RAJASTHAN RURAL CONNECTIVITY PROJECT

SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK & VULNERABILITY FRAMEWORK

(FOR RURAL ROADS)

August 2013

Public Works Department
Government of Rajasthan
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Preface

The Social Management Framework, a part of the Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF) were first prepared for the Rural Roads Project, covering four participating states, namely Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. The project, funded by the World Bank was closed in 2012. The same tools were also used/adapted for the ADB funded rural road project in other states of the country.

Based on experiences from the field, the SMF/VF/ESMF from the first Rural Roads project were revised and are currently being applied and implemented in the on-going World Bank funded project, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) – Rural Roads Project II. The project is under implementation in seven states, namely, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Meghalaya, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh.

The same Social Management and Vulnerability Frameworks Principles have been adapted with some relevant modifications for their application and implementation to the proposed Rajasthan Road Sector Modernization Project (RRCP). The civil works proposed under the project are very similar to the works being carried out under the PMGSY in terms of specifications and standards/norms except for the fact that they serve a population in the range of 250 to 500, which is presently not covered by the PMGSY programme norms.

Learning from the experiences of the last ten years in executing similar works in various states and Rajasthan in particular, the principles and approaches have been updated/revised to retain “requirements” that are relevant to the environmental and social conditions in the state.
INTRODUCTION

1. The Public Works Department (PWD) on behalf of the Government of Rajasthan is preparing the Rajasthan Rural Connectivity Project (RRCP). The project involves upgradation of existing rural roads built under MNERGA, road sector modernisation, and road safety improvement on selected demonstration corridors. For Rural Roads component under the RRCP, the Social Management Framework (SMF) and Vulnerability Frameworks being followed for PMGSY RRP II, has been adopted as Social Safeguard Policy given the similarity of the two Projects (PMGSY and RRCP Rural Roads component) in nature and scope. PMGSY RRP II is also a World Bank assisted rural roads project presently under implementation by NRRDA, Government of India (GoI) in seven states which includes state Rajasthan. Whereas for Roads taken up under Road Safety component (which are State Highways/Major District Roads), separate Policy viz., the Resettlement Policy and Framework (RP&F) has been prepared and presented separately. This policy therefore relates to only Rural Roads Component taken up under the RRSM Project.

RRCP PROJECT OBJECTIVE AND DESCRIPTION

2. The Project Development Objective is to support the Public Works Department, Rajasthan in improving the quality, connectivity, and management of its road network, and to strengthen road safety management capacity in the state. The above objective will be achieved through implementing the following components: (a) Rural Connectivity Improvement, (b) Road Sector Modernization and Performance Enhancement, and (c) Road Safety Management. The components are described below:

3. Component A: Rural Connectivity Improvement: This component would support construction of about 2500 km rural roads to provide connectivity to about 1,300 villages with population between 250 and 499 in the areas of the state not covered by PMGSY and introduce good practices of cost effective low volume technologies. The roads will predominantly be built to a bitumen surface standard and will include all necessary bridges and cross drainage works to maintain year round connectivity.

4. Component B: Road Sector Modernization and Performance Enhancement: This component will support implementation of a Road Sector Modernization Plan (RSMP) in the following key areas:
   - Improved policy framework: strengthening of existing road sector policies and strategies including a robust financing framework for both road construction and maintenance, strengthening of policy framework for PPP and participation of local governments in managing road access to small communities.
   - Modernization of Engineering Practices and Business Procedures: including introduction of modern project preparation and management practices, design and construction standards, new technologies specifically to promote cost-effective road construction for low trafficked roads, improved procurement procedures, and a PWD-wide procurement and contract management manual.
   - Sustainable Asset Management: modifying and putting to use the current MMS into a simple asset management system to prepare prioritized plans for both construction and maintenance of state roads using rational criteria for investment decisions; introduction of area-wide maintenance contract system and other forms of maintenance contracting.
   - Institutional and Human Resource Development: Strengthening of PWD institutional structure, building of staff capacities to keep them abreast with latest road industry practices, and computerization of PWD offices; and
Enhancing Governance & Accountability in PWD.

5. **Component C: Road Safety Management:** This component will support the strengthening of road safety management systems in Rajasthan with the objective of reducing the number of fatalities and serious injuries from traffic accidents in the state. This will be accomplished through establishing and implementing a multi-sector Road Safety Strategy on two/three selected demonstration corridors, support to the state on related policy reviews, capacity building of PWD and other agencies in road safety engineering and integration of road safety into asset and project management, establishing a crash data collection, analysis, and management system, and road safety education and awareness programs. The main activities that would be supported under this component are:

6. **Safe Corridor Demonstration Program:** Based on data provided by the State Police, suggestions by the PWD and the Transport Department and field visits, three high-risk, high-volume corridors have been identified for piloting and evaluating best practice safety interventions designed to achieve rapid improvements in road safety performance:
   - Abu Road to Mount Abu Road (Major District Road 60)
   - Section of Sirohi-Reodar-Mandar Road (State Highway 27)
   - Section of Kishangarh-Makrana Road (State Highway 7)

7. These corridors will focus on targeted infrastructure design and user behavioral interventions with a particular emphasis on improving the safety of pedestrians, bicyclists and motorized two-wheelers through a range of engineering, enforcement, education, health care and community awareness measures. The project will support procurement of related goods, civil works and consultancy services and implementation of a multi-year result focused safety action plan.

8. **State Policy Reviews:** This sub-component will provide technical assistance support on two-three proposed State policy reviews. Current policies will be benchmarked with international best practice to identify and evaluate options and make recommendations for improvements. Suggested policy reviews (from the Road Safety Management Capacity Review) are:
   - Driver and rider licensing arrangements including license testing
   - Safe heavy vehicle operation
   - Crash investigation training for Police
   - Development of a Manual of road infrastructure safety principles and good practice (incorporating safe system principles), and associated training for the Public Works Department
   - Developing/enhancing University based road safety research capacity in Rajasthan
   - Review of penalties for offences

9. **Capacity Building:** Road safety knowledge requires urgent development and augmentation within PWD and the Road Safety Cell in the Transport Department. This sub-component will support a mix of measures including ongoing and periodic technical assistance, focused externally provided training on specific issues and study tours to other States. It will also support knowledge development in the other stakeholder departments, once they develop their own road safety cells.

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A. **PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES GOVERNING THE SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK**

10. The rural road construction under the RRCP is generally proposed to improve the existing tracks developed under MNERGA. These roads have already been improved for proper formation
widths and alignment under MNERGA programme. As these are existing tracks developed under MNERGA, the extent of impact is expected to be negligible. Though minimal, the mitigation of any adverse impact arising from land donation in the project warrants a framework for addressing them in order to be in compliance with the Indian national legal framework and Bank policy OP 4.12. The project endorses the Social Management Framework based on the Indian legal policies and regulations as well as the World Bank Operational Policy 4.12 relating to land acquisition and resettlement. This Social Management Framework (SMF), which consists of land donation procedures, resettlement planning and entitlement provisions, has been worked out to meet the land requirements for the project in the participating states. The approach to land transfer in Rajasthan is donation of land and assets. The framework will state standards to be followed during the land transfer through donation to ensure that it does not generate any irreversible harm to the donors, particularly to those considered as vulnerable by the framework.

11. The key to the success of Rural Roads Programme under RRCP largely depends on community participation. The Framework essentially provides for involvement of local community in the selection and finalization of alignment of the road and in particular, it guides how the Government will identify, mitigate any adverse impacts on the assets and livelihoods of the people directly affected by possible expropriations while safeguarding the interests of the population impacted by the project, especially of the poor, women, and other vulnerable groups such as the scheduled caste and tribe. The SMF applies to private and communal lands or properties affected throughout RRCP.

The specific objectives of the framework is threefold. They are to:

- lay down the standards for asset donations to guarantee that it does not generate any irreversible harm to the donors;
- ensure that throughout its life, the project fully complies with the principle that any involuntary loss of assets or relocation of economic activities or residence, are minimized and fully compensated; and
- guarantee adequate procedures exist for prior consultation of all affected persons\(^1\), assessment of losses and entitlements, handling complaints and disputes, and monitoring the outcomes.

The specific principles of the framework are as follows:

- to conform to the principles of full and prior compensation and assistance, as applicable, for any lost assets and restoration of standards of living of those who are directly and adversely affected\(^2\).
- to assist vulnerable categories of population losing employment due to community donation of land or public buildings

\(^1\) For the purposes of this framework, “affected persons” are defined as all persons who, as a result of works carried out or to be carried out under the Project, would incur involuntary loss, temporarily or permanently, of land, shelter, productive assets or access to productive assets, or of income or means of livelihood and, as a consequence, would have their living standards and production levels adversely affected. The framework also in tandem endorses that wherever ethnic minority populations are present, the involved process fully respects their dignity, human rights, economies and cultures and will not generate any form of irreversible harm to their cultural identity as thereof.

