

Resettlement Due Diligence Report

September 2017

IND: Railway Sector Investment Program –Tranche 3

Prepared by the Ministry of Railways for the Republic of India and the Asian Development Bank.

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 31 August 2017)

Currency unit	–	Indian Rupee (INR)
INR1.00	=	\$.01564
\$1.00	=	INR 63.96

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	:	Asian Development Bank
AH	:	Affected Household
AP	:	Affected Person
COI	:	Corridor of Impact
DC	:	Deputy Commissioner
DPP	:	Development Project Proposal
EA	:	Executing Agency
EC	:	Entitlement Card
FGD	:	Focus Group Discussion
GRC	:	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	:	Grievance Redress Mechanism
ILRP	:	Income and Livelihood Restoration Program
NGO	:	Non-Government Organization
LA	:	Land Acquisition
NTH	:	Non-Titled Holder Household
PAPs	:	Project Affected Persons
RP	:	Resettlement Plan
ROW	:	Right of Way
TH	:	Titled Holder Household

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I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND OBJECTIVE OF THE DDR

1. The railway sector investment program (RSIP) was approved by the Government of India and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) in 2011 through a Multi-Tranche Facility (MFF) for a total of US\$1,144.6 million. RSIP was designed to double-track about 840 km of rail routes alongside existing rails, and electrify 640 km of rail routes along high density corridors. The investment will improve the transport network and promote greater mobility that supports sustainable socioeconomic development in India by developing an energy efficient, safe, reliable, affordable, and environment-friendly railway system along corridors with heavy bulk freight traffic. The program was approved in 2011 and was estimated to cost, including taxes and duties, physical and price contingencies, interest and other charges during implementation. The program's two first tranches were approved in 2011 and 2014, respectively. The program is implemented by Rail Vikas Nigam Limited (RVNL), which is a Special Purpose Vehicle created to undertake project development, mobilization of financial resources and supervise the construction of railway projects. It is a wholly owned Government company under the provisions of Section 617 of Companies Act. Civil works in all subprojects are ongoing.

2. At the time of the MFF approval, the investment program was categorized as A given its significant resettlement impacts, in accordance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009). According to the recommendation report to the President (RRP)¹, ADB's key project document, it was assessed that around 4,000 persons will be affected by the subprojects, out of which 76 households will be physically displaced and 344 economically displaced. The total resettlement budget for the program originally was Rs. 135,033,578 to be financed by the government of India. It was assessed that 4 of the 5 subprojects led to resettlement impacts. Four resettlement plans and a resettlement framework were prepared in 2011 in accordance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009), the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (amended in 1984) and the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy (2007).² A total of 6 resettlement plans and one resettlement framework were prepared for the program: 2 resettlement plans for Hospet-Tinaighat (one for the Maharashtra and one for the Karnataka sections), 2 resettlement plans for the Raipur-Titlagarh subproject (one for the Odisha and one for the Chhattisgarh sections), one resettlement plan for the Sambalpur-Titlagarh subproject and one for the Daund-Gulbarga subproject. All social safeguards documents are disclosed on the website.³ The Table 1 below shows the subprojects and their resettlement impacts:

Table 1: List of subprojects

No	Subproject Name	Length (in km)	Location (State)	Civil works	Resettle ment	LAR Implementation Progress
1	Daund-Gulbarga	224	Maharashtra and Karnataka	Doubling	Yes	Completed
2	Raipur-Titlagarh	203	Chhattisgarh and Odisha	Doubling	Yes	Completed
3	Sambalpur-Titlagarh	182	Odisha	Doubling	Yes	Ongoing
4	Hospet-Tinaighat	229	Karnataka	Doubling	Yes	Ongoing
5	Pune-Guntakal	641	Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh	Electrification	No	N/A

¹ <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/project-document/70861/rrp-ind-36317.pdf>

² Hospet-Tinaghat Subproject Resettlement Plan, Daund-Gulbarga Resettlement Plan, Raipur-Titlagarh Resettlement Plan, Sambalpur-Titlagarh Resettlement Plan. For more information, please see disclosed document on the following link: <https://www.adb.org/projects/36330-013/main>

³ <https://www.adb.org/projects/36330-013/main#project-documents>

3. This report presents the due diligence of the resettlement plan (RP) related to the project. The objective of this due diligence report (DDR) is to verify the compliance of the RP implementation with ADB *Safeguard Policy Statement* (SPS) 2009 and to account for all land acquisition and resettlement activities (LAR) at field level. Compliance with SPS is a requirement for the third tranche to be approved.

A. Overall progress in implementation of land acquisition and resettlement activities:

4. As of July 2017:

- A total of 374 out of 1538 affected persons have received compensation and resettlement assistance for a total of Rs. 2,65,470,850.5.
- A total of 212 vulnerable households have been identified for all subprojects and provided with additional vulnerability allowance.
- All livelihood and skills improvement training activities were conducted in August 2016, with the participation of 154 (including 46 women) for all subprojects.
- Pictures of the Corridor of Impact with encroachment and cleared after payments are included in Annex 4.

Subproject Name	LA payments	Resettlement assistance payments (TH/NTH)	Total per subproject
Sambalpur Titlagarh	233,508,764	2,253,766 (NTH)	235,762,530
Hospet-Tinaighat	1,1152,300		1,1152,300
Raipur-Titlagarh	0	17,697,983.5	17,697,983.5
Daund-Gulbarga	0	858,037	858,037
Total	24,4661,064	20,809,786.5	2,65,470,850.5

For Hospet-Tinaighat - Direct purchase amounts released as on June 2017 (but not included in the above table)

Koppal dt HOSSALLI/Munirabad, Koppal, Kampasagar/Munirabad amount =45,91,000 +4,92,00,348 = Rs 5,37,91,348/-

Gadag DT Bettageri/Gadag =Rs 2,33,66,600/-

Grand Total: Rs. 77,157,948

II. METHODOLOGY FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE DUE DILIGENCE REPORT

5. The DDR was prepared by the General Consultant (GC) Resettlement Specialist, ADB Social Safeguards Specialists and ADB Staff Consultant. It is based on the information gathered during the field visits, consultations with affected persons (APs), consultations with key staff from RVNL and the PIUs, as well as the review of key resettlement documentation including data verification at the Deputy Commissioner's Office and at the NGO's office.

