



REVISED DRAFT RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

**SANEHWAL PILKHANI SECTION
OF PROPOSED EASTERN DEDICATED FREIGHT CORRIDOR**

DEDICATED FREIGHT CORRIDOR CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED

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ABBREVIATIONS

APM	Assistant Project Manager
BPL	Below Poverty Line
BSR	Basic Schedule of Rates
CPM	Chief Project Manager
CPR	Common Property Resources
CRO	Chief Resettlement Officer
CVC	Central Vigilance Commission
CBO	Community Based Organization
COI	Corridor of Impact
CVO	Chief Vigilance Officer
DFCCIL	Dedicated Freight Corridor Corp. of India Ltd
EA	Executing Agency
EDFC	Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EM	Entitlement Matrix
FLC	Field Level Committee
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
HH	House Hold
HLC	Headquarter Level Committee
INR	Indian Rupees
IR	Income Restoration
MOR	Ministry of Railways
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NRRP	National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy
NTH	Non Title Holder
OP	Operational Policy
OM	Operational Manual
PAF	Project Affected Family
PAH	Project Affected House Hold
PAP	Project Affected Person
PCM	Public Consultation Meeting
PDF	Project Displaced Family
PDP	Project Development Plan
PRI	Panchyati Raj Institution

PMU	Project Management Unit
SESMRC	Social & Environment Safeguard Monitoring and Review Consultant
R&R	Resettlement and Rehabilitation
RAA	Railway Amendment Act
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
ROW	Right Of Way
SEMU	Social and Environmental Management Unit
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SMF	Social Management Framework
SQM	Square meter
ST	Scheduled Tribe
TH	Title Holder
TOR	Terms of Reference
FGD	Focus Group Discussion

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

E.1 THE PROJECT

a) Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Ltd. (DFCCIL), a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) of the Ministry of Railways, Government of India has planned Implementation of Dedicated Freight Corridors connecting Delhi with Mumbai on the Western side and Ludhiana with Kolkata on the Eastern side. DFCCIL has sought World Bank Loan assistance for Implementation of part of Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor (EDFC). The whole section is divided in three phases. EDFC-1 is 343 kilometer long from Khurja to Bhaupur section, EDFC-2 is 393 kilometer long from Bhaupur to Mughalsarai section and EDFC-3 is 401 from Sahnewal (Ludhiana) to Pilakhni to Khurja –Section. Khurja-Dadri section of 47 Kms is planned to be incorporated in EDFC-1 as part of project restructuring. Draft RAP for this section has been prepared. As part of the project preparation for EDFC-1, a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) was prepared and has been updated. In case of EDFC-3, the Project corridor is divided into two stretches: (i) Pilakhni-Sahnewal (175 kilometers with two detours of total 12.79 kilometers) and Khurja-Pilakhni (226 kilometers with three detours of total 111 kilometers). This is the draft Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for Pilakhni-Sahnewal section. The RAP for the Khurja-Pilakhni stretch, where land survey is underway, will be prepared as per the RPF approved with the World Bank. This section provides a summary of the RAP for Sahnewal-Pilkhani Section (EDFC-3), which is in line with the approved RPF.

b) The Land Acquisition details for the three EDFC projects including EDFC-3 are given below.

EDFC- Sections	Length in km	No. of Villages affected	LA required (in ha)	No. of Affected land owners	No. of Affected Structures	Community Prosperities Affected	Land Comepnasation Awarded as on Dec 31, 2014 (in ha)
EDFC-1 Khurja-Bhaupur	343	287	1410	29253	585	78	1340 (96%)
EDFC-2 Bhaupur-Allahabad	393	369	1475	27205	1752	55	1401 (95%)
EDFC-3 Impact Details							
EDFC-3 (301) .(Pilakhni-Sahnewal)	175	138	355.34	3051	324	8	325.8 (91%)
EDFC-3 (303) Khurja- Pilakhni	226	143	802	NA	NA	NA	90.2 (11%)
EDFC-3 Total	401	301	1157	3051+	324+	8+	426 (36%)

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for this section contains the magnitude of Land Acquisition, Resettlement issues and the Mitigation of Impacts. The report also includes the baseline socio-economic characteristics of the Project Affected Families (PAFs) & Project Affected Person (PAPs), the R&R policy provisions & entitlements, outcome of the consultations held with the communities, implementation and monitoring mechanisms. It also contains budget for the implementing the R&R provisions.

c) Total length of the Sanehwal-Pilkhani Corridor is 175 Kms; out of which 12.79 Kms are in two detour sections and the balance 162.21- Kms run parallel to the existing Northern Railway tracks. The proposed EDFC-3 section traverses through one district of Uttar Pradesh, two Districts of Haryana and three Districts of Punjab. Right of Way (ROW) width is around 10-30 meters in the parallel sections and 40-60 meters in the detour stretches. The complete section is under the management oversight of Chief Project Manager (CPM)-Ambala.

E.2 SIA Methodology

a) This RAP is project specific resettlement plan and has been guided by the, World Bank OP 4.12, NRRP 2007 and The Railways (Amendment) Act 2008, the Entitlement Matrix approved by Railway Board, Ministry of Railways. This RAP also incorporates relevant provisions relating to compensation and Resettlement and rehabilitation (R&R) benefits payable as per the Right to Fair Compensation and transparency in Land acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Act, 2013 (RFCT-LARR) along with RFCT-LARR ordinance of December 2014. The RAP objectives include:

- To prepare an action plan for the project affected people for improving or at least retaining the living standards in the post resettlement period.
- To outline the entitlements for the affected persons for payment of compensation and assistance for establishing the livelihoods
- To Develop communication mechanism to establish harmonious relationship between DFCCIL and Project Affected Persons(PAPs)
- To ensure adequate mechanism and expeditious implementation of R&R

R&R POLICY AND ENTITLEMENT FRAMEWORK

E.3 The Resettlement and Rehabilitation policy is based on the basic principle that the project affected persons should improve their living standards in the post resettlement period and share the benefits of the project. The RAP has been prepared as per the provisions laid down in RAA 2008 and the Entitlement Matrix as approved by Railway Board. Due care has been taken to avoid or minimize land acquisition and involuntary resettlement impacts by exploring all viable alternatives and to ensure adequate rehabilitation package and expeditious implementation of rehabilitation process with the active participation of affected families. RAP aims at providing additional assistance to take special care for weaker sections like SC/ST/Vulnerable groups.

A Socio Economic Survey was conducted covering all the villages along the alignment using participatory methodology. The sample was based on 2001 census information covering large medium and small villages. During the study all stake holders were enabled into sharing their views by field visits, community consultations, Gender analysis, socio economic survey, meeting with NGOs, focus group discussions and finally analysis of data to ascertain the various categories of impact.

E.4 The entitlements and options for each impact category have been provided in the detailed Entitlement Matrix (Table 3.2 and 3.2A in Chapter-3). Key impacts are presented in the Table E.1.As mentioned in Table the project requires about 355.34 ha of land which in turn, would affect 3051 PAPs.

Table E 1: Key Impacts in Sanehwal Pilkhani Section

Sl.No.	Item	Number
1	Land Acquisition in Ha.	355.34
2	No. of PAPs	3051
3	Landless	25
4	Marginal	1231
5	Small	228
6	Residential (TH)	134
7	Commercial (TH)	51
8	Residential(NTH)*	83
9	Commercial (NTH)*	56
10	Tenants	0
11	Kiosks	0

12	Below Poverty Level	95
13	Structure	324
14	Vulnerable PAPs	54
15	CPRs	8

*The non-title holders inhabiting on abadi deh category of land (legally recognized traditional settlements) are entitled to receive land compensation equivalent to land owners whereas those inhabiting village common lands will get resettlement site allowance/sites in coordination with Village Panchayats out of the compensation paid to the latter for common lands.

LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

E.5 Loss of assets: The proposed project stretch will involve acquisition of about 355.34 ha of land, out of which 330.91 ha is private land which is approximately 93.15%. The project will require very less (approximately 2.10 ha) built-up area which includes residential, commercial or residence-cum commercial land use. At many built-up locations land width has been reduced to as less as 17 meters which has resulted in reducing impact on residential as well as commercial structures.

E.6 Due to the project, total 3051 PAPs are affected. Out of this, agriculture land of 2341 PAPs is going to be affected, while structures of 324 PAPs are going to be affected. Of these, major impact due to structure loss will be on all 324 PAFs, Major impacts are where the PAF is either displaced due to the loss of house or livelihood, agricultural or commercial; this category also includes those likely to become small/marginal/landless farmers due to the impact of the project. When the families lose only a small part of their asset, and are able to maintain the living standards, as it was prior to the project without any assistance, the impact is called minor. Minor impact in case of asset includes boundary wall, steps, partial structure, etc.

E.7 Land acquisition requirements: The proposed project stretch will involve acquisition of about 355.34 ha of land, of which approximately 330.91 ha. (93.12 %) of private land and 24.43 ha (6.88%) of Government Land.

E.8 Loss of structures: The project affects 324 PAFs private built-up properties of which 185 PAFs are Title Holders (TH) and 139 PAFs are Non-Title Holders (NTH). The area of the structure affected is 2.10 ha. All 324 families are required to be relocated. These PAFs are losing more than 25% of their structure. These displaced families will be compensated at replacement value; income restoration scheme will be done as per provisions of EM. The facilitating NGOs will be assisting in income generation activities of these displaced families.

MEASURES TAKEN TO MINIMISE RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

E.9 Minimum land acquisition and disturbance to existing features has been a prime objective of the design. Socially sensitive stretches have been avoided through selection of alternative links, provision of bypass around settlements and realignments. Along the existing tracks, changes were made in the designs as far as feasible thereby resulting in reduction, if not elimination of impacts. Minimization of impacts within the limitations of technical requirements and cost effectiveness was emphasized during entire course of Resettlement Action Plan Preparation.

KEY SOCIO-ECONOMIC FINDINGS

E.10 The census and socio-economic survey reveals that amongst the affected people, below the poverty line constitutes about 4.78%. About 47.82% of the affected people are small & marginal land owners owning less than one hectare of land. About 15.56% is illiterates and only about 18.22 % are graduates. The social impact assessment study indicated that there are no tribal habitats in the proposed corridor.

E.11 Loss of community resources: 8 community properties are being displaced because of the project intervention. These include Temples, Samadhi, Hand pumps etc.

CONSULTATIONS

E.12 Consultations with PAFs and PAPs during Base Line Socio Economic Survey (BSES) were conducted to understand the perception, concern and response from them during the census survey. A total of 71 meetings were held with the local communities. The outputs obtained from these meetings helped in formulating strategies for minimizing impacts. Detailed public consultation meetings conducted from March 2012 to May 2013

E.13 Follow-up consultations: Stakeholders workshops as follow-up consultation with the stakeholder's including the PAFs & PAPs will be conducted at the local level. These follow-up sessions provided DFCCIL an opportunity to explain to the community the manner in which the concerns raised during earlier consultations had been incorporated in R&R policy framework of DFCCIL. Suggestions of the community during these sessions have been incorporated into the project design to the maximum extent possible. However more consultations are planned in the RAP during R&R implementation stage for strengthening participation. These facilitating NGOs will assist CPM office in these consultations. Finding outcome of these consultations will be discussed and plausible solution to issues raised during preparatory phase will be undertaken. A separate Annex to this RAP has been added to provide a detailed picture of the consultations and issues discussed therein for reference.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

E.14 Institutional Arrangement: Managing Director, DFCCIL is over all responsible for safeguards compliance as head of the Organization. DFCCIL has already set up Chief Project Manager's Offices (CPM office) to act as Project Management Unit (PMU) at Ambala. The project will be implemented by the office of Chief Project Manager (CPM) assisted by NGOs and APMs office. **CPM as Chief Resettlement Officer will be responsible for implementing the RAP.** Besides, regular staffs of the office, the CPM will be assisted by APM (Social) – one in each package along with their staff. While SEMU at HQ will be providing technical and logistics support to CPM offices, implementation of RAP including disbursement of compensation and R&R assistance has been done by CPM though it's Competent Authority/Administrator. The CPM is responsible for coordinating completion of LA and R&R. There is a Deputy CPM (Social) to assist the CPM in overall planning, implementation and monitoring of the LA and R&R activities. The handing over of site will be considered as complete only when compensation at replacement value and R&R assistance as per provision of EM has been given to eligible PAFs. The CPM will certify the site readiness for handing over the stretch to the contractor, which includes date and time of compensation and R&R assistance are given, grievance(if any) are resolved, and Transfer certificate (in the prescribed format) from Competent Authority awarding the land for construction.

E.15 Grievance Redress: There shall be grievance redress/R&R committees to hear and redress the grievances, if any, of the PAFS & PAPs at field and Head Quarter levels. The Field level grievance committee (FLC) shall be convened by CPM where the District Collector shall be the Chairperson, and other members will be the President, Zilla Parishad (District Council) and a representative from a reputed local NGO. The HQ level grievance committee (HLC) is convened by GM/SEMU where the Director, Project and Planning is the member. Arbitrators to hear grievance cases relating to payment of compensation for land to be acquired under RAA, 2008 have already been appointed. An Ombudsman has been appointed for hearing cases not resolved to the satisfaction of the aggrieved PAP/PAF at the levels mentioned above, including cases directly referred by the DFCCIL.

E.16 The Project Level R&R Committee has been constituted as per provisions of NRRP 2007, comprising the Director, Project and Planning, General Manager, Social and Environment Management Unit (SEMU) assisted by the Social Specialist with Environmental Specialists. The Committee is chaired by Director/ Project & Planning. The R&R committee will oversee the

work done by CPM office. The committee will also redress grievances not resolved at CPM office level.

E.17 Monitoring and Evaluation: The performance monitoring of the RAP implementation will be done by internal oversight mechanisms of the DFCCIL SEMU and CPM office with the help of the PMC and the facilitating NGOs. Quality and impact monitoring will be done by independent Social & Environment Safeguard Monitoring and Review Consultant (SESRMC) consultants.

E.18 Relocation of CPRs: Common Properties Resources (CPRs) have been identified and shall be replaced in consultation with the local community.

E.19 R&R Costs and Budget: The budget for the implementation of the R&R provisions and other associated costs of implementing the RAP has been estimated to be **INR 1025.58 Crores.**

CHAPTER – 1: INTRODUCTION

PROJECT BACKGROUND

1.1 Ministry of Railways (Government of India) has entrusted the work of planning, implementation and management of selected freight corridor networks to Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Limited (DFCCIL), a Special Purpose Vehicle set up by the Government of India. Government of India has approached the World Bank to provide financial assistance for the development of Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor from Mughal Sarai to Khurja. In order to proceed with the project in a synchronized and systematic manner, DFCCIL has identified Bhaupur – Khurja as phase I (APL-I), Mughal Sarai – Bhaupur as phase II and Sahnewal-Khurja- Dadri as Phase III of the project proposed to be funded by World Bank.

Total length of the proposed Bhaupur-Khurja Corridor is 343 Kms, Mughalsarai-Bhaupur is about 393 Km and Sahnewal-Khurja-Dadri is 447 kms. Social Impact Assessment and Resettlement Action Plan report for Bhaupur-Khurja and Mughalsarai-Bhaupur section has already been prepared. The report for Sahnewal-Pilkhani section has also been prepared on similar line of SIA and RAP report of Bhaupur-Khurja and Mughalsarai-Bhaupur section. As can be seen the total length of the proposed Sanehwal-Pilkhani section is 175.00 Kms.

This RAP report has been prepared for Sanehwal-Pilkhani Section which is 175.00 kms. The Total length of APL-3 is 447 kms which also includes Khurja-Dadri Section. This RAP for Pilkhani-Khurja Khurja-Dadri section is being prepared separately.

Resettlement Action Plan from Sanehwal to Pilkhani section has been prepared as per requirement of Operational Policies (O.P. 4.10 & 4.12) of the World Bank and provisions of Entitlement Matrix of DFCCIL.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

1.2 Schematic diagram of Sanehwal-Pilkhani section is shown in Figure 1.1&1.2. The length of existing route from Sanehwal-Pilkhani is 175 km and falls in One district of Uttar Pradesh, Two Districts of Haryana and Three Districts of Punjab.

The existing route (from Sanehwal-Pilkhani) comprises of two rail tracks interspersed with loop line at important stations. General land width (existing ROW) along the tracks is about 30 to 10 meters in open areas and about 60 meters near loop line. Sometimes the land width is 178 meters especially near stations and at yard. Average additional land width (available with Indian Railways land required for laying DFC tracks) is about 10-15 meters. Generally, the terrain is flat with little vertical gradients. Horizontal curves are within acceptable limits. The existing Rail network passes through the congested areas of Yamunanagar, Ambala, Rajpura, Brahman Majra and Humayupur. The proposed freight corridor to be developed into a single track freight corridor dedicated to goods trains along with a 7 meters road for maintenance of the corridor and other utility services wherever feasible. The proposed land width (proposed ROW or Corridor of Impact) is about 25 meters for parallel portions and 74 meters for crossing stations. The distance between existing IR tracks and proposed DFCC tracks has been kept at 7.925 meters. Crossing stations, TSS, SSP and SST have been proposed at appropriate interval as per IR works manual. The new tracks, for most portions, are proposed to be parallel to the existing tracks except at locations where laying of such parallel tracks may have severe social, environmental or technical constraints. These locations are Ambala, Rajpura and Brahman Majra.

Fig. 1.1: EDFC Project Map

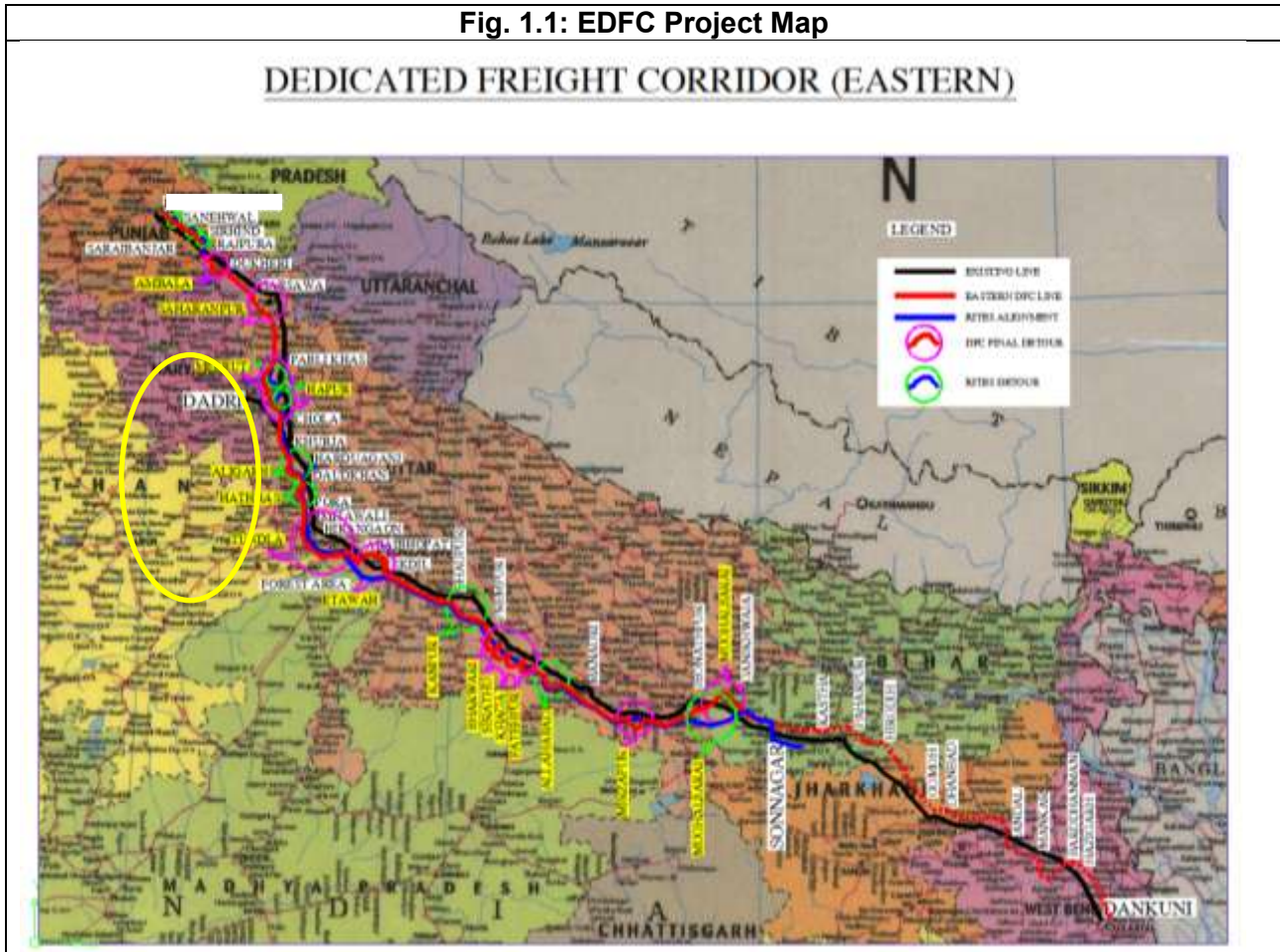
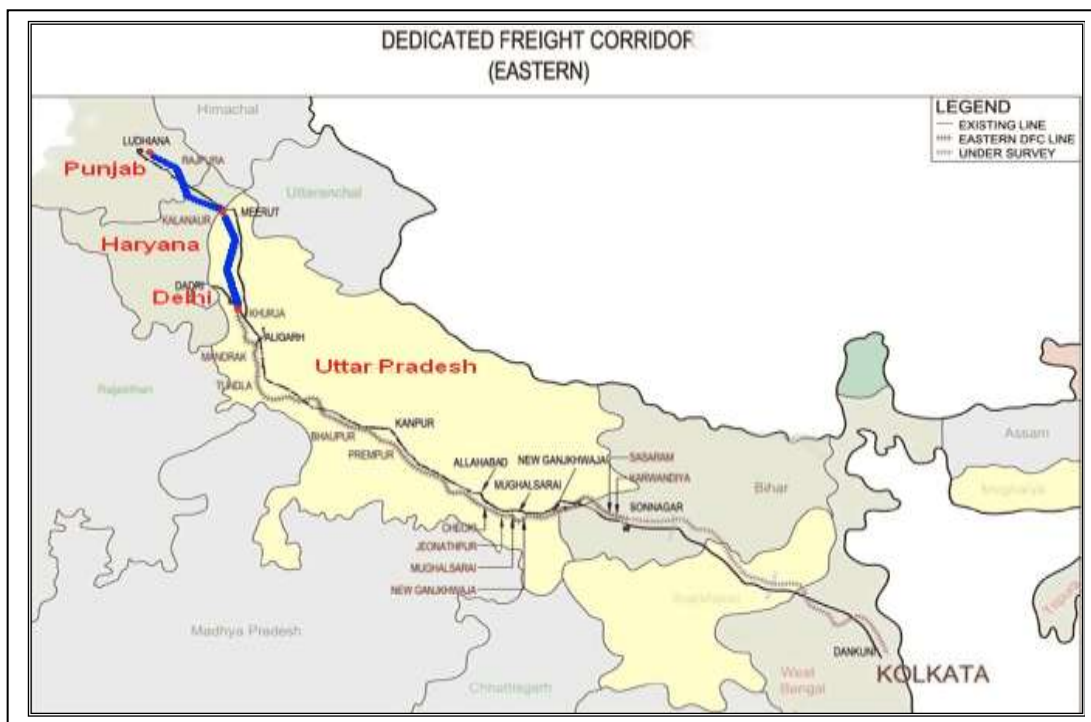


Figure 1.2 : Project Route maps



SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

1.3 To avoid displacement of people, DFCC has undertaken certain technical efforts like minimizing track distances at selected locations and reducing embankment heights and slopes. Despite these efforts, acquisition of land, structures and other assets could not be avoided. Displacement and relocation has been addressed and the Entitlement Matrix approved by Railway Board. In order to understand social and economic impact of displacement as well as to address these issues by specific R&R intervention the SIA needs to be carried out. The present study aims to evolve suitable techniques for identification of displacement and relocation issues by establishing project impact zone¹. Nature, extent and magnitude of impacts would be studied through survey and investigation. Opinion, decision and participation of the people in the entire process would be ensured through stake holder's consultations.

As mentioned earlier, the social assessment of the project was carried out as per ADB guidelines in 2009-2010. During the course of project preparation, the proposed corridor is planned to be funded by the World Bank along with other two corridors (Bhaupur-Khurja and Mughalsarai-Bhaupur) The report prepared as per ADB format was shared with the World Bank. Accordingly the World Bank has provided key inputs to synchronize with the provisions of RAP of other two corridors to be funded by the World Bank. While scrutiny the data to compile the RAP report on World Bank format, it is learnt that data of 26 villages was not covered in the RAP prepared on ADB format. Therefore, DFCCIL undertook a census survey of 26 villages to assess the potential adverse social impacts associated with this Project. The census survey of these 26 villages was carried out on similar approved format (questionnaire) followed for other two corridors. The data collected for 26 villages have been merged with the data collected during 2009-2010. Thus SIA contains data of all 175.14 km and the RAP report is also in line with the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy (NRRP) 2007 and the World Bank Operational Policies relating to social safeguards. The following sections provide an outline methodologies adopted for this SIA. (Detailed methodology is attached as annexure 1.1).

- **Census and Baseline Socio-Economic Survey:** The census and baseline survey has been carried out in two phases. The census survey of 112 villages out by ABD appointed consultant in 2009-2010. The census survey of 26 villages has been carried out now in December in 2011-2012
- **Stakeholders Consultation:** During the census survey, stakeholder's consultation was carried out. However, a structured consultation and FGDs have been planned to be carried out.
- **Survey of Secondary data and literature:** The SIA survey formats were prepared to gather data on issues and aspects after a survey of the existing literature on the population profile including their demographic and social cultural status.
- **Minimizing Displacement:** One of the objectives of the social assessment was to minimize displacement, and promote no-displacing or least displacing alternatives. To avoid displacement of people, technical steps undertaken by DFCC included consideration of alternative alignments, minimizing track distances at selected locations, and reducing embankment heights.

¹ Project Impact Zone generally refers to proposed RoW in case of SIA studies. However for environmental studies it may refers to 50-100 meters where indirect impact could be experienced.

ALTERNATIVES TO MINIMISE IMPACTS

1.4 One of the objectives of the social assessment was to minimize displacement, and promote no-displacing or least displacing alternatives. To avoid displacement of people, technical steps undertaken by DFCC included consideration of alternative alignments, minimizing track distances at selected locations, and reducing embankment heights. (COI from 40 meters to 17 meters). The steps taken to reduce corridor of impact to minimize displacement include the following.

- a) Reducing track distance between IR network and DFC network to minimum level, these locations are Saharanpur, Yamunanagar Rajpura and Sirhind.
- b) Ruling out service roads in the built-up stretches,
- c) Providing retaining wall/fencing of DFC at suitable distance from last track of DFC, 3 meters extra width (if land is available) from houses to retaining wall in order to provide access to local residents, if additional land is not available, with access to residents from other side of their house, which will be planned during implementation of the project.
- d) Re-modelling of yard and reducing distance between yard and DFC tracks.
- e) Alignment has been designed in such a way to avoid physical displacement of large number of people. Mostly the alignment of DFC project has been planned in parallel to existing Railway alignment. To avoid displacement of large number of people, short detours have been planned at congested locations.
- f) **Analyses of Alternative Alignments:** Alternative alignment was proposed to avoid congestion and large scale magnitude of displacement of people. Analysis of these alternative alignments indicates that displacement and resettlement issues have been minimized at these critical locations under the project.

SUMMARY OF IMPACTS

1.5 In order to assess the Project level resettlement impacts, a census survey for 138 villages was undertaken from Sanehwal-Pilkhani from November 2011 to December 2011 & January-2013 to April-2013. Further data collected in ADB format was also analysed to understand the impacts. During the survey, it is estimated that a total of 3051 PAPs will be affected as a result of the Project construction. The impacts of the present project largely include loss of land (agriculture, residential and commercial); structure (residential, commercial, residential cum commercial and government & institution owned), trees, orchards, irrigation facilities, income and livelihood (owners, employees, squatters). The Table 1.1 below presents impacts on Project Affected Families.

Sections	Title Holders				Non-Title Holders				Total (PAFs) (3 to 8)	G. Total (Land + Structure) (1+9)
	Land		Structures		Structures					
	Total	S/M/L*	Resi	Com	Resi	Com	Ten	Kiosks		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
Sanehwal-Pilkhani	2727	1484	134	51	83	56	0	0	324	3051

Table 1.1: Project Area: Salient Feature

* S/M/L - SMALL FARMERS/MARGINAL FARMERS/LANDLESS FARMERS.

