

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

PPP DIVISION

Government of Rajasthan

**DRAFT CONSOLIDATED
SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT /
SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT PLAN
CUM
RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN**

WORLD BANK – FUNDED PROJECT

**RAJASTHAN STATE HIGHWAY ROAD DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAMME**

Package-1

Banar - Bhopalgarh - Kuchera

Package-2

Bhawi-Pipar-Khimsar (H-IV) section

Package 3

Jodhpur - Marwar Junction- Jojawar

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ABBREVIATIONS

ANM	Auxiliary Nurse Midwife
ASHA	Accredited Social Health Activist
AWW	Anganwadi Worker
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GoR	Government of Rajasthan
Hc	Hectare
MSW	Masters in Social Work
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
OBC	Other Backward Caste
PAP	Project Affected Person
PAHs	Project Affected Households
RFCTLARR	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013
PhD	Doctor of Philosophy
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PWD	Public Works Department
SDM	Sub Divisional Magistrate
SDO	Sub Divisional Officer
SH	State Highway
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SIMP	Social Impact Mitigation Plan
SC	Scheduled Caste
ST	Scheduled Tribes

1 INTRODUCTION

Government of Rajasthan has proposed to upgrade its road network under Rajasthan State Highway Investment Program (RSHIP) and as part of this endeavor, Public Works Department (PWD) of Rajasthan has been mandated to undertake improvement and upgradation of various State Highways and Major District Roads at different locations in Rajasthan. As part of this mandate, the PPP Division of Rajasthan Public Works Department has identified the roads requiring improvement that would improve the connectivity to national highways, major towns and industrial belts. The proposed investment program will support up gradation and improvement of the identified roads and Tranche-I will finance 11 road projects totaling of about 765.004 Km spread across the State of Rajasthan.

Under WB financial assistance, nearly 800 Km have been identified under Tranche-1 in five different Packages. Tranche 1 will finance 11 sub project roads. The project roads are to be constructed under two modalities i) Annuity mode with a length of 293.884 km and ii) EPC mode with a length of 471.160 km.

Land acquisition for Tranche 1 for 11 sub project road is 193.910 ha, private land required for the improvements proposed is 164.800 ha. The state highways proposed for upgrading are distributed across 12 districts namely Bikaner, Churu, Jhunjhunu, Sikar, Ajmer, Tonk, Jalore, Jaipur, Nagaur, Pali, Jodhpur and Bhilwara districts. The road subprojects proposed under Tranche-II and their packaging details is given below.

Scheme /Mode	Name of Highway	District	Length (km)	Area of Land to be Acquired (Ha)		
				Private	Govt.	Total
WB-I / Annuity/01	Padampur-Raisinghnagar&Sattasar-Rojari - Bikaner section of Ganganagar-Bikaner Road SH-03	Bikaner	92.950	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
WB-I / Annuity/02	Jhunjhunu- Rajgarh	Churu Jhunjhunu	62.880	0.0000	2.2212	2.2212
WB-I / Annuity/02	Neemkathana – Khetri	Jhunjhunu Sikar	37.620	31.5000	3.7100	35.2100
WB-I / Annuity/03	Kishangarh – Arain – Malpura	Ajmer Tonk	66.980	1.6600	0.3350	1.9950
WB-I / Annuity/04	Bhinmal-Raniwara	Jalore	33.414	4.8960	0.1040	5.0000
WB-I / EPC/04	Khood – Dataramgarh – Renwal	Jaipur Nagaur Sikar	51.035	1.0800	2.0950	3.1750
WB-I / EPC/04	Palri- Makrana- Khatu including Parbatsar-Bidiyad- Makrana	Nagaur	37.200	10.5000	16.9794	27.4794

Scheme /Mode	Name of Highway	District	Length (km)	Area of Land to be Acquired (Ha)		
				Private	Govt.	Total
WB-I/ EPC/01	Banar - Bhopalgarh - Kuchera	Jodhpur Nagaur	128.04	31.60	0.0000	31.5950
WB-I/ EPC/02	Bhavi - Pipad – Khinvsar	Jodhpur Nagaur	97,000	85.6900	25.980 0	111.670 0
WB-I/ EPC/03	Jodhpur - Marwar Junction- Jojawar	Jodhpur Pali	119.140	25.435	0.0000	26.3330
WB-I/ EPC/05	Hurda – Banera	Bhilwara	53.300	21.1820	3.1300	24.3120
	Total	12 districts	765.004	164.800	29.110	193.910

This report presents Social Impact Assessment addresses social issues arising out of acquisition of land and other assets resulting in involuntary resettlement and displacement. The SIA has been prepared in line with safeguard policy requirements of the World Bank, Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013, Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2016 (Rajasthan) and other related regulations.

1.1 Project Background

Rajasthan, the largest state of India is located in the north-western part of the subcontinent. It is bounded to the north and north-east by the states of Punjab and Haryana, to the east and south-east by the states of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, to the south-west by the state of Gujarat, and to the west and north-west by Pakistan. The southern part of the state is about 225km from the Gulf of Kutch and about 400 km from the Arabian Sea. Jaipur is the capital city and lies in the east-central part of the state.

1.2 Land

The Aravali Range forms a line across the state running roughly from Guru Peak (1,722 metres), near the town of Abu (Mount Abu) in the south-west, to the town of Khetri in the northeast. About three-fifths of the state lies northwest of this line, leaving two-fifths in the southeast. These are the two natural divisions of Rajasthan. The north-western tract is generally arid and unproductive, although its character shifts gradually from desert in the far west and north-west to comparatively fertile and habitable land toward the east. The area includes the Thar (The Great Indian) Desert. The name Thar is derived from t'hul, the general term for the region's sand ridges.

1.3 Flora and Fauna of Rajasthan

The diverse landscape of the state, houses a number of well-known wild life sanctuaries and national parks. It is a home to some of the most majestic beasts that the whole world is struggling to save. Here one can have a rendezvous with a variety of animals which include the world-famous Indian tigers, chinkara, black bucks, the greatly threatened caracal and the great Indian bustard. Exotic birds like the common crane, ducks, coots, pelicans and the rare Siberian cranes, imperial sand grouse, falcons,

buzzards flock to the state to escape the bitter cold in their homeland. Rajasthan has two national parks, over a dozen sanctuaries and two closed areas. Most of these are open for tourists around the year except for the monsoon months. Ranthambhore National Park and Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary are both known worldwide for their tiger population and considered by both wilderness lovers and photographers as the best places in India to spot tigers. Prominent among the wildlife sanctuaries are Mount Abu Sanctuary, Bhensrod Garh Sanctuary, Darrah Sanctuary, Jaisamand Sanctuary, Kumbhalgarh Wildlife Sanctuary, Jawahar Sagar sanctuary and Sita Mata Wildlife Sanctuary.

1.4 Demographics and Administration of Rajasthan

Rajasthan has a population of 68,621,012 as per the 2011 census. The population growth over the last ten years has been around 21.44%. The sex ratio of Rajasthan is 926 per 1000 males. The largest cities of Rajasthan are Jaipur, Jodhpur and Kota. The state of Rajasthan has 33 districts and 25 Parliamentary constituencies.

1.5 Literacy

The literacy rate in Rajasthan has increased significantly in the recent year. From an average of 38.55 % (54.99% male and 20.44% female) in 1991, the state's literacy rate has increased to 67.06% (80.51% male and 52.66% female) in 2011. Rajasthan has a number of well known universities and more than 250 colleges. It has more than 50,000 primary and 7,000 secondary schools. There are many engineering colleges with an annual enrolment of approximately 11,500 students. The state has more than 20 polytechnics and more than 100 Industrial Training Institute (ITIs) which impart vocational training.

1.6 Economy

The economy of the state is primarily agricultural and pastoral. Wheat, barley, pulses, sugarcane and oilseeds are the main food crops, while cotton and tobacco are the state's cash crops. A major portion of edible oils is produced by Rajasthan, which is also the second largest producer of oils seeds. Rajasthan is the biggest producer of wool and opium in the country. The crops are irrigated using water from wells and tanks. The north western region of the state receives ample water from the Indira Gandhi Canal. Mineral-based, agriculture-based and textile industries dominate the scenario in the state. Rajasthan is the second largest producer of polyester fibre and cement in India. Several prominent chemical and engineering companies are located in the city of Kota, in southern Rajasthan. The state is also known for its marble quarries, copper, zinc mines and salt deposits in Sambhar Lake. Barmer district in Rajasthan ranks second in crude oil production in the country. Currently, the state government in collaboration with Cairn India, is in the process of setting up an oil refinery in Barmer.

1.6 Administrative districts

Rajasthan comprises 33 districts which are clubbed into seven divisions-

- Ajmer Division - Ajmer, Bhilwara, Nagaur and Tonk.
- Bharatpur Division- Bharatpur, Dholpur, Karuali and Sawai Madhopur.
- Bikaner Division - Bikaner, Churu, Hanumangarh and Sri Ganganagar.
- Jaipur Division - Jaipur, Alwar, Jhunjhunu, Sikar and Dausa.
- Jodhpur Division - Barmer, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jodhpur, Pali and Sirohi.

- Kota Division - Baran, Bundi, Jhalawar and Kota.
- Udaipur - Banswara, Chittorgarh, Pratapgarh, Dungarpur, Udaipur and Rajsamand

1.7 Project Road Description

The implementing and administrative agency for executing this work is the Public Works Department, Government of Rajasthan. The proposed road needs to be widened for providing improved transportation services, smooth commuting, ensuring safe journey by reducing road accidents. For widening the road, land (which is mostly agricultural land) from private land owners of adjoining villages and habitation will be acquired. Since the land acquisition will affect the villagers not only economically but socially as well, hence the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) of this acquisition has been conducted as per the provisions of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013.

This consolidated SIA/SIMP/RAP comprises Package 1, Banar-Bhopalgarh-Kuchera road Package 2, Bhavi Pipad Khinvsar road and Package 3, Jodhpur-Marwar Junction-Jojawar road. All three roads are in EPC mode funded by World Bank.

Package 1: Project Highway IV: Banad – Bhopalgarh - Kuchera Road (SH-63)

The project road starts from the junction with NH-112 and ends at junction with NH-89. The total length of project road is 128.04 km. The project stretch passes through Jodhpur and Nagaur districts. It crosses agricultural land, lime and sand stone mines area. The road alignment passes through important towns/villages like Banar, Bhopalgarh, Asop, Sankhwas, Khajwana, Kuchera. Government of Rajasthan with the financial support of the World Bank has decided to widen the Project Highway IV: Banar – Bhopalgarh - Kuchera Road (SH-63) for protecting the interest of the public in order to provide better roads for improved commuting, transportation and development.

Package 2: Project Highway IV: Bhawi – Pipar – Khinvsar Road (SH-86C)

The Project Highway-IV: Bhawi – Pipar – Khinvsar Road (SH-86C), located between 26° 13' 43" and 26° 56' 38" latitude and 73° 36' 28" and 73° 24' 0" longitude, starts from Chainage 59.700 of NH-112 and joins NH-65 at its Chainage 217.200 after running along MDR-90. The villages coming along the project road are Bhawi, Silari, Pipar city, Sathin, Ratkuriya, Bhopalgarh, Palri, Surpura, Gajsinghpura, Mangeria, Tilwaasni. The project highway mainly passes through Jodhpur District except a small length of about 10 km. beyond Mangeria falling in Nagaur District. Total length of this project highway is about 97 km including common portions with H-II (Palri Ranawat – Lawari piou) and H-III (Pipar - Sathin) and effective length is 83.275. Government of Rajasthan with the financial support of the World Bank has decided to widen the Project Highway IV: Bhawi – Pipar – Khinvsar Road (SH-86C) for protecting the interest of the public in order to provide better roads for improved commuting, transportation and development.

Package 3: Project Highway-III: Jodhpur-Marwar Junction-Jojawar road (SH-61)

The Project Highway-III: Jodhpur-Marwar Junction-Jojawar road (SH-61) starts from km 122 of SH-61 at the junction with NH-65. After traversing a length of about 119.140 km along SH-61/SH62, the project road ends at junction with NH-08. The project road passes through congested towns like

Jodhpur, Sardar Samad, Marwar, Aauwa and Jojawar etc. The highway section falls in the Jodhpur and Pali districts.

1.8 Land Acquisition and Social Impact Assessment

The proposed project of widening the road is being executed by the Public Works Department, Government of Rajasthan. There are following villages/towns areas through which the proposed highway passes.

Table 1.1: List of Major Affected Villages under the Project

Banar – Bhopalgarh - Kuchera Road	Bhawi – Pipar – Khinvsar Road	Jodhpur-Marwar Junction-Jojawar road
1. Kankrai	1. Bhopalgarh	1. Khejarli Kalan
2. Bodvi Kala	2. Dharnawas	2. Jojawar
1. Bucheti	3. Gajsinghpura	3. Guda Ajba
3. Bagoria	4. Ghanamagra	4. Israli
2. Bhopal Garh	5. Jaalkha	5. Guda Kesar
4. Daikada	6. Jalja	6. Auwa
3. Jajiwat Khichiyan	7. Kadlu Sakhwas	7. Bithura Khurd
5. Jajiwat Kala	8. Mangeria	8. Kharchi
4. Jajiwat Gehlota	9. Paldi Ranawtan	9. Chawadiya
6. Banad	10. Pipad city	10. Jadan Jagir
5. Kumbhara	11. Pipad bypass	11. Jadan Khalsa
6. Thabukada	12. Ratkuriya	12. Guda Mokham Singh
7. Aratiya Khurd	13. Saathin	13. Basani Jojawar
8. Jajiwat Bhatiyani	14. Selari	14. Sardar Samand
9. Jajiwat Dhandhala	15. Surpura Khurd	15. Sovniya
10. Godawas	16. Tilwasni	16. Kanwas
11. Aratiya kala		17. Dhurasani
12. Jajiwat Bhandaria		18. Chandlai
13. Aasop		
14. Shankhwas		
15. Gawaloo		
16. Khajwana		

1.9 Salient Feature of the Road

The consolidated SIA report for package 1, package 2 and package 3 is proposed acquisition of private land measuring 142.725 hectare which is spread over around 344.18 km length wherein 56 major villages are falling into this patch of State Highways.

Table 1.2: Salient Features of the Bhawi – Pipar – Khinvsar Road (SH 86C) Project

Project Name	Banar – Bhopalgarh - Kuchera Road	Bhawi – Pipar – Khinvsar Road	Jodhpur-Marwar Junction-Jojawar road
Activity at the site	Widening of existing		Widening of existing

	State Highway	Widening of existing State Highway	State Highway
Length of the Stretch	128.04 Km	97 km (effective length is 83.275 km)	119.140km
Number of adjoining villages that would be affected	22	16	18
Number of families that might be affected	148	477	295
Total Land to be acquired	31.60 Ha.	85.69 Ha.	25.435 Ha.

1.10 Project Proponent

The implementing and administrative agency for executing this work is the Public Works Department, Government of Rajasthan. The proposed road needs to be widened for providing improved transportation services, smooth commuting, and ensuring safe journey by reducing road accidents. The widening of the road would contribute in economy development, fast transportation, reducing road accidents, improving quality of life of the people/users by providing better, quick and safe commuting.

1.11 Need for the Social Impact Study

Social Impact Assessment (SIA) is a tool for anticipating and mitigating the potentially negative impacts of projects, such as dams, roads, power projects, mining and other development projects. SIA alerts project planners (public and private bodies) as to the likely social and economic costs and benefits of a proposed project. The knowledge of the potential costs, when weighed against the likely benefits of a project, helps decision-makers in deciding whether the project should be carried out, with or without modifications, or abandoned completely. The agency carrying out the SIA also develops a mitigation plan to overcome the potential negative impacts on individuals and communities.

The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013, which replaced the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, has been considered one of the biggest reforms in the arena of land governance. Carrying out a SIA study prior to land acquisition and the provision of mandatory Free, Prior and Informed Consent from the Project Affected Families are two striking pillars of the 2013 legislation which upheld democratic decision-making in the country. Seeking consent of 70% (for Public Private Partnership Projects) and 80% (for privately owned projects) of the landowners before acquiring their land was made mandatory in the law. The law addresses serious injustices in the earlier practice, where the State could take away an individual's home, farm or occupational rights by exercising the power of eminent domain. SIA is the only mechanism today to address the impacts of acquisition on the livelihoods of all those who do not own land but are dependent on it.

The purpose of the SIA is to ascertain whether a project proposed by the developer is truly in the public purpose, and whether the project is located at a site which is least-displacing and requires the bare minimum amount of land. This is a pre-requisite to formulate an inclusive and socially just rehabilitation and resettlement plan that improves the well-being of Project Affected Households

(PAHs). The purpose of SIA, coupled with public hearings at the *Gram Sabha*, is to make the whole land acquisition process, fair and transparent and a process that recognises the rights of local community and PAHs. The study and the Social Impact Management Plan based upon it, also attempts to ensure that all affected families will have a right to compensation and rehabilitation in lieu of the land and livelihoods lost by them.

1.12 The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013

The RFCTLARR Act, 2013 was introduced with an aim of ensuring a humane, participative, informed and transparent process for land acquisition in collaboration with the institutions of local self-government. The Act is applicable to the land acquisition being undertaken for industrialization, urbanization and the development of essential infrastructural facilities. The aim of this Act is to ensure least disturbance to the owners of the land and other affected families. This is to be achieved by providing just and fair compensation to the affected families whose land has been acquired or is proposed to be acquired or are affected by such an acquisition. This Act also requires for adequate provisions to be made for the resettlement of such affected families. These provisions should ensure that as part of the cumulative outcome of the acquisition, the social and economic status of the affected families should lead to an improvement from the pre-acquisition status and result in the families becoming partners in the development process. The state of Rajasthan has enacted The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2016 to operationalise the 2013 Act in the state.

1.13 Layout of the Report

The layout of this SIA report is as under:

- Chapter-1: Project Identification
- Chapter-2: Approach and Methodology for the Social Impact Assessment Study
- Chapter-3: Public Purpose of the Project
- Chapter-4: Analysis of Alternatives and Bare Minimum Land
- Chapter-5: Land Assessment
- Chapter – 6: The Social Baseline : Socio-economic Profile of PAHs
- Chapter – 7: Land Acquisition: Impact on Structure
- Chapter – 8: Stakeholders Consultations
- Chapter 9: Analysis of Cost and Benefit and Recommendations of Acquisition
- Chapter – 10: Resettlement Policies and Legal Framework
- Chapter 11- Livelihood Restoration and Income Generation Plan
- Chapter 12 Social Impact Management Plan
- Chapter 13 - Gender Action Plan
- Chapter 14 - Labour Standards Plan
- Chapter 15- Institutional and Implementation Arrangement
- Chapter 16- Grievance Redressal Mechanism
- Chapter 17- Citizens Engagement Plan
- Chapter 18- Monitoring and Evaluation
- Chapter 19: Budget Allocation

2 APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

The main objective of this study is to map and understand potential social impacts associated with construction of facilities at the sites and to prepare, plan for management of the impacts. The Social Impact Assessment for the sub-projects has been identified and accordingly mitigation measures have been proposed to address the adverse impacts.

The study began with the identification of social issues and stakeholders and communities, including socially and economically disadvantaged communities. The scope of the study in particular included the following:

2.1 Objective and Scope of Work

The assessment of social impacts as provided in this document, have been undertaken with the following objectives:

- i. to assess whether the proposed land acquisition for the project would serve public purpose;
- ii. to estimate the number of affected families, magnitude of land assets based on the actual holdings of the families and the number of families among them likely to be displaced physically or economically due to land acquisition;
- iii. identify the extent of lands, houses, settlements and other common properties likely to be affected;
- iv. to examine whether the extent of land proposed for acquisition is the bare minimum necessity;
- v. to find out whether an alternative site has been considered for the project;
- vi. to study the social impacts of the project by covering both direct land loser Family as well as the indirectly affected Family due to loss of common property resources (CPRs), socio-economic infrastructure etc. and the impact of these costs on the overall costs of the project vis-a-vis the benefits of the project;
- vii. to suggest remedial intervention measures by designing appropriate policies and programmes through a social impact management plan or mitigation plan (SIMP).

2.2 Approach of the Study

For establishing the social baseline and undertaking the social impact assessment, a participatory approach was adopted. An attempt was made to integrate local community perspectives into the impact assessment process and identification of the mitigation measures. The participative approach allowed for:

- Triangulation of the information available from secondary sources along with the qualitative information made available by the community residing at the project site and landowners of these affected Villages;
- Formulation of the socio-economic baseline based on a combination of primary qualitative and quantitative data;
- An understanding of the local community's perceptions of the project and its activities, and the impacts likely to be caused by the execution of the project, and the desirable mitigation measures.

The following section provides the methodology adopted for undertaking the baseline data collection and impact assessment of the project.

2.3 Study Methodology

As part of the SIA study, SIA units completed the tasks and activities as part of the procedure laid down for acquisition of land in the RFCTLARR Act, 2013.

2.3.1 Review of Relevant Documents

A desk-based review and assessment of the available primary and secondary data and information relevant to the project area, and the administrative district has been completed. Information about the project and the private agricultural land was requested and received from Public Works Department, GoR, Tehsildar offices, SDMs offices and Land Owners of the affected areas.

2.3.2 Site Visits

Social Impact Assessment (SIA) process begins with screening of the significant and not-so-significant impacts. A reconnaissance visit was undertaken by the SIA Social Team to understand different components, such as type of land, settlement pattern etc. and identification of other receptors. After reconnaissance visit, the SIA Team conducted a number of site visits to determine the scope of detailed household and infrastructure surveys. During the process of these visits, it was determined that the mostly landowners use the land for agriculture, for growing crops i.e. Wheat, Gram, Bajara etc. and vegetables. A majority of the land owners are the residents of the villages and hamlets adjoining to Highway.

2.3.3 GIS Mapping of Land

The SIA Team undertook the task of GIS mapping the agricultural land and structures that are proposed to be acquired. The first step in this process was to identify the footprint area of the project and perambulating the area of expected impact.

The latitude and longitude of the structures and land proposed to be acquired have been captured and recorded. The tracking was conducted in a participatory manner, with the prior and informed consent of all stakeholders, by walking along the field boundaries with the land owners concerned. Tracking for the proposed area of acquisition was undertaken in consultation with the PWD officials.

The process of Geographic Information System (GIS) was adopted for a representation and analysis of the geospatial data pertaining to the project and the project affected families. The area identified and measured in this manner, however, is only for illustrative and indicative purposes. The main objective for the usage of GIS technique was the representation of landholdings including structures of the owners and the extent of their holdings that will be affected by the proposed land acquisition.

The key activities conducted during the Social Impact Study and brief description about demarcation exercise conducted by the SIA team of the area is as under-

Key Activities Undertaken in the SIA Study

1. Reconnaissance Visit of the Project Area.
2. Site visit along with the Revenue functionaries i.e. Patwari, Gram Sewak etc. to identify the relevant *Khasra* numbers.
3. Meeting with Land Owner to apprise them about the SIA process and survey. The SIA team shared the background and details of the Social Impact Assessment study.
4. Pilot survey of Land Owner.
5. Identification of *Khasra* numbers and proposed area for acquisition, along with government functionaries concerned (Revenue, PR, PWD etc.)
6. GIS mapping of the area to be affected by land.
7. Socio-economic survey, participatory GIS Mapping, key informant interviews, and Focused Group Discussions.

2.3.4 Stakeholder Consultations

As part of the SIA study, the mapping of key stakeholders of the land acquisition was done based on discussion with land owners who will be affected by this land acquisition, Government Department officials i.e. Gram Sewak, Patwari, PWD Engineers etc. and a sincere attempt was made to have discussion with all key stakeholders in person. This process was also used as an opportunity to collect relevant primary data for strengthening socio-economic baseline of the project study area. The village wise consultation was done wherein informal consultation with community and PRIs, household interviews and Focus Group Discussions with affected families, and formal meetings with PRIs and officials concerned were carried out in structured manner.

Table 2.1: Stakeholder Consultations in the Study

Stakeholder	A Brief Description of the Consultation
Land Owners, PRIs, Other influential people	Initial meetings with few land owners, PRIs, and Local Influencers in the affected villages and Panchayat offices.
Revenue and Land Records Functionaries	Preliminary meetings with Revenue and Land functionaries i.e. Patwari, Gram Sewak, Tehsildar, SDM etc. to share about the SIA and Land Acquisition process and to identify the relevant <i>Khasra</i> numbers n initial data validation etc.
Land Owners, Villagers, PRIs	Affected villages were visited and the villagers including land owners were discussed about the SIA and Land Acquisition process. PRIs were contacted in group and individual meetings.
Project Affected Families – Land Owners, Non-Title Holders, PRIs	Data Collection through prescribed formats from the individual project affected Family and FGDs with them and PRIs

2.3.5 Socio-Economic Survey and FGDs

The principal method of assessing social impact of the proposed land acquisition was through a socio-economic survey and several Focused Group Discussions (FGDs). The following survey instruments were used to elicit information and ensure transparency in the process of data collection.

- Detailed interview schedule for the household socio-economic survey (Placed at Annex);
- Open-ended and semi-structured interview schedules for Focused Group Discussions with different stakeholder groups and Project Affected Families (placed at Annex).

Since the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) study is a crucial component of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013, all efforts were made by the SIA team to ensure transparency, involvement and participation of landowners and other Project Affected Families and inform them about the process laid down under the new law. The information was collected through structured schedule for Household Interviews and semi structured checklist for FGDs.

2.3.6 *Sampling Design for the Survey*

Socio-economic data and information about livelihoods and assets ownership was collected for all the Land owners and Owner Farmers for this study through a primary census survey. The primary census survey was carried out for Land Owner, using a detailed interview schedule. The interview schedule was in Hindi, and the prior, informed consent of the respondents was sought before administering it. Respondents had the right to see the information being recorded, read their own responses, and the right to modify any information being noted by the SIA Team during or after the interview.

