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1.0

Executive Summary

1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Introduction

The objectives of globalisation of economy and increased efficiency and safety in trade and business have made a serious impact on the road transportation in the country. The country has undertaken a 10-year highway transportation improvement program, as a part of its approach to attain its objectives. The constitution of National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) by the parliament via National Highway Authority of India Act, 1988 was an important step in this direction.

The national highways carry about 40% of our total traffic, though they constitute only about 2% of the total network, this itself highlights its importance. To cope up with this challenge the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, Government of India through National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) has taken up the development of various National Highways Corridors for augmenting their capacity adequately for safe and efficient movement of traffic.

One such project is titled 'Consultancy services for Feasibility Study and Detailed Project Report for Phase – II programme of North-South and East-West Corridors Project, Mansar – Nagpur section of NH-7 including the Kamptee – Kanhan Bypass (Contract Package No. C-II/C/4) under Phase II Programme of North-South and East-West Corridor Project was awarded by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) to CRAPHTS Consultants (I) Pvt. Ltd.

1.2 Project Description

The project is a part of the NHDP and thus, is a significant component of the overall highway development programme of the country. The project can broadly be divided into two segments i.e. road widening between Km 689.00 – Km 704.227 (length – 15.227 kms) of NH –7 and a Bypass (fresh alignment) for Kamptee and Kanhan, with take off point at km 704.227 of NH-7 and end point at km 542.80 of NH-6 (length 21.236 km) through agricultural/ open fields.

The project road between Km 689.00 – 704.227 of NH – 7 is a two lane undivided carriageway in flexible pavement.

1.3 Minimizing Negative Social Impacts

In all about seven alternatives were considered for the alignment of the said project. The alternatives were examined in terms of their relative merits and demerits and the most

acceptable option (option IV), which is also the least cost, and time intensive scheme was selected for the said project.

1.4 Land Estimates and Common Properties

1.4.1 Land Acquisition

Some of the important factors that were kept in mind while designing the alignment of the project road included minimizing the negative social impact and minimising the cost of the project. The final alignment that emerged after considering the due objectives needs only 164 hectares of land acquisition.

1.4.2 Common Properties

There are number of common properties that are likely to be affected due to the project road, these include police station, temples / mosques etc. Table 1.1 shows the details of such properties.

Table 1.1 Common Properties Affected due to Project Road

Sl. No.	Name of the Properties	Number
1	Temple/Mosque	12
2	Community Structure	6
3	Government Structure	9
4	Wells	2
5	Tube wells	45
6	Total	198

Source: Primary Survey, 2004

1.5 Details of the Affected Households / Families

'Household' has been considered as the basic unit of socio-economic data in the survey conducted by the consultants, but as the entitlement matrix under the R&R framework of NHAI considers 'Family' as the basic, therefore information pertaining to family has been analysed from the census / socio economic survey.

1.5.1 Titleholders

The project road affects 311 title holders.

1.5.2 Non-Titleholders

Non titleholders present in the project road are basically in the form of squatters and encroachers in addition to kiosks and / ambulatory vendors. These have been classified as affected persons and the details of which are given in the table below:

Table 1.2 Project Affected Non - Titleholders

Location	Squatters	Encroachers	Total
Nagpur	20	39	59

Source: Primary Survey, 2004

1.5.3 Vulnerable Section

Vulnerable section of the society is that strata of the society, which is the most, oppressed class. Careful planning calls for integrating their views and perception into the planning process. The distribution of Vulnerable Households (VHs) is presented in table 1.3.

Table 1.3: Details of Vulnerable Households (VHs)

Districts	Vulnerability Components				
	BPL	SC	ST	WHH	Total
Nagpur	75	16	3	2	96

Source: Census Survey, 2004

BPL: Below poverty line; SC: Scheduled caste; ST: Scheduled Tribe; WHH: Woman Headed Household

1.5.4 Displaced Households (DHs)

The two type of project affected persons, as described above, are the ones who have their structures lying inside the ROW and the others are the ones whose structures also come under the widening area. For assessing the PDHs, all the structures that come under the widening area have been taken into account. It can be seen from the table 1.4 that a total of 710 number households have a potential to be displaced by the project road. The details of which are shown below: -

Table 1.4 Details of the DHs

Social Impact	Titleholders	Squatters & encroachers	Ambulatory / Kiosks	Total
Numbers	311	59	16	710

Source: Primary Survey, 2004

1.5.5 Loss of Livelihood

Loss of livelihood is termed as loss of source / means of income, directly or indirectly, due to acquisition or removal of commercial, residential or agricultural property. As the alignment passes through a number of villages which are dependent on the highway for their livelihood therefore a number of commercial and residential properties will be affected by the proposed road, the details of such properties are listed in the **Table 1.5**.

Table1.5 Details of loss of livelihood

Location	A	B	C	Total
Numbers	44	286	54	386

Source: Census Survey, 2003

A: Loosing residential structure; B: Agricultural Land C: Loosing commercial establishment and source of income

1.5.6 R&R Entitlement Framework

The loss of whole or part of the structures be it residential, commercial or mixed use, cause not only loss of assets but also the income through business etc. This would upset the whole economic fabric of the area and the standard of living of the families. Therefore, after understanding the project ground conditions and the needs, an entitlement framework for the project-affected families has been developed. The entitlement of the AFs is based on the entitlement framework of the R&R Policy. The entitlement framework and the R&R Policy framework for Project Road is provided in the Chapter 5 of the R&R report.

1.5.7 Income restoration

The basic objective behind the income restoration activities and schemes is to restore the economic status of the affected persons enjoyed prior to the project commencement. The families entitled for training for income restoration as per the entitlement framework are vulnerable displaced titleholders and persons losing commercial structure/assets.

1.5.8 Participation of Stakeholders

The RP implementation action plan has been prepared through participatory process - specially focusing on the vulnerable groups. The consultations organized at villages and at the district provided key inputs to finalize the design and measure to develop the mitigation plans.

1.5.9 Institutional Arrangement

The Environmental and the Social Development Unit (ESDU) located at the NHAI headquarters will be responsible for overall monitoring and implementation of the RP.

The unit is presently headed by a GM and has one Deputy General Manager looking after Environment component besides implementation of RP. It is now proposed to have one additional manager, independently looking after R&R work, within ESDU.

The NHAI's existing capacity includes a Project Implementation Unit (PIU) at Nagpur headed by a Project Director and two managers (technical and environment). It is proposed to have an additional RO's looking after R&R works.

1.5.10 Implementation Arrangement and Schedule

The detail implementation schedule has been prepared listing the chronological steps to have smooth implementation of resettlement & rehabilitation plan. The exercise of verification of PAPs and PDPs would be done by NGO on the site during implementation of RP. The actual affected PAPs & PDPs will be issued necessary identity cards.

RP further describes the linkages between resettlement implementation and set of institutions for civil work for each component of the project. To facilitate the implementation, NGOs would be contracted and trained. The implementation of the project is likely to be completed in three years. To evaluate the impacts of the project activities on the socio-economic condition of the PAPs an independent Evaluation Consultants would be hired by NHAI.

1.5.11 Budget

The budgetary provision for the project road is summarized in various sub heads in the table 1.6, mentioned below, for the project road section of Mansar – Nagpur (NH-7).

Table 1.6: Summary Budget for Resettlement and Rehabilitation Activities

Sl.No.	Item	Amount in Rs. (million.)
1	Land Acquisition	174.50
2	R&R cost	5.21
3	Assistance	1.44
4	Community infrastructure	2.12
5	Site development	2.94
6	RP implementation cost	9.86
7	Contingency & miscellaneous expenses	1.636
	Total	197.9

2.0

Approach and Methodology

2.0 APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Background

This section discusses about the approach and the methodology adopted for the data collection and analyses for the social impact assessment of the project road. The section also discusses about the screening and identification of areas of concern and methodology for preparation of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). There have been intensive consultations with various stakeholders along with other government and non-government officers for getting the necessary inputs into the project.

The aim of the consultants was to see that the social impact assessment was done in close coordination with the environmental assessment and detailed engineering design. The consultants have laid stress to the fact that the reports should comply with the appropriate national laws, local laws / guidelines and ADB & NHAI policies.

2.2 Approach & Methodology

The project tasks incorporated integration of engineering, environment and social components within the planning exercise. The various processes involved in carrying out the social assessment included the following:

2.2.1 Analysis of Alternatives

The Detailed Project Report (DPR) Consultant team comprising experts from social, environment and engineering areas carried out a study to identify the most suitable alignment option for the project road. In all, five alternative routes were initially considered for the project road. All the options were analyzed for their relative merits and demerits and finally the most suitable alternative was selected.

The decision on the most suitable route for the bypass was undertaken by assigning different weights to factors like capital cost, scope of future widening, land acquisition, displacement requirements, user cost, environment impacts and technical suitability of the alignment (refer **figure 2.1**). Based on this, alternative route AN - V, was selected for the detailed project report (DPR).

The comparative analysis of merits and demerits of the seven alternatives for the project road have been summarised in the table 2.1.

Figure 2.1: Layout of Alternative Alignments of the Project Road.

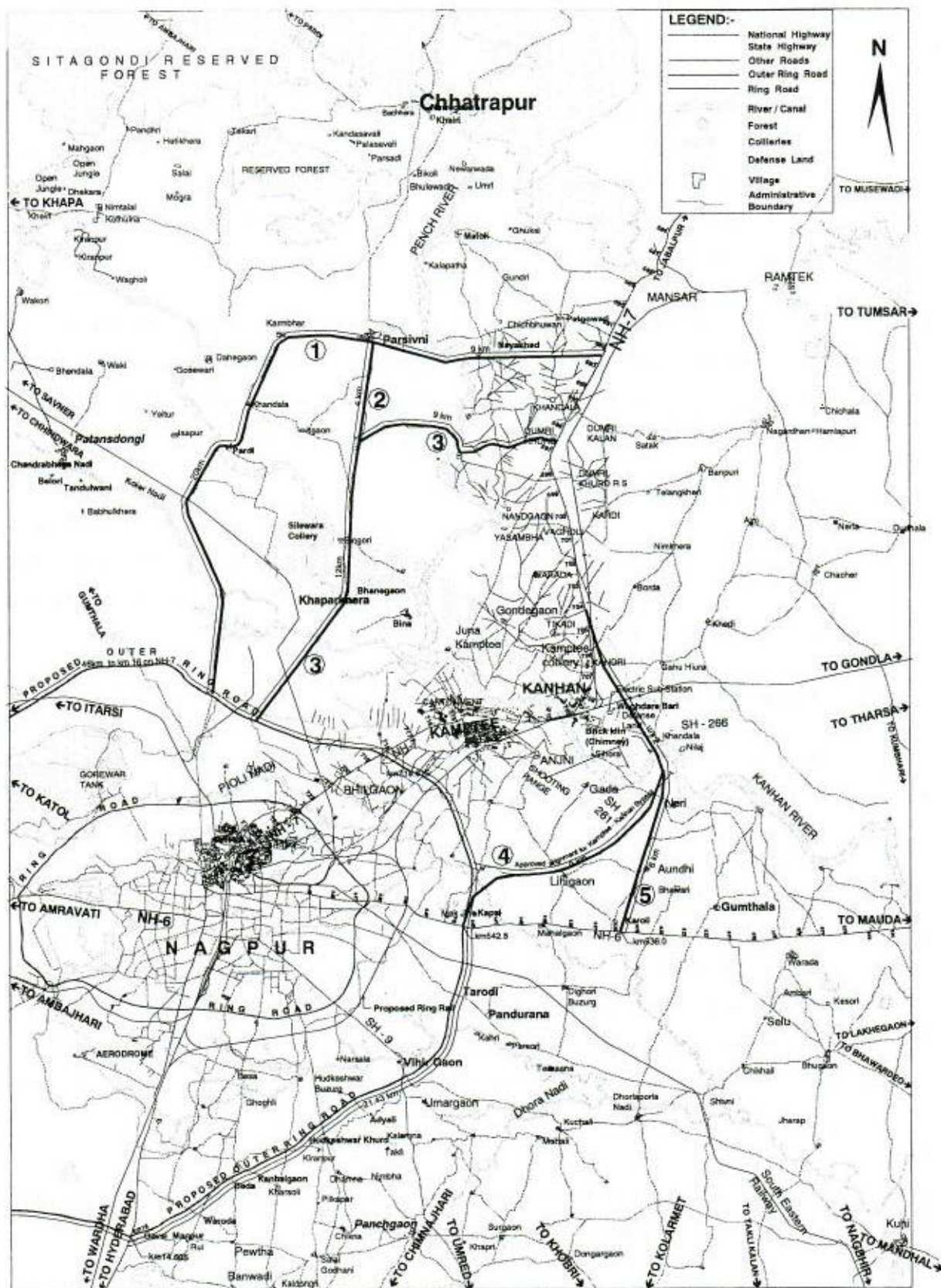


Table 2.1: Comparative Analysis of Alternative Alignments of the Project Road.

