

Resettlement Plan

July 2019

IND: Rajasthan State Highway Investment Program- Tranche 2

Package 1 (Annuity): Beawar-Masuda-Goyla Subproject Road

Prepared by Public Works Department, Government of Rajasthan for the Asian Development Bank.

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.

This resettlement plan is a document of the borrower. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of ADB's Board of Directors, Management, or staff, and may be preliminary in nature. Your attention is directed to the “terms of use” section of this website.

In preparing any country program or strategy, financing any project, or by making any designation of or reference to a particular territory or geographic area in this document, the Asian Development Bank does not intend to make any judgments as to the legal or other status of any territory or area.

CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	i
I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION	1
A. Background	1
B. Profile of the Subproject Area	2
C. Subproject Road Description	2
D. Subproject Impacts	2
E. Minimizing Involuntary Resettlement	4
F. Impact to Indigenous Peoples	4
G. Scope and Objective of Resettlement Plan	4
II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT	5
A. Introduction	5
B. Scope of Land Acquisition	5
C. Impact to Structures	6
D. Loss of Livelihood	6
E. Loss of Trees	6
F. Loss of Common Property Resources	6
III. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION PROFILE	7
A. Involuntary Resettlement Impacts	7
B. Methodology Adopted	7
C. Demographic Profile of Project Affected Households	7
D. Socioeconomic Profile	9
E. Key Socioeconomic Indicators	10
F. Resettlement Preferences	11
IV. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND DISCLOSURE	12
A. Consultation in the Project	12
B. Methods of Consultation	12
C. Outcome of the Consultations	13
D. Plan for further Consultation in the Project	13
E. Disclosure	14
V. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK	15
A. Background	15
B. National Legislations, Policies and ADB Policy	15
C. Legal and Policy Frameworks of Rajasthan State	16
D. ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009	17
E. Comparison of Government and ADB Policies	17
F. Involuntary Resettlement Safeguard Principles for the Project	18
G. Valuation of land and assets	19
VI. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS	21
A. Introduction	21
B. Eligibility Criteria	21
C. Entitlement Matrix	21
VII. RELOCATION OF HOUSING AND SETTLEMENTS	30
A. Provision for Relocation	30
VIII. INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION	31
A. Loss of Livelihood in this Subproject	31
B. Entitlements for Loss of Livelihood	31
C. Income Restoration Measures	31
IX. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN	33
A. Introduction	33

B.	Compensation.....	33
C.	Assistances.....	33
D.	RP Implementation Cost	33
E.	Source of Funding and Fund Flow	34
F.	Resettlement Budget Estimates	34
G.	Disbursement of Compensation and Assistances.....	34
X.	GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MECHANISM.....	36
A.	Grievance Redressal Committee.....	36
B.	Functions of GRC.....	36
XI.	INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION.....	38
A.	Administrator of LARR	38
B.	Project Management Unit.....	38
C.	Project Implementation Unit	39
D.	NGO/Agency for RP Implementation Support	39
E.	Project Implementation Consultant.....	40
F.	External Expert/Monitor.....	40
G.	Rehabilitation and Resettlement Award.....	40
H.	Management Information System (MIS).....	41
I.	Capacity Building of PIU.....	41
XII.	IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE.....	43
A.	Introduction	43
B.	Schedule for Project Implementation.....	43
C.	RP Implementation Schedule	43
XIII.	MONITORING AND REPORTING	46
A.	Introduction	46
B.	Internal Monitoring	46
C.	External Monitoring	46

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Google Earth Image of the Subproject Road:	48
Appendix 2: Summary of Affected Households	49
Appendix 3: Participants in Consultation	60
Appendix 4: Comparison between ADB IR Policy Requirements and RFCTLARR Act 2013 with Gap filling measures	65
Appendix 5: Terms of Reference (TOR) for the NGO/agency to assist PIUs in Resettlement Plan Implementation	70
Appendix 6: Terms of Reference for engaging an External Monitoring Agency/Expert.....	76

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: List of Subprojects Roads under Tranche 2.....	1
Table 2: Summary of Involuntary Resettlement Impacts	3
Table 3: Impact to Vulnerable Category (mutually exclusive)	4
Table 4: Category of Land being acquired.....	5
Table 5: Classification of Loss of Private Land and Impacts.....	5
Table 6: Intensity of Land Impact	6
Table 7: Loss of Livelihood	6
Table 8: Head of Affected Household by Sex.....	7
Table 9: Household by Religion	8
Table 10: Household by Social Category	8

Table 11: Size of the Household	8
Table 12: Age Group of PAPs	9
Table 13: Educational level of PAPs	9
Table 14: Occupation of APs.....	9
Table 15: Annual Household Income of APs	10
Table 16: Impact to Vulnerable Category (mutually exclusive)	10
Table 17: Key Socioeconomic Indicators.....	10
Table 18: Consultation Methods.....	12
Table 19: Entitlement Matrix.....	22
Table 20: Budget Estimate	34
Table 21: RP Implementation Work Plan.....	45

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Grievance Redressal Process.....	37
--	----

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 will support up gradation and improvement of the identified roads and 16 road projects totalling of about 1,009 (kilometers) km spread across the State of Rajasthan is under implementation. Tranche-II 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 Beawar-Masuda-Goyla State Highway 26 A (previously MDR 57) proposed under tranche 2 for improvements under RSHIP. This resettlement plan addresses social issues arising out of acquisition of land and other assets, 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 subproject involves improvement to the Beawar-Masuda-Goyla road (SH- 26, previously MDR 57). Total length of the project Road is about 87 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.
4. The project involves acquisition of private land measuring 4.0371ha belonging to 291 agricultural landowners and transfer of 8.4319 ha of government land. There is no common property resource that will be impacted in this subproject. Altogether the subproject will cause impact to 291 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 Beawar-Masuda-Goyla State highway 26A (previously MDR 57) 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 4.0371 ha, comprising of 4.0307 wet land and 0.0064 dry land. The private land proposed for acquisition is mostly strips of land, with the width varying from 5-10m, and abutting 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. 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 aspects of subproject design, details of land required and impact to private property were discussed with the affected communities. A total of 1236 persons (including 208 females) participated in the 23 consultation meetings.
8. 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.
9. 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.
10. 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.
11. 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's Policy. The matrix presents the entitlements corresponding to the tenure of the DPs and the same has been approved and endorsed by Government of Rajasthan. The total resettlement cost for the subproject is Rs.193.15 million.
12. 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.
13. 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.
14. 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. The PIU will be responsible for screening subprojects, categorization based on involuntary resettlement impacts, conducting the social assessment, preparation and implementation of resettlement plans.
15. In view of 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 will support up gradation and improvement of the identified roads and 16 road projects totalling of about 1,009 (kilometers) km spread across the State of Rajasthan is under implementation. Tranche-II 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-II 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	BBeawar-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	BBeawar-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 Beawar-Masuda-Goyla State Highway 26 A (previously MDR 57) proposed under tranche 2 for improvements under RSHIP. This resettlement plan addresses social issues arising out of acquisition of land and other assets, resulting in social and / or economic displacement to households¹ / 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.

¹ 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 Ajmer and traverses along Jawaja, Masuda and Bhinay Block of Ajmer district.

4. Ajmer district is bounded by Nagaur District to the north, Jaipur and Tonk districts to the east, Bhilwara District to the south, and Pali District to the west. The district is situated between 26°27' north latitude and 74°44' east longitude. Ajmer District has a population of 25,83,052 accounting for 3.8 percent of the State's population. Urban population accounts for 40.1 percent of the district's population and rural population is 59.9 percent. The percentage of male population (51.3%) is slightly higher than the percentage of female population (48.7%) and the sex ratio is 951, higher than the State average of 928. The literacy rate in the district is 59.1 percent, higher than the State literacy rate (55.8%) and the male literacy rate (70.0%) is much higher than the female literacy rate (47.7%). There are 40.8 percent workers, of which main workers account for 78.5 percent and marginal workers 21.5 percent. Main workers comprise of 29.8 percent cultivators and 9.4 agricultural workers, totalling 39.2 percent dependent on agriculture. Other workers comprising service, industry, etc account for 57.4 percent of the main workers and the remaining 3.4 percent of the main works and involved in household enterprises.

