

FINAL

GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK – TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT
FRAMEWORK (RPF-TDF)

for

RESTRUCTURED PROJECT KERALA STATE ROADS TRANSPORT
PROJECT II

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

June 20, 2019

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1. Kerala, a southwestern coastal state of India, is flanked by the Arabian Sea on the west and the Western Ghats mountains on the east. The state stretches north-south along a coastline of 580 km with a varying width of 35 to 120 km. The terrain divides the State east through west into three distinct regions- hills and valleys, midland and plains and coastal region. The eastern edge, along the Ghats, comprises steep mountains and valleys, covered with dense forests. There are 44 rivers in the state, all of which originate in the Western Ghats, of which 41 flow towards the west into the Arabian Sea and the 3 east flowing rivers form tributaries of the river Cauvery in the neighboring States. The backwaters are a peculiar feature of the State. Canals link the lakes and backwaters to facilitate an uninterrupted inland water navigation system from Thiruvananthapuram to Vadakara, distance of 450 km.

2. Kerala consists of 14 Districts, 21 Revenue divisions, 75 Taluks, 152 Block Panchayats, 941 Gram Panchayats, 87 Municipalities, 6 Corporations, and 1664 Villages. Located between 8°18'N and 12°48'N latitude and 74°52'E & 77°22'E longitude, the State of Kerala encompasses 1.18% of the country, and holds 3.44% of India's population. With a population of 33,406,061 at 860 persons per km², it is nearly three times densely populated compared to the rest of India. Kerala is also experiencing a rapid rise in the percentage of the aged population (above 60 years).¹

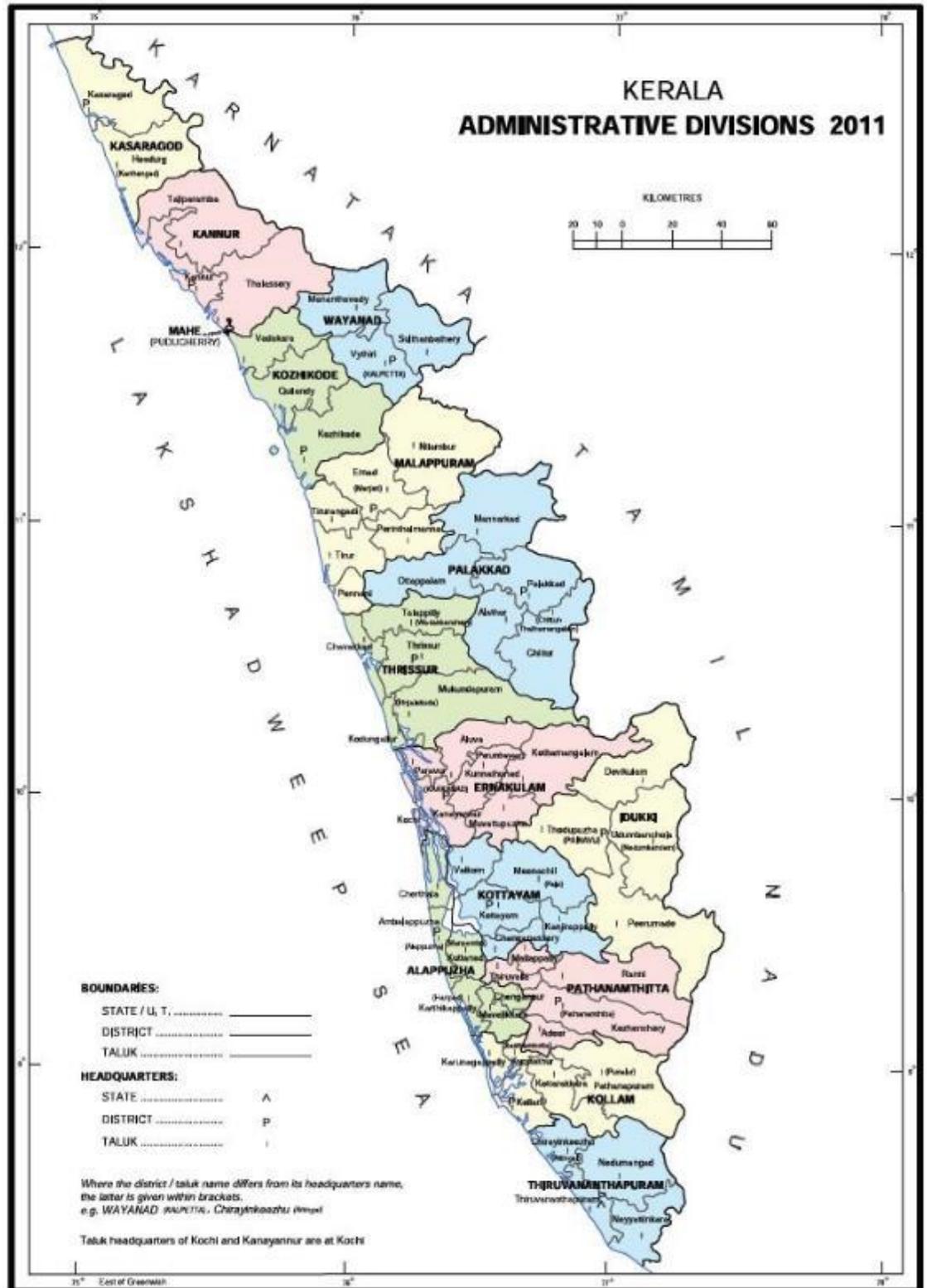
3. Kerala's human development indices (HDIs) — primary education, health care and elimination of poverty—are among the best in India. The state has one of the highest literacy rates (94.0%) and life expectancy (74.9 years²) among Indian states. Kerala has also made an extensive stride in reducing both rural and urban poverty. From 1973-74 to 2011-12, rural and urban poverty ratio declined from 59.19 per cent to 7.3 per cent and from 62.74 per cent to 15.3 percent respectively, whereas in India these figures declined from 56.44 per cent to 30.9 per cent for rural and 49.01 per cent to 26.4 percent for urban³. Per Capita GSDP at Current Prices INR 179,778 (USD 2481.58) is above the Indian average. Kerala's economy largely depends on emigrants working in foreign countries (mainly in the Gulf countries) and the remittances annually contribute more than a fifth of the GSDP. The service sector (including tourism, public administration, banking and finance, transportation, and communications), agricultural and fishing industries dominate the economy.

¹Kerala Department of Economics and Statistics Website, Basic Statistics, Last updated Jan 23, 2018 <http://www.ecostat.kerala.gov.in/index.php/geography>

²Abridged Life Tables 2010-2014, Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India pg. 5 http://www.censusindia.gov.in/Vital_Statistics/SRS_Life_Table/2.Analysis_2010-14.pdf

³ Kerala State Planning Board, Economic Review 2016, Macro Economic Profile http://spb.kerala.gov.in/EconomicReview2016/web/chapter01_04.php

Figure 1: Administrative Boundaries of Kerala



Source: Kerala Administrative Divisions, Kerala State Commission for Minorities
http://www.ksminorities.org/pdf/Kerala_Administrative_Divisions.pdf

Vulnerability to Natural Disasters⁴

4. Kerala's geographical location, weather pattern and high population density make it prone to severe natural as well as human-induced disasters. HDIs being a composite index of consumption rate, education and health, is an indicator of the socio-economic vulnerability of the population. The higher the HDI, the higher is the coping capacity, but greater is the cumulative loss potential and degree of risk. Thus, Kerala has higher level of disaster risks as compared to the rest of the country. Additionally, Kerala is prone to a host of natural hazards such as cyclone, monsoon storm surge, coastal erosion, sea level rise, tsunami, flood, drought, lightning, landslide (debris flows), land subsidence (due to tunnel erosion or soil piping), and earthquake.

The Disaster: Rainfall of Monsoon 2018

Kerala received 2346.6 mm of rainfall from 1 June 2018 to 19 August 2018 in contrast to an expected 1649.5 mm of rainfall (IMD data). This rainfall was about 42% above the normal. Further, the rainfall over Kerala during June, July and 1st to the 19th of August was 15%, 18% and 164% respectively, above normal. Thirty-five dams across the state were opened to release flood runoff. All five overflow gates of the Idukki Dam were opened, for the first time in 26 years. Heavy rains in Wayanad and Idukki caused severe landslides. A total of 498 casualties have been reported so far with over 1.4 million affected people taking shelter in relief camps, during this period. Preliminary estimates of damages provided by Government of Kerala (GoK) were in the range of INR 19,512 Cr. (USD 2.8 billion). According to the Additional Memorandum submitted by the State of Kerala to the Government of India on September 13, 2018, between August 1 – 31, 59,345 ha of agricultural land was affected, 40,188 large animals and 751,303 birds perished, 9,538 km of roads were impacted, and 605,675 individuals were directly affected. Thus, the total claim of the state was revised with an increase of INR 4796.35 crores.

Sector Context

The roads/highways are the dominant mode of transport in Kerala with about 75 percent of freight and 85 percent of passenger share. Kerala has a dense road network, roughly three times the national average. Of the 152,000 km of road network in the state, the primary road network, which carries about 80 percent of road traffic and the mainstay of economic activities, includes about 1,500 km of national highways (NH), about 4,300 km of state highways (SH) and 28,300 km of major district roads (MDR). The SH and MDR networks are primarily managed by the Roads and Buildings (R&BD) wings of the Public Works Department, while the National Highways are managed jointly by NHAI and Ministry of Road Transport Highways through the NH unit of the R&BD.

Flood Impact

Based on the primary and secondary data collected by the R&BD, about 2,004 km of SH and 13,246 km of MDR across 14 districts have suffered varying degree of damages during the recent floods. The NH wing has also estimated damage of about 580 km of NHs. The post-flood impact analysis indicates heavy damages due to land slide/slips in the roads in four hill districts of Idukki, Wayanad, Pathanamthitta and Palakkad, whereas roads in the seven districts of Alappuzha, Thrissur, Ernakulam, Kozhikode, Malappuram, Kollam and Kottayam have sustained flash floods, erosion, water stagnation and other flood induced damages. The roads in Thiruvananthapuram, Kasaragod and Kannur districts have sustained minimal damage.

Damage Analysis

⁴Kerala State Disaster Management Authority: Government of Kerala, State Disaster Management Plan 2016, <http://sdma.kerala.gov.in/publications/DMP/Kerala%20State%20Disaster%20Management%20Plan%202016.pdf>

Kerala State Disaster Management Authority: Government of Kerala, Kerala State Disaster Management Plan Profile, <http://documents.gov.in/KL/16344.pdf>

1,090 km of SHs and 6,527 km of MDRs have sustained light damages (**Error! Reference source not found.**) and would largely require pavement rehabilitation through patching, shoulder repairs and limited debris clearance. 734 km of SHs and 6,463 km of MDRs have sustained medium to heavy pavement damages (**Error! Reference source not found.**) and would require re-laying of surfacing and limited repair of drainage, cross drainage and protection works. 179 km of SH and 256 Km of MDR have been fully damaged (**Error! Reference source not found.**) and would require full depth pavement reconstruction, significant repair/reconstruction of drainage, cross drainage and slope protection works and limited road raising, and new cross drainage works.

Reconstruction and Resilience Needs (short-medium term):

Based on the needs assessment, overall 435 km of roads (179 km of SH & 256 km of MDR) are fully damaged and needs to be reconstructed. Two major and 28 minor bridges, 208 culverts, 20 km length of retaining wall and 39 km of road side drainage works are fully damaged. It is estimated that about INR2,603 Cr. (USD 372 million) would be required for reconstructing damaged SH & MDRs. This amount also includes the estimates for resilience needs of about INR1732 Cr (USD 247 million) to enhance disaster resilience works, where additional 62 km of raising of roads, 157 new culverts, 142 km length of new slope stability/protection measures are proposed. Reconstruction of bridges/culverts need to be assigned priority followed by adequate hill slope protection and flood protection works.

Emergency Project.

In this context, the Government of Kerala (GoK) requested for a reallocation of US\$ 45 million from the current outlay of KSTP II towards reconstruction of roads for the Rebuild Kerala Initiative (RKI), for urgent rebuilding efforts needed in Kerala. The critical importance is to address the need for urgent post-floods reconstruction works which called for including the Kerala Local Self Government Department (LSGD), the state's agency responsible for local self-government institutions, as one of the implementing agencies of the project. LSGD would be responsible for re-building and re-construction activities for LSGI roads including: (a) construction, rehabilitation and/or improvement of the LSGI Roads; and (b) supporting day-to-day implementation of the project.

Project Description.

The project will be implemented in 8 districts covering 300 kms of roads severely damaged due to floods and within the jurisdiction of LSGD. The rehabilitation of roads will be within the existing Right of Way. District wise maps are being prepared indicating the location and width of RoW. So far maps of 3 districts (Kottayam, Wayna and Pathnamthitha) have been prepared (see Annex A1, A2 and A3). LSGD was supported by KIIFB (Kerala Infrastructure Investment Fund Board) to collect data on status of the road which includes RoW, condition of road, traffic, road inventory, environmental features, etc from May 9 onwards. The Project has completed the ground truthing and the data include information road features, status of damage, available RoW of approximately 554 km of in 6 out of 8 districts (See Annex B). According to the available data, it seems that in more than 91 roads, the available width is more than 5.5 meters; followed with varying width between 4 to more than 5 along 63 roads and less than 5.5 meters in 101 roads. After completing the ground truthing of all the roads, 300 roads will be selected that have clear Right of Way for rehabilitation.

Prime Minister Gram Sadak Yojna (PMGSY).

Under the World Bank supported PMGSY project, the Indian Roads Congress (IRC) publication, IRC:SP:20-2002, Rural Roads Manual, provides guidance on various aspects of rural road development, with the specific requirements of PMGSY. Further to this an Operations Manual (OM) has been drafted to bring about clarity on various aspects of PMGSY. Towards enhancing the assessment and management of environmental and social issues in PMGSY planning and implementation, the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been prepared based on the review of the existing safeguard instruments which are under implementation for First Rural Roads Project (RRP I) and RRP II. The ESMF comprises of the following safeguard instruments: (i) Social Management Framework (SMF), and (ii) Environmental Codes of Practice (ECoP).

The LSGD, has the experience of implementing social safeguard documents. The Restructured Project includes both urban and rural areas, will cover two tribal districts (Wayanad and Idukki due to which the OP 4.10 is triggered, mitigating risks associated with labour influx and gender based violence for which the safeguard document requires to be updated.

2.0 RPF-TDF

2.1 RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION ISSUES

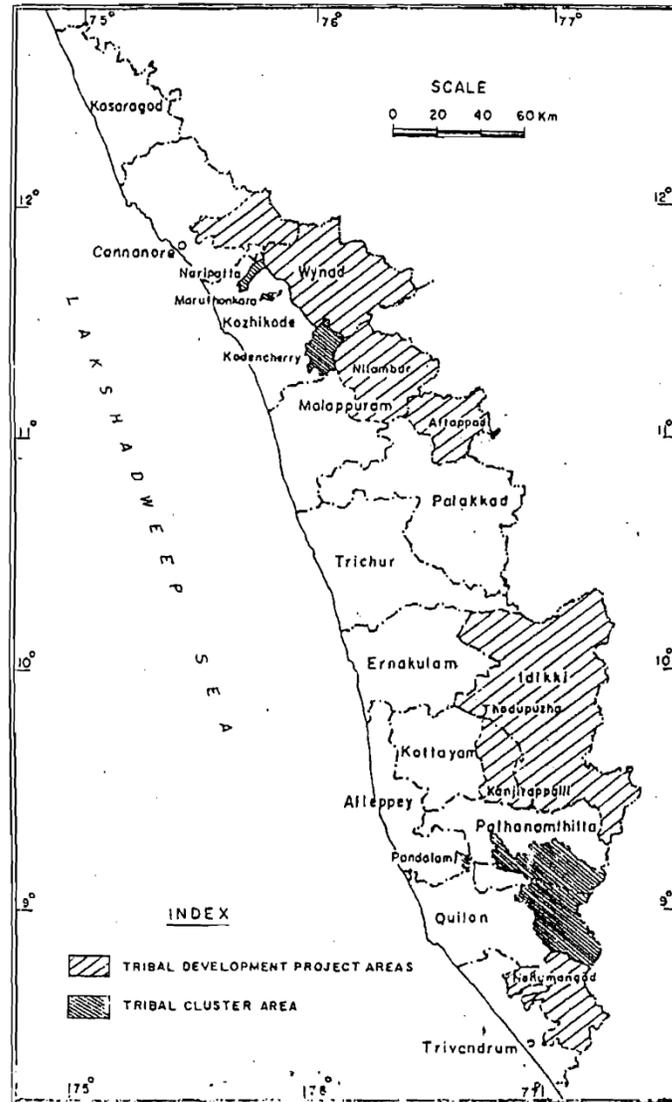
The construction of roads will follow the existing revenue tracks. The available width of the existing tracks is not always sufficient to accommodate the proposed improvements, thereby requiring additional land. The land width accretion is also necessitated along new alignments, especially in cases where the existing track cannot be upgraded to the required standards. The guidelines specify that it will be the responsibility of the State Government / District Panchayat/Municipalities to oversee that land is available for taking up the proposed road works.

As the construction is generally proposed along the existing tracks and at locations that have been affected by the floods, the extent of resettlement is expected to be minimal. Though minimal, the mitigation of the social and resettlement impacts in the project requires a framework for addressing the impacts in the individual project phases related to resettlement. This Resettlement Policy Framework-Tribal Development Framework (RPF-TDF), which consists of resettlement planning and entitlement provisions, has been worked out. This RPF-TDF outlines the principles and approaches to be followed in minimising and mitigating the adverse social and economic impacts due to the project. This includes the following steps would need to be carried out: (a) information dissemination; (b) consultation in Gram Sabha; (c) transect walk for collaboration and firming up alignment, identifying beneficiaries and those adversely impacted and agreeing on land donation; (d) census of affected people and finalizing list of those who require livelihood support; (f) implementing the mitigation measures; and (g) completing the transfer of land in record of rights.

Land may be required for geometric improvement and few encroachments (commercial and mixed) along the corridors. Moreover, the project roads may impact community owned assets in some areas. The Resettlement Action Plan can be prepared after the detailed social impact assessment is carried out in accordance with the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparent Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLAR&R) Act 2013 and Operational Policy 4.12. According to the RFCTLAR&R Act, the state government is required to issue notification prior to initiation of Social Impact Assessment (SIA) as detailed out in Annex C. Accordingly, preliminary assessment is required to establish that analysis of alternatives was considered. Subsequently, notification of the proposed area is to be issued before carrying out the SIA. This process also covers mandatory disclosure of draft management plans for consultations as explained in Annex A. The SIA should be completed within 6 months of the issuance of the first notification after establishing that the analysis of alternatives has been undertaken and approved by the state government. Following which the Expert Groups constituted under the RFCTLAR&R Act, is required to review the draft Social Management Plan (equivalent to RAP required under OP 4.12) and recommend for acquisition or not.

In light of the above mentioned requirement for SIA to prepare the SMP/RAP, the restructured project has adopted the framework to guide the preparation of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the identified roads (see Annex C).

MAP OF KERALA SHOWING TRIBAL AREA



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The total Scheduled Tribe population returned in Census 2011 is 4,84,839. Out of this 4,33,092 are in rural areas and 51,747 in urban areas.

District wise distribution of Scheduled Tribe population in 2011

Sl. No.	District	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban
	KERALA	484839	238203	246636	433092	51747
1	Thiruvananthapuram	26759	12624	14135	20022	6737
2	Kollam	10761	5195	5566	7663	2875
3	Pathanamthitta	8108	3947	4161	2961	445
4	Alappuzha	6574	3175	3399	19698	3613
5	Kottayam	21972	10974	10998	19698	2274
6	Idukki	55815	27995	27820	55243	572
7	Ernakulam	16559	8349	8210	8324	8235
8	Thrissur	9430	4362	5068	5859	3571
9	Palakkad	48972	24314	24658	47023	1949
10	Malappuram	22990	11272	11718	18247	4743
11	Kozhikode	15228	7429	7799	9555	5673
12	Wayanad	151443	74476	76967	148215	3228
13	Kannur	41371	20141	21230	36302	5069
14	Kasargod	48857	23950	24907	46094	2763

Source: Census 2011

In terms of proportion, the Scheduled Tribe population constitutes 1.45% of the total population. The proportion during the last Census was 1.14%. Thus there has been an increase of 0.36% in the proportion during the last decade. The highest proportion of Scheduled Tribe has been recorded in Wayanad (18.53%) and the lowest in Thrissur (0.30%). The Scheduled Tribe Population in absolute numbers has increased by 1,20,650.

In terms of gender composition there are 2,38,203 male Scheduled Tribe population (Rural – 2,13,208 and Urban – 24,995) and 2,46,636 female Scheduled Tribe population (Rural 2,19,884 and Urban -26,752). Sex ratio of ST population in Kerala is 1035. It is worthwhile mentioning that the list of Scheduled Tribes in Kerala had undergone changes during the decade 2001-2011 resulting change in proportion of Scheduled Tribes.

Given that there are no adverse impacts in terms of tribal land acquisition or on forest rights, the TDF focuses largely on consultations with the tribal communities and the institutions in the tribal settlements. These consultations will enable garnering support and larger acceptance from the communities for the sub-project, and also helped identify any specific issues and concerns of the tribal communities, for integration into the designs. The TDF recognises the importance of consultation in tribal settlement during sub-project planning and its implementation, (i) consultation with affected households for livelihood restoration, and (ii) consultation with communities and key stakeholders to ensure broader community support. Further, given that the scale and extent of negative impacts on the tribal communities are almost insignificant, the institutional arrangements for the implementation of the

resettlement provisions shall be adequate to handle the measures proposed in the TDF (Refer Table 2.2 on Planning and implementation of Mitigation measures through FPIC).

Stakeholder Consultations. The draft RPF-TDF was disclosed in both the languages, English and Malayalam on the LSGD website. Following which information regarding scheduling the consultation in Idukki district was conveyed to district tribal extension officer who further contacted the community for consultation scheduled on May 20 and 30, 2019 (see Annex D). The consultations were presided over by Tribal Extension officer and Members of Local Self Government from Adimaly Grama Panchayath, at Kattamudi Tribal Colony and at Mezhukkumchal Bridge of Grama Panchayathu.

More than 75 people participated in the consultations that were organized at the location, majority of the participants were women. The elected members of the Gram Panchayat willingly offered to support consultations at Tribal settlements after receiving information on the project. The participants sought clarification on selection of roads, requested for inclusion of other damaged roads, bridges, requested for further information on technical issues, etc. The project team explained that further detailed information and consultations will be carried out subsequently. The Tribal community expressed their support to the sub-projects.

Grievance Management: The Toll free number has been established for registering and tracking complaints. The call center receives and registers complaints. The complainant is given a ticket number for follow-up. The complaint is forwarded immediately to the concerned official who is expected to investigate the complaint within 48 hours and submit an action taken report online. The complaint is considered closed after it is resolved for which a maximum of 15 days is stipulated. In case it requires additional time and is required to be escalated then alert is generated. Moreover, the system tracks the complaint through an internal automation system if there is any delay at any stage for the issue to get escalated. The complaint is considered to be closed after informing the complainant about the resolution and receiving feedback on the satisfaction by the complainant. The entire duration from registering the complaint to resolving is within 15 days.

The PIU in co-ordination with the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and Municipalities at the village, towns, block and district levels will be responsible for the planning and implementation of the RPF-TDF.

2.2 PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION OF MITIGATION MEASURES

The various tasks related to planning and implementation at various stages of project cycle are given in the Table 2.1 and 2.2.

Dissemination of information of selected roads: Salient features of the finalised roads will be displayed at the notice boards of the District Panchayat/Municipalities and the concerned Gram Panchayats/Urban wards. This shall include (a) map of the district / block showing the roads (b) list of villages/towns benefited and (c) length of the corridor.

Dissemination of Project Information: After selection of roads and prior to finalisation of the alignment, a brochure providing an overview of the project will be available for distribution in each of the Gram Panchayat/Municipality along the proposed roads. 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 dissemination of information shall (i) sensitise the communities on the project related issues, and (ii) demonstrate the expectations of the project from the communities, including mechanisms for beneficiary contribution.

Finalisation of Alignment: Finalisation of alignment will be through community planning involving local communities and the village/town/ward level Government body that is Gram Panchayat and Municipalities. Transect walks along the proposed alignments will be organised by the PIU in co-ordination with the Gram

Panchayat/municipalities and the revenue and forest officials at the village/ward level of towns. 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 and scope for future development along the corridor. 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/Municipality. The transect shall enable:

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

Consultation with Affected Persons: Within a week of transect, the PIU / Gram Panchayat (GP)/Municipality shall organise a meeting involving the affected persons to communicate how the concerns of the communities have / have not been incorporated into the project design. 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:

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

4. **Profile of Affected Persons:** The census survey for the identified PAPs will be undertaken by the PIU 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/Municipalities. 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 vulnerable PAPs, based on which the entitled persons and the extent of support required shall be assessed.

