri	Ramlal Chamar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	SC	2215, 2217, 2218					
61	Anandpuri	Kachru Chamar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	SC	2215, 2217, 2218					
62	Barkota	Ramji Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	353, 361	0.0027015	0.13			
63	Barkota					ST	353, 361					
64	Barkota	Phoolchand	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	472, 471	0.0711177	4.68			
65	Barkota					ST	472, 471					
66	Barkota	Mohan Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	998	0.0014819	0.15			
67	Barkota	Bala Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	998					
68	Barkota	Sardar Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	409, 411	0.0070401	0.35			
69	Barkota	Teresingh	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	409, 411					

S.No.	Village/Town	Name of Owner	Land Use	Classification of Land	Ownership of Land	Vulnerability Status	Plot Number	Total affected area in Hectare	Impact on Land (%)	Use of Structure	Affected Area of the Structure	Magnitude of Impact (%)
70	Barkota	Lalee	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	349, 1000, 1001, 999	0.0432334	1.14			
71	Barkota	Suresh Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	349, 1000, 1001					
72	Barkota					ST	349, 1000, 1001, 999					
73	Barkota					ST	349, 1000, 1001, 999					
74	Barkota	Sunil Garasia	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	857, 998	0.0300846	1.70			
75	Barkota	Kamla Devi	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	857, 998					
76	Barkota	Cowdi Bhil	Residential	Unirrigated	Titleholder	ST	471, 500, 501	0.1079264	7.10			
77	Barkota	Harlal Bhil	Residential	Unirrigated	Titleholder	ST	471, 500, 501	0.035975467		Residential	3	0-10
78	Barkota	Subhash	Orchad	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	471, 500, 501					
79	Barkota	Nathu	Orchad	Unirrigated	Titleholder	ST	831	0.0127286	0.50			
80	Barkota	Ramila Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	831					
81	Barkota	Kamlesh	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	831					
82	Barkota	Indubala	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	831					
83	Barkota	Rakesh	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	831					
84	Barkota	Barju	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	831					
85	Barkota	Himmat	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	831					
86	Barkota	Rooplal Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	508	0.0380185	2.50			
87	Barkota	Subhash Chandra Garasia	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	508					
88	Barkota	Kesarimal	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	508					
89	Barkota	Kanta	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	508					
90	Barkota	Mohan Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	508					
91	Barkota	Chetan Devi	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	508					
92	Barkota	Naresh Garasia	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	508					
93	Barkota	Natwar Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	508					
94	Barkota	Prakash Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	508					
95	Barkota	Kamala Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	508					
96	Barkota	Shambhulal Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	508					
97	Barkota	Shanti	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	508					
98	Barkota	Mania	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	508					
99	Barkota	Angari	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	508					
100	Barkota	Choukha	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	508					
101	Chhaja	Tej Bahadur Singh	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	BPL	1797	0.0890127	7.03			
102	Chhaja	Gajraj Singh	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		1797					
103	Chhaja	Kailash Kunwar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	BPL	1797					

S.No.	Village/Town	Name of Owner	Land Use	Classification of Land	Ownership of Land	Vulnerability Status	Plot Number	Total affected area in Hectare	Impact on Land (%)	Use of Structure	Affected Area of the Structure	Magnitude of Impact (%)
104	Chhaja	Kamla kunwar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		1797					
105	Chhaja	Mithlesh Kunwar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		1797					
106	Chhaja	Meghraj	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	BPL	1797					
107	Chhaja	Brajpal	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		1797					
108	Chhaja	Balveer Singh	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	BPL	1797					
109	Chhaja	Jaideep Singh	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	BPL	1797					
110	Chhaja	Kesar kunwar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		1797					
111	Chhaja	Karan singh	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		1797					
112	Chhaja	Yuvraj Singh	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		1797					
113	Chhaja	Manuraj Singh	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		1797					
114	Chhaja	Datar Singh	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		1797					
115	Chhaja	Mahavir Singh	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		1797					
116	Chhaja	Virendra Singh	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	BPL	1797					
117	Chhaja	Daulat Kunwar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		1835	0.0891635	5.87			
118	Chhaja	Dhul jee	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	BPL	1844, 1845, 1846	0.1203961	6.79			
119	Chhaja	Nathulal	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	SC	1844, 1845, 1846					
120	Chhaja					SC	1844, 1845, 1846					
121	Chhaja	Himmat Singh	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	BPL	1791, 1790	0.1195053	5.24			
122	Chhaja	Lakshmi Kunwar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		1791, 1790					
123	Chhaja	Nagendra Singh	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	BPL	1791, 1790					
124	Chhaja	Dilip Singh	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	BPL	1787, 1788, 1688, 1685, 1701	0.2454012	7.46			
125	Chhaja	Narendra Singh	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		1787, 1788, 1688, 1685, 1701					
126	Chhaja						1787, 1788, 1688, 1685, 1701					
127	Chhaja						1787, 1788, 1688, 1685, 1701					
128	Chhaja						1787, 1788, 1688, 1685, 1701					
129	Chhaja	Rajpal Kalal	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		1730, 1692, 1742	0.1156784	7.61			
130	Chhaja						1730, 1692, 1742					
131	Chhaja						1730, 1692, 1742					
132	Chhaja	Mohanlal Kalal	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		1696	0.0932322	5.26			
133	Chhaja	Udayalal Kalal	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		1697	0.0932322	7.36			
134	Chhaja	Mani	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		1828	0.0870784	5.73			
135	Chhaja	Mathur	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	BPL	1828					
136	Chhaja	Shivsankar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder							

S.No.	Village/Town	Name of Owner	Land Use	Classification of Land	Ownership of Land	Vulnerability Status	Plot Number	Total affected area in Hectare	Impact on Land (%)	Use of Structure	Affected Area of the Structure	Magnitude of Impact (%)
137	Chhaja	Laxmi	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	WHH	1828					
138	Chhaja	Arvind	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	BPL						
139	Chhaja	Jitendra	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		1828					
140	Chhaja	Tulsilal	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		1828					
141	Chhaja	Anand Kunwar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	WHH	1943/2047, 1948, 1343, 1349, 1934, 1368, 1915, 1916, 1914, 1827, 1735	0.8349136	16.49			
142	Chhaja	Abhinandan Singh	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		1943/2047, 1948, 1343, 1349, 1934, 1368, 1915, 1916, 1914, 1827, 1735					
143	Chhaja	Anita Kunwar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	WHH	1943/2047, 1948, 1343, 1349, 1934, 1368, 1915, 1916, 1914, 1827, 1735					
144	Chhaja	Digvijay Singh	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	BPL	1943/2047, 1948, 1343, 1349, 1934, 1368, 1915, 1916, 1914, 1827, 1735					
145	Chhaja	Dharmaraja Devi	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	WHH	1943/2047, 1948, 1343, 1349, 1934, 1368, 1915, 1916, 1914, 1827, 1735					
146	Chhaja	Nayanraj	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	BPL	1943/2047, 1948, 1343, 1349, 1934, 1368, 1915, 1916, 1914, 1827, 1735					
147	Chhaja	Yogendra Singh	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	BPL	1943/2047, 1948, 1343, 1349, 1934, 1368, 1915, 1916, 1914, 1827, 1735					
148	Chhaja	Raja Yashpal Singh	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		1943/2047, 1948, 1343, 1349, 1934, 1368, 1915, 1916, 1914, 1827, 1735					

S.No.	Village/Town	Name of Owner	Land Use	Classification of Land	Ownership of Land	Vulnerability Status	Plot Number	Total affected area in Hectare	Impact on Land (%)	Use of Structure	Affected Area of the Structure	Magnitude of Impact (%)
149	Chhaja	Ramrakshapal Singh	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		1943/2047, 1948, 1343, 1349, 1934, 1368, 1915, 1916, 1914, 1827, 1735					
150	Chhaja	Lokesh Kunwar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	WHH	1943/2047, 1948, 1343, 1349, 1934, 1368, 1915, 1916, 1914, 1827, 1735					
151	Chhaja	Lokpal Singh	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		1943/2047, 1948, 1343, 1349, 1934, 1368, 1915, 1916, 1914, 1827, 1735					
152	Chhaja	Sudhir Pratap	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		1943/2047, 1948, 1343, 1349, 1934, 1368, 1915, 1916, 1914, 1827, 1735					
153	Chhaja	Hitpal Singh	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		1943/2047, 1948, 1343, 1349, 1934, 1368, 1915, 1916, 1914, 1827, 1735					
154	Chhaja	Ganeshlal Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	1826, 1728	0.1403171	4.62			
155	Chhaja	Nanu Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	1826, 1728					
156	Chhaja	Puja Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	1826, 1728					
157	Chhaja	Prakash Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	1826, 1728					
158	Chhaja	Mohan Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	1826, 1728					
159	Chhaja	Somi	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	1826, 1728					
160	Chhaja	Lakshman Singh	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	BPL	1729	0.0883027	3.49			
161	Chhaja	Rajendra Singh	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		1786	0.0164186	0.93			
162	Chhaja	Jel Singh	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	BPL	1787	0.1184739	7.80			
163	Chhaja	Shivshankar Pandya	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		1828	0.0870784	8.60			
164	Chhaja	Hiralal Lohar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		1829, 1830, 1832	0.1806666	8.92			
165	Chhaja	Surya Singh	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	BPL	1790, 1791	0.1195053	7.87			
166	Chhaja	Kishore Singh	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	BPL	1790, 1791					
167	Chhaja	Ranjit Singh	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		1790, 1791					
168	Chhaja	Nandkunwar Singh	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	WHH	1790, 1791					
169	Chhaja	Kamlesh Lohar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		1843	0.1693828	16.72			
170	Chhaja	Bhagwati	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		1843					
171	Chhaja	Govind	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		1843					
172	Chhaja	Virendra Singh	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		1797	0.0890127	7.03			

S.No.	Village/Town	Name of Owner	Land Use	Classification of Land	Ownership of Land	Vulnerability Status	Plot Number	Total affected area in Hectare	Impact on Land (%)	Use of Structure	Affected Area of the Structure	Magnitude of Impact (%)
173	Chhaja	Durganarayan Singh	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	BPL	1797					
174	Chhaja	Rajendra Singh	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		1701	0.0552414	3.12			
175	Chhaja	Bhopal Singh	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		1701					
176	Katheria	Govind	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	503/587	0.0101254	0.36			
177	Katheria	Kanku	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	503/587					
178	Katheria	Ranjit	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	503/587					
179	Katheria	Ramanlal	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	503		0.00	Residential	61.5	0-10
180	Katheria	Shivlal	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	503					
181	Katheria	Amar Singh	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	503					
182	Katheria	Manilal	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	503					
183	Katheria	Bapulal	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	503					
184	Katheria	Santudi	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	503					
185	Katheria	Ramesh Jat	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	472, 471	0.0711177	4.01			
186	Katheria	Bhanwar Lal	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	472, 471					
187	Katheria	Dilip	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	472, 471					
188	Katheria	Ravindra	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	472, 471					
189	Katheria	Ramesh	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	472, 471					
190	Katheria	Nathu Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	472, 471					
191	Katheria	Meera Devi	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	472, 471					
192	Katheria	Mohan	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	472, 471					
193	Katheria	Mahendra	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	502	0.0305541	2.41			
194	Katheria	Deva	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	502					
195	Katheria	Karma	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	502					
196	Katheria	Kamlesh	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	502					
197	Katheria	Laba	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	502					
198	Katheria	Geba	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	502					
199	Katheria	Champi Devi	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	502					
200	Katheria	Golmandi	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	502					
201	Katheria	Dinesh	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	502					
202	Katheria	Ujama	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	502					
203	Katheria	Dhanapal	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	502					
204	Sarwai	Sardar Singh Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	835, 845	0.0076965	0.34			
205	Sarwai	Manju Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	1290, 1284, 1285,	0.0384261	3.79			
206	Sarwai	Mir Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	678, 677, 674	0.0132835	0.87			
207	Sarwai	Joti Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	1402	0.0119626	1.18			
208	Sarwai	Mohan Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	1698/732	0.004038	0.53			
209	Sarwai	Harji Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	651, 649, 500, 499	0.0760436	7.51			
210	Sarwai	Ramesh Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	716	0.0093682	0.92			

S.No.	Village/Town	Name of Owner	Land Use	Classification of Land	Ownership of Land	Vulnerability Status	Plot Number	Total affected area in Hectare	Impact on Land (%)	Use of Structure	Affected Area of the Structure	Magnitude of Impact (%)
211	Sarwai	Shilpa	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	1874/649	0.0502583	3.97			
212	Sarwai	Reena Devi	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	1851/774					
213	Sarwai	Krizesh Kalal	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	496	0.018921	1.07			
214	Sarwai	Hira Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	1693/732	0.004038	0.20			
215	Sarwai	Maganlal Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	842, 843	0.0080224	0.32			
216	Sarwai	Laluda Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	500, 499	0.0269558	0.71			
217	Sarwai	Kamali Devi	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	1897/673	0.0039127	0.39			
218	Sarwai	Kamlesh Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	654, 653, 652	0.0618438	4.07			
219	Sarwai	Galia Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	718, 717	0.0217611	0.61			
220	Sarwai	Shanta Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	718, 717					
221	Sarwai	Nathuram Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	1468, 1470, 1471	0.0102197	0.67			
222	Sarwai	Champa Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	1468, 1470, 1471					
223	Sarwai	Phulchand Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	1468, 1470, 1471					
224	Sarwai	Shantilal Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	1164, 774, 775	0.0523714	4.14			
225	Sarwai	Kalpesh Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	1164, 774, 775					
226	Sarwai	Dinesh Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	1451, 1453, 1454, 1294, 1293, 1292, 1291, 1290	0.0960264	4.74			
227	Sarwai	Ganga Devi	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	1451, 1453, 1454, 1294, 1293, 1292, 1291, 1290					
228	Sarwai	Rabji Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	1451, 1453, 1454, 1294, 1293, 1292, 1291, 1290					
229	Sarwai	Warji Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	1451, 1453, 1454, 1294, 1293, 1292, 1291, 1290					
230	Sarwai	Megji Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	1451, 1453, 1454, 1294, 1293, 1292, 1291, 1290					
231	Sarwai	Ratu Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	899, 776	0.0410722	2.70			
232	Sarwai	Saba Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	899, 776					
233	Sarwai	Bansat Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	899, 776					
234	Sarwai	Sardar Singh Garsia	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	899, 776					
235	Sarwai	Pujalal Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	1259, 1627/1214	0.0113921	0.64			
236	Sarwai	Ratan	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	1259, 1219					
237	Sarwai	Raju Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	1259, 1627/1214					
238	Sarwai	Vikram Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	1259, 1627/1214					
239	Sarwai	Rupa Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	775	0.0248181	1.63			