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

1.6 This RAP is project specific Resettlement Action Plan which has been guided by the Railways (Amendment) Act 2008, the Entitlement Matrix approved by Railway Board, Ministry of Railways and in accordance to the World Bank guidelines for the same as mentioned in the Annex A of Involuntary Resettlement Instruments guided by the World Bank Operational Manual OP- 4.12 & 4.10 for involuntary Resettlement and indigenous people. The RAP is based on the key findings of the census survey, field visits, and meetings with various project-affected persons in the project area. The primary objective of the RAP is to identify impacts and to plan measures to mitigate various losses of the Project while the specific objectives are as follows:

- To prepare an action plan for the project affected people for improving or at least retaining the living standards in the post resettlement period.
- To outline the entitlements for the affected persons for payment of compensation and assistance for establishing the livelihoods
- To Develop communication mechanism to establish harmonious relationship between DFCCIL and Project Affected Persons(PAPs)
- To ensure adequate mechanism expeditious implementation of R&R.

1.7 The RAP outlines the details of the project, description of the project location, the magnitude of impacts based on the census, and spells out the necessary implementation procedures for resettlement and rehabilitation of the entire project affected families including the entitlement matrix as well as the legal framework and policies. The RAP has the following Chapters:-

Chapter Number	Name of Chapter	Description
1	Introduction	Outlines Project background, objectives and methodology adopted for social assessment and preparation of RAP.
2	Base Line Socio-Economic Status of project affected people	Discusses the project area, the socioeconomic profile of PAPs, and extent of LA by type of land and categories PAPs.
3	Policy Framework for and Resettlement and Rehabilitation	Discusses the NRRP 2007 and brief features of Entitlement Framework
4	Stake holders Consultations	Gives details on the stakeholders' consultation at Village, Block and District levels and lesson the outcome from the people participation in this section.
5	Scope of Land and Acquisition Compensation procedure.	Outlines LA procedure, methodologies institutional set-up for LA.
6	Institutional Implementation Arrangement and	Focuses on roles and responsibilities of important stakeholders in the implementation of RAP, monitoring and evaluation, grievance redress mechanism, implementation arrangement & schedule and budget.

CHAPTER - 2: BASE LINE SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF PROJECT AFFECTED PEOPLE

GENERAL

2.1 This chapter describes about the project area and socio-economic profile of the project affected families. This chapter specifically analyzes the impacts on land and other immovable assets based on detailed measurement survey done after the final designs. Based on the impact on land and structures, a Census Survey was carried out in close coordination with the representative of the field CPM. And the census survey data has been verified by the representative of the CPM in the field. CPM during various field inspections also participated during census survey and consultation. Further these data will be verified by implementing NGO and concern revenue department. SEMU unit also verify the detail during their field visit.

THE PROJECT AREA

2.2 The proposed DFC Corridor of Sanehwal-Pilkhani section passes through one district of Uttar Pradesh, two districts of Haryana and three districts of Punjab covering about 114 villages. This project falls in the basin of Ganga-Yamuna river in Uttar Pradesh, lower Yamuna plain in Haryana and part of Ghaghar-Satluj plain in Punjab. The average annual rainfall varies between 550 mm to 863 mm. The important crops of the project area are sugarcane, wheat, maize, rice, barley, gram, pigeon pea, moong, lentil, groundnut, rapeseed and mustard. Out of total 175.00 km of project length about 162.21 km is in parallel and about 12.79 km is in bypass stretch. (Table 2.1)

Table 2.1: Project Area: Salient Features

Sections	Chainage (km)		Distribution of length (km)		Total			
	From	To	Parallel	Bypass	Length	Districts	Villages	LA (Ha)
CPM Ambala	187.5	360.20	162.21	12.79	175.00	6	138	355.34

***This RAP report has been prepared for Sanehwal-Pilkhani Section which is 175.00 kms. Total length of APL-3 is 447 kms which also includes Khurja-Dadri Section.**

FINDINGS OF THE CENSUS AND BASELINE SURVEY

2.3 The census and socio-economic surveys have been carried out in 138 affected villages. These surveys were carried out from November 2011 to December 2011 and January-2013 to April-2013. The census identified a total of 3051 Project Affected People. During the census survey, the data gathered from the census survey reveals that amongst the affected 3051 PAPs, the majority 77% will incur impact on agricultural land and 23% families incurring impact on their residential or commercial structures/land.

The following section will analyze the key data findings of the census survey and impacts on the people along the project area.

PROJECT IMPACTS

2.4 The proposed project stretch will involve acquisition of about 355.34 ha of land of which approximately 330.91 (93.12%) is private land (Table 2.2). However, the project will require very less (approximately 2.10 ha) built-up area which includes residential and commercial or residence-cum commercial and community properties (0.59%). At many built-up locations land width has been reduced to as less as 17 meters which has resulted in reducing impact on residential as well as commercial structures.

Table 2.2: Project Area: Loss of Land

Section	Private Land(in ha)			Government	Total (In Ha.)
	Agri.	Resi. /Com.	Community		
Sanehwal-Pilkhani	328.51 (92.45%)	2.10 (0.59%)	0.30 (0.08%)	24.43 (6.88%)	355.34 (100%)

Agricultural land –

2.5 Table 2.3 presents extent of loss in terms of loss of area of agricultural land of each PAF. Explorative techniques have been used to extrapolate the data of 26 villages for entire project length. Analysis of the data indicate that out of the total 3051 PAPs losing their agricultural land, about 82.23% PAPs will lose less than 0.15 Ha. of land, about 12.39% will lose between 0.15 Ha. to 0.50 Ha., 4.23% will lose between 0.50 Ha. to 1 ha of land and 1.15% above 1 ha. As per the provisions of NRRP, all Khatiedars would receive the same (Rs. 20,000) ex-gratia irrespective of their extent of loss. The ex-gratia of Rs 20,000 will help land losers to find replacement value of land losing about 0.15 ha of land. Severity of Impact is adequately addressed by providing additional INR 15 per sq meter for additional land beyond 0.15 Ha.

Table 2.3: Parcel of Plot Affected of each PAFs

Section	Category of Affected Area of Agriculture Land in (Ha.)				Total
	0 - 0.15	0.15 - 0.5	0.5 - 1.0	More than - 1.0	
Sanehwal-Pilkhani	1925 (82.23%)	290 (12.39%)	99 (4.23%)	27 (1.15%)	2341 (100%)

Structures –

2.6 Table 2.4 indicates the physical impact on the structures being acquired. As can be seen from the Table all structures are losing more than 75% of its part and will require to be relocated. During census survey and consultations, it was established that losing more than 25% of structures may cause displacement of the people. Hence social assessment has categorized families losing more than 25% of area as displaced families. However actual displacement categories will be verified at the time of R&R implementation.

Table 2.4 Assessment of Impact on Structures

Section	0-25%	25-50%	50-75%	75-100%	Total
Sanehwal-Pilkhani	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	66 (20.4%)	258 (79.6%)	324

Identification of Small, Marginal and Landless farmers

2.7 Census and baseline survey has ascertained that about 1484 landowners are landless, marginal or small. Out of 2341 agricultural PAPs about 1.06% are landless, 52.58% Marginal and 9.74% are small(Table 2.5). The landowners, who have been reduced to the status of small /marginal or landless as a result of DFCC land acquisitions, or have been already marginal farmers prior to land acquisition and have further lost land due to land acquisition will be assisted as described in the Entitlement Matrix (based on the relevant provision of NRRP 2007). However; these numbers will be verified by the concern Revenue Department during implementation.

Table 2.5: Identification of Small and marginal farmers

Section	Landless	Small	Marginal	Total (S+M+L)	General	Total
Sanehwal-Pilkhani	25 (1.06%)	228 (9.74%)	1231 (52.58%)	1484 (63.38%)	857 (36.62%)	2341 (100%)

Impact on PAFs losing structure due to the Project

2.8 Information given in Table 2.6 indicates the families that will be affected because of loss of structure (residential or commercial) in the project. It can be seen from the Table 2.6 that out of 324 affected families about 57% are titleholders and 43% are non titleholders (those occupying abadi deh shall be provided compensation equivalent with land owners; those occupying village common lands prior to 1961 shall be eligible to be provided with alternative land or site allowance equivalent to land lost in coordination with the Village Panchayat that receives compensation for common land acquired by the Project. As mentioned in Table 2.6 all these families are losing more than 25% of their properties hence all of these families will be considered as displaced. However, nature and extent of displacement of PAFs will be determined during implementation stage.

Table 2.6: Project Affected Families (PAFs) losing Structures

Section	Titleholders		Non Titleholders (Squatters, Tenant & Kiosks)				Total
	Resi	Comm	Resi	Comm	Tenants	Kiosks	
Sanehwal-Pilkhani	134	51	83	56	0	0	324

Impact on Community structures

2.9 Apart from individual assets, SIA had identified 34 CPRs within the proposed ROW. Efforts were made to minimize the impact on these CPRs by reducing Corridor of impact (COI) to minimum (about 17 m). As a result, number of CPRs need relocation will be reduced to 8 (Table 2.7). Consultation with the community suggests that these facilities are used by people very often. Therefore these facilities will be replaced in consultation with the communities who are using it, irrespective of ownership of these CPRs. Enhancement of the CPRs along with environmental measures such as plantation of trees is being planned under EIA&EMP. Wherever required suitable boundary wall will be constructed to mitigate noise and vibration impact. All these community properties will be enhanced in consultation with community.

Table 2.7: Affected Community Properties Resources (CPRs)

Section	Temple/Mosque	Gurdawara	Hospital	School	Others/Burial ground/Samadhi	Total
Sanehwal-Pilkhani	2	2	-	0	4	8

SOCIO-ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF THE PAF_s AND PAP_s**Annual Income Patterns of the PAPs**

2.10 Information collected during Census survey on income level of each PAP indicates that PAPs are economically weak. It can be seen from **Table 2.8** that out of total 3051 PAPs, about 16.03% of total PAPs are earning less than 50,000. PAFs earning less than Rs 25,000 have been considered as people 'Below the Poverty line (BPL) which is about 3.11% of total PAFs.

Table 2.8: Total Annual Income

Section	Income Group (Rs.)				Total
	0 - 25000	25000 – 50000	50000 - 1 Lakh	above 1 Lakh	
Sanehwal-Pilkhani	146 (4.78%)	335 (10.99%)	588 (19.29%)	1982 (64.94%)	3051 (100%)

Social Status of the Project Affected Families

2.11 Table 2.9 presents information about social status of PAPs. Out of total 3051 PAPs, about 42.45% are general and 39.82% are OBC. About 17.73% are schedule caste. As mentioned in Table 2.11. Schedule tribes are not found in the project.

Table 2.9: Social Status of the PAFs

Section	General	Schedule caste	Schedule Tribe	Other backward caste	Total
Sanehwal-Pilkhani	1295 (42.45%)	541 (17.73%)	0 (0%)	1215 (39.82%)	3051 (100%)

Furthermore, the SIA established the proposed project will not impact any tribal groups in the project area. Moreover, the assessment found that there are no tribal specific habitations along the proposed DFC corridor. Therefore, this project triggers the Bank's operational policy (OP 4.12) on involuntary resettlement and **not OP 4.10 on Indigenous Peoples (referred as tribal in Indian context)**.

Vulnerability

2.12 Table 2.10 presents number of PAPs under vulnerable categories as per NRRP 2007. Among the PAPs, there are 149 vulnerable persons. Out of these, 6.04% are people above the age of 50 years. Other significant categories are widows (18.79%) and unmarried girls above the age of 18 years (1.51%). This would become significant while planning for the women's income generation and restoration strategies. These vulnerable categories of PAPs will be supported by the project but within the purview of NRRP 2007.

From the Table 2.11, it is ascertained that about 95 PAPs are below the poverty line. Under the project (as per EM), BPL families are also considered as vulnerable. Table 2.11 present vulnerability status of the PAPs. These families will be assisted to regain their living standard

Table 2.10 Vulnerability Status of the PAPs

Section	Project Affected Persons					Total
	Disabled / Orphan	Widow	Un Married Girls above 18 years	Below the Poverty Line	Person above 50 years	
Sanehwal-Pilkhani	5 (3.35%)	28 (18.79%)	12 (8.05%)	95 (63.76%)	9 (6.05%)	149 (100%)

2.13 Taking into account the socio-economic vulnerabilities of the PAFs, specific provisions in form of additional assistance have been incorporated in the RAP to ensure that they are not marginalized in the process of development. However, the actual number of these vulnerable people eligible for R&R support will be scrutinized by the implementing agencies. The NRRP 2007 defines vulnerable persons as 'disabled, destitute, orphans, widows, unmarried girls, abandoned women, persons above 50 yrs of age, who are not provided or cannot immediately be provided with alternate livelihood, and who are not otherwise covered as a part of family.

The information provided in the above table shall be reconfirmed and beneficiaries will be identified for provision of R&R assistance through NGOs.

Education Status

2.14 Amongst the PAPs, there is a high degree of illiteracy in the project area. About one-sixth (15.56 %) PAPs are uneducated. Another 17.75 % of the PAPs are basic literates. About 16.57% of the total PAPs have studied up to the 8th standard school level (**Table 2.11**). Amongst PAPs, there are 556 (18.22%) graduates in the area. Since about 16% of the PAPs are illiterate, special efforts and attention would be required for communicating awareness about social issues resettlement and rehabilitation options, compensation and project related decisions. These efforts will include generating awareness, available income restoration schemes, grievance redressal mechanism, under the project. The facilitating NGOs will be given key responsibility for this.

Table 2.11: Education Status of PAPs

Section	Education level						Total
	Illiterate	Basic Literate	8 th Class Passed	10 th Class Passed	Inter mediate	Graduate	
Sanehwal-Pilkhani	474 (15.56%)	542 (17.75%)	505 (16.57%)	488 (15.98%)	486 (15.92%)	556 (18.22%)	3051 (100%)

Occupational Background

2.15 In the families loosing agricultural land, about 13.1% PAPs are housewives who are engaged in daily household work. Another, 13.2% are students, 10.4% PAPs are labourers in the agricultural sector or otherwise. About 7.7% of the PAPs are engaged in business activities (trade and petty business). Many of these businesses people are associated with the small economic activities such as Tiffin centers, tea centers, general stores, etc.

Table 2.12: Occupation Profile of PAPs

Section	Occupation profile(PAPs)								Total PAPs
	Service	Business	Cultivator	Students	House Wife	Labour	Un-Employed	Workers	
PAPs	405 (13.3%)	213 (7.7%)	476 (15.6%)	402 (13.2%)	400 (13.1%)	317 (10.4%)	253 (8.3%)	585 (18.4%)	3051 (100%)

IMPORTANT FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS OF THE PROJECT ARE:

2.16

- Census survey identifies approximately 3051 PAPs. Out of 2341 agricultural PAPs about 1.06% are landless, 52.58% Marginal and 9.74% are small. About 330.91 (93.12% private land) is required for the construction of the project.
- Number of displaced families is approximately 324. Approximately 1.85 family per kilometer is getting displaced for this project, which is fairly low.
- DFCCIL has further reduced land width from 40 meter to 20 meter in some built-up stretches resulting in minimizing displacement.

The following are some of the key baseline socio-economic standard of the affected, which will become basis for measuring the changes in the living standards during the impact assessment studies.

Table 2.13 Socio-economic data on affected people

Status on Indebtedness

Amount of debt	0 – 10000	10000-25000	25000-50000	50000-above	reported cases
Percentage of cases	To be determined at the time of RAP implementation				

Status on Income Level

Income per year in Rs.	0-25000	25000-50000	50000-100000	above 100000	Nos. of families
Percentage	153 (5.04%)	335 (10.99%)	589 (19.29%)	1974 (64.68%)	3051 (100%)

Education Status

Education level	Un Educated	Educated	8th	10 th	Interme diate	Graduat e	Total PAPs
Percentage	474 (15.56%)	542 (17.75%)	505 (16.57%)	488 (15.98%)	486 (15.92%)	556 (18.22%)	3051 (100%)

Occupation Profile

Occupatio n	Servic e	Busine ss	cultivat or	Studen ts	House Wife	Labour	Un-Empl oyed	Worker s	Total PAPs
Percentag e	405 (13.3%)	213 (7.7%)	476 (15.6%)	402 (13.2%)	400 (13.1%)	317 (10.4 %)	253 (8.3%)	585 (18.4%)	3051 (100%)

Project Affected People: Based on an analysis of impacts, the affected people are categorized into various impact categories with applicable entitlements, which is given in the table below:

Table 2.14: Project Affected Households by Impact Categories

Sl. No	Impact Category	No. of PAFs	Entitlements	Remarks
(a) Title Holders: Loss of Land				
1	Land owners losing less than 1500 Sq.mts and becoming Land less/Marginal/Small land owners	1484	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation as replacement value as per EM • Ex-gratia of Rs. 20,000 Reimbursement of stamp duty charges	Reimbursement should be claimed within one year of receipt of compensation
(b) Title Holders: Loss of Structures				
1	Those losing less than 25% of structures	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement cost of affected structure evaluated by Independent Valuer 	
2	Those losing more than 25% of structures	324	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement cost of affected structures evaluated by Independent Valuer • Reimbursement of stamp duty charges • Transition allowance 	

Sl. No	Impact Category	No. of PAFs	Entitlements	Remarks
			Rs. 4,000 • Shifting allowance of Rs. 10,000 • House construction assistance in case of BPL • Rs 25,000 in case of business/ artisan/ self employed	
3	Affected Tenants/Lease holders	0	• 3 months written notice • Shifting allowance of Rs. 10,000	Rental allowance as per EM in case of advance notice cannot be served
4	Kiosks	0	• 3 months written notice • Shifting allowance of Rs. 10,000	
(c) Non Title holders				
1	Those losing residential /commercial structures	139	• Compensation for structure loss based on Independent valuer's assessment • Transitional allowance Rs. 4,000 • Shifting allowance of Rs. 10,000 • House construction assistance in case of BPL • Rs 25,000 for business, self-employed, artisans	
(d) Additional /Other Assistance				
1	Loss of livelihood (Agricultural Laborers/Employees)	107	• Rehabilitation Grant of 750 days agricultural wages • Training assistance of Rs. 4,000 • Employment with contractors to BPL persons as per EM	
2	Vulnerable People	149	• Assistance of 300 days minimum wages	
3	Tribal Households	0	• Additional one time assistance of 500 days minimum wages.	If lost customary rights/ access to forest produce

(This is to be clarified that the entitlements mentioned in the above table are payable to the eligible PAFs subject to verification of their eligibility and application of the Entitlement Matrix for various categories as shall be decided by the Competent Authority/Administrator R&R in an evidence-based manner and with legal advice wherever necessary from the DFCCIL/Indian Railways).

CHAPTER - 3: LEGAL FRAMEWORK**APPLICABLE LAWS**

3.1 For the DFC project, The Railways (Amendment) Act, 2008 is applicable. Based on this act and the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 an entitlement matrix has been approved by the Railway Board. Any other relevant laws if applicable shall be considered.

RAILWAYS (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2008

3.2 The Railways Act, 1989, which consolidates and amends the law relating to Railways, was further amended in 2008. This Act is called The Railways (Amendment) Act, 2008 (RAA 2008). The RAA 2008 has been prepared for execution of a special railway project, notified by the Central Government, to provide national infrastructure for a public purpose in a specified time-frame, covering one or more states or Union territories.

3.3 The main section of RAA - 2008 are shown in the following table:

Sections		Description
20 A	Power to acquire land, etc	Declaration of intention to acquire land required for execution of a special railway project. This is the first notification and empowers the competent authority to cause the substance of the notification.
20 D	Hearing of objections, etc	Objections must be made by interested persons within 30 days from the date of publication of the notification under sub-section (1) of section 20A.
20 E	Declaration of acquisition	On publication of the declaration under sub-section (1) of section 20E, the land shall vest absolutely in the Central Government free from all encumbrances.
20 F	Determination of amount payable as compensation	Amount to be paid as compensation shall be determined by an order of the competent authority. The competent authority shall make an award under this section within a period of one year from the date of publication of the declaration under section 20E.
20F(6)	Arbitration	If the amount determined is not acceptable to either of the parties they can ask for arbitration and an arbitrator has already been appointed for this purpose.
20 G	Criterion for determination of market value of land	(i) the minimum land value, if any, specified in the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 for the registration of sale deeds in the area, where the land is situated; or (ii) the average of the sale price for similar type of land situated in the village or vicinity, ascertained from not less than 50% of the sale deeds registered during three years, where higher price has been paid, Whichever is higher. (iii) In case where a State Government through any act or Gazette Notification or as approved by any authority of State Government (duly authorized for the purpose) as per there approved procedure has fixed a rate for compensation of land, the same may be adopted by the Competent Authority in determining the compensation for land in lieu of (i) & (ii) above (Entitlement matrix revised on 18.01.2011).
20 I	Power to take	To surrender or deliver possession thereof to the competent

Sections		Description
	possession	authority or any person duly authorized by it in this behalf within a period of 60 days of the serving of the notice.
20 N	Land Acquisition Act 1 of 1894 not to apply	Nothing in the LA Act, 1894 shall apply to an acquisition under this Act.
20 O	Application of the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy (NRRP), 2007 to persons affected due to land acquisition	The Provisions Of The NRRP, 2007 for the project affected families, notified by the Government Of India in the Ministry Of Rural Development vide number F.26011/4/2007-LRD, dated the 31 st October, 2007, shall apply with regard to land acquisition by the Central Government under this Act.

NATIONAL REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT POLICY (NRRP-2007)

3.4 As per Section 20-O of the Railways (Amendment) Act, 2008, the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy 2007 (NRRP 2007) is adopted for the DFC Project.

3.5 The National Rehabilitation & Resettlement Policy, 2007 for Project Affected Families (PAFs) have been prepared by the Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development, and Government of India. The policy stipulates the minimum benefits to be ensured for persons displaced due to acquisition of land for public purposes. The objectives of the Policy are:

- (a) to minimize displacement and to identify the non-displacing or least-displacing alternatives;
- (b) to plan the Resettlement and Rehabilitation of project affected families (PAFs), or project affected households (PAHs), including tribal and vulnerable households;
- (c) to provide improved standard of living to PAFs or PAHs; and
- (d) To facilitate a harmonious relationship between DFCCIL/CA and PAFs.

3.6 The Policy is applicable to projects displacing 400 or more families *en masse* in plain areas, or 200 or more families *en masse* in tribal or hilly areas, Desert Development Programme (DDP) blocks, areas mentioned in Schedule V and Schedule VI of the Constitution of India. However, the basic principles of policy can be applied to rehabilitation and resettlement of PAFs regardless of the number of PAFs. The policy provides specific measures for vulnerable and poor groups. As of now there is no law on rehabilitation and resettlement in the country. The Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill 2007 (Bill No. 98 of 2007) has been introduced in Lok Sabha (parliament of Indian government).

The salient feature and the statements of the NRRP policy are as followings:

- (i) SIA shall be mandatory for all projects involving displacement of four hundred or more families' masses in plain areas, or two hundred or more families' masses in tribal or hilly areas etc. Co-ordination with EIA in the context of the public hearing done in the project affected area for EIA shall also cover issues related to SIA.
- (ii) Consultations with project affected people and disclosure of relevant information to them at various stages of resettlement planning;
- (iii) Affected people without legal rights also need to be assisted (affected people categorized landless agricultural workers, forest dwellers, tenants and artisans who are critically dependent on the acquired assets for their subsistence/ livelihoods);

- (iv) Prepare resettlement plans that are disclosed to the project affected people in draft form, and reviewed and approved by competent authorities;
- (v) Collection of socio economic base line data for project affected households;
- (vi) Vulnerable project affected people will get extra cash/kind assistance;
- (vii) A monitoring cell should be constituted under the project.
- (viii) Each project affected family comprising of rural artisan/small trader and self employed person shall get one-time financial assistance for construction of working shed/shop for livelihood support.

3.7 RIGHT TO TRANSPARENCY AND FAIR COMPENSATION IN LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION ACT, 2013 AND RTFCLARR ORDINANCE, 2014

This RFCT in LARR, 2013 repeals the Land Acquisition Act, 1984 and is applicable to all states in India (Except the state of Jammu and Kashmir). RFCT in LARR, 2013 is a first national/central law that addresses land acquisition and rehabilitation and resettlement

This new Act provides an enhanced framework for providing compensation and resettlement and rehabilitation assistances through a participative and transparent process for land acquisition in the public interest. The Act lays down procedures for estimating fair compensation of the affected families (and not just the titleholders) due to land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement. Some of the key features include the following: (i) Preliminary Investigations/Preparation of Social Impact Assessment (SIA) and prepare Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP). (ii) Preliminary Notification stating: project/ public purpose; reasons necessitating land acquisition; summary of SIA; and particulars of the Administrator appointed for the purpose of rehabilitation and resettlement; receipt of Objections and Hearing after the approval of SIA and within 12 months from the date of SIA approval; (iii) Preparation of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme and its Declaration by the District Collector after the same is approved by the Commissioner-Rehabilitation and Resettlement. (iv) Public Notice and Award of compensation and R&R assistances by DC within a period of twelve months from the date of the Award publication.

The objectives of Act are as follows:

- (i) to minimize displacement and to promote, as far as possible, non-displacing or least-displacing alternatives;
- (ii) to ensure adequate rehabilitation package and expeditious implementation of the rehabilitation process with the active participation of the affected families;
- (iii) to ensure that special care is taken especially for protecting the rights of the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and to create obligations on the State for their treatment with concern and sensitivity;
- (iv) to provide a better standard of living, making concerted efforts for providing sustainable income to the affected families;
- (v) to integrate rehabilitation concerns into the development planning and implementation process; and
- (vi) Where displacement is on account of land acquisition, to facilitate harmonious relationship between the requiring body and affected families through mutual cooperation.

Salient features of the LARR Act, 2013 are listed below:

(i) The Act provides for land acquisition as well as rehabilitation and resettlement. It replaces the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 and National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007.

(ii) The act provides for the baseline for compensation and has devised a sliding scale which allows States to fix the multiplier (which will determine the final award) depending on distance from urban centers;

(iii) Under the new Act, Social Impact Assessment is a key requirement; the Social Impact Assessment report shall be examined by an independent multi-disciplinary expert group, which will also include social science and rehabilitation experts;

(iv) The affected communities shall be duly informed and consulted at each stage, including public hearings in the affected areas for social impact assessment, wide dissemination of the details of the survey to be conducted for R&R plan or scheme.

(v) Compensation in rural areas would be calculated by multiplying market value by up to two and adding assets attached to the land or building and adding a solatium. In urban areas it would be market value plus assets attached to the land and solatium;

(vi) The Collector shall take possession of land only after ensuring that full payment of compensation as well as rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements are paid or tendered to the entitled persons; families will not be displaced from land till their alternative R&R sites are ready for occupation;

(vii) The benefits to be offered to the affected families include; land-for-land, to the extent Government land would be available in the resettlement areas; preference for employment in the project to at least one person from each nuclear family subject to the availability of vacancies and suitability of the affected person; training and capacity building for taking up suitable jobs and for self-employment;; preference to groups of cooperatives of the affected persons in the allotment of other economic opportunities in or around the project site; wage employment to the willing affected persons in the construction work in the project; housing benefits including houses to the landless affected families in both rural and urban areas; and other benefits;

(viii) Financial support to the affected families for construction of cattle sheds, shops, and working sheds; transportation costs, temporary and transitional accommodation, and comprehensive infrastructural facilities and amenities in the resettlement area including education, health care, drinking water, roads, electricity, sanitation, religious activities, cattle grazing, and community resources, etc.;

(ix) Special provision for the STs and SCs include preference in land-for-land; a Tribal Development Plan (TDP) for settling land rights due, restoring titles of the Scheduled Tribes as well as the Scheduled Castes on the alienated land; community consultations; upfront payment of one-third of the compensation amount the affected families initially as first installment; payment of additional twenty-five percent id relocated outside district. Rehabilitation and resettlement benefits to which they are entitled in monetary terms along with a one-time entitlement of fifty thousand rupees;

(x) For ensuring transparency, provision has been made for mandatory dissemination of information on displacement, rehabilitation and resettlement, with names of the affected persons and details of the rehabilitation packages. Such information shall be placed in the public domain on the Internet as well as shared with the concerned Gram Sabhas and Panchayats, etc. by the project authorities;

(xi) No income tax shall be levied and no stamp duty shall be charged on any amount that accrues to an individual as a result of the provisions of the new law;

(xii) The final award has to include damage to any standing crops and trees which might have been harmed due to the process of acquisition (including the preliminary inspection).

The RAA, 2008 land acquisition procedure is exempt from the impact of RFCT LARR, 2013. However, the RFCT LARR Ordinance issued by the Government of India on December 31, 2014 says that: provisions relating to the determination and payment of compensation and R&R assistances under RFCT-LARR, 2013 shall apply to the Indian railways Act, under which the RAA, 2008 has been passed. The Entitlement Matrix (para 1.C) provides for complying with RFCT-LARR requirements on compensation payment.