\(^2\) This framework complies with the Bank’s safeguards requirements for financing investment projects as detailed in Operational Policy 4.12 and warrants treatment of ethnic minority population as stated by the national laws relating to tribal minorities and World Bank Operational Directive OP 4.10 during the process.
• to avoid or minimise the disturbances to the occupants or users during execution of physical works and assist the affected if unavoidable.
• to assist those who lack legal or formal ownership of affected assets

ELIGIBLE CATEGORIES FOR ASSISTANCE

12. The framework warrants support thereof to vulnerable population during land transfer through donation, based on the type of loss as specified in the entitlement matrix. The framework sanctions below listed categories of population as vulnerable.

1. BPL households (with a valid proof), as per the State poverty line for rural areas
2. BPL households without a proof of the same
3. BPL households (with or without proof of ownership) and belonging to the following social categories (i) Women headed households with women as sole earner (ii) Scheduled Caste/Tribes and (iii) Handicapped person, and is subject to any of the following impacts;
   - Loses more than 10% of the total land holding\(^3\);
   - Loses shelter; and,
   - Loses source of livelihood.

With regards to land donation, the framework notifies that in addition to land, the below listed are also ‘assets’ and will be treated as ‘gifts’ under the land donation procedure.

1. Constructed structures (house)
2. Trees

In the event that the donor falls in the category of vulnerable population, the framework reinstates that he/she who donates any of the above listed assets will be entitled for assistance as stated in the entitlement matrix.

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND PARTICIPATION FRAMEWORK

13. The four major elements of the Framework include (i) information dissemination; (ii) consultation (iii) collaboration and (iv) extension of choice.

Selection of Roads

14. The selection of roads for new construction/upgradation shall be from the core network. The following criteria shall be adopted as pre-requisites for taking up RRCP roads by State Governments:

- Adequate land width available as specified in IRC: SP-20: 2002;
- The proposed alignment involves little or no loss of land or structures, and the remaining land and/or structures remain viable for continued use;
- In the event of impacts not being avoidable, there is a scope for obliterating, reducing, and / or supporting losses through one or more of the following mechanisms\(^4\)
- Design modifications by reduction of the land width, alignment shifts, modifications in cross-sections etc, to the extent required from safety considerations,

\(^3\) The total land holding includes any other land parcels owned elsewhere by the PAP.

\(^4\) Roads where no scope exists for addressing the social impacts through any of the mechanisms shall not be taken up for RRSMP during that particular year. Such roads will be taken up after these issues are resolved by the community and there is a demand for the construction of the road to the PIU from the PRI.
- Voluntary land donation by the land owner through a written Memorandum of Understanding/Affidavit/Gift Deed,
- Civil society support mechanism (PRI/Community) to the affected vulnerable persons to enable effective transfer of land and ensure the entitlements are received as agreed during the process.

**Dissemination of Project Information and Planning Procedures**

15. Subsequent to the display on the notice boards and selection of roads, Program Implementation Unit (PIU) in coordination with the Panchayat Raj Institutions at various levels will sensitize communities through brochures and informal meetings on the project related issues which will include benefits, possible negative impacts and proposed mitigation measures. Annexure 1 provides the project information package encompassing the information to be disclosed at various stages of project implementation. Format 2 of Annexure 1 provides the Brochure to be distributed among the local community providing details of the scheme. The informal meetings provide an open forum for stakeholders to voice any concerns as thereof. All brochures, writings and meetings will be in local languages and would be gender sensitive in terms of design and outreach.

**Pre-feasibility study**

16. After selection of roads, and the site for physical works is first identified, the pre-feasibility study will be carried out by the PIU. It will gather cadastral information (if the land is surveyed) or other information relating to land ownership, as well as existing structures and uses of the land highlighting the cultural implications among ethnic groups, if present and are impacted by the road works. This information shall be verified in situ by the designated social officer at PWD who shall record in writing and where possible with photographic record to enumerate all economic, residential or other ownerships and uses of the land that would be affected, together with an estimate of the numbers of people affected by type of impact.

**Finalisation of Alignment**

17. The date of the transect walk which will be the cut off date will be announced in the process. Transect walks along the proposed alignments will be organised in a gender sensitive manner by the PIU in co-ordination with the Gram Panchayat and the revenue and forest officials at the village level. In the event of presence of tribal minority groups, the approach will encompass measures as stated in the Vulnerability Framework. The methodology for conducting transect walk is given in Annexure 2 while a guidance note on issues to be discussed during transect walk is given as Format 5 of the information dissemination package (Annexure 1). The alignment will be finalised with due consideration to the aspects of road safety, service frequency and scope for future development along the corridor.

18. The documentation of transect shall be exhibited by the PIU on the revenue map and all issues and suggestions by the community and responses to them during transect shall be documented and disseminated at the Gram Panchayat. The transect walk shall enable:

- Finalisation of the alignment through community planning that is in consultation with the communities along with sensitising them of design compulsions if any,
- A joint on-site inventory, cross-checking and verification of the alignment;
- Identification of grievances on ground and redressal of the same;
- Identification of vulnerable PAPs; and,
- Acceptance of the project, alignment, land / structure donations by the communities as the case may be.

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5 Specialized on addressing issues relating to inclusion, equity and negative impact in infrastructure projects
Consultation with Affected Persons

19. Within a week of transect walk, the PIU / Gram Panchayat (GP) shall organise a gender sensitive meeting involving the affected persons to communicate how the concerns of the communities have / have not been incorporated into the project design. In the stance that culture entails complete segregation of women, then the PIU and GP will organize a women only meeting at a suitable location. The structure and format for recording the consultation sessions are presented in Annexure 3. (Refer Annexure 1 for disclosure of information). The concerns that could not be incorporated would be highlighted and the reasons for not doing so would be explained. The people would be given an opportunity to respond. The following information pertaining to the project design will be highlighted and disseminated:

- Specifications, project costs and construction schedule,
- Likely issues due to project activities,
- Land width required and available,
- Design modifications incorporating comments and suggestions of communities
- Procedure to be adopted for accretion of land / assets (MoU/Affidavit),
- Entitlement provisions for vulnerable groups,
- Disbursal Procedures to Entitled Persons,
- Safety and health concerns during construction works, and
- Inputs required by the local community as construction labour, temporary use of land for diversions etc.

Census Survey

20. Subsequent to transect walk and consultations, a census would be carried out to validate findings from transect walk and document the number of engendered PAPs, their profile and related impact. The objective of the census survey for the identified PAPs will be to assess the extent of impact on each household. Annexure 4 gives a Questionnaire for census survey of PAP. A full census will be undertaken to register and document the status of the potentially affected population within the proposed RoW, by the PIU with the assistance of the GP. This will provide a demographic overview of the population, and will cover the asset ownership and sources of livelihood. The census shall enable the identification of categories of vulnerable PAPs, based on which the entitled persons and the extent of support required shall be assessed.

Integrating R&R issues in Detailed Project Report (DPR)

21. To ensure that the designs for the PMGSY roads are sensitive to social issues and have incorporated the social considerations, the following information shall be documented as part of the DPR:

- Conclusions of pre-feasibility study
- Output of transect walk
- Proceedings of the formal consultation (meeting) with the communities,
- Census questionnaires of the PAPs, highlighting presence of ethnic minority groups and List of Entitled Persons, categories of vulnerable population, who will be eligible for support

The report submitted to PWD will be vetted by the Social Planning and Monitoring Specialist. Implementation procedures relating to land requirements will follow the recommendations of the integrated report and formats as designated in the Annex.
Dissemination of process of land transfer and entitlement provisions

22. The process to be adopted for land transfer and related project details such as name of corridor, cost, likely construction schedule, list of PAPs along with entitlements and entitled persons shall be disseminated. The information would be disseminated through wall paints, posters, pamphlets displayed at the Gram Panchayat office or other prominent places such as school, shop, Chaupal, primary health centre, ensuring gender equity in access to the information etc (Refer Annexure 1).

Submission of Gift Deed/ Affidavit/MoU by individual landowners to PRI

23. For each of the land parcel likely to be affected in the project, a Gift Deed/Affidavit/MoU will be made (Appended in Annexure 5) between the landowner/s and PIU or Government in presence of a witness whose signature will be a mandate. It shall be the responsibility of the PRI to collect Gift Deed/Affidavit/MoU from all landowners and submit the same to the PIU. To ensure that the landowner is in the legal possession of the land under consideration, a copy of the proof of the ownership, as applicable, shall be obtained by the PIU. In the absence of such supporting evidence, the Patwari shall vet the proof of ownership. The award of contract shall be only after the Gift Deed/MoU/Affidavit from all affected persons are available with PIU.

Participation of PRIs and Communities

24. Gender sensitive participatory mechanism for community level local government (Gram Panchayat) in decision-making at every project stage has been evolved. Involvement of communities at every stage of project shall be taken up as specified in this framework. The Participation Framework envisages involvement of the PRI, village community, PAPs, and other agencies by the PIU during project prioritization, planning, implementation and monitoring. The PIU will be responsible for ensuring gender equity in participation of the village community at the sub project level through the Gram Panchayat. The involvement of the community is not only restricted to the interactions with the villagers but also disclosing the relevant information pertaining to the project and tasks encompassed in the project as given in Annexure 1.

Mechanism for Land Transfer

25. The donation approach will follow a transparent process for land transfer facilitated through interactions with the community and likely PAPs shall be adopted as specified in this framework. Various tasks related to resettlement planning at various stages of project cycle are given in the Table 2.1 and 2.2 are included in the Annex 6.