S.No.	Village/Town	Name of Owner	Land Use	Classification of Land	Ownership of Land	Vulnerability Status	Plot Number	Total affected area in Hectare	Impact on Land (%)	Use of Structure	Affected Area of the Structure	Magnitude of Impact (%)
240	Sarwai	Shankar Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	775					
241	Sarwai	Devaram Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	889, 776	0.0410722	2.32			
242	Sarwai	Dhana Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	889, 776					
243	Sarwai	Nanu Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	493	0.0224434	0.89			
244	Sarwai	Soma Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	493					
245	Sarwai	Vijay Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	493					
246	Sarwai	Ramesh Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	1786/708	0.0062015	0.41			
247	Sarwai	Bada Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	1786/708					
248	Sarwai	Mathura Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	1741/708	0.0101667	0.57			
249	Sarwai	Mathura Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	1741/708					
250	Sarwai	Bhura Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	1741/708					
251	Sarwai	Nathu Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	1624/1290, 1284, 1285	0.0387261	3.82			
252	Sarwai	Subhash Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	1624/1290, 1284, 1285					
253	Sarwai	Mir Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	1624/1290, 1284, 1285					
254	Sarwai	Prakash Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	1624/1290, 1284, 1285					
255	Sarwai	Champa Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	1624/1290, 1284, 1285					
256	Sarwai	Mani Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	1624/1290					
257	Sarwai	Praveen Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	1624/1290					
258	Sarwai	Mana Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	7903	0.0058144	0.57			
259	Sarwai	Champi Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	7903					
260	Sarwai	Basu Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	7903					
261	Sarwai	Lakha Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	7903					
262	Sarwai	Mohanlal Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	1371	0.0058049	0.38			
263	Sarwai	Halia Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	1371					
264	Sarwai	Sohanlal Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	1371					
265	Sarwai	Mega Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	1371					
266	Sarwai	Ramchandra Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	1371					
267	Sarwai	Geeta Devi	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	1371					
268	Sarwai	Havla Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	787, 1693/732	0.0173274	0.86			
269	Sarwai	Shanta Devi	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	1693/732					
270	Sarwai	Kaaba Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	1693/732					
271	Sarwai	Kaaba Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	1693/732					
272	Sarwai	Mohan Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	1693/732					

S.No.	Village/Town	Name of Owner	Land Use	Classification of Land	Ownership of Land	Vulnerability Status	Plot Number	Total affected area in Hectare	Impact on Land (%)	Use of Structure	Affected Area of the Structure	Magnitude of Impact (%)
273	Sarwai	Motia Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	1906/1468, 1470, 1471	0.0102197	0.45			
274	Sarwai	Mohanlal Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	1906/1468, 1470, 1471					
275	Sarwai	Kavala Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	1906/1468, 1470, 1471					
276	Sarwai	Koma Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	1906/1468, 1470, 1471					
277	Sarwai	Ashok Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	1363	0.0205961	1.36			
278	Sarwai	Shanti Devi	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	1363					
279	Sarwai	Galia Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	1363					
280	Sarwai	Makna Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	1150, 1149	0.0404577	2.28			
281	Sarwai	Kalpesh Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	1150, 1149					
282	Sarwai	Kalu Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	1150, 1149					
283	Sarwai	Mahesh Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	1150, 1149					
284	Sarwai	Kamali Devi	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	1150, 1149					
285	Sarwai	Soma Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	1150, 1149					
286	Sarwai	Devi Lal Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	1150, 1149					
287	Sarwai	Thawarchand Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	1150, 1149					
288	Sarwai	Sardar Singh Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	1150, 1149					
289	Sarwai	Motilal Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	1150, 1149					
290	Sarwai	Galji Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	1150, 1149					
291	Sarwai	Walm Devi	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	775	0.0248181	0.98			
292	Sarwai	Chatura Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	775					
293	Sarwai	Hariram Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	775					
294	Nana Mookiya	Bapulal Singhada	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	497] 496] 396] 398] 675	0.0771658	5.08			
295	Nana Mookiya	Jeeva Singhada	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	497] 496] 396] 398] 675					
296	Nana Mookiya	Kantilal Singhada	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	497] 496] 396] 398] 675		0.00			
297	Nana Mookiya	Kaba Singhada	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	497] 496] 396] 398] 675					
298	Nana Mookiya	Basu	Residential	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	489	0.0175335	0.99			
299	Nana Mookiya	Manoj Patel	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	480] 481	0.03657598				
300	Nana Mookiya	Ladji Singhada	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	450	0.0146674	0.72			
301	Nana Mookiya	Kati	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	144@127	0.0144127	0.95			
302	Nana Mookiya	Bali	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	510@1040	0.0256624	1.45			
303	Nana Mookiya	Devendra Damore	Residential	Unirrigated	Titleholder	ST	427	0.0086041	0.34			

S.No.	Village/Town	Name of Owner	Land Use	Classification of Land	Ownership of Land	Vulnerability Status	Plot Number	Total affected area in Hectare	Impact on Land (%)	Use of Structure	Affected Area of the Structure	Magnitude of Impact (%)
304	Nana Mookiya	Drupada Devi	Residential	Other	Titleholder	ST	426	0.0035018	0.12			
305	Nana Mookiya	Kanta Devi	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	1070/522, 1074/522	0.0799162	2.10			
306	Nana Mookiya	Rama Singhada	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	495, 1212/493	0.0190343	0.94			
307	Nana Mookiya	Brajkishore	Residential	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	1087/413	0.0046074	0.45			
308	Nana Mookiya	Resham Devi	Residential	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	707	0.0316544	2.08			
309	Nana Mookiya	Ramesh Singhada	Residential	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	489	0.0175355	0.99			
310	Nana Mookiya	Pratap Singhada	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	1213/493, 489	0.02668	1.32			
311	Nana Mookiya	Ajit	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	947] 954	0.0019168	0.15			
312	Nana Mookiya	Dinesh	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	954	0.0232864	1.84			
313	Nana Mookiya	Savali Devi	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	954					
314	Nana Mookiya	Virpal Damore	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	954					
315	Nana Mookiya	Maresh Kumar Damore	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	954					
316	Nana Mookiya	Shanti Devi	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	947] 954					
317	Nana Mookiya	Ajay Damor	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	947] 954					
318	Nana Mookiya	Ashok Kumar Damor	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	947] 954					
319	Nana Mookiya	Pony	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	431	0.0097572	0.96			
320	Nana Mookiya	Ganga Devi Pargi	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	431					
321	Nana Mookiya	Jagmal Pargi	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	431					
322	Nana Mookiya	Light Pargi	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	431					
323	Nana Mookiya	Lal Singh Pargi	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	431					
324	Nana Mookiya	Gautam Lal Singhada	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	107/522, 1074/522, 532, 537, 525	0.0399581	2.63			
325	Nana Mookiya	Manilal Singhada	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	532, 537/992, 525	0.0429937	2.43			
326	Nana Mookiya	Motilal Singhada	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	532, 537/992, 525					
327	Nana Mookiya	Kawoda	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	1174/518, 532, 537/992, 525	0.0673034	2.95			
328	Nana Mookiya	Dhana Singhada	Residential	Other	Titleholder	ST	537/1021	0.0513361	3.38			
329	Nana Mookiya	Shantilal	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	537/1021					
330	Nana Mookiya	Kamji	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	537/1021					
331	Nana Mookiya	Nanu Singhada	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	537/1021					
332	Nana Mookiya	Ashok Singhada	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	485, 486, 484/991, 412/1028, 901, 418	0.16101	7.95			
333	Nana Mookiya	Hanti Devi	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	485, 486, 484/991, 412/1028, 901, 418					
334	Nana Mookiya	Ramu Singhada	Residential	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	485, 486, 484/991, 412/1028, 901, 418					

S.No.	Village/Town	Name of Owner	Land Use	Classification of Land	Ownership of Land	Vulnerability Status	Plot Number	Total affected area in Hectare	Impact on Land (%)	Use of Structure	Affected Area of the Structure	Magnitude of Impact (%)
335	Nana Mookiya	Phoolchand Singhada	Residential	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	485, 486, 484/991, 412/1028, 901, 418					
336	Nana Mookiya	Kailash Chandra Singhada	Residential	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	485, 486, 484/991, 412/1028, 901, 418					
337	Nana Mookiya	Praveen Kumar Singhara	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	485, 486, 484/991, 412/1028, 901, 418					
338	Nana Mookiya	Kalji Singhara	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	485, 486, 484/991, 412/1028, 901, 418					
339	Nana Mookiya	Nanji Singhada	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	485, 486, 484/991, 412/1028, 901, 418					
340	Tamtiya	Mohan	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	328, 13, 12	0.1195563	4.72			
341	Tamtiya	Lalu	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	372/2791	0.1989209	7.14			
342	Tamtiya	Khema	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	326, 330/2685	0.0295728	0.58			
343	Tamtiya	Badi Devi	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	148, 11	0.028945	1.63			
344	Tamtiya	Puja	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	11	0.019	1.25			
345	Tamtiya	Velji	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	332	0.0066289	0.65			
346	Tamtiya	Rupali Devi	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	250	0.0291701				
347	Tamtiya	Dalaji	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	1503/2700, 247, 136, 105, 106, 130, 25, 24	0.2625681	6.91			
348	Tamtiya	Jamana Devi	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	84, 76, 77, 78, 79, 93	0.0153726	0.61			
349	Tamtiya	Rama	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	84, 76, 77, 78, 79, 93					
350	Tamtiya	Dhanpal Kalalua	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	252	0.0961076	6.33			
351	Tamtiya	Laxman	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	252					
352	Tamtiya	Limburi	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	252					
353	Tamtiya	Sabuda	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	252					
354	Tamtiya	Dhula kalalua	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	252					
355	Tamtiya	Jawli	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	247, 136, 105, 106, 130, 25, 24, 237, 236	0.2406689	9.50			
356	Tamtiya	Mana	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	247, 136, 105, 106, 130, 25, 24, 237, 236					
357	Tamtiya	Shankar	Residential	Unirrigated	Titleholder	ST	247, 136, 105, 106, 130, 25, 24, 237, 236					

S.No.	Village/Town	Name of Owner	Land Use	Classification of Land	Ownership of Land	Vulnerability Status	Plot Number	Total affected area in Hectare	Impact on Land (%)	Use of Structure	Affected Area of the Structure	Magnitude of Impact (%)
358	Tamtiya	Sohan	Residential	Unirrigated	Titleholder	ST	247, 136, 105, 106, 130, 25, 24, 237, 236					
359	Tamtiya	Kesar Devi	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	247, 136, 105, 106, 130, 25, 24, 237, 236					
360	Tamtiya	Mohan	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	247, 136, 105, 106, 130, 25, 24, 237, 236					
361	Tamtiya	Dhanna	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	247, 136, 105, 106, 130, 25, 24, 237, 236					
362	Tamtiya	Nathu Barjod	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	247, 136, 105, 106, 130, 25, 24, 237, 236					
363	Tamtiya	Chetan Devi	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	251, 95, 104, 249	0.090474	3.57			
364	Tamtiya	Nanuda	Residential	Unirrigated	Titleholder	ST	251, 250, 95, 104, 249					
365	Tamtiya	Kali Devi	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	251, 95, 104, 249					
366	Tamtiya	Badji	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	251, 95, 104, 249					
367	Tamtiya	Haliya Tabiyar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	251, 95, 104, 249					
368	Tamtiya	Italy Devi	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	251, 91, 104, 249					
369	Tamtiya	Raman Tabiyar	Residential	Unirrigated	Titleholder	ST	251, 91, 104, 249					
370	Tamtiya	Lala	Residential	Unirrigated	Titleholder	ST	251, 91, 104, 249					
371	Tamtiya	Gatu	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	251, 91, 104, 249					
372	Tamtiya	Mana	Residential	Unirrigated	Titleholder	ST	251, 91, 104, 249					
373	Tamtiya	Kamla Tabiyar	Residential	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	251, 91, 104, 249					
374	Ubapan	Italy Devi	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 61, 2, 5	0.1728255	11.38			
375	Ubapan	Hakra Patgi	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 61, 2, 5					
376	Ubapan	Shanti	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 61, 2, 5					
377	Ubapan	Kamli	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 61, 2, 5					
378	Ubapan	Mathura	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 61, 2, 5					
379	Ubapan	Virji	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 61, 2, 5					

S.No.	Village/Town	Name of Owner	Land Use	Classification of Land	Ownership of Land	Vulnerability Status	Plot Number	Total affected area in Hectare	Impact on Land (%)	Use of Structure	Affected Area of the Structure	Magnitude of Impact (%)
380	Ubapan	Rama Patagi	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 61, 2, 5					
381	Ubapan	Jagaji	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	62, 63, 65, 68	0.0419049	3.31			
382	Ubapan	Ram Chandra	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	62, 63, 65, 68					
383	Ubapan	Komji	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	62, 63, 65, 68					
384	Ubapan	Rakesh	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	62, 63, 65, 68					
385	Ubapan	Gautamlal	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	62, 63, 65, 68					
386	Ubapan	Prakash	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	62, 63, 65, 68					
387	Ubapan	Man Singh	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	62, 63, 65, 68					
388	Ubapan	Kasturi Devi	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	62, 63, 65, 68					
389	Ubapan	Mohan	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	62, 63, 65, 68					
390	Ubapan	Veera	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	62, 63, 65, 68					
391	Ubapan	Ramesh Huar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	62, 63, 65, 68					
392	Ubapan	Bhuri Devi	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	62, 63, 65, 68					
393	Ubapan	Kishan	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	62, 63, 65, 68					
394	Aajana	Nitesh Dodiya	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	3246, 3256	0.01857475	0.82			
395	Aajana	Laxmi	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	3246, 3256					
396	Aajana	Sanjay Dodiya	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	3246, 3256					
397	Aajana	Harish Dodiya	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	3246, 3256					
398	Aajana	Meera	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	SC	3339	0.006812	0.38			
399	Aajana	Kalmesh	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	SC	3339					
400	Aajana	Dhanapal	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	SC	3339					
401	Aajana	Sukhi dodaar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	3245	0.01964497	1.29			
402	Aajana	Jagu	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	3245					
403	Aajana	Gafar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	3246, 3256					
404	Aajana	Nilesh	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	3246, 3256					
405	Aajana	Kura Patidar	Orchad	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	2959	0.00366334	0.36			
406	Aajana	Rama	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	3245					
407	Aajana	Gata Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	3245					
408	Aajana	Shankarlal Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	3245					
409	Aajana	Fakira	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	3246, 3256		0.00			
410	Aajana	Vipin Dodiya	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	3246, 3256					
411	Aajana	Rakesh Dodiya	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	3246, 3256					
412	Aajana	Ashok Dodiya	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	3246, 3256					
413	Aajana	Satu Dodiya	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	3246, 3256					
414	Aajana	Badu Dodiya	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	3246, 3256					
415	Aajana	Shambhu	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	3246, 3256					
416	Aajana	Sheela	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	3246, 3256					