5. The census will assess the impact of the project especially on the Scheduled Tribes settlements through which the road passes, and how the road project is likely to affect ST population. Apart from the consultations held in the settlements, census survey of all the potentially affected population including ST households within the likely corridor of impact will be carried out to mitigate the impacts. No acquisition of lands is proposed, the transect walk to finalise the alignment will focus on minimization of adverse impacts. As a result, direct impacts on tribal communities pertaining to land acquisition are not envisaged. However, in case of any eventuality, compensation and R&R assistance will be disbursed in accordance with the RPF (refer Annex A).

Identification of vulnerable PAPs: The project provides for targeted support / assistance to the vulnerable groups. The vulnerability shall be assessed by the PIU based on the census of the affected persons. The following categories of Project Affected Persons shall be entitled for support as vulnerable groups:

- i) BPL households (with a valid proof), as per the State poverty line for rural/urban areas;
- ii) BPL households without a proof of the same and belonging to the following social categories (i) Women headed households with women as sole earner (ii) Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe and (iii) Handicapped person, and is subject to any of the following impacts; (a) Loses more than 10% of the total land holding⁵; (b) Loses shelter; and, (c) Loses source of livelihood.

Integrating R&R issues in Detailed Project Report (DPR): To ensure that the designs for the roads are sensitive to social issues and have incorporated the social considerations, the following information shall be documented as part of the DPR prior to submission to STA for approval:

- i) Output of transect walk
- ii) Proceedings of the formal consultation (meeting) with the communities,
- iii) Census questionnaires of the PAPs, and
- iv) List of Entitled Persons who will be eligible for support.

Dissemination of process of land transfer and entitlement provisions: The process to be adopted for land transfer, 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/Municipality office or other prominent places such as school, shop, Community halls, primary health centre etc (Refer Annexure 1).

Submission of Gift Deed (MoU/Affidavit) by individual landowners to PRI/Municipalities: For states where land acquisition is through land donation, for each of the land parcel likely to be affected in the project, a Gift Deed through an MoU or affidavit (Appended in Annexure 5) between the landowner/s and PIU or Government will be done. It shall be the responsibility of the PRI to collect Gift Deed / MoU / Affidavit 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 from all affected persons are available with PIU.

Participation of PRIs and Communities: Effective 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/Municipalities, community, PAPs, and other agencies by the PIU during project prioritization, planning, implementation and monitoring. The PIU will be responsible for ensuring participation of the community at the sub project level through the Gram Panchayat/Municipality. The involvement of the community is not only restricted to the interactions with the villagers/town dwellers 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:** In states where land donation is the approach for land availability, a transparent process for land transfer facilitated through interactions with the community and likely PAPs shall be adopted as specified in this framework. The willingness of the landowner for transfer of land shall be assessed during consultations and if required, support through PRI/Municipalities and community shall be taken to encourage the landowner for his consent to donate the asset. For each of the land parcel likely to

⁵ The total land holding includes any other land parcels owned elsewhere by the PAP.

be affected in the project, a Gift Deed/ MoU/ Affidavit)between the landowner/s and PIU or Government will be undertaken. It shall be the responsibility of the PRI to collect the Gift Deed / MoU / Affidavit 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. In case of land owners with unclear titles or unable to provide proof of ownership, involvement of PRI (Sarpanch and other members)/Municipality (Chairman), revenue official and 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 disbursement 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: As per Forest Rights Act, 2006 the scheduled tribes have rights to use forest land for agricultural purposes, fishing in ponds located within forest areas, non-timber forest produces, grazing of cattle etc. The proposed improvements of the corridors will not affect any such rights of the tribal people as these are proposed within the available Right of Way. SIA and consultations will be carried out at various levels (state, district, Taluka and village level) in the tribal settlements to ensure that customary rights of the ST community are not impacted. In line with the provisions of the FRA, 2006 for each of the tribal settlements meetings of the Gram Sabha will be carried out to wherein resolutions accorded no-objection for felling of the trees / protected forests after confirmation that (i) there are no forest dwellers with traditional forest rights and (ii) there are no recognized forest rights of the ST communities.

Central and State level pertaining to the transfer of lands will be followed. The process of land transfer shall take into account the existing customary rights of the tribal community on various categories of land. It shall be the responsibility of the AE/JE (PIU) along with the village level Panchayat members/ ward members of Municipalities to assess the impact on loss of livelihood and extent of dependence of local community on these lands through consultations.

Planning and implementation of mitigative measures in Tribal settlement: The guiding principles enshrined in the constitution of independent India as also various plans and policies safeguard the interests of scheduled tribes. The GoI has, from time to time, issued instructions to the State governments and also enacted enabling legislations and amendments to relevant existing laws. These efforts have been made to help the state governments to sensitively deal with ST populations and the problems they are faced on account of development projects. Also the State governments have been encouraged to pass suitable legislations, wherever possible, to help make necessary legal and administrative arrangements to help the STs in specific situations.

There are sufficient provisions and scope already, in the existing laws to meet the objectives of Social Management Framework with regard to the Scheduled Tribes. However, in order to tie these in with the project activities at different project stages planning and implementing mitigation measures is for exclusive to tribals is developed (Table 2.2). The Tribal Development Plan will be developed to ensure that there is sufficient planning and implementation that safeguard the interests of the tribals. The institutional arrangements at state and district level has been assessed basically to develop a framework for Free, Prior and Informed consultation with affected ST community. FPIC will be through the planning and implementation of sub-project This shall take care of the customary systems of decision making and participation to comply with the FPIC process outlined in the Operational Policy 4.10 on Indigenous People.

2.3 **IMPACTS AND ENTITLEMENTS**

The RPF-TDF addresses the following categories of impacts (Table 2.3 to 2.7) 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) and Municipality (Chairman), revenue official and 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.

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 or land acquisition, compensation and resettlement and rehabilitation through RFCTLAR&R ACT 2013, state R&R policy of 2017, and compliance with the OP 4.10 and 4.12 (see Annex A).

The project will provide the option of alternate land sites to those who become landless. 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, subjected to availability of land sites. In the event of non-availability of land, inclusion as beneficiaries in the ongoing Development programs through the Gram Panchayats/Municipalities will be encouraged and rehabilitated (refer Annex A).

House and Shelter: The designs for the proposed for the 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 will be accepted. In cases where physical relocation of the person losing shelter is unavoidable, an alternative site on a suitable 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 central and state housing programs and rehabilitated (Refer AnnexA)

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 / MoU / Affidavit. The project will assist the loss of these assets belonging to vulnerable group/s through inclusion in the Government schemes. The PIU shall provide technical inputs in case of relocation of the common assets (wells, temples etc) by the Gram Panchayat/Municipalities or community.

Non-Titleholders: The clearance of non-titleholders (encroachers and squatters) from the existing RoW shall be in accordance with the legal provisions (Refer Annex A). 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 under the entitlement matrix

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/Municipalities. Alternate sites to compensate for the loss through the PRIs/Municipalities shall be encouraged. If suitable sites are not available, vulnerable PAPs whose livelihood is impacted will be assisted to livelihood support by providing alternate livelihood (refer Annex A)

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/Municipalities to work out alternate shelter to offset the impact.

Temporary Impacts during Construction: The temporary impacts during construction include disruption to the normal traffic, access to houses, shops, 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, rehabilitate access. 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/Municipalities.

Table 2.1: Planning and Implementation of Mitigation measures through Consultative Process– General Population

Stage	Tasks	Nodal Agency	Involvement / Support	Time Frame	Target Group	Monitoring By	Remarks
	<p>1. INFORMATION DISSEMINATION & SENSITISATION OF COMMUNITY- PRE ALIGNMENT FINALISATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GP /Municipalities/ • PIU (EE/SE/AE) • MMs/NGOs 	First week of DPR preparation	Community	DPIU (Social cell)	Obtain feedback especially from women and vulnerable communities
	<p>3. FINALISING ALIGNMENT / TRANSECT WALK</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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/Ward Sabha in Municipalities in local language • Identify sites for land width accretion 	PIU (AE/JE, Social Unit)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GP / Municipalities/ • 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.
	<p>4. CENSUS of PAPs/ PAFs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct socio-economic Survey at household level • Identify vulnerable PAPs. 	PIU (Social Unit)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • □ GP / Municipalities/ 	After Alignment is finalised	PAPs / PAFs	DPIU (Social cell)	
Project Planning and Design	<p>5. Preparation of mitigation plan</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Hold meetings with PAPs for inputs on mitigation measures Consultation meetings for awareness generation / clarification of land acquisition processes/land donation Calculate cost of land / other structure (incl. standing crops on private land) as required Develop individual entitlements for the entitled Display lists of PAPs with types of losses and entitlements / support 	PIU (Social Unit), • GP / Municipalities/Tribal settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LRD • PWD • District RD / SW/WCD officers 	Second Month of DPR preparation	Community. PAPs / PAFs	DPIU (Social Cell)	-Obtain land availability certificate from revenue department/institution responsible for land administration for all sub projects
Stage	Tasks	Nodal Agency	Involvement / Support	Time Frame	Target Group	Monitoring By	Remarks

Preparation of RAP	The RAP will be prepared for those sub-projects that have adverse impact on assets accordance with the outline laid down in Annex C	PIU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GP / Municipalities/ • 	Secodn Month of DPR preparation	PAPs/PAFs	Monitoring by DPIU (Social)	
Site Preparation	<p>6. TRANSFER OF LAND / LEGAL PROCESSES</p> <p>a. Finalise Land Transfer from PAPs/ PAFs, Prepare Affidavits/Sale deeds before award of contracts</p> <p>b. Start legal process for Land transfer</p> <p>c. Relocate structures / common property</p> <p>d. Deliver Entitlement & Provide Support in Resettlement and government schemes before initiating civil works.</p>	PIU (Social Unit), LRD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GP / Municipalities/ • District SW/WCD official 	After DPR approval, Implementation of Project	PAPs / PAFs	DPIU (Social Cell) / LSGD	
Construction and Post Construction	<p>7. GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL / MITIGATION MEASURES</p> <p>a. Investigation of unforeseen impacts / complaints</p> <p>b. Provide on the spot assessment and documentation</p> <p>c. Communicate decisions</p>	PIU (Social Unit)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GP / Municipalities • LRD • Otherline departments 	Throughout the project Cycle	Community, PAPs/PAFs	DPIU (Social Cell) / LSGD	<input type="checkbox"/> Action needed report to District Panchayat (within 7 days) <input type="checkbox"/> Report by DPIU to LSGD (within 5 days)
	<p>8. MONITORING</p> <p>a. Monitor actions related to Tasks 1-6</p> <p>b. DPIU to inform LSGD of all proceedings</p> <p>c. Quarterly Report</p>	PIU (Social Unit)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GP/ Municipalities/ • PIU (Social Unit) • NGOs 	<p>Throughout the Project Cycle at regular interval</p> <p>Every 4th month</p>	-	Social Unit	<input type="checkbox"/> Initially weekly & then monthly. Report to LGD
	<p>9. COMMUNITY FEEDBACK</p> <p>survey among community members especially PAPs for Feed Back on process adopted and quality of construction</p>	PIU (Social Unit) / BLSC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GP / VC • LRD • LSGD officials 	To be decided by • LSGD	-	• LSGD	Every three months during the life of the project.

Abbreviations: DPIU (District Programme Implementation Unit), LRD (Land and Revenue Department), MM (MahilaMandals), MoU (Memorandum of Understanding), LSGD (Local Self Government Development), PD (Project Director), PAF (Project Affected Families), PAP (Project Affected persons), PIU (Programme Implementation Units), PRIs (Panchayat Raj Institutions), SW (Social Welfare), WCD (Women & Child Development).

Table 2.2: Planning and Implementation of Mitigation Measures through Free, Prior, Informed Consultation process – Tribal Population

Stage	Tasks	Nodal Agency	Involvement / Support	Time Frame	Target Group	Monitoring By	Remarks
	<p>1. INFORMATION DISSEMINATION & SENSITISATION OF COMMUNITY- PRE ALIGNMENT FINALISATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection of information about tribal communities including their customary laws • Identification of state tribal laws • Information dissemination/sensitisation of tribal community on the road through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Folk media - Group discussion along with tribal opinion leader • Meetings at GP/block PRI representatives/Municipalities • Public Announcements • Consultation/Meetings • Discuss various alignment options • Prior intimation regarding date / time of transect walk 	PIU (Social unit)	PIU with tribal heads/state deptt of Tribal welfare. Anthropologist may also be involved.	After selection of road	Tribal Community	DPIU (Social Unit)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The state tribal research institute's help / support may be taken for data / information • Document the process with details of meeting including dates, timings and participants

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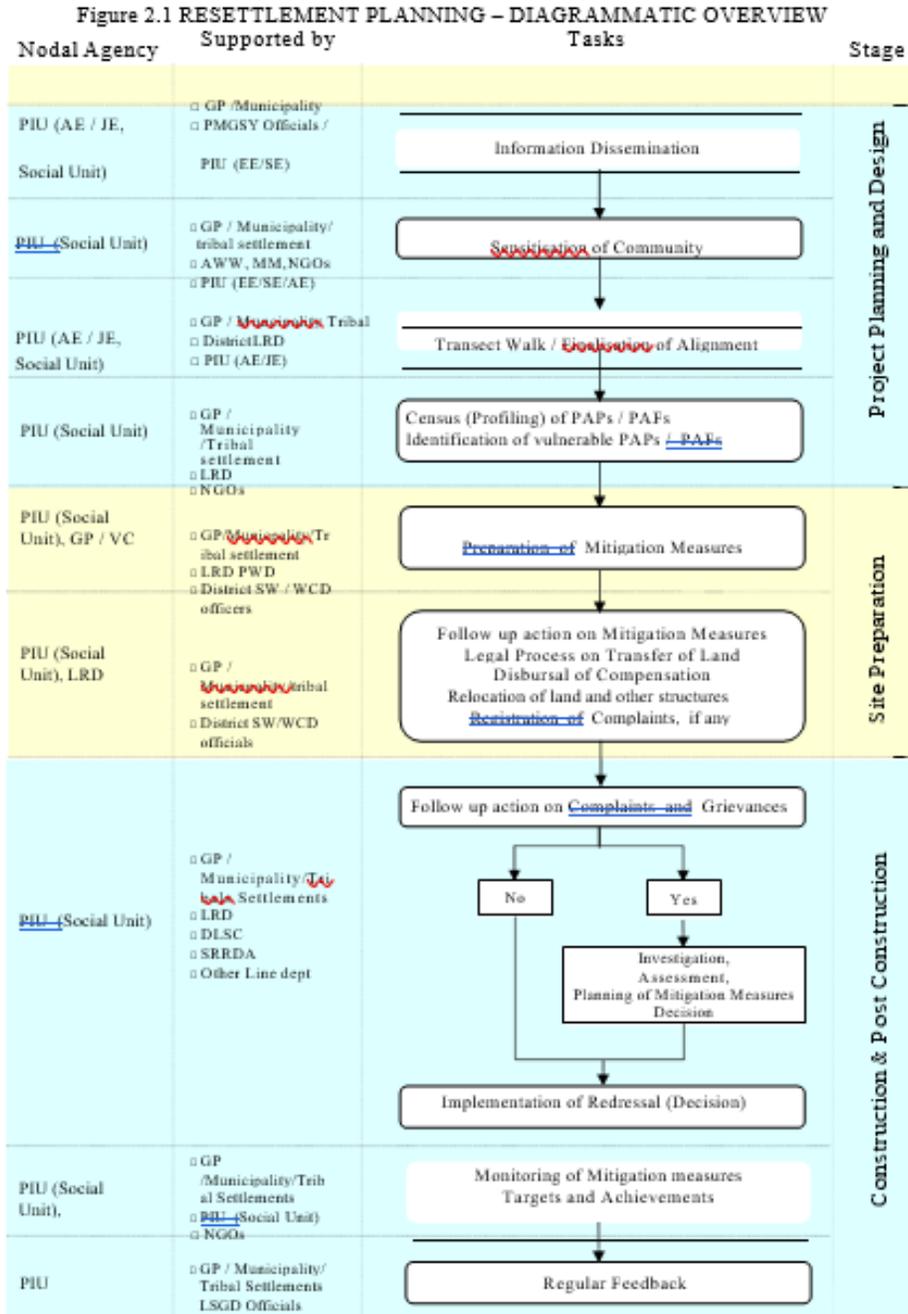
Stage	Tasks	Nodal Agency	Involvement / Support	Time Frame	Target Group	Monitoring By	Remarks
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	<p>2. FINALISING ALIGNMENT / TRANSECT WALK</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Display tentative alignment of proposed road superimposed on revenue map • 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 ward Sabahs of Municipalities/ Gram Sabha in local language • Identify sites for land width accretion • Identify any customary rights including tree recognized under the FRA that may be required for the sub-project. 	PIU (AE/JE, Social Unit)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GP / Municipalities • 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.
	<p>4. CENSUS of PAPs/ PAFs</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Conduct socio-economic Survey at household level <input type="checkbox"/> Identify vulnerable PAPs.</p>	PIU (Social Unit)	<input type="checkbox"/> GP / Municipalities/ Tribal settlement/ Tribal leader	After Alignment is finalised	PAPs / PAFs	DPIU (Social cell)	
Project Planning and Design	<p>5. Preparation of Resettlement Action plan</p> <p>a. Hold meetings with PAPs for inputs on mitigation measures</p> <p>b. Consultation meetings for awareness generation / clarification of land acquisition processes/land donation</p> <p>c. Calculate cost of land / other structure (incl. standing crops on private land) as required</p> <p>d. Develop individual entitlements for the entitled</p> <p>e. Display lists of PAPs with types of losses and entitlements / support</p>	PIU (Social Unit), GP / VC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LRD • PWD • District RD / SW/WCD officers 	Second Month of DPR preparation	Community. PAPs / PAFs	DPIU (Social Cell)	-Obtain land availability certificate from revenue department/instituti on 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 and MoU to cut any trees recognized under the FRA Act. c. Relocate structures / common property d. Deliver Entitlement & Provide Support in Resettlement and government schemes before initiating civil works.	PIU (Social Unit), LRD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GP / Municipalities/ Tribal settlement/ Tribal leader District SW/WCD official 	After DPR approval, Implementation of Project	PAPs / PAFs	DPIU (Social Cell) /	
Stage	Tasks	Nodal Agency	Involvement / Support	Time Frame	Target Group	Monitoring By	Remarks
Construction and Post Construction	7. GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL / MITIGATION MEASURES a. Investigation of unforeseen impacts / complaints b. Provide on the spot assessment and documentation c. Communicate decisions	PIU (Social Unit)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GP / Municipalities/ Tribal settlement/ Tribal leader LRD Otherline departments 	Throughout the project Cycle	Community, PAPs/PAFs	DPIU (Social Cell) /	<input type="checkbox"/> Action needed report to District Panchayat/Municipality (within 7 days) <input type="checkbox"/> Report by DPIU to LSGD (within 5 days)
	8. MONITORING a. Monitor actions related to Tasks 1-6 b. PIU to inform PMU of all proceedings c. Quarterly Report	PIU (Social Unit)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GP/ Municipalities/ Tribal settlement/ Tribal leader PIU (Social Unit) NGOs 	Throughout the Project Cycle at regular interval Every 4 th month	-	Social Cell	<input type="checkbox"/> Initially weekly & then monthly. Report to LSGD
	9. COMMUNITY FEEDBACK survey among community members especially PAPs for Feed Back on process adopted and quality of construction	PIU (Social Unit) / BLSC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GP / Municipalities/ Tribal settlement/ Tribal leader LRD Project officials 	To be decided by LSGD	-	ISGD	Every three months during the life of the project.

Abbreviations: DPIU (District Programme Implementation Unit), LRD (Land and Revenue Department), MM (Mahila Mandals), MoU (Memorandum of Understanding), PD (Project Director), PAF (Project Affected Families), PAP (Project Affected persons), PIU (Programme Implementation Units), PRIs (Panchayat Raj Institutions), RD (Rural Development), SW (Social Welfare), WCD (Women & Child Development).

Figure 2.1 PLANNING – DIAGRAMMATIC OVERVIEW

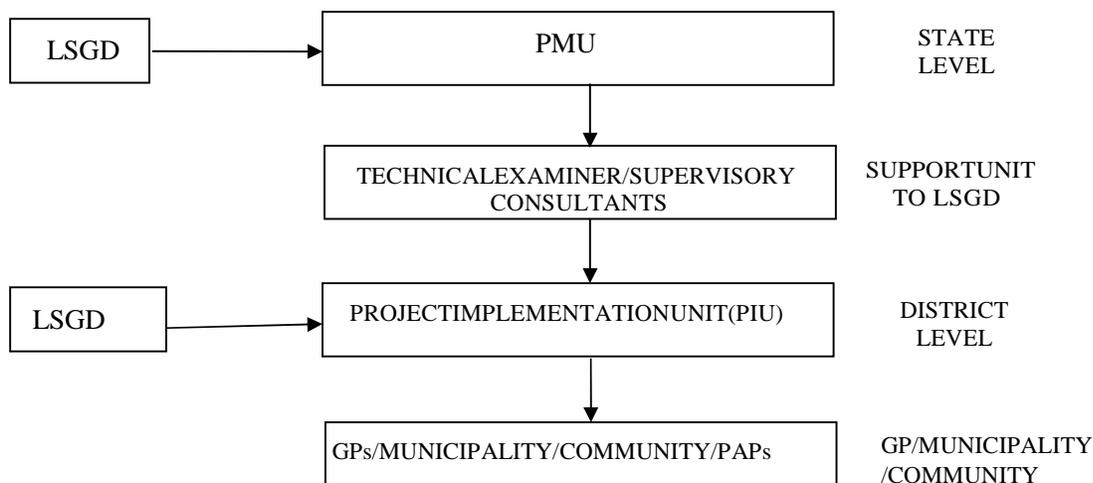


3.0 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

3.1 Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a central programme implemented by Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD). Since this project is implemented by the state Local Self Government Institution i.e. Panchayat and Municipality, the institutional arrangement has been modified. The key institution at state level is the Local Self Government Department (3) Project Implementation Units at District level (PWD/RES) (4) Village Panchayat/Municipality at local level (5) Technical Examiner/Consulting Supervision Consultants (CSC).

The LSGD is the executing agency. The PIU, at the districts, will execute the project at the ground level. All these institutions are responsible for coordinating and implementing the provisions of the RPF-TDF. However, in case land is to be acquired, then the Institutional mechanism detailed out in Annex A will be applicable.

Implementation - Organisational Chart



Towards implementation of the RPF-TDF, officer for managing social aspects will be recruited from the market to support the Executive Engineer at state level. They will assist, advise the Project Director and interact with the PIU in implementation of RPF-TDF provisions.

Supervision Consultants will be appointed in each of the project to regularly monitor the planning, design and construction the road works and confirms that actions taken at each stage of the sub project cycle are in compliance with agreed procedures and standards. Towards addressal and effective implementation of the RPF-TDF provisions, a position of a Social Specialist has been provided.

The PIU through the AE/JE will implement all the RPF-TDF tasks at the field level with the assistance and participation of the PRIs (Sarpanch and other panchayat/ ward members etc) and Municipality members. The PMU will have the responsibility of co-ordinating resettlement along with other project components. The PMU shall be responsible for co-ordination among different agencies, such as the PRIs, Municipalities, DRDA, Revenue Department etc. During implementation, meetings will be organised by the District PIU for providing information on the

progress of the project work. Disbursement of Entitlements shall be through the PRI/Municipalities, mainly vesting the responsibility with the Gram Panchayat/Municipalities and JE (PIU). The role and responsibility of each of the Agency/Official involved are presented in the Table 3.1.

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 compensation has to be disbursed to the land owners in states where it is decided to acquire the land. During implementation, consultations with the communities shall be undertaken by the PIU for providing information on the progress of the project work.