C. Subproject Road Description

5. This subproject road starts at km 2.550 of MDR-57 (recently notified as SH-26A). The sub project road passes through Masuda and Bandanwara. Total length of the project Road is about 87 km. The subproject road passes through important settlements such as Shri Cement Plant (Beawar), Andheri, Deori, Pakhariyawas, Kheempura, Dhola Danta, Haldwaniya, Masuda, Begaliyawas, Jheepiya, Bandanwara, Keetap, Tantoti, Bhagwanpura, Chandma & Jawla villages.

6. 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.

D. Subproject Impacts

7. 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 for improving the road, resulting in negative impacts to some people living along the corridor.

8. The project involves acquisition of private land measuring 4.0371ha belonging to 291 agricultural landowners and transfer of 8.4319 ha of government land. There is no common property resource that will be impacted in this subproject. Altogether the subproject will cause impact to 291 households. The involuntary resettlement impact has been summarized in Table 2.

Table 2: Summary of Involuntary Resettlement Impacts

Impact	Extent/Numbers	
	Beawar-Masuda-Goyla SH 26 A and MDR 57	
Private Land Acquisition (ha) - Wet	4.0307	
Private Land Acquisition (ha) - Dry	0.0064	
Government Land Required (ha)	8.4319	
Temporary Land Acquisition (ha)	Nil	
Affected Households	291	
Physically Displaced Households (Loss of Residence)	-	
Economically Displaced Households (Loss of Shop)	-	
Economically Displaced Titleholders losing land ²	49	
Physically and Economically Displaced Households (Loss of Residence cum Shop)	-	
Non-Significant Impact ³	-	
Titleholders Losing strip of land ⁴ (Non-significant impact)	242	
Tenants		
Total Affected Persons	1142	
Titled affected persons	1142	
Non-titled affected persons (encroachers) ⁵	-	
Affected employees	-	
Affected Structures	-	
Affected Private Trees	-	
Affected Common Property Resources	-	

9. The subproject will cause impact to 16 scheduled caste headed household and 3 scheduled tribe headed household. The scheduled tribe households are part of the mainstream and do not maintain a distinct culture, religion and they speak the local language (Hind).

² Landowners losing 10% or more of their land.

³ 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.

⁴ 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.

⁵ Encroached households are those who own the adjoining land and the impact is to the structure in the right-of-way.

Table 3: Impact to Vulnerable Category (mutually exclusive)

Vulnerable Category ⁶	Extent/Numbers
	SH 26 A and MDR 57
Women Headed Household (WHH)	-
Scheduled Tribe (ST) headed household	3
Scheduled Caste (SC) headed household	16
BPL ⁷ household	-
Disabled Headed Households (DHH)	-
Landless	-
Total	19

Source: Census and Social Survey, May 2018.

E. Minimizing Involuntary Resettlement

10. 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

11. The census and socioeconomic survey and consultations had along the project area confirm that there are no indigenous person in the settlements along the subproject roads. Further, the impact caused by the subproject to 3 scheduled tribe households, who are part of the mainstream, does not trigger indigenous peoples safeguards.

G. Scope and Objective of Resettlement Plan

12. 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 Beawar-Masuda-Goyla State highway 26A (previously MDR 57) 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 Vulnerability identified amongst the affected households is presented which are mutually exclusive in the order presented in the table.

⁷ 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

13. The subproject involves improvement to the Beawar-Masuda-Goyla road (SH- 26, previously MDR 57). Total length of the project Road is about 87 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

14. 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 4.0371 ha, comprising of 4.0307 wet land and 0.0064 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	4.0307
Private Dry	0.0064
Government	8.4319
Total	12.4690

Source: LAP prepared by DPR Consultants, June 2016.

15. 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	291	4.0371
Residential	-	-
Commercial	-	-
Residential cum Commercial	-	-
Others (CW, sitting place)	-	-
Total	291	4.0371

Source: Census and Social Survey May 2018.

16. The land being acquired has been categorized based on the extent of land lost and those landowners losing 10% and more of their land comprise of 49 affected households, being the significant affected households in this subproject. The remaining 242 landowners are losing less than 10 of their land and the impact is non-significant. 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%	242
10% and Below 25%	23
25% and Below 50%	13
50% and Below 75%	4
Above 75%	9
Total	291

Source: Census and Social Survey May 2018.

C. Impact to Structures

17. The subproject does not cause any impact to private or community structures and involves only acquisition of private agricultural land.

D. Loss of Livelihood

18. The subproject will cause significant impact on loss of livelihood to about 49 households, who would be losing over 10% of the agricultural land. There is no impact to any shop or employees in this subproject. The loss of livelihood impact is presented in the following table.

Table 7: Loss of Livelihood

Category of Loss	Number of Affected Households	Number of Affected Persons
Owners of Business	-	-
Commercial Tenants	-	-
Employees	-	-
Agricultural Landowners (losing $\geq 10\%$ of the land)	49	49
Total	49	49

Source: Census and Social Survey, May 2018.

E. Loss of Trees

19. The project will not impact on any private trees. The 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 any trees in the private land being acquired, they will be compensated in accordance with the provisions contained in the EM.

F. Loss of Common Property Resources

20. The project will not affect any common property resources.

III. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION PROFILE

A. Involuntary Resettlement Impacts

21. This resettlement plan is based on the census and socioeconomic survey carried out between May and March 2015 and updated in May and June 2018 based on final and detailed design of the road subproject. The census survey identified 291 households losing their land and the salient findings are presented in the following sections.

B. Methodology Adopted

22. The census survey enumerated all landowners whose land is proposed to be acquired for the improvements proposed under this subproject. The proposed right-of-way (PRoW) is 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.

23. 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.

24. The affected households are categorised based on the severity of impact as significant (loss of 10 percent and above of the productive asset) and non- significant (loss of less than 10 percent of the productive asset). The summary of affected households is presented in Appendix-2.

25. The census survey identified 291 households that would be affected by the subproject. The socioeconomic survey was carried out amongst 291 households and the details of the same are analysed and presented in the following sections.

C. Demographic Profile of Project Affected Households

26. Household by Sex: All the households are headed by men. Males account for 68.5 percent and female account for 31.5 percent amongst affected persons.

Table 8: Head of Affected Household by Sex

Gender	Number	Percentage
Male	291	100
Female	-	-
Total	291	100

Source: Census and Social Survey, May 2018.

27. Household by Religion: Hindus account for 88 percent of the household getting affected, followed by Muslims who constitute about 12 percent.

Table 9: Household by Religion

Religion	Number	Percentage
Hindu	256	88.0
Muslim	35	12.0
Jain	-	-
Total	291	100

Source: Census and Social Survey, May 2018.

28. Household by Social Group: Eighty three percent of the affected households belong to the other backward caste, followed by 11 percent belonging to general category, 6 percent belonging to scheduled caste and 1 percent belonging to scheduled tribe. The scheduled tribe affected households are part of the mainstream.

Table 10: Household by Social Category

Social Category	Number	Percentage
General	31	10.7
Other backward caste	241	82.8
Scheduled caste	16	5.5
Scheduled tribes	3	1.0
Total	291	100

Source: Census and Social Survey, May 2018.

29. Household by Size of Family: Amongst the 292 affected households, family of size 3 to 4 members account for 36 percent, followed by 33 percent with 5 to 6 members, 22 percent up to 2 members and 9 percent having above 6 members. The average size of the family is 3.91 or say 4 members.

Table 11: Size of the Household

Size of the Family	Number	Percentage
Up to 2	64	22.0
3 to 4	105	36.1
5 to 6	97	33.3
Above 6	25	8.6
Total	291	100
Average size of the family is 3.91		

Source: Census and Social Survey, May 2018.

30. Age group of affected persons: The number of women aged above 65 years is higher compared to men in the same age group. In all, 12 percent of the affected persons are in the age group of 21 and below, 29 percent in the age group of 22 and 35, 25 percent in the age group of 36 and 50, 26 percent in the age group of 51 and 65 and 8 percent in the above 65 age group.