WORLD BANK GUIDELINES FOR INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT

3.8 OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement: The key objective of the Bank's safeguard Policy 4.12 is to "ensure that displaced persons are assisted 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, whichever is higher". The important clauses of the World Bank Policy in preparation of resettlement plan and policy framework includes the following:

- (a) Ensure that the displaced persons are informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement;
- (b) Consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives;
- (c) Prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets;
- (d) Provide assistance and allowances;
- (e) Provide equivalent productive assets for the loss of residential house, agricultural land etc.;
- (f) Provide support for the transition period (between displacement and livelihood restoration);
- (g) Provide land related development assistance (credit facilities, training and job opportunities);
- (h) Preference should be given to land based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based;
- (i) Cash compensation level should be sufficient to replace the lost land and assets at full replacement cost in local markets;
- (j) Depreciation and salvage value will not be deducted from the compensation value.
- (k) Eligibility of Benefits should include the PAPs who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional land rights recognised under law), the PAPs who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time of census but have a claim to such land or assets and the PAPs who have no recognisable legal right to the land they are occupying;
- (l) Particular attention will be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, landless, elderly, women and children, ethnic minorities etc;
- (m) The displaced persons and their communities will be provided timely and relevant information, consulted on resettlement options, and offered opportunities to participate in planning, implementing, and monitoring resettlement. Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms will be established for these groups;

(n) A Grievance Redressal Mechanism will be made functional to resolve all complaints and grievances of PAPs.

In addition to the above core measures, the bank's policy also emphasizes the need for a detailed resettlement policy inclusive of all the above points; a project specific resettlement plan, an institutional framework for implementation, well developed monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, a time schedule for implementation, and a detailed financial plan.

DISABILITIES (EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES, PROTECTION OF RIGHTS AND FULL PARTICIPATION) ACT, 1995

3.9 The Act is guided by the philosophy of empowering persons with disabilities. The Act endeavors to introduce an instrument for promoting equality and participation of persons with disability on the one hand, and eliminating discriminations of all kinds, on the other.

OTHER APPLICABLE ACTS:

- Minimum Wages Act, 1948
- Contract Labour Act, 1970
- The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976
- Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1996 along with Rules, 1988
- Children (Pledging of Labour) Act, 1933 (as amended in 2002)
- The Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995
- The Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Rules, 1996
- Untouchability Offences Act, 1955
- The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989
- The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995

RESETTLEMENT POLICY FOR DFC PROJECT AND ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

3.10 The National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy of 2007 (NRRP-2007), represents a significant milestone in the development of a systematic approach to address resettlement issues in India and closes significantly the gap between Indian national policies and operational policy of the World Bank. The Railway Amendment Act, 2008 gives directives for the acquisition of land in the public interest and provides benefits only to titleholders. The RAA also does not provide replacement cost for the loss of land and assets but it gives 60 percent solatium above the present market price of land calculated as per provision of Sec 20G, RAA, 2008.

3.11 To minimize the gap between National and International Policy, DFCCIL /MOR have formulated the Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy including entitlements.

3.12 Based on these, the following core involuntary resettlement principles are applicable:

- ❖ Avoid or minimize land acquisition and involuntary resettlement impacts by exploring all viable alternative designs;
- ❖ Where displacement is unavoidable, prepare time-bound RAP for PAPs so that they are not worse off than the present socio-economic condition after the implementation of the project. In other words, assist affected persons in improving their former living standards and income earning capacity with additional assistance to vulnerable groups;
- ❖ Ensure wide range of meaningful consultations with stakeholders including likely PAPs on compensation, disclosure of resettlement information, participation of PAPs in planning and implementation of the resettlement program in order to suitably accommodate their inputs and make rehabilitation and resettlement plan more participatory and broad based;
- ❖ Facilitate harmonious relationship between the Executing Authority and PAPs through

mutual co-operation and interaction;

- ❖ Ensure payment of compensation and assistance to PAPs including non-title holders for lost assets at replacement value;
- ❖ Ensure payment of compensation and resettlement assistance prior to taking over the possession of land and commencement of any construction activities;
- ❖ Provision of rehabilitation assistance for loss of livelihood/income;
- ❖ Establishment of institutional arrangements such as grievance redress mechanism, NGO & SESMRC.

3.13 The land acquisition for the project is being carried out based on RAA-2008 and **Entitlement Matrix** approved by the Railway Board, Ministry of Railways.

ELIGIBILITY FOR COMPENSATION/ASSISTANCE / REHABILITATION

3.14 Eligibility for compensation, assistance, and rehabilitation is shown below.

Table 3.1: Eligibility for Compensation, Assistance, and Rehabilitation

Sl. No.	Eligibility
1	The cut-off date for listing eligible affected persons for receiving entitlements under the RAP shall be the date on which notification is issued as under the Section 20A of the RAA-2008. The wage linked R&R benefits and house building allowances shall be at current rates in order to meet the NRRP requirements.
2	Eligibility of different categories of PAFs will be as per the Entitlement Matrix shown in the section below.
3	The unit of entitlement will be the family.
4	Titleholder PAFs will be eligible for compensation as well as assistance. The traditional occupiers of village lands residing on such lands prior to 1961 shall be conferred title as per the guidelines issued by U.P Government vide their latest guidelines.
5	Non-titleholder PAPs will not be eligible for compensation of the land occupied by them however; they will receive compensation for the investment made by them on the land such as replacement value of structures and other assets. They will also be eligible for R&R assistance as per Resettlement Policy and Entitlement Matrix.
6	In case a PAFs could not be enumerated during census, but has reliable evidence to prove his/her presence before the cut-off date in the affected zone shall be included in the list of PAPs after proper verification by the grievance redress committee.
7	PAFs from vulnerable group will be entitled for additional assistance as specified in the Entitlement Matrix.
8	PAFs belonging to BPL category will be identified at the time of disbursement of Compensation/R&R benefits. They will get benefits as detailed in Entitlement Matrix.
9	PAFs will be entitled to take away or salvage the dismantled materials free of cost without delaying the project activities. The losers of tree shall have a right to cut their trees in case they are not interested in taking compensation for the trees.
10	If a notice for eviction has been served on a person/family before the cut-off date and the case is pending in a court of law, then the eligibility of PAP will be considered in accordance with the legal status determined by the court and the PAP will be eligible for compensation/assistance in accordance with the RAP provisions.
11	Identification of vulnerable individuals will be done during implementation of RAP by NGOs through community consultation in the open meeting of respective Gram Sabha. NGO will verify the details of vulnerable persons such as disabled, destitute, orphans, widows, unmarried girls, abandoned women and persons above 50 years of age; who are not provided or cannot immediately be provided with alternate livelihood, and who are not otherwise covered as a part of family. In determining vulnerability, their poverty and social vulnerability shall be a key consideration. Further people below poverty line will also be supported as per provision of entitlement matrix (E1).
12	As per note B of Entitlement Matrix, DFCCIL would also hire an independent Evaluator registered with the Government, who can assist the replacement cost of land and provide inputs to the competent authority.
13	The land losers shall be reimbursed stamp duty towards purchase of alternate land/assets with the compensation received within one year of the disbursement as per the EM. Compensation award letter addressed to land losers shall contain an advice that refund of stamp duty and registration charges shall be done only for replacement land bought within a year from the date of payment of compensation

	in the name of land owner or in the joint name of land owner and spouse.
14	In providing Livelihood allowance under Para 8 of the Entitlement Matrix, the following shall be taken into consideration:- a) Landless and marginal farmers irrespective of change of status. b) Those losing income due to shop/business

ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

3.15 Entitlement Matrix is presented in Table 3.2. PAPs will be eligible for a combination of compensation and assistance measures depending upon the nature of ownership rights of lost assets, type of impact and their socio-economic status.

3.16 As per the NRRP-2007, the benefit amounts offered in the EM will be periodically updated and disclosed. The Entitlement Matrix will be later reviewed and updated, if required, based on lessons learned from the implementation process in order for better management of the R&R in future.

Table 3.2: Entitlement Matrix

Sl. No.	Application	Definition of Affected Persons	Entitlement	Details
A. Loss of Private Agricultural, Homestead & Commercial Land				
1	Land on the Project Right of Way	Legal holders and Affected Parties with traditional land rights	i. Compensation at replacement cost ii. Resettlement and Rehabilitation	(i) Cash compensation for the land at market value, which will be determined as mentioned in note (A) (section 20 G of RAA 2008) (ii) 60% solatium on the compensation determined in (i) above (section 20F (9) of RAA 2008). (iii) In case where a State Government through any act or Gazette Notification or as approved by any authority of State Government (duly authorized for the purpose) as per their approved procedure has fixed a rate for compensation of land, the same may be adopted by the Competent Authority in determining the compensation for land in lieu of (i) & (ii) above. (iv) Additional ex-gratia amount of Rs 20,000/- for those losing land up to 1,500 sqmts; Plus @ Rs.15 per sqmt for area acquired above 1,500 sqmt (para 7.19 NRRP 2007)

Sl. No.	Application	Definition of Affected Persons	Entitlement	Details
				<p>(v) If as a result of land acquisition, the land holder becomes landless or is reduced to the status of a "small" or "marginal" farmer, rehabilitation assistance equivalent to 750 days of minimum agricultural wages would also be given</p> <p>(vi) The Competent Authority may in case of doubt/conflicting claims of compensation of market value may take inputs from an independent evaluator also before deciding the award. Detailed procedure in this regard is in note B</p> <p>(vii) Policy for acquisition/compensation for residual land will be as per note C</p> <p>(viii) Refund of stamp duty and registration charges incurred for replacement land to be paid by the project; replacement land must be bought within a year from the date of payment of compensation to affected party as defined in section 20(H) of RAA 2008</p>
2		Registered tenants, contract cultivators & leaseholders	Compensation for standing crops at market rate	Registered tenants, contract cultivators & leaseholders are not eligible for compensation for land. They will only be eligible for compensation for standing crops at market rate if 3 months' advance notice is not served by EA.
3		Un-registered tenants, contract cultivators, leaseholders, sharecroppers	Compensation for standing crops at market rate	Un-registered tenants, contract cultivators, leaseholders & sharecroppers are not eligible for compensation for land. They will only be eligible for compensation for standing crops at market rate if 3 months' advance notice is not served by EA. In case of share croppers, compensation shall be in the ratio as mutually agreed by the share croppers and land owners.
B. Loss of Private Structures (Residential/Commercial)				

Sl. No.	Application	Definition of Affected Persons	Entitlement	Details
4	Structure on the Project Right of Way	Title Holder/Owner	Compensation at replacement rate Resettlement & Rehabilitation Assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Cash compensation for the structure at replacement cost which would be determined as per note D. (ii) Right to salvage material from the demolished structures. (iii) Three months' notice to vacate structures. (iv) Refund of stamp duty and registration charges for purchase of new alternative houses/shops at prevailing rates on the market value as determined in (i) above. Alternative houses/shops must be bought within a year from the date of payment of compensation to affected party as defined in section 20(H) of RAA 2008. (v) Resettlement & Rehabilitation Assistance as applicable as under: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Transition Allowance of Rs 4,000/- per household. (b) Each affected family getting displaced shall get a one-time financial assistance of Rs 10,000 as shifting allowance (para 7.10 NRRP 2007). (c) Each affected family that is displaced and has cattle, shall get financial assistance of Rs 15,000/- for construction of cattle shed (para 7.10 NRRP 2007). (d) Each affected person who is a rural artisan, small trader or self-employed person and who has been displaced shall get a one-time financial assistance of Rs 25,000/- for construction of working shed or shop (para 7.12 NRRP 2007). (e) House construction

Sl. No.	Application	Definition of Affected Persons	Entitlement	Details
				assistance for those living below poverty line equivalent to the latest construction cost of Indira Awas Yojana Scheme for Rural Areas and cost of house construction under JNURM for Urban Areas
5	Structure on the Project Right of Way	Tenants/Lease Holders	Resettlement & Rehabilitation Assistance	<p>(i) Registered lessees will be entitled to an apportionment of the compensation payable to structure owner as per applicable local laws.</p> <p>(ii) In case of tenants, three months written notice will be provided along with Rs 10,000 towards shifting allowance (NRRP 7.11).</p> <p>(iii) Three months' notice to vacate structures. In case notice is not provided, then three months' rental allowance will be provided in lieu of notice.</p>
C. Loss of Trees & Crops				
6	Standing Trees, Crops on Project Right of Way	Owners & beneficiaries of land	Compensation at market value	<p>(i) 3 months' advance notice to affected parties to harvest fruits, standing crops and remove trees</p> <p>(ii) Compensation to be paid at the rate estimated by:</p> <p>(a) the Forest Department for timber trees</p> <p>(b) State Agriculture Extension Department for crops</p> <p>(c) Horticulture Department for perennial trees</p> <p>(d) Cash assistance to title holders and non-title holders including informal settlers/ squatters for loss of trees, crops and perennials at market value</p>
D. Loss of Residential/Commercial Structures to Non-Title Holders				
7	Structures on the Project ROW	Owners of structures identified as on date of notification (20A).	Compensation at replacement cost Resettlement & Rehabilitation Assistance	(i) Encroachers (as defined in Note F) shall be given 3 months notice to vacate occupied land or compensation for loss of crops or structures If notice is not given. Cash assistance to

Sl. No.	Application	Definition of Affected Persons	Entitlement	Details
				<p>squatters (as defined in Note F) for their structures at replacement costs which will be determined as mentioned in Note D”.</p> <p>(ii) Resettlement & Rehabilitation assistance as under:</p> <p>(a) Transition Allowance of Rs 4,000/- per household.</p> <p>(b) Shifting allowance of Rs 10,000 per household (para 7.11 NRRP 2007).</p> <p>(c) Assistance of Rs 15,000/- for loss of cattle shed (para 7.10 NRRP 2007).</p> <p>(d) If the affected party getting displaced is a rural artisan, small trader or self-employed person assistance of Rs 25,000/- for construction of working shed or shop (para 7.12 NRRP 2007)</p> <p>(e) House construction assistance for those living below poverty line equivalent to the latest construction cost of Indira Awas Yojana Scheme for Rural Areas and cost of house construction under JNURM for Urban Areas</p>
E. Loss of Livelihood				
8	Households living on Right of way	Title Holders/ Non-Title holders/share-croppers, agricultural labourers and employees	Rehabilitation Assistance	<p>(i) Rehabilitation grant equivalent to 750 days of minimum agricultural wages to those families losing livelihood (NRRP para 7.14) <i>(land title holders availing assistance of 750 days minimum wages under section 1(v) above would not be eligible for this assistance)</i></p> <p>(ii) Training Assistance of Rs 4,000/- for income generation per household</p> <p>(iii) Temporary employment in the project construction work to Affected Persons with particular attention to APs Below Poverty Line (BPL) by the project</p>

Sl. No.	Application	Definition of Affected Persons	Entitlement	Details
				contractor during construction, to the extent possible
E1 Additional support to Vulnerable Group (as defined in Note E) & those Below Poverty Line				
9	Households affected by ROW	Households affected by ROW	Resettlement & Rehabilitation Assistance	One time additional financial assistance equivalent to 300 days of minimum wages
E2 Additional assistance to Scheduled Tribe affected families				
10	Affected Scheduled Tribes	Households affected by ROW	Rehabilitation Assistance	(i) Each ST affected family shall get an additional one time financial assistance equivalent to five hundred days minimum agricultural wages for loss of customary rights or usage of forest produce (para 7.21.5 NRRP 2007) (ii) In case of land acquisition from each ST affected family, at least one third of the compensation amount due shall be paid to the affected families at the outset as first instalment and the rest at the time of taking over the possession of the land (para 7.21.4 NRRP 2007)
F. Loss of Community Infrastructure/Common Property Resources				
11	Structures & other resources (eg land, water, access to social services etc) on ROW	Affected communities and groups	Reconstruction of community structure and common property resources	Reconstruction of community structures and replacement of common property resources in consultation with the community as appropriate
G. Temporary impact during Construction				
12	Land & assets temporarily impacted during construction	Owners of land & assets	Compensation for temporary impact during construction like disruption of normal traffic, damage to adjacent parcel of land/assets due to movement of heavy machinery and plant site.	The contractor shall bear the compensation cost of any impact on structure or land due to movement of machinery during construction or establishment of construction plant. All temporary use of lands outside proposed ROW to be through written approval of the landowner and contractor. Location of construction camps by contractors in consultation with DFCCIL

Notes to Entitlement Matrix

Note A

1. Compensation would be determined by Competent Authority as per provisions in RAA 2008, section 20 (G) which specifies the following criterion for assessing and determining market value of the land:

- (i) the minimum land value, if any, specified in the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 for the registration of sale deeds in the area, where the land is situated; or
- (ii) the average of the sale price for similar type of land situated in the village or vicinity, ascertained from not less than 50% of the sale deeds registered during three years, where higher price has been paid, whichever is higher.

2. Wherever the above provisions are not applicable, the concerned State Government shall specify the floor price per unit area of the said land based on the average higher prices paid for similar type of land situated in the adjoining areas or vicinity, ascertained from not less than 50% of sale deeds registered during the preceding 3 years where higher price has been paid, and the competent authority may calculate the value of the land accordingly (section 20(G) of RAA 2008 to be followed).

3. While determining the compensation amount, competent authority or arbitrator shall also take into account the following, as per provisions in section 20 F (8) of RAA 2008:

- (i) Damage, if any sustained by the person interested at the time of taking possession of the land, by reason of the severing of such land from other land.
- (ii) Damage, if any, sustained by the persons interested at the time of taking possession of the land, by reason of the acquisition injuriously affecting his other immovable property in any manner, or his earnings
- (iii) If, in consequence of the acquisition of the land, the person interested is compelled to change his residence or place of business, the reasonable expenses, if any, incidental to such change.

4. Before assessing and determining the market value of the land being acquired, competent authority shall:

- i. Ascertain the intended land use category of such land; and
- ii. Take into account the value of the land of the intended category in the adjoining areas or vicinity.

5. In case where the right of the user or any right in the nature of an easement on, any land is acquired, an amount calculated at ten per cent of the compensation amount determined under section 20 F (1) of RAA 2008, shall be paid by the EA to the owner and any other person whose right in enjoyment of the land has been affected.

Note B

DFCCIL would also hire an Independent Evaluator registered with Government, who can assist to assess the replacement cost of land as follows and provide inputs to the competent authority:

- (i) Appraise recent sales and transfer of title deeds and registration certificates for similar type of land in the village or urban area and vicinity
- (ii) Appraise circle rate in urban and rural areas of the district
- (iii) Appraise agricultural productivity rate for land – 20 years yield.

The Competent Authority may take inputs from the independent evaluator before deciding the compensation for the land.

Note C

If the residual plot(s) is (are) not economically viable, the EA will follow the rules and regulations applicable in the state and compensate accordingly; if there are no state specific

rules and regulations available regarding residual land is less than average land holding of the district after EA purchase, the EA in agreement with the Affected Party, will follow one of the following:

- (i) The EA will buy the residual land for the project following the entitlements listed in the entitlement matrix; or
- (ii) The EA will pay the Affected Party 25% of the land hardship compensation for that portion of land without its purchase.

Note D

The compensation for houses, buildings and other immovable properties will be determined on the basis of replacement cost by referring to relevant Basic Schedule of Rates (B.S.R) as on date without depreciation. While considering the B.S.R, the independent evaluator registered with the Government will use the latest B.S.R for the residential and commercial structures in the urban and rural areas of the region, and in consultation with the owners

Note E

NRRP 2007 defines Vulnerable Persons as disabled, destitute, orphans, widows, unmarried girls, abandoned women or persons above 50 years of age; who are not provided or cannot immediately be provided with alternative livelihood, and who are not otherwise covered as part of a family (para 6.4 (v) NRRP 2007)

Note F

Definitions:

Marginal farmer: A cultivator with an un-irrigated land holding up to 1 hectare or with an irrigated land holding up to half hectare.

Small farmer: A cultivator with an un-irrigated land holding up to 2 hectares or with an irrigated land holding up to 1 hectare, but more than a marginal farmer.

Encroacher: A person/family, who transgresses into the public land (prior to the cut of date), adjacent to his/her own land or other immovable assets and derives his/her additional source of shelter/livelihood.

Squatter: A person/family that has settled on the public land without permission or has been occupying public building without authority prior to the cut-off date and is depending for his or her shelter or livelihood and has no other source of shelter or livelihood.

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Further guidelines for applying Entitlement Matrix

3.17 At the time of compensation evaluation before declaration of award u/s 20 F of RAA' 2008, CA will also consider the compensation by State Government through any act or Gazette Notification or as approved by any authority of State Government (duly authorized for the purpose) as per their approved procedure has fixed a rate for compensation of land. Each PAPs shall be advised individually about the details of compensation and the how the rates are calculated. The details of compensation methods are available in the copy of award which available in CPM office. This EM shall be applicable for all awards declared after 18th January 2011.

3.18 In case where award is already declared by CA and there is difference in compensation, in such cases PAPs can approach to Arbitrator through Grievance Redressal Mechanism provided in the RAP in Chapter-6.

3.19 In providing Livelihood allowance under Para 8 of the Entitlement Matrix, the following shall be taken into consideration:-

- a) Landless and marginal farmers irrespective of change of status.

b) Those losing income due to shop/business

3.20 With regard to enlisting the vulnerable people under Para 9 of Entitlement Matrix, the following shall be considered:

a) In case of Disabled people, the level of disability shall be decided as per the medical certificate issued by the CMO of the concerned district. The vulnerability of the disabled person shall be declared in the open meeting of Gram Sabha and a person having more than 50% disability certificate may be considered for this benefit.

b) In case of destitute, orphans, widows, unmarried girls , abandoned women or persons above 50 years of age; who are not provided or cannot immediately be provided with alternative livelihood, and who are not otherwise covered as part of family shall be considered .

3.21 The losers of tree shall have a right to cut their trees (which are not fruit bearing) in case they are not interested in taking compensation for the trees.

3.22 In case of Common Property Resources, if the land and structure is privately owned the compensation for land shall be paid to the Title holder as per the RAA-2008. The reconstruction/replacement of the CPR shall be implemented in consultation with the community as appropriate.

3.23 In case of Abadi Deh land, compensation shall be paid to the abadi land holders at par with the land owners; in case of occupiers of village common lands, alternative sites or site allowance shall be provided to the displaced families in coordination with the concerned panchayats that receive compensation towards acquisition of the village common land lands.

CHAPTER – 4: STAKEHOLDER’S CONSULTATIONS

INTRODUCTION

4.1 Consultative procedure has been a critical but important front in the entire social assessment process. This consultation framework has been continued during preparation of RAP, which in turn, has developed strategies for community dialogues and involvement in the project during implementation stage. While social assessment ensured involvement of local communities through participatory planning, structured consultations and FGDs have been conducted at strategic locations during RAP finalization stage to endorse and integrate important resettlement issues in the project design. Following section highlights type of consultations, inputs of consultation in action plan, follow-up consultations to inform people about endorsement of their opinion and preferences in project design. The follow-up consultations also intended to disclose R&R policy framework and have inputs/comments of people to integrate them in final RAP.

CONSULTATION DURING SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY STAGE

4.2 Stakeholder’ consultations were carried out during Base-line and socio-economic survey stage. These consultations were held at village level. Major focus of these consultations was information dissemination about the project and entitlement matrix of the project. Besides these consultations during survey, there have been continuous dialogues with the villagers during finalization of alignment and land acquisition process. The information disseminations and consultations were also done during 20 A notifications, hearing of objections under section 20 E notifications and declaration of award stage.

However, detailed Public Consultations Meeting were planned in further project preparation stage. These consultations were held. Findings of these consultations being incorporated in RAP.

4.3 Following Table (4.1) presents number of consultations held and average number of participants in these meetings.

Table 4.1: Consultations

Package	Level	Village (Number)		Tehsil		District	
		Consultation	Average Participant	Consultation	Average Participant	Consultation	Average Participant
Sanehwal-Pilkhani		71	15 - 45	71 PCM have been conducted for all the villages		71 PCM have been conducted for all the villages	
Total		71					

4.4 As mentioned above, opinion and preference gathered during SIA were analyzed during RAP preparation stage. Technical team after due considerations of key outcomes of consultation has modified design alternatives to reduce social impacts and provide additional facilities to the community. However some of the expectations of people could not be fulfilled like provision of job, completely avoiding LA etc. Summary findings of outcome and its integration project have been presented in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Key Outcomes of Consultation and its integration into the Project

Category	Key Outcomes	Integration in Action Plan
Project Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cracks in houses because of high speed loaded goods train because of vibration, Project officials should provide correct information, Loss of source of livelihood because of loss of fertile agricultural land, Loss of access to the agriculture field especially in bypasses, Loss of religious and other common properties, Division of habitation and cultural properties because of DFC tracks, Increase in accidents and suicide because of construction of tracks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vibration will be minimized using plantation, and constructions of boundary wall as agreed in EMP. Communication will be done with the help of NGOs and community based organizations, Loss of livelihood is being addressed in RAP, Underpasses/RUB is being proposed at suitable locations. Religious properties will be replaced in consultation with communities. This type of community properties have been connected through underpass, Accidents hotspots will be identified and remedial measures will be taken.
Expectations from the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of Job in lieu of compensation, Compensation as the replacement value of lost assets, Gramsabha land should be given as resettlement site, Job to landless families, Compensation on the norms of private acquisition, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of job has not been decided upon yet. Compensation at replacement value under revised EM. Since Land Acquisition for DFC project is a linear acquisition, there is no mass displacement. Moreover, the surplus land is not available with Ministry of Railways. Therefore, resettlement site has not been planned for DFC project. Entitlement Matrix has been revised to offer latest rates for Compensation as per the new EM,
Design and Alternatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pipeline and underground pipe should be constructed, Width of land for DFCC Track should be reduced to minimize land acquisition, Underpasses should be constructed near important crossing especially near school, Foot over bridges should be given at important locations Remodeling of yard and platform to minimize ROW 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lost pipeline will be replaced, Width of Land is reduced to 17 meters at many locations to minimize the impact, Underpasses/RUB are planned (mainly in bypasses) to compensate loss of connectivity, Location of FOB will be finalized after another round of PCMs by facilitating NGO during the course of implementation. These FOBs will be finalized with close coordination with MOR officials as at will also cross existing IR Track.

4.5 Future Consultation: Consultations were held in 71 locations covering about 138 villages in 6 districts. These consultations focused on information disseminations, provisions of RAA 2008 and NRRP-2007 and revised Entitlement matrix. Follow-up consultations will be held

to explain about provisions of compensation to each affected PAPs, and implementation framework under the project.

4.6 The consultation mechanism ensured active participation of PAPs in understanding entitlement of each categories of PAPs, grievance and complain handling mechanism, persons to be contacted in case of any ambiguity in disbursement procedure. Basic feature of entitlement were discussed and a hand out was also distributed to PAPs. During the consultation PAPs also raised some important issues/suggestion/findings which are listed below:-

- Compensation should be given on current market value instead of 2008 rate.
- Proportionate ex-gratia as per EM (PAFs losing more than 1500sqm) has helped to meet equivalent replacement value of land.
- Few PAPs are facing difficulties in getting their land record (hissakashi etc.) updated land records are being collected by Land Acquisition Facilitation consultant working with field unit. PAPs were informed about policy of DFCCIL about residual land (left out land) DFCCIL has prepared very specific policy about Residual. As per EM, residual land will be purchased from PAFs, if PAFs do not agree to sale, they will be compensated 25% of the value of residual land over and above the cost of compensation, For this purpose EM was discussed with PAPs and also disclosed
- Detailed institutional arrangement for implementation of RAP required to be disclosed to the people. RAP will be disclosed prior to Implementation.
- Communication with PAPs about methodologies of calculation of compensation and entitlements, grievance redress mechanism is weak. The facilitating NGOs will educate PAPs about methodologies of calculation of compensation and entitlement, grievance mechanism. Grievance redressal will be done with the help of facilitating NGOs and through Ombudsman

4.7The Follow-up consultations were carried out during Feb 2013 to April 2013. These follow-up consultations were carried out in 45 villages of all six districts (Annexure 4.1). Important participants of these consultations were Revenue officers (Tahsildar and Patwaries), Village representatives(Numberdar and Sarpanches) and project affected families. Important issues raised during these consultations which requires specific attention during implementation of the RAP are presented in Table 4.2

Table 4.3: Issues Identified and Action to be Taken during Implementation

Sl.No.	Important Issues Identified during Follow-up Consultations	Action Taken/Required to be Taken during Implementation
1	Provision of Job in lieu of acquisition of land	PAPs will have temporary employment opportunities; where award is declared after January, 2015, the PAPs will get onetime employment allowance in lieu of annuity
2	Replacement of Tube well connection (if it is disrupted)	Compensation for lost tube as well as connection fees.
3	Connectivity through alternate route because existing connectivity has been acquired by DFCCIL	Connectivity along the DFC track is provided
4	The rate of compensation of commercial land has been paid considering residential	Implementing NGOs shall verify such facts(if any) and will report to the Chief

	land.	Project Manager for corrective measures
5	Releasing main road (lane of the village) from acquisition process. Assessment of payment of compensation has been less than the market value.	DFCCIL has acquired land as per proposed alignment and alternative
6	Compensation for water pipeline and trees as per market value	Comensation shall be given as per entitlement matrix
7	In village Milsekha and Dadaur of Ambala District compensation given by DFCCIL is less than gas company	Implementing NGOs shall verify such facts (if any) and will report to the Chief Project Manager for corrective measures
8	Tax should not be deducted from the compensation amount.	The compensation will be paid without deducting any taxes.
9	Replacement of water pipeline in Ghail Vaillage of Ambala District	Replacement cost for lost water-pipeline shall be provided
10	Refund of TDS money deducted during payment of compensation	The compensation has been paid without deducting any taxes. However implementing NGO shall verify such fact during implementation.
11	More number of cross drainages near Yamuna bridge to prevent waterlogging in along the Yamuna Bank	It is ensured that adequate drainage shall be provided after the span of bridges so that waterlogging is avoided.