26. The willingness of the landowner for transfer of land either through donation shall be assessed during consultations and if required, support through PRI and community shall be taken to explain the advantages and disadvantages of the proposed, particularly among women and other categories of vulnerable population. To ensure that the landowner is in the legal possession of the land under consideration, a copy of the proof of the ownership, as applicable, shall be obtained by the PIU. In the absence of such supporting evidence, the Patwari shall vet the proof of ownership.

27. In case of land owners with unclear titles or unable to provide proof of ownership, involvement of PRI (Sarpanch and other members), Patwari and village community shall be undertaken to verify the ownership of the concerned land owner on the land parcel or asset. The PIU will facilitate the enrolling the EPs in the RD schemes with prior disclosure of information on the process, schedule and other details as given in Annexure 1. The disbursal of entitlements through civil support mechanism will be the responsibility of the Gram Panchayat and its members.
Impact on Lands Involving Traditional and Tenurial Rights

28. In the event that the road works impact lands involving traditional and tenurial rights, the transfer of land will fully consider the principles stated in the Vulnerability Framework, while instituting the transfer of land. It shall be the responsibility of the (PIU along with the village level Panchayat members to collaborate with local tribal community organizations and village heads to assess the impact on loss of livelihood and extent of dependence of the project affected adivasis on these lands (Table 2.2 of the Annex 6) provides the modus operand of resettlement planning exclusive to tribals/avidasis. The matrix states guidelines for planning and implementation to safeguard the interests of the tribals/avidasis while supporting the customary systems of decision making and participation in project planning and implementation. This Resettlement Plan matrix is applicable in areas where over 10% of the total population belongs to Scheduled Tribes/avidasis.
Rajasthan Rural Connectivity Project (RRCP)
Social Management and Vulnerability Frameworks for Rural Roads under RRSMP

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<th>Nodal Agency</th>
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| PIU (AE / JE, Social Unit)    | • GP / VC / TO rep  
• PMGSY Officials / PIU (EE/SE)                                             | Pre-Feasibility Studies                                             | Project Planning and Design |
| PIU (Social Unit)             | • GP / VC / IP O rep  
• AWW, MM, NGOs  
• PIU (EE/SE/AE)                                                             | Dissemination/ Community Sensitization                              |                      |
| PIU (AE / JE, Social Unit)    | • GP / VC / TO rep  
• District LRD  
• PIU (AE/JE)                                                               | Transect Walk / Finalisation of Alignment                            | Site Preparation      |
| PIU (Social Unit)             | • GP / VC / TO rep  
• LRD  
• NGOs                                                                     | Census (Profiling) of PAPs / PAFs Identification of vulnerable PAPs / PAFs |                      |
| PIU (Social Unit), GP / VC / TO| • LRD  
• PWD  
• District SW / WCD officers                                                | Preparation of Mitigation Measures                                  |                      |
| PIU (Social Unit), LRD        | • GP / VC / TO rep  
• District SW / WCD officials                                                | Follow up action on Mitigation Measures  
Legal Process on Transfer of Land  
Disbursal of Compensation  
Relocation of land and other structures  
Registration of Complaints, if any | Site Preparation      |
| PIU (Social Unit)             | • GP / VC / TO rep  
• LRD  
• DLSC  
• SRRDA  
• NGO  
• Other Line dept                                                          | Follow up action on Complaints and Grievances                        | Construction & Post Construction |
| PIU (Social Unit),            | • GP / VC / TO rep  
• PIU (Social Unit)  
• Social Volunteers                                                          |                                                                       |                      |
| PIU (Social Unit)             | • GP / VC / TO rep  
• LRD  
• PMGSY officials                                                           | Monitoring of Mitigation measures  
Targets and Achievements                                                   |                      |
| PIU                           | • GP / VC / TO rep  
• LRD  
• PMGSY officials                                                           | Regular Feedback                                                     |                      |

**NOTE:** TO – in the above diagram refers to “Tribal Organization”
The Tribal Organization representative is mandatory only in states, where over 10% of the total population are tribals.

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

29. Environment and Social Management Unit (ESMU) will be headed by an officer of the rank of Executive Engineer (EE), and will be responsible for all activities related to resettlement and rehabilitation. Chief Engineer (World Bank Projects) will have overall responsibility of the project, who will be assisted by Superintending Engineer (SE). The EE will be assisted by an Environmental Specialist and a Social Specialist. ESMU will be housed in PWD headquarters in Jaipur. Respective Divisional Offices at field level will assist the PIU in carrying out the R&R activities in roads passing through respective districts. One each Executive Engineer's at field divisions will be responsible for E&S activities.

30. The PIU through the AE/JE will implement all the SMF tasks at the field level with the assistance and participation of the PRIs (Sarpanch and other panchayat/ward members, representative of tribal organizations as need be. The PIU will have the responsibility of coordinating resettlement along with other project components. The PIU shall be responsible for coordination among different agencies, such as the PRIs, DRDA, Revenue Department etc. During implementation, meetings will be organised by the PIU for providing information on the progress of the project work. Disbursement of Entitlements shall be through the PRI, mainly vesting the responsibility with the Gram Panchayat and JE (PIU).

31. The civil works will be initiated only after the required RoW or land width is free from any encroachments and the PIU has the physical possession of the land. Before the start of civil works the assistance has to be extended to the land owners and the Gift Deeds/MoUs/Affidavits should be in place in the DPRs. During implementation, consultations with the communities shall be undertaken by the PIU for providing information on the progress of the project work. In case, the Land Management Committee has not been either established or is inactive, the MoRD or State level-Executing Agency shall issue Government Order/Notification for its formation at the village level. A fully operational Land Management Committee that meets once in a month till DPR preparation is a precursor to starting civil works. LMC will continue to meet quarterly after initiation of civil works.

IMPACTS AND ENTITLEMENTS

32. The Social Management framework addresses the following categories of impacts caused by the project and is not limited to physical relocation.

Title Holders including those with clear ownership proof & unclear titles: In case, the land owner has unclear titles or is unable to provide proof of ownership, involvement of PRI (Sarpanch and other members), Patwari and village community shall be undertaken to verify the ownership of the concerned land owner on the land parcel or asset. The measures proposed for the various impact categories are presented in the following sections.

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6 Members of Land Management Committee consist of all members of Gram Panchayat, Lekhpal of Gram Sabha as Secretary, Pradhan and Up-Pradhan of Gram Panchayat will be the Chairman and Vice Chairman of LMC. Representative of tribal organizations is required in areas where tribal population exceeds 10% of the total population.
**Land:** To the extent possible, the proposed works will be carried out within the available land width. In the event of inadequate land width, the project will aim at obtaining land through a process of land contribution by the affected households.

The project will provide the option of alternate land sites to those who become landless, subject to availability of land with the Government. In addition to those who are rendered landless due to the project, the provision of alternative sites shall be extended to vulnerable PAPs losing 10% or more of their land holding, subject to availability of land sites. In the event of non-availability of land, inclusion as beneficiaries in the ongoing Rural Development programs through the Gram Panchayats will be ensured.

**House and Shelter:** The designs for the proposed rural roads will be worked out to avoid any impacts on structures. Therefore, the incidence of loss of house and shelter is not likely. In the event of partial losses to structures, not involving physical relocation of the affected household, the preferred approach shall be to assist people to move back and away from the RoW. In these cases, transfer of assets lost by an individual or community through gift deeds/affidavits/MoUs will be accepted. In cases where physical relocation of the person losing shelter is unavoidable, an alternative site on a suitable community/gram sabha land shall be identified in consultation with the PAP. In the event of such land not being available, the PAPs shall be entitled to be included as beneficiaries under housing programs by MoRD such as the Indira Awas Yojna (IAY).

**Other Assets:** Though minimal, the project may involve the loss of other assets as wells, trees and other assets. The project shall accept willing transfer of assets lost through a Gift Deed/Affidavit. The project will assist the loss of these assets belonging to vulnerable group/s through inclusion in the RD schemes of Department of Rural Development. The PIU shall provide technical inputs in case of relocation of the common assets (wells, temples etc) by the Gram Panchayat or community.

**Non-Titleholders:** The clearance of non-titleholders (encroachers and squatters) from the existing RoW shall be in accordance with the legal provisions. The PIU shall serve an advance notice of a month to the non-titleholders towards removal of assets/standing crops and subsequent clearance. If the affected non-titleholders belong to vulnerable sections, they will be assisted in enrolling into appropriate ongoing central/state Rural Development schemes.

**Land Rights:** Regarding impact on lands involving traditional and tenurial rights, the corresponding legal provisions pertaining to the transfer of lands will be followed. The impact on loss of livelihood and extent of dependence on these lands will be assessed through consultations by the GP. Alternate sites to compensate for the loss through the PRIs shall be encouraged. If suitable sites are not available, vulnerable PAPs whose livelihood is impacted will be assisted to livelihood support by exploring their possible inclusion in the RD programs.