Sl.No.	Criteria	Alternative 1 Km 692.60 on NH 7	Alternative 2 Km 692.60 on NH 7	Alternative 3 Km 696.50 on NH 7	Alternative 4 Km 704.227 on NH 7	Alternative 5 Km 705.60 on NH 7
1	Start Chainage	Ends on proposed Outer Ring Road on the western side of NH 7	Ends on proposed Outer Ring Road on the western side of NH 7	Ends on proposed Outer Ring Road on the western side of NH 7	Ends on proposed Outer Ring Road (up to NH 9)	Ends at Km 536 on NH 6
2	End Chainage	29 kms	29Kms	21 kms	21, 236 kms	13 kms
3	Length of bypass for new construction	3.60 kms	3.60 kms	7.50 kms	15,227 Km	15,227 Kms of NH - 7 & 7 Kms of NH - 6
4	Length of existing road for widening/strengthening (utilization of existing road)	New 4 lane bridge	New 4 lane bridge	New 4 lane bridge	New 4 lane bridge	New 4 lane bridge
5	Crossing facility across River Kanhan	4 Nos.	3 Nos.	3 Nos.	1 No.	1 No.
6	Total number of overhead crossings to be constructed (major)	1 No.	1 No.	1No.	2 Nos.	2 Nos.
7	Total number of ROBRUB to be constructed across railway tracks	Along existing road - 5.40 h.a. Along new construction - 174.00 h.a. Total -179.40 h.a.	Along existing road -5.40 h.a. Along new construction- 150.00 h.a. Total- 155.40 h.a.	Along existing road -11.25 h.a. Along new construction - 120.00 h.a. Total - 137.25 h.a.	Along existing road -24.90 h.a. Along new construction - 96.00 h.a. Total - 120.90 h.a.	Along existing road 24.90 h.a. Along new construction road 76.00 h.a. Total - 102.90 h.a.
8	Extent of land acquisition required with 60m ROW for widening of existing road and construction of new road	Would pass through areas under development	Would pass through areas under development and through colonies	Same as in Alt. 2	No significant impact	No significant impact
9	Landuse constraints along bypass alignment	Significant through developable areas	Significant through developable areas and colonies	Same as in Alt. 2	Not significant	Not significant
10	Sovereignty effect (subjective)	Utilises only 3.60 kms of existing stretch of NH-7 connect to proposed outer ring road. The project becomes dependent on local bodies. Integration with Nagpur bypass becomes uncertain.	Same as in Alternative 1 with the added constraint of interference with colonies	Utilizes 7.50 kms of existing stretch of NH-7. Constraints are same as in Alt. 2	Utilizes 16.60 kms of existing stretch of NH-7 connect to proposed outer ring road thereby, becomes dependent on local bodies. Integration with Nagpur bypass uncertain	Utilizes 16.60 kms of existing road connect NH 6 offering an effective corridor point for integration with Nagpur bypass
11	Relevance to on-going projects of the NSAI	Significant (Colliery, Orchard)	Significant (Colliery, Orchard)	Significant (Colliery, Orchard)	insignificant	insignificant
12	Land acquisition cost considering 60 m ROW along existing road (approx.)	Rs. 27.00 lakhs	Rs. 27.00 lakhs	Rs. 56.25 lakhs	Rs. 124.60 lakhs	Rs. 124.60 lakhs
13	Land acquisition cost considering 60 m ROW along new alignment of bypass (approx.)	Rs. 522.00 lakhs	Rs. 450.00 lakhs	Rs. 378.00 lakhs	Rs. 378.00 lakhs	Rs. 294.00 lakhs
14	Cost of ROBRUB, river bridges and canal crossing (approx.)	Rs. 6300 lakhs	Rs. 6000 lakhs	Rs. 6000 lakhs	Rs. 7500 lakhs	Rs. 7500 lakhs
15	Approximate number of Aarected Structures	168	162	196	101	105
16	Approximate number of Aarected Persons	1060	1130	1210	730	665
17	Approx. R&R Cost	320 lakhs	340 lakhs	365 lakhs	219 lakhs	197 lakhs
18	Environmental Impact	Significant (Colliery, Orchard)	Significant (Colliery, Orchard)	Significant (Colliery, Orchard)	insignificant	insignificant
19	Total cost of project* (excluding R & R costs)	Rs. 2160 millions	Rs. 1931 millions	Rs. 1956 millions	Rs. 2255 millions	Rs. 2155 millions

* Total cost does not include environmental mitigation cost, escalation & contingency etc.

2.2.2 Preliminary Social Screening Survey

The basic objective of the preliminary social screening survey was to assess the possible impact of the project on people as a result of road widening and construction of the Kamptee – Kanhan Bypass. The survey also aimed at capturing people's perceptions and their initial reactions to the resettlement and rehabilitation policy of the NHAI.

2.2.3 Physical survey vis-a-vis design modifications and finalization of alignment

The social and environmental team jointly carried out a detailed physical survey of the selected route to provide inputs to minimize displacement and reduce negative social and environmental impacts resulting in minor design modifications and finalization of the project alignment.

2.2.4 Data Collection

To prepare the RAP, social impact assessment has been carried out on the basis of the following points: -

- Primary data, collected through census survey and socio-economic survey (100%)
- Secondary data
- Consultations with various stakeholders, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)

2.2.5 Census Survey

The census survey was carried out in order to meet the following objectives: -

- To collect information on likely project impacts
- To disaggregate affected properties by type & to decide upon the entitlements
- To decimate the project information

To carry out the census survey, an exhaustive interview schedule was prepared and pre - tested for its smooth administration (Annexure 1).

The door-to-door interview method was used for census survey, wherein all the families / people to be directly affected (within the 60m ROW) by the construction of the project road were interviewed. All structures and plots of land getting affected were measured. Their location, size, geometry, type of construction of the structures, name(s) of the owner(s), address (es), legal/entitlement documents (if any, towards claim of the property), tenure status, possible project induced losses etc. were also recorded.

Information about family details, occupation (agriculture, share cropper, business, service), occupational skills and literacy level of male and female members; economic

status, income and other social information of the family to determine their vulnerability (for special considerations under the entitlement framework of the project) was collected.

Information on project affected common/community property like religious structures, public property (offices, post office, police station etc.), and institutions including details of boundary walls were also recorded.

2.2.6 Socio-Economic Baseline Survey

Socio-economic survey of PAPs was conducted to provide a database and to assist in development of indicators for monitoring and evaluation of RAP. The aim of the baseline socio-economic survey was to determine distribution of socio- economic groups on the map, analysis of social structure and income resources of the PAPs, inventories of the resources, which the PAP use as well as the data on the system of economic production. The data collected through the survey included the following points: -

- Demographic profile of the PAFs
- Social characteristics (type of family, head of family, religion/caste, vulnerability etc.)
- Economic conditions (occupation, income, assets, resources use pattern etc.)
- Educational and Cultural aspects

Despite prior information to the affected people, there were cases of absentees of PAPs in the field, efforts were made to survey such sites again, so that the objective of interviewing all the 100% of the affected population is met. The socio-economic survey schedule is attached as **Annexure 2**.

2.2.7 Data Collection from Secondary Sources

The secondary data/information was collected from various agencies; so as to ascertain/verify the ground realities and comprehend the socio-economic characteristics, physical features and cultural set-up of the project area before undertaking detailed field investigations. Relevant documents were collected from Tehsil Offices, Development Authorities and others agencies, besides collecting various published/unpublished reports on the issues, which have also been used in the preparation of the RP.

2.2.8 Consultations

The Consultations were undertaken with various stakeholders at different levels i.e. district, block / village for information dissemination of the project and also to obtain their ascertain the peoples views about the project. The other objective of the consultation was to incorporate the perceptions of the stakeholders in the planning and

implementation of the PRP. A total of 6 places (important settlement) were chosen for public consultations at the village level/ Block level. Views of important government and non-government officials were recorded in the case of district level consultation.

Public consultations assisted in finalizing various issues related to the location of proposed underpasses/overpasses, car/bus shelters, truck lay-byes, possible realignments, etc. Discussions were also held with women, SC, ST and other vulnerable and non-vulnerable groups. This assisted in formulating a RP, which is more responsive to the needs of the community and the affected groups. Besides this, Raid assessment technique was used to assess STD/HIV (highway related diseases) vulnerability of different population groups at specific locations of the project corridor so as to suggest mitigation measures, action plan for addressing the target groups and roles and responsibilities of the stakeholding agencies in implementation of the action plan.

3.0

Minimising Negative Social Impact

3.0 MINIMISING NEGATIVE SOCIAL IMPACT

3.1 Background

Social Impact assessment is an important component of project preparation during design stage so as to minimize, reduce and mitigate negative social impacts of the project. The project road traverses through 9 main villages causing loss of commercial/non-commercial structures and agricultural land. These would entail loss of settlements/livelihood of a substantial number of families.

Although many benefits are expected from the project, the social assessment has identified potential adverse impacts on the people losing their assets and livelihood. Therefore, every effort has been made to reduce potential negative impacts both in terms of environmental and social aspects. Wherever feasible from technical and economic perspectives, the designs have been modified to minimize negative social and environmental impacts.

3.2 Measures to minimize negative social impacts

As the highway passes through areas of ribbon development, therefore, the RAP for the project would need to address the issues related to titleholders and non-titleholders losing their livelihood and assets. The aim of integration of social components in the design phase is to minimize the hardships of the affected people. The RP also aims to help the APs to either better or at least maintain their livelihood.

Based on consultation with various stakeholders and project social assessment report, the Project engineering team developed guidelines to minimize negative social and environmental impacts/displacement, reduce disruption of livelihoods, protection of environmentally sensitive features etc. **Table 3.1** provides the measures that have been adopted for offsetting the impacts.

Table 3.1 Measures to Minimize Negative Social Impacts

Criteria	Design Approach
Minimization of Tree Loss	Eccentric Widening
Displacement of Important Religious Structures	Realignment
Displacement of Commercial / Residential Properties	Realignment

3.3 Summary of measures taken and their impacts in minimizing negative social impacts in the project area

To minimize negative social impacts, the alignment has been fixed in such a way that there is least impact on the settlements. Efforts have also been made to avoid conflict

with the sensitive structures, like mosque, temples, schools and places of cultural importance. To achieve this, the alignment has been shifted at various locations to save residential area of villages, structures, temples, graveyards, mosques, orchards, community structures, ponds etc.

3.4 Minimizing Hardships by providing Accessibility

The project design has considered the provisions of overpasses, ROBs, etc strategic locations, with particular attention to rural areas so that farming families have an easy and safe accessibility to their fields. Also, the design has the provisions for bus and truck stops, which will reduce roadside congestion and reduce the likelihood of accidents.

Service roads, at strategic location on both sides of the project road would segregate local traffic and would link them to the nearest underpass/overpass for better accessibility to local markets. The service roads together with underpass and overpass will help to remove the disturbances/severance caused by the vehicular traffic movement on the existing local networks due to the construction of the bypass. The basis for providing the service roads/underpass/overpass and selection of the locations of those has been to see that mobility of local people at large is not jeopardized with the construction of the project road.

Further, during the RAP implementation, the NGOs TOR also includes conducting safety awareness and traffic education campaign keeping in mind the road safety issues. The selected NGO will work towards educating the road users in areas of traffic management and making them acquainted with features such as signs, markings, cross walk, intersection layout, and control etc, the details of which have been provided in NGO's TOR in Annexure 3. The necessary budgetary allocation made for the same has been mentioned in the chapter 9 of this report.

Adequate provisions have been made for provision of culverts in the project area for ensuring safe movement and accessibility of the local people to / through the project road with minimum hardship.

4.0

Socio-Economic Profile of the Project Area

4.0 SOCIO ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE PROJECT AREA

4.1 Background

The socio-economic profile of the project area provides a comprehension of the spatio-temporal trends of the demographic features, socio-cultural characteristics, politico-administrative divisions and economic way of life of the project-affected persons. In order to determine the project impacts on the project affected households, this section analyses and presents a comparative picture of the field level data with that of secondary information related to the project vis-a-vis the ground truths.

4.2 Regional Setting of the Project Area

The modern city of Nagpur was created in 1702 AD by the Gond King of Deogad, "Bakht Buland Shah" in the year 1702 by bringing together 12 wadis called Rajapur-Barsa. Nagpur is the second capital of Maharashtra and is uniquely situated in the geographical centre of India. It enjoys excellent connectivity to rest of the country through three National Highways as well as by rail and air connections to major cities of the country.

Rich in agriculture and horticulture produce, Nagpur is famous for it's oranges and is also known as 'Orange City'. Huge coal and mineral deposits exist in this region along with some of the best infrastructure in the form of educational institutions, health facilities and a five star Industrial area at Butibori, the largest in Asia. The second greenest city in India has a plethora of tourists spots for the wildlife enthusiastic like the Dr Salim Ali National Bird Sanctuary at Nawegaon, Tiger Parks at Pench and Tadoba and picturesque treks to the Satpuda mountains.

The district of Nagpur is one of the most important / largest districts of Maharashtra and is located at 21° 9' North latitude and 76° 6' East longitudes. The district has a population of 40.5 lacs that is spread over an area of 9,802 sq.km and having head quarter located in the Nagpur city. Number of intercity roads, National and State Highways pass through the city. The two national highways intersecting the city are NH – 7 (between Varanasi and Kanya kumari) and NH – 6 (between Kolkata and Dhule). These two important highways intersect each other in the Nagpur city. There are also a number of state highways that pass through the project district.

4.3 Socio-Economic Profile of the Project District

For effective planning and implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation activities in the project area, it is imperative to analyse and understand the socio-economic profile of

the area and livelihood pattern of the project affected families. Hence in present context, the socio-economic analysis of the project area helped in preparing a comprehensive Resettlement Action Plan for the proposed project road.

4.3.1 Demographic Profile

The total population of the state as per the 2001 census is 96,752,247. The growth of population in the 1991-2001 decade has gone down to 22.57 percent, from a figure of 25.73 percent in the previous decade. The district has a population of 4,051,444 as per the 2001 census. The district constitutes about 4.19% of the total state population, as per the 2001 census (provisional). **Table 4.1** shows the population details of the state and the district.