6. The following documents were reviewed as part of the due diligence: (i) the disclosed resettlement plans, (ii) the approved micro-plans for the subprojects, (iii) the semi-annual reports,⁴ (iv) the NGO reports and documentations, (v) the district commissioner's documentation and ADB Mission's Aide Memoires.

III. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

A. RVNL

7. RVNL is implementing the resettlement and land acquisition activities on behalf of the project. There is one project implementation unit for each subproject, under the supervision of a

⁴ <https://www.adb.org/projects/36330-013/main#project-documents>

project manager. Under each CPM there is a Project Director (PD) for each package of subproject. One of the Project Director from each PIU has been entrusted with additional charge of RP implementation for all packages of a subproject. is responsible for overseeing the LAR activities on behalf of each PIU.

8. RVNL in Delhi has a resettlement and land acquisition specialist, who is responsible for guiding the LAR implementation process for all its activities.

B. District Commissioner - Land Revenue Department

9. The district commissioner from the revenue department is responsible for administering the cash compensation under law for title-holders. Under this project, the district commissioner have been administering the compensations as per the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 for the Hospet-Tinaghat subproject and as per the new Land Act 2013 for Sambalpur-Titlagahr subproject.

C. General Consultant

10. A General Consultant (GC) firm has been mobilized for the overall supervision, monitoring and reporting of the investment program. The Resettlement Expert of the General Consultant has been mobilized since 14 June 2013 and is responsible for:

- Monitoring the LAR activities
- verify data through random checking at the field level
- Identify the strengths and weaknesses and suggest corrective action plans.
- prepare semi-annual monitoring reports for RVNL and ADB.
- assess the adequacy of compensation and resettlement benefits given to the affected persons and whether these follow the approved entitlement matrix
- assess the affected persons' conditions of living post-resettlement

11. Overall, the GC social expert has provided the following inputs since the beginning of the project:

Table 2: Mobilization of GC Social Expert

Year	Input (days)	Input (man-month)
2013	80	2.67
2014	70	2.33
2015	79	2.63
2016	110	3.66
2017 (up to June included)	70	2.33
Total	409	13.62

D. RP implementing NGO

12. M/s Sugam International Sansthan (NGO), based in Lucknow, was recruited in December 2011 to assist RVNL in implementing LAR activities. This included support in the land acquisition, the verification of individual plot, verify and update the list of affected persons, verify and update plots and assets based on the Revenue Map, prepare affected persons identification cards, assist affected persons in opening bank accounts and in conducting the payments and prepare the monthly progress report to RVNL. Two contracts were awarded:

13. **Contract 1:** NGO Services Contract Agreement for implementation of Resettlement Plan (RP) for Project Affected Persons of Raipur–Titlagarh and Titlagarh–Sambalpur doubling projects on South East Central Railway and East Coast Railway in the states of Chhattisgarh and Odisha. The contract started on 23 January 2012 and was extended until 31 August 2016 for a total amount of INR 2,296,100.

14. **Contract 2:** NGO Services Contract Agreement for implementation of Resettlement Plan (RP) for Daund– Gulbarga and Hospet–Tinaighat doubling projects on Central Railway and South Western Railway in the states of Maharashtra and Karnataka.

E. The Asian Development Bank (ADB)

15. The ADB is monitoring the project, including safeguards, through its Headquarter Mission. In general, one mission including safeguards specialists was conducted every year. Below is a Table with the list of all missions that included safeguards specialist staff from ADB.

Table 3: List of ADB mission

Type of Mission	Dates
Loan inception	8-12 Oct 2012
Review	22 June -7 July 2013
Review	12-23 Aug 2013
Review	24 Nov- 4 Dec 2014
Review	16-24 Nov 2015.
Review	22-26 May 2017
ADB staff consultant (Sambalpur-Titlagarh)	July 2-8, 2017
ADB staff consultant (Hospet-Tinaighat)	July 2-7, 2017

IV. DISCREPANCIES BETWEEN THE ORIGINAL 2011 ESTIMATES AND FINAL CENSUS UPDATES

A. Estimated number of affected households

16. The most updated census indicated that around 1670 households are affected by the investment program under all projects, mostly of them are title-holders located in the Sambalpur-Titlagarh, (79%), followed by nontitle holders in Raipur-Titlagarh 16. This is an increase from the 2011 resettlement plans, which had underestimated the number of affected households by almost three times. Overall, there were no major change in the design and alignment thus the best interpretation for this underestimate is that there must have been some sections that were overlooked during the preparation of the RPs.

Table 4: 2011 estimates versus latest surveys⁵

Subproject Name	2011 RP			Latest survey		
	Title-holder	Nontitle-holder	TOTAL 2011	Title-holder	Nontitle-holder	TOTAL 2017
*Sambalpur-Titlagarh	377	26	403	1313	14	1327
Raipur-Titlagarh		26	26	0	261	261
*Hospet-Tinaigaht	60		60	77	0	77
Daund-Gulbarga		7	7	0	5	5
Subtotal	437	59	496	1390	280	1670

⁵ The numbers may change as payments in Sambalpur-Titlagarh and Hospet-Tinaighat are ongoing

B. Private land acquisition:

17. Only two of the subprojects (Hospet-Tinaighat and Sambalpur-Titlagarh) require private land acquisition. According to the 2011 resettlement plans for Hospet-Tinagaht and Sambalpur-Titlagarh, 132 acres were originally required. However, as per the latest designs, a total of 110.653 acres will ultimately be required. This includes an additional 3 acres of private land identified recently in Hospet-Tinaighat to accommodate minor design changes in station layouts.

Subproject Name	No. acres 2011 RP	No. acres latest census (July 2017)
Sambalpur-Titlagarh	95.5	79.503
Raipur-Titlagarh	0	0
Hospet-Tinagaht	37	31.150
Daund-Gulbarga	0	0
Total	132	110.653

- Sambalpur Titlagarh SIA under study, as of July 2017 Private 79.503, Govt.46.746, Forest 15.340=141.589

V. PROGRESS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF RESETTLEMENT AND LAND ACQUISITION ACTIVITIES

A. Summary of land acquisition and resettlement activities

18. The updated surveyed for all subprojects with resettlement impacts identified 1538 title and non-title affected households. The resettlement activities for the Raipur-Titlagahr and Sambalpur-Titlagahr have been completed. Overall, out all 1538 affected persons, around 30% have been paid as of July 2017 for a total of **INR 2,65,470,850.5**.