Table 3.1: Roles and Responsibilities to Implement RPF-TDF at Various Levels

LEVELS	ROLES and RESPONSIBILITIES
<p style="text-align: center;">– Nodal Social Officer</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Ensure dissemination of information to community/PAPs as proposed <input type="checkbox"/> Coordinate with agencies for ensuring implementation of social development <input type="checkbox"/> Coordinate between state level agency for finalisation of Resettlement Action Plan and entitlements and enrolment procedures, <input type="checkbox"/> Coordinate assessment of people affected by the project; assess vulnerability and entitlement issues and coordination of R&R implementation, <input type="checkbox"/> Ensure implementation as per schedule, <input type="checkbox"/> Monitor PMGSY roads for fulfilment of R&R issues in co-ordination with the consultants, <input type="checkbox"/> Report progress, highlighting social issues not addressed, to provide for course correction in subsequent projects, <input type="checkbox"/> Coordinate training with agencies involved.
<p style="text-align: center;">District Level – Programme Implementing Unit (PIU)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">District Level (SE/EE)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Ensuring disclosure of the selected roads by Zila Panchayat/Municipalities and Gram Panchayat at Panchayat Office/ Municipality offices and make sure that copies of the roads are available with all elected representatives and in Tribal settlements <input type="checkbox"/> PIU at the district/block level (EE/SE) ensures road selection is based on those affected by floods <input type="checkbox"/> EE/SE oversees land availability for taking up proposed roads during road selection
LEVELS	ROLES and RESPONSIBILITIES

	<p>Field Level (AE/JE)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Dissemination of Project Information at various stages of project as envisaged. Ensuring availability of revenue records and maps prior to Transect Walk <input type="checkbox"/> Finalise alignment through community planning including road safety and scope for future growth, PRI (Sarpanch or other members)/Municipality (elected members) and Revenue Dept. (Patwari) through Transect Walk encompassing a joint onsite inventory and verification of alignment <input type="checkbox"/> Documentation and disclosure of Transect Walk outputs through consultations in coordination with PRI (Sarpanch or other members)/Municipality (elected members) <input type="checkbox"/> AE/JE along with Patwari and PRI/Municipality to identify locations for land width accretion and ownership including the customary rights in tribal areas <input type="checkbox"/> Verify ownership of impacted land parcel through proof of ownership during census survey <input type="checkbox"/> Involving the PRI, initiate process of land transfer and addressal of grievances <input type="checkbox"/> Identification of impacts and PAPs through Transect Walk and assessing extent of impacts through Census Surveys (Vulnerable PAPs and Entitled Persons) <input type="checkbox"/> Verification of vulnerability of PAPs based on the criteria adopted <input type="checkbox"/> Coordinating with DRDA, DoTW, DoSWetc for finalisation of entitlements and schedule for enrolments <input type="checkbox"/> Ensuring disbursal procedures for entitlements as per schedule <input type="checkbox"/> Collection and submission of Gift Deed/Affidavit/MoU from landowners <input type="checkbox"/> Responsible for addressal of additional unforeseen impacts during construction <input type="checkbox"/> Ensuring incorporation of social issues in DPR prior to approval from STA <input type="checkbox"/> Supervising the tasks during implementation & its progress in coordination with PRI/Municipality <input type="checkbox"/> Collect data pertaining to the evaluation and monitoring indicators
<p>Independent Consultant – Social Specialist</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Proper application of environmental, social and techno-economic screening procedures for the selection of rural roads sub-projects; <input type="checkbox"/> Detailed design is in compliance with agreed technical standards as well as stipulated environmental and social management measures; <input type="checkbox"/> Compliance of actual works with contract conditions and quality assurance procedures as well as agreed environmental and social management measures, and, <input type="checkbox"/> Sensitising and capacity building of the PIU officials, the PRI/Municipalities representatives towards implementation of the provisions.

District Level (ZP Chairman/Pradhan)	<input type="checkbox"/> Display of selected roads at Zila, Gram Panchayat, Municipality Office <input type="checkbox"/> Ensure establishment of Land Management Committee for
LEVELS	ROLES and RESPONSIBILITIES
	grievance redressal at village/ward level for Municipality through LSGD
Village Level – Village Council / Gram Panchayat (Sarpanch and other Panchayat Members)/Municipality (each ward)	Field Level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Dissemination of project information in village/Ward Municipalities in coordination with the PIU <input type="checkbox"/> Finalisation of alignment during transect walk along with PIU and Revenue Department through process of community planning <input type="checkbox"/> Ensure the finalisation of alignment. <input type="checkbox"/> Encouraging community participation during transect walk and consultations <input type="checkbox"/> Organise Consultation involving community and PAPs to disclose transect output <input type="checkbox"/> Encourage community/PAPs to voluntarily donate assets especially land <input type="checkbox"/> Undertake Census Survey for assess the extent of impacts along with the PIU <input type="checkbox"/> Identification of vulnerable PAPs and their verification as per the eligibility criteria <input type="checkbox"/> Ensure finalisation of procedure for land transfer and disbursal of entitlements <input type="checkbox"/> Responsible to collect Gift Deed/Affidavit/MoU from landowners & subsequent submission to PIU <input type="checkbox"/> Make sure that contractor holds consultation with community prior to mobilisation of machinery <input type="checkbox"/> Supervising the tasks during implementation and its progress in coordination with PIU

3.2 MONITORING AND REPORTING PROCEDURES

Multi level monitoring and reporting systems are in place. The day to day monitoring will be carried out by Social Specialists with Supervision Consultants and periodic monitoring will be conducted by the Social Specialists at PMU. The monitoring reports from these actions will be submitted to the Bank periodically. Third party quality monitoring will include independently facilitated Citizen Monitoring and Audit Teams using simplified instruments that have been successfully piloted, complemented by pro-forma checklists used by local committees to track implementation targets, in addition to grievance redress mechanisms. Bank will also undertake thematic reviews. These provisions will facilitate vital beneficiary feedback which will help improve performance and results.

An evaluation of the project shall be undertaken by Third Party on Social aspects of the project to assess the overall impact of the village community based on the broad socioeconomic indicators. The scope of the evaluation will be mainly to assess the social effectiveness of the project in terms of its overall utility to the community and overall implementation with an exclusive focus on implementation of RPF-TDF. The evaluation will be undertaken twice during the life cycle of the project – mid term and at the end.

3.3 Impacts due to Labor influx

The bid documents incorporate requirements for site specific labour influx management plans including list of applicable labor laws and provision and the metrics for periodic reporting by contractors. The responsibility to manage these adverse impacts would be clearly reflected in the contractual obligations of the Civil Works Contractor with appropriate mechanisms for addressing noncompliance.

As part of the Labor Management Plan, following activities would be undertaken to address Gender Based Violence and Labor Influx and thereby avoid /minimize impacts on the local community:

- (i) to address labor influx, contractor will:
 - source all unskilled labor from within the project area and its vicinity to minimize labor influx by sourcing. Skilled labor force, if unavailable locally, would be brought in from outside the project area either from within or outside the state.
 - develop a Workers' Camp Management Plan that addresses specific aspects of the establishment and operation of workers' camps e.g. cordoning of separate areas for labor camps and material storage;
 - conduct training programs on HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases
 - develop a complaint handling mechanism at the project level
 - provide information to communities in project area and to host communities about the contractor's policies and Worker Code of Conduct (where applicable).
- (ii) to address Gender Based violence, contractor will:
 - conduct mandatory and repeated training and awareness raising for the workforce about refraining from unacceptable conduct toward local community members, specifically women;
 - inform workers about national laws that make sexual harassment and genderbased violence a punishable offence which is prosecuted;
 - introduce a Worker Code of Conduct as part of the employment contract, and including sanctions for non-compliance (e.g., termination), and
 - adopt a policy to cooperate with law enforcement agencies in investigating complaints about gender-based violence; and
 - provide specific facilities for women workers including, designated health centre, Day Crèche Facilities for workers with infants and small children; organizing of construction schedule so as to exempt women workers from night shifts as far as possible;

The Contractor will periodically submit report to the Project Authorities and update the Labour management Plan as necessary during construction period.

3.4 GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MECHANISM

Grievance redressal: Based on the experience on GRM management on on-going rural roads project, the revised GRM will be based on dedicated Toll Free number to track complaints and ensure accessibility to women and vulnerable. This includes register, resolution and closing the complaint within a dedicated time frame. Community concerns will generally be addressed during the project preparation stage through information dissemination, the transect walk and community consultations.

ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES OF CONTRACTORS TOWARDS SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS

The Contractor and his sub-Contractors shall take all reasonable steps to abide with the social safeguards as per RPF-TDF for the Project affected persons of nearby habitations/villages/towns/tribal settlement. He will take up the execution of work in such a manner to avoid damages or disturbance to persons, properties, farmlands, crops, grazing lands, water sources and other local resources etc.

Before taking up execution, necessary information, disclosure & consultation with PIU, Sarpanch / Elected members of Municipality/ must be made for Construction procedures, time schedules, location of labour camp, arrangement of water for construction purpose & temporary impact to society during construction periods. Land required temporarily for labour camp, storage of material, machinery & T&P yard, site office etc. would be obtained in consultation with the community with written permission of the landowners. In tribal areas the Contractor and his workers should get accustomed with the local tribal customs and should take up the execution of the works in such a manner so as to avoid any confrontation with the sentiments of the community.

In labour camps, information should be displayed in the shape of posters and banners for the prevention of HIV/AIDS and other diseases like Malaria, Diarrhoea, TB etc.

During the course of execution, if any direct or indirect damage to the public properties crops etc. has occurred, the same should be compensated by the Contractor, at the current market value, as agreed with the affected persons.

After the completion of work, the Contractor should remove all their equipment, machinery, surplus building materials, labour camps, debris etc. from the site, and its surrounding agricultural / nonagricultural lands, side-walks, pathways, water channels, drains, side-drains etc. The final payment will be made only after getting the requisite certificate from the PIU for clearance of the site.

- Form committee at LSGD with the following members – Project Director, Supervision Consultants, State level Officials from Revenue, Tribal, Women and Child, Labour, Revenue. Ensure presence of designated Social Specialist at PMU as principal coordinator for GRM to formally sort, review, record, process and report on Grievance Redressal.
- Continue ‘Public Information Boards’ at project roads displaying the details of contact persons/agencies for lodging the grievance/complaint.
- Develop the systems, formats to record and report.
- Train the officers on the GRM handling
- Ensure information on GRM to the communities during DPR preparation

Annexure I : Disclosure Formats of RPF-TDF

Project Stage	Information to be disseminated	How to disseminate	Location	Responsible	Target Group
Prioritization					
After Selection of Roads	Details of the selected roads	Display of list and maps at Gram Panchayat/Municipality Office (Format 1)	Gram Panchayat/Municipality Office	PMU	Village/town/tribal Community
Planning					
Prior to finalization of alignment	Overview of project with salient features, implementing agency	Distribution of Brochures (Format 2)	Village/Municipality meetings/tribal settlement/markets/ Local newspaper	PMU	Village/town/tribal Community
Prior to Transect Walk		Public Announcements (Format 3) Pamphlets/Posters (Format 4)	Village/wards of Municipalities/Tribal settlement	District PIU	Village/town/tribal Community
During Transect Walk	Guidance Note for Transect Walk	Pamphlets/Posters (Format 5)	Village/Municipality meetings/tribal settlement/markets	District PIU	Village/town/tribal Community
After finalization of alignment and minimization	Outputs from transect walk including	Display of Transect Walk Maps and list of Issues (Format 6) Pamphlet/Display of list of	Village/ Municipality meetings/tribal settlement/markets	District PIU	Village/town/tribal Community/PAPs

of impacts	modification s, community suggestions, list of impacts and PAPs	PAPs (Format 7)			
Prior to Voluntary land donation	Process of Voluntary Donation, Entitlements Framework	Notices of Individual Landowners (Format 8) Notice to Entitled Persons (Format 9)	Village/Municipality meetings/tribal settlement/markets List at Gram Panchayat/Municipali ty office	District PIU	PAPs and EPs
Implementati on					
Prior to initializing construction works	Sub-Project Details	Pamphlets/Announcement/Not ice Boards (Format 10)	Village/ Municipality meetings/tribal settlement/markets Onsite information Boards	District PIU	Community, PAPs

Format 1: Details of Core Network along with MAP (after approval of Core Network)

State:
District:

Bloc k Na me &	Corrid or Name	Link Route/N o.	Village Name and Code /Municipality	Wheth er damag ed or not during	Typ e of Roa d wor k	Populatio n	Estimat ed length (kms)
----------------------------	----------------------	-----------------------	--	--	-------------------------------------	----------------	----------------------------------

Code						floods					
			From	To	Beneficiary Village			Total	SC	ST	

The map for the selected roads should clearly communicate

Administrative Boundaries (District/Municipality/Block/Tehsil/Village)

Link Route and Length

Name of connected habitations

Responsible Agency/Person: PIU (EE/SE), District Panchayat (Zila Pradhan), Municipality (Chairman and members)/ Gram Panchayat (Sarpanch and other members)

Format 2:ProjectDetails Brochure

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

INFORMATION ABOUT IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES

Department: _____

Address: _____ Tel.: _____ E-mail _____

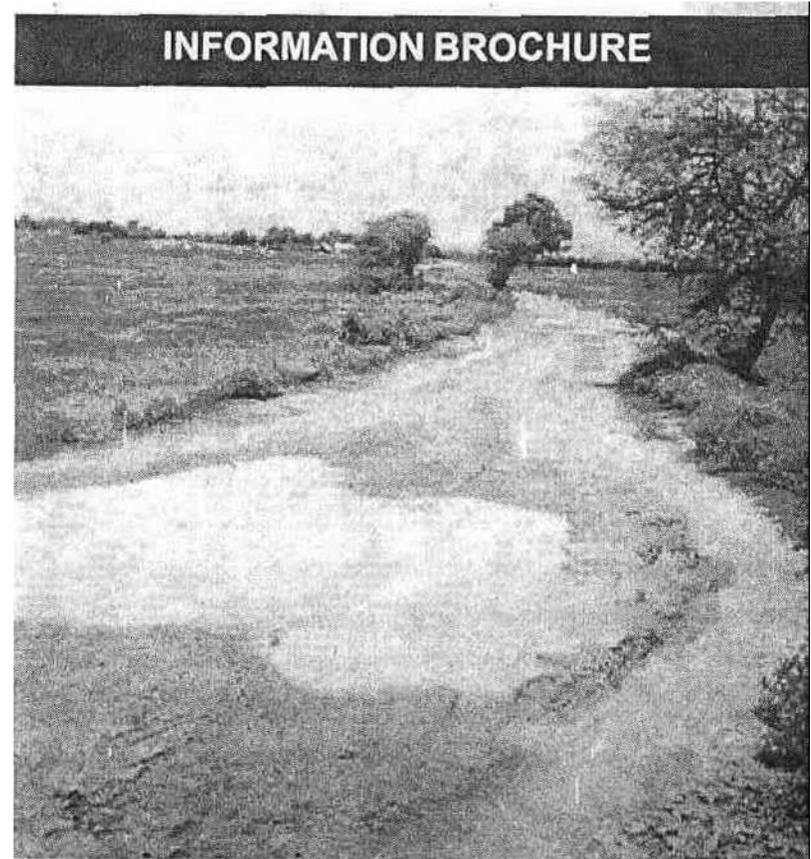
Contact Person: _____

Department: _____

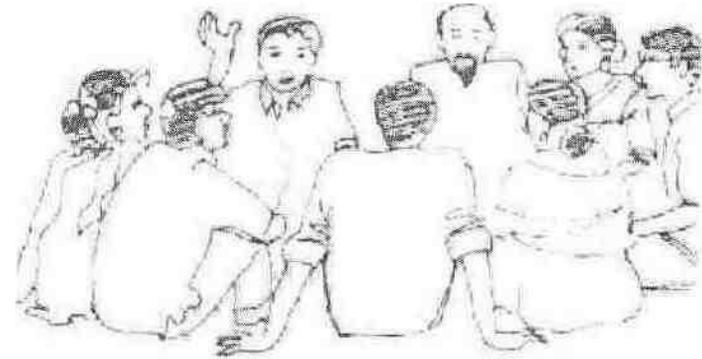
Address: _____

Contact Person: _____ Tel. No. _____

What is a Damaged Road



Why is the roads being built?

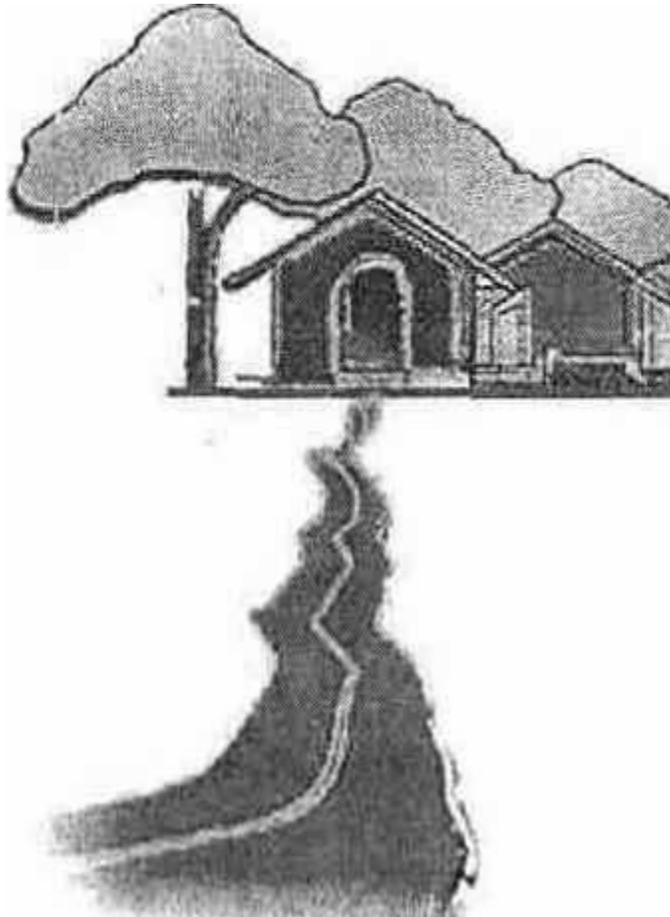


Why was the road selected?

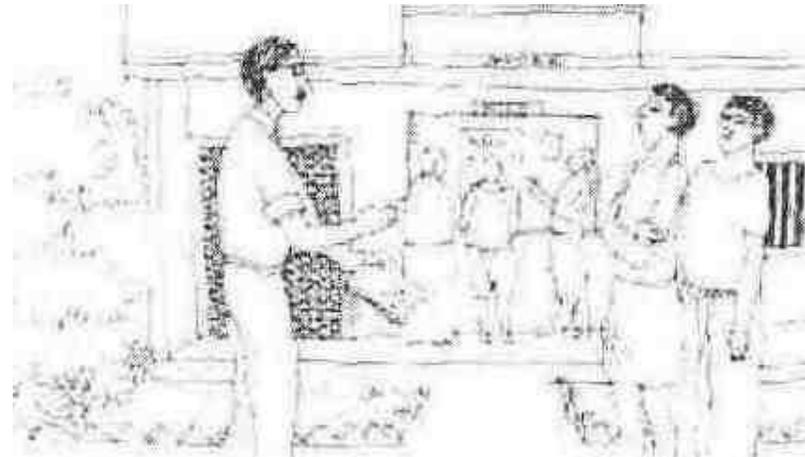
The Road was damaged during the floods and access to settlements is limited. Road connectivity plays a key role in securing poverty alleviation by providing easy access to marketing centers for agricultural produce at lower transportation cost resulting in higher price realization and consequently increasing rural income. It further increases access to education, healthcare, employment opportunities and improving standard of living of the 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 LSGD would finance the works through the World Bank in 8 districts. The connectivity to settlements are impacted by the floods.

Who will build these roads ?

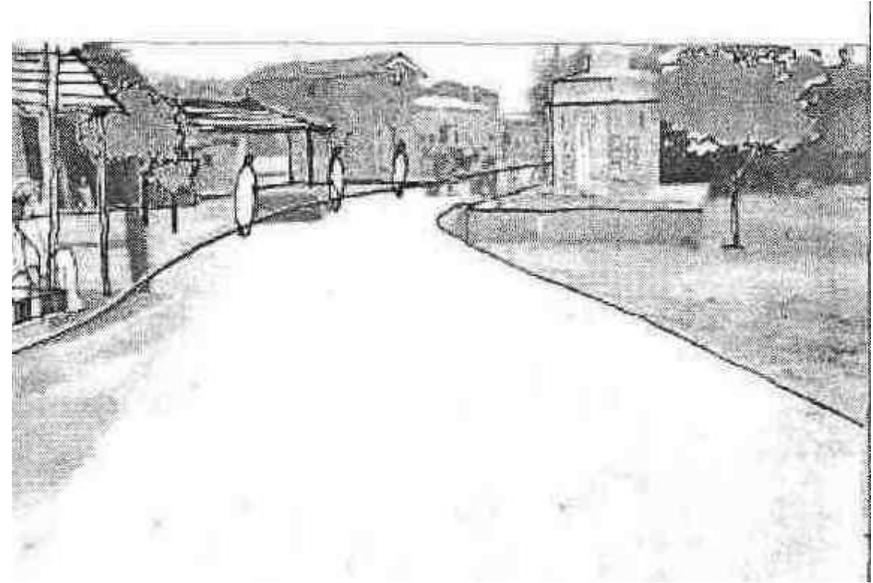
In the state, the LGSD is implementing the project. The (Department) has set up a Project Implementing Unit (PIU) for this purpose at the district level.

What is the meaning of PIU?

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

Who will finance this project?

What is World Bank?



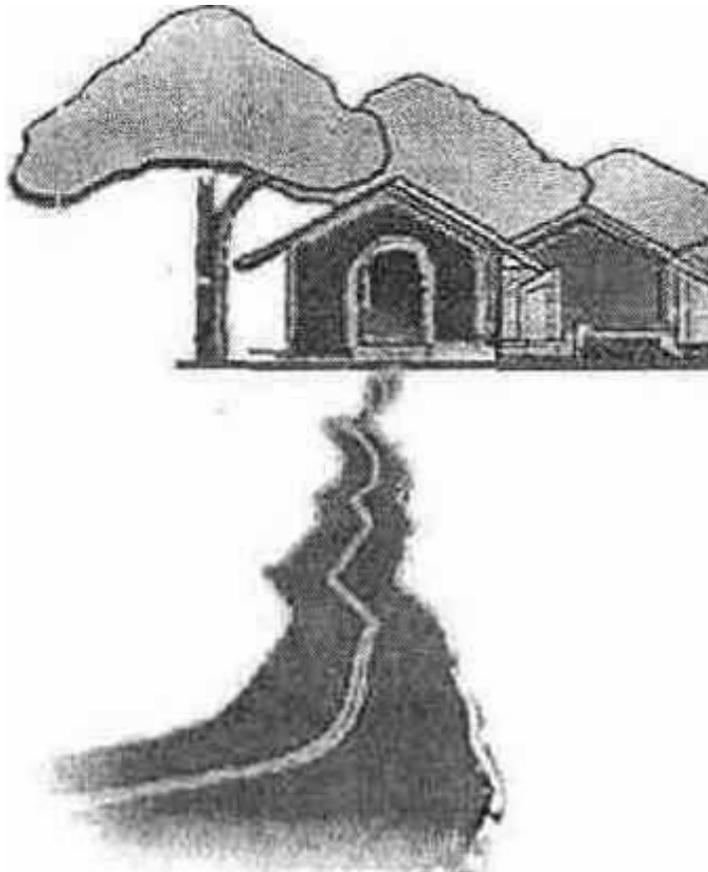
Who will finance this project?

The state will finance through the World Bank. In the 8 districts of state the project is being implemented with loan from World Bank.

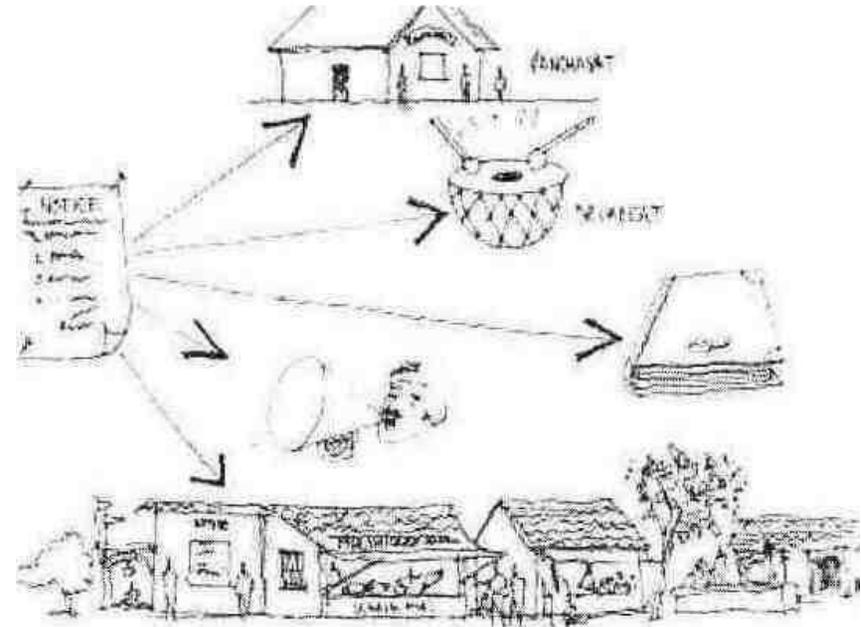
What is World Bank?

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?



Donation of Land



How are the

project roads selected?

