

Resettlement Plan

July 2019

IND: Rajasthan State Highway Investment Program- Tranche 2

Package 2 (Annuity): Beawar-Pisangan-Govindgarh-Tahla-Kot-Alniyawas 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 (INR/Rs.)
₹1.00	=	\$ 0.0144
\$1.00	=	₹69.4071

ABBREVIATIONS

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

NOTES

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

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Government of Rajasthan has proposed to upgrade its road network under Rajasthan State Highway Investment Program (RSHIP) and as part of this endeavour, Public Works Department (PWD) of Rajasthan has been mandated to undertake improvement and upgradation of various State Highways and Major District Roads at different locations in Rajasthan. As part of this mandate, the Public Private Partnership (PPP) Division of Rajasthan Public Works Department has identified the roads requiring improvement that would improve the connectivity to national highways, major towns and industrial belts. The proposed investment program 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 PPP Division of the Public Works Department has prepared this resettlement plan for Beawar-Pisangan-Govindgarh-Tahla-Kot-Alniyawas section of SH-59 proposed under tranche 2 for improvements under RSHIP. This resettlement plan addresses social issues arising out of acquisition of land and other assets, eviction of squatters and removal of encroachments resulting in social and / or economic displacement to households / individuals / community, either direct or indirect and is in compliance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 and Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013.

3. The subproject Beawar-Pisangan-Govindgarh-Tahla-Kot-Alniyawas section of SH-59 starts near km 0.000 near to Mediya Beawar Tri-junction traverses along SH-59 for a length of about 33km and ends in Pisangan. The total length of the project Road is about 60 km. The subproject road passes through congested villages like Beawar Khas, Narsingh Basni, Tehla, Kod town besides villages like Gialpura, Gola, Nagelao etc. The alignment passes through plain terrain. The land use along the project road is mainly agriculture. The project road is generally straight with very few horizontal curves along the stretch.

4. The subproject will involve acquisition of private land measuring 10.7736 ha belonging to 426 landowners and transfer of 7.3219 ha of government land. The private land acquisition affecting 424 households comprise of 314 owners of agricultural land and 112 owners of structures. The impact to 112 structures will cause physical displacement to 54 households, economic displacement to 20 households, physical cum economic displacement to 6 households and non-significant impact to 32 households. In addition to 8 common property resources will also be affected.

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-Pisangan-Govindgarh-Tahla-Kot-Alniyawas section of SH-59, 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 10.7736 ha comprising of 5.1927 ha of wet land and 5.5809 ha of dry land. The private land proposed for acquisition is mostly strips of

land, with the width varying from 5-10m, and abetting the existing road. As required by law, the land acquisition plans have been prepared for implementation, including identifying the titleholders who may be properly registered, through a joint verification survey.

7. The improvements proposed will cause impact to 112 private structures, comprising of 81 residential structures, 21 commercial structures, 6 residence cum commercial structures and 4 compound walls. Further, there 8 common property resources that will be affected. There are no tenants or employees in this subproject.

8. 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.

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

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

11. For title holders, the date of SIA notification [Sec 4(1)] of intended acquisition as per the provisions of RFCTLARR Act will be treated as the cut-off date, and for non-titleholders the start date of project census survey for the subproject will be the cut-off date.

12. An Entitlement Matrix has been developed, that summarizes the types of losses and the corresponding nature and scope of entitlements; and is in compliance with National/State Laws and ADBSPS. The following entitlement matrix presents the entitlements corresponding to the tenure of the DPs and the same has been approved and endorsed by Government of Rajasthan and further updated and revised in February 2018. The total resettlement cost for the subproject is Rs.472.83 million.

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

14. 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.

15. 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. The PIU will be supported by a resettlement plan implementation support NGO.

16. 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- II

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

2. The PPP Division of the Public Works Department has prepared this resettlement plan for Beawar-Pisangan-Govindgarh-Tahla-Kot-Alniyawas section of SH-59 proposed under tranche 2 for improvements under RSHIP. This resettlement plan addresses social issues arising out of acquisition of land and other assets, eviction of squatters and removal of encroachments resulting in social and / or economic displacement to 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 R^FCTLARR Act, 2013.

B. Profile of the Subproject Area

3. The subproject road lies in Ajmer and Naguar districts and passes through congested Sojat town besides villages like Mediya, Beawar Khas, Rehman Kheda, Gola, Alipura, Narsingh Basni, Pisangan, Govindgarh Tehla, Kod, Naya Badiya, Giglapura, Nagelao, Kalesari, Bhatsuri, Naad and Laadpura village.

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.

5. *Naguar* district is bounded by *Bikaner* District to the northwest, *Churu* District to the north, *Sikar* District to the northeast, *Jaipur* District to the east, *Ajmer* District to the southeast, *Pali* District to the south and *Jodhpur* District to the southwest and west. The district lies in the *Marwar* region of Rajasthan, in the North western thorn scrub forests belt surrounding the *Thar* Desert. The district is situated between 26°25' and 27°40' north latitude and 73°10' and 75°15' east longitude. *Naguar* District has a population of 33,07,743 accounting for 4.8 percent of the State's population. Urban population accounts for 19.3 percent of the district's population and rural population is 80.7 percent. The percentage of male population (51.3%) is slightly higher than the percentage of female population (48.8%) and the sex ratio is 950, higher than the State average of 928. The literacy rate in the district is 53.2 percent, lower than the State literacy rate (55.8%) and the male literacy rate (65.0%) is much higher than the female literacy rate (40.7%). There are 43.1 percent workers, of which main workers account for 69.1 percent and marginal workers 30.9 percent. Main workers comprise of 51.3 percent cultivators and 12.5 agricultural workers, totalling 63.8 percent dependent on agriculture. Other workers comprising service, industry, etc account for 33.9 percent of the main workers.

C. Subproject Road Description

6. The subproject Beawar-Pisangan-Govindgarh-Tahla-Kot-Alniyawas section of SH-59 starts near km 0.000 near to Mediya Beawar Tri-junction traverses along SH-59 for a length of about 33km and ends in Pisangan. The total length of the project Road is about 60 km. The subproject road passes through congested villages like Beawar Khas, Narsingh Basni, Tehla, Kod town besides villages like Gigalpura, Gola, Nagelao etc. The alignment passes through plain terrain. The land use along the project road is mainly agriculture. The project road is generally straight with very few horizontal curves along the stretch.

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 and Mehendi producers 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 and Mehendi. 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. There are no non-titleholders affected in this subproject.

8. The subproject will involve acquisition of private land measuring 10.7736 ha belonging to 426 landowners and transfer of 7.3219 ha of government land. The private land acquisition affecting 424 households comprise of 314 owners of agricultural land and 112 owners of structures. The impact to 112 structures will cause physical displacement to 54 households, economic displacement to 20 households, physical cum economic displacement to 6 households and non-significant impact to 32 households. In addition to 8 common property resources will also be affected. The involuntary resettlement impacts has been summarized in Table 2.

Table 2: Summary of Involuntary Resettlement Impacts

Impact	Extent/Numbers	
	SH-59	
Private Land Acquisition (ha) – Wet	5.1927 ha	
Private Land Acquisition (ha) – Dry	5.5809 ha	
Government Land Required	7.3219 ha	
Temporary Land Acquisition (ha)	Nil	
Project Affected Households (PAHs)	426	
Physically displaced Households (Loss of Residence)	54	
Economically displaced Households (Loss of Shop)	20	
Economically Affected Titleholders losing land ²	81	
Physically and Economically Affected Households (Loss of Residence cum Shop)	6	
Non-Significant Impact ³	32	
Titleholders Losing strip of land ⁴ (Non-significant impact)	233	
Tenants	-	
Total Project Affected Persons (PAPs)	4077	
Titled PAPs	4077	
Non-titled PAPs	-	
Affected employees	8	
Affected Structures	120	
Affected Private Trees	286	
Affected Common Property Resources	8	

² Landowners losing 10% or more of their land.

³ Where the impact to land and structure is less than 10 percent of the total area and impacts to only the compound wall, then such impacts are categorised 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.

9. The subproject will cause impact major impact to 110 BPL Households followed by 105 scheduled caste households and 12 women headed households. There are no scheduled tribe and landless households.

Table 3: Impact to Vulnerable Category (mutually exclusive)

Vulnerable Category ⁵	Extent/Numbers
	SH- 59
Women Headed Household (WHH)	18
Scheduled Tribe (ST) headed household	-
Scheduled Caste (SC) headed household	104 ⁶
BPL ⁷ household	88 ⁸
Total	210

Source: Census and Social Survey, Sept 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 people in the settlements along the subproject road and further the subprojects does not impact any indigenous people. However, there are no scheduled tribe households affected in this subproject.

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-Pisangan-Govindgarh-Tahla-Kot-Alniyawas section of SH-59, 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.

⁵ Vulnerability identified amongst the affected households is presented which are mutually exclusive in the order presented in the table.

⁶ There are 108 scheduled caste households out of which 4 households come under WHH.

⁷ Below Poverty Line families are those identified by the State as below poverty line and issued with separate public distribution card.

⁸ There are 110 BPL households out of which 22 households come under scheduled caste.

II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

A. Introduction

13. The subproject involves improvement to the Beawar-Pisangan-Govindgarh-Tahla-Kot-Alniyawas starts near km 0.000 near to Mediya Beawar Tri-junction traverses along SH-59 for a length of about 33km and ends in Pisangan. The total length of the project Road is about 60 km. The subproject road passes through congested villages like Beawar Khas, Narsingh Basni, Tehla, Kod town besides villages like Gigalpura, Gola, Nagelao etc. 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 10.7736 ha comprising of 5.1927 ha of wet land and 5.5809 ha of dry land. The private land proposed for acquisition is mostly strips of land, with the width varying from 5–10m, and abetting the existing road. The land acquisition plans have been prepared and the precise number of titleholders and extent of land lost will be updated once the joint verification of the land plan schedule is completed.

Table 4: Category of Land being acquired

Type of Ownership	Extent in Hectare
Private Wet	5.1927 ha
Private Dry	5.5809 ha
Total	10.7736 ha

Source: LAP prepared by DPR Consultants, January 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	314	10.2990
Residential	81	0.4139
Commercial	21	
Residence cum Commercial	6	
Compound wall and vacant land	4	0.0607
Total	426	10.7736

Source: Census and Social Survey, Sept 2018.

16. The land being acquired has been categorized based on the extent of land lost and those losing 10 percent and more of their landholding comprise of 81 affected households, being the significantly affected households in this subproject. The remaining 233 affected

households lose less than 10 percent of their land. The extent of land lost by number of affected households is given in the following table.

Table 6: Intensity of Land Impact

Scale of Impact	Number of Affected Household
Up to 10%	233
10% and below 25%	43
25% and below 50%	14
50% and below 75%	7
Above 75%	17
Total	314

Source: Census and Social Survey, Sept 2018.

C. Impact to Structures

17. The improvements proposed will cause impact to 112 private structures, comprising of 81 residential structures, 21 commercial structures, 6 residence cum commercial structures and 4 compound walls. Further, there 8 common property resources that will be affected. There are no tenants or employees in this subproject.

D. Loss of Private Structures

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

Table 7: Ownership of Private Structures

Tenure	Number of Structures	Percentage
Owner	112	100.0
Encroacher	-	-
Squatter	-	-
Total	112	100

Source: Census and Social Survey, September 2018.

19. Ninety six percent of the private structures getting affected are permanent in nature, followed by 4 percent structures that are boundary wall. The type of construction of the affected structures is presented in the following table

Table 8: Type of Construction of the Affected Structures

Type of Structure	Number of Structures	Percentage
Permanent	108	96.4
Semi permanent	-	-
Temporary	-	-
Wall (Boundary Wall)	4	3.6
Total	112	100

Source: Census and Social Survey, September 2018.

20. Seventy two percent of the structures getting affected are being used for residential purpose, followed by 19 percent of the structures that are used for commercial (shop) purpose,

5 percent structures are used for residence cum commercial purpose and 4 percent affected structures are compound wall. The use of the affected structure is presented in the following table.

Table 9: Use of the Affected Structures

Use of Structure	Number of Structure	Percentage
Residential	81	72.3
Commercial	21	18.7
Residence cum Commercial	6	5.4
Compound wall	4	3.6
Total	112	100

Source: Census and Social Survey, September 2018.

E. Magnitude of Impact on Structures

21. The subproject will cause impact to 112 structures and out of them 80 structures will face significant impact, comprising of 54 residences, 20 shops and 6 residences cum shop. The impact to the remaining 32 structures will be non-significant. The extent of loss to structure and its use is presented in the following table.

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

Impact	Residence	Commercial	Residence cum Commercial	Compound wall	Total
Less than 10%	27	1	-	4	32
≥10% and < 20%	16	10	2	-	28
≥ 20% and <50%	24	7	3	-	34
≥50% and ≤99%	14	3	1	-	18
100%	-	-	-	-	-
Total	81	21	6	4	112

Source: Census and Social Survey, September 2018.

F. Loss of Livelihood

22. The subproject will cause significant impact on loss of livelihood to 81 households losing their agricultural land followed by 26 household business will be impacted of and 8 household working as employees. The loss of livelihood impact is presented in the following table.