**Additional unforeseen impacts on Shelter / Livelihood during construction:** In addition to those PAPs identified as directly impacted in the project, in hill roads involving fresh cutting, there is a likelihood of additional damages to structures on the hillside. The contractor shall avoid the loss by providing adequate protection measures through construction of appropriate slope protection measures as breast walls/retaining walls. In the event of non-provision of these measures, it shall be the responsibility of the PIU, through the PRI to work out alternate shelter to offset the impact.

**Temporary Impacts during Construction:** The temporary impacts during construction include disruption to the normal traffic, increased noise levels, dust generation, soil slips in hilly areas and damage to adjacent parcel of land due to movement of heavy machineries. The contractor shall be responsible for regulating time of usage of heavy equipment, dust suppression, schedule of construction work to allow normal traffic during morning and evenings and signage for sensitive areas where safety is a concern. The contractor shall bear the costs of any impact on structure or land movement of machinery during construction. All temporary use of lands outside the proposed...
RoW shall be through written consent / approval of the landowner or the PRI. The contractor shall locate construction camps in consultation with the local Panchayat to avoid any resentment or confrontation with the local or host community. Consultations with the community shall be undertaken by the contractor to sensitise the community on the construction works and its probable impacts through pamphlets / brochures, through the Gram Panchayat.

### Impact Categories and Entitlements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impact Category</th>
<th>Entitlements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Land**        | • Voluntary donation of land by means of gift deed/affidavit/MoU to implementing agency  
                  • Assistance/Support by the community for vulnerable groups through:  
                    (i) Alternate land sites provided by GP/community or (ii) Inclusion as beneficiaries in existing poverty alleviation/ livelihood restoration programs, or (iii) Cash assistance or support by members of GS to meet the loss of land. |
| **Structures**  | • Voluntary donation of land by means of gift deed/affidavit/MoU to implementing agency  
                  • Assistance/Support for asset creation by community and Panchayat (or) Inclusion of PAPs losing shelter as beneficiaries in Rural Development programs |
| **Common Property** | • Relocation by PIU/GP/community with technical inputs from PIU either relocate or construct asset; Resources Consultations with the concerned sections of the community in case of grazing land etc |
| **Non titleholders** | • Advance notice to removal of assets/standing crops and subsequent clearance; Involvement of GP/community in sensitisation and clearance of encroachments  
                         • Assistance/Support by the community for vulnerable groups through:  
                           (i) Alternate land sites provided by GP/community or (ii) Inclusion as beneficiaries in existing poverty alleviation/ livelihood restoration programs, or (iii) Cash assistance or support by members of GS to meet the loss of land. |
GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MECHANISM

33. The grievance mechanism will follow a three stage procedure, with village level Land Management Committee as the first tier, Grievance redressal committee at the district level as the second tier and the court of law as the third tier.

34. The grievances, if any, will be first attempted to be resolved at the village level. The aggrieved PAP assisted by Social Volunteer, will approach the Land Management Committee (LMC) to present the grievance. LMC shall act as the village level Grievance Committee, and attempt to resolve the grievance within 15 days.

35. If the grievant is not satisfied with the verdict, the aggrieved PAP with the assistance of Social Volunteer submits a written complaint to Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) at the district level comprising (i) Executive Engineer of the PIU, (ii) Sub-Divisional Magistrate (iii) Member of Zila Parishad, and (iv) Member of Land Management Committee of the GP. Representative of PAPs will be invited to be present during the proceedings of grievance redress.

36. In the event that the grievant is still unsatisfied with the decision, he/she can submit the said complaint to the court of law with the assistance of the Volunteer.

37. The grievant is exempted from all administrative and legal fees incurred in pursuit to grievance redress.
DIAGRAMATIC OVERVIEW: Greivance Redressal Mechanism

MONITORING AND REPORTING PROCEDURES

38. The framework endorses a two level monitoring approach, where an internal audit will be undertaken by the implementing agency, and an external audit by an independent consultant. These reports will be consolidated by PWD and presented to Bank upon request during supervision missions.

**Internal Audit by Implementing Agency:** The PIU and PRI shall be responsible for supervision of SMF implementation and its progress. On a quarterly basis, the Social Planning and Monitoring Specialist at the district level PIU shall collect the gender disaggregated data relating to following and enter in a simple format included in the Annex

1. Number and type of asset and donors as per DPR
2. Number and type of asset and donors executed
3. Number of eligible extended with entitlements

39. The quarterly reports shall be forwarded to Head Quarters, PWD. The JE will communicate the progress report to the Gram Panchayat, to enable a discussion on the same in the quarterly meeting of the Gram Panchayat. The project would, thus establish an on the job training to strengthen the institutional capacity of the PIU in planning, participatory management and monitoring. It is assumed that this approach would provide hands on experience to PIU on issues pertaining to land donation, who in turn shall be instrumental in enhancing the capacity of the PRIs and the village level institutions.
40. An evaluation of the project shall be undertaken by the NRRDA/SRRDA on social aspects of the project to assess the overall impact of the village community based on the broad socio-economic indicators. The scope of the evaluation will be mainly to assess the social effectiveness of the implementation of SMF. Key indicators to be assessed include:
   - Asset compensation (with regards to land, constructed structures and trees)
   - Livelihood restoration

The evaluation will be undertaken twice during the life cycle of the project – mid term and at the end.

*External Audit by Third Party NGO: Community Feedback through Road Users’ Score Card (RUSCI)*: RUSCI process is a community based monitoring tool to facilitate an accountable and responsive service delivery systems. The citizens are empowered to provide immediate feedback for improved services. It uses the beneficiary as unit of analysis. The RUSCI will enable beneficiaries to identify simple user-friendly indicators to monitor; disseminate information and generate awareness; provide a forum to collate feedback, suggestions and complaints from the community; provide an interface opportunity for beneficiaries, contractors and project functionaries to exchange findings and to jointly agree on action

41. The primary mode of feedback mechanisms is community consultations through Focus Group Discussions. The feedback and agreed actions will be analysed for undertaking corrective measures. The primary objective of the RUCSI is to achieve continuous feedback from the community on the program implementation (planning to implementation), that enables the service providers to undertake continuous corrective measures as required.

**B. VULNERABILITY FRAMEWORK**

42. The Vulnerability Framework (VF) designates as vulnerable populations (i) Below Poverty Line (BPL) households (with a valid proof thereof) (ii) Women headed households with women as sole earners, (iii) Scheduled Caste/Tribes; and (iv) physically challenged within levels specified by state norms; and, that are subject to *any of the following impacts*, i.e. loss of:
   - a) more than 10% of the total land holding\(^7\);
   - b) shelter; and,
   - c) source(s) of livelihood on account of a) or b).

**OBJECTIVE OF THE FRAMEWORK**

43. The objective of the Vulnerability Framework (‘VF’, or ‘the Framework’) is to ensure that the development process generated by the RRCP fully addresses the needs of the vulnerable populations and enables measures to promote distributional equity among the project affected populations (PAPs). The Framework underscores the importance of participatory approaches, including information sharing, consultation and collaboration, as a way to give voice to, and strengthen the capabilities of PAPs - especially vulnerable groups, to influence the project’s outcomes.

\(^7\) The total land holding includes any other land parcels owned elsewhere by the PAP.
VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

44. According to the 2011 Census, Rajasthan has representation of the three categories of vulnerable populations. Each group will require targeted assistance in order to benefit fully and meaningfully from the project.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Total Population in Millions</th>
<th>% of Tribal population</th>
<th>% of Women</th>
<th>% of Scheduled Caste</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>68.54</td>
<td>13.47</td>
<td>48.14</td>
<td>17.83</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Census of India, 2011

FRAMEWORK APPROACH

45. Framework proposes the following approach to address gender, scheduled caste and scheduled tribe populations.

Gender

The framework awards priority to women over men to overcome the cultural isolation and marginalization which are characteristic of rural India. It states that, starting with a feasibility study, the project will follow an engendered road map to ensure women’s issues are continuously considered throughout the project cycle. Specific steps to be followed include:

1. establishing a gender base line for the sub-projects
2. disseminating project information to women in the sub-project areas.
3. taking account of women’s concerns in the planning and implementation of the sub-projects;
4. including women in the transect walks and consultations;
5. ensuring gender-sensitivity in road safety awareness and training.
6. ensuring that the Grievance Redress Mechanism effectively addresses the concerns and grievances of women
7. engendering the MIS and citizen based monitoring of roads construction.

Scheduled Caste

Scheduled Caste have a prominent position in the Indian development agenda, and are often not fully included in the program planning or implementation. The VF advocates their effective inclusion in design, implementation and monitoring as primary stakeholders.

The project will greatly optimize connectivity of all-season feeder road networks that link areas dominated by Scheduled Caste in every administrative village to the highway network. The Framework advocates that ten percent of the total connected roads should link Scheduled Caste dominant locations which are described as ‘areas where 80% or more of the population belong to the Scheduled Caste community’. The project will promote employment opportunity by including them in road works. It will also collaborate with National Rural Employment Guarantee Program to in promoting their employment.

Scheduled Tribe

The scheduled tribes in rural India are distinguished by their distinct language, script or living pattern. They have a clearly defined national legal framework and Bank policy OP 4.10 will be operative to promote their well being.