Table 4.1 : Population Details of Maharashtra and Nagpur District (2001)

SI No.	State / District	Population (millions)
1	Maharashtra	96.75
2	Nagpur	4.05

Source: Census of India, 2001

Table 4.2 Details of Urban and Rural Population of Nagpur District

SI No.	District	Population
1	Total population	4,051,444
2	Rural population	1,444,082 (35.64%)
3	Urban population	2,607,362 (64.36%)

Source: Census of India, 2001

As evident from **Table 4.2**, the Nagpur district has a high quantum of urban population, with the amount of rural population being only 35.64% of the total population.

4.3.2 Population Density

As per the 2001 (provisional) census the district has a comparatively high population density (Table 4.3) of 413 persons per sq. km. compared to 314 persons per sq. km. in the state.

Table 4.3 : Population Density of Maharashtra and Nagpur District

SI No.	State / District	Population Density (persons per Sq. Km.)
1	Maharashtra	314
2	Nagpur	413

Source: Census of India, 2001

4.3.3 Social Profile

Social issues are important aspects in determining the fabric of the project area, one of the key components of this fabric is literacy rate which is described in table 4.4. It can be seen from the table that the literacy rate of the district of Nagpur is higher than the state average.

The district of Nagpur is predominantly a urban area, which gets reflected in its high literacy rate compared to the state average, as evident from the Table 4.4.

Table 4.4 : Literacy Rate in Maharashtra and Nagpur District

Sl No.	State / District	Literacy Rate (1991)	Literacy Rate (2001)
1	Maharashtra	64.87%	77.27%
2	Nagpur	73.64%	84.18%

Source: Census of India, 2001

4.3.4 Religious Details

The 1991 census reveals that Hindus are in majority in Maharashtra as well as in Nagpur district. The concentration of Hindus in Nagpur district is lower than the state average; Muslims are the second most dominant community in both the state, whereas in the project district it is the Buddhist who are the second largest group.

Marathi is the state language and is spoken by the majority of the population, yet the national language Hindi finds a respectable place both in state as well as the district, as the residents are well conversant with it.

Table 4.5 : Religion wise population in Maharashtra and Nagpur District

Sl. No.	State / District	Population in Percentage						
		Hindu	Muslim	Sikhs	Christians	Buddhist	Jains	Others
1	Maharashtra	81.1	9.67	0.21	1.12	6.39	1.22	0.30
2	Nagpur	76.26	6.97	0.39	0.71	8.92	0.43	6.33

Source: Census of India, 1991

4.4 Social Profile of the Project Area

4.4.1 Affected Persons (APs)

The following section elaborates the type of losses that the people either residing or working on the National Highway would incur in view of the loss of structures (commercial and residential), loss of assets (agricultural, commercial and residential),

loss of income (squatters, Small business enterprise and moving businesses such as kiosks). Loss of agricultural land and community resources. A total of 386 households comprising of 2,569 persons will be affected by the project (table 4.6).

Table 4.6: Project Affected Persons

District	No. of Affected Households	PAPs
Nagpur	386	1916

Source: Census Survey, 2003

4.4.2 Household / Family Size

The data for R&R activities have been collected as per the household and the average household size in the affected area is 5 members per household. But since the R&R policy framework considers family instead of household as a unit of entitlement, therefore the data pertaining to family becomes crucial for R&R activities. This data pertaining to family is computed through primary survey.

The different types of family i.e. nuclear, joint or extended have different impact on the R&R policy framework. The total number of families in the project area comes out to be 710.

4.4.3 Educational Levels of the APs

A total of 103 persons are illiterate which is 4% of the total affected persons. 45% of the APs have studied upto the primary level. These two categories put together constitute about half of the total affected persons (refer table 4.7).

Table 4.7: Educational Levels of the APs

District	Education Levels of APs					Total
	Illiterate	Primary	Secondary	Graduate	Post Graduate	
Nagpur	373	935	483	113	12	1916

Source: Census Survey, 2003

4.4.4 Social Vulnerability of PAFs

The social vulnerable groups are those who are below the poverty line (BPL), those who belong to Scheduled Caste (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST) and Women Headed Households (WHH). Special considerations have been made to ensure that they do not become more vulnerable because of the project. Rather, measures have been adopted in the RP so that they have a living, which is better than their pre-project days.

It can be seen from the table below that out of the total number of affected families about 43% of the families fall in the vulnerable category.

According to Maharashtra Govt. notification families under BPL category are whose annual average income is less than Rs. 20,000. In this report families having annual income greater than 15% of the BPL mark i.e. upto 23,000 have been considered as the BPL families.

Table 4.8: Social Vulnerability of PAH's

Districts	Vulnerability Components				
	BPL	SC	ST	WHH	Total
Nagpur	75	16	3	2	96

Source: Census Survey, 2004

BPL: Below poverty line; SC: Scheduled caste; ST: Scheduled Tribe; WHH: Woman Headed Household

4.5 ST Population

4.5.1 Definition of Indigenous People

The purpose of this section is to illustrate the typical profile and traits of the scheduled tribe population inhabiting the corridor to demonstrate whether the affected ST population meets the ADB definition of "Indigenous People" and whether an IPDP is required for the project.

The ADB Operations Manual specifies that if Indigenous People are likely to be significantly or adversely affected by the project an Indigenous Peoples Development Plan (IPDP) will be required.

ADB defines "indigenous peoples" by two significant characteristics:

Descent from population groups present in a given area before modern states or territories were created, and

Maintenance of social or cultural identities distinct from the dominant or mainstream society.

It should be noted that the Indian definition of ST according to the constitution is based upon descent from specific tribal groups. If a person classified as ST by the Indian Constitution has been assimilated into mainstream society the second ADB defining characteristic of "Indigenous Peoples" is not met, and such a person is not strictly "Indigenous" for the purposes of the ADB assessment.

4.5.2 ST & SC Population in the Project District

The Nagpur district has a substantial amount of population coming from backward class, about 32.76% of the total population of the district constituted of Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes.

Table 4.9 : Schedule Cast and Schedule Tribe Population in Nagpur District

SC population	619,000
ST population	458,000
Total	1,077,000
SC percentage	18.84 %
ST percentage	13.92 %
Total percentage	32.76%
Literacy rate in SC	59.53 %
Literacy rate in ST	51.61 %
Slum Population percentage	20.01 %
Population below poverty line	18.08 %

Source: District Social & Economic Abstract: Nagpur District, 2000- 2001, Government of Maharashtra, Census of India 1991

4.5.3 Affected ST Population

The overall affected SC & St population are presented in table 4.10.

Table 4.10: Comparative Analysis of the Profile of the Affected Population

Parameters	Numbers
ST Population	17
SC Population	193
Total Population	1916

Does not include Kiosks and /Ambulatory vendors

The above comparative analysis show that 3 ST households comprising of 17 persons are impacted by the project. The affected ST's, and PAP's in general, are engaged in small business within the ROW. The fact that the majority of project affected ST people are engaged in small commercial activities like vegetable selling, road side stalls, etc. supports the contention that the impacted ST population have adopted similar characteristics to other inhabitants of the road reserve.

The overall conclusion from the census survey and other data sources as analyzed above is that the Scheduled Tribe population directly impacted by the project has very similar

characteristics to the overall affected population. They are assimilated into the local communities and do not maintain a distinct cultural identity. While, they therefore meet the first requirement of the ADB to be classified as indigenous, namely descent from a specific population group, they do not maintain social or cultural identities distinct from the dominant or mainstream society.

The tribal groups of the project area have a free social interaction with the mainstream population. The tribes share their source of water, folklore, food, infrastructure and other belongings with outside community. Not only this, these groups are also open to the new ideas like family planning, formal education. Most of these tribes have a joint family norm. Thus, it is undeniably established that in their social behavior and interactions they are not disconnected from the mainstream population but are assimilated with them.

Therefore it can be said that the Scheduled Tribe population of the project area directly affected by the project can be considered as assimilated into mainstream society and does not display a distinct demographic, locational, cultural and social identity. The views of the dominant groups and the tribal population on anticipated project impacts and resettlement options are very similar. It is therefore, proposed that an Indigenous Peoples Development Plan is not required, however ST and other vulnerable groups should receive additional support in accordance with the proposed entitlement framework.

4.6 Economic Profile of the Project Area

4.6.1 Occupational background of Affected Households

Commercial Establishment, including small business establishments (SBEs) dominate the project area apart from agriculture. About 55% of APs are engaged in commercial or small trading activity, whereas about 43% are vendors. The occupational pattern of the population is not diversified and thus efforts at income restoration would be directed at enhancing business opportunities of the displaced population.

Table 4.11: Occupational Background of the Affected Families

Occupational Pattern	No. of Affected Households
Agriculture	286
Kiosks	16
Commercial Establishment including Small Business Establishments (SBEs)	40
Others	44
Total	386

4.6.2 Category of Project Affected Households in Terms Ownership Typology

According to the census survey, land owners are the largest affected households.

Table 4.12: Category of PAHs in terms of project impacts

District	Titleholders	Squatters & encroachers	Ambulatory / Kiosks	Total
Nagpur	311	59	16	710

Source: Census Survey, 2003

4.6.3 Structure Type

As per the primary survey and other necessary records, it was seen that all the structures fall inside the ROW, hence could not be termed as legal. The encroachers are the residential and commercial structure owners who have extended their structures close to the edge of the road in the project area. However, assistance for encroachers are included in the entitlement matrix of the RP. A total of 59 affected (private) structures are recorded for the project road, the details are summarised in the table 4.13.

Table 4.13: Structure Ownership Status

District	Squatters	Encroachers	Total
Nagpur	20	39	59

Source: Census Survey, 2003

There are 20 squatters and 39 encroached structures apart from 184 ambulatory vendors / kiosks. The encroachers are those who have extended their property line onto govt. land; and therefore have been categorized as Non-titleholders. It is only the portion of the property on the Govt. land that is getting affected.

4.6.4 Structures by Type

Type of structures also indicates about the economic conditions of the residents. Out of the total 59 structures (excluding religious, Govt. and other common properties), 66% of the structures are permanent and only about 14% of the structures are temporary or Kuchcha.

Table 4.14: Types of Structures

District	Permanent/ Pucca	Semi-Permanent/ Semi-Pucca	Temporary/ Kuchha	Total
Nagpur	40	11	8	59

Source: Census Survey, 2003

4.6.5 Types of Project Impacts

342 household are losing their source of income which covers agricultural land, squatters, kiosks, businesses, shops, tenants and wage earners. Around 54 HH are losing their business establishment. 44 HH are losing their residential structures and 286 HH are losing their agricultural land. Some of the project impacts under column A,B & C are common to all such as loss of drinking water facility etc.

Table 4.15: Distribution of PAHHs by types of Project Impact

District	A	B	C	Total
Nagpur	44	286	54	386

Source: Census Survey, 2003

A: Loosing residential structure; B: Agricultural Land C: Loosing commercial establishment and source of income

4.7 Rehabilitation Options

During the public consultations, squatters and encroachers were not clear about their rehabilitation options. Nevertheless, the most preferred option that 386 households opted for was cash compensation with self relocation (with eligible entitlements). The cash compensation choice has been taken into consideration while providing assistance to the affected people. Only 21 families opted for commercial development / training.

The R&R policy for the project has inbuilt safeguard measures for optimum utilization of assistances; such as, counseling and continuous monitoring by NGO, third party external monitoring and evaluation, and, DRRO to release installment based on completion of activity and production of utilization certificate.

4.8 Summary Profile of Project Corridor Population

Description	Units
Project Affected Families	502
Project Affected Households	386
Project Affected Persons	1916
Average Household Size	5
SC	17
ST	193
SCs & STs	210
WHH	5
Main Occupations	Small Business Enterprise
Type of Structure	Pucca & Semi-Pucca

Source: Census Survey, 2003

5.0

R & R Policies, Policy Frame work and Entitlement Matrix

5.0 R & R PRINCIPLES, POLICY FRAME WORK AND ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

5.1 Introduction

This RP document describes the principles and approach to be followed in minimizing and mitigating negative social and economic impacts by the projects. The guidelines are prepared for addressing the issues limited to Mansar – Nagpur section of NH-7, including the Kamptee – Kanhan Bypass (Contract Package No. C-II/C/4), for resettlement and rehabilitation of the PAPs. The Resettlement Action Plan has been developed based on NHA I guidelines on Involuntary Resettlement.

5.2 Broad Principles

The broad principles of the R&R are as below:

- The negative impact on persons affected by the project would be avoided or minimized.
- Where the negative impacts are unavoidable, the project-affected persons will be assisted in improving or regaining their standard of living. Vulnerable groups will be identified and assisted to improving their standard of living.
- All information related to resettlement preparation and implementation will be disclosed to all concerned, and people's participation is being ensured in planning and implementation of the project.
- All acquisition of land would be under National Highways Act, 1956, which provides for compensation for properties to be acquired. Support would be extended for meeting the replacement value of the property. The persons affected by the project who does not own land or other properties but who have economic interest or lose their livelihoods will be assisted as per the broad principles brought out in this policy.
- Most of the widening and strengthening work will take place by the side of the existing National Highway except at locations where the existing alignment may involve shifting to accommodate bypasses, geo-metrics and other cost effective improvements.
- Before taking possession of the acquired lands and properties, compensation and R&R assistance will be made in accordance with this policy.
- There would be no/or minimum adverse social, economic and environmental effects of displacement on the host communities and specific measures would be provided in the Resettlement Plan.
- Broad entitlement framework of different categories of project-affected people has been assessed and is given in the entitlement matrix. Provisions will be kept in the budget for

those who were not present at the time of enumeration. However, anyone moving into the project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to assistance.