19. Overall, no construction has occurred where compensation and assistance has not been provided. There are two landowners however who claim that their land has been taken over and civil works has started prior to being compensated (see p. 17 and the Action Plan, section XI p. 18). These instances are being investigated by the CSC resettlement expert and independent monitors hired by ADB, as the landowners were still not able to provide ownership documents.

Table 4: Summary of identified vs. paid affected persons

Subproject Name	No TH	No. NTH	No. paid	%
Sambalpur Titlagarh	1313	14	222 (208 TH and 14 NTH)	17%
Hospet-Tinaighat	77	0	25 (resettlement benefits out of which 19 have been paid for land)	32%
Raipur-Titlagarh	0	261	260	100% ⁶
Daund-Gulbarga	0	5	5	100%
Total	1258	280	374	30%

Table 5: Compensation and Resettlement Payments made to date

Subproject Name	LA payments	Resettlement assistance payments (TH/NTH)	Total per subproject
Sambalpur Titlagarh	233,508,764	2,253,766 (NTH)	235,762,530
Hospet-Tinaighat	1,1152,300		1,1152,300
Raipur-Titlagarh	0	17,697,983.5	17,697,983.5
Daund-Gulbarga	0	858,037	858,037
Total	24,4661,064	20,809,786.5	2,65,470,850.5

⁶ One household has not claimed his payment and he cannot be found

B. Overall progress in private land acquisition

20. A total of 110.653 acres of private land acquisition is required for only two of the five subprojects: (i) the Sambalpur-Titlagarh subproject and the (jj) Hospet-Tinaighat subproject. As of July 2017, 13.635 acres (for SBP-TIG) (17.317%) have been compensated for. A total of 231 landowners have been paid. The slow progress since 2011 is explained by the coming into force of India's new Land Acquisition Act (LARR 2013) and the poor performance of the NGO Sugam International Sansthan. However, since 2016, LAR activities have been picked up, particularly for the Hospet-Tinaighat subproject. The land acquisition process for Sambalpur-Titlagarh remains slow. The following factors have explained the relative improvement in the speeding up of land acquisition:

- (i) the approval of the LARR 2013 rules for the state of Karnataka and Odisha at the end of 2015;
- (ii) the approval of the Ministry of Railway to go for direct purchase in Karnataka in May 2016

Table 6: Progress of Payment for land and assets (titleholders)

Project	Private land (acres)	Private land acquired (acres)	%	Amount disbursed (INR)	Title holders identified	Title holders paid
Hospet-Tinaighat						
Under former land act	31.150	18.95	61%	11,152,300	77	23
Direct purchase		12.200		144,069,042		
Sambalpur-Titlagarh	79.503	13.635	17.15	233,508,764	1313	208
Total	110.653	44.785	40%	38,873,0106	1390	231

21. The LARR 2013 will not apply to the Hospet-Tinaghat suproject. 61% of the private land required for Hospet-Tinaghat was already acquired under the old Act. Out of 23 titleholders, 19 have been paid INR 7,679,712 for compensation and 25 have been paid INR 370,000 in resettlement allowances.

22. As for the remaining 11 acres, the EA will undergo direct negotiations with APs. As of July 2017, a deal was reached for 5.6 acres, negotiations had failed for 1.1 acre, and negotiations were ongoing for the remaining 4.6 acres. In the case of failed negotiations, the EA agreed to favor engineering solutions or scope modification to avoid land acquisition rather than going through the formal LARR 2013 process.

23. The LARR 2013 now regulates the land acquisition process of Sambalpur-Titlagahr besides for 9.6 acres (12% of the total required land for this subproject), which acquisition had already initiated under the old Act. The impact of the application of the LARR 2013 on the entitlement matrix approved for Sambalpur-Titlagahr has been assessed with the following findings: (i) the application of the LARR 2013 will not affect the entitlements with regards to nontitle holders, as they have already been paid as per the RP; (ii) for title-holders, the provisions in the LARR are overall more generous than the ones in the entitlement matrix. The only exception is for the vulnerable category, where the LARR 2013 only considers scheduled tribes. In order to bridge this gap, the vulnerable definition will be broadened to include households headed by disabled, scheduled castes, women-headed households, and men below poverty level – as already highlighted in the RP. An addendum to the Sambalpur-Titlagahr RP will be prepared to detail these bridging measures.

C. Overall Progress in Payment of Resettlement Assistance⁷

24. A total of 366 affected persons, title and nontitle combined were paid INR 62988756.5 in resettlement assistance.

Table 7: Resettlement Assistance Paid

Subproject Name	Resettlement assistance payments (TH/NTH)	No. of households paid
Sambalpur Titlagarh	44,062,736	76 (TH&NTH)
Hospet-Tinaighat	370,000	25
Raipur-Titlagarh	17,697,983.5	260
Daund-Gulbarga	858,037	5
Total	62,988,756.5	366

VI. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

25. A Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) at each district level for all the subprojects was formed to deal with the disputes and grievances and facilitate timely implementation of the project. The GRC is headed by the District Collector (DC; or District Magistrate) or a representative from the Collector's office; the other members of the GRC include the Assistant Resettlement Specialist (ARS) from the PIU office, representatives of affected persons (APs), particularly of vulnerable category, local government representatives, NGOs at least one representative of project-affected women in each community and one representative of tribes affected by the project, if any, and other interest groups.

Table 8: GRC Report

Sl. No.	Subproject Name	Length (in Km.)	Preparation of RPs	GRC Status				
				GRC Formed	GRC under process	GRC meeting held with dates	No. of Complaints received	No. of Complaints resolved
1	Daund-Gulbarga	224	Maharashtra	Formed	NA	NA	Not Yet	Not Yet
2	Sambalpur-Titlagarh	182	Odisha	Formed	NA	NA	Not Yet	Not Yet
3	Raipur-Titlagarh	203	Chhattisgarh and Odisha	Formed	NA	NA	Not Yet	Not Yet
4	Hospet-Tinaighat	229	Karnataka	Formed	NA	GRC-cum Consent Negotiation Meeting was held on 6/07/2013	Not Yet	Not Yet

26. However, in spite of being officially set up, the GRCs have not been functioning well. As is seen from the Table they are not filling their role of receiving and addressing complaints. The APs are often not familiar about them and tend to submit their grievances directly to the PIUs.

⁷ Resettlement assistance is defined by: replacement cost of assets for nontitle holders and additional assistance measures to both title and nontitle holders (i.e. transportation costs, vulnerability allowance, etc)

This is due to a lack of training of GRC members, the difficulty in ensuring members meet on a regular basis and a high turnover of the R&R focal points in the PIU.