Table 12: Age Group of PAPs

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Up to 21	75	9.6	60	16.7	135	11.8
> 21 and ≤ 35	250	32.0	86	23.9	336	29.4
> 35 and ≤ 50	138	17.6	145	40.3	283	24.8
> 50 and ≤ 65	269	34.4	23	6.4	292	25.6
Above 65	50	6.4	46	12.7	96	8.4
Total	782	100	360	100	1142	100

Source: Census and Social Survey, May 2018.

D. Socioeconomic Profile

31. Educational level of affected persons: Fifty percent amongst females and 30 percent amongst males are uneducated. Twenty one percent have studied up to primary, followed by 17 percent upper primary, 12 percent high school, 7 percent graduates and 6 percent post graduates. The details of educational level of affected persons is given below table.

Table 13: Educational level of PAPs

Educational	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Primary	169	21.6	66	18.3	235	20.6
Upper Primary	142	18.2	51	14.2	193	16.9
High School	108	13.8	30	8.3	138	12.1
Graduate	64	8.2	11	3.1	75	6.6
Post Graduate	66	8.4	4	1.1	70	6.1
Uneducated	233	29.8	198	55.0	431	37.7
Total	782	100	360	100	1142	100

Source: Census and Social Survey May 2018.

32. Occupation of affected persons: Five percent each amongst males and females are not in workforce, comprising largely of children, students, elderly, housewives and females who do not go for work. Forty eight percent are into agriculture, followed by 17 percent who are labourers, 13 percent are into service, 5 percent are into business and 11 percent are unemployed. The occupation of the affected persons is given in the following table.

Table 14: Occupation of APs

Occupation	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Service	150	19.2	3	0.8	153	13.4
Business / Trade	60	7.7	-	-	60	5.3
Agriculture	300	38.3	250	69.5	550	48.2
Labourer	140	17.9	60	16.7	200	17.5
Unemployed	90	11.5	30	8.3	120	10.5
Not in workforce	42	5.4	17	4.7	59	5.1
Total	782	100	360	100	1142	100

Source: Census and Social Survey, May 2018.

33. Income of affected household: Seventy five percent of the households are earning between Rs.50,000 and Rs.1,50,000 per annum, followed by 14 percent who earn between Rs.1,50,001 and Rs.2,50,000, 9 percent earn between Rs.2,50,001 and Rs.4,00,000 and 2 percent earn over Rs.4,00,00 per year.

Table 15: Annual Household Income of APs

Annual Family Income Range in INR (Rs)	Number	Percentage
Rs.50,000 - 1,50,000	219	75.3
Rs.1,50,001 - 2,50,000	40	13.7
Rs. 2,50,001 - 4,00,000	25	8.6
Above Rs.4,00,000	7	2.4
Total	291	100

Source: Census and Social Survey May 2018.

34. 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 cause impact to 16 scheduled caste households and 3 scheduled tribe households. In all there are 6 percent vulnerable households in the subproject.

Table 16: Impact to Vulnerable Category (mutually exclusive)

Vulnerable Category ⁸	Extent/Numbers
	SH 26 A and MDR 57
Women Headed Household (WHH)	-
Scheduled Tribe (ST) headed household	3
Scheduled Caste (SC) headed household	16
BPL household	-
Disabled Headed Households (DHH)	-
Landless	-
Total	18

Source: Census and Social Survey, May 2018.

E. Key Socioeconomic Indicators

35. The key socioeconomic indicators established based on the census and socioeconomic survey carried out amongst the affected household between July and August 2016 and updated between May and June 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 17: Key Socioeconomic Indicators

S. No	Indicator	Unit	Value/Figure
a)	Income (N = 291)		
1	Monthly family income	Average	Rs.11,750
2	Number of earners	Average	3.3
c)	Family Characteristics (N=291)		
3	Family size	Average	3.91
4	Women headed household	%	-

⁸ Vulnerability identified amongst the affected households is presented which are mutually exclusive in the order presented in the table.

F. Resettlement Preferences

36. The subproject does not involve any physical displacement or economic displacement (losing shop/business). Only loss of agricultural land involving significant impact to 49-affected households losing 10 percent and above of their land holding and impact to another 242-affected households losing less than 10 percent of their land holding is envisaged in this subproject. Hence, the question of resettlement and rehabilitation option of either self-managed cash assistance or project supported housing/livelihood assistance, does not arise.

IV. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND DISCLOSURE

A. Consultation in the Project

37. 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

38. 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.

39. During the census and socioeconomic survey, meaningful⁹ 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 18: 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

40. In addition to the web disclosure of the resettlement plan 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.

41. 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

⁹ 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. A total of 1236 persons (including 208 females) participated in the 23 consultation meetings.

42. 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 the jurisdictional PIU.

C. Outcome of the Consultations

43. 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 important habitations and also settlements having significant impacts arising out of land acquisition for the subproject are covered adequately to ensure maximum possible public participation.

44. The participants wanted to know about the proposed improvements and if it would affect their buildings and land. The road design was explained and the participants were informed that the improvements are being carried out within the available right-of-way and as far as possible impact to land and structure will be minimised. Further, they were informed that all private land proposed for acquisition will be compensated as per the provisions of new land acquisition act. The people were generally enthusiastic about the project and expect 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.

45. 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.

D. Plan for further Consultation in the Project

46. 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.

47. 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

48. 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.

49. 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.

50. 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

51. 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

52. 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

53. 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.

54. 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.

55. 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.

56. 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.

57. 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

58. 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

59. 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

60. 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

61. 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

62. 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

63. 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.

64. 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.

65. 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

66. 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.

67. 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.

68. 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

69. 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 settlement¹⁰ 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

70. 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 factor¹¹ 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 owner of such land/property will have the right to seek acquisition of his entire contiguous holding/property.

¹⁰ 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.

¹¹ As per Rajasthan Land Acquisition Bill, 2014.

71. 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.

72. 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.

73. 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

74. 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

75. 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.

76. 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.

77. 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

78. 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..

79. 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 approved¹² and endorsed by Government of Rajasthan and further updated and revised in February 2018¹³ and again in January 2019¹⁴.

Table 19: 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 ¹⁵ 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	2.1	Compensation at replacement cost	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

¹² GO No. F7 (143) SHA/PPP/2015/D-1262 of Public Works Department, Government of Rajasthan dated 17.11.2015.

¹³ GO No. F7 (143) SHA/PPP/2015/D-762 of Public Works Department, Government of Rajasthan dated 23.08.2018.

¹⁴ GO No. F7 (143) SHA/PPP/2015/D-1354 of Public Works Department, Government of Rajasthan dated 15.01.2019.

¹⁵ 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
	the land)			<p>depreciation.</p> <p>Plus 100% solatium</p> <p>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.</p>
PART II. REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT – Both Land Owners and Families Whose Livelihoods are Primarily Dependent on Land Acquired				
3	Loss of Land	3.1	<p>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.</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>	
		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	

SNo	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
			Rs.25,000/- to all those who lose a cattle shed	
		3.5	One-time Resettlement Allowance of Rs.50,000/-for affected household who have to relocate	
		3.6	Additional one-time assistance of Rs.50,000/- for scheduled caste and scheduled tribe families who are displaced from scheduled areas and who require to relocate due to the project	
4	Loss of Residence	4.1	<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 GoI IAY¹⁶ 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	

¹⁶ 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
			<p>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>	
		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	

SNo	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
			<p>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.</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	

SNo	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
		5.7	Right to salvage affected materials	
PART III. IMPACT TO SQUATTERS AND ENCRAOCHERS – Those in the existing Right of Way where no Land Acquisition is done				
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	

SNo	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
			exceeding 3-months	
		6.3.3	If relocation to nearby place and continuance of economic activity in the 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 /	The PIU will ensure compliance

SNo	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
			public land, caused due to civil works	
10	Use of Private Land	10.1	The contractor should 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 / Safeguards Policy Guidelines of Multilateral Institutions.				

80. 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

81. The PIU will provide compensation at replacement cost for affected land in accordance with the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 to the title holders. Further, the subproject does not involve any physical displacement.

VIII. INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION

A. Loss of Livelihood in this Subproject

82. The subproject causes significant impact to 49 agricultural landowners who would be losing 10 percent and more of their productive land and impact to shops and / or employees is not envisaged in this subproject.