Table 11: Loss of Livelihood

Category of Loss	Number of Affected Households
Owners of Business	26
Commercial Tenants	-
Employees	8
Agricultural Landowners (losing > 10% of the land)	81
Total	115

Source: Census and Social Survey, September 2018.

G. Loss of Trees

23. The project will involve impact to 286 private trees belonging to the affected households. The remaining trees getting affected in this project belong to the government and the re-establishment of government trees will be done in accordance with the Forest Act. Further, the

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

H. Loss of Common Property Resources

24. The subproject will cause impact to 8 common property resources, comprising of 5 places of worship, 1 water tank, 1 community and government building and 1 hospital. The common property resources that are getting affected in the subprojects is presented in the following table.

Table 12: Loss of Community Structures

Type of Community Asset	Number of Structures
Place of worship	5
Hand pump / Bore well / Water tank, etc.	1
Government Buildings, Community etc.	1
Government Hospital	1
School	-
Total	8

Source: Census and Social Survey, September 2018.

III. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION PROFILE

A. Involuntary Resettlement Impacts

25. This resettlement plan is based on the census and socioeconomic survey carried out between 15 December and 25 April 2015 and updated in September 2018 based on final and detailed design of the road subprojects. The census survey identified 426 households losing their land and / or structures and the salient findings are presented in the following sections.

B. Methodology Adopted

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

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

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

29. The census survey identified households that would be affected by the subproject. The socioeconomic survey was carried out amongst 426 households and the details of the same are analysed and presented in the following sections.

C. Demographic Profile of Project Displaced Households

30. Household by Sex: Ninety six percent displaced households are headed by men while 4 percent households are headed by women.

Table 13: DH Household by Sex

	Number	Percentage
Male	408	95.8
Female	18	4.2
Total	426	100

Source: Census and Social Survey, September 2018.

31. Household by Religion: Hindus account for 89 percent of the household getting affected, followed by 11 percent Muslims.

Table 14 : Household by Religion

Religion	Number	Percentage
Hindu	380	89.2
Muslim	46	10.8
Jain	-	-
Total	426	100.0

Source: Census and Social Survey, September 2018.

38. Household by Social Group: Fifty two percent of the displaced households belong to the other backward caste, followed by 25 percent scheduled caste, 23 percent general category.

Table 15: Household by Social Category

Social Category	Number	Percentage
General	96	22.5
Other backward caste	222	52.1
Scheduled caste	108	25.4
Scheduled tribes	-	-
Total	426	100

Source: Census and Social Survey, September 2018.

32. Household by Size of Family: Forty four percent of the affected families reported family size 5 to 10 members, followed by families having above ten-member accounting for 40 percent and family of up to 5 members accounting for 16 percent. The average size of the family is 9.6 or say 9.

Table 16: Size of the Household

Size of the Family	Number	Percentage
Up to 5	68	16.0
5 to 10	188	44.1
Above 10	170	39.9
Total	426	100

Average size of the family is 9.6

Source: Census and Social Survey, September 2018.

39. Age group of affected persons: The number of women aged above 60 years is higher compared to men in the same age group. Similarly, in the 20 and below age group the women account for 30 percent and men account for 42 percent. In all, 30 percent each of the affected persons are 21 years and below and between 36 and 50, followed by 25 percent in the 22 and 35 age group and 8 percent each in the age group of 51 and 60 and above 60 years.

Table 17: Age Group of PAPs

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Up to 21	576	29.3	634	30.0	1210	29.7
> 21 and ≤ 35	534	27.2	494	23.4	1028	25.2
> 35 and ≤ 50	612	31.1	596	28.2	1208	29.6
> 50 and ≤ 60	134	6.8	184	8.7	318	7.8
Above 60	109	5.6	204	9.7	313	7.7
Total	1965	100	2112	100	4077	100

Source: Census and Social Survey, September 2018.

D. Socioeconomic Profile

33. Educational level. Thirty three percent are uneducated and the rest are almost evenly spread across primary to graduation. The educational attainment of the affected persons is given in the following table.

Table 18: Educational level of PAPs

Educational	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Primary	284	14.5	246	11.6	530	13.0
Up to middle	268	13.6	312	14.8	580	14.2
Below metric	328	16.7	284	13.4	612	15.0
Metric	214	10.9	189	9.0	403	10.0
Graduate	323	16.4	294	13.9	617	15.1
Un educated	548	27.9	787	37.3	1335	32.7
Total	1965	100	2112	100	4077	100

Source: Census and Social Survey, September 2018.

34. Occupation of affected persons: Thirty eight percent are not in workforce, comprising largely of children, students, elderly, housewives and females who do not go for work. Twenty four percent are in cultivation, followed by 19 percent who work as labourers, 10 percent are unemployed, 6 percent are in business and 3 percent are in service sector. The occupation of the affected persons is given in the following table.

Table 19: Occupation of DPs

Occupation	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Service	84	4.3	26	1.2	110	2.7
Business	154	7.9	84	4.0	238	5.8
Agriculture	578	29.4	416	19.7	994	24.4
Labour	423	21.5	336	15.9	759	18.6
Unemployed	254	12.9	168	8.0	422	10.4
Not in workforce	472	24.0	1082	51.2	1554	38.1
Total	1965	100	2112	100	4077	100

Source: Census and Social Survey, March 2018.

35. Income of affected household: Sixty two percent of the households are earning between Rs.5,001 Rs.10,000 per month, followed by 32 percent who earn less than Rs. 5000 and 5 percent have not provided their income details.

Table 20: Monthly Household Income of DHs

Monthly Family Income Range in INR (Rs)	Number	Percentage
Up to 5,000	138	32.4
5,001 to 10,000	265	62.2
> 10,000	-	-
Not disclosed	23	5.4
Total	426	100

Source: Census and Social Survey, September 2018.

36. 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 vulnerable account for 49 percent of the affected household and amongst the vulnerable, 50 percent are scheduled caste, followed by 42 percent in the below poverty line category and 9 percent women headed households. The vulnerable status of the affected households is presented in the following table.

Table 21: Impact to vulnerable household

Vulnerable Type	Number	Percentage
Women Headed Household (WHH)	18	8.6
Scheduled Tribe (ST) headed household	-	-
Scheduled Caste (SC) headed household	104 ⁹	49.5
BPL household	88 ¹⁰	41.9
Total	210	100

Source: Census and Social Survey, September 2018.

E. Key Socioeconomic Indicators

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

Table 22: Key Socioeconomic Indicators

SNo	Indicator	Unit	Value/Figure
a)	Income (N = 426)		
1	Monthly family income	Average	Rs. 7000
2	Number of earners	Number	4.9
b)	Impact (N =426)		
3	Residence	%	20.4
4	Business / Shop	%	6.3
c)	Social Characteristics (N=148)		
5	Family size	Average	9.6
6	Women headed household	Nos.	4.2

Source: Census and Social Survey, September 2018.

F. Resettlement Preferences

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

⁹ There are 108 scheduled caste households out of which 4 households come under WHH.

¹⁰ There are 110 BPL households out of which 22 households come under scheduled caste.

IV. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND DISCLOSURE

A. Consultation in the Project

39. 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

40. Consultations and discussions were held during census and socioeconomic survey period 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.

41. During the census and socioeconomic survey, meaningful¹¹ consultations were held with affected households, commercial establishment owners along the project corridor, officials of the district administration and elected members of the local panchayat. In order to hear and address the concerns of women, women were encouraged to participate and opportunity to express their concern was provided during the consultations. The consultation methods followed and proposed are detailed in the following table.

Table 23: Consultation Methods

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

42. 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.

43. 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

¹¹ 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.

44. 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 respective PIUs.

C. Outcome of the Consultations

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

46. The people were generally enthusiastic about the project and consider that it will bring social and economic development in the region. There is scarcity of employment opportunities and health facilities etc. within the villages and this is affecting the overall social and economic development. People consider that the development of road will improve connectivity for the local people apart from the facilitating smooth flow of traffic. Agriculture is the main economic activity in the project area. The farmers consider that the improved road will improve their accessibility with the nearby market places by reducing the travel time. They anticipate increased 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.

47. The community perceives that the project will help in improving road safety, promote more business, better service facilities, and better conveyance 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 assets. The salient discussion points are summarized in the following table.

Table 24: Summary of Consultation Outcome

Location	Issues / Concerns	Response
Mediya; RehmanKhera; BeawarKhas	1. Land Acquisition process, 2. Will compensation be provided for wells, etc. 3. Safety issues and benefits from the project to the stakeholders. 4. Acquisition of structures coming within RoW. 5. Majority of participants asked for provision of footpath and road side drains. 6. Employment opportunities in	1. As per RFCTLARR Act and GoR State rules for the act will be basis for land acquisition. 2. Yes, it will be paid. 3. Speed breaker and signages are built into the design and there will also be road safety awareness programmes. The improved road will facilitate better access to facilities. 4. There are no such structures in this subproject.

Location	Issues / Concerns	Response
	road construction. 7. Concern about temple wall	5. Provision of drain cum footpath in built up sections is part of the design. 6. Preference for employment during civil works is built into the civil works contract. 7. Temple wall will be rebuilt with project assistance.
Gola; Gigalpura; Mediya; Alipura; Nagelao;	1. Majority of the people desired that the widening and strengthening of the project road in the market areas should be on both side of the road 2. Relocation of temples adjacent to Road Carriageway 3. People wanted drain on both sides of road. 4. People asked if 4-lane road will be provided in village portion 5. Employment opportunities in road construction.	1. Widening will be proposed based on available ROW (of PWD) and concentric as far as possible. 2. Very few temples are getting affected and the project will assist in the reconstruction. 3. Drain is proposed in habitation areas. 4. As per traffic demand, there is no requirement for 4-lanning 5. Preference for employment during civil works is built into the civil works contract.
Govindgarh; Kalesara; Bhatsuri; Naad; Pisangan	1. People of village are demanding to construct road in village on existing alignment by dismantling the encroachment 2. Safety issues and benefits from the project to the Stakeholders. 3. Acquisition of structures coming within ROW. 4. Majority of participants asked for provision of footpath and road side drains. 5. Majority of the peoples desired that the widening and strengthening of the project road in the market areas should be on both side of the road 6. Relocation/Reconstruction of temples adjacent to Road Carriageway 7. People want 4-lane road provision in village portion 8. Employment opportunities in road construction 9. In Pisangan many people demanded separate bypass and wanted to avoid widening within the settlement.	1. As per consultation and available ROW, existing alignment with minor modifications is finalised. 2. Speed breaker and signages are built into the design and there will also be road safety awareness programmes. The improved road will facilitate better access to facilities 3. There are no such structures in this subproject. 4. Footpath cum drain in built up sections has been proposed to reduce/mitigate water logging problem in village 5. Widening will be proposed based on available RoW (of PWD) and concentric as far as possible. 6. Very few temples are getting affected and the project will assist in the reconstruction 7. As per traffic demand, there is no requirement for 4-lanning 8. Preference for employment during civil works is built into the civil works contract 9. It was explained that a bypass will affect the business of Pisangan town and the improvements are proposed within the RoW with minimal land acquisition.

Location	Issues / Concerns	Response
Laadpura	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How much land shall be acquired? 2. What would be the basis for compensation for Land? 3. Repair and Maintenance of road after construction 4. Generally road construction takes too much time, so what would be the construction period 5. What about the drainage in village area? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 9.0m in village habitation area and 16.0m in other than villages is the proposed RoW and land will be acquired only where the RoW is less than the requirement. 2. As per RFCTLARR Act and GoR State rules for the act will be basis for land acquisition. 3. After construction road shall be maintained by the contractor for about 10 years. 4. Construction shall be completed in one year strictly and progress of work shall be monitored by PWD officials 5. 1.0m covered drain has been proposed in village habitation area.
Narsingh Basni; Tehla; Kodia; Kod; Alniyawas	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When will the work start and how long will it take? 2. What would be the measures for safety at villages during and after construction 3. What would be the basis for compensation for land 4. In Narsingh Basni people agreed but require land or house for land proposed to be acquired 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Work will start in year 2019 and will be completed in 18 months 2. Signages have been proposed and provisions of speed breaker near school and habitation have been proposed. 3. Compensation shall be as per RFCTLARR Act provisions and GoR State rules for the act 4. People were informed that the compensation will be as per the Act and R&R measures as per the EM
Kodia; Kod; Alniyawas	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of bypass in village area to be considered 2. What about the drainage in village area 3. Villagers demanded for good quality road 4. Maintenance during rainy season 5. Proper traffic safety 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bypass is not needed as the traffic is very less and sufficient land is available for proposed intermediate lane 2. 1.0m covered drain has been proposed in village area 3. Road shall be constructed as per the modern and good engineering technique and shall be maintained for next 10 years. 4. After construction road shall be maintained by the contractor for at least 10 years 5. Proper signage has been proposed and provisions of speed breaker near school and habitations have been proposed.
Kod; Kodia; Narsingh Basni	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Widening should be equal on either side. 2. Water supply facility in lieu of demolition of drinking facilities 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Concentric widening has been considered for minimization of impact with the help of engineering team. 2. As per entitlement matrix

Location	Issues / Concerns	Response
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Dustbins/ dumping site also not available 4. Proper compensation should be paid as per the current market rate 	<p>replacement of CPR (Hand pump) will be done.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. During construction the contractor may direct to provide the dumping site near by the village area within the vacant RoW or panchayat land. 4. As per RFCTLARR Act provisions, compensation will be paid for all the assets at replacement value.
Kod; Kodia	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Widening should be equal on either side. 2. Road surface has been damaged due to non-availability of drainage. Both side drains are required and discharge should be away from village area 3. Cash compensation as per market rate 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Concentric widening has been proposed for minimization of impact. 2. Covered drain facility in every urban area and earthen drainage in rural area have been proposed. 3. As per entitlement matrix, compensation will be provided at replacement value of the structures.