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417	Aajana	Bharat	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	3246, 3256					
418	Aajana	Mukesh Dodiya	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	3246, 3256					
419	Aajana	Bharat Dodiya	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	3246, 3256					
420	Aajana	Wind dodiar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	3246, 3256					
421	Aajana	Sachin	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	3246, 3256					
422	Aajana	Ankit	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	3246, 3256					
423	Aajana	Jagdish Patidar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		2598, 2568/9432	0.01766857	0.58			
424	Aajana	Bari	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	BPL	2598, 2568/9432					
425	Aajana	Ramesh Patidar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	BPL	2598, 2568/9432					
426	Aajana	Ganesh Patidar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		2599, 2568/9433					
427	Aajana	Kura Patidar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	BPL	2599, 2568/9433					
428	Aajana	Parmesh	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	BPL	2599, 2568/9433	0.02303931	1.52			
429	Aajana	Ramu	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	BPL	2599, 2568/9433					
430	Garnavat	Nanu Damor	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	440/494	0.00385481	0.51			
431	Garnavat	Khatu Damor	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	423	0.00120701	0.12			
432	Garnavat	Vagji Damore	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	424	0.0056277	0.37			
433	Garnavat	Ramji Damor	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	439	0.02723947	1.34			
434	Narsingh Magri	Baja	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	2600	0.00449471	0.36			
435	Narsingh Magri	Yashoda	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	SC	4862	0.0115817	1.52			
436	Narsingh Magri	Bhavri	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	SC	1142	0.00687043	0.39			
437	Narsingh Magri	Manaji	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	BPL	1152, 1153, 1155, 1156	0.05507748	3.63			
438	Narsingh Magri	Kanku	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	BPL	1152, 1153, 1155, 1156					
439	Narsingh Magri	Ratan	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	SC	1152, 1153, 1155, 1156					
440	Narsingh Magri	Nathu	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	BPL	1152, 1153, 1155, 1156					
441	Narsingh Magri	Kuber	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	SC	1152, 1153, 1155					
442	Narsingh Magri	Gautam	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	SC	1126, 1134, 1135, 1145	0.03154389	2.08			
443	Narsingh Magri	Ramesh	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	SC	1126, 1134, 1135, 1145					
444	Narsingh Magri	Kuber	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	1126, 1134, 1135, 1145					
445	Narsingh Magri	Lalu	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	SC	1152, 1153, 1155					
446	Narsingh Magri	Hakriya Sargada	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	SC	1152, 1153, 1155, 1156					

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447	Narsingh Magri	Sagar Sargada	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	SC	1152, 1153, 1155, 1156					
448	Narsingh Magri	Dalaa	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	SC	1146	0.00866856	0.68			
449	Ratanpura	Ramesh	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	BPL	9976/2967	0.00231881	0.15			
450	Ratanpura	Nagji	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		2811	0.00073288	0.10	Residential	276	25-50
451	Ratanpura	Gamiree	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	BPL	2795, 2821, 2813, 2825	0.04251729	8.40			
452	Ratanpura	Rakesh Patidar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	BPL	2795, 2821, 2813, 2825					
453	Ratanpura	Dinesh Patidar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	BPL	2795, 2821, 2813, 2825					
454	Ratanpura	Sharda	Orchad	Irrigated	Titleholder	BPL	2966	0.007534	0.30			
455	Gadi	Praveen Kalal	Commercial			BPL			0.00	Commercial	19.5	25-50
456	Ratanpura	Vijaypal Patidar	Orchad	Barren	Titleholder	BPL	2966					
457	Ratanpura	Piyush	Orchad	Barren	Titleholder	BPL	2966					
458	Ratanpura	Kura Patidar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	BPL	2966			Residential	74.2	25-50
459	Ratanpura	Kura Patidar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		2966					
460	Ratanpura	Ramesh Chandra Patidar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	2835, 2961	0.00717602	0.57			
461	Ratanpura	Praksh patidar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	2835, 2961					
462	Ratanpura	Ratan Patidar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	2835, 2961					
463	Ratanpura	Dhaneshwar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		2965	0.00318326	0.16			
464	Ratanpura	Manji	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		2965					
465	Ratanpura	Sukhi	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	WHH	2965					
466	Ratanpura	Mahesh	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		2965					
467	Ratanpura	Vidara	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		2965					
468	Ratanpura	Mavaji	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		1101	0.02062973	1.36			
469	Ratanpura	Kuriya Patidar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		2970	0.00231881	0.15			
470	Ratanpura	Bhuri patidar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	WHH	2626	0.03245617	2.56			
471	Ratanpura	Gajeg Patidar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		2626					
472	Ratanpura	Bhaveg	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		2626					
473	Lokiya	Dalaji patidar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		457	0.0093932	0.93			
474	Lokiya	Davallal Patidar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		1351/400	0.01730981	2.28			
475	Lokiya	Mahipal Patidar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		410, 401	0.02567954	3.38			
476	Lokiya	Mogji Balai	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	SC	450	0.01294868	0.73			
477	Lokiya	Deveg Balai	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	SC	452, 451	0.03046339	1.72			
478	Lokiya	Kachra Balai	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	SC	456	0.01205629	0.79			
479	Lokiya	Narwar Patidar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		1351/143	0.0110073	1.09			

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480	Lokiya	Dhuliya Patidar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		1351/143					
481	Lokiya	Amarji Patidar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		1351/143					
482	Lokiya	Anand Patidar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		518	0.00876999	0.58			
483	Lokiya	Kuriya Patidar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		518					
484	Lokiya	Dalaji patidar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		518					
485	Lokiya	Kewalji Patidar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	BPL	518					
486	Lokiya	Neema	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	BPL	146	0.00262777	0.10			
487	Lokiya	Premila	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	BPL	146					
488	Lokiya	Dayalal	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		146					
489	Lokiya	Shanti Patidar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	WHH	146					
490	Lokiya	Shantilal	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		146					
491	Lokiya	Rakesh	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	SC	1336/500	0.05642602	1.86			
492	Lokiya	Gita Balai	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	SC	1336/500					
493	Porda	Naresh Kumar Kalal	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		1141, 1341	0.01004729	0.40			
494	Porda	Rajendra Kumar Patel	Residential	Irrigated	Titleholder		1141, 1341					
495	Porda	Bhuralal Bunkar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	SC	1341	0.00613916	0.30			
496	Porda	Gatu Bunkar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	SC	1341					
497	Porda	Ramesh Bunkar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	SC	1341					
498	Porda	Light Bunkar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	1341					
499	Porda	Kalia Bunkar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	SC	1341					
500	Porda	Mohan Bunkar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	SC	1341					
501	Porda	Devji Bunkar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	SC	1341					
502	Porda	Ramu	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	30	0.00082425	0.05			
503	Porda	Chetan Damor	Residential	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	30					
504	Porda	Gatu Damore	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	30					
505	Porda	Ramesh Damor	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	30					
506	Porda	Ganeshlal Bunkar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	SC	1350, 1351	0.01171499	0.93			
507	Porda	Radha Devi	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	1350, 1351					
508	Porda	Bharatlal Bunkar	Residential	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	1350, 1351					
509	Porda	Dayalal Bunkar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	SC	1350, 1351					
510	Porda	Khushpal Makwana	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	737	0.00747569	0.59			
511	Porda	Yivi	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	737					
512	Porda	Bharat Makwana	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	737					
513	Porda	Shankar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	737					
514	Porda	Sharda Devi	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	33	0.03290014	1.30			
515	Porda	Soma ninama	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	33					
516	Porda	Vijaypal Ninama	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	33					

S.No.	Village/Town	Name of Owner	Land Use	Classification of Land	Ownership of Land	Vulnerability Status	Plot Number	Total affected area in Hectare	Impact on Land (%)	Use of Structure	Affected Area of the Structure	Magnitude of Impact (%)
517	Porda	Bhagyaram Ninama	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	33					
518	Porda	Devilal ninama	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	33					
519	Porda	Amra Ninama	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	33					
520	Porda	Akash Ninama	Residential	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	33					
521	Senala	Ranga Bhagora	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	1	0.01169102	0.58			
522	Senala	Mohan Bhagora	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	1					
523	Kotda	Manoj Patidar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		731	0.00258805	0.13			
524	Kotda	Parmesh Patidar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	BPL	731					
525	Kotda	Jashoda Devi	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		731					
526	Kotda	Bhagwati Patidar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		800	0.00496309	0.33			
527	Kotda	Harish Chandra Patidar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	BPL	374, 928	0.01539453	1.52			
528	Kotda	Dhaneshwar Patidar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		343	0.00613396	0.81			
529	Kotda	Geeta Devi	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		797	0.00951227	1.88			
530	Kotda	Kamla Devi	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		344	0.02235636	2.94			
531	Kotda	Velji Yadav	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	SC	356	0.01689697	1.67			
532	Kotda	Amritlal Lohar	Residential	Irrigated	Titleholder		24 8614	0.03037744	6.00			
533	Kotda	Velji patidar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	SC	793	0.01303371	1.29			
534	Kotda	Prabhulal	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	856/1	0.01561735	3.08			
535	Kotda	Rangji Patidar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		613	0.00085125	0.11			
536	Kotda	Dhanji Patidar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	762, 928	0.01488591	1.96			
537	Kotda	Govind Patidar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		777, 770	0.05368268	3.53			
538	Kotda	Amritlal	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		539	0.01234379	1.22			
539	Kotda	Kanhaiyalal Panchal	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		2490, 2491, 347/2515	0.00327222	0.22			
540	Kotda	Mangilal Lohar	Residential	Irrigated	Titleholder		602	0.01107464	0.87			
541	Kotda	Mani Devi	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		602					
542	Kotda	Indira	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		602					
543	Kotda	Gaurav Lohar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		602					
544	Kotda	Piyush Lohar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		602					
545	Kotda	Bapulal Lohar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	602					
546	Kotda	Mana Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	926	0.00345158	0.12			
547	Kotda	Devi	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	926					
548	Kotda	Devali	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	926					
549	Kotda	Lala	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	926					
550	Kotda	Babri	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	926					
551	Kotda	Walji Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	926					
552	Kotda	Pooja Khot	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	926					

S.No.	Village/Town	Name of Owner	Land Use	Classification of Land	Ownership of Land	Vulnerability Status	Plot Number	Total affected area in Hectare	Impact on Land (%)	Use of Structure	Affected Area of the Structure	Magnitude of Impact (%)
553	Kotda	Ganeshlal Patidar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		727	0.01265642	0.50			
554	Kotda	Dasharatha Patidar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		727					
555	Kotda	Bharat Kumar Patidar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		727					
556	Kotda	Ramesh Patidar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		727					
557	Kotda	Shanti Devi	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	594	0.00454735	0.36			
558	Kotda	Prakash panchal	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		594					
559	Kotda	Pawan Panchal	Residential	Irrigated	Titleholder		594					
560	Kotda	Rajesh	Residential	Unirrigated	Titleholder		594					
561	Kotda	Dhaneshwar Patidar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		787, 789, 791, 792	0.04477466	2.95			
562	Kotda	Jagdish Chandra Patidar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		787, 789, 791, 792					
563	Oda	Ganga	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	22	0.00372432	0.18			
564	Oda	Ramesh Kalasua	Residential	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	27, 28, 17, 16	0.08946701	5.89			
565	Oda	Kantilal Kalasua	Residential	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	27, 28, 17, 16					
566	Oda	Ramanlal Kalasua	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	27, 28, 17, 16					
567	Oda	Ramesh Damor	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	18/1711	0.03881271	2.55			
568	Oda	Kamala Damor	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	18/1711					
569	Oda	Kantilal Damor	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	18/1711					
570	Oda	Ganga damore	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	18/1711					
571	Oda	Partu Damore	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	18/1711					
572	Oda	Naniya Damore	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	56	0.01561033	1.54			
573	Oda	Kanku	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	56					
574	Oda	Kachara Damore	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	56					
575	Oda	Kamji damore	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	56					
576	Oda	Puni Damor	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	21	0.00198678	0.13			
577	Oda	Nanu Damor	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	21					
578	Oda	Raman Damor	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	21					
579	Oda	Puja Damor	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	21					
580	Oda	Manilal	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	21					
581	Oda	Nathu Damor	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	21					
582	Oda	Dilip Damor	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	21					
583	Oda	Gautam Damor	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	21					
584	Oda	Shanta Damor	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	21					
585	Oda	Gautam Damor	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	21					
586	Oda	Hiralal Damore	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	21					
587	Oda	Nanulal Damor	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	62, 60	0.03222886	1.59			
588	Oda	Sohanlal Pargi	Orchad	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	62, 60					

S.No.	Village/Town	Name of Owner	Land Use	Classification of Land	Ownership of Land	Vulnerability Status	Plot Number	Total affected area in Hectare	Impact on Land (%)	Use of Structure	Affected Area of the Structure	Magnitude of Impact (%)
589	Bori	Harish	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	6608	0.00970719	0.55			
590	Bori	Ramesh	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	6608					
591	Bori	Harish	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	6608					
592	Bori	Dinesh	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	6608					
593	Bori	Pappu	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	6608					
594	Bori	Kava Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	6090, 6094, 6095, 6096, 6755, 6751, 6746	0.1553154	12.27			
595	Bori	Gautamlal Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	6090, 6094, 6095, 6096, 6755, 6751, 6746					
596	Bori	Narsingh	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	6090, 6094, 6095, 6096, 6755, 6751, 6746					
597	Bori	Shyam Lal	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	6090, 6094, 6095, 6096, 6755, 6751, 6746					
598	Bori	Narayanlal Pargi	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	6090, 6094, 6095, 6096, 6755, 6751, 6746					
599	Bori	Hemant Patidar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		3996	0.000993	0.04			
600	Bori	Deepak Patidar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		3996					
601	Bori	Mukesh Patidar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		3996					
602	Bori	Dhuli patidar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		3996					
603	Bori	Gajendra Patidar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		3996					
604	Bori	Prakash patidar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		3996					
605	Bori	Jamana Devi	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	6771, 6776	0.04710444	3.10			
606	Bori	Laxman Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	6771, 6776					
607	Bori	Pankaj damma	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	4436, 4435	0.02134907	1.41			
608	Bori	Harish Damma	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	4436, 4435					
609	Bori	Kuriya Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	4436, 4435					
610	Bori	Kachri Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	4436, 4435					
611	Bori	Ganga Patidar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		7425	0.04957915	4.90			
612	Bori	Kamla Patidar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		7425					
613	Bori	Kokila Patidar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		7425					
614	Bori	Kamla Patidar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	7425					
615	Bori	Nani Yadav	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	SC	4422	0.0012008	0.06			
616	Bori	Omkar Yadav	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	SC	4422					
617	Bori	Kishore	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	6629, 6630	0.05392614	2.13			