B. Entitlements for Loss of Livelihood

83. 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.

i) 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.

84. 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

85. 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 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.

IX. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

A. Introduction

86. The resettlement cost estimate for the project road *Beawar Masuda Goyla* proposed under annuity mode as package 1 in Tranche 2, 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.

87. The resettlement and rehabilitation assistances to titleholders in accordance with the RFCTLARR Act and cost of RP implementation. The total resettlement cost for the subproject is Rs.193.15 million. The major heads of budget items are listed below.

B. Compensation

88. 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.4,39,250 per biga or approximately Rs.173.67 per sq.m. being the highest rate for rural land from the DLC records. The multiplying factor as per State rules is 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.607.85 or say Rs.608 including the multiplying factor and the solatium.

89. **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

90. 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. RP Implementation Cost

91. The cost of hiring NGO for assisting PIU in resettlement plan implementation has been provided with a budget of Rs.50,00,000, for intermittent inputs and the resettlement plan implementation is expected to be completed in 18 months including disbursement of compensation for land acquired under RFCTLARR Act. 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. A budget allocation of about \$150,000 for external monitoring of Tranche 2 is included as total project cost.

E. Source of Funding and Fund Flow

92. 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 affected persons will be that of PIU.

F. Resettlement Budget Estimates

93. The budget for this sub-project is based on data and informed collected during census and socioeconomic surveys conducted in May 2018. The total budget for *Beawar Masuda Goyla* is estimated at Rs.193.15 million.

G. Disbursement of Compensation and Assistances

94. 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.

95. 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 20: Budget Estimate

Item	Input Unit	Rate	Quantity	Amount
Compensation				
Land Cost (Multiplying Factor 1.75 and Solatium 100% -titleholders)	Sq.m	608	40,371	24,545,568
R&R Assistance				
One-time grant for land owners	One-time	500,000	291	145,500,000
Training for Vulnerable household	One-time	5,000	19	95,000
Administrative Cost¹⁷				
NGO Recruitment	LS	5,000,000		5,000,000

¹⁷ A budget allocation of about \$150,000 for external expert of Tranche 2 is included in total project cost.

External Monitor	LS			
Administrative Expenses (PIU)	LS	200,000		200,000
Disclosure Expenses	LS	50,000		50,000
Training for PIU and PMU Staff	LS	200,000		200,000
Sub total				175,590,568
10 % Contingency				17,559,057
Total				193,149,625
Total in INR Million				193.15

X. GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MECHANISM

A. Grievance Redressal Committee

96. 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.

97. 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.

98. 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.

99. 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.

100. **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.

101. **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

102. 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

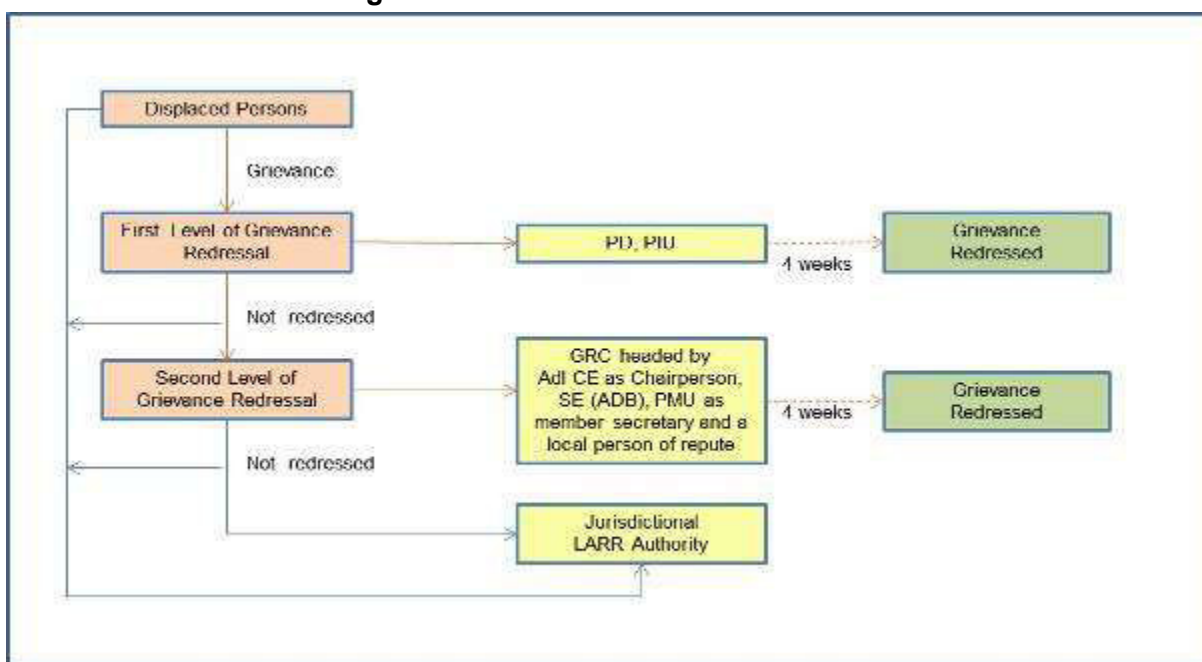
any, along with nature of complaint/concern, action taken and date of communication sent to petitioner. Communication, in writing will be sent to the aggrieved person about the date, time and venue of the hearing and make it known that s/he is entitled for personal hearing and that representation through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

103. 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 four-week time and written communication will be sent to the complainant about the decision taken.

104. 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*¹⁸ and further, all stakeholders will have access to ADB's Accountability Mechanism¹⁹.

105. 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 four-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



¹⁸ <http://sampark.rajasthan.gov.in/index.aspx>.

¹⁹ <https://www.adb.org/contact?target=Hmzj1lzfKqMSRDKA0C6/kg==&name=Complaint%20Receiving%20Officer&referrer=node/81970>

XI. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION

A. Administrator of LARR

106. 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

107. 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.

108. 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.

109. 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;
- (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

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

111. 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

112. 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.

113. 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.

114. 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

115. 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/Monitor

116. 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

117. 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 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.

118. 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.

119. 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.

120. 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.

121. 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)

122. 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

123. 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

124. Implementation of resettlement plan mainly consists of compensation to be paid for private land, loss of livelihood resulting in economic displacement, obtaining options and choices from the affected persons 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

125. 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.

126. 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.

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

128. 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

129. 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.

- a. Updating of resettlement plan based on design changes, if any;
- b. Approval of updated resettlement plan and disclosure;
- c. Appointment of NGOs and external monitoring consultants;
- d. Constitution and notification of GRCs;
- e. SIA notification;
- f. Verification of affected persons and notification of affected persons list;
- g. MIS in operational for tracking land acquisition and rehabilitation and resettlement Implementation progress;
- h. Disclosure of micro plan (list of eligible affected persons and their entitlements);
- i. Issue of Identity cards;
- j. Rehabilitation and resettlement award;
- k. Payment of rehabilitation and resettlement assistance;

- l. Land acquisition award;
- m. Certification of payment of rehabilitation and resettlement assistance for first milestone;
- n. Certification of payment of land acquisition and rehabilitation and resettlement assistance for second milestone impact evaluation; and
- o. Coordination with civil works.

130. 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. All compensation and assistance will be paid to DPs at least 1 month prior to displacement or dispossession of assets. Further, 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.

131. 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.

132. The handing over of land to the contractor will be organised in two sections. Sections having no land acquisition, 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.

Table 21: RP Implementation Work Plan

[illegible]

XIII. MONITORING AND REPORTING

A. Introduction

133. The objective of monitoring is to provide the Project Implementation Unit (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

134. The 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: (i) the communication and reactions of affected persons; use of grievance procedures; (ii) information dissemination to affected persons on benefits; and (iii) 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 activities 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.

135. PMU will prepare and submit semi-annual monitoring reports to ADB for disclosure on the ADB website. 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.