Location	Issues / Concerns	Response
Narsingh Basni	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. APs said that they are residing since 20 - 30 years and road is going to be widen and may cause impact to them. 2. Should be widened equally on either side of the road 3. Would prefer permanent employment either with PWD or other govt. department. Temporary employment with contractor is also required. 4. Provide drains on the both side of the road along the village 5. Common property resources must be saved or properly relocated with the consent of villagers and gram panchayat 6. Need cash compensation at market value 7. Being a big market, many people from nearby villages are coming for commercial activities to this village but due to non-availability of toilets, peoples facing much problem. Project should provide the toilet facility along with bus shelters 8. Speed Breaker need to be provided near school for safe crossing of the road and need a bus stand 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assistance to all as per Entitlement Matrix. Structure cost will be paid at replacement cost based on PWD schedule of rates. 2. Concentric widening has been proposed for minimization of Impact. 3. As per the policy, contractor to give preference to local labour in their day to day work. Permanent employment not feasible. 4. Covered drain has been proposed. 5. Due care have been taken to save CPRs and minimize the impact. However, if any of the CPR is affected, it will be replaced in consultation with the community. 6. As per entitlement matrix, compensation will be provided at replacement value. 7. Toilets along with bus shelters near the market may be required, but this may be done by the panchayat or through other government scheme. 8. Various safety signage will be provided. Footpath and road safety are separate components in the project.
Kod; Kodia	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Road widening should be equal on both side of the road 2. Would prefer permanent employment either with PWD or other govt. department. Temporary employment with contractor is also required. 3. Provide drains on the both side of the road along the village 4. Proper compensation should be paid the household at market value 5. Speed Breaker should be provided 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Concentric widening has been proposed for minimization of impact 2. As per the policy, contractor to give preference to local labour in their day to day work. Permanent employment not feasible. 3. Covered drain have been proposed in the villages 4. As per entitlement matrix, compensation will be provided at replacement value 5. Various safety signage will be provided. Footpath and road safety is a separate component in the project.

D. Plan for further Consultation in the Project

48. 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.

49. 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

50. 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.

51. 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.

52. 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

53. 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

54. 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

55. 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.

56. 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.

57. 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.

58. 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 all immovable properties or assets, trees and plants.

59. 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

60. 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

61. 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 reflect and specific on acquisition and payment of compensation.

2. Rajasthan Highway Act, 2003

62. 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 of highways in the Rajasthan State.

3. Rajasthan Resettlement Policy-2007

63. 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

64. 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 in the format specified is to be obtained during the SIA. The rules also explain the process of preparing and publishing the rehabilitation and resettlement scheme.

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

65. 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.

66. 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 them whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary.

67. 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

68. 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.

69. 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, substance allowance and shifting allowance. This meets ADBSPS 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.

70. 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

71. 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 settlement¹² 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

72. 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 factor¹³ 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.

¹² ADBSPS 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.

¹³ As per Rajasthan Land Acquisition Bill, 2014.

73. 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 PWDSSR 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.

74. 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.

75. 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

76. 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

77. 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.

78. 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 (September 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.

79. 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

80. 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.

81. 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 ADBSPS. The following entitlement matrix presents the entitlements corresponding to the tenure of the DPs and the same has been approved¹⁴ and endorsed by Government of Rajasthan and further updated and revised in February 2018.

Table 25: 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 the land)	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 depreciation.

¹⁴ GO No. F7 (143) SHA/PPP/2015/D-1262 of Public Works Department, Government of Rajasthan dated 17.11.2015.

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
				<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 Rs.25,000/- to all those who lose a cattle shed	
		3.5	One-time Resettlement	

SNo	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
			Allowance of Rs.50,000/-for affected household who have to relocate	
		3.6	Additional one-time assistance of Rs.50,000/- for scheduled caste and scheduled tribe families who are displaced from scheduled areas and who require to relocate due to the project	
4	Loss of Residence	4.1	<p>An alternative house for those who have to relocate, as per IAY specifications in rural areas and a constructed house/flat of minimum 50 sq. m. in urban areas or cash in lieu of house if opted (the cash in lieu of house will be Rs.1,48,000/ in line with Gol 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 than the minimum wages provided for in any other law for the time being in	

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>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 in the project or arrange for a job in such other project as may be required after	

SNo	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
			<p>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	
		5.7	Right to salvage affected materials	
PART III. IMPACT TO SQUATTERS AND ENCROACHERS – Those in the existing Right of Way where				

SNo	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
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 exceeding 3-months			
	6.3.3	If relocation to nearby place and continuance of		

SNo	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
			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 / public land, caused due to civil works	The PIU will ensure compliance
10	Use of Private Land	10.1	The contractor should	

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

82. 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

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

B. Relocation Strategy

84. The subproject will involve physical displacement to 54 titleholder households and 6 titleholder household losing the place of residence and shop and if the assessment during joint verification results in the affected families requiring relocation, then, the project will have to offer them built house or cash in lieu of house. As part of the implementation activity, the PIU with the help of the implementation support NGO should consult each and every of these 54 physically displaced titleholders and the 6 titleholder household losing the place of residence and shop to obtain their choice based on the options available to them. If the affected persons opt for built house, the PIU with the help of the District administration identify suitable land for housing and provide built houses to the affected persons.

C. Development of Resettlement Sites

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

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

87. The jurisdictional Joint Collector will take efforts to identify suitable government land free from encumbrance for resettlement site and if no land is identified within 1-month, the PIU will request the jurisdictional Joint Collector to initiate steps to acquire suitable land, preferably through negotiated purchase, for the same and make necessary funds available with the Joint Collector. Individual sites/plots will be allotted to the displaced persons through public draw of lots and *patta* will be issued to the displaced persons. The stamp duty and registration charges for the house site and built house will be borne by PIU.

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

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

VIII. INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION

A. Loss of Livelihood in this Subproject

90. The subproject causes significant impact to 20 households losing their shop and 6 households losing their shop along with the residence. There are 81 significantly impact agricultural landowners who would be losing 10 percent and more of their productive land.

B. Entitlements for Loss of Livelihood

91. 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.

ii) Loss of livelihood to title owner losing shop

- g. 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;
- h. 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;
- i. right to salvage affected materials,
- j. subsistence allowance of Rs.36,000/- for affected households who require to relocate due to the project;
- k. shifting assistance of Rs.50,000/- to the landowner, who is required to relocate,
- l. one-time resettlement allowance of Rs.50,000/- for affected household who have to relocate, and
- m. 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.

92. 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

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

IX. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

A. Introduction

94. The resettlement cost estimate for the project road Beawar-Pisangan-Govindgarh-Tahla-Kot-Alniyawas section of SH-59 proposed under Package-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.

95. The compensation for structures is at replacement cost without depreciation, resettlement and rehabilitation assistances to titleholders in accordance with the RFCTLARR Act and to non-titleholders in accordance with the provisions of the entitlement matrix of the resettlement framework of RSHIP and cost of RP implementation. The total resettlement cost for the subproject is Rs.472.83 million. The major heads of budget items are listed below.

B. Compensation

96. 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.

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

98. 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

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

D. Compensation for Community Assets and Government Structures

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

E. RP Implementation Cost

101. The cost of hiring NGO for assisting PIU in resettlement plan implementation has been provided with a budget of Rs.80,00,000, for intermittent inputs and the resettlement plan implementation is expected to be completed in 24 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

F. Source of Funding and Fund Flow

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

G. Resettlement Budget Estimates

103. The budget for this sub-project is based on data and informed collected during census and socioeconomic surveys conducted in September 2018. The unit rates for structure have been worked out from the SoR. The total budget for Beawar-Pisangan-Govindgarh-Tahla-Kot-Alniyawas section of SH-59 is estimated at Rs.472.83 million.

H. Disbursement of Compensation and Assistances

104. 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.

105. The NGO and PIU, while collecting bank particulars from the affected persons, will also check with the respective bank branches if the branch has ECS (Credit) mechanism, and if not,

details of lead bank offering the facility will be collected to facilitate ECS transfer. Wherever new accounts are to be opened, preference will be given to bank's having ECS (Credit) facility. The bank account particulars of the affected person as part of the micro plan will be submitted to the jurisdictional Additional Collector for disbursement.

Table 26: Budget Estimate

Item	Input Unit	Rate	Quantity	Amount
Compensation				
Land Cost (Multiplying Factor 1.75 and Solatium 100% -titleholders)	Sq.m	608	107,736	65,503,488
Permanent Structures (with Solatium 100% -titleholders)	Sq.m	16,200	7,169.33	116,143,146
Compound Wall	Running mete	1,510	223.60	337,636
R&R Assistance				
One-time grant for land owners	One-time	500,000	426	213,000,000
One-time resettlement allowance for Major Owner Res / Com	One-time	50,000	80	4,000,000
Subsistence allowance for Major Res / Com Owners	One-time	36,000	80	2,880,000
Shifting allowance major owners	One-time	50,000	80	4,000,000
Alternate house for Major Impacted Owner Residences (R)	One-time	148,000	60	8,880,000
One-time assistance for loss of trade / self-employment (Major owner/tenant)	One-time	25,000	26	650,000
Vulnerable Household assistance	One-time	25,000	115	2,875,000
Training for Vulnerable household	One-time	5,000	210	1,050,000
Community Assets				
Places of worship	Unit	300,000	5	1,500,000
Part of Hospital	Unit	250,000	1	250,000
Water tank, tap, etc.	Unit	125,000	1	125,000
Gol / Trust buildings	Unit	200,000	1	200,000
Administrative Cost¹⁷				
NGO Recruitment	LS	8,000,000		8,000,000
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				429,844,270
10 % Contingency				42,984,427
Total				472,828,697
Total in INR Million				472.83

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

X. GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MECHANISM

A. Grievance Redressal Committee

106. 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.

107. 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.

108. 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.

109. 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.

110. **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. The Executive Engineer or Assistant Engineer of the concerned PIU will act as the member secretary

111. **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

112. 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

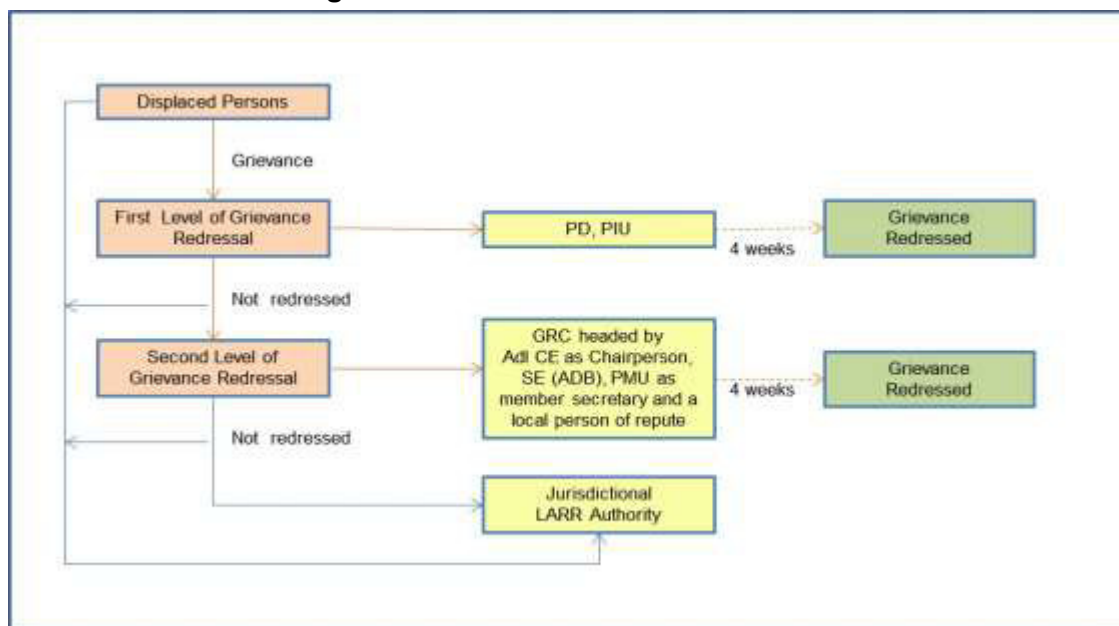
a register of all petitions received with details of date of receipt of the petition, date of hearing, if any, along with nature of complaint/concern, action taken and date of communication sent to petitioner. Communication, in writing will be sent to the aggrieved person about the date, time and venue 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.

113. 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.

114. 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.

115. 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=Hmzj1IzfKqMSRDKA0C6/kg==&name=Complaint%20Receiving%20Officer&referrer=node/81970>

XI. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION

A. Administrator of LARR

116. 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

117. 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.

118. 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.