VII. VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS*

27. The updated verification survey identified 212 vulnerable households. Below is the breakdown per subproject. To date INR 1,430,000 was disbursed in additional vulnerability allowances.

Table 9: Comparison affected vulnerable households with 2011 RP (as of July 2017)

Subproject Name	2011 RP	After verification survey	Vulnerability allowance disbursed (INR)
Daund-Gulbara	4	5	50,000
Sambalpur-Titlagarh	235	14	130,000 NTH
Raipur-Titlagarh	1	174	1,400,000
Hospet-Tinaighat	3	19	110,000
Total	243	212	1,690,000

28. The segregated information of vulnerable households per type of vulnerability is incomplete. Efforts will be made to gather this information for the next social monitoring report. The partial data is presented in the Table 10 below.

Table 10: Number of affected vulnerable households per category

Subproject Name	Below poverty level	Female-headed	Elderly-headed	Tribal	Scheduled Caste	Total Vulnerable
Daund-Gulbara	-	1	1	-	3	5
Sambalpur-Titlagarh	9	4	1	0	0	14
Raipur-Titlagarh	134	20	Not available	Not available	20	174
Hospet-Tinaighat	8	8	3	-	3	19
Total						212

*Since SIA for Sambalpur-Titalagarh was under study final data on vulnerable awaited.

*Since NGO is compiling the completion report for Raipur-Titlagarh the final data on vulnerable awaited.

VIII. DETAILED LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION FOR EACH SUBPROJECT

A. Daund-Gulbarga

29. The subproject area starts from Bhigwan (at Chainage 294.860 km) and ends at Mohol (at Chainage 422.090 km) for 127 km in the state of Maharashtra and starts at Hotgi (at Chainage 470.040 km) and ends at Gulbarga (at Chainage 568.068 km) in Karnataka for 98 km, encompassing a total of 224 km.

30. The subproject does not require land acquisition. The 2011 resettlement plan originally identified 7 affected households cultivating public land, 4 and 3 in the resettlement plan of Maharashtra⁸ and Karnataka⁹, respectively. However, the NGO, PIU staff and GC specialist conducted a verification survey in 2014 and identified 5 structures on public land in the Maharashtra section belonging to five households for a total of 22 persons expected to be affected. No

⁸ <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/project-document/61697/36330-013-ind-rpab-06.pdf>

⁹ <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/project-document/61696/36330-013-ind-rpab-05.pdf>

cultivation was observed. These households are non-title holders and have been cultivating some of the railway land.

31. A total of INR 858,037 was distributed to the 5 households in 2013. The following entitlements were provided. All households have dismantled their structure and relocated outside the corridor of impact. The households refused the livelihood training because they did not see the need to learn a new skill as they are working in a factory nearby. This was provided in writing (see sample in Annex 1).

B. Raipur-Titlagahr

32. The original RP identified 26 nontitle households for a total of 100 persons. The updated survey showed a marked increase in the number of affected persons, reaching a total of 261 households.

33. As of July 2017, resettlement activities have been completed with 260 out of 261 affected households received their full payments (first and second installments, the second one was given after the affected person dismantled their structures). The last payments were made to 49 households in Chandi Nagar on July 21, 2017. A total of INR 17,697,983.5 were paid to 260 households. One household was not found despite several outreach attempts.

34. The ADB mission visited the area in May 2017 and discussed with several affected persons. The mission visited Parvarti Nagar and Mahasamund, where resettlement impacts were most significant. The mission noted that all structures had been dismantled and discussions with affected households confirmed they had received their full payments and some participated to the livelihood improvement program. Feedback from consultations showed that affected persons were overall satisfied with the resettlement process and that the financial assistance was mostly used to build new structures outside the corridor of impact. Given that the contracts for packages 1 and 3 have been terminated, there has been no conflict between the delays in the resettlement process and the civil works. However, there is a risk for new encroachment of the corridor of impact should civil works be further delayed.

C. Sambalpur-Titlagarh

35. As per the original RP, the land acquisition requirement for the subproject was 147.44 Acres including 95.54 Acres of private land and 51.90 Acres of Government land. As per the RP, 388 households including 26 non-titleholders were affected with 3547 persons in total. The land acquisition requirement was subsequently revised to 79.503. The updated surveys showed that the impact increased to 1327 households (1313 titleholders and 14 nontitle-holders).

36. The impacts on titleholder households have increased due to the division of land (i.e. original landowner deceased and plot shared among his/her children) and revision of land records. Due to the minimization of impacts, the number of non-titleholders (NTH) also reduced to 14 from the earlier estimate of 26. All the 14 non-titleholders identified under the subproject have received full payment of compensation and assistance as per the entitlement matrix. The details on the 14 NTH and payment details are included in the Micro-plan.

37. The land requirements per district are shown below in Table: 11.

Table 11: Land Acquisition Requirement

Sl. No.	District	Private (Acre)	Government (Acre)	Forest (Acre)
1	Sambalpur	4.620	46.746	15.340
2	Bargarh	22.850		
3	Balangir	42.848		
4	Sonepur	9.185		
Possession taken		13.635	10.770	NIL
Total		79.503		15.34
Grand Total		141.589		

38. As of July 2017, 222 (17%) of affected households out of an estimated 1327 have received compensation and resettlement assistance for a total of INR 181,532,284.

39. Under Sambalpur district, 4.450 acres of land has been acquired under the LAA-1894 and SPS and rest of the land in other district including balance in Sambalpur district are being acquired as per the RFCTLAR Act-2013 and SPS.

40. The status of land acquisition as on date is presented in the Table 12 below.

Table 12¹⁰: Status of the land acquisition process

District	Possession Taken	Payment in Progress	SIA Completed	SIA Required	Total	No. HH identified	Additional TH
Sambalpur	4.450	0.170	*	0	4.620	31	
Bargarh	0.000	0.000	22.850	0.000	22.850	528	16
Balangir	0.000	0.000	42.848	0.000	42.848	539	22
Sonepur	5.183	4.002	**	0.000	9.185	177	
Total	9.633	4.172	65.698	0.000	79.503	1275	38
%	12.11%	5.24%	100.00	0.000			

41. **Status of payment:** A total of INR 235,762,530 has been provided in compensation and resettlement assistance for the subproject to date, including INR 233,508,764 provided to 31 title holders in compensation and INR 2,253,766 provided in resettlement assistance to 14 nontitle-holders.