4.7 Strategies for consultation during the implementation process is to ensure that the LA and R&R process is carried out in a participative manner taking into consideration of PAP views and concerns. The CPM will be responsible for carrying out the consultations during implementation with the help of NGOs and field staff.

ACTION PLAN

4.8 DFCCIL will take following action

- 1) In response to the Consultations, the Entitlement Matrix has been revised to offer latest rates of compensation, and steps have been taken to strengthen the institutional arrangements for LA and R&R.
- 2) FOBs will be provided or extended over the DFC tracks where the DFC tracks pass within the Railway Boundary between the station and the settlements or the township to prevent accidents. Location of FOB will be finalized after another round of PCMs by facilitating NGO during the course of implementation. These FOBs will be finalized with close coordination with MOR officials, as it will also cross existing IR Track.
- 3) Suitable noise barriers will be provided near schools to mitigate the noise levels.
- 4) RUBs will be provided on all roads in detours to ensure that movement across the DFC tracks is not restricted.
- 5) Boundary wall will be provided where the tracks are near the habitats to prevent accidents.
- 6) The above actions are not exhaustive and further actions as needed and suggestions arising out of the above consultations shall be considered and suitable measures will be taken.

CHAPTER – 5: SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND COMPENSATION PAYMENT PROCESS

LAND ACQUISITION PROCESS IN EDFC PROJECT

5.1 The proposed EDFC project has been declared as ‘Special Railways Project’ as per The Railways Amendment Act, (RAA) 2008 (section 2 of the Railways Act 1989). In EDFC Project, land acquisition process is going as per RAA, 2008. A flowchart of the land acquisition process is shown fig. 5.1:

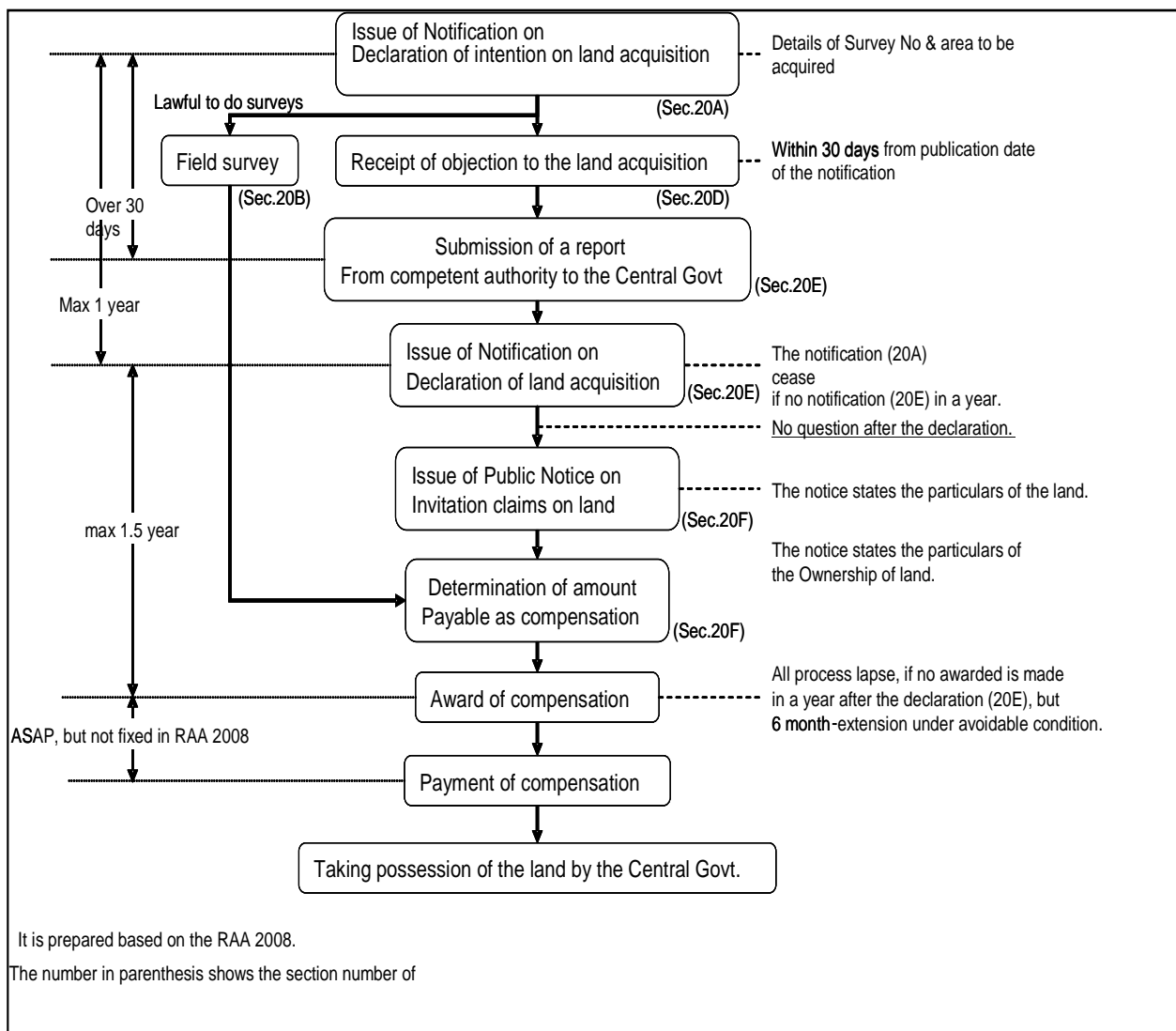


Fig. 5.1: Flowchart of the Land Acquisition Process under Railways (Amendment) Act, 2008

EXTENT OF LAND ACQUISITION

5.2 The proposed project stretch will involve acquisition of about 355.34 ha of land out of which approximately 93.12% is private land. However, the project will require very less (approximately 2.10 ha) built-up area which includes residential and commercial or residence-cum commercial and community properties (0.09%). At many built-up locations land width has been reduced to as less as 17 meters which has resulted in reducing impact on residential as well as commercial structures.

Table 5.1: Project Area: Loss of Land

Section	Private Land(in ha)	Government	Total
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	Agri.	Resi. /Com.	Community		(In Ha.)
Sanehwal-Pilkhani	328.51 (92.44%)	2.10 (0.59%)	0.30 (0.08%)	24.43 (6.88%)	355.34 (100%)

Type of Land

5.3 The project requires about 24.43 ha of Government land. At many built-up locations land width has been reduced to as less as 17 meters which has resulted in reducing impact on residential as well as commercial structures. Table 5.2 indicates that impact on residential, commercial and community properties has not been significant

Table 5.2: Type of Government Land

Sanehwal-Pilkhani Section	Chakmarg /Chakroad	Banjaros ar/ Naveen Parti	Khalihaan /Hadwaar	Khaad ke Gadhe	Raasta/Mu khya Marg	Nali	Pashuchar Bhumi	Nahar	Marghat/K abristaan	Abadi	others	Total
Total	5.30	1.53	0.00	0.12	3.23	0.53	0.12	0.05	3.45	0.87	9.23	24.43

Source: Detailed LAP, CPM office

Present Status of Land Acquisition of Eastern Corridor

5.4 DFCCIL has maintained close coordination with revenue department of the State Government for speedier acquisition of land under RAA 2008. On date, 20A, 20E and 20 F notices have been issued for the entire length. The present status of land acquisition as on February' 2012 has been brought out in Annexure 5.1.

Appointment of Competent Authority

5.5 As per Section 7A, of RAA 2008, Ministry of Railways has already nominated Competent Authority to act as land Acquisition Officer all along the corridor. Competent Authority has been empowered to declare the award along with other benefits as per Entitlement Matrix approved by Railway Board. The Competent Authority for all Districts are District Revenue Officers/SLAO who are deputed in the job.

5.6 The Competent Authority in addition to discharging his duty for land acquisition as under RAA, 2008 shall also be designated as the Administrator for R&R as under NRRP, 2007, and shall be responsible for payment of all applicable R&R assistance as per the Entitlement Matrix.

APPOINTMENT OF ARBITRATOR

5.7 As per Clause 20F (6) of RAA 2008, the arbitrators to settle any dispute in Land compensation, is required to be appointed by Central Government. For the section of Sanehwal-Pilkhani Arbitrators have been appointed for all the districts, Revenue officers/Divisional Commissioners have been appointed as Arbitrators for the districts as under:-

S.No.	Officer	District
1.	Commissioner, Patiala Division, Patiala	Ludhiana, Fatehgarh Sahib, Patiala
2.	Divisional Commissioner, Ambala	Ambala, Yamuna Nagar
3.	Commissioner, Saharanpur Division, Saharanpur	Saharanpur

Preparation of Land Plans

5.8 After issue of 20 A notifications, land surveys along the DFC's intended ROW are conducted to produce a "Land Plan" for respective sections at scale of 1:2,000 ~ 4,000. It identifies village names/Sub district (Block) names together with their boundaries traversed /bisected by ROW on both sides.

5.9 A Land Acquisition Plan is also produced at the same scale to indicate respective land plot (Khasra) revenue survey map boundaries and numbers referring to the land registration maps maintained by Village level administration, together with detail average measured in hectares. It also includes collecting details such as owner of property, type of structure, number of floors and land use patterns, such as agriculture, commercial, barren, forest etc.

5.10 Land acquisition proposal is prepared in the format prescribed by the revenue department of respective states including collection of property records, Khasra and Khatauni including superimposition of revenue record on proposed alignment & calculation of area to be acquired, preparation of statement of area to be acquired along with Land Owners details etc. This proposal is then submitted to the Competent Authority and after his approval, published under section 20A & 20E of Railway Amendment Act, 2008 by Ministry of Railways duly vetted by Law Ministry.

Acquisition Process for government land

5.11 Resumption of Government land is being done. After the publication of mandatory notification i.e. 20A as per RAA, 2008 the proposal for resumption of land is submitted to the Collector of concerned district. The Collector then decides the amount which will have to be deposited in the Revenue head of Government treasury by the DFCCIL. This amount is worked out at the Tehsil level and the report submitted to the collector who compiles it and gives the demand. After deposit of money by the acquiring agency, land is transferred by an order of collector. Resumption Proposals of Government Land have been submitted to the Concerned District.

Inputs from Independent Evaluator for Determination of Land Price

5.12 DFCCIL may hire an Independent Evaluator registered with Government, to assist the CA in assessing the replacement cost of land as follows and provide inputs to the Competent Authority as given in Entitlement Matrix;

- (i) Appraise recent sales and transfer of title deeds and registration certificates for similar type of land in the village or urban area and vicinity;
- (ii) Appraise circle rate in urban and rural areas of the district;
- (iii) Appraise agricultural productivity rate for land – 20 years yield.

5.13 The Competent Authority may take inputs from the independent evaluator before deciding the compensation for the land. This is likely in cases especially where (a) more than "One Acre" of land is to be acquired; (b) where a wide variance between the local market rate and the circle rate, or (c) higher unit rates for similar land parcels offered by other projects in the impacted locality is reported. This power rests with the Competent Authority as per EM.

Valuation for Residual Plots

5.14 If the residual plot (s) is (are) not economically viable, the Executing Agency (EA) will follow the rules and regulations applicable in the state and compensate accordingly; if there are no state specific rules and regulations available regarding residual land being less than average land holding of the district after EA purchase, the Executing Agency in agreement with the Affected Party, will follow one of the following:

5.15 The DFCCIL will buy the residual land for the project following the entitlements listed in the entitlement matrix; or it will pay the affected party 25% of the land compensation payable for that portion of land without its purchase as hardship allowance. Land hardship is

determined based on severity of impact on land. DFCCIL has proposed to assist such PAFs in case left out land is not viable. This is clearly elaborated in EM (chapter -3).

Replacement Cost of Land

5.16 Cash compensation for the land at market value which will be determined as per 20G of RAA-2008 which envisage as “the competent authority shall adopt the following criteria in assessing and determining the market value of land (a) the minimum land value if any, specified in the stamp act 1899 for the registration of sale deeds in the area where the land is situated or (b) the average of sale price for similar type of land situated in the village of vicinity ascertained from not less than 50% of the sale deed registered during the proceedings three years where higher price has been paid whichever is higher. To make the compensation near the market value based on the feedback of the PAPs a new clause A(iii) has been added in the entitlement matrix according to which any rate approved by the State Government may be adopted by the Competent Authority. In addition to above following provisions had been made in the Entitlement Matrix to bring the compensation rate equivalent to replacement value.

- (i) 60% solatium on the compensation determined in (i) above (section 20F (9) of RAA 2008).
or
- (ii) Ex-gratia amount of Rs 20,000/- for those losing land up to 1,500 Sqm; Plus additional ex-gratia @ Rs.15 per Sqm for area acquired above 1,500 Sqm
- (iii) In order to ensure payment of compensation at replacement cost, the Competent Authority may in case of doubt/conflicting claims of compensation of market value may take inputs from an independent evaluator also before deciding the award.
- (iv) Policy for acquisition/ compensation for residual land, if required.
- (v) Compensation award letter addressed to land losers shall contain an advice that refund of stamp duty and registration charges shall be done only for replacement land bought within a year from the date of payment of compensation in the name of land owner or in the joint name of land owner and spouse.
- (vi) In dealing with compensation related issues, DFCCIL has provided guidelines for the District Grievance Committee to hear and resolve complaints relating to the type of land and assets, area/extent of impact and valuation, ownership and eligibility.

In addition to above following R&R assistance is also being provided:-

- (i) Transition allowance of Rs.4000/- per household.
- (ii) Shifting allowance of Rs.10,000/- to each affected family
- (iii) Cattle shed assistance of 15000 rupees
- (iv) House construction assistance at current rates declared by the government
- (v) Assistance for construction of working shed / shop.
- (vi) If as a result of land acquisition, the land holder becomes landless or is reduced to the status of a “small” or “marginal” farmer, rehabilitation assistance equivalent to 750 days of minimum agricultural wages would also be given to the affected family.

Valuation of Fixed Assets

5.17 The compensation for houses, buildings and other immovable properties will be determined on the basis of replacement cost by referring to relevant Basic Schedule of Rates (B.S.R) as on date without depreciation. While considering the B.S.R, the independent evaluator registered with the Government will use the latest B.S.R for the residential and commercial structures in the urban and rural areas of the region.

Compensation Payment Process

5.18 The process shall be as follows:

- Since the project will be implemented through respective CPM offices. DFCCIL will adopt following fund flow mechanism for the timely implementation of RAP.
- DFCCIL will get approval of required funds for both LA and implementation of RAP from Ministry of Railways and will maintain a separate account for LA including R&R under the project.
- As per section 20F (I) of RAA 2008, where any land is acquired under this act, there shall be paid an amount which shall be determined by an order of competent authority.
- The money shall be deposited in a separate joint saving bank account in a nationalized bank preferably in State Bank of India in the name of competent authority, who are all State Government officers and the officials nominated by DFCCIL preferably Assistant Manager (Finance). All the payments released towards compensation will be released from the Joint Accounts.
- Any amount, if likely undisturbed for more than a year from the date of last transaction in the Joint Bank Account of Competent Authority (Land Acquisition) and Assistant Manager/Manager (Finance), DFCCIL along with any amount of interest lying in the said account, shall be remitted back to account of DFCC after closing the joint account. The claims of compensation and arbitration award if any, after closing of joint account shall be recommended by competent authority to concerned CPMs who shall in turn refer it to the head quarter for release of payment.
- Disbursement of compensation will be done by cheques jointly signed by the account holders, DFCC will prepare all the documents required for taking possession of the land will be taken by Railway official immediately and handed over to DFCCIL officials and land handing over documents will be signed by Railways as well as DFCCIL official. Subsequently, lease agreement would be signed based on these documents.
- The payment of R&R assistances will also be done in a similar fashion as per Entitlement Matrix by the Administrator-R&R/ Competent Authority.
- There are no registered agricultural tenants and sharecroppers eligible for R&R assistance in Pilkhani-Sanehwal section. Registered tenants are generally not found. Since, this EM will also be applicable to other parts of country where registered Tenants may be found, therefore this provision has been included in the EM). Any claimants in this category will be identified and provided with assistance as per the entitlement matrix, where applicable.
- However, under the Sanehwal-Pilkhani section, SIA has identified no tenants who are residing or running shops on rent (unregistered).

Facilitating the Computation and Disbursement of compensation for Land Acquisition

5.19 Assistance will be provided to CA for preparation and distribution of compensation, for opening of bank accounts for affected families in the nearby or schedule /regional rural bank and subsequent deposition of cheques in the said accounts while also keeping the acknowledgement of receipt of compensation cheques for record. The disbursement of compensation will be organized by making a suitable camp including arrangement of tents etc where required and with video /photography of the event. This information will be made to the concerned PAFs at least a week in advance.

Providing Legal assistance for Land Acquisition

5.20 All necessary arrangements for transferring the land title to IR/DFCCIL with all legal formalities like purchase of stamp papers, typing work involved, handing/taking over land,

attending the Revenue Department, all charges payable to Govt. such as stamp duty etc shall be paid by DFCCIL. The facilitating NGOs under the guidance of CPM and APM (Social) shall provide facilitative support to PAFs enabling them to receive the LA compensation and other rehabilitation assistance as per their eligibility.

Possession of Land

5.21 Section 20J of RAA 2008 empowers Central Government to enter and do other act on the land after publication of 20E. However, in compliance of the social safeguard requirements of the World Bank policy, the process of payment for compensation of the award of the land owners, and disbursement of applicable rehabilitation assistance to the concerned PAFs (especially for all the structure losers) shall be completed before taking the land into possession for carrying out any activity on the land. For Government land, physical activity on the land shall be started after depositing the required amount as per the resumption order by the State Government or on getting a no objection certificate from the State Govt. Adequate notice will be given to PAFs prior to start civil work. No structures shall be disturbed till PAFs receives their Entitlements. MOR shall take possession of land with the DFCCIL acting as the facilitator. In both the cases the Competent Authority/Administrator-R&R and the Chief Project manager shall jointly certify that the land acquisition and R&R process have been completed.

Land Acquisition Information System LAIS:

5.22 DFCCIL is developing a computer database system for recording all data relating to notification, award and disbursement of Land acquisition compensation and R&R benefits and grievances. The database is in the process of being populated with relevant data.

5.23 Land Acquisition Progress: The land acquisition progress till December, 2014 is summarized in the following table for both Private and Government lands. The progress will be updated periodically to ensure that it is completed in line with the civil works timetable. The expected dates for acquisition have been brought out in Annexure 5.1.

Table 5.3 Status of Land Acquisition

Sub-Section	Length in km	Parallel / Detour Sections (in km)	No. of Villages affected	LA required (in ha)	No. of Affected land owners	% land owners losing a linear strip (< 0.15 ha)	No. of Displaced families	No. of affected community prosperities	LA Award Declared (in ha) as on Dec 31, 2014
30I (Pilakhni-Sahnewal)	175	162+13	138	355.34	3051	1925	324	8	325.8 (91%)
303 Khurja-Pilakhni	226	108+111	143	802	NA	NA	NA	NA	90.2
Total	401	270+124	281	1157	3051+	1925+	324+	8+	426 (36%)

CHAPTER – 6: INSTITUTIONAL AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT

6.1 DFCCIL is responsible for the technical aspects and overall execution of the Project. Chief Project Manager's Office (CPM office) have already been established at Ambala. CPM Offices headed by an officer of the rank of General Manager. At the Head Office, Social & Environmental Management Unit (SEMU) (SEMU) has been established, which is headed by an officer of the rank of General Manager. SEMU looks after Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement process under the project. DFCCIL as project implementation agency is responsible for monitoring the use of loan funds and overall implementation process. DFCCIL, headed by Managing Director, will have overall responsibility for policy guidance, coordination and planning, internal monitoring and overall reporting of the Project. SEMU facilitates land acquisition and compensation, relocation and resettlement, and the distribution of assistance for the PAPs. The main responsibility of SEMU is monitoring and implementing all resettlement and rehabilitation activities, including land acquisition. The responsibilities of this unit include:

- (a) Responsible for all land acquisition activities;
- (b) Liaison with respective CPM office to facilitate PAP access and take advantage of services and programs already in place;
- (c) Evolve mechanisms for coordinating the delivery of the compensation and assistance to entitled persons;
- (d) Review and provide social development perspectives and inputs to on-going project design and implementation by working closely with project planners, contractors, and construction supervision consultants;
- (e) Oversee a grievance redress process, actively monitor RAP implementation, and cooperate with planned project evaluations.

R&R INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT AT THE HEADQUARTER LEVEL

6.2 Presently, DFCCIL has following institutional structures:-

- a) **Managing Director**, DFCCIL, is responsible for the successful implementation of the project.
- b) **Director, (Project and Planning)**, DFCCIL, is the Chief Executive of the project and is responsible for successful implementation of the various project components including RAP. In respect of RAP, specific responsibilities include the following
 - Coordination with the Railway Board and relevant state government authorities on land acquisition, R&R entitlements and other social components.
 - Report the progress in RAP implementation to MD, DFCCIL
 - Report to Railway Board (ED,LA) about progress in LA and R&R,
 - Interact regularly with SEMU staff,
 - Monitor progress of R&R with SEMU Staff and field CPMs.
 - Ensure timely release of money to CA offices required for RAP implementation and
 - Take up issues with MD for issues to be resolved at the Railway Board (MOR).
 - Framing Corporate Policy including Entitlement Matrix, etc.
- c) **Social and Environmental Management Unit (SEMU)** Presently the SEMU has a General Manager, Additional General Manager, SEMU & Additional General Manager (LA). SEMU has also hired an Environmental Expert and one Social Expert. The SEMU unit has been strengthen with DGM (Grievances).The entire SEMU unit is responsible for the smooth implementation of RAP. During the course of the project implementation, SEMU will be responsible for the following. The Unit is responsible for policy planning and for monitoring of planning and implementation of RAP.

- Report to Dir. /PP about the progress in LA and R&R,
- Coordinate with the CPM offices, on the implementation of RAP,
- Prepare formats and agree on criteria for the verification of PAFs,
- Review individual micro plan (including R&R entitlements) prepared by the CPM office,
- Develop training modules for project staff and other functionaries on managing social aspects of the project.
- Guide CPM offices in matters related to resettlement and rehabilitation.
- Ensure budgetary provision for resettlement and rehabilitation
- Ensure timely release of budget for implementation of RAP.

Capacity Augmentation of DFCCIL (SEMUR) unit at Corporate Office

6.3 Institutional arrangement at DFCCIL Head Office will include augmenting the capacity of the Social and Environmental Management Unit (SEMUR). The Environment Expert & Social Experts have already been appointed. DGM (Public Grievances) has also been appointed at Corporate Office.

6.4 The Consultant (Social) will look after the resettlement and rehabilitation components of the Project and ensure that all rehabilitation and resettlement issues are complied as per the policy. He will be assisted by Asst Project Manager (Social) in the CPM office.

Role and Responsibility of HEAD QUARTER Officials for RAP Implementation

6.5 The administrative roles and responsibilities are given below in Table 6.1.

Table 6.1: Administrative and Financial Responsibilities of SEMUR Unit for RAP Implementation

Personnel	Administrative Roles and Responsibility
General Manager (SEMUR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring for RAP planning and implementation • 'Responsible for coordinating with World Bank for all environmental and social consideration and monitoring of the Project. • Grievance redress related to Land Acquisition / social and environmental considerations. • Ensure budgetary provision for resettlement and rehabilitation of PAPs and relocation, rehabilitation and reconstruction of common property resources (CPR).
AGM/SEMUR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assisting GM SEMUR in all social and environmental issues and reports to GM (SEMUR), • Public disclosure of EIA, EMP, SIA, SMF, RAP etc. • To provide information for any parliament questions / RTI query on environmental aspects of the project, • To furnish information to PR/Admn. department of DFCCIL for any environment impact related News item appearing in the print or electronic media.
AGM/LA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Processing of proposals for land acquisition for notification of 20 A and 20E at Corporate Office, • Coordinating the land acquisition cases in Ministry of Railways, Ministry of law, Official language section and publication department for notification of 20A and 20E.

Personnel	Administrative Roles and Responsibility
DGM/Grievance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To process for redressing any complaint or grievance received directly in DFCCIL corporate office, To assist GM/SEMU in getting remarks on complaints/grievances on R&R issues from concerned officers. To give replies to the complaints based on decision taken in corporate office, To maintain data base of complaint received and replies given to the complainants, To process any RTI case / query related to land acquisition.
Social Safeguards Specialist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide on an on-going basis technical assistance to facilitating NGOs, build their capacities and ensure R&R program is implemented, To prepare, manage and retrieve the database of LA and R&R of EDFC, Coordinate with NGOs towards implementation of RAP, Review and prepare progress report on LA and R&R, Report to GM (SEMU) about the progress, Monitor the implementation of RAP and to prepare required monitoring reports, Interact with Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) agencies in developing monitoring formats, Organize training and capacity building modules for officials of DFCCIL, LAFC and RRFC.

Organizational Structures for Head Office is given Fig 6.1

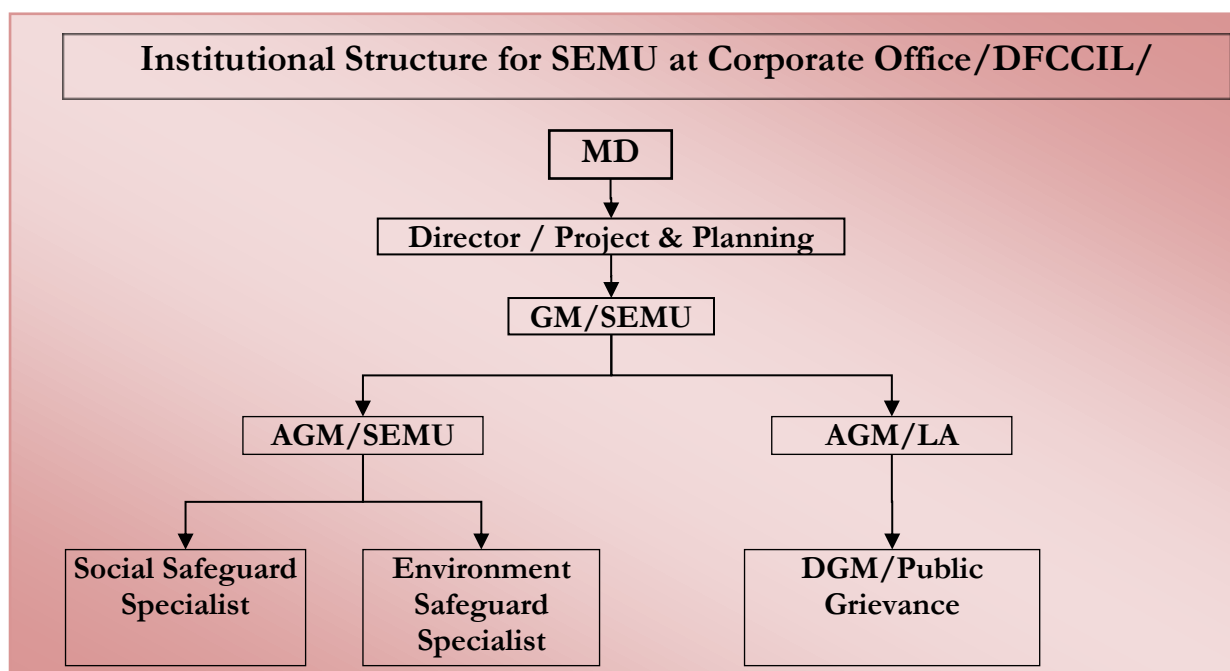


Fig. 6.1: Organizational Structures for Corporate Office

R&R INSTITUTIONS AT THE FIELD LEVEL

6.6 Presently, in the field, Offices of Chief Project Manager (CPM) is in Ambala headed by CPMs, who is looking after the overall land acquisition work for their respective stretches. **The CPM as Chief Resettlement Officer will be directly responsible for implementing the RAP.** They are assisted by Two Deputy Chief Project Managers (Dy.CPM), and Assistant Project Managers (APMs). The CPM is assisted by Land Acquisition Facilitation Consultant (LAFC). Roles

and responsibilities are presented in Table 6.2. Furthermore, retired revenue officers, Computer Specialists have been provided to each Competent Authority to help in Land Acquisition. Training on R&R issues is envisaged to be given to the APMs so that they have a better understanding of the R&R situation under the project. This system is expected to continue till the work starts.

6.7 Chief Project Manager has been assigned as Chief Resettlement Officer (CRO), whose role is to cater to the affected people's need for rehabilitation and resettlement. The CRO will be assisted by Assistant Project Manager (APM/Social) one for each package and Assistant Project Manager (APM/Environment) to look after the implementation of RAP. The benefits under NRRP-2007 as approved in EM shall be implemented by CRO/CPM. The recommendations of GRCs shall be implemented directly by the CRO. In case the CRO has difference of opinion, the appeal shall lie with the HQ level GRC. CRO shall be responsible for implementing resolved grievances.