119. 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 the progress reports received from the respective PIUs and submit the semi-annual monitoring reports to ADB for disclosure on the ADB website, and any other information as required by ADB in a timely manner; and
- (ix) 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

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

121. 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

122. 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.

123. 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.

124. 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) obtain options for resettlement and choice of resettlement site location from affected persons entitled for a built house (titleholder affected persons losing their residential structure) and inform PIU the requirement for housing; (iii) prepare micro plan and get vetted by PIU; (iv) 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; (v) 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; (vi) 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, and facilitate effective utilisation of the assistances provided; (vii) 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; (viii) organize training programs for income restoration; (ix) 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; (x) assist affected persons in grievance redressal process; (xi) assist PIU in keeping detailed records of progress and monitoring and reporting system of resettlement plan implementation; and (xii) 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

125. 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 Monitor

126. 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

127. In accordance with the provisions of the RFCTLARR Act [Sec31 (1)], the competent authority will pass a rehabilitation and resettlement award. All the affected titleholders who are eligible for rehabilitation and resettlement assistance will be notified along with details of eligible assistance as per the provisions of RFCTLARR Act. Initially a draft list will be notified by giving minimum of 15 days' time inviting objections, if any, regarding discrepancies on the nature and

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

128. 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.

129. 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.

130. 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.

131. 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)

132. 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

133. 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

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

B. Schedule for Project Implementation

135. 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.

136. 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.

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

138. 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

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

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

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

140. 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.

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

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

Table 27: RP Implementation Work Plan

[illegible]

XIII. MONITORING AND REPORTING

A. Introduction

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

B. Internal Monitoring

144. 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; (ii) use of grievance procedures; (iii) information dissemination to affected persons on benefits; and (iv) 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.

145. 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.

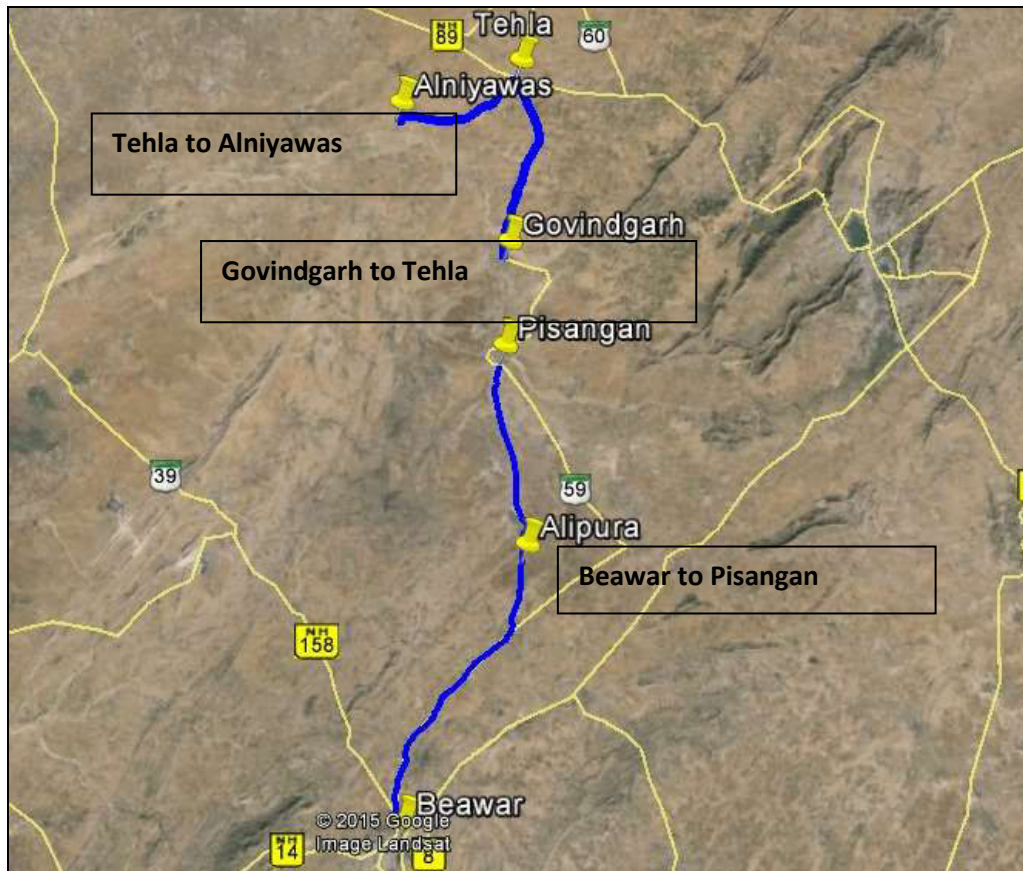
C. External Monitoring

146. 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.

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

148. 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

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

Appendix 1: Google Earth Image of the Subproject Road

Appendix 2: Summary of Affected Households and CPRs

D Number	Village Name	Tenure	Use	Name of the Owner / Occupier	Father's/Husband Name	Percentage Loss	Type of Structure
R040001	Mediya	Permanent	Cultivation	Punam Devi	Kanhaiya Lal	0.32%	Non-Irrigated
R040002	Mediya	Permanent	Cultivation	Bhag Chand Mali	Kundan Chand Mali	0.08%	Non-Irrigated
R040003	Beawar Khas	Permanent	Cultivation	Ranjit Singh	Dhanna Singh	1.62%	Non-Irrigated
R040004	Beawar Khas	Permanent	Cultivation	Owner not Available	Owner not Available	1.00%	Non-Irrigated
R040005	Beawar Khas	Permanent	Cultivation	Owner not Available	Owner not Available	0.91%	Non-Irrigated
R040006	Beawar Khas	Permanent	Cultivation	Owner not Available	Owner not Available	1.02%	Non-Irrigated
R040007	Beawar Khas	Permanent	Cultivation	Gopal Singh	Dhanna Singh	0.49%	Non-Irrigated
R040008	Beawar Khas	Permanent	Cultivation	Sanwar Singh	Dhanna Singh	16.67%	Non-Irrigated
R040009	Beawar Khas	Permanent	Cultivation	Sanwant Singh	Dhanna Singh	0.49%	Non-Irrigated
R040010	Beawar Khas	Permanent	Cultivation	Rameshwar Singh	Dhanna Singh	0.49%	Non-Irrigated
R040011	Beawar Khas	Permanent	Cultivation	Hasmat Ali	Asgar Ali	0.27%	Non-Irrigated
R040012	Beawar Khas	Permanent	Cultivation	Gamla Badar	Kasam Musalman	18.14%	Non-Irrigated
R040013	Beawar Khas	Permanent	Cultivation	Bilkis Begum	Barkat Ali	27.22%	Non-Irrigated
R040014	Beawar Khas	Permanent	Cultivation	Rehman Baksh	Ramjan Baksh	0.85%	Non-Irrigated
R040015	Beawar Khas	Permanent	Cultivation	Shravan	Gamira	0.94%	Non-Irrigated
R040016	Beawar Khas	Permanent	Cultivation	Hamira	Banna	10.00%	Non-Irrigated
R040017	Beawar Khas	Permanent	Cultivation	Abdul Sattar	Gaffar Ahmed	0.23%	Irrigated
R040018	Beawar Khas	Permanent	Cultivation	Zavari Lal	Kundan Mal	0.90%	Irrigated
R040019	Beawar Khas	Permanent	Cultivation	Rasala Devi	Kundanmal	0.91%	Irrigated
R040020	Beawar Khas	Permanent	Cultivation	Ugam Chand	Mishri Lal	0.64%	Irrigated
R040021	Beawar Khas	Permanent	Cultivation	Abdul Jabbar	Gaffar Ahmed	0.82%	Irrigated
R040022	Beawar Khas	Permanent	Cultivation	Ugam Chand	Mishri Lal	0.32%	Irrigated
R040023	Beawar Khas	Permanent	Cultivation	Chatra	Deva	0.33%	Irrigated
R040024	Beawar Khas	Permanent	Cultivation	Zavari Lal	Kundan Mal	0.32%	Irrigated
R040025	Beawar Khas	Permanent	Cultivation	Chatra	Jayaram	16.67%	Irrigated
R040026	Beawar Khas	Permanent	Cultivation	Chatra	Jayaram	25.53%	Irrigated
R040027	Beawar Khas	Permanent	Cultivation	Chatra	Jayaram	8.33%	Non-Irrigated
R040028	Rehman Khera	Permanent	Cultivation	Ranjit Singh	Pusa Ram	0.35%	Irrigated
R040029	Rehman Khera	Permanent	Cultivation	Devki Nandan	Ram Chandra	0.18%	Non-Irrigated
R040030	Rehman Khera	Permanent	Cultivation	Bhanwar Lal	Bhagirath	0.20%	Irrigated
R040031	Rehman Khera	Permanent	Cultivation	Chand Noorudin	Shamsudin	0.50%	Non-Irrigated
R040032	Rehman Khera	Permanent	Cultivation	Kamrudin	Jamal	0.50%	Non-Irrigated
R040033	Rehman Khera	Permanent	Cultivation	Bhanwari	Sanwal	0.79%	Non-Irrigated
R040034	Rehman Khera	Permanent	Cultivation	Pushpendra	Ram Swaroop	0.33%	Non-Irrigated

D Number	Village Name	Tenure	Use	Name of the Owner / Occupier	Father's/Husband Name	Percentage Loss	Type of Structure
R040035	Rehman Khera	Permanent	Cultivation	Sahida	Razzak Khan	0.00%	Non-Irrigated
R040036	Rehman Khera	Permanent	Cultivation	Harji	Choga	0.28%	Non-Irrigated
R040037	Rehman Khera	Permanent	Cultivation	Rameshwar	Birda	0.32%	Non-Irrigated
R040038	Rehman Khera	Permanent	Cultivation	Zavari Lal	Hazari La	0.26%	Non-Irrigated
R040039	Rehman Khera	Permanent	Cultivation	Sahaj Ram	Ishwar Das	0.00%	Non-Irrigated
R040040	Rehman Khera	Permanent	Cultivation	Hajari	Panna	0.13%	Irrigated
R040041	Rehman Khera	Permanent	Cultivation	Harji	Choga	0.85%	Non-Irrigated
R040042	Rehman Khera	Permanent	Cultivation	Jagdish Prasad	Dhukal	0.49%	Irrigated
R040043	Rehman Khera	Permanent	Cultivation	Punam Chand	Rampal	0.33%	Irrigated
R040044	Rehman Khera	Permanent	Cultivation	Bastiram	Gokul	0.48%	Irrigated
R040045	Rehman Khera	Permanent	Cultivation	Rameshwar	Rampal	5.26%	Non-Irrigated
R040046	Rehman Khera	Permanent	Cultivation	Jagdish Prasad	Dhukal	21.60%	Irrigated
R040047	Rehman Khera	Permanent	Cultivation	Kanwari Lal	Onkar	0.93%	Non-Irrigated
R040048	Gigalpura	Permanent	Cultivation	Neeta Bohra	Padam Bohra	7.69%	Non-Irrigated
R040049	Gigalpura	Permanent	Cultivation	Hathi	Bagta	1.59%	Non-Irrigated
R040050	Gigalpura	Permanent	Cultivation	Kishna	Dhanna	1.39%	Non-Irrigated
R040051	Gigalpura	Permanent	Cultivation	Sukhdev	Laadu	3.44%	Non-Irrigated
R040052	Gigalpura	Permanent	Cultivation	Bhenru	Gopal	7.14%	Non-Irrigated
R040053	Gigalpura	Permanent	Cultivation	Pratap	Bagta	2.18%	Non-Irrigated
R040054	Gigalpura	Permanent	Cultivation	Mangu	Choga	1.01%	Non-Irrigated
R040055	Gigalpura	Permanent	Cultivation	Heera	Bhala	8.47%	Non-Irrigated
R040056	Gola	Permanent	Cultivation	Nathu Singh	Sukhdev Singh	1.92%	Irrigated
R040057	Gola	Permanent	Cultivation	Rajendra Singh	Bhanwar Singh	3.85%	Non-Irrigated
R040058	Gola	Permanent	Cultivation	Bagdi	Bhanwar Lal	1.23%	Non-Irrigated
R040059	Gola	Permanent	Cultivation	Bodu Singh	Khuman Singh	2.86%	Irrigated
R040060	Gola	Permanent	Cultivation	Govardhan	Hema	4.97%	Irrigated
R040061	Gola	Permanent	Cultivation	Jatan Kanwar	Narayan Singh	2.54%	Irrigated
R040062	Gola	Permanent	Cultivation	Bajrang Singh	Ber Singh	2.56%	Irrigated
R040063	Gola	Permanent	Cultivation	Bajrang Singh	Ber Singh	6.06%	Irrigated
R040064	Gola	Permanent	Cultivation	Maal Singh	Narayan Singh	0.88%	Irrigated
R040065	Gola	Permanent	Cultivation	Bajrang Singh	Beri Sal Singh	6.66%	Irrigated
R040066	Gola	Permanent	Cultivation	Dankh Kanwar	Shaitan Singh	15.26%	Irrigated
R040067	Gola	Permanent	Cultivation	Umed Singh	Shaitan Singh	3.03%	Irrigated
R040068	Gola	Permanent	Cultivation	Bhagwat Singh	Narayan Singh	5.88%	Irrigated
R040069	Gola	Permanent	Cultivation	Jatan Kanwar	Narayan Singh	3.28%	Non-Irrigated