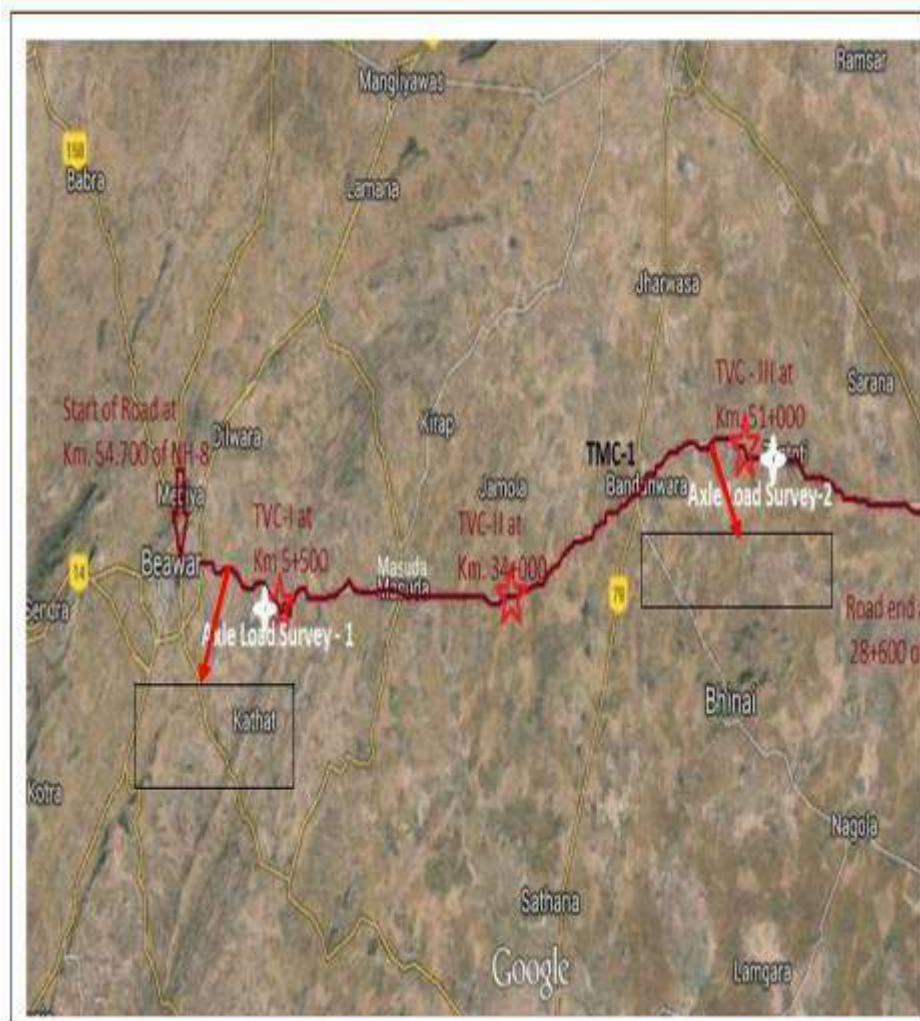
C. External Monitoring

136. 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.

137. 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 vulnerable people received additional support; number of women affected persons who have receive compensation and rehabilitation and resettlement assistances; and number of grievances received and resolved. The indicative monitoring indicators for financial monitoring will be: amount paid as land compensation; and amount paid as rehabilitation and resettlement assistances.

138. 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

139. 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

SNo	Village Name	Survey / Khasra No	Chainage	Side	Ownership of Land	Name of the Owner / Occupier	Father's/Husband Name
1	Begliyawas	1016	60+200	RHS	Private	Gopal	Ladu
2	Begliyawas	1103	60+200	RHS	Private	gopal	ladu
3	Begliyawas	1,105	60+300	RHS	Private	manju	ramswaroop
4	Begliyawas	1105	60+400	RHS	Private	ramkunwar	ramswaroop
5	begaliyawas	1193	27+600	LHS	Private	sobaagmal	barmaand sahrma
6	begaliyawas	1,103	27+400	RHS	Private	Pani	Ladu
7	begaliyawas	1015	20+300	LHS	Private	Sita	Prakash
8	begaliyawas	1106	30+300	LHS	Private	Mandir CharBhuji	Mandir CharBhuja ji
9	begaliyawas	,1103	26+800	RHS	Private	Ugami	Ramchandar
10	Begliyawas	1135	60+500	RHS	Private	kishan lal	ugma
11	Begliyawas	1195	60+550	LHR	Private	shobhag mal	barmaand sahrma
12	Begliyawas	1196/164	60+600	LHR	Private	shobhag mal	barmaand sahrma
13	jhipiya	917	30+100	RHS	Private	sanwar	ramswaroop
14	jhipiya	919	30+100	RHS	Private	shivraj	durga shankar
15	jhipiya	923	30+200	RHS	Private	ghjansyam	chitar
16	jhipiya	924	30+300	LHS	Private	syamsundar	shivdhat
17	jhipiya	925	30+400	LHS	Private	pani devi	kundhan
18	jhipiya	986	30+500	LHS	Private	kanchan	bajrang
19	jhipiya	995	30+600	RHS	Private	vishnu	mohan
20	jhipiya	1114	30+700	LHS	Private	trilok	suraj karan
21	jhipiya	1142	30+700	LHS	Private	mohan	bheru
22	jhipiya	883	30+600	RHS	Private	kaniya lal	ganga ram
23	kitap	426	49+600	RHS	Private	norat singh	balu singh
24	kitap	1110	49+600	LHS	Private	shankar singh	roop singh
25	kitap	1111	49+500	RHS	Private	roop singh	ugam singh
26	kitap	1112	49+400	LHS	Private	chotu singh	raj singh rathore

SNo	Village Name	Survey / Khasra No	Chainage	Side	Ownership of Land	Name of the Owner / Occupier	Father's/Husband Name
27	kitab	1115/2916	49+300	RHS	Private	vimla devi	nirmal chand
28	kitab	1115	49+300	RHS	Private	sangita	sanjay kumar
29	kitab	1116	49+300	RHS	Private	ramswaroop	bhagirath
30	kitab	1148/2856	48+700	LHS	Private	geeta devi	heera lal
31	kitab	1192	48+700	LHS	Private	babu lal	mokham singh
32	kitab	1193/3026	48+800	LHS	Private	Aanandi devi	ganpat lal
33	kitab	1285	48+300	LHS	Private	shankuntla devi	ganga devi
34	kitab	1286	48+400	LHS	Private	bhawar lal	Gulab Lohar
35	kitab	1287	48+200	LHS	Private	vimla devi	mokham singh
36	kitab	1866	49+300	LHS	Private	guman singh	ugam singh
37	kitab	1867	48+500	LHS	Private	hem kanwar	Ghisu singh
38	kitab	2811	46+200	LHS	Private	shadhik	amirdhin
39	kitab	1197	55+100	RHS	Private	narayan	surajmal
40	kitab	1840	55+100	RHS	Private	govind	laxman kanwar
41	kitab	1838	55+100	RHS	Private	govind	laxman kanwar
42	kitab	1198	56+100	LHS	Private	bhagirath	harchand
43	kitab	1199	56+100	LHS	Private	ramkaran	harchand
44	kitab	1828	58+700	LHS	Private	mahaveer	nandha
45	Nayagaav	2036	47+10	RHS	Private	ugama	nanda
46	Nayagaav	2037	47+10	RHS	Private	ugama	nanda
47	Nayagaav	2040	47+10	RHS	Private	ugama	nanda
48	Nayagaav	2039	46+10	RHS	Private	sukhdev	soram
49	kumpura	73	15+800	LHS	Private	seva	Ahamad
50	kumpura	3	15+200	LHS	Private	sukh dev	Udha
51	naagli	1130	15+900	LHS	Private	dhanna	khaju
52	naagli	6630	10+700	LHS	Private	shankar	hema
53	bhavani kheda	511	18+80	LHS	Private	dhapu	ladu
54	bhavani kheda	510	18+100	LHS	Private	jaswant	bhavar lal