- Appropriate grievance redress mechanism will be established at the district level to ensure speedy resolution of disputes.
- All activities related to resettlement planning, implementation, and monitoring would ensure involvement of women. Efforts will also be made to ensure that vulnerable groups are included.
- All consultations with PAPs have been documented. Summary results are appended to the RAP. Consultations will continue during the implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation works.
- The Resettlement Plan includes a fully itemized budget and an implementation schedule linked to the civil works contract.

5.3. Policy on Rehabilitation and Resettlement

The NHAIs policy on involuntary resettlement could be summarized as :-

- Avoid or minimize project impacts where possible;
 - Consultation with affected people in project planning and implementation, including disclosure of RP and project-related information;
 - Payment of compensation for acquired assets at the market/replacement value;
 - Resettlement assistance to affected people, including non-titled persons (e.g., informal dwellers/squatters, and encroachers);
 - Income restoration and rehabilitation program; and
 - Special attention to vulnerable people and groups.
- The objectives and principles of the policy, related to income restoration or having a bearing on it, are as follows:
- People unavoidably displaced should be compensated and assisted, so that their economic and social future would be generally as favourable as it would have been in the absence of the project.
 - Any involuntary resettlement should, as far as possible, be conceived and executed as a part of a development project or program and resettlement plans should be prepared as appropriate time bound actions and budgets. Resettlers should be provided sufficient resources and opportunities to re-establish their homes and livelihoods as soon as possible.
 - People affected should be informed fully and consulted on resettlement and compensation options.

- Existing social and cultural institutions of resettlers and their hosts should be supported and used to the greatest extent possible, and resettlers should be integrated economically and socially into host communities.

5.4 Compensation and Resettlement Assistance

In general terms, the affected persons in the project will be entitled to five types of compensation and assistance: (i) Compensation for loss of land, crops/trees; (ii) Compensation for structures (residential/commercial) and other immovable assets; (iii) Assistance for loss of business/wage income; (iv) Assistance for shifting; and, (V) Assistance for re-building and/or restoration of community resources/facilities. A detailed description of each compensation measures and assistance is provided in the entitlement matrix. The affected SBEs / households may be entitled to a combination of compensation measures and resettlement assistance, depending on the nature of ownership rights of lost assets and scope of the impact, including social and economic vulnerability of the affected persons.

The broad entitlement framework for the different categories of PAPs is presented below:

5.4.1 Agricultural titleholders

Land records in India are not updated properly, leading to complications in deciding the actual ownership, particularly the share of legal heirs of the titleholder. Therefore, one of the major areas where NGOs can effectively facilitate the work of land acquisition is updating of land records. To achieve this, NGO will undertake verification of land records followed by verification on the spot related to identified plots and owners.

Once the land records are updated, calculation of replacement value of land will be done by the following three methods and the highest value of the three shall be considered

Taking into account such prescribed rates or the average of the actual transaction rates of similar lands for contemporary years for which sale deeds are registered.

Taking into consideration 20 times of the annual value of gross production of the concerned land, averaged over preceding five years. For this purpose, authentic secondary data from the district statistical Handbook, the data from the local agricultural produce samities, and agricultural department should be used.

Fixing up market value of land equal to the minimum land value if so prescribed by the State Govt. under Indian Stamp Act for the purpose of registration of sale deeds under Indian Registration Act of 1908.

In cases where agricultural land has not been alienated but is being physically used for residential/commercial purpose including where plotting has been done for residential/commercial purpose, than the replacement value will be worked out on the basis of the transaction rates, provided the development of residential/commercial plots is in cluster. Isolated cases of alienation of agricultural land will not be considered as change in land use.

The replacement value for the land will be the highest of the values arrived by the above three methods. If the compensation decided by the competent authority is less than the replacement cost, the difference will be paid to the EP in the form of assistance.

In some cases it may so happen that after acquisition the remaining plot of the EP may not be viable (the remaining land holding is below average land holding of the district). In such cases, the EP will have the option of either keeping the remaining land or getting the replacement value of the entire land, including the remaining unviable piece of land that shall also be acquired by NHAI. If EP is from vulnerable group, compensation for the entire land may be provided by means of land for land, if so wished by the EP, provided that the land of equal or more productive value is available.

The Agricultural titleholder EPs will also be entitled for the transitional allowance of Rs.2000 per month for 9 months if the land acquired is 75 % or more of the EPs land holding. In case where the land acquired is less than 75%, then the EP will be entitled for transitional allowance at the rate of Rs. 2000 for 3 months. In cases where a plot is in the name of two or three family members, then the transitional allowance will be distributed among them, as per the entitlement given above.

In case of severance of agricultural land, an additional grant of 10% of the amount will be paid to the titleholder.

If the titleholder EP becomes landless or falls below the Poverty line, then training would be provided for upgradation of skills @ Rs. 1500/= per family. Such EPs would also be provided one-time Economic Rehabilitation Grant (ERG) @ Rs. 3000/= per family, in the form of productive assets. From a titleholder household, only such families will be entitled for ERG and training, those who are actually dependent on the acquired piece of land. This information will be derived from the census survey undertaken by the Consultant/NGO during verification.

The absentee landlords will receive only the compensation at "replacement cost".

In cases where, in the revenue records, the land is in the name of the head of the household, but actually possessed by some other member of the household, then the assistance amount (difference between the replacement value and compensation), transitional allowance, additional grant of 10% for severance (if applicable), and Training/ERG (if vulnerable) will be paid to the person who is actually losing the land. In such cases though, as per revenue records, the compensation will be paid to the titleholder, but NGO will do the facilitation for convincing the titleholder to transfer the compensation amount to the person who is actually losing the land.

In cases of disputes such as where land records are not updated/mutated or where the EPs are unable to produce the desired documents, then the compensation amount will be deposited with the competent authority till the disposal of the case.

All fees, taxes and other charges, as applicable under the relevant laws, incurred in the relocation and resource establishment will be borne by the project.

5.4.2 Non-agricultural Titleholders

The determination of replacement cost of the homestead/residential/commercial land will be done as per the procedure. The replacement cost of the residential or commercial structure (part or full), will be calculated as per the prevailing basic schedule of rates without depreciation, subject to relevant "quality standards" of BSR as maintained by Government/ Local Bodies/ Authorities. The evaluation of assets will be done by the NGO with the help of a registered Government approved valuer. If the compensation for the structures decided by the competent authority is less than the replacement cost, the difference will be paid to the EP in the form of assistance.

The EPs under this category will be given the transitional assistance of Rs.2000 per month in the form of grant to cover a maximum nine months rental accommodation. A lump sum shifting allowance will also be paid to the EPs. The EPs losing temporary structures will be paid Rs.700, whereas those losing semi-permanent and permanent structures will be paid Rs.1200 and Rs.2200, respectively. The EPs will have the right to take away the salvaged materials from the demolished structure. The absentee landlords will receive only the compensation at "replacement cost".

All the EPs who lose their commercial properties (and hence their livelihood) would be provided training for upgradation of skills at the rate of Rs. 1500/= per family. Vulnerable persons amongst such EPs would also be provided one-time Economic Rehabilitation Grant (ERG) of Rs. 3000/= per family, in the form of productive assets.

In cases where the property is under mortgage, the outstanding amount will be paid to the lending agency from the entitlements due to this.

5.4.3 Tenants

The tenants will be compensated for any structure that they might have erected on the property of the landlord. They will also be paid the amount of deposit or advance payment paid by them to the landlord or the remaining amount at the time of expropriation. All such amounts paid to the tenants will be deducted from the payment due to the landlord. The tenants will also be entitled for a sum equal to nine months rental @ Rs. 2000/= per month in consideration of disruption caused to them. A lump-sum shifting allowance of Rs.800 will also be paid to them for shifting their assets. The figure for rental assistance has been worked out in consultation with the tenant APs, and as per the market scenario.

All the tenants whose livelihood activity is affected would be provided training for upgradation of skills at the rate of Rs. 1500/=. Vulnerable persons amongst such EPs would also be provided one-time ERG of Rs. 3000/=:, in the form of productive assets.

5.4.4 Wage earners and Share-croppers

Wage earners and sharecroppers are whose livelihood is affected due to the displacement of the employer. Therefore, they will be paid a flat sum of Rs. 2000.00 as transitional assistance. If the wage earner is willing to undertake training for acquiring new skill or for upgradation of skills then he will be provided training @ Rs 1500/=. In cases of vulnerable groups, one time ERG of Rs. 3000/= will also be provided in the form of assets.

5.4.5 Encroachers

Encroachers will be notified in time, preferable two months in advance in which to remove their assets (except trees) and harvest their crops. The encroachers will receive no compensation for land. The vulnerable encroachers will be paid Compensation for structures at replacement cost, calculated by the method described above. All the encroachers will have right to salvage their materials from the demolished structures.

All the encroachers, whose commercial structures are demolished for the project, would be provided training for upgradation of skills at the rate of Rs. 1500/=. Vulnerable persons amongst such EPs would also be provided one-time ERG of Rs. 3000/=:, in the form of productive assets.

5.4.6 Squatters

The squatters will receive no compensation for land. They will, however, be compensated for loss of structures at replacement cost. A lump sum shifting allowance will also be paid to the squatters. The EPs losing temporary structures will be paid Rs.700, whereas those losing semi-permanent and permanent structures will be paid Rs.1200 and Rs.2200, respectively. The EPs will have the right to salvage their materials from the demolished structure. The EPs under this category will also be given a lump-sum transitional assistance of Rs.2000.

All the squatters, whose commercial structures are demolished for the project, would be provided training for upgradation of skills at the rate of Rs. 1500/=. Vulnerable persons amongst such EPs would also be provided one-time ERG of Rs. 3000/=:, in the form of productive assets.

5.4.7 Kiosks

Ambulatory vendors will be considered as kiosks. They will receive lump sum shifting assistance of Rs. 2000.00

5.4.8 Common Properties

During the design phase, all efforts have been made to avoid acquisition of common properties. However, in unavoidable cases, some common properties need to be acquired for the project. All such properties that can be replaced, will be relocated at a nearest available site, in consultation with the local communities. The loss of common properties, like forest areas, which are impossible to relocate, will be compensated as per the established Government procedures. Efforts will be made to enhance the relocated common properties, and also other such properties abetting the highway.

In case where common properties are to be located with assistance from local bodies there NHAI will provide replacement cost of the common properties to these bodies. NHAI will also ensure that both Supervision Consultants and Contractors give utmost priority to the preparation of the drawings and construction of CPRs.

5.5 Disposal of Acquired Properties and Eviction of the SBEs / households

The acquired land and properties would vest with the project paying compensation for such lands / properties. However, the APs will be allowed to take away the materials salvaged from their houses and shops etc. A notice to that effect will be issued to take away the materials so salvaged within 48 hours of their demolition. If the material is not

removed within the stipulated time, then the project authority without giving further notice will dispose the same.

After the expiry of the deadline, NHAI can take action to demolish structures on the project corridor of impact. NHAI can also evict structures on the corridor of impact if it is established that those were constructed on the ROW after the "cut-off" date. Any grievances and objections will be referred to the Grievances Redressal Committee.

5.6 RESETTLEMENT SITE

Following procedure will be adopted for selection and development of the resettlement site.

- i. All the displaced titleholders and squatters losing residential/commercial properties may opt for resettlement sites. The DPs will be resettled preferably in a place close to the area where they were residing prior to the project. The resettlement plan will address the requirement for residential plots of all squatters. This will be implemented on the basis of providing options for relocation which include: option 1. Squatters may choose self- relocation with compensation for their structures and related assistance and, option 2. for squatters who are unable to self-relocate, PIU/NGO will examine on a case by case basis each households access and ability to find appropriate replacement land for dwelling and if they are unable to find or afford land themselves, then NHAI will provide the required suitable land for this purpose.
- ii. In case the group has already identified a potential site, NGO shall visit the site along with representatives of the community for assessing the adequacy and suitability of the site. NGO shall also collect information regarding its title and availability from local revenue department. In case the identified land is government/community land, NGO shall have to obtain No Objection Certificate from Revenue Dept.
- iii. NGO will also collect information on Government/community land available in the vicinity of project road, from the office of Circle Officer/ Circle Inspector.
- iv. NGO shall prepare a consolidated village wise list of government and community land. For relocation of DPs, NGO shall ensure that DPs are relocated along with their peers so as to maintain the existing social fabric.
- v. The size of the plots will be equal to 35 Sq. mtr. for houses and 15 Sq. mtr. for shops.
- vi. Site selection will be assisted from the point of view of the impact on host communities. Issues like land quality, carrying capacity of the site, common property resources, social infrastructure will be considered for selection of the site.
- vii. Prior to acquisition of the land, a resettlement plan will be developed and the consent of the DPs will be taken in writing.
- viii. In case where government land is not available the certificate for the same will be obtained from the District Collector and then NHAI will purchase land for development of resettlement site/shopping complex.
- ix. At the new settlement centers, civic amenities like drinking water, internal link roads, drains, electricity will be provided along with any other amenities with DPs had at their abandoned place. Any facilities provided by the Govt. & all common resources properties being availed by the displaced and affected persons prior to the project will as far as possible be provided/continued at Government cost at the new place of their resettlement or at the old place, as the case may be.
- x. If the construction of shops/houses at the resettlement sites is done through NHAI, then NGOs will facilitate the process of arranging loans for DPs through financial institutions for meeting the expenditure of the houses/shops over and above the entitlement amount. The financial institution will provide loan to the individual DPs, and the loan

- recovery will be done by the institution, as per the arrangement agreed between the DPs and the financial institution.
- xi. The other option will be to do the plotting on the resettlement site and providing infrastructure facilities. The construction of house and shops will then be left the DPs. NGO will facilitate the process of arranging loans through financial institutions for the DPs.
 - xii. Once the site is developed, then the houses/shops/plots will be distributed to the DPs on the basis of local draw in presence of EPs.
 - xiii. As a yet another alternative, wherever possible, DPs may be resettled in colonies being developed by local Government agencies. In this case also the additional amount over and above the entitlements may be borrowed by the DPs from the financial institutions with the help of the NGOs.
 - xiv. As described above, plots for houses/shops at the new resettlement sites will be provided to the DPs on payment basis except for the vulnerable person. The allotment of plot for house/shop will be in the joint name of husband and wife. Cost of registration to that effect would be borne by the project authority.
 - xv. Customary right and land tenure system of the tribal DPs and APs would be protected.
 - xvi. Any facilities provided by the Govt. & all common resource properties being availed by the displaced and affected persons prior to the project will as far as possible be provided/continued at project cost at the new place of their resettlement or at the old place, as the case may be. All resettlement planning would consider increased costs resulting from relocation. Such cost may be related to changes in occupation, absence of subsistence crops transportation.