D Number	Village Name	Tenure	Use	Name of the Owner / Occupier	Father's/Husband Name	Percentage Loss	Type of Structure
R040070	Gola	Permanent	Cultivation	Jatan Kanwar	Narayan Singh	2.52%	Non-Irrigated
R040071	Gola	Permanent	Cultivation	Bhanwar Singh	Bajrang Singh	7.93%	Irrigated
R040072	Gola	Permanent	Cultivation	Narayan Singh	Bhagu Singh	8.01%	Irrigated
R040073	Gola	Permanent	Cultivation	Bhanwar Singh	Bajrang Singh	44.06%	Non-Irrigated
R040074	Gola	Permanent	Cultivation	Nathu Singh	Shaitan Singh	8.26%	Irrigated
R040075	Gola	Permanent	Cultivation	Govind Singh	Narayan Singh	0.85%	Irrigated
R040076	Gola	Permanent	Cultivation	Hanuman Singh	Banne Singh	5.35%	Irrigated
R040077	Gola	Permanent	Cultivation	Jabbar Singh	Banne Singh	34.83%	Irrigated
R040078	Gola	Permanent	Cultivation	Alanoor Khan	Aladin Khan	13.29%	Irrigated
R040079	Gola	Permanent	Cultivation	Sadik Ali	Abid Ali	0.12%	Irrigated
R040080	Gola	Permanent	Cultivation	Khaliq Ali	Abid Ali	2.96%	Irrigated
R040081	Gola	Permanent	Cultivation	Farida Bano	Saliq Ali	6.79%	Irrigated
R040082	Gola	Permanent	Cultivation	Aakela Baby	Sayyed Mohd.	9.50%	Irrigated
R040083	Gola	Permanent	Cultivation	Aakela Baby	Sayyed Mohd.	44.45%	Irrigated
R040084	Gola	Permanent	Cultivation	Sabir Ali	Gaffur Sayyed	71.87%	Irrigated
R040085	Gola	Permanent	Cultivation	Zakir Ali	Gaffur Sayyed	68.99%	Irrigated
R040086	Gola	Permanent	Cultivation	Nazir Ali	Albeli	18.73%	Irrigated
R040087	Gola	Permanent	Cultivation	Mubarak Ali	Abid Ali	12.43%	Non-Irrigated
R040088	Alipura	Permanent	Cultivation	Aadu Ali	Aladin	6.67%	Irrigated
R040089	Alipura	Permanent	Cultivation	Yakub Ali	Samdi Ali	9.09%	Non-Irrigated
R040090	Alipura	Permanent	Cultivation	Jena	Samdi Ali	10.00%	Non-Irrigated
R040091	Alipura	Permanent	Cultivation	Mamdi Ali	Azim Ali	9.09%	Non-Irrigated
R040092	Alipura	Permanent	Cultivation	Zamila Bano	Gafur Ali	6.88%	Irrigated
R040093	Alipura	Permanent	Cultivation	Sabir Ali	Gafur Ali	28.50%	Non-Irrigated
R040094	Nagelao	Permanent	Cultivation	Gheesa	Narayan	3.33%	Irrigated
R040095	Nagelao	Permanent	Cultivation	Sohni	Gheesa	5.26%	Non-Irrigated
R040096	Nagelao	Permanent	Cultivation	Chuki Bai	Duli Chand	12.50%	Irrigated
R040097	Nagelao	Permanent	Cultivation	Nand Lal	Sugan Chand	2.27%	Non-Irrigated
R040098	Nagelao	Permanent	Cultivation	Ramsukh	Laxman	1.45%	Non-Irrigated
R040099	Nagelao	Permanent	Cultivation	Leela	Goluram	0.66%	Non-Irrigated
R040100	Nagelao	Permanent	Cultivation	Bholu	Bharmal	0.67%	Non-Irrigated
R040101	Kalesara	Permanent	Cultivation	Bheru	Pratap	100.0%	Irrigated
R040102	Bhatsuri	Permanent	Cultivation	Pratapi Kanwar	Sobaksh	6.67%	Irrigated
R040103	Bhatsuri	Permanent	Cultivation	Girdhari	Jeevan	2.70%	Non-Irrigated
R040104	Bhatsuri	Permanent	Cultivation	Ramsukh	Jeevan	2.70%	Non-Irrigated

D Number	Village Name	Tenure	Use	Name of the Owner / Occupier	Father's/Husband Name	Percentage Loss	Type of Structure
R040105	Naad	Permanent	Cultivation	Shivprasad	Lalaram	0.34%	Irrigated
R040106	Naad	Permanent	Cultivation	Shivprasad	Lalaram	1.17%	Non-Irrigated
R040107	Naad	Permanent	Cultivation	Gabru	Ranjit	2.06%	Irrigated
R040108	Naad	Permanent	Cultivation	Gabru	Ranjit	6.13%	Irrigated
R040109	Naad	Permanent	Cultivation	Vimla Devi	Moti Lal	0.30%	Non-Irrigated
R040110	Naad	Permanent	Cultivation	Gabru	Ranjit	2.19%	Non-Irrigated
R040111	Naad	Permanent	Cultivation	Madan	Chandra	1.76%	Irrigated
R040112	Naad	Permanent	Cultivation	Kanhiya Lal	Mangi Lal	1.66%	Irrigated
R040113	Naad	Permanent	Cultivation	Muli Devi	Shankar	0.37%	Non-Irrigated
R040114	Pisangan	Permanent	Cultivation	Kalyan Mal	Suja Mal	0.95%	Irrigated
R040115	Pisangan	Permanent	Cultivation	Ugam Chand	Suja Mal	4.43%	Irrigated
R040116	Pisangan	Permanent	Cultivation	Birbal	Mangu	1.23%	Non-Irrigated
R040117	Pisangan	Permanent	Cultivation	Lal Chand	Teja Ram	4.35%	Non-Irrigated
R040118	Govindgarh	Permanent	Cultivation	Satya Narayan	Bankat Lal	25.00%	Irrigated
R040119	Govindgarh	Permanent	Cultivation	Dungar Singh	Madan Singh	0.52%	Irrigated
R040120	Govindgarh	Permanent	Cultivation	Dungar Singh	Madan Singh	0.52%	Irrigated
R040121	Govindgarh	Permanent	Cultivation	Laxman	Jetha	4.40%	Irrigated
R040122	Govindgarh	Permanent	Cultivation	Ramdev	Nathu	3.85%	Irrigated
R040123	Govindgarh	Permanent	Cultivation	Laxman	Nathu	3.85%	Non-Irrigated
R040124	Govindgarh	Permanent	Cultivation	Shravan Singh	Ram Singh	50.00%	Irrigated
R040125	Govindgarh	Permanent	Cultivation	Shravan Singh	Ram Singh	5.26%	Irrigated
R040126	Govindgarh	Permanent	Cultivation	Panchu	Chotha	3.94%	Irrigated
R040127	Govindgarh	Permanent	Cultivation	Nema Ram	Mishru	4.37%	Irrigated
R040128	Govindgarh	Permanent	Cultivation	Mangu	Jairam	4.69%	Irrigated
R040129	Govindgarh	Permanent	Cultivation	Tapan Tated	Umed Tated	3.25%	Irrigated
R040130	Govindgarh	Permanent	Cultivation	Tapan Tated	Umed Tated	2.16%	Irrigated
R040131	Govindgarh	Permanent	Cultivation	Sugni Devi	Gheesa	2.65%	Irrigated
R040132	Govindgarh	Permanent	Cultivation	Nauratmal	Gheesa	10.00%	Irrigated
R040133	Govindgarh	Permanent	Cultivation	Mauja	Kishna	75.00%	Irrigated
R040134	Govindgarh	Permanent	Cultivation	Parma Devi	Kishna	100.0%	Irrigated
R040135	Govindgarh	Permanent	Cultivation	Madan Lal	Kishna	100.0%	Irrigated
R040136	Govindgarh	Permanent	Cultivation	Kalyan Mal	Kishna	100.0%	Irrigated
R040137	Govindgarh	Permanent	Cultivation	Ajit Kumar	Pukhraj	15.49%	Non-Irrigated
R040138	Govindgarh	Permanent	Cultivation	Motilal	Gheesa	6.67%	Irrigated
R040139	Govindgarh	Permanent	Cultivation	Surendra Kumar	Moti Lal	3.73%	Irrigated

D Number	Village Name	Tenure	Use	Name of the Owner / Occupier	Father's/Husband Name	Percentage Loss	Type of Structure
R040140	Govindgarh	Permanent	Cultivation	Mahendra Kumar	Moti Lal	3.92%	Non-Irrigated
R040141	Govindgarh	Permanent	Cultivation	Rama	Narayan	3.83%	Irrigated
R040142	Govindgarh	Permanent	Cultivation	Kalu	Ratan	5.67%	Irrigated
R040143	Govindgarh	Permanent	Cultivation	Dhuli Devi	Tulsa	5.67%	Irrigated
R040144	Govindgarh	Permanent	Cultivation	Ram Chandra	Tulsa	3.65%	Irrigated
R040145	Govindgarh	Permanent	Cultivation	Nema	Tulsa	100.0%	Irrigated
R040146	Govindgarh	Permanent	Cultivation	Rupa Devi	Tulsa	7.14%	Irrigated
R040147	Govindgarh	Permanent	Cultivation	Madan	Pusa	0.87%	Irrigated
R040148	Govindgarh	Permanent	Cultivation	Rajendra Kumar	Moti Lal	24.45%	Non-Irrigated
R040149	Govindgarh	Permanent	Cultivation	Manohar Lal	Bhanwar Lal	24.22%	Irrigated
R040150	Govindgarh	Permanent	Cultivation	Surendra Kanwar	Shiv Narayan	3.57%	Irrigated
R040151	Govindgarh	Permanent	Cultivation	Surendra Kanwar	Shiv Narayan	3.57%	Irrigated
R040152	Govindgarh	Permanent	Cultivation	Chuka Devi	Bhanwar Lal	7.10%	Irrigated
R040153	Govindgarh	Permanent	Cultivation	Prakash Chandra	Chandmal	2.54%	Irrigated
R040154	Govindgarh	Permanent	Cultivation	Panchu	Rugha	5.38%	Non-Irrigated
R040155	Govindgarh	Permanent	Cultivation	Panchu	Rugha	12.69%	Irrigated
R040156	Govindgarh	Permanent	Cultivation	Badri Narayan	Laadu Ram	4.99%	Irrigated
R040157	Govindgarh	Permanent	Cultivation	Badri Narayan	Laadu Ram	23.95%	Irrigated
R040158	Govindgarh	Permanent	Cultivation	Badri Narayan	Laadu Ram	5.61%	Irrigated
R040159	Govindgarh	Permanent	Cultivation	Mohd. Yusuf	Yakub Mohd.	10.32%	Non-Irrigated
R040160	Govindgarh	Permanent	Cultivation	Pusa	Dhula	3.13%	Non-Irrigated
R040161	Govindgarh	Permanent	Cultivation	Urja	Shera	0.74%	Non-Irrigated
R040162	Govindgarh	Permanent	Cultivation	Kishore Kanwar	Madho Singh	0.39%	Non-Irrigated
R040163	Govindgarh	Permanent	Cultivation	Bhanwari Devi	Panchu	0.26%	Irrigated
R040164	Govindgarh	Permanent	Cultivation	Sabari Devi	Amresh Kumar	3.77%	Irrigated
R040165	Govindgarh	Permanent	Cultivation	Surendra Kumar	Amresh Kumar	10.93%	Irrigated
R040166	Govindgarh	Permanent	Cultivation	Rakesh Kumar	Amresh Kumar	10.00%	Irrigated
R040167	Govindgarh	Permanent	Cultivation	Prem Lata	Lalit Kumar	2.34%	Irrigated
R040168	Govindgarh	Permanent	Cultivation	Jagdish Singh	Bhanwar Singh	7.39%	Non-Irrigated
R040169	Govindgarh	Permanent	Cultivation	Prabhu Singh	Mohan Singh	12.17%	Non-Irrigated
R040170	Govindgarh	Permanent	Cultivation	Uchanv Kanwar	Roop Singh	4.00%	Irrigated
R040171	Govindgarh	Permanent	Cultivation	Gulab Kanwar	Prithvi Singh	10.94%	Irrigated
R040172	Govindgarh	Permanent	Cultivation	Chandra Singh	Jaswant Singh	20.00%	Irrigated
R040173	Govindgarh	Permanent	Cultivation	Bhanwar Singh	Prithvi Singh	5.00%	Irrigated
R040174	Govindgarh	Permanent	Cultivation	Dilip Singh	Prithvi Singh	5.00%	Irrigated

