

Resettlement Plan

July 2019

IND: Rajasthan State Highway Investment Program- Tranche 2

Subproject: Siwana Samdari Balesar (SH-66) (Package IV)

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 10 June 2019)

Currency unit	–	Indian rupees (₹)
₹1.00	=	\$ 0.0144
\$1.00	=	₹69.4071

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
DC	–	District Collector
GOI	–	Government of India
GRC	–	Grievance Redressal Committee
IAY	–	Indira Awaas Yojana
RFCTLARR	–	The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013
RLAB	–	Draft Rajasthan Land Acquisition Bill
NGO	–	Nongovernment Organization
PD	–	Project Director
PIU	–	Project implementation Unit
PRoW	–	Proposed Right-of-Way
SDRS	–	Social Development and Resettlement Specialist
RoW	–	Right-of-Way
SO	–	Safeguards Officer
SH	–	State Highway
SPS	–	Safeguard Policy Statement
SoR	–	PWD Schedule of Rate

NOTES

- (i) The fiscal year (FY) of the Government of India and its agencies ends on 31 March. “FY” before a calendar year denotes the year in which the fiscal year ends, e.g., FY2019 ends on 31 March 2019.
- (ii) In this report, "\$" refers to US dollars.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Government of Rajasthan has proposed to upgrade its road network under Rajasthan State Highway Investment Program (RSHIP) and as part of this endeavour, Public Works Department (PWD) of Rajasthan has been mandated to undertake improvement and upgradation of various State Highways and Major District Roads at different locations in Rajasthan. As part of this mandate, the Public Private Partnership (PPP) Division of Rajasthan Public Works Department has identified the roads requiring improvement that would improve the connectivity to national highways, major towns and industrial belts. The proposed investment program supports up gradation and improvement of the identified roads. Under tranche 1, 16 road projects totalling of about 1,009 (kilometers) km spread across the State of Rajasthan is under implementation. Tranche 2 will finance 11 road projects totalling of about 754.463 km spread across 14 Districts in the State of Rajasthan.
2. The Public Private Partnership (PPP) Division of the Public Works Department has prepared this resettlement plan for Siwana Samdari Balesar Section of SH-66 proposed under tranche 2 for improvements under RSHIP. This resettlement plan addresses social issues arising out of acquisition of land and other assets, eviction of squatters and removal of encroachments resulting in social and / or economic displacement to households / individuals / community, either direct or indirect and is in compliance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 and Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013.
3. The project road starts at the junction of NH-325, near Siwana and ends at Junction with NH 125 near Balesar from km 0.000 to 90. The project road is located under Barmer and Jodhpur districts of Rajasthan. Siwana to Rorwa Kalan i.e. from km 0.000 to km 84.000 is under Barmer district and Rorwa Kalan to Balesar from km 84.000 to km 90.000 is under Jodhpur district. Total length of the project Road is about 90 km. The subproject road passes through important settlements such as Devda, Meli, Karmawas, Samdari, Kalyanpur, Mandli, Rodwa. The alignment passes through plain terrain, predominantly surrounded by barren / agricultural lands. The land use along the project road is mainly agriculture. The existing alignment in some locations especially in built up areas has deficient geometrics. The locations where the geometrics is deficient are Siwana, Meli, Karmawas, Samdari and Balesar villages.
4. The project involves acquisition of private land measuring 28.403 ha belonging to 251 agricultural landowners, 4 residential owners, 1 shop owner, 1 residence cum shop owner and 7 owners who will lose either their compound wall or sitting place. Further, the project will require transfer of 8.353 ha of government land. There are 20 common property resource that will be impacted in this subproject. Altogether the subproject will cause impact to 264 households.
5. The objective of this resettlement plan is to assist the affected people to improve or at least restore their living standards to the pre-project level. This resettlement plan captures the involuntary resettlement impacts arising out of the proposed improvements to the subproject road Siwana Samdari Balesar section of SH-66 proposed under tranche 2 of RSHIP. The document describes the magnitude of impact, mitigation measures proposed, method of valuation of land, structure and other assets, eligibility criteria for availing rehabilitation and resettlement assistances, baseline socioeconomic characteristics, entitlements based on type of loss and tenure, the institutional arrangement for delivering the entitlements and mechanism for resolving grievances and monitoring.

6. The private land required for the improvements is 28.403 ha, comprising of 28.340 ha of wet land and 0.063 ha of dry land. The private land proposed for acquisition is mostly strips of land, with the width varying from 5–10m, and abetting the existing road. As required by law, the land acquisition plans have been prepared for implementation, including identifying the titleholders who may be properly registered, through a joint verification survey.

7. The improvements proposed will cause impact to 13 private structure and 20 common property resources. There are no employees affected in the project. The private land acquisition involves acquisition of 28.403 ha belonging to 251 agricultural landowners and 13 landowners having structures in their land that are getting affected. The subproject will affect 50 vulnerable households, comprising of 26 percent women headed households, 47 percent scheduled tribe households, 60 percent scheduled caste households, 4 percent below poverty line (BPL)¹ households and 6 percent disabled headed households.

8. During the census and socioeconomic survey, 12 FGDs were conducted in villages along the subproject road Siwana Samdari Balesar (Package-IV), in settlements and sections where impacts were recorded. A total of 177 persons (21 females and 156 males) participated in the consultation meetings. All relevant aspects of subproject design, details of land required and impact to private property were discussed with the affected communities.

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

10. The policy framework and entitlements for the RSHIP are based on national laws: The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, State laws and regulations and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009.

11. For title holders, the date of SIA notification [Sec 4(1)] 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.

12. 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 ADB SPS. The matrix presents the entitlements corresponding to the tenure of the affected persons and the same has been approved and endorsed by Government of Rajasthan. The total resettlement cost for the subproject is Rs.179.01million.

13. Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) will be established at two-levels, one at the District level and another at PMU level, to receive, evaluate and facilitate the resolution of displaced persons concerns, complaints and grievances

¹ The GoR has issued separate ration cards to BPL families and those amongst the affected households in possession of BPL ration card have been categorised as BPL household.

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

15. The PPP Division, PWD, Government of will be the Project Management Unit (PMU) and will be overall in charge of coordination between the four Project Implementation Units (PIU) and for social safeguards compliance. The PIU will be responsible for screening subprojects, categorization based on involuntary resettlement impacts, conducting the social assessment, preparation and implementation of resettlement plans. The PIU will supported by a resettlement plan implementation support NGO.

16. In view the significance of resettlement impacts under the facility, the monitoring mechanism for this project will have both monitoring by PIU and monitoring by an external agency / expert.

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Background

1. Government of Rajasthan has proposed to upgrade its road network under Rajasthan State Highway Investment Program (RSHIP) and as part of this endeavour, Public Works Department (PWD) of Rajasthan has been mandated to undertake improvement and upgradation of various State Highways and Major District Roads at different locations in Rajasthan. As part of this mandate, the Public Private Partnership (PPP) Division of Rajasthan Public Works Department has identified the roads requiring improvement that would improve the connectivity to national highways, major towns and industrial belts. The proposed investment program supports up gradation and improvement of the identified roads. Under tranche 1, 16 road projects totalling of about 1,009 (kilometers) km spread across the State of Rajasthan is under implementation. Tranche 2 will finance 11 road projects totalling of about 754.463 km spread across 14 Districts in the State of Rajasthan. The road subprojects proposed under tranche 2 and their packaging details is given below.

Table 1: List of Subprojects Roads under Tranche 2

SNo	Name of Road	Length (Km)	District	Package
EPC Mode				
1	Jodhpur- Sojat Road	75.700	Jodhpur, Pali	ADB-II/EPC/01
2	Bhinmal - Pantheri Posana - Jeevana	51.580	Jalore	
3	Bidasar - Sri Dungargarh - Kalu	82.200	Churu, Bikaner	
4	Sadulshahar - Sangaria - Chaiyan	95.300	Hanumangarh, Sriganganagar	ADB-II/EPC/02
5	Losal-Salasar-Ratangarh	78.603	Nagaur, Sikar, Churu	ADB-II/EPC/03
6	Siwana - Samdari - Balesar	90.65	Jodhpur, Barmer	ADB-II/EPC/04
	Total EPC	474.033	11 Districts	
Annuity Mode				
7	Beawar-Masuda-Goyla	67.01	Ajmer	ADB-II/Annuity/01
8	Arain- Sarwar	44.260	Ajmer, Tonk	
9	NH-12 – Laxmipura – Dora – Dabi – Ranaji Ka Guda (Mining)	49.500	Bundi	
10	Nasirabad-Mangliyawas-Padukalan	62.960	Ajmer, Nagaur	ADB-II/Annuity/02
11	Beawar-Pisangan-Tehla-Kot-Alniyawas	56.700	Ajmer, Nagaur	
	Total Annuity	280.43	4 Districts	
	Grand Total	754.463	14 Districts	

2. The Public Private Partnership (PPP) Division of the Public Works Department has prepared this resettlement plan for Siwana Samdari Balesar Section of SH-66 proposed under tranche 2 for improvements under RSHIP. This resettlement plan addresses social issues arising out of acquisition of land and other assets, eviction of squatters and removal of encroachments resulting in social and / or economic displacement to households² / individuals / community, either direct or indirect and is in compliance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 and Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013.

² Household or family means affected family in accordance with the Sec 3(c) of RFCTLARR Act, 2013.

B. Profile of the Subproject Area

3. The subproject road lies entirely within the District of Jalore and passes through Barmer and Jodhpur district and links Meli, Karmawas, Soorpura, Mandli, Samdari to Balesar City.

4. Barmer district is bounded by Jaisalmer to its North, Jalore on its South, Pali and Jodhpur to its East and Pakistan to its West. The district is situated between 24°58' to 26°32' north latitudes and 70°05' to 72°52' east longitudes. The district has a population of 26,03,751 accounting 3.8 percent of the State's population. The district is largely rural with urban population accounting for a meagre 7 percent and rural population is 93 percent. The percentage of male population (52.6%) is slightly higher than the percentage of female population (47.4%) and the sex ratio is 902, lower than the State average of 928. The literacy rate in the district is 45.6 percent, lower than the State literacy rate (55.8%) and the male literacy rate (57.2%) is higher than the female literacy rate (32.8%). There are 46.2 percent workers, of which main workers account for 61.7 percent and marginal workers 38.3 percent. Main workers comprise of 62.0 percent cultivators and 6.8 agricultural workers, totalling 68.8 percent dependent on agriculture. Other workers comprising of service, industry, etc account for 28.9 percent of the main workers.

5. Jodhpur district is centrally located in western part of the State. It is divisional headquarter of the western districts of the State, i.e., Pali, Jodhpur, Sirohii, Barmer, Jalore and Jaisalmer. The district is situated between 26°37' north latitudes and 72°55' to 73°52' east longitudes. It is bounded by Bikaner and Jaisalmer districts in the north, Barmer and Pali districts in south, Pali Nagaur districts in east and Jaisalmer district in the west. The total length of the district from north to south is about 197 Kms and from east to west it is about 208 Kms. Jodhpur has a population of 36,87,165 of which male and female are 19,23,928 and 17,63,237 respectively. The district has a sex ratio of 915 females and a literacy rate of 67.09. It has total 4,66,999 people employed. Out of total employed people, 3,73,105 are male and 93,894 are female. The economy of the district is mainly dependent on agriculture as 56.0 percent workers in the district are either cultivators or agricultural labourers. However, the percent of such workers is lower than the state average of 62.1 percent. Worker participation rate (WPR) of Jodhpur district has recorded 40.4 percent and gender gap in WPR is 20.4 percent points. Among the workers the percentage of cultivators, agricultural labourers, workers in household industry and other workers (category of workers) are 39.8, 16.2, 2.8 and 41.1 percent respectively.

C. Subproject Road Description

6. The start point of the subproject road is the junction of NH-325, near Siwana and ends at Junction with NH 125 near Balesar from km 0.000 to 90. The project road is located under Barmer and Jodhpur districts of Rajasthan. Siwana to Rorwa Kalan i.e. from km 0.000 to km 84.000 is under Barmer district and Rorwa Kalan to Balesar from km 84.000 to km 90.000 is under Jodhpur district. Total length of the project Road is about 90 km. The subproject road passes through important settlements such as Devda, Meli, Karmawas, Samdari, Kalyanpur, Mandli, Rodwa.

7. The alignment passes through plain terrain, predominantly surrounded by barren/agricultural lands. The land use along the project road is mainly agriculture. The existing alignment in some locations especially in built up areas has deficient geometrics. The locations where the geometrics is deficient are Siwana, Meli, Karmawas, Samdari and Balesar villages.

D. Subproject Impacts

8. The towns and villages along the subproject road would have improved connectivity with State Highways (SH), National Highways (NH), major trading, educational and administrative centres. Further, the improved road will reduce the travel time to the residents of this area to work place, schools, hospitals and markets. Agriculturist too will benefit by being able to quickly transport their produce without delay and can expect buyers coming to their doorstep to procure food grains. Better connectivity to the SH/NH will lead to industrial growth along the subproject road that will result in employment generation. However, the subproject will require private land and removal of encroachments and squatting for improving the road, resulting in negative impacts to some people living along the corridor.

9. The project involves acquisition of private land measuring 28.403 ha belonging to 251 agricultural landowners, 4 residential owners, 1 shop owner, 1 residence cum shop owner and 7 owners who will lose either their compound wall or sitting place. Further, the project will require transfer of 8.353 ha of government land. There are 20 common property resource that will be impacted in this subproject. Altogether the subproject will cause impact to 264 households. The involuntary resettlement impacts are summarized in Table 2.

Table 2: Summary of Involuntary Resettlement Impacts

Impact	Extent/Numbers	
	Siwana Samdari Balesar section of SH-66	
Private Land Acquisition (ha) - Wet	28.340 ha	
Private Land Acquisition (ha) - Dry	0.063 ha	
Government Land Required	8.353 ha	
Temporary Land Acquisition (ha)	Nil	
Affected Households	264	
Physically Displaced Households (Loss of Residence)	4	
Economically Displaced Households (Loss of Shop)	1	
Economically Displaced Titleholders losing land ³	251	
Physically and Economically Displaced Households (Loss of Residence cum Shop)	1	
Non-Significant Impact ⁴	7	
Titleholders Losing strip of land ⁵ (Non-significant impact)	-	
Tenants	-	
Total Affected Persons	1350	
Titled affected persons	1350	
Non-titled affected persons (encroachers) ⁶	-	
Affected employees	-	
Affected Structures	13	
Affected Private Trees	1272	
Affected Common Property Resources	20	

³ Landowners losing 10% or more of their land.

⁴ Where the impact to structure is less than 10 percent of the total area or impact is only to the boundary wall, then such impacts are categorized as non-significant impacts as the DP is neither physically nor economically displaced.

⁵ The affected families losing less than 10% of the agricultural land have been considered as facing non-significant impact as the loss of land will not result in physical or economic displacement.

⁶ Encroached households are those who own the adjoining land and the impact is to the structure in the right-of-way.

10. The subproject will cause impact to 13 women headed households, 2 scheduled tribe households, 30 scheduled caste households, 2 below poverty line households and 3 disabled headed households.

Table 3: Impact to Vulnerable Category (mutually exclusive)

Vulnerable Category ⁷	Extent/Numbers
	SH- 66
Women Headed Household (WHH)	13
Scheduled Tribe (ST) headed household	2
Scheduled Caste (SC) headed household	30
BPL ⁸ household	2
Disabled Headed Households (DHH)	3
Landless	-
Total	50

Source: Census and Social Survey, May 2018.

E. Minimizing Involuntary Resettlement

11. Measures were taken to minimise adverse involuntary resettlement impacts by adopting concentric widening in built-up sections and reducing the proposed right-of-way to 9m. The available right-of-way (RoW) was utilised to the maximum, thereby reducing the additional land requirement for the proposed widening. The existing RoW (16-24 mt) has been confirmed with the Revenue Department and physically verified on ground,

F. Impact to Indigenous Peoples

12. The census and socioeconomic survey and consultations had along the project area confirm that there are no indigenous people in the settlements along the subproject roads and further the subprojects does not impact any indigenous people. Further, there are no scheduled tribe households affected in this subproject.

G. Scope and Objective of Resettlement Plan

13. The objective of this resettlement plan is to assist the affected people to improve or at least restore their living standards to the pre-project level. This resettlement plan captures the involuntary resettlement impacts arising out of the proposed improvements to the subproject road Siwana Samdari Balesar section of SH-66 proposed under tranche 2 of RSHIP. The document describes the magnitude of impact, mitigation measures proposed, method of valuation of land, structure and other assets, eligibility criteria for availing rehabilitation and resettlement assistances, baseline socioeconomic characteristics, entitlements based on type of loss and tenure, the institutional arrangement for delivering the entitlements and mechanism for resolving grievances and monitoring.

⁷ Vulnerability identified amongst the affected households is presented which are mutually exclusive in the order presented in the table.

⁸ Below Poverty Line families are those identified by the State as below poverty line and issued with separate public distribution card.

II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

A. Introduction

14. The subproject involves improvement to the *Siwana Samdari Balesar* road from *Siwana* junction with NH 125 near Balesar from km 0.000 to 90 km. Total length of the project Road is about 90 km. The existing single/ intermediate/ two lane road is proposed for widening to an intermediate/ two lane road. The improvement works include geometric improvements; junction improvements; provision of drain; and footpath.

B. Scope of Land Acquisition

15. The available right-of-way has been fully considered for the proposed improvement and the existing right-of-way (RoW) for the road section were determined using village maps and verified at site. Since the available RoW is not sufficient to meet the design cross section for the proposed intermediate/2-lanning, the road construction would entail acquisition of private land resulting in adverse impacts to households. The private land required for the improvements is 28.403 ha, comprising of 28.340 ha of wet land and 0.063 ha of dry land. The private land proposed for acquisition is mostly strips of land, with the width varying from 5–10m, and abetting the existing road. The land acquisition plans have been prepared and the precise number of titleholders and extent of land lost will be updated once the joint verification of the land plan schedule is completed.

Table 4: Category of Land being acquired

Type of Ownership	Extent in Hectare
Private Wet	28.3400
Private Dry	0.0630
Government	8.3530
Total	36.7560

Source: LAP prepared by DPR Consultants, June 2016.

16. The land proposed for acquisition categorised by its use is presented in the following table.

Table 5: Classification of Loss of Private Land and Impacts

Use of Land	Number of Affected Household	Hectare
Agricultural	251	28.340
Residential	4	0.060
Commercial	1	0.002
Residential cum Commercial	1	0.001
Others (CW, sitting place)	7	-
Total	264	28.403

Source: Census and Social Survey May 2018.

17. The land being acquired has been categorized based on the extent of land lost and those landowners losing 10 percent and more of their land is 9 affected households, being the significantly affected households in this subproject. The remaining 255 affected households lose less than 10 of their land. The extent of land lost by number of affected households is given in the following table.

Table 6: Intensity of Land Impact

Scale of Impact	Number of Affected Household
Up to 10%	-
10% and Below 25%	250
25% and Below 50%	5
50% and Below 75%	1
Above 75%	1
Non-significant impact (CW etc)	7
Total	264

Source: Census and Social Survey, May 2018.

C. Impact to Structures

18. The improvements proposed will cause impact to 13 private structure and 20 common property resources. There are no employees affected in the project. The private land acquisition involves acquisition of 28.403 ha belonging to 251 agricultural landowners and 13 landowners having structures in their land that are getting affected.

D. Loss of Private Structures

19. All the structures getting affected belong to titleholder and there are no encroachers or squatters. The ownership details of the private structures getting affected is presented in the following table.

Table 7: Ownership of Private Structures

Tenure	Number of Structures	Percentage
Owner	13	100.0
Encroacher	-	-
Squatter	-	-
Total	13	100

Source: Census and Social Survey, May 2018.

20. Thirty one (31%) percent of the private structures getting affected are semi-permanent in nature, followed by 15 percent structures that are temporary in nature and of the remaining, compound wall accounts for 46 percent and sitting place accounts for 8 percent. The type of construction of the affected structures is presented in the following table

Table 8: Type of Construction of the Affected Structures

Type of Structure	Number of Structures	Percentage
Permanent	-	-
Semi permanent	4	30.8
Temporary	2	15.4
Compound wall	6	46.1
Sitting place	1	7.7
Total	13	100

Source: Census and Social Survey, May 2018.