S.No.	Village/Town	Name of Owner	Land Use	Classification of Land	Ownership of Land	Vulnerability Status	Plot Number	Total affected area in Hectare	Impact on Land (%)	Use of Structure	Affected Area of the Structure	Magnitude of Impact (%)
618	Bori	Gatu Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	6629, 6630					
619	Bori	Jamana	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	6629, 6630					
620	Bori	Sanjay Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	6629, 6630					
621	Bori	Jani	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	6629, 6630					
622	Bori	Kura	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	4375	0.01348141	1.33			
623	Bori	Mukesh	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	4375					
624	Bori	Lala	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	4375					
625	Bori	Manilal Suthar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		6168	0.04004842	7.91			
626	Bori	Kanta Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	6168					
627	Bori	Kali	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	6168					
628	Bori	Hemendra Kumar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	7399, 7400, 7412	0.07256555	3.58			
629	Bori	Manilal	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	7399, 7400, 7412					
630	Bori	Shanti Rathod	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	7399, 7400, 7412					
631	Bori	Sukhram Ghat	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	7399, 7400, 7412					
632	Bori	Hitesh Kalal	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	BPL	6399	0.01013299	0.80			
633	Bori	Basanti	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	BPL	6399					
634	Bori	Nitesh Kalal	Orchad	Unirrigated	Titleholder		6399					
635	Bori	Motilal Kalal	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		6399					
636	Bori	Natwarlal Kalal	Orchad	Unirrigated	Titleholder		6399					
637	Bori	Lilavati Kalal	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	WHH	6399					
638	Bori	Dinesh Kalal	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		6399					
639	Bori	Rajendra Kalal	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		6399					
640	Bori	Ayub Hussain Sheikh	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		6702	0.0038718	0.25			
641	Bori	Royal Welfare Society; Jayashivaraj Joshi	Commercial	Irrigated	Titleholder		6716	0.00128914	0.08			
642	Bori	Jaishivraj Joshi	Commercial	Irrigated	Titleholder		6716	0.00128914	0.10			
643	Bori	Janardan Patel	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		3, 4, 10	0.2455212	24.24			
644	Bori	Shankarlal Suthar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		3724	0.03366151	1.66			
645	Bori	Dhanraj	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	10088	0.0062351	1.23			
646	Bori	Lalaji	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	4322, 4319	0.0221433	1.75			
647	Bori	Tejpal	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	SC						
648	Bori	Qayum	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder			0.01441342	0.95			
649	Bori	Kachra Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	10389	0.00803348	0.79			
650	Bori	Ratan Patidar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	WHH	3995	0.00432816	0.34			
651	Bori	Velji patidar	Residential	Irrigated	Titleholder	BPL	3994	0.00139289	0.28			
652	Bori	Ramanlal Sargadha	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	SC	4307	0.00271895	0.36			

S.No.	Village/Town	Name of Owner	Land Use	Classification of Land	Ownership of Land	Vulnerability Status	Plot Number	Total affected area in Hectare	Impact on Land (%)	Use of Structure	Affected Area of the Structure	Magnitude of Impact (%)
653	Bori	Nanulal	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	6612	0.00563242	0.56			
654	Bori	Shivlal Lohar	Commercial	Irrigated	Titleholder		4306	0.01094496	0.72			
655	Bori	Pankaj Bhatt	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		7426	0.02074096	1.37			
656	Bori	Jeevan Prakash Patidar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		6612, 6421, 6420, 6419, 6417, 6416	0.02779319	1.37			
657	Bori	Mogji	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	4322, 4319	0.02214324	1.75			
658	Bori	Abdul Shakur Sheikh	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		6700	0.00652685	0.64			
659	Bori	Suresh Chandra Kalal	Residential	Irrigated	Titleholder		6747, 6719, 41371, 4137/2, 4313	0.0234012	3.08			
660	Bori	Kamla	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	WHH	6747, 6719, 41371, 4137/2, 4313					
661	Bori	Mukesh Kalal	Residential	Unirrigated	Titleholder		6747, 6719, 41371, 4137/2, 4313					
662	Bori	Ramesh Kalal	Residential	Unirrigated	Titleholder		6747, 6719, 41371, 4137/2, 4313					
663	Bori	Chhagan Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	10378	0.03101176	2.45			
664	Bori	Nanu Makwana	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	10378					
665	Bori	Bada Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	10378					
666	Bori	Prakash Nai	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	BPL	4312	0.01136369	0.75			
667	Bori	Dhabalal Nai	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	BPL	4312					
668	Bori	Ganesh Nai	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		4312					
669	Bori	Puji Chamar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	SC	6704	0.02898655	1.64			
670	Bori	Ratanlal Chamar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	SC	6704					
671	Bori	Gautam chamar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	SC	6704					
672	Bori	Pratap	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	SC	6704					
673	Bori	Kishan chamar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	SC	6704					
674	Bori	Ajay Chamar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	SC	4380	0.01441342	0.63			
675	Bori	Naveen	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	SC	4380					
676	Bori	Babli Devi	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	SC	4380					
677	Bori	Shankar Chamar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	SC	4380					
678	Bori	Zakir Hussain Khan	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		6708, 6699	0.02744541	1.35			
679	Bori	Mujib Sheikh	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		6708, 6699					
680	Bori	Sakina Sheikh	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		6708, 6699					
681	Bori	Raees Mohammad Khan	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		6708, 6699					
682	Bori	Kishanlal Darji	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	Elderly	4431	0.0006535	0.03			
683	Bori	Sukhlal Darji	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	Elderly	4431					

S.No.	Village/Town	Name of Owner	Land Use	Classification of Land	Ownership of Land	Vulnerability Status	Plot Number	Total affected area in Hectare	Impact on Land (%)	Use of Structure	Affected Area of the Structure	Magnitude of Impact (%)
684	Bori	Chunnilal Darji	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	Elderly	4431					
685	Bori	Ravindra Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	10388	0.01940805	1.28			
686	Bori	Babli Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	10388					
687	Bori	Pankaj Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	10388					
688	Bori	Anil Nai	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	BPL	4310, 4311	0.00834723	0.66			
689	Bori	Kanta Nai	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	BPL	4310, 4311					
690	Bori	Ramesh Nai	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		4310, 4311					
691	Bori	Mani Nai	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	WHH	4310, 4311					
692	Bori	Rajkumar Nai	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		4310, 4311					
693	Bori	Rakesh Nai	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	BPL	4310, 4311					
694	Bori	Shankar Nai	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	BPL	4310, 4311					
695	Bori	Prakash Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	7399, 7400, 7412	0.07256555	5.73			
696	Bori	Rakesh Ghat	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	7399, 7400, 7412					
697	Bori	Ratanlal Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	6113, 6114, 6116, 6117, 6126, 6119	0.06944879	6.86			
698	Bori	Bapulal Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	6113, 6114, 6116, 6117, 6126, 6119					
699	Khodan	Deveng Patidar	Residential		Titleholder		1025	0.000525	0.03			
700	Khodan	Nathu Patidar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		8224/1020	0.0026723	0.18			
701	Khodan	Nagji Patidar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		8224/1020					
702	Khodan	Leela Patidar	Residential		Titleholder		4972	0.0062071	0.49			
703	Khodan	Mogji Patidar	Residential	Irrigated	Titleholder		4925	0.0007343	0.10			
704	Khodan	Nati Patidar				WHH	4972					
705	Khodan	Shanti Devi Teli	Residential			WHH						
706	Khodan	Premchand Patidar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		8224/1020	0.0026723	0.53			
707	Metwala	Yashpal Singh	Residential	Irrigated	Titleholder		1390	0.000407	0.08			
708	Metwala	Virendra Singh	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		1249	0.0071985	0.71			
709	Metwala	Parbat Singh Solanki	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		245	0.0286426	3.77			
710	Metwala	Amar Singh Solanki	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		245					
711	Metwala	Vijay Kunwar	Residential	Irrigated	Titleholder	WHH	1249					
712	Metwala	Praveen Singh Sisodia	Residential	Irrigated	Titleholder		1390					
713	Metwala	Jaswant Kunwar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		1390					
714	Metwala	Chanda Kunwar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	WHH	1249					
715	Metwala	Mohan Lal	Residential	Irrigated	Titleholder		2324	0.0010716	0.11			
716	Metwala	Harish Chandra Vaishnav				BPL	30/243		0.00	Residential	14.7	25-50

S.No.	Village/Town	Name of Owner	Land Use	Classification of Land	Ownership of Land	Vulnerability Status	Plot Number	Total affected area in Hectare	Impact on Land (%)	Use of Structure	Affected Area of the Structure	Magnitude of Impact (%)
717	Metwala	Surendra Singh Chauhan	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		1249					
718	Metwala	Dilip taylor				BPL	4966		0.00	Residential	45.6	0-25
719	Metwala	Bhikhachand	Residential		Titleholder		2324					
720	Metwala	Narayan Puri Goswami	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	BPL	2466, 2468	0.0401763	2.64			
721	Metwala	Rajendra Singh	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	BPL	1249					
722	Metwala	Mahipal Singh	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	BPL	1249					
723	Metwala	Prabhulal Solanki	Residential		Titleholder		1895	0.0048785	0.28			
724	Metwala	Piyush Kumar Solanki	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		1893	0.0040774	0.27			
725	Metwala	Surendra Singh Dixit	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		44616	0.0081544	0.81			
726	Metwala	Dhulji boi				BPL	6340		0.00	Residential	6.75	0-25
727	Metwala	Sharda boi				BPL	392		0.00	Residential	15	25-50
728	Metwala	Narendra Kumar	Residential	Irrigated	Titleholder		2324	0.0010716	0.05			
729	Metwala	Suraj Devi	Commercial	Irrigated	Titleholder	BPL	1403	0.0018517	0.37			
730	Metwala	Pushpa Devi	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	BPL	24/22					
731	Metwala	Jaydev dixit	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder							
732	Metwala	Pawan Kumar	Commercial	Irrigated	Titleholder		1403	0.0018517	0.15			
733	Metwala	Kishore Kumar Bhoi	Residential	Barren	Titleholder		3547/2395	0.0023501	0.23			
734	Metwala	Manjula Devi	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		2322/2	0.0025433	0.20			
735	Metwala	Bhupendra Puri Goswami	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		2395/3469	0.0036252	0.72			
736	Metwala	Devilal kheravat	Residential	Barren	Titleholder		2533, 2534, 2530, 2529	0.0966387	12.72			
737	Metwala	Vithala bhoi	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		1792	0.0127612	1.26			
738	Metwala	Sundar	Residential	Irrigated	Titleholder		1417	0.0007467	0.05			
739	Metwala	Devendrapuri goswami	Residential	Barren	Titleholder		2527, 2398, 2439, 2396	0.1258124	8.28			
740	Metwala	Hariomapuri Goswami	Residential	Barren	Titleholder		2527, 2398, 2439, 2396					
741	Metwala	Ramanlal Batot				ST	26		0.00	Residential	13.5	0-25
742	Metwala	Rajendrapuri Goswami	Agriculture	Other	Titleholder		2527, 2398, 2439, 2396					
743	Metwala	Narendra Puri Goswami	Residential	Other	Titleholder		2527, 2398, 2439, 2396					
744	Metwala	Dilip taylor				BPL	4966		0.00	Residential	35.9	25-50
745	Metwala	Jitendrapuri Goswami	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		2527, 2398, 2439, 2396					

S.No.	Village/Town	Name of Owner	Land Use	Classification of Land	Ownership of Land	Vulnerability Status	Plot Number	Total affected area in Hectare	Impact on Land (%)	Use of Structure	Affected Area of the Structure	Magnitude of Impact (%)
746	Metwala	Pushp Pratap Puri	Residential	Barren	Titleholder		2527, 2398, 2439, 2396					
747	Metwala	Lakshmi Kunwar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		90	0.0062377	0.35			
748	Metwala	Chhatra Singh	Residential	Irrigated	Titleholder		245	0.0286476	1.89			
749	Metwala	Lakshmi Kunwar	Residential	Barren	Titleholder	BPL	245					
750	Metwala	Basant Singh	Residential	Barren	Titleholder		245					
751	Metwala	Himmat Singh	Residential	Barren	Titleholder	BPL	245					
752	Metwala	Ramanlal Solanki	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		2395	0.0194497	1.92			
753	Metwala	Rajendra Solanki	Residential	Barren	Titleholder		1893, 2395	0.0040774	0.27			
754	Metwala	Basanti Solanki	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		1893					
755	Metwala	Arvind Solanki	Residential	Barren	Titleholder		1893					
756	Metwala	Parvati Devi	Residential	Barren	Titleholder		1893					
757	Metwala	Dinesh Chandra Solanki	Residential	Barren	Titleholder		1893					
758	Metwala	Prabhulal Solanki	Residential	Barren	Titleholder		1892, 1895	0.0094088	0.53			
759	Metwala	Dhulji Solanki	Commercial	Barren	Titleholder		1892, 1895					
760	Metwala	Shankarlal Solanki	Commercial	Barren	Titleholder		1892, 1895					
761	Metwala	Prabhulal Solanki	Residential	Barren	Titleholder		1894	0.0063354	0.63			
762	Metwala	Dhulji Solanki	Commercial	Barren	Titleholder		1894					
763	Metwala	Shankarlal Solanki	Commercial	Barren	Titleholder		1894					
764	Metwala	Sita Devi	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		2395/3469	0.0036252	0.48			
765	Metwala	Narayan Puri Goswami	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		2395/3469, 2470, 2482, 2397	0.0942007	7.44			
766	Metwala	Mohan kuwar	Residential	Barren	Titleholder		287	0.0120719	2.38			
767	Metwala	Rajendra Singh	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		1770	0.0011566	0.05			
768	Metwala	Kalu Singh Krishnavat	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		1770					
769	Metwala	Laxman Singh Krishnavat	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		1770					
770	Metwala	Shankar Singh	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		1770					
771	Metwala	Laxman	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		2395	0.0194497	0.96			
772	Metwala	Dadamchandra solanki	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	SC	2395					
773	Metwala	Badrilal Solanki	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		2395					
774	Metwala	Kanhaiyalal Solanki	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		2395					
775	Metwala	Narendra Kumar Patel	Residential	Barren	Titleholder		2318	0.0664656	4.37			
776	Metwala	Mohanlal Patel	Residential	Barren	Titleholder		2318					