Subproject Name	LA payments	Resettlement assistance payments (TH/NTH)	Total per subproject
Sambalpur Titlagarh	233,508,764	2,253,766 (NTH)	235,762,530

42. The due diligence identified that the 31 households paid compensation under the old act were not paid any resettlement benefits as per the entitlement matrix. This has been agreed with the government as an action item to correct as soon as possible (see action plan, p. 19).

43. **Institutional Arrangement.** For subproject implementation RVNL has established offices at Sambalpur, Balangir and Titlagarh. The entire stretch is divided into four construction packages.

44. A Senior Manager from RVNL posted at Sambalpur office is coordinating all land acquisition activities for the subproject. RVNL has hired a retired revenue officer (SDO) as

¹⁰ The SIA was not required for 4.450 Acres of land was acquired under the old Act and another 0.170 Acres of land was acquired during the ordinance period while the SIA was exempted. However, the fresh proposal for 1.509 acres of land will need SIA.

consultant to support all land acquisition related activities. Another retired district forest office (DFO) has been hired for assisting forestland diversion and other forest related clearances.

45. For land acquisition purpose, Government of Odisha has designated a Special Land Acquisition Officer (SLAO) for this subproject. The SLAO is responsible for payment of compensation and assistance as per the RFCTLAR Act-2013. An Additional Collector is acting as Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement who is responsible for formulation of R&R scheme.

46. An NGO (Sugam International) was hired by RVNL to support RP implementation activities. The NGO supported the RVNL in preparation of micro-plan and assisted in payment to the NTH only. Since the RFCTLAR Act-2013 requires all land acquisition and resettlement process to be completed by the DC only, RVNL terminated the services of NGO in August-2016 after completion of NTH payments in the subproject. From RVNL site, one DGM posted at Balangir was looking after the NTH issue and coordinating with the NGO.

47. As per the provision of RP, GRC were constituted in each project district but not functioning and since the LARR 2013 has entered into force all land acquisition related grievances are now being monitored by the Administration R&R.

Table 13: Specific Observation and Recommended Corrective Action

Sl. No.	Observation	Corrective Action
1	One non-titleholder (commercial structure) at Sambalpur level crossing is not included in the NTH list and excluded from the Micro-plan because it is on other Government land and not in Railway land. As per the ADB policy and agreed resettlement framework, all non-titleholders living or earning their livelihood on the acquired land will be compensated for their structure.	Since the road land is being acquired/transferred in the name of Railway and the structure is affected, it needs to be included under the subproject impact and all eligible compensation and assistance has to be paid to him prior to displacement.
2	In Sambalpur district, 4.450 Acres of land was acquired under LA Act-1894 and only compensation for land and other assets was paid as per the provision of Act. In addition to the compensation, the DPs were also eligible for various assistance agreed in the approved RP. However, it is observed and confirmed during the site visit that no such assistance as per the entitlement matrix has been paid to the DPs.	All the DPs received only compensation for their loss of land and structures needs to be paid their eligible assistance as per the entitlement matrix of RP. RVNL needs to verify all such DPs and prepare a supplementary micro-plan and pay their eligible assistance.
3	As per the RFCTLAR Act-2013, each affected family shall be eligible for choosing one time one-time payment of Rs. 500,000 per affected family. However, it has been observed that this assistance paid to the affected families losing structures and does not include the land losers.	Since the R&R package mentioned under schedule – II of the RFCTLAR Act-2013, does not difference between land and structures and all affected families are eligible for this assistance, the DLAO needs to issue supplementary award and pay the balance amount to eligible DPs.

D. Hospet – Tinaighat

1. Summary of LAR progress.

48. This project is situated in the state of Karnataka. The Hospet-Tinaighat subproject involves the acquisition of 31.150 acres of private land out of which 18.95 acres had been acquired under Land Acquisition Act, 1894 and the remaining 12.200 acres is in various stages of direct purchase (See Table 14 below). The subproject Resettlement Plan prepared in March 2011 reports that all affected households are titleholders and the same was confirmed with RVNL during the updated surveys. No non-titleholders were found in this project.

49. Around for Hospet-Tinaighat 19 (TH) under 6(1) notification and 25 TH for resettlement allowances. Total 25 out of estimated 77 have received compensation and resettlement for a total of INR 11,152,300

Table 14: Land acquisition/purchase progress

S. No	Process of LA	Extent of Private Land		Total Extent in Acres	Landowners
		Private	Govt Department		Paid
1	Under LA Act 1894	17.925	1.025	18.95	11
	Resettlement assistance as per RP				25
2	Consensus Reached under Direct Purchase	5.600	0.875	6.48	14 ¹¹
3	Direct Purchase Negotiations Initiated	4.620	-	4.62	Not Known
4	Negotiations Failed - Acquisition under Act to be Initiated	1.100	-	1.10	Not Known
	Total	29.245	1.900	31.15	

2. Administrative Arrangements

50. The contract of M/s. Sugam International Sansthan for implementation of the resettlement plan after getting extensions for consecutive 2 years expired on 04/01/2016. As NGO constantly failed to deploy requisite manpower, RVNL had decided not to extend the contract of NGO M/s. Sugam International Sansthan beyond 04/01/2016 for this project. Upon termination of this contract, RVNL corporate office advised the PIU to appoint a local agency or local experts in consultation with GC to carry out the balance R&R activities of the project. Two local experts through the firm M/s Mujanath have been recruited on intermittent basis and mobilized since 15 June 2016 at RVNL Hubli. They were given a training by the Social Expert of the GC in Hubli on 16 June 2016.

51. The internal monitoring and management of the documentation for the subproject has overall been poor. For example, it was not possible to obtain the revenue department copies of payment of the 6 parcels of land purchase under the former land act (see below for more details). This is due to the initial poor performance of the NGO and insufficient time allocated to the two individual consultants.

3. Details of the Land Acquisition Progress.

52. The 18.95 acres that had been acquired under Land Acquisition (LA) Act, 1894 involves 27 land parcels out of which owners of 11 landowners have been paid compensation for 11 land parcels for a total of INR 3,069,947. The remaining 16 parcels have been handed over to and occupied by RVNL but their related 32 assumed landowners have not been paid by the District Commissioner. These assumed landowners have not been able to receive their compensation

¹¹ Consensus reached with the 14-land owners and 4-Govt Departments. RVNL handed over the cheque on 05 July 2017 to the DC.

due to they not being able to establish their ownership through documentation or issues related to mutation of titles.