21. Thirty one percent of the structures getting affected are being used for residential purpose, followed by 8 percent each of commercial and residence cum commercial structures

and 54 percent affected structures are compound wall. The use of the affected structure is presented in the following table.

Table 9: Use of the Affected Structures

Use of Structure	Number of Structure	Percentage
Residential	4	30.8
Commercial	1	7.7
Residence cum Commercial	1	7.7
Others (CW, sitting place, etc)	7	53.8
Total	13	100

Source: Census and Social Survey, May 2018.

E. Magnitude of Impact on Structures

22. The subproject will cause impact to 13 private structures and out of these 6 structures getting affected are only the compound wall and 1 is a sitting place. Hence, the significantly impacted structures are 6 comprising of 4 residences, 1 shop and 1 residence cum shop. The extent of loss to structure and its use is presented in the following table.

Table 10: Use by Extent of loss to the Affected Structures

Impact	Residence	Commercial	Residence cum Commercial	Others	Total
Less than 10%	-	-	-	-	-
≥ 10% and < 20%	-	-	-	-	-
≥ 20% and < 50%	3	-	1	5	9
≥ 50% and ≤ 99%	1	1	-	2	4
100%	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4	1	1	7	13

Source: Census and Social Survey, March 2018.

F. Loss of Livelihood

23. The subproject will cause significant impact on the livelihood to about 253 affected household. The 260 households comprise of 251 agricultural landowners losing 10% and above of their land holding, 1 owner of shop and 1 residence cum shop owner. There are no commercial tenants or employees affected under this subproject. The category of households whose livelihood is affected is presented in the following table.

Table 11: Loss of Livelihood

Category of Loss	Number of Affected Households	Number of Affected Persons
Owners of Business	2	10
Commercial Tenants	-	-
Employees	-	-
Agricultural Landowners (losing ≥ 10% of the land)	251	1283
Total	253	1293

Source: Census and Social Survey, May 2018.

G. Loss of Trees

24. The project will require removal of 1272 private trees belonging to the affected households. The remaining trees getting affected in this project belong to the government and

the re-establishment of government trees will be done in accordance with the Forest Act. Further, the LPS that has been prepared will be taken up for scrutiny by the revenue authorities and at that time if there are a greater number of trees in the land being acquired, they will be compensated in accordance with the provisions contained in the EM.

H. Loss of Common Property Resources

25. The project will affect 20 common property resources and out of these 8 (40%) are places of worship. The PIU with the support of RP implementation support NGO will consult the trustees of the places of worship and in consultation with the local panchayat will facilitate in the relocation of these places of worship. Other common property resources will be re-constructed in consultation with the line department. The common property resources that are getting affected in the subprojects is presented in the following Table 12.

Table 12: Loss of Community Structures

Type of Community Asset	Number of Structures	Percentage
Place of worship	8	40.0
Water Tank	3	15.0
School	3	15.0
CW, Government buildings etc.	6	30.0
Total	20	100.00

Source: Census and Social Survey, May 2018.

III. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION PROFILE

A. Involuntary Resettlement Impacts

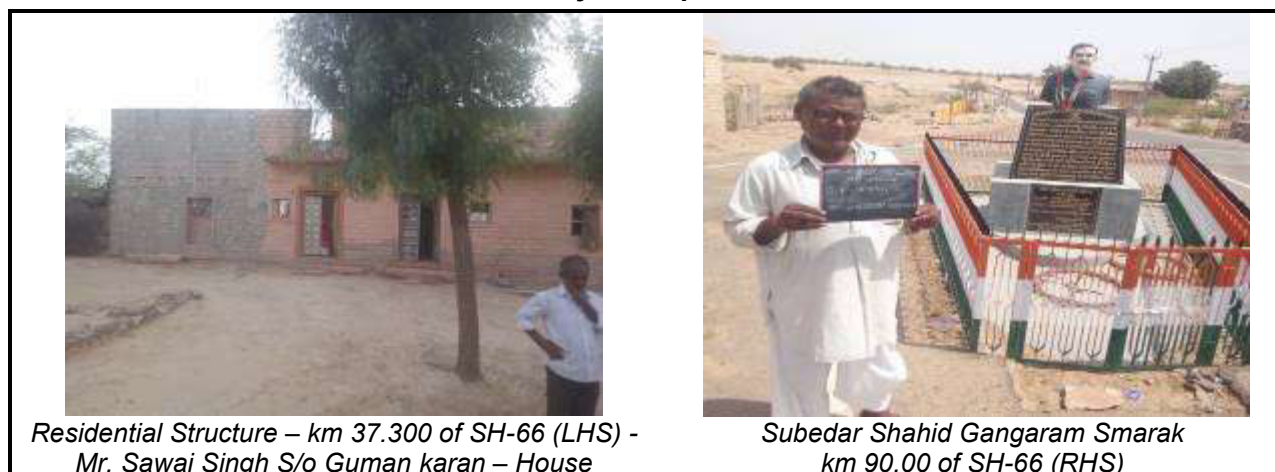
26. This resettlement plan is based on the census and socioeconomic survey carried out between May and March 2015 and updated in May 2018 based on final and detailed design of the road subprojects. The census survey identified 264 households losing their land and / or structures and the salient findings are presented in the following sections.

B. Methodology Adopted

27. The census survey enumerated all private assets/properties and common property resources within the proposed right-of-way (PRoW) of 16m in rural sections, 9m–12m in urban sections and 45m in bypass sections. For every affected household, a pretested structured questionnaire was administered during the census survey. The survey recorded details of: (i) identity of the affected household; (ii) tenure; and (iii) type, use and extent of loss to the DH.

28. In addition to recording the above information, detailed socioeconomic characteristics, including demographic profile of members of the household, standard of living, inventory of physical assets, vulnerability characteristics, indebtedness level, health and sanitation, perception about the project and resettlement preferences was collected from all affected households. All structures were photographed and numbered for reference and record. The common property resources within the PRoW were also enumerated.

Census Survey - Sample Private Asset



29. The affected households were categorised based on the severity of impact as significant (loss of 10 percent and above of the productive asset or structure) and non- significant (loss of less than 10 percent of the productive asset or structure). The summary of affected households and the summary of affected common property resources are presented in Appendix 2.

30. The census survey identified 264 households that would be affected by the subproject. The socioeconomic survey was carried out amongst 264 households and the details of the same are analysed and presented in the following sections.

C. Demographic Profile of Project Affected Households

31. **Household by Sex:** Thirteen households (5%) of the affected households are headed by women and the remaining 251 (95%) households are headed by men. Males account for 58.5 percent and female account for 41.5 percent amongst PAPs.

Table 13: Head of Affected Household by Sex

Gender	Number	Percentage
Male	251	95.1
Female	13	4.9
Total	264	100

Source: Census and Social Survey, May 2018.

32. **Household by Religion:** Hindus account for 99 percent of the household getting affected and Muslims constitute about 1 percent.

Table 14: Household by Religion

Religion	Number	Percentage
Hindu	262	99.2
Muslim	2	0.8
Jain	-	-
Total	264	100

Source: Census and Social Survey, May 2018.

33. **Household by Social Group:** Seventy seven (77%) percent of the affected households belong to the other backward caste, followed by 12 percent belonging to scheduled caste, 1 percent belonging to scheduled tribe and 10 percent belonging to general category.

Table 15: Household by Social Category

Social Category	Number	Percentage
General	25	9.5
Other backward caste	203	76.9
Scheduled caste	32	12.1
Scheduled tribes	4	1.5
Total	264	100

Source: Census and Social Survey, May 2018.

34. **Household by Size of Family:** Amongst the 264 affected households, family of size 5 to 6 members account for 38 percent, followed by 32 percent with family of 3 to 4 members, 18 percent with family of above 6 members and up to 2 members account for 11 percent. The average size of the family is 5.11 or say 5 members.

Table 16: Size of the Household

Size of the Family	Number	Percentage
Up to 2	30	11.4
3 to 4	85	32.2
5 to 6	101	38.2
Above 6	48	18.2
Total	264	100
Average size of the family is 5.11		

Source: Census and Social Survey, May 2018.

35. **Age group of affected persons:** The number of women aged above 65 years is almost equivalent men in the same age group. However, in the 21 and below age group the women

account for 29 percent and men account for 36 percent. In all, 33 percent of the affected persons are in the age group of 21 and below, followed by 27 percent in the age group of 22 and 35, 21 percent in the age group of 36 and 50, 14 percent in the age group of 50 and 65 and 4 percent in the above 65 age group

Table 17: Age Group of PAPs

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Up to 21	283	35.8	162	28.9	445	32.9
> 21 and ≤ 35	206	26.1	164	29.3	370	27.4
> 35 and ≤ 50	156	19.7	126	22.5	282	20.9
> 50 and ≤ 65	111	14.1	83	14.8	194	14.4
Above 65	34	4.3	25	4.5	59	4.4
Total	790	100	560	100	1350	100

Source: Census and Social Survey, May 2018.

D. Socioeconomic Profile

36. **Educational level of affected persons:** Fifty nine (59%) percent amongst females and 19 percent amongst males are uneducated. Upper primary is the highest level of educational attainment for most of the females with the number of females beyond upper primary declining compared to the males. The details of educational level of affected persons are given below table.

Table 18: Educational level of PAPs

Educational	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Upper Primary	182	23.1	63	11.3	245	18.1
High School	148	18.7	40	7.1	188	13.9
Graduate	82	10.4	20	3.6	102	7.6
Post Graduate	26	3.3	12	2.1	38	2.8
Technical	8	1.0	-	-	8	0.6
Professional	196	24.8	94	16.8	290	21.5
Uneducated	148	18.7	331	59.1	479	35.5
Total	790	100	560	100	1350	100

Source: Census and Social Survey May 2018.

37. **Occupation of affected persons:** Eighty eight (88%) percent amongst females and 28 percent amongst males are not in workforce, comprising largely of children, students, elderly, housewives and females who do not go for work. Fifty two percent of the male are into cultivation, followed by 6 percent who are into service, 4 percent are involved in business/trade, 1 percent work as labourers and 9 percent are unemployed. Eight percent of the women are into cultivation and a few doing other occupation. The occupation of the affected persons is given in the following table.

Table 19: Occupation of DPs

Occupation	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Service	47	5.9	2	0.4	49	3.6
Business / Trade	30	3.8	2	0.4	32	2.4
Agriculture	415	52.5	43	7.7	458	33.9
Labourer	8	1.0	5	0.9	13	1.0
Unemployed	70	8.9	12	2.1	82	6.1
Not in workforce	220	27.9	496	88.5	716	53.0
Total	790	100	560	100	1350	100

Source: Census and Social Survey, May 2018.

38. **Income of affected household:** Thirty five (35%) percent of the households are earning between Rs.10,001 Rs.20,000 per month, followed by 31 percent who earn between Rs.5,001 and Rs.10,000, 19 percent earn less than Rs.5,000, 9 percent earn between Rs.20,001 and Rs.30,000, 5 percent earn between Rs.30,001 and Rs.50,000 and 2 percent households reported an income of above Rs.50000 per month.

Table 20: Monthly Household Income of DHs

Monthly Family Income Range in INR (Rs)	Number	Percentage
Up to 5,000	50	18.9
5,001 to 10,000	81	30.7
10,001 to 20,000	92	34.8
20,001 to 30,000	23	8.7
30,001 to 50,000	12	4.6
>50,000	6	2.3
Total	264	100

Source: Census and Social Survey May 2018.

39. **Impact to vulnerable household:** For the project, vulnerable groups include those headed by a person whose family income is below the poverty line, landless, elderly, women, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land. The subproject will affect 50 vulnerable households, comprising of 26 percent women headed households, 47 percent scheduled tribe households, 60 percent scheduled caste households, 4 percent below poverty line (BPL)⁹ households and 6 percent disabled headed households. The vulnerable status of significantly impacted households is presented in the following table.

Table 21: Vulnerable Households (mutually exclusive)

Vulnerable Type	Number	Percentage
Women Headed Household	13	26.0
Scheduled tribes	2	4.0
Scheduled Caste	30	60.0
Below poverty line	2	4.0
Disabled Headed Household	3	6.0
Total	50	100

Source: Census and Social Survey, May 2018.

⁹ The GoR has issued separate ration cards to BPL families and those amongst the affected households in possession of BPL ration card have been categorised as BPL household.

E. Key Socioeconomic Indicators

40. The key socioeconomic indicators established based on the census and socioeconomic survey carried out amongst the affected household between February and March 2015 and updated in May 2018 are presented below. These indicators would form the baseline indicators, in addition to other indicators identified by RPWD, and would be compared with the midterm and post implementation evaluation carried out by the independent external evaluation agency.

Table 22: Key Socioeconomic Indicators

SNo	Indicator	Unit	Value/Figure
a)	Income (N = 264)		
1	Monthly family income	Average	Rs. 15,852
2	Number of earners	Number	2.1
b)	Impact (N =264)		
3	Residence	%	1.9
4	Business / Shop	%	0.8
c)	Social Characteristics (N=264)		
5	Family size	Average	5.1
6	Women headed household	%	4.9

F. Resettlement Preferences

41. The affected households were asked to indicate their preferred resettlement and rehabilitation option and were asked if they prefer self-managed cash assistance or project supported housing/livelihood assistance. The affected households were unable to decide about their preference.

IV. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND DISCLOSURE

A. Consultation in the Project

42. In order to engage with the community and enhance public understanding about the subproject and address the concerns and issues pertaining to compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement, individual interviews, focus group discussions (FGD) and meetings were undertaken amongst the various sections of affected persons and other stakeholders, during the census and socioeconomic survey that was carried out as part of the feasibility report for the subproject. The opinions of the affected persons, stakeholders and their perceptions were obtained during these consultations. The consultations with the affected persons and other stakeholders will continue throughout the resettlement plan implementation period.

B. Methods of Consultation

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

44. During the census and socioeconomic survey, meaningful¹⁰ consultations were held with affected households, commercial establishment owners along the project corridor, officials of the district administration and elected members of the local panchayat. In order to hear and address the concerns of women, women were encouraged to participate and opportunity to express their concern was provided during the consultations. The consultation methods followed and proposed are detailed in the following table.

Table 23: Consultation Methods

Stakeholders	Consultation Method
Affected Persons	Census and Socioeconomic Survey
Affected Persons	Focus Group Discussions
Local Communities	Focus Group Discussions
Local Elected Members	Individual interview, discussion
Concerned Officials from Government	Individual meeting/interview, discussion
Affected persons and General Public	Consultation Meetings

45. In addition to the web disclosure of the RP seeking views and suggestions of the general public, detailed consultations regarding the extent of involuntary resettlement impact and the mitigation measures proposed in the resettlement plan will be disclosed to the affected persons and general public through public meetings held along the subproject road during resettlement plan implementation.

46. During the census and socioeconomic survey, FGDs were conducted in villages along the subproject road in settlements and sections where impacts were recorded. All relevant

¹⁰ Meaningful consultations is a process that (i) begins early in the project preparation stage and is carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the project cycle; (ii) provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible to affected people; (iii) is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion; (iv) is gender inclusive and responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups; and (v) enables the incorporation of all relevant views of affected people and other stakeholders into decision making, such as project design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues.

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

47. The number of participants and the photographs are provided as Appendix 3 to this report and the attendance sheets are available in the projects file with jurisdictional PIU.

C. Outcome of the Consultations

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

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

The community perceives that the project will help in improving road safety, promote more business, give better access to services, reduce travel time and promote local employment opportunities. They consider that it would lead to increase in land rates and facilitate smooth flow of traffic. Apprehensions raised by the community include more accidents, houses coming closer to the proposed alignment, more noise pollution, agricultural land loss and the resultant impact on the livelihood. Women felt that the proposed improvements will provide (i) better access to higher levels of education, health services (especially in emergencies), and social interactions; (ii) better and more frequent public and private transport options; and (iii) increase in leisure time. The negative impacts pointed out were largely related to loss of land and assets

Table 24: Summary of Consultation Outcome

Location	Issues / Concerns	Response
Harinagar (Dhadhaniya Shashan)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Land Acquisition Process, 2 Compensation for Wells, etc. 3 Safety issues and benefits from the project to the Stakeholders. 4 Acquisition of structures coming within ROW. 5 Majority of participants asked for provision of footpath and road side drains. 6 Employment opportunities in road construction. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. As per RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and GoR rules for RFCTLARR Act 2. Will be provided based on GoR Policy. 3. Speed breaker, cautionary signs, drain and footpath cum drain in settlements will be provided. There will be no water logging in villages due to road side drain and better road will facilitate smooth travel. 4. Based on the R&R policy replacement cost will be paid as determined based on PWD

		<p>schedule rates and other assistances as per entitlement matrix.</p> <p>5. Same is considered in design and provided</p> <p>6. Employment opportunity during civil works is built into the contractor document.</p>
Mandali	<p>1 Majority of the peoples desired that the widening and strengthening of the project road in the market areas should be on both side of the road</p> <p>2 Relocation of temples adjacent to Road Carriageway</p> <p>3 People demanding C.C. drain on both side of Road.</p> <p>4 People are asking whether 4 lane road provision in village portion</p> <p>5 Employment opportunities in road construction.</p> <p>6 Majority of participants asked for provision of footpath and road side drains</p>	<p>1. Widening will be proposed based on available ROW (of PWD) and concentric as far as possible.</p> <p>2. Very few temples are getting affected and caution will be taken for minimising impact to CPR</p> <p>3. Drain is proposed in habitation area.</p> <p>4. As per traffic demand, no four lane road is required for village/urban portion.</p> <p>5. Employment opportunity during civil works is built into the contractor document.</p> <p>6. Footpath cum drain proposed for safety and development of village and there will be no water logging in the village due to road side drain</p>
Nagana	<p>1. People of village Nagana are demanding to construct road in village on existing alignment by dismantling the encroachment</p> <p>2. Safety issues and benefits from the project to the Stakeholders.</p> <p>3. Acquisition of structures coming within ROW.</p> <p>4. Majority of participants asked for provision of footpath and road side drains.</p>	<p>1 As per consultation and available ROW, existing alignment with minor modifications is finalised for Nagana</p> <p>2 Speed breaker, cautionary signs for safety have been proposed</p> <p>3 Based on the R&R policy, replacement cost for structure will be paid as per PWD schedule rates and other eligible assistances as per the provisions of the entitlement matrix</p> <p>4 Footpath cum drain proposed to reduce/mitigate water logging problem in village</p>
Rodwa Khurd	<p>1 How much land shall be acquired?</p> <p>2 What would be the basis for compensation for Land?</p> <p>3 Repair and Maintenance of road after construction.</p> <p>4 Generally, road construction takes too much time, so what would be the construction period.</p> <p>5 What about the drainage in</p>	<p>1 16.0m land is required and land will be acquired if the existing right of way is inadequate.</p> <p>2 Compensation shall be as per Govt. of Rajasthan rules and new Land acquisition act.</p> <p>3 After construction road shall be maintained by the contractor for at least 10 years.</p> <p>4 Construction shall be completed in one year strictly and progress</p>

	village area?	<p>of work shall be monitored by PWD officials.</p> <p>5 1.0m covered drain has been proposed in village habitation area.</p>
Godasar	<p>1 When shall the work and how much time it will take?</p> <p>2 What would be the measures for safety of villagers during construction and after completion of project?</p> <p>3 What would be the basis for compensation for Land and land acquisition procedures?</p>	<p>1 Work will start in year 2019 and will be completed in one year.</p> <p>2 Proper signage has been proposed and provisions of speed breaker near school and dense habitation have been proposed.</p> <p>3 Compensation shall be as per Govt. of Rajasthan rules and new Land acquisition act.</p>
Kalyanpur	<p>1 Widening should be equal on either side.</p> <p>2 Water supply facility in lieu of demolition of drinking facilities</p> <p>3 Dustbins/ dumping site also not available</p> <p>4 Proper compensation should be paid as per the current market rate</p>	<p>1 Concentric widening has been considered for minimization of impact with the help of engineering team.</p> <p>2 As per entitlement matrix replacement of CPR (Water Tank) will be done.</p> <p>3 This needs to be taken up with the panchayat</p> <p>4 As per entitlement matrix, compensation will be paid for all the assets at replacement value.</p>
Samdadi Station	<p>1 Why is the bypass proposed</p> <p>2 What about the drainage in village area?</p> <p>3 Villagers demanded for good quality road.</p> <p>4 Maintenance during rainy season.</p> <p>5 Proper traffic safety.</p>	<p>1 Bypass is needed as the traffic is high and sufficient land is not available for proposed intermediate lane.</p> <p>2 1.0m covered drain has been proposed in village area.</p> <p>3 Road shall be constructed as per the modern and good engineering technique and shall be maintained for next 10 years.</p> <p>4 After construction road shall be maintained by the contractor for at least 10 years.</p> <p>5 Proper signage has been proposed and provisions of speed breaker near school and dense habitation have been proposed.</p>
Bankiyabas	<p>1 Widening should be equal on either side.</p> <p>2 Road surface has been damaged due to non-availability of drainage. Both side drain is necessary and discharge should be away from village area</p> <p>3 Cash compensation as per market rate</p>	<p>1 Concentric widening has been proposed for minimization of Impact.</p> <p>2 Covered drain facility in every urban area and earthen drainage in rural area have been proposed.</p> <p>3 As per entitlement matrix, compensation will be provided at replacement value of the structures.</p>