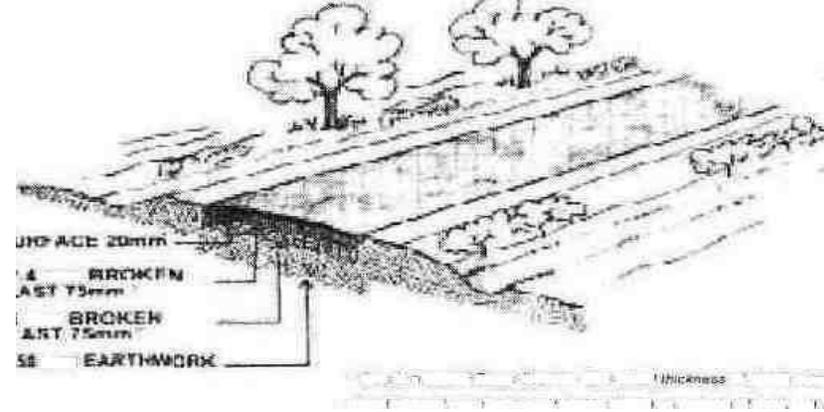
The selection of roads is based on the extent of damage to restore connectivity.

How to get the map of selected Roads?

Copies of the selected roads for the public is available at the Zila Panchayat/Municipality offices/Tribal settlement. Salient features of the selected roads will be displayed at the notice boards of the District Panchayat, concerned Gram Panchayats, Municipalities/Tribal settlement.

What are the prerequisites for building the roads?

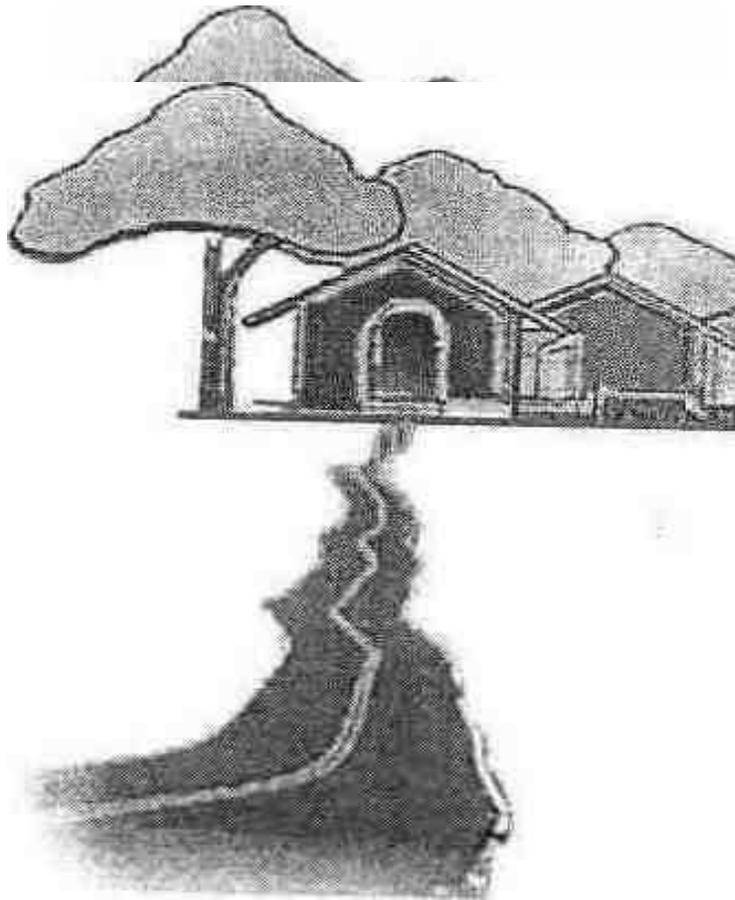
What are the prerequisites for building the roads?



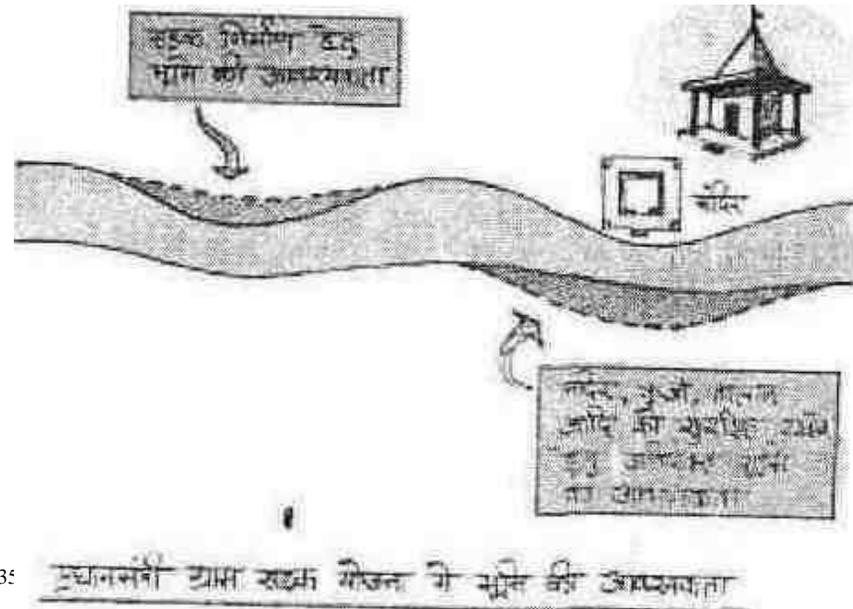
It is necessary to have sufficient land for building the road. In case of sharp curves extra land may be required to ensure the safety of the road users.

Donation of Land

In case the land is required, the communities may donate part of their land for the project.



Which land will be required?



What are the possible types of impact?

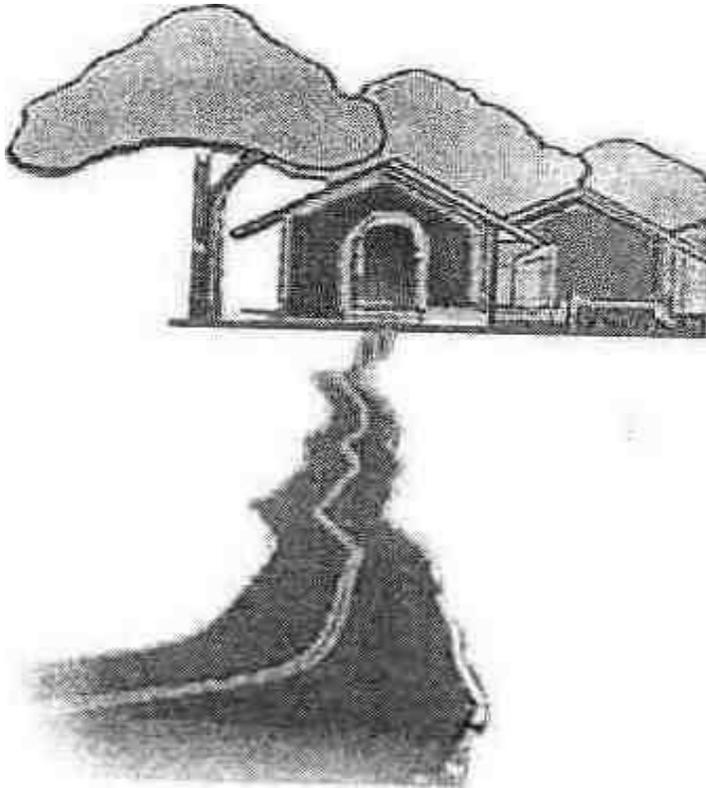
Which land will be required?

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 be cut and /public utilities be shifted

You are eligible for



may have to private
may have to

assistance if !

You are eligible for assistance if:

You belong to the following categories:

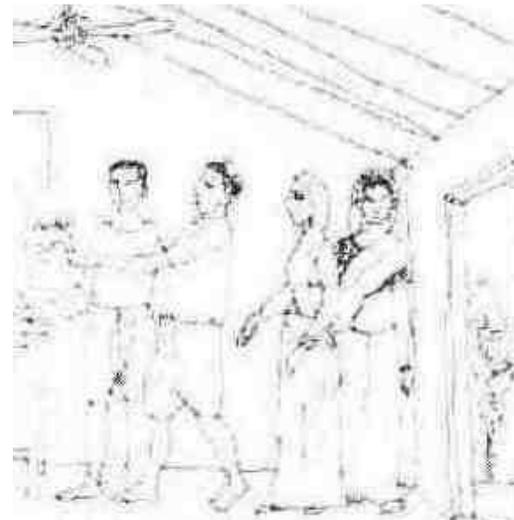
- BPL households (with a valid proof), as per the State poverty line for rural areas;
 - Women headed households with women as sole earner
 - Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe and
 - Handicapped person,

and you are subjected following impacts:

- o Loss of land (more than 10% of the total land holding),
- o Loss of shelter and,
- o Loss of source of livelihood.

Suggested Measures for Addressing

to any of the



various Impact Categories

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/Municipality (ii) Assistance or support by Municipality and Panchayat and (iii) Inclusion as beneficiaries in state income generation/skill development programs .
- Structures: Assistance/Support for asset creation by Municipality and Panchayat .
- Livelihood: Inclusion as beneficiaries in central/state income generation/skill development programs .

Common Property Resources: Municipality/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.

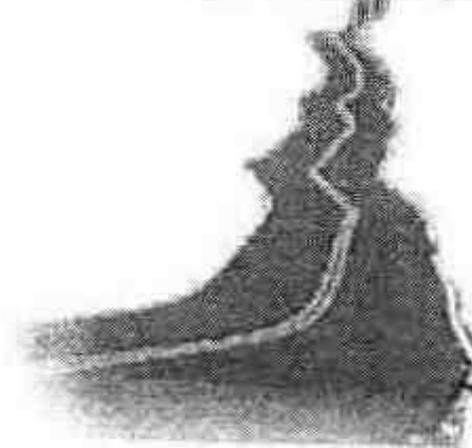
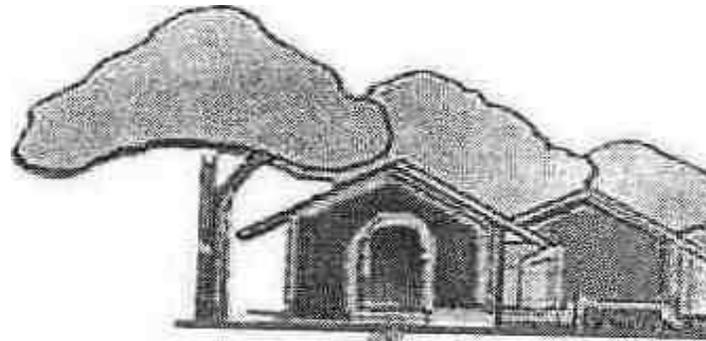
Non-titleholders: Advance notice to removal of assets/standing crops and subsequent clearance if it has minimal impact; Involvement of Municipality/GP/community in sensitization and clearance of encroachments. Assistance to vulnerable NTHs

How community can contribute?

How community can contribute?

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

- Finalization of alignment
- Facilitate identification of issues and concerns
- Suggest measures for mitigating impacts including vulnerable groups
- Donating land and earth for the project, if required.
- Providing labor, water and camp site for construction



them
community

impacts on eligible

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?

What happens when there is resentment from the communities?

The roads will be built to rehabilitate connectivity to settlements. The PIU shall take up roads, only after the Municipalities/PRI's work out suitable mechanisms at the village level to resolve issues pertaining to land requirements for the project.

Addressal of Public Grievances

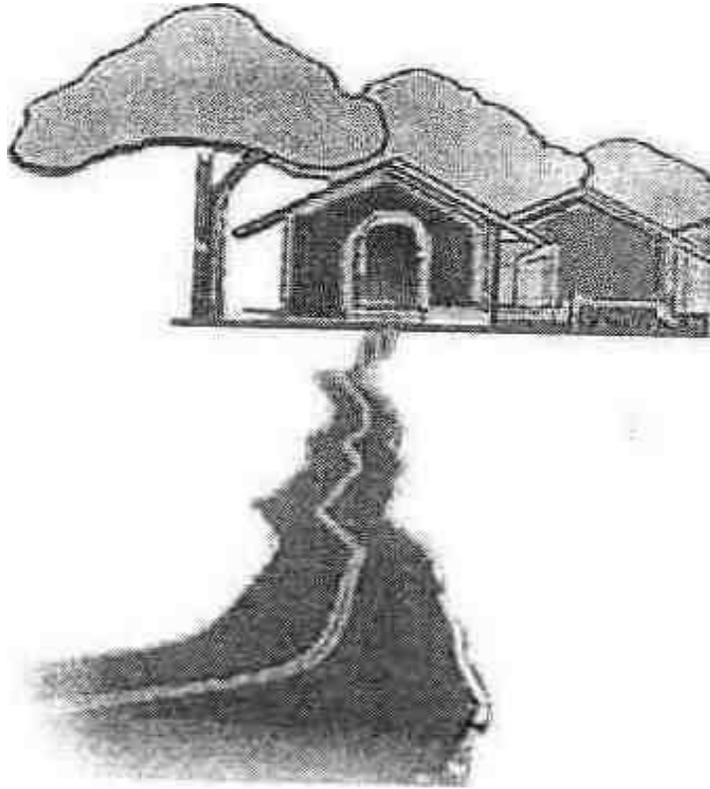


Addressal of Public Grievances

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/Municipalities 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.

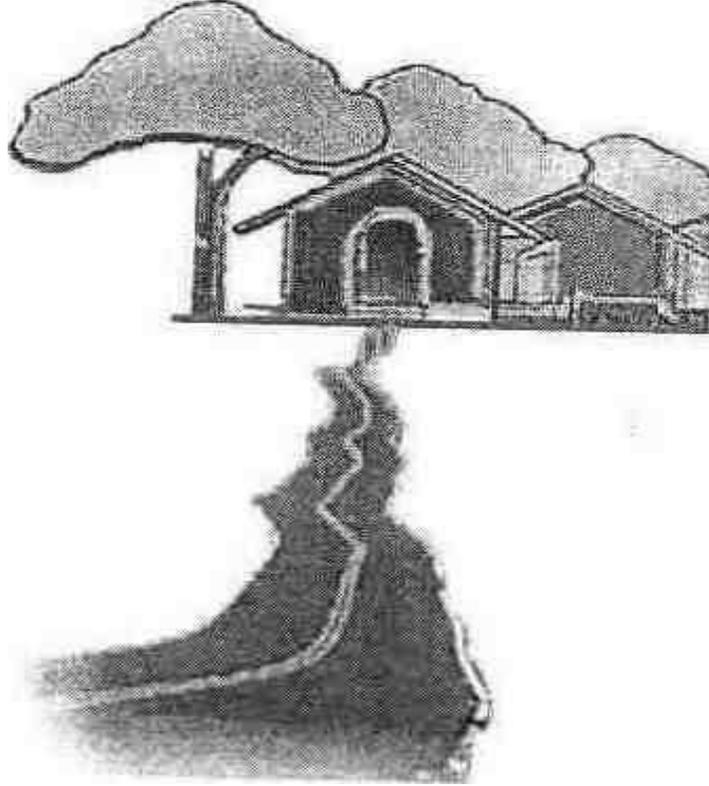
What will happen if there are grievances even after the Transect Walk?



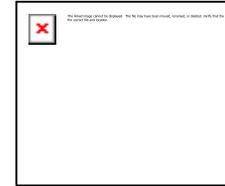
What will happen if there are grievances even after the Transact Walk?

The information on the Toll-Free GRM number will be disseminated and displayed at all project roads for communities to register the complaints. It will be tracked and monitored to be resolved within 15 days from the time of registration

How to get information about the project?



How



to get



The
stage of



information about the project

PIU will give
information at every
the project. The
information about the

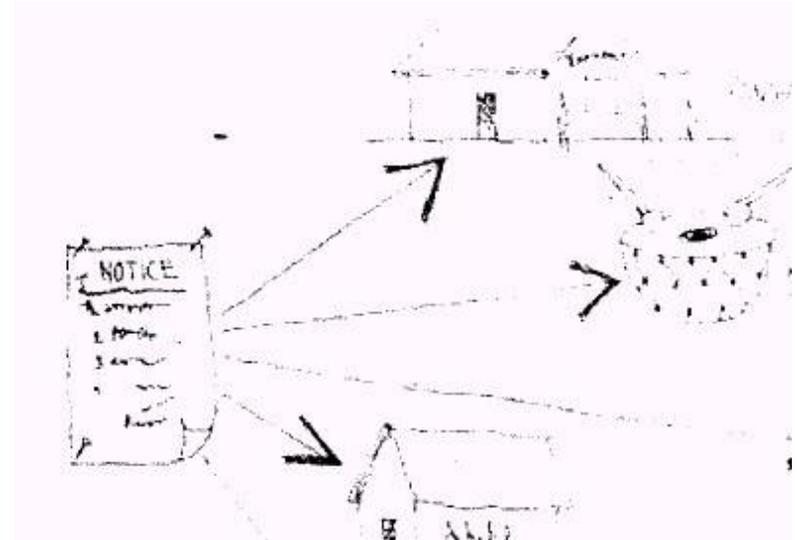
plan of road could be obtained from the Gram Panchayat/Municipality/Tribal Settlement. The Gram Panchayat/Municipality/Tribal Settlement will maintain a list of all the documents related to the project. Copy of which could be obtained from the panchayat office. After the finalisation of alignment the information could be obtained from both Municipality/Village Panchayat and District Panchayat, Project Implementation Unit.

The official web site of the LSGD will provide 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 Municipality/PRI)



Responsible Agency/Person: PIU (AE/JE), Municipality (Chairman and members) Gram Panchayat (Sarpanch and other members), Community Development Officer

Format 4 : Alignment Details for Disclosure (Prior to Finalization of Alignment/Transect Walk)

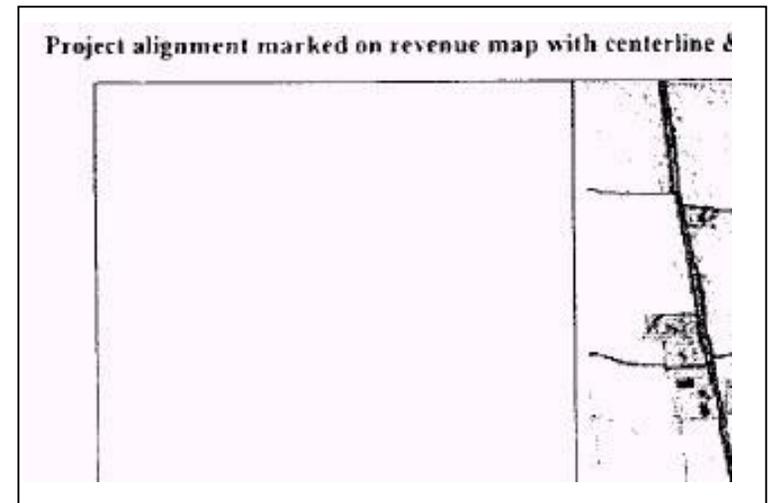
District:

Municipality/Tehsil:

Block:

Name of Project Corridor:

Total Length (km):



Connected Settlements:

- Starting Node/km:
- Ending Node/km:

Population Benefited	Total	Directly	Indirectly
----------------------	-------	----------	------------

Implementing Agency:

Name of Contact Person and Address:

Responsible Agency/Person: PIU (AE/JE), Municipality (Chairman and members) 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), Municipalities (Chairman and members), 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)**

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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

	<p>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.</p>
--	--

Responsible Agency/Person: PIU (AE/JE), 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 Municipality/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, tribal settlements, Municipality, 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 tribal settlement, Municipality office, Village Panchayat building.
- To provide information on the project, provide at least 25 copies of the 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 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 tribal settlement, Municipality, PRI to select a group of people (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 tribal, Municipality, PRI representatives on the basis of the revenue map the route to follow in the walk. Obtain the suggestions from the tribal settlement, Municipality, PRI representatives on the following questions
 -
 - o Where to start?
 - o Where to end?
 - o What to see?
 - o At what time to start?
 - o How long will it take?
 - o Does the walk need to be split into sections?
 - o 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) Elected members for Municipality, Village Pradhan or Sarpanch
- Distribute responsibilities for recording information among the members of the Municipality, PRI, Patwari and the key informants, for activities such as interviewing, time keeping, sketching and recording.

Transect Walk shall stop when...	Identification of key informants...
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community or individual has a concern • Impact on private land / structures • Impact on community land • Impact on Forests & sensitive areas /structures • Clearances of encroachers • Impact on standing crops • Ambiguity pertaining to land ownership 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Old people • Women representatives • School Teacher • Community representatives • Vulnerable Groups

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 affected area from different perspectives.

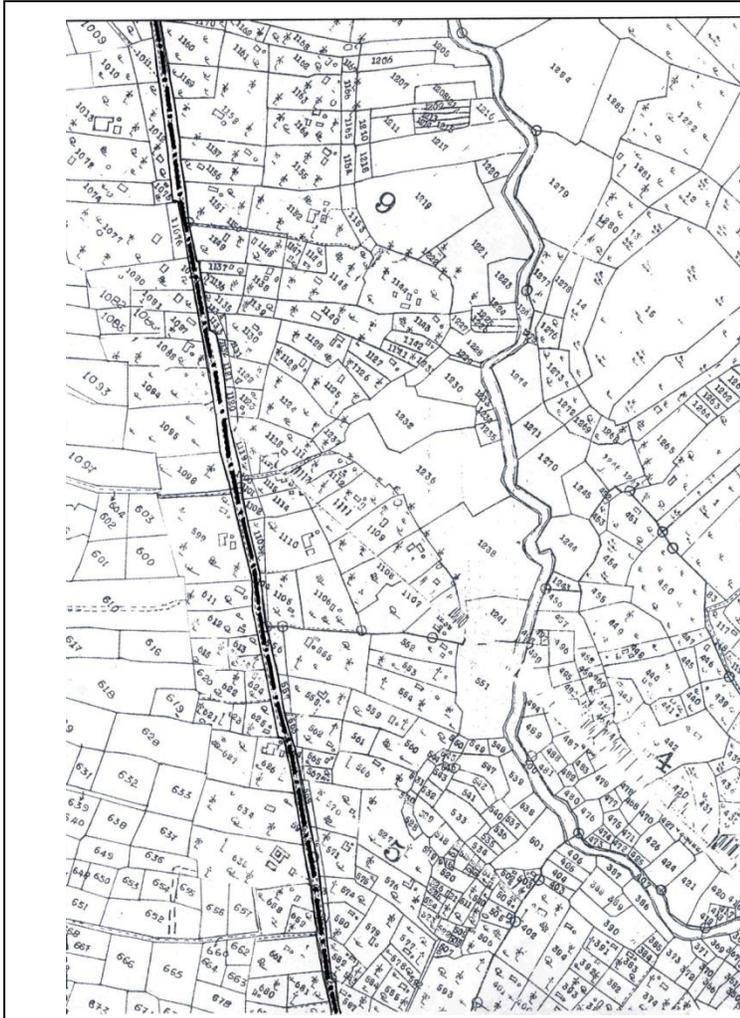
Social Aspects ...	Environmental Aspects ...
--------------------	---------------------------

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • Structures (Residential/Commercial) • Other structures (Wells, Temples etc) • Trees, standing crops • Common properties • Livelihood and economic opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
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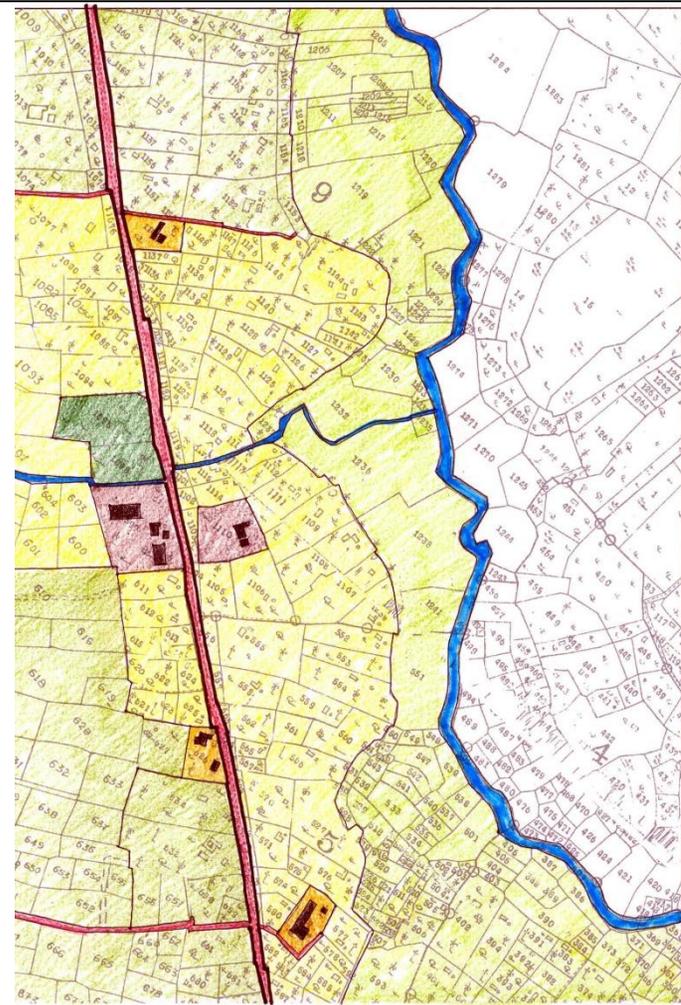
- The PIU representative to communicate to the participants on site, on the possible extent of improvements. The PIU shall provide adequate responses to the communities on:
 - o Queries raised pertaining to environmental and social issues
 - o Process of voluntary land donation
 - o Working out possible alignment changes to minimise impacts
 - o Standards to enhance safety of road users
 - o All queries and concerns of the communities shall be recorded.