In an effort to fully address the distinctive needs of Scheduled Tribes, the project will align with the Indian legal policies and regulations relating to Scheduled Tribe populations, and also OP 4.10.
According to the classification issued by Indian Constitution, there are numerous legal documents to address the subject ranging from comprehensive laws to documents dealing with specific subjects such as economic development, education, health, religion etc. The Constitution, coming into force on 19th February 2004, following its 89th Amendment, set up National Commission for Scheduled Tribes under Article 338 A, to oversee the implementation of various safeguards provided to them under the Constitution.

Among the numerous duties and functions endowed by the Constitution of India on the Commission under Article 338A, the following are particularly relevant to PMGSY Rural Roads Project.

1. safeguard distinct language, script or culture under Article 29(i);
2. prevent alienation of tribal people from land and improve the efficacy of relief and rehabilitation measures for tribal groups displaced by development projects;
3. inquire into specific complaints with respect to the deprivation of rights and safeguards of the Scheduled Tribes; and
4. ensure full implementation of the Provisions of Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (40 of 1996);

The primary objectives of OP 4.10 are to ensure that:

1. opportunities are provided to participate in planning those that affect them;
2. opportunities consider culturally appropriate benefits; and,
3. any project impacts that cause adverse impacts are avoided or otherwise minimized and mitigated.

The project will undertake or promote the following to enable effective connectivity of Scheduled Tribes dominant locations:

1. dissemination of project information in local language in a culturally appropriate manner;
2. representation of Scheduled Tribes as a stakeholder in transect walk;
3. inclusion of Scheduled Tribe in road construction and maintenance works;
4. collaboration with NREGA to enable participation of Scheduled Tribe in its employment programs;
5. participation of Scheduled Tribes in the monitoring of roads construction

POSSIBLE ADVERSE IMPACTS

46. Land requirement for road alignments, which involves donation of land, may also affect these populations. In order to mitigate any adverse impact arising from land donation and acquisition, the project’s Social Management Framework (SMF) will be applied. The SMF stipulates land donation procedures, resettlement planning and entitlement provisions, and has been worked out to meet the project related land requirements in the participating states.
## Annexure I : Disclosure Formats of SMF

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Stage</th>
<th>Information to be disseminated</th>
<th>How to disseminate</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Responsible</th>
<th>Target Group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prioritization</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After approval of Core network</td>
<td>Details of Core network</td>
<td>Display of list and maps at Gram Panchayat Office (Format 1)</td>
<td>Gram Panchayat Office</td>
<td>PIU</td>
<td>Village Community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prior to finalization of alignment</td>
<td>Overview of project with salient features, implementing agency</td>
<td>Distribution of Brochures (Format 2)</td>
<td>Village Chaupal/Haat, Local newspaper</td>
<td>PIU</td>
<td>Village Community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prior to Transect Walk</td>
<td>Guidance Note for Transect Walk</td>
<td>Public Announcements (Format 3)</td>
<td>Village Chaupal/Haat,</td>
<td>PIU</td>
<td>Village Community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>During Transect Walk</td>
<td>Guidance Note for Transect Walk</td>
<td>Pamphlets/Posters (Format 5)</td>
<td>Village Chaupal/Haat</td>
<td>PIU</td>
<td>Village Community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After finalization of alignment and minimization of impacts</td>
<td>Outputs from transect walk including modifications, community suggestions, list of impacts and PAPs</td>
<td>Display of Transect Walk Maps and list of Issues (Format 6) Pamphlet/Display of list of PAPs (Format 7)</td>
<td>Village Chaupal/Haat</td>
<td>PIU</td>
<td>Village Community, PAPs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prior to Voluntary land donation</td>
<td>Process of Voluntary Donation, Entitlements Framework</td>
<td>Notices of Individual Landowners (Format 8) Notice to Entitled Persons (Format 9)</td>
<td>Village Chaupal, Haat, List at Gram Panchayat office</td>
<td>PIU</td>
<td>PAPs and EPs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Implementation**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prior to initializing construction works</th>
<th>Sub-Project Details</th>
<th>Pamphlets/Announcement/Notice Boards (Format 10)</th>
<th>Village Chaupal, Haat, Onsite information Boards</th>
<th>PIU</th>
<th>Community, PAPs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Format 1: Details of Core Network along with MAP (after approval of Core Network)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Block Name &amp; Code</th>
<th>Corridor Name</th>
<th>Link Route/No.</th>
<th>Village Name and Code</th>
<th>Whether Connected/Not connected</th>
<th>Type of Road work</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Estimated length (kms)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The map for the Core Network should clearly communicate:

- Administrative Boundaries (District/Block/Tehsil/Village)
- Link Route and Length
- Name of connected habitations

Responsible Agency/Person: PIU (EE/SE), District Panchayat (Zila Pradhan), Gram Panchayat (Sarpanch and other members)
Format 2: Project Details Brochure

Responsible Agency/Person: PIU (AE/JE), Gram Panchayat (Sarpanch and other members)

RAJASTHAN ROADS SECTOR MODERNISATION PROJECT

INFORMATION ABOUT IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES

Department: _____________________________
Address: ________Tel.: _______ E-mail __________
Contact Person: __________________________
Department: _____________________________
Address: __________________________________
Contact Person: ________________ Tel. No. __________
What is RRSMP

Why are all weather roads being built?

What is PMGSY?

RRSMP is a Government of Rajasthan Project assisted by the World Bank to provide road connectivity to villages in the rural areas in the first instance.

Why are all weather roads being built?

Rural road connectivity plays a key role in securing poverty alleviation by providing easy access to marketing centers for agricultural produce at lower transportation cost resulting in higher price realization and consequently increasing rural income. It further increases access to education, healthcare, employment opportunities and improving standard of living of the rural population.
Where are these roads being built?

Who will build these roads?

What is the meaning of PIU?

Where are these roads being built?

In the state, the GoR would finance the proposed RRSMP works through the World Bank in ........ districts.

Who will build these roads?

In the state, the PWD is implementing RRSMP. The (Department) has set up a Project Implementing Unit (PIU) for this purpose at the district level.

What is the meaning of PIU?

PIU is the short name of "Programme Implementing Unit". This includes Senior officers
from .......... (Department), other officers, engineers etc. PIU will work in consultation with PRI (Panchayati Raj Institutions).
Who will finance this project?

The GoR would finance the proposed RRSMP works with the assistance of the World Bank.

What is World Bank?

World Bank is an international organization, which gives loan for development purpose to the governments all across the world.
How are the project roads selected?

The selection of roads for new construction/ up gradation shall be from the core network. A Core Network is the minimal network of roads essential to provide basic access to essential social economic services to all eligible habitations in the selected areas through at least single all-weather road connectivity.

How to get the core network map?

Copies of the Core Network are available for the public at the Zila Panchayat offices. Salient features of the finalized core network will be displayed at the notice boards of the District Panchayat and the concerned Gram Panchayats.
What are the prerequisites for building the roads?

**Donation of Land**

What are the prerequisites for building the roads?

It is necessary to have sufficient land for building the road. In case of sharp curves extra land may be required to ensure the safety of the road users.

**Donation of Land**

In case the land is required, the villagers will have to donate part of their land for the project.
Which land will be required?

The land required for the project will be nominal. Wherever the revenue tracks already exist, it will be converted into all weather road. Thus the impact on land, houses, shops etc will be minimal. Extra land will be required where the existing revenue track is narrow or there is need to improve the curve or provide slope protection works.

What are the possible types of impact?

- Land may be required for road building or widening,
• Farming, shops etc may be required to shift away where the road is to be built,
• If house is located at the place where road is to be built, it may have to be shifted.
• Trees may have to be cut and private /public utilities may have to be shifted
You are eligible for assistance if:

You belong to the following categories:

- BPL households (with a valid proof), as per the State poverty line for rural areas;
- Women headed households with women as sole earner
- Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe
- Handicapped person,

and you are subjected to any of the following impacts:

- Loss of land (more than 10% of the total land holding),
- Loss of shelter and,
- Loss of source of livelihood.
Suggested Measures for Addressing various Impact Categories

**Land:** Voluntary donation/Compensation as per LA Act specific to state. Assistance/Support by the community only for vulnerable groups through: (i) Alternate land sites provided by GP/community (ii) Assistance or support by community and Panchayat and (iii) Inclusion as beneficiaries in central/state income generation/skill development programs.

- **Structures:** Assistance/Support for asset creation by community and Panchayat.
- **Livelihood:** Inclusion as beneficiaries in central/state income generation/skill development programs.
- **Common Property Resources:** GP/community with technical inputs from PIU either relocate or construct assets; Consultations with the concerned sections of the community in case of grazing land etc.
How community can contribute?

The project encourages community involvement to make them accountable in the success of the entire project. The community will participate directly or in coordination with PRIs for the following:

- Identification and finalization of core network
- Finalization of alignment
- Facilitate identification of issues and concerns
- Suggest measures for mitigating impacts including impacts on eligible vulnerable groups
- Donating land and earth for the project, if required.
- Providing labor, water and camp site for construction activities
- Redressing grievances at individual / community level
- Providing assistance to the contractor to ensure speedy implementation.
- Giving Feedback on the project in terms of timing and quality
- Avoiding damage to the road during post construction stage and encroachment
What happens when there is resentment from the communities?