Ghadoi Charnan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Some APs said that they are residing since 20-30 years and road is going to be widen; they are agreed that they are encroacher and ready to vacate but need project assistance. 2 Should be widened equally on either side of the road 3 Would prefer permanent employment either with PWD or other govt. department. Temporary employment with contractor is also required. 4 Provide drains on the both side of the road along the village 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Assistance to all encroachers and squatters as per Entitlement Matrix. Structure cost will be paid at replacement cost based on PWD schedule rates. 2 Concentric widening has been proposed for minimization of Impact. 3 As per the policy, contractor to give preference to local labour in their day to day work. Permanent employment is not feasible. 4 Covered drain has been proposed.
Surpura	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Road widening should be equal on both side of the road 2 Would prefer permanent employment either with PWD or other govt. department. Temporary employment with contractor is also required. 3 Provide drains on the both side of the road along the village 4 Proper compensation should be paid the household as per the market value 5 Speed Breaker should be provided both side of the village 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Concentric widening has been proposed for minimization of Impact 2 As per the policy, contractor to give preference to local labour in their day to day work. Permanent employment is not feasible. 3 Covered drain have been proposed in the Surpura village 4 As per entitlement matrix, compensation will be provided at replacement value 5 Various safety signages will be provided. Road safety is a separate component in the project.
Ramdevpura	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Common property resources must be saved or properly relocated with the consent of villagers and gram panchayat 2 Cash compensation at market value 3 Being a big market, many people from nearby villages are coming for commercial activities to this village but due to non-availability of toilets, peoples facing much problem. Project should provide the toilet facility along with bus shelters 4 Speed Breaker need to be provided near bus stand for safe crossing of the road 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Due care has been taken to avoid impact to CPRs. However, if any of the CPR is affected, it will be replaced in consultation with the community. 2 As per entitlement matrix, compensation will be provided at replacement value. 3 Toilets along with bus shelters near the market may be required, but this may be done by the panchayat or through other government scheme. 4 Various safety signage will be provided. Road safety is a separate component in the project.
Tumbli	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Majority of the peoples desired that the widening and strengthening of the project road in the market areas should be on both side of the road 2. Relocation/Reconstruction of temples adjacent to Road carriageway 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Widening will be proposed based on available ROW (of PWD) and concentric as far as possible. 2. Very few temples are getting affected and caution will be taken to avoid impact to CPR 3. As per traffic demand, no four lane road is required for

	3. People are asking whether 4 lane road provision in village portion 4. Employment opportunities in road construction	village/urban portion 4. Employment during civil works will be available through the contractor
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D. Plan for further Consultation in the Project

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

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

- i. In case of any change in project design, the affected persons and other stakeholders will be consulted regarding the factors that necessitated the change, efforts taken to minimize resettlement impacts and mitigation measures available in accordance with the principles of the resettlement framework of RSHIP.
- ii. The PIU, with the assistance of the NGO, will carry out information dissemination sessions in the project area.
- iii. During the implementation of resettlement plan, NGO will organize public meetings, and will appraise the communities about the schedule/progress in the implementation of civil works, including awareness regarding road construction and HIV AIDS prevention.
- iv. Consultation and focus group discussions will be conducted with the vulnerable groups like women headed households and schedule caste to ensure that the vulnerable groups understand the process and their needs are specifically taken into consideration in the implementation.

E. Disclosure

52. The resettlement plan will be disclosed by the PMU and uploaded in the PWD website along with the gist of the resettlement plan translated in local language. The translated gist of the resettlement plan would provide details of the project, magnitude of impact to land and assets, eligibility and entitlement, institutional arrangement and grievance redressal process. Hardcopies of the gist of the resettlement plan in local language will be made available at the office of the PMU, PIUs and distributed to the affected persons.

53. Information will be disseminated to affected persons at various stages. Information including magnitude of loss, detailed asset valuations, entitlements and special provisions, grievance procedures, timing of payments, displacement schedule, civil works schedule will be disclosed by the PIU with assistance from the NGO hired for assisting in resettlement plan implementation. This will be done through public consultation and made available to affected persons as brochures, leaflets, or booklets, etc. in Hindi. The Hindi version of executive

summary of the resettlement plan along with entitlement matrix and structure and process of GRC will also be disclosed.

54. Hard copies of the resettlement plan will also be made available at: (i) the offices of the PIU/PWD; (ii) office of the District Magistrates; (iii) and Offices of the Panchayat / Municipality, as soon as the plans are available and certainly before initiating land acquisition process for the project. Electronic version of the resettlement plan will be placed on the official website of the PWD. In addition, all safeguard documents including the quarterly progress reports and concurrent monitoring reports, impact evaluation reports, list of eligible affected persons will be disclosed. Resettlement plans will be maintained in the website throughout the life of the project.

V. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

A. Background

55. Recognizing the social issues that can arise in transport projects being proposed under Rajasthan State Highway Investment Program (RSHIP), the Public Private Partnership (PPP) Division of the Public Works Department (PWD) of Rajasthan has prepared a Resettlement Framework and indigenous peoples planning framework in line with National and State Laws and Policies, and ADB Safeguards Policy Statement. The resettlement framework describes the principles and approach in avoiding, minimizing and mitigating adverse social impacts that may arise in implementing subprojects proposed under RSHIP.

B. National Legislations, Policies and ADB Policy

56. The policy framework and entitlements for the RSHIP are based on national laws: The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, State laws and regulations and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009.

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

57. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013, provides for a transparent process and just and fair compensation to the affected families whose land is acquired or proposed to be acquired or are affected by such acquisition and provides for rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families. The basic principle of the RFCTLARR Act is to ensure that the cumulative outcome of compulsory land acquisition should be such that, the affected persons become partners in development, leading to an improvement in the standard of living after acquisition. This act came into effect on January 01, 2014 and the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 stands repealed. The salient provisions of RFCTLARR Act is discussed below.

58. 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 expert group can recommend either for or against proceeding with the project. The appropriate government is not bound by the decision of the expert group and can decide otherwise.

59. The act prohibits acquisition of multi crop land for any project, however on exceptional cases allows acquisition of multi crop land, wherein the State specific threshold of acquiring such land is not exceeded and equivalent waste land is developed for agricultural purpose. Linear projects are exempted from this condition.

60. The competent authority while determining the market value of the land has to consider the higher value of the land arrived at by 3-methods of valuation viz: (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. In case of rural areas, the market value of land so determined is multiplied by a factor, to be decided by the

appropriate Government. A solatium of 100% is payable on the market value of land multiplied by the factor and on all immovable properties or assets, trees and plants.

61. A Resettlement and Rehabilitation award detailing the entitlements to be provided as per the Second Schedule of Act is passed by the competent authority. Possession of land can be taken only after payment of compensation and rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements as detailed in Second Schedule and Third Schedule. The amenities to be provided in a resettlement site is detailed in the Third Schedule.

C. Legal and Policy Frameworks of Rajasthan State

62. The legislations and policy concerning the land acquisition and resettlement for road project includes (i) Rajasthan Land Revenue Code, 1959; (ii) Rajasthan Highway Act, 2003; (iii) Rajasthan Resettlement Policy-2007. The gist of these act and policies are discussed in the following section.

1. Rajasthan Land Revenue Code, 1959

63. An Act to consolidate and amend the laws relating to land revenue, the powers of Revenue Officers, rights and liabilities of holders of land from the State Government, agricultural tenures and other matters relating to land and the liabilities incidental thereto in Rajasthan. This Act basically deals with the land rights of landholders and power of revenue departments but does not deal with acquisition and payment of compensation.

2. Rajasthan Highway Act, 2003

64. The Rajasthan Highway Act, 2003 is meant to provide for the restriction of ribbon development along highways for prevention and removal of encroachment thereon, for the construction, maintenance and development of highways, for the levy of betterment charges and for certain other matters, and to provide for the public such conditions as will ensure safety and maximum efficiency of all road transport in highways of the Rajasthan State.

3. Rajasthan Resettlement Policy-2007

65. Government of Rajasthan has formulated a resettlement policy known as “Ideal Resettlement Policy of the State-2007” in the year 2007 for resettlement and rehabilitation of project affected persons by various infrastructure development projects. Attempted to deal with complete land acquisition and resettlement issues, this policy includes some enhanced provisions than the above two legislations. However, the policy does not have provision for compensation at replacement cost and recognizes the non-titleholders occupying land before three years of notification of the affected area.

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

66. The Rules framed and notified by GoR for the RFCTLARRR Act, 2013 details the process of SIA, public hearing and SIA report and social impact management plan. The consent requirement that is to be obtained during the SIA is explained with provision of formats for the same. The rules also explain the process of preparing and publishing the rehabilitation and resettlement scheme.

D. ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009

67. ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009 describes the policy objective, its scope and triggers and principles of (i) environmental safeguards; (ii) involuntary resettlement safeguards; and (iii) indigenous people's safeguards. The objectives of involuntary resettlement safeguards are: (i) avoid involuntary resettlement where possible; (ii) if avoidance is not possible, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; (iii) enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre project levels; and (iv) improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

68. The involuntary resettlement safeguards policy covers physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of; (i) involuntary acquisition of land; or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. It covers losses, whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary.

69. The three important elements of involuntary resettlement safeguards are: (i) compensation at replacement cost for lost assets, livelihood, and income prior to displacement; (ii) assistance for relocation, including provision of relocation sites with appropriate facilities and services; and (iii) assistance for rehabilitation to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons relative to pre-project levels and to improve the standard of living of displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

E. Comparison of Government and ADB Policies

70. A comparison between Government Statutes and ADB's involuntary resettlement safeguards policy that provides gap-filling measures reflected in the entitlement matrix is presented as Appendix-4. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013', which has integrated provisions of NRRP with that of LA Act 1894, recognizes titleholders and non-titleholders affected by land acquisition. Wherein, the squatters, encroachers and those present in RoW and other government lands are excluded from the purview of the Act.

71. The key difference between the Government and ADB's involuntary resettlement safeguards policy is with regard to the cut-off date for determining the eligibility for compensation and R&R assistance to all those who are affected by the project irrespective of the ownership title to the land. As per the provisions of RFCTLARR Act, the cut-off-date for title holders is the date of SIA notification [Sec 4(1)] and for non-titleholders affected by the acquisition of such land, they should have been living/working three years or more prior to the acquisition of the land. To bring the RF in line with ADB's requirements, the RF mandates that in the case of land acquisition, the date of issue of notification will be treated as the cut-off date for title holders, and for non-titleholders such as squatters and encroachers, whom the act does not recognize, the cut-off date will be the start date of the subproject census survey. In case of all affected non-title holders, suitable compensation (ex-gratia payments) for loss of assets and R&R assistance is proposed in the entitlement matrix. The RCTLARR Act provides for compensation for land and structure at market rate, a 100 per cent solatium and 12 percent interest on market rate to all titleholders. Further, in addition to compensation, the title holders are entitled for resettlement allowance, subsistence allowance and shifting allowance. This meets ADB SPS requirement. Furthermore, the titleholders who lose their house and who do

not have any other house site will be entitled for a built house or cash in lieu of house provided they have been residing in the affected area for the preceding three years.

72. A significant development in Government statute is the notification of 'The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013', which has repealed the Land Acquisition Act of 1894 (as amended in 1984). This Act would both complement the revision of the NRRP (2007) and decrease significantly the gaps between the LA Act 1894 and ADB's SPS. In particular, the Act would require social impact assessments for projects involving land acquisition. The Act also expands compensation coverage of the principal act by requiring that the value of structure, trees, plants, or standing crops damaged must also be included and the solatium being 100 percent of all amounts inclusive. The Act furthermore meets ADB requirement of all compensation to be paid prior to project taking possession of any land and provision of R&R support including subsistence grant and transportation cost.

F. Involuntary Resettlement Safeguard Principles for the Project

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

- i. Screen the project early, to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a census and socioeconomic survey of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.
- ii. Adopt measures to avoid and minimize involuntary resettlement impacts by taking the following measures: (i) explore siting the subproject components in government land or locations which are less impacting; (ii) ensure use of appropriate technology to reduce land requirement; and (iii) modify the designs of subproject components to minimise land requirement and ensure involuntary resettlement is avoided or minimized
- iii. Where displacement is unavoidable, improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through: (i) land-based resettlement strategies, where possible, when affected livelihoods are land based, and when loss of land is significant, or cash compensation at replacement cost for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods; (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value; and (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored
- iv. Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.
- v. Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets at replacement value.
- vi. Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to national minimum standards or standard before displacement whichever is higher.

- vii. Carry out meaningful consultations with displaced persons, host communities, and concerned nongovernment organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and indigenous peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations.
- viii. Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on the entitlements of displaced persons, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
- ix. Disclose a resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to displaced persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to displaced persons and other stakeholders.
- x. Pay compensation and provide all resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement and before physical and economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.
- xi. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the concerns of displaced persons.
- xii. Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement¹¹ to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.
- xiii. Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standard of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

G. Valuation of land and assets

74. **Compensation for 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 factor¹² of 1.25-1.75 times on the land value being higher of the guideline value or average of higher 50% of sale 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

¹¹ ADB SPS 2009 (Safeguards Requirements 2) does not apply to negotiated settlements. The policy encourages acquisition of land and other assets through a negotiated settlement wherever possible, based on meaningful consultation with affected persons, including those without title to assets. A negotiated settlement will offer adequate and fair price for land and/or other assets. Also, an independent external party will be engaged to document the negotiation and settlement processes. In cases where the failure of negotiations would result in expropriation through eminent domain or the buyer could acquire the property regardless of its owner's decision to sell it or not, will trigger ADB's involuntary resettlement policy. The Safeguard Requirements 2 will apply in such cases, including preparing a resettlement plan.

¹² As per Rajasthan Land Acquisition Bill, 2014.

owner of such land/property will have the right to seek acquisition of his entire contiguous holding/property.

75. **Compensation for Structures:** 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 SSR rate, PIU will ensure that it uses the latest SSR for the residential and commercial structures in the urban and rural areas of the region. Wherever the SSR for current financial year is not available, the PIU will update the SSR 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. The compensation for reconstruction/relocation of places of worship will also include the associated cost of carrying out rituals/ceremonies during reconstruction/relocation. Further, all compensation and assistance will be paid to DPs at least 1 month prior to displacement or dispossession of assets.

76. **Compensation for 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. 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 DPs will have the opportunity to harvest crops/trees within 1-month from the date of payment of compensation.

77. Even after payment of compensation, DPs 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 DPs 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.

VI. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

A. Introduction

78. The subproject will have two types of displaced persons i.e. (i) persons with formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part; and (ii) persons who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land. The involuntary resettlement requirements apply to all these two types of displaced persons.

B. Eligibility Criteria

79. In accordance with the principles of the RF, the displaced persons falling in any of the following three categories will be eligible for compensation and resettlement assistance:

- 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.

80. **Cut-off Date:** For title holders, the date of SIA notification [Sec 4(1)] 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 (May 2018) 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.

81. 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.

C. Entitlement Matrix

82. In accordance with the R&R measures suggested for the project, all displaced households and persons will be entitled to a combination of compensation packages and resettlement assistance depending on the nature of ownership rights on lost assets and scope of the impacts including socioeconomic vulnerability of the displaced persons and measures to support livelihood restoration if livelihood impacts are envisaged. Unforeseen impacts will be mitigated in accordance with the principles of the RF for this loan. 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 displace 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 in accordance with local customs.

83. 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 ADB SPS. The following entitlement matrix presents the entitlements corresponding to the tenure of the DPs and the same has been approved¹³ and endorsed by Government of Rajasthan and further updated and revised in February 2018 and again in January 2019.

Table 25: Entitlement Matrix

Table 20: Entitlement Matrix				
SNo	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 ¹⁴ or Land for land, where feasible.	<p>Land will be acquired by the competent authority in accordance with the provisions of RFCTLARR Act, 2013.</p> <p>Replacement cost for land will be, higher of (i) market value as per Indian Stamp Act, 1899 for the registration of sale deed or agreements to sell, in the area where land is situated; or (ii) average sale price for similar type of land, situated in the nearest village or nearest vicinity area, ascertained from the highest 50% of sale deeds of the preceding 3 years; or (iii) consented amount paid for PPPs or private companies.</p> <p>Plus 100% solatium and 12% on market value from date of SIA notification to award.</p> <p>The multiplier factor adopted by GoR for land in rural areas, based on the distance from urban area to the project area, will be applied.</p>
2	Loss of Structure (house, shop, building or immovable property or assets attached to the land)	2.1	Compensation replacement cost at	<p>The market value of structures and other immovable properties will be determined by PWD on the basis of relevant PWD Schedule of Rates (SR) as on date without depreciation.</p> <p>Plus 100% solatium</p>

¹³ GO No. F7 (143) SHA/PPP/2015/D-1262 of Public Works Department, Government of Rajasthan dated 17.11.2015.

¹⁴ The calculation of full replacement cost will be based on the following elements: (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, if any. Where market conditions are absent or in a formative stage, the borrower/client will consult with the displaced persons and host populations to obtain adequate information about recent land transactions, land value by types, land titles, land use, cropping patterns and crop production, availability of land in the project area and region, and other related information. The borrower/client will also collect baseline data on housing, house types, and construction materials. Qualified and experienced experts will undertake the valuation of acquired assets.

SNo	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
				In case of partly affected house, manufactory or other building, as per Section 94 (1), the whole structure shall be acquired, if the owner so desires.
PART II. REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT – Both Land Owners and Families Whose Livelihoods are Primarily Dependent on Land Acquired				
3	Loss of Land	3.1	Where jobs are created through the project, 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	
		3.2	Monthly subsistence allowance of Rs.3,000/- per month for a period of one year to affected households who require to relocate due to the project	
		3.3	Transportation assistance of Rs.50,000/- for affected households who require to relocate due to the project	
		3.4	One-time assistance of Rs.25,000/- to all those who lose a cattle shed	
		3.5	One-time Resettlement	

SNo	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
			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	<p>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 Gol IAY¹⁵ standards in rural areas and Rs.1,50,000 in case of urban areas.</p> <p>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.</p>	Stamp duty and registration charges will be borne by the project in case of new house or sites.
		4.2	Where jobs are created through the project, 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	

¹⁵ With effect from April 01, 2016, the IAY scheme has been restructured as Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G) by Government of India.