D. Things to do After the TRANSECT WALK

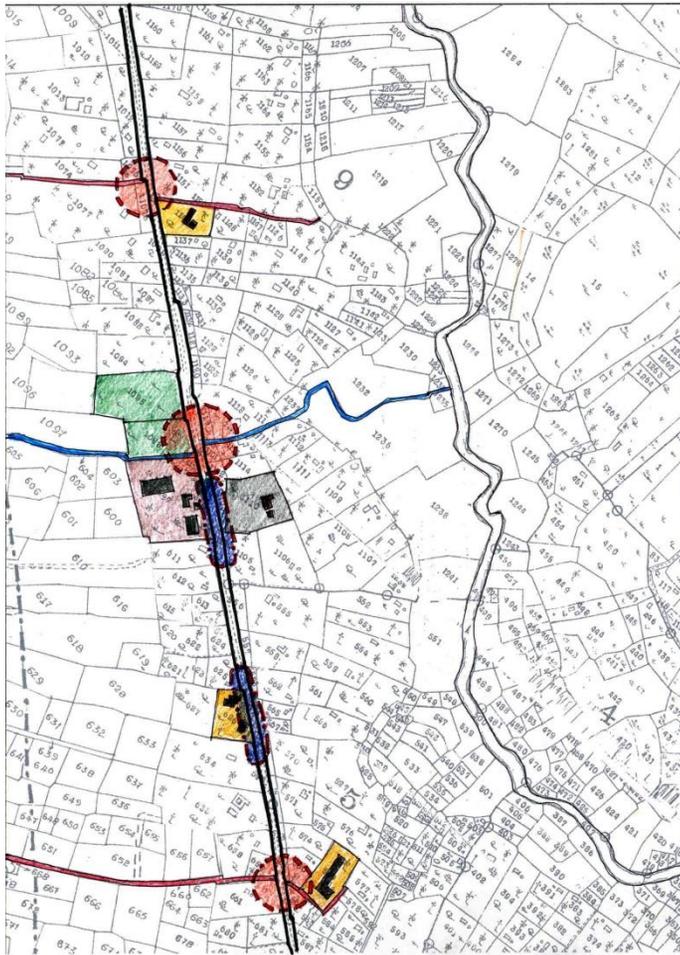
- After the completion of a transect walk, sit down in a suitable place with the villagers to have a discussion and recording of information and data collected.
- Prepare an illustrative diagram of the transect walk on the revenue map using the information already gathered and get the information cross-checked by the community.
- Prior to dispersing for the day, finalize a date for the formal consultation session to be conducted.



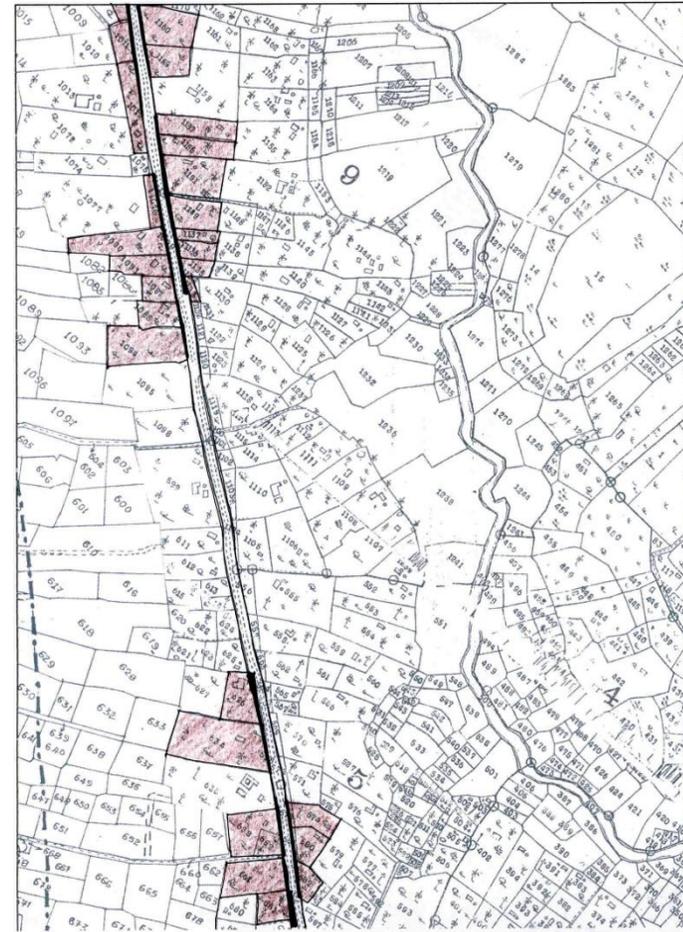
- Marking centreline of the proposed alignment on the revenue map
- Assessment of available land width
- Identification of land categories and ownership status



- Inventory of environmental and physical features along the alignment
- Marking of land uses



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:

Municipality/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/Municipality: _____

3. Key Issues

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

4. Conclusion by Municipality/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 criteria for selection

Involvement of Tribal Settlements/Municipalities/PRI & 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 / Municipalities/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, Municipality 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 Tribals Municipality/PRI representatives and attendance of the participants.

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

Community		PIU/PRI/Municipality/Tribal settlements	
Name of Person and Village/Town/Tribal Settlement of residence	Signature	Name and Designation of Official	Signature

Annexure 4 : Census Questionnaire

Project Coordinator _____

Household Identification number _____

Plot no./Patta No./Khasra No. _____

Head of Household (Name) _____

Vulnerability (tick)
(whether belong to)

SC	ST	Women HH	Handicap	BPL	Others

If BPL, proof of BPL Ration Card

Yes		Card No.
No		

Household size (No. of persons) _____

No. of earning adult members (Nos) _____

No. of dependents (Nos)

Children			
Adults			
Agriculture	Residence	Commercial	Other

Nature of impact (tick)

Agriculture

Size of Total holding (ha)

<Marginal	
>Marginal	

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

<10%	>10%	=100%

Size of residual holding (ha) _____

Residence

Plot size (sqm) _____

Extent of impact (Full/Partial) _____

Impacted Area (sqm) _____

Residual plot viable (Yes/No)

Yes		No	
-----	--	----	--

Yes	No	If yes Specify
-----	----	----------------

If No, Alternate house site (if relocation reqd)

--	--	--

Commercial establishments

Plot size (sqm)

Full		Partial	
------	--	---------	--

Extent of Impact (tick)

Impacted Area (sqm)

Yes		No	
-----	--	----	--

Commercial Plot viable (tick)

If No, Alternate commercial site (if relocation required)

Yes	No	If yes Specify

Asset Loss

Inventory assets lost (Trees, Wells, Handpump, CPRs, etc)

Livelihood loss

Alternate livelihood sources, other than mentioned above

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./Plot number _____ in village/town _____Municipality/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 ofm required for laying the road (as delineated in the sketch appended to this deed by the letters ABCDEF absolutely and forever) to the Donee for the rehabilitation of the road and development of road in the village/town_____.

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.

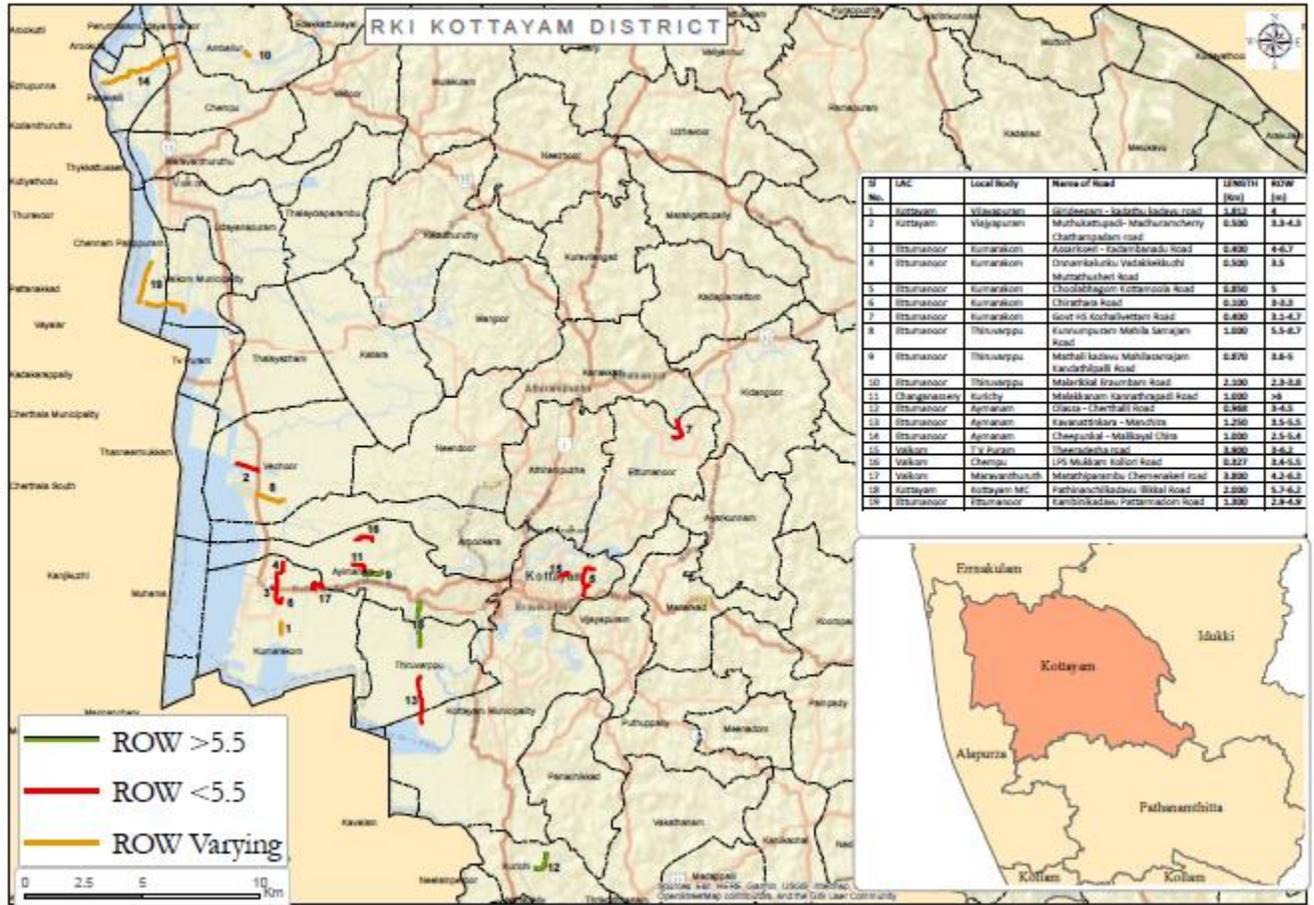
WITNESSES:

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

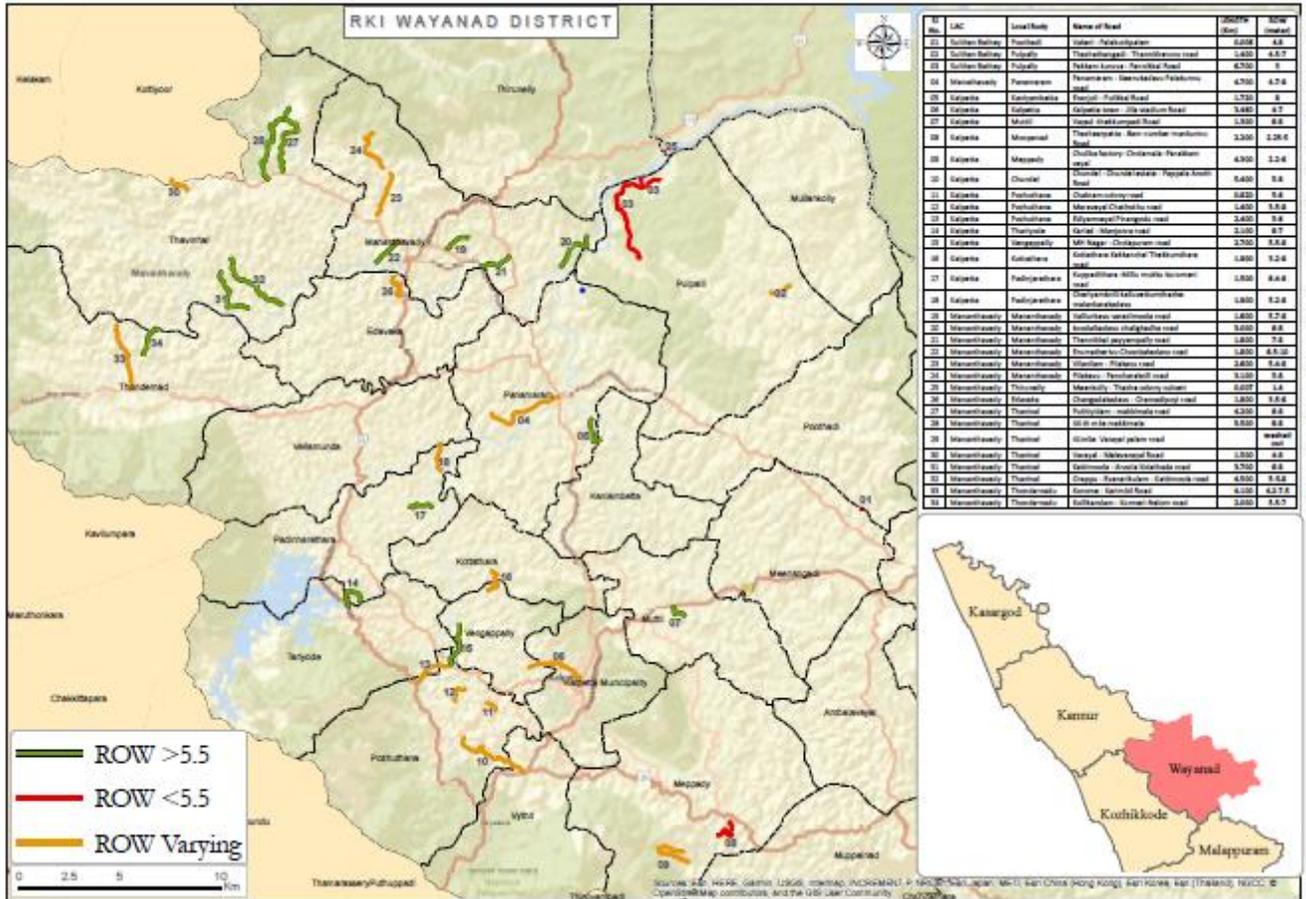
NOTE: 1) Documents to be stamped with appropriate non-Judicial stamp.

2) To be registered as contemplated by the Indian Registration Act.

Annex A1



Annex A2



Annex B

KIIFB - Rebuild Kerala Initiative - Ground Truthing Exercise

SUMMARY as on 25th May (end of the day)

Total No. of Roads in 8 districts	: 328*
Total Length of Roads in 8 districts	: 438.km* 487
Total No. of Roads completed	: 300
Pathanamthitta (completed)	: 62/62**
Kottayam (completed)	: 19/19***
Ernakulam (completed)	: 45+3Bridge+1Culvert / 49
Wayanad (completed)	: 34/34
Thrissur (completed)	: 23/23
Alappuzha (progressing)	: 58/79
Idukki (completed)	: 55/55
Palakkad(not started)	: 0/3
Total Length of Roads completed	: 553.962 km
Pathanamthitta (completed)	: 104.469 km / 104.469 km
Kottayam (completed)	: 24.077 km / 24.077 km
Ernakulam (completed)	: 50.630 km / 50.630 km
Wayanad (completed)	: 86.613 km / 86.613 km
Thrissur (completed)	: 63.691 km / 55.587 km
Alappuzha (progressing)	: 71.348 km / 108.580 km
Idukki (completed)	: 144.844 km / 118.811 km
Palakkad (not started)	: 0.0 km / 12.055 km
Roads Having ROW > 5.5 m	: 91 nos
Roads having varying ROW which includes 5.5m width	: 63 nos
Roads having ROW < 5.5m	: 101 nos

NOTE :

*The actual number and length of many roads is found to be varying from the proposed length, during the **ground truthing exercise (GTE)**, as per the data given from LSGD. So the total

can only be finalised after the GTE is completed.

** 3 roads is excluded from the initial list given from LSGD after GTE.

1 road is excluded from the initial list given from LSGD after GTE.



REDMI NOTE 5 PRO
MI DUAL CAMERA

ANNEX C

RESETTLEMENT POLICIES AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

The Public Works Department of Kerala had prepared a project specific Resettlement Policy Framework 2012. Subsequent to the enactment Right to Fair Compensation and Transparent Land Acquisition and Resettlement and Rehabilitation (RFCTLAR&R) Act 2013, the Kerala State Roads Project II, implemented its provisions to compensated and resettlement and rehabilitation affected people.

Lessons from the on-going World Bank's KSTP II project, led the state government to develop state rules under RFCTLAR&R, Act 2013, to facilitate negotiated purchase of assets (2015) with enhanced package provided under the State level Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy, 2017.

For the Restructured project, the GoK has updated the Entitlement matrix to align with the RFCTLAR&R, state rules including the R&R Policy, 2017.

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

The RFCTLARR Act, 2013, provides for a transparent process and just and fair compensation to the affected families whose land is acquired or proposed to be acquired or are affected by such acquisition and provides for rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families.

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

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

LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK OF KERALA

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

The Kerala Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules 2015

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

Direct Purchase of land (Kerala Government Order 2015)

In order to expedite and simplify the procedures of land acquisition for public purpose, Government of Kerala has passed Government Order Go(Ms) No. 485/2015/RD dated 23/09/2015 for land acquisition for public purpose. The objective states that the Government aims to ensure the following relief to the land losers through this policy.

- a. The land losers are provided with just and reasonable compensation for land acquired, relieving them from the burden of approaching judicial forums for enhancement of compensation.
- b. Rehabilitation & Resettlement policy as provided in the Act along with additional packages including employment/ stake holdings in eligible cases according to the nature of the project.
- c. Disbursement of compensation before taking possession of land and ensuring Rehabilitation and Resettlement packages including infrastructural amenities as provided in the third schedule of the Act within 18 months of the date of publication of DD.
- d. Transparency in procedures and less negative impact ensuring the land losers that their socio-economic status does not fall below what it was before the acquisition.

The GO specifies that "The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 has been enacted with the objective of ensuring just and fair compensation and rehabilitation for the affected families due to compulsory acquisition of land for public purpose. This Act came into force w.e.f. 01/01 / 2014. The State Government as per G.O. read above has approved Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Kerala) Rules, 2015.

Section 108 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 provides for framing a state law/ policy which provides higher compensation than that calculated under this Act for the acquisition of land so that the affected person or his family or member of his family can opt to avail such a higher compensation under such state policy.

Therefore, in order to speed up and simplify the procedures of land acquisition for public purpose, Government are now pleased to approve a state policy for compensation in land acquisition as appended to this order. The important objective of this policy is to conduct negotiations with the land owners and reach consensus on compensation and rehabilitation by the District Level Fair compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement committee (DLFC) and approval of the same by the State Level Empowered Committee (SLEC)”

State Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy, 2017.

The GO(Ms) No. 448/2017/RD, dated 29/12/2017 states that the Government of Kerala recognises the need to provide additional assistance to what is provided in the 2nd schedule of RFCTLAR&R Act 2013. It states that the R&R Policy is applicable all land acquisition in the State and by Direct/Negotiated purchase.

Table No 1: Comparative Analysis of World Bank OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement and RFCTLARR Act, 2013

Topics/Issues/Areas	World Bank OP4.12	RFCTLAR&R 2013
Application of LA	Applies to all components of the project that result in involuntary resettlement, regardless of the source of financing.	Section 2 Applicable to projects where government acquires land for its own use, hold and control, including PSU and for public purpose; for PPP where ownership of land continues to vest with govt. private companies where 80% of land owners have given consent or 70% in case of PPP. Comment: Aligned with Bank’s requirements on initiation of consultation with community at inception stage
Principle of avoidance	Involuntary resettlement displacement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project design.	Alternatives to be considered as Act in chapter II, Section # 4 (d) says "extent of land proposed for acquisition is the absolute bare minimum needed for the project; and (e) says land acquisition at an alternate place has been considered and found not feasible. Comment: Aligns with Bank’s requirements to minimise impacts
Linkages with other projects		No such provision Act mentions avoidance of multiple displacements due to acquisition under the Act. Some of the R&R Provisions could also be linked to other development projects to integrate for relocation and livelihood options. Comments: In case land is required for associated projects, then the provisions of the Act will be applicable.
Application of R&R	Same as above	In addition to the above, Section 2(3) land purchased by private company as prescribed by Govt. or when part acquired by govt. The Act has detailed processes and provisions for R&R. Under the Act, the process of R&R would start at the time of the R&R Census and ends with the Award of R&R duly overseen by the Commissioner for R&R and the Committees where relevant. All provisions related to R&R are mandatory and have to be formally awarded in the course of the Acquisition procedure. No possession can be taken of land acquired unless R&R provisions are complied with. Comment: Irrespective of the acquisition of land under any other law, the R&R will be extended to the affected under the Act.
Affected area	Involuntary take of land resulting in loss of shelter, loss of assets or access to assets, loss of income sources or means of livelihood	Section3(b): Area notified for acquisition’
Family		Section 3(m) includes person, his and her spouse, minor children, minor brothers and sisters dependent.