5.7 Entitlement Matrix

The Entitlement Matrix provides category-wise details regarding the entitlements in relation to the R&R principles enumerated above. The following table 5.1 presents the entitlement matrix for the project:

Table 5.1: Detailed Entitlement Matrix

S. No	Category	Type of Loss	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlement	Details
				Compensation at "replacement cost" or "actual market value"	<p>1. If the replacement cost (determined as per para 5.7.1 of the policy framework) is more than the compensation, as determined by the Competent Authority, then the difference is to be paid by the project in the form of "assistance".</p> <p>2. If the residual plot(s) is (are) not viable, i.e., less than average land holding of the district, the following options will be given to the EP. The EP keeps the remaining land, and the compensation and assistance is paid to the EP for the land to be acquired.</p> <p>Compensation and "assistance" are given for the entire plot including residual plot, if the owner of such land wishes that the project authority should also acquire his residual plot. The project authority will acquire the residual plot so paid.</p> <p>If EP is from vulnerable group, compensation for the entire land is by means of land for land if so wished by EP provided that the land of equal or more productive value is available.</p> <p>3. Transitional allowance of Rs.2000 per month for 9 months if the residual land is not viable (less than average district holding or land acquired is 75% or more of the total land holding of the titleholder) or for 3 months if the residual land is viable</p> <p>4. In case of severance of agricultural land, an additional grant of 10% of the amount paid for land acquisition.</p> <p>5. All fees, taxes and other charges, as applicable under the relevant laws, incurred in the relocation and resource establishment, are to be borne by the project.</p> <p>6. If the EP becomes landless or falls below the Poverty line, then: Training would be provided for up-gradation of skills @ Rs. 1500/= per family Such EPs would be provided one-time Economic Rehabilitation Grant @ Rs. 3000/= per family, in the form of productive assets</p>
1B	Private Property	Non-agricultural land and assets	Titleholder / owner: Residential	Compensation at "replacement cost"	<p>1. EP will be provided replacement cost of the residential structure (part or full), which will be calculated as per the prevailing basic schedule of rates without depreciation, subject to relevant "quality standards" of BSR as maintained by Government/Local Bodies Authorities.</p> <p>2. Compensation for the loss of residential land will be paid at replacement value</p> <p>3. If replacement cost is more than the compensation (as determined by the Competent Authority), then the difference is to be paid by the project in the form of "assistance".</p> <p>4. Transitional assistance of Rs.2000 per month in the form of grant to cover a maximum</p>

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				<p>nine months rental accommodation.</p> <p>5. A lump sum shifting allowance of Rs.700 for temporary, Rs.1200 for semi-permanent and Rs.2200 for permanent structures.</p> <p>6. Absentee landlords will receive only the compensation at "replacement cost".</p> <p>7. Right to salvage materials from the demolished structure.</p> <p>1. EP will be provided replacement cost of the commercial structure (part or full), which will be calculated as per the prevailing basic schedule of rates without depreciation, subject to relevant "quality standards" of BSR as maintained by Government/Local Bodies Authorities.</p> <p>2. Compensation for the loss of commercial land will be paid at replacement value</p> <p>3. If replacement cost is more than the compensation (as determined by the Competent Authority), then the difference is to be paid by the project in the form of "assistance".</p> <p>4. Transitional assistance of Rs.2000 per month in the form of grant to cover a maximum nine months rental accommodation.</p> <p>5. A lump sum shifting allowance of Rs.700 for temporary, Rs.1200 for semi-permanent and Rs.2200 for permanent structures.</p> <p>6. Absentee landlords will receive only the compensation at "replacement cost".</p> <p>7. Right to salvage materials from the demolished structure.</p> <p>8. Training would be provided for upgradation of skills @ Rs. 1500/= per family</p> <p>9. Vulnerable EPs would be provided one-time Economic Rehabilitation Grant @ Rs. 3000/= per family, in the form of productive assets</p>
	Titleholder / owner: Commercial			<p>1. The amount of deposit or advance payment paid by the tenant to the landlord or the remaining amount at the time of expropriation. (This will be deducted from the payment to the landlord).</p> <p>2. A sum equal to nine months rental @ Rs. 2000/= per month in consideration of disruption caused.</p> <p>3. Compensation for any structure the tenant has erected on the property. (This will be deducted from the payment to the landlord).</p> <p>4. Shifting allowance of Rs.800 lump sum for shifting.</p>
	Tenant: Residential			<p>1. The amount of deposit or advance payment paid by the tenant to the landlord or the remaining amount at the time of expropriation. (This will be deducted from the payment to the landlord).</p> <p>2. A sum equal to nine months rental @ Rs. 2000/= per month in consideration of disruption caused.</p> <p>3. Compensation for any structure the tenant has erected on the property. (This will be</p>
	Tenant: Commercial			<p>1. The amount of deposit or advance payment paid by the tenant to the landlord or the remaining amount at the time of expropriation. (This will be deducted from the payment to the landlord).</p> <p>2. A sum equal to nine months rental @ Rs. 2000/= per month in consideration of disruption caused.</p> <p>3. Compensation for any structure the tenant has erected on the property. (This will be</p>

2	Others					deducted from the payment to the landlord). 4. Shifting allowance of Rs.800 lump sum for shifting. 5. Training would be provided for upgradation of skills @ Rs. 1500/= per family 6. Vulnerable EPs would be provided one-time Economic Rehabilitation Grant @ Rs. 3000/= per family, in the form of productive assets
2A	Livelihood	Wage earners	Individual		Lump sum	They will be paid a flat sum of Rs. 2000.00 as transitional assistance. Training would be provided for upgradation of skills @ Rs. 1500/= Vulnerable EPs would be provided one-time Economic Rehabilitation Grant @ Rs. 3000/=, in the form of productive assets
2B		Non-perennial crops	Family		Notice harvest standing crops to	They are entitled to be given a notice substantially 4 months in advance. Grant towards crop lost before harvest due to forced relocation, equal to market value of crop lost plus cost of replacement of seeds for the next season's harvest.
2C		Perennial crops such as fruit trees	Family		Compensation at "market value"	Compensation for perennial crops and trees, calculated as annual produce value for one season.
3	Illegal Use of the ROW					
3A	Illegal use of the ROW	Encroachers	Family		Will receive no compensation for land but assistance for assets to the vulnerable	1. Encroachers will be notified in time in which to remove their assets (except trees) and harvest their crops. 2. Compensation for structures at replacement cost to the vulnerable person. 3. Training would be provided for upgradation of skills @ Rs. 1500/= per family to the EPs losing commercial activities 4. Vulnerable EPs losing commercial activities would be provided one-time Economic Rehabilitation Grant @ Rs. 3000/= per family, in the form of productive assets 5. Right to salvage materials from the demolished structure.
3B		Squatters	Family		Will receive no compensation for land but assistance for assets.	1. Compensation for loss of structure at replacement cost. 2. A lump sum shifting allowance of Rs.700 for temporary, Rs.1200 for semi-permanent, and Rs.2200 for permanent structures. 3. Transitional allowance @ Rs.2000 per family lump sum. 4. 3. Training would be provided for upgradation of skills @ Rs. 1500/= per family to the EPs losing commercial activities 5. Vulnerable EPs losing commercial activities would be provided one-time Economic Rehabilitation Grant @ Rs. 3000/= per family, in the form of productive assets 6. Right to salvage materials from the demolished structure.

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3C	Shifting Business	Mobile and ambulatory vendors (Kiosks)	Family	They are not eligible for compensation or "assistance"	Ambulatory vendors licensed for fixed locations will be considered as kiosks. They will receive lump sum shifting assistance of Rs. 2000.00
4.	Community infrastructure, cohesion and amenities	Common property resources	Community	Conservation, protection, compensatory replacement	Easily replaced resources, such as cultural properties will be conserved (by means of special protection, relocation, replacement, etc.) in consultation with the community. Loss of access to firewood, etc. will be compensated by involving the communities in a social forestry scheme, in co-ordination with the Department of Forests, wherever possible. Adequate safety measures, particularly for pedestrians and children; Landscaping of community common areas; improved drainage; roadside rest areas, etc. are all provided in the design of the highways. Employment opportunities in the project, if possible. Loss of trees will be replaced by compensatory afforestation.
4 A	Any other impact not yet identified, whether loss of asset or livelihood				Unforeseen impacts will be documented and mitigated based on the principles agreed upon in this policy framework.

6.0

Community Participation and Consultation

6.0 COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND CONSULTATION

6.1 Significance of Public Consultation

The role of various stakeholders contributes significantly towards problem solving and effective implementation of the project. The public consultation is an important tool to assess the perception of people towards the project. It helps significantly in understanding the priorities of the project-affected persons; hence it plays an important role in increasing the public participation.

Experience indicates that involuntary resettlement generally gives rise to severe problems for the affected population. These problems may be reduced if, as a part of RP implementation, people are properly informed and consulted about the project, about their situation and preferences, and are allowed to make meaningful choices. This serves to reduce the insecurity and opposition to the project which otherwise are/ likely to occur.

6.2 The consultation process adopted in the project area

The public consultations in the project area were held at various levels; Village level, Block level and District level. Discussions were also held with the Nagpur Development Authority, for comprehending their vision regarding implications of corridor development within the overall framework of regional development of the project area.

The consultation program during project preparation was designed with the view to disseminate project information and to incorporate local people and PAPs opinion in Resettlement Action Plan. These consultations also revealed that majority of the project-affected people were losing their structures. The present chapter provides detailed information regarding the consultation process. The different -techniques of consultation with stakeholders was used during project preparation, namely in-depth interviews, public meetings, Focus Group Discussion etc.

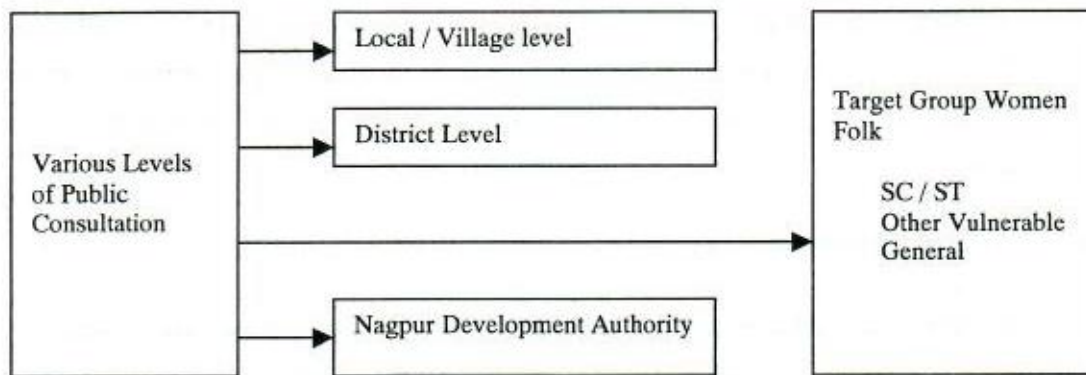
The information related to main project features and the entitlement framework would be translated in the local language of the region and would be made available to the APs at the time of initiation of the R&R activities by the NGOs (Through display at Gram Panchayat and other common or meeting point of villagers and through public consultations) and local NGOs at PIU office. The consultations have been carried out with different stakeholders with special emphasis on the vulnerable groups.

The key informants during the project preparation phase included both individuals and groups namely: -

- Head of households and members of households affected by the project
- Group of APs, Village Panchayats
- Local voluntary organisations, and CBOs / NGOs
- Government agencies and departments
- Other project stakeholders with special focus on women and APs belonging to the vulnerable group

Chart 6.1 reveals the various levels at which the public consultations that were held on the project road.

Figure 6.1 Various Levels of Public Consultation



6.3 Local level Consultations

The consultations in the project area at various levels have helped in resolving conflicts and incorporating views of the local people in the entire planning process. The consultations held at local level provided an overview of the participation of the primary stakeholders, particularly the vulnerable sections.

The site selection for local level consultations was based primarily on the following aspects: -

- Presence of human settlement along the project road
- Scale / density of settlement along the project road
- Presence of any religious / historical site or structure
- Encroachment / hawking activity along the project road

Therefore, as per the above mentined aspects, the local level consultation were carried out at the following places : -

- Mansar
- Kandri
- Khandala
- Shihora

- Neri
- Avandi
- Lihingaon
- Dhargaon
- Kapsibu
- Pouari

The methods were used for the local level consultations is summarised below: -

- Individual household level consultation
- Focus Group discussions with women and vulnerable groups
- Format public consultations involving all the sections of the society at strategic locations.