SNo	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
			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	
		4.3	Monthly subsistence allowance of Rs.3,000/- per month for a period of one year to affected households who require to relocate due to the project	
		4.4	Transportation assistance of Rs.50,000/-for affected households who require to relocate due to the project	
		4.5	One-time assistance of Rs.25,000/- to all those who lose a cattle shed	
		4.6	One-time assistance of Rs.25,000/- for each affected family of an artisan or self-employed and who has to relocate	
		4.7	One-time Resettlement Allowance of Rs.50,000/- for affected household who have to relocate	
		4.8	Additional one-time assistance of Rs.50,000/- to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe families who are displaced from scheduled areas and who require to relocate due to the project	
		4.9	Right to salvage affected materials	
5	Loss of shop /trade / commercial structure	5.1	Where jobs are created through the project, 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	

SNo	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
			<p>and skill development in the required field and at a rate not lower than the minimum wages provided for in any other law for the time being in force.</p> <p>or</p> <p>One-time payment of Rs.5,00,000/- for each affected household</p> <p>or</p> <p>Annuity policy that shall pay Rs.2000/- per month for 20 years with appropriate indexation to CPIAL</p>	
		5.2	Monthly subsistence allowance of Rs.3,000/-per month for a period of one year to affected households who require to relocate due to the project	
		5.3	Transportation assistance of Rs.50,000/- for affected households who require to relocate due to the project	
		5.4	One-time assistance of Rs.25,000/- for each affected family of an artisan or self-employed or small trader and who has to relocate	
		5.5	One-time Resettlement Allowance of Rs.50,000/- for affected household who have to relocate	
		5.6	Additional 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	
		5.7	Right to salvage affected materials	
PART III. IMPACT TO SQUATTERS AND ENCROACHERS – Those in the existing Right of Way where no Land Acquisition is done				

SNo	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
6	Impact to Squatters	6.1	Loss of House	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
		6.1.1	Compensation at scheduled rates without depreciation for structure with 1-month notice to demolish the affected structure	
		6.1.2	Right to salvage the affected materials	
		6.1.3	House construction grant of Rs.70,000/- for all those who have to relocate and who do not have a house. Additional house site grant of Rs.50,000/- to those who do not have a house site	
		6.1.4	One-time subsistence allowance of Rs. 18,000/-	
		6.1.5	Shifting assistance of Rs.10,000/-	
		6.2	Loss of Shop	Only those directly affected squatters who do business there will be eligible for all assistance. Structure owners in ROW / Government who do not do the business and have rented out the structure will be provided compensation for structure and no other assistance will be provided to them. The occupier (squatter-tenant) will be eligible for other assistances
		6.2.1	Compensation at scheduled rates without depreciation for structure with 1-month notice to demolish affected structure	
		6.2.2	Right to salvage the affected materials	
		6.2.3	One-time rehabilitation grant of Rs.20,000 for reconstruction of affected shop	
		6.2.4	One-time subsistence allowance of Rs. 18,000/-	
		6.2.5	Shifting assistance of Rs.10,000/-	
		6.3	Kiosks / Street Vendors	The PIU and the implementation support NGO/agency will consult such DPs and assess the requirement of subsistence allowance and rehabilitation grant
		6.3.1	1-month advance notice to relocate to nearby place for continuance of economic activity	
		6.3.2	For temporary loss of livelihood during construction period, a monthly subsistence allowance of Rs.3,000/- will be paid for the duration of disruption to livelihood, but not exceeding 3-months	
		6.3.3	If relocation to nearby place and continuance of economic activity in the	

SNo	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
			same place is not possible, then one-time rehabilitation grant of Rs.18 000/-	
		6.4 6.4.1	Cultivation 2-month notice to harvest standing crops or market value of compensation for standing crops	
7	Impact to Encroachers	7.1 7.1.1	Cultivation 2-month notice to harvest standing crops or market value of compensation for standing crops, if notice is not given	Market value for the loss of standing crops will be decided by the PIU, PWD in consultation with the Agriculture or Horticulture Department.
		7.2 7.2.1	Structure 1-month notice to demolish the encroached structure	
		7.2.2	Compensation at scheduled rates without depreciation for the affected portion of the structure	The value of commercial structures and other immovable properties will be determined by PWD on the basis of relevant Schedule of Rates (SR) as on date without depreciation.
PART IV. IMPACT TO VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS				
8	Vulnerable Households	8.1	One-time assistance of Rs. 25,000/- to DHs who have to relocate	One adult member of the affected household, whose livelihood is affected, will be entitled for skill development.
		8.2	Training for skill development. This assistance includes cost of training and financial assistance for travel, conveyance and food.	The PIU with support from the NGO will identify the number of eligible vulnerable displaced persons during joint verification and updating of the RP and will conduct training need assessment in consultations with the DPs so as to develop appropriate training programmes suitable to the DPs skill and the region.
		8.3	Provision of access to basic utilities and public services	Suitable trainers or local resources will be identified by PIU and NGO in consultation with local training institutes.
PART V. IMPACT DURING CIVIL WORKS				
9	Impact to structure/ assets / tree / crops	9.1	The contractor is liable to pay damages to assets / trees / crops in private / public land, caused due to civil works	The PIU will ensure compliance
10	Use of Private Land	10.1	The contractor should	

SNo	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
			obtain prior written consent from the landowner and pay mutually agreed rental for use of private land for storage of material or movement of vehicles and machinery or diversion of traffic during civil works	
PART VI. COMMON PROPERTY RESOURCES				
11	Impact to common property resources such as places of worship, community buildings, schools, etc.	11.1	Relocation or restoration, if feasible, or cash compensation at replacement cost.	
12	Utilities such as water supply, electricity, etc.	12.1	Will be relocated and services restored prior to commencement of civil works.	The PIU will ensure that utilities are relocated prior to commencement of civil works in that stretch of the road corridor in accordance with the civil works schedule.
PART VII. UNFORESEEN IMPACTS				
Unforeseen impacts encountered during implementation will be addressed in accordance with the principles of RFCTLLAR 2013 and the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement				

84. Compensation for land and structure, in accordance with the eligibility and entitlement, will be paid prior to physical and economic displacement. One-time rehabilitation assistances and shifting assistances paid as cash will also be disbursed prior to physical and economic displacement. However, any long-term rehabilitation measures like training for skill development and annuity for life, if any, will continue for a longer period and such rehabilitation measures will not be a bar to commence civil works.

VII. RELOCATION OF HOUSING AND SETTLEMENTS

A. Provision for Relocation

85. The PIU will provide compensation at replacement cost for affected land and structure in accordance with the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 to the title holders. Further, compensation for partially damaged structures, along with cost of restoration has been included and shifting assistance has also been provided for the displaced households in the entitlement matrix. Compensation to the non-title holders for the loss of assets other than land, such as dwellings and shops have been provided for in the entitlement matrix. The entitlements to the nontitle holders will be given only if they were in occupation of the land or structure in the project area prior to the cut-off date, the date of census survey i.e. May 2018.

B. Relocation Strategy

86. The physical displacement to 4 titleholder households losing the place of residence will involve the project to offer them built house or cash in lieu of house. As part of the implementation activity, the PIU with the help of the implementation support NGO should consult the 4 physically displaced titleholders to obtain their choice based on the options available to them. If the affected persons opt for built house, the PIU with the help of the District administration identify suitable land for housing and provide built houses to the affected persons.

C. Development of Resettlement Sites

87. While selecting the site for housing purpose, land ownership and use will be verified. Only those sites which are suitable for housing and amenable for issue of titles will be selected. If Government lands are not available, then private land acquisition, preferably through negotiated settlement, will be initiated. The suitability of sites for housing will be confirmed from the District Administration and title will be issued to the displaced persons prior to the commencement of construction of houses. In case of resettlement sites, the minimum facilities described in Third Schedule of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 will be provided. Consultations with the displaced families will be held to ascertain their acceptance. The resettlement sites will be developed if more than 40 displaced families are displaced in a continuous stretch of 10 kms. If fewer numbers of displaced persons are there in a 10km stretch or if there are some isolated displaced persons who require to be provided with alternate housing, then in such cases individual sites will be offered. Displaced families will be given the option of getting a house or cash in lieu of house and based on options exercised by the affected people, resettlement sites or house sites will be developed.

88. The NGO involved in the Resettlement Plan implementation, during the verification stage, will consult all displaced persons eligible for alternate housing, and seek their preference on whether they would like to move into a resettlement site, developed in accordance with the provisions of the Third Schedule of the RFCTLARR Act, or would prefer to relocate themselves to their place of choice. Upon obtaining the choice from the eligible displaced persons and if adequate number of displaced persons have opted for moving into a resettlement site, the NGO in consultation with PIU will submit the requirement for resettlement site to the jurisdictional Joint Collector.

89. The jurisdictional Joint Collector will take efforts to identify suitable government land free from encumbrance for resettlement site and if no land is identified within 1-month, the PIU will request the jurisdictional Joint Collector to initiate steps to acquire suitable land, preferably

through negotiated purchase, for the same and make necessary funds available with the Joint Collector. Individual sites/plots will be allotted to the displaced persons through public draw of lots and *patta* will be issued to the displaced persons. The stamp duty and registration charges for the house site and built house will be borne by PIU.

90. In case of resettlement sites that are situated close to existing villages or urban areas, appropriate measures will be taken to integrate the host population and enhance the various common facilities for smooth integration of host population with resettlers.

91. For affected persons requiring relocation, displacement from the affected house can only be done after the project built house is ready for occupation, completed with the necessary household facilities (i.e. water, electricity) and linking them to the jurisdictional public distribution system and assisted in enrolment to school, as required.

VIII. INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION

A. Loss of Livelihood in this Subproject

92. The subproject causes significant impact to 251 agricultural landowners who would be losing 10 percent and more of their productive land and 2 households who would losing their shop (1 shop owner and 1 residence cum shop owner).

B. Entitlements for Loss of Livelihood

93. The affected persons losing livelihood will be assisted to improve or at least restore their income levels to pre-project level. The subproject entitlements for loss of livelihood include the following entitlements in accordance with the entitlement matrix of RSHIP.

1. Loss of livelihood to title owner losing agricultural land

- a. cash compensation at replacement cost for affected land as per RFCTLARR Act provisions and structures, at scheduled rates without depreciation along with 100 percent solatium on market value of land and structure;
- b. onetime 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;
- c. right to salvage affected materials,
- d. subsistence allowance of Rs.36,000/- for affected households who require to relocate due to the project;
- e. shifting assistance of Rs.50,000/- to the landowner, who is required to relocate, and
- f. one-time resettlement allowance of Rs.50,000/- for affected household who have to relocate.

2. Loss of livelihood to title owner losing shop

- a. Cash compensation at replacement cost for affected land as per RFCTLARR Act provisions and structures, at scheduled rates without depreciation along with 100 percent solatium on market value of land and structure;
- b. onetime 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;
- c. right to salvage affected materials,
- d. subsistence allowance of Rs.36,000/- for affected households who require to relocate due to the project;
- e. shifting assistance of Rs.50,000/- to the landowner, who is required to relocate,
- f. one-time resettlement allowance of Rs.50,000/- for affected household who have to relocate, and
- a. one-time assistance of Rs.25,000/- for each affected family of an artisan or self-employed or small trader and who has to relocate.

94. Effort will be made by the PIU with the support of the NGO to assist the affected persons in their effort to restore their income. If the affected person so desires, the subsistence allowance can be utilized to deliver suitable income restoration activities in order to leverage on the existing skills of the affected person.

C. Income Restoration Measures

95. The entitlement proposed under this programme (RSHIP) has adequate provisions for restoration of livelihood of the affected persons. Wherever feasible and if the affected person so desires, income restoration schemes will be identified and implemented by the PIU with the assistance of the implementing NGO. Towards this the affected person will be guided and assisted by the PIU with the support of the NGO, in effectively using the compensation and rehabilitation and resettlement assistances towards establishing an income generating activity and identifying an alternative shop location and re-establishing the shop/kiosk/vending or utilizing the finances for buying land or taking land on lease. The compensation for land and assets and the rehabilitation and resettlement assistances arrived at in accordance with the provisions of the RFCTLARR Act are adequate to restore the income levels. Further, the subsistence allowance and annuity policy are aimed at providing long term support to the affected households will ensure that the income levels are restored. Further, efforts will be made to provide employment to the affected persons during the construction phase by facilitating their engagement by the civil works contractor. It may be noted that during the census and socioeconomic survey all the affected persons had indicated their preference to work in the construction. The PD, PIU should ensure that local people and in particular the willing affected persons are engaged by the contractor in suitable civil work as stipulated in the contract. The PIU with the assistance of the implementing NGO will make the training need assessment and will impart training to the eligible affected persons for income restoration and skill up-gradation as necessary. The PIU with assistance of the implementing NGO will ensure that households whose incomes are affected and/or who have to relocate receive assistance in accessing utility services (e.g., water and electricity connection) and other relevant government services (e.g., health clinics and schools).

IX. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

A. Introduction

96. The resettlement cost estimate for the project road *Siwana Samdari Balesar* proposed under Package-IV include compensation for private land determined in accordance with RFCTLARR Act and by adopting the multiplying factor adopted in accordance with The Rajasthan Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2016.

97. The compensation for structures is at replacement cost without depreciation, resettlement and rehabilitation assistances to titleholders in accordance with the RFCTLARR Act and to non-titleholders in accordance with the provisions of the entitlement matrix of the resettlement framework of RSHIP and cost of RP implementation. The total resettlement cost for the subproject is Rs. 179.01million. The major heads of budget items are listed below.

B. Compensation

98. **Private Land:** The compensation for private land has been calculated as an average of replacement cost of land in rural and semi-urban area adjoining the road corridor. The replacement cost was gathered during census survey in discussion with local community and the elected local body representatives. For budgetary purpose, the replacement cost for land has been taken as Rs.2,40,310 per hectare being the highest rate for rural land from the DLC records. The cost of land includes a multiplying factor as per State rules of 1.25-1.75 based on the distance from the nearest urban centre and for budgeting purpose, the highest of the multiplying factor of 1.75 has been taken and along with the 100% solatium. Thus, the land cost has been taken as Rs.2,40,310 per hectare including the multiplying factor and the solatium.

99. **Structure:** The compensation for structures have been arrived at based on PWD Schedule of Rates (SoR), 2018 for building works, material and labour. For budgetary purpose, the replacement cost for structure without depreciation has been taken as Rs.16,200 for permanent structure, Rs.11,028 for semi permanent structure and Rs. 4,104 for temporary structure, and the cost includes 100% solatium. However, at the time of joint verification, the competent authority will value each and every structure to arrive at the replacement cost as per the latest SoR. The solatium of 100% on structure rate is adopted for titleholders.

100. **Compensation for 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. 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 DPs will have the opportunity to harvest crops/trees within 1-month from the date of payment of compensation

C. Assistances

101. All other unit rates as per the minimum provisions contained in RFCTLARR Act and as per the approved entitlement matrix. For budgeting purpose, the onetime grant of Rs.5,00,000 has been provided for all titleholders from whom land is being acquired as one-time grant is easier for PWD to manage than the annuity policy.

D. Compensation for Community Assets and Government Structures

102. The unit cost for the place of worship has been budgeted at a lumpsum Rs.3,00,000 to cover the cost of reconstruction which would be assessed and paid during implementation by PIU.

E. RP Implementation Cost

103. The cost of hiring NGO for assisting PIU in resettlement plan implementation has been provided with a budget of Rs.1,40,00,000, for intermittent inputs and the resettlement plan implementation is expected to be completed in 36 months including disbursement of compensation for land acquired under RFCTLARR Act. A budgetary cost for external monitoring and evaluation has also been envisaged, as this facility is a Category-A for IR and also the Package-4 subproject will come under Category-A, a budgetary provision of Rs.30,00,000 has been made available for hiring of a consultant for the same. The budgetary provision for meeting administrative expenses including the allocation towards grievance redressal mechanism related expenses is included as part of the project cost. Further, a lump sum provision of Rs.50,000 to meet disclosure expenses and a lump sum provision of Rs.2,00,000/- for staff training, in particular the PIU staff involved in resettlement plan implementation, has also been budgeted.

F. Source of Funding and Fund Flow

104. Government will provide adequate budget for all land acquisition compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement assistances and resettlement plan implementation costs from the counterpart funding. The funds as estimated in the budget for a financial year and additional fund required based on revised estimates, shall be available at the disposal of the PD, PIU at the beginning of the financial year. The PD, PWD, being the executing agency for this subproject, will provide necessary funds for compensation for land and structure and the cost of resettlement assistances in a timely manner to the jurisdictional Additional Collector. The PIU will ensure timely availability of funds for smooth implementation of the resettlement plan. The NGO under the PIU will facilitate disbursements, but the responsibility of ensuring full and timely payment to displaced persons will be that of PIU.

G. Resettlement Budget Estimates

105. The budget for this sub-project is based on data and informed collected during census and socioeconomic surveys conducted in April 2018. The unit rates for structure have been worked out from the SoR. The total budget for *Siwana Samdari Balesar* is estimated at Rs. 179.01million.

H. Disbursement of Compensation and Assistances

106. In order to ensure that: (i) the affected person need not make frequent visits to his/her bank for depositing the physical paper instruments; (ii) s/he need not apprehend loss of instrument and fraudulent encashment; and (iii) the delay in realization of proceeds after receipt of paper instrument is obviated, all disbursement of compensation for land and structure and R&R assistances shall be done only through Electronic Clearing Service (ECS) mechanism and charges for ECS, if any, will be borne by PIU. If the affected persons destination branch does not have the facility to receive ECS (Credit), then the disbursement shall be done through respective lead banks' IFSC (Indian Financial System Code). Payment through account payee cheques will be made wherever required and no cash payment will be made.

107. The NGO and PIU, while collecting bank particulars from the affected persons, will also check with the respective bank branches if the branch has ECS (Credit) mechanism, and if not, details of lead bank offering the facility will be collected to facilitate ECS transfer. Wherever new accounts are to be opened, preference will be given to bank's having ECS (Credit) facility. The bank account particulars of the affected person as part of the micro plan will be submitted to the jurisdictional Additional Collector for disbursement.

Table 26: Budget Estimate

Item No	Item	Input Unit	Rate	Quantity	Amount
1	Compensation				
1.1	Land Cost (Multiplying Factor 1.75 and Solatium 100% - titleholders)	Ha	240,310	28.403	6,825,525
1.2	Temporary Structures (with Solatium 100% -titleholders)	Sq.m	4,104	162.80	668,131
1.3	Semi-permanent Structures (with Solatium 100% - titleholders)	Sq.m	11,028	63.06	695,426
1.4	Permanent Structures (with Solatium 100% -titleholders)	Sq.m	16,200	-	-
1.5	Compound Wall	Running meter	6,130	75.6	463,428
2	R&R Assistance				
2.1	One-time grant for land owners	One-time	500,000	264	132,000,000
2.2	One-time resettlement allowance for Major Owner Res / Com	One-time	50,000	6	300,000
2.3	Subsistence allowance for Major Res / Com Owners	One-time	36,000	6	216,000
2.4	Shifting allowance major owners	One-time	50,000	6	300,000
2.5	Alternate house for Major Impacted Owner Residences (R)	One-time	148,000	5	740,000
2.6	One-time assistance for loss of trade / self-employment (Major owner/tenant)	One-time	25,000	2	50,000
2.7	Vulnerable Household assistance	One-time	25,000	50	1,250,000
2.8	Training for Vulnerable household	One-time	5,000	50	250,000
3	Community Assets				
3.1	Places of worship	Unit	300,000	8	2,400,000
3.2	Part of School	Unit	250,000	3	750,000
3.3	Water tank	Unit	125,000	3	375,000
3.4	Gol / Trust buildings	Unit	200,000	6	1,200,000
4	Administrative Cost¹⁶				
4.1	NGO Recruitment	LS	14,000,000		14,000,000
4.2	Administrative Expenses (PIU)	LS	-		-

¹⁶ A budget allocation of about \$150,000 to retain an external expert for Tranche 2 is included in total project cost.

4.3	Disclosure Expenses	LS	50,000		50,000
4.4	Training for PIU and PMU Staff	LS	200,000		200,000
	Sub total				162,733,510
	10 % Contingency				16,273,351
	Total				179,006,861
	Total in INR Million				179.01

X. GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MECHANISM

A. Grievance Redressal Committee

108. Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) will be established at two-levels, one at the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) level and second at PMU level. The GRC will receive, evaluate and facilitate the resolution of affected person concerns, complaints and grievances. GRC will provide an opportunity to the DPs to have their grievances redressed prior to approaching the State level LARR Authority, constituted by Government of Rajasthan in accordance with Section 51(1) of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013. GRC is aimed to provide a trusted way to voice and resolve concerns linked to the project and to be an effective way to address DPs concerns without allowing it to escalate resulting in delays in project implementation.