Under APM/Social, one social management/cell will be established. One retired revenue officer and one office assistant cum computer Operator will be under this cell to look after of RAP implementation and social issues. For every contract (100 km) APM (Social) post has been filled up on deputation from eligible Railway Staff or a suitable person taken on contract basis. This team will be detailed to look after all the pending R&R issues including compensation, R&R disbursement and re-imburement of stamp duty etc.

Similarly, Project Management Consultant and Executing Contractor will be available once construction work starts to oversee R&R work.

6.8 Broad roles and responsibilities of field units in their respective stretches will be as follows:

- Co-ordinate with the District Administration, on Land Acquisition and R&R activities,
- Close liaison with PAPs like Titleholder and as well as non-titleholders,
- To have a regular interaction with the Local Communities to develop good working relationship,
- Disclosure of information in field offices,
- Facilitating NGOs will assist in implementation of RAP (ToR is attached as annexure 6.1.)
- Ensure meetings on resettlement and rehabilitation policy and RAP and intensive information dissemination,
- Ensure inclusion of PAPs who could not be enumerated during census but have documentary evidence to be included in the list of PAPs,
- Develop and maintain a PAP level database including aspects related to losses, compensation, R&R entitlement, release of funds and utilization,
- Ensure that the R&R assistance is used for the purpose it is meant for,
- Ensure preparation of identity cards and distribution of the same to PAPs,
- Ensure disbursement of resettlement and rehabilitation assistance in a transparent manner.
- Participate in meetings related to resettlement and rehabilitation issues,
- Facilitate in opening of joint account of PAPs,
- Monitor physical and financial progress on LA, R&R,
- Prepare monthly progress report related to physical and financial progress of implementation of RAP,
- Ensure release of compensation and assistance before taking over the possession of land prior to start of construction work,
- Ensure relocation, rehabilitation and reconstruction of CPRs before dismantling through proper mechanism.

6.9 The Organizational Structures for Field Office is given Fig 6.2

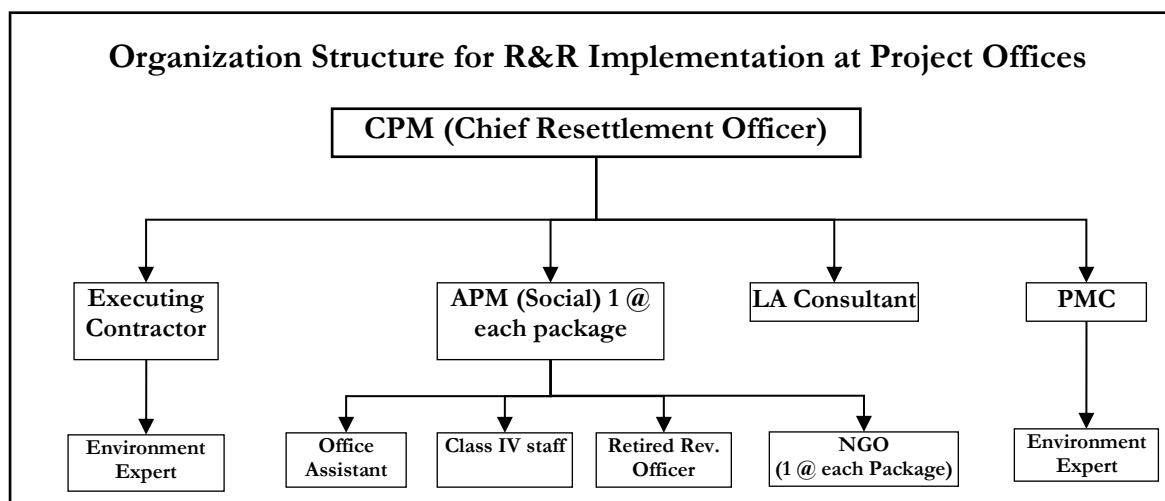


Fig. 6.2: Organizational Structures for Each CPM Units

ADMINISTRATIVE ROLES, RESPONSIBILITIES & FINANCIAL POWERS

6.10 The administrative roles and responsibilities are given below in Table 6.2 and financial powers are as mentioned in Schedule of Powers (SOP) of DFCCIL.

Table 6.2: Main Administrative and Financial Responsibilities of Field Unit for RAP Implementation

Personnel	Administrative Roles and Responsibility
CPM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Overall in charge of LA and R&R. ➤ Participate in State and District level meetings to facilitate LA and R&R activities. ➤ Responsible for executing the work from NGOs and M&E consultants. ➤ Periodic appraisal of progress and reporting to the World Bank and the DFCCIL HQ on monthly basis ➤ Action related to resolution of grievances as advised by the GRC/Ombudsman
Administrator for R&R /Competent Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Award for compensation of land and structures as per RAA 2008 and EM. ➤ Award for R&R benefits as per Entitlement Matrix.
APM (Social)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Responsible for R&R Implementation and Land Acquisition in the field and in charge of day to day activities, ➤ Prepare progress report on physical and financial monitoring of R&R and submit to CPM, ➤ Oversee the process of land acquisition, shifting of CPRs and other assets in the field, ➤ Scrutinise and certify the structures valuation report submitted by the Evaluators, ➤ Conduct periodic review with staff, ➤ Submit monthly progress reports to CPM on R&R activities. ➤ Directly interact with PAFs and record their views and grievances and transmit the same to the CPM/RR Committees

Personnel	Administrative Roles and Responsibility
NGO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Monitor the community level activities of the NGOs ➤ Develop rapport with PAPs, ➤ Constitute Project beneficiary Groups (PBGs)/SHGs ➤ Develop communication strategies (on regular basis through formal information centres)) to address grievances of PAPs, ➤ Assist PAPs in updating land record (Distribution of shareowner etc.) ➤ Assists PAPs in addressing their grievances through established procedures as per RAP. ➤ Liaison with Revenue Department, ➤ Coordinate with LAFC to facilitate DFCCIL in the implementation and management of LA&R&R. ➤ Put into practice the innovative implementation strategies developed by the SEMU (HQ). ➤ Liaise with the District Administration and other development agencies to dovetail their development programs for the socio-economic improvement of affected communities and vulnerable groups. ➤ Develop innovative mechanism/methodologies to ensure active involvement of various project stakeholders in the implementation of RAP like Formation of project beneficiary group (PBG)/SHGs for rehabilitation of PAPs, ➤ Shall submit final R&R eligibility lists and assist in the monitoring and evaluation of RAP, ➤ Assisting PAPs with income restoration and livelihood strengthening measures ➤ Help in the monitoring and evaluation of RAP, ➤ Attend to any other relevant responsibilities assigned by the CPM,
LAFC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Distribution of Notice to Khatedar after notifications ➤ Collection of Sale deeds (Registry Rate) of each Villages ➤ Preparation of entitlement matrix & compensation package ➤ Survey & Valuation of structure tube wells & other properties. ➤ Preparation of reply of objection against notification for compensation claims and coordinating with C.A. ➤ Preparation approval & agreement for distribution of compensation ➤ Joint measurement with revenue staff & and DFCCIL ➤ Making proposal for acquisition of Govt. land & other follow up with revenue official.
PMC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Assist in internal monitoring and supervision of the LA/R&R ➤ Assist in coordinating the LA R&R and the civil work process
Social and Environment Safeguard Monitoring and Review Consultant (SESMRC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Carry out periodic quality audit of the LA and R&R implementation focussing on timeframe, PAP communication and consultation, distribution of entitlements, grievance redress, coordination with civil work, PAP satisfaction especially with regard to rehabilitation of the displaced and livelihood restoration of the poor land losers, intermediate outcomes of the LA and R&R; and recommend

Personnel	Administrative Roles and Responsibility
	improvements, if any.

Corporate Social Responsibility

6.11 DFCCIL will take social responsibility for reconstruction of community structures and replacement of common property resources like Temple, Schools, Colleges, Roads, and Hospitals in consultation with the community. The facilitating NGOs will organize PCM with concern stakeholder's to decide the CSR work to be done by DFCCIL. However, the DFCCIL will follow GOI's guidelines to plan and carry out CSR.

Environmental Protection

6.12 Environmental Assessment has been conducted and environmental impacts are observed and subsequently EMP had been formulated. Accordingly the project falls under 'A' category as per World Bank classification. Most mitigation measures have already been adopted by DFCC, such as detours proposed at busy and dense locations and utilizing existing Railway Land. Environmental issues will be mitigated with the implementation of EMP. Based on feedback from consultation and as per the Environmental Management Plan (EMP), health and safety issues will be addressed including with regard to minimizing sound impacts, accident risks, and management of work camps. The contract documents will include a clause which will prevent any involvement of child labour and ensure equal wages for both men and women as per and health and safety measures as per the applicable laws of the country. The details of such contract clauses are included in EMP which is part of bid document also.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Need for Monitoring

6.13 M&E will focus on effectiveness of RAP implementation, including the physical progress of land acquisition and R&R activities, the disbursement of compensation, the effectiveness of public consultation and participation activities, and the sustainability of income restoration and development efforts among affected communities. The objective of monitoring is to provide the project authorities with feedback on RAP implementation and to identify problems and successes as early as possible to allow timely adjustment of implementation arrangements. For these reasons, monitoring and evaluation of LA and R&R activities have been delineated in the RAP and will be integrated into the overall project management process. This section provides a coherent monitoring plan, which identifies organizational responsibilities, methodology, and schedule for monitoring and reporting. The three components of this monitoring plan include: (a) performance monitoring, impact monitoring; and end term evaluation or completion audit.

Performance Monitoring

6.14 Performance Monitoring—Performance monitoring will be an internal management function allowing the DFCCIL-SEMUR to measure physical progress in LA and R&R activities against milestones set out in the RAP implementation plan. Progress will be reported by field unit to corporate office (SEMUR Unit) against the time schedule with dated list of targeted actions (displayed in this RAP in a bar chart as annexure 6.3 ;). Performance milestones will include:

Public consultations held: Confirmation of the census survey of PAPs in various categories for disbursing R&R benefits including especially for cattle shed owners; vulnerable families requiring subsistence allowance; families requiring livelihood assistance; land tenants and share croppers;

- Completion of additional assessments in case of design changes
- Functioning of the grievance redress mechanisms in place;
- Compensation payments;
- Relocation of displaced families with R&R benefits disbursed;

- Provision of facilities to replace damaged/affected CPR;
- Rehabilitation of small/marginal and landless farmers losing land/livelihoods
- Income restoration and development activities initiated;
- Periodic progress reports submitted

6.15 The SEMU will be responsible for performance monitoring at the project level and the CPM offices will be responsible for performance monitoring at the field level; Performance Monitoring will involve periodic field visits by SEMU and continuous implementation monitoring by the CPM and his staff including the Deputy CPM, APM-Social and the facilitating NGOs. This process of performance monitoring will be supported by the Social and Environment Safeguard Monitoring and Review Consultant (SESMRC) appointed by DFCCIL, who will prepare monitoring reports and suggest operational remedies in the LA&RR implementation process if required.

6.16 Process and Impact Monitoring: The Social and Environment Safeguard Monitoring and Review Consultant (SESMRC) consultant/agency will quarterly provide independent quality audit of the RAP implementation and assist in monitoring impacts in order to verify the effectiveness of internal monitoring, and to suggest adjustment in policies, delivery mechanisms and procedures as required. The external monitor will submit quarterly report to determine the quality and effectiveness of RAP implementation. Quality and Impact Monitoring will help gauge the effectiveness of the RAP and its implementation in meeting the needs of the affected population. The effects of RAP implementation will be tracked against the baseline conditions of the population prior to project implementation. This baseline has already been established through the census and baseline socio-economic survey during SIA. Some key objectively verifiable indicators for measuring the impact of land acquisition and physical relocation include: health and welfare of affected population and the effectiveness of impact mitigation measures, including livelihood restoration and development initiatives. Some key impact indicators will include: size of land holding, economic wellbeing including annual income, employment/livelihoods, and indebtedness; educational status of the school going population; living conditions including type and size of housing, fixed and movable assets; problems arising among the affected population (declining crop yields, high incidence of disease, and decline in family income) requiring remedial action. In addition to the above quantitative indicators, impact monitoring will also involve the use of qualitative indicators to assess the satisfaction of PAFs with La and RR process and, the adequacy of these initiatives, especially with functioning of the grievance redress mechanism; consultation and people's participation; transparency and accountability in the LA and R&R process; information dissemination and communication with the affected population. The quality monitoring method will involve direct consultation with the PAFs through meetings, focus group discussions, or similar forums established by the project management for participation as part of the consultation framework. The scope of work of Social and Environment Safeguards Monitoring and Review Consultant (SESMRC) is provided in Annexure 6.2.

6.17 Completion Audit/End Evaluation: DFCCIL will undertake an end-term evaluation by an independent third party to assess whether the outcome of the RAP complies with the involuntary resettlement policy. The key objective of this external evaluation, or completion audit, will be to determine whether the efforts made to restore the living standards of the affected population have been properly conceived and executed. The audit will verify how far the physical inputs committed in the RAP have been delivered and the services have been provided. In addition, the audit will evaluate whether the mitigation actions prescribed in the RAP have had the desired effect. The socioeconomic status of the affected population will be measured against the baseline conditions of the population before displacement, established through the census and socioeconomic studies. This evaluation will be undertaken after all RAP inputs—including payment of compensation and R&R assistances have been paid and other supplementary development initiatives have been completed prior to Project closure. This evaluation will enable DFCCIL to undertake corrective actions, if any, as recommended by the evaluation before the project is complete. The third party impact assessment will be carried out at least twice during the project cycle including the end term evaluation.

GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

6.18 It cannot be ruled out that during the implementation of LA and R&R, some PAFs may not be satisfied with the compensation/benefits offered and may have some grievances. There is a provision for redress of grievances of PAFs relating to the application of the Entitlement Matrix in respect of Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation. There shall be R&R Committees at the field and headquarter levels to hear and redress grievances made by PAP/PAFs and any other local residents having a stake in the DFC project implementation process, as per Section 8.1 of the NRRP, 2007. The complainant shall be allowed himself or with the help of legal adviser (advocate) to present at the hearing of his/her case.

6.19 Grievance Redress at the Field Level: There shall be a Resettlement and Rehabilitation Committee convened by the Chief Project Manager, which will comprise the following:

- a. District Collector/ADM of the concerned District, or his nominee;
- b. Concerned Competent Authority/Administrator (R&R) (invitee);
- c. Concerned Assistant Project Manager-Social (only to provide for secretarial service);
- d. Zillah Parishad Chairperson/his or her nominee and
- e. Representative from civil society/ a reputed local NGO.

The jurisdiction of District Grievance Committee will include in its scope hearing and resolving complaints relating to the following:

- a) Affected area of land being acquired.
- b) Valuation and Payment of compensation for assets attached to the land.
- c) Classification and area of acquired land
- d) Valuation of land being acquired in the light of its geographical location
- e) Complaints regarding payment of compensation in case of disputed land in courts, absconding, absentee and mentally ill and jailed landowners

6.20 Grievance Redress at Project Level: There is a Resettlement and Rehabilitation Committee convened by the General Manager (SEMU), which comprises the following:

- a. Director (Project Planning)
- b. Deputy General Manager-Grievance
- c. Social Specialist
- d. Representative of the MOR

6.21 Role of Arbitrator: The Arbitrator, who in this case is the Commissioner of the concerned revenue division have been duly appointed vide gazette dated July 15, 2010 to hear and redress grievances related to compensation payable under the RAA, 2008 to the PAFs.

6.22 An **Ombudsman** has been appointed by the MOR to hear and resolve grievances not addressed by the R&R Committees established by DFCCIL to the satisfaction of the concerned project affected person/ family upon receipt of request from him/her.

Meeting and Decision Making Process of the Committee

6.23 Representations shall be received either by CPM who is the Convenor of Field Level Committee (FLC) or directly by CA or SEMU unit as well who is the convenor of Head Quarter Level Committee (HLC). Grievance may be either regarding land or R&R benefits. For the grievance pertains to compensation for land and homestead land property, the Arbitrator shall be the apex authority and for the grievance pertains to R&R benefits, the Ombudsman shall be the apex authority. If the representation is found to be genuine, then the FLC level will try to resolve the case with support by Competent Authority. If the representation is incorrect or found to be lacking in documentary evidence, the case would be rejected and the decision would be conveyed to the HLC. If it will not be solved by FLC level, then it would be conveyed to the HLC for resolution. The PAPs not satisfied with the grievance redress process can seek legal remedy in the

court of law. The Grievance redress process does not indicate that any application or administrative fees shall be levied from the aggrieved parties. It is to clarify that this grievance redress process is different from the formal litigation process.

6.24 It is suggested that R&R/Grievance Committee at Field Level Cell and Competent Authority from State Government shall meet regularly (at least once in a month) on a prefixed date (preferably on first 7th day of the month). The committee will fix responsibilities to implement the decisions of the committee. This will not only help proper assessment of the situation but also in suggestive corrective measures at the field level itself. The committee shall deliver its decision within 30 days of the case registration.

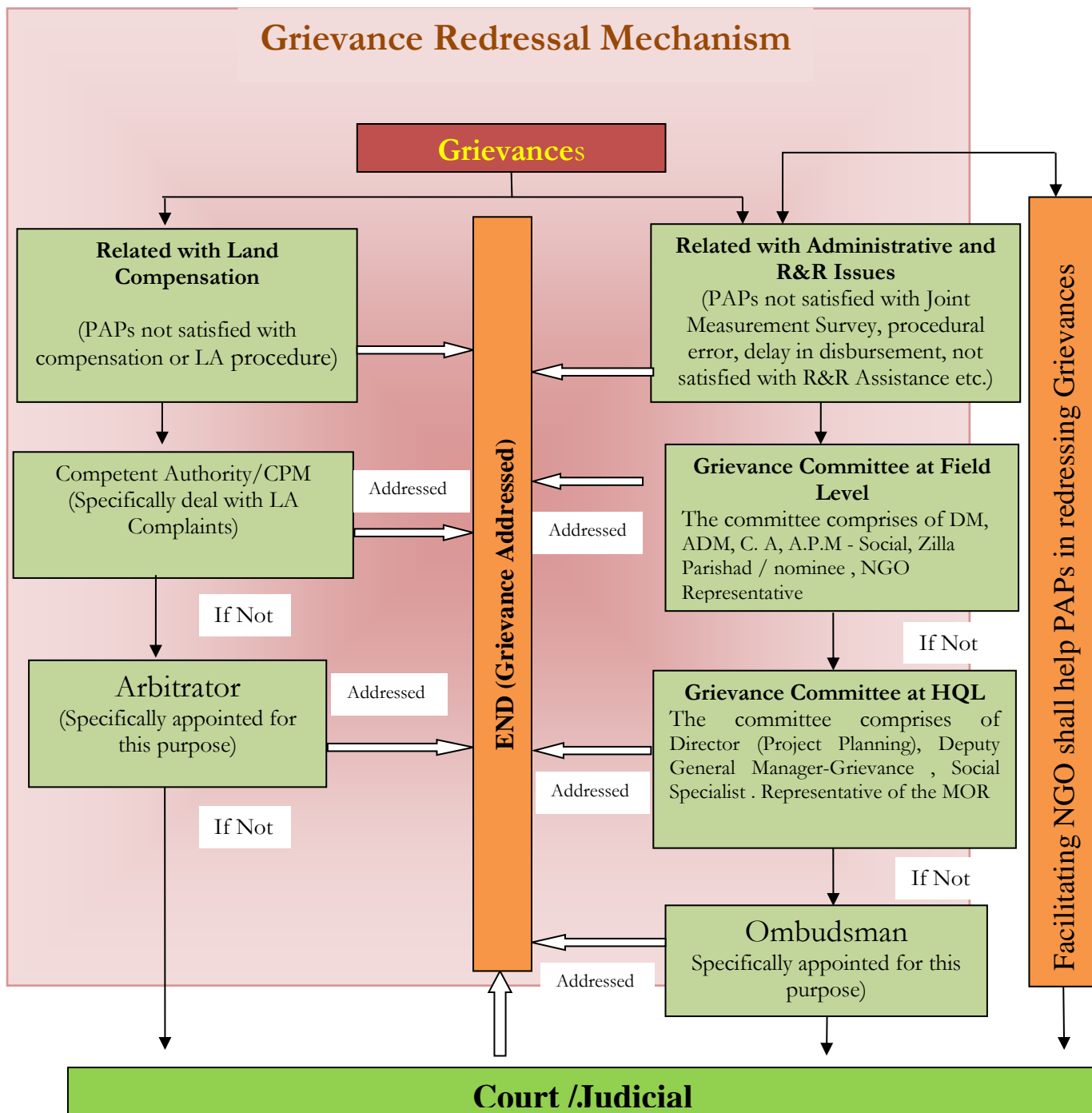


Fig. 6.3: Grievance Mechanism

6.25 At the Head Quarter Level, Land acquisition and R&R related complaint will be handled by DGM(Public Grievances) under GM/SEMU and AGM/Land. If any grievances are not solved, the case will be submitted to higher authorities.

COMPLAINT HANDLING SYSTEM IN DFC FIELD LEVEL AND CORPORATE LEVEL

Field Level Complaint Handling System

6.26 The complaints/grievances regarding compensation for agricultural, residential & commercial and others properties, will be handled by the CPM offices initially. After verification of documents if it is found genuine it will be solved at CPM level only. If it is not solved at the field level, it will be referred to HQ.

Corporate Level Complaint Handling System

6.27 A centralized complaint handling system, which includes maintaining a project log and filing to monitor status of follow up of each received complaints, will be established by the DFCCIL.

6.28 Complaint Handling System has been established in terms of MOR & CVC guidelines. Complaint registers have been opened at each regional office and with each GGM/GM at Corporate office. All complaints received by the concerned office shall be entered into this register. Complaints having vigilance angle shall be marked to CVO by the concerned officer. GM/IT has been nominated as the Chief Complaint Handling officer to monitor the disposal of complaints received and put up the status to the Board of Directors on monthly basis.

6.29 Recording and appropriate referral of all incoming grievances or complaints will be undertaken by the DFCCIL with each case generating an automatic, standard format report. DFC will respond to all complaints, received from any source, normally within fifteen days of receipt.

6.30 Comments, Suggestions and Grievances Handling component will be included on the web site (<http://www.dfccil.org>). This will be updated on a monthly basis. The site will also enable online tracking of complaints by the complainants.

6.31 Tracking of the status of investigations and measures taken will be reported in monthly reports to management.

6.32 For the complaint mechanism to function efficiently, the information concerning the alternative conduits for complaint shall be widely publicized on the website and on information boards at work sites and regional offices.

Strengthening Preventive Vigilance to Deter Fraud and Corruption

6.33

(i) As the first step, CVO (Chief Vigilance Officer) has already been appointed for DFCC. Contact details of CVO shall be publicized widely through the DFCC website and also on bulletin boards at appropriate locations in the corporate and regional offices.

(ii) An exclusive vigilance cell has been set up which, under the direction of CVO, acts as a watchdog to handle fraud and corruption complaints/cases in coordination with Vigilance Directorate, Ministry of Railways, CVC (Central Vigilance Commission) and CBI (Central Bureau of Investigation). In this context, two posts have already been created-(i) Dy. Chief Vigilance Officer, (ii) Asst. Vigilance officer. Vacancy notices have been circulated for them .

6.34 It would take some time to man the Vigilance cell, therefore as a temporary measure, one APM/Engg. & one APM/Fin. has also been deployed to assist CVO in conducting preventive check & complaint investigation in addition to their current duties.

INCOME RESTORATION

6.35 One of the objectives of the RAP is to restore livelihood conditions of the PAPs at pre-project level; if not enhanced. In other words; under the project; the main focus of restoration and enhancement of livelihood will be to ensure that the PAPs are able to "regain their previous living standards". The EM has adequate provisions to address the issues relating to loss of economic

livelihood of the people due to project. The broad entitlement which will assist PAPs in income restoration includes:

- (i) Additional ex-gratia @ Rs 15/Sqm for LA more than 1500 Sqm acquisition area,
- (ii) Rehabilitation assistance to landless, marginal and small farmers,
- (iii) Transitional allowance to PAFs,
- (iv) One time financial assistance to rural artisans, traders and self employed,
- (v) Subsistence allowance to the affected BPL households,
- (vi) Rehabilitation assistance (750 days of wage) to those losing livelihood,
- (vii) Training assistance for income generation through NGOs and
- (viii) Temporary employment in construction (if available for civil work and opted by the PAPs).

Other than provisions in EM, support available for Income Generation Scheme (IGS) includes initiatives to promote financial literacy for enabling gainful utilization of R&R benefits, skill training to the poor eligible and interested youth from the affected families to enhance their employability and technical support to those ready to undertake entrepreneurial activities utilizing their LA & R&R benefits. One of the key challenges of implementation to facilitating NGOs is to motivate PAPs in capitalizing these Income Restoration activities. For this purpose, the CPM office along with facilitating NGOs will help PAPs on opting and making feasible income generation activities for rehabilitation. This will require undertaking detailed market feasibility study to choose the most viable and promising income restoration programs for PAFs.

In addition to the project-sponsored programs, the facilitating NGO will play a proactive role to mobilize various government schemes and ensure their accessibility and benefits to PAPs, particularly BPL, WHH and other vulnerable groups by making self help groups/project beneficiary groups (PBGs).

These governmental program aims at creating sustained employment by strengthening rural infrastructure through employment guarantee to rural poor for at least 100 days in a year. NGOs are assigned key roles for assisting and supporting PAPs for restoration of Income and Livelihood. The NGO will work with the PAPs and line department of the concern Districts to dovetail these programs to benefit PAPs. (Detailed livelihood program/training for skill up gradation is attached in TOR of NGOs).

Livelihood Skill Building Program: The Project will fund implementation of a livelihood skill building program for the eligible and interested youth from land loser and displaced families with hiring a specialized agency with special funds assigned for the purpose.

6.36 To achieve this goal, the Entitlement Matrix offers adequate resettlement and rehabilitation assistance to the displaced families as well land and structure losers which will enable them to restore their livelihoods and incomes. During this implementation, the NGOs will assist the PAFs in their efforts to prepare and implement income restoration activities with handholding and facilitation support. IR scheme should be designed in consultation with affected persons and they should explicitly approve the programme.

6.37 Since Land Acquisition for DFC project is a linear acquisition, there is no mass displacement, 382 people have been displaced in a stretch of 175.14 km in scattered way. Therefore, self relocation is encouraged though various provisions like compensation, construction grant etc sufficient to enable them to find alternative house of their choice.

Data base Management

6.38 A census Database will be created by the SIA consultants by using user-friendly software for database management. This database will be transferred to the DFCCIL, for upgrade and further use.

6.39 The main purpose of the data base and use will be

- (i) Monitoring the progress of R&R implementation
- (ii) Determining the entitlements to be paid
- (iii) Tracking pending entitlements and amounts
- (iv) Organizing outputs for periodical reports and other project requirements, and
- (v) Establishing input formats.

As a part of database management key social economic profile of PAPs relating to income, occupation, housing, access to basic amenities, ownership of livestock, household and commercial assets; indebtedness, etc will be collected and updated, which will become the basis for measuring the impact of resettlement and rehabilitation.

6.40 The MIS so developed would help NGOs and DFCCIL to manage, transmit, exchange, and network the data. In this connection software will be prepared by the MIS experts of the consultant.

The software data base management will be having three parts.

1. Census Survey Data including data of baseline socioeconomic survey
2. Data of all PCMs
3. Reports (SIA, SMFs, RAP)
4. Implementation progress of LA and RR assistance and grievance redress status, and relevant implementation data.

6.41 The database for R&R is being prepared by SIA Consultants. All data collected during baseline socioeconomic survey and land acquisition process will be fed in the database software by Sep, 2014 and the database will be maintained by APM/Social in CPM's office in the field. In the HQ office, Social Safeguards Specialist will be responsible for maintaining R&R data. Data will be updated based on the information sent by the CPM office in assistance with NGOs continuously for requirements of R&R implementation and monitoring payments. APM (social) will independently report the progress to corporate office working directly under the control of GM (SEMU) to avoid fraudulent practice. SESRMC will also submit independent quarterly report to SEMU.

Public Disclosure

6.42 In order to make the RAP implementation process transparent, a series of PCMs with all stakeholders have been carried out in the field for dissemination of information regarding rehabilitation process and entitlement framework. The salient features of RAP and the R&R policy have been translated in Vernacular languages (Hindi) and disclosed through public consultations held in 12 spots along the alignment. It will also be disclosed through the DFCCIL Website. The documents available in public domain will include (i) RAP and entitlements; (ii) Monitoring report. All documents will be kept in: (i) CPM offices (ii) - District Administration offices of the 6 districts of the project; and major stations. The RAP document will also be available at the World Bank Info Shop at Washington DC and New Delhi as per the Disclosure Requirements of BP 17.50 of the WB. The facilitating NGOs will assist in community level disclosure and information dissemination work, which will include community display, meetings and consultations, The items for mandatory disclosure include: Entitlement Matrix and RAP (summary in local language) and the list of eligible PAFs for various R&R benefits, performance monitoring (progress reports on LA and R&R), quality audit, and impact evaluation reports. These will be disclosed on the DFCCIL website, PCM office and eligibility lists will be disclosed at the Panchayat offices.