At the village / block level, APs and local public representatives had been consulted.

During the consultations, efforts were also made to: -

- Understand the views of the people affected
- Understand views of people on Rehabilitation and Resettlement options & R&R issues
- Identify and assess all major economic and sociological characteristics of the villages to enable effective planning and implementation;
- Resolve issues related to the impacts on community property and relocation of the same
- Identify APs' views on Access Control (total/ partial)
- Examine APs' opinion on road safety issues and selection of locations of pedestrian crossings underpasses / overpasses
- Identify people's expectations regarding public conveniences, roadside amenities and services along the bypass
- Perception of community on drainage changes and impact on irrigation units
- Perception of community on environmental issues / environmental enhancements and highway related diseases
- Identify levels and extent of community participation in project implementation and monitoring
- Finally, to establish an understanding for identification of overall developmental goals and benefits of the project

The details of the village level consultation along with the key issues are summarized in table 6.1.

6.3.1 Outcomes and Findings of Local level Consultations

The key points that emerged from the overall village level public consultation are mentioned below: -

- It was seen that people living in the project corridor were not only aware of the project but also had positive views about it
- The local people were also aware of the ROW of the road and the land inside the ROW belongs to the government
- Those falling within the ROW were willing to relocate if proper compensation and relocation measures were adapted

- The APs were also concerned about the rate of compensation for land / structure, mode of payment and timely disbursement of the same.
- The APs were particularly concerned about the loss of community assets like the school, religious structures, burial/cremation ground, trees, plantations, orchards, irrigation units, ponds that were being affected
- People in most of the cases agreed to participate in the process of identifying alternative sites for relocation of their structures and community assets if needed
- APs demanded for alternative income restoration schemes apart from temporary employment during construction phase.
- APs view on the location of underpasses / overpasses at major intersections with Village roads, MDRs and State Roads were also discussed.

6.4 District level consultation

Apart from the village / local level consultation, district level consultation was also undertaken for the said project. The district level consultation involved interaction with the various government officials and other eminent personals of varied field, in order to have an insight along with their perception about the project.

Table 6.1 Representation of public concern at local level consultation and their mitigation efforts

No.	Date	Village / Participants	Issues raised	Suggestion of APs and other participants	Mitigation measures / design approach
1	06-08-04	Dhumrikala village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Road Safety Amenities / facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highways are accident prone Bustop and Bus shelters to be provided 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Service road provided in urban and semi urban areas along with bypass to Kamptee and Kanhan Public facilities and amenities incorporated in the strip plans
2	07-08-04	Khandala Village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Road Safety Amenities / facilities Religious structures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highways are accident prone Bustop and Bus shelters to be provided Religious structures should not be uprooted 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Service road provided in urban and semi urban areas along with bypass to Kamptee and Kanhan Public facilities and amenities incorporated in the strip plans Religious structures have been saved
3	07-08-04	Amdi village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relocation options Common properties Loss of livelihood 6.1.1.1.1.1.1.2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relocation options should be discussed Common properties destroyed in road construction should be replaced Compensation to be paid at market rate 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation and compensation as per R&R policy framework. Common properties replacement accounted in the R&R report Compensation amount accounted in the R&R report as per market rate
4	10-08-04	Dumri Khurd village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alignment details Road Safety 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Details of alignments to be explained Road safety should be incorporated in the project 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Alignment details explained Road safety issues addressed in the project
5	12-08-04	Nandgaon village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alignment details Compensation details Employment to affected population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transparency should be adopted while deciding on the compensation and that the compensation should be paid at the market rate If it is possible the alignment of the road should be diverted, in order to save the residential buildings and shops Employment to be provided to the people who are affected due to the project road 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation to PDPs and Rehabilitation of affected structures as per the R&R policy framework. Alignment decided taking into account the human aspect as well R&R policy framework incorporates employment options

6	13-08-04	Tekadi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alignment details Compensation details 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affected people should be notified well in advance before any demolition is started, as people need time to pack up their things Help of local newspapers and radio should be taken for the same, as lot of people in the village don't know how to read and write Compensation should also be paid to the tenants as well as to the property owners 	15. Compensation to PDPs and Rehabilitation of affected structures as per the R&R policy framework.
7	14-08-04	Vagholi Village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alignment details Compensation details 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affected people should be told more about the alignment Help of local newspapers and radio should be taken for the same, as lot of people in the village don't know how to read and write Compensation should also be paid at market rate 	16. Compensation to PDPs and Rehabilitation of affected structures as per the R&R policy framework.
8.	20-08-04	Mansar Village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation details 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There should not be delay in compensation and it should be paid at market rate 	17. Compensation to PDPs and Rehabilitation of affected structures as per the R&R policy framework.
9.	04-09-04	Neri Village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation details 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People should be given option to chose from the type of compensation / assistance as it suits them 	18. Compensation to PDPs and Rehabilitation of affected structures as per the R&R policy framework.
10.	05-09-04	Lihingaon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alignment details Compensation details 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There should not be delay in compensation and it should be paid at market rate 	19. Compensation to PDPs and Rehabilitation of affected structures as per the R&R policy framework.
11.	06-09-04	Audhi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alignment details Compensation details 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There should not be delay in compensation and it should be paid at market rate Houses destroyed due to road construction should be reconstructed 	20. Compensation to PDPs and Rehabilitation of affected structures as per the R&R policy framework.
12.	06-09-04	Kapsibu Village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alignment details to be explained Alignment details Compensation details 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People should be explained about the alignment There should not be delay in compensation and it should be paid at market rate 	21. Alignment details explained 22. Compensation to PDPs and Rehabilitation of affected structures as per the R&R policy framework.

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13.	09-09-04	Dhargaon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alignment details • Compensation details 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affected people should be told more about the alignment • Help of local newspapers and radio should be taken for the same, as lot of people in the village don't know how to read and write • Compensation should also be paid at market rate 	23. Compensation to PDPs and Rehabilitation of affected structures as per the R&R policy framework.
14	13-09-04	Khandala	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alignment details • Compensation details • Employment to affected population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transparency should be adopted while deciding on the compensation and that the compensation should be paid at the market rate • If it is possible the alignment of the road should be diverted, in order to save the residential buildings and shops • Employment to be provided to the people who are affected due to the project road 	24. Compensation to PDPs and Rehabilitation of affected structures as per the R&R policy framework. 25. Alignment decided taking into account the human aspect as well 26. R&R policy framework incorporates employment options
15	09-09-04	Kandri	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alignment details • Compensation details 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affected people should be told more about the alignment • Help of local newspapers and radio should be taken for the same, as lot of people in the village don't know how to read and write • Compensation should also be paid at market rate 	27. Compensation to PDPs and Rehabilitation of affected structures as per the R&R policy framework.

Plate 6.1: Public Consultation in Progress at Km 689.00



Plate 6.2 Public Consultation in Progress at Km 689.00



Plate 6.3 Public Consultation in Progress at Km 708.00



Plate 6.4 Public Consultation in Progress at Km 708.00



Appendix 6.1

Public Consultation Details

किं मां ६४८८.० से किं मां ६४८२.० तक का क्षेत्र - कच्छान बाइपास के निर्माण के लिये निम्नलिखित प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट तैयार चौड़ीकरण तथा कामठी - कच्छान बाइपास

राष्ट्रीय राज मार्ग विकास कार्यक्रम जो भारतीय रेल प्रथानमंत्रि ने प्रारम्भ किया था उसके अन्तर्गत उत्तर-दक्षिण व पूरन-पश्चिम भारत को एक कोरिडोर द्वारा एवं राजमार्ग चौड़ीकरण द्वारा जोड़ा जाना है। इसके अन्तर्गत यह कोरिडोर मध्यराष्ट्र राज्य के बागपुर जिला में राष्ट्रीय राज मार्ग-६ होला हुआ जाला है। मनसूर एवं नागापुर के बीच राष्ट्रीय राज मार्ग-६ के चौड़ीकरण एवं कामठी न कच्छान बाइपास निर्माण के लिये कामपठस कंसल्टेंट्स इं प्रॉ लि को विचार प्रोजेक्ट एवं नक्शा बनाने का कार्य भारतीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण ने किया है।

कॉर्पोरस कंसल्टेंट्स ने इस विषय में सर्वे एवं रिपोर्ट (Final Feasibility Report) तथा नक्शा (Draft Plan) मांगा चौड़ीकरण एवं बाइपास निर्माण के लिये पैयार कर लिया है जिसके अनुसार निम्नलिखित प्रावधान किये गये हैं।

अनुसार किं. मि. ६४८८.० से किं. मि. ६०४.२२ तक मनसूर-कच्छान के बीच रा.सं. मां ६ का चौड़ीकरण कामठी न कच्छान बाइपास जो किं ६०४.२२ से शुरू होकर (शं.शं. मां ६ किं. ४२.२०

(शं. शं. मां. ६२) में मिलेगा। यह बाइपास राँवों को बचाता हुआ श्वेली एवं खाली जमीनी क्षेत्र हुआ जाता है। इस प्रोजेक्ट का पहला भाग (Package-I) में निम्नलिखित लक्ष्यीय एवं गाँव के अन्तर्गत है।

लक्ष्यीय - रामटेक एवं परशोवनी गाँव - मनसूर, पटगोवरी, दुमरी बला, आमरी, खंडाला, दुमरी बाली, दुमरी स्वयं, नंद गाँव, बाशीली चम्पा, नराडा।

प्रोजेक्ट का दूसरा भाग (Package-II) निम्नलिखित लक्ष्यीय एवं गाँव के अन्तर्गत है।

लक्ष्यीय - कामठी, नागापुर गाँव - खंडाला, भीरी गेकारी, औंभी, लीहगाँव, धारगाँव, पेवरी, काटसीनु, नागादारनाडी, काटसीसुंद, काटसीसुंद,

||

**PUBLIC CONSULTATION
AT VILLAGE
DUMRIKALA**

ON

06.08.2004

||

गाँव - डुमरी कला दिनांक: ०५.०८.०८
 Location - 1 km left from Chaining Km 69.5.40

Sarpanch - श्री राम बार्दे पुमाक डंडे
 उपसरपंच - श्री रामनेवर डोलत डंडे

समिति - श्री ए. वी. चौधरी
 श्रीमती रामा नाई प्रभाकर डंडे श्री अशुभला मे राम पुंजायल
 कांगलम में पयायल के सरस्यो एवं गाँव के मुख्य लोगों के
 बीच Consultation किया गया पहले प्रोब्लम को बारीक दिया
 गया फिर सुझाव देना शेष सार लोगों ने कोई आर्क
 प्रकट नहीं की लेकिन निम्नलिखित सुझाव प्रो किया गया
 1) Bus Stop and Bus Shelter का बि निर्माण संचालन के
 सामने किया जाय
 2) रा. गाँव के सामने Accident होना है।
 इसका प्रबन्धान होना चाहिये।
 3) नहर से सम नार जाय और अतिरिक्त नहर बनाये जाय
 4) गाँव के जिन कुपो की जमीन बंका में है उसे पुरान
 नाम के लोड रोजकार दिया जाय।
 Name: Dy. Nagar

1. माबू राम यादव चौधरी Signature
2. बंडू रामा जी मानवत्कर
3. गंगाधर जाजोगी बुगडे Signature
- 4) सपानर सादे चौधरी Signature
- 5) ज्ञानेश्वर देवरा डंडे Signature
- 6) पुमाडर धीपण डंडे Signature
- 7) पद्मनाभ आत्मारामजी डंडे Signature
- 8) श्रीमती पद्मनाभ डंडे Signature
- 9) सुदेश माडिकराय बुडत Signature
- 10) मारोती श्रीगणे Signature
- 11) सुदेव चौधरी Signature

93) अक्षय शिंदे अंजना
 94) अक्षय शिंदे अंजना
 95) कॉलास बुगडे

Signature
 प्र. व. व. व. व. व. (व. व.)

कार्यालय
ग्राम पंचायत दुमरी (कल्याण)

पंचायत समिती पारशिवनी

पत्ता : - पो. खंडाळा, ता. पारशिवनी, जि. नागपूर - ४४११०५.



श्री. श्री. श्री. प्रभाकर हेंगे

श्री. ज्ञानेश्वर हेंगे

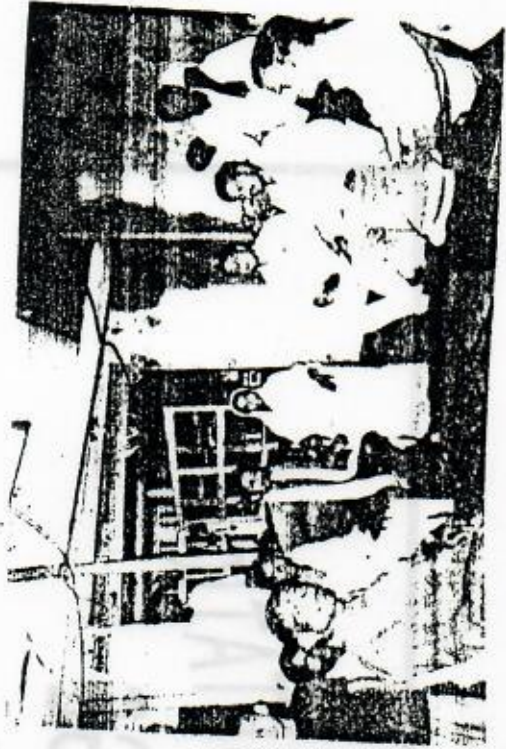
उपसरपंच

दिनांक : - 6/3/2024

राष्ट्रीय महाभारत विद्यालय शर्यदुभागेने जा रत
 हे NH, 7 पर वेहो हमारे ग्रामिण विद्यालय बुलीपु
 पडून लाभदायक है. और हमें इस कार्यक्रम से हम
 याव पासि. येसी येसी काल के आपसी नहीं है.
 दुमरीसे हमें जोगे लीपु कपल उरते है. माजे इस
 कार्यक्रमसे हमारे काम भी ग्राम वासीको विद्यालय
 हो संभला इसलीपु हम लकी शाकप्यरी इस कार्यक्रम
 लीपु गुम कामना केते है.