SNo	Village Name	Survey / Khasra No	Chainage	Side	Ownership of Land	Name of the Owner / Occupier	Father's/Husband Name
55	klyan pura	457	60+20	LHS	Private	lala ram	suva ram
56	Sendra	109	15+700	LHS	Private	Sahnaz	kadar
57	Devata	7576	15+850	RHS	Private	Jasoda	Dulhe singh
58	pakriyavaas	1058	49+600	RHS	Private	suwadeva	mendu
59	bandanwada	726	60+200	RHS	Private	santosh	ramkaran
60	bandanwada	727	60+200	RHS	Private	nandram	jivraj
61	bandanwada	728	60+200	RHS	Private	radha kishan	madhu lal
62	bandanwada	754	60+200	RHS	Private	sanwar lal vaisnav	suwalal
63	bandanwada	756	50+80	RHS	Private	vimla regar	jagdish
64	bandanwada	759	50+80	RHS	Private	ladi regar	kaluram regar
65	bandanwada	761	50+80	RHS	Private	shambu lal sain	gordhan lal
66	bandanwada	859	50+80	RHS	Private	ganga devi	nihalchand gurjar
67	bandanwada	860	50+80	RHS	Private	munna lal khatik	kana khatik
68	bandanwada	864	50+80	RHS	Private	chanda devi	ramesh chand
69	bandanwada	874	50+80	RHS	Private	ladhu ram	bhagirath kumhar
70	bandanwada	875	50+80	RHS	Private	raji bai	indra singh
71	bandanwada	876	50+80	RHS	Private	mahaveer prasad mali	bhanwar
72	bandanwada	922	50+80	RHS	Private	Chetan Dev Meghvanshi	Chitar Mal Ji
73	bandanwada	1602	50+80	RHS	Private	Bhaguram Gurjar	pratap
74	bandanwada	3638/6089	50+80	RHS	Private	chetan devi	gopal singh
75	bandanwada	3670	50+80	RHS	Private	sohani devi	babu ram kumhar
76	bandanwada	3677	50+80	RHS	Private	Chetan Dev Meghvanshi	Chitar Mal Ji
77	bandanwada	3679	50+80	RHS	Private	Chetan Dev Meghvanshi	Chitar Mal Ji
78	bandanwada	3680/5964	50+80	RHS	Private	kaluram regar	sarwan regar
79	bandanwada	3753	50+80	RHS	Private	brahmdev dhobi	chunni lal dhobi
80	bandanwada	3754	50+80	RHS	Private	brahmdev dhobi	chunni lal dhobi

SNo	Village Name	Survey / Khasra No	Chainage	Side	Ownership of Land	Name of the Owner / Occupier	Father's/Husband Name
81	bandanwada	3794	50+80	RHS	Private	prem devi	jagdish
82	bandanwada	3795	50+80	RHS	Private	gulabi devi	ramdhan
83	bandanwada	3796	50+80	RHS	Private	ladhu ram	bhagirath kumhar
84	bandanwada	3804	50+80	RHS	Private	sampati regar	sh. Madan lal regar
85	bandanwada	3805	50+80	RHS	Private	ratana bhil	gulabi
86	bandanwada	3843	50+80	RHS	Private	ratani	sohan kumhar
87	bandanwada	3844	50+80	RHS	Private	shiv prajapat	kishana
88	bandanwada	3916	50+80	RHS	Private	ladhu ram	bhagirath kumhar
89	bandanwada	549	50+100	RHS	Private	Soni	Dhanna
90	bandanwada	3680/5965	50+80	RHS	Private	Laxmi	Bheru Khatik
91	bandanwada	3680/5966	50+80	RHS	Private	Laxmi	Bheru Khatik
92	bandanwada	1922	50+80	RHS	Private	shivraj regar	Mana ram
93	bandanwada	3812	12+520	RHS	Private	Sukhi	mohan kumhar
94	dholadata	480	50+300	LHS	Private	Sonu Singh Chouhan	Sardar singh
95	dholadata	487	50+300	LHS	Private	Hanuman Singh	Kalu Singh
96	dholadata	488	50+300	LHS	Private	Hanuman Singh	Kalu Singh
97	dholadata	489	50+300	LHS	Private	Chhotu singh	Sardar singh
98	dholadata	7639	15+200	RHS	Private	Smile	Hajari
99	dholadata	6568	15+150	RHS	Private	Sajan	gulab
100	dholadata	6579	15+250	RHS	Private	Sajan	gulab
101	dholadata	6619	15+750	RHS	Private	Ikbal	Debi
102	dholadata	6620	15+350	RHS	Private	Smile	Hajari
103	dholadata	6621	15+200	RHS	Private	Madan	Kishan
104	dholadata	7575	15+750	RHS	Private	Remati	Balu Kathat
105	dholadata	7582	16+250	RHS	Private	Kamla Devi	Ram Singh
106	dholadata	7648	15+200	RHS	Private	Smile	Hajari
107	dholadata	530/2	19+650	RHS	Private	Rahima	Hajari
108	dhola data	7591	15+750	RHS	Private	Ajmat	Debi

SNo	Village Name	Survey / Khasra No	Chainage	Side	Ownership of Land	Name of the Owner / Occupier	Father's/Husband Name
109	dhola data	7633	15+200	RHS	Private	Sayeri	Rahima
110	dhola data	7642	15+250	RHS	Private	Ashok	Hajari
111	dhola data	7643	15+500	RHS	Private	Smile	Hajari
112	dhola data	7644	15+800	RHS	Private	Buddha	Ramset
113	dhola data	7665	15+200	RHS	Private	Madan	Kishna
114	dhola data	5	15+750	RHS	Private	Punna	Ladu
115	dhola data	53	18+200	RHS	Private	Anop singh	Gulab singh
116	dhola data	54	18+400	RHS	Private	bhawar	moti
117	dhola data	452	20+200	RHS	Private	Gheesha	Piru ji
118	dhola data	479	21+100	LHS	Private	kan singh	moju singh
119	dhola data	503	22+300	RHS	Private	ramesh	dhalla ji
120	dhola data	505	21+600	RHS	Private	Anil	ramsingh
121	dhola data	509	21+600	RHS	Private	bhawar	kalu
122	Gajjanadi	409	50+100	RHS	Private	Madhu Singh Rawat	Sh. Lalu Urf Balu
123	Gajjanadi	410	50+100	RHS	Private	Kamla	Sh. Sada Rawat
124	Gajjanadi	418	50+200	RHS	Private	Kamla	Sh. Sada Rawat
125	Gajjanadi	502	50+100	RHS	Private	Kamla	Sh. Sada Rawat
126	Gajjanadi	507	50+300	RHS	Private	Sarwan Rawat	Sh. Halu
127	Gajjanadi	547	25+300	RHS	Private	Laxman Rawat	Sh. Harji Rawat
128	Gajjanadi	556	50+200	RHS	Private	Ramdev Rawat	Sh. Banja Rawat
129	Gajjanadi	557	40+250	RHS	Private	Ramdev Rawat	Sh. Banja Rawat
130	Gajjanadi	568	40+250	RHS	Private	Pratap Khan	Sh. Misri
131	Gajjanadi	611	40+250	RHS	Private	Karana	Sh. Natha
132	Gajjanadi	612	50+150	RHS	Private	Banni Rawat	Sh. Shankar Singh Rawat
133	Gajjanadi	2013	15+300	RHS	Private	Chhotu lal	Sh. Nath lal
134	Gajjanadi	2052	15+300	RHS	Private	Sohani Rawat	Moti Rawat
135	Gajjanadi	410/1818	50+600	RHS	Private	Ganga Devi	Girdhari Rawat