The survey was carried out with the purpose of generating information on the socio-economic baseline of the above mentioned PAHs and for assessing the impacts. In addition, the survey helped in ensuring the accuracy of information through the triangulation of information through FGDs, consultations and secondary data. The survey was designed keeping in mind sub rule (3) of Rule 3, sub-rule (5) & (6) of Rule 7 and Rule 14 and Form-II of RFCTLARR (SIA and Consent), Rules, 2014 and included the following parameters:

- Demographic profile of the PAHs;
- Land ownership and ownership of other immovable assets;
- Education and skill levels;
- Occupational profile;
- Non-Farm livelihoods and farm incomes;
- Access to infrastructure and other essential developmental services;
- Ownership of moveable assets and livestock;
- Identification of vulnerable PAHs;

2.3.7 *Focused Group Discussions*

Focused Group Discussions with project affected individuals and groups was carried out with the objective of getting community feedback to understand existing socio-economic conditions of the community, particularly of the vulnerable group such as backward caste members of the villages, elderly men and women, women residents of the village as well as women members of Family. The objective of FGDs was to gather as much information as possible about the lives of the project affected families, about the areas they live in, the history of their village, their relationship with the

government authorities, and the day to day challenges they might be facing due to the establishment of the project. In order to obtain information regarding possible impacts on women, future aspirations and expectations of project affected families, ecological risks, long term livelihood trajectories, institutional and development services, and impacts during construction and operation phases including social and cultural impacts, the focused group discussions was conducted with different groups of the respondents.

A set of questions with specific objectives was prepared and those were put forward in open ended discussions, semi structured interviews and informal interviews with the stakeholders/respondents.

2.4 Public Hearing and Social Impact Management Plan

According to section 5 of RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and sub-rule (1) to (11) of rule 8 of RFCTLARR, rule, 2014, a public hearing will be conducted after **Three Weeks** of submitting the draft SIA report and the draft Social Impact Management Plan, to share the main findings of the SIA Study in the study area and seek views on findings, additional information and views of all stakeholders and Project Affected Families. This will be incorporated in the final SIA Report. Video recording and transcript of the public hearing will be submitted along with the analysis in the revised SIA Report.

3 PUBLIC PURPOSE OF THE PROJECT

According to subsection (1) of Section 2 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, the Government can acquire land for its own use, hold and control, including for Public Sector Undertaking and for public purpose, and Public purpose includes the following:

- a) Strategic use by the armed forces, paramilitary, state police for national security;
- b) **Infrastructure projects** except private hospitals, private education institutions and private hotels;
- c) Projects related to industrial corridors, mining, national investment and manufacturing zone, sports, healthcare, tourism and space programmes;
- d) housing projects for income groups specified by government;
- e) projects planned for development of village sites, residential areas for lower income groups in urban areas;
- f) projects involving agro-processing, warehousing, cold storage, marketing infrastructure, dairy, fisheries and meat processing cooperatives

The list of infrastructure projects, as notified by the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Government of India (Notification No. F. No. 13/6/2009-INF dated 07.10.2013), includes **roads and bridges** as one of the infrastructure sub-sectors under the transport category.

Since sub project roads are public road being upgraded by way of widening and constructing bypasses etc. by the Public Works Department, Government of Rajasthan, the acquisition of land for the same can undoubtedly be defined as public purpose as per the definitions of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013.

It can further be established that a public purpose will be certainly served by acquiring the private land and thereby, completing the construction of the project. If the project is completed, it will reduce the journey time and provide safe journey to the commuters and increase the smooth transportation services for the general public. In view of this, it can be stated unambiguously that the proposed land acquisition for the widening and upgrading the Project Highway for Package 1, Banar-Bhopalgarh-Kuchera road Package 2, Bhavi Pipad Khinvsar road and Package 3, Jodhpur-Marwar Junction-Jojawar road. in EPC mode serves a public purpose, as defined by the sub-section 4(a) of Section 4 of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013.

4 ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES AND BARE MINIMUM LAND

The analysis of alternatives for the present project was considered based on the criteria such as length of travel for users, use of existing structure/embankment/pavement, shoulders, broad environmental and social issues, and public transport, connectivity and future extendibility, widening of 2 lanes, conservation of natural flows of water streaks/ Nallah, habitation, permanent structures, aesthetic aspects, safe and efficient commuting and transportation, bypasses and future extendibility for public transport.

4.1 Bare Minimum Land

In accordance with subsection (4) of section 4 of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013, the SIA team is responsible for assessing whether the extent of land proposed for acquisition is the absolute bare minimum extent needed for the project. Of the various alternative alignments under considered in the Detailed Project Report (DPR), the current alignment was determined as involving the minimum land required taking into account technical and financial feasibility. The methodology adopted was to calculate the land area required under the full projection through the center line of the road. The bare minimum area of land required for completing the project which is equals to the land that is to be acquired for the project, as notified by the Government of Rajasthan. Therefore, the land required for the project is the absolute bare minimum extent needed for the project, as per sub-section 4(d) of Section 4 of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013.

5 LAND ASSESSMENT

5.1 Introduction

The proposed land acquisition for widening and upgrading the project roads is as follows:

Package	Road	Length	Private land to be acquired	Government land to be acquired	Total
WB-I / EPC/01	Banar - Bhopalgarh - Kuchera	128.039	31.5950	0.0000	31.5950
WB-I / EPC/02	Bhavi - Pipad – Khinvsar	83.225	85.6900	25.9800	111.6700
WB-I / EPC/03	Jodhpur - Marwar Junction- Jojawar	118.361	26.3330	0.0000	26.3330

5.2 Land Use

The land that would be acquired is being used for the following purposes

1. Agricultural Land (Non-Irrigated land)
2. Residential Structure mixed with Agricultural Land including cattle sheds
3. Residential Structure alone
4. Residential Structure mixed with Commercial Land/Structures

5.3 Scope of Land Acquisition

The land can be acquired as per the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARR) by providing proper compensation to the affected families. Since, the proposed project is for the Public Use, the land can be acquired from the private land owner.

5.4. Collection of Land Rates

The land rates would be as per the prevalent government rate and the structure rate would be as per the Basic Scheduled Rate of PWD. The compensation would be given as per the Entitlement Matrix developed, approved and adopted Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARR). The details of rates and budget is given in Chapter 19.

6 THE SOCIAL BASELINE: SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF PROJECT AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

6.1 Introduction

This chapter presents socio-economic profile of the project area and socio-economic analysis of the project affected households likely to be affected by the proposed upgrading.

6.2 Socio-Economic Profile of PAPs of Study Region

The purpose of survey was to find out the details of likely affected persons including their number, social category, household size and occupational pattern. This profiling becomes important, as it helps in evaluating the positive as well as negative impacts due to the project on targeted population and communities. The following data would be updated at the verification stage.

6.3 Impact on Titleholders

6.3.1 Number of PAPs - Titleholders

In accordance with the Census and socio-economic survey, as many as 3002 PAPs are likely to be affected in three packages. In package 3 number of affected persons is significant i.e. 1205. Package wise details of male and female has been provided in Table 6.1

Table 6.1: Details of Project affected Persons (Titleholder)

Package	Number of PAPs		Total
	Male	Female	
Package 1 Banar-Bhopalgarh-Kuchera	414	321	735
Package 2 Bhavi Pipad Khinvsar	596	466	1062
Package 3 Jodhpur-Marwar Junction-Jojawar road	711	494	1205
Total	1721	1281	3002

6.3.2 Number of PAHs - Titleholders

A total of 920 households are likely to be affected due to the proposed project for widening and up gradation of the road. Data for affected persons at the family level would be updated at the verification stage.

Package wise details of PAHs that would be affected are given in the Table 6.2.

Table 6.2: Number of Project Affected Households (Titleholder)

Package	Number of PAHs	Percentage
Package 1 Banar-Bhopalgarh-Kuchera	148	16.09
Package 2 Bhavi Pipad Khinvsar	477	51.85
Package 3 Jodhpur-Marwar Junction-Jojawar road	295	32.07
Total	920	100

6.3.3 Demographic Profile of PAHs

It has been enumerated from the screening survey that a majority of households which are likely to be affected belong to the OBC (Other Backward Class) category (432), followed by General Category (369), SC (96) and ST (23). Package wise details of social stratification of PAHs are delineated in the following Table 6.3.

Table 6.3: Caste wise Profile of PAHs

Package	SC	ST	OBC	General	Total
Package 1 Banar-Bhopalgarh-Kuchera	6	0	8	134	148
Package 2 Bhavi Pipad Khinvsar	73	17	349	38	477
Package 3 Jodhpur-Marwar Junction-Jojawar road	17	6	75	197	295
Total	96	23	432	369	920

6.3.4 Religious Profile

Social customs and traditions play a major role in determining the socio-economic development as well as occupational pattern in the project influence area. Keeping this in mind an initial analysis was conducted to understand the religious profile of the PAHs within the corridor of impact. The majority of the PAHs belong to the Hindu religion (95.5 %) and 3.2% of them are Muslims wherein only nine families belong to the Christian community. The trend shows that Hindu communities dominate the project road. Table 6.4 delineates package wise religious categories of the affected households.

Table 6.4: Religious Profile of PAHs

Package	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Others (Jain)	Total
Package 1 Banar-Bhopalgarh- Kuchera	126	20	02	0	148
Package 2 Bhavi Pipad Khinvsar	470	04	0	03	477
Package 3 Jodhpur-Marwar Junction-Jojawar road	283	5	1	6	295
Total	879	29	3	9	920

6.3.5 Occupation

Occupation of individuals and families play a very important role in determining their position in society. An economically affluent family can avail all the facilities required for a lavish life, but economically weaker sections struggle for their survival. The field survey has revealed that a majority of the heads of the households are engaged in cultivation/agriculture work (73%) followed by business/Self-employed (15%), salaried including government employee (6%). Package wise break up is presented in the following Table 6.5.

Table 6.5: Occupational Profile of PAHs

Package	Agricultural/Cultivation	Salaried	Business/Self Employed	Govt. Service	Unemployed	Total
Package 1 Banar-Bhopalgarh- Kuchera	84	1	63	-	-	148
Package 2 Bhavi Pipad Khinvsar	354	49	60	2	12	477
Package 3 Jodhpur-Marwar Junction-Jojawar road	232	9	14	8	32	295
Total	670	59	137	10	44	920

According to the socio-economic analysis of the project-affected households, agriculture, agriculture laborer and nonagricultural labourers together constitute the bulk of the total employment among the PAH of the affected population is employed in the private or government service sector.

6.3.6 Family Income

Annual income helps in assessing families below poverty line (BPL) status. During the survey, income of households through all possible sources have been recorded. 65% of the households reported less than Rs. 1,00,000/- annual income while only 10% PAHs are earning 200001 and above. Package wise break up is presented in the following Table 6.6.

Table 6.6: Annual Household Incomes of PAHs

Package	60000-100000	100001-150000	150001-200000	200001-250000	Above 250000	Total
Package 1 Banar-Bhopalgarh-Kuchera	38	41	43	21	5	148
Package 2 Bhavi Pipad Khinvsar	327	150	-	-	-	477
Package 3 Jodhpur-Marwar Junction-Jojawar road	232	48	12	0	4	295
Total	597	238	55	21	9	920

6.4 Impact on Non-Titleholders

Non titleholders are found in Package 1, Banar Bhopalgarh Kuchera project road whereas no NTH are found on Package 2, Bhavi Pipad Khinvsar and package 3, Jodhpur-Marwar Junction-Jojawar road. Table 6.7 provides package wise detail of Non Titleholders.

Table 6.7: Non-Titleholder Households

Package	Non Titleholder	Total
Package 1 Banar-Bhopalgarh-Kuchera	8	8
Package 2 Bhavi Pipad Khinvsar	-	-
Package 3 Jodhpur-Marwar Junction-Jojawar road	-	-
Total	8	8

6.4.1 Socio-Economic Profile of Non-Titleholder Households

A total of 8 non-titleholder households were identified in the survey in Package 1, Banar Bhopalgarh Kuchera project road . Their caste wise distribution is given in the Table 6.8

Table 6.8: Caste wise Profile of NTH Households

Package 1 Banar-Bhopalgarh-Kuchera		
Caste	Total	Percentage
SC	2	25.0
ST	1	12.5
General	2	25.0
OBC	3	37.5

Total	8	100.0
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Table 6.9 presents the educational status of non-titleholder households, wherein majority of them were found to be literate.

Table 6.9: Education wise Profile of NTH Households

Package 1 Banar-Bhopalgarh-Kuchera		
Education Level	Numbers	Percentage
Illiterate	1	12.5
1 st -5 th Standards	2	25.0
6 th -8 th Standards	2	25.0
9 th -12 th Standards	2	25.0
Graduate	1	12.5
Total	8	100

Majority of the non-titleholder households were Hindu, as depicted in the Table 6.10

Table 6.10: Religious Profile of NTH Households

Package 1 Banar-Bhopalgarh-Kuchera		
Religion	Total	Percentage
Hindu	7	87.5
Muslim	1	12.5
Total	8	100.0

Table 6.11 shows the occupation wise status of the non-titleholder households, wherein most of them are involved either in agriculture or in agricultural labour.

Table 6.11: Occupation of NTH Households

Package 1 Banar-Bhopalgarh-Kuchera		
Occupation	Total	Percentage
Service	1	12.5
Business	2	25.0
Agriculture	3	37.5
Labour	2	25.0
Total	8	100.00

The income status of the Non-Title Holder respondents is presented in the Table 6.12 wherein more than one third families have their annual income less than one Lakh Rupees.

Table 6.12: Income of Households of Non-Title Holders

Package 1 Banar-Bhopalgarh-Kuchera		
Annual Income (Rupees)	Total	Percentage
60000-100000	3	37.5
100001-150000	3	37.5
150001-200000	2	25.0
Total	8	100.0

6.5 Impact on Tenants

Tenants are found in package 3, Jodhpur-Marwar Junction-Jojawar road. There are no tenants found on Package 1, Banar Bhopalgarh Kuchera project road and Package 2, Bhavi Pipad Khinvsar road. Table 6.13 provides package wise detail of Tenants.

Table 6.13: Tenants Households

Package	Tenants	Total
Package 1 Banar-Bhopalgarh-Kuchera	-	-
Package 2 Bhavi Pipad Khinvsar	-	-
Package 3 Jodhpur-Marwar Junction-Jojawar road	6	6
Total	6	6

6.5.1 Socio-Economic Profile of Tenant Households

During the course of socio-economic survey, 6 tenant households were found in the project affected area. Most of Tenant Households are working on the land via share cropping arrangements with Land Owner Farmers. It also revealed that all the tenant household having own farm land within the villages. Generally, they cultivate small plots of land here, they are able to make a living by growing vegetables throughout the year and selling their products directly into the local markets. Table 6.14 provides package wise details of Tenant Households at project site.

Table 6.14: Years Spent by Tenant Households at the Project Site

Package 3 Jodhpur-Marwar Junction-Jojawar Road	
Years	Number of households
less than 5	1
5-15 years	3
15-25 years	2

25-35 years	-
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The Primary Census Survey covered 6 Tenant Households with a total population of 27 individuals, out of which 15 are men and 12 are Female. The average household size in the project area is 4.5 persons as seen in table 6.15.

Table 6.15: Demographic Profile of Tenant Households

Package 3		
Jodhpur-Marwar Junction-Jojawar Road		
SL. No.	Components	Numbers
1	Number of Tenant Households	6
2	Number of Individuals	27
3	Male Population	15
4	Female Population	12
5	Average Household size	4.5
6	Male Headed Household	6
7	Women Headed Household	-

The education levels of Tenant Households are far poorer than the other households. Out of the 27 individuals who are likely to be affected by the project, fourteen are illiterate and eight household members education level are upto class 5th whereas 4 members education qualification were found to class 10th or above. The illiteracy level is higher among male members of Tenant Households, and one women have completed secondary school compared to 3 men household members, As can be seen from the table 6.16, Only one persons have studied beyond class 12th.

Table 6.16: Educational Profile of the Tenant Households

Package 3				
Jodhpur-Marwar Junction-Jojawar Road				
SL. No.	Levels of Education	Male Population	Female Population	Total
1	Illiterate	6	8	14
2	Primary (studied up-to class 5th)	5	3	8
3	Secondary (studied up-to class 10th)	3	1	4
4	Senior Secondary (studied up-to class 12th)	1	-	1
	Total	15	12	27

Out of the working population of 13 individuals, almost 8 reported cultivation as their main source of livelihood. The agriculture labourer was recorded 4 members. The tenant household student comprising 5 members which male includes 3 and female 2. Tenant households cultivate crops round the year. The commonly grown crops include bottle gourd (Bajra), Wheat and Chilly. The tenant farmers sell their output in nearby wholesale market (mandi) or weekly retail markets that are organised in different residential areas of Jojawar. Sometimes, vegetable vendors directly purchase their produce from the farm. Table 6.17 shows occupational profile of Tenant Households.

Table 6.17: Occupational Profile of Tenant Households

Package 3				
Jodhpur-Marwar Junction-Jojawar Road				
SL. No.	Occupation	Male	Female	Total
1	Students or Trainee	3	2	5
2	Tenant Cultivator	8	-	8
3	Self- Owned Enterprise	-	-	-
4	Agriculture Wage Labor	2	2	4
5	Casual wage Labor	1	-	1
6	Salaried Professional	-	-	-
7	Unable to work due to age and ill-health	1	-	1
8	Unpaid Domestic Work		8	8
	Total	15	12	27

As a result, tenant households are much poorer than the Owner Farmers and in comparison, to the average income levels of residents. All Tenant Households who were surveyed earn 50,000 to 1,50,000 per annum (See Table 6.18).

Table 6.18: Income Profile of Tenant Households

Package 3		
Jodhpur-Marwar Junction-Jojawar Road		
SL. No.	Income Category	Number of Households
1	50,000-1,50,000	6
2	1,50,000-2,50,000	-
3	2,50,000-3,50,000	-
4	2,50,000-3,50,000	-
5	3,50,000-4,50,000	-

The highest share of income (79.90%) for tenant households is derived from cultivation. This is followed by Agriculture Wage Labourer (15.25%), the least share income was recorded from casual wage labour (4.85%) which can be seen in table 6.19. This indicates that the livelihoods of Tenant Households is overwhelmingly dependent on the land that is proposed for acquisition.

Table 6.19: Average Income of Tenant Households from Different Sources

Package 3			
Jodhpur-Marwar Junction-Jojawar Road			
Source of Income	Agriculture	Agriculture Wage Labourer	Wage labourer
Average Share %	79.90	15.25	4.85

Table 6.20 shows the type of shelter of tenant household, out of 6 household 2 household are living in permanent shelter whereas 3 are semi-permanent and one household was reported (temporary) *Kachcha* structure.

Table 6.20: Type of Shelter of Tenant Households

Package 3		
Jodhpur-Marwar Junction-Jojawar Road		
SL. No.	Type of Shelter	Number of Households
1	Permanent	2
2	Semi-Permanent	3
3	Temporary (Kachcha)	1
	Total	6

As seen in table 6.21 the drinking water facilities among the tenant household was recorded poor with only 2 households having hand pump by their own, other tenant household are dependent on dug well.

Table 6.21: Drinking Water Sources for Tenant Households

Package 3		
Jodhpur-Marwar Junction-Jojawar Road		
SL. No.	Type of Shelter	Number of Households
1	Hand pump	2
2	Water tanker	-
3	Hand pump and Water tanker	-
4	Any other	4
	Total	6

During the primary survey it was observed the tenant households have access to permanent toilets at home; rather they have dug temporary open pits near their residences (Table 6.22). These are accessed by both men and women alike, as they avoid open defecation in the fields or near the crops.

Table 6.22: Sanitation Facilities for Tenant Households

Package 3		
Jodhpur-Marwar Junction-Jojawar Road		
SL. No.	Sanitation Facilities	Number of Households
1	Community toilet	5
2	Open defecation	-
3	Temporary-open pit toilet at home	1
	Total	6

7 LAND ACQUISITION: IMPACT ON ASSETS

7.1 Introduction

Based on the available proposed alignment and engineering designs the social survey of the project affected persons (PAPs) falling within the proposed ROW was carried out by using structured questionnaires. The purpose of this exercise was to gather information on the affected persons related to resettlement and rehabilitation and entitlements the essence, of the survey is to assess the losses and social impacts due to the proposed project.

The built-up properties likely to be affected due to the proposed project were enumerated by using a structured questionnaire. These properties include residential structures, residential-cum-commercial, religious places, Tube well, well, toilets, cattle shed, boundary wall etc. Social survey has revealed that there are as many as 920 structures that are likely to be affected due to the proposed project. These affected structures include divided individual units within each affected structure. In cases, where the PAPs have not allowed survey team to enter the affected premises, the affected structures are considered as one single unit for estimation of impact.

The proposed acquisition of private land measuring for package 1, package 2 and package 3 would be 142.725 hectare which is spread over around 344.18 km length wherein 56 major villages are falling into this patch of State Highways.

The proposed land acquisition for widening and upgrading the project road for **Package 1, Banar-Bhopalgarh-Kuchera road is 128.04 km, Package 2, Bhavi Pipad Khinvsar road is 83.275 km and Package 3, Jodhpur-Marwar Junction- Jojawar road is 119.140 km long and 25.435 ha. private land** from the land owners required to be acquired Proposed configuration of the section is two lane with paved shoulder which is proposed for widening up these 2 lanes with addition of bypasses and straight patches. Package wise detail are summarized in **Table 7.1**

Table 7.1: Impact on Land

	Package 1	Package 2	Package 3	TOTAL
Particulars	Banar-Bhopalgarh-Kuchera	Bhavi Pipad Khinvsar	Jodhpur-Marwar Junction-Jojawar road	
Length of the Stretch	128.04 Km	97 km (effective length is 83.275 km)	119.140km	344
Number of adjoining villages that would be affected	22	16	18	56
Total Land to be acquired	31.60 ha.	85.69 ha.	25.435 ha.	142.725

7.2 Magnitude of Impact on Structures

The built-up properties likely to be affected due to the project road were enumerated using a pre-structured schedule. These properties include residential structures, residential-cum-commercial, religious places, Tube well, well, toilets, cattle shed, boundary wall and other structures exist on project road.

7.3 Structures Likely to be Affected

The Census survey has revealed that there are as many as 920 structures excluding agricultural land of 412 PAHs in Package 1, Bhavi Pipad Khimsar, 77 PAHs in Package 2, Banar Bhopalgarh Khuchera road and Package 3, Jodhpur Marwar Jojawar road, 282 PAHs in are likely to be affected due to the implementation of the project. The details of properties are summarized in **Table 7.1**

The analysis of data in Table 7.2 reveals that out of the total private properties potentially to be affected major impact would be on 181 residential structures and 118 boundary wall.

Table 7.2: Structures likely to be affected

Type of Structure*	Package 1	Package 2	Package 3	Total
	Banar-Bhopalgarh-Kuchera	Bhavi Pipad Khinvsar	Jodhpur-Marwar Junction-Jojawar road	
Residential	110	61	10	181
Commercial	38	-	0	38
Residential cum commercial	-	1	3	4
Religious Structure	4	2		6
School Building	-	-	1	1
Boundary Wall	3	112	3	118
Drinking Water sources/Tube well	-	7	3	10
Well	-	7	-	7
Cattle Shed	-	8	-	8
Empty Plot	-	2	-	2
Toilet	-	10	2	12
Waiting Sheds	-	-	2	2
Under construction	-	1	-	1
Orchid	-	1	-	1
Total	155	212	24	391

* Only private properties are mentioned here

7.4 Private Structures likely to be affected

In accordance with the Census survey all 376 structures belong to private category. Besides there would be private agricultural land belongs to 771 PAHs. Package wise details provided in Table 7.3.

Table 7.3: Category of Structures Likely to be Affected

Type of Properties	Package 1	Package 2	Package 3	Total
	Banar-Bhopalgarh-Kuchera	Bhavi Pipad Khinvsar	Jodhpur-Marwar Junction-Jojawar road	
Private Structures	151	212	13	376
Government Structures	3	7	-	10
Total	154	219	13	386

7.5 Religious Structures likely to be Affected

The total 6 numbers of religious structures likely to be affected in package 1 , Banar-Bhopalgarh-Kuchera and Package 2 , Bhavi Pipad Khinvsar road whereas in Package 3 , Jodhpur-Marwar Junction-Jojawar road, no religious Structure will be affected are temples and 2 are in other category. Package wise detail of religious properties has been provided in Table 7.4

Table 7.4: Religious Structures Likely to be Affected

Type of Properties	Package 1	Package 2	Package 3	Total
	Banar-Bhopalgarh-Kuchera	Bhavi Pipad Khinvsar	Jodhpur-Marwar Junction-Jojawar road	
Temple	1	2	-	3
Church	-	-	-	--
Mosque	-	-	-	-
Gurudwara	-	-	-	-
Boundary Wall	1	-	-	1
Others	2	-	-	2
Total	4	2	-	6

7.6 Government Properties Likely to be Affected

There are 10 properties that are likely to be affected due to the land acquisition for road widening and all are either barren land or pasture land. Package wise detail of religious properties has been provided in Table 7.5

Table 7.5: Type of Government Properties

Type of Properties	Package 1	Package 2	Package 3
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	Banar-Bhopalgarh-Kuchera	Bhavi Pipad Khinvsar	Jodhpur-Marwar Junction-Jojawar road	Total
School	-	-	-	-
Boundary wall	3	-	-	3
Foundation	-	-	-	-
Water Tank	-	-	-	-
Others	-	7	-	7
Total	3	7	-	10

7.7 Type of Construction of likely Affected Structures

A majority of structures likely to be affected are of Semi Pucca (63%) construction followed by Pucca (28%). Package wise detail are summarized in **Table 7.6**.