Topics/Issues/Areas	World Bank OP4.12	RFCTLAR&R 2013
		Widows, divorcees, abandoned women will be considered as separate family. Comment: It aligns with Bank's requirement on the definition of family as the unit for entitlement
Affected family for eligibility	All adversely affected people whether have formal legal rights or do not have formal legal rights on land	Section 3 (a): whose land and other immovable property acquired. (b)&(e): Family residing in affected area such as labourers, tenants, dependent on forest and water bodies, etc whose primary source of livelihood is affected due to acquisition (c) Scheduled tribes and other forest dwellers whose rights recognized under the Forest Dwellers Act 2006. (f) Family assigned land by state or central government under any schemes (g) Family residing on any land in urban area that will be acquired or primary source of livelihood affected by acquisition. Comment: It aligns with Bank's requirement to extent support to all those dependent on the land acquired
Cut-Off date	Date established by the borrower and acceptable to the Bank. In practice it is the date of census.	Section 3 c (ii), (iv) (vi): Families residing for preceding 3 yrs or more prior to "acquisition of land". Comment: Bank recognises the census as the cut-off date for enumerating the affected. For the project, the cut-off date is the census.
Non-application of Chapter II	Stand-alone SIA for all Investments	Section 6(2): Irrigation projects where EIA is required under other laws, provisions of SIA not applicable. SIA may be exempted by Government in case of urgency provisions Comment: The provision of exemption is only in case of emergency such as for defence purposes.
Consultation – Phase I during preparation	Consultation a continuous process during planning and implementation	Section 4(1) date issued for <i>first consultation</i> with PRIs, Urban local bodies, Municipalities, etc to carry out SIA. Section 5: Public hearing of SIA in affected area. Provide adequate publicity of date and time. Comment: The consultation is mandatory during the SIA, and after disclosure of draft management plan which aligns with Bank's requirement
Time duration to prepare SIA and SIMP	Draft Social Assessment, Resettlement Action Plan and or Social Management Framework	Section 4 (2): within six months from the date of its commencement. Comment: It aligns with Bank's requirement with the Act stipulating the maximum time limit for the SIA to be completed
Disclosure – Stage I	To be disclosed before appraisal and 120 days before board date.	Section 6(1): Translated in local language available in PRI institutions and local urban government bodies; district administrative offices and websites of concerned government agency. Comment: It aligns with Bank's requirement to disclose document in local language and culturally appropriate at all public places
Formation of Expert Group to appraise SIA and SIMP	Appraised by Bank staff	Section 7(1): Constitute a multi-disciplinary Expert Group include members of decentralized govt. Institutes (PRIs, ULBs). Comment: A third party review of the SIA and SMP is carried out
Time stipulated for Group to submit its report	Before the decision meeting for appraisal	Section 7(4): Submit its report <i>within two months from the date of its constitution</i>

Topics/Issues/Areas	World Bank OP4.12	RFCTLAR&R 2013
Scope of work of the Expert group	Social Assessment, resettlement action Plan reviewed and appraised by Bank staff and approved by Regional safeguard advisor	Section 7 (4) (a&b): assess whether it serves any public purpose or not; if social costs outweigh potential benefits then should be abandoned; Section 7 (5) (a&b): if serves public purpose, then it has considered minimum land acquisition, and alternate options to minimize displacement; potential benefits outweigh social costs. Comment: It aligns with Bank's requirement to minimise impacts, assess alternative and include the cost of SMP in the project cost.
Consultation – Phase II during appraisal	In practice consultation workshops are organized in project affected areas at district and state level.	Section 2 (2): Prior consent of 80% and 70% of land owners in PPP and where private company has approached the govt. to acquire balance land has been obtained Comment: Special provision to hold consultation in case of PPP project is mandatory prior to initiation of SIA.
Disclosure – Stage II	Information dissemination through the planning and implementation	Section 7 (6): recommendations of expert group under 7(4&5) to be made public in local language in district and block administrative office and PRIs Comment: Aligns with Bank's requirement to ensure that the stakeholders provide feedback on the draft report
Minimize impact on multi-crop land	Select feasible design that has minimal adverse impact.	Section 10: In case irrigated multi-crop land is to be acquired under exceptional circumstances, the area to be acquired cannot exceed aggregate of land of all projects in district or state. The area to be acquired cannot exceed the total net sown area of the district or state. Wasteland equivalent to twice the area acquired will be developed. Comment: Aligns with Bank's requirement to ensure that the impact is minimal
Information dissemination of preliminary notice	Continuous part of the preparation and participation	Section 11 (1), (2) & (3): Notice published in local language and meetings called of gram sabahs, municipalities to provide full information about the purpose of the project, summary of SIA and particulars of administrator appointed for R&R' summary of R&R scheme. Comment: Aligns with Bank's requirement for continuation engagement with the affected people
Updating land records	To be part of RAP	Section 11 (5): Once established that the land is required for public purpose, accordingly notice to be issued under section 19 following which land records to be updated within two months. Comment: Aligns with Bank's requirement to identify the all interested parties which is possible to be established after the land records are updated
Census and preparation of R&R schemes	To be part of RAP	Section 16 (1) (2): carry out census of affected people and their assets to be affected, livelihood loss and common property to be affected; R&R scheme including time line for implementation. Comment: Aligns with Bank's requirement to enumerate all affected and extent of loss for compensation and R&R.
Information dissemination and Public hearing - Stage III	Consultation throughout the process is mandatory	Section 16(4)&(5): mandatory to disseminate information on R&R scheme including resettlement area and organize public hearing on the Draft R&R scheme in each Gram Sabha, Municipality and consultations in Scheduled area as required under PESA. Comment: Aligns with Bank's requirement to hold specific consultations with the Scheduled Tribe.
Approval of R&R Scheme		Section 17 & 18: Draft R&R Scheme to be finalized after addressing objections raised during public hearing and approved. Comment: Aligns with Bank's requirement on consultation to

Topics/Issues/Areas	World Bank OP4.12	RFCTLAR&R 2013
		<i>address any objections that may be raised at different stages of acquisition</i>
Final declaration of R&R Scheme	Approved RAP including budgetary provisions to implement it	Section 19 (2): Only after the requiring body has deposited the money will the govt. issue the notice along with 19(1) . Comment: Aligns with Bank's requirement to ensure that resources are allocated for compensation and R&R cost.
Time period stipulated.	Included in RAP – Time line synchronized with Government's procedures or adopts innovative methods to reduce the time which is based operated on the principles of participation and transparency.	Section 19 (2): the entire process to update land records, disseminate information, preliminary survey, census, hearing of objections, preparation of R&R schemes and approval, deposit of money must complete within 12 months from the date on which section 11, the preliminary notice issued. Section 19 (7): If the final declaration not made within 12 months of section 11 (1), the process will lapse, except under special circumstances. Comment: Aligns with Bank's requirement to prepare the SMP, hold consultation and declare the award and within a stipulated timeframe
Preparation of land acquisition plans	Included in RAP.	Section 20: Land marked, measured for preparation of acquisition plans. Comment: Aligns with Bank's requirement to include the acquisition plans in the SMP/RAP
Hearing of claims		Section 21(1) (2): Notices issued indicating govt's intension to take possession of land, and claims on compensation and R&R can be made not less than one month and not more than six month from the date of issue of section 21(1). Comment: Aligns with Bank's requirement to extend the compensation and R&R package to all affected
Time period stipulated for declaring the award		Section 25: It is required to announce the award within 12 months of issue of Section19 (final declaration to acquire land, approved R&R scheme) after completing land acquisition plans, hearing of objection, settling individual claims for declaration of the award. If award not made within the stipulated time, the entire proceedings will lapse. Comment: By stipulating a time frame for declaring awards is critical for completing the entire process of LAR&R prior to handing over encumbrance free stretch for civil works.
LA Act 1984 deem to lapse and RFCTLAR&R is applicable		Section 24: where award is not declared under section 11, or where made five years ago but land not taken in possession or where award declared but money not deposited in the account of majority of beneficiary. Comment: Aligns with Bank's requirement to avoid acquisition of land which is not required.
Methodology for determining market value for land	Full replacement Cost	Section 26 and First Schedule: Recognizes 3 methods and whichever is higher will be considered which will be multiplied by a factor given in Schedule First; compensation given earlier will not be considered; if rates not available floor price can be set; steps to be taken to update the market value. Comment: Aligns with Bank's requirement to pay full replacement cost
Valuation of structures	Full replacement Cost	Section 29 (1) without deducting the depreciated value. Comment: Aligns with Bank's requirement to pay full replacement cost for structures
Solatium and Interest		Section 30(1) 100% of the compensation amount Section 30(3): 12% per annum on the market rate from the date of notification of SIA to the date of ward or land taken over. Comment: Aligns with Bank's requirement to provide additional support in case of acquisition

Topics/Issues/Areas	World Bank OP4.12	RFCTLAR&R 2013
R&R Award	Total cost included in RAP to resettle and rehabilitate the affected persons and assist in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher	Section 31, Second Schedule: A family as a unit will receive R&R grant over and above the compensation and those who are not entitled to compensation. Second Schedule: Homeless entitled to constructed house, land for land in irrigation projects in lieu of compensation, in case of acquisition for urbanization 20% of developed land reserved for owners at a prices equal to compensation' jobs or onetime payment or annuity for 20 years' subsistence grant, transportation, land and house registered on joint name husband and wife, etc Comment: Aligns with Bank's requirement to provide assistance to improve the livelihood of the affected and providing shelter to the homeless.
Transparency		Section 37(1): Information of each individual family including loss, compensation awarded, etc will be available on the website. Comment: The mandatory provision of disclosure of draft SIA/SMP for consultation and the final list fo affected, their losses meets the requirements of the Bank to ensure transparency
Possession of Land	Taking of land and related assets may take place only after compensation has been paid and, where applicable, resettlement sites and moving allowances have been provided to the displaced persons.	Section 38(1): Land will be taken over by the government within three months of compensation and 6 months of R&R benefits disbursed; infrastructure facilities at resettlement sites will be completed within 18 months from the date of award made under section 30 for compensation; in case of irrigation and hydel projects R&R completed six months prior to submergence. Comment: Aligns with Bank's requirement to provide all basic facilities at relocation site
Multiple displacement		Section 39: Additional compensation equivalent to compensation determined will be paid to displaced
Acquisition for emergency purpose	Not permeable in bank funded projects	Section 40 (5): 75% additional compensation will be paid over and above the compensation amount
Prior consent before acquisition and alienation	Mandatory to carry out Free, Prior, Informed Consultation with Indigenous people.	Section 41(3) Mandatory to get consent from Gram Sabha, Panchayat, Autonomous Councils in Scheduled areas Comment: Aligns with Bank's requirement on FPIC
Development plans for SC and ST	Indigenous Peoples' Development plan required along with RAP. Land for land for is an option across all sectors.	Section 41: Separate development plans to be prepared, settle land rights before acquisition; provision of for alternate fuel fodder, non-timber produce on forest land to be developed within 5 years; 1/3 rd compensation amount to be paid as first instalment and rest at the time of taking possession; ST to be resettled within Scheduled area; land free of cost for community purpose; land alienation will be null and void and ST and SC considered for R&R benefits; fishing rights restored in irrigation and hydle projects; if wish to settle outside the district additional benefits to be provided in monetary terms; all rights enjoyed under other laws will continue. Second Schedule: additional provisions for SC&ST for land for land in irrigation projects, additional sum over and above the subsistence grant Comment: Aligns with Bank's requirement to develop separate plans for the Scheduled Tribe
Institutional arrangement	Institutional arrangement must be agreed upon and included in RAP, IPDP.	Section 43-45: Appointment of administrator, R&R Commissioner, when more than 100 acres of land is to be acquired, R&R Committee will be formed at project level, social audit to be carried out by Gram Sabha and Municipalities. Comment: Aligns with bank's requirement and stipulates the entire Institutional mechanism for LAR&R.

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

DEFINITIONS AND ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR VARIOUS CATEGORIES OF DISPLACED PERSONS

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

Administrator	An officer appointed for the purpose of rehabilitation and resettlement of affected families under sub-section 1 of section 43 of the RFCTLARR Act 2013
Affected Area	Such area as may be notified by the Appropriate Government for the purposes of land acquisition
Affected Family	Includes: A family whose land or other immovable property has been acquired; A family which does not own any land but a member or members of such family may be agricultural labourers, tenants including any form of tenancy or holding of usufruct right, share-croppers or artisans who may be working in the affected area for three years prior to the acquisition of the land, whose primary source of livelihood stand affected by the acquisition of land' The Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have lost any of their forest rights recognized under the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights)Act, 2006 due to acquisition of land; Family whose primary source of livelihood for three years prior to the acquisition of the land is dependent on forests or water bodies and includes gatherers of forest produce, hunters, fisher folk and boatmen and such livelihood is affected due to acquisition of land; A member of the family who has been assigned land by the State Government or the Central Government under any of its schemes and such land is under acquisition; A family residing on any land in the urban areas for preceding three years or more prior to the acquisition of the land or whose primary source of livelihood or three years prior to the acquisition of the land is affected by the acquisition of such land.

Appropriate Government	Means: In relation to acquisition of land situated within the territory of a State, the State Government; In relation to acquisition of land for public purpose in more than one State, the Central Government, in consultation with the concerned State Governments or Union territories; Provided that in respect of a public purpose in a District for an area not exceeding such as may be notified by the Appropriate Government, the Collector of such District shall be deemed to be the Appropriate Government
Collector	Means the Collector of a revenue district, and includes Deputy Commissioner And any officer specially designated by the Appropriate Government to perform the function of a Collector under the RFCTLARRA 2013
Commissioner	Means the Commissioner for Rehabilitation and Resettlement appointed under sub-section (1) of section 44 of the RFCTLARRA 2013
Cost of Acquisition	Includes: Amount of compensation which includes solatium, any enhanced compensation ordered by the Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority or the Court and interest payable thereon and any other amount determined as payable to the affected families by such Authority or Court; Demurrage to be paid for damages caused to the land and standing crops in the process of acquisition Cost of acquisition of land and building for settlement of displaced or adversely affected families; Cost of development of infrastructure and amenities at the resettlement areas; Cost of rehabilitation and resettlement as determined in accordance with the provisions of the RFCTLARR Act 2013 Administrative cost for (a) acquisition of land, including both in the project site and out of the project area lands, not exceeding such percentage of the cost of compensation as may be specified by the Appropriate Government; and (b) rehabilitation and resettlement of owners of the land and other affected families whose land has been acquired or proposed to be acquired or other families affected by such acquisition; Cost of undertaking Social Impact Assessment Study
Displaced Family	Means any family, who on account of acquisition of land has to be relocated and resettled from an affected area to the resettlement area
Family	Includes a person, his or her spouse, minor children, minor brothers and minor sisters depended on him: provided that widows, divorces and women deserted by families shall be considered separate families
Holding of Land	Means the total land held by a person as an owner, occupant or tenant or Otherwise
Land	Includes benefits to arise out of land, and things attached to the ear or permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth
Landless	Means such persons or class of persons who may be: Considered or specified as such under any State law for the time being in force; or In a case of landless not being specified as above, as may be specified by the Appropriate Government
Land Owner	Includes any person: Whose name is recorded as the owner of the land or building or part thereof, in the records of the authority concerned; or Any person who is granted forest rights under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 or under any other law for the time being in force; or Who is entitled to be granted Patta rights on the land under any law of the State including assigned lands; or

	Any person who has been declared as such by an order of the court or Authority
Marginal Farmer	means a cultivator with an un-irrigated land holding up to one hectare or irrigated land holding up to one-half hectare;
Small Farmer	means a cultivator with an un-irrigated land holding up to two hectares or with an irrigated land holding up to one hectare, but more than the holding of a marginal farmer.
Local Authority	Includes a town planning authority (by whatever name called) set up under any law for the time being in force, a Panchayat as defined in article 243 and a Municipality as defined in article 243P of the Constitution
Market Value	Means the value of land determined in accordance with section 26 of the RFCTLARRA 2013
Person Interested	Means: All persons claiming an interest in compensation to be made on account of the acquisition of land under the RFCTLARRA 2013 The Scheduled Tribe and other traditional forest dwellers, who have lost any forest rights recognized under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006; A person interested in an easement affecting the land; Persons having tenancy rights under the relevant State laws including share-croppers by whatever name they may be called; and Any person whose primary source of livelihood is likely to be adversely affected;
Person Interested	Means: All persons claiming an interest in compensation to be made on account of the acquisition of land under the RFCTLARRA 2013 The Scheduled Tribe and other traditional forest dwellers, who have lost any forest rights recognized under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006; A person interested in an easement affecting the land; Persons having tenancy rights under the relevant State laws including share-croppers by whatever name they may be called; and Any person whose primary source of livelihood is likely to be adversely affected;
Resettlement Area	Means an area where the affected families who have been displaced as a result of land acquisition are resettled by the Appropriate Government
Scheduled Areas	Means the Scheduled Areas as defined in section 2 of the Provision of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996.
Vulnerable Persons	Persons who are physically challenged, widows, persons above sixty years of age, below-poverty line households and woman-headed household.

ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

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

- (i) those who have formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part;
- (ii) those who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part and have no formal legal rights to such land, but who have claims to such

lands that are recognized or recognizable under national/state laws; and

- (iii) those who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part and have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land.

Cut-off Date: For titleholders, the date of SIA notification [Sec 4(2)] of intended acquisition as per the provisions of RFCTLARR Act will be treated as the cut-off date, and for non-titleholders the start date of project census survey for the subproject will be the cut-off date. There will be adequate notification of cut-off date and measures will be taken to prevent encroachments/squatting after the cut-off date is established.

Non-title holders who settle in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. They however will be given sufficient advance notice (60 days) to vacate the premises and dismantle affected structures prior to project implementation. The project will recognize both licensed and non-licensed vendors, and titled and non-titled households.

The displaced persons will be entitled to the following six types of compensation and assistance packages:

- (i) Compensation for the loss of land, crops/ trees at their replacement cost;
- (ii) Compensation for structures (residential/ commercial) and other immovable assets at their replacement cost;
- (iii) Assistance in lieu of the loss of business/ wage income and income restoration assistance;
- (iv) Alternate housing or cash in lieu of house to physically displaces households not having any house site;
- (v) Assistance for shifting and provision for the relocation site (if required),and
- (vi) Rebuilding and/ or restoration of community resources/facilities.

An Entitlement Matrix has been developed, that summarizes the types of losses and the corresponding nature and scope of entitlements; and is in compliance with National/State Laws and World Bank safeguards policies. The following entitlement matrix presents the entitlements corresponding to the tenure of the displaced persons and the same has been approved⁶ and endorsed by Government of Kerala.

Entitlement Matrix

Sl. No.	Impact Category	Entitlements	Implementation Guidelines
PART I. TITLE HOLDERS - Compensation for Loss of Private Property			
1	Loss of Land (agricultural, homestead, commercial or otherwise)	1.1 Compensation for land at Replacement Cost or Land for land, where feasible.	Land will be acquired by the competent authority in accordance with the provisions of RFCTLARR Act, 2013. Replacement cost for land will be, higher of (i) market value as per Indian Stamp Act, 1899 for the registration of sale deed or agreements to sell, in the area where land is situated; or (ii) average sale price for similar type of land, situated in the nearest village or nearest vicinity area, ascertained from the highest 50% of sale deeds of the preceding 3 years; or (iii) consented amount paid for PPPs or private companies. Plus 100% solatium and 12% interest from date of notification to award. The multiplier factor adopted by GoK for land in rural area, based on the distance from urban area to the affected area, will be applied. In case of severance of land, house, manufactory or other building, as per Section 94 (1), the whole land and/or structure shall be acquired, if the owner so desires.
2	Loss of Structure (house, shop, building or immovable)	2.1 Compensation at replacement cost	The market value of structures and other immovable properties will be determined by PWD on the basis

Sl. No.	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
	property or assets attached to the land)			of relevant PWD Schedule of Rates (SR) as on date without depreciation. Plus 100% solatium For partly affected structures, the PAP will have the option of claiming compensation for the entire structure, if the remaining portion is unviable.
PART II. REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT – Both Land Owners and Families Whose livelihoods are Primarily Dependent on Land Acquired				
3	Loss of Land	3.1	Employment to at least one member per affected family in the project or arrange for a job in such other project as may be required after providing suitable training and skill development in the required field and at a rate not lower than the minimum wages provided for in any other law for the time being in force. or One-time payment of Rs. 5,00,000/- for each affected household or Annuity policy that shall pay not less than Rs. 3000/- per month for 20 years with appropriate indexation to CPIAL	
		3.2	subsistence allowance of Rs. 5,000/- per month for a period of one year from the date of award for those who are displaced.	
		3.3	Transportation assistance of Rs. 50,000/- for affected households who require to relocate due to the project	
		3.4	One-time assistance of Rs.50,000/- to all those who lose a cattle shed	

Sl. No.	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
		3.5	One-time Resettlement Allowance of Rs. 50,000/- for affected household who have to relocate	
		3.6	Additional one-time assistance of Rs. 50,000/- for scheduled caste and scheduled tribe families who are displaced from scheduled areas and who require to relocate due to the project	
4	Loss of Residence	4.1	An alternative house for those who have to relocate, as per IAY specifications in rural areas and a constructed house/flat of minimum 50 sq. m. in urban areas or cash in lieu of house if opted (the cash in lieu of house will be Rs.300,000/-). for those who do not have any homestead land and who have been residing in the affected area continuously for a minimum period of 3-years.	An alternative house for those who have to relocate, as per IAY specifications in rural areas and a constructed house / flat of minimum 50 sq. m. in urban areas or cash in lieu of house if opted (the cash in lieu of house will be Rs.1,48,000/- in line with GoI IAY standards in rural areas and Rs.1,50,000 in case of urban areas). It will be registered on joint title (man and women) The benefits listed above shall also be extended to any affected family which is without homestead land and which has been residing in the area continuously for a period of not less than three years preceding the date of notification of the affected area and which has been involuntarily displaces from such area.
		4.2	Employment to at least one member per affected family in the project or arrange for a job in such other project as may be required after providing suitable training and skill development in the required field and at a rate not lower than the minimum wages provided for in any other law for the time being in force. or One-time payment of Rs. 5,00,000/- for each affected household or Annuity policy that shall pay Rs. 2000/- per month for 20 years with appropriate indexation to CPIAL	Preference will be given to women
		4.3	Monthly subsistence allowance of Rs. 5,000/- per month for a period of one year to affected households who require to relocate due to the project	
		4.4	Transportation assistance of Rs. 50,000/- for affected households who require to relocate due to the	

Sl. No.	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
			project	
		4.5	One-time assistance of Rs. 25,000/- to all those who lose a cattle shed	
		4.7	One-time Resettlement Allowance of Rs. 50,000/- for affected household who have to relocate	
		4.8	Additional one-time assistance of Rs. 50,000/- to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe families who are displaced from scheduled areas and who require to relocate due to the project	
		4.9	Right to salvage affected materials	
5	Loss of shop / trade / commercial structure	5.1	Employment to at least one member per affected family in the project or arrange for a job in such other project as may be required after providing suitable training and skill development in the required field and at a rate not lower than the minimum wages provided for in any other law for the time being in force. or One-time payment of Rs.5,00,000/- for each affected household or Annuity policy that shall pay Rs. 2000/- per month for 20 years with appropriate indexation to CPIAL	Preference will be given to women
		5.2	Monthly subsistence allowance of Rs. 5,000/-per month for a period of one year to affected households who require to relocate due to the project	
		5.3	Transportation assistance of Rs. 50,000/-for affected households who require to relocate due to the project	
		5.4	One time assistance of Rs. 50,000/- for each affected family of an artisan or self-employed or small trader and who has to relocate	
		5.5	One time Resettlement Allowance of Rs.50,000/- for affected household who have to relocate	
		5.6	Additional onetime assistance of Rs.50,000/- to scheduled caste and	

Sl. No.	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
			scheduled tribe families who are displaced from scheduled areas and who require to relocate due to the project	
		5.7	Right to salvage affected materials	
	Employees in commercial establishment	5.8	One time allowance of Rs 6000 for six months for loss of livelihood	
PART III. IMPACT ON TENANTS				
	Commercial	6.1	One time assistance for Rs 200,000	One adult women member of the affected household, whose livelihood is affected, will be entitled for skill development.
	Residential	6.1.1	One time shifting allowance Rs 30,000.	One adult women member of the affected household, whose livelihood is affected, will be entitled for skill development.
PART IV. IMPACT TO SQUATTERS AND ENCROACHERS – Those in the Right of Way or living on Perambok land				
6	Impact to Squatters/encroachers	7.1	Compensation for structure without depreciation	Only those directly affected squatters who live there will be eligible for all assistance. Structure owners in RoW / Government lands who do not live there and have rented out the structure will be provided compensation for structure and no other assistance will be provided to them. The occupier (squatter-tenant) will be eligible for other assistances
		7.1.1	An alternative house for those who have to relocate, as per IAY specifications in rural areas and a constructed house/flat of minimum 50 sq. m. in urban areas or cash in lieu of house if opted (the cash in lieu of house will be Rs.300,000/-). for those who do not have any homestead land and who have been residing in the affected area continuously for a minimum period of 3-years.	
		7.1.2	Right to salvage the affected materials	
		7.1.3	Rs 5000 per month for six month.	
		7.2	Loss of Shop	Only those directly affected squatters/encroachers who do business there will be eligible for all assistance. Structure owners in ROW / Government land.
		7.2.1	Compensation at scheduled rates without depreciation for structure with 1-month notice to demolish affected structure	
		7.2.2	Right to salvage the affected materials	
		7.2.3	Rs 5000 per month for six month.	
		7.3	Kiosks / Street Vendors	The PIU and the implementation support NGO / agency will consult such PAPs and assess the requirement of subsistence allowance and rehabilitation grant
		7.3.1	1-month advance notice to relocate to nearby place for continuance of economic activity	
		7.3.2	For temporary loss of livelihood during construction period, a monthly subsistence allowance of Rs. 3,000/- will be paid for the duration of disruption to livelihood, but not exceeding 3-months	

Sl. No.	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
		7.4 7.4.1	Cultivation 2-month notice to harvest standing crops or market value of compensation for standing crops	
7	Impact to Encroachers	7.5 7.5.1	Cultivation 2-month notice to harvest standing crops or market value of compensation for standing crops, if notice is not given	Market value for the loss of standing crops will be decided by the PIU, PWD in consultation with the Agriculture or Horticulture Department
PART V. IMPACT TO VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS				
8	Vulnerable Households	8.1	One-time assistance of Rs. 25,000/- to DHs who have to relocate	One adult member of the affected household, whose livelihood is affected, will be entitled for skill development. The PIU with support from the NGO will identify the number of eligible vulnerable displaced persons during joint verification and updating of the RAP and will conduct training need assessment in consultations with the PAPs so as to develop appropriate training programmes suitable to the PAP's skill and the region. Suitable trainers or local resources will be identified by PIU and NGO In consultation with local training institutes
PART VI. IMPACT DURING CIVIL WORKS				
9	Impact to structure /access to assets/ assets / tree / crops	9.1	The contractor is liable to pay damages to assets / trees / crops in private / public land, caused due to civil works Contractor has to restore access to structures	The PIU will ensure compliance
10	Use of Private Land	10.1	The contractor should obtain prior written consent from the land owner and pay mutually agreed rental for use of private land for storage of material or movement of vehicles and machinery or diversion of traffic during civil works	
PART VII. COMMON PROPERTY RESOURCES				
11	Impact to common property resources such as places of worship, community buildings, schools, etc.	11.1	Relocation or restoration, if feasible, actual cost upto maximum of Rs 100,000 for relocation of place of worship, relocation of all community assets by the contractor	
12	Utilities such as water supply, electricity, etc.	12.1	Will be relocated and services restored prior to commencement of civil works.	The PIU will ensure that utilities are relocated prior to commencement of civil works in that stretch of the road corridor in accordance with the civil works schedule.
PART VII. UNFORESEEN IMPACTS				
Unforeseen impacts encountered during implementation will be addressed in accordance with the principles of RFCTLAR 2013 / World Bank Safeguards Policies.				