S.No.	Village/Town	Name of Owner	Land Use	Classification of Land	Ownership of Land	Vulnerability Status	Plot Number	Total affected area in Hectare	Impact on Land (%)	Use of Structure	Affected Area of the Structure	Magnitude of Impact (%)
777	Metwala	Bhikchand Patel	Residential	Barren	Titleholder		2318					
778	Metwala	Surendra Kumar Jain	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		69	0.0184297	1.46			
779	Metwala	Badami Lal	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		69					
780	Metwala	Vastupal Jain	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		69					
781	Metwala	Vithala bhoi	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		1791	0.0269372	1.77			
782	Metwala	Dhula bhoi	Residential	Other	Titleholder		1791					
783	Metwala	Moga bhoi	Residential	Irrigated	Titleholder	BPL	1791					
784	Metwala	Gaurishankar bhoi	Residential	Other	Titleholder		1791					
785	Metwala	Deepak Kumar Vyas	Residential	Barren	Titleholder		1780	0.0051263	0.29			
786	Metwala	Kanta Vyas	Residential	Barren	Titleholder		1780					
787	Metwala	Rajesh Vyas	Residential	Barren	Titleholder		1780					
788	Metwala	Kalavati diameter	Residential	Barren	Titleholder		1780					
789	Metwala	Suresh Kumar Vyas	Residential	Barren	Titleholder		1780					
790	Metwala	Lalit Vyas	Residential	Irrigated	Titleholder		1780					
791	Metwala	Dinesh Vyas	Residential	Barren	Titleholder		1780					
792	Metwala	Sandeep Puri Goswami	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	BPL	2395/3469	0.0036252	0.20			
793	Metwala	Manjula Devi	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	BPL	2395/3469					
794	Metwala	Rukmani Devi	Residential	Barren	Titleholder		2395/3469					
795	Metwala	Rituraj Puri Goswami	Residential	Barren	Titleholder		2395/3469					
796	Metwala	Devlata Goswami	Residential	Barren	Titleholder		2395/3469					
797	Metwala	Kuldeep Puri Goswami	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		2395/3469					
798	Paloda	Gautam Patidar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		11571/5156	0.0005682	0.04			
799	Paloda	Pemji Patidar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		9294, 10293	0.0633117	3.13			
800	Paloda	Mavji Patidar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		11041/5031	0.0294759	2.91			
801	Paloda	Kadav Yadav	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	12571/9871	0.0289302	5.71			
802	Paloda	Manilal	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	6883	0.0025953	0.51			
803	Paloda	Kodar Patidar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		5130	0.0070093	0.92			
804	Paloda	Dhula patidar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	BPL	5130, 9171, 9170	0.0033634	0.27			
805	Paloda	Bhagawan Patidar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		5130, 9171, 9170					
806	Paloda	Tejeng Patidar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		5130, 9171, 9170					
807	Paloda	Mavji Patidar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	BPL	5130	0.0110165	1.09			
808	Paloda	Mamta Vyas	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		100085	0.0026411	0.17			
809	Paloda	Bharat Kumar Vyas	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		100085					
810	Paloda	Dalaji patidar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		5085, 5082, 5086	0.0272484	1.35			

S.No.	Village/Town	Name of Owner	Land Use	Classification of Land	Ownership of Land	Vulnerability Status	Plot Number	Total affected area in Hectare	Impact on Land (%)	Use of Structure	Affected Area of the Structure	Magnitude of Impact (%)
811	Paloda	Rupayg Patidar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		5085, 5082, 5086					
812	Paloda	Mangji Patidar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		5085, 5082, 5086					
813	Paloda	Vinod Kalal				BPL	9144		0.00	Residential	7.8	0-25
814	Paloda	Jawada Patidar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		5154	0.0076105	0.38			
815	Paloda	Kodar Patidar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		5154					
816	Paloda	Hira Patidar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		5154					
817	Paloda	Shantilal Kalal				BPL	9144		0.00	Commercial	7.8	0-25
818	Paloda	Gautam Patidar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		5154					
819	Paloda	Mogi	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		5154					
820	Paloda	Kamla	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	SC	6967	0.0116211	0.66			
821	Paloda	Moga Yadav	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	SC	6967					
822	Paloda	Badia Bhil	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		6967					
823	Paloda	Kailash Bunkar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		6904	0.0015443	0.10			
824	Paloda	Pari Devi	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	BPL	6904					
825	Paloda	Ganesh Bunkar	Residential		Titleholder		6904					
826	Paloda	Devilal Bunkar				SC	1057/930		0.00	Residential	1.2	0-10
827	Paloda	Gokel	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	BPL	9232	0.0004665	0.04			
828	Paloda	Dhulji Patidar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		9233					
829	Paloda	Mogji Patidar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	BPL	9233					
830	Paloda	Deveg Patidar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		9233					
831	Paloda	Kamalji Patidar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		9175	0.01993	1.57			
832	Paloda	Ramesh Batiya				ST	771		0.00	Residential	5.2	0-10
833	Paloda	Vinod Kalal				BPL	9144		0.00	Residential	7.8	0-25
834	Paloda	Dhanji Patidar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		9175					
835	Paloda	Raju Bunkar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	6974/2	0.0103601	1.36			
836	Paloda	Naresh	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	6973	0.0148488	1.47			
837	Paloda	Champa	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	6973					
838	Paloda	Ramesh Yadav	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	6973					
839	Paloda	Kachara	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	6973					
840	Paloda	Ratan Devi	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	6973					
841	Paloda	Galaba	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	SC	10082	0.0126804	0.83			
842	Paloda	Tajeg Bunkar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	BPL	10081, 10082	0.0335668	4.42			
843	Paloda	Phoolchand Bunkars	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		10081, 10082					
844	Paloda	Dhuleshwar Patidar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		9176, 5043, 5016, 5017, 9840	0.0048218	0.48			
845	Paloda	Tajeg Patidar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		9176, 5043, 5016, 5017, 9840					

S.No.	Village/Town	Name of Owner	Land Use	Classification of Land	Ownership of Land	Vulnerability Status	Plot Number	Total affected area in Hectare	Impact on Land (%)	Use of Structure	Affected Area of the Structure	Magnitude of Impact (%)
846	Paloda	Manipal Patidar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		9176, 5043, 5016, 5017, 9840					
847	Paloda	Dhuleshwar Patidar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		9167	0.0110165	1.09			
848	Paloda	Tajeg Patidar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		9167	0.0026411	0.26			
849	Paloda	Manipal Patidar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	PHH	9167	0.0023493	0.46			
850	Paloda	Hitesh Patidar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		6975	0.0128455	0.63			
851	Paloda	Tejeng Patidar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		6975					
852	Paloda	Dhuli patidar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder		6975					
853	Paloda	Jeeva Patidar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	BPL	6975					
854	Paloda	Raju Bunkar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	6974/2	0.0103601	0.68			
855	Paloda	Kantilal Bunkar	Agriculture	Irrigated	Titleholder	ST	6974/2					
856	Dhulji ka Gada	Prahlad Singh				BPL	264/3808264		0.00	Residential	3.9	0-10
857	Dhulji ka Gada	Vimala Kunwar				BPL	264/3808264		0.00	Residential	3.9	0-10
858	Sujaji ka Gada	Surendra Pal Singh				BPL	1342		0.00	Residential	0.6	0-10

Appendix 3: List of Non-Titled Displaced Person

S.NO.	Village/Town	Chainage	Land Owner Name	Ownership of Structure	Vulnerability	Affected Area of Structure (sq.m/ RM)	Impact on Structure (%)	Type of Structure	Use of Structure
1	Anandpuri	33.3	Sherjmaan Khan	NTH	BPL	35.2	0-25	Semi Permanent	Commercial
2	Anandpuri	33.2 to 33.3	Mohan Lal Kalal	NTH	BPL	14.5	0-25	Semi Permanent	Commercial
3	Anandpuri	34.4	Mukesh Kalal	NTH	BPL	12.75	0-25	Semi Permanent	Resi+Comm.
4	Anandpuri	33.7	Abbas Bhai Ali	NTH	BPL	13	Wall	Permanent	Boundary wall
5	Anandpuri	33.6	Naryan Lal	NTH	BPL	13	0-25	Semi Permanent	Commercial
6	Anandpuri	33.5 to 33.6	Naresh Kumar Kalal	NTH	BPL	3.6	0-10	Semi Permanent	Resi+Comm.
7	Anandpuri	33.5 to 33.6	Nanulal Mahraj	NTH	SC	32.96	0-25	Permanent	Commercial
8	Anandpuri	33.6 to 33.7	Sunil Kalal	NTH	BPL	5.58	0-10	Permanent	Residential
9	Kangliya	25.7 to 25.8	Pankaj Kumar Kalal	NTH	BPL	9	0-10	Semi Permanent	Resi+Comm.
10	Kangliya	25.7 to 25.8	Shanti Lal Kalal	NTH	BPL	76.8	0-25	Permanent	Resi+Comm.
11	Kangliya	25.7 to 25.8	Pawan kalal	NTH	BPL	8.4	0-10	Temporary	Resi+Comm.
12	Kangliya	26.1	Nareshchandra Kalal	NTH	BPL	5	0-10	Permanent	Residential
13	Kangliya	24.8 to 24.9	Pradeep Singh	NTH	BPL	52	0-25	Semi Permanent	Commercial
14	Kangliya	25.1 to 25.2	Kalwati Kalal	NTH	BPL	7.6	0-10	Permanent	Commercial
15	Kangliya	25.6	Purshottam Kalal	NTH	BPL	15.6	0-25	Semi Permanent	Commercial
16	Kangliya	25.6 to 25.7	Rakesh Kalal	NTH	BPL	4.2	0-10	Permanent	Resi+Comm.
17	Kangliya	25.6	Mukesh Kalal	NTH	BPL	20.8	0-25	Temporary	Resi+Comm.

S.NO.	Village/Town	Chainage	Land Owner Name	Ownership of Structure	Vulnerability	Affected Area of Structure (sq.m/ RM)	Impact on Structure (%)	Type of Structure	Use of Structure
18	Ratanpura	9 to 10	Ratan Patidaar	NTH	BPL	30.59	0-25	Semi Permanent	Residential
19	Ratanpura	10.1 to 10.2	Dinesh Suthar	NTH	BPL	5	0-10	Permanent	Commercial
20	Ratanpura	10.1 to 10.2	Mukesh Suthar	NTH	BPL	3.5	0-10	Semi Permanent	Commercial
21	Ratanpura		Amrat Lal Patidar	NTH	BPL	20.4	0-25	Permanent	Commercial
22	Ratanpura	9.7	Deepak Patidar	NTH	BPL	42	25-50	Permanent	Commercial
23	Ratanpura	9.7	Puneet Patidar	NTH	BPL	42	25-50	Permanent	Commercial
24	Ratanpura	9.9 to 10	Ambalal Panchal	NTH	BPL	14	0-10	Permanent	Residential
25	Ratanpura	10.2	Pawan Kuamr Shah	NTH	BPL	12.1	Wall	Permanent	Boundary wall
26	Ratanpura	9.9 to10	Harish Patidaar	NTH	BPL	26.5	Wall	Permanent	Boundary wall
27	Ratanpura		Kura Patidaar	NTH	BPL	10	Wall	Permanent	Boundary wall
28	Ratanpura		Puneet Patidar	NTH	BPL	4.75	0-10	Permanent	Commercial
29	Ratanpura	10 to 10.1	Deepak Patidar	NTH	BPL	4.75	0-10	Permanent	Commercial
30	Ratanpura	10 to 10.1	Kuriya Patrdaar	NTH	BPL	8.19	0-10	Permanent	Commercial
31	Ratanpura	10.1 to 10.2	Praveen Patidaar	NTH	BPL	15	Wall	Permanent	Boundary wall
32	Ratanpura	10.1 to 10.2	Kalpesh Patidaar	NTH	BPL	15	Wall	Permanent	Boundary wall
33	Arthoona	15.0 to 15.01	Geeta Devi Pandav	NTH	ST	13.95	0-10	Permanent	Residential
34	Arthoona	15.0 to 15.01	Mahipal Pandav	NTH	ST	6.5	Wall	Permanent	Boundary wall
35	Arthoona	15.2 to 15.3	Jagdish Panchal	NTH	BPL	50.75	0-10	Semi Permanent	Residential
36	Arthoona	15.5 to 15.6	Deppak Kuamr Patel	NTH	BPL	32.16	0-25	Semi Permanent	Resi+Comm.
37	Arthoona	15.5 to 15.6	Prem ji Patidar	NTH	BPL	16	Wall	Permanent	Boundary wall

S.NO.	Village/Town	Chainage	Land Owner Name	Ownership of Structure	Vulnerability	Affected Area of Structure (sq.m/ RM)	Impact on Structure (%)	Type of Structure	Use of Structure
38	Arthoona	14.8 to 14.9	Mahendra Kumar Jain	NTH	BPL	5.5	0-10	Semi Permanent	Residential
39	Arthoona	14.8 to 14.9	Mahendra Kumar Jain	NTH	BPL	15.12	25-50	Semi Permanent	Residential
40	Arthoona	14.8 to 14.9	Jai Prakash Jain	NTH	BPL	29.6	25-50	Semi Permanent	Resi+Comm.
41	Arthoona	14.8 to 14.9	Sureshchandra Kalal	NTH	BPL	13.6	0-25	Semi Permanent	Resi+Comm.
42	Arthoona	14.8 to 14.9	Dilip Jain	NTH	BPL	29	0-25	Semi Permanent	Commercial
43	Arthoona	14.8 to 14.9	Balveer Khat	NTH	ST	32.8	25-50	Semi Permanent	Commercial
				NTH			0-25	Semi Permanent	Commercial
				NTH			0-25	Semi Permanent	Commercial
44	Arthoona	14.8 to 14.9	Anil Tabiyaar	NTH	ST	16.72	0-25	Semi Permanent	Commercial
45	Arthoona	14.8 to 14.9	Subash Tabiyaar	NTH	ST	16.72	0-25	Semi Permanent	Commercial
	Arthoona						0-25	Semi Permanent	Commercial
	Arthoona						0-25	Semi Permanent	Resi+Comm.
46	Arthoona	15	Kamla Khat	NTH	ST	17.64	0-25	Permanent	Commercial
47	Arthoona	15	Susheela Kandyee	NTH	BPL	36.18	0-10	Permanent	Residential
48	Lokiya	15.9 to 16	Mogi Lal Patidar	NTH	SC	12.39	0-25	Permanent	Commercial
49	Lokiya	15.9 to 16	Anandlal Patidar	NTH	SC	17.7	0-25	Permanent	Residential