109. The GRC will aim to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism to voice and resolve social and environmental concerns linked to the project. The GRC is not intended to bypass the government's inbuilt redressal process, nor the provisions of the statute, but rather it is intended to address displaced persons concerns and complaints promptly, making it readily accessible to all segments of the displaced persons and is scaled to the risks and impacts of the project.

110. The subproject resettlement plans provide for entitlements for the various types of losses corresponding to the tenure and an institutional mechanism to disburse compensation and rehabilitation and resettlement assistances. A consultations and disclosure plan is also provided for meaningful consultations and timely disclosure. The GRC is expected to resolve the grievances of the affected persons arising in the implementation of the subproject resettlement plan in a transparent and timely manner. The decision of the GRCs will be final unless vacated by the LARR Authority.

111. The GRC will continue to function, for the benefit of the affected persons, during the entire life of the project including the defects liability period. The response time prescribed for the GRCs would be four weeks. Since the entire resettlement component of the project has to be completed before the construction starts, to resolve the pending grievances, the GRC, at PIU and PMU level, will meet at least once every month in the first year of resettlement plan implementation and once in two months thereafter. Other than disputes relating to ownership rights and apportionment issues on which the LARR Authority has jurisdiction, GRC will review grievances involving eligibility, valuation, resettlement and rehabilitation entitlements, relocation and payment of assistances.

112. **First Level GRC:** First level GRC will be a single contact point with the jurisdictional PD, PIU responsible for receiving, hearing and resolving the grievances.

113. **Second Level GRC:** Second level GRC will be a three member committee, chaired by Additional CE, PMU, Superintending Engineer (ADB), PMU acting as its member secretary and a local person of repute and standing in the society, selected by the Secretary PWD.

B. Functions of GRC

114. **Field Level Complaint Handling System:** The PD, PIU will hear grievances at least once in a month in the respective office of the jurisdictional PD, PIU. Petitions received from DPs of any concerns or complaints or grievances will be taken up by the PD, PIU. The PD will maintain a register of all petitions received with details of date of receipt of the petition, date of

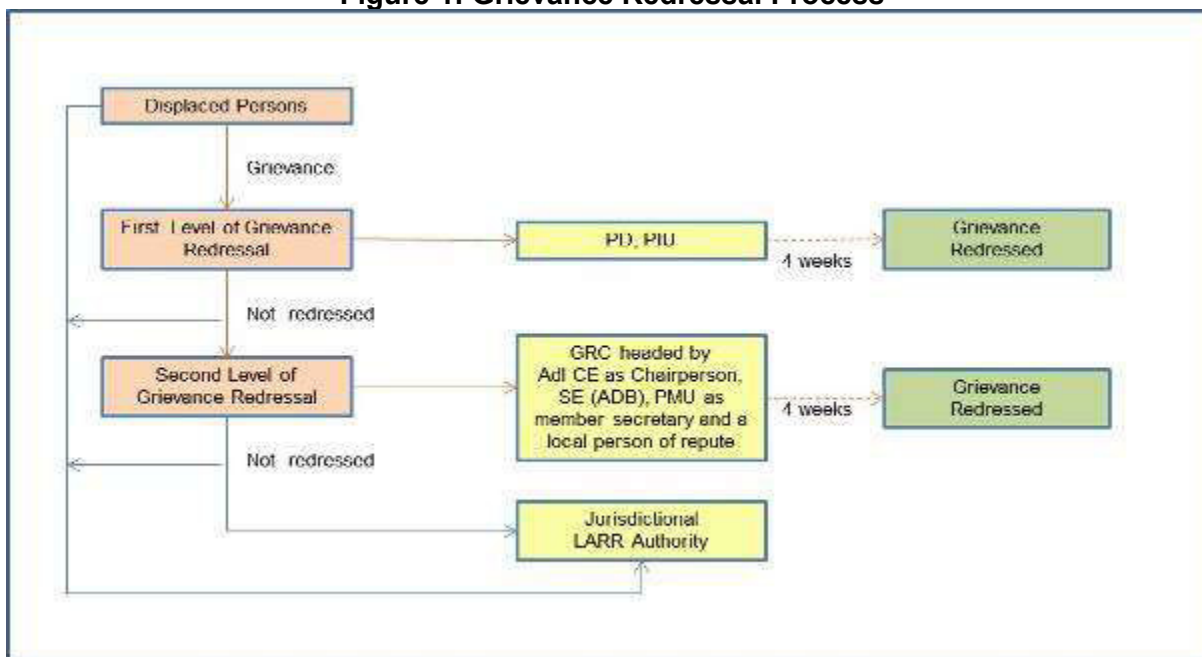
hearing, if any, along with nature of complaint/concern, action taken and date of communication sent to petitioner. Communication, in writing will be sent to the aggrieved person about the date, time and venue of the hearing and make it known that s/he is entitled for personal hearing and that representation through proxy will not be entertained. Communication will also be sent through implementation support NGO to ensure that the petitioner is informed about the date of hearing.

115. **Headquarter Level (PMU) Complaint Handling System:** Decision of the PD, PIU will be final unless an appeal is preferred to the 2nd level GRC at PMU. The complaint/concern will be redressed in 4-week time and written communication will be sent to the complainant about the decision taken.

116. In addition to the subproject level grievance redressal mechanism, affected persons can submit their grievances through the State government grievance redressal mechanism namely *Rajasthan Sampark*¹⁷ and further, all stakeholders will have access to ADB's Accountability Mechanism¹⁸.

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

Figure 1: Grievance Redressal Process



¹⁷ <http://sampark.rajasthan.gov.in/index.aspx>

¹⁸ <https://www.adb.org/contact?target=Hmzj1IzfKqMSRDKA0C6/kg==&name=Complaint%20Receiving%20Officer&referrer=node/81970>

XI. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION

A. Administrator of LARR

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

B. Project Management Unit

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

120. Social development and resettlement specialist (SDRS) at PPP Division, PWD at PMU level will be responsible for assisting PWD, Government of Rajasthan (RPWD), their project implementing units and the resettlement plan implementation support agencies in social safeguards compliance and ensure that road subprojects under RSHIP are in compliance with the resettlement framework and also be proactive in identifying likely safeguard issues that could be relevant in the context of its portfolio of projects.

121. The SDRS at the PMU will have the following responsibilities:

- i. will assess the capacity of the PIU in identifying and managing social safeguard issues and facilitate capacity building of PIU officers and resettlement plan implementation support NGO;
- ii. will review and update resettlement framework as and when there are changes in the applicable law;
- iii. will review whether the PIUs have taken efforts to avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement impacts during the subproject design stage and during implementation stage;
- iv. will verify whether the resettlement plan has been prepared and is in commensurate to the significance of the impact and whether the documents have been submitted along with the detailed project report;
- v. will facilitate coordination between various government departments in land acquisition and implementation of the resettlement plan;
- vi. will carry out periodic review of the progress on resettlement plan implementation and ensure that the progress reports are submitted in a timely manner;
- vii. will verify whether the PIUs are handing over the land free from encumbrance as stipulated in the contract document;
- viii. will consolidate quarterly progress reports received from the respective PIUs and submit the reports to ADB, ensuring that the quarterly reports include information on the implementation of the resettlement plan;
- ix. prepare and submit semi-annual social monitoring reports to ADB for disclosure in the ADB website, and submit any other information with respect to land acquisition and resettlement as required by ADB in a timely manner; and
- x. will initiate retention of an external expert/monitor to verify PMUs monitoring information and provide advise compliance issues, and ensure that external monitor's recommendations are implemented, where appropriate.

C. Project Implementation Unit

122. The PIU will be responsible for screening subprojects, categorization based on involuntary resettlement impacts, conducting the social assessment, preparation and implementation of resettlement plans.

123. The road subprojects will be implemented by the jurisdictional PIU. The PD, PIU will be responsible for subproject compliance to social safeguards and concurrent internal monitoring of resettlement plan implementation. The following will be the responsibility of the PD, PIU:

- i. review involuntary resettlement impact categorization checklist, subproject appraisal note and undertake field visits wherever required and advise the field units about the social safeguards documentation required for subprojects;
- ii. review resettlement plan prepared by the DPR consultants and finalize the same;
- iii. 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;
- iv. initiate engagement of a resettlement plan implementation support NGO to assist the field units in resettlement plan implementation;
- v. review and approve micro plans, containing the list of affected persons and their entitlements, prepared by field units;
- vi. obtain necessary approval for the micro plans and make necessary funds available for disbursement and for development of resettlement sites;
- vii. 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 affected persons;
- viii. undertake internal monitoring of the progress made in resettlement plan implementation and take necessary corrective actions, if required; and
- ix. review and consolidate the land acquisition and resettlement plan implementation progress reports submitted by the jurisdictional Additional Collector, resettlement plan implementation support NGO, and submit monthly progress report to PMU.

D. NGO/Agency for RP Implementation Support

124. The implementation of the R&R provisions will be carried out by jurisdictional Additional Collector with the support of the PIU. The PIU will engage implementation support NGO, who have had experience in implementing resettlement plans and experienced in working on similar infrastructure development projects. The NGO to be engaged will have proven experience in carrying out resettlement and rehabilitation activities and community development and consultations in projects of similar nature, preferably in Rajasthan or in any State.

125. The NGO will play a key role in the implementation of the resettlement plan. Their tasks will include the final verification of affected persons, consultations, establishment of support mechanisms and facilitate the delivery of the rehabilitation assistances as per the resettlement plan provisions and to ensure that the affected persons receive all the entitlements as per the R&R policy of the project.

126. Key activities of the NGO in relation to resettlement planning and implementation include: (i) assist PIU in verification and updating, if required, the detailed census and socioeconomic survey of displaced persons carried out during DPR preparation based on detailed design, and verify the identity of below poverty line, female-headed, and other vulnerable households affected by land acquisition and involuntary resettlement and issue ID cards; (ii) prepare micro plan and get vetted by PIU; (iii) facilitate the process of disbursement of

compensation to the affected persons in coordinating with the PIU and informing the displaced persons of the compensation disbursement process and timeline; (iv) assist affected persons 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; (v) assist the affected persons in ensuring a smooth transition (during the part or full relocation of the affected persons), helping them to take salvaged materials and shift; (vi) in consultation with the affected persons, inform the PIU about the shifting dates agreed with affected persons in writing and the arrangements they desire with respect to their entitlements; (vii) organize training programs for income restoration; (viii) conduct meaningful consultations throughout the resettlement plan implementation and ensure disclosure of the gist of resettlement plans in an accessible manner to the displaced persons; (ix) assist affected persons in grievance redressal process; (x) assist PIU in keeping detailed records of progress and monitoring and reporting system of resettlement plan implementation; and (xi) act as the information resource centre for community interaction with the project and maintain liaison between community, contractors, project implementing units and the administrator, during the execution of the works. Terms of reference for the recruitment of an NGO/agency for resettlement plan implementation support is given in Appendix 5.

E. Project Implementation Consultant

127. The project implementation consultant (PIC) will assist PMU to monitor the implementation of safeguards in accordance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009). PIC will have a social safeguard specialist who will be responsible to ensure that implementation of Resettlement Plans (RPs) is in accordance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) (2009) and other related policies such as the Public Communications Policy (2011). Specifically, the specialist will ensure that PMU hands over sites to the concessionaire/Contractor only after affected persons have received compensation. The specialist will prepare the due-diligence reports on resettlement implementation as needed for processing of subsequent tranches under the MFF. The specialist will provide monthly and quarterly reports to Rajasthan PWD on resettlement implementation and provide updates on the schedule and financial aspects of resettlement to the team. He or she will monitor and provide guidance to the work of the NGOs for resettlement implementation that have been engaged by PWD, monitor resettlement implementation at the project sites, and provide training, if required, to the PIU and other local PWD staff.

F. External Expert

128. The ADB Safeguard Policy Statement requires an external expert or monitor to be retained when a project involves significant impacts. The external expert will not be involved in day-to-day project implementation or supervision. The external expert will verify Rajasthan PWD's monitoring information and provide advice on safeguard compliance issues. If any critical involuntary resettlement issues are identified, the external monitor will prepare a corrective action plan. The external expert will prepare and submit semi-annual reports to Rajasthan PWD and ADB. The detailed terms of reference of the external expert is in Appendix-6.

G. Rehabilitation and Resettlement Award

129. In accordance with the provisions of the RFCTLARR Act [Sec 31 (1)], the competent authority will pass a rehabilitation and resettlement award. All the affected titleholders who are eligible for rehabilitation and resettlement assistance will be notified along with details of eligible assistance as per the provisions of RFCTLARR Act. Initially a draft list will be notified by giving

minimum of 15 days' time inviting objections, if any, regarding discrepancies on the nature and quantum of assistance. The final list will be notified after taking into account the objections, if any. Similarly, the list of those affected non- title holders will also be notified along with the details of rehabilitation and resettlement assistance and a separate rehabilitation and resettlement award enquiry will be conducted for the non-titleholders.

130. **Micro plan:** The implementation support NGO will prepare the draft micro plan, milestone wise for each of the subproject roads detailing the type of loss, tenure of the affected persons, vulnerability status and the entitlements as per the provisions of the entitlement matrix in the resettlement framework. The draft micro plan will be disclosed in the jurisdictional village panchayat where the affected persons are living/having business, and 1-week after the disclosure, the rehabilitation and resettlement award enquiry will be held by the jurisdictional Additional Collector.

131. Based on the rehabilitation and resettlement award enquiry outcome, the NGO will submit the final micro plan to PD, PIU for verification and onward transmission to Project Director, PMU. The Project Director, PMU, after scrutiny of the micro plan will accord approval for the same and submit to the jurisdictional Additional Collector with necessary funds for disbursement.

132. **Rehabilitation and Resettlement Award:** The Additional Collector will hold rehabilitation and resettlement award enquiry in the project area and will send prior intimation to all concerned affected persons through the jurisdictional *Patwaris* and the NGO.

133. During the rehabilitation and resettlement award enquiry, each affected person will be informed about the type of loss and tenure as recorded during census and socioeconomic survey and verified subsequently, and the entitlements due to the affected persons as per the provisions contained in the entitlement matrix of the resettlement framework. All the affected persons will be given an opportunity to be heard and concerns if any, will be addressed. The rehabilitation and resettlement proceedings will be recorded and copy of the rehabilitation and resettlement award will be issued to the affected persons then and there.

H. Management Information System (MIS)

134. A well-designed MIS will be created and will be maintained at PIU and PIU level. The MIS will be supported with approved software and will be used for maintaining the affected persons baseline socioeconomic characteristics, developing pre-defined reports, algorithms and calculations based on the available data and updating tables/fields for finding compensation and assistances, tracking the land acquisition and resettlement progress. The individual entitlements, compensation calculations, structure valuation, etc. will be updated using MIS software. In addition, land acquisition notices, identity cards will also be generated thorough MIS. All quires will be generated and the baseline data will also be maintained and updated as needed. The data and information required for periodical progress reports will be generated using MIS database. The required computer terminals and software will be established at PIU level in order to feed the data to be maintained in the web with backup at PMU.

I. Capacity Building of PIU

135. The staff of PIU, NGO and the staff of PMU, who are involved in land acquisition and rehabilitation and resettlement will require to be familiar with land acquisition procedures and ADB Social Safeguards policy requirements. In order to build the capacity of the PIU and the PMU, an orientation and training in resettlement management at the beginning of the project will

be undertaken. The training activities will focus on issues concerning (i) principles and procedures of land acquisition; (ii) public consultation and participation; (iii) entitlements and compensation disbursement mechanisms; (iv) Grievance redressal; and (v) monitoring of resettlement operation.

XII. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

A. Introduction

136. Implementation of resettlement plan mainly consists of compensation to be paid for private land compensation for structures, assistance for loss of homestead resulting in physical displacement, loss of livelihood resulting in economic displacement, obtaining options and choices from the affected persons, development of resettlement sites, relocation to resettlement sites and additional assistance to vulnerable household. Public consultation, monitoring and grievance redressal will be an ongoing process throughout the resettlement plan implementation period but will happen intermittently.

B. Schedule for Project Implementation

137. The proposed resettlement plan implementation activities are divided into three broad phases viz. project preparation phase, resettlement plan implementation phase, and monitoring and reporting phase, and the activities envisaged in each phase is discussed below.

138. **Project Preparatory Phase:** The activities to be performed in this phase include: (i) designating or appointing an officer/staff as social development and resettlement specialists (SDRS) in PMU to be in charge of safeguards; (ii) submission of resettlement plan to ADB for approval; (iii) appointment of NGO in PIU; and (iv) establishment of GRC. The information dissemination and stakeholder consultations will commence in this stage and continue till the end of the project.

139. **Resettlement Plan Implementation Phase:** In this phase, key activities will be carried out including: (i) joint verification; (ii) valuation of structures; (iii) preparation of micro plan; (iv) rehabilitation and resettlement award enquiry; (v) approval of final micro plan; (vi) identification and development of resettlement site; (vii) payment of compensation for land and structure; (viii) payment of other rehabilitation assistances; (ix) relocation of affected persons to resettlement site; and (x) issuing site clearance certificate to enable commencement of civil works.

140. **Monitoring and Reporting Phase:** Internal monitoring will commence as soon as resettlement plan implementation begins and continue till end of resettlement plan implementation. External monitoring will also commence from the beginning of resettlement plan implementation.

C. RP Implementation Schedule

141. An implementation schedule for land acquisition, payment of compensation and resettlement and rehabilitation activities in the project including various sub tasks and time line matching with civil work schedule is provided in the work plan. The following are the key implementation activities that are presented in the work plan.

- i. Updating of resettlement plan based on design changes, if any;
- ii. Approval of resettlement plan and disclosure;
- iii. Appointment of NGOs and external monitoring consultants;
- iv. Constitution and notification of GRCs;
- v. SIA notification;
- vi. Verification of affected persons and notification of affected persons list;
- vii. Obtaining options for resettlement and choice of resettlement site location;

- viii. MIS in operational for tracking land acquisition and rehabilitation and resettlement Implementation progress;
- ix. Structure valuation;
- x. Disclosure of micro plan (list of eligible affected persons and their entitlements);
- xi. Issue of Identity cards;
- xii. Rehabilitation and resettlement award including assistance for non-title holders;
- xiii. Relocation of CPRs;
- xiv. Payment of rehabilitation and resettlement assistance;
- xv. Allotment of house sites or development of resettlement sites;
- xvi. Shifting of affected persons of alternative resettlement sites;
- xvii. Land acquisition award;
- xviii. Certification of payment of rehabilitation and resettlement assistance for first milestone;
- xix. Certification of payment of land acquisition and rehabilitation and resettlement assistance for second milestone impact evaluation; and
- xx. Coordination with civil works.

142. **Coordination with Civil Works:** The land acquisition and resettlement implementation will be co-coordinated with the timing of procurement and commencement of civil works. The required co-ordination has contractual implications, and will be linked to procurement and bidding schedules, award of contracts, and release of encumbrance free land to the contractors. The project will provide adequate notification, counselling and assistance to affected persons so that they are able to move or give up their assets without undue hardship before commencement of civil works and after receiving the compensation and R&R assistances. Wherever provision of housing is involved, sections involving affected persons requiring housing in a particular road-stretch will be taken up in the second milestone of the civil works schedule.

143. The construction of resettlement sites should commence well in advance, as it would take about 12-months to complete the construction and relocation of the physically displaced. The land acquisition for the construction of the proposed carriageway and corresponding payment of compensation and rehabilitation and resettlement assistance with encumbrance free certification will be available prior to award of contract.

144. The relocation of common property resources will be linked to handing over of encumbrance free land to the contractors. The handing over of land to the contractor will be organised in two sections. Sections having no involuntary resettlement impacts and non-significant impacts will be in the first-milestone and will be handing over after signing of the contract and by the financial closure date, and the rest within one year/one and half years of contract signing as spelled out in the respective civil work contracts. Wherever the contractor uses private land for storage of material or movement of vehicles and machinery or diversion of traffic during civil works, in addition to complying with the requirements of entitlement matrix of prior written consent and rental for the period of usage, the contractor will restore the land to its original condition and the same will be ensured by the PIU.

XIII. MONITORING AND REPORTING

A. Introduction

145. The objective of monitoring is to provide the PIU with an effective tool for assessing rehabilitation progress, identifying potential difficulties and problems areas and provide an early warning system for areas that need correction. Continuous supervision and periodic monitoring are an integral part of successful implementation. Monitoring is a warning system for project managers and a channel for the affected persons to express their needs and reactions to the programme.