Table 7.6: Type of Construction of Affected Properties

Type of Properties	Package 1	Package 2	Package 3	Total
	Banar-Bhopalgarh-Kuchera	Bhavi Pipad Khinvsar	Jodhpur-Marwar Junction-Jojawar road	
Pucca	28	71	8	107
Semi-Pucca	105	130	4	239
Temporary	17	-	1	18
Tin Shed	8	8	-	16
Others	-	-	-	-
Total	158	209	13	380

8 STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION

8.1 Stakeholders Consultation

Public participation was undertaken to make explicit the social factors that will affect the development impacts of planned highway improvements and mediate project results. Through public participation, stakeholders and key social issues were identified and strategy was formulated. It included socio-cultural analysis and design of social strategy, institutional analysis and specifically addressed the issue of how poor and vulnerable groups may benefit from the project. Participation is a process, through which stakeholder influence and share control over development initiatives and the decisions and the resources, which affects them. The effectiveness of R&R program is directly related to the degree of continuing involvement of those affected by the project. Comprehensive planning is required to assure that local government, NGOs, host population and project staff interacts regularly, frequently and purposefully throughout all stages of the project. Participation of persons directly affected by projects is a primary requirement in development of R&R, if its programs are to be suited to the needs of the resettled population. Their involvement vastly increases the probability of their successful resettlement and rehabilitation.

As part of the Social Impact Assessment process, detailed consultations were conducted with all stakeholders. The main objectives of the consultation program were to minimize negative impact in the project corridors and to make people aware of the project. During the process efforts were made to ascertain the views and preferences of the people. The community consultation aimed to understand views of the people affected with respect to the impacts of the road and to identify and assess all major economic and sociological characteristics of the village to enable effective planning and implementation.

The consultation process used different types of consultation such as in-depth interviews with key informants, focus group discussions, seminars and meetings. Discussions were held with the following key stakeholders:

- Heads of households likely to be impacted
- Household members;
- Community members in affected villages
- PRIs
- Government Agencies and Departments;

Particular effort was made to ensure that women and other vulnerable groups like senior citizens, members of backward castes etc. were represented in these discussions.

8.2 Summary of Public Consultation

Overall, majority of the respondents have their apprehensions about the processes of land acquisition, compensation amount and its procedures. However, the respondents or the affected families, in general, showed their agreement towards the proposed land acquisition for road widening and improvement. However, some of the villagers have opposed the project.

Some of the households were not available at the time of survey as they were out of villages for their livelihoods (seasonal or occasional) and their opinions are yet to be taken. Efforts are being made to consult them for the purpose.

Table 8.2: Summary of Consultation Output

Name of the Village	Date	Category of Stakeholders	Issues Raised / Suggestions
Package 1: Banar Bhopalgarh Kuchera			
			

Daikra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15-21 Jan 2018 (initial discussions and contacts) • 20 Feb – 30 April 2018 (data Collection) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land Owners • Non-Title Holders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The villagers insisted to widen the existing road passing through the village Diakra and strongly opposed construction of new bypass near Diakra. • The villagers were apprehensive that construction new bypass will pollute the water nearby pond. Further, they may be reduction in water flowing into the pond. • The villagers further informed that previously due to construction of District road between Diakra and Surpura villages, there was conflict between the two villages for long time with instances of gun fire in the area. Hence, they requested to cancel the proposal for new bypass and widen the existing road. • The villagers were informed that the alignment is being decided as per technical and financial feasibility. Consultations will continue throughout the construction process and thereafter to ensure that the views of the local population are taken into account.
Gwaloo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15-21 Jan 2018 (initial discussions and contacts) • 20 Feb – 30 April 2018 (data Collection) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land Owners • Non-Title Holders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All villagers were in favour of road widening

Khajwana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15-21 Jan 2018 (initial discussions and contacts) • 20 Feb – 30 April 2018 (data Collection) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land Owners • Non-Title Holders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was concluded that the widening of road should not be done in the middle of village along the existing road, as it will entail loss of property/assets to many villagers • The villagers also suggested the alignment for possible bypass from Kuchera to Khajwana Bus Stand and Bus stand Khajwana to Medta-Nagaur State Highway39 towards bus stand from turn near G.S.S. (Mundwa) to the Gwalu-Sankhwas road. It will require only limited acquisition through 3 agricultural fields, which will also reduce compensation outlay by the Govt. • The villagers also provided a village map. • The villagers were informed that the alignment is being decided as per technical and financial feasibility. Consultations will continue throughout the construction process and thereafter to ensure that the views of the local population are taken into account.
Sankhwash	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15-21 Jan 2018 (initial discussions and contacts) • 20 Feb – 30 April 2018 (data Collection) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land Owners • Non-Title Holders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In favour of road widening and improvement, however they urged that the road should be widened / improved at its current location • The location of proposed bypass is not suitable as per the villagers; hence they declined to support it. • The villagers were informed that the alignment is being decided as per technical and financial feasibility. Consultations will continue throughout the construction process and thereafter to ensure that the views of the local population are taken into account. • Required information about the rate of compensation

Village Asop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15-21 Jan 2018 (initial discussions and contacts) 20 Feb – 30 April 2018 (data Collection) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land Owners Non-Title Holders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All villagers and Sarpanch were in favor of road widening as it will not affect the villages. They did not have any other query. They proposed to widen the existing road.
Bhopalgarh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15-21 Jan 2018 (initial discussions and contacts) 20 Feb – 30 April 2018 (data Collection) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land Owners Non-Title Holders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All villagers were in favour road improvement, however the Sarpanch requested for visit of alignment of bypass

Package 2: Bhavi Pipad Khivsar



Surpura Khurd	<p>20 Feb to 28 March 2018 (initial discussions and contacts)</p> <p>15 March to 05 May 2018 (data Collection)</p>	Land Owners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The villagers insisted to widen the existing road passing through the village Surpura Khurd and opposed construction of new bypass near Surpura Khurd as it may disturb the water availability and water flow The villagers were informed that the alignment is being decided as per technical and financial feasibility. Considerations of water availability and water flow have been taken into account in the Environmental Management Plan. The villagers further informed that previously due to construction of District road between Diakra and Surpura villages, there was conflict between the two villages for long time with instances of gun fire in the area. Hence they
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			<p>requested to cancel the proposal for new bypass and widen the existing road.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The villagers were informed that the alignment is being decided as per technical and financial feasibility. Consultations will continue throughout the construction process and thereafter to ensure that the views of the local population are taken into account.
Ratkuria	<p>20 Feb to 28 March 2018 (initial discussions and contacts) From 15 March to 05 May 2018 (data Collection)</p>	Land Owners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The people of Rathkuriya have their different views on road route. They have suggested that the road should be connected through Khangta not through Sathin. The villagers were informed that the alignment is being decided as per technical and financial feasibility. Consultations will continue throughout the construction process and thereafter to ensure that the views of the local population are taken into account.
Ghanamagra	<p>20 Feb to 28 March 2018 (initial discussions and contacts) From 15 March to 05 May 2018 (data Collection)</p>	Land Owners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It was concluded that the widening of road should not be a much problematic for the villagers.
Dharnawas	<p>20 Feb to 28 March 2018 (initial discussions and contacts) 15 March to 05 May 2018 (data Collection)</p>	Land Owners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In favour of road widening and improvement, however they urged that the road should be widened / improved at its current location Required information about the rate of compensation
Gajsinghpura	<p>20 Feb to 28 March 2018 (initial discussions and contacts) 15 March to 05 May 2018 (data Collection)</p>	Land Owners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All villagers and Sarpanch were in favor of road widening as it will not affect the villages. They did not have any other query. They proposed to widen the existing road.

Bhopalgarh	20 Feb to 28 March 2018 (initial discussions and contacts) 15 March to 05 May 2018 (data Collection)	Land Owners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All villagers were in favour road improvement, however the Sarpanch requested for visit of alignment of bypass
Jaalkha	20 Feb to 28 March 2018 (initial discussions and contacts) 15 March to 05 May 2018 (data Collection)	Land Owners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The respondents of the FGDs have shared their consent for road widening
Jalja	20 Feb to 28 March 2018 (initial discussions and contacts) 15 March to 05 May 2018 (data Collection)	Land Owners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There was not much resistant found however villagers were apprehensive about the process of land acquisition and compensation amount
Paldi	20 Feb to 28 March 2018 (initial discussions and contacts) 15 March to 05 May 2018 (data Collection)	Land Owners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some of the participants have shown their resistance including couple of Ward Panchas (PRIs) however in general majority of the respondents including PRIs have not shown any reservation towards the proposed project
Pipad city and Pipad bypass	20 Feb to 28 March 2018 (initial discussions and contacts) 15 March to 05 May 2018 (data Collection)	Land Owners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People were in favour of the project
Saathin	20 Feb to 28 March 2018 (initial discussions and contacts) 15 March to 05 May 2018 (data Collection)	Land Owners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some of the participants have shown their resistance, however in general majority of the respondents including PRIs have not shown any reservation towards the proposed project
Silari	20 Feb to 28 March 2018 (initial discussions and contacts) 15 March to 05 May	Land Owners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Majority of the people, barring a few participants, were in favour of the project

	2018 (data Collection)		
Titwasani	20 Feb to 28 March 2018 (initial discussions and contacts) 15 March to 05 May 2018 (data Collection)	Land Owners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Majority of the participants have shown their agreement towards the project.

Package 3: Jodhpur Marwar Jojawar (SH-61)



Khardi	17-01-2018	Local Residents, Villagers and public representative of village	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Approaches on either side are deficient. We want that deficient roads should be improved. The compensation of land should be appropriate as per the government prescribed norms. At the junctions the speed of the vehicle are too fast. There are chances of accidents at these junctions. will they be given work to the local people? Please provide safety provisions for congested roads especially at crowded places.
Auwa	19-01-2018	Local Residents, Villagers and public representative of village	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Widening and strengthening of the project road in the market areas should be on both side of the road so that the other side people may not feel discriminated. Provision of footpath on the road sides for the safety of the pedestrians. and drains to avoid

			<p>the water logging.</p> <p>3. Traffic signages are required on the existing road as it is difficult to drive at night time on the road.</p> <p>4. The roads should be illuminated as there are chances of accidents at night.</p>
Kharchi	21-01-2018	Local Residents, Villagers and public representative of village	<p>1. Urban areas should have proper electrification</p> <p>2. Bus stops and shelters should be provided</p> <p>3. Requirement of Truck lay bye</p>
BasaniJojhawar	21-01-2018	Local Residents, Villagers and public representative of village	<p>1. The highway is a requirement for the people of the region. It is important as the highway connects to Bhagalpur and Patna which are main trade and educational centres.</p> <p>2. The traffic on the highway is fast and especially those who ride two wheelers face problems and are prone to accidents</p> <p>3. There is need of traffic signage on the road as it becomes difficult to drive on the existing road</p> <p>4. Employment during construction should be provided to the local people of the region</p>
Shivpur	24-01-2018	Local Residents, Villagers and public representative of village	<p>1. The highway is a requirement for the people of the region. It is important as the highway connects to Bhagalpur and Patna which are main trade and educational centres.</p> <p>2. The traffic on the highway is fast and especially those who ride two wheelers face problems and are prone to accidents.</p> <p>3. Employment during construction should be provided to the local people of the region.</p>

Bhatinda	25-01-2018	Local Residents, Villagers and public representative of village	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The common property resources should be located near to their present site. 2. The structure will be made to sustain all weather. 3. At the level crossing the waiting is too long and also the road is very congested. A lot of difficulty is faced when it has to be crossed.
Khejali Kalan	26-01-2018	Local Residents, Villagers and public representative of village	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Urban areas should have proper electrification 2. Bus stops and shelters should be provided 3. Requirement of Truck lay bye
Sardar Samand	27-01-2018	Local Residents, Villagers and public representative of village	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In Sardar Samand villages most of the PAHs were un-aware of how much land they are going to lose. They requested to provide details of extent of land proposed for acquisition from each survey number and provision of compensation. 2. PAHs expressed that, due to construction of bypass most of the land rates in surrounding areas have been increased and it is difficult for the PAHs to purchase lands in the vicinity if compensation is provided as per Government rate. Compensation must be provided as per private market rates so that farmers can buy lands elsewhere. Expected land rate is Rs. above 15 lakhs per acre.

8.3 Stakeholder Consultation Plan

Following the draft Social Impact Assessment report, public hearing would be conducted as described in the RFCTLAR&R Act wherein the representation of government officials concerned i.e. SDM, Revenue officials, Patwari, Village Development Officer, etc. will participate and all the stakeholders /affected families and PRIs would also be participating along with the SIA Team.

Problems related to involuntary resettlement may be reduced if, as part of a resettlement program, people are properly informed and consulted about the project, their situation and preferences, and allowed to make meaningful choices. This serves to reduce the insecurity and opposition to the project which otherwise are likely to occur. The project will ensure that the affected population and other stakeholders are informed, consulted, and allowed to participate actively in the development process. This will be done throughout the project, both during preparation, implementation, and monitoring of project results and impacts.

During implementation and monitoring stage, information will be disseminated to project affected persons and other key stakeholders in appropriate ways. This information will be prepared in Hindi and local languages as required, describing the main project features including the entitlement framework. Consultation will be carried out in ways appropriate for cultural, gender-based, and other differences among the stakeholders. Where groups or individuals have different views/opinions, particular emphasis will be laid on the views and needs of the vulnerable groups.

9 ANALYSIS OF COSTS AND BENEFITS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ON ACQUISITION

This chapter summarises the costs and benefits of the project based on the Social Impact Assessment study. This is followed by recommendations based on the cost benefit analysis.

9.1 Requirement of Bare Minimum Land

The bare minimum area required for completing the three packages in question is 169.59 Hectare. This was validated during the SIA studies and from the government records. Therefore, it is established that the land required for the project is the absolute bare minimum extent needed for the project, as per sub-section 4(d) of Section 4 of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013.

9.2 Serves the Public Purpose

As discussed in the earlier Chapter of the report, the benefits and public purpose of the project has already been established in the report. It can further be established that a public purpose will be certainly served by acquiring the private land and thereby, completing the construction of the project. If the project is completed, it will improve connectivity and provide smooth, fast and safe commuting and transportation services to the commuters. If the project is delayed, it will lead to rise in overall cost of the project, affecting both Government of Rajasthan and as well its residents. If the project is stopped, it will lead to not only loss in funds but also waste of the entire manpower and resources spent on the project till now. Hence, the social costs and benefits of the proposed land acquisition have been assessed assuming that there will be no change in the location of the project or the quantum of land that will be acquired.

9.3 Social Benefits of the Project

The project is being constructed as per the Best Alternative accepted by the Public Works Department, Government of Rajasthan based on their feasibility report. If the project is completed, it will improve connectivity and provide smooth, fast and safe commuting and transportation services to the commuters.

9.4 Social Costs of the Project (Impact on Project Affected Families)

As discussed in earlier Chapter, all the Land Owners will lose their share in the jointly owned private land that will be acquired. Apart from them, the farm incomes and non-farm livelihoods of these affected families will also be affected. Their primary source of income will be affected, if the land is acquired. Therefore, these households have been considered as potential project affected families, according to the definition of affected family, defined in Section 3 of RFCTLARR Act, 2013. In addition, the acquisition will affect the immovable assets of the land owner.

9.5 Conditions and Recommendations for the Acquisition of Land

Comparing the impact of the social costs of the project vis-a-vis the benefits that will accrue to the community once the project is completed; the SIA Team submits the following -

1. The project fulfils the criteria set by sub-section (4) of section 4 of RFCTLARR Act, 2013, which requires that the project serves the public purpose and the bare minimum amount of land is being acquired for it.
2. The costs that will be incurred by the potential PAHs and environment can be mitigated and are not completely irreplaceable.
3. Therefore, land can be acquired as requested by the Requiring Body so that the project can be completed.

However, the acquisition of land should be subject to the conditions and recommendations laid down below and given in the Social Impact Management Plan and other relevant chapters of this report, which in turn, are based on the above cost-benefit analysis.

1. Compensation amount awarded to the Land Owners based on government approved rate of Land

In the public consultations, land owners have shown their apprehension towards the amount and process of compensation of their land and structures for the project. The compensation amount should be proper and as per the law. Besides, it should be beneficial for the land and structure owners who will lose their land and structures. The District Collectors should obtain this price information from the PWD and should actively consider it while determining the existing value of land as per Section 26(1) of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013.

2. Valuation and Compensation for Immovable Assets

Immovable assets belonging to the Land Owners, such as trees, wells, tube wells, cattle shed, boundary wall and other immovable assets will be affected, if the land is acquired. It is recommended that valuation and compensation of these immovable should be based on section 28 and 29 of RFCTLARR Act, 2013.

3. Restoration of Livelihood of Affected Persons / Households

As discussed earlier in the report, the Affected Households are likely to lose a part or whole of their farm incomes and farm-based livelihoods or their existing livelihood. It is recommended that adequate financial and material support should be provided by the Requiring Body to restore their livelihoods, if the land is acquired. The restoration of livelihoods should be based on existing livelihood assets, skills and education and current occupation and income of each potential PAH. As per the World Bank Operational Policy 4.12, the support should be provided at least to the level that incomes are restored to the pre-project levels and their overall wellbeing is improved after the acquisition.

10 RESETTLEMENT POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

Applicable Laws

The Policy Framework and Entitlements for the program are based on the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013 (RFCTLARR Act 2013); The Rajasthan Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules 2016, World Bank's OP 4.12 and various government rules issued by state government for issues related to R&R and land acquisition.

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

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 RFCTLARR Act applies to acquisition of land for a public purpose, as defined in the Act. The Act provides for consultation with and involvement of local self-government in undertaking a Social Impact Assessment (SIA). The SIA is reviewed by an Expert Group to assess if the potential benefits of the project outweigh the social cost and adverse social impacts.

The Act provides for three methods of valuation and a solatium of 100% is payable on the market value of land multiplied by the factor and all immovable properties or assets, trees and plants.

10.2 Legal and Policy Framework of Rajasthan

The legislations and policy concerning the land acquisition and resettlement formulated and adopted by State Government of Rajasthan are discussed in the following section.

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

The Rules framed and notified by the Government of Rajasthan for the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 details the process of SIA, public hearing and SIA report and social impact management plan. The consent requirement in the format specified is to be obtained during the SIA. The rules also explain the process of preparing and publishing the rehabilitation and resettlement scheme. The State Rules do not deviate from the RFCTLARR Act 2013 and only provides the specifics for its implementation.

10.2.2 Direct Purchase of land (Rajasthan Government Order 2016)

In order to speed up and simply the procedures of land acquisition for public purpose, Government of Rajasthan has passed Government Order (GO) number (27)/ Rev.-6/2016 dated 26 April, 2016 for land acquisition for public purpose. Under this order, to negotiation with the land owners and reach consensus on compensation and rehabilitation by the District Collector.

Applicability of other social regulations and legislations is given in the table below:

Relevant Social Legislations

Acts/Rule/Policy	Year	Objective	Applicability to this project	Responsible Agency
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act	1958	Conservation of cultural and historical remains found in India.	No as no such features was found within 300 m from the proposed road	Archaeological Dept. GOI, Indian Heritage Society and Indian National Trust for Art and Culture Heritage
Seventy Third Constitution Amendment Act,	1992	The Act enables participation of Panchayati level institutions in decision-making by broadening the village level functions, supporting implementation of Development schemes. The Act provides for involvement of the PRIs especially, the Gram Sabha/ Panchayat during project Preparation and implementation. The Panchayats at the village level will be involved for preparation and implementation of the project.	Yes, road is passing through several Panchayati area	Department of Panchayati Raj, Government of Uttar Pradesh
The Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of	2006	Grants legal recognition to the rights of traditional forest Dwelling communities, partially correcting the	No as project road is not passing through customary forest land as reserved	Ministry of Tribal Affairs, GOI and Department of Tribal Welfare, Govt. of

Acts/Rule/Policy	Year	Objective	Applicability to this project	Responsible Agency
Forest Rights) Act		injustice caused by the forest laws. Makes a beginning towards giving communities and the public a voice in forest and wildlife conservation	and protected forests; protected areas and also community forest	Rajasthan

10.3 World Bank Safeguard Policies

The World Bank has Social Safeguard Policies to reduce or eliminate the adverse effects of development projects. Details are provided in the table below.

World Bank Safeguard Policies	Objective	Applicability	Safeguard Requirements
OP/BP 4.12	Involuntary Resettlement-The objective of this policy is to avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement where feasible, exploring all viable alternative project designs. Furthermore, it intends to assist displaced person in improving their former living standards; community participation in planning and implementing resettlement; and to provide assistance to affected people, regardless of the status of their legal title.	There will be need for limited land acquisition for certain project corridors resulting in: relocation or loss of shelter; loss of assets or access to assets; loss of income sources or means of livelihood.	Resettlement Action Plan in consultation with the community and project authorities. Resettlement Action Plan will be prepared).
OP/BP 4.11	Cultural Property –This policy aims at assisting in the preservation of cultural property, historical, religious and unique natural value-this includes remains left by previous human inhabitants and unique environment features, as well as in the protection and enhancement of cultural properties encountered in Bank financed project.	In subprojects cultural property, historical and religious properties may be impacted .	Contractor will be responsible for preparation of mitigation plans.
OP/BP 4.10	Indigenous People- This policy aims to protect the	This policy may be triggered if there are	Indigenous people development Plan

World Bank Safeguard Policies	Objective	Applicability	Safeguard Requirements
	dignity, right and cultural uniqueness of indigenous people; to ensure that they do not suffer due to development; that they receive social and economic benefits.	indigenous people in the project area; when potential adverse impacts on indigenous people are anticipated; and if indigenous people are among the intended beneficiaries.	

10.4 Comparative Analysis of World Bank OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement and RFCTLARR Act, 2013

Topics/Issues/Areas	World Bank OP4.12	RFCTLAR&R 2013
Application of LA	Applies to all components of the project that result in involuntary resettlement, regardless of the source of financing.	Section 2 Applicable to projects where government acquires land for its own use, hold and control, including PSU and for public purpose; for PPP where ownership of land continues to vest with govt. private companies where 80% of land owners have given consent or 70% in case of PPP.
Principle of avoidance	Involuntary resettlement displacement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project design.	Alternatives to be considered as Act in chapter II, Section # 4 (d) says "extent of land proposed for acquisition is the absolute bare minimum needed for the project; and (e) says land acquisition at an alternate place has been considered and found not feasible.
Linkages with other projects		No such provision Act mentions avoidance of multiple displacements due to acquisition under the Act. Some of the R&R Provisions could also be linked to other development projects to integrate for relocation and livelihood options.
Application of R&R	Same as above	In addition to the above, Section 2(3) land purchased by private company as prescribed by Govt. or when part acquired by govt. The Act has detailed processes and provisions for R&R. Under the Act, the process of R&R would start

Topics/Issues/Areas	World Bank OP4.12	RFCTLAR&R 2013
		at the time of the R&R Census and ends with the Award of R&R duly overseen by the Commissioner for R&R and the Committees where relevant. All provisions related to R&R are mandatory and have to be formally awarded in the course of the Acquisition procedure. No possession can be taken of land acquired unless R&R provisions are complied with.
Affected area	Involuntary take of land resulting in loss of shelter, loss of assets or access to assets, loss of income sources or means of livelihood	<i>Section 3(b)</i> : Area notified for acquisition'
Family		<i>Section 3(m)</i> includes person, his and her spouse, minor children, minor brothers and sisters dependent. Widows, divorcees, abandoned women will be considered as separate family.
Affected family for eligibility	All adversely affected people whether have formal legal rights or do not have formal legal rights on land	<i>Section 3 (a)</i> : whose land and other immovable property acquired. <i>(b)&(e)</i> : Family residing in affected area such as labourers, tenants, dependent on forest and water bodies, etc whose primary source of livelihood is affected due to acquisition <i>(c)</i> Scheduled tribes and other forest dwellers whose rights recognized under the Forest Dwellers Act 2006. <i>(f)</i> Family assigned land by state or central government under any schemes <i>(g)</i> Family residing on any land in urban area that will be acquired or primary source of livelihood affected by acquisition.
Cut-Off date	Date established by the borrower and acceptable to the Bank. In practice it is the date of census.	<i>Section 3 c (ii), (iv) (vi)</i> : Families residing for preceding 3 yrs or more prior to "acquisition of land".
Non-application of Chapter II	Stand-alone SIA for all investments	<i>Section 6(2)</i> : Irrigation projects where EIA is required under other laws, provisions of SIA not applicable.