S.NO.	Village/Town	Chainage	Land Owner Name	Ownership of Structure	Vulnerability	Affected Area of Structure (sq.m/ RM)	Impact on Structure (%)	Type of Structure	Use of Structure
50	Lokiya	16.1 to 16.2	Jawharlal Patidar	NTH	SC	7.59	0-10	Semi Permanent	Resi+Comm.
51	Kesarpura	18.6 to 18.7	LalShankar Tabiyaar	NTH	ST	10	0-10	Semi Permanent	Commercial
52	Kotda	21.7 to 21.8	Harnesh Puri Gosswami	NTH	BPL	7	0-10	Semi Permanent	Commercial
53	Agarpura	13.8 to 13.9	Tejkarna Dayama	NTH	ST	30	Wall	Permanent	Boundary wall
54	Agarpura	13.8 to 13.9	Parhalad Singh Chauchan	NTH	BPL	17	Wall	Permanent	Boundary wall
55	Agarpura	13.8 to 13.9	Himmar Singh Chauchan	NTH	BPL	17	Wall	Permanent	Boundary wall
56	Agarpura	13.5 to 13.6	Mohan Dodiyaar	NTH	ST	5.3	Wall	Permanent	Boundary wall
57	Agarpura		Kuriya Doodiyaar	NTH	BPL	5.3	Wall	Permanent	Boundary wall
58	Agarpura	13.6 to 13.7	Deveg Gayari	NTH	BPL	10	Wall	Permanent	Boundary wall
59	Agarpura	13.6 to 13.7	Dhula Gayari	NTH	BPL	29	Wall	Permanent	Boundary wall
60	Agarpura	13.6 to 13.7	Balu Gayari	NTH	BPL	20	Wall	Permanent	Boundary wall
61	Agarpura	13.6 to 13.7	Dinesh Gayari	NTH	BPL	14	0-10	Permanent	Residential
62	Agarpura	13.8 to 13.9	Alku Nayak	NTH	BPL	14	Wall	Permanent	Boundary wall
63	Bori	4.9	Bhupesh Khat	NTH	ST	7.6	25-50	Permanent	Residential
64	Bori	4.2 to 4.3	Shankarlal Yadav	NTH	SC	10.8	0-25	Permanent	Residential
65	Bori	4.2	Kachara Yadav	NTH	SC	8.7	25-50	Permanent	Commercial
66	Bori	4.5 to 4.6	Lalit Patidaar	NTH	BPL	9.8	0-25	Permanent	Resi+Comm.
67	Bori	4.1 to 4.2	Ratan	NTH	SC	12.7	50-75	Temporary	Residential
68	Gadi	0 to 0.1	Sugandh Devi	NTH	BPL	9.6	0-10	Permanent	Residential
69	Gadi	0 to 0.1	Lalchand Patel	NTH	BPL	12.1	0-25	Permanent	Commercial
70	Gadi	0.1 to 0.2	Geeta Kalal	NTH	BPL	4.5	0-25	Permanent	Commercial

S.NO.	Village/Town	Chainage	Land Owner Name	Ownership of Structure	Vulnerability	Affected Area of Structure (sq.m/ RM)	Impact on Structure (%)	Type of Structure	Use of Structure
71	Gadi	0.1 to 0.2	Deepak Kalal	NTH	BPL	6	0-25	Permanent	Commercial
72	Gadi	0 to 0.1	Ramesh Kalal	NTH	BPL	2.6	0-25	Permanent	Commercial
73	Gadi	0.5	Vasi Ninaamaa	NTH	ST	8.4	0-10	Permanent	Residential
74	Gadi	0.5	Nanulal Ninaamaa	NTH	ST	7.8	0-25	Permanent	Residential
75	Gadi	0.5	Ramanlal Damor	NTH	ST	37.5	0-25	Permanent	Residential
76	Gadi	0.5 to 0.6	Bhagwati Damor	NTH	ST	45	0-10	Permanent	Residential
77	Gadi	0.5 to 0.6	Ratan Lal Ninaamaa	NTH	ST	40	25-50	Temporary	Residential
78	Gadi	0.3 to 0.4	Mohamad Asif	NTH	BPL	8	0-10	Permanent	Residential
79	Gadi	0.4 to 0.5	Babualal Damor	NTH	ST	39	25-50	Permanent	Commercial
80	Gadi	0.3 to 0.4	Abdul Rajjak	NTH	BPL	141	25-50	Temporary	Residential
81	Gadi	0.3 to 0.4	Abdul Jabbar	NTH	BPL	10.8	0-10	Permanent	Residential
82	Gadi	0.3 to 0.4	Salim Abdul Shakur	NTH	BPL	5.9	0-10	Permanent	Residential
83	Gadi	0.7 to 0.8	Ratan Lal Mogiyaa	NTH	ST	67.5	25-50	Temporary	Residential
84	Gadi	0.3 to 0.4	Mohammad Mustaffa	NTH	BPL	8	0-10	Permanent	Residential
85	Gadi	0.3 to 0.4	Mohammad Salim	NTH	BPL	6.6	0-10	Permanent	Residential
86	Gadi	0.3 to 0.4	Salim Abdul Shakur	NTH	BPL	10.8	0-25	Permanent	Commercial
87	Gadi	0.7 to 0.8	Dadu	NTH	ST	8.48	0-25	Temporary	Residential
88	Gadi	0.1 to 0.2	Ansar Mohammad	NTH	BPL	39.96	0-25	Permanent	Residential
89	Gadi	0.1 to 0.2	Mohammad Shaida	NTH	BPL	39.96	0-25	Permanent	Resi+Comm.
90	Gadi	0.1 to 0.2	Shakkiullha Khan	NTH	BPL	47.6	0-25	Permanent	Commercial
91	Gadi	0.1 to 0.2	Babu	NTH	BPL	21.56	0-25	Permanent	Commercial
92	Gadi	0.1 to 0.2	Pramod Patel	NTH	BPL	16	0-10	Permanent	Residential
93	Gadi	0.1 to 0.2	Raman Lal Kalal	NTH	BPL	64.96	0-10	Permanent	Residential
94	Gadi	0.1 to 0.2	Badu Masar	NTH	ST	9	0-10	Permanent	Residential
95	Gadi	0.1 to 0.2	Raes	NTH	BPL	10.6	0-10	Permanent	Residential
96	Gadi	0.1 to 0.2	Mahboob	NTH	BPL	10.6	0-10	Permanent	Residential
97	Gadi	0.1 to 0.2	Riyaz Khan	NTH	BPL	39.04	0-10	Permanent	Residential

S.NO.	Village/Town	Chainage	Land Owner Name	Ownership of Structure	Vulnerability	Affected Area of Structure (sq.m/ RM)	Impact on Structure (%)	Type of Structure	Use of Structure
98	Gadi	0.1 to 0.2	Riyaz Mohmmad	NTH	BPL	13.78	0-10	Permanent	Residential
99	Gadi	0.1 to 0.2	Mahendra Patidaar	NTH	BPL	86.7	50-75	Permanent	Residential
100	Gadi	0.1 to 0.2	Idiresh Mohammad	NTH	BPL	23.52	0-10	Permanent	Residential
101	Gadi	0.1 to 0.2	Yunus Mohammad	NTH	BPL	15.4	0-10	Permanent	Residential
102	Gadi	0.1 to 0.2	Mustak Ahmad	NTH	BPL	30.24	0-10	Permanent	Residential
103	Gadi	0.1 to 0.2	Satish Shah	NTH	BPL	30.24	0-25	Permanent	Residential
104	Gadi	0.1 to 0.2	Pretesh	NTH	BPL	12.8	0-10	Permanent	Residential
105	Gadi	0.1 to 0.2	Ramjaan	NTH	BPL	31.2	0-25	Permanent	Residential
106	Gadi	0.1 to 0.2	Kamlesh Kalal	NTH	BPL	13.76	0-10	Permanent	Residential
107	Gadi	0.1 to 0.2	Dinesh Chandra Kalal	NTH	BPL	11.18	0-10	Permanent	Residential
108	Gadi	0.1 to 0.2	Rajednra Kalal	NTH	BPL	11.18	0-10	Permanent	Residential
109	Gadi	0.1 to 0.2	Ravindra Patel	NTH	BPL	28.22	0-10	Permanent	Residential
110	Gadi	0.1 to 0.2	Yunus Mohammad	NTH	BPL	89.1	0-25	Permanent	Residential
111	Gadi	0.1 to 0.2	Nur Mohammad	NTH	BPL	89.1	0-25	Permanent	Residential
112	Gadi	0.1 to 0.2	Jiva	NTH	BPL	18.15	0-10	Semi Permanent	Residential
113	Gadi	0.1 to 0.2	Bahart Patel	NTH	BPL	4.2	0-10	Permanent	Commercial
114	Gadi	0 to 0.1	Khemchand Patel	NTH	BPL	12.06	0-25	Temporary	Resi+Comm.
115	Gadi	0 to 0.1	Harish	NTH	BPL	12.3	0-25	Semi Permanent	Commercial
116	Gadi	0 to 0.1	Rajesh	NTH	BPL	15.5	25-50	Permanent	Commercial
117	Gadi	0 to 0.1	Praveen Kalal	NTH	BPL	3.25	0-10	Temporary	Commercial
118	Gadi	0 to 0.1	Prakash Kheetak	NTH	BPL	12.06	0-25	Permanent	Residential
119	Gadi	0 to 0.1	Ramesh	NTH	BPL	55	0-25	Permanent	Residential
120	Gadi	0 to 0.1	LalChand Patel	NTH	BPL	21.6	0-10	Temporary	Residential
121	Gadi	0 to 0.1	Rajesh Kheetak	NTH	BPL	47.6	0-25	Permanent	Residential
122	Gadi	0 to 0.1	Ashok Kheetak	NTH	BPL	15.12	0-25	Permanent	Commercial
123	Gadi	0 to 0.1	Ishwar Lal Patel	NTH	BPL	13.95	0-25	Permanent	Commercial

S.NO.	Village/Town	Chainage	Land Owner Name	Ownership of Structure	Vulnerability	Affected Area of Structure (sq.m/ RM)	Impact on Structure (%)	Type of Structure	Use of Structure
124	Gadi	0 to 0.1	Magan	NTH	BPL	57	0-25	Semi Permanent	Commercial
125	Gadi	0 to 0.1	Dilip Patel	NTH	BPL	11.48	0-25	Semi Permanent	Commercial
126	Gadi	0 to 0.1	Kishanalal Patel	NTH	ST	31.72	0-10	Permanent	Residential
127	Gadi	0 to 0.1	Mohan Patel	NTH	BPL	16.8	0-25	Permanent	Commercial
128	Gadi	0.1 to 0.2		NTH	BPL	12.04	0-25	Semi Permanent	Commercial
129	Khodan	10.6	Rahul Kumar darji	NTH	BPL	8	0-10	Semi Permanent	Resi+Comm.
130	Khodan	10.6	Raman Lal Darji	NTH	BPL	16	0-25	Permanent	Commercial
131	Khodan	10.6	Badmi Lal Darji	NTH	BPL	11.2	0-25	Permanent	Commercial
132	Khodan	10.6 to 10.7	Kanti Lal Jain	NTH	BPL	7.4	0-10	Permanent	Commercial
133	Khodan		Farzana Khan	NTH	BPL	27.71	25-50	Semi Permanent	Commercial
134	Khodan		Suresh Kalal	NTH	BPL	12.84	0-25	Permanent	Resi+Comm.
135	Khodan	10.7	Lokesh Darji	NTH	BPL	9.6	0-10	Permanent	Resi+Comm.
136	Khodan	10.7	Mukesh Kumar Jain	NTH	BPL	9.3	0-10	Permanent	Commercial
137	Khodan		Narednra Soni	NTH	BPL	6	0-10	Permanent	Residential
138	Khodan	10.3	Naveen Patidaar	NTH	BPL	3	0-10	Permanent	Residential
139	Khodan			NTH	BPL	5	0-10	Semi Permanent	Commercial
140	Khodan	10.3	Girish Patidaar	NTH	BPL	12	Wall	Permanent	Boundary wall
141	Khodan	10.3	Lalit Mali	NTH	BPL	16.2	0-25	Permanent	Commercial
142	Khodan	10.4	Irasad Mohammad	NTH	BPL	5.04	0-10	Permanent	Residential
143	Khodan	10.4	Ramesh Patel	NTH	BPL	11	0-10	Permanent	Residential
144	Khodan	10.5	Kuriya Patidaar	NTH	BPL	30	0-10	Permanent	Residential
145	Khodan		Fulji Patidaar	NTH	BPL	20	0-25	Permanent	Commercial

S.NO.	Village/Town	Chainage	Land Owner Name	Ownership of Structure	Vulnerability	Affected Area of Structure (sq.m/ RM)	Impact on Structure (%)	Type of Structure	Use of Structure
146	Khodan			NTH	BPL	9	0-10	Semi Permanent	Commercial
147	Khodan	10.6	Kushal Patidaar	NTH	BPL	4	Wall	Permanent	Boundary wall
148	Khodan	10.6	Pankaj Patidaar	NTH	BPL	3.75	0-10	Permanent	Commercial
149	Khodan	10.5	Rajesh Jain	NTH	BPL	5.35	0-10	Permanent	Resi+Comm.
150	Khodan	10.4	Parkash Patel	NTH	BPL	11	0-25	Permanent	Resi+Comm.
151	Khodan	10.4	KishanLal Patel	NTH	BPL	11	0-10	Permanent	Residential
152	Khodan		Dilip Kumar Jani	NTH	BPL	6	0-10	Permanent	Resi+Comm.
153	Khodan	10.5	Gunmala Jain	NTH	BPL	6	0-10	Permanent	Resi+Comm.
154	Khodan		Chirga Jain	NTH	BPL	17.5	0-25	Permanent	Resi+Comm.
155	Khodan	10.7 to 10.8	Pawan Kumar Jani	NTH	BPL	7	0-10	Permanent	Commercial
156	Khodan	10.7	Satish Jain	NTH	BPL	11.1	0-25	Permanent	Commercial
157	Dulji ka Gada	1.1 to 1.3	Parhlad Singh	NTH	BPL	20	Wall	Permanent	Boundary wall
158	Dulji ka Gada	1.1 to 1.3	Vimal Kanwar	NTH	BPL	20	Wall	Permanent	Boundary wall
159	Metwala	5.8 to 5.9	Sanjay Solanki	NTH	BPL	15.5	Wall	Permanent	Boundary wall
160	Metwala	5.4 to 5.5	Iswar Darji	NTH	BPL	52	0-25	Permanent	Resi+Comm.
161	Metwala	5.8 to 5.9	Amarji Kala	NTH	BPL	18	Wall	Permanent	Boundary wall
162	Metwala	5.7 to 5.8	Dhul ji Teli	NTH	BPL	13.8	0-10	Permanent	Residential
163	Metwala	5.4 to 5.5	Dilip Tailor	NTH	BPL	33.66	0-10	Permanent	Residential
164	Metwala	5.8 to 5.9	Dhul ji Teli	NTH	BPL	7.6	Wall	Permanent	Boundary wall
165	Metwala	5.8 to 5.9	Sumit Solanki	NTH	BPL	10.8	Wall	Permanent	Boundary wall
166	Metwala	6.2	Rakesh Panchal	NTH	BPL	8.7	0-10	Semi Permanent	Commercial
167	Metwala	6.4	Ranchod Bhyee	NTH	BPL	9.8	Wall	Permanent	Boundary wall