Special Issues in Implementation OF RAP

6.43 Implementation of RAP mainly consists of compensation to be paid for affected structures; Rehabilitation and Resettlement activities. It is likely that the overall project will be implemented over a 5 years period and civil works are likely to commence in 2014. The civil works contract for

each sub-project will only be awarded when compensations and R&R disbursed to entitled persons as per EM and minimum 80% of the land taken over by DFCCIL.

6.44 Key steps taken in the R&R process will include the following:

- A minimum of 3 metres wide passage shall be provided between the end line of ROW and the building line in habitation areas when DFCC passes through habitation and village areas. Where such land is not available, additional land acquisition shall be done for this purpose. If alternate passage to the house is not available
- ROBs/RUBs/FOBs: Provision for constructing ROBs/RUBs/FOBs shall be provided where EDFC Corridor will pass through habitations, obstructing smooth mobility of people, animals and vehicles. Where it crosses through roads and ROBs are not provided level crossing shall be there to ensure safe movement of vehicles and humans.
- Wherever the Corridor passes through habitations, adequate safety measures such as barricading etc shall be constructed along the ROW.
- Relevant provisions of the EMPs with regard to health, hygiene and safety shall be complied with while implementing the RAP.

Specific situations may require an increase in time, allotted to a task. Such situations include, but not limited to local opposition, seasonal factors, social and economic concerns, training of support staff and financial constraints. Completion schedule will involve continuous coordination among the project management units and the various other involved departments and agencies.

6.45 Capacity Building: The implementation of the RAP will require capacity building and orientation of the officers in charge of LA and R&R at the CPM office level. Therefore, it is planned that these officers will be imparted training and orientation on social safeguards and various aspects of LA and R&R for effectively implementing the RAP. This training and orientation will be conducted with the help of consultants and experts. The following components will be covered in the training:

- Understanding of the RAA 2008, NRRP policy and WB guidelines and requirements;
- Understanding of the policy and procedure adopted under the Project;
- Understanding of the Implementation Schedule activities step-by-step;
- Understanding of the Monitoring and reporting mechanism; and
- Understanding of the economic rehabilitation schemes

6.45 A Gender and Social Inclusion: the key gender and social inclusion elements incorporated in the RAP are the following:

- a) The RAP provides for collection of vulnerability data in a gender segregated manner so as to provide special R&R benefits to the affected women.
- b) Widows, single women, and women headed families are entitled to 300 days of minimum wages at current market prices as vulnerable persons.\
- c) The RAP allows no discrimination in enumeration of PAPs for R&R benefits amongst men and women.
- d) the RAP provides for income generation activities and livelihood skill training in which youth from the affected families specially women and girls are targeted as beneficiaries.
- e) the new Entitlement Matrix as per RFCT-LARR-2013 provides special attention to women.
- f) The entitlement Matrix (original) provides special benefits to vulnerable sections of the society including subsistence allowance to the displaced Below Poverty Line families, house building

assistance to the poor displaced families, livelihood assistance to the affected small and marginal farmers and shop keepers.

g) The Old as well new Entitlement matrix provide additional rehabilitation benefits to the affected Scheduled Tribe families.

h) the new EM provides additional Rehabilitation benefits to the affect Scheduled caste Families.

This RAP also provides for reimbursement for stamp duties towards purchase of land in the joint name of self and spouse .

Implementation Procedure

6.46 The proposed R&R activities are divided in to three broad categories based on the stages of work and process of implementation. The details of activities involved in these three phases, i.e. Project Preparation Phase, RAP Implementation phase and Monitoring and Evaluation period are discussed in the following paragraphs.

Project Preparation Phase

6.47 The major activities to be performed in this period include establishment of PMU and CPM office at subproject and project level respectively; submission of RAP for WB approval; appointment of consultants and establishment of GRC etc. The information campaign & community consultation will be a process initiated from this stage and will go on till the end of the project.

RAP Implementation Phase

6.48 After the project preparation phase the next stage is implementation of RAP which includes

- Identification of Cut-off date and notification for land acquisition as per Railway amendment act, 2008 regarding land acquisition;
- Verification of Properties of affected persons and estimation of their type and level of losses;
- Issues regarding payment of compensation/award by DFCCIL; payment of all eligible assistance as per EM;
- Preparations of affected persons for relocation and rehabilitation of affected persons,
- Initiation of economic rehabilitation measures and Relocation and rehabilitation of the affected persons;
- Site preparation for delivering the site to contractors for construction and finally starting civil work
- Identity Card shall be issued to all non-title PAPs within one month of declaration of eligibility list.

Monitoring and Evaluation Phase

6.49 The internal monitoring will be the responsibility of PMU, CPM office and implementing NGO which is mandatory. When implementation of RAP starts the independent monitoring and evaluation will be the responsibility of SESMRC to be hired for the project (see Annexure 6.2). This is in addition to report sent by APM (social) to SEMU regarding the progress of R&R implementation. SESMRC consultants and NGOs working for this project will document the good practice and lessons learnt which shall be used in subsequent phases of the project.

R&R Implementation Schedule

6.50 Implementation of RAP consists of land Acquisition, payment of compensation by Competent Authority for Land Acquisition, relocation of displaced families and rehabilitation of all PAFs. Consultation will continue throughout the implementation. As per the conditions in the civil works contracts, land free from all encumbrances is to be made available to the contractors for the contract package. Time frame for implementation of RAP is synchronized with the proposed project implementation (construction schedule) in a way that commencement and progress of civil

works is not jeopardized. A composite implementation schedule for R&R activities in the subproject including various sub tasks and time line matching with civil work schedule shall be further prepared in the design stage of the project. However, the sequence may change or delays may occur due to circumstances beyond the control of the Project and accordingly the time can be adjusted for the implementation of the plan as detailed in Annexure -6.4.

➤ **Implementation process**

6.51 The RAP will be implemented by each CPM offices after its approval from DFCCIL (HQ) and Railway Board (MOR). LA & R&R activities as per the approved Entitlement Matrix such as disbursement of compensation for acquisition of land and assets, resettlement and rehabilitation of project affected persons will be done through the CA and CPM.

➤ **Social Audit:**

6.52 Annual Social Audit will be done by SESMRC/ NGO Consultant. Audit team will verify implementation of R&R. The Social Audit team will verify implementation of R&R as per RAP and will submit the report to the SEMU who will plan and implement corrective action, if required within defined time frame.

➤ **Implementation schedule**

6.53 Civil works contracts for Sanehwal-Pilkhani section is expected by December 2015 and after minimum 80% of the land taken over by DFCCIL. Annexure 6.4 presents availability of encumbrance free stretches. These stretches will be identified by October 2015 well before the award of contract. Total time period for implementation and completion of R&R is of 30 months.

6.54 For APL III, the LA process (disbursement of compensation and award) is in advance stage. According to the plan, the encumbrance free stretch for civil works will be available once the land costs are given to eligible PAPs. Disbursement of R&R assistance is expected to complete by December 2015 (Figure 6.4).

6.55 The RAP activities have been scheduled and summarized with the project implementation. Micro planning, verification of census survey data, assessing losses, institution identification, affected person participation, relocation and income restoration are typical RAP implementation related activities, which have been considered during implementation. However, sometimes sequence may change or delays witnessed due to circumstances beyond the control of the Project. The RAP Implementation schedule is presented in the page below:

Sl. No.	Activity	Year 2015						Year 2016					
		Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Training to DFCCIL and implementing agencies	■											
2	Preparation and Finalization of of list of EPs	■											
3	Preparation of entitlement including R&R exgratia	■											
4	Stakeholders Consultation	■											
5	Marking of zone of impact on structures	■											
6	Disbursement of R&R Assistance	■											
7	Redressing Grievance (GR)				■								
8	Assistance in Relocation and Rehabilitation				■								
9	Monitoring and evaluation					■							
10	Social Audit					■							
11	Streches free from encumberences				■								

Fig. 6.4: Implementation Framework

COORDINATION WITH CIVIL WORK AND CERTIFICATION

6.56 The resettlement program will be co-ordinated with the timing of civil works. The required co-ordination has contractual implications, and will be considered in procurement and bidding schedules, award of contracts, and release of cleared COI sections to project contractors. The project will provide adequate notification, counselling and assistance to affected people so that they are able to move or give up their assets without undue hardship before commencement of civil works and after receiving the compensation. The RAP implementation schedule is provided in above chart. This provides the key benchmarks of implementing the RAP. All other activities related to implementation and land acquisition will be undertaken simultaneously.

6.57 *Actions to be completed prior to award of contract include:*

- (i) Initially possession of site for work will be handed over to the contractor in continuous stretches of at least 10 Kms. Their after efforts shall be made to handover access in chunks of at least 5 Kms length in isolated locations or minimum 1.0 kms stretches in continuation to the previously possessed stretches. Schedule of handing over of land to the contractor shall be as under:-

S.NO.	Period after commencement Date in Days	Cumulative percentage of land to be handover for work with respect to total length.
1.	28	80%
2.	91	90%
3.	182	100%

- (ii) All compensation shall be provided prior to taking over the land. Additional facilities like income restoration, rehabilitation, training etc. will continue during implementation period.
- (iii) Relocation/ Re-establishment of community assets shall be planned.

The completion of the above actions will be duly certified by the CPM prior to the award of contract and the timeline for handing over of the remaining stretch of the land for civil work.

6.58 It will be the responsibility of the CPM to ensure that the RAP is successfully implemented in a timely manner. The implementation schedule needs to be updated periodically and monitored judiciously.

Resettlement and Rehabilitation is complete only when the following criteria are met:

- I. Compensation have been disbursed,
- II. R&R disbursement is done and utilization of R&R assistance is done in up gradation of skills,
- III. Income restoration activities like training for skill up gradation is completed
- IV. A follow-up survey of PAPs document income improvements, or at least income restoration, for all PAPs, or that for those not restored, PAPs have all agreed to enhanced mechanisms for restoring their livelihoods

COST ESTIMATE

6.59 Statement of Financial Responsibility and Authority and Source of Funds and the Flow of Funds

- The money for the compensation shall be kept in joint account in the name of the Competent Authority and Assistant Project Manager /Finance to take the personal approval of CPM in each case. All the payments of the compensation shall be released out of such account.
- Any amount, if likely undisturbed for more than a year from the date of last transaction in the Joint Bank Account of Competent Authority (Land Acquisition) and Assistant Manager/Manager(Finance), DFCCIL along with any amount of interest lying in the said account, shall be remitted back to account of DFCC after closing the joint account. The claims of compensation and arbitration award if any, after closing of joint account shall be recommended by Competent Authority to concerned CPMs who shall in turn refer it to the Head Quarter for release of payment.
- CPMs however, will ensure that payment, in all cases released to the genuine claimant, proper records are maintained and records including books of accounts are proper reconciled on a periodical basis. Assistant Manager/Manager (Finance) will advise and assist CPMs in discharging these functions.
- Disbursement of compensation will be done by cheques jointly signed by the account holders, DFCC will prepare all the documents required for taking possession of the land. The possession of the land will be taken by Railway official immediately and handed over to DFCCIL official and land handing over documents will be signed by Railways as well as DFCCIL officials. Subsequently lease agreement would be signed based on these documents.
- Once the compensation money has been disbursed DFCC will start submitting monthly account of the money released by the Railways as compensation with the various joint account and those actually disbursed as compensation.
- The land rate fixed by the Competent Authority will be approved in house by DFCCIL. Whenever the award for Competent Authority is not found to be reasonable / acceptable, DFCCIL may while depositing the amount in the joint account, refer the matter for arbitration.

Estimated budget, by cost and by item, for all resettlement cost

6.60 Estimated budget, by cost and by item, for all Land including resettlement costs including planning and implementation, management and administration, monitoring and evaluation and contingencies is approximately **Rs. 856.61 Crores**. This is part of already approved details estimate of this section. Contingency provisions are also available to take into account variations from this estimate. The budget will be indicative of outlays for the different expenditure categories. These numbers are indicative and based on survey. Expenditure will be done after verifying the ground situation.

6.61 These costs will be updated and adjusted to the inflation rate as the project continues and in respect of more specific information such as extra number of PAPs during implementation, and unit costs will also be updated when necessary. The budgetary allocation for the rehabilitation component of the project has been determined based on the anticipated impacts, entitlement options as defined in the approved entitlement matrix and the requirements to be fulfilled as per the directives under the Entitlement Matrix approved by Ministry of Railways and guidelines prescribed by WB.

The unit costs for the calculation of budget have been provided.

Sources of Funding

6.62 As agreed upon, during the project financing proposal and provision made in the RAP, all R&R cost will be borne by the MOR. MOR will ensure allocation of funds and availability of resources for smooth implementation of the project R&R activities.

IMPLEMENTATION BUDGET

6.63 A consolidated overview of the budget and cost estimates are given below. The budget is indicative of outlays for the different expenditure categories and is calculated at the 2011-2012 price indexes. These costs will be updated and adjusted to the inflation rate as RAP implementation is underway. Changes are likely to occur due to changes in the project design/alignments, more specific information on the number of PAPs after LA award, etc. Unit cost will be updated after recommendation of the CA.

SUMMARY OF COMPENSATION FOR LAND LOSS AND R&R ASSISTANCE

6.64 The project requires about 355.34 ha of land. Provision of additional solatium amount of 60% has been made which will be paid along with cost of land to bridge the gap between replacement value and cost of land. Table below summarizes category wise cost of acquisition of land and R&R assistance. The cost estimates are subject to adjustments as required. Details of cost breakup are tabulated in annexure 6.3.

Table 6.3: Cost of Land and R&R Assistance in Crores (INR)

Sl. No.	Item	Total (Rs. Crores)
1	Cost of Land (PVT Agricultural)	935.67
2	Transfer of Government land	42.75
3	Cost of Land (Res/comm)	10.45
4	Cost of Structure	Inclusive in Private Land Cost
6	R&R Assistance	36.71
7	Relocation cost of CPR	10.00
8	Total	1035.58
9	Implementation Charges i/c Training, Administration, Management, Capacity building, Monitoring, NGOs, Skill training of PAPs for income restoration etc. @10%	103.56
	Contingency @10%	103.56
	G. Total	1242.70
Say Rs(In Words) One Thousand Two Hundred Forty Two point Seven Crores Only		

Annexure 1.1

METHODOLOGY FOR PREPARATION OF SIA AND RAP**Background**

Ministry of Railways (Government of India) has entrusted the job of planning, implementation and management of selected freight corridor network to DFCCIL. Government of India has requested World Bank for loan assistance for the development of Eastern Corridor from Dankuni to Khurja & Khurja to Ludhiana. To streamline project preparation in synchronized manner, DFCCIL has identified Bhaupur-Khurja as Phase I, Bhaupur – Mughalsarai as Phase – II and Khurja-Pilkhani & Pilkhani-Sanehwal as phase III stage of the project.

The document in hand deals about objective of the study, methodology, work plan and manning schedule of Phase I stage. As per TOR the assignment is divided into (i) Social Assessment (ii) Social Management Framework (iii) Resettlement Action Plan.

While social assessment will be carried out to identify impact of construction (especially land acquisition) of the corridor on the people; opinion of people about the project and suggested mitigation measures, the social management framework will outline R&R Policy framework, institutional arrangement as per provision of NRRP 2007 and implementation arrangement in accordance with construction schedule. RAP will be 'the document' to follow management of resettlement issues during implementation.

The Existing Corridor

The existing route (From Sanehwal-Pilkhani) comprised of single rail tracks interspersed with loop line at important Stations. General land width (existing RoW) along the tracks is about 20-30 meters in open areas and about 40-50 meters near loop line. Average additional land width (available land for laying DFC tracks) is about 12-15 meter either side. Generally terrain is flat with little vertical gradients. Horizontal curves are within acceptable limits.

The proposed freight corridor network is part of EDFC from Kolkata-Khurja-Sanehwal . This network is proposed to be developed into single track freight corridor dedicated to goods trains.

The proposed land width (proposed RoW or Corridor of Impact) is about 30 meters for parallel portion. The distance between existing IR tracks and proposed DFCC tracks have been kept 13-15 meters. Crossing stations, TSS, SSP and SST have been proposed at appropriate interval as per IR works manual.

These tracks have been proposed parallel to the existing tracks for most portions except at locations where laying of tracks will have severe social, environmental or technical constrains. Bypasses have been proposed at these critical locations. DFCC has made technical efforts to avoid displacement of people by minimizing track distances at selected locations, reducing embankment heights and slopes. Despite of these efforts, acquisition of land, structures and other assets could not be avoided. Issues related to displacement and relocation has not been addressed so far. The present study will evolve suitable techniques for the identification of such issues by establishing impact zone, nature, extent and magnitude of impacts by survey and investigation and opinion, decision and participation of the people through stake holder's consultation. These activities will be carried out by keeping following objectives.

Objectives

Objectives of assignment are derived from TOR, Operational Policies² (safeguard instruments) of the World Bank and NRRP 2007. These objectives are

1. Avoid, if not, minimize involuntary resettlement, exploring all viable project alternatives;

² Applicable Operational Policies(safeguards instruments) are Involuntary Resettlement(O.P.4.12) and Indigenous Peoples(O.P. 4.10), environmental assessment(4.01)

2. Where involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, assess the magnitude of adverse social impacts and propose mitigation measures;
3. Hold consultations with the project stakeholders and ensure that the outcome of these consultations are assimilated in social management framework;
4. Develop institutional mechanism for planning, implementing and monitoring the process and the R&R activities; and
5. Address other social issues (resulting from the proposed project interventions) related to vulnerable groups (including tribal),

Objective one to three will be part of social assessment process; objective four & five deals with preparation of Social Management Framework. Merits of preparation of Tribal development Plan will be ascertained after assessment of impacts on Scheduled Tribe.

(I) Methodology for Social Assessment

Social impact assessment is critical step taken to incorporate social analyses and participatory processes into project design and implementation for optimizing development outcomes. Specific tasks for social assessment and methodologies adopted have been summarized in the following Table.

Specific Tasks	Methodologies
Re conforming zone of Impact through review of data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) DFCCIL has prepared land acquisition plan for the proposed stretch though its feasibility consultant. The zone of impact will be reconfirmed by (ii) Review of land width data of Railways, (iii) Estimate land acquisition village wise, (iv) Identification of critical segments, Review of efforts made by DFCCIL towards minimizing resettlement, (v) Review of technical measures adopted for proposed alignments especially in bypasses and congested stretches.
Identifying zones of major economic and social impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Identification of zones of major economic and social impact will be done by classifying degree of impact segment wise. For this purpose (ii) kilometer/ village wise land acquisition will be estimated, (iii) critical segments will be identified based on type of land (agricultural, built-up, market, eco-sensitive land) proposed for acquisition, (iv) Number and Type of structures being acquired at particular location (km/village), (v) Categorization of stretches in terms of degree of impacts (a) low, (b) medium and (c) high
Understanding socio-economic profile of the people	Based on identification of impacts (as mentioned above), a census and baseline socio-economic survey will be carried out. While census survey will enumerate all the project affected families recording lands and assets possessed and likely to lose because of proposed DFCC tracks, the

	<p>baseline survey will emphasize detailed assessment of impacts on vulnerable families³. For this purpose following steps will be taken.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Preparation of list of project Affected Families: As mentioned earlier also, DFCCIL has prepared land acquisition plan as per RAA 2008. The land plan includes affected survey number (zone of direct impact) and owner of the land and properties. However, preliminary reconnaissance survey indicates that there are other family (who lacks title of the properties⁴) has not been part of listing of PAFs by DFCCIL. These PAFs will also be enumerated based on detailed measurement survey as per provision of NRRP 2007. (ii) Training to enumerators: Enumerators will be selected from sociological research background from Saharanpur, Yamuna Nagar, Ambala, Patiala, Fatehgarh and Ludhiana . Enumerators will undergo two weeks of intensive training by the resource person of the consultant. The Social Expert of Consultants and Revenue officials (working for the project) will impart training to this social survey team. Explanation of terms, meaning etc in the questionnaires, methods of getting information from potential PAPs, mechanism of social behavior, and strategy of communication with respondents etc. will be part of training program. During training sessions, enumerators will be exposed to role play of PAPs, enumerators, public to make them conversant with the approach required for collection of information through questionnaires, understanding and appreciating local situations etc. The survey team will be mobilized in the field after testing of questionnaire in the project area. (iii) Survey of Potential Affected Structures and land: In order to assess impact, structures coming within the proposed land width will be marked, measured and recorded on a strip map. This also included the typology of construction (such as pucca, semi-pucca, and katcha) based on construction materials used and the usage of structure like residential, commercial and others. Extent of loss will be determined by measuring the distance of the structure from the proposed centerline of DFCCIL alignment in the following manner. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Measure the distance of each affected structure from the existing up track centre
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³ Vulnerable families in the present context will include (but not limited to) small and marginal farmers, socially (SC,ST) and economically disadvantaged(BPL),widow and physically challenged.

⁴ Any landless person not having homestead land, agricultural and residing in the zone of impact(proposed DFCCIL corridor) for not less than three years will be included in the list of affected families.(Chapter III. 3.1(b),(iii) NRRP 2007)

	<p>(b) Measure the entire structure including length, breadth and height of the structure. At the same time measure the area affected (i.e., portion of the structure coming within proposed DFCCIL Line) to calculate the degree of loss Examine the construction typology of each structure with respect to walls, roof and floor. Note down number of rooms, verandah (if any), sanitation facility, kitchen, etc.</p> <p>(c) This will help in categorization of loss of plots or buildings: Less than 10% of the total area Between 10 to 25% of the total area Between 25 to 50% of the total area More than 50% of the total area This will help in identifying project displaced families. (It is pertinent to inform that all project displaced families are project affected families but all project affected families need not be project displaced families.) Similarly for loss of land(impacts) will be categorized into:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Impact on affected plots will be done by measuring severity of impact (10%, 20%.50% or 75%) Based on severity of impact the plots will be classified as economically viable or not. In bypasses people will lose accessibility if residual land (after acquisition) is on the other side of proposed DFC corridor. A study will be conducted about impact on plots. The plot impact analysis will help in formulating policy about minimum left out land area need to be acquired so that land owner will not have adverse impact. <p>Census and Baseline Socio-Economic Survey: To conduct the census survey an exhaustive interview schedule has been prepared and tested in the field (Annexure 1). The format will be approved from the DFCCIL and World Bank. Census and baseline survey will be conducted for the establishment of impacts on the people. The information collected from census survey are Type of land or structure or both, usage of land and structure, household profile with family structure, literacy level, occupation and marital status of each member of the family. The survey will also provide information on income of the family; debt status and social information to determine whether project affected persons as per categorization of NRRP 2007. Loss of other assets such as boundary wall, public property, and common resources being lost will also be recorded. Enumerators will be directed to make an objective</p>
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	<p>assessment of the loss of property and type of loss based on their field observation.</p> <p>Data Analysis: The interview schedules filled up every day will be scrutinized and verified on the spot (project corridor) and the data-sheets will coded. A coding manual will be prepared for consistency in data entry. The MS-Excel software package will be used for the data feeding and its analysis. Wherever applicable, SPSS package will also be used to generate tables. As a measure of final confirmation about the correctness of the data, random manual calculations and checking will also be done.</p> <p>Outcome: Socio-economic profile of the PAFs, type of losses.</p>
Identifying differential impacts on different categories of the people	<p>As mentioned above, the impacts will be categorized based on severity of impacts. The PAFs will be categorized into displaced and affected. Further these impacts will have differential bearing on different categories of the people. Impacts on categories of people (vulnerable) will be evaluated. Based on evaluation, mitigation measures will be suggested.</p>
Socio-political analysis of local power relations and institution available for participation, grievance redress and conflict resolution	<p>Social assessment will collect information on existing institutions working in the project area for land acquisition, implementation of developmental schemes of Government (DRDA and other line Department), and working style of existing Panchayati Raj Institutions. The assessment process will also be engaged in social networking, coordination with local NGOs, CBOs, Health workers, ORWs. The assessment team will also review existing grievance redress mechanism functioning in the project area.</p> <p>The social team will also understand existing institutions of DFCCIL for the implementation of RAA 2008 and NRRP 2007.</p> <p>Efforts will be made to understand political background of each affected villages and their representatives (Pradhan.MLA.MP).</p> <p>Based on above study, a conflict resolution mechanism will be developed.</p>
Participation of people to minimize displacement	<p style="text-align: center;">Stakeholders Consultation</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Methodologies for Stakeholders Consultation</p> <p>Consultation is key to understand people's perception and seek their opinion. Consultation is also an important tool to improve quality of planning. Following steps will be followed during consultation</p> <p>(i) Identification of key stakeholders and level of Consultation: Important stakeholders of the project will be PAPs (primary), DFCC officials, line department of Districts offices such as LA, Forest, PWD, horticulture department. The consultation will be held at individual (during BSES), groups (at village and Tahsil level), FGDs and District level.</p> <p>(ii) Information dissemination: Information dissemination will be done through pamphlet distribution (in Hindi), informal meeting with the people, village level meeting etc.</p> <p>(iii) Consultation with Key Stakeholders: One of the</p>

	<p>strategies of proposed consultation will be to involve key stakeholders in the project planning. These stakeholders for the project will be Officials of Revenue, Forest, Rural Development, Social Welfare Department, PRIs representatives, PWD officials. These stakeholders will be involve in developing strategies in the preparation of LA award, plantation strategies during implementation, dovetailing Government schemes, valuation of properties and assets.</p> <p>(iv) Strategies for Structured and Focused Consultation: To provide better and qualitative planning options; consultations with specific objectives, agenda will be conducted in structured manner. For this purpose, much advance date and venue of consultation will be fixed in coordination with the PRIs representatives at village level and Tahsildar, Forest officials (range official), women groups. Such planned consultation will bring out issues of proposed DFCCIL improvement in the agenda for discussion and some of the suggestion given by the community may help in project planning. This will also help in generating sense of ownership through community participation.</p> <p>(v) Opening of Field Offices: Field offices will be opened at six locations (Saharanpur, Yamuna Nagar, Ambala, Patiala, Fatehgarh Sahib, Ludhiana), which will act as information centre for the project. Besides that. All LA offices, CPM offices, project engineers office will also be centre of information. Exchange of information about the project will be ensured at these field offices.</p> <p>(vi) Strategies for Future course of Communication Several additional rounds of consultations with PAPs will be done through active participation of social survey team. These consultations will involve agreements on compensation and assistance options and entitlement package. The next round of consultation will be held when compensation and R&R assistance have been finalized. The R&R entitlements will be displayed in billboards along the project corridor in local language. Participation of PAPs in implementation will also be ensured through their involvements in various local meeting with line department. Further strategies will be developed to involve local people in implementation.</p>
<p>Assessment of construction Phase impacts</p>	<p>Though this is very special case to understand social issues of DFCC project during construction phase. However efforts will be made to categorize these impacts. These impacts will be categorized as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) community conflict to access their cultural properties (b) Loss of access roads to the agricultural field: Presently a service road (BT, earthen) parallel to the IR track, which is used by local people as access to the agricultural field. Some of these service roads are important arteries of the project affect villages. (c) Dust and other pollutant

	<p>(d) Cutting of trees and afore station strategies: Many of the implementation issues get resolved by involving local community in the project. For example a forestation by community.</p> <p>These effects of construction may largely be gathered from consultation in the villages, with DFCC official involved in construction earlier.</p>
<p>Suggesting broad strategies for mitigation of adverse impacts</p>	<p>Based on findings of surveys and consultation, social impacts of the project will be established. Based on operational policies of the World Bank, RAA 2008, NRRP 2007, the social assessment will suggest mitigation measures</p> <p>These mitigation measures will also focus on institutions likely to involve in implementation of managing social issues.</p>

(II) Methodologies for the Preparation of Social Management Framework (SMF)

The SMF will be prepared which will be based on largely finding of impacts assessment, consultation results, on RAA 2008, NRRP 2007, and Operational Policies of the World Bank. The SMF will focus on developing implementation schedule, R&R entitlement under the project, proposed institutions of R&R under the project, methodologies for disclosure of R&R schemes, grievance redress and measures to address impacts on tribal people. These activities can be broadly summarized in:

(i) Implementation Schedule: The implementation schedule will be developed in concurrence with construction schedule. Basic objective of the implementation schedule is to develop time frame for each activities related to LA and R&R. One of the prerequisite of construction under the project is to complete all LA and R&R activities before construction started. To prepare a time schedule, the consultant will work in together with 'General Consultant' (GC) under the project to synchronize each construction and LA activities in phased manner for different stretches.

(ii) Formulation of R&R entitlement Framework: An entitlement framework for the PAFs will be prepared. The entitlement framework will be based on compensation package of RAA 2008, R&R scheme of NRRP 2007 and Operational Policies of the World Bank.