Topics/Issues/Areas	World Bank OP4.12	RFCTLAR&R 2013
		SIA may be exempted by Government in case of urgency provisions
Consultation – Phase I during preparation	Consultation a continuous process during planning and implementation	Section 4(1) date issued for <i>first consultation</i> with PRIs, Urban local bodies, Municipalities, etc to carry out SIA. Section 5: Public hearing of SIA in affected area. Provide adequate publicity of date and time.
Time duration to prepare SIA and SIMP	Draft Social Assessment, Resettlement Action Plan and or Social Management Framework	Section 4 (2): <i>within six months</i> from the date of its commencement.
Disclosure – Stage I	To be disclosed before appraisal and 120 days before board date.	Section 6(1): Translated in local language available in PRI institutions and local urban government bodies; district administrative offices and websites of concerned government agency.
Formation of Expert Group to appraise SIA and SIMP	Appraised by Bank staff	Section 7(1): Constitute a multi-disciplinary Expert Group include members of decentralized govt. Institutes (PRIs, ULBs).
Time stipulated for Group to submit its report	Before the decision meeting for appraisal	Section 7(4): Submit its report <i>within two months from the date of its constitution</i>
Scope of work of the Expert group	Social Assessment, resettlement action Plan reviewed and appraised by Bank staff and approved by Regional safeguard advisor	Section 7 (4) (a&b): assess whether it serves any public purpose or not; if social costs outweigh potential benefits then should be abandoned; Section 7 (5) (a&b): if serves public purpose, then it has considered minimum land acquisition, and alternate options to minimize displacement; potential benefits outweigh social costs
Consultation – Phase II during appraisal	In practice consultation workshops are organized in project affected areas at district and state level.	Section 2 (2): Prior consent of 80% and 70% of land owners in PPP and where private company has approached the govt. to acquire balance land has been obtained
Disclosure – Stage II	Information dissemination through the planning and implementation	Section 7 (6): recommendations of expert group under 7(4&5) to be made public in local language in district and block administrative office and PRIs
Minimize impact on multi-crop land	Select feasible design that has minimal adverse impact.	Section 10: In case irrigated multi-crop land is to be acquired under exceptional circumstances, the area to be acquired cannot

Topics/Issues/Areas	World Bank OP4.12	RFCTLAR&R 2013
		<p>exceed aggregate of land of all projects in district or state. The area to be acquired cannot exceed the total net sown area of the district or state.</p> <p>Wasteland equivalent to twice the area acquired will be developed.</p>
Information dissemination of preliminary notice	Continuous part of the preparation and participation	Section 11 (1), (2) & (3): Notice published in local language and meetings called of gram sabahs, municipalities to provide full information about the purpose of the project, summary of SIA and particulars of administrator appointed for R&R' summary of R&R scheme
Updating land records	To be part of RAP	Section 11 (5): Once established that the land is required for public purpose, accordingly notice to be issued <i>under section 19 following which land records to be updated within two months</i>
Census and preparation of R&R schemes	To be part of RAP	Section 16 (1) (2): carry out census of affected people and their assets to be affected, livelihood loss and common property to be affected; R&R scheme including time line for implementation.
Information dissemination and Public hearing - Stage III	Consultation throughout the process is mandatory	Section 16(4)&(5): mandatory to disseminate information on R&R scheme including resettlement area and organize public hearing on the Draft R&R scheme in each Gram Sabha, Municipality and consultations in Scheduled area as required under PESA.
Approval of R&R Scheme		Section 17 & 18: Draft R&R Scheme to be finalized after addressing objections raised during public hearing and approved.
Final declaration of R&R Scheme	Approved RAP including budgetary provisions to implement it	Section 19 (2): Only after the requiring body has deposited the money will the govt. issue the notice along with 19(1) .
Time period stipulated.	Included in RAP – Time line synchronized with Government's procedures or adopts innovative methods to reduce the time which is based operated on the principles of participation and transparency.	<p>Section 19 (2): the entire process to update land records, disseminate information, preliminary survey, census, hearing of objections, preparation of R&R schemes and approval, deposit of money must <i>complete within 12 months</i> from the date on which section 11, the preliminary notice issued.</p> <p>Section 19 (7): If the final declaration not made within 12 months of section 11 (1), the process will lapse, except under special circumstances.</p>

Topics/Issues/Areas	World Bank OP4.12	RFCTLAR&R 2013
Preparation of land acquisition plans	Included in RAP.	Section 20: Land marked, measured for preparation of acquisition plans.
Hearing of claims		Section 21(1) (2): Notices issued indicating govt's intension to take possession of land, and claims on compensation and R&R can be <i>made not less than one month and not more than six month</i> from the date of issue of section 21(1).
Time period stipulated for declaring the award		Section 25: It is required to announce the award <i>within 12 months of issue of Section 19 (final declaration to acquire land, approved R&R scheme)</i> after completing land acquisition plans, hearing of objection, settling individual claims for declaration of the award. If award not made within the stipulated time, the entire proceedings will lapse.
LA Act 1984 deem to lapse and RFCTLAR&R is applicable		Section 24: where award is not declared under section 11, or where made five years ago but land not taken in possession or where award declared but money not deposited in the account of majority of beneficiary.
Methodology for determining market value for land	Full replacement Cost	Section 26 and First Schedule: Recognizes 3 methods and whichever is higher will be considered which will be multiplied by a factor given in Schedule First; compensation given earlier will not be considered; if rates not available floor price can be set; steps to be taken to update the market value.
Valuation of structures	Full replacement Cost	Section 29 (1) without deducting the depreciated value.
Solatium and interest		Section 30(1) 100% of the compensation amount Section 30(3): 12% per annum on the market rate from the date of notification of SIA to the date of ward or land taken over.
R&R Award	Total cost included in RAP to resettle and rehabilitate the affected persons and assist in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation,	Section 31, Second Schedule: A family as a unit will receive R&R grant over and above the compensation and those who are not entitled to compensation. Second Schedule: Homeless entitled to constructed house, land for land in irrigation projects in lieu of compensation, in case of acquisition for urbanization 20% of developed land reserved for owners at a prices equal to compensation' jobs or onetime payment or

Topics/Issues/Areas	World Bank OP4.12	RFCTLAR&R 2013
	whichever is higher	annuity for 20 years' subsistence grant, transportation, land and house registered on joint name husband and wife, etc
Transparency		Section 37(1): Information of each individual family including loss, compensation awarded, etc will be available on the website.
Possession of land	Taking of land and related assets may take place only after compensation has been paid and, where applicable, resettlement sites and moving allowances have been provided to the displaced persons.	Section 38(1): Land will be taken over by the government within three months of compensation and 6 months of R&R benefits disbursed; infrastructure facilities at resettlement sites will be completed within 18 months from the date of award made under section 30 for compensation; in case of irrigation and hydel projects R&R completed six months prior to submergence.
Multiple displacement		Section 39: Additional compensation equivalent to compensation determined will be paid to displaced
Acquisition for emergency purpose	Not permeable in bank funded projects	Section 40 (5): 75% additional compensation will be paid over and above the compensation amount
Prior consent before acquisition and alienation	Mandatory to carry out Free, Prior, Informed Consultation with Indigenous people.	Section 41(3) Mandatory to get consent from Gram Sabha, Panchayat, Autonomous Councils in Scheduled areas
Development plans for SC and ST	Indigenous Peoples' Development plan required along with RAP. Land for land for is an option across all sectors.	Section 41: Separate development plans to be prepared, settle land rights before acquisition; provision of for alternate fuel fodder, non-timber produce on forest land to be developed within 5 years; 1/3 rd compensation amount to be paid as first instalment and rest at the time of taking possession; ST to be resettled within Scheduled area; land free of cost for community purpose; land alienation will be null and void and ST and SC considered for R&R benefits; fishing rights restored in irrigation and hydle projects; if wish to settle outside the district additional benefits to be provided in monetary terms; all rights enjoyed under other laws will continue. Second Schedule: additional provisions for SC&ST for land for land in irrigation projects, additional sum over and above the subsistence grant
Institutional	Institutional arrangement	Section 43-45: Appointment of administrator,

Topics/Issues/Areas	World Bank OP4.12	RFCTLAR&R 2013
arrangement	must be agreed upon and included in RAP, IPDP.	R&R Commissioner, when more than 100 acres of land is to be acquired, R&R Committee will be formed at project level, social audit to be carried out by Gram Sabha and Municipalities.
Change of land use		Section 46(4): Land will not be transferred to the requisitioning authority till R&R is not complied with in full
Monitoring and Evaluation	Indicators and monitoring system included in RAP and IPDP	Section 48-50: Set up National and State level Monitoring Committee to review and monitor progress
Authority to settle claims		Section 51-74: the appropriate Government shall through notification establish one or more authorities as the rehabilitation and resettlement authority. Authority will be set up to settle any legal disputes that arise from acquisition and R&R, the aggrieved party can move to the high court thereafter.
Exempt from tax and fee		Section 96: Compensation and agreements will not be liable to tax and stamp duty
No change in status of land acquired		Section 99: Once the land is acquired for a particular purpose, its purpose cannot be changed
Return of unutilized land		Section 101: If the acquired land remains unutilized for 5 years, then it will be returned to original owner, heir or included in land bank
Distribution of increased value of land transferred		Section 102: 40% of appreciated value of acquired land will be distributed to owners provided no development has taken place.

10.5 Definitions and Eligibility Criteria for Various Categories of Displaced Persons

The definitions provided below are as per Chapter 1 Section 3 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARR).

Administrator	An officer appointed for the purpose of rehabilitation and resettlement of affected families under sub-section 1 of section 43 of the RFCTLARR Act 2013
Affected Area	Such area as may be notified by the Appropriate Government for the purposes of land acquisition
	Includes: A family whose land or other immovable property has been acquired; A family which does not own any land but a member or members of such family may be agricultural labourers, tenants including any form of tenancy or holding of usufruct right, share-croppers or artisans who may be working in the affected area for three years prior to the acquisition of the land, whose primary source of

Affected Family	<p>livelihood stand affected by the acquisition of land'</p> <p>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;</p> <p>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;</p> <p>A member of the family who has been assigned land by the State Government or the Central Government under any of its schemes and such land is under acquisition;</p> <p>A family residing on any land in the urban areas for preceding three years or more prior to the acquisition of the land or whose primary source of livelihood or three years prior to the acquisition of the land is affected by the acquisition of such land.</p>
Appropriate Government	<p>Means:</p> <p>In relation to acquisition of land situated within the territory of a State, the State Government;</p> <p>In relation to acquisition of land for public purpose in more than one State, the Central Government, in consultation with the concerned State Governments or Union territories;</p> <p>Provided that in respect of a public purpose in a District for an area not exceeding such as may be notified by the Appropriate Government, the Collector of such District shall be deemed to be the Appropriate Government</p>
Collector	<p>Means the Collector of a revenue district, and includes Deputy Commissioner</p> <p>And any officer specially designated by the Appropriate Government to perform the function of a Collector under the RFCTLARRA 2013</p>
Commissioner	<p>Means the Commissioner for Rehabilitation and Resettlement appointed under sub-section (1) of section 44 of the RFCTLARRA 2013</p>
Cost of Acquisition	<p>Includes:</p> <p>Amount of compensation which includes solatium, any enhanced compensation ordered by the Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority or the Court and interest payable thereon and any other amount determined as payable to the affected families by such Authority or Court;</p> <p>Demurrage to be paid for damages caused to the land and standing crops in the process of acquisition</p> <p>Cost of acquisition of land and building for settlement of displaced or adversely affected families;</p> <p>Cost of development of infrastructure and amenities at the resettlement areas;</p> <p>Cost of rehabilitation and resettlement as determined in accordance with the provisions of the RFCTLARR Act 2013</p> <p>Administrative cost for (a) acquisition of land, including both in the project site and out of the project area lands, not exceeding such percentage of the cost of compensation as may be specified by the Appropriate Government; and (b) rehabilitation and resettlement of owners of the land and other affected families whose land has been acquired or proposed to be acquired or other families affected by such acquisition;</p>

	Cost of undertaking Social Impact Assessment Study
Displaced Family	Means any family, who on account of acquisition of land has to be relocated and resettled from an affected area to the resettlement area
Family	Includes a person, his or her spouse, minor children, minor brothers and minor sisters depended on him: provided that widows, divorces and women deserted by families shall be considered separate families
Holding of Land	Means the total land held by a person as an owner, occupant or tenant or Otherwise
Land	Includes benefits to arise out of land, and things attached to the ear or permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth
Landless	Means such persons or class of persons who may be: Considered or specified as such under any State law for the time being in force; or In a case of landless not being specified as above, as may be specified by the Appropriate Government
Land Owner	Includes any person: Whose name is recorded as the owner of the land or building or part thereof, in the records of the authority concerned; or Any person who is granted forest rights under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 or under any other law for the time being in force; or Who is entitled to be granted Patta rights on the land under any law of the State including assigned lands; or Any person who has been declared as such by an order of the court or Authority
Marginal Farmer	means a cultivator with an un-irrigated land holding up to one hectare or irrigated land holding up to one-half hectare;
Small Farmer	means a cultivator with an un-irrigated land holding up to two hectares or with an irrigated land holding up to one hectare, but more than the holding of a marginal farmer.
Local Authority	Includes a town planning authority (by whatever name called) set up under any law for the time being in force, a Panchayat as defined in article 243 and a Municipality as defined in article 243P of the Constitution
Market Value	Means the value of land determined in accordance with section 26 of the RFCTLARRA 2013
	Means: All persons claiming an interest in compensation to be made on account of the acquisition of land under the RFCTLARRA 2013 The Scheduled Tribe and other traditional forest dwellers, who have lost any forest

Person Interested	rights recognized under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006; A person interested in an easement affecting the land; Persons having tenancy rights under the relevant State laws including share-croppers by whatever name they may be called; and Any person whose primary source of livelihood is likely to be adversely affected;
Person Interested	Means: All persons claiming an interest in compensation to be made on account of the acquisition of land under the RFCTLARRA 2013 The Scheduled Tribe and other traditional forest dwellers, who have lost any forest rights recognized under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006; A person interested in an easement affecting the land; Persons having tenancy rights under the relevant State laws including share-croppers by whatever name they may be called; and Any person whose primary source of livelihood is likely to be adversely affected;
Resettlement Area	Means an area where the affected families who have been displaced as a result of land acquisition are resettled by the Appropriate Government
Scheduled Areas	Means the Scheduled Areas as defined in section 2 of the Provision of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996.
Vulnerable Persons	Persons who are physically challenged, widows, persons above sixty years of age, below-poverty line households and woman-headed household.

10.6 Entitlement Matrix

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

- (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.

Cut-off Date: For titleholders, the date of SIA notification [Sec 4(2)] of intended acquisition as per the provisions of RFCTLARR Act will be treated as the cut-off date, and for non-titleholders the start date of project census survey for the subproject will be the cut-off date. 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.

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.

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 displaces 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.

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 World Bank safeguards policies. The following entitlement matrix presents the entitlements corresponding to the tenure of the displaced persons and the same has been approved¹ and endorsed by Government of Rajasthan.

Entitlement Matrix

Sl. 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 Compensation for land at Replacement Cost or Land for land, where feasible.	<p>Land will be acquired by the competent authority in accordance with the provisions of RFCTLARR Act, 2013.</p> <p>Replacement cost for land will be, higher of (i) market value as per Indian Stamp Act, 1899 for the registration of sale deed or agreements to sell, in the area where land is situated; or (ii) average sale price for similar type of land, situated in the nearest village or nearest vicinity area, ascertained from the highest 50% of sale deeds of the preceding 3 years; or (iii) consented amount paid for PPPs or private companies.</p> <p>Plus 100% solatium and 12% interest from date of notification to award.</p> <p>The multiplier factor adopted by GoR for land in rural area, based on the distance from urban area to the</p>

¹GO No. F7 (143) SHA/PPP/2015/D-1262 of Public Works Department, Government of Rajasthan dated 17.11.2015

Sl. No.	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
				<p>affected area, will be applied.</p> <p>In case of severance of land, house, manufactory or other building, as per Section 94 (1), the whole land and/or structure shall be acquired, if the owner so desires.</p>
2	Loss of Structure (house, shop, building or immovable property or assets attached to the land)	2.1	Compensation at replacement cost	<p>The market value of structures and other immovable properties will be determined by PWD on the basis of relevant PWD Schedule of Rates (SR) as on date without depreciation.</p> <p>Plus 100% solatium</p> <p>For partly affected structures, the PAP will have the option of claiming compensation for the entire structure, if the remaining portion is unviable.</p>
PART II. REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT – Both Land Owners and Families Whose livelihoods are Primarily Dependent on Land Acquired				
3	Loss of Land	3.1	<p>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.</p> <p>or</p> <p>One-time payment of Rs. 5,00,000/- for each affected household</p> <p>or</p> <p>Annuity policy that shall</p>	

Sl. No.	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
			pay Rs. 2000/- per month for 20 years with appropriate indexation to CPIAL	
		3.2	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 require to relocate due to the project	
4	Loss of Residence	4.1	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.70,000/- in line with GoI IAY standards in rural areas and Rs.1,50,000 in case of urban areas), for those	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 IAY standards in rural areas and Rs.1,50,000 in case of urban areas). The benefits listed above shall also be extended to any affected family which is without homestead land and

Sl. No.	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
			who do not have any homestead land and who have been residing in the affected area continuously for a minimum period of 3-years.	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.
		4.2	<p>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.</p> <p>or</p> <p>One-time payment of Rs. 5,00,000/- for each affected household</p> <p>or</p> <p>Annuity policy that shall pay Rs. 2000/- per month for 20 years with appropriate indexation to CPIAL</p>	
		4.3	Monthly subsistence allowance of Rs. 3,000/- per month for a period of one year to affected households who require to relocate due to the project	
		4.4	Transportation assistance of Rs. 50,000/- for affected households who	

Sl. No.	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
			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	<p>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.</p> <p>or</p> <p>One-time payment of Rs.5,00,000/- for each affected household</p>	

Sl. No.	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
			or Annuity policy that shall pay Rs. 2000/- per month for 20 years with appropriate indexation to CPIAL	
		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 onetime 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 ENCROACHERS – Those in the Right of Way where no Land Acquisition is done				
6	Impact to Squatters	6.1 6.1.1	Loss of House Compensation at	Only those directly affected squatters who live there will be eligible for all

Sl. No.	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
			scheduled rates without depreciation for structure with 1-month notice to demolish the affected structure	<p>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-tenant) will be eligible for other assistances</p>
		6.1.2	Right to salvage the affected materials	
		6.1.3	House construction grant of Rs.70, 000/- for all those who have to relocate and who do not have a house. Additional house site grant of Rs.50,000/- to those who do not have a house site	
		6.1.4	One time subsistence allowance of Rs. 18,000/-	
		6.1.5	Shifting assistance of Rs.10,000/-	
		6.2	Loss of Shop	<p>Only those directly affected squatters who do business there will be eligible for all assistance.</p> <p>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</p>
		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	<p>The PIU and the implementation support NGO / agency will consult such PAPs and assess the requirement of subsistence allowance and rehabilitation grant</p>
		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	

Sl. No.	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
			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 Encroachers	7.1 7.1.1	Cultivation 2-month notice to harvest standing crops or market value of compensation for standing crops, if notice is not given	Market value for the loss of standing crops will be decided by the PIU, PWD in consultation with the Agriculture or Horticulture Department
		7.2 7.2.1	Structure 1-month notice to demolish the encroached structure	
		7.2.2	Compensation at scheduled rates without depreciation for the affected portion of the structure	The value of commercial structures and other immovable properties will be determined by PWD on the basis of relevant Schedule of Rates (SR) as on date without depreciation
PART IV. IMPACT TO VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS				
8	Vulnerable Households	8.1	One-time assistance of Rs. 25,000/- to DHs who have to relocate	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 RAP and will

Sl. No.	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
				<p>conduct training need assessment in consultations with the PAPs so as to develop appropriate training programmes suitable to the PAP's skill and the region.</p> <p>Suitable trainers or local resources will be identified by PIU and NGO In consultation with local training institutes</p>
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 compliance
10	Use of Private Land	10.1	The contractor should obtain prior written consent from the land owner and pay mutually agreed rental for use of private land for storage of material or movement of vehicles and machinery or diversion of traffic during civil works	
PART VI. COMMON PROPERTY RESOURCES				
11	Impact to common property resources such as places of worship, community buildings, schools, etc.	11.1	Relocation or restoration, if feasible, or cash compensation at replacement cost.	
12	Utilities such as water supply, electricity, etc.	12.1	Will be relocated and services restored prior to commencement of civil works.	The PIU will ensure that utilities are relocated prior to commencement of civil works in that stretch of the road corridor in accordance with the civil works schedule.
PART VII. UNFORESEEN IMPACTS				
Unforeseen impacts encountered during implementation will be addressed in accordance with the principles of RFCTLAR 2013 / World Bank Safeguards Policies.				

10.7 Framework for Land Acquisition and Other Immovable Assets (RFCTLARR 2013 and Direct Purchase)

The rehabilitation and resettlement policy is based on the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013. The Government of Rajasthan has also enacted state-specific rules pursuant to the same i.e. Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2016.

10.7.1 Acquisition of private land through Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013

All private immovable assets will be acquired as per new RFCTLARR Act 2013. All eligible PAPs living within the affected area for the past 3 years will be entitled to R&R assistance over and above the compensation. Those PAPs who are not entitled for compensation (encroachers and squatters) as per the Act will get R&R benefits as per their entitlement given in project specific R&R policy. The entitlement of compensation and assistance will be extended to only those PAPs who are identified on or prior to the cut-off date.

- Requisition of Land by PWD

The proposal for acquisition of any private land will be made in the formats prescribed by the enacted rules of the Rajasthan State Government on the RFCTLARR ACT 2013. These formats will include *khasra* maps, along with the details of area of land to be acquired.

- Appointment of “Administrator” for R&R

As per Section 2 of the RFCTLARR Act 2013, the appropriate government (concerned state governments) will acquire land on behalf of other ‘requiring body’. An officer appointed as the administrator will be responsible for the purpose of Rehabilitation and Resettlement as per Section 43 of the RFCTLARR Act 2013. An officer not below the rank of Collector, additional Collector or Deputy Collector or any other officer of an equivalent rank is appointed as the ‘Administrator’.

- Notification, Declaration and Preparation of Award

Upon receiving the requisition application, the concerned State Government will conduct a Social Impact Assessment as per Chapter 2 of the RFCTLARR Act 2013 unless exempted as per procedures established in the state rules for RFCTLARR 2013. Upon completion of the assessment the ‘Administrator’ appointed by the concerned government shall issue preliminary notifications (as per Section 11 (1)), declarations (as per Section 19 (1) for the land to be acquired. A demand is prepared by the District Administration as per rules framed by the concerned state government under the Sections 26,27,28,29,30 of the RFCTLARR Act 2013. The R&R award list and scheme is prepared on the basis of the census and survey undertaken by the District Administration and after valuation of the assets affected is completed. The R&R scheme and award is forwarded to the R&R commissioner appointed for the state. If the State Government is satisfied with the Scheme, the District Administration may issue declaration as per Section 19 (1). The requiring body deposits the (full or part) amount prior to the declaration to enable the concerned State Government to make the declaration.

- Method of Valuation of Project Affected Areas

The valuation method and basis for the compensation for LA will be done as per the norms stipulated in Sections 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 and First Schedule of the RFCTLARR Act 2013. The *Valuation method for compensation for land and structures and trees is given below:*

- **Valuation of Land** – Land will be acquired in accordance with provisions of Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 and while determining the compensation for land, the competent authority will be guided by the provisions of Sec 26, Sec 27, Sec 28, Sec 29 and Sec 30 of RFCTLARR Act, 2013. The compensation includes the multiplying factor² 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 last 3 years or any rates consented for PPP or private projects. In addition 100% solatium for involuntary acquisition of land will be added. If the residual land, remaining after acquisition, is unviable, the owner of such land/property will have the right to seek acquisition of his entire contiguous holding/property.
- **Valuation of Structure** - The replacement value of houses, buildings and other immovable properties will be determined on the basis of latest PWD Schedule of Rates (SoR) as on date without depreciation and 100% solatium will be added to the structure compensation. While considering the PWD SoR rate, PIU will ensure that it uses the latest SoR for the residential and commercial structures in the urban and rural areas of the region. Wherever the SoR for current financial year is not available, the PIU will update the SoR 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. Further, all compensation and assistance will be paid to PAPs at least 1 month prior to displacement or dispossession of assets.
- **Valuation of 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. The valuation of fruit bearing trees will take into account the productive age of such trees. 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 PAPs will have the opportunity to harvest crops/trees within 1-month from the date of payment of compensation.

Even after payment of compensation, PAPs 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 PAPs 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.

- Disbursement process

Once, the R&R scheme is approved by the appropriate government, the District Administration issues notices to titleholders losing land, trees and structures through camps in the affected area. The disbursement of assistances and compensation may happen in camps or at the District Administration's office, where in documentation of the PAHs is examined and assistances and compensation is deposited as cheques or deposited in individual accounts. The collector shall take possession of the land once all monetary disbursements are fully completed and the collector will be responsible for ensuring that the rehabilitation and resettlement process is complete before the displacement of the population as per Section 37 of the RFCTLARR Act 2013.

10.7.2 Direct Purchase of land

Under Section 108 of the Act, the Government of Rajasthan has also issued the Government Order F.-1927)Rev.-6/2016 dated April 26, 2016. This provides for the option of Direct Purchase The details are given below:

In order to speed up and simplify the procedures of land acquisition for public purpose, Government of Rajasthan has passed Government Order (GO) number (27)/ Rev.-6/2016 dated 26 April, 2016 for land acquisition for public purpose. Under this order, to negotiation with the land owners and reach consensus on compensation and rehabilitation by the District Collector. This is applicable only for Land Acquisition in Rajasthan for RSHIMP.

In case the option of direct purchase is exercised, following steps will be followed:

- Project to identify land parcels to be purchased and owners during SIA in consultation with the local revenue officials.
- A committee (The District Level Fair Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Committee) will be set up as per the existing Government Order(GO) number (27)/ Rev.-6/2016 dated 26 April, 2016 for direct purchase. (Applicable to Rajasthan only).
- The District Collector will verify the title deeds, non-encumbrance certificate, basic tax receipt, building tax receipt, possession certificate and other relevant records of each parcel of land to be acquired.
- The District Collector will, within 7 days of the preliminary notification under section) 11, send the 'SIA Report and other relevant documents to the District Level Fair Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Committee.
- The committee shall fix the parameters and shall define criteria for categorization of land as per the local needs to' fix land value and the same may be approved by the Committee. The Committee should take utmost care in determining the criteria for categorization. There should not be any ambiguity regarding classification. The authority to change the categorization once approved by the District Level Fair Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Committee shall rest only with the SLEC.
- After categorization of lands, the base price of land will be as per the process mentioned in RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and taking into consideration the existing market value of the land make negotiation with the land owners and reach consensus with them on the final land value.

- The Committee will finalize the estimate of a fair and reasonable price of land and compensation along with the Rehabilitation and Resettlement package to be given to the affected person/family.
- SLEC may consider it on case to case basis.
- If the District Level Committee is of the view that higher compensation is inevitable in view of the requirement of the project for speedy development of Highways, then the Committee headed by the District Collector may recommend up to 10 per cent enhanced compensation to State Level Empowered Committee headed by the Chief Secretary.
- The SLEC may consider it on case to case basis.
- On the date fixed as above the Collector shall explain the Policy to the affected family or affected person and give them estimate of the compensation and resettlement and rehabilitation package worked out under the policy.
- The affected family or affected persons shall thereupon submit their consent to having their claims settled according to such law or policy of the State instead of setting the same under the Act. Provided that the affected' families or affected persons who earlier rejected the negotiated settlement may, by a written application to the Collector shall choose the option of the State policy at any time before passing the final award under Section 30 and/or section 31.
- Upon receiving the consent of the affected person or affected family, the Collector shall finalize the conveyance of land in terms of the consent.
- The Collector, upon receiving the consent, shall cause a Sale Deed in terms of the settlement arrived between himself and the affected family or affected person.
- The compensation or package received by the affected family or affected person shall not be income tax or any other levy.
- On completion of the conveyance the Collector shall take possession of the land immediately provided that the Collector may, on a written application by the affected family or affected person, accord sanction for extension of asking of possession of the land by a period not exceeding 30 days.