53. The land acquisition initiated under the earlier LA Act in 5-villages as early as 2011 and later in the year 2013 in 1-village along with additional land in one of the 5-villages. The date of award under Sec 11 of the earlier LA Act could not be ascertained, as copies of land acquisition awards were not available with RVNL. However, details of payment made to the landowners was available with RVNL. The compensation for land to the 11-land parcels initiated under the old act has been paid only between January 2015 and July 2016.

54. The compensation paid to 5-land parcels in the villages of *Hosalli* and *Bhanapur* has complied with Sec 24(1)(a) of RFCTLARR Act. Since the working sheets detailing the computation of the compensation for land for the other 6-land parcels was not available, it could not be ascertained if it is in compliance with Sec 24(1)(a) of RFCTLARR Act. Further, for the 5-land parcels for which the working sheets are available the compensation has been disbursed 4-6 months late, beyond the period for which interest had been computed.

Summary of Land Acquisition under 6(1) Notification.

S.No	Village Name	Extent Required			Number of Land Parcels Involved	Classification of Land	Date of 4 (1) Notification	Date of Award	Award Amount	No of Land Parcels Paid	Date of Payment to Landowners	Amount Disbursed	Number of Land parcels for which Payment Not Made - Either due to lack of clear title or refusal of the land owner	Total Amount Disbursed per Village.
		ACRE	GUNTA	ANNA										
1	Annigeri	2	23	0	7	1 NA 6 Agriculture	14.12.2011	14.01.2015	₹ 131,697.00	3	15.04.2015	₹ 131,697.00	4	₹ 368,750.00
							13.06.2013		₹ 85,602.00		15.04.2015	₹ 85,602.00		
									₹ 151,451.00		17.01.2015	₹ 151,451.00		
2	Talabal	2	9	0	3	Agriculture	26.12.2013	07.04.2014	₹ 70,191.00	3	01.09.2015	₹ 70,191.00	0	₹ 1,182,099.00
									₹ 774,998.00		23.07.2015	₹ 774,998.00		
									₹ 336,910.00		23.07.2015	₹ 336,910.00		
3	Hosalli	1	25	0	6	Agriculture	28.12.2011	18.01.2013	₹ 185,365.00	6	10.05.2016	₹ 185,365.00	0	₹ 2,008,126.00
									₹ 710,568.00		10.05.2016	₹ 710,568.00		
									₹ 278,048.00		23.07.2016	₹ 278,048.00		
									₹ 308,942.00		07.07.2017	₹ 308,942.00		
									₹ 154,472.00		18.08.2016	₹ 154,472.00		
									₹ 370,731.00		07.08.2017	₹ 370,731.00		
4	Bhanapur	1	31	0	5	Agriculture	28.12.2011	18.01.2013	₹ 191,029.00	2	29.06.2016	₹ 191,029.00	3	₹ 368,413.00
									₹ 177,384.00		29.06.2016	₹ 177,384.00		
									₹ 40,935.00					
									₹ 47,757.00					
									₹ 27,290.00					
5	Sompur	4	16	0	4	Agriculture	28.12.2011	18.01.2013	₹ 127,439.00	4	26.09.2016	₹ 127,439.00	0	₹ 1,019,510.00
									₹ 127,439.00		26.09.2016	₹ 127,439.00		
									₹ 249,084.00		26.09.2016	₹ 249,084.00		
									₹ 515,548.00		26.09.2016	₹ 515,548.00		
6	Koppal	6	14	0	3	NA	28.12.2011	18.01.2013	₹ 2,732,814.00	1	26.08.2016	₹ 2,732,814.00	1	₹ 2,732,814.00
									₹ 3,356,606.00					
									NA					
Total (Acr-Gunta-Anna)		16	118	0	Total Amount			₹ 11,152,300.00		₹ 7,679,712.00		₹ 7,679,712.00		
Total (Acr-Gunta-Anna)		18	38	0										
Total (Acr)		18.950												

4. Payment of Rehabilitation and Resettlement assistance.

55. The microplan for resettlement allowance has been approved for 25 out of total 43 PAPs. An amount of 370,000 INR of entitlements was disbursed to 25 titleholders in December 2013 – even if only 19 were paid for their land as described above. Our understanding is that the remaining landowners were given their resettlement benefits inspite of their inability to show proper ownership documentation. Due to incomplete documentation at the site it was not possible to assess whether the 25 affected persons who were paid resettlement benefits correlate with the 19 landowners who received compensations.

Table 15: Total payments as of July 2017

Subproject Name	INR	No. landowners
Compensation for land and structures	7,679,712	19
Amount transferred to DC for initial direct purchase	77,157,948	54
Payment of Resettlement activities	370,000	25
Total	85,207,660	n/a

5. Land acquisition – direct purchase through Revenue Department.

56. The District authorities of Koppal and Gadag vide letters dated 17/2/2016 and 20/1/2016 respectively had suggested direct purchase of land through Revenue Department to avoid further delay in land acquisition. The proposal for the direct purchase of land was sent to Advisor (land), Ministry of Railway on 29 March 2016. The Railway Board, Ministry of Railways, has communicated its approval to RVNL on 20/5/2016 (see Annex 3) for direct purchase of land from landowners through Revenue Department of Government of Karnataka for Hospet- Tinaighat doubling project with condition that compensation amount should not be less than specified in Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement (LARR) act 2013.

57. As on 07 July 2017, out of 11.78 acres proposed under direct purchase, consensus has been reached with landowners for 6.33 acres, preliminary negotiation meetings have been held or negotiation meetings are to be conducted for 4.35 acres and for the remaining 1.10 acres, negotiations failed and acquisition under RFCTLARR Act is to be initiated.

58. Karnataka Government GO on direct purchase dispenses with the requirement of Rehabilitation and Resettlement. The DC has computed the compensation to be paid to the land owners in accordance with Sec 26 to Sec 30 of RFCTLARR Act and had submitted the request for funds to disburse to the land owners as early as October / November 2016. The DC had provided for 12 percent additional market value for 1-year, to cover the period from the date of agreement/consent to date of registration/payment.

59. However, for the landowners of 6.33 acres who agreed for negotiated settlement, RVNL has released the payment to the DC only on 05 July 2017, almost 7-months beyond the 1-year period for which the 12 percent additional market value was computed. This delay will necessitate payment of additional market value for the period beyond 1-year till the date of disbursement to landowners.