S.NO.	Village/Town	Chainage	Land Owner Name	Ownership of Structure	Vulnerability	Affected Area of Structure (sq.m/ RM)	Impact on Structure (%)	Type of Structure	Use of Structure
168	Metwala	6.4	Kishore Bhiyee	NTH	BPL	12.7	Wall	Permanent	Boundary wall
169	Metwala	5.8 to 5.9	Nirmla Teli	NTH	BPL	9.6	0-10	Permanent	Commercial
170	Metwala	5.7 to 5.8	Dhul ji Teli	NTH	BPL	12.1	Wall	Permanent	Boundary wall
171	Metwala	5.7 to 5.8	Harishchandra Kalal	NTH	BPL	4.5	0-10	Permanent	Residential
172	Metwala	5.7 to 5.8	Nanuram Kalal	NTH	BPL	6	0-25	Temporary	Commercial
173	Metwala	5.8	Raman Lal Teli	NTH	BPL	2.6	0-10	Permanent	Commercial
174	Metwala	5.8	Badri Lal Teli	NTH	BPL	8.4	Wall	Permanent	Boundary wall
175	Metwala		Rajendra Kumar Solanki	NTH	BPL	7.8	0-25	Semi Permanent	Commercial
176	Metwala	5.8	Basanti devi	NTH	BPL	8.4	Wall	Permanent	Boundary wall
177	Metwala	5.8	Parwati Devi	NTH	BPL	8.7	Wall	Permanent	Boundary wall
178	Metwala	5.8	Dinesh Chndra Solanki	NTH	BPL	9.8	0-10	Permanent	Residential
179	Metwala	5.8 to 5.9	Nairmla Teli	NTH	BPL	12.7	0-10	Permanent	Commercial
180	Metwala	5.7 to 5.8	Amratlal Kalal	NTH	BPL	9.6	0-25	Permanent	Residential
181	Metwala	5.5 to 5.6	Harishchandra Vaishanv	NTH	BPL	9.8	Wall	Permanent	Boundary wall
182	Metwala	5.5 to 5.6	Vilama Devi	NTH	BPL	12.7	Wall	Permanent	Boundary wall
183	Metwala	5.5 to 5.6	Naryan Lal Boyee	NTH	BPL	6	0-10	Permanent	Residential
184	Metwala	5.5 to 5.6	Rajendra Boyee	NTH	BPL	2.6	0-10	Permanent	Residential
185	Metwala	5.5 to 5.6	Ranjana Boyee	NTH	BPL	8.4	0-10	Permanent	Residential
186	Metwala	5.5 to 5.6	Kamlshankar Dave	NTH	BPL	9.6	Wall	Permanent	Boundary wall
187	Metwala	5.5 to 5.6	Rajesh Vyas	NTH	BPL	12.1	Wall	Permanent	Boundary wall
188	Metwala	5.6	Kisore Boyee	NTH	BPL	2.7	0-10	Permanent	Residential
189	Metwala	5.6	Ganesh Boyee	NTH	BPL	2.7	0-10	Permanent	Residential

S.NO.	Village/Town	Chainage	Land Owner Name	Ownership of Structure	Vulnerability	Affected Area of Structure (sq.m/ RM)	Impact on Structure (%)	Type of Structure	Use of Structure
190	Metwala	5.6	Babli Devi Boyee	NTH	BPL	32	0-10	Permanent	Residential
191	Metwala	5.1 to 5.2	Dhulji Boyee	NTH	BPL	4.5	Wall	Permanent	Boundary wall
192	Metwala	5.2	Sharda Boyee	NTH	BPL	5	0-10	Semi Permanent	Residential
193	Metwala	5.3 to 5.4	Dilip Vaishnav	NTH	BPL	10	Wall	Permanent	Boundary wall
194	Metwala	5.3 to 5.4	Ramanlal Batot	NTH	ST	6.75	0-10	Semi Permanent	Residential
195	Metwala	5.3 to 5.4	Kanhiyalal Batot	NTH	ST	3.77	0-10	Permanent	Residential
196	Metwala	5.3 to 5.4	Bharatlal Batot	NTH	ST	6.9	0-10	Permanent	Residential
197	Metwala	5.3 to 5.4	Pankaj Batot	NTH	ST	7.28	0-10	Permanent	Residential
198	Metwala	5.5 to 5.6	Bhatendra Singh Sisodiya	NTH	BPL	17.82	0-25	Permanent	Resi+Comm.
199	Metwala		Chandmal Jain	NTH	BPL	6	Wall	Permanent	Boundary wall
200	Metwala	5.6 to 5.7	Nanulal Bhoyee	NTH	BPL	4.16	0-10	Permanent	Residential
201	Metwala	5.6 to 5.7	Nathu Bhoyee	NTH	BPL	2.6	Wall	Permanent	Boundary wall
202	Metwala	5.6 to 5.7	Nathu Bhoyee	NTH	BPL	8.8	0-10	Permanent	Residential
203	Metwala	5.6 to 5.7	Hiral Lal Bhyee	NTH	BPL	8.8	0-10	Permanent	Residential
204	Metwala	5.3 to 5.4	Mohoharlal Batot	NTH	ST	3.6	0-10	Permanent	Residential
205	Metwala	5.3 to 5.4	Lalita Kunwar Chouchan	NTH	BPL	6.48	0-10	Permanent	Commercial
					BPL	0	0-10	Temporary	Commercial
206	Metwala	5.5	Vastupal Jain	NTH	BPL	9.6	0-10	Permanent	Commercial
207	Metwala	5.5	Badami Lal Jain	NTH	BPL	8.7	Wall	Permanent	Boundary wall
208	Metwala	5.5	Kamlesh Jain	NTH	BPL	10.64	0-10	Permanent	Residential
209	Metwala		Mahipaal kothari	NTH	BPL	10.5	Wall	Permanent	Boundary wall
210	Metwala	5.5	Lal Singh	NTH	BPL	6.02	0-10	Permanent	Resi+Comm.

S.NO.	Village/Town	Chainage	Land Owner Name	Ownership of Structure	Vulnerability	Affected Area of Structure (sq.m/ RM)	Impact on Structure (%)	Type of Structure	Use of Structure
211	Metwala	5.5 to 5.6	Mahendra Singh Vagela	NTH	BPL	4.6	Wall	Permanent	Boundary wall
212	Metwala		Bana Kunwar	NTH	BPL	8.88	0-10	Permanent	Residential
213	Metwala		Manoj Kumar Jain	NTH	BPL	7.2	0-10	Permanent	Residential
214	Metwala	5.5 to 5.6	Harisingh Sisodiya	NTH	BPL	17.82	0-25	Permanent	Resi+Comm.
215	Metwala	6	Mohan Lal Kalal	NTH	BPL	28	0-25	Permanent	Resi+Comm.
216	Metwala	5.8 to 5.9	Prabhu Lal Teli	NTH	BPL	3.3	0-10	Semi Permanent	Commercial
217	Metwala	5.8 to 5.9	Dilip Teli	NTH	BPL	17.76	25-50	Semi Permanent	Residential
218	Metwala	5.5 to 5.6	SuryaPall Kothari	NTH	BPL	4.03	0-10	Permanent	Residential
219	Metwala	5.4 o 5.5	Chandmal Jain	NTH	BPL	14.88	0-25	Permanent	Resi+Comm.
220	Metwala	5.4 to 5.5	Pawan Kumar Jain	NTH	BPL	34.16	0-25	Permanent	Residential
221	Metwala	5.6 to 5.7	Vitthal Bhojee	NTH	BPL	11.2	Wall	Permanent	Boundary wall
222	Metwala	5.7 to 5.8	Narendra Patel	NTH	BPL	21	25-50	Permanent	Commercial
223	Metwala	5.7 to 5.8	Mohan Lal Patel	NTH	BPL	10.5	Wall	Temporary	Boundary wall
224	Metwala		Bhikhchand Kalal	NTH	BPL	6.2	0-25	Permanent	Residential
225	Metwala	5.3 to 5.4	Krishan Lal Batoat	NTH	ST	25	0-10	Permanent	Commercial
226	Metwala		IshwarLal Batoat	NTH	ST	8.1	0-10	Permanent	Commercial
227	Paloda	1.1 to 1.2	ShantiLal Kalal	NTH	BPL	8.3	0-25	Semi Permanent	Commercial
228	Paloda	0.8 to 0.9	Raman Bunkar	NTH	SC	6.2	Wall	Permanent	Boundary wall
229	Paloda	0.8 to 0.9	Raju Rawal	NTH	SC	25	Wall	Permanent	Boundary wall
230	Paloda	1 to 1.1	Lalnath Rawal	NTH	SC	8.1	Wall	Permanent	Boundary wall
231	Paloda	0.9 to 1	Devilal Bunkar	NTH	SC	8.3	Wall	Permanent	Boundary wall
232	Paloda	0.8 to 0.9	Shnatilal Kalal	NTH	BPL	21.2	0-10	Permanent	Residential

S.NO.	Village/Town	Chainage	Land Owner Name	Ownership of Structure	Vulnerability	Affected Area of Structure (sq.m/ RM)	Impact on Structure (%)	Type of Structure	Use of Structure
233	Paloda		Tangej Bunkar	NTH	SC	8.3	Wall	Semi Permanent	Boundary wall
234	Paloda	1 to 1.1	Ramesh Batiya	NTH	ST	45	Wall	Permanent	Boundary wall
235	Paloda	0.9	Galabaa Bunkar	NTH	SC	1.2	0-25	Permanent	Others
236	Paloda	1.1 to 1.2	Vinod Kalal	NTH	BPL	24.18	0-25	Semi Permanent	Commercial
237	Paloda	1.1	Dhulnath Rawal	NTH	SC	11.3	Wall	Permanent	Boundary wall
238	Sujaji ka Gada	7.7 to 7.8	Chandrapal Nayak	NTH	BPL	20.5	Wall	Permanent	Boundary wall
239	Sujaji ka Gada	7.9 to 8	Ranlal Nayak	NTH	BPL	29.16	25-50	Permanent	Residential
240	Sujaji ka Gada	7.9 to 8	Gendalal Nayak	NTH	BPL	21.5	0-25	Permanent	Residential
241	Sujaji ka Gada	7.9 to 8	Devilal Nayak	NTH	BPL	21.2	Wall	Permanent	Boundary wall
242	Sujaji ka Gada	7.5 to 7.6	Vasudev Nayak	NTH	BPL	28	Wall	Permanent	Boundary wall
243	Sujaji ka Gada	7.9	Nandlal Nayak	NTH	BPL	34.5	0-25	Permanent	Commercial
244	Sujaji ka Gada	7.8 to 7.9	Jitendra Patgi	NTH	ST	75.4	25-50	Permanent	Commercial
245	Sujaji ka Gada	7.8 to 7.9	Rashu Devi	NTH	BPL	14.6	25-50	Permanent	Commercial
246	Sujaji ka Gada	7.8 to 7.9	Tarchand Nayak	NTH	BPL	17	Wall	Permanent	Boundary wall
247	Sujaji ka Gada	7.8 to 7.9	Laxman Nayak	NTH	BPL	9	Wall	Permanent	Boundary wall
248	Sujaji ka Gada	7.7 to 7.8	Sharda Nayak	NTH	BPL	24.5	Wall	Permanent	Boundary wall
249	Sujaji ka Gada	7.8	Kamu Devi	NTH	BPL	15.2	Wall	Permanent	Boundary wall
250	Sujaji ka Gada	7.8	Naresh Nayak	NTH	BPL	29	Wall	Permanent	Boundary wall
251	Sujaji ka Gada	8.2	Raghueer Singh	NTH	BPL	18	Wall	Permanent	Boundary wall
252	Sujaji ka Gada	8.2 to 8.3	Bharat Singh	NTH	BPL	32	Wall	Permanent	Boundary wall

S.NO.	Village/Town	Chainage	Land Owner Name	Ownership of Structure	Vulnerability	Affected Area of Structure (sq.m/ RM)	Impact on Structure (%)	Type of Structure	Use of Structure
253	Sujaji ka Gada	8 to 8.1	Ganesh Vaihanv	NTH	BPL	15	0-10	Permanent	Residential
254	Sujaji ka Gada	8.1 to 8.2	Maya Devi Vaishnav	NTH	BPL	7.5	0-10	Permanent	Residential
255	Sujaji ka Gada	8 to 8.1	Jagpal Singh	NTH	BPL	22.5	Wall	Permanent	Boundary wall
256	Sujaji ka Gada	8 to 8.1	Bhartendra Rawal	NTH	SC	15	Wall	Temporary	Boundary wall
257	Sujaji ka Gada	8.2 to 8.3	Priyanka Devi Kalal	NTH	BPL	29	Wall	Permanent	Boundary wall
258	Sujaji ka Gada	8.2 to 8.3	Nanji Prajpat	NTH	BPL	3.36	0-25	Permanent	Others
259	Sujaji ka Gada	7.7 to 7.8	Mani Lal Nayak	NTH	BPL	8.4	Wall	Permanent	Boundary wall
260	Sujaji ka Gada	7.5 to 7.6	Manish Nayak	NTH	BPL	7.8	Wall	Permanent	Boundary wall
261	Sujaji ka Gada	7.5 to 7.6	Raju Nayak	NTH	BPL	24.96	25-50	Semi Permanent	Commercial
262	Sujaji ka Gada	7.5 to 7.6	Arun Nayak	NTH	BPL	24.96	25-50	Semi Permanent	Commercial
263	Sujaji ka Gada	7.7 to 7.8	Basni Nayak	NTH	BPL	12.2	Wall	Permanent	Boundary wall
264	Sujaji ka Gada	7.4 to 7.5	Bardichand Nayak	NTH	BPL	24.5	Wall	Permanent	Boundary wall
265	Sujaji ka Gada	7.3 to 7.4	Divandu Nayak	NTH	BPL	3	Wall	Permanent	Boundary wall
266	Sujaji ka Gada	7.4 to 7.5	Laxman Nayak	NTH	BPL	11.3	Wall	Permanent	Boundary wall
267	Sujaji ka Gada	7.5 to 7.6	Dhanraj Nayak	NTH	BPL	12.1	Wall	Permanent	Boundary wall
268	Sujaji ka Gada	7.5 to 7.6	Dinesh Nayak	NTH	BPL	14.7	Wall	Permanent	Boundary wall
269	Sujaji ka Gada	7.5 to 7.6	Ganjednra Kumar Nayak	NTH	BPL	14.6	Wall	Permanent	Boundary wall
270	Sujaji ka Gada	7.7 to 7.8	Manjula Nyaka	NTH	BPL	12.2	Wall	Permanent	Boundary wall