11 LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION AND INCOME GENERATION PLAN

11.1 Introduction

Development project may have an adverse impact on the income of project-affected persons. The basic postulates of all developmental activities should be that no one is worse off than before the project. Restoration of pre-project levels of income is an important part of rehabilitating socioeconomic and cultural systems in affected communities. To achieve this goal, preparation of Income Restoration programs should be done in consultation with the affected persons and they should explicitly approve the program.

11.2 Income Restoration Options Preferred by PAHs

During the survey PAPs were specifically asked about their preference for rehabilitation in case they are affected / displaced by the proposed project. Most of the affected PAPs opted for cash grant. However, educated PAPs demanded permanent employment either with PWD or contractors. Training for skill upgradation or activities allied had very few takers. In this category PAHs preferred the option of the assistance/ loan from other ongoing development scheme in top. Details are mentioned below in table 11.1.

Table 11.1: Income Restoration Options as Preferred by PAHs

Preferred Option	Income Restoration Assistance
1	Assistance/Loan from other ongoing development scheme
2	Employment Opportunities in Construction Work
3	Vocational Training

11.3 Training Needs Assessment

For income restoration it is important that available skills with the PAPs is identified and further upgraded. The NGO which would implement the Resettlement Action Plan, will have to firstly conduct an assessment of the training needs. This would include a survey among the PAPs with options of various skills related to the resource base of the area and available replacement (with proper forward and backward linkages) and accordingly select trades for training. Based on the training, NGO will identify income-generating activities for sustainable economic opportunities. This would include establishing forward and backward linkages for marketing and credit facility. NGOs in consultation with the PAPs, R&R Coordinator of PWD, district administration and other stakeholders in institutional financing and marketing federations will prepare micro-plans for IR activities and would be in-charge of implementing the same.

11.4 Inter-Agency Linkages for Income Restoration

Majority of the eligible families for income restoration earn their livelihood through petty businesses or cultivation (primarily small and marginal), and therefore, it is imperative to ensure that the PAPs are able to reconstruct their livelihood. The NGOs engaged in the implementation of the RAP will

ensure that the PAPs are facilitated to obtain plots near their existing habitation to minimize disruption to their social network and normal work pattern.

In case of upgrading agriculture productivity, the training on technical know-how will be arranged as per the choices of the target group population. In case of creation of alternative livelihood schemes, felt needs of the target group population will be prioritized through people's participation. Further, these options will be tested for their viability against availability of skills, resource base of the area and available appropriate technology.

Suitable alternative livelihood schemes will be chosen finally, where training on skill up-gradation, capital assistance, and assistance in the form of backward-forward linkages can be provided for making these pursuits sustainable for the beneficiaries or the target groups.

A comprehensive support system to the PAPs will ensure income security. The system will include establishing training need; identification of skills; hiring training staff; providing training to interested PAPs; ensuring that PAPs take up their new vocation; mid-term evaluation and corrective measures if required; and concurrent monitoring. The R&R coordinator of the project through the contracted NGO will ensure that these steps are followed. The results of concurrent monitoring and mid-term evaluation will be shared with the NGO to bring in corrective measures.

The PAPs are required to participate in developing feasible long- term income generating schemes. The long- term options are expected to be developed during the implementation of the RAP and also supported by the government assistance. Government of India along with the state governments runs various poverty alleviation programs. One such scheme is Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. The objective is to generate additional gainful employment for the unemployed population in rural areas especially during lean agriculture season. The Act provides for 100 days of employment to husband and wife in a year. The person can demand job under MNREGA from village head and in case job is not available, panchayat will pay a day's wage to the person. This scheme can be dovetailed especially for those who are losing source of income as temporary income restoration measure. Participation of PAPs in those schemes will be helpful for short- term IR gains. Partnering NGO can facilitate PAPs to participate in poverty alleviation programs.

11.5 Steps in Income Restoration (IR)

Information on Economic Activities of PAPs

Basic information on IR activities of PAPs will be available from the census and socioeconomic surveys. Information from base line surveys will be available on features of economic activities of PAPs under two categories, viz.

- Land based economic activities
- Non-land economic activities

Based on this information IR activities can be planned. IR activities are of two types:

- Short term; and
- Long term.

The ensuing section describes both IR schemes.

Short Term IR activities

Short term IR activities mean restoring PAPs income during periods immediately before and after relocation. Such activities will focus on the following:

- Ensuring that adequate compensation is paid before relocation
- Relocation and transit allowances
- Providing short term, welfare based grants and allowances such as:
 - One time relocation allowance
 - Free transport to resettlement areas or assistance for transport
 - Transitional allowances or grants until adequate income is generated, special allowances for vulnerable groups
- With consideration of PAPs skills and needs, promoting PAP access to project related employment opportunities such as:
 - Work under the main investment project
 - Work on relocation teams (e.g., driver, food provision, etc.)
 - Work on resettlement sites, if any (e.g. construction on, transport, maintenance, etc.

Long Term IR Activities

PAPs should participate in developing a range of feasible long-term IR options. Long-term options are affected by the scale of resettlement which may affect the feasibility of various non-land based and land based IR options. The long-term options are government financed, therefore no separate budget is required. However, in R&R budget provision has been made for the expenses to be incurred towards the coordination between project and concerned departments for dovetailing of poverty alleviation schemes. The project officials will coordinate with government (district administration), including tribal development and social welfare departments, to assure PAPs access to all schemes for improving IR services. Project financed programs should include a specific time frame for handing over the project to local administration at the end of a stipulated period. Availability and access to existing programs should be sought for all PAPs.

Long Term IR activities will be generated once the census surveys and consultation get over. IR activities will be generated in consultation with the community. Mechanism to dovetail existing government poverty alleviation programs will be developed in consultation with the community and officials of district administration and District Rural Development Agency (DRDA).

11.6 Categories of Impacts

Project induced displacement may lead to loss or diminished income for Project Affected Person (PAPs). The main categories of impacts are as follows:

- Loss of agriculture land in part or full
- Loss of commercial establishments (permanent)
- Loss of temporary commercial structure or mobile vendor (Squatters)

- Loss of livelihood (Commercial tenants or helping hands, agriculture labours)

Projects like road development involve acquiring linear strips of land; as such the impacts are not expected to be significant. However, mitigation measures need to be planned and implemented however insignificant the impacts may be.

The best way to tackle loss of farm land in part or full is to help the concerned PAP to buy equivalent farmland in a nearby area using the land compensation received. Land for land has been found to be the best sustainable option for Income Restoration. This option can only be exercised when a PAP has lost a significant amount of land; it would be impossible and inadvisable to replace small strips of land. The compensation received can be deposited in blocked bank accounts. The interest accruing will supplement their income from other sources.

The money can only be released for buying replacement land. It is important to see that the compensation money is not frittered away for consumption expenditure or paying off loans especially for the vulnerable sections of PAPs – the more well off can be exempted from this provision and directly paid in cash. The land compensation will be paid at replacement value and will be sufficient for buying replacement land.

Loss of Permanent Commercial Structure is a more complicated problem since the complementary issue of retaining the present customer base is to be simultaneously tackled. There is also the problem of tenants and owners with a majority of structures being occupied by tenants. Though the ideal mitigation would involve re-constructing the commercial structures in an adjacent area so that the present customer base is retained; it will not be possible in the current scenario as majority of the displaced commercial structures asked for self-relocation with the guidance and support of the PWD. Regarding ownership, the status quo can be maintained i.e. ownership remains with the owner while the tenant occupies it. As in the previous case, the compensation money can be deposited in blocked bank accounts to be released only for constructing or buying the replacement structure. Since the construction involves different activities, the money can be released in four instalments, coinciding with pre-determined stages in the construction activity.

Loss of commercial space (for temporary structures and mobile vendors) should be given utmost importance since this involves vulnerable sections of the PAPs. Ideally they need to be given alternative space in an adjacent area for carrying on their trade or vocation. However, during the socio-economic survey, majority of the vendors asked for self-relocation. The temporary structure will be shifted out of corridor of impact and the mobile vendor can get stationed there. As per the project's R&R policy, all squatters are entitled for cash assistance for their structures at replacement costs which will be determined as mentioned in section 29 of the RFCTLARR Act 2013. Squatters are also eligible for one time grant of Rs 36000 as subsistence allowance. In order to enable them to move out of COI, they will be given shifting allowance of Rs 50,000 per family as one time grant for a permanent structure and Rs. 30,000 for a semi permanent structure and Rs. 10,000 for a temporary structure. Each affected person who is a rural artisan, small trader or self-employed person will be entitled for RS. 25000 as one time grant for construction of working shed or shop. The Kiosk owners who can easily move their structures out of COI are entitled for Rs. 5000 as disruption allowance as one time grant. During the census survey, 77% asked for cash grant so that they can self-relocate.

While mitigation measures for specific impacts are discussed above, there is also the general impact of a disturbance upon displacement in the life and livelihood of PAPs. They need to be compensated

through payment of a Subsistence Allowance. The income restoration cannot be fully achieved by using the compensation amount; there can be a provision of rehabilitation grant at least for the vulnerable sections of PAPs to enable them reach or improve upon their former standard of living. The Policy document also highlights this issue by acknowledging that the PAPs should be assisted in improving or at minimum regaining their former status of living at no cost to themselves.

11.7 Alternative Individual Income Restoration Scheme

11.7.1 Basis for Identification of Alternative IR Scheme

Keeping in view the resource base of the entitled persons (Eps) and also the socioeconomic characteristics and preferences, PWD and the NGO contracted for the implementation will have to chalk out individual IR schemes. This is an ongoing activity that needs to be completed by NGO. The terms of reference of NGO details out the activities to be carried out to complete the task. The important factors that need to be considered for identification of alternative IR schemes are:

- Education level of PAPs
- Skill possession
- Likely economic activities in the post displacement period
- Extent of land left
- Extent of land purchased
- Suitability of economic activity to supplement the income
- Market potential and marketing facilities

“The best option is to allow the EP to continue its former occupation”. However, during any development program, occupations always change.

11.8 Monitoring of IR Schemes

The monitoring of IR schemes will be carried out along with the monitoring of other components of RAP by an outside agency contracted for the purpose. The contract will specifically provide for regular (every six months) monitoring of income restoration of PAPs. The monitoring will be carried out based on economic indicators. The first monitoring visit should be after the first month then every 6 months. This will help to identify and possibly reduce PAPs who receive cash compensation from spending resources immediately.

Vulnerable PAPs who lose their livelihood due to the project will be assisted in alternative economic rehabilitation schemes and vocational training for skill upgradation as per the requirement of suggested economic scheme. Special emphasis will be laid on both economic and socially vulnerable PAPs such as those who are below poverty line; belong to scheduled caste community; and women headed households.

11.9 Income Generation Plan

Any relocation of habitation due to land acquisition laid an adverse impact not only on the livelihood of the affected families but also on their socio-economic and cultural status. Moreover, when acquisition is done by the government, regardless to its long term benefits, the affected community

need to be provided safeguards and basket of opportunity not only to restore their livelihoods but exposure towards improved socio-economic opportunities. In the case of proposed land acquisition for up grading and widening the Project as per the Act, appropriate NGO/Agency will be hired to chalk out a complete plan based on the needs of the affected families for developing the need based livelihood restoration and income generation plan. Following are some of the suggested points provided by the SIA Team for livelihood restoration and income generation plan for the affected families

1. **Agro Based Income Generation Plan:** since, majority of the affected households are engaged in agriculture based livelihood activities, efforts are to be made to build the capacities of the farmers (male and female both) for improved techno-based agriculture and irrigation techniques. Various cash crops and non-tradition farming i.e. Olive, Jojoba, Organic fruits and crops, vegetables, horticulture, sericulture, and floriculture should be promoted by providing effective training, land testing, seed, organic pests and market support to the interested households. Better irrigation techniques i.e. drip and sprinkler etc. should be promoted and made available for use.
2. **Animal Husbandry based Income Generation Plan:** Many of the households, traditionally, are involved in animal husbandry. For a few of them, it is main source of income, for many it is just a support activity while remaining do it just to carry forward the tradition. Introducing ‘improved dairy based opportunity’ would be a most feasible option for these households. Besides, poultry, emu, goat and pig farming, Bee Keeping etc. are the bright options for the interested households.
3. **Skill Development for Income Generation:** National and State skill development corporations have basket of services for those who are interested in enhancing their income and life style by learning and adopting some skills for income generation uunder this scheme of government, tradition-based activities i.e. tailoring, carpentry, welding, fabrication, embroidery etc. and education based activities i.e. computers learning and repair, mobile repair, automobile repair, motor biding, tourist based activities etc. are available. The affected households should be exposed towards such effective schemes for living better and quality life.

For introducing such income generation activities, a fresh rapid assessment exercise should be carried out once the land acquisition will be completed in order to identify serious and interested candidates. Experienced NGOs should be roped in for initiating such income generation activities.

12 SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT PLAN

As per the RFCTLARR Act 2013, along with the Social Impact Assessment, a Social Impact Management Plan is required to be prepared which lists the ameliorative measures required to be undertaken to address the impacts identified in the SIA. Such measures must not be less than what is provided for under the relevant government schemes / programs. This SIA report details the social impacts as well as the action plan for compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation. This is summarised in the Social Impact Management Plan below.

The study suggests following Social Impact Mitigation Plan after analysing all the aspects i.e. quantitative analysis, qualitative analysis, on site observations and merits in the proposed project. The social impact management plan is proposed in the Table 12.1

Table 12.1: Social Impact Management Plan

#	Expected Social Impact	Suggested Mitigation Plan
1.	The affected families have apprehensions about the compensation of their land and its procedures.	Proper compensation should be given to the affected families as per the entitlement matrix {No. F7(143) SHA/PPP/2015/D-1262, Dated Nov. 17, 015.}
2.	The affected families are not aware of the details of the land acquired (i.e. area, khasara numbers etc. to be acquired) for the highway up gradation tol.	As per the processes laid out in the RFCTLARR Act, 2013, Rajasthan RFCTLARR Act, 2016 and the Direct Purchase order, detailed information regarding land to be acquired, compensation and R&R procedures, and other related information would be made available to affected families at various stages of the acquisition process.
3.	Acquiring the agricultural land for up grading the Highway will impact adversely on the availability of food grains, vegetables and other crops for the villagers and consumers	No multi-cropped irrigated land has been acquired (as per RFCTLARR Act 2013). Further, all care has been taken to ensure bare minimum land acquisition. Proper compensation should be given to the affected families as per the entitlement matrix {No. F7(143) SHA/PPP/2015/D-1262, Dated Nov. 17, 015.} so that the losses due to land acquisition may be addressed properly.
4.	During the course of road widening, the rate of road accidents may increase.	The contractors who would be engaged on this project would be under contractual obligation to ensure that the project site is made safe for traffic movement. Further, a massive and continuous road safety awareness campaign may be initiated by involving competent NGO and proper

#	Expected Social Impact	Suggested Mitigation Plan
		signage and speed breakers may be introduced.
5.	The trees will be chopped off for making the land suitable and available for widening the road, which will have impact on environment	This impact and other environmental impacts are being addressed adequately under the Environment Management Plan
6.	Some of the affected families will be left with no occupation and income when their entire land will be acquired	Besides proper compensation as per the Entitlement Matrix, the livelihood plan to be prepared by the designated NGO to be engaged as per the Act.

13 GENDER ACTION PLAN

13.1 Objective of the Gender Action Plan

Towards mainstreaming gender equality, the gender action plan proposes measures that promote and ensures participation of the women in the project. Safety and security of women, sharing of project benefits, employment generation due to the project and livelihood support for women are some of the key areas of focus in this chapter. The objectives of the Plan are:

- a. Institutionalize/mainstream gender-related considerations into the project;
- b. Reduce gender disparities and enhance women's participation in the project activities;
- c. Increase equitable access to all transport opportunities;
- d. Develop capacities of the implementing units to enable gender sensitive programming;
- e. Establish a set of indicators and targets to monitor progress.

13.2 Legal Framework

There are many legal provisions and schemes to safeguard the interest of women, which has relevance to the project. Some of these laws and schemes are listed as follows-

Laws	Objective	Relevance to the Project
The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956	The Act intends to combat trafficking and sexual exploitation for commercial purposes.	To counter exploitation of women vulnerable to human trafficking in the project areas. In a transport project, human trafficking is a critical issue as migrant labour and vulnerable host population can be potential victims.
Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017	The Act aims to regulate employment of women employees in certain establishments for certain periods before and after child birth and provides for maternity and certain other benefits.	Applicable to staff and other institutions established under the project.
Minimum Wages Act, 1948	The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 safeguards the interests of workers by providing fixation of minimum wages mainly focusing on unorganized sector and in specified occupations (called scheduled employments)	The minimum wages established for the sector by the state should be ensured by the employers to all workers, male and female.

	(Section 2 g)	
Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970	To regulate the employment of contract labourers in certain establishments and to provide for its abolition in certain circumstances and for matters connected therewith.	Applicable to construction activities that engage contract labourers. Women are often engaged as contract labor and are particularly vulnerable to exploitative practices.
Equal Remuneration Act, 1976	To provide for the payment of equal remuneration to men and women workers and for the prevention of discrimination, on the ground of sex, against women in the matter of employment and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.	Women engaged in the activities supported by the project should be paid at par with their male counterparts.
The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016	Prohibits employment of children below 14 years in specific occupation and processes.	Applicable to construction activities to prohibit employment of children below 14 years of age.
Bonded Labour System(Abolition) Act, 1976	To abolish all debt agreements and obligations arising out of India's longstanding bonded labour system.	Applicable to construction activities to prohibit any form of human trafficking including bonded labour.
Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013	Provides measures for prevention, prohibition and redressal of complaints of sexual harassment by any woman who is harassed at a workplace.	To address any issues related to sexual harassment at the workplace within the context of the project.

13.3 Institutional Mechanisms to address Gender Based Violence (GBV)

In addition to various national and state level schemes for socio-economic support to women, Rajasthan has also established institutional mechanisms in order to address gender based violence. *Mahila Suraksha Evam Salah Kendra (MSSK)* have been setup in every district police stations. *Zila Mahila Sahayata Samiti* chaired by Zila Pramukh have also been constituted to deliberate and address any issues related to violence against women. Furthermore, a hospital based *One Stop Crisis Centre* has been established at 14 district hospitals in Rajasthan to provide counseling and rehabilitation for victims of sexual violence.

Further, as per *The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal Act, 2013 (SHWW Act 2013)*, which applies to the organized and unorganized sector, government and private sectors, employers are required to constitute an Internal Complaints

Committee (ICC) to look into complaints of sexual harassment. Various other compliances related to creating a safe and enabling work environment are also required.

13.4 Gender Profile of Rajasthan

Studies have continuously pointed out the fact that all the indicators of status of women in Rajasthan viz. literacy, employment, sex ratio, age at marriage, health and nutrition are very low. In Rajasthan, the child sex ratio in 0-6 age group is a dismal 883, compared to the national average of 914. Female literacy rate is equally abysmal with only 52.66 % of the female population being literate, once again much lower than the national average of 65.46% (*Census 2011*).

While there has been a decline in the incidence of child marriage, the pace for change remains slow in Rajasthan. As per 2011 Census, 32% girls are married under the age of 18 years in comparison to the national average of 17%. Limited education opportunities, inadequate infrastructure, lack of personal safety and security in relation to access and use of transport, particularly while travelling to school, significantly contribute to keeping girls out of school and therefore tend to favour child marriage (*UNICEF*).

Access to timely healthcare and lack of proper nutrition is another major concern. The Maternal Mortality Ratio in 2014-16 in Rajasthan is 199 as against the national average of 130. Furthermore, only 9.7% of mothers had received full antenatal care, while only 17.3 percent mothers had consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (*NFHS-4, 2015-16*). This indicates that there are still many challenges, as far as access and availability of quality health care services for women are concerned.

There has been a decline in work force participation among females in the last ten years (*Census 2011*). The work participation rate for males and females in Rajasthan stands at 51.5% and 35.1%, respectively. This is corroborated by the findings of the NFHS- 4, which indicates that the percentage of women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash, has reduced from 27.2% (NFHS-3) to 18.6%. Further, a study conducted by UNDP reflects that most women are not covered under schemes such as the Self-Help Groups to help tide over their immediate economic needs (*UNDP, 2013*). Overall, the Gender Empowerment Measure (0.442) in Rajasthan was found to be low, as compared to the national average of 0.497 (*UNDP, 2011*).

Rajasthan (78.3) is among the 5 states that has recorded the highest crime rate against women in the country (*NCRB, 2016*). The state reported 3,291 cases of rape under Section 376 IPC after Madhya Pradesh (4,682), Uttar Pradesh (4, 129) and Maharashtra (4,120). Maximum number of gang rape cases were reported in Uttar Pradesh followed by Rajasthan, with 366 cases. The state also accounts for the second highest number of cases reported for 'cruelty by husband or his relatives' (13,814 cases) in the country. According to NFHS 4, 25.1 % of ever married women in Rajasthan had experienced spousal violence.

NCRB also ranks Rajasthan second in the number of human trafficking cases reported in India. 2,519 victims (below the age of 18 years) were trafficked in 2016, alone. The state accounted for 17.49 % of the total 8,057 cases registered across the country.. In such a context, it seems even more pertinent to mainstream gender-related considerations into the project to improve development effectiveness, sustainability and to reduce gender inequality. Transport sector can also play a significant role in ameliorating or exacerbating the life conditions of other vulnerable groups such as children, elderly

and differently-abled. The Gender Action Plan will identify opportunities where women and other vulnerable groups can play a role in the planning and implementation of the road transport operation, particularly through participatory approaches.

13.5 Gender Profile of PAHs along project corridor

- No family has the joint account in the name of husband and wife.
- Though majority of women are involved in agricultural and animal husbandry work besides working as labourer, the percentage of women in government or private service is very meagre.
- Some of the female members of affected families are the member of Panchayats, and SHGs.
- Women are at times involved and gave their advice in purchasing, selling articles/items or in solving any problem in their family.
- Almost all the respondents, expressed their willingness to provide skill development training to their female family members
- All the respondents mentioned that their female family members are allowed to pursue higher education.

13.6 Gender Action Plan

A Gender Action Plan has been prepared for implementation of this project. The plan seeks to address the various gender related issues through a set of activities, specifying the roles of different implementing agencies, including indicators to track progress towards reducing gender disparities in the project.

Stages	Gaps	Activities	Indicators	Responsibility
Planning (Designing)	Absence of gendered input into design, particularly on infrastructure Staff not sensitized on gender issues	Conduct a safety audit of public spaces, school routes and pedestrian access along the corridors that women, children, infirm and differently abled use for their daily activities to identify their needs and constraints. A user satisfaction survey into women's perception of safety along project corridors would be conducted in order to (a) identify interventions for improved infrastructure for women's safety; and (b) determine baseline for tracking progress on interventions	Improvement in perception of safety among women along project corridors Number of gender sensitization workshops held for staff and implementing agencies	PIU, Authority Engineer

Stages	Gaps	Activities	Indicators	Responsibility
		<p>A study on human trafficking along project corridors would be conducted in the first six months in order to ascertain vulnerable routes, populations etc. and design suitable inputs to mitigate against potential human trafficking risks</p> <p>Modification of transport design features to accommodate requirements of women, children, infirm and differently abled from the perspective of safety and security.</p> <p>Organize gender sensitization workshops and build capacity of staff and implementing agencies on gender sensitive planning and implementation including compliance of relevant legal provisions to safeguard the interest of women at the workplace and within the community (laws pertaining to labour management, sexual harassment, etc.)</p>		
Preparation (R&R)	Absence of gender disaggregated data in SIA	<p>Gather gender-disaggregated data during the social impact assessment</p> <p>Ensure payment of compensation on joint names</p> <p>One-time assistance (Rs. 25,000/-) to displaced</p>	<p>Number of stakeholder consultations on work opportunities that target women specifically</p> <p>Number of women PAPs whose sources</p>	PIU, SIA Units, and Revenue Department

Stages	Gaps	Activities	Indicators	Responsibility
		<p>households who must relocate</p> <p>Ensure training for skill development to women (and other vulnerable groups) whose livelihood is affected, including cost of training and financial assistance for travel/conveyance and food</p>	<p>of livelihoods/ income will be affected by project</p> <p>Number of women PAPs who received resettlement packages</p> <p>Number of plots allocated/registered in the names of both spouses</p>	
Implementation	<p>Barriers for greater participation of women in the workforce including the construction sites</p> <p>Absence of institutional mechanism to deal with cases of sexual harassment</p>	<p>Identify qualified female workforce in the project area and where possible, provide refresher/upgrading training to enable them to qualify for recruitment at the construction site.</p> <p>Ensure compliance with various labour welfare legislations which mandate the contractor to provide facilities, which would encourage more women to join the workforce, such as those pertaining to creches, working conditions and remuneration.</p> <p>Conduct training and awareness generation activities for both workforce and local community, on the dangers of HIV/AIDS and methods to reduce the risk of infection</p> <p>Conduct training on labour laws compliance to address needs and</p>	<p>Number of women employed at the construction site</p> <p>Number of facilities in construction and camp site for women and men (toilets, creches, temporary housing, medical aid, etc.)</p> <p>Number of female working in supervisory positions/</p> <p>Number of trainings organized on labour compliance, mitigating risks of HIV/AIDS and gender based violence.</p> <p>At Mid-Term, the indicator would be the constitution of the Internal Complaints Committee (Y/N). Thereafter, the indicator would be number of employees</p>	PIU, Authority Engineer and Contractor

Stages	Gaps	Activities	Indicators	Responsibility
		<p>requirements of both women and men employed under the project.</p> <p>Establishment of Internal Complaints Committee as per The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal Act, 2013 in PWD</p>	<p>aware of and comfortable with approaching the ICC. <i>This information would be gathered through a survey.</i></p>	
Grievance Redressal Mechanism		<p>Constitute a Grievance Redressal System including a Grievance Redressal Committee at the project site.</p> <p>Constitute an Internal Complaints Committee for addressing complaints related to sexual harassment at the workplace.</p>	<p>No. of women members on the GRC or related group that has been constituted</p>	Authority Engineer, Contractor
Monitoring and Evaluation		<p>Submit quarterly progress reports with gender disaggregated data to monitor implementation of gender action plan</p> <p>Prepare a detailed GBV action plan in line with the Gender Action Plan</p>	<p>% achievement on execution of the Action Plan</p>	Authority Engineer

14 LABOUR STANDARDS PLAN

14.1 Overview of applicable Labour Laws and Policies

- Employees Compensation Act 1923: The Act provides for compensation in case of injury, disease or death arising out of and during the course of employment.
- Payment of Gratuity Act 1972: gratuity is payable to an employee under the Act on satisfaction of certain conditions on separation if an employee has completed 5 years' service or more or on death at the rate of 15 days wages for every completed year of service. The Act is applicable to all establishments employing 10 or more employees.
- Employees P.F. and Miscellaneous Provision Act 1952 (since amended): The Act provides for monthly contribution by the employer plus workers @ 10% or 8.33%. The benefits payable under the Act are:
 - Pension or family pension on retirement or death, as the case may be.
 - Deposit linked insurance on the death in harness of the worker.
 - Payment of P.F. accumulation on retirement/death etc.
- Maternity Benefit Act 1961: The Act provides for leave and some other benefits to women employees in case of confinement or miscarriage etc.
- Sexual Harassment of Women at the Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013: This Act defines sexual harassment in the workplace, provides for an enquiry procedure in case of complaints and mandates the setting up of an Internal Complaints Committee or a Local Complaints Committee
- Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act 1970: The Act provides for certain welfare measures to be provided by the Contractor to contract labour and in case the Contractor fails to provide, the same are required to be provided, by the Principal Employer by law. The Principal Employer is required to take Certificate of Registration and the Contractor is required to take license from the designated Officer. The Act is applicable to the establishments or Contractor of Principal Employer if they employ 20 or more contract labour.
- Minimum Wages Act 1948: The Employer is supposed to pay not less than the Minimum Wages fixed by appropriate Government as per provisions of the Act if the employment is a scheduled employment. Construction of Buildings, Roads, Runways are scheduled employments.
- Payment of Wages Act 1936: It lays down the mode, manner and by what date the wages are to be paid, what deductions can be made from the wages of the workers.
- Equal Remuneration Act 1976: The Act provides for payment of equal wages for work of equal nature to male and female workers and for not making discrimination against Female employees in the matters of transfers, training and promotions etc.