Table 16: Direct Purchase Payments

Purchased as of July 2017 (acres)	Amount paid (INR)	No. of landowners to be paid	Comment
12.200	144,069,042	54	The money has been transferred to the DC on July 5 2017 but the landowners have not been paid yet The money has been transferred for only 5.20 acres out of the 6.33 where consensus for direct purchase was reached

6. Compliance with SPS Requirement for Negotiated Land Acquisition

60. As required by SPS, an independent monitor was sent by ADB to verify whether the direct purchase process had been fair and transparent. Interactions with the land owners and monitor revealed that the negotiations had been based on meaningful consultation with the District Price Advisory Committee, chaired by the District Collector. However, it is recommended that the remaining negotiation and settlement process is documented by an independent external party, it is recommended that the NGO and the 2-independent staff supporting RVNL in land acquisition be present for all future negotiation meetings.

7. Other Pending issues

61. **Land Acquisition Requiring Further Verification:** Two land owners in Alnavar, reported that they did not agree to the negotiations held with the District Collector, as they wanted interest to be paid from 2012 to till date, for their land that was notified under LA Act in 2012 and handed over to RVNL for construction thereafter. They further reported that they agreed to the rate determined by the District Collector and the negotiations failed since their request for interest was turned down by the District Collector. However, RVNL reported that these were new cases and their land was not notified in 2012 as claimed by the landowners. A visit to the site with the 2-landowners revealed that the construction has been completed in the section reported as their land for which compensation is yet to be paid. This claim of these 2-landowners must be verified and if found to be true, they should be paid interest for the said period immediately. Taking possession of land without paying compensation is non-compliance with ADB SPS requirement and as well as Sec 38(1) of RFCTLARR Act.

62. **Notice to be given to tenants living in Gadak buildings:** The subproject involves acquisition of residential buildings in *Gadak Town* and there are tenants in 2-buildings. The land being proposed to be acquired under negotiated settlement, it is recommended that these tenants are given 3-months' notice to vacate. Further, the individual consultants should meet the landowners periodically and brief them about the progress in land acquisition through direct purchase and the method of valuation of land and building.

IX. OTHER ASSISTANCE MEASURES IN THE RESETTLEMENT PROCESS

A. Income and Livelihood Restoration Program (ILRP)

63. The income and livelihood restoration program (ILRP) has been arranged for one member of each vulnerable households and all displaced persons. Trainings only took place for the Sambalpur-Titlagarh and Hospet-Tinaighat subprojects, as in the two other projects the eligible affected persons were not interested in participating. For Daund-Gulbarg, affected households had a secure livelihood in nearby factories and for Hospet-Tinaighat they are farmers not

interested in learning new skills. They provided their views not to participate in writing (see Annex 1).

64. A total of 154 persons participated to the trainings, including 46 (30%) women. For the Raipur-Titlagarh, the trainings took place August 8 to 10, 2016 in Chandinagar and Parwati Nagar and from 11 to 13 August 2016 in Mahasamund and Kantabaji. For the Sambalpur-Titlagahr subproject, trainings took place in Sambalpur on August 27-29.

65. A total of two trainings were provided, focusing on agriculture and Candle making. Each training lasted one day. The cost of the training amounted to 616,000 to cover the cost of 4,000 per participant. The participants interviewed during consultations indicated that they were satisfied with the training and wanted to use the new skills. However, they would recommend providing a seed grant for them to buy the materials to start making and selling the new products.

Table 17: Gender segregated participants to livelihood training

Subproject Name	Male participants	Female participants	Total
Sambalpur-Titlagarh	9	5	14
Raipur-Titlagarh	99	41	140
Total	108	46	154

B. Participation in construction activities

66. No affected persons were employed in construction activities.

X. CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE

67. The NGO undertook regular consultation with affected persons, however, these were not documented nor recorded. This has been noted as an important weakness of the RPs' implementation.

68. That being said at this late stage of the resettlement process, it is difficult to improve the consultation process. Resettlement activities have been completed for two out of four subprojects (Raipur-Titlagahr and Daund-Gulbarga). For Sambalpur-Titlagahr, consultations are taking place as part of the preparation of the social impact assessments required by the LARR 2013, which require them to be validated in public hearings on two occasions. For Hospet-Tinagaht, consultations with all remaining APs to be paid are being conducted by the EA as part of the negotiated settlement process.

69. As for social monitoring reports, their disclosure has been regular since 2013, where LAR activities started. However, reports from 2013 and 2014 have been disclosed on the link related to Tranche 1¹² and are thus not as easy to find as the other monitoring reports, which are disclosed on the Facility as well as the Tranche one web pages.

XI. NON-COMPLIANCE AND OTHER ISSUES TO ADDRESS

70. The following Action Plan has been elaborated to finalize the implementation of the RPs in compliance with SPS.

¹² <https://www.adb.org/projects/36330-023/main#project-documents>

	Issue	Action	Timeline
1	Hospet-Tinaighat		
1.1	Two landowners in Alnavar claim that they received the LA notification in 2012 and handed over the land for construction without receiving compensation.	This should be verified, and if found to be true, their compensation for the land and claim for interest for the period between 2012-2017 should be settled by RVNL without any further delay. Taking possession of land without paying compensation is non-compliance with ADB SPS.	September 30, 2017
1.2	Interest should be paid for the 7 months delay for the payment of the 6.33 acres of land bought under direct purchase. RVNL has released the payment to the DC only on 05 July 2017, almost 7-months beyond the 1-year period for which the 12 percent additional market value was computed.	Interest should be paid for the 7 months delay	December 31, 2017
1.3	RVNL has acquired 18.95 acres of land (27 parcels) under the old land act. Yet only 11 out of the 27 parcels have been paid for. The remaining 16 parcels have not been paid for due to the inability of landowners to produce ownership documentation or issues related to mutation of titles.	RVNL through their staff consultants or additional consultants through GC should support concerned individuals in the mutation of title process.	June 30, 2018
1.4	There are tenants living in two structures in Gadag that will be bought by RVNL under the negotiated settlement process.	RVNL must give the tenants a three months' notice to vacate and this action must be documented.	September 30, 2017
1.5	All data related to the land acquisition and resettlement activities must be properly kept. The working sheets detailing the computation of land compensation to the 6-land parcels in the villages of Annigeri and Talabala paid in 2013 could not be found by ADB consultant.	Copies of these working sheets should be obtained from the jurisdictional competent authority and shared with the General Consultant.	September 30, 2017
1.6	Monitoring resources are insufficient	Increase man-days of 2-individual consultants supporting RVNL or hire additional resources through GC to (i) collect and manage all data related to the land acquisition since the beginning of the project; (ii) improve monitoring and reporting of the process and (iii) be present for and document all future land negotiation meetings as independent external parties.	September 30, 2017
2	Sambalpur Titlagarh		
2.1	One nontitle-holder (commercial) at Sambalpur level crossing has not been paid. Construction work has	Given that the land is in the process of being transferred to RVNL for the subproject this should be verified and if	September 30, 2017