RRSMP and Conservation of environment

What happens when there is resentment from the communities?
The roads under RRSMP will be built to connect villages where the communities need them. The PIU shall not take up those roads (in that particular year) where the local population is apprehensive to the implementation of the Social Management Framework. Such projects will be taken up at a later stage, only after the communities/PRIs work out suitable mechanisms at the village level to resolve issues pertaining to land requirements for the project.

PMGSY and Conservation of Environment
RRSMP aims for rural roads construction with a minimum impact on the environment. To avoid adverse environmental impacts, issues have been considered at each project implementation stage to guide planning, design, construction and maintenance of RRSMP roads. Detailed guidelines named ECoP are prepared for this purpose. The information on this could be obtained from the PIU.
Addressal of Public Grievances

Addressal of Public Grievances
During the Planning stage a group of people will conduct Transect Walk. During the walk, the members of PIU will talk to the villagers, give them information, receive information from them and will try to understand their problems. Besides this they will also take suggestions for solutions to above problems.

The PIU to intimate the PRI at least a week prior to the transect walk. The intimation to the public shall be in the form of a formal notice at the Village Panchayat building. The information will include the date, time and place of the transect walk.
What will happen if there are grievances even after the Transect Walk?

The Land Management Committee shall act as the village level Grievance Committee, and will meet once in a month till DPR Preparation and quarterly after initiation of the construction work for addressing grievances till the construction is completed. Residual grievances will be addressed through a Grievance Redressal Committee at the district level, comprising (i) Executive Engineer of the PIU, (ii) Sub-Divisional Magistrate (iii) Member of Zila Parishad, and (iv) Member of Land Management Committee of the GP. Representative of PAPs will be invited to be present during the proceedings of grievance redressal. This committee will solve the grievances, which could not be solved at the village level.
Who to get information about the project

How to get information about the project

The PIU will give information at every stage of the project. The information about the plan of road could be obtained from the Gram Panchayat. The Gram Panchayat will maintain a list of all the documents related to the project. Copy of which could be obtained from the panchayat office. After the finalisation of alignment the information could be obtained from both Village Panchayat and District Panchayat, Project Implementation Unit.

The official web site of the PWD in provides the detailed project information at the national, state and district levels.
Format 3: Public Announcements (Prior to finalization of alignment/transect walk)

- What is the Project and its salient features
- Benefits
- Which Agencies are involved
- What if resentment from community
- Need for additional land through Voluntary Land Donation
- Likely Impact and Entitlements
- Date of Transect Walk
- Alignment Details along with map of alignment displayed
- Contact Person and Address (PIU and PRI)
Responsible Agency/Person: PIU (AE/JE), Gram Panchayat (Sarpanch and other members), Community Development Officer
Format 4 : Alignment Details for Disclosure (Prior to Finalization of Alignment/Transect Walk)

District:    Tehsil:    Block:

Name of Project Corridor:

Total Length (km):

Connected Settlements:
- Starting Node/km:
- Ending Node/km:

Population Benefited

Implementing Agency:

Name of Contact Person and Address:

Responsible Agency/Person: PIU (AE/JE), Gram Panchayat (Sarpanch and other members), Community Development Officer, Revenue officer
Format 5: Guidance Note for Transect Walk (During finalization of alignment/transect walk)

- Sensitising the community about the sub-project and design compulsions
- Route Alternatives
- inventorisation of Environmental and Social Features (Trees, Water bodies, Grazing lands etc.)
- inventorisation of Utilities (Electric Pole, Hand-pump, Wells etc.)
- Requirement of Land/Availability of sufficient Land
- Locations where extra land will be required
- Land Ownership/Land Categories
  - Private Land
  - Government Land
  - Encroachments and Squatters
- Design Modifications
  - Road Safety
  - Protection of Cultural Properties
  - Slope for vehicles to enter and exit the road
  - Slope for cattle Crossing
  - Induced Development
  - Lay - by
- Plantation
- Process of Land Transfer
- Profile of Project Affected Persons (PAPs)
- Assessment of Social Impact (Land Structures, Cultural Properties etc.) Issues and suggestions of the local people
Responsible Agency/Person: PIU (AE/JE), Gram Panchayat (Sarpanch and other members), Community Development Officer, Revenue officer, Forest Department Representative
Format 6 Outputs of Transect Walk (After finalization of alignment/transect walk)

- Identification of Environmental & Social sensitive location
- Likely location for additional land requirement
- Issues identified
- Suggestion from community

Modifications to minimize land width accretion and incorporating community suggestions through alterations/modifications on alignment

As suggested by the community during the transect walk, the alignment has been modified in view to protect the religious structure on the RHS of the project road. The landowners have provided land voluntarily to avoid dismantling or relocation of the religious structure.

Responsible Agency/Person: PIU (AEJE), Gram Panchayat (Sarpanch and other members), Community Development Officer, Patwari
Annexure 2 : Methodology for Transect Walk

A transect walk is suggested along the proposed alignment with the communities towards finalisation of the alignment. The transect walk shall be a participatory process organised by the PIU in co-ordination with the Gram Panchayat and the revenue officials at the village level. The methodologies for the conduct of transect, the issues to be raised and recording of the same is described in this Annexure.

A. What is a TRANSECT WALK?

A walk along the suggested alignment by PIU with the communities, PRI and key informants to observe, to listen, and to ask questions which would enable identification of problems and collectively evolve solutions. The transect shall enable the PIU, to quickly learn about the social structure, issues pertaining to land, social impacts, soils, land use, and community assets and to triangulate data already available. Figures 1 to 4 of this annexure illustrate the recording of the transect on the village revenue maps.

B. Planning and Preparedness for a TRANSECT WALK

- The PIU to intimate the PRI at least a week prior to the transect walk. The intimation to the public shall be in the form of a formal notice at the Village Panchayat building.
- To provide information on the project, provide at least 25 copies of the PMGSY handouts, describing the salient features of the project, including a description of the proposed improvements, land width required and the provisions of the resettlement framework.
- Collect the village revenue map from the Patwari and mark the suggested alignment. The list of landowners along the suggested alignment to be identified from the revenue records.
- The PRI to select a group of villagers (key informants) who have good knowledge on physical resources of the village and who are willing to participate in the transect walk.
- Discuss with the PRI representatives on the basis of the village revenue map the route to follow in the walk. Obtain the suggestions from the PRI representatives on the following questions
  - Where to start?
  - Where to end?
  - What to see?
  - At what time to start?
  - How long will it take?
  - Does the walk need to be split into sections?  

8 Long corridor shall require more than one transect.
When does the transect team stop?

- Provide contacts to the communities regarding the project information. These shall be through (i) Contacting the PIU official, and (ii) Village Pradhan or Sarpanch (iii) Village council members in Mizoram.
- Distribute responsibilities for recording information among the members of the PRI, Patwari and the key informants, for activities such as interviewing, time keeping, sketching and recording.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transect Walk shall stop when...</th>
<th>Identification of key informants...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Community or individual has a concern</td>
<td>Old people in village community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impact on private land / structures</td>
<td>Women representatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impact on community land</td>
<td>School Teacher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impact on Forests &amp; sensitive areas /structures</td>
<td>Community representatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clearances of encroachers</td>
<td>Vulnerable Groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impact on standing crops</td>
<td>Village council members</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ambiguity pertaining to land ownership</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C. Conducting a TRANSECT WALK

- Based on the responsibilities assigned, the participants shall observe and record in detail all-important things on the revenue map and get as much information as possible from the villagers and the locals. When talking to the villagers, the PIU to feel free to use the six helpers:
  - When?
  - What?
  - How?
  - Where?
  - Why?
  - Who?

- Make notes of all vital information gathered and draw sketches wherever necessary. The sensitive locations where additional efforts need to be taken during the design will be marked on the revenue map.
- Travel slowly and patiently and try to understand the physical features and aspects related to social issues, land titles, in the village from different perspectives.
Social Aspects … | Environmental Aspects …
---|---
• Sites of additional land uptake
• Encroachments and squatters
• Land categories impacted
• Lands with traditional, customary rights
• Population characteristics incl. vulnerable groups
• Assessment of social impacts
  o Land
  o Structures (Residential/Commercial)
  o Other structures (Wells, Temples etc)
  o Trees, standing crops
  o Common properties
  o Livelihood and economic opportunities
• Trees
• Forests if any
• Drainage lines, rivers and water crossings
• Irrigation water courses
• Water bodies
• Grazing lands
• Utilities
• Community facilities
• Schools
• Hospitals
• Major junctions and seasonal markets or cultural congregations

• The PIU representative to communicate to the participants on site, on the possible extent of improvements. The PIU shall provide adequate responses to the communities on:
  o Queries raised pertaining to environmental and social issues
  o Process of voluntary land donation
  o Working out possible alignment changes to minimise impacts
  o Compliance to IRC SP-20 standards to enhance safety of road users
• All queries and concerns of the communities shall be recorded.