D Number	Village Name	Tenure	Use	Name of the Owner / Occupier	Father's/Husband Name	Percentage Loss	Type of Structure
R040175	Govindgarh	Permanent	Cultivation	Pabu Ram	Dhanna Ram	8.95%	Irrigated
R040176	Govindgarh	Permanent	Cultivation	Laxman Ram	Gamira Ram	99.94%	Irrigated
R040177	Govindgarh	Permanent	Cultivation	Ram Lal	Pokhar Ram	100.0%	Irrigated
R040178	Govindgarh	Permanent	Cultivation	Bhanwar Singh	Prithvi Singh	3.1%	Irrigated
R040179	Govindgarh	Permanent	Cultivation	Shobha Devi	Gamira Ram	100.0%	Irrigated
R040180	Govindgarh	Permanent	Cultivation	Gattu Devi	Gamira Ram	99.21%	Irrigated
R040181	Govindgarh	Permanent	Cultivation	Durga Ram	Gamira Ram	6.29%	Irrigated
R040182	Govindgarh	Permanent	Cultivation	Ram Lal	Pokhar Ram	5.15%	Non-Irrigated
R040183	Govindgarh	Permanent	Cultivation	Jeevani Devi	Ram Lal	3.81%	Non-Irrigated
R040184	Govindgarh	Permanent	Cultivation	Jai Ram	Gamira Ram	3.04%	Irrigated
R040185	Govindgarh	Permanent	Cultivation	Jeevani Devi	Ram Lal	1.90%	Irrigated
R040186	Govindgarh	Permanent	Cultivation	Hira Ram	Pokhar Ram	0.77%	Irrigated
R040187	Govindgarh	Permanent	Cultivation	Sugra Begam	Abdul Karim	2.78%	Non-Irrigated
R040188	Laadpura	Permanent	Cultivation	Indrajit	Dhanraj	1.59%	Non-Irrigated
R040189	Laadpura	Permanent	Cultivation	Devaram	Pusaram	1.03%	Non-Irrigated
R040190	Laadpura	Permanent	Cultivation	Khiyan Ram	Shankar	1.34%	Non-Irrigated
R040191	Laadpura	Permanent	Cultivation	Hira Ram	Choga Ram	3.61%	Non-Irrigated
R040192	Laadpura	Permanent	Cultivation	Ratan Lal	Navrang Das	4.17%	Non-Irrigated
R040193	Laadpura	Permanent	Cultivation	Uma Devi	Pancha Ram	3.45%	Non-Irrigated
R040194	Laadpura	Permanent	Cultivation	Premdas	Dhokal Das	3.45%	Non-Irrigated
R040195	Laadpura	Permanent	Cultivation	Teja Ram	Shankar	0.50%	Non-Irrigated
R040196	Laadpura	Permanent	Cultivation	Ramdin	Choga Ram	1.50%	Non-Irrigated
R040197	Laadpura	Permanent	Cultivation	Ram Lal	Mugna Ram	0.62%	Non-Irrigated
R040198	Laadpura	Permanent	Cultivation	Ram Lal	Mugna Ram	0.82%	Non-Irrigated
R040199	Laadpura	Permanent	Cultivation	Sugna	Choga	22.68%	Non-Irrigated
R040200	Laadpura	Permanent	Cultivation	Ram Karan	Laakha	73.58%	Non-Irrigated
R040201	Laadpura	Permanent	Cultivation	Devaram	Pusa	21.14%	Non-Irrigated
R040202	Laadpura	Permanent	Cultivation	Mangu Singh	Kishna	25.00%	Non-Irrigated
R040203	Laadpura	Permanent	Cultivation	Bishna	Pancha	100.0%	Non-Irrigated
R040204	Laadpura	Permanent	Cultivation	Raju	Sukha	100.0%	Non-Irrigated
R040205	Laadpura	Permanent	Cultivation	Sohan	Moti	12.50%	Non-Irrigated
R040206	Laadpura	Permanent	Cultivation	Badrudin	Jamaludin	5.07%	Irrigated
R040207	Laadpura	Permanent	Cultivation	Madhu Singh	Jaswant Singh	3.00%	Irrigated
R040208	Laadpura	Permanent	Cultivation	Madhu Singh	Jaswant Singh	18.06%	Irrigated
R040209	Laadpura	Permanent	Cultivation	Hinglajdan	Gayad dan	5.40%	Non-Irrigated

D Number	Village Name	Tenure	Use	Name of the Owner / Occupier	Father's/Husband Name	Percentage Loss	Type of Structure
R040210	Laadpura	Permanent	Cultivation	Seshdan	Gayad dan	3.00%	Non-Irrigated
R040211	Laadpura	Permanent	Cultivation	Govardhan Ram	Choga Ram	20.28%	Non-Irrigated
R040212	Laadpura	Permanent	Cultivation	Megha Ram	Dhokal	6.25%	Non-Irrigated
R040213	Laadpura	Permanent	Cultivation	Hinglajdan	Gayad dan	10.10%	Non-Irrigated
R040214	Laadpura	Permanent	Cultivation	Seshdan	Gayad dan	3.30%	Non-Irrigated
R040215	Laadpura	Permanent	Cultivation	Narpat Singh	Hinglajdan	1.00%	Non-Irrigated
R040216	Laadpura	Permanent	Cultivation	Kailash dan	Hinglajdan	4.82%	Non-Irrigated
R040217	Laadpura	Permanent	Cultivation	Bharat Singh	Bheru Singh	1.56%	Irrigated
R040218	Laadpura	Permanent	Cultivation	Ayuan Singh	Hinglajdan	12.80%	Non-Irrigated
R040219	Laadpura	Permanent	Cultivation	Bharat Singh	Bheru Singh	1.18%	Non-Irrigated
R040220	Laadpura	Permanent	Cultivation	Jhamku Devi	Shankar Nath	22.15%	Non-Irrigated
R040221	Laadpura	Permanent	Cultivation	Chatar Singh	Mohar Singh	5.96%	Non-Irrigated
R040222	Laadpura	Permanent	Cultivation	Chatar Singh	Mohar Singh	6.79%	Non-Irrigated
R040223	Narsingh Basni	Permanent	Cultivation	Rameshwar	Ranga	1.01%	Non-Irrigated
R040224	Narsingh Basni	Permanent	Cultivation	Sugan Singh	Hukum Singh	0.97%	Non-Irrigated
R040225	Narsingh Basni	Permanent	Cultivation	Raju Das	Shiv Das	1.07%	Irrigated
R040226	Narsingh Basni	Permanent	Cultivation	Umed Singh	Hukum Singh	3.67%	Irrigated
R040227	Narsingh Basni	Permanent	Cultivation	Pan Kanwar	Madan Singh	5.72%	Irrigated
R040228	Narsingh Basni	Permanent	Cultivation	Pokar Ram	Nanu Ram	12.93%	Non-Irrigated
R040229	Narsingh Basni	Permanent	Cultivation	Babu Lal	Nanu Ram	3.91%	Non-Irrigated
R040230	Narsingh Basni	Permanent	Cultivation	Rohitash Kumar	Mukan Lal	3.85%	Non-Irrigated
R040231	Narsingh Basni	Permanent	Cultivation	Mohan Ram	Nanu Ram	4.14%	Irrigated
R040232	Narsingh Basni	Permanent	Cultivation	Champa Lal	Nanu Ram	7.23%	Irrigated
R040233	Narsingh Basni	Permanent	Cultivation	Bheru Ram	Shri Ram	1.85%	Irrigated
R040234	Narsingh Basni	Permanent	Cultivation	Sukhdev	Hanuman Prasad	0.71%	Irrigated
R040235	Narsingh Basni	Permanent	Cultivation	Chandra Prakash	Hanuman Prasad	8.24%	Non-Irrigated
R040236	Narsingh Basni	Permanent	Cultivation	Anju Devi	Sita Ram	15.11%	Non-Irrigated
R040237	Narsingh Basni	Permanent	Cultivation	Nanda Nath	Nathu Nath	26.32%	Irrigated
R040238	Narsingh Basni	Permanent	Cultivation	Rupa Ram	Lalaram	0.89%	Non-Irrigated
R040239	Narsingh Basni	Permanent	Cultivation	Sitaram	Bansilal	0.65%	Irrigated
R040240	Narsingh Basni	Permanent	Cultivation	Geeta Devi	Om Prakash	4.25%	Non-Irrigated
R040241	Narsingh Basni	Permanent	Cultivation	Ram Kunwar	Pusaram	8.36%	Non-Irrigated
R040242	Narsingh Basni	Permanent	Cultivation	Bhawani Singh	Ram Singh	2.98%	Non-Irrigated
R040243	Narsingh Basni	Permanent	Cultivation	Sugan Singh	Hukum Singh	4.36%	Irrigated
R040244	Narsingh Basni	Permanent	Cultivation	Ashish	Sita Ram	3.62%	Irrigated

D Number	Village Name	Tenure	Use	Name of the Owner / Occupier	Father's/Husband Name	Percentage Loss	Type of Structure
R040245	Tehla	Permanent	Cultivation	Panchu Ram	Hukma	0.62%	Non-Irrigated
R040246	Tehla	Permanent	Cultivation	Premi Devi	Sayar Mal	0.35%	Irrigated
R040247	Tehla	Permanent	Cultivation	Nand Lal	Hukma	0.45%	Non-Irrigated
R040248	Tehla	Permanent	Cultivation	Ram Pratap	Hinglajdan	11.87%	Non-Irrigated
R040249	Tehla	Permanent	Cultivation	Narpat Singh	Bhawani Dan	0.60%	Irrigated
R040250	Tehla	Permanent	Cultivation	Ram Pratap	Hinglajdan	76.15%	Non-Irrigated
R040251	Tehla	Permanent	Cultivation	Ram Pratap	Hinglajdan	33.00%	Non-Irrigated
R040252	Tehla	Permanent	Cultivation	Ukar Dan	Aaskaran	81.05%	Non-Irrigated
R040253	Tehla	Permanent	Cultivation	Devendra Singh	Prithvi Singh	0.29%	Irrigated
R040254	Tehla	Permanent	Cultivation	Rikhab Chand	Naurat Mal	37.57%	Non-Irrigated
R040255	Tehla	Permanent	Cultivation	Rikhab Chand	Naurat Mal	1.59%	Non-Irrigated
R040256	Tehla	Permanent	Cultivation	Rikhab Chand	Naurat Mal	64.46%	Non-Irrigated
R040257	Tehla	Permanent	Cultivation	Jeen Kanwar	Hukma Ram	0.14%	Irrigated
R040258	Tehla	Permanent	Cultivation	Mangu	Chunni Lal	4.36%	Non-Irrigated
R040259	Tehla	Permanent	Cultivation	Nawal Kishore	Brahm Dutt	0.64%	Irrigated
R040260	Tehla	Permanent	Cultivation	Mangla	Gopal	12.50%	Non-Irrigated
R040261	Tehla	Permanent	Cultivation	Umedi Kanwar	Bejdan	4.01%	Irrigated
R040262	Tehla	Permanent	Cultivation	Sohan Babu	Mula	13.31%	Non-Irrigated
R040263	Tehla	Permanent	Cultivation	Ganesh	Mula	1.16%	Irrigated
R040264	Tehla	Permanent	Cultivation	Harji Ram	Ghasi	1.74%	Irrigated
R040265	Tehla	Permanent	Cultivation	Chandra Kanwar	Shubkaran	0.67%	Irrigated
R040266	Tehla	Permanent	Cultivation	Shobha Ram	Panchu Ram	1.96%	Irrigated
R040267	Tehla	Permanent	Cultivation	Hira Ram	Har Lal	13.32%	Non-Irrigated
R040268	Tehla	Permanent	Cultivation	Sajnai Kanwar	Bhiyaram	4.30%	Irrigated
R040269	Tehla	Permanent	Cultivation	Satya Narayan	Bhik dan	0.43%	Non-Irrigated
R040270	Tehla	Permanent	Cultivation	Sand Baba	-	4.07%	Non-Irrigated
R040271	Tehla	Permanent	Cultivation	Narayan	Ram din	7.62%	Non-Irrigated
R040272	Tehla	Permanent	Cultivation	Dinendra Kumar	Ram Chandra	32.81%	Barren
R040273	Tehla	Permanent	Cultivation	Pappu Ram	Narayan Ram	3.79%	Non-Irrigated
R040274	Tehla	Permanent	Cultivation	Dhula	Natha	3.05%	Non-Irrigated
R040275	Tehla	Permanent	Cultivation	Chandra Kanta	Mahavir Chand	1.30%	Non-Irrigated
R040276	Tehla	Permanent	Cultivation	Guman Singh	Dhaar Singh	5.56%	Non-Irrigated
R040277	Kod	Permanent	Cultivation	Jai Singh	Har Nath Singh	2.33%	Irrigated
R040278	Kod	Permanent	Cultivation	Jai Singh	Har Nath Singh	99.04%	Irrigated
R040279	Kod	Permanent	Cultivation	Kalu Ram	Dayal Ram	18.21%	Non-Irrigated