- Payment of Bonus Act 1965: The Act is applicable to all establishments employing 20 or more employees. Some of the State Governments have reduced this requirement from 20 to 10. The Act provides for payments of annual bonus subject to a minimum of 8.33% of the wages drawn in the relevant year. It applies to skilled or unskilled manual, supervisory, managerial, administrative, technical or clerical work for hire or reward to employees who draw a salary of Rs. 10,000/- per month or less. To be eligible for bonus, the employee should have worked in the establishment for not less than 30 working days in the relevant year. The Act does not apply to certain establishments.
- Industrial Disputes Act 1947: the Act lays down the machinery and procedure for resolution of Industrial disputes, in what situations, a strike or lock-out becomes illegal and what are the requirements for laying off or retrenching the employees or closing down the establishment.
- Trade Unions Act 1926: The Act lays down the procedure for registration of trade unions of workmen and employers. The Trade Unions registered under the Act have been given certain immunities from civil and criminal liabilities.
- Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act 1986: The Act prohibits employment of children below 14 years of age in certain occupations and processes and provides for regulation of employment of children in all other occupations and processes. Employment of Child Labour is prohibited in the Building and Construction Industry.
- Inter-State Migrant workmen's (Regulation of Employment & Conditions of Service) Act 1979: The Act is applicable to an establishment which employs 5 or more inter-state migrant workmen through an intermediary (who has recruited workmen in one state for employment in the establishment situated in another state). The Inter-State migrant workmen, in an establishment to which this Act becomes applicable, are required to be provided certain facilities such as housing, medical aid, travelling expenses from home upto the establishment and back, etc.
- The Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act 1996 and the Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1996 (BOCWW Cess Act): All the establishments who carry on any building or other construction work and employ 10 or more workers are covered under these Acts. All such establishments are required to pay cess at the rate not exceeding 2% of the cost of construction as may be notified by the Government. The Employer of the establishment is required to provide safety measures at the building or construction work and other welfare measures, such as Canteens, First – Aid facilities, Ambulance, Housing accommodations for workers near the work place etc. The Employer to whom the Act applies has to obtain a registration certificate from the Registering Officer appointed by the Government.
- Factories Act 1948: the Act lays down the procedure for approval of plans before setting up a factory engaged in manufacturing processes, health and safety provisions, welfare provisions, working hours, annual earned leave and rendering information regarding accidents or dangerous occurrences to designated authorities. It is applicable to premises employing 10 persons or more with aid of power or 20 or more persons without the aid of power.
- Weekly Holidays Act -1942

- Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976: The Act provides for the abolition of bonded labour system with a view to preventing the economic and physical exploitation of weaker sections of society. Bonded labour covers all forms of forced labour, including that arising out of a loan, debt or advance.
- Employer's Liability Act, 1938: This Act protects workmen who bring suits for damages against employers in case of injuries endured in the course of employment. Such injuries could be on account of negligence on the part of the employer or persons employed by them in maintenance of all machinery, equipment etc. in healthy and sound condition.
- Employees State Insurance Act 1948: The Act provides for certain benefits to insured employees and their families in case of sickness, maternity and disablement arising out of an employment injury. The Act applies to all employees in factories (as defined) or establishments which may be so notified by the appropriate Government. The Act provides for the setting up of an Employees' State Insurance Fund, which is to be administered by the Employees State Insurance Corporation. Contributions to the Fund are paid by the employer and the employee at rates as prescribed by the Central Government. The Act also provides for benefits to dependents of insured persons in case of death as a result of an employment injury.
- The Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Act, 1963: This Act provides for the employer's liability and responsibility to pay compensation to employees where workmen sustain personal injuries in the course of employment.
- Industrial Employment (Standing Order) Act 1946: It is applicable to all establishments employing 100 or more workmen (employment size reduced by some of the States and Central Government to 50). The Act provides for laying down rules governing the conditions of employment by the Employer on matters provided in the Act and get the same certified by the designated Authority.

14.2 Labour Influx Management

According to preliminary estimates, approximately 50-150 workers would be required on each of the three priority corridors, of which 30%-50% may be brought in from other states including Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. Migrant labor may be semi-skilled, or may be brought in where requirement of labor is large. Location of construction camps have also been identified on all three corridors and the contractor has commenced preparation of camps. Arrangements for accommodation of technical staff at local guest houses in Bhopalgarh have also been made.

Labour would be required during construction of the roads in the project. Preference would be given to offer these jobs to PAPs and other local people. The bid documents specify that the contractor shall give preference to local villagers for unskilled labour requirement. However skilled labour would also be required for technical support and construction. The skilled workers could be primarily migrant labours from places outside the state of Rajasthan.

The basic issues related with migrant labour may include:

- Conflict amongst workers, and between workers and local community, based on cultural,

religious or behavioural practices;

- Discontent amongst local community on engagement of outsiders;
- Mild outbreaks of certain infectious diseases due to interactions between the local and migrant populations. The most common of these are respiratory (TB), vector borne (Malaria, Dengue), water borne (Stomach infections, typhoid) and sexually transmitted diseases (HIV, Syphilis and Hepatitis);
- Security issues to local women from migrant workforce;
- Use of community facilities such as health centres, temples, transport facility etc. by migrant labour may lead to discontent with local community;
- In case contractors bring in unskilled migrant labour, there stands the risk of exploitation of a labourer. This can happen in the form of hiring underage labourers, low and unequal wage payments, forced labour and discrimination on basis of the basis of caste, religion or ethnicity.

14.3 Potential Adverse Impacts

Labour influx for construction works can lead to a variety of adverse social and environmental risks and impacts.

a. Risk of social conflict

Conflicts may arise between the local community and the construction workers, which may be related to religious, cultural or ethnic differences, or based on competition for local resources, such as water which is already scarce for the host communities. Tensions may also arise between different groups within the labor force, and pre-existing conflicts in the local community may be exacerbated. Ethnic and regional conflicts may be aggravated if workers from one group are moving into the territory of the other.

b. Increased risk of illicit behaviour and crime

The influx of workers and service providers into communities may increase the rate of crimes and/or a perception of insecurity by the local community. Such illicit behaviour or crimes can include theft, physical assaults, substance abuse, prostitution and human trafficking. Local law enforcement may not be sufficiently equipped to deal with the temporary increase in local population.

c. Influx of additional population

Especially in projects with large footprints and/or a longer timeframe, people can migrate to the project area in addition to the labor force, thereby exacerbating the problems of labor influx. These can be people who expect to get a job with the project, family members of workers, as well as traders, suppliers and other service providers (including sex workers), particularly in areas where the local capacity to provide goods and services is limited.

d. Impacts on community dynamics

Depending on the number of incoming workers and their engagement with the host community, the composition of the local community, and with it the community dynamics, may change significantly. Pre-existing social conflict may intensify as a result of such changes.

e. Increased burden on and competition for public service provision

The presence of construction workers and service providers (and in some cases family members of either or both) can generate additional demand for the provision of public services, such as water, electricity, medical services, transport, education and social services. This is particularly the case when the influx of workers is not accommodated by additional or separate supply systems.

f. Increased risk of communicable diseases and burden on local health services

The influx of people may bring communicable diseases to the project area, including sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), or the incoming workers may be exposed to diseases to which they have low resistance. This can result in an additional burden on local health resources. Workers with health concerns relating to substance abuse, mental issues or STDs may not wish to visit the project's medical facility and instead go anonymously to local medical providers, thereby placing further stress on local resources. Local health and rescue facilities may also be overwhelmed and/or ill-equipped to address the industrial accidents that can occur in a large construction site.

g. Gender-based violence

Construction workers are predominantly younger males. Those who are away from home on the construction job are typically separated from their family and act outside their normal sphere of social control. This can lead to inappropriate and criminal behaviour, such as sexual harassment of women and girls, exploitative sexual relations, and illicit sexual relations with minors from the local community. A large influx of male labour may also lead to an increase in exploitative sexual relationships and human trafficking whereby women and girls are forced into sex work

h. Local inflation of prices

A significant increase in demand for goods and services due to labor influx may lead to local price hikes and/or crowding out of community consumers.

i. Increased pressure on accommodations and rent

Depending on project worker income and form of accommodation provided, there may be increased demand for accommodations, which again may lead to price hikes and crowding out of local residents.

j. Increase in traffic and related accidents

Delivery of supplies for construction workers and the transportation of workers can lead to an increase in traffic, rise in accidents, as well as additional burden on the transportation infrastructure.

14.4 Labour Influx Assessment and Management Plan

Effective assessment and management of the potential impacts of labor influx on communities include the following steps, which are best undertaken in parallel with the respective stages of the project cycle.

- Screening and assessment of the type and significance of potential social and environmental impacts that may be generated by labor influx

- Assessment of the socio economic and cultural factors of the sub project road and in Rajasthan and assessment of these factors in policy and legal framework of the project;
- Development of a management plan for social and environmental impacts in consultation with affected communities; Implementation of appropriate mitigation and monitoring programs, which includes development and implementation of a stakeholder engagement program;
- Establishment of a grievance redress mechanism (GRM) for workers and host community; and
- Monitoring and supervision, and, as needed, adaptive management actions.

For this assessment, data on labour requirements would be required. This can be obtained from the contractor's bid documents.

14.5 Mitigation Measures and Labour Law Compliance

All migrant workers are envisaged to be accommodated in temporary campsite within the project area. If migrant workers are accompanied by their families, provisions should be made accordingly. Inclusion of requirements for labour camp required to be established by contractor during construction phase of the project. Contractor shall ensure implementation of the measures to minimise the potential negative impacts.

The following checklist contains formats for labour-related data to be maintained by the contractor and to ensure compliance with applicable laws:

CHECKLIST FOR TRACKING LABOUR-RELATED ISSUES

1. PROJECT DATA			
1.1	Name of Project		
1.2	Duration		
1.3	Start Date		
1.4	Estimated Completion Date		
1.5	Location		
1.6	Name and Contact Information (email/phone) of Contractor		
1.7	Name and Contact Information (email/phone) of all sub-Contractors		
1.8	Type of Project (project description)		
1.9	Types of activities undertaken phase wise, with timeline	<i>Phase 1 (timeline)</i>	<i>Phase 2 (timeline)</i>
		<i>Phase 1 (type of activity)</i>	<i>Phase 2 (type of activity)</i>

2. LABOUR PROFILE						
<i>This data is to be collected for each individual labourer working on the project, including temporary labour, labour hired through sub-contractors or labour contractors / groups</i>						
2.1	Number of labourers by sex	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>			Total
2.2	Number of labourers by skill	<i>Skilled</i>	<i>Semi-skilled</i>	<i>Unskilled</i>	Total	
2.3	Number of labourers by origin	<i>Local (same or adjoining districts)</i>	<i>Other state</i>	<i>Other Country</i>	Total	
2.4	Number of labourers by age	<i>14-18</i>	<i>18-25</i>	<i>25-50</i>	<i>Above 50</i>	Total
2.5	No. of labourers by Source	<i>Contractor</i>	<i>Subcontractor</i>	<i>Independent</i>	<i>Other</i>	Total

3. WAGES				
3.1	Amount of wages paid per month (men)	<i>Skilled</i>	<i>Semi-skilled</i>	<i>Unskilled</i>
3.2	Amount of wages paid per month (women)	<i>Skilled</i>	<i>Semi-skilled</i>	<i>Unskilled</i>
3.3	Rate of wages below, equal to or more than Minimum Wage?			
3.4	Frequency of payment (daily/weekly/monthly)			
3.5	Deductions made, if any (with details)			
3.6	Mode of Payment (cash / Bank transfer / cheques)			
3.7	Is overtime paid, and if so, at what rate?			
3.8	Is Overtime Register maintained at work-spot as per Form IV of Minimum Wages Central Rules			
3.9	Is Muster maintained at work-spot as per Form V of Minimum Wages Central Rules			
3.10	Is Register of Wages			

	maintained at work-spot as per Form X of Minimum Wages Central Rules	
3.11	Is Labor provided with Wage Slip as per Form XI of Minimum Wages Central Rules	
3.12	How many hours is the working day?	
3.13	How many leaves in a week does the labor get?	

4. MAINTENANCE OF OTHER LABOR RECORDS		
4.1	Is a copy of photo ID of each laborer kept with the employer?	
4.2	Is verification of qualifications / experience for all semi-skilled and skilled labor done? If so, by which documents?	
4.3	Is contact information of labor's next-of-kin kept for each laborer?	
4.4	How many labourers have been employed from State Employment Exchange?	

5. FACILITIES					
5.1	Details of labor camps	Number	Permanent/Temp.	Location	Distance from nearest village/habitation
		1...			
		2...			
5.2	Type of housing in labor camp on leased land (temporary shelters/kuchha/pukka)				
5.3	Is there any housing on public land like roadsides, open fields and other spaces?				
5.4	Is there any housing in rented accommodation in residential areas? If so, who is it rented by?				
5.5	How many laborers have families on/near worksite?				
5.6	Is drinking water available				

	on site and at the campsite?	
5.7	Are latrines and urinals provided on site and at the campsite?	
5.8	Are First Aid facilities provided on site?	
5.9	Does a doctor visit the worksite / campsite regularly?	
5.10	Is there a tie-up with a hospital or dispensary near the worksite / campsite	
5.11	Is woolen clothing/rainwear provided?	
5.12	Is there a provision for a crèche/nursery?	
5.13	Is there a facility for cooking / canteen facility for all labor?	
5.14	Are leisure activities / facilities available for all labor	
5.15	Is transport to and from the worksite provided to labor?	

6. SUPERVISION BY LABOR OFFICIALS		
6.1	Has the worksite / campsite been inspected by a labor official?	
6.2	How many times has the worksite / campsite been inspected by a labor official since commencement of work?	
6.3	What documents were inspected by labor officials?	
6.4	What documents were maintained and which ones were not?	
6.5	What directions were given by labor officials?	
6.6	What is the mode of compliance with such directions?	
6.7	Are you facing any legal proceedings on labor issues in Labour Court/ Commissioner for Employees' Compensation/ Other?	

7. ACCIDENTS, EMERGENCIES AND INCIDENTS		
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7.1	What is the nature of accidents / emergencies usually occurring at a worksite like yours?	
7.2	Is a functioning First Aid available at the campsite / worksite?	
7.3	Is functioning fire-fighting equipment available at the campsite / worksite?	
7.4	Which is the nearest doctor / clinic / dispensary?	
7.5	Which is the nearest hospital?	
7.6	Which is the nearest Police Station?	
7.7	Are details of nearest doctor / clinic / dispensary / hospital / Police station available and prominently displayed at worksite / campsite?	
7.8	What is the system of informing next of kin?	
7.9	Do you have ESI / ECA coverage?	
7.10	What is your familiarity with accident reporting procedures?	
7.11	What is your familiarity with police reporting procedures?	
7.12	Has an Internal Complaints Committee been constituted and other appropriate measures undertaken at the workplace as per the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013?	

15 INSTITUTIONAL AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT

15.1 Administrator of LARR

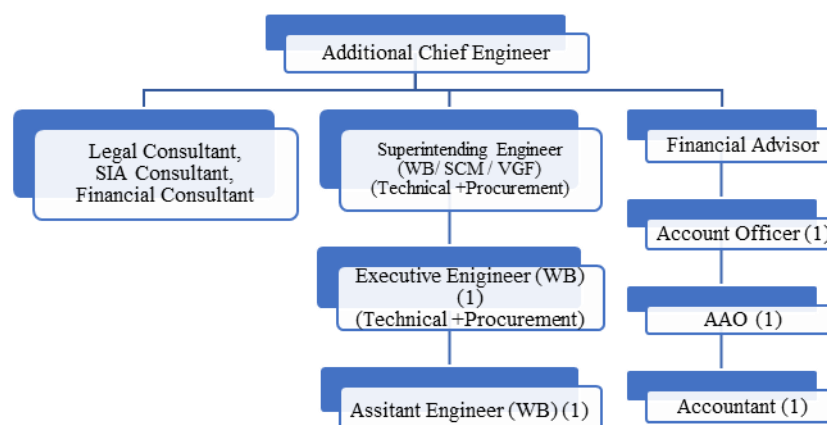
The jurisdictional Additional Collector will be the administrator for Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation (LARR). The jurisdictional Additional Collector being the competent authority for land acquisition, he will also look into Resettlement and Rehabilitation and s/he will be supported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

15.2 Implementation Agencies

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

PPP Cell will be headed by an Additional Chief Engineer (ACE), and responsible for all activities related to resettlement and rehabilitation. ACE will be assisted by Superintending Engineer (SE) , will be assisted by an Environmental Specialist and a Social Development Specialist. Executive Engineer will be assisted by Project Directors.

Institutional arrangement at PMU Level



Institutional arrangement at PIU Level

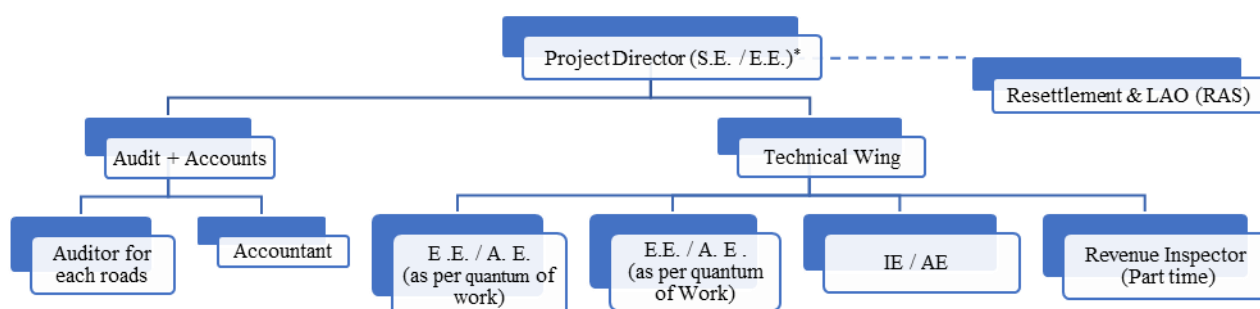


Table 15.1: Implementation Agencies and Key Responsibilities

Key Agency	Responsibility
At PMU Level at State Level	
Additional Chief Engineer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for all activities related to resettlement and rehabilitation. • Make final decision on roads to be included under the project • Overall responsibility for project design, feasibility, construction and operation and guide PIUs • Ensure that all subprojects comply with the provisions of WB safeguards policies and GoI's policies and regulations • Assess the capacity of the PIU in identifying and managing social safeguard issues and facilitate capacity building of PIU officers and RAP implementation support NGO.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Development / Resettlement Specialist 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist in preparing background material for a project's Involuntary Resettlement (IR) and Indigenous Peoples (IP). • Assist in preparing Resettlement Frameworks/ Indigenous Peoples Framework / and Review Framework • Guide the Feasibility consultants in conducting resettlement census survey, meaningful consultations, and collecting data as per requirements of funding agency and/or RPWD. • Finalize resettlement plans based on data provided by Feasibility consultants, including measures to restore livelihoods and quality of life. Closely follow resettlement plan templates provided. • Based on feasibility study, identify permanent and temporary socioeconomic impacts as a result of land acquisition, changes in land use, or restrictions of access to assets and common property resources • Carefully assess and provide best estimate on impact to land assets and non-land assets for titleholders and non-titleholders. • Assess risks and opportunities for affected people. Identify strategies and options to restore livelihoods and quality of life. • Guide Feasibility consultants to undertake due diligence on project sections where land was previously acquired to ensure compliance with Government regulations. Prepare due diligence report and/or corrective action plan, if needed. • Review the organizational structure and assess the institutional capacity of executing agency to implement the resettlement plans and other social development-related measures and recommend improvements required before the start of land acquisition. • Help executing Agency to establish resettlement units, including the recruitment of NGOs for implementing resettlement Plans and IPDPs. • Provide training to government personnel, NGOs and contractor in preparing and managing resettlement activities and generally act as a resource person for resettlement, indigenous people.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal Advisor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of various acts/sections under LARR 2013 and GOR act 2016.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • co-ordinate with PIUs and different agencies, such as the contractor, District Administration and other departments in the regional office for LA & RR in execution of various sections/laws. • The officer will represent PWD in public meetings.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Superintending Engineer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall monitoring of progress of LA and R&R activities at PMU and PIU level
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Executive Engineer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submission of LA application • Selection of SIA Agency / Notification of SIA agency • Preparation of Draft SIA report & Final SIA report &SIMP • Consent of affected land owners, Publication of Preliminary Notification u/11, Preliminary survey of land disposal of objections & report to Govt. • Decision of State Govt. on report of Collector • Appointment of R&R Administrative. Preparation of Draft R&R Scheme and preparation of final R&R Scheme by collector • Approval of R&R Scheme & Publication of approved R&R Scheme • Publication of Declaration of Acquisition • Notice of file Claim, Determination of Land Rates u/s 26, award of Land and R&R and payment of ward by Collector. • Possession & vesting land
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At PIU Level 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Director (S.E. / E.E.)* • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disseminate project information to the project affected community with assistance from DPR Consultants • Ensure establishment of Grievance Redress Committee at the district level for grievance redress with assistance from DPR Consultants • Review IR impact categorization checklist, subproject appraisal note and undertake field visits and advise the field units about the RAP safeguards documentation required for subprojects. • 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. • Review RAP prepared by the DPR consultants and finalizes the same. • Disclosure of project information in public spaces and through relevant media. • Disseminate project information to the community in coordination with DPR Consultants • Facilitate the socio-economic impact assessment survey • Support NGO to assist the field units in RAP implementation. • Review and approve micro plans, containing the list of PAPs and their entitlements, prepared by field units. • Obtain necessary approval for the micro plans and make necessary funds available for disbursement and for development of resettlement sites.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure payment of compensation and R&R assistance to the PAPs • Coordinate with the NGO in implementing RAP • Facilitate consultation by the civil works contractor with community throughout implementation • Supervise the mitigation measures during implementation and its progress • Conduct internal monitoring and prepare reports • 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 PAPs. • Undertake internal monitoring of the progress made in RAP implementation and take necessary corrective actions, if required. • Review and consolidate the LA and RAP implementation progress reports submitted by the jurisdictional Additional Collector, RAP implementation • Support NGO, and submit monthly progress report to PMU.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resettlement & LAO (RAS) • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ensuring the publication of notifications and declaration specified under the Sections 11 and 19 of the RFCTLARR Act 2013 on behalf of the Additional Collector. • Preparation of the Award • Determination of the value of the affected structures • Disbursement of the compensation • Identification of land for resettlement and construction of the resettlement colony, if required
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detailed Project Report (DPR) Consultants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimize IR impact through judicious design • Undertake consultations involving community and PAPs • Conduct socioeconomic impact assessment survey • Complete screening checklist • Encourage community/ PAPs to voluntarily participate during the implementation • Prepare RAP document as required
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Management Consultant (PMC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure compliance of WB's OPs during project implementation • Provide technical support and advise for addressing complaints and grievances and participate in resolving issues as a member of the GRC • Provide technical advice and on the job training to the contractors as necessary • Support PIU and PMU as required • Coordinate with RAP implementing NGO in safeguards compliance • Preparation of semi-annual monitoring reports based on the monitoring
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authority Engineer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support PIU in field level implementation of RAP • Monitor compliance of RAP and labour laws in the field • Review reports on progress and compliances submitted by NGO

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consult community and PIU regarding location of construction camps • Sign agreement with titleholder for temporary use and restore land to equal or better condition upon completion • Commence construction only when alignment is free of encumbrance • Respond in a timely fashion to recommendations from GRCs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-Government Organization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist PIU in verification and updating, if required, the detailed census and socio-economic 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; • Prepare micro plan and get vetted by PIU; • Facilitate the process of disbursement of compensation to the PAPs – coordinating with the PIU and informing the displaced persons of the compensation disbursement process and timeline; • Assist PAPs 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; • Assist the PAPs in ensuring a smooth transition (during the part or full relocation of the affected persons), helping them to take salvaged materials and shift; • In consultation with the PAPs, inform the PIU about the shifting dates agreed with PAPs in writing and the arrangements they desire with respect to the entitlements; • Organize training programs to the vulnerable for income restoration; • Conduct meaningful consultations throughout the RAP implementation and ensure disclosure of the summary of RAPs in an accessible manner to the displaced persons; • Assist PAPs in grievance redressal process; • Assist PIU in keeping detailed records of progress and monitoring and reporting system of RAP implementation; and • Act as the information resource center for community interaction with the project and maintain liaison between community, contractors, project implementing units and the administrator, during the execution of the works.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IA (PMU) PWD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare IR Plan as required and submit to WB for review and approval. • Review and update RPF as and when there are changes in the applicable law. • Review whether the PIUs have taken efforts to avoid or minimize IR impacts during the subproject design stage and during implementation stage. • Verify whether the RAPs have 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.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate coordination between various government departments in land acquisition and implementation of the RAP. • Carry out periodic review of the progress on RAP implementation and ensure that the progress reports are submitted in a timely manner. • Verify whether the PIUs are handing over the land free from encumbrance as stipulated in the contract document. • Consolidate the progress reports received from the respective PIUs and submit the quarterly progress report to WB and any other information as required by WB in a timely manner. • Initiate engagement of an external monitor/agency to undertake semi-annual monitoring of the subprojects either through PMU or PIU and submit the semi-annual monitoring report to WB along with PMU/PIU's response to the comments/observations made in the report. • Ensure that sufficient funds are available to properly implement all agreed IR safeguard measures • Submit semi-annual safeguards monitoring reports to WB • Facilitate coordination between various government departments in implementation of the IR
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15.3 Rehabilitation and Resettlement Award

In accordance with the provisions of the RFCTLARR Act [Sec31 (1)], the competent authority will pass a Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) Award. All the affected titleholders who are eligible for R&R assistance will be notified along with details of eligible assistance as per the provisions of RFCTLARR Act. Initially a draft 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 R&R assistance and a separate R&R award enquiry will be conducted for the non-titleholders.