	Issue	Action	Timeline
	not started and the structure has not been dismantled yet. According to the PIU he was excluded from the micro-plan because his structure is located on other Government land and not Railway land.	nontitle holder is in the corridor of impact he should be provided with resettlement assistance without delays.	
2.2	Resettlement assistance to title-holders paid under the old Act have not been paid	A micro plan should be prepared and assistance paid.	December 31, 2017
2.3	Internal monitoring is very poor. Copies of all data related to the land acquisition activities must be obtained from the relevant authority and properly kept.	An individual consultant should be recruited under the GC to support internal monitoring and bridge the gaps between LARR 2013 and ADB SPS (i.e. provide additional assistance to vulnerable households defined as per SPS but not covered under the LARR 2013).	September 30, 2017
3	Raipur-Titlagarh		
	No issue to address as RP implementation completed		
4	Daund-Gulbara		
	No issue to address as RP implementation completed		
5	GENERAL		
5.1	Poor internal monitoring	Local staff to be added to GC resources in Sambalpur-Titlagahr and Hospet-Tinaghat Monthly report to be sent to GC	September 30, 2017
5.2	GRC not functioning	Add bulletin board with RVNL and staff number to register complaint Provide capacity-building measure for GRCs for Sambalpur-Titlagahr and Hospet-Tinaght	September 30, 2017

XII. CONCLUSION

71. Overall, as of July 2017, the implementation of the resettlement plans of all subprojects is progressing well with minor non-compliances that should be remedied easily with the action plan proposed above.

ANNEX 1: SAMPLE LETTER TRAINING REFUSAL TO PARTICIPATE

अक्रुलकोर
 दि. 28-1-2016




8
 प्रतिज्ञापत्र
 regarding Training

मी खाली सही करणाव श्री. भीमराव शंकर भाळेराव
 सत्यप्रतिशेवर लिहून देतो की, दि. 24-8-2013 रोजी
 चेक क्र. 102802 / 153739 द्वारे रु. 1,14,144/- बक्षी रु. एक लाख, चौदा हजार
 एकशे चैवचाळीस मिठाली आहे. (यामध्ये रु. 4000/- बक्षी
 रु. चार हजार ट्रेनिंग प्रिलवर्थ मिठालेले सामावले आहेत.
 म्हणून हे आज रोजी लिहून दिले आहे. तद्वा, मला
 आज प्रशिक्षणाची काही आवश्यकता नाही.

आपला विश्वासु,
 Bhalerao. B. S.
 (भीमराव शंकर भाळेराव)

ANNEX 2: SAMPLE PAYMENTS FOR EACH SUBPROJECT

Daund-Gulbarga Subproject

 			
Rail Vikas Nigam Limited, PIU, Solapur, Maharashtra Doubling of Railway Line (Daund- Gulbarga Project)			
Entitlement cum Identity Card <small>(Not for Ineligible Users)</small>			
Chainage No.	Akt/480+150/Sq/R/Res.	Village	Akkalkot
Thana	Akkalkot	District	Solapur
Type of Loss			
Kiosk	Squatter	Tenant	Title Holder
Residential	Commercial	Com./Resi.	Agricultural
Name	Laxman Baghmere		
Father's Name	Pandurang Baghmere		
Address	Akkalkot		
	Distt-Solapur		
Age	60	caste	SC
Vul./ NV	NV	Vul.	
(A) Entitlement		(B) Allowances	
Cost of Structure	125841.79	Shifting Allowance	10000.00
Cost of Land	0.00	Transitional Allowance	4000.00
Cost of Trees	0.00	Training Assistance	4000.00
Total	125841.79	Special Assistance	10000.00
		Total	28000.00
Grand Total (A+B)		153841.79	
Net Payable Amount		153841.00	
Total Rs. In Words	Rupees One Lacs Fifty Three Thousand Eight Hundred Forty One Only		
 Signature of EP			
NGO Representative		RVNL Representative	

Sugam International Sansthan
 Project Implementation Unit
 Doubling of Railway Line (Daund- Gulbarga Project)

ANNEX 3: MOR LETTER AUTHORIZATION DIRECT PURCHASE

20 May 16 15:28

p.1

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(RAILWAY BOARD)**

No. 2016/WI/RVNL/7

Chairman & Managing Director,
Rail Vikas Nigam Limited,
1st Floor, August Kranti Bhawan,
Bhikaji Kama Place,
New Delhi-110066.

dated 20.05.2016
disputed
23/5/16
ED/Metro DP
We may discuss.
20/5

Sub: Land acquisition in respect of Hospet-Tiniaghat doubling Project.
Ref: RVNL's letter No.2008/RVNL/P/Corr./HPT-TGT/Doubling/63/Pt.II
dtd. 13.05.2016.

RVNL's proposal for directly acquiring land from land owners through the Revenue Deptt. of Govt. of Karnatak for doubling of Hospet-Tiniaghat section of Hospet-Vasco Da Gama doubling project, as received vide their letter dtd 13.05.2016 under reference, has been examined, and considered by competent authority. It has been decided that RVNL may proceed through SWR for direct purchase of required land to complete the project without any time overrun and do away rehabilitation & resettlement associated with land acquisition provided compensation pay also should not be less than as per LARR Act, 2013.

(Signature)
(Anjum Pervez)
Executive Director/Proj.M

Pl take further action as directed by fly Bd regarding direct purchase of balance land on Hospet-Tiniaghat.

CPM/Bangalore

Rail Vikas Nigam Limited
Dy. No... 338.../CMD Sectt.
dated..... 20/5.....

(Signature)
23/05/16
ED/Metro

ANNEX 4: PHOTOGRAPHS WITH ENCUMBRANCES



ANNEX 5: PHOTOGRAPHS WITHOUT ENCUMBRANCES