B. Internal Monitoring

146. The Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will carry out concurrent monitoring of resettlement plan implementation through the PD, PIU and prepare monthly and quarterly progress report in terms of physical and financial progress. In addition, the monitoring process will also look into: the communication and reactions of affected persons; use of grievance procedures; information dissemination to affected persons on benefits; and implementation time table. The monthly internal monitoring reports based on the outcome of consultations and feedback with displaced people who have received assistance and compensation and review of progress of other implementation activates including complains/concerns/issues raised by the affected persons, will be submitted to PMU by the end of 1st week of the subsequent calendar month. The progress report will be reviewed by the SDRS, PMU and comments if any, will be communicated to PIU for immediate action.

147. A copy of the quarterly report will be made available to ADB. In view the significance of resettlement impacts, the monitoring mechanism for this project will have both monitoring by PIU and monitoring by an external agency / expert.

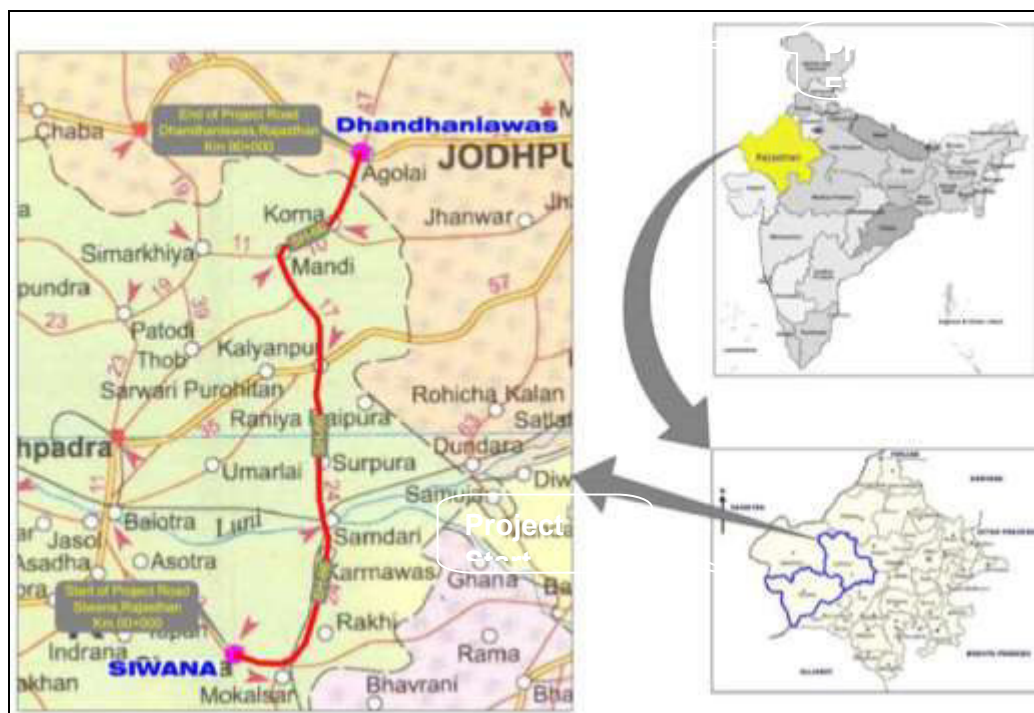
C. External Monitoring

148. The external monitoring will include but not limited to: (i) review and verify the monitoring reports prepared by PIU; (ii) monitor the work carried out by NGO and provide training and guidance on implementation; (iii) review the grievance redressal mechanism and report on its working; (iv) mid-term impact assessment through sample surveys amongst displaced persons for midterm corrective action; (v) consultation with affected persons, officials, community leaders for preparing review report; (vi) assess the resettlement efficiency, effectiveness and efficiency of PIU, impact and sustainability, and drawing lessons for future resettlement policy formulation and planning. Some of the important task of external monitoring is the feedback of the affected persons who receives compensation and assistance and also alerts on the risks, non-compliances and early warnings in the implementing.

149. The indicative monitoring indicators for physical monitoring will be: land acquired (ha) - private; land transferred (ha) - government; issue of ID cards; number of affected persons received full rehabilitation and resettlement assistance (titleholders); number of affected persons received full rehabilitation and resettlement assistance (non-titleholders); number of families provided alternative resettlement house; number of vulnerable people received additional support; number of women affected persons who have receive compensation and rehabilitation and resettlement assistances; number of CPRs relocated; and number of grievance received and resolved. The indicative monitoring indicators for financial monitoring will be: amount paid as land compensation; amount paid as structure compensation; amount paid as rehabilitation and resettlement assistances; and amount spent on common property resources.

150. The indicators should be revisited prior to resettlement plan implementation and revised in accordance with the final approved RF. Terms of reference for the recruitment of an External Monitoring Agency/Expert is given in Appendix 6.

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

Appendix 1: Google Earth Image of the Subproject Road

Appendix 2: Summary of Affected Households and CPRs

ID No	Village Name	Ownership of Land	Type of Land	Name of the Owner / Occupier	10. Father's Name	Percentage Loss	Use of Structure
RJ1000001	Siwana	Govt.	Non Irrigated	Bus Stand	NA	25%	Bus Stop
RJ1000002	Siwana	Govt.	Non Irrigated	Toilet	NA	75%	Toilet
RJ1000003	Siwana	Religious	Non Irrigated	Temple	NA	100%	Temple
RJ1000004	Siwana	Private	Non Irrigated	Dariya Devi	Faujaram	25%	House
RJ1000005	Devada	Private	Irrigated	Hangiraram	Phusaram	25%	NA
RJ1000006	Devada	Private	Irrigated	Meraram	Phusaram	25%	NA
RJ1000007	Devada	Private	Irrigated	Bhajanlal	Bhikharam	25%	NA
RJ1000008	Devada	Private	Irrigated	Meeradevi	Bhikharam	25%	NA
RJ1000009	Devada	Private	Irrigated	Omaram	Bhikharam	25%	NA
RJ1000010	Devada	Private	Irrigated	Hemaram	Phusaram	25%	NA
RJ1000011	Devada	Private	Irrigated	Manaram	Phusaram	25%	NA
RJ1000012	Devada	Private	Irrigated	Sajanram	Phusaram	25%	NA
RJ1000013	Devada	Private	Irrigated	Narayanram	Bhikharam	25%	NA
RJ1000014	Devada	Private	Irrigated	Tejaram	Prahladram	25%	NA
RJ1000015	Devada	Private	Irrigated	Likhmichand	Danaram	25%	NA
RJ1000016	Devada	Private	Irrigated	Ganpatraj	Jawanmal	25%	NA
RJ1000017	Devada	Private	Irrigated	Ghisulal	Lalchand	25%	NA
RJ1000018	Devada	Private	Irrigated	Dharmaram	Kanaram	25%	NA
RJ1000019	Devada	Private	Irrigated	Mangilal	Jawanmal	25%	NA

ID No	Village Name	Ownership of Land	Type of Land	Name of the Owner / Occupier	10. Father's Name	Percentage Loss	Use of Structure
RJ1000020	Devada	Private	Irrigated	Kaluram	Jeevaram	25%	NA
RJ1000021	Devada	Private	Irrigated	Virmaram	Bagtaram	25%	NA
RJ1000022	Devada	Private	Irrigated	Chuni	Jagmal	25%	NA
RJ1000023	Devada	Private	Irrigated	Suki Devi	Kisnaram	25%	NA
RJ1000024	Devada	Private	Irrigated	Hangiraram	Phusaram	25%	NA
RJ1000025	Devada	Private	Irrigated	Dhimaram	Bagataram	25%	NA
RJ1000026	Devada	Private	Irrigated	Dhokatram	Bagataram	25%	NA
RJ1000027	Sueli	Private	Irrigated	Munir Khan	Abdul Khan	25%	NA
RJ1000028	Sueli	Private	Irrigated	Sher Khan	Abdul Khan	25%	NA
RJ1000072	Karmawas	Religious	Non Irrigated	Rani Bhathiyani Mata Temple	NA	25%	Temple
RJ1000073	Karmawas	Private	Irrigated	Sujaram	Ukaji	25%	NA
RJ1000074	Karmawas	Private	Irrigated	Sujaram	Bhanaram	25%	NA
RJ1000075	Karmawas	Private	Irrigated	Lalaram	Jawanaram	25%	NA
RJ1000076	Karmawas	Private	Irrigated	Tulachharam	Bhagwanaram	25%	NA
RJ1000033	Karmawas	Private	Irrigated	Jogaram	Tulchharam	25%	NA
RJ1000044	Karmawas	Private	Irrigated	Dungarram	Aasuram	25%	NA
RJ1000064	Karmawas	Private	Irrigated	Umaram	Samaram	25%	NA
RJ1000077	Karmawas	Private	Irrigated	Lachharam	Likhmaram	25%	NA
RJ1000029	Karmawas	Private	Irrigated	Motiram	Magnaram	25%	NA

ID No	Village Name	Ownership of Land	Type of Land	Name of the Owner / Occupier	10. Father's Name	Percentage Loss	Use of Structure
RJ1000034	Karmawas	Private	Irrigated	Samaram	Punamaram	25%	NA
RJ1000039	Karmawas	Private	Irrigated	Sewaram	Magnaram	25%	NA
RJ1000040	Karmawas	Private	Irrigated	Jhamku Devi	Punamaram	25%	NA
RJ1000045	Karmawas	Private	Irrigated	Geelaram	Punamaram	25%	NA
RJ1000052	Karmawas	Private	Irrigated	Lachharam	Tejaram	25%	NA
RJ1000030	Karmawas	Private	Irrigated	Ruganathram	Rajiram	25%	NA
RJ1000031	Karmawas	Private	Irrigated	Keshi	Tilokaram	25%	NA
RJ1000035	Karmawas	Private	Irrigated	Kishnaram	Gularam	25%	NA
RJ1000036	Karmawas	Private	Irrigated	Ratanaram	Rajiram	25%	NA
RJ1000037	Karmawas	Private	Irrigated	Dudaram	Rajaram	25%	NA
RJ1000038	Karmawas	Private	Irrigated	Varadaram	Sheraram	25%	NA
RJ1000056	Karmawas	Private	Irrigated	Rooparam	Trilokaram	25%	NA
RJ1000057	Karmawas	Private	Irrigated	Sawalaram	Trilokaram	25%	NA
RJ1000058	Karmawas	Private	Irrigated	Tilokaram	Lachcharam	25%	NA
RJ1000078	Karmawas	Private	Irrigated	Mehraram	Ramaram	25%	NA
RJ1000082	Karmawas	Private	Irrigated	Devaram	Netiram	25%	NA
RJ1000083	Karmawas	Private	Irrigated	Kanaram	Netiram	25%	NA
RJ1000084	Karmawas	Private	Irrigated	Kishanaram	Gularam	25%	NA
RJ1000085	Karmawas	Private	Irrigated	Durgaram	Sitaram	25%	NA
RJ1000086	Karmawas	Private	Irrigated	Ranaram	Lacharam	25%	NA

ID No	Village Name	Ownership of Land	Type of Land	Name of the Owner / Occupier	10. Father's Name	Percentage Loss	Use of Structure
RJ1000087	Karmawas	Private	Irrigated	Chunaram	Pakaram	25%	NA
RJ1000088	Karmawas	Private	Irrigated	Madaram	Pakaram	25%	NA
RJ1000089	Karmawas	Private	Irrigated	Narsinghram	Pakaram	25%	NA
RJ1000079	Karmawas	Private	Irrigated	Ruganathram	Chailaram	25%	NA
RJ1000054	Karmawas	Private	Irrigated	Raghunath Ram	Chelaram	25%	NA
RJ1000055	Karmawas	Private	Irrigated	Sonaram	Chelaram	25%	NA
RJ1000049	Karmawas	Private	Irrigated	Nainaram	Sawaram	25%	NA
RJ1000050	Karmawas	Private	Irrigated	Dalaram	Sawaram	25%	NA
RJ1000051	Karmawas	Private	Irrigated	Ruparam	Sawaram	25%	NA
RJ1000053	Karmawas	Private	Irrigated	Ganeshram	Natharam	25%	NA
RJ1000063	Karmawas	Private	Irrigated	Ram	Natharam	25%	NA
RJ1000032	Karmawas	Private	Irrigated	Bhimaram	Chatraram	25%	NA
RJ1000041	Karmawas	Private	Irrigated	Khetaram	Hiraram	25%	NA
RJ1000042	Karmawas	Private	Irrigated	Sujaram	Hiraram	25%	NA
RJ1000043	Karmawas	Private	Irrigated	Vardaram	Gularam	25%	NA
RJ1000046	Karmawas	Private	Irrigated	Tilokram	Chatraram	25%	NA
RJ1000059	Karmawas	Private	Irrigated	Bheraram	Tejiram	25%	NA
RJ1000060	Karmawas	Private	Irrigated	Mangalaram	Tejiram	25%	NA
RJ1000061	Karmawas	Private	Irrigated	Chhogi Devi	Bhikharam	25%	NA
RJ1000065	Karmawas	Private	Irrigated	Phooli	Heeraram	25%	NA

ID No	Village Name	Ownership of Land	Type of Land	Name of the Owner / Occupier	10. Father's Name	Percentage Loss	Use of Structure
RJ1000080	Karmawas	Private	Irrigated	Kishnaram	Gularam	25%	NA
RJ1000047	Karmawas	Private	Irrigated	Lachharam	Likhmaram	25%	NA
RJ1000048	Karmawas	Private	Irrigated	Tilokram	Hadaram	25%	NA
RJ1000062	Karmawas	Private	Irrigated	Bheraram	Likhmaram	25%	NA
RJ1000081	Karmawas	Private	Irrigated	Hinduram	Pitharam	25%	NA
RJ1000066	Karmawas	Private	Irrigated	Narayanaram	Sanwalram	25%	NA
RJ1000067	Karmawas	Private	Irrigated	Babulal	Bhuraram	25%	NA
RJ1000070	Karmawas	Private	Irrigated	Raju Ram	Jerapram	25%	NA
RJ1000071	Karmawas	Private	Irrigated	Keshar Singh	Ummed Singh	25%	NA
RJ1000068	Karmawas	Private	Irrigated	Pavan Devi	Kesharam	25%	NA
RJ1000069	Karmawas	Private	Irrigated	Teeji Devi	Mohanlal	25%	NA
RJ1000090	Samdari	Private	Irrigated	Achala Ram	Rawataram	25%	NA
RJ1000091	Samdari	Private	Irrigated	Amrati Devi	Tejaram	25%	NA
RJ1000092	Samdari	Private	Irrigated	Babulal	Magnaram	25%	NA
RJ1000093	Samdari	Private	Irrigated	Babulal	Goparam	25%	NA
RJ1000094	Samdari	Private	Irrigated	Balakram	Jauraram	25%	NA
RJ1000095	Samdari	Private	Irrigated	Belaram	Narsingh	25%	NA
RJ1000096	Samdari	Private	Irrigated	Bhagadaram	Pokar Ram	25%	NA
RJ1000097	Samdari	Private	Irrigated	Bhagaram	Mangaram	25%	NA
RJ1000098	Samdari	Private	Irrigated	Bhanwarlal	Mitharam	25%	NA

ID No	Village Name	Ownership of Land	Type of Land	Name of the Owner / Occupier	10. Father's Name	Percentage Loss	Use of Structure
RJ1000099	Samdari	Private	Irrigated	Bheemaram	Deeparam	25%	NA
RJ1000100	Samdari	Private	Irrigated	Binja	Khangara Ram	25%	NA
RJ1000101	Samdari	Private	Irrigated	Champaram	Mitharam	25%	NA
RJ1000102	Samdari	Private	Irrigated	Chawal Ram	Bandaram	25%	NA
RJ1000103	Samdari	Private	Irrigated	Chokaram	Bandaram	25%	NA
RJ1000104	Samdari	Private	Irrigated	Dalaram	Bandaram	25%	NA
RJ1000105	Samdari	Private	Irrigated	Dapu Devi	Deeparam	25%	NA
RJ1000106	Samdari	Private	Irrigated	Devaram	Maukaram	25%	NA
RJ1000107	Samdari	Private	Irrigated	Dungar Ram	Rawataram	25%	NA
RJ1000108	Samdari	Private	Irrigated	Durgaram	Khushalaram	25%	NA
RJ1000109	Samdari	Private	Irrigated	Ghewar Ram	Chuniram	25%	NA
RJ1000110	Samdari	Private	Irrigated	Govind	Mitharam	25%	NA
RJ1000111	Samdari	Private	Irrigated	Hariram	Sawaram	25%	NA
RJ1000112	Samdari	Private	Irrigated	Heeraram	Dugraram	25%	NA
RJ1000113	Samdari	Private	Irrigated	Heeraram	Dugraram	25%	NA
RJ1000114	Samdari	Private	Irrigated	Heeraram	Khushalaram	25%	NA
RJ1000115	Samdari	Private	Irrigated	Madaram	Rugnatharam	25%	NA
RJ1000116	Samdari	Private	Irrigated	Mangaram	Rawataram	25%	NA
RJ1000117	Samdari	Private	Irrigated	Manglaram	Sogaram	25%	NA
RJ1000118	Samdari	Private	Irrigated	Manglaram	Rugnatharam	25%	NA

ID No	Village Name	Ownership of Land	Type of Land	Name of the Owner / Occupier	10. Father's Name	Percentage Loss	Use of Structure
RJ1000119	Samdari	Private	Irrigated	Narayanram	Tejaram	25%	NA
RJ1000120	Samdari	Private	Irrigated	Neemaram	Narsingh	25%	NA
RJ1000121	Samdari	Private	Irrigated	Nenaram	Tulchharam	25%	NA
RJ1000122	Samdari	Private	Irrigated	Pokar Ram	Maganaram	25%	NA
RJ1000123	Samdari	Private	Irrigated	Poonaram	Goparam	25%	NA
RJ1000124	Samdari	Private	Irrigated	Poonaram	Mitharam	25%	NA
RJ1000125	Samdari	Private	Irrigated	Punami Devi	Mulayam	25%	NA
RJ1000126	Samdari	Private	Irrigated	Purkharam	Sawaram	25%	NA
RJ1000127	Samdari	Private	Irrigated	Ramesh Kumar	Mitharam	25%	NA
RJ1000128	Samdari	Private	Irrigated	Ranaram	Mangaram	25%	NA
RJ1000129	Samdari	Private	Irrigated	Rani Devi	Mitharam	25%	NA
RJ1000130	Samdari	Private	Irrigated	Rooparam	Rugnatharam	25%	NA
RJ1000131	Samdari	Private	Irrigated	Sanwal Ram	Mangaram	25%	NA
RJ1000132	Samdari	Private	Irrigated	Sanwal Ram	Moolaram	25%	NA
RJ1000133	Samdari	Private	Irrigated	Shankarram	Goparam	25%	NA
RJ1000134	Samdari	Private	Irrigated	Sonaram	Khushalaram	25%	NA
RJ1000135	Samdari	Private	Irrigated	Sujaram	Maganaram	25%	NA
RJ1000136	Samdari	Private	Irrigated	Suresh	Narsingh	25%	NA
RJ1000137	Samdari	Private	Irrigated	Suresh	Deeparam	25%	NA
RJ1000138	Samdari	Private	Irrigated	Tambaram	Tejaram	25%	NA