D Number	Village Name	Tenure	Use	Name of the Owner / Occupier	Father's/Husband Name	Percentage Loss	Type of Structure
R040280	Kod	Permanent	Cultivation	Hari Ram	Kishna Ram	6.21%	Non-Irrigated
R040281	Kod	Permanent	Cultivation	Laxman Singh	Harnath Singh	54.92%	Non-Irrigated
R040282	Kod	Permanent	Cultivation	Asinasya	Aflatoonasya	6.59%	Non-Irrigated
R040283	Kod	Permanent	Cultivation	Sayari Bano	Uflatusya	6.59%	Non-Irrigated
R040284	Kod	Permanent	Cultivation	Abdulasya	Fatusya	4.22%	Non-Irrigated
R040285	Kod	Permanent	Cultivation	Mohan	Rugha	20.60%	Non-Irrigated
R040286	Kod	Permanent	Cultivation	Ugra Ram	Pancha Ram	14.15%	Non-Irrigated
R040287	Kod	Permanent	Cultivation	Shyam Sundar	Bhanwar Lal	99.31%	Non-Irrigated
R040288	Kod	Permanent	Cultivation	Bhanwaru Ram	Chotha Ram	5.33%	Non-Irrigated
R040289	Kod	Permanent	Cultivation	Bhanwara Ram	Kana Ram	0.18%	Irrigated
R040290	Kod	Permanent	Cultivation	Shankar Ram	Chotu Ram	5.79%	Irrigated
R040291	Kodiya	Permanent	Cultivation	Shivji Ram	Sangram	10.96%	Non-Irrigated
R040292	Kodiya	Permanent	Cultivation	Shankar Ram	Dhanna Ram	96.31%	Irrigated
R040293	Kodiya	Permanent	Cultivation	Uday Singh	Mukan Singh	5.85%	Non-Irrigated
R040294	Kodiya	Permanent	Cultivation	Ram Karan	Kalu Ram	0.96%	Non-Irrigated
R040295	Kodiya	Permanent	Cultivation	Shivji Ram	Sangram	0.79%	Non-Irrigated
R040296	Kodiya	Permanent	Cultivation	Pusa Ram	Suja Ram	0.24%	Non-Irrigated
R040297	Kodiya	Permanent	Cultivation	Hanuman Ram	Gopal Ram	0.04%	Non-Irrigated
R040298	Kodiya	Permanent	Cultivation	Pusa Ram	Suja Ram	0.26%	Irrigated
R040299	Kodiya	Permanent	Cultivation	Choga	Bhura	0.08%	Non-Irrigated
R040300	Kodiya	Permanent	Cultivation	Dev Karan	Gopal Ram	3.08%	Irrigated
R040301	Kodiya	Permanent	Cultivation	Urja Ram	Balu Ram	12.48%	Irrigated
R040302	Kodiya	Permanent	Cultivation	Birda Ram	Chotha Ram	0.03%	Non-Irrigated
R040303	Kodiya	Permanent	Cultivation	Uda Ram	Mana Ram	7.27%	Non-Irrigated
R040304	Kodiya	Permanent	Cultivation	Urja Ram	Balu Ram	0.45%	Irrigated
R040305	Kodiya	Permanent	Cultivation	Owner not Available	Owner not Available	5.44%	Non-Irrigated
R040306	Kodiya	Permanent	Cultivation	Gora Devi	Gopal Ram	44.64%	Irrigated
R040307	Kodiya	Permanent	Cultivation	Bhiya Ram	Pusa Ram	33.71%	Non-Irrigated
R040308	Kodiya	Permanent	Cultivation	Dharu Ram	Hansa Ram	2.38%	Non-Irrigated
R040309	Kodiya	Permanent	Cultivation	Amar Chand	Ramji Ram	5.41%	Non-Irrigated
R040310	Kodiya	Permanent	Cultivation	Nema Ram	Amra Ram	4.81%	Non-Irrigated
R040311	Kodiya	Permanent	Cultivation	Owner not Available	Owner not Available	61.30%	Non-Irrigated
R040312	Alniyawas	Permanent	Cultivation	Ram Singh	Govardhan Singh	24.82%	Non-Irrigated
R040313	Alniyawas	Permanent	Cultivation	Hanuman Sahay	Bhanwar Lal	0.67%	Non-Irrigated
R040314	Alniyawas	Permanent	Cultivation	Navratan	Shobhag Mal	6.38%	Non-Irrigated





D Number	Village Name	Tenure	Use	Name of the Owner / Occupier	Father's/Husband Name	Percentage Loss	Type of Structure
R1	BEAWAR KHAS	Permanent	TEMPLE	RAJESH GIRI	MAAN SINGH	46.7%	RELIGIOUS
R2	BEAWAR KHAS	Permanent	HOUSE	CHAND MOHD.	SARFOODIN	41.7%	RESIDENTIAL
R3	BEAWAR KHAS	Permanent	HOUSE	MISHRI LAL	DHANNA JI	22.2%	RESIDENTIAL
R4	BEAWAR KHAS	Permanent	SHOP	HAMIRA	BANNA MEWAT	11.7%	COMMERCIAL
R5	BEAWAR KHAS	Permanent	SHOP	SHAKRU	SAKINA	10.8%	COMMERCIAL
R6	BEAWAR KHAS	Permanent	SHOP	HAMIRA	BANNA MEWAT	13.1%	COMMERCIAL
R7	BEAWAR KHAS	Permanent	HOUSE	GANGARAM	TULSI JI	49.1%	RESIDENTIAL
R8	BEAWAR KHAS	Permanent	HOUSE	DINDAYAL	KISHAN LAL	36.7%	RESIDENTIAL
R9	BEAWAR KHAS	Permanent	HOUSE	JAGDISH PRASAD	DHAKUL	0.0%	RESIDENTIAL
R10	BEAWAR KHAS	Permanent	HOUSE	RAJU JI	MEGHARAM JI	41.2%	RESIDENTIAL
R11	BEAWAR KHAS	Permanent	TEMPLE	-		37.2%	RELIGIOUS
R12	BEAWAR KHAS	Permanent	HOUSE	PINTU/SAKTIDEV/PRAHLAD	PRAHALAD	9.8%	RESIDENTIAL
R13	BEAWAR KHAS	Permanent	HOUSE	LAXMI NARAYAN	MADAN LAL	43.9%	RESIDENTIAL
R14	BEAWAR KHAS	Permanent	HOUSE	SUKHDEV BHATT	DHANNA RAM	0.0%	RESIDENTIAL
R15	BEAWAR KHAS	Permanent	HOUSE	SUGNI DEVI	MANGHU RAM	10.8%	RESIDENTIAL
R16	BEAWAR KHAS	Permanent	ORCHARD	JAGDISH	BHAGIRATH	5.5%	ORCHARD
R17	BEAWAR KHAS	Permanent	SHOP	BABULAL	MAAN SINGH	5.5%	COMMERCIAL
R18	NAYA BADIYA	Permanent	HOUSE	BHAVROO	HAKIM	17.5%	RESIDENTIAL
R19	GOLA	Permanent	SHOP	LALA BHAI		9.4%	COMMERCIAL
R20	GOLA	Permanent	HOUSE	SHARVAN	SUKHDEV	0.0%	RESIDENTIAL
R21	GOLA	Permanent	HOUSE	SIYA RAM	BHIKAM CHAND	53.3%	RESIDENTIAL
R22	GOLA	Permanent	MAJAAR	-		11.7%	RELIGIOUS
R23	ALIPURA	Permanent	HOUSE	-		16.7%	RESIDENTIAL
R24	ALIPURA	Permanent	SHOP	-		19.4%	COMMERCIAL
R25	ALIPURA	Permanent	SHOP	SALIM KHAN	ANU KHAN	5.6%	COMMERCIAL
R26	ALIPURA	Permanent	SHOP	MOHAMMAD ALI	ALUDDIN ALI	41.7%	COMMERCIAL
R27	NAGELO	Permanent	HOUSE	JAWED HUSSEIN	ANWAR KHAN	71.1%	RESIDENTIAL
R28	NAGELO	Permanent	BOUNDARY WALL	CHAGAN LAL CHOUDHARY	MULARAM	8.6%	RESIDENTIAL
R29	NAGELO	Permanent	SEHKAR SAMITI	-		48.1%	COMMERCIAL
R30	NAGELO	Permanent	BOUNDARY WALL	-		12.8%	RESIDENTIAL
R31	NAGELO	Permanent	BOUNDARY WALL	CHAIN SINGH		3.1%	RESIDENTIAL
R32	NAGELO	Permanent	HOUSE	SHAUKEEN		68.6%	RESIDENTIAL
R33	PISANGAN	Permanent	HOUSE	HARJI RAAM		15.0%	RESIDENTIAL
R34	PISANGAN	Permanent	HOUSE	KAIRAAJ		20.3%	RESIDENTIAL
R35	GOVINDGARH	Permanent	2 SHOP	SUNIL MEHTA		71.1%	COMMERCIAL

D Number	Village Name	Tenure	Use	Name of the Owner / Occupier	Father's/Husband Name	Percentage Loss	Type of Structure
R36	GOVINDGARH	Permanent	SHOP	HASSAN		0.0%	COMMERCIAL
R37	GOVINDGARH	Permanent	HOUSE	NAURATMAL	GHISA KUMAR	80.0%	RESIDENTIAL
R38	LADPUR	Permanent	HOUSE	JANILAL		61.1%	RESIDENTIAL
R39	LADPUR	Permanent	HOUSE	MANJU		0.0%	RESIDENTIAL
R40	LADPUR	Permanent	SHOP	PUNA RAM	RAM DIN	0.0%	COMMERCIAL
R41	BASNI	Permanent	MOSQUE	-		41.5%	RELIGIOUS
R42	BASNI	Permanent	SHOP	DINESH JANGID		21.7%	COMMERCIAL
R43	BASNI	Permanent	HOUSE	LAALSYAH		11.1%	RESIDENTIAL
R44	BASNI	Permanent	HOUSE	AAYDAAN PRAJAPAT		56.0%	RESIDENTIAL
R45	BASNI	Permanent	HOUSE	NARAYAN		49.9%	RESIDENTIAL
R46	BASNI	Permanent	BOUNDARY WALL	PAPPURAM		7.5%	RESIDENTIAL
R47	BASNI	Permanent	HOUSE	NAINA RAM		0.0%	RESIDENTIAL
R48	BASNI	Permanent	SHOP	BHURARAM		7.5%	COMMERCIAL
R49	KOD	Permanent	SCHOOL	-		80.0%	SCHOOL
R50	KOD	Permanent	HOUSE	RANA JI		67.9%	RESIDENTIAL
R51	KOD	Permanent	HOUSE	AGNARAM		0.0%	RESIDENTIAL
R52	KOD	Permanent	HOUSE	SUARAM		15.7%	RESIDENTIAL
R53	KOD	Permanent	HOUSE	HEERA RAM		0.0%	RESIDENTIAL
R54	KOD	Permanent	HOUSE	HAZARI RAM		23.8%	RESIDENTIAL
R55	KOD	Permanent	HOUSE	SHIVKARAN PADIYA		17.5%	RESIDENTIAL
R56	ALIYAWAS	Permanent	BOUNDARY WALL	MAHENDRA SINGH	AMAR CHAND	5.4%	RESIDENTIAL
R57	ALIYAWAS	Permanent	BOUNDARY WALL	SHAITAN		24.1%	RESIDENTIAL
R58	ALIYAWAS	Permanent	HOUSE	AADMAN JI		8.0%	RESIDENTIAL
R59	ALIYAWAS	Permanent	HOUSE + BW	RAMKARAN		62.2%	RESIDENTIAL
R60	BEAWAR KHAS	Permanent	MAJAAR	-		26.7%	RELIGIOUS
R61	BEAWAR KHAS	Permanent	HOUSE	RAMJAN BAKSH	HUSSAIN BAKSH	37.5%	RESIDENTIAL
R62	BEAWAR KHAS	Permanent	HOUSE	HUSSAIN BAKSH	IMRAN BAKSH	0.0%	RESIDENTIAL
R63	BEAWAR KHAS	Permanent	HOUSE	HASINA	MD. RAZZAK	23.3%	RESIDENTIAL
R64	BEAWAR KHAS	Permanent	HOUSE	SAMSUDIN	NOORUDDIN	25.7%	RESIDENTIAL
R65	BEAWAR KHAS	Permanent	HOUSE	GANPAT LAL		38.5%	RESIDENTIAL
R66	BEAWAR KHAS	Permanent	HOUSE	NAINU RAM JI		8.9%	RESIDENTIAL
R67	BEAWAR KHAS	Permanent	HOUSE	PREM CHAND	SUSHILA	5.9%	RESIDENTIAL
R68	BEAWAR KHAS	Permanent	HOUSE	BABULAL		45.7%	RESIDENTIAL
R69	BEAWAR KHAS	Permanent	HOUSE	LAXMI NARAYAN	MADAN LAL	22.2%	RESIDENTIAL
R70	BEAWAR KHAS	Permanent	HOUSE	NARATMAL	DEVI BHIL	13.3%	RESIDENTIAL