Signature

उपसरपंच दुमरी (कल्याण)



**PUBLIC CONSULTATION
AT VILLAGE**

KHANDALA

ON

07.08.2004

Village: Kherdola Location: 1 km from Km 694.4 (Right side)

Date: 07.08.04 Time: 9:30 AM

Separch: श्री संजय निठुरवार कुसुने उपसरपंच: श्री मनोहर वरहमाणजी पुरे आज श्री संजय कुसुने, सरपंच, गाँव रनडाला अहमदाबाद में Consultation हुआ जिसमें गाँव के मुख्य लोग उपस्थित थे। पहले गाँव वासियों को गाँव में रोड़ चौड़ीकरण व अन्य improvements के बारे में अनजान कराया गया/किर यह बताया गया गाँव के बाहर रोड़ के साथ एक मंदिर भी है जो widening में आता है। मंदिर के अधिकारी के बारे में अन्य सुझाव भी दिये गए इस प्रकार है।

- 1) गाँव के सामने 2000 वर्ग फीट (approx) टोना चाखि/accident होना है इसलिए Canal के पास कंकी accident होना है इसलिए चौड़ी करके कर्फी करके से आने वाला कर्फी नही दिखता है। इसको connect किया जाना चाहिए।
- 2) Temple जो wideing में आ रहा है उसको हटाया जा सकता है लेकिन उसके साथ ही उससे आठवां मंदिर गाँव वाला न पुरीटिव के साथ मिलना चाहिए।
- 3) गाँव से 40 मटर 2-3 फुट आले हैं जो रोड़ को चौड़ा कर रहे हैं उनको रोड़ से अलग होना चाहिए।

Signature: [Signature] सरपंच
श्री. व. शारदिकवती
शासनपाल, बरगाटा (दुबरी)
प. व. शारदिकवती

- 1. श्री. व. शारदिकवती
- 2. श्री. व. शारदिकवती
- 3. श्री. व. शारदिकवती
- 4. श्री. व. शारदिकवती
- 5. श्री. व. शारदिकवती
- 6. श्री. व. शारदिकवती
- 7. श्री. व. शारदिकवती
- 8. श्री. व. शारदिकवती
- 9. श्री. व. शारदिकवती
- 10. श्री. व. शारदिकवती

Signature: [Signature] सरपंच
श्री. व. शारदिकवती
शासनपाल, बरगाटा (दुबरी)
प. व. शारदिकवती

Signature: [Signature] सरपंच
श्री. व. शारदिकवती
शासनपाल, बरगाटा (दुबरी)
प. व. शारदिकवती



**PUBLIC CONSULTATION
AT VILLAGE**

AMDI

ON

07.08.2004

गाँव - आमाडी

Location: 100m from Km-691:80

Date - 07.08.04

Time: 11:30 AM

परपंच - श्रीमती वाय० जी कुंभरे
उपसंपंच - श्री इंद्रपाल भायानडे

ग्राम पंचायत के दफ्तर में संपंच, उपसंपंच व गाँव के अध्यक्ष वोगों के साथ widening/improvement proposals की चिन्ता है। इस गाँव में एक widening होने के लिए गाँव में आड़ियाँ/इसके पंचायत से अधिक मरुम widening की जमीन न कुछ अतिरिक्त गाँव के मरुमों की जमीन वासियों वांगों का देना इत्यादि भी जारा है। गाँव वासियों का निम्नलिखित सुझाव दिया जाना चाहिये।
1) जिन लोगों (को लोगों) का घर widening में जा रहा है उनके मुआवजा Market rate से दिया जाना चाहिये।
2) संधी मरुमों की दुकान जहाँ है वह इस योजना के लिए संधी रहने हैं। उन्हें उसी तरह का सेजारा Highway के साथ मिलना चाहिये।
3) Highway widening में आला है उसी लिए Highway widening के साथ ही Hand Pump बनाना चाहिये।
4) पंचायत Highway के साथ ही Pipeline (water supply) जिस तरह चल रही है उसे उसी तरह रखना फूला चाहिये।
5) जमीन के बचते जमीन की Highway के साथ widening, compensation बंधी चाहिये।
6) ROW, A boundary नदर दिसाव से Command पर लगाना चाहिये ताकि जमान शरीरके और बने में प्रथम भाग के लिए 200/10/10, 10/10/10

श्री. नाम

- 1) श्री. मन्मथराव भाई कुमर (संपंच)
- 2) श्री इंदुमात भायानडे (उपसंपंच)
- 3) श्री. सुभाष सिंगरकर (संधी)
- 4) श्री. शंकर राने
- 5) श्री. मन्मथराव जाधवराव
- 6) श्री. रामा जाधवराव
- 7) श्री. हेमराव कदारे
- 8) श्री. दिगंबर केकरे
- 9) श्री. विक्रम तिवारी
- 10) श्री. सुधाकर साठे
- 11) श्री. राजू जाधवराव
- 12) श्री. अशोक जाधवराव
- 13) श्री. उज्ज्वल सिंगरकर
- 14) श्री. इशिकांग कवीर
- 15) श्री. केशव कोधरे
- 16) श्री. धनश्यामजी साठे
- 17) श्री. शंकर साठे
- 18) श्री. सदानंद कोधरे



24 अगस्त 2004
संपंच
ग्रामपंचायत कार्यालय
ब. ६. पारलिकनी

मन्मथराव कुमर
उपसंपंच
श्री. नाम
कोलाहाल रोड
श्री. नाम
24 अगस्त 2004
श्री. नाम

..... ग्रामपंचायत आमडी

00000-240490

ता. पारशिवनी जि. नागपूर

सरपंच
श्रीमती कृष्णा कुंभरे

उपसरपंच
श्री आद्य. पुन. मायवाडे

सचिव
श्री पुन. शेठ. एकटीया

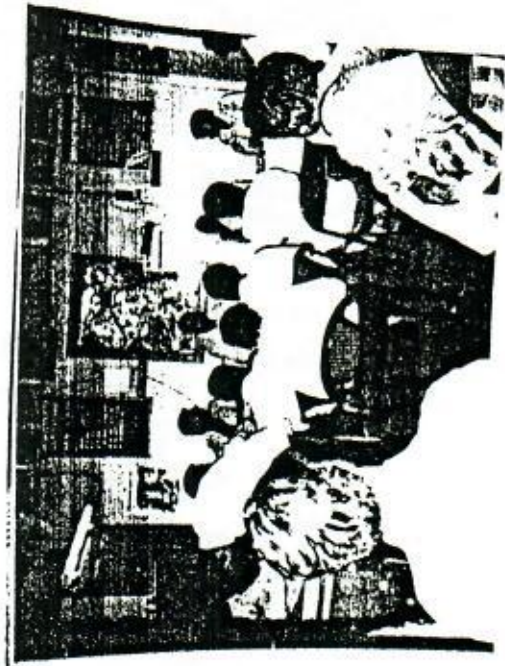


दिनांक 26/07/2025

सहाय्यी निवास
महापंचक.

ग्रामपंचायत पंचायत आम्ही वी असेर री माप वी
निर्देशन वी की वी राष्ट्रीय सहाय्यी निवास कार्यालय
ने मापण वी ७.११.१७ पर इमारत गाव की प्रिमा
रेखा के आंगति री री वी मापण वी. लोकीन
उच्च लोकीने वी लोकीन वीट ~~ममान~~ ममान वा री वी
उत लोकीने वी हयवे १.११.१७ पर वी री वी लोकीने वी
जगर लोकीने वी वीट वी लोकीने वी लोकीने वी
लोकीने वी वीट वी इन्वे वी वी इन्वे वी लोकीने वी
लोकीने वी वीट वी इन्वे वी वी इन्वे वी लोकीने वी

इति कार्यालय मे इमारत ग्रामपंचायत वी वी वी
लोकीने वी वीट वी इन्वे वी वी इन्वे वी लोकीने वी
लोकीने वी वीट वी इन्वे वी वी इन्वे वी लोकीने वी
लोकीने वी वीट वी इन्वे वी वी इन्वे वी लोकीने वी
लोकीने वी वीट वी इन्वे वी वी इन्वे वी लोकीने वी
लोकीने वी वीट वी इन्वे वी वी इन्वे वी लोकीने वी
लोकीने वी वीट वी इन्वे वी वी इन्वे वी लोकीने वी
लोकीने वी वीट वी इन्वे वी वी इन्वे वी लोकीने वी



**PUBLIC CONSULTATION
AT VILLAGE
DUMRIKHURD
ON
10.08.2004**

दिनांक : 23 मई 2004

Location: 646.600 KM (Left)

Time: 11.00 AM

संरपंच : चन्द्र कला

उपसंपंच : कैलाश रजवाला

डुमरी खुर्द के ग्राम पंचायत में Consultation हुआ जिसमें गाँव के प्रमुख लोग उपस्थित हुए और इसकी अधिसूचना ही पंचकला संरपंच ने की। Meeting के दौरान लोगों को रोड चौड़ीकरण का प्लान दिखाया एवं समझाया गया जिसे लोगों ने बड़े ध्यान से सुना और समझा। गाँववासियों ने कहा कि रोड चौड़ीकरण का Plan अच्छा है और चौड़ीकरण गाँव वालों के हित में है। साथ ही लोगों ने रोड से संबंधित अपनी अपनी बातें रखीं और कुछ सुझाव दिए जैसे:

- i). रोड ऐसी बननी चाहिये जो गाँव वालों को लाभ पहुंचाये जैसे accident बर्खास्त हो
- ii). हाइवे रोड से जो रास्ता बस्ती में बफर जाला है वह रास्ता रखावे है अतः उसे पक्का काम बना दिया जाए।
- iii). गाँव के पास Speed Breaker हो यदि accident से बचाव हो सके।
- iv). बस्ती के समीप बस स्टेशन एवं टैक्सी स्टैंड भी बनना हो।

चंद्रकला कला

उपसंपंच

पंचकला कला

उपसंपंच

उपसंपंच

उपसंपंच

उपसंपंच

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**PUBLIC CONSULTATION
AT VILLAGE**

NANDGAON

ON

12.08.2004

संरचना : माल राव हाके / मजीबमालुन शम उल्के
उपसंपन्न : श्री रामनाथ रामनिरी

नन्द गाँव में Public Consultation हुआ जिसमें
संपन्न एवं उपसंपन्न के अलावा गाँव के प्रमुख
लोग भी उपस्थित थे। Meeting में उपस्थित
लोगों को N.M.P Project road के बारे में बताया
गया एवं रोड प्लान को दिखाया गया एवं समझाया
गया।

लोगों ने बताया कि रोड चौड़ाई काज के कारण जो
उन्हीं जमीन प्रामाणिक होती है उसके लिए उन्हें
संस्कार बना हुआ बताया है। लोगो कि मुख्य
मांग थी रही कि उनकी जमीन या मकान उभारित
होते है तो उन्हें उसका उचित मुआवजा
दिया जाए। इनकी मांग है कि रोड चौड़ाई काज से
जो लोग प्रामाणिक होते है सवा 1/2 अने दो-दो
का भी इंतजाम करे एवं अन्य सविबूति करे।
उपसंपन्न की ने बधा के लिए समबंध में बंद
आपने गाँव वासियों के साथ भी बाल-चित बोझा
गाँव वासियों से निचा निमन्त्रा वने के बाट-बावती
है।

- 1) 2/1/04 27/01/04 28/01/04 29/01/04
- 2) 31/01/04 01/02/04 02/02/04
- 3) माफसराब हाके
- 4) देवराय चव्हाण
- 5) हसिणम बागे
- 6) विष्णु काका हाके
- 7) किष्का तडे कीसनवडे

R.B. Yadav
R. B. Yadav
मारे वर 14 हाके
द वर 14 हाके
हाके वर 14 हाके

M. K. ...
कीसनवडे



श्री भगवतीबाबा शिरोतारका हाके
...
...