SNo	Village Name	Survey / Khasra No	Chainage	Side	Ownership of Land	Name of the Owner / Occupier	Father's/Husband Name
136	Gajjanadi	621/2006	50+600	RHS	Private	Kailash Rawat	Sada Rawat
137	Gajjanadi	553	50+600	RHS	Private	Pusha	Sh. bhura
138	Gajjanadi	506	50+300	RHS	Private	Soni Devi	Sh. Tarachand
139	Gajjanadi	516	50+300	RHS	Private	Soni Devi	Sh. Tarachand
140	Gajjanadi	613	50+150	RHS	Private	Hardev Singh Rawat	Sh. Mana
141	Gajjanadi	514	50+100	RHS	Private	Mewa	Sh. Dharma
142	Gajjanadi	1958	15+200	RHS	Private	Pusha	Sh. Bhura
143	Gajjanadi	1961	50+500	RHS	Private	Pusha	Sh. Bhura
144	Rooppura	836	37+650	RHS	Private	magan	Gopi
145	Rooppura	837	37+350	RHS	Private	Dhapu Devi	Visram Das
146	Rooppura	838	37+290	RHS	Private	Shivraj	Sukhdev Sadhu
147	Rooppura	839	37+250	RHS	Private	Sumitra	Sukhdev Das
148	Rooppura	1235	50+200	RHS	Private	Mangi lal Jat	Moda Jat
149	Rooppura	1236	50+650	RHS	Private	Ranglal	Shree Kishan lal
150	Rooppura	1238	37+250	RHS	Private	Shankar lal	Ramnath
151	Rooppura	1239	37+650	RHS	Private	Rohit Chopda	Narayan Chopda
152	Rooppura	1271	37+350	RHS	Private	Bheru lal	Pema
153	Rooppura	1272	37+250	RHS	Private	Shivraj	Narayan
154	Rooppura	1234/1516	50+200	RHS	Private	Mangi lal Jat	Moda Jat
155	Rooppura	1271/1392	50+200	RHS	Private	Bheru lal	Pema
156	Rooppura	1271/1563	50+250	RHS	Private	Mahadev	Pema
157	Rooppura	1294/1544	50+200	RHS	Private	Mahendra Singh	Dungar Singh
158	Rooppura	1233/1385	37+250	RHS	Private	Supyar	Gordhan
159	Rooppura	1234/1385	37+350	RHS	Private	Sukhdev	Gordhan
160	Rooppura	1240/1387	37+250	RHS	Private	Bheru lal	Pema
161	Rooppura	1269/1493	37+350	RHS	Private	Bheru lal	Pema
162	Rooppura	1294/1393	37+250	RHS	Private	Bhupendra Singh Rathor	Dungar Singh

SNo	Village Name	Survey / Khasra No	Chainage	Side	Ownership of Land	Name of the Owner / Occupier	Father's/Husband Name
163	Rooppura	298	50+250	RHS	Private	magan	gopi
164	Rooppura	299	37+350	RHS	Private	shivraj	narayan
165	Rooppura	412	45+100	RHS	Private	mangi lal jat	moda jat
166	Rooppura	421	50+200	RHS	Private	mangi lal jat	moda jat
167	Rooppura	746	50+250	RHS	Private	lalaram	narayan
168	Rooppura	755	37+250	RHS	Private	ranglal	kishan lal
169	Rooppura	1224	37+250	RHS	Private	seeta	narayan gi
170	Rooppura	1232	50+280	RHS	Private	shankar	ramlal
171	Rooppura	1233	37+200	RHS	Private	ghansyam	ramchandr
172	Rooppura	1234	37+350	RHS	Private	gopal	ramdhan
173	Rooppura	1240	37+250	RHS	Private	bairu lal	paima
174	Rooppura	1270	37+250	RHS	Private	lalaram	narayan
175	Rooppura	1277	50+100	RHS	Private	mohan singh	dungar singh
176	Rooppura	570/1323	37+650	RHS	Private	manju	narayan chopda
177	Rooppura	576/1428	37+250	RHS	Private	seeta	narayan
178	Rooppura	815/1528	38+350	RHS	Private	mahadev	paima
179	Rooppura	949/1309	37+350	RHS	Private	bairu lal	paima jat
180	Rooppura	819	30+650	RHS	Private	Magan	gopi
181	Rooppura	827	37+250	RHS	Private	Magan	gopi
182	Rooppura	835	37+650	LHS	Private	Ranveer Singh Jat	bhagirath Jat
183	Rooppura	887	37+250	LHS	Private	babu lal	brahma lal
184	Rooppura	888	37+350	LHS	Private	babu lal	brahma lal
185	Rooppura	889	37+650	LHS	Private	dehu	Champa
186	Rooppura	909	37+350	LHS	Private	rang lal	Shree Kishan lal
187	Rooppura	915	37+250	LHS	Private	rang lal	Shree Kishan lal
188	shyamgarh	6569	15+300	RHS	Private	sultan	dulha
189	shyamgarh	7845	15+900	LHS	Private	ranjeet	sawai
190	shyamgarh	116	50+150	RHS	Private	sultan	dulha

SNo	Village Name	Survey / Khasra No	Chainage	Side	Ownership of Land	Name of the Owner / Occupier	Father's/Husband Name
191	shyamgarh	491	15+700	RHS	Private	dakhu	rama
192	Surajpura	616	50+150	RHS	Private	Ramswaroop Gurjar	Kana Gurjar
193	Surajpura	617	50+200	RHS	Private	Ramswaroop Gurjar	Kana Gurjar
194	Surajpura	619	50+250	RHS	Private	Ramswaroop Gurjar	Kana Gurjar
195	Surajpura	620	50+200	RHS	Private	Maani	Raju Gurjar
196	Surajpura	621	50+250	RHS	Private	Gopal Gurjar	Har lal Gurjar
197	Surajpura	622	50+300	RHS	Private	Sanwara Gurjar	Ugama ji Gurjar
198	Surajpura	650	50+350	RHS	Private	Pussi	Sarwan ji Gurjar
199	Surajpura	651	50+350	RHS	Private	Gopal Gurjar	Har lal Gurjar
200	Surajpura	653	50+400	RHS	Private	Bali Devi	Ghasi Gurjar
201	Surajpura	656	50+450	RHS	Private	Kishna	Deva Gujar
202	Surajpura	885	50+500	RHS	Irrigated	Lalaram	Bansi lal Sadhu
203	Surajpura	886	50+500	RHS	Irrigated	Lalaram	Bansi lal Sadhu
204	Surajpura	890	50+550	RHS	Irrigated	Sodan Gurjar	Jivan Gurjar
205	Surajpura	618	50+200	RHS	Private	Dhira Gurjar	Gangaram
206	Surajpura	584	15+200	RHS	Private	Shivraj Gurjar	Sakram Gurjar
207	Khimpura	16	12+300	RHS	Private	Mustaak Kathat	Let. Dilip Kumar Kathat
208	Khimpura	17	12+200	RHS	Private	Jubeda	Let. Dilip Kumar Kathat
209	Khimpura	13	12+300	RHS	Private	Hanif Kathat	Let. Aajad Kabir
210	Khimpura	19	12+200	RHS	Private	Jubeda	Let. Dilip Kumar Kathat
211	Khimpura	22	12+300	RHS	Private	Jubeda	Let. Dilip Kumar Kathat
212	Khimpura	233	12+400	RHS	Private	Hamili	Mangla
213	Khimpura	41	15+400	RHS	Private	Rampal	Lakshman
214	Khimpura	125	15+200	RHS	Private	Laadhu	Laadu
215	Khimpura	110	15+400	RHS	Private	Mohan	Udha
216	Khimpura	112	12+300	RHS	Private	Koyali	Samda
217	Khimpura	530	15+900	RHS	Private	Suban	Goma
218	Tatoti	850	65+100	LHS	Private	prem	kamad rawat