ID No	Village Name	Ownership of Land	Type of Land	Name of the Owner / Occupier	10. Father's Name	Percentage Loss	Use of Structure
RJ1000139	Samdari	Private	Irrigated	Tambaram	Tejaram	25%	NA
RJ1000140	Samdari	Private	Irrigated	Ashok Singh	Ramsingh	25%	NA
RJ1000141	Samdari	Private	Irrigated	Khim Singh	Gaje Karan	25%	NA
RJ1000142	Samdari	Private	Irrigated	Laxman Singh	Gaje Singh	25%	NA
RJ1000143	Samdari	Private	Irrigated	Ukaram	Motaram	25%	NA
RJ1000144	Samdari	Private	Irrigated	Himtaram	Hemaram	25%	NA
RJ1000145	Samdari	Private	Irrigated	Mangaram	Motaram	25%	NA
RJ1000146	Samdari	Private	Irrigated	Chatraram	Motaram	25%	NA
RJ1000147	Samdari	Private	Irrigated	Magaram	Motaram	25%	NA
RJ1000148	Samdari	Private	Irrigated	Bhanwan Singh	Jethkaran	25%	NA
RJ1000149	Samdari	Private	Irrigated	Jujaram	Hemaram	25%	NA
RJ1000150	Samdari	Private	Irrigated	Sujaram	Motaram	25%	NA
RJ1000151	Samdari	Private	Irrigated	Jaswant Singh	Tejkaran	25%	NA
RJ1000152	Samdari	Private	Irrigated	Bhagwat Singh	Tejkaram	25%	NA
RJ1000153	Samdari	Private	Irrigated	Lacchiram	Sonaram	25%	NA
RJ1000154	Samdari	Private	Irrigated	Mehtab Singh	Ummed Singh	25%	NA
RJ1000155	Samdari	Private	Irrigated	Ram Singh	Ummed Singh	25%	NA
RJ1000156	Samdari	Private	Irrigated	Motiram	Devaram	25%	NA
RJ1000157	Samdari	Private	Irrigated	Ramaram	Devaram	25%	NA
RJ1000158	Samdari	Private	Irrigated	Gilaram	Devaram	25%	NA

ID No	Village Name	Ownership of Land	Type of Land	Name of the Owner / Occupier	10. Father's Name	Percentage Loss	Use of Structure
RJ1000159	Samdari	Private	Irrigated	Jivaram	Modaram	25%	NA
RJ1000160	Samdari Station	Private	Irrigated	Babulal	Pokar Ram	25%	NA
RJ1000161	Samdari Station	Private	Irrigated	Bhagaram	Nathuram	25%	NA
RJ1000162	Samdari Station	Private	Irrigated	Bhanwar Lal	Bheraram	25%	NA
RJ1000163	Samdari Station	Private	Irrigated	Ghewar Chand	Mishramal	25%	NA
RJ1000164	Samdari Station	Private	Irrigated	Ghewar Ram	Bagaram	25%	NA
RJ1000165	Samdari Station	Private	Irrigated	Hastimal	Mohan Lal	25%	NA
RJ1000166	Samdari Station	Private	Irrigated	Heeraram	Pemaram	25%	NA
RJ1000167	Samdari Station	Private	Irrigated	Jetharam	Bagaram	25%	NA
RJ1000168	Samdari Station	Private	Irrigated	Keval Ram	Bheraram	25%	NA
RJ1000169	Samdari Station	Private	Irrigated	Kewalram	Manglaram	25%	NA
RJ1000170	Samdari Station	Private	Irrigated	Laxman	Mishrmal	25%	NA
RJ1000171	Samdari Station	Private	Irrigated	Mahendra Kumar	Bheraram	25%	NA
RJ1000172	Samdari Station	Private	Irrigated	Manglaram	Bhagaram	25%	NA
RJ1000173	Samdari Station	Private	Irrigated	Narayanlal	Bagaram	25%	NA
RJ1000174	Samdari Station	Private	Irrigated	Nemaram	Mohan Lal	25%	NA
RJ1000175	Samdari Station	Private	Irrigated	Paras Ram	Bheraram	25%	NA
RJ1000176	Samdari Station	Private	Irrigated	Pasi Devi	Nathuram	25%	NA
RJ1000177	Samdari Station	Private	Irrigated	Pukhraj	Manglaram	25%	NA
RJ1000178	Samdari Station	Private	Irrigated	Punamaram	Pokar Ram	25%	NA

ID No	Village Name	Ownership of Land	Type of Land	Name of the Owner / Occupier	10. Father's Name	Percentage Loss	Use of Structure
RJ1000179	Samdari Station	Private	Irrigated	Ramaram	Sunaram	25%	NA
RJ1000180	Samdari Station	Private	Irrigated	Rambha Devi	Bheraram	25%	NA
RJ1000181	Samdari Station	Private	Irrigated	Sanwal Ram	Bagaram	25%	NA
RJ1000182	Samdari Station	Private	Irrigated	Shankarlal	Bagaram	25%	NA
RJ1000183	Samdari Station	Private	Irrigated	Shyanaram	Mishrmal	25%	NA
RJ1000184	Samdari Station	Private	Irrigated	Sungi	Mishrmal	25%	NA
RJ1000185	Samdari Station	Private	Irrigated	Tagaram	Pokar Ram	25%	NA
RJ1000186	Samdari Station	Private	Irrigated	Teepu Devi	Mohan Lal	25%	NA
RJ1000187	Samdari Station	Private	Irrigated	Vastiram	Manglaram	25%	NA
RJ1000188	Samdari Station	Private	Irrigated	Vishnaram	Pokarram	25%	NA
RJ1000189	Mokhandi	Private	Irrigated	Bhagaram	Lalaram	25%	NA
RJ1000190	Mokhandi	Private	Irrigated	Bheem Singh	Ran Singh	25%	NA
RJ1000191	Mokhandi	Private	Irrigated	Chatraram	Lalaram	25%	NA
RJ1000192	Mokhandi	Private	Irrigated	Chenaram	Hadman Ram	25%	NA
RJ1000193	Mokhandi	Private	Irrigated	Chhotu Singh	Sumer Singh	25%	NA
RJ1000194	Mokhandi	Private	Irrigated	Gunesh Ram	Lalaram	25%	NA
RJ1000195	Mokhandi	Private	Irrigated	Heer Singh	Devi Singh	25%	NA
RJ1000196	Mokhandi	Private	Irrigated	Jabar Singh	Bheem Singh	25%	NA
RJ1000197	Mokhandi	Private	Irrigated	Madaram	Sawaram	25%	NA
RJ1000198	Mokhandi	Private	Irrigated	Manaram	Pemaram	25%	NA

ID No	Village Name	Ownership of Land	Type of Land	Name of the Owner / Occupier	10. Father's Name	Percentage Loss	Use of Structure
RJ1000199	Mokhandi	Private	Irrigated	Misara Ram	Mukanaram	25%	NA
RJ1000200	Mokhandi	Private	Irrigated	Nain Singh	Ran Singh	25%	NA
RJ1000201	Mokhandi	Private	Irrigated	Narpat Singh	Bishan Singh	25%	NA
RJ1000202	Mokhandi	Private	Irrigated	Pratap Singh	Bheem Singh	25%	NA
RJ1000203	Mokhandi	Private	Irrigated	Ranchhodram	Mukanaram	25%	NA
RJ1000204	Mokhandi	Private	Irrigated	Roop Kanwar	Devi Singh	25%	NA
RJ1000205	Mokhandi	Private	Irrigated	Sanwal Ram	Pemaram	25%	NA
RJ1000206	Mokhandi	Private	Irrigated	Shambhu Singh	Devi Singh	25%	NA
RJ1000207	Mokhandi	Private	Irrigated	Udaram	Jeevaram	25%	NA
RJ1000208	Mokhandi	Private	Irrigated	Shivmangal	Lunkaran	25%	NA
RJ1000209	Mokhandi	Private	Irrigated	Aeidansingh	Ransingh	25%	NA
RJ1000210	Surpura	Private	Non Irrigated	Kankaran	Umedkaran	50%	Boundary Wall
RJ1000211	Surpura	Private	Non Irrigated	Bharatkaran	Harikaran	25%	Boundary Wall
RJ1000212	Surpura	Religious	Non Irrigated	Hanuman Temple	NA	100%	Temple
RJ1000213	Surpura	Private	Non Irrigated	Leela Devi	Khetaram	25%	Hut
RJ1000214	Surpura	Private	Non Irrigated	Kanaram	Pemaram	75%	Shop
RJ1000215	Surpura	Private	Non Irrigated	Lunkaran	Jaskaran	25%	Boundary Wall
RJ1000216	Surpura	Private	Non Irrigated	Sawai singh	Guman karan	50%	House
RJ1000217	Surpura	Religious	Non Irrigated	Meghwal Temple	NA	50%	Temple
RJ1000218	Surpura	Community	Non Irrigated	Water Hut	NA	25%	Water Hut

ID No	Village Name	Ownership of Land	Type of Land	Name of the Owner / Occupier	10. Father's Name	Percentage Loss	Use of Structure
RJ1000219	Loharon Ki Dhani	Community	Non-Irrigated	Sitting Place	NA	50%	Sitting Place
RJ1000220	Gadoi Charnan	Religious	Non Irrigated	Temple Ramdev Baba	NA	50%	Temple
RJ1000221	Kalyanpur	Community	Non Irrigated	Nagana Gate	NA	100%	Gate
RJ1000222	Bankiyawas	Religious	Non Irrigated	Temple Ramdev Baba	NA	50%	Temple
RJ1000223	Nagana	Religious	Non Irrigated	Sitting Place for Pigeon	NA	50%	Temple
RJ1000224	Nagana	Religious	Non Irrigated	Temple Shri Jog Maya	NA	25%	Temple
RJ1000225	Mandali	Govt.	Non Irrigated	Water Tank	NA	25%	Water Tank
RJ1000226	Mandali	Govt.	Non Irrigated	GPS Govt. School	NA	50%	School
RJ1000227	Thumbli	Private	Non Irrigated	Dhannaram	Gorkharam	75%	Sitting Place
RJ1000228	Rodwa Kalan	Govt.	Non Irrigated	Govt. School	NA	50%	School
RJ1000229	Rodwa Khurd	Private	Non Irrigated	Omprakash	Mohanram	25%	Boundary Wall
RJ1000230	Rodwa Khurd	Private	Non Irrigated	Tulsi Devi	Omram	25%	Hut
RJ1000231	Rodwa Khurd	Private	Non Irrigated	Rooparam	Sohanram	25%	Boundary Wall
RJ1000232	Rodwa Khurd	Private	Non Irrigated	Sohanram	Binjaram	25%	Residential-cum-Commercial
RJ1000233	Rodwa Khurd	Govt.	Non Irrigated	Water Tank	NA	25%	Water Tank
RJ1000234	Rodwa Khurd	Private	Non Irrigated	Girdhari	Sukhdev	25%	Boundary Wall

ID No	Village Name	Ownership of Land	Type of Land	Name of the Owner / Occupier	10. Father's Name	Percentage Loss	Use of Structure
RJ1000235	Godasar	Private	Irrigated	Bannaram	Bhuraram	50%	NA
RJ1000236	Godasar	Private	Irrigated	Gorakh Ram	Bhuraram	50%	NA
RJ1000237	Godasar	Govt.	Non Irrigated	Govt. School	NA	50%	School
RJ1000238	Godasar	Private	Irrigated	Kanaram	Purkharam	25%	Boundary Wall
RJ1000239	Godasar	Private	Irrigated	Lalaram	Kheeparam	25%	NA
RJ1000240	Godasar	Private	Irrigated	Magnaram	Purkharam	25%	NA
RJ1000241	Godasar	Private	Irrigated	Mohanram	Sukharam	25%	NA
RJ1000242	Godasar	Private	Irrigated	Mohanram	Bhuraram	50%	NA
RJ1000243	Godasar	Private	Irrigated	Nimbaram	Bhuraram	25%	NA
RJ1000244	Godasar	Private	Irrigated	Ranaram	Mehararam	25%	NA
RJ1000245	Godasar	Private	Irrigated	Sataram	Sukharam	25%	NA
RJ1000246	Godasar	Private	Irrigated	Sattaram	Kheeparam	25%	NA
RJ1000247	Godasar	Private	Irrigated	Surataram	Purkharam	25%	NA
RJ1000248	Godasar	Private	Irrigated	Vishnaram	Bhuraram	25%	NA
RJ1000249	Paliwal Nagar	Private	Irrigated	Kanaram	Purkharam	25%	NA
RJ1000250	Paliwal Nagar	Private	Irrigated	Laduram	Rahingram	25%	NA
RJ1000251	Paliwal Nagar	Private	Irrigated	Magnaram	Purkharam	25%	Boundary Wall
RJ1000252	Paliwal Nagar	Private	Irrigated	Mohanram	Sukharam	25%	NA
RJ1000253	Paliwal Nagar	Private	Irrigated	Ranaram	Mehararam	100%	Cattle Shed
RJ1000254	Paliwal Nagar	Private	Irrigated	Sataram	Sukharam	25%	NA


ID No	Village Name	Ownership of Land	Type of Land	Name of the Owner / Occupier	10. Father's Name	Percentage Loss	Use of Structure
RJ1000255	Paliwal Nagar	Private	Irrigated	Surtaram	Purkharam	25%	Boundary Wall
RJ1000256	Harinagar	Private	Irrigated	Bainaram	Mangaram	25%	NA
RJ1000257	Harinagar	Private	Irrigated	Chainaram	Nainaram	25%	NA
RJ1000258	Harinagar	Private	Irrigated	Dedaram	Mangaram	25%	NA
RJ1000259	Harinagar	Private	Irrigated	Devaram	Nimbaram	25%	NA
RJ1000260	Harinagar	Private	Irrigated	Dungar Ram	Nainaram	25%	NA
RJ1000261	Harinagar	Private	Irrigated	Durgaram	Maganaram	25%	NA
RJ1000262	Harinagar	Private	Irrigated	Goparam	Jogaram	25%	NA
RJ1000263	Harinagar	Private	Irrigated	Govardhan	Jogaram	25%	NA
RJ1000264	Harinagar	Private	Irrigated	Hamiraram	Mangaram	25%	NA
RJ1000265	Harinagar	Private	Irrigated	Jagaram	Rawatram	25%	NA
RJ1000266	Harinagar	Private	Irrigated	Jeeparam	Laduram	25%	NA
RJ1000267	Harinagar	Private	Irrigated	Kunanaram	Mangiram urf Mangaram	25%	NA
RJ1000268	Harinagar	Private	Irrigated	Laluram	Mangaram	25%	NA
RJ1000269	Harinagar	Private	Irrigated	Lumbaram	Mangaram	50%	Hut
RJ1000270	Harinagar	Private	Irrigated	Lunaram	Pataram	25%	NA
RJ1000271	Harinagar	Private	Irrigated	Maganaram	Phusaram	25%	NA
RJ1000272	Harinagar	Private	Irrigated	Mohanram	Jogaram	25%	NA
RJ1000273	Harinagar	Private	Irrigated	Papparam	Laduram	25%	NA

ID No	Village Name	Ownership of Land	Type of Land	Name of the Owner / Occupier	10. Father's Name	Percentage Loss	Use of Structure
RJ1000274	Harinagar	Private	Irrigated	Poonaram	Jogaram	25%	NA
RJ1000275	Harinagar	Private	Irrigated	Pukaram	Rawatram	25%	NA
RJ1000276	Harinagar	Private	Irrigated	Punaram	Rawatram	25%	NA
RJ1000277	Harinagar	Private	Irrigated	Purkharam	Hararam	25%	NA
RJ1000278	Harinagar	Private	Irrigated	Sanduram	Mangiram urf Mangaram	25%	NA
RJ1000279	Harinagar	Private	Irrigated	Sumeraram	Laduram	25%	NA
RJ1000280	Harinagar	Private	Irrigated	Surataram	Mangaram	25%	NA
RJ1000281	Harinagar	Private	Irrigated	Thakarram	Mangiram urf Mangaram	25%	NA
RJ1000282	Harinagar	Private	Irrigated	Tipu Devi	Mangaram	25%	NA
RJ1000283	Harinagar	Govt.	Non Irrigated	Water Tank	NA	50%	Water Tank
RJ1000284	Dhandniya Shashan	Govt.	Non Irrigated	Shahid Subedar Gangaram Memorial	NA	100%	Memorial
RJ1000285	Dhandniya Shashan	Religious	Non Irrigated	Cremation Land	NA	25%	Cremation Land

Appendix 3: Participants in Consultation

S. No.	Place	Date	Numbers of Participate	Photo
1	Harinagar	1st July 2018	20 Nos. (16 Male & 4 Female)	
2	Mandali	1st July 2018	20 Nos. (17 Male & 3 Female)	
3	Nagana	6th July 2018	20 Nos. (20 Male)	
4	Rodwa Khurd	6th July 2018	15 Nos. (13 Male & 2 Female)	
5	Godasar	7th July 2018	10 Nos. (07 Male & 3 Female)	

6	Kalyanpur	7th July 2018	10 Nos. (10 Male)	
7	Samdadi Station	2nd July 2018	22 Nos. (18 Male & 4 Female)	
8	Bankiyabas	2nd July 2018	16 Nos. (15 Male & 1 Female)	
9	Ghatoi Charnan	2nd July 2018	13 Nos. (13 Male)	
10	Surpura	3rd July 2018	14 Nos. (12 Male & 2 Female)	
11	Ramdevpura	3rd July 2018	06 Nos. (04 Male & 2 Female)	

12	Tumbli	3rd July 2018	11 Nos. (11 Male)	
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Appendix 4: Comparison between ADB IR Policy Requirements and RFCTLARR Act 2013 with Gap filling measures

SNo	Asian Development Bank's Involuntary Resettlement Policy Requirement	RFCTLARR Act 2013	Remarks and provisions in RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap
Policy Objectives				
1	Avoid involuntary resettlement (IR) wherever feasible	<input type="checkbox"/>	Social Impact assessment (SIA) should include: (i) whether the extent of land proposed for acquisition is the absolute bare minimum extent needed for the project; (ii) whether land acquisition at an alternate place has been considered and found not feasible [Ref: Section 4 sub-section 4(d) and 4(e)]	
2	If IR is unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring viable alternate project design	x		The principles of RF addresses this requirement.
3	DPs should be assisted in their efforts to enhance or at least restore the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms to pre-project levels	<input type="checkbox"/>	The cumulative outcome of compulsory acquisition should be that affected persons become partners in development leading to an improvement in their post-acquisition social and economic status and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto [Ref: Preamble of the RFCTLARR ACT]	
Scope of Application				
4.	Involuntary acquisition of land	<input type="checkbox"/>	In the definition of affected family, it includes 'a family whose land or other immovable property has been acquired' [Ref: Section 3 sub-section c (i)]	
5	Involuntary restriction of land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.	<input type="checkbox"/>	In the definition of affected family in includes '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	

SNo	Asian Development Bank's Involuntary Resettlement Policy Requirement	RFCTLARR Act 2013	Remarks and provisions in RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap
			boatmen and such livelihood is affected due to acquisition of land [Ref: Section 3 sub-section c (vi)]	
Eligibility Criteria				
6	Those who have formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part	<input type="checkbox"/>	In the definition of affected family, it includes 'a family whose land or other immovable property has been acquired' [Ref: Section 3 sub-section c (i)]	
7	Those who do not have formal legal rights to land lost but who have a claim to such land that are recognized or recognizable under national laws	<input type="checkbox"/>	In the definition of affected family, it includes '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'; and also includes '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'. [Ref: Section 3 sub-section c(iii) and (v)]	
8	Those who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claim to land lost	x		The RF, under eligibility criteria, this is addressed.
9	Persons who encroach on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance.	x		The RF, the cut-off date has been defined.
Policy Principles				
10	Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities and concerned non-government originations	<input type="checkbox"/>	Whenever a SIA is required, the appropriate Government shall ensure that a public hearing is held at the affected area, after giving adequate publicity about the date, time and venue for the public hearing, to ascertain the views of the affected families to be recorded and included in the SIA	The RF provides for a District level GRC to resolve grievances in the First Level and the appellate authority at the Second Level of grievance resolution

SNo	Asian Development Bank's Involuntary Resettlement Policy Requirement	RFCTLARR Act 2013	Remarks and provisions in RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap
			Report. [Ref: Section 5]	mechanism, prior to referring/approaching the LARR authority
11	Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns.	<input type="checkbox"/>	For the purpose of providing speedy disposal of disputes relating to land acquisition. Compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement, establish, by notification. one or more Authorities to be known as "the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority" [Ref: Section 51 sub-section 1]	The RF provides for a District level GRC to resolve grievances in the First Level and the appellate authority at the Second Level of grievance resolution mechanism, prior to referring/approaching the LARR authority
12	Preference to land-based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Land for land is recommended in irrigation projects and in projects where SC/ST is involved equivalent land. [Ref: Second Schedule S.No.2]	Land for land option, if feasible, is provided in the EM. If not feasible, then cash compensation at replacement cost has been provided
13	Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.	<input type="checkbox"/>	The Rehabilitation and Resettlement Award shall include all of the following: (c) particulars of house site and house to be allotted, in case of displaced families; (d) particulars of land allotted to the displaced families; (e) particulars of one-time subsistence allowance and transportation allowance in case of displaced families; [Ref: Section 31 sub-section 2(c), (d) and (e)]	
14	Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable	<input type="checkbox"/>	The act provides for special provisions and assistance for scheduled caste and	Special provision for vulnerable have