D Number	Village Name	Tenure	Use	Name of the Owner / Occupier	Father's/Husband Name	Percentage Loss	Type of Structure
R71	GOLA	Permanent	WATER TANK			26.1%	COMMUNITY
R72	GOLA	Permanent	SHOP	KANIYA LAL VAISHNAV		58.9%	COMMERICAL
R73	GOLA	Permanent	SHOP			16.0%	COMMERICAL
R74	GOLA	Permanent	BOUNDRY WALL	SARWAN LAL	SUKHDEV	33.3%	RESIDENTIAL
R75	GOLA	Permanent	2 SHOP	CHOGA RAM		57.1%	COMMERCIAL
R76	ALIPURA	Permanent	HOUSE	SABIR ALI	GAFUR ALI	92.9%	RESIDENTIAL
R77	ALIPURA	Permanent	HOUSE	SHAKAT KHAN	ANU KHAN	62.5%	RESIDENTIAL
R78	NAGALEO	Permanent	HOUSE B.W	SOHNI; PREMI	NARAYAN JI	10.4%	RESIDENTIAL
R79	NAGALEO	Permanent	HOUSE + SHOP	SOHNI; PREMI	NARAYAN JI	18.8%	RESI-COMMERCIAL
R80	NAGALEO	Permanent	HOUSE B.W	PRAHLAD	BHAARU	19.0%	RESIDENTIAL
R81	NARSING BASMI	Permanent	HOUSE	BHAHADUR JI		25.0%	RESIDENTIAL
R82	NARSING BASMI	Permanent	HOUSE	MOTILAL		21.1%	RESIDENTIAL
R83	PISANGAN	Permanent	HOUSE	-		57.8%	RESIDENTIAL
R84	PISANGAN	Permanent	SCHOOL	-		10.0%	SCHOOL
R85	PISANGAN	Permanent	BOUNDRY WALL	-		87.7%	-
R86	PISANGAN	Permanent	HOUSE	-		79.0%	RESIDENTIAL
R87	PISANGAN	Permanent	HOUSE B.W	DHANJI		10.0%	RESIDENTIAL
R88	PISANGAN	Permanent	HOUSE B.W	KANHA RAM		6.0%	RESIDENTIAL
R89	PISANGAN	Permanent	HOUSE + SHOP	DHHANARAM & MANGLARAM	RAMA KUMAWAT	14.2%	RESI-COMMERCIAL
R90	GOVINDGARH	Permanent	SHOP	SATYANARAYAN VYAS	BANKAT LAL	40.3%	COMMERCIAL
R91	LADPURA	Permanent	BOUNDRY WALL	SATYANARAYAN	BANKAT LAL	6.3%	RESIDENTIAL
R92	LADPURA	Permanent	SHOP	MAULA RAM		23.8%	COMMERCIAL
R93	LADPURA	Permanent	SHOP	PELA SINGH		33.3%	COMMERCIAL
R94	LADPURA	Permanent	HOUSE	CHOTU SINGH	KAJA	13.9%	RESIDENTIAL
R95	LADPURA	Permanent	SHOP	UDHARAM JI		27.8%	COMMERCIAL
R96	LADPURA	Permanent	HOUSE + SHOP	PANCHARAM		10.4%	RESI-COMMERCIAL
R97	LADPURA	Permanent		MANOHAR SINGH		61.9%	RESIDENTIAL
R98	LADPURA	Permanent	HOUSE	RAJU	SUKHARAM	66.7%	RESIDENTIAL
R99	LADPURA	Permanent	HOUSE	HARJ BALOTIYA		27.8%	RESIDENTIAL
R100	LADPURA	Permanent	HOUSE	DHHANARAM		20.0%	RESIDENTIAL
R101	LADPURA	Permanent	HOUSE	CHOTU LAL		18.5%	RESIDENTIAL
R102	LADPURA	Permanent	HOUSE + SHOP	GHANSYAM		3.5%	RESI-

D Number	Village Name	Tenure	Use	Name of the Owner / Occupier	Father's/Husband Name	Percentage Loss	Type of Structure
							COMMERCIAL
R103	NARSING BASMI	Permanent	HOUSE + SHOP	CHETRA JI		12.5%	RESI-COMMERCIAL
R104	NARSING BASMI	Permanent	BOUNDRY WALL	HANUMAN SINGH		19.1%	RESIDENTIAL
R105	NARSING BASMI	Permanent	HOUSE + SHOP	PURAN SINGH		18.8%	RESI-COMMERCIAL
R106	NARSING BASMI	Permanent	HOUSE	DINARAM		8.0%	RESIDENTIAL
R107	NARSING BASMI	Permanent	HOUSE	BHAWRU RAM	RAM KUMHAR	77.8%	RESIDENTIAL
R108	NARSING BASMI	Permanent	SHOP	DEV KARAN	KALYAN MAL	33.3%	COMMERCIAL
R109	NARSING BASMI	Permanent	SHOP	DINESH JANGID		16.9%	COMMERCIAL
R110	NARSING BASMI	Permanent	HOUSE	MUNNA RAM		45.8%	RESIDENTIAL
R111	ALIYAWAS	Permanent	HOUSE	ROOP SINGH		31.1%	RESIDENTIAL
R112	ALIYAWAS	Permanent	HOUSE	RADHE SHYAM		11.3%	RESIDENTIAL
R113	ALIYAWAS	Permanent	HOUSE	RADHE SHYAM		16.8%	RESIDENTIAL
R114	ALIYAWAS	Permanent	HOUSE	JAGDISH PRASAD		43.3%	RESIDENTIAL
R115	ALIYAWAS	Permanent	BOUNDRY WALL	UDHRAM JI		8.3%	RESIDENTIAL
R116	ALIYAWAS	Permanent	HOUSE	PRAKASH PANWAR		92.3%	RESIDENTIAL
R117	ALIYAWAS	Permanent	BOUNDRY WALL	SHIVJI		35.7%	RESIDENTIAL
R118	ALIYAWAS	Permanent	HOUSE	PARMA JI		45.8%	RESIDENTIAL
R119	ALNIYAWAS	Permanent	HOUSE	HARI RAM		88.9%	RESIDENTIAL
R120	ALNIYAWAS	Permanent	HOUSE CORNER	UMED	MUKUN SINGH	16.5%	RESIDENTIAL
R1	BEAWAR KHAS	Permanent	TEMPLE	RAJESH GIRI	MAAN SINGH	46.7%	RELIGIOUS
R11	BEAWAR KHAS	Permanent	TEMPLE	-		37.2%	RELIGIOUS
R22	GOLA	Permanent	MAJAAR	-		11.7%	RELIGIOUS
R41	BASNI	Permanent	MOSQUE	-		41.5%	RELIGIOUS
R49	KOD	Permanent	COMMUNITY	-		80.0%	COMMUNITY
R60	BEAWAR KHAS	Permanent	MAJAAR	-		26.7%	RELIGIOUS
R71	GOLA	Permanent	WATER TANK			26.1%	COMMUNITY
R84	PISANGAN	Permanent	SCHOOL	-		10.0%	SCHOOL
R71	BEAWAR KHAS	Permanent	TEMPLE	RAJESH GIRI	MAAN SINGH	46.7%	RELIGIOUS
R84	PISANGAN	Permanent	SCHOOL	-		10.0%	SCHOOL

Appendix 3: Participants in Consultation

SNo	Place	Date	Participants	Photo
Beawar -Pisangan Road (SH59)				
1	Mediya	11.06.2018	24 (including 6 women)	
2	BeawarKhas	11.06.2018	54	
3	RehmanKhera	12.06.2018	12	
4	Gigalpura	13.06.2018	22	

SNo	Place	Date	Number of participants	Photo
5	Gola and Alipura	14.06.2018	22	
6	Nagelao	15.06.2018	6	
7	Naad; Kalesara; Bhatsoori	15.06.2018	42	

SNo	Place	Date	Number of participants	Photo
8	Pisangan	23.06.2018	9	
Govindgarh-Tehla				
11	Govindgarh	19.06.2018	62	
12	Laadpura	20.06.2018	24	

SNo	Place	Date	Number of participants	Photo
13	NarsinghBasni	21.06.2018	23	
Tehla-Alniyawas				
14	Tehla	21.06.2018	32	
15	Kod-Kodiya-Alniyawas	22.06.2018	36	

**Appendix 4: Comparison between ADBIR 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	

SNo	Asian Development Bank's Involuntary Resettlement Policy Requirement	RFCTLARR Act 2013	Remarks and provisions in RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap
			produce, hunters, fisher folk and 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		Whenever a SIA is required, the appropriate Government shall ensure	The RF provides for a District level GRC to resolve grievances

SNo	Asian Development Bank's Involuntary Resettlement Policy Requirement	RFCTLARR Act 2013	Remarks and provisions in RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap
	communities and concerned non-government originations	✓	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 Report. [Ref: Section 5]	in the First Level and the appellate authority at the Second Level of grievance resolution 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,	✓	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)]	

SNo	Asian Development Bank's Involuntary Resettlement Policy Requirement	RFCTLARR Act 2013	Remarks and provisions in RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap
	such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.			
14	Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards	✓ (partly)	The act provides for special provisions and assistance for scheduled caste and 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	Special provision for vulnerable have 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.	✓	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	

SNo	Asian Development Bank's Involuntary Resettlement Policy Requirement	RFCTLARR Act 2013	Remarks and provisions in RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap
	Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders		<p>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]</p> <p>Further the commissioner shall cause the approved Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme to be 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 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]</p>	
18	Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitle before physical or economic displacement. Implant the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation	✓	<p>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-</p>	The RF stipulated that all compensation and assistance will be paid to DPs at least 1 month prior to displacement or dispossession of assets

SNo	Asian Development Bank's Involuntary Resettlement Policy Requirement	RFCTLARR Act 2013	Remarks and provisions in RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap
			section 1]	
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-Pisangan-Govindgarh-Tahla-Kot-Alniyawas section of SH-59 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-Pisangan-Govindgarh-Tahla-Kot-Alniyawas section of SH-59, 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:

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

- (vi) 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.
- (vii) To conduct awareness program on HIV/AIDs, Health and Hygiene, and Human Trafficking in affected villages.
- (viii) 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
 - (i) Working in co-ordination with the PD, PIU; and assist the PD in carrying out the implementation of the RP;
 - (ii) To assist the DPs in redressing their grievances through the GRCs;
 - (iii) Assist the PIU in disclosure, conducting public meetings, information campaigns during the RP implementation and give full information to the affected community;
 - (iv) Translate the summary of RP in local language for disclosure and disseminate to DPs;
 - (v) 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;
 - (vi) To assist the PIU in ensuring compliance with safety, health and hygiene norms, and the conduct HIV/AIDS and Human Trafficking awareness/prevention campaigns;
 - (vii) 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.
 - (viii) Provide data and information that PIU will require in the management of the data base of the DPs.
 - (ix) Assist PIU in providing training to DPs, wherever required in the implementation of RP.
- b) Responsibilities for Implementation of the RP
 - (i) 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.
 - (ii) 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.
 - (iii) 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.
 - (iv) 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.

- (v) Prepare monthly action plans with targets in consultation with the PIU.
- (vi) 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.
- (vii) 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.
- (viii) 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.
- (ix) 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.
- (x) 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.
- (xi) Agency/NGO will monitor the civil construction work in each package to ensure there is no bonded/child labour.
- (xii) In all of these, the Agency/NGO shall consider women as a special focus group, and deal with them with care and sympathy.
- (xiii) 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.
- (xiv) 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

- (i) The Agency/NGO shall nominate a suitable person (from the staff of the NGO) to assist the DPs in the GRC.
- (ii) The Agency/NGO shall make the DPs aware of the existence of grievance redressal committees (GRCs)
- (iii) 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.
- (iv) 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.
- (v) 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
 - (i) In addition to counseling and providing information to DPs, the Agency/NGO will carry out periodic consultation with DPs and other stakeholders
 - (ii) Should organise meetings and appraise the communities about the schedule / progress of civil works
 - (iii) 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
 - (i) 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.
 - (ii) The Agency/NGO shall assist the PIU to implement HIV/AIDS awareness measures, including collaboration with the line agencies.
 - (iii) The Agency/NGO will assist the PIU in conducting the R&R award enquiry
 - (iv) 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
 - (i) 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:
 - (i) 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.
 - (ii) Prepare monthly progress reports to be submitted to the PIU, with weekly progress and work charts as against the scheduled timeframe of RP implementation.
 - (iii) Prepare and submit quarterly reports on a regular basis, to be submitted to the PIU.
 - (iv) 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.
 - (v) All other reports/documentation as described in these terms of reference.
 - (vi) Record minutes of all meetings.
 - (vii) 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 3rd 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 2nd 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 3rd 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 5th month after commencement of services
5	Disbursement of the entitlements for the remaining DPs in the 1 st milestone	At the end of the 6th month after commencement of services
7	a. Disbursement of the entitlements for remaining DPs in the 2 nd milestone	At the end of the 15th 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-Pisangan-Govindgarh-Tahla-Kot-Alniyawas section of SH-59, 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-Pisangan-Govindgarh-Tahla-Kot-Alniyawas section of SH-59, *section* 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/NGO's 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:
- (i) To review and verify the progress in resettlement implementation as outlined in the RP;
 - (ii) To monitor the effectiveness and efficiency of PIU, and NGO in RP implementation;
 - (iii) To assess whether resettlement objectives, particularly livelihoods and living standards of the Displaced Persons (DPs) have been restored or enhanced;
 - (iv) To assess resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability, drawing both on policies and practices and to suggest any corrective measures, if necessary; and
 - (v) To review the project impacts on vulnerable groups, indigenous people and

groups and assess the effectiveness of the mitigating actions taken.

C. Scope of work- Specific

6. The major tasks expected from the external monitor are:
 - (i) To develop specific monitoring indicators for undertaking monitoring for RP implementation;
 - (ii) 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;
 - (iii) Involve the affected people and community groups in assessing the impact of land acquisition for monitoring and evaluation purposes;
 - (iv) 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
 - (v) 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.