3.1 FRAMEWORK FOR LAND ACQUISITION AND OTHER IMMOVABLE ASSETS (RFCTLARR 2013 AND DIRECT PURCHASE)

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

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

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

- **Requisition of Land by PWD**

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

- **Appointment of “Administrator” for R&R**

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

- **Notification, Declaration and Preparation of Award**

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

- **Method of Valuation of Project Affected Areas**

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

- **Valuation of Land** – Land will be acquired in accordance with provisions of Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 and while determining the compensation for land, the competent authority will be guided by the provisions of Sec 26, Sec 27, Sec 28, Sec 29 and Sec 30 of RFCTLARR Act, 2013. The compensation includes the multiplying factor⁷ of 1.25-1.75 times on the land value being higher of the guideline value or average of higher 50% of sale dead rates for last 3 years or any rates consented for PPP or private projects. In addition 100% solatium for involuntary acquisition of land will be added. If the residual land, remaining after acquisition, is unviable, the owner of such land/property will have the right to seek acquisition of his entire contiguous holding/property.
- **Valuation of Structure** - The replacement value of houses, buildings and other immovable properties will be determined on the basis of latest PWD Schedule of Rates (SoR) as on date without depreciation and 100% solatium will be added to the structure compensation. While considering the PWD SoR rate, PIU will ensure that it uses the latest SoR for the residential and commercial structures in the urban and rural areas of the region. Wherever the SoR for current financial year is not available, the PIU will update the SoR to current prices based on approved previous year escalations. Compensation for properties belonging to the community or common places of worship will be provided to enable construction of the same at new places through the local self- governing bodies like Village Panchayat/Village council in accordance with the modalities determined by such bodies to ensure correct use of the amount of compensation. Further, all compensation and assistance will be paid to PAPs at least 1 month prior to displacement or dispossession of assets.
- **Valuation of trees**
Compensation for trees will be based on their market value. Loss of timber bearing trees will be compensated at their replacement cost and compensation for the loss of crops, fruit bearing trees will be decided by the PIU in consultation with the Departments of Forest or Agriculture or Horticulture as the case may be. The valuation of fruit bearing trees will take into account the productive age of such trees. In line with the provision of

RFCTLARR Act 2013, 100% solatium will be added to the assessed value of the trees. Prior to taking possession of the land or properties, the compensation will be fully paid and PAPs will have the opportunity to harvest crops/trees within 1-month from the date of payment of compensation.

Even after payment of compensation, PAPs would be allowed to take away the materials salvaged from their dismantled houses and shops and no charges will be levied upon them for the same. A notice to that effect will be issued intimating that PAPs can take away the materials so salvaged within 15 days of their demolition; otherwise, the same will be disposed by the project authority without giving any further notice. Trees standing on the land owned by the government will be disposed of through prevailing practice by the concerned Revenue Department/ Forest Department.

- **Disbursement process**

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

3.1.2 **Direct Purchase of land**

Under Section 108 of the Act, the Government of Kerala has also issued the Government Order which provides for the option of Direct Purchase. The details are given below:

In order to speed up and simplify the procedures of land acquisition for public purpose, Government of Kerala issued the GO, 2015 to facilitate negotiated settlement. Under this order, to negotiation with the land owners and reach consensus on compensation and rehabilitation by the District Collector.

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

- Project to identify land parcels to be purchased and owners during SIA in consultation with the local revenue officials.
 - A committee (The District Level Fair Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Committee) will be set up as per the existing Government Order (GO).
 - The District Collector will verify the title deeds, non-encumbrance certificate, basic tax receipt, building tax receipt, possession certificate and other relevant records of each parcel of land to be acquired.
 - The District Collector will, within 7 days of the preliminary notification under section) 11, send the 'SIA Report and other relevant documents to the District Level Fair Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Committee.
 - The committee shall fix the parameters and shall define criteria for categorization of land as per the local needs to fix land value and the same may be approved by the Committee. The Committee should take utmost care in determining the criteria for categorization. There should not be any ambiguity regarding classification. The authority to change the categorization once approved by the District Level Fair Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Committee shall rest only with the SLEC.
 - After categorization of lands, the base price of land will be as per the process mentioned in RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and taking into consideration the existing market value of the land make negotiation with the land owners and reach consensus with them on the final land value.
 - The Committee will finalize the estimate of a fair and reasonable price of land and compensation along with the Rehabilitation and Resettlement package to be given to the affected person/family.
 - SLEC may consider it on case to case basis.
 - If the District Level Committee is of the view that higher compensation is inevitable in view of the requirement of the project for speedy development, then the Committee headed by the District Collector may recommend up to 10 per cent enhanced compensation to State Level Empowered Committee headed by the Chief Secretary.
 - The SLEC may consider it on case to case basis.
 - On the date fixed as above the Collector shall explain the Policy to the affected family or affected person and give them estimate of the compensation and resettlement and rehabilitation package worked out under the policy.
 - The affected family or affected persons shall thereupon submit their consent to having their claims settled according to such law or policy of the State instead of setting the same under the Act.
- Provided that the affected' families or affected persons who earlier rejected the negotiated settlement may, by a written application to the Collector shall choose the option of the State policy at any time before passing the final award under Section 30 and/or section 31.
- Upon receiving the consent of the affected person or affected family, the Collector shall finalize the conveyance of land in terms of the consent.
 - The Collector, upon receiving the consent, shall cause a Sale Deed in terms of the settlement arrived between himself and the affected family or affected person.
 - The compensation or package received by the affected family or affected person shall not be income tax or any other levy.

- On completion of the conveyance the Collector shall take possession of the land immediately provided that the Collector may, on a written application by the affected family or affected person, accord sanction for extension of asking of possession of the land by a period not exceeding 30 days.

5. Road Map for Social Impact Assessment and preparation of SMP/RAP in accordance with the RFCTLAR&R and OP 4.12.

As mentioned in the above sections, the mitigation plan for each sub-project will prepared by the Social Impact Units following the approval of the analysis of alternative and issuance of Section 4 of the RFCTLAR&R. The Content of the mitigation plan will include the following.

Chapter	Topics and Description
Chapter 1 - Project Description	<p>Project Description</p> <p>Benefits of the Project</p> <p>Public Purpose</p> <p>Adverse Impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overview of Affected persons, displacement, common Properties Scope and Extent of Land Acquisition – bare minimum Analysis of Alternatives – to be done in consultation with technical team Cost Benefit Analysis
Chapter 2 – Methodology	<p>Methodology for Social Impact Assessment and Resettlement Action Plan</p> <p>Objective of SIA</p> <p>Methodology for Census and Socio-Economic Survey – include Cut-Off Date, districts covered, number of villages etc.</p> <p>Methodology for Public Consultation – include information on number of consultations, dates and stakeholders</p>
Chapter 3 - Resettlement Policies and Legal Framework	<p>Relevant Laws and Policies – brief outline of all relevant laws and policies. Ensure that all state-specific rules, regulations, office orders etc. are mentioned</p> <p>World Bank Safeguard Policies – overview of OP/BP 4.12</p> <p>Comparative Analysis of the Right to Fair Compensation in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act (RFCTLARR-2013), and World Bank OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement. Include comparison of relevant state-specific land acquisition law or regulation, if applicable</p> <p>Process of Land Acquisition and Other Immovable Assets – Provide a step-by-step outline of acquisition process along with timelines, responsible authority and statutory deadlines</p>
Chapter 4 – Resettlement Policy Framework	<p>Principles of resettlement, compensation and entitlement</p> <p>Entitlement Matrix</p> <p>Include provisions for titleholders and non-titleholders, loss of land and other assets, loss of structures (residential / commercial / others) common property resources, tenants, squatters, encroachers and vulnerable groups, assistance in case of displacement</p>
Chapter 5 - Socio-Economic Profile and Impact on People and Assets	<p>Introduction</p> <p>Socio-economic profile of the Impacted Area</p> <p>Impact on Assets and Extent of Impact</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impact on Land Impact on Private Structures (residential, commercial, others). Type of construction Impact on Common Property Resources (public, religious, government) Loss of Other Assets (Trees, Crops, Livestock) <p>Impact on People</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Socio-Economic Profile of Project Affected Persons, including social category Project Affected Persons and Project Affected Households (as per category of impact /

	<p><i>type of loss) including extent of loss</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Displaced households</i> - <i>Vulnerable Households</i>
Chapter 6 - Stakeholder Consultations	<p>Stakeholder Consultations - <i>Refer to relevant sections of RFCTLAR&R Act under which consultations were held and attach copies of all notifications and notices required under the Act as annexure (Section 2(2), Rule 13, Section 4(2) proviso 1, Rule 6(8), Section 5 and Rule 7)</i></p> <p>Stakeholders Consultation Analysis Matrix – <i>For each category of consultations, providedetails of location and date of consultations, participants, issues discussed and status of resolution (outcome of issues which emerged during consultations) and photographs of each consultation. This can be in tabular form</i></p> <p>Consultations for Prior Consent (if applicable in case of PPP projects) – <i>All details as above. Add relevant forms indicating consent as annexure</i></p>
Chapter 7 – Livelihoods Restoration Plan	<p>Estimation of livelihoods / income affected – <i>Add figures for affected persons / households based on socio-economic census</i></p> <p>Livelihoods Restoration Plan – <i>Include institutional mechanism, responsibility, budget and Action Plan with timeframe</i></p> <p><i>Refer to relevant provisions of the Entitlement Matrix dealing with livelihoods and ensure consistency</i></p>
Chapter 8 - Social Impact Management Plan	<p>Risks Matrix - <i>Anticipated Impacts, Risks mapped with measures to avoid, mitigate and compensate.</i></p> <p><i>Measures can refer to relevant provisions from the RFCTLAR&R, Entitlement Matrix and other provisions under the project</i></p> <p><i>Include institutional mechanism, responsibility for the measures</i></p>
Chapter 9 – Gender Action Plan	<p>Gender Profile – <i>Include gender profile in project area. Include relevant data from socio-economic survey. Specifically, mention number of women PAPs, women-headed households</i></p> <p>Analysis – <i>Based on primary and secondary data provide analysis of key gender issues in the project area</i></p> <p>Action – <i>Propose recommendations for actions which can be implemented as part of project interventions</i></p> <p>Indicator – <i>Propose measurable indicators to monitor and evaluate</i></p> <p>Action Plan – <i>Include institutional mechanism, responsibility, budget and Action Plan with timeframe</i></p> <p>Gender-Based Violence Risk – <i>Provide context including data on partner/non-partner physical violence against women, Data and/or information on cultural practices vis-à-vis women (early marriage, physical practices); Existing gender country diagnostics/country action plans, Existing services available from GBV Services Providers, information on health centers available and accessible locally and other relevant information from consultations. Include World Bank GBV Risk-Assessment Tool assessment</i></p>
Chapter 10 - Labour Action Plan	<p>Labour Law Compliance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Overview of applicable Labour Laws and Policies</i> - <i>Labour Law Compliance Plan</i> - <i>Institutional matrix for labour law compliance</i> <p>Labour Influx Screening</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Labour Influx screening including preliminary assessment of anticipated labour influx based on bid documents and discussions with contractor, if possible</i>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Labour Influx Management Plan including provision for Site-Specific Labour Influx Management Plan and Code of Conduct; include training and awareness plan for labour</i> - <i>Refer to World Bank Guidance Note</i>
Chapter 11 - Institutional and Implementation Arrangements	<p>Roles and Responsibilities of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Social Safeguards specialist at PIU level (and at field level, as required)</i> - <i>RAP implementation team</i> - <i>Technical Supervision Consultant(s)</i> - <i>Contractor</i> - <i>Labour / Legal Officer (if required)</i>
Chapter 12 - Grievance Redressal Mechanism	<p>Process flow for grievance redressal</p> <p><i>Include implementation mechanism, budget, time-bound resolution, reporting, tracking and escalation of grievances</i></p>
Chapter 13 - Citizens Engagement Plan	<p>Feedback Mechanisms; Plan for Consultations and Information Disclosure</p> <p><i>Include implementation mechanism, budget, time-bound resolution, reporting, tracking and escalation of grievances</i></p>
Chapter 14 - Monitoring and Evaluation	<p>Internal Monitoring</p> <p>External Periodic Evaluation and Concurrent Monitoring</p> <p>Monitoring Indicators</p> <p>Reporting Requirements in MPR / QPR</p>
Chapter 15 - Budget Allocation	<p>Cost Estimate for Citizen Engagement, GRM, Training & Capacity Building, Income Restoration Measures, M&E and hiring of NGO for RAP implementation and other Social Staff.</p> <p>Methods of Calculation of Value of Land</p> <p>Cost of structures</p> <p>Cost of R&R Assistance</p> <p><i>Ensure that budget correlates the socio-economic survey data on PAPs with the Entitlement Matrix</i></p>
Annexures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Form 1- Request for Land Acquisition with supporting documents (Rule 3 & Form 1 Rajasthan LARR Rules, 2016) 2. Document evidencing publicity of public hearing for SIA (Section 5, Rule 7) 3. List of likely to be displaced families; List of infrastructure in the affected area; List of land holdings in the affected area; List of business or in the affected area; List of landless people in the affected area; List of disadvantage groups like Scheduled Cates or Scheduled Tribes, handicapped people in the affected area; List of landless agricultural labours in the affected area; List of prospective youth for employment in the affected area; and Socio-economic and cultural profile of the affected area and the affected families. (Rule 9) 4. Notice by Collector [Rule 18 (1)] 5. Preliminary Enquiry Report of the Committee constituted by the District Collector (Rule 4) 6. List of Notifications and Declarations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Notification issued under Section 4 (2) RFCTLARR and Rule 5 7. Declaration for Prior Consent under Rule 13/ Gram Sabha Resolution

Table 1- Details for Census Survey & Inventory of Assets	
PAH details	ID.no., Chainage (km),Name, Address (village, tehsil/block, district), Phone no, name of police station

PAHs Family details	Name with relationship, sex, age, marital status, education, physical/mental disabilities, Occupation - Primary, Secondary, skills, beneficiary of any other govt schemes
Social Category	SC, ST (community/ name), Other Backward Community (OBC), General; Religion: Hindu/Muslim/Christian/Sikh/Jain/Buddhist and others Women Headed Household
Economic category	BPL; APL
Livestock asset	Category of livestock and number
Asset Usage	Residential, Commercial, Mixed (C+R), Industrial, Petrol Pump, Farm House, Government, Agriculture - Irrigated, un-irrigated; Orchard, Under construction, open land/plot, Plantation, Grazing, Religious, Community Assets, Graveyard and others (specify)
Typology of ownership	Private, Govt., Trust, Temple, community and others
Status of owner of Asset	Title holder (land owner, encroacher) non-title holder (squatter, tenant, leased, sharecropper, kiosk/mobile vendors); Government; Panchayat
Type of Loss	Structure Residential; Residential + Commercial; Commercial, Agriculture land, Orchard, Plantation homestead land; other structure, other (Trees, dug well, tube well, open well, water tap, water tank, hand pump, motor pump, boundary wall, barbed wire fencing, cattle shed, temporary shed, washing place, shrine, temple seating around tree, country stove, bathroom and others)
Extent of Impact	Less than 10% of the total area; between 10-20%; 20-30%; 30-50% and 50% and above of the total area
Construction type of structure affected	Wall (Brick, Mud, Bamboo, cane, Reed), Roof (Thatch, Tin, Asbestos, Tiles, RCC, Other), Floor (Mud, RCC, Tiles, Marble, Stone and others), others
Type of Business (in case of commercial use)	Refreshments, Service Industry, Retails Activity, Other services, Institutional, Industry, Manufacturing and Small Scale and others
Major and Minor impact	1. after acquisition able to continue farming/business in the unaffected land or structure 2. willing to give up the residual land or structure to the project authority against suitable compensation/assistance 3.Plans to possibility to relocate outside the ROW 4. any other suggestions
Relocation options	Employment during project construction or maintenance, alternative shop/residence, training to improve the skill level, private land against land, self-relocation, other (specify)
Agriculture area (only affected crop)	Crop name, cropping pattern in a year (single/double/thrice), yield per acre, farmgate price (Rs/quintal)
House hold expenditure	Category of expenditure (food, education, cloth, local travel, leisure, health, cooking fuel, social functions, vehicle maintenance, out station travel) per month and annually

Debts	Category of depts. (Crop/Agri loan, loan on assets, jewel loan, loan on vehicle, loan on education and personal loan) in rupees per month/annually
House hold items	TV, refrigerator, two-wheeler, four-wheeler, telephone/mobile phone, food processor/mixer/grinder, computer/laptop, air conditioner, air cooler, microwave oven, others
House hold facilities	Electricity connection, water connection, gas pipeline/cylinder and others
Photo of Assets affected	All assets in the affected area

Table 2- Steps to taken for Consultations and Public Hearing

Consultations with Affected Households for Prior Consent [Section 2(2) RFCTLARR and Rule 13]

Duty of Collector

- Necessary steps taken by Collector to resolve standing issues for updating land records, title and other revenue records in affected areas to identify names of landowners for prior consent
- Special drive for updation completed within 2 months as per **RFCTLARR**
- List of affected landowners whose consent is required made available in affected areas in the form of posters, handouts and displays in conspicuous place in affected areas at least 15 days before meeting

Consent of Gram Sabha

- Meeting of Gram Sabha convened by District Collector
- Notice for call of meeting of Gram Sabha issued as per format in Form No. 6
- Venue date and time of meeting notified three weeks in advance
- Public awareness campaign done to ensure maximum attendance in meeting
- Elected representatives of Gram Panchayat / Municipality/Municipal Corporation Wards notified of date, time and venue of meeting
- Members of SIA team present at the meeting
- At least one-third of the total women members of the Gram Sabha notified of the meeting at least three weeks prior to the date of the meeting
- Printed copies of proposed terms and conditions for compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement (including initial package) for proposed acquisition made available in Malayalam at least 3 weeks prior to Gram Sabha meeting
- Copy of draft Social Impact Assessment Report (if available) made available to all members in local language at least 3 weeks prior to meeting
- A list of rights enjoyed by the village and its residents under revenue laws, Forest Rights Act and other legislations shared with all members at least three weeks prior to the meeting
- Written statement of District Collector (certifying no consequences for denying consent) and contact details of relevant authority provided to all members at least 3 weeks prior to the meeting
- A quorum of at least 50% of the total members of the Gram Sabha attended the meeting
- Meeting attended by representative of Requiring Body competent to take decisions and negotiate terms of compensation, Rehabilitation and Resettlement
- Presentation on detailed information about land proposed to be acquired done by Sarpanch/Collector
- Terms and conditions of compensation, Rehabilitation and Resettlement explained in local language
- Collector attended meeting and ensured proper conduct of proceedings
- Names and signatures of members who attended collected in prescribed format
- Signatures of members and Representatives of Requiring Body obtained on the Terms and Conditions of Compensation, Rehabilitation and Resettlement
- After deliberations, Gram Sabha passed resolution with majority as per Form 7 giving consent
- Resolution contains negotiated terms and conditions for compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement, impact management and mitigation as agreed by Requiring Body and signed by District Collector
- Resolution Counter signed by District Collector or designated officer
- Signed copy of Resolution handed over to Panchayat representatives
- Record of proceedings at meeting documented in writing and certified copy annexed to consent
- Record of meeting (in writing and video) made available in respective Panchayat office
- Record of meeting (in writing and video) uploaded on website of State Government

Consent of Affected Landowners

- List of all affected land owners whose consent would be requires prepared by Collector in consultation with SIA team
- Such list made available (as per Form No. 8) in affected area through conspicuous display, handouts and posters for at least ten days before obtaining consent
- In case of objections, consent sought with reasons recorded in writing and conveyed to objector within ten days
- Date, time and venue of meeting with affected landowners fixed by Collector in consultation with representatives of Gram Panchayat or District Panchayat or Municipality
- Printed copies of proposed Terms and Conditions of Requiring Body for compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement (including initial package) made available in local language at least three weeks prior to the meeting with affected landowners as per format in Form 9

- Copy of draft Social Impact Assessment Report (if available) made available to all members in local language at least 3 weeks prior to meeting
 - A list of rights enjoyed by the village and its residents under revenue laws, Forest Rights Act and other legislations shared with all members at least three weeks prior to the meeting
 - Written statement of District Collector (certifying no consequences for denying consent) and contact details of relevant authority provided to all members at least 3 weeks prior to the meeting
 - Representative of Requiring Body competent to take decision and negotiate terms of Rehabilitation, Resettlement and Compensation present at meeting
 - Members of SIA team present at the meeting
 - Terms and conditions of compensation, Rehabilitation and Resettlement explained in local language
 - Proceedings of meeting documented in writing
 - Signatures of members and Representatives of Requiring Body obtained on the Terms and Conditions of Compensation, Rehabilitation and Resettlement
 - Declaration signed by each individual land owner giving or withholding consent
 - Declaration countersigned by Collector
 - Copy of declaration given to concerned landowner
 - Signed declarations obtained from affected landowners who could not attend the meeting within fifteen days of the meeting
- Signed declarations from affected landowners who could not attend the meeting countersigned by Collector
 - Copy of signed declarations from affected landowners who could not attend the meeting given to concerned landowners
- Record of meeting (in writing and video) made available in respective Panchayat office
 - Record of meeting (in writing and video) uploaded on website of concerned department of State Government
- Consultations with representatives of local bodies [Section 4(2) proviso 1 and Rule 6(8) RFCTLARR]**
- Adequate representation given to representatives of Panchayat / Gram Sabha / Municipality / Municipal Corporation
 - At least two members to be representatives of local bodies, out of which at least one is a woman
 - No Sarpanch or Chairperson of Municipality of local body to be represented in the SIA process
 - Where affected area lies in the jurisdiction of more than one local body, each local body to have representation as above
- Public Hearing [Section 5 RFCTLARR & Rule 7]**
- Public hearing held in each affected village / Municipality
 - Publicity given about date, time and venue three weeks in advance
 - Publicity given about date, time and venue through public notification and posters in all villages within a 5 KM radius of affected area
 - Publicity given about date, time and venue through advertisement in two daily Malayalam newspapers
 - Publicity given by uploading on website of Government
 - Views of affected families recorded in writing for inclusion in SIA Report

Table 3- Records to be maintained for Implementation of R&R	
Relocation/ Implementation of R&R as per section 16 & 31 of Act	Records to maintained
Rehabilitation and resettlement amount paid	Date of disbursement of Cheque, Amount Paid, Cheque no. and date
Relocation done at houses which are allotted (in case of displaced families)	Location, photos, geo-tag
Whether the land allotted (in case of displaced families)	Location, photos, geotag
One time subsistence allowance paid	Date of disbursement of Cheque, Amount Paid, Cheque no. and date
Payment of cattle-shed and petty shops	Date of disbursement of Cheque, Amount Paid, Cheque no. and date
One time assistance to artisans and small traders	Date of disbursement of Cheque, Amount Paid, Cheque no. and date
Whether any employment provided to the member of affected family	Type of employment, location
Whether any annuity and other entitlements provided	Attach details of provisions, if any
Particulars of special provisions for SC/ST	Attach details of special provisions

6. Institutional Mechanism.

This section further details out the information provided above on the institutional arrangement to carry out the SIA and preparation of SMP/RAP in accordance with the RFCTLAR&R and its state rules to purchase assets through negotiated settlement and World Bank Operational Policy 4.12.

<p>r Go K Go K Go K Di stri ct Co lle cto r Di stri ct Co lle cto r Di stri ct Co lle cto r</p>	<p>Decision of State Govt. on report of Collector</p> <p>Appointment of R&R Administrative. Preparation of Draft R&R Scheme and preparation of final R&R Scheme by collector</p> <p>Approval of R&R Scheme & Publication of approved R&R Scheme</p> <p>Publication of Declaration of Acquisition</p> <p>Notice of file Claim, Determination of Land Rates u/s 26, award of Land and R&R and payment of ward by Collector.</p> <p>Possession & vesting land</p>
<p>At PI U Le vel</p>	
	<p>Review IR impact categorization checklist, subproject appraisal note and undertake field visits and advise the field units about the RAP</p>
<p>Ex ec uti ve En gin eer So cia l Sp eci ali st at PI U to su pp ort</p>	<p>Ascertain the extent of private land to be acquired and extent of government to be transferred and liaison with the jurisdictional Additional Collector and concerned government departments in getting possession of the same.</p> <p>Facilitate the socio-economic impact assessment survey</p>

the District Administration

Review and approve micro plans, containing the list of PAPs and their entitlements, prepared by field units.