S.NO.	Village/Town	Chainage	Land Owner Name	Ownership of Structure	Vulnerability	Affected Area of Structure (sq.m/ RM)	Impact on Structure (%)	Type of Structure	Use of Structure
271	Sujaji ka Gada	9	Hadmat Singh	NTH	BPL	5	0-10	Semi Permanent	Residential
272	Sujaji ka Gada	8.6 to 8.7	Shanakr Dodiyaar	NTH	ST	5	0-10	Semi Permanent	Residential
273	Sujaji ka Gada	8.5 to 8.6	Soma Bhuj	NTH	ST	6	Wall	Permanent	Boundary wall
274	Sujaji ka Gada	8.5 to 8.6	Ramu Bhuj	NTH	ST	6	Wall	Permanent	Boundary wall
275	Sujaji ka Gada	8.4	Surendra Pal Singh	NTH	BPL	1.8	0-10	Permanent	Resi+Comm.
276	Sujaji ka Gada	7.6 to 7.7	Ramesh Nayak	NTH	BPL	4.5	Wall	Permanent	Boundary wall
277	Sujaji ka Gada	7.6 to 7.7	Kanti Lal Nayak	NTH	BPL	4.5	Wall	Permanent	Boundary wall

Appendix 4: List of Affected CPR

S.N.	Chainage	Village Name	Side	Type of Structure	Distance from Centre Line	Affected Area
						(Sqm)
1	0+239	Garhi	Right	School (Govt.)	3.24	216.6393
2	1+259	Garhi	Right	School (Govt.)	5.49	37.0651
3	8+190	Anjana	Left	Temple	4.67	10.1747
4	9+914	Anjana	Left	Govt. School	3.61	94.9078
5	9+933	Anjana	Left	Shop (Panchayat)	3.31	14.1052
6	9+937	Anjana	Left	Room (Panchayat)	3.76	14.679
7	9+940	Anjana	Left	Shop (Panchayat)	4.34	11.9624
8	10+623	Anjana	Left	Chabutra	3.12	56.7661
9	10+731	Anjana	Right	Temple	2.88	61.7025
10	11+465	Anjana	Left	Temple	2.48	37.4581
11	14+375	Porda	Left	Shop (Panchayat)	6.23	15.6218
12	15+604	Lokiya	Left	Boundary Wall Panchayat	4.99	43.1709
13	15+970	Lokiya	Right	Boundary Wall Panchayat	2.75	201.2216
14	25+310	Katheriya	Left	Boundary Wall Panchayat	5.4	32.7925
15	30+717	Nanabhukiy a	Right	Boundary Wall Panchayat	2.32	133.1252
16	32+783	Anandpuri	Left	School	6.26	19.2768
17	33+164	Anandpuri	Left	Boundary Wall School	5.7	35.1932

Appendix 5: Sample of Village Consent

! शिक्षित बनों !

! संगठित रहो !

! संघर्ष करो !

कार्यालय ग्राम पंचायत सेरानगला

पंचायत समिति आनन्दपुरी जिला बाँसवाड़ा (राज.)

देवलता डामोर

सरपंच

Mob. 9982243340

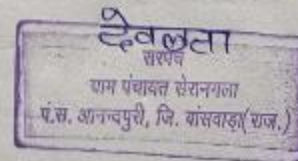
क्रमांक ग.प./25/2022

उत्तापित उत्तापित पत्र

दिनांक 02/07/2022

यह उत्तापित पत्र मिला है कि ग्राम पंचायत
सेरानगला में सेला राहू निवास एगो एजुकेशन
सेलम के साथ सामाजिक समाधान सुलभता बिना
जाता है जो उत्तापित लड़क निर्माण होना है
जिस की कुल लम्बाई 3 KM एवं चौड़ाई 16
मीटर है उत्तापित लड़क का नाम 10A (पालोदा, ले
गरी, आनन्दपुरी से गुजरता बिना तक) है

जिसका निम्नानुसार कार्यवाही कर लड़क निर्माण
कार्य व्यवस्था जाये तथा उत्तापित लड़क के निर्माण
में उत्तापित परिवारों जिन्हीं सेलम एवं जाति
का रही है जिसका निम्नानुसार सुझाव रही
देवल सेलम कार्य बिना जाये ! तो हमले
ग्राम पंचायत सेरानगला को कोई क्षति नहीं है





कार्यालय ग्राम पंचायत, सुजाजी का गढ़ा

पंचायत समिति-गद्दी, तहसील-गद्दी, जिला-बांसवाड़ा (राज.)

प्रेषक:-
सरपंच:- सीमेश्वर सोलंकी
ग्राम पंचायत-सुजाजी का गढ़ा,
तहसील-गद्दी, जिला-बांसवाड़ा (राज.)
मोबाइल:- 9928563093, 8469230523



प्रेषित:-
श्रीमान्...जीजनल हेड
शहर विकास प्रमो एडिजर् संस्थान
जयपुर (राज.)

क्रमांक:- 3PC/01/2022-23.

दिनांक 16.07.2022

* अनापत्ति प्रमाण-पत्र *

मह प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि ग्राम पंचायत सुजाजी का गढ़ा में संस्था शहर विकास प्रमो एडिजर् संस्थान के द्वारा सभाजिउ समोगत मूल्यांकन किया जा रहा है। जो प्रस्तावित सड़क निर्माण होना है जिसकी कुल लम्बाई 2.5 कि.मी. एवं चौड़ाई 16 मीटर है। प्रस्तावित सड़क का नाम पालोदा से गद्दी आनन्दपुरी राजराव बोर्डर तक 10 A है।

जिसका नियमानुसार कार्यवाही कर सड़क निर्माण कार्य करवाया जाये तथा प्रस्तावित परिमार्गे जिनकी संरचना तथा जमीन क्षा रही है जिसका सुझाव नियमानुसार भुसाका राप्ती देवर प्रस्तावित सड़क का निर्माण किया जावेगी इसके ध्यानीय ग्राम पंचायत सुजाजी का गढ़ा से कोई आपत्ति नहीं है।

01/1/2022
3421/1/2022
16.07.2022

दिनांक 16.07.2022

सरपंच

ग्राम पंचायत सुजाजी का गढ़ा
प्र.स. गद्दी, जिला बांसवाड़ा (राज.)

Appendix 6: List of Participant in Public Consultation

[illegible][illegible]

आज दिनांक 12-03-22 को गांव पोखरा ग्राम पंचायत बरवलपुरा
 तहसिल - सरयुना, जिला-बासकोट में पालोदा-गहरी-आनन्दपुरी
 (एस. एच 10A) संडक निर्माण हेतु सामाजिक समारोह में बहुर
 सामाजिक भाकलन सर्वे व भूमि अवाप्ति हेतु बैठक का
 आयोजन किया गया जिसमें शहर विकास एगो एजुकेशन सभा
 उपनिधि द्वारा सामाजिक-भाकलन सर्वे व भूमि-अवाप्ति
 सम्बन्धि जानकारी दि दी गई। जिसमें
 बैठक में निम्न शामिलों ने भाग लिया-

भुरालाल

चतन

रामु

(प्रम) (पकारा)

गड

रमेरा

मलेश

नरेश मरवाता

शर्या

आज दिनांक 11/3/2022 को गांव रतनपुरा, ग्राम पंचायत काजना।
 तहसिल - अरभुना, जिला - बाराबंकी में भूमि अधिग्रहण पुनर्वासन और
 पुनर्वासन में उचित पुनिकर और पारदर्शिता अधिनियम
 अधिनियम 2013, धारा 5 एवं राजस्थान - भूमि अधिग्रहण,
 पुनर्वासन और पुनर्वासन में उचित पुनिकर और
 पारदर्शिता अधिनियम 2016 नियम 7 न के निर्देशानुसार
 पालोदा - बाली - झानन्दपुरी से गुजरात बॉर्डर तक (एस.एम्.एन.)
 सड़क परियोजना (0 से 25 K.M) का निर्माण विकसित किए
 जाने हेतु सामाजिक समाधान हेतु - भूमि अधिग्रहण ग्रामीणों
 के साथ बैंक का आयोजन किया गया - जिसमें राहू-विकास
 एंड एज्युकेशन मंत्रालय के प्रतिनिधी द्वारा - सामाजिक समाधान
 व भूमि अधिग्रहण व सड़क के लंबे वरिष्ठ में बताया
 गया - जिसमें निम्न ग्रामीणों ने भाग लिया।

नगजी	शारदा
गुरी	मावजी
धनदया	रमेश
रमेश (रमेश)	
दामा	
मनजी	

Appendix 7: Photograph Public Consultation



Consultation in Oda (Arthuna)



Consultation in Metwala Village



Consultation in Chhaja (Anandpuri)



Consultation at



Consultation in Porda Village



Consultation in Ratanpura



Consultation in Bori Village



Consultation in Gadi Village

Appendix 8: Terms of Reference (TOR) for the NGO/agency to assist PIUs in Resettlement Plan Implementation

A. Project Background

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 up-gradation of various State Highways and Major District Roads at different locations in Rajasthan. As part of this mandate, the 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 the up-gradation and improvement of the identified roads and Tranche-III will finance 4 road projects totalling about 290.515 Km spread across the State of Rajasthan.
2. The Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Cell of the Public works Department has prepared the Resettlement Plan (RP) for Paloda-Garhi-Anandpuri of SH-10A proposed under Tranche-III for improvements under RSHIP. This RP addresses social issues arising out of the 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 Paloda-Garhi-Anandpuri section of SH-10A 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 socioeconomic characteristics, entitlements based on the 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-3 Road subprojects grouped as four packages and comprising of 4-road subprojects and shall undertake the following tasks:
 - Educating the DPs on their rights to entitlements and obligations.
 - To ensure that the DPs are given the full entitlements due to them, according to the entitlements in the RP.
 - To provide support and information to DPs for income restoration.
 - Assist the DPs in relocation to resettlement site and rehabilitation, including counselling, and coordination with local authorities/line departments.
 - Assist the DPs in redressing their grievances (through the grievance redress committee set up for the subproject)
 - To assist the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) with the social responsibilities of the subproject, such as compliance with labour laws, prohibition of child labor, and gender issues.
 - To conduct an awareness program on HIV/AIDs, Health and Hygiene, and Human Trafficking in affected villages.
 - 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

- Working in coordination with the PD, PIU; and assisting the PD in carrying out the implementation of the RP;
- To assist the DPs in redressing their grievances through the GRCs;
- Assist the PIU in disclosure, conducting public meetings, information campaigns during the RP implementation, and giving full information to the affected community;
- Translate the summary of RP in local language for disclosure and disseminate to DPs;
- 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;
- To assist the PIU in ensuring compliance with safety, health and hygiene norms, and the conduct HIV/AIDS and Human Trafficking awareness/prevention campaigns;
- 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.
- Provide data and information that PIU will require in the management of the data base of the DPs.
- Assist PIU in providing training to DPs, wherever required in the implementation of RP.

b) Responsibilities for Implementation of the RP

- 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.
- Wherever required, update the census and socioeconomic survey data and administer the census and socioeconomic 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- Prepare monthly action plans with targets in consultation with the PIU.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

- 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.
- Agency/NGO will monitor the civil construction work in each package to ensure there is no bonded/child labour.
- In all of these, the Agency/NGO shall consider women as a special focus group, and deal with them with care and sympathy.
- 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.
- 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

- The Agency/NGO shall nominate a suitable person (from the staff of the NGO) to assist the DPs in the GRC.
- The Agency/NGO shall make the DPs aware of the existence of grievance redressal committees (GRCs)
- 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.
- 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.
- 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

- In addition to counseling and providing information to DPs, the Agency/NGO will carry out periodic consultation with DPs and other stakeholders
- Should organise meetings and appraise the communities about the schedule / progress of civil works
- 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

- 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.
- The Agency/NGO shall assist the PIU to implement HIV/AIDS awareness measures, including collaboration with the line agencies.
- The Agency/NGO will assist the PIU in conducting the R&R award enquiry
- 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

6. 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

7. The NGO selected for the assignments shall be responsible to:

- 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.
- Prepare monthly progress reports to be submitted to the PIU, with weekly progress and work charts as against the scheduled timeframe of RP implementation.
- Prepare and submit quarterly reports on a regular basis, to be submitted to the PIU.
- 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.
- All other reports/documentation as described in these terms of reference.
- Record minutes of all meetings.
- 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

8. 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

9. 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

S.No.	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

S.No.	Task Description	Time for completion
4	Facilitating disbursement of the entitlements for 50% of total DPs in the 1st 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 1st milestone	At the end of the 6th month after commencement of services
7	a. Disbursement of the entitlements for remaining DPs in the 2nd 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

10. 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 socioeconomic surveys and participatory planning and consultations.

S.No	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
2	R&R Expert and Field Coordinator (intermittent input)	4	Graduate in Social Science with knowledge and experience in census and socioeconomic 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

11. 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.

12. 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 9: Terms of Reference for engaging an External Monitoring Agency/Expert

A. Project Description

1. The government of Rajasthan has proposed to upgrade its road network under Rajasthan State Highway Investment Program (RSHIP) and as part of this endeavor, the 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 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 the up-gradation and improvement of the identified roads and Tranche-3 will finance 4 road projects totaling about 290.515 Km spread across the State of Rajasthan.

2. The Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Cell of the Public works Department has prepared the Resettlement Plan (RP) for Paloda-Garhi-Anandpuri of SH-10A proposed under Tranche-3 for improvements under RSHIP. This RP addresses social issues arising out of the 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 Paloda-Garhi-Anandpuri of SH-10A 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 socioeconomic characteristics, entitlements based on the 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/NGO's 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:

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

- To develop specific monitoring indicators for undertaking monitoring for RP implementation;
- 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;
- Involve the affected people and community groups in assessing the impact of land acquisition for monitoring and evaluation purposes;
- 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
- 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 a 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 the proposal for the work with a brief statement of the approach, methodology, and relevant information concerning previous experience on monitoring resettlement implementation and preparation of reports.

9. The profile of the agency/expert along with the 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 costs and any other logistics details necessary for resettlement monitoring.