SNo	Asian Development Bank's Involuntary Resettlement Policy Requirement	RFCTLARR Act 2013	Remarks and provisions in RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap
	groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards	(partly)	scheduled tribe in scheduled area. [Ref: Section 41] Further the act recognizes widows, divorcees and women deserted by families as separate families [Ref: Section sub-section (m)] The act does not recognize other vulnerable category and also SC/ST from non-scheduled	been provided in Entitlement matrix.
15	Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if actuation is through negotiated settlement.	x	Not explicitly stated	Provided for in the RF
16	Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget and time bound implementation schedule	<input type="checkbox"/>	The Act provides for the preparation of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme including time line for implementation [Ref: Section 16 - sub-section 2]	
17	Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders	<input type="checkbox"/>	The appropriate Government shall ensure that the Social Impact Assessment study report and the Social Impact Management Plan, are prepared and made available in the local language to the Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, and the offices of the District Collector, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the Tehsil, and shall be published in the affected areas, in such manner as may be prescribed, and uploaded on the website of the appropriate Government. [Ref: Section 6 sub-section 1] Further the commissioner shall cause the approved Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme to be made available in the local language to the	

SNo	Asian Development Bank's Involuntary Resettlement Policy Requirement	RFCTLARR Act 2013	Remarks and provisions in RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap
			Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation As the case may be, and the offices of the district collector, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and Teshil, and shall be published in affected areas, in such manner as may be prescribed and uploaded on the website of the appropriate Government [Ref: Section 18]	
18	Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitle before physical or economic displacement. Implant the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation	<input type="checkbox"/>	The Collector shall take possession of land after ensuring that full payment of compensation as well as rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements are paid or tendered to the entitled persons within a period of three months for the compensation and a period of six months for monetary part of rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements listed in the Second Schedule commencing from the date of the award made under section 30. [Ref: Section 38 - sub-section 1]	The RF stipulated that all compensation and assistance will be paid to DPs at least 1 month prior to displacement or dispossession of assets
19	Monitoring and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standard of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.	<input type="checkbox"/>	The Central Government may, whenever necessary for national or inter-state projects constitute a National Monitoring Committee for reviewing and monitoring the implementation of rehabilitation and resettlement schemes or plans under this Act. [Ref: Section 48 - sub-section 1]	The RF provides for internal and external monitoring of LA,R&R

Appendix 5: Terms of Reference (TOR) for the NGO/agency to assist PIUs in Resettlement Plan Implementation

A. Project Background

1. Government of Rajasthan has proposed to upgrade its road network under Rajasthan State Highway Investment Program (RSHIP) and as part of this endeavour, Public Works Department (PWD) of Rajasthan has been mandated to undertake improvement and upgradation of various State Highways and Major District Roads at different locations in Rajasthan. As part of this mandate, the PPP Division of Rajasthan Public Works Department has identified the roads requiring improvement that would improve the connectivity to national highways, major towns and industrial belts. The proposed investment program will support up gradation and improvement of the identified roads and Tranche-II will finance 11 road projects totalling of about 754.463 Km spread across the State of Rajasthan.

2. The Public Private Partnership (PPP) Cell of the Public works Department has prepared the Resettlement Plan (RP) for Siwana Samdari Balesar section of SH-66 proposed under Tranche-II for improvements under RSHIP. This RP addresses social issues arising out of acquisition of land and other assets, eviction of squatters and removal of encroachments resulting in social and / or economic displacement to households / individuals / community, either direct or indirect and is in compliance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 and Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013.

3. A Resettlement Plan (RP) has been prepared to assist the affected people to improve or at least restore their living standards to the pre-project level. This RP captures the involuntary resettlement impacts arising out of the proposed improvements to the road Siwana Samdari Balesar section of SH-66 of RSHIP. The document describes the magnitude of impact, mitigation measures proposed, method of valuation of land, structure and other assets, eligibility criteria for availing benefits, baseline socioeconomic characteristics, entitlements based on type of loss and tenure, the institutional arrangement for delivering the entitlements and mechanism for resolving grievances and monitoring.

4. The PMU has decided to call in for the services of RP implementation support agency/NGO experienced in carrying out such rehabilitation and resettlement activities at the grass root level to assist the PIUs in RP implementation.

B. Objectives of the Assignment

5. The NGO shall assist the PPP Division, PWD(R), Rajasthan in the implementation of the Resettlement Plan for Tranche-1 road subprojects grouped as four packages and comprising of 15-road subprojects and shall undertake the following tasks:

- Educating the DPs on their rights to entitlements and obligations.
- To ensure that the DPs are given the full entitlements due to them, according to the entitlements in the RP.
- To provide support and information to DPs for income restoration.
- Assist the DPs in relocation to resettlement site and rehabilitation, including counseling, and coordination with local authorities/line departments.
- Assist the DPs in redressing their grievances (through the grievance redress committee set up for the subproject)

- To assist the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) with social responsibilities of the subproject, such as compliance with labour laws, prohibition of child labour, and gender issues.
- To conduct awareness program on HIV/AIDs, Health and Hygiene, and Human Trafficking in affected villages.
- To collect data and submit progress reports on a monthly and quarterly basis for PIU to monitor the progress of RP implementation.

C. Scope of Work

a) Administrative Responsibilities of the NGO

- Working in co-ordination with the PD, PIU; and assist the PD in carrying out the implementation of the RP;
- To assist the DPs in redressing their grievances through the GRCs;
- Assist the PIU in disclosure, conducting public meetings, information campaigns during the RP implementation and give full information to the affected community;
- Translate the summary of RP in local language for disclosure and disseminate to DPs;
- To assist the PIU in ensuring that the Contractors comply with the applicable labour laws (including prohibition of child labour, bonded labour and gender requirements) as contained in the contract document;
- To assist the PIU in ensuring compliance with safety, health and hygiene norms, and the conduct HIV/AIDS and Human Trafficking awareness/prevention campaigns;
- Submit monthly and quarterly progress report to the PIU including both physical and financial progress. The report should also cover implementation issues, summary of grievances and summary of consultations.
- Provide data and information that PIU will require in the management of the data base of the DPs.
- Assist PIU in providing training to DPs, wherever required in the implementation of RP.

b) Responsibilities for Implementation of the RP

- Agency/NGO shall verify the information already contained in the RP and the individual losses of the DPs. They should validate the data provided in the RP and report to PIU on changes required, if any, along with documentary evidence.
- Wherever required, update the census and socioeconomic survey data and administer the census and socioeconomic survey questionnaire, if there are DPs who have been not covered during baseline survey and in particular the titleholders from whom land is being acquired.
- The Agency/NGO shall establish rapport with DPs, consult and provide information to them about the respective entitlements as proposed under the RP, and distribute entitlement cum Identity Cards to the eligible DPs. The identity card should include a photograph of the DP, the extent of loss suffered, the entitlement and contact details of the PIU, NGO and GRC.
- The Agency/NGO shall develop rapport between the DPs and the Project Director, PIU. This will be achieved through regular interactions with both the PIU and the DPs. Meetings with the PD, PIU will be held at least fortnightly, and meetings with the DPs will be held monthly, during the entire duration of the

assignment. All meetings and decisions taken shall be documented by the NGO/Agency.

- Prepare monthly action plans with targets in consultation with the PIU.
- The Agency/NGO shall prepare micro plan detailing the type of impact and entitlements for each DP and display the list in prominent public places like villages, Panchayat offices, etc prior to R&R award enquiry.
- During the verification of the eligible DPs, the Agency/NGO shall ensure that each of the DPs are contacted and consulted either in groups or individually. The Agency/NGO shall specially ensure consultation with women from the DPs families especially women headed households.
- Participatory methods should be adopted in assessing the needs of the DPs, especially with regard to the vulnerable groups of DPs. The methods of contact may include village level meetings, gender participation through group's interactions, and individual meetings and interactions.
- The Agency/NGO shall explain to the DPs the provisions of the policy and the entitlements under the RP. This shall include communication to the roadside squatters and encroaches about the need for the timely shifting/relocation to resettlement site, the timeframe for disbursement of their entitlement.
- The Agency/NGO shall disseminate information to the DPs on the possible consequences of the project on the communities' livelihood systems and the options available, so that they do not remain ignorant.
- Agency/NGO will monitor the civil construction work in each package to ensure there is no bonded/child labour.
- In all of these, the Agency/NGO shall consider women as a special focus group, and deal with them with care and sympathy.
- The Agency/NGO shall assist the project authorities in ensuring a smooth transition (during the part or full relocation of the DPs), helping the DPs to take salvaged materials and shift. In close consultation with the DPs, the Agency/NGO shall inform the PIU about the shifting dates agreed with the DPs in writing and the arrangements desired by the DPs with respect to their entitlements.
- The Agency/NGO shall assist the DPs in opening bank accounts explaining the implications, the rules and the obligations of a joint account and how s/he can access the resources s/he is entitled to.

c) Accompanying and Representing the DPs at the Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) Meetings

- The Agency/NGO shall nominate a suitable person (from the staff of the NGO) to assist the DPs in the GRC.
- The Agency/NGO shall make the DPs aware of the existence of grievance redressal committees (GRCs)
- The Agency/NGO shall help the DPs in filling the grievance application and also in clearing their doubts about the procedure as well as the context of the GRC award.
- The Agency/NGO shall record the grievance and bring it to the notice of the GRCs within seven days of receipt of the grievance from the DPs. It shall submit a draft note with respect to the particular grievance of the DP, suggesting multiple solutions, if possible, and deliberate on the same in the GRC meeting with the permission of the Chair of the GRC.

- To accompany the DPs to the GRC meeting on the decided date, help the DP to express his/her grievance in a formal manner if requested by the GRC and again inform the DPs of the decisions taken by the GRC within 3 days of receiving a decision from the GRC.
- d) Carry out Public Consultation
- In addition to counseling and providing information to DPs, the Agency/NGO will carry out periodic consultation with DPs and other stakeholders
 - Should organise meetings and appraise the communities about the schedule / progress of civil works
 - All the consultations should be documented and if possible, photographs and attendance sheets should be compiled. The list of participants and a summary of the consultations and outcome should be submitted to PIU.
- e) Assisting the PIU with the Project's Social Responsibilities
- The Agency/NGO shall assist the PIU to ensure that the Contractors are abiding by the various provisions of the applicable laws pertaining to labour standards.
 - The Agency/NGO shall assist the PIU to implement HIV/AIDS awareness measures, including collaboration with the line agencies.
 - The Agency/NGO will assist the PIU in conducting the R&R award enquiry
 - Assist the PIU to incorporate changes in the micro plan, if any based on R&R award and resubmit the same to PIU for verification, endorsement and onward transmission to Additional Collector for disbursement.
- f) Monitoring and Reporting
- The RP includes provision for monitoring by PIU and quarterly, mid-term, and post-project monitoring and evaluation by external agency. The Agency/NGO involved in the implementation of the RP will be required to supply all information, documents to the external monitoring consultants.

D. Documentation and Reporting by NGO

6. The NGO selected for the assignments shall be responsible to:
- Submit an inception report within three weeks; on signing up of the contract including a work plan for the whole contract period, staffing and personnel deployment plan.
 - Prepare monthly progress reports to be submitted to the PIU, with weekly progress and work charts as against the scheduled timeframe of RP implementation.
 - Prepare and submit quarterly reports on a regular basis, to be submitted to the PIU.
 - Submit a completion report at the end of the contract period summarizing the actions taken during the project, the methods and personnel used to carry out the assignment, summary of support/assistance given to the DPs, lessons learnt, best practices and suggestions, if any, for effective implementation.
 - All other reports/documentation as described in these terms of reference.
 - Record minutes of all meetings.
 - Four copies of each report shall be submitted to PIU together with one soft copy of each report in the CD

E. Data, Services and Facilities to be provided by the Client

7. The PIU will provide to the NGO the copies of the RP, DPs' Census records and structure photographs, the strip plan of final design and any other relevant reports/data prepared by the DPR consultants. All facilities required in the performance of the assignment, including office space, office stationery, transportation and accommodation for staff of the Agency/NGO, etc., shall be arranged by the NGO.

F. Timeframe for Services

8. It is estimated that the NGO services will be required for about 36 months with intermittent inputs of key-personnel, to undertake the assignment of facilitating the implementation of the RP. The inputs of key personnel should be in accordance with the tasks and the corresponding time required for their completion. The time schedule for completion of key tasks is given below

SNo	Task Description	Time for completion
1	Inception Report	At the end of the 3 rd week after commencement of services
2	a. Joint verification, issue of identity card and submission of corrected data, if any, including proposal for replacement and upgradation of community assets	At the end of the 2 nd month after commencement of services
	b. Additional and /or missing census survey records of DPs (to be collected only after due approval of such cases by RO in writing) including profiles of DP in such survey	At the end of the 3 rd month after commencement of services
3	Monthly Progress Report /Quarterly Progress Report covering the activities in the scope of works and corresponding deliverables	In 7 days from the end of each month /quarter
4	Facilitating disbursement of the entitlements for 50% of total DPs in the 1 st milestone coinciding with the milestone sections fixed by PIU	At the end of the 5 th month after commencement of services
5	Disbursement of the entitlements for the remaining DPs in the 1 st milestone	At the end of the 6 th month after commencement of services
7	a. Disbursement of the entitlements for remaining DPs in the 2 nd milestone	At the end of the 15 th month after commencement of services
	b. Facilitating resettlement of DPs to the resettlement site(s)	
8	Draft Final Report summarising the action taken and other resettlement works to be fulfilled by the NGO	One month before the service / 35 th month after commencement of services
9	Final report summarising the action taken and other resettlement works to be fulfilled by the NGO	At the end of the service / 36 th month after commencement of services incorporating suggestions of PIU on the draft report.

G. Team for the Assignment

9. The Agency/NGO shall assign a team of professionals for assisting PIU in RP implementation. The Agency/NGO team should consist of the following 5-core professionals and a minimum of 4 support staff including a skilled data entry operator. The core team should have a combined professional experience in the areas of social mobilization, community

development, land acquisition and resettlement, census and socioeconomic surveys and participatory planning and consultations.

SNo	Key Professional	No. of Persons	Experience
1	Team Leader cum R&R expert (intermittent input)	1	Postgraduate in Social Science with a minimum of 10 years' experience in R&R, with land acquisition and R&R implementation experience in 5 projects of which at least 3 should be linear projects (Highway) funded by external agencies. Should be proficient in Hindi and English
3	R&R Expert and Field Coordinator (intermittent input)	4	Graduate in Social Science with knowledge and experience in census and socioeconomic surveys, RP implementation PRA Technique and fluent in Hindi and English. Should have a minimum of 5 years' experience in R&R, with land acquisition and R&R implementation experience in 3 projects of which at least 2 should be linear projects (Highway) funded by external agencies. One field coordinator should be posted for each of the road subproject in this packager

H. Payment Terms

10. The payment will be made corresponding to the tasks described under 'Timeframe for Services' above. For awareness campaigns on HIV-AIDS, health and hygiene, the PIU will provide funds separately at actuals, based on specific campaign proposals submitted by the NGO. Cost of printing disclosure material will be paid by PIU directly or PIU will make available printed disclosure material.

11. The financial quote should include remuneration of key personnel and support staff, and all costs related to carrying out the services, excluding cost of awareness campaigns for HIV-AIDS, health and hygiene, printing of disclosure handouts and printing and laminating identity cards for DPs. Service tax, if applicable, will be paid by PIU and proof of remittance should be submitted to PIU after each payment is made. The NGO should cover their staff with adequate insurance and the cost shall be included in the financial quote under overheads.

Appendix 6: Terms of Reference for engaging an External Monitoring Agency/Expert

A. Project Description

1. Government of Rajasthan has proposed to upgrade its road network under Rajasthan State Highway Investment Program (RSHIP) and as part of this endeavour, Public Works Department (PWD) of Rajasthan has been mandated to undertake improvement and upgradation of various State Highways and Major District Roads at different locations in Rajasthan. As part of this mandate, the PPP Division of Rajasthan Public Works Department has identified the roads requiring improvement that would improve the connectivity to national highways, major towns and industrial belts. The proposed investment program will support upgradation and improvement of the identified roads and Tranche-II will finance 11 road projects totalling of about 754.463 Km spread across the State of Rajasthan.

2. The Public Private Partnership (PPP) Cell of the Public works Department has prepared the Resettlement Plan (RP) for Siwana Samdari Balesar section of SH-66 proposed under Tranche-II for improvements under RSHIP. This RP addresses social issues arising out of acquisition of land and other assets, eviction of squatters and removal of encroachments resulting in social and / or economic displacement to households / individuals / community, either direct or indirect and is in compliance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 and Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013.

3. A Resettlement Plan (RP) has been prepared to assist the affected people to improve or at least restore their living standards to the pre-project level. This RP captures the involuntary resettlement impacts arising out of the proposed improvements to the road Siwana Samdari Balesar section of SH-66 of RSHIP. The document describes the magnitude of impact, mitigation measures proposed, method of valuation of land, structure and other assets, eligibility criteria for availing benefits, baseline socioeconomic characteristics, entitlements based on type of loss and tenure, the institutional arrangement for delivering the entitlements and mechanism for resolving grievances and monitoring.

4. The PIUs have appointed agencies/NGOs to support the respective PIU in RP implementation. The subproject includes a provision for monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the subproject resettlement plans by an external monitor/agency. Therefore, the PMU requires the services of a reputed individual/consultancy firm for monitoring and evaluation of RP implementation.

B. Scope of work – Generic

5. The scope of work includes:
- To review and verify the progress in resettlement implementation as outlined in the RP;
 - To monitor the effectiveness and efficiency of PIU, and NGO in RP implementation;
 - To assess whether resettlement objectives, particularly livelihoods and living standards of the Displaced Persons (DPs) have been restored or enhanced;
 - To assess resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability, drawing both on policies and practices and to suggest any corrective measures, if necessary; and
 - To review the project impacts on vulnerable groups, indigenous people and

groups and assess the effectiveness of the mitigative actions taken.

C. Scope of work- Specific

6. The major tasks expected from the external monitor are:
- To develop specific monitoring indicators for undertaking monitoring for RP implementation;
 - Review results of internal monitoring and verify claims through random checking by adopting suitable sampling method at the field level to assess whether land acquisition/resettlement objectives have been generally met;
 - Involve the affected people and community groups in assessing the impact of land acquisition for monitoring and evaluation purposes;
 - Evaluate and assess the adequacy of compensation and R&R assistances given to the DPs, the resettlement sites developed and relocation process and the livelihood opportunities and incomes as well as the quality of life of DPs; and
 - To evaluate and assess the adequacy and effectiveness of the consultative process with DPs, particularly those vulnerable, including the adequacy and effectiveness of grievance procedures and legal redress available to the displaced persons, and dissemination of information about these.

D. Time Frame and Reporting

7. The independent monitoring agency/expert will be responsible for overall monitoring of the RP implementation and will submit quarterly review directly to PMU for onward transmission to ADB with PMU's comments.

E. Qualifications

8. The monitoring agency/expert will have significant experience in resettlement policy analysis and RP implementation. Further, work experience and familiarity with all aspects of resettlement operations would be desirable. The Team Leader / Expert should have the following qualification: (i) postgraduate degree in social science; (ii) 15 years' experience in R&R; (iii) experience in ADB/WB funded R&R projects; and (iv) R&R monitoring experience in ADB/WB funded projects. Interested agencies/consultants should submit proposal for the work with a brief statement of the approach, methodology, and relevant information concerning previous experience on monitoring of resettlement implementation and preparation of reports.

9. The profile of agency/expert along with full CV of monitors to be engaged must be submitted along with the proposal.

F. Budget and Logistics

10. Copies of the proposal - both technical and financial - should be submitted and the budget should include all cost and any other logistics details necessary for resettlement monitoring.