Obtain necessary approval for the micro plans and make necessary funds available for disbursement and for development of resettlement sites. Prepare micro plan; Facilitate the process of disbursement of compensation to the PAPs – coordinating with the PIU and informing the displaced persons of the compensation disbursement process and timeline; Assist PAPs in opening bank accounts explaining the implications, the rules and the obligations in having a bank account, process of disbursement adopted by the Additional Collector and how s/he can access the resources s/he is entitled to; Assist the PAPs in ensuring a smooth transition full relocation of the affected persons), helping them to take salvaged materials and shift; in consultation with the PAPs, inform the PIU about the shifting dates agreed with PAPs in writing and the arrangements they desire with respect to the entitlements; Organize training programs to the vulnerable for income restoration; Conduct meaningful consultations throughout the RAP implementation and ensure disclosure of the summary of RAPs in an accessible manner to the displaced persons; Assist PAPs in grievance redressal process; Assist PIU in keeping detailed records of progress and monitoring and reporting system of RAP implementation; and Act as the information resource center for community interaction with the project and maintain liaison between community, contractors, project implementing units and the administrator, during the execution of the works.

Ensure payment of compensation and R&R assistance to the PAPs

Executive Engineer
Social Specialist
Executive Engineer

Facilitate consultation by the civil works contractor with community throughout implementation

Supervise the mitigation measures during implementation and its progress

Coordinate with Additional Collector and field units in identifying suitable land for resettlement sites and monitor the progress of development of site and relocation of PAPs.

Ensuring the publication of notifications and declaration specified under the Sections 11 and 19 of the RFCTLARR Act 2013 on behalf of the Additional Collector.

<p>Di stri ct Co lle cto r</p> <p>Di stri ct Co lle cto r</p> <p>Di stri ct Co lle cto r</p> <p>Di stri ct Co lle cto r</p>	<p>Preparation of the Award</p> <p>Determination of the value of the affected structures</p> <p>Disbursement of the compensation</p> <p>Identification of land for resettlement and construction of the resettlement colony, if required</p>
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	<p>Minimize IR impact through judicious design Undertake consultations involving community and PAPs Conduct socioeconomic impact assessment survey</p> <p>Complete screening checklist</p> <p>Encourage community/ PAPs to voluntarily participate during the implementation</p> <p>Prepare RAP document as required</p>
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	<p>Ensure compliance of WB's OPs during project implementation specifically on labour laws and labour influx</p> <p>Preparation of semi-annual monitoring reports based on the monitoring</p>
	<p>Support PIU in field level implementation of RAP</p> <p>Monitor compliance of RAP and labour laws and labour influx management plans</p>
	<p>Consult community and PIU regarding location of construction camps</p>

	<p>Sign agreement with titleholder for temporary use and restore land to equal or better condition upon completion</p> <p>Commence construction only when alignment is free of encumbrance</p> <p>Respond in a timely fashion to recommendations from GRCs</p>
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CONSULTATION

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

1 Table 2.1: Stakeholder Consultations in the Study

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

Socio-Economic Survey and FGDs

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

- ✦ Detailed interview schedule for the household socio-economic survey
- ✦ Open-ended and semi-structured interview schedules for Focused Group Discussions with different stakeholder groups and Project Affected Families.

Public Hearing and SMP/RAP

Since the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) study is a crucial component of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and the OP 4.12, the Draft SMP/RAP will be disclosed as explained in the above Chapter for feedback from the stakeholders prior to its finalization and redisclosure.

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

ANNEX D

Minutes of Public Consultation Programme conducted at Adimaly Grama Panchayath regarding the development of Padicup Plakkayam Kattamudi Tribal Colony road and Panthrandam Mile Mezhukumchal Bridge road on 29.05.2019 at the Chamber of President Adimaly Grama Panchayath.

The meeting started at 12.15 PM. The President of Adimaly Grama Panchayat, Mrs. Deepa Rajeev, presided over the meeting and the following members are the other participants,

1. Mr. Sumesh Thankappan, Member, Ward No. 4
2. Mrs. Rajani Satheesh, Member, Ward No. 18
1. Mrs. Lali sebastian, Tribal Promotter Kattamudy Tribal Colony.
2. Mr.Noushad M.M, LSGD Engineering wing.

The meeting started with the introduction of participants by themselves and the President briefly explained the purpose of the meeting and invited sociologist LSGD- PMU for explaining the details of road development programmes. The sociologist started the session with an introduction about LSGD-RKI programmes, and also talked about the reason for the RKI occurrence in Kerala State. During the course of meeting the translated version of Resettlement Policy Framework and Tribal development Framework (RPF-TDF) have been distributed among the members and briefly explained about the RPF-TDF.

The following questions were raised by the participants,

1. Why this Project was included only on two roads in the Panchayathu
2. In this RKI Projects possible to include broken roads (Flood affected roads) in the Panchayathu
3. The width of the proposed road ?
4. Are there any difficulties for Scheduled Tribes in this scheme
5. Is there a need to acquire land for road development
6. Can the drain be constructed on both side of the road ?

The sociologist explained that the land acquisition takes longer than expected, and briefly explained about the new RFCTLARR Act 2013. Hence there is no land acquisition is proposed under the project,. It is promised that the technical issues will be answered with the help of technical experts. The Tribal Development Framework (TDF) included in this Project for Tribes.

The local body members said, they would have all the help and support to Conduct Public Consultation on both roads. and the meeting ended at 1.15.PM

Annex-1 Photo of Meeting



meeting at Adimaly Grama Panchayathu for Padicip Plakkayam Kattamudi Tribal Colony road and Panthrandam Mile Mezhukumchal Bridge road.

Annex- 2 list of Participants- Adimaly Grama Panchayathu.

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT(LSGD)

PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT (PMU)

Social Consultation Programme

Padikkappu Plakkayam, Kattamudi Tribal colony road and
Panthrandam Mile Mezhukumchal Palam

Panchayath : ADIMALY.

Ward : 4, 18

Place : chambers of pserident Adimaly Grama P

Date : 29/05/2019.

Sl.No.	Name	Designation	Phone no.	Signature
1.	Nishaal. V.K.	Sociologist	9946987670	Nishaal
2.	Deepa Rajeev	President.	9745037106	Deepa
3.	Rejani Sathesan	Member	9645523801	Rejani
4.	Noushad. M.M	Secretary LSGD	9995346108	Noushad
5.	Suresh Shankar	member	9028816622	Suresh
6.	Lally .V	S.P. promoter	9946399138	Lally

Annex -3 - Invitation letter send to President Adimali Grama Panchaythu via email

No.General-01/PMU-RKI/2019

Date: 28.05.19

പ്രേഷിതൻ

പ്രൊജക്ട് ഡയറക്ടർ
പ്രൊജക്ട് മാനേജ്മെന്റ് യൂണിറ്റ്
തിരുവനന്തപുരം

സ്വീകർത്താവ്

പ്രസിഡന്റ്
അടിമാലി ഗ്രാമപഞ്ചായത്ത്
അടിമാലി, ഇടുക്കി

സർ,

വിഷയം : പടിക്കാപ്പ് - പ്ലാക്കയം, കട്ടമുടി- ട്രൈബൽ കോളനി റോഡ്-
പുനരൂപം മൈൽ, മെഴുകുഞ്ചാൽ പാലം വികസനം - പൊതുജന
കൂടിയാലോചന യോഗം - സംബന്ധിച്ച്.

സൂചന :

കേരളത്തിൽ 2018 ആഗസ്റ്റ് മാസം ഉണ്ടായ കാലവർഷം അവിചാരിതമായ ആഘാതമാണ് നമ്മുടെ ഭൗതിക അടിസ്ഥാന മേഖലകളിൽ ഏൽപ്പിച്ചത്. അതിൽ എടുത്ത് പറയാത്തകെ ആഘാതം സംഭവിച്ചത് നമ്മുടെ റോഡുകൾക്കാണ്. അത്തരം നാശനഷ്ടം മൂലം ചില റോഡുകളിൽ മുഴുവനായോ, ഭാഗികമായോ ഗതാഗത നിരോധനം ഏർപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതായി വന്നു. എന്നാൽ സംസ്ഥാന സർക്കാരിന്റെ സമയ ബന്ധിതമായ ഇടപെടൽ മൂലം ഒട്ടുമിക്ക റോഡുകളും ഗതാഗത യോഗ്യമാക്കാൻ സാധിച്ചു. എന്നാൽ മലയോര മേഖലകളിലെ പ്രത്യേകിച്ച് ഇടുക്കി, വയനാട് ജില്ലകളിലെ റോഡുകൾ മണ്ണിടിച്ചിൽ, ഉരുൾപൊട്ടൽ എന്നിവ മൂലം അടിയന്തരമായി പുനരുദ്ധാരണം ആവശ്യമായി വന്നു. ഇക്കാരണത്താൽ സംസ്ഥാന സർക്കാർ കേരള പുനരുദ്ധാരണ സംരംഭം എന്ന പദ്ധതിയിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തി (RKI) പുനർ നിർമ്മാണം ആവശ്യമായ റോഡുകൾ കണ്ടെത്തുന്നതിനും, ആവശ്യമായ സാങ്കേതിക പഠനങ്ങൾ നടത്തി വിശദമായ പദ്ധതി രേഖ തയ്യാറാക്കുന്നതിലേക്കായി തദ്ദേശ സ്വയംഭരണ വകുപ്പ് പ്രൊജക്ട് മാനേജ്മെന്റ് യൂണിറ്റിനെ(LSGD PMU) ചുമതല ഏൽപ്പിച്ചു.

പ്രസ്തുത പദ്ധതി പ്രകാരം ഇടുക്കി ജില്ലയിലെ അടിമാലി പഞ്ചായത്തിലെ 4-00 വാർഡിലെ പടിക്കാപ്പ്, പ്ലാക്കയം, കട്ടമുടി പട്ടികവർഗ്ഗ കോളനി റോഡ് 18-00 വാർഡിലെ പുനരൂപം മൈൽ, മെഴുകുഞ്ചാൽ അപ്രോച്ച് റോഡ് പുനർനിർമ്മാണത്തിലേക്കായി ഗൗണ്ട് ട്രൂത്തിങ്ങ് എക്സർസൈസ് നടത്തുന്നതിലേക്കായി കേരള ഇൻഫ്രാസ്ട്രക്ചർ ഇൻവെസ്റ്റ്മെന്റ് ഫണ്ട് ബോർഡിനെ (KIIFB) ഏൽപ്പിക്കുകയുണ്ടായി. ലോകബാങ്ക് സഹായത്താൽ നടപ്പിലാക്കാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്ന മേൽ വിവരിച്ച പദ്ധതിയെ കുറിച്ച് വിശദീകരിക്കുവാനും, പുനരധിവാസ സഹായത്തെ കുറിച്ച് (Resettlement policy frame work- Tribal Development frame work)ചർച്ച ചെയ്യുന്നതിനും മേൽ വിവരിച്ച പട്ടികവർഗ്ഗ കോളനിയിലും, മെഴുകുഞ്ചാൽ പാലത്തിന് സമീപത്ത് വച്ചും ഒരു മീറ്റിംഗ് കൂടുന്നതിന് അടുത്ത ദിവസം തന്നെ സൗകര്യമൊരുക്കണമെന്നും അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുന്നു.

വിശ്വസ്തതയോടെ



പ്രൊജക്ട് ഡയറക്ടർ

Minutes of Public Consultation Programme conducted at Kattamudy Community Hall regarding the development of Kattamudi Tribal Colony road on 30.05.2019.

The meeting started at 10.AM. The Tribal Promoter of Kattamudi Tribal colony, Mrs. Lali Sebastian, presided over the meeting and the following members are participants,

Sl N o	Name	Sl N o	Name
1	Kamalakshi	16	Lakshmi
2	Neelamma	17	Vijayamma
3	Alakamma	18	Elamma
4	SHaravana	19	Parvathi
5	Vineetha	20	Ashwathi
6	Amrutha	21	Nandhakumari
7	Chittumma	22	Chinnamma
8	Chithra	23	Varnnamala
9	Kalamani	24	Sarojini
10	Padmavathi	25	Pappamma
11	Jyothilekshmi	26	Dhanalkshmi
12	Rani	27	Anandam
13	Padma	28	Paraman
14	Mariyamma	29	Kanakaraja
15	Anushri	30	Vilasini

The meeting started with the introduction of participants by themselves and the Tribal Promoter briefly explained the purpose of the meeting and invited sociologist LSGD- PMU for explaining the details of road development programmes. The sociologist started the session with an introduction about LSGD-RKI programmes, and also talked about the reason for the RKI occurrence in Kerala State. During the course of meeting the translated version of Resettlement Policy Framework and Tribal development Framework (RPF-TDF) was distributed to some people and briefly explained about the RPF –TDF. The meeting discussed the various aspects of the project like environmental protection aspects and tribal developmental programmes, resettlement of common and community property resources like, worship places , open or tub wells , Pond or other drinking water sources, bus waiting sheds etc. The following questions were raised by the participants,

7. Restoration of access issues.
8. The road construction starts before the next monsoon?

The sociologist explained that, the above said road construction activities are carried under Rebuild kerala Initiative (RKI) and funded by World Bank. As far as the access issues are concerned it will be

addressed along with the construction works. It is promised that the technical issues will be answered with the help of technical experts in that field in near future. There are 123 families in this colony of which 217 men, 247 women and 71 children. The main source of income here is agriculture. In the last year, 33 families have been relocated to relief camp. A primary health center (PHC) is being constructed here. There is also a mini anganvadi and Lower primary school. The Jalnidhi Project was not successful, Hence drinking water in this colony is very difficult. The Jeep only goes to that colony and all households have electricity. According to Ambedkar Development Project, some of the roads have been concrete in this colony.

The Tribal Promoter and all participants expressed their full support for the project and the meeting ended at 11.15 AM.

Annex – 1 - Photo of Meeting.



Public Consultation at Kattamudy Community Hall for Development of Padikappu Plakkayam Kattamudy Tribal Colony road.

Annex- 2 - Photo of present road.



Padikkappu –Kattamudy tribal colony roads Annex - 3 - List of Participants

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT (LSGD)
PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT (PMU)
Social Consultation Programme

Padikkappu Plakkayam, Kattamudi Tribal colony road
Panchayath : ADIMALY. WARD NO. 4.
Place : KATTAMUDI COMMUNITY HALL.
Date : 30/05/2019. TIME: 10. AM.

Sl.No.	Name and Address	Phone no.	Signature
1	മുഹമ്മദ്	-	[Signature]
2	നീലമ്മ	-	M
3	ബാബു	-	[Signature]
4	ശാരദ	-	[Signature]
5	വിനീത	-	[Signature]
6	മോളി	-	[Signature]
7	മീന	-	[Signature]
8	മീന	-	[Signature]
9	മുഹമ്മദ്	-	[Signature]
10	മുഹമ്മദ്	-	[Signature]
11	മുഹമ്മദ്	-	[Signature]
12	മുഹമ്മദ്	-	[Signature]
13	മുഹമ്മദ്	-	[Signature]
14	മുഹമ്മദ്	-	[Signature]
15	മുഹമ്മദ്	-	[Signature]

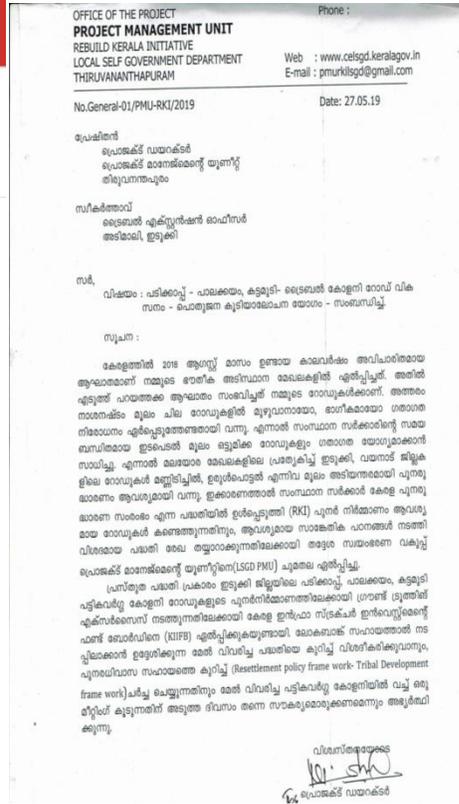
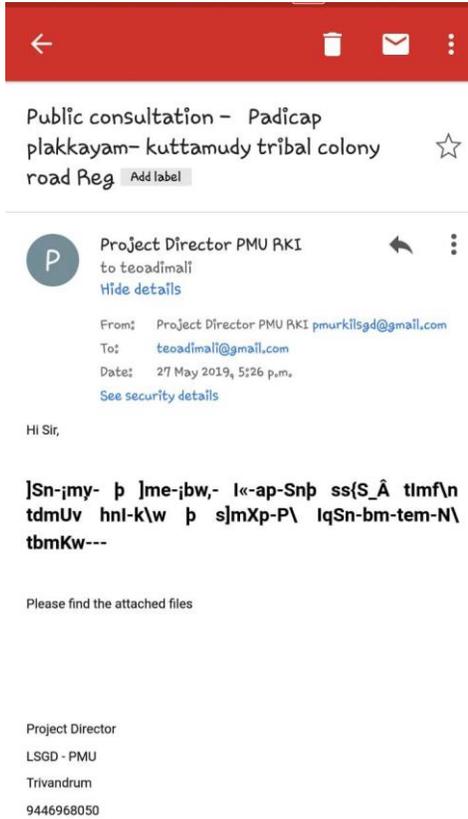
LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT (LSGD)
PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT (PMU)
Social Consultation Programme

Padikkappu Plakkayam, Kattamudi Tribal colony road
Panchayath : ADIMALY.
Place : KATTAMUDI COMMUNITY HALL
Date : 30/05/2019. TIME: 10. AM.

Sl.No.	Name and Address	Phone no.	Signature
16	മുഹമ്മദ്	-	[Signature]
17	മുഹമ്മദ്	-	[Signature]
18	മുഹമ്മദ്	-	[Signature]
19	മുഹമ്മദ്	-	[Signature]
20	മുഹമ്മദ്	-	[Signature]
21	മുഹമ്മദ്	-	[Signature]
22	മുഹമ്മദ്	-	[Signature]
23	മുഹമ്മദ്	-	[Signature]
24	മുഹമ്മദ്	-	[Signature]
25	മുഹമ്മദ്	-	[Signature]
26	മുഹമ്മദ്	-	[Signature]
27	മുഹമ്മദ്	-	[Signature]
28	മുഹമ്മദ്	-	[Signature]
29	മുഹമ്മദ്	-	[Signature]
30	മുഹമ്മദ്	9645696807	[Signature]
31	മുഹമ്മദ്	9946590388	[Signature]

Annex- 4- Invitation letter send to Tribal Extension Officer Adimali via email

Annex- 5- Invitation letter



Minutes of Public Consultation Programme conducted at Near Mezhukkumchal Bridge regarding the development of panthrandam Mile Mezhukkumchal bridge road on 30.05.2019.

The meeting started at 3.10.PM. The Member of adimaly Grama Panchayathu, Mrs. Rajani Satheeshan, presided over the meeting and the following members are participants,

Sl	Name	Sl	Name
N		N	
o		o	

1	Biji Biju	20	Anuja Surendran
2	Poulose C J	21	Savithri Ramakrishna n
3	Aji Poulose	22	Saradhasi
4	Asha Jomon	23	Vijayamma Kuttappan
5	Chellamma Madhavan	24	Mariyakutty
6	Sheela Ramesh	25	Mary Mathai
7	Eldhose C P	26	Mercy Savi
8	Beena Eldhose	27	Gracy Johnson
9	Saramma Kuriakose	28	Mary Varghese
10	George K M	29	anis Mathew
11	Shanti George	30	Leela Velayudhan
12	Mini Scaria	31	Bindhu saji
13	Ambily Prasad	32	Saramma Alias
14	Rajitha Linish	33	Kusumam varghese
15	Mini Mathew	34	A V Eldhose
16	Liju Poulose	35	Baiju Velayil
17	George KM	36	Sosamma Thomas

18	Alias PK	37	Leela Joy
19	Rajani satheeshan	38	Ramakrishnan M N

The meeting started with the introduction of participants by themselves and the Member of adimaly Grama Panchayathu briefly explained the purpose of the meeting and invited sociologist LSGD- PMU for explaining the details of road development programmes. The sociologist started the session with an introduction about LSGD-RKI programmes, and also talked about the reason for the RKI occurrence in Kerala State. During the course of meeting the translated version of Resettlement Policy Framework and Tribal development Framework (RPF-TDF) was distributed to some people and briefly explained about the RPF –TDF.

The following questions were raised by the participants,

9. When will be the work started?
10. How many meters to build a bridge at altitudes?
11. What is the width of the new bridge and the approach road?
12. Will the bridge construction start before the next rainstorm?

The sociologist explained that, the above said road construction activities are carried under Rebuild kerala Initiative (RKI) and funded by world bank. The sociologist has described the propose bridge as 58 meters and approach road is 100 meters. The some of the few participants have too much knowledge about the bridge work. It is promised that the technical issues will be answered with the help of the technical experts. and it was answered that such work issues will be handled at the time of construction.

The all participants expressed their full support and cooperation for the bridge and road development activities and the meeting ended at 4.00 PM.

Annex – 1 - Photo of Meeting.

Annex – 2- Present Bridge



Public Consultation at near Mezhukkumchal Bridge
for Development of Panthrandam Mile
Mezhukkumchal Bridge and approach road.
. Annex – 3 – List of Participation -

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT (LSGD)

PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT (PMU)

Social Consultation Programme

Panthrandam Mile Mezhukkumchal Palam

Panchayath : ADIMALY, WARD NO. 18.

Place : NEAR MEZHUKKUMCHAL BRIDGE

Date : 30-05-2019. TIME: 3.10 PM.

Sl.No.	Name and Address	Phone no.	Signature
1.	മിഥി മിഥി	8606841910	[Signature]
2.	പാലമി.മി.മി	9995249192	[Signature]
3	മി.മി.മി.മി	9895858564	[Signature]
4	മി.മി.മി.മി	9895095260	[Signature]
5	മി.മി.മി.മി	9865307116	[Signature]
6	മി.മി.മി.മി	9142150193	[Signature]
7	മി.മി.മി.മി	9895939821	[Signature]
8	മി.മി.മി.മി	9061627079	[Signature]
9.	മി.മി.മി.മി	9995667767	[Signature]
10	മി.മി.മി.മി	9746762291	[Signature]
11	മി.മി.മി.മി	9746762291	[Signature]
12	മി.മി.മി.മി	9995265344	[Signature]
13	മി.മി.മി.മി	9895532199	[Signature]
14	മി.മി.മി.മി	9447901723	[Signature]
15	മി.മി.മി.മി	9496063770	[Signature]

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT (LSGD)

PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT (PMU)

SOCIAL CONSULTATION PROGRAMME

PANTHRANDAM MILE MEZHUKKUMCHAL PALAM.

PANCHAYATHU : ADIMALY WARD - 18.

Sl.No.	NAME	PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
16	മി.മി.മി.മി	9544380721	[Signature]
17	മി.മി.മി.മി	9207750721	[Signature]
18	മി.മി.മി.മി	9995273189	[Signature]
19	മി.മി.മി.മി	9995907393	[Signature]
20	മി.മി.മി.മി	9746962969	[Signature]
21	മി.മി.മി.മി	-	[Signature]
22	മി.മി.മി.മി	-	[Signature]
23	മി.മി.മി.മി	9895053580	[Signature]
24	മി.മി.മി.മി	9447261455	[Signature]
25	മി.മി.മി.മി	9567238993	[Signature]
26	മി.മി.മി.മി	9144378274	[Signature]
27	മി.മി.മി.മി	9995442600	[Signature]
28	മി.മി.മി.മി	-	[Signature]
29	മി.മി.മി.മി	9895078736	[Signature]
30	മി.മി.മി.മി	9746250594	[Signature]
31	മി.മി.മി.മി	9995800694	[Signature]
32	മി.മി.മി.മി	9746762291	[Signature]
33	മി.മി.മി.മി	9746762291	[Signature]
34	മി.മി.മി.മി	9746192389	[Signature]

	Bairji, Velagel	ceeta	
36	ദേശം-എന്നും മരണമുൾ	അ	
37	എൻ അയി ചട്ടമുൾ	↓	
38	രജനി സുരീശൻ (വാർഡ് മാനിർ) Ph - 9645523801	Rjani	

Annex – 4 – Invitation letter send to President Adimaly Grama Panchaythu via email.

Annex -5- Invitation letter