SNo	Village Name	Survey / Khasra No	Chainage	Side	Ownership of Land	Name of the Owner / Occupier	Father's/Husband Name
219	Tatoti	841	65+150	LHS	Private	ghisu	ugma behil
220	Tatoti	878	65+100	RHS	Private	Jamni	Ratan Rawat
221	Tatoti	1011	65+20	LHS	Private	Satyanarayan Mali	Bhagirath Mali
222	Tatoti	1017	65+25	LHS	Private	Peeru Maali	Laadu Maali
223	Tatoti	1561	66+100	LHS	Private	Najiran Bano	Moh. Yusuf Bagwan
224	Tatoti	1562	67+100	LHS	Private	Mo. Ikbaal	Fateh Mo. Bagwan
225	Tatoti	1563	68+100	LHS	Private	Mo. Shafi	Fateh mohammad
226	Tatoti	3106	65+235	RHS	Private	Gordhan Jat	Kishan Lal Jat
227	Tatoti	3107	65+225	LHS	Private	Nathu Lal Jat	Mitthu Jat
228	Tatoti	1889	64+900	LHS	Private	Jethi Keer	Ramdev Keer
229	Tatoti	966	65+300	LHS	Private	Prahalaad Chandsen	Vishraam
230	Tatoti	1136	65+500	LHS	Private	Godawari	Shree ram
231	Tatoti	1572	66+100	LHS	Private	Bhanwar Lal	Ramniwas Sharma
232	Tatoti	1658	64+900	LHS	Private	Raghuveer Singh Rajput	Narayan Singh Rajput
233	Tatoti	1766	64+400	LHS	Private	Chhittar mal	Surajkaran
234	Tatoti	2597	65+200	LHS	Private	Shankar Rawat	Nathu Rawat
235	Tatoti	3012	65+400	LHS	Private	Ratan	kamad rawat
236	Tatoti	3014	65+200	RHS	Private	Ratan	kamad rawat
237	Tatoti	3015	65+500	RHS	Private	Banna	Bhagirath
238	Tatoti	3085	64+100	RHS	Private	Ranjeet Rawat	Kishna Rawat
239	Tatoti	3109	65+200	RHS	Private	Ramchandra	Visna jat
240	Tatoti	3067	64+300	RHS	Private	Ranjeet	Kishna
241	Tatoti	3212	65+200	LHS	Private	Dayal jat	Vishna Jat
242	Lasadiya	1128	1+800	RHS	Private	najir khan	babu
243	Lasadiya	1157	1+800	LHS	Private	MANOHAR SINGH	Ghisa
244	Lasadiya	1158	1+800	RHS	Private	SULTAN KHAN	mhehub
245	Lasadiya	1209	05+100	RHS	Private	Shubhan	Rahima

SNo	Village Name	Survey / Khasra No	Chainage	Side	Ownership of Land	Name of the Owner / Occupier	Father's/Husband Name
246	Lasadiya	1210	5+100	LHS	Private	Ramjan	Dina
247	Lasadiya	1213	5+100	RHS	Private	Mota	Goma
248	Lasadiya	1466	5+100	RHS	Private	Shokin Khan	ismile
249	Lasadiya	1467	5+100	RHS	Private	Jhujha	Natha
250	Lasadiya	1468	05+100	LHS	Private	SULTAN KHAN	Mahboob
251	Lasadiya	1475	05+100	RHS	Private	Ibrahim	Mehboob
252	Lasadiya	1077	5+600	RHS	Private	Header ali	Mehaboob
253	Lasadiya	1081	5+600	LHS	Private	sultan khan	mhehub
254	Lasadiya	1082	5+700	RHS	Private	Birdha	Ahamad
255	Lasadiya	1083	5+700	LHS	Private	Noratmal	Punamchand
256	Lasadiya	1086	5+400	RHS	Private	Ali	Kana
257	Lasadiya	1101	5+500	RHS	Private	Aamir Khan	Mehabob
258	Lasadiya	1196	5+900	RHS	Private	PARMA KATHET	KANA
259	Lasadiya	1474	5+800	RHS	Private	Headar ali	Mehabob
260	devpura	393	47+100	LHS	Private	sayer merat	mandu merat
261	devpura	394	47+100	LHS	Private	saw.saree .parbhu	andha
262	devpura	395	47+100	LHS	Private	tara devi	sankar
263	devpura	396	47+100	RHS	Private	Fatay Sing	Surajmal
264	devpura	397	47+100	RHS	Private	Chagani	Paras
265	devpura	399	47+100	LHS	Private	GopiSing	Chotu Ravat
266	devpura	400	47+150	RHS	Private	Ugama Rawat	Ladu
267	devpura	1002	47+200	LHS	Private	Gopal Sing	Heera lal
268	devpura	991	47+200	LHS	Private	Ratan Lal	Heera lal
269	devpura	356	48+100	LHS	Private	Shabudin	Heera
270	devpura	360	47+100	LHS	Private	Shaitan Sing	Meva Sing
271	devpura	364	47+100	LHS	Private	Santok	Balu Sing
272	devpura	402	47+100	RHS	Private	Gopi Sing	Chotu Ravat
273	devpura	910	47+100	RHS	Private	Mohan Lal	Nathu






SNo	Village Name	Survey / Khasra No	Chainage	Side	Ownership of Land	Name of the Owner / Occupier	Father's/Husband Name
274	devpura	929	47+200	LHS	Private	Rajmal	Kishan lal
275	devpura	930	47+200	LHS	Private	Sohan Sing	Madhu
276	devpura	931	45+500	RHS	Private	Bhagwan	Prabhu
277	devpura	932	47+300	LHS	Private	Aanna Sing	Bhura
278	devpura	933	47+300	LHS	Private	Kamla	Madhu
279	devpura	946	47+300	LHS	Private	Kamla devi	Madu
280	devpura	947	47+300	LHS	Private	Kamla devi	Madhu
281	devpura	969	47+300	LHS	Private	Aanna Sing	Bhura
282	devpura	990	47+100	LHS	Private	HeeraSing	NathuSing
283	devpura	992	47+400	RHS	Private	teeji rawat	suraj mal
284	devpura	1013	47+500	RHS	Private	sarda devi	pappu singh
285	devpura	1014	47+100	LHS	Private	sankar singh	Ugama
286	devpura	1037	47+100	RHS	Private	Mumtaj	Kishana
287	devpura	1039	47+100	RHS	Private	Manna	Sawai
288	Masuda	3911	19+300	LHS	Private	Sunita	Ramprasad
289	Jawala	2157	19+630	LHS	Private	Surajmal	Ramdev
290	Jawala	1984	19+630	RHS	Private	Kanaram	Nandram
291	Jawala	2158	19+630	RHS	Private	Sukhpal	Ramdev

Appendix 3: Participants in Consultation

Date	Name of Village where FGD Conducted	Date of Organisation of FGD	Total No: of Participants (Male & Female)	Photographs of Consultation Meeting
1	Begliyawas	17.06.2018	45 (including 5 female)	
2	Jhipiya	17.06.2018	58 (including 6 female)	
3	kitap	18.06.2018	60 (including 5 female)	
4	Nayagaav	18.06.2018	65 (including 5 female)	
5	kumpura	19.06.2018	48 (including 8 female)	

Date	Name of Village where FGD Conducted	Date of Organisation of FGD	Total No: of Participants (Male & Female)	Photographs of Consultation Meeting
6	naagli	19.06.2018	55 (including 5 female)	
7	bhavanikheda	20.06.2018	70 (including 5 female)	
8	klyanpura	20.06.2018	50 (including 7 female)	
9	Sendra	21.06.2018	60 (including 9 female)	
10	Devata	21.06.2018	80 (including 6 female)	

Date	Name of Village where FGD Conducted	Date of Organisation of FGD	Total No: of Participants (Male & Female)	Photographs of Consultation Meeting
11	pakriyavaas	22.06.2018	40 (including 4 female)	
12	bandanwada	22.06.2018	50 (including 5 female)	
13	dholadata	23.06.2018	70 (including 3 female)	
14	Gajjanadi	23.06.2018	90 (including 20 female)	
15	Rooppura	24.06.2018	30 (including 9 female)	

Date	Name of Village where FGD Conducted	Date of Organisation of FGD	Total No: of Participants (Male & Female)	Photographs of Consultation Meeting
16	shyamgarh	24.06.2018	40 (including 8 female)	
17	Surajpura	25.06.2018	50 (including 8 female)	
18	Khimpura	25.06.2018	30 (including 25 female)	
19	Tatoti	26.06.2018	40 (including 9 female)	
20	Lasadiya	27.06.2018	50 (including 11 female)	

Date	Name of Village where FGD Conducted	Date of Organisation of FGD	Total No: of Participants (Male & Female)	Photographs of Consultation Meeting
21	devpura	28.06.2018	30 (including 23 female)	
22	Masuda	28.06.2018	60 (including 12 female)	
23	Jawala	29.06.2018	65 (including 10 female)	

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	✓	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	✓	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	✓	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.	✓	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	✓	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	✓	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	✓	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.	✓	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.	✓	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.	✓	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	✓	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	✓	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	✓	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	✓	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.	✓	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 Beawar-Masuda-Goyla State highway 26 A and MDR 57 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 Beawar-Masuda-Goyla State highway 26 A and MDR 57 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; and
- 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 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 Beawar-Masuda-Goyla State highway 26 A and MDR 57 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 *Beawar Masuda Goyla* 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 include:

- 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.