(iii) Institutional Arrangement: To address social issues related to EDFC, GM (SEMU) is assisted by a Additional General Manager (LA). These officers are also responsible for other assignments including engg., LA for entire DFCC corridor. NRRP 2007 has provision of R&R institutions required for the execution of LA and R&R works. As per the provision of NRRP 2007, the DFCCIL need to strengthen its institutional capacity. The institutional capacity will be assessed largely through consultation with important stakeholders, existing staffing pattern of CPM offices, need for additional services within the purview of NRRP 2007 to implement in time bound manner. Based on assessment, the SMF will develop institutional mechanism, role and responsibility of R&R and other officers of DFCC. Besides DFCC officer, the assessment may identify some other groups like PRIs, CBOs, existing line Department as partner of the project.

Further, the consultant will develop fund flow mechanism under the project, monitoring mechanism under the provision of NRRP 2007.

(iv) Methodologies for Disclosure: The consultant will identify important places, public offices for the disclosure of SMF. The objective of disclosure in project area will have mechanism to receive feedback on SMFs from stakeholders. These feedbacks will be an input for the finalization of RAP in due course. The SMF will also be put on website of DFCC and World Bank. The consultant will develop mechanism of such disclosure.

(v) Issues Related to Schedule Tribe in SMFs

The Social Management Framework(SMFs) will not only focus on the preparation of RAP but other social management plan like tribal development plan(if required),HIV/Action Plan and other safeguard management plan. For this purpose (i) the census survey will establish

impacts on STs (ii) consultations result will identify impact on tribe as community. Based on findings the SMF will recommend whether Tribal Development Plan is required or not.

(vi) Resettlement Action Plan

Based on above mentioned social impact analysis, consultation, R&R policy intervention and Social Management Framework a Resettlement Action Plan will be prepared. This Resettlement Action Plan will be prepared by adopting a social assessment process at different stages. Output of Social impact Assessment Report and agreement reached after feedback of disclosure on SMF will be input for the preparation of Resettlement Action Plan. This will be the document which will be followed during implementation.

Annexure 2.1

Definition of Terms

"agricultural labourer" means a person primarily resident in the affected area who does not hold any land in the affected area but who earns his livelihood principally by manual labour on agricultural land therein immediately before such declaration and who has been deprived of his livelihood;

"agricultural land" includes lands being used for the purpose of-i) Agriculture or horticulture; ii) Dairy farming, poultry farming, pisciculture, breeding of livestock or nursery growing medicinal herbs; iii) Raising of crops, grass or garden produce; and land used by an agriculturist for the grazing of cattle, but does not include land used for cutting of wood only

"BPL family": The below poverty line (BPL) families shall be those as defined by the Planning Commission of India from time to time and included in a BPL list for the time being in force

"Competent Authority": means any person authorised by the Central Government, by notification, to perform the functions of the Competent Authority for such area as may be specified in the notification.

"Census": is a data collection technique of completing enumeration of all Project Affected Families and their assets through household questionnaire.

"Compensation": means payment in cash or in kind to replace losses of land, housing, income, and other assets caused by a project.

"Cut-off date": This refers to the date prior to which the project affected family was in possession of the immovable or movable property within the affected zone. The cut-off date for land acquisition purpose is the date on which the Notification is issued as per Section 20A of the Railways (Amendment) Act, 2008 to the titleholder and non-titleholder.

"Encroacher"- A person/family, who transgresses into the public land (prior to the cut of date), adjacent to his/her own land or other immovable assets and derives his/her additional source of shelter/livelihood.

"Entitlement": is defined as the right of project affected persons (PAPs) to receive various types of compensation, relocation assistance, and support for income restoration in accordance with the policy provisions.

"Entitlement Matrix" is a table to define different nature of PAPs losses and compensation packages and other relocation assistance.

"family" includes a. person, his' or her spouse, minor sons, unmarried daughters, minor brothers, unmarried sisters, father, mother and other relatives residing with him or her and dependent on him or her for their livelihood; and includes *"nuclear family"* consisting of a person, his or her spouse and minor children

"Independent Evaluator": means an evaluator registered with government, hired by DFCCIL, to provide inputs to the competent authority in arriving at the replacement cost of land

"Holding" means the total land held by a person as an occupant or tenant or as both

"khatedar" means a person whose name is included in the revenue records of the parcel of land under reference

"Marginal farmer" means a cultivator with an un-irrigated land holding up to one hectare or irrigated land holding up to half hectare

"non-agricultural labourer" means a person who is not an agricultural labourer but is primarily residing in the affected area who does not hold any land under the affected area but who earns his livelihood principally by manual labour or as a rural artisan immediately before such declaration and who has been deprived of earning his livelihood principally by manual labour or as such artisan in the affected area;

"Non-titleholder": Affected persons/families with no legal title to the land, structures and other assets adversely affected by the project. Non-titleholders include encroachers, squatters, etc.

"Notification" means a notification published in the Gazette of India or, as the case may be the Gazette of a State

"Occupiers" means a member of the Scheduled Tribes in possession of forest land prior to the 13th day of December, 2005

"Project": Refers to the Dedicated Freight Corridor project (DFC project).

"Project Affected Persons (PAPs)": indicates any person being as it may an individual, a household, a firm or a private or public who, on account of the execution of the project, or any of its components or sub-projects or parts thereof would have their right, title or interest in any house, land or any other asset acquired or possessed, in full or in part; or business, occupation, work, place of residence or habitat adversely affected; or standard of living adversely affected, including the follows.

"Rehabilitation (Income restoration/Livelihood restoration)": means the process to restore income earning capacity, production levels and living standards in a longer term.

"Replacement cost/value": Replacement cost is the cost of purchasing comparable assets elsewhere by the affected person in lieu of the acquired land, buildings, structures, and other immovable assets, etc.

"Socio-economic survey": is carried out in order to prepare profile of PAPs and to prepare for Resettlement Action Plan. The survey result is used (i) to assess incomes, identify productive activities, and plan for income restoration, (ii) to develop relocation options, and (iii) to develop social preparation phase for vulnerable groups.

"Small farmer" – A cultivator with an un-irrigated land holding up to 2 hectares or with an irrigated land holding up to 1 hectare, but more than a marginal farmer.

"Squatter" – A person/family that has settled on the public land without permission or has been occupying public building without authority prior to the cut-off date and is depending for his or her shelter or livelihood and has no other source of shelter or livelihood.

"Tenants": are those persons having *bonafide* tenancy agreements, written or unwritten, with a private property owner with clear property titles, to occupy a structure or land for residence, business or other purposes. They are eligible for certain compensation or assistance as per the existing norms and practice

"Titleholder": A PAP/PAF who has legal title to land, structures and other assets in the affected zone.

"Vulnerable Group": NRRP 2007 defines Vulnerable Persons as disabled, destitute, orphans, widows, unmarried girls, abandoned women or persons above 50 years of age; who are not provided or cannot immediately be provided with alternative livelihood, and who are not otherwise covered as part of a family (para 6.4 (v) NRRP 2007)

"Wage Earner": Wage earners are those whose livelihood would be affected due to the displacement of the employer.

Annexure 4.2

Public Consultation Meetings held during Preparation of SIA

SN	District	Village for which PCM conducted	Venue of PCM	Date on which PCM conducted
1	Saharanpur	Pilkhani Bakkal, Pilkhani Durvesh, Sorana	Village Sorana	12.04.2013
		Pehalwanpur, Ibrahimpur, Suwakheri, Sarsawa, Salempur	Village Sarsawa	-do-
		Chakadampur	Village Chakadampur	13.04.2013
		Shekhpur Kadim	Village Shekhpur Kadim	-do-
		Pilakhani, Baunsi	Village Pilkhani	-do-
		Subri Khawaja	Village Subri Khawaja	14.04.2013
		Pandauli, Khatauli, Baseda, Mirpur	Village Nagal	-do-
		Yusufpur	Village Yusufpur	-do-
		Manoharpur, Muradpur Takipur	Village Manoharpur	-do-
2	Yamuna Nagar	Ucha Chandana, Daulatpur	Village Ucha Chandna	10.04.2013
		Syaliba, Kalapur, Darajpur	Village Syaliba	-do-
		Hasanpur	Village Hasanpur	-do-
		Mandebri, Galauli	Village Mandebri	-do-
		Kalanaur	Village Kalanaur	11.04.2013
		Chandpur	Village Chandpur	-do-
3	Ambala	Tandwal, Milkshakha, Nahra, Brara, Dadupur, Siyun Majra, Maujgarh	Village Barara	03.04.2013
		Samalkha, Nagla, Haryali, Dhurala	Village Saha	-do-
		Dukheri, Brahman Majra	Village Dukheri	04.04.2013
		Nanhera, Ghasitpur	Village Nanhera	-do-
		Ghail	Village Ghail	04.04.2013
		Jandli	Village Jandli	09.04.2013
		Patti Kalalan, Patti Acharja & Patti Jattan	Village Patti Kalalan	-do-
4	Patiala	Basantpura,	Village Basantpura	06.03.2013
		Harayo, Bakshiwala, Upalheri	Village Bakshiwala	07.03.2013
		Ugana, Padav	Village Ugana	08.03.2013

		Rajpura, Kharajpura, Bir Rajpura	Village Rajpura	09.03.2013
		Gandia	Village Gandia	08.03.2013
		Faridpur Gujran	Village Faridpur Gujran	28.03.2013
		Shambhu Khurd, Khairpur Shekha, Hashampur	Village Shambhu Khurd	-do-
		Madanpur	Village Madanpur	30.03.2013
		Ghaggar Sarai	Village Ghaggar Sarai	-do-
5	Fatehgarh Sahib	Harbanspura	Village Harbanspura	01.03.2013
		Khanpur, Arai Majra	Village Khanpur	-do-
		Mathi	Village Mathi	-do-
		Brahman Majra, Shamsher Nagar	Village Brahman Majra	02.03.2013
		Kotla Bhaika, Kotlasuleman, Sadho Majra	Village Kotla Bhaika	-do-
		Talwara, Kukkar Majra, Govindgarh	Village Talwara	03.03.2013
		Ajnali	Village Ajnali	-do-
		Jalweri Gehlan, Sadhugarh, Jalwehri Dhummi, Jalwehra	Village Jalwehri Gehlan	04.03.2013
		Jeonpura, Patarsi Khurd, Rajindergarh	Village Rajindergarh	-do-
		Sirhind, Humayupur, Shekhupura, Mazri Ajeem	Village Sirhind	06.03.2013
6	Ludhiana	Chawa, Gandua, Kauri, Daudpura, Daheru	Village Daheru	27.02.2013
		Tamkodi, Rapalaon, Jaspalon, Sultanpur	Village Rapalon	27.02.2013
		Malhipur, Doraha	Village Malhipur	28.02.2013
		Mandiala Khurd	Village Mandiala Khurd	01.04.2013

Sl. No	District	Tehsil/	Village	Alignme nt	Cenus Survey/Meeti ng Date	No of participan ts
1	Ambala	Barada	Nahra	Parallel	11.12.2012	14
2			Milk Shekha	Parallel	15.12.2012	8
3			Sajjan Majri	Parallel	14.12.2012	7
4			Dadupur	Parallel	16.01.2013	14
5			Tandwal	Parallel	16.01.2013	18
6			Brahman Manjra	Parallel	16.01.2013	20
7			Shahpur	Parallel	16.01.2013	21

Sl. No	District	Tehsil/	Village	Alignme nt	Cenus Survey/Meeti ng Date	No of participan ts
8		Ambala	Jandli	Parallel	18.12.2012	15
9			Patti Kalalan	Parallel	18.12.2012	13
10			Patti Rangran	Parallel	16.01.2013	14
11			Patti Shekha	Parallel	NA	
12			Ghail	Parallel	14.12.2012	12
13	Patiala	Rajpura	Chamrau	Parallel	15.01.2013	11
14			Rajpura	Parallel	15.01.2013	13
15			Bakhsiwal a	Parallel	15.01.2013	15
16			Padav	Parallel	NA	
17	Fatehgarh Sahib	Fatehgarh Sahib	Patashi Khurd	Parallel	16.01.2013	9
18			Sadhugar h	Parallel	16.01.2013	12
19			Jalweri Dhumi	Parallel	14.12.2012	13
20			Shamsher Nagar	Parallel	14.12.2012	14
21			Brahman Majra	Parallel	13.12.2012	11
22			Himayun Pur	Parallel	14.12.2012	15
23			Sirhind	Parallel	15.12.2012	12
24	Ludhiana	Samrala	Bhorla	Parallel	15.12.2012	17
25			Sanehwal Khurd	Parallel	NA	
26			Doraha Kalan	Parallel	15.12.2012	11

Annexure – 5.1

SN	Distt. / Tehsil	Village	Chainage Name		Land Required in Ha	No. of PAPs/ Khatadars	Total Award in Rs	Award Disbursed in terms of		
			Starting	End				Area (Ha)	PAFs	Rs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Saharanpur/ Saharanpur	Pilkhani	18240.000	20530.000	0.4133	19	2789257	0.0767	4	470248
2		Pilkhana Bakkal	20100.000	20340.000	0.2927	16	1979257	0.1146	3	703885
3		Sorana	20530.000	21265.000	2.0527	31	15065520	1.8687	28	11761281
4		Pilkhani Durvesh	21265.000	22045.000	3.2903	19	13557212	0.6952	3	2601680
5		Baunshi	0.000	589.000	1.5996	12	4199800	0.4007	5	955680
6		Ibrahimpur	589.000	1174.000	0.8636	13	3535343	0.1060	1	394060
7		Pahlwanpur	1174.000	2481.000	0.8508	35	5957711	0.7950	34	4957468
8		Salempur	2481.000	3350.000	0.0100	1	56151	0.0100	1	51000
9		Sarsawa	3350.000	4320.000	0.2284	4	1610851	0.2121	4	1358980
10	Saharanpur / Nakur	Suwakheri	4320.000	6338.000	0.5467	12	2259758	0.2866	6	1076100
11		Jalalpur	6338.000	7148.000	0.0000	0	0.00	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
12		Bhikhanpur	7148.000	8524.000	0.0000	0	0.00	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
13		Jharauli	8524.000	8988.000	0.0000	0	0.00	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
14		Janish Nagar	8988.000	9868.000	0.0000	0	0.00	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
15		Murtja Nagar	9868.000	10708.000	0.0000	0	0.00	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
16		Dariya Baramad	10708.000	11067.000	0.0000	0	0.00	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

17	Yamuna Nagar / Jagadhari	Kalanaur	11067.000	13257.000	0.6656	26	11025960	0.2458	14	6849809
18		Mandauli	13257.000	14202.000	0.0000	0	0	0.0000	0	0
19		Dushani	14202.000	16225.000	0.0000	0	0	0.0000	0	0
20		Pansara	16225.000	18132.000	0.0000	0	0	0.0000	0	0
21		Yamuna Nagar	18132.000	18793.000	0.0000	0	0	0.0000	0	0
22		Mamida	18793.000	20921.000	0.0000	0	0	0.0000	0	0
23		Chandpur	20921.000	22090.000	0.1261	28	11710980	0.1261	18	11679730
24		Sisauli	22090.000	24117.000	0.1765	0	2678600	0.1765	0	2634850
25		Mandebari	24117.000	26139.000	3.3027	38	23856045	3.2340	16	22599838
26		Galauli	26139.000	27848.000	1.3791	35	6548888	0.9920	31	6130500
27	Yamuna Nagar / Mustafabad	Hasanpur	27848.000	28795.000	0.7992	49	9650311	0.7268	33	8590959
28		Darazpur	28795.000	29883.000	0.7185	2	4252955	0.2957	1	1210807
29		Kalapur	29883.000	31027.000	0.1513	17	1238382	0.1513	14	1196290
30		Syaliba	31027.000	32496.000	0.6278	62	7044649	0.6031	18	6648496
31		Jhar Chandana	32496.000	34829.000	0.0000	0	0	0.0000	0	0
32		Uncha Chadana	34829.000	36878.000	0.6051	26	5861153	0.0333	19	5514091
33		Daulatpur	36878.000	37864.000	0.1235	5	539184	0.1235		508559
34		Faridpur	37864.000	39372.000	0.0000	0	0	0.0000	0	0
35		Kulpur	39372.000	40347.000	0.0000	0	0	0.0000	0	0
36		Ambala / Barara	Nahra	40347.000	41402.000	1.2697	32	5203452	1.2697	32
37	Milak Shekha		41402.000	42585.000	1.7831	32	7053326	1.7559	29	6845893
38	Barara		42585.000	42606.000	0.0000	0	0	0.0000	0	0
39	Siyun Majra		42606.000	43572.000	3.2425	51	12409767	3.2205	42	10411438
40	Barara		43572.000	46203.000	1.2697	50	6736234	1.2621	49	5715717
41	Maujgarh		46203.000	47042.000	0.8498	9	3298301	0.8498	9	3244232

42		Sajan Majri	47042.000	48309.000	0.0000	3	0	0.0000	0	0
43		Dadupur	48309.000	48863.000	2.1853	19	8317182	2.1853	19	8183982
44		Sajan Majri	48863.000	49022.000	0.5640	0	2146375	0.5640	0	2146375
45		Chahal Majra	49022.000	49956.000	1.3600	37	5484059	1.3442	33	4612637
46		Tandwal	49956.000	52041.000	1.6479	47	6299974	1.6479	47	5470045
47		Gheleri	52041.000	52475.000		0	0	0.0000	0	0
48		Haryoli	52475.000	54032.000	0.1012	21	385000	0.1012	17	350400
49		Nagla	54032.000	55400.000	2.7696	56	15124703	2.7696	54	13706583
50		Ghasitpur	55400.000	56266.000	1.1635	43	4445741	1.1635	38	4078202
51		Beeta	180.000	695.000	0.2474	14	944731	0.2474	14	853756
52		Haldari	695.000	750.000		0	0	0.0000	0	0
53		Dhuraala	750.000	3840.000	1.4645	36	6046642	1.2408	34	5603748
54		Samalkha	3840.000	6035.000	0.9814	44	4244121	0.9814	44	3950997
55		Dukheri	6035.000	8315.000	3.6573	56	13919658	3.6573	56	13117353
56		Brahman Majra	8315.000	8640.000	1.0547	5	4113365	1.0547	5	2952739
57		Ghaseetpur	8640.000	10080.000	3.7762	10	14388504	3.7762	10	11495455
58		Shahpur	10080.000	10800.000	1.2748	4	6363000	1.2748	2	3312000
59		Nanhera	10800.000	11360.000	0.3187	13	5717035	0.3187	11	2568178
60	Ambala / Ambala	Ambala Cantt.	11360.000	18025.000	5.7177	14	32181723	5.7177	1	27529087
61		Jandli	18025.000	19800.000	0.1341	7	7135245	0.1341	7	0
62		Patti Mehar	19800.000	22160.000	1.8034	129	65825183	1.8034	117	63832605
63		Patti Acharja	22160.000	22700.000	0.1037	23	5281175	0.1037	18	3385231
64		Patti Kalalan	22700.000	24200.000	1.0067	62	14558295	1.0067	43	13066532
65		Patti Jattan	24200.000	24920.000	0.0733	77	366125	0.0733	72	378812
66		Ghail	24920.000	26700.000	3.2198	48	12615998	3.2198	48	11761747
67	Patiala / Rajpura	Mehmadpur	26700.000	28175.000	0.6943	0	16241679	0.6943	0	15131520
68		Bapror	28175.000	30500.000	0.0000	0	0	0.0000	0	0

69		Khalaspur	30500.000	31000.000	0.0000	0	0	0.0000	0	0	
70		Daria	31000.000	32025.000	0.0000	0	0	0.0000	0	0	
71		Shambhu Khurd	32025.000	33545.000	3.8812	35	96492001	3.8601	33	93000912	
72		Hashampur	33545.000	34170.000	3.1448	20	73825721	3.1448	20	72811890	
73		Khairpur Shekha	34170.000	34445.000	1.3639	19	31991391	1.3531	17	29947936	
74		Ghaggar Sarai	34445.000	35370.000	3.4877	25	81669324	3.4877	25	81182416	
75		Ganda	35370.000	37150.000	2.8057	99	76724204	2.796	89	59492018	
76		Madanpur	37150.000	39200.000	10.9728	100	257028832	10.8530	94	230355604	
77		Chamaru	39200.000	39300.000	1.2225	3	28599176	1.2225	3	22288498	
78		Kharajpur	39300.000	40820.000	10.7047	62	251246845	10.6522	57	229558350	
79		Bir Rajpura	40820.000	42000.000	1.2792	0	298432845	1.2792	0	278349189	
80		Rajpura	42000.000	45070.000	5.9095	151	319547388	4.4252	137	232556413	
81		Faridpur Gujran	45070.000	47000.000	10.2918	68	241067253	10.2918	68	236631014	
82		Uppal Heri	47000.000	48220.000	2.6095	29	61042930	2.6095	29	60426971	
83		Haryao	48220.000	48630.000	0.8336	7	19512540	0.8336	7	19794697	
84		Ugana	48630.000	49525.000	2.2588	25	52839474	2.0198	21	41162100	
85		Padav	49525.000	49700.000	0.1367	0	3197043	0.0000	0	2026686	
86		Bakhshiwala	49700.000	51610.000	5.6052	30	131122901	5.6052	30	129998615	
87		Basantpura	51610.000	54180.000	3.6917	34	86359393	3.6917	34	84365756	
88		Fatehgarh Sahib / Fatehgarh Sahib	Jeonpura	54180.000	54775.000	1.2537	26	26540684	1.2522	21	25673002
89			Patarsi Khurd	54775.000	56130.000	2.1808	18	46168059	2.1808	18	45843209
90			Rajindergarh	56130.000	58055.000	4.2230	28	89403023	3.7225	20	87715609
91			Jalwehra	58055.000	58740.000	1.5699	0	33235269	0.8339	0	16871071
92			Sadhugarh	58740.000	59220.000	0.8732	4	18485073	0.8732	4	18393107
93			Jalwehri Dhummi	59220.000	59550.000	0.7190	7	15221452	0.2418	2	5091469

94		Jalwehri Gehlan	59550.000	61130.000	3.8974	33	88938932	3.5628	14	48300390
95		Mathi	61130.000	61930.000	3.0904	21	65428248	3.0808	13	64911669
96		Saedpura	61930.000	62400.000	1.1691	5	24800390	1.1691	5	24626755
97		Kotla Suleman	62400.000	64415.000	6.5480	47	138676945	6.5233	38	142911841
98		Sadho Majra	63990.000	64415.000	0.9645	12	20458708	0.9645	12	18889588
99		Kotla Bhaika	64415.000	65820.000	3.4621	40	86308516	3.4509	33	85306137
100		Samsheer Nagar	65820.000	65850.000	0.0393	8	1514416	0.0393	8	1409662
101		Brahman Majra	65850.000	67730.000	3.0476	56	125823161	3.0068	55	110222667
102		Himayunpur	67730.000	68800.000	2.7314	34	124104236	2.7044	15	103521095
103		Sirhind	68800.000	70515.000	11.4475	44	441327864	11.4475	44	417405956
104		Shekhupra	69400.000	69420.000	0.0141	2	541164	0.0141	2	538321
105		Khanpur	70515.000	72570.000	8.9072	38	205988802	8.8860	36	198088631
106		Arai Majra	71230.000	72170.000	6.9887	13	148022358	6.9757	10	144486226
107		Harbanspura	72570.000	75320.000	10.7942	40	249586064	10.7928	39	248377018
108		Majri Ajeem	72635.000	72955.000	1.9818	19	42044697	1.7012	14	34295373
109	Fatehgarh Sahib / Amloh	Talwara	75320.000	76680.000	16.5215	24	636150314	16.4953	24	616848832
110		Ajnali	76680.000	78140.000	12.8976	15	497502714	12.8976	15	473648633
111		Gobindgarh	78140.000	79600.000	2.8582	7	110017700	2.8582	7	96988270
112		Kukkar Majra	78260.000	79280.000	0.5067	1	19503174	0.5067	1	19406143
113		Nasrali	79600.000	81280.000	0.0000	0	0	0.0000	0	0
114	Ludhiana / Khanna	Alour	81280.000	83500.000	0.1670	9	7678732	0.1669	8	7635408
115		Bulepur	83500.000	83850.000	0.0000	0	0	0.0000	0	0
116		Ratan Heri	83850.000	85250.000	0.0000	0	0	0.0000	0	0
117		Khanna Kalan	85250.000	88400.000	0.0000	0	0	0.0000	0	0

118		Rahoon	88400.000	89770.000	0.0000	0	0	0.0000	0	0
119		Bhattian	89770.000	89850.000	0.0000	0	0	0.0000	0	0
120		Kauri	89850.000	92010.000	1.6731	82	76927717	1.6438	43	75136421
121		Daudpura	92010.000	93500.000	12.4903	51	584167176	12.4876	48	580354320
122		Gandua	93500.000	94190.000	0.0146	18	671289	0.0146	9	666949
123		Dehru	94190.000	96480.000	0.5336	18	36407396	0.5336	15	32827522
124	Ludhiana / Samrala	Harbanspura	96480.000	97100.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
125		Chawa	97100.000	97930.000	0.4665	24	32137577	0.4128	17	18627889
126		Bhorla	97930.000	98930.000	0.2970	1	13690212	0.2970	1	13587731
127		Rupalon	98930.000	101030.000	17.1158	83	787022246	15.9822	64	676557860
128		Mandiala Khurd	100600.000	101640.000	8.8510	21	406957472	8.2350	17	342137880
129		Sultanpur	101030.000	101975.000	5.0150	20	230697117	4.9707	19	227489465
130		Tamkodi	101975.000	102500.000	6.2356	11	297004090	6.1524	10	273875651
131		Jaspalon	102500.000	104445.000	3.8847	11	186453720	3.8847	11	166435300
132	Ludhiana / Payal	Mallipur	104445.000	105660.000	0.9634	55	54036661	0.7088	43	51078575
133		Araichan	105660.000	107800.000	0.0000	0	0	0.0000	0	0
134		Doraha Kalan	107800.000	110430.000	1.3787	6	63390817	1.3787	6	45255842
135		Rampura	110430.000	111050.000	0.0000	0	0	0.0000	0	0
136	Ludhiana / Ludhiana East	Kanech	111050.000	112900.000	0.0000	0	0	0.0000	0	0
137		Sanehwal Khurd	112900.000	114300.000	0.0000	0	0	0.0000	0	0
138		Sanehwal Kalan	114300.000	114421.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total					300.5303	3051	8565998006	285.8874	2529	7811710747

Annexure: 6.1**Term of Reference****Engaging NGOs in Implementing Resettlement Action Plan**

Objective: Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Ltd. (DFCCIL) is a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) of the Ministry of Railways, Government of India entrusted with the responsibility to plan and implement Dedicated Freight Corridor Projects across the country, including the Western DFC connecting Delhi with Mumbai and Eastern DFC connecting Ludhiana with Kolkata. DFC will implement the Eastern DFC project with the assistance of the World Bank in three Phases, the first phase being the Bhaupur-Khurja section of about 343 Kms. The Phase II section between Bhaupur-Mughalsarai 393 Kms and Phase-III section Sanehwal-Pilkhani, Pilkhani-Khurja & Khurja-Dadri (Single line) will be executed in three phase. The EDFC (APL-III) affects about 3051 people more or less evenly distributed across the alignment. These include about 324 families whose structures are affected. About 63.39% of the affected farmers are small or marginal. The RPF/RAP provides impacts, entitlement matrix, implementation arrangements including grievance mechanism, monitoring and evaluation, and budget. The RPF/RAP will be disclosed on the DFCCIL website (<http://www.dfccil.org>) for easy reference.

DFCCIL has hired Land Acquisition Facilitating Consultants (LAFC) to assist in survey work in the land acquisition processes, whose job is focused on physical progress. Key responsibilities of LAFC include (i) Notification to affected landowners; (ii) collection of sale deed (registry rate) for each affected village; (iii) joint measurement survey and valuation of affected lands and properties; (iv) assisting in compensation distribution; (v) assisting in acquisition of government land and other follow ups with revenue officials.

The RPF/RAP have provisions to provide the affected families with compensation as well as necessary rehabilitation support by engaging NGOs for facilitating community consultation, participation and income restoration, and enhance social accountability in the implementation process. This ToR provides the nature and scope of tasks and deliverables to be undertaken by the prospective NGOs to be engaged for this purpose with reporting arrangements and timeframe. Request for proposal from well established NGOs (registered under the Indian Societies Act, 1860/India Trusts Act/Section 25 of the Indian Companies Act) with substantial experience (minimum 15-20 years) in community development, local governance, livelihoods, right to information, and involuntary resettlement to assist in the R&R process.

Reporting Arrangements: The NGOs will work at the Chief Project Manager for the EDFC-I and under the supervision of Social and Environment Management Unit (SEMU) established at HQ office at New Delhi. While SEMU will provide overall policy and training support to NGOs while the actual execution will be done at the CPM office in close coordination with the Administrator (Competent Authority) of R&R under the project.

Roles and Responsibilities of the NGO will be as follows.