15.4 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 PAP, vulnerability status and the entitlements as per the provisions of the Entitlement Matrix (EM) in the RPF. The draft micro plan will be disclosed in the jurisdictional village panchayat where the PAPs are living/having business, and 1-week after the disclosure, the R&R award enquiry will be held by the jurisdictional Additional Collector.

Based on the R&R 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.

15.5 R&R Award Process

The Additional Collector will hold R&R award enquiry in the project area and will send prior intimation to all concerned PAPs through the jurisdictional *Patwaris* and the NGO.

During the R&R award enquiry, each PAP will be informed about the type of loss and tenure as recorded during census and socio-economic survey and verified subsequently, and the entitlements due to the PAP as per the provisions contained in the EM of the RPF. All the PAPs will be given an opportunity to be heard and concerns if any, will be addressed. The R&R proceedings will be recorded and copy of the R&R award will be issued to the PAP then and there.

15.6 E-RAP Tool

A well-designed MIS will be created and will be maintained at PIU and PIU level. The E-RAP MIS and mobile application tool is being developed under this project and will be used to manage and track the processes and data for the land acquisition process. The MIS will be supported with approved software and will be used for maintaining the PAPs baseline socio-economic characteristics, developing pre-defined reports, and tracking the land acquisition and resettlement progress. The individual entitlements, compensation calculations, structure valuation, etc. will be updated using MIS software. The data and information required for periodical progress reports will be generated using MIS database.

15.7 Capacity Building of PIU

The staff of PIU, NGO and the staff of PMU, who are involved in LA and R&R will require to be familiar with land acquisition procedures and WB 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.

16 GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MECHANISM

16.1 Grievance Redressal Committee

Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) will be established at two-levels, one at the District level (PIU level) and second at PMU level. The GRC is to receive, evaluate and facilitate the resolution of Project Affected Person's (PAPs) concerns, complaints and grievances. GRC will provide an opportunity to the PAPs 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.

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.

The Resettlement Action Plan provides for entitlements for the various types of losses corresponding to the tenure and an institutional mechanism to disburse compensation and R&R 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 this RAP in a transparent and timely manner. The decision of the GRCs will be final unless vacated by the LARR Authority.

The GRC will continue to function, for the benefit of the Displaced Persons, during the entire life of the project. 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 RP 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, all resettlement and rehabilitation benefits, relocation, payment of assistances and construction induced adverse impacts. Grievances received by the PD, PIU will be resolved at his level, if possible, else it will be placed before the GRC.

First Level GRC: First level GRC will function at the District level where the subprojects are being implemented. The district level GRC will be chaired by SDM, as its Chairman, and the members will comprise of the PD, PIU, PWD as member secretary of GRC.

Second Level GRC: Second level GRC will function at PMU level. The Additional Chief Engineer (ACE), PPP division, PWD will be the chairperson and the appellate authority who will be supported by the Superintending Engineer, PMU, PWD as member secretary of GRC.

16.2 Functions of GRC

16.2.1 Field Level Complaint Handling System

The GRC should meet at least once in a month in the respective office of the jurisdictional SDM office. Petitions received from PAPs of any concerns or complaints or grievances should be taken up in the GRC. The member secretary should maintain a register of all petitions received with details of date of receipt of the petition, date of hearing, if any, date when it was considered by the committee, along with nature of complaint/concern, action taken and date of communication sent to petitioner. Communication, in writing should be sent to the aggrieved person about the date, time and venue of the GRC sitting 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 so as to ensure that the petitioner is informed about the date of GRC sitting.

Copies of petitions received 1-week prior to the committee's sitting should be sent to Chairman and the member along with an explanatory note from appropriate authority and/or RP implementation support NGO, as the case may be, to enable the Chairman and member to scrutinize the petitions in detail. Petitions received in the week of the committee's sitting, shall be taken up during the sitting and resolved.

16.2.2 Headquarter Level (PMU) Complaint Handling System

Decision of the committee will be final unless an appeal is preferred with the Additional Chief Engineer (ACE) at PMU. If the committee is unable to arrive at a decision through consensus, the matter will be referred to the appellate authority with a note on opinion of the committee members. The complaint/concern will be redressed in four weeks' time and written communication should be sent to the complainant about the decision taken.

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

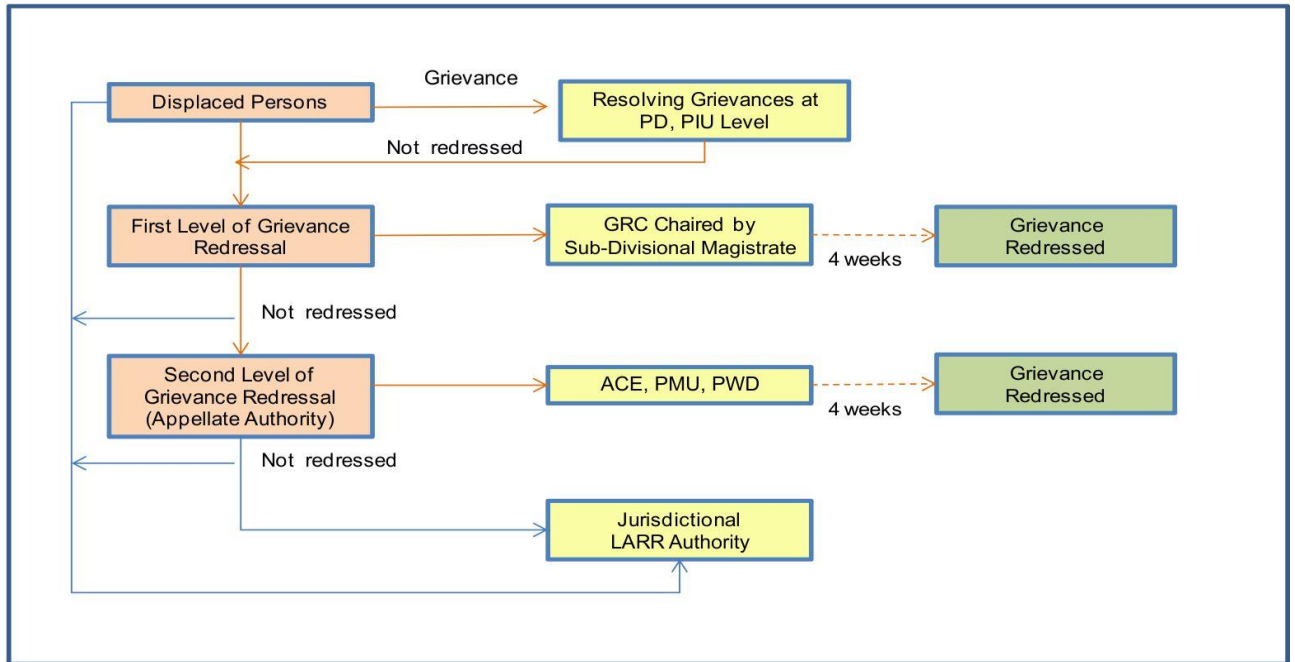


Figure 1: Grievance Redressal Process

Linking and augmenting the existing provisions in the portal with a toll-free number phone based recording and registration of complaints will be undertaken by PMC (Project Management Consultant) appointed by PWD in consultation. The work flow of the mechanism is further elaborated below.

16.3 Process Flow of Grievance Redressal mechanism through toll Free Number

A dedicated phone line shall be established which shall be operational for 8 hours every day. The dedicated phone line will be operated at PMC level and monitored at PIU level by the PD for resolving each complaint. The grievance redress mechanism will be planned around the following process flow.

Step 1: Grievance is received by the redressal officer at PMC and the officer will enter the details of the complainant as a new caller.

Step 2: A confirmation will be sent through auto generated SMS, with a reference number to the person registering the complaint. Provision may be made for providing a token number to the complainant, to help the complainant track the grievance.

Step 3 - Once the complaint is registered, the PMC will receive an SMS notification, with a deadline of 21 days to resolve the grievance. PD will monitor the complaint status by option of choosing the following actions:

- a) View (Complaint will be viewed)
- b) Action (what are the actions that have been taken to resolve the complaint)
- c) Assign / forward (the action will be forwarded)
- d) Escalate (The complaint will be escalated to officials at PMC)
- e) Resolve (The Problem is solved in the stipulated time period)

Step 4 - Taking Action: A window of 14 days will be provided to the PMC official concerned to resolve the issue and submit their responses. In case of non-response, SMS alert will be issued to remind the

officers about the action pending.

Step 5 - Resolving the grievance: Once the grievance is addressed and updated information is placed in the software, the grievance is labeled as resolved. An SMS will be accordingly issued to the complainant. If any grievance is not resolved within 21 days an SMS alert will be issued to the PMU and the concerned officer will take appropriate action to solve the grievance.

16.4 Rajasthan Sampark System Overview

In addition to above mentioned grievance redressal mechanism, the Government of Rajasthan has been continuously striving to bring in excellence in citizen service delivery by ensuring transparency and minimizing grievances. As an initiation to ensure proper service to the citizen, a project named “**Rajasthan Sampark**” has been implemented through Department of IT and Communications. The project paves the way for a common man to reach the departments of the State Government for their queries and concerns, with the help of Information Communication and Technology (ICT) Interventions.

This application is web based interface and supports integration with different means to register the grievances from common man. The means for the registration can be through the online registration, calls to the organization, integration with social networking sites, mobile application and so on. It maintains the disposal of the grievance according to defined hierarchy of the organization. The hierarchy can be defined for different levels as demographical, office, administrative. The monitoring of the application would be maintained according to the defined workflow.

The main aim of the application is to track the process of grievance redressal. This would include the registration of the grievance and then monitoring the grievance. Also, maintaining a record of the details of the grievance after its disposal.

Through **Rajasthan Sampark**, Government of Rajasthan intends to achieve all important aspects of good governance viz. Robust Delivery System, Transparency, Communication, Grievance Redressal and Sensitivity towards citizens.

With the objective of keeping the focus on resolution of individual grievances/general complaints, all telephonic calls received in the cc are divided in four categories.

1. General complaints
2. Demands
3. Corruption complaints
4. Information on schemes

Levels of processing grievances received on helpline

The mechanism of grievance handling on the helpline basically depends upon adherence to the set timelines for redressing individual grievances and satisfaction of the applicant expressed on helpline through the registered mobile number.

Level 1: Generally the officers posted at Panchayat Samiti/Tehsil level are designated as Level 1 officers. These officers are directly responsible for redressing the grievances. There are, however, certain departments which are not represented at Panchayat Samiti level. In such cases, the officers

posted at the district headquarters or otherwise are not designated as Level 1 officers. In such cases, there is no Level 1 officer but the mapping starts from Level 2. For example in Excise Department there is no officer posted at Panchayat Samiti/Tehsil level and consequently, District Excise Officer posted at the district headquarters is designated as Level 2 officer, although there is no L1 officer.

Rajasthan Sampark System Overview

Level 2: As a general rule, the officers posted at District headquarters are designated as Level 2 officers. Registered grievance is automatically escalated to Level 2 under the following circumstances:

1. When Level 1 officer does not disposed off the grievance within the prescribed timeline.
2. When the applicant is not satisfied with the redressal given by L1 officer.

Whenever, any particular application gets escalated to Level 2 officer, it is his responsibility to ensure redressal within the time line prescribed for Level 2. Once, some application gets escalated to higher level, reasons for delay in redressal of grievance have to be explained by the officers at lower level.

Level 3: Officer posted at the Divisional/Zonal headquarters is designated as Level 3 officer. Pending grievances from Level 2 get escalated to Level 3 under the conditions prescribed for escalation from Level 1 to Level 2.

Level 4: HODs/Administrative Secretaries are designated as Level 4 officers depending upon the administrative structure of the department/organization. For example in Panchayati Raj Department BDO is Level 1 officer, CEO is Level 2 officer, Commissioner, PR is Level 3 Officer and Secretary PR is Level 4 officer. In contrast, in Revenue Department Tehsildar is Level 1 officer, SDO is Level 2 officer, District Collector is Level 3 Officer and Divisional Commissioner is Level 4 officer. Again a particular grievance gets escalated to Level 4 officer when either it does not get resolved at Level 3 within the prescribed timeline or the applicant remains unsatisfied of the redressal.

Samadhan Video Conference by the Hon'ble CM

Every month, Hon'ble CM takes a review meeting (Raj Vikas) through video conferencing to assess the ground reality in reference to grievance redressal mechanism as operating through Helpline-181. Following is the frame work of grievance redressal review in state level Raj Vikas Meeting chaired by the Hon'ble CM:

1. Identification of grievances

Depending upon several parameters including the duration of pendency and seriousness of the issues involved in the grievances.

2. Communication to the concern department and the applicant

Identified grievances are communicated to the concerning administrative Secretary, District Collector, HOD and DLO for their comments and seeking the reasons for delay in disposal/incorrect disposal.

3. Raj Vikas Meeting Every month on a fixed

Every month on a fixed day, Raj Vikas Meeting is held under the chairpersonship of the Hon'ble CM. In this meeting Hon'ble CM directly interacts with the complainants and the concerning departments in regard to disposal of grievances at various levels.

17 CITIZENS ENGAGEMENT PLAN

Introduction

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 PAPs and other stakeholders, during the census and socio economic survey that was carried out as part of the feasibility report for the subproject. The opinions of the PAPs, stakeholders and their perceptions were obtained during these consultations. The consultations with the PAPs and other stakeholders will continue throughout the RAP implementation period.

17.1 Methods of Consultation

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

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

Consultation Methods

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

In addition to the web disclosure of the RAP seeking views and suggestions of the general public, detailed consultations regarding the extent of involuntary resettlement PAP impact and the mitigation measures proposed in the RAP will be disclosed to the PAPs and general public through public meetings held along the subproject road. The RAP disclosure meetings will be held to explain the contents and provisions of the RAP and obtain the feedback, suggestions and objections, if any, on the RAP and accordingly make suitable amendments/corrections before finalizing the RAP.

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

17.2 Outcome of the Consultations

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

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

The community perceives that the project will help in increasing road safety, promote more business, better service facilities, and better conveyance and promote local employment opportunities. They consider that it would lead to increase in land rates and smooth traffic. Apprehensions raised by the community include more accidents, houses coming closer to the proposed alignment, more noise pollution, agriculture loss, effect 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) increase in leisure time. The negative impacts could not be easily articulated by the communities apart from loss of assets.

17.3 Plan for further Consultation in the Project

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

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

- I. Consultation for baseline user satisfaction survey to measure perception of safety along the project corridor among women
- II. In case of any change in project design, the PAPs 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 RPF of RSHIP.

- III. The PIU, with the assistance of the NGO, will carry out information dissemination sessions in the project area.
- IV. During the implementation of RAP, 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.
- V. Consultation and focus group discussions will be conducted with the vulnerable groups like women headed Family, ST and SC to ensure that the vulnerable groups understand the process and their needs are specifically taken into consideration in the implementation.
- VI. Under the Road Accident Database Management System (RADMAS) being developed under this program, the community would also be involved in reporting road accidents, and emergency services on crashes using a smartphone application developed on the project.

17.4 Disclosure

The SIA / SIMP cum RAP will be disclosed by the PMU upon receiving approval from GoR and uploaded in the PWD website along with the translation of the RAP in local language. This would also be uploaded on the World Bank website. Hard copies of the said documents will be made available at the office of the PMU, PIUs and distributed to the PAPs.

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

In addition, all safeguard documents including the quarterly progress reports and concurrent monitoring reports, impact evaluation reports, list of eligible PAPs will be disclosed. RAPs will be maintained in the website throughout the life of the project.

18 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

18.1 Introduction

The objective of monitoring is to provide the 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 PAPs to express their needs and reactions to the programme.

18.2 Internal Monitoring

The Project Management Unit (PIU) will carry out concurrent monitoring of RAP 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: the communication and reactions of PAPs; use of grievance procedures; information dissemination to PAPs on benefits; and implementation time table. The monthly internal monitoring reports based on the outcome of consultations and feedback with displaced people who have received assistance and compensation and review of progress of other implementation activities including complains/concerns/issues raised by the PAPs, will be submitted to PMU by the end of 1st week of the subsequent calendar month. The progress report will be reviewed by the PMU and comments if any, will be communicated to PIU for immediate action.

A copy of the quarterly report will be made available to the World Bank by the PMU. 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.

18.3 External Monitoring

The external monitoring will include but not limited to: (i) review and verify the monitoring reports prepared by PIU; (ii) monitor the work carried out by NGO and provide training and guidance on implementation; (iii) review the grievance redressal mechanism and report on its working; (iv) mid-term impact assessment through sample surveys amongst displaced persons for midterm corrective action; (v) consultation with PAPs, 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 PAPs who receives compensation and assistance and also alerts on the risks, non-compliances and early warnings in the implementing.

The indicative monitoring indicators for physical monitoring will be: land acquired (ha) -private; land transferred (ha) - government; issue of ID cards; number of PAPs received full R&R assistance (titleholders); number of PAPs received full R&R assistance (non-titleholders); number of families provided alternative resettlement house; number of vulnerable people received additional support; number of women PAPs who have receive compensation and R&R 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 R&R assistances; and amount spent on common property resources.

The indicators should be revisited prior to RAP implementation and revised in accordance with the final approved RPF.

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

19 BUDGET ALLOCATION

19.1 Estimated Budget – Consolidated for three priority corridors

The implementation of RAP entails expenditure, which is a part of the overall project cost. The R&R budget, gives an overview of the estimated costs of the RAP and provides a cost-wise, item-wise budget estimate for the three packages. Values for compensation amounts and other support mechanism will be adjusted, based on annual inflation factor.

Around 10% of the total cost has been set aside for physical contingencies. Such type of contingencies may arise as a result of time overrun of the project or due to various other unforeseen circumstances.

The costs estimated mainly include structure cost and R&R assistance costs

Cost of Civil Works: While preparing the budget, special emphasis was laid on arriving at an estimate of the replacement value of the assets. The R&R team verified price data from a cross-section of the PAPs, revenue officials in the concerned district; local entrepreneurs engaged in these works and even non-PAPs. The resettlement budget, particularly, the compensation has been computed on this basis.

R&R assistance: The R&R assistance amounts such as shifting allowance; subsistence allowance and grant for working shed has been taken from approved R&R policy for the project.

Cost towards implementation arrangement: The cost for hiring NGO; M&E agency and implementation of gender action plan has been estimated based on other projects; activities envisaged; and number of PAPs.

The tentative budget for RAP implementation for the three packages is detailed below. It should be noted that this estimate is prepared on the basis of information available so far. Further details would be available at the verification stage and the figures could accordingly be revised.

**Table: 19.1: Consolidated Budget for SIA/ RAP implementation
for Packages 1, 2 and 3**

S. No.	Item	Unit	Rate	Amount (INR)
1.	Cost of Land	<i>(Ha)</i>	<i>(Rs. Per Ha)</i>	
(a)	Banar-Bhopalgarh- Kuchera	31.6	5,00,000	1,58,00,000
(b)	Bhavi-Pipad- Khinvsar	85.69	5,00,000	4,28,45,000
(c)	Jodhpur-Marwar Junction-Jojawar	25.4	7,00,000	1,77,80,000
2.	Cost of Structures	<i>(Sq. Mt.)</i>	<i>(Rs. Per Sq. mt.)</i>	
(a)	Banar-Bhopalgarh- Kuchera	50093	600	3,00,55,800
(b)	Bhavi-Pipad- Khinvsar	42000	600	2,52,00,000
(c)	Jodhpur-Marwar Junction-Jojawar	883	600	5,29,800
3.	R&R Assistance			
(a)	Banar-Bhopalgarh- Kuchera	156	5,00,000	7,80,00,000
(b)	Bhavi-Pipad- Khinvsar	477	5,00,000	2,38,500,000
(c)	Jodhpur-Marwar Junction-Jojawar	301	5,00,000	150,500,000
4.	Studies on Gender			20,00,000
5.	Grievance Redressal Mechanism			10,00,000
6.	Hiring of NGO			50,00,000
7.	M&E			25,00,000
8.	Contingency (10%)			6,09,71,060
	TOTAL			67,06,81,660

19.2 Budget estimate for all corridors

Extrapolating from the above budget, based on the estimated land to be acquired from the remaining corridors, we can estimate an additional 25% to the aforementioned cost for R&R for the entire project. The estimate would therefore, be approximately **Rs. 83,83,52,075**.

ANNEX-1
{Survey Schedule and Checklist for
FGD}

Census and Socio-economic Questionnaire

1.0 GENERAL IDENTIFICATION

A	Subproject Road Name	
B	Side/Structure No	
C	RevenueVillage	
D	District	
E	State	
F	Plot No	
G	Km/Chainage	
H	Side 1. Left 2. Right	
I	Name of the Police Station	
J	Location:	1.Rural 2.Semi Urban 3.Town 4.City
K	Location of the property/structure	Left/Right side from the Centre Line- Geo-reference image- GPS coordinates(Latitude/Longitude)-
L	Category of Impact:	1. Titleholder (land owner) 2. Encroacher 3. Non-Titleholder (3.1 Squatter 3.2 Tenant 3.3 Leased 3.4 sharecropper 3.5 kiosk/mobile vender) 4. Government /Panchayat

L.

Type of Likely loss (Tick appropriate)

1. Residential	2. Commercial	3. Residential cum Commercial
4. Agricultural land (4.1 Irrigated 4.2. Un- irrigated)	5. Industrial /Factory	6. Petrol pump
7. School	8. Hospital / Clinic	9. Religious Structure
10. Boundary walls	11.Tubewell/Power house	12. Funeral Ground /Graveyard
13. Well	14. Cattle shed	15. Poultry/ Piggery
16. Vacant plot /Open land plot	17. Toilet	18. Under Construction
19. Orchard/Plantation/Farm House /Homestead	20. No Use/ Barren/Grazing/ waste land	21. Others (specify)

M. How long have you been in this location (Tick One)

1. Less than one year 2. Less than 3 years 3. More than 3 years
4. More than 5 years 5. More than 10 years

2.0 SOCIOECONOMIC DETAILS

1	Name of the Household Head	
2	Social Category	1. SC 2. ST 3. OBC 4. General 5. Others (specify).....
3	Religious Category	1. Muslim 2. Hindu 3. Christian 4. Sikh 5. Jain 6. Buddhist 7. Other (specify).....
4	Family Pattern	1. Joint 2. Nuclear 3. Single 4. Extended
5	Size of Family	1. Small (2-4) 2. Medium (5-7) 3. Large (Above 7)
6	Mother Tongue	Specify
7	Native Place	

8. Details of Family Members (fill appropriate code)

S.No	Name of the Person	Relationship with Head of the Household	Sex (M/F)	Age	Marital Status	Educational Qualification	Employment Status	Reason for not working	Occupation		Professional Skills	Monthly Income		Beneficiary of Govt. Scheme
									Primary	Subsidiary		Primary	Subsidiary	

Marital Status: Married-1; Unmarried-2; Divorcee-3; Separate-4; Widowed-5
 Educational Qualification: Illiterate-1; Primary Schooling-2; Upper Primary Schooling-3; High School-4; Graduate-5; Post-Graduate-6; Technical-7, Professional (Doctor/ Engg./layers etc.)- 8, Other-9 (Specify)
 Employment Status: Yes1; No 2
 Reason for not working: No work available-1; Seasonal inactivity-2; Household family duties-3; Old/Young-4; Handicapped-5; Others-6 (Specify)_____
 Occupation : Cultivator-1: Agricultural Labourer-2; Daily Wage Earner-3; Salaried-4; Business- 5; Govt. Service -6; Self Employed -7; ; Unemployed -8 Others -9(in case of others specify)
 Professional Skills: Computer-1, typing-2, construction-3, mechanics-4, carpentry-5, driving-6, others (specify)7

9. Household Assets (Please Record Numbers)

Sl. No.	Type of Assets	No. of Assets owned/ having
1	Television / TV	
2	Refrigerator	
3	Two Wheeler	
4	Four Wheeler	
5	Telephone/ Mobile	
6	Washing Machine	
7	Food Processor/ Mixer/ Grinder	
8	Computer/ Laptop	
9	Ceiling/ Table Fan	
10	Air Conditioner/ AC	
11	Air Cooler	
12	Microwave/ Oven	
13	Others	

10. Live Stock Assets (Please Record Numbers)

Sl. No.	Type of Livestock	No. of Livestock having/ owned
1	Cows	
2	Buffaloes	
3	Sheeps	
4	Goats	
5	Poultry	
6	Others	

11. Access to Utility (1-Yes/ 2-No)

Sl. No.	Type	Response (1-Yes/ 2-No)
1	Electricity	
2	Piped water supply	
3	Own water sources, well, tube well	
4	Separate Bath, Toilet	
5	Kitchen	

3.0 DETAILS OF LAND

1	Affected area of the Land	(in square meter)	
2	Total Area of the Land/Plot (in square meter)		
3	Extent of Impact:	1. Less than 10% of the total area 2. 10-20% 3. 30-50% 4. 50% and above	
4	Rate of the Land (Per sq. m) Market Rate (Rs)		

5. Any of the following affected associated with the Land

A. Agriculture area (only affected crop)

(i) Name of the crop

(ii) Cropping pattern in a year 1. Single 2. Double 3. Thrice

(iii) Yield per acre.....