**D. Things to do After the TRANSECT WALK**

• After the completion of a transect walk, sit down in a suitable place with the villagers to have a discussion and recording of information and data collected.
• Prepare an illustrative diagram of the transect walk on the revenue map using the information already gathered and get the information cross-checked by the community.
• Prior to dispersing for the day, finalize a date for the formal consultation session to be conducted.
| Marking centreline of the proposed alignment on the revenue map | Inventory of environmental and physical features along the alignment |
| Assessment of available land width | Marking of land uses |
| Identification of land categories and ownership status |  |
- Identification of sensitive locations as major junctions, cultural properties, water crossings, forests, locations with large number of trees.
- Identification of locations requiring land width accretion
- Identification of vulnerable persons
Annexure 3: Format for Recording Consultation

District:    Village:
Road No.    Date:
Road Name   Time:
Venue:      Duration:

1. Project Description

2. Issues raised by the community and responses provided

   Issues:

   Response by PIU/PRI:

3. Key Issues

   (i)
4. Conclusion by PRI representatives

Suggested Content of Consultation sessions…

The meeting duration shall be for about 1-1/2 to 2 hours and shall cover the following.

**All these steps of the consultation shall be recorded in the format**

I: The session shall start with a description of the project by the PIU officials to the community. The following information shall be covered:

- Overview of PMGSY and criteria for selection
- Involvement of PRIs & communities in project planning, design and implementation
- Expectations of the project from the beneficiaries, the communities
- Outputs of the transect and how the concerns of the communities have been incorporated into the design, if not, why they have not been incorporated
- Provisions of the project as the Resettlement Framework provisions, mechanisms for voluntary land donation process etc
- Environmental issues in the project, Codes of practice
- Census survey
- Mechanisms for Grievances, implementation arrangements
- Involvement of communities / PRI in tree plantation, managing induced development etc
- Likely construction schedule
II : After the description of the project, suggestions from the community on the project and issues will be obtained.

III : Responses to the issues raised will be provided by the PIU, PRI during the meeting. For issues that require a visit to the site or involves certain engineering decisions, or consultations with other Government agencies, a date shall be committed for response to the same. The response shall be given by the PIU to the PRI within the specified date.

IV : The PIU shall summarize the issues.

V : Conclusion by the PRI representatives and attendance of the participants.

On a separate sheet mark the attendance at the meeting in the following format

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community</th>
<th>PIU/PRI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name of Person and Village of residence</td>
<td>Signature</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annexure 4 : Census Questionnaire

Project Coordinator

Household Identification number

Plot no./Patta No./Khasra No.

Head of Household (Name)

Vulnerability (tick)  
(whether belong to)

If BPL, proof of BPL Ration Card

Household size (No. of persons)

No. of earning adult members (Nos)

No. of dependents (Nos)

Nature of impact (tick)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S C</th>
<th>ST</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Handicap</th>
<th>BP L</th>
<th>Others</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Card No.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Children

Adults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agriculture</th>
<th>Residence</th>
<th>Commercial</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Agriculture  
Size of Total holding (ha)

<Marginal

>Marginal

Extent of Impact (% total land holding including any other land parcels owned elsewhere by PAP)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>&lt;10%</th>
<th>&gt;10%</th>
<th>=100%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Size of residual holding (ha)

Residence

Plot size (sqm)

Extent of impact (Full/Partial)
### Impacted Area (sqm)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Residual plot viable (Yes/No)</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

If No, Alternate house site (if relocation reqd)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commercial establishments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plot size (sqm)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Extent of Impact (tick)</th>
<th>Full</th>
<th>Partial</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Impacted Area (sqm)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commercial Plot viable (tick)</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

If No, Alternate commercial site (if relocation required)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Asset Loss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inventory assets lost (Trees, Wells, Handpump, CPRs, etc)</th>
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</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Livelihood loss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Alternate livelihood sources, other than mentioned above

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If yes Specify</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Other

- Yes
- No
- If yes Specify
Annexure 5: Model Format of Gift Deed/MoU/Affidavit

THIS GIFT DEED IS EXECUTED ON THIS........DAY OF..............20__ at.....................by : Mr/Mrs................................. S/o
/W/o..................residing at ................................................................. (herein after referred to as the DONOR which expression shall
wherever the context so requires or admits, mean and include his/her successors, executors, administrators and assigns or anyone claiming through or under her)

IN FAVOUR OF:
..................Department, Government of............. (hereinafter referred to as the DONEE which
expression shall wherever the context so requires).

WHEREAS the Donor herein, is the absolute owner of ____________ acre of land bearing khasra No. _______________________ in village __________________________ block _______________, tehsil ________________________, and district __________________ which is more fully described in the Schedule hereunder and hereinafter
referred to as the Schedule Property:

WHEREAS the Donor, is desirous of gifting a portion the schedule property, a strip of land, ......m wide for a length of ....m required for laying the road (as delineated in the
sketch appended to this deed by the letters ABCDEF absolutely and forever) to the D onee for the construction and development of PRADHAN MANTRI GRAM SADAK YOJANA road in the village ___________ for the benefit of the villagers and the public at large.

NOW THIS DEED WITNESS AS UNDER:

1. In consideration of the benefit of the villagers and the public at large, the Donor hereby gifts in favour of the Donee the specified width of the above piece of land fully
described in Schedule hereunder and delineated in the sketch appended to this deed by the letters ABCDEF absolutely and forever.

2. The Donor has this day put the Donee in actual physical possession of the said portion of the schedule property and the Donee has accepted the said Gift and has taken
possession of the said portion of the Schedule Property, and has in token thereof signed this deed.

3. The Donee hereby commits that the extent of the proposed roads shall be strictly within the boundaries of the land gifted and shall not spillover into the residual holding
of the Donor. In the event of any violation of the same or any damages to structure/assets outside the said portion, either by the Donee or the Contractor, the Donee shall
be liable to compensate the Donor.

SCHEDULE
(Describe the property)
All that piece and parcel of the property bearing No ____________ in village __________________________ block _______________, tehsil ________________________, and
district _______________ delineated in the annexed sketch by the letters...

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, parties above named have executed theses present s in the presence of the witnesses attesting hereunder on the day, month and year first above
written.

WITNESSES:
1. D O N O R
2. D O N E E

NOTE: 1) Documents to be stamped with appropriate non-Judicial stamp.
2) To be registered as contemplated by the Indian Registration Act.
ANNEX 6 : Resettlement Planning – General Population and Scheduled Tribes/Adivasis

Table 2.1: Resettlement Planning – General Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>Tasks</th>
<th>Nodal Agency</th>
<th>Involvement / Support</th>
<th>Time Frame</th>
<th>Target Group</th>
<th>Monitoring By</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Page | 58
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>Tasks</th>
<th>Nodal Agency</th>
<th>Involvement / Support</th>
<th>Time Frame</th>
<th>Target Group</th>
<th>Monitoring By</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
|       | **1. INFORMATION DISSEMINATION – CORE NETWORK**  
- Display core network & priority list at Panchayat / Village Council offices | PPIU (AE/JE, Social Unit) | • GP / VC members  
• District SW / WCD Official  
• PMGSY Officials¹ / PIU (EE/SE) | After selection of core network | Community | DPIU (Social Cell) |         |
|       | **3. PRE- FEASIBILITY STUDY** | PPIU (AE/JE, Social Unit) | • GP / VC  
• PMGSY Officials / PIU (EE/SE)  
• | After selection of core network | Community | DPIU (Social Cell) | The information collected need to be documented and preserved in PIU office |
|       | **3. INFORMATION DISSEMINATION & SENSITISATION OF COMMUNITY- PRE ALIGNMENT FINALISATION**  
- Meetings at GP/block PRI representatives  
- Public Announcements  
- Consultation/Meetings  
- Distribution of leaflets  
- Discuss various alignment options  
- Prior intimation regarding date / time of transect walk | PIU (AE/JE, Social Unit) | • GP / VC  
• PIU (EE/SE/AE)  
• MMs/NGOs | First week of DPR preparation | Community | DPIU (Social cell) | Obtain feedback especially from women and vulnerable communities |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>Tasks</th>
<th>Nodal Agency</th>
<th>Involvement / Support</th>
<th>Time Frame</th>
<th>Target Group</th>
<th>Monitoring By</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 4.  | FINALISING ALIGNMENT / TRANSECT WALK  
- Display tentative alignment of proposed road superimposed on revenue map  
- Conduct transect walk  
- Information about final alignment along with list of PAPs / PAFs / at Gram Sabha in local language  
- Identify sites for land width accretion | PIU (AE/JE, Social Unit) | • GP / VC members  
• LRD  
• PHED  
• Forest | First Month of DPR preparation | Community | DPIU (Social cell) | List should have exact amount of land to be acquired, structures likely to be damaged, etc. |
| 5.  | CENSUS of PAPs/ PAFs  
- Conduct socio-economic Survey at household level  
- Identify vulnerable PAPs. | PIU (Social Unit) | • GP / VC | After Alignment is finalised | PAPs / PAFs | DPIU (Social cell) |
| 5. Preparation of mitigation plan  
a. Hold meetings with PAPs for inputs on mitigation measures  
b. Consultation meetings for awareness generation / clarification of land acquisition processes/land donation  
c. Calculate cost of land / other structure (incl. standing crops on private land) as required  
d. Develop individual entitlements for the entitled  
e. Display lists of PAPs with types of losses and entitlements / support | PIU (Social Unit), GP / VC | • LRD  
• PWD  
• District RD / SW/WCD officers | Second Month of DPR preparation | Community, PAPs / PAFs | DPIU (Social Cell) / SRRDA | -Obtain land availability certificate from revenue department/institution responsible for land administration for all sub projects |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>Tasks</th>
<th>Nodal Agency</th>
<th>Involvement / Support</th>
<th>Time Frame</th>
<th>Target Group</th>
<th>Monitoring By</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site Preparation</td>
<td>6. TRANSFER OF LAND / LEGAL PROCESSES</td>
<td>PIU (Social Unit), LRD</td>
<td>• GP / VC members</td>
<td>After DPR approval, Implementation of Project</td>
<td>PAPs / PAFs</td>
<td>DPIU (Social Cell) / SRRDA</td>
<td>Action needed report to District Panchayat (within 7 days)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a. Finalise Land Transfer from PAPs/PAFs, Prepare Affidavits/Sale deeds before award of contracts</td>
<td></td>
<td>• District SW/WCD official</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Report by DPIU to SRRDA (within 5 days)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. Start legal process for Land transfer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c. Relocate structures / common property</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d. Deliver Entitlement &amp; Provide Support in Resettlement and government schemes before initiating civil works.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7. GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL / MITIGATION MEASURES</td>
<td>PIU (Social Unit)</td>
<td>• GP / VC</td>
<td>Throughout the project cycle</td>
<td>Community, PAPs/PAFs</td>
<td>DPIU (Social Cell) / SRRDA</td>
<td>− Action needed report to District Panchayat (within 7 days)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a. Investigation of unforeseen impacts / complaints</td>
<td></td>
<td>• LRD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Report by DPIU to SRRDA (within 5 days)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. Provide on the spot assessment and documentation</td>
<td></td>
<td>• SRRDA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c. Communicate decisions</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Otherine departments</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction and Post Construction</td>
<td>8. MONITORING</td>
<td>PIU (Social Unit)</td>
<td>• GP/VC</td>
<td>Throughout the Project Cycle at regular interval</td>
<td>SRRDA / NRRDA</td>
<td></td>
<td>− Initially weekly &amp; then monthly. Report to SRRDA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 9. COMMUNITY FEEDBACK