1. Strengthening public consultation and raising people's awareness regarding the project; procedures for getting their rights and entitlements under the RAP,
2. Strengthen participation of PAPs in livelihood and income restoration through capacity building support for family and group based income activities;
3. Strengthen transparency in the LA and RR through social accountability measures such as community display boards, information dissemination, and regular consultation.
4. Assist in identification and verification of the PAPs for provisioning their entitlements;

5. Address gender issues in RAP implementation process including strengthening women's participation in livelihood activities.
6. Pay special attention to and enable the vulnerable families to equitably benefit from the RAP implementation process;
7. Assist in inter-agency coordination, especially with mainstream agencies for RAP implementation;
8. Monitor and report regarding safeguard compliance on associated social and environmental issues;

Scope of Work: As mentioned above, the facilitating NGOs will play an important role in implementing the RAP and in mitigating the adverse effects of the project. The NGOs will remain responsible for the development and implementation of comprehensive implementation strategies such as educate stakeholders to access opportunities available under the project and to facilitate the PAPs to take advantages of the options available in the projects. In this context, the scope of work designed for NGO is as follow

Specific Tasks: Coordination and Mainstream Linkage: The NGO will coordinate on behalf of the Project with the district administration and development agencies for successful implementation of the RAP. It will coordinate with government/ other mainstream institutions to strengthen socio-economic development of the displaced families and vulnerable groups in order to enhance their access to welfare and income schemes. Address HIV/AIDS related issues at the construction camps in collaboration with State AIDS Prevention Control Societies (SACS).

Relocation Support: The NGO will assist the project displaced families in their smooth relocation from the affected site, help the PAPs re-establish their shelter and businesses, and monitor and document the process. It will provide women headed and vulnerable displaced families with need-based relocation support in addition to the standard LA and R&R benefits. It will assist in re-establishing the community property resources with public participation.

Information, Education and Communication: The NGO will assist in IEC activities through public meetings and consultations with the project affected people (PAP) and vulnerable groups and their organizations (CBO). It will manage "public information centers (PIC)" in its district level field offices, from where it will supply LA and R&R information to the Panchayat offices. The NGO will establish rapport with PAPs and inform them about their entitlements provisioned in the RAP. It will raise their awareness regarding LA and R&R, and procedures to receive their rights and benefits. The NGO will organize PAP beneficiaries groups (PBGs) and educate them about the program and dispel misinformation. The NGO will facilitate PAP interactions with the Competent Authority, and project functionaries including the CPM, APMs and elected local representatives. The NGO will organize monthly meetings with PAPs at pre-disclosed time and location involving APM and PRI representatives at Tehsil level. Decisions taken in these meetings will be documented and submitted to CPM as part of Monthly Progress Reports. It will raise awareness on safety issues among workers at the camps as well as work sites and report regarding any hazard risks to the CPM and SEMU.

PAP Identification and Verification: The NGO will "cross verify through consultation with community groups and PRIs" the list of eligible PAPs for provisioning R&R benefits. This will help DFCCIL to finalize/update the list of PAPs in the non-title holder category (squatters/ kiosks/ Tenants). The NGO based on the final verification will assist the CPM office to prepare and issue ID cards to the PAPs eligible for R&R benefits. The NGO in consultation with the Competent Authority and the CPM office will display the list of verified PAPs at their field offices and send relevant lists to the Panchayat Offices. After publishing PAP list, the NGO will hold formal consultation with the PAPs and their local representatives, and village

revenue officials. These consultations will focus on grievances of PAPs (including left out cases, proposed entitlement of each PAPs etc). The facilitating NGOs will record such grievances of the PAPs and put before the APM for amicable solutions. After receiving such grievances the NGO will inform the concern aggrieved PAPs about status of grievances. Proportion of such grievances resolved at the NGO level will be an indicator of good performance of NGO's implementation. If the grievance is not resolved at the APM level, the NGO will provide need-based support to the concerned PAP to file the grievance application at the District Resettlement and Rehabilitation Committee (DRRC).

Disbursement of LA Compensation and R&R Benefits: The NGO will assist in and monitor the disbursement of LA compensation and R&R benefits; it will monitor the process and prepare status reports on LA and R&R indicating village wise:

- (i) PAFs who have received/are yet to receive compensation as per RAA 2008
- (ii) PAFs who have received/will receive R&R assistance as per entitlement matrix
- (iii) List of PAFs who have neither received compensation nor any R&R assistance.

The NGO will monitor that R&R benefits are disbursed in the joint names of husband and wife, based on SIA list prepared and will undertake video recording of the disbursement process.

Hand Holding Support for Livelihood/Income Restoration: The NGO will assist the PAPs in opening bank accounts; counsel them regarding utilisation of the R&R assistance. The NGOs will educate the PAPs about investment options and enable them to restore their economic status against the loss of land and other productive assets. For this purpose, the NGO will advise the Project team to disburse R&R package in a manner that will economically benefit them most. In this connection NGO may involve local SHG groups or any other voluntary organization these group will impart training, help PAPs in skill up gradation and training for self employment. The NGO will also assess the local capacities, resources and assist the affected people to plan livelihoods and access income opportunities available.

In order to achieve the above, the NGO can adopt innovative strategies for enabling PAPs to find gainful employment which may include (but not limited to)

- Co-ordinate training and skill upgrading for PAPs for income restoration, including micro-credit and enterprise training for women self-help-groups, farmer groups, etc.
- Contact financial institutions like NABARD, SIDBI, and the Lead Bank of the area in accessing the credit required by the individual as well as groups of PAPs and the women's groups from the PAFs. The NGO will maintain a detailed record of such facilitation, and plan for each PAF to repay the loan.
- Establish linkages with the district administration for ensuring that the PAPs are benefited from the schemes (especially NAREGA and IAY) available and those they are entitled to. The focus for this component of the NGO's work will be the vulnerable PAPs for their income restoration. The NGO will maintain a detailed record of such facilitation.

Monitoring, Documentation, and Reporting: It will maintain meeting and consultation registers and will document the summary of discussions in all formal and informal consultations with PAPs. It will prepare and submit progress reports along with work programs and man power schedule on a monthly basis to the CPM and the SEMU to monitor the RAP implementation. It will monitor and report to the CPM office/SEMU regarding compliance with application labor laws, prohibition of child labor, gender equality, and local employment. The NGOs will assist the package manager to ensure that the contractors are abiding by the various provisions of the applicable laws, concerning the

worker's safety, health and hygiene; women's issues and the child labor issues, such as the following:

- i. The Maternity Benefit Act, 1951;
- ii. The Contract Labor (Regulation and Abolition) Act 1948;
- iii. The Minimum Wagers Act, 1948.
- iv. The Equal Remuneration Act, 1979.
- v. The industrial Employment (Standing Order) Act, 1946;
- vi. The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986;
- vii. The Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act 1996;
- viii. The Cess Act of 1996 and
- ix. The Factories Act, 1948.

Annexure 6.2**Indicative Scope of Work of Social And Environmental Safeguard Monitoring and Review Consultant**

The **SESMRC** consultants will have Social and Environment Specialists, and will be responsible for verifying and reporting on the quality and progress of implementation of land acquisition (LA) and R&R process. The key actions the SESMRC Consultants will monitor include: (a) process and outcome of the payment of LA compensation and R&R assistances; (b) reconstruction/ rehabilitation of affected community structures/ assets; (c) registration and resolution of grievances and complaints; (d) Information disclosure, communication, and interaction with affected people; (f) completion of LA process prior to civil work; (g) quality of inter-agency coordination and capacity issues. The SESMRC Consultants will make use of available documents, reports, and its interactions with EDFC staff, other agencies, and affected people in the monitoring process; check compliance with the RAP; and flag any outstanding issues which affect the quality or pace of the implementation process. The Consultants should also try to ascertain their satisfaction with and concerns regarding the RAP implementation. One of the important tasks of the consultants will be to verify whether the pre-determined tasks are completed for the respective contracts prior to the handing over of the encumbrance free stretches to the contactors. The consultants should provide options and advice in accordance with the policy provisions on any additional land acquisition or resettlement impacts encountered during the implementation. The indicative list of tasks will be as follows:

1.0 SCOPE OF WORK

The objective of the assignment is to carry out a quarterly review of social and environmental safeguard activities being implemented in the project and provide specific recommendations to mitigate the issues identified during the review period.

The Consultants will visit the project sites, make use of available documents, reports, and its interactions with DFCCIL officials and other implementing agencies and PAPs /PAFs during the monitoring process; check compliance w.r.t. the RAP & EMP document; and flag any outstanding issues which may affect the quality or pace of the implementation process from social & / or regulatory requirements. During the site visit, the Consultants will also have to ascertain satisfaction and concern regarding the implementation process. One of the important tasks of the consultants shall be to verify whether the pre-determined tasks are completed prior to the handing over of the encumbrance free stretches to the contactors for initiating construction work. The consultants shall provide options and advice in accordance to the policy provisions on any additional land acquisition or resettlement impacts encountered during the implementation.

2.0 DETAILS OF TASK**a. Resettlement Action Plan and Land Acquisition**

- (i) Randomly verify the process followed in determining the compensation in line with the provisions of RAA including the inputs from the independent valuer;
- (ii) Verify timely payment of compensation to the landowners once the compensation awards are made. Participate in some of the compensation distribution meetings to ascertain the process followed for distribution of compensation cheques;

- (iii) Verify the process followed in the dissemination and administration of reimbursement of stamp duty or taxes in case those who buy alternative lands and houses out of compensation money;
- (iv) Verify the process followed for dealing with those cases where severance of lands are involved ;
- (v) Ascertain how the various provisions including payment of additional compensation in case of delay in completing the land acquisition process are administered under RAA 2008;
- (vi) Follow up on the status for dealing with grievances related to compensation rates;
- (vii) Follow-up on the progress in land acquisition in relation to civil work time table and report any likely delays which will affect the timely handing over of the lands to the contractors in accordance with the contract provisions;
- (viii) Report on any additional land acquisition requirements due to changes in route alignment or implementation of any associated facilities that are listed in this TOR;
- (ix) Any others tasks that are appropriate for dealing with land acquisition and compensation payment;
- (x) Identify gap and critical areas in implementation process and develop appropriate corrective actions in consultation with APM social, and refer them to General Manager/LA& SEMU/EC;
- (xi) Carry out Random sample check at field level to assess whether land acquisition and/or resettlement and/or social program objectives have generally been met. The sampling size will be prepared in consultation with CPM with the approval from GM/LA& SEMU/EC.
- (xii) Monitor effectiveness of the grievance system;
- (xiii) Liaison with CPM, construction contractor, NGO (engaged for implementation of RAP), and project affected communities to review and report progress against RAP;
- (xiv) Verify and ascertain that the Entitlements as available in the Entitlement Matrix are administered to the various category of PAPs;
- (xv) Ascertain that the various proposals made in RAP to mitigate the impacts are implemented in the manner it was described in the RAP;
- (xvi) Ascertain how various suggestion and concerns raised by the local people during consultations are incorporated or addressed during the project implementation;
- (xvii) Report on the Status of completion of reconstruction of affected community assets prior to handing over of the land to the contractor;
- (xviii) Report on the functioning of grievance redress mechanism to deal with the complainants grievances related to RAP implementation;
- (xix) Review the functioning of Data Base Management to track the implementation progress;
- (xx) Review the periodical internal monitoring reports and identify any gaps in reporting or delay in implementation progress;
- (xxi) Verify the coordination between civil work contracts and RAP implementation to ensure that encumbrance free stretches are handed over to the contractors;
- (xxii) Monitor the role of consultants and NGOs in RAP implementation and identify any improvements required and suggestion for their services;
- (xxiii) Monitor the progress in providing unskilled jobs to the PAPs and local people;
- (xxiv) Participate in the meetings and consultations carried out by the implementing agency or carry out independent consultations to get first hand feedback from the affected and local people on the project implementation in general and RAP Implementation in particular;
- (xxv) Report on any additional R&R impacts due to changes in route alignment or implementation of any associated facilities that are listed in this TOR;
- (xxvi) Any others tasks that are appropriate to deal with resettlement impacts and PAPs/local villagers concerns;

- (xxvii) Report other social safeguard issues such as incidence of child labor, unequal wages, unhealthy work camps posing health or security hazards to the workers, etc.

b. Environmental Management

- (i) Review the EMP and recommend the implementation plan for ensuring its implementation
- (ii) Formulate necessary reporting formats for the contractors, environmental engineers of DFC and SEMU to monitor the implementation of environmental management activities in the DFC
- (iii) Plan and impart regular orientation / training programs for the DFC / Consultants Contractor staff on the effective implementation of Environmental Management measures in the project
- (iv) Ensure that utility shifting plan exists and / or the activity has been completed before start of construction of particular section of the project.
- (v) Ascertain that borrow area management plan duly agreed by DFCCIL is in place and borrow areas are opened, operated and closed as per EMP and in consultation with Engineer
- (vi) Review if Labour camp is set up as per EMP and monitor its satisfactory operation
- (vii) Verify proper Health & Safety measures are in place for labours, employees working at site
- (viii) Monitor whether Contractor(s) follows silicosis exposure reduction strategy formulated for the project.
- (ix) Check trees are removed from ROW prior to start of construction following all procedures and with clearance from Forest Dept. Verify compensation paid to the owners of trees which are felled to clear RoW as per the provisions and green belt development work is undertaken
- (x) Review if Contractor(s) avoid soil pollution, remove top soil & keep safely stacked for re-use after construction work is over
- (xi) Monitor pollutants not making its way to water bodies and advise Engineer & / or Contractor(s) accordingly, temporary drainage is provided at construction sites and proper cross drainage is arranged by the Contractor at the crossing of canal etc. In consultation with state irrigation authority.
- (xii) Verify if crossing passage is provided for wildlife near forest, cattle folks, as applicable.
- (xiii) Check construction work is not carried during the night and during rainy season, without necessary safety and precautionary measures.
- (xiv) Ensure that the contractor carries out regular environmental monitoring as per the EMP and recommend necessary mitigation measures, where the parameters exceed the permissible standards
- (xv) Verify adequate dust suppression measures are undertaken and these follow CPCB emission norms; periodical AAQ monitoring data to be checked w.r.t. standards
- (xvi) Check construction equipment, vehicles & machineries have noise control measures, vehicles are fitted with exhaust silencer, vehicles' tyres are washed before it move outside construction sites
- (xvii) Check workers/ labours working on machineries generating noise are provided with ear muff / plug
- (xviii) Check if construction is carried out close to any sensitive receptor without any , temporary noise barrier
- (xix) Monitor that the construction activities are carried without causing any unwanted land subsidence
- (xx) Check if silt fencing is provided by the contractor to avoid run-off to river/ canal / water body

- (xxi) Check solid waste and other types of wastes including hazardous waste are managed as per EMP and regulatory provision
- (xxii) Verify whether permission from the authority is obtained for withdrawal of water from ground water & / or natural water body
- (xxiii) Verify if forest clearance has been obtained for working on erstwhile forest land now taken over for DFC project
- (xxiv) Ensure all personnel working at sites are aware of statutory provisions related to Wildlife
- (xxv) Participate in the meetings and consultations held by the implementing agencies/ contractor(s), Engineer
- (xxvi) Report any lapse by Contractor(s) on environmental aspects to the SEMU with specific recommendations for remedial actions
- (xxvii) Preparation of quarterly progress report on all environmental issues and submission to the World Bank through GM/LA&SEMU/EC.

Annexure 6.3**List of Urgent Actions for RAP Implementation with Tentative Target Dates**

Sl. No.	Name of Action	Responsibility	Target date
1.	Disclosure of Eligibility List	DFCCIL (CPM)	April 2015
2.	List of chainage-wise encumbrances	DFCCIL (CPM)	April, 2015
3.	Constitution of RR/Grievance Committees	DFCCIL/IR	Constituted
4.	Execution of Contract for QSMT	DFCCIL (PMU)	March, 2015
5.	Functioning Database	DFCCIL (SEMU./CPM)	March, 2015
6.	Appointment of all staff for implementation of RAP	DFCCIL/IR	March, 2015
7.	Confirmation and disclosure of the list of special category of PAFs including: BPL families, vulnerable families, cattle shed owners, share croppers, residual land owners, small, marginal and landless farmers; livelihood losers, squatter and title holder displaced families.	DFCCIL	May, 2015

Annexure: 6.4

Village-Wise Encumbrances (As of January 15, 2015)

S. No	District Name	Tahsil	Village Name	Approx Area (ha)	No of Structure			Award Date	Date/Tentative Date of Disbursement of Compensation	Tentative Date of Substantial completion of R&R disbursement	Tentative Date of Relocation	Encumbrance Free Stretches
					Residential	Commercial	CPRs					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Saharanpur	Saharanpur	Pilkhani	0.4133	-	-	-	09.06.2011	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015
2.			Pilkhana Bakkal	0.2927	-	-	-	10.06.2011	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015
3.			Sorana	2.0527	-	-	-	13.06.2011	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015
4.			Pilkhani Durvesh	3.2903	-	-	-	10.06.2011	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015
5.			Bounsi	1.5996	-	-	-	26.03.2011	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015
6.			Ibrahimpur	0.8636	-	-	-	02.05.2011	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015
7.			Pehalwanpur	0.8508	-	-	-	02.05.2011	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015
8.			Salempur	0.0100	-	-	-	02.05.2011	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015
9.			Sarsawa	0.2284	-	-	-	02.05.2011	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015
10.			Suakheri	0.5467	-	-	-	18.05.2011	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015
11.	Yamuna Nagar	Jagadhari	Kalanaur	0.6656	-	-	-	08.11.2011	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015

S. No	District Name	Tahsil	Village Name	Approx Area (ha)	No of Structure			Award Date	Date/Tentative Date of Disbursement of Compensation	Tentative Date of Substantial completion of R&R disbursement	Tentative Date of Relocation	Encumbrance Free Stretches
					Residential	Commercial	CPRs					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
12.			Mandauli	0.0000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.			Dushani	0.0000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.			Pansara	0.0000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.			Yamuna Nagar	0.0000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.			Mamida	0.0000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.			Chandpur	0.1261	13	-	-	08.11.2011	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015
18.			Sisauli	0.1765	-	-	-	08.11.2011	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015
19.			Mandebari	3.3027	4	-	-	08.11.2011	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015
20.			Galuli	1.3791	1	-	-	08.11.2011	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015
21.		Mustafabad	Hasanpur	0.7992	4	-	-	08.11.2011	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015
22.			Darazpur	0.7185	-	-	-	08.11.2011	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015
23.			Kalapur	0.1513	-	-	-	08.11.2011	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015
24.			Syaliba	0.6278	12	-	-	08.11.2011	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015

S. No	District Name	Tahsil	Village Name	Approx Area (ha)	No of Structure			Award Date	Date/Tentative Date of Disbursement of Compensation	Tentative Date of Substantial completion of R&R disbursement	Tentative Date of Relocation	Encumbrance Free Stretches
					Residential	Commercial	CPRs					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
25.			Jhar Chandana	0.0000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26.			Uncha Chandana	0.6051	7	-	-	08.11.2011	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015
27.			Daulatpur	0.1235	-	-	-	08.11.2011	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015
28.			Faridpur	0.0000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29.			Kulpur	0.0000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30.	Ambala	Barara	Siyun Majra	3.2425	-	-	-	24.10.2011	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015
31.			Barara	1.2697	2	-	-	20.12.2011	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015
32.			Maujgarh	0.8498	-	-	-	04.11.2011	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015
33.			Chahal Majra	1.3600	-	-	-	04.11.2011	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015
34.			Nahra	1.2697	1	-	-	14.11.2011	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015
35.			Milk Shekha	1.7831	1	-	-	24.10.2011	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015
36.			Sajjan Majri	0.0000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37.			Dadupur	2.1853	-	-	-	04.11.2011	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015

S. No	District Name	Tahsil	Village Name	Approx Area (ha)	No of Structure			Award Date	Date/Tentative Date of Disbursement of Compensation	Tentative Date of Substantial completion of R&R disbursement	Tentative Date of Relocation	Encumbrance Free Stretches
					Residential	Commercial	CPRs					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
38.			Tandwal	1.6479	-	-	-	15.12.2011	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015
39.			Haryoli	0.1012	-	-	-	15.12.2011	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015
40.			Nagla	2.7696	-	6	-	15.12.2011	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015
41.			Ghasitpur	1.1635	-	-	-	14.11.2011	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015
42.		Sub Tehsil Saha	Beeta	0.2474	-	-	-	15.12.2011	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015
43.			Dhurala	1.4645	-	-	-	15.12.2011	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015
44.			Samalkha	0.9814	1	-	-	15.12.2011	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015
45.		Ambala	Dukheri	3.6573	-	-	-	20.12.2011	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015
46.			Barahman Majra	1.0547	-	-	-	20.12.2011	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015
47.			Ghaseet Pur	3.7762	-	-	-	20.12.2011	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015
48.			Shahpur	1.2748	-	-	-	20.12.2011	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015
49.			Nanhera	0.3187	10	-	-	20.12.2011	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015
50.			Jandli	0.1341	5	-	-	20.12.2011	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015

S. No	District Name	Tahsil	Village Name	Approx Area (ha)	No of Structure			Award Date	Date/Tentative Date of Disbursement of Compensation	Tentative Date of Substantial completion of R&R disbursement	Tentative Date of Relocation	Encumbrance Free Stretches
					Residential	Commercial	CPRs					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
51.			Patti Kalalan	1.0067	1	-	-	20.12.2011	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015
52.			Patti Rangran	0.0733	-	-	-	20.12.2011	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015
53.			Patti Shekha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
54.			Ghail	3.2198	-	-	-	20.12.2011	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015
55.			Ambala Cantt	5.7177	2	-	-	15.06.2012	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015
56.			Patti Mehar	1.8034	4	-	-	20.12.2011	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015
57.			Patti Acharja	0.1037	5	-	-	20.12.2011	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015
58.	Fatehgarh	Fatehgarh Sahib	Khanpur	8.9072	-	-	-	17.11.11	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015
59.			Jeonpura	1.2537	-	-	-	01.11.11	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015
60.			Rajindergarh	4.2230	-	-	-	02.11.11	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015
61.			Jalwehra	1.5699	-	-	-	02.11.11	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015
62.			Jalweri Gehlan	3.8974	-	-	-	30.11.11	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015
63.			Mathi	3.0904	-	-	-	30.11.11	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015

S. No	District Name	Tahsil	Village Name	Approx Area (ha)	No of Structure			Award Date	Date/Tentative Date of Disbursement of Compensation	Tentative Date of Substantial completion of R&R disbursement	Tentative Date of Relocation	Encumbrance Free Stretches
					Residential	Commercial	CPRs					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
64.			Saedpura	1.1691	-	-	-	15.11.11	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015
65.			Kotla Suleman	6.5480	-	-	-	15.11.11	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015
66.			Sadho Majra	0.9645	-	-	-	16.11.11	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015
67.			Patashi Khurd	2.1808	-	-	-	01.11.11	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015
68.			Sadhugarh	0.8732	-	-	-	03.11.11	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015
69.			Jalweri Dhumi	0.7190	-	-	-	03.11.11	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015
70.			Shamsher Nagar	0.0393	-	-	-	16.11.11	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015
71.			Brahman Majra	3.0476	24	-	1	29.11.11	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015
72.			Himayun Pur	2.7314	-	-	-	29.11.11	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015
73.			Sirhind	11.4475	-	-	1	29.11.11	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015
74.			Kotla Bhaika	3.4621	-	-	-	30.11.11	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015
75.			Shekhpura	0.0141	-	-	-	17.11.11	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015
76.			Majri Ajeem	1.9818	-	-	-	18.11.11	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015

S. No	District Name	Tahsil	Village Name	Approx Area (ha)	No of Structure			Award Date	Date/Tentative Date of Disbursement of Compensation	Tentative Date of Substantial completion of R&R disbursement	Tentative Date of Relocation	Encumbrance Free Stretches
					Residential	Commercial	CPRs					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
77.			Harbanspura	10.7942	-	-	-	28.11.11	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015
78.			Arai Majra	6.9887	-	-	1	18.11.11	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015
79.		Amloh	Govindgarh	2.8582	-	-	-	04.11.11	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015
80.			Kukkar Majra	0.5067	-	-	-	04.11.11	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015
81.			Talwara	16.5215	-	-	-	28.11.11	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015
82.			Ajnali	12.8976	-	-	-	28.11.11	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015
83.	Patiala	Rajpura	Mehmadpur	0.6943	-	-	-	13.12.11	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015
84.			Shambhu-Khurd	3.8812	-	-	1	13.12.11	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015
85.			Hasampur	3.1448	-	-	-	13.12.11	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015
86.			Kherpur Shekha	1.3639	-	-	-	13.12.11	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015
87.			Ghagar Sarai	3.4877	-	-	-	13.12.11	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015
88.			Ganda	2.8057	26	2	-	13.12.11	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015
89.			Chamrau	1.2225	-	-	-	14.12.11	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015

S. No	District Name	Tahsil	Village Name	Approx Area (ha)	No of Structure			Award Date	Date/Tentative Date of Disbursement of Compensation	Tentative Date of Substantial completion of R&R disbursement	Tentative Date of Relocation	Encumbrance Free Stretches
					Residential	Commercial	CPRs					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
90.			Rajpura	5.9095	67	55	1	14.12.11	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015
91.			Bakhsiwala	5.6052	-	-	-	15.12.11	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015
92.			Padav	0.1367	-	-	-	15.12.11	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015
93.			Madanpur	10.9728	-	-	-	14.12.11	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015
94.			Kharajpur	10.7047	-	-	-	14.12.11	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015
95.			Bir Rajpura	1.2792	-	37	-	14.12.11	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015
96.			Faridpur Gujran	10.2918	-	-	2	14.12.11	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015
97.			Upal Heri	2.6095	-	-	-	15.12.11	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015
98.			Harayao	0.8336	-	-	-	15.12.11	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015
99.			Ugana	2.2588	-	-	-	15.12.11	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015
100.			Basant Pura	3.6917	-	-	-	15.12.11	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015
101.	Ludhiana	Khanna	Jaspalon	3.8848	-	-	-	27.06.12	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015
102.			Alour	0.1670	-	-	-	27.02.12	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015

S. No	District Name	Tahsil	Village Name	Approx Area (ha)	No of Structure			Award Date	Date/Tentative Date of Disbursement of Compensation	Tentative Date of Substantial completion of R&R disbursement	Tentative Date of Relocation	Encumbrance Free Stretches
					Residential	Commercial	CPRs					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
103.			Kauri	1.6731	-	-	1	27.02.12	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015
104.			Gandua	0.0146	-	-	-	27.02.12	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015
105.			Daheru	0.5336	-	-	-	02.03.12	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015
106.		Samrala	Chawa	0.4665	14	5	-	02.03.12	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015
107.			Rapalon	17.1158	-	-	-	29.02.12	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015
108.			Daudpura	12.4903	-	2	-	02.03.12	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015
109.			Bhorla	0.2970	-	-	-	29.02.12	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015
110.			Doraha Kalan	1.3787	-	-	-	02.03.12	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015
111.			Mandiala Khurd	8.8510	-	-	-	02.03.12	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015
112.			Sultanpur	5.0150	-	-	-	02.03.12	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015
113.			Tamkodi	6.2356	-	-	-	27.06.12	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015
114.		Payal	Mallipur	0.9634	13	-	-	02.03.12	31.10.2014	31.12.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2015

Annexure 6.5

BUDGET FOR LA AND RESTTLEMENT & REHABILITATION
Cost of Land (Pilkhani - Sanehwal Section)

Package	Category of Land	Area in Ha.	Rate including 60% solatium (In Crs.)	Total compensation (crores)	R&R i.e. Stamp Duty & Additional ex-gratia etc.	Total Amount (in crores)	Remarks
Sanehwal-Pilkhani	Agriculture (Private)	328.81	2.8	920.668	15	935.67	
	Residential & Commercial (Private)	2.1	4.5	9.45	1	10.45	
	Government (compensation to be paid to land owning agency at government rate through a land resumption process)	24.43	1.75	42.7525	0	42.75	No solatium is being paid
Total		355.34		972.871	16	988.87	

Say. Rs. 988.87 Crores

R&R Assistance for Pilkhani - Sanehwal Section

Categories of Loss	Type of Assistance	Quantity	Rate	Amount
Loss of Land	Additional ex-gratia amount @Rs 20,000	3051	20000	61020000
	Rehabilitation Assistance to Small, marginal and landless @ Rs 1,50,000 (Average Rate) 750 days minimum wages	1484	150000	222600000
Loss of Private Structure (Title Holder)	Transitional allowance @ Rs 4000	185	4000	740000
	Shifting Assistance @Rs 10,000	185	10000	1850000
	Additional financial assistance to commercial @ Rs 25,000	51	25000	1275000
R&R Assistance to Non-Titleholders	Transitional allowance @ Rs 4000	139	4000	556000
	Shifting Assistance @Rs 10,000 to squatters and kiosks	139	10000	1390000
	Additional financial assistance to commercial @ Rs 25,000	56	25000	1400000
R&R Assistance to BPL	Subsistence allowance to BPL @60,000 (Average Rate) 300 days minimum wages	149	60000	8940000
	Cost eq. to IAY @ Rs 20,000 to BPL	149	20000	2980000
Loss of Livelihood	Rehabilitation Grant to commercial @Rs 150000	107	150000	16050000
	Training Assistance to commercial @ Rs 4000	107	4000	428000
	Total			319229000
	Contingency @15%			47884350
	G. Total			367113350

Say. Rs. 36.71 Crores