(iv) Farm gate price (Rs/quintal).....

B. Agricultural Labourer 1. Yes 2. No

(i). If Yes then How many

C. Sharecropper 1. Yes 2. No

(ii). If Yes then How many

6. Number of trees within the affected area

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

4.0 DETAILS OF STRUCTURES

7. Is any structure in the affected land 1. Yes..... 2. No.....

8. If Yes, Market Value of the Structure (in Rs.).....

9. STRUCTURE DETAILS

Sl. No.	PRESENT USE*	TOPOLOGY OF STRUCTURE**	MEASUREMENT OF THE STRUCTURE :			Extent of Impact***	Severity of Loss****	Number of storeys/ floors	Are there any tenants?
			Centre of the road(m)	Perpendicular to the Road(m)	Along the Road(m)				
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1									
2									
3									

Code *

* Present use of the Structure (select appropriate code from below)

A. Residential Structure 1 House 2 Hut 3 Other

B. Commercial Structure 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. Restaurant 17. Service Industry 18. Retails activity 19. Institutional 20. Manufacturing 21. Small Scale 22 Others.....

C. Mixed Structure 18 Residential-cum-Commercial Structure

D. Community Structure 19 Commercial Centre 20 Club 21 Trust 22 Memorials 23 Other....

E. Religious Structure 24 Mosque, 25 Shrine 26 Graveyard 27. Temple 28. Other...

F. Government Structure 29 Govt. Office 30 Hospital 31 School 32 College 33 Other

G. Other Structure 34 Boundary Wall 35 Foundation 36 Cattle Shed 37 Well/Tube Well 38, water tap, 39. Water tank 40. Hand pump 41 motor pump, 42. boundary wall, 43. Barbed wire fencing, 44. Cattle shed, 45. Temporary shed 46. washing place 47. Shrine 48. Temple 49. Seating around tree 50, Bathroom and 51. others (specify)

Code** 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)

4. Wall (Brick, Mud, Bamboo cane, reed (thatch, Tint, Asbestos, Tiles, RC, Others)

5. Floor: Mud, RCC, Tiles, Marble, Stone and Others

Code*** Extent of Impact: 1. Less than 10% of the total area 2. 10-20% 3. 30-50% 4. 50% and above

Code **** Severity of Loss

1.

Viable

2.

Non-viable

10. Likely Loss of other Assets

Tree		Well		Other Category I (Specify) Individual Assets	
No.	Species	No.	Type	No.	

PART II

1. Participation in economic activities of family members

S.No.	Economic/Non-economic Activities	Male	Female	Both
1	Cultivation			
2	Allied Activities (Dairy, Poultry, Sheep rearing, etc.)			
3	Collection and Sale of forest products			
4	Trade & Business			
5	Agricultural Labour			
6	Non Agricultural Labour			
7	HH Industries			
8	Service			
9	Households Work			
10	Collection of Water			
11	Collection of Fuel			
12	Others (Specify):			

2. Decision making and participation at Household Level

S.No.	Subject	Male	Female	Both
1	Financial matter			
2	Education of child			
3	Health care of child			
4	Purchase of assets			
5	Day to day household activities			
6	On social function and marriages			
7	Women to Earn for Family			
8	Land and property			
9	Others			

3. Women Participation at Community level

1	Do women of the household participate in decision making processes at community level	Yes-1/ No-2	
2	Is any member of the household a member or office bearer of village / block / zilla panchayat?	Yes-1/ No-2	
3	If 'Yes', whether such member is male or female?	Male-1/Female -2	
4	Is any women member of the household works as Anganwadi worker or ANM?	Yes-1/ No-2	
5	Is any household member also a member of any self-help groups?	Yes-1/ No-2	
6.	If 'Yes', whether male or female?	Male-1/Female -2	
7.	If 'Yes', is that SHG still active?	Yes-1/ No-2	

4. Employment Opportunities

1	Employment opportunity in the area	1. Seasonal 2. Employed throughout the Year 3. None
2	Do family members migrate for work?	1. Yes 2.No

5. What the various activities family member are involved:

S.No	Type of Work	In Rs. Per year	Do men migrate for work outside the village Daily -1 Seasonal - 2 Long term – 3 No – 4	Do women also migrate for work outside the village Daily -1 Seasonal - 2 Long term – 3 No – 4
1	Agriculture			
2	Shopkeeper/Business (including petty business)			
3	Employer (industrialist/Factory/Mill owner, etc.)			
4	Government Service			
5	Private Service			
6	Wage Labour (Agriculture)			
7	Wage Labour (Non Agriculture)			
8	Self-employed (insurance, finance, doctor, engineer, lawyer)			
9	Not employed (income recipient such as retired, remittance, property rent, bank interest, etc.			
10	Household work			
11	Others (specify)			
	Total			

6. Quality of Life (Consumption Pattern)

Kindly indicate the consumption/expenditure on different items in last one year

S.No	Particulars	Monthly Expenditure in Rs.	Rank them from highest to lowest
1.	Food		
2.	Agriculture		
3.	Housing		
4.	Cooking Fuel		
5.	Clothing		
6.	Health		
7.	Education		
8.	Local transport		
9.	Communication		
10.	Social functions		
11.	leisure		
12.	vehicle maintenance		
13.	out station travel		
14.	Loan Repayment		
15.	Others		

7. Loan and Indebtedness

1.	Have you taken any loan?	1-Yes, 2-No	
2.	Who has taken the loan?	1. Head of the HH; 2. Spouse; 3. Son; 4. Daughter in law; 5.Head and spouse together; 6. Son and Head of the HH; 7. Daughter in law and Mother in law; 8. Other.....	

3.	If yes, tell us sources of loan:	1-Bank, 2-NGO, 3-Money lender, 4-Relative/friend, 5- SHG; 6. Others (specify.....)	
4.	If yes, Amount of loan	(in Rs.)	
5.	What is the outstanding loan amount? (In Rs)	(in Rs.)	
6.	What is the loan tenure?	(in months)	
7.	Have you pledged any asset?	1- Yes 2-No	
8.	If 'Yes', what are they?		
9.	Could you please tell us the purpose of loan?	1-Productive investment, 2- Purchasing durables/assets, 3-Meeting up emergencies, 4-Marrying of children, 5- Paying off loan, 6- Crop/Agri loan 7. For Jewellery 8. Purchasing vehicle 9.Education 10. Personal loan 11.Others (specify.....)	

8. Access to facilities

Code	Distance of following facilities/amenities from the location of interview?	Approx. km	Mode to access	Frequency	Trips made by M/F/Both
1	Primary School				
2	Secondary School				
3	College				
4	Regular Market				
5	Commonly visited health service place				
6	Hospital				
7	District Office				
8	Block Office				

Mode to access: Walk-1; Cycle-2; Personal transport-3; Public transport-4;

Frequency: Daily-1; Weekly-2; Monthly-3; Very Rare-4;

9. Health Seeking behaviour

1	Do you have a latrine in your house?	1 – Yes; 2 – No; 3 – Using community toilet; 4-Out side (open place)	
2	Do you and your family members use it?	1. Yes (All of us always regularly) 2. Yes (Some of us, but irregular) 3. No.	
3	Do you wash your hands with soap after defecation?	1. Yes (All of us always regularly) 2. Yes (Some of us, but irregular) 3. No.	

4	Has any of your family members suffered from any disease during last 12 months?	1-Yes, 2-No, 3-Don't Know	
5	If yes, who suffered:	Men – 1, Women - 2 Both- 3, Boy child- 4 Girl child – 5, Both children – 6	
6	If yes, please specify type of disease?		
7	Type of treatment taken:	1-Allopathic Government, 2-Allopathic Private, 3- Allopathic Govt. & Private both, 4- Homeopathy, 5- Ayurved, 6- Faith healers; 7- quacks; 8-No Treatment, 9-Others (specify.....)	
8	Which is the nearest formal medical facility available?	PHC – 1; CHC- 2; District Hospital – 3; Private clinic – 4; Private Hospital – 5; Others – 6	
9	Did you avail any health/medical facility (like medicine, routine check-up, advice from doctor etc.) during the last pregnancy?	Yes - 1 No - 2 Has not been pregnant yet – 3	If coded 1 or 3 skip the next question
10	If no, who attended while giving birth to	Females neighbour - 1 relatives and friends - 2	

	the baby? (Multiple responses possible)	Mother-in-law - 3 Sister-in-law - 4 Others specify – 5	
11	Have you heard about HIV/AIDS:	Yes 1; No – 2	
12	If yes, what is the source?	Newspaper – 1; TV- 2; radio- 3; NGO camp– 4; Govt. camp – 5;	

9	Are you aware about any illegal sexual activities near surrounding areas/ along the road?	1. Yes 2. No	
10	If Yes, is this a designated place or across the road?	1. Designated place 2. across the road?	

PART-III

5.0 RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION

1	Due to proposed roads construction, land/house/other assets are affected, how are you willing to relocate?	1- Self managed(cash)/ 2- Project constructing assets/ 3- Undecided/4- Others(specify)	
2	Do you want the unviable remaining land / building also to be acquired by the project?	1- Yes/ 2- No	
3	If project constructed, preferred location:	1- Same settlement/ 2- Any other place/ 3- Other (specify)	
4	Do you think whether the project should create or improve any basic amenities in your village or area?	1 – Yes/ 2 – No	
5	Are you/family member would like to work in the proposed road contracts?	1-Yes/ 2- No	
6	If NO, what are the reasons? (specify)		

1. Relocation/Replacement options
 1. Employment during project construction or maintenance,
 2. Alternative shop/residence,
 3. Training to improve the skill level,
 4. Private land against land,
 5. Self-relocation, other (specify)
 6. Cash Assistance
 7. House in Resettlement Site
 8. Shop in Resettlement Site
 9. Project Assistance
 10. Other (specify)

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

3. Factors to be considered in providing alternate place
 1. Access to family/friends
 2. Income from household activity
 3. Income from Business activity
 4. Daily Job
 5. Close to Market
 6. Other (specify).....

4. What are your perceptions on the benefits from improve and good roads?

S No	Description	Options	Response
------	-------------	---------	----------

1	Business	1- Improve/2-Same/3-No	
2	Transport facilities	1-Improve/2-Same/3-Less	
3	Avoid accidents	1-More/2-Same/3-Less	
4	Health facilities	1-Improve/2-Same/3-No	
5	Education	1-Improve/2-Same/3-No	
6	Others (Specify)		

5. Other Support from Project (Specify).....

6. Diagram of the affected property

(Rough diagram with dimension – Not to scale)

(PHOTOGRAPH TO BE ATTACHED – STRUCTURE ALONG WITH HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD/ RESPONDENT)

In case the tenancy/ownership is under dispute (legal or otherwise) please make a short note below

	Name of the person answering to survey/ Respondent	
	Mobile Number	
	Relation to the owner/ Household Head	
	Years of Occupation of the Affected Property	

Name of Enumerator.....Signature

.....

Field Supervisor:.....Date:.....

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION (FGD) CHECKLIST

FGD Checklist for PAPs (Housewives, Household Heads – Male, Household Heads – Female, Old Age Men, Old Age Women, School Boys, School Girls, Farmers etc.)

- Venue, date and time of meeting to be notified three weeks in advance
- Ensure representation and presence from different socio-economic groups in all meetings.
- Ensure that meetings/consultations are organized at the convenient time to get maximum participation.

Self-Introduction about the Project Team

- Brief Introduction about the Project
- Brief explanation on the objective of the meeting

Questions to be discussed in FGD session

1. Views of affected people about the Project?
2. Will the project have a significant impact on their life? If yes, can they name such significant social impact (negative and positive)?
3. What are the major livelihood opportunities people are engaged in?
 - a. What are the different agriculture and allied livelihood options?
 - b. What are the non-farm activities people in this area are engaged in?
4. What are the ownership patterns of farm land available in this area?
5. What are the ownership patterns of other productive resources?
6. What would be the changes in their livelihood patterns if this project comes up?
 - Agriculture related livelihood options
 - Non-farm related livelihood options
7. Do they have an alternate source of livelihood, if they lose their agricultural land? Is there sufficient land (highland/paddy) to purchase in this area?
8. Do you know that the government can acquire your land for a public purpose?
9. Do you think that you need some support for a limited period of time on income restoration?
10. Do you expect any employment opportunity in the project?
11. For those who don't own any assets here but are only employed in some vocation, what changes in livelihood and lifestyle do they perceive because of the proposed project?
12. What are the changes that you foresee in the natural environment (land, water, air) due to the proposed project?
13. How many of you will get displaced because of this project?
14. Are you willing to relocate due to proposed roads construction, land/house/other assets are affected?
15. What factors should be taken into consideration for your relocation?
16. Do you want the unviable remaining land / building also to be acquired by the project?
17. What are the perceived changes in the area in terms of:
 - i. Traffic Congestion
 - ii. Distance to other districts/state
 - iii. Marketing of local produce
 - iv. Access to
 - a) Education
 - b) Healthcare
 - c) Banking / Credit facilities
18. Any other specific matter or suggestions related to land and resettlement?
19. Any other issues:

Gender Issues checklist

1. Ensure representation and presence of women from different socio-economic groups in all meetings.
2. Consider separate meetings with women, using female facilitators to solicit women's views, especially on such sensitive issues as toilets, sanitation, water, and house plan.
3. Ensure that meetings/consultations are organized at a time when women find it convenient to attend, so that maximum participation can be ensured.
4. Take care to ensure that the venue for meetings is based on discussions with the women so they can feel free and uninhibited in their discussions.
5. Consider female facilitators or work through women's groups or networks—formal or informal.
6. Involve women in the indemnification of affected persons.
7. Ensure women's involvement in preparation and review of social impact assessment/resettlement activities.
8. Map out women's associations, SHGs and their participation in FGDs in the project area.
9. Ensure documentation of the participatory exercise.

Questions to be discussed in FGD session with Women

1. Do women have any information about the proposed project?
2. Do women of the household participate in decision making processes at community level?
3. Do women have legal title to land and property?
 - a. Do they have customary or informal rights to land, property, and other resources?
 - b. What is their status of legal ownership and control over land, resources and property?
4. What is the proportion of women engaged in livelihood activities in this area?
5. Which livelihood activities do women primarily engage in?
6. Is any women of the household a member or office bearer of village / block / zilla panchayat?
7. Is any women of the household working as Anganwadi worker or ANM?
8. Is there any women owned self-help group?
9. Do women envisage any changes in their livelihood patterns due to project?
10. What are the existing levels of women's skills?
11. Is there a need to upgrade women's skills and are the facilities available?
12. What will be the impact of this project on the general health of inhabitants of this area, especially of (a) women (b) elderly (c) children?
 - a. What are the common health diseases of women in the area?
 - b. What is the current state of medical facilities?
 - c. Are health facilities accessible to women and children?
13. Do women foresee any changes in occurrence of crime and illicit activities in the area? Do they perceive any increased threat of crime against women?
14. What are the specific social impacts that women expect due to displacement/ resettlement?
15. Are women aware of any illegal sexual activities near or in surrounding areas along the road?
16. What are the factors to be taken into consideration for their relocation?
17. Are women/family member willing to work in the construction of the proposed road project?
18. Do women have bank or postal accounts in their name to receive compensation?
19. What are the perceived changes in the area on women in terms of:
 - v. Traffic Congestion
 - vi. Distance to other districts/state
 - vii. Marketing of local produce
 - viii. Access to

**CONSULTATIONS WITH AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS FOR PRIOR CONSENT
[SECTION 2(2) AND RULE 5 (3) & RULE 13**

Requirements of consent- (1) The State Government through the Collector of the district concerned shall initiate the process for obtaining prior consent, as required in sub-section (2) of section 2.

- (a) A family whose land or other immovable property has been acquired: or
- (b) Member of the family who has been assigned land by the State Government

Duty of collector

- Take necessary steps to resolve standing issues for updating the land records for initiating the processes of obtaining the prior consent.
- Undertake special drive for this purpose and complete this exercise within a period of Forty five days.
- After updating the land records. list of all affected land owners, from whom consent is required will be prepared by the Social Impact Assessment Agency.
- List of affected landowners whose consent is required made available in affected areas in the form of posters, handouts and displays in conspicuous place in affected areas at least 15 days before meeting.
- In case of any objection, all objections shall be recorded in writing and conveyed to the concerned person within ten days of receipt of such objection by the Collector.
- Collector shall in consultation with the Gram Panchayat or Municipality, as the case may be, notify the date, time and venue at least three weeks in advance, for holding the meeting of affected land owners at the village or ward level of the Panchayat or Municipality.

**CONSULTATIONS WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF LOCAL BODIES
[SECTION 4(1) & (2) RFCTLARR AND RULE 6(8) AND RULE 13**

- Adequate representation from Panchayat / Gram Sabha / Municipality / Municipal Corporation.
- At least two members to be representatives of local bodies, out of which at least one is a woman.
- Where affected area lies in the jurisdiction of more than one local body, each local body to have representation as above.

Checklist for Gram Sabha Meeting and meeting with Affected Landowners

Gram Sabha	Affected Landowners
Preparation	
Meeting of Gram Sabha to be convened by District Collector	List of all affected land owners whose consent is required ,to be prepared by Collector in consultation with SIA team
	The list shall be made available in the affected area, in the form of posters and handouts and by displaying the list in conspicuous places of the affected areas for at least ten days before obtaining consent
Venue , date and Timing	
Venue date and time of meeting shall be notified three weeks in advance	Date, time and venue of meeting with affected landowners to be fixed by Collector in consultation with representatives of Gram Panchayat or District

Gram Sabha	Affected Landowners
	Panchayat or Municipality
Public awareness campaign to be done to ensure maximum attendance in meeting	In case of objections, consent sought with reasons to be recorded in writing and conveyed to objector within ten days
	Printed copies of proposed Terms and Conditions of Requiring Body for compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement (including initial package) to be made available in local language at least three weeks prior to the meeting with affected landowners as per format in Form 9.
	Copy of draft Social Impact Assessment Report (if available) to be made available to all members in local language at least 3 weeks prior to meeting.
Notification for the Meeting	
Notice to be issued for call of meeting of Gram Sabha issued as per format in Form No. 7- Preliminary notification by District Collector	List of affected land owners made available (as per Form No. 8- NOTICE BY COLLECTOR) in affected area through conspicuous display, handouts and posters for at least ten days before obtaining consent
Members of SIA team to be present at the meeting	Members of SIA team to be present at the meeting
Elected representatives of Gram Panchayat / Municipality/Municipal Corporation Wards to be notified of date, time and venue of meeting	Representative of Requiring Body competent to take decision and negotiate terms of Rehabilitation, Resettlement and Compensation to be present at meeting
At least one-third of the total women members of the Gram Sabha to be notified of the meeting at least three weeks prior to the date of the meeting	
Printed copies of proposed terms and conditions for compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement (including initial package) for proposed acquisition will be made available in Hindi at least 3 weeks prior to Gram Sabha meeting	
Copy of draft Social Impact Assessment Report (if available) to be made available to all members in local language at least 3 weeks prior to meeting	
Written statement of District Collector (certifying no consequences for denying consent) and contact details of relevant authority to be provided to all members at least 3 weeks prior to the meeting	Written statement of District Collector (certifying no consequences for denying consent) and contact details of relevant authority to be provided to all members at least 3 weeks prior to the meeting
A list of rights enjoyed by the village and its residents under revenue laws, Forest Rights Act and other legislations will be shared with all members at least three weeks prior to the meeting	A list of rights enjoyed by the village and its residents under revenue laws, Forest Rights Act and other legislations to be shared with all members at least three weeks prior to the meeting

Gram Sabha	Affected Landowners
MEETING AND ITS PROCEEDINGS	
Quorum	
A quorum of at least 50% of the total members of the Gram Sabha is required to attend the meeting	All project affected persons/land owners would be invited to attend the meeting
Sarpanch/Collector will give presentation on land to be acquired for the project	Members of the Social Impact Assessment team shall be present to assist the affected land owners meeting.
Collector to attend meeting and ensure proper conduct of proceedings	
Meeting to be attended by representative of Requiring Body competent to take decisions and negotiate terms of compensation, Rehabilitation and Resettlement	
Declaration	
Declaration to be countersigned by Collector	Copy of declaration to be given to concerned landowner.
	Declaration to be signed by each individual land owner giving or withholding consent
The declaration form shall be counter-signed by the District Collector or designated officer on its receipt and a copy of the declaration, with the attached terms and conditions shall be handed over to the affected landowner.	At the conclusion of the meeting, each individual land owner shall be asked to indicate in the signed declaration whether he or she gives or withholds consent for the acquisition of land involved.
	Arrangements shall be made for those who could not attend the land owners meeting for enabling them to submit their signed declarations to the designated district officer within twenty one days from the date of land owners meeting.
Attendance	
Signatures of members and Representatives of Requiring Body to be obtained on the Terms and Conditions of Compensation, Rehabilitation and Resettlement	Signatures of members and Representatives of Requiring Body to be obtained on the Terms and Conditions of Compensation, Rehabilitation and Resettlement
Names and signatures of members who attended meeting to be collected in prescribed format	Names and signatures of landowners who attended meeting to be collected in prescribed format
	Signed declarations to be obtained from affected landowners who could not attend the meeting within fifteen days of the meeting
	Consent procedure shall be determined on the basis of the signed or thumb impression, written declarations of land owners.
Means of Communication /Instructions	
Terms and conditions of compensation, Rehabilitation and Resettlement to be explained in local language	Terms and conditions of compensation, Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall be explained in local language

Gram Sabha	Affected Landowners
Resolution	
After deliberations, Gram Sabha to pass resolution with majority as per Form 9– Declaration by District Collector	
Resolution may contain negotiated terms and conditions for compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement, impact management and mitigation as agreed by Requiring Body and signed by District Collector.	
Resolution to be counter signed by District Collector or designated officer	
Signed copy of Resolution to be handed over to Panchayat representatives	
Record of Proceedings/Meeting	
Record of proceedings at meeting to be documented in writing and certified copy annexed to consent	All proceedings of taking affected land owners' consent during land owners meetings shall be recorded in video and all the proceedings must be documented in writing.
Record of meeting (in writing and video) to be made available in respective Panchayat office	Record of meeting (in writing and video) made available in respective Panchayat office
Record of meeting (in writing and video) shall be uploaded on website of State Government	Record of meeting (in writing and video) should be uploaded on website of concerned department of State Government

PUBLIC HEARING [SECTION 4 (5) RFCTLARR & RULE 7]

Whenever a Social Impact Assessment is required to be prepared under section 4, the appropriate Government shall ensure that a public hearing is held at the affected area, after giving adequate publicity about the date, time and venue for the public hearing, to ascertain the views of the affected families to be recorded and included in the Social Impact Assessment Report.

Social Impact Assessment study report and the Social Impact Management Plan referred to in sub-section (6) of section 4 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

Public hearings have to be held in each affected village / Municipality to bring out the main findings of the SIA, seeking feedback on the findings and to seek additional information and views for incorporating the same in the final documents.

Checklist for Public Hearing

1. Public hearing to be held in each affected village / Municipality.
2. All project affected persons/land owners would be invited to attend the meeting.
3. Venue date and time of meeting to be notified three weeks in advance.
4. Awareness about date, time and venue through public notification and posters in all villages within a 5 KM radius of affected area.
5. Notification about date, time and venue through advertisement in two daily Hindi newspapers.
6. Uploading information of the meetings, project information and relevant updates on Government websites.
7. All the proceedings shall be held in the Hindi/local language to ensure that all the participants could understand and express their views.
8. Names and signatures of members who attended meeting to be collected in prescribed format
9. Public representatives, NGOs, local organizations and media shall also be invited to attend the public hearings.
10. A member of the Social Impact Assessment team shall facilitate the public hearing which shall be organized through the local administration with the designated government officers of appropriate level.
11. The Gram Panchayat or Municipal Ward representatives shall also be included in all the decisions regarding the arrangements for the public hearings in their respective areas.
12. Representative of Requiring Body competent to take decision and negotiate terms of Rehabilitation, Resettlement and Compensation to be present at meeting.
13. Representatives from the requiring body, collector and administrator shall also attend the public hearing to address the questions and concerns raised by the affected persons.
14. Views of affected families to be recorded in writing for inclusion in SIA Report.
15. The proceedings of the public hearing shall be video recorded and transcribed accordingly. This recording and transcription shall be submitted along with the final Social Impact Assessment Report and Social Impact Management Plan.
16. After the conclusion of the public hearings, the Social Impact Assessment team will analyze the entire feedback received and information collected will be incorporated in the revised Social Impact Assessment Report.