Survey among community members especially PAPs for feedback on process adopted and quality of construction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>Tasks</th>
<th>Nodal Agency</th>
<th>Involvement / Support</th>
<th>Time Frame</th>
<th>Target Group</th>
<th>Monitoring By</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9. COMMUNITY FEEDBACK</td>
<td>PIU (Social Unit) / BLSC</td>
<td>• GP / VC • LRD • PMGSY officials</td>
<td>To be decided by SRRDA</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>SRRDA</td>
<td>Every three months during the life of the project.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviations: DPIU (District Programme Implementation Unit), LRD (Land and Revenue Department), MM (Mahila Mandals), MoU (Memorandum of Understanding), NRRDA (National Rural Road Development Agency), OM (Operations Manual), PD (Project Director), PAF (Project Affected Families), PAP (Project Affected persons), PIU (Programme Implementation Units), PMGSY (Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana), PRIs (Panchayat Raj Institutions), RD (Rural Development), SW (Social Welfare), SOM (Supplementary Operations Manual), SRRDA (State Rural and Road Development Agency), SW (Social Welfare), VC (Village Council), VCP (Village Council Pradhan), WCD (Women & Child Development).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>Tasks</th>
<th>Nodal Agency</th>
<th>Involvement / Support</th>
<th>Time Frame</th>
<th>Target Group</th>
<th>Monitoring By</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Table 2.2: Resettlement Planning – Tribal Population
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>Tasks</th>
<th>Nodal Agency</th>
<th>Involvement / Support</th>
<th>Time Frame</th>
<th>Target Group</th>
<th>Monitoring By</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Project Planning and Design | 1. INFORMATION DISSEMINATION – CORE NETWORK  
• Display core network & priority list at Panchayat / Village Council offices | PIU (Social Unit) | PIU (JE/AE) Tribal Council, Anthropologist (If required) | After approval of Core Network | Tribal Community | DPIU (Social Unit) | • The information collected need to be documented and preserved in PIU office |
| | 4. PRE- FEASIBILITY STUDY | PPIU (AE/JE, Social Unit) | • GP / VC / vulnerable community organization representative  
• PMGSY Officials / PIU (EE/SE) | After selection of core network | Communit y | DPIU (Social Cell) | • The information collected need to be documented and preserved in PIU office |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>Tasks</th>
<th>Nodal Agency</th>
<th>Involvement / Support</th>
<th>Time Frame</th>
<th>Target Group</th>
<th>Monitoring By</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>INFORMATION DISSEMINATION &amp; SENSITISATION OF COMMUNITY- PRE ALIGNMENT FINALISATION ALIGNMENT FINALISATION</td>
<td>PIU (Social unit)</td>
<td>PIU with tribal heads/state deptt of Tribal welfare. Anthropologist may also be involved.</td>
<td>After selection of road</td>
<td>Tribal Community</td>
<td>DPIU (Social Unit)</td>
<td>• Document the process with details of meeting including dates, timings and participants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Meetings with representatives of GP/block PRI and vulnerable community organizations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Information dissemination/sensitisation of tribal community on PMGSY road through: Folk media Brochures Group discussion along with tribal leader and community organization</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Public Announcements</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Consultation/Meetings</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Discuss various alignment options</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Prior intimation regarding date / time of transect walk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stage</td>
<td>Tasks</td>
<td>Nodal Agency</td>
<td>Involvement / Support</td>
<td>Time Frame</td>
<td>Target Group</td>
<td>Monitoring By</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
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<td>--------------</td>
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<td>---------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 3.  | FINALISING ALIGNMENT / TRANSECT WALK  
- Display tentative alignment of proposed road superimposed on revenue map  
- Conduct transect walk  
- Involve tribal people in the transect walk  
- Avoid taking over land of sacred tribal places and abodes of spirits and dead ancestors and kinsmen. Also avoid other places of minor forest produce etc.  
- To document details of losses incurred by Tribal PAF  
- Information about final alignment along with list of PAPs / PAFs / at Gram Sabha in local language  
- Identify sites for land width accretion | PIU (AE/JE, Social Unit) | • GP / VC members  
• LRD  
• PHED  
• Forest | First Month of DPR preparation | Community | DPIU (Social cell) | List should have exact amount of land to be acquired, structures likely to be damaged, etc. |
| 4.  | CENSUS of PAPs/ PAFs  
- Conduct socio-economic Survey at household level  
- Identify vulnerable PAPs. | PIU (Social Unit) | • GP / VC / Tribal leader | After Alignment is finalised | PAPs / PAFs | DPIU (Social cell) | |
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<th>Stage</th>
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<th>Monitoring By</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
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| Project Planning and Design | 5. Preparation of mitigation plan  
   a. Hold meetings with PAPs for inputs on mitigation measures  
   b. Consultation meetings for awareness generation / clarification of land acquisition processes/land donation  
   c. Calculate cost of land / other structure (incl. standing crops on private land) as required  
   d. Develop individual entitlements for the entitled  
   e. Display lists of PAPs with types of losses and entitlements / support | PIU (Social Unit), GP / VC | • LRD  
   • PWD  
   • District RD / SW/WCD officers | Second Month of DPR preparation | Community, PAPs / PAFs | DPIU (Social Cell) / SRRDA | - Obtain land availability certificate from revenue department/institution responsible for land administration for all sub projects |
| Site Preparation | 6. TRANSFER OF LAND / LEGAL PROCESSES  
   a. Finalise Land Transfer from PAPs/PAFs, Prepare Affidavits/Sale deeds before award of contracts  
   b. Start legal process for Land transfer  
   c. Relocate structures / common property  
   d. Deliver Entitlement & Provide Support in Resettlement and government schemes before initiating civil works. | PIU (Social Unit), LRD | • GP / VC members  
   • District SW/WCD official | After DPR approval, Implementation of Project | PAPs / PAFs | DPIU (Social Cell) / SRRDA |        |
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<td>GP / VC, LRD, SRRDA, Otherine departments</td>
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<td>Communit y, PAPs/PAFs</td>
<td>DPIU (Social Cell) / SRRDA</td>
<td>Action needed report to District Panchayat (within 7 days) - Report by DPIU to SRRDA (within 5 days)</td>
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<td>GP / VC, LRD, PMGSY officials</td>
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Abbreviations: DPIU (District Programme Implementation Unit), LRD (Land and Revenue Department), MM (Mahila Mandals), MoU (Memorandum of Understanding), NRRDA (National Rural Road Development Agency), OM (Operations Manual), PD (Project Director), PAF (Project Affected Families), PAP (Project Affected persons), PIU (Programme Implementation Units), PMGSY (Pradhan Mantri Gram
Sadak Yojana), PRIs (Panchayat Raj Institutions), RD (Rural Development), SW (Social Welfare), SOM (Supplementary Operations Manual), SRRDA (State Rural and Road Development Agency), SW (Social Welfare), VC (Village Council), VCP (Village Council Pradhan), WCD (Women & Child Development).