कार्यालय ग्रामपंचायत नांदगाव

पंचायत समिती पारशिवनी, त. पारशिवनी, जि. नागपूर :

सौ. भागीरथाबाई मारोतराव ठाकरे

श्री. आर. एस. गाडगे

श्री. रामनाथ भगवानदास राजगीरे

सरपंच

सचिव

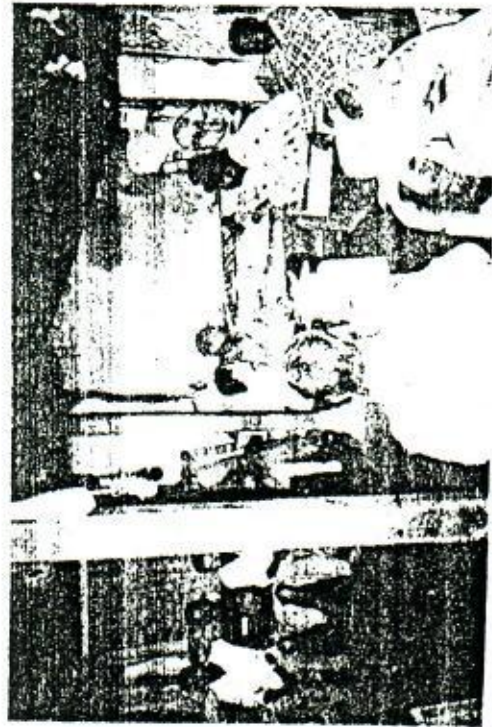
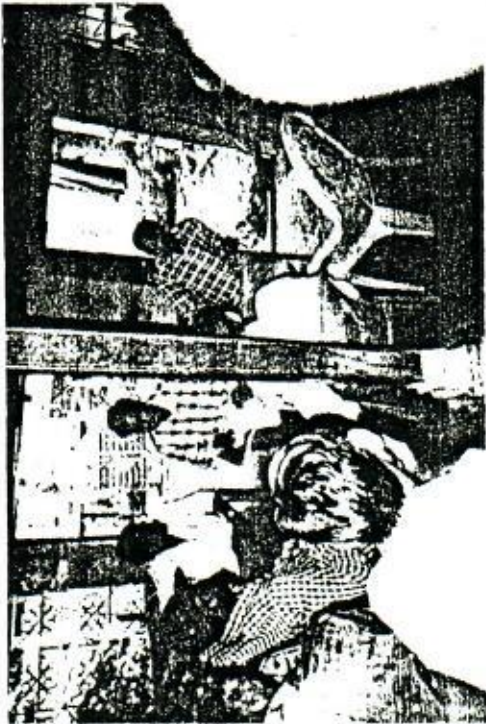
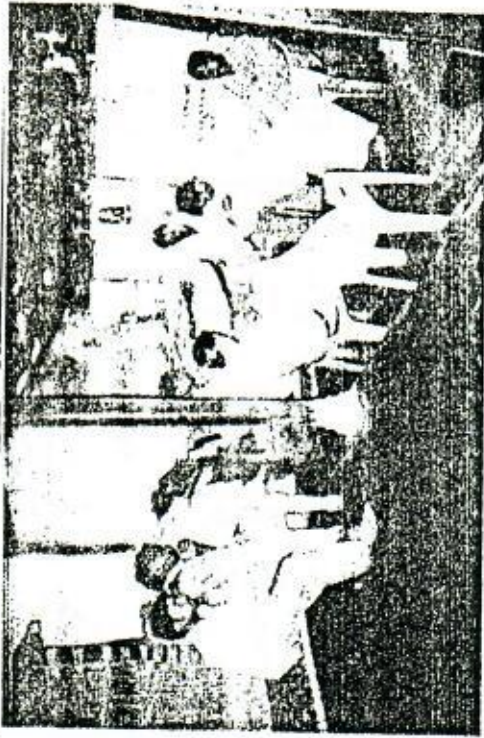
उपसरपंच



दिनांक १२/८/०४

आज दिनांक १२/८/०४ को नांदगाव गाव-
 मे नं. ६७. नं. ६ के चौकीकरण-२२२ के अर्थ
 खापर के प्र. नि. अंश २१२५५-००१ आदि २१११००१
 कि खापर दुई-१३२०-२६ लक्ष दुआर कि जिन/अंश १
 कि अंश १२५००००० के लिए जा रही हैं। उक्त की
 एक सभा लगेर उक्त उक्त निचाट आयेगा
 शकित करेगा।

श्री. भागीरथाबाई मारोतराव ठाकरे
 सरपंच
 ग्राम पंचायत नांदगाव



**PUBLIC CONSULTATION
AT VILLAGE**

TEKADI

ON

13.08.2004

- कार्यालय -

34168

ग्राम पंचायत टेकाडी (को. खदान)

पंचायत समिती पारशिवनी

पत्ता :- टेकाडी, पो. जोंडेगांव, ता. पारशिवनी, जि. नागपूर-४४१४०१

श्री. मनिष गो. सोनी

श्री. उमराव पां. हुड
उपसरपंच



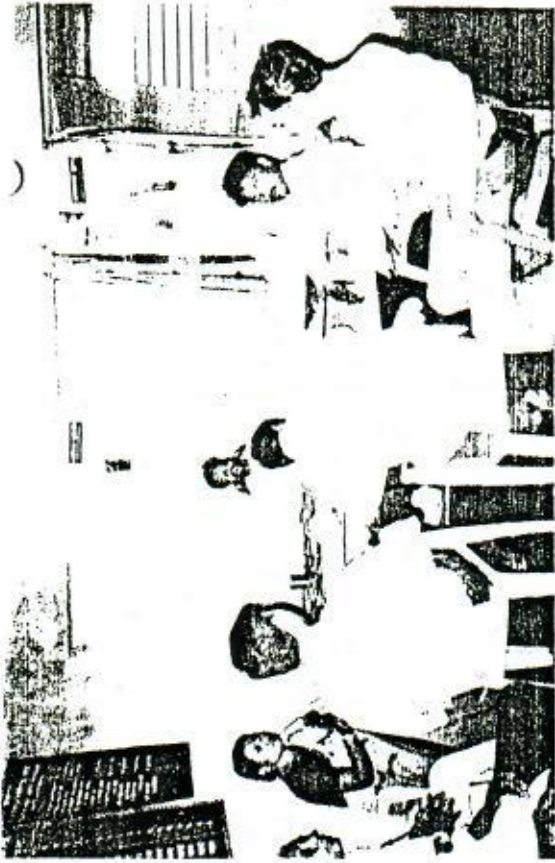
प्रति, मा. प्रोजेक्ट डायरेक्टर
राष्ट्रीय महामार्ग क्र. ७ राष्ट्रीय
दिनांक 14.8.04.....

राष्ट्रीय महामार्ग क्र. ७ को जो विद्यालय होने जा
रहा है, यह विद्यालय हमारे लिए बहुत ही लाभदायक है ऐसा हम
मानते हैं इससे हम गाववालीयों को और ग्राम पंचायत को कोई
आपत्ति नहीं।

इस महामार्ग विद्यालय आवक अंतर्गत हमें जब
पर जो जमीन जो रहे है उस जमीन को उपचित मुआवजा दिया
जाए। और यहाँ [(६७) एम्बु के उपर जमीन जाती है तो वृष्या
उस जमीन धारक ही हम से उस रुक लक्ष्य ही नोकरों भी देना
चाहिए। टेकाडी वन रूप को व्यवस्था बिजारा एक विनियम को
भी व्यवस्था बिजारा। हम सभी गांव वालीयों को और से एक
विनती बिजारी है की, यह वायपाल 1 Km आगे ले
बिजारा। इससे यह को बलती बलती बच जाएगा।
आशा है हमारे विनती पर गंभीरता से
विचार होगा।

धन्यवाद

ग्राम पंचायत टेकाडी को. ख.



**PUBLIC CONSULTATION
AT VILLAGE**

VAGHOLI

ON

14.08.2004

सरपंच: बड्डी ठाकुरे वरडा

उपसरपंच: शिवाजी कोरे

Akshole
14/8/2024

सरपंच एवं उपसरपंच की अध्यक्षता में वाघोली गाँव में Public Consultation किया गया जहाँ गाँव के प्रमुख लोग उपस्थित थे। लोगों को प्रोजेक्ट के बारे में बताया गया और road map दिखाया एवं समझाया गया। लोगों ने कहा कि रोड चौड़ीकरण का लान अच्छा है वरि, सरका भी ध्यान रखे कि गाँव वालों को सुवसत काम से कम हो। जो अभीन एवं मकान प्रभावित होते है जिसका उचित मुआवजा मिले। उपसरपंच जी ने कहा कि बल्ली में रोड के दोनो बफर बस स्टैण्ड नी सुनिधा भी दी जाए। गाँव वालो ने ऐसे सुझाव दिये:

- i) बस स्टैण्ड नी चक्करा रोड के दोनो बफर
- ii). Highway से जो रोड बल्ली में चाली है उसे भी यन्का किया जाए
- iii). वाघोली में हाइवे पर नद है उसको सुवसान न हो नये कि यह नहर सिंचाई के लिए लाभदायक है।
- iv) गाँव (गार्डन) के निरुद शिवाजी का एक मन्दिर बनाया जाए।

- 1) कापुराव डाड्डे
- 2) सुरेश्वाराव डाड्डे
- 3) रमाराज डाड्डे
- 4) रघुनाथ डाड्डे
- 5) संडापुराव डाड्डे
- 6) शालापुराव डाड्डे
- 7) वांडुराव भंडवा
- 8) कोषराव डाड्डे
- 9) मधुपुरराव डाड्डे
- 10) प्रिसठाराव मेसाभा
- 11) दिवावर खेरगडे
- 12) वसिष्ठ डाड्डे
- 13) बरिबाब देकराव
- 14)

कार्यालय मन्त
14/11/2024
धनराज वाड्डे
उपसरपंच का मन्त
शिवाजी कोरे
रिक्त अंश
शेखराव कोरे

कार्यालय पंचायत वाराडा
वाघोली-पांका
अध्यक्ष वरडा

○ कार्यालय ○

गट्याम पंचायत, वराडा (वाघोली)

पंचायत समिती पारशिवनी, ता. पारशिवनी जि. नागपूर. **चांफा**

श्री गेंदराज भुजंगराव ठाकरे
स.पंच

श्री एल.एन. शंभरकर
सचिव

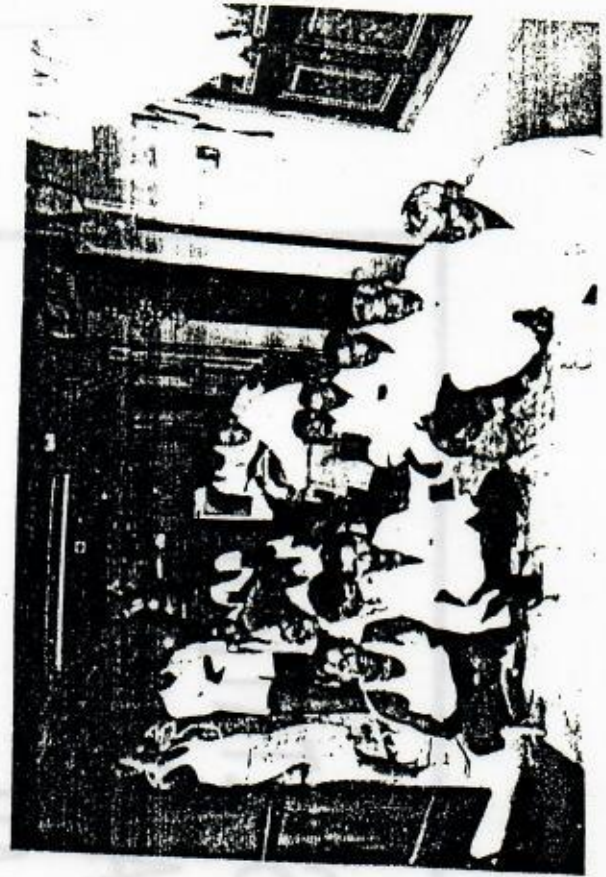
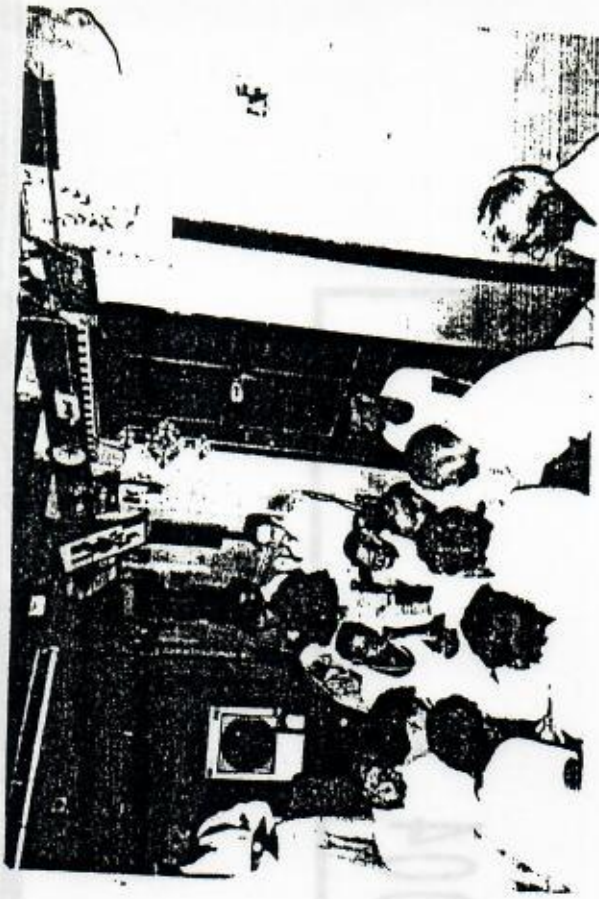
श्री शिवाजी अजापराब कोहळे
उपसचिव

५

क्र./चा.पं.का. १४१
कार्यालय चा.पं. वराडा (वाघोली)
दिनांक: १६.०६.२००४

श्री सचिव गेंदराज भुजंगराव ठाकरे जय शंभ
पंचायत वराडा कडून सुनाव देण्यात येते
की पध्दतने कुं वारेंत वतारा ग्या वतार
के वाद भरी नरा यही हेकी रोड चौडीकरण
होनेस। मिम कोडोका जो मि सुक्कनाग होलाहे। उमकी
उमका उमित भरपाई मिळाका पोडीज न व्याख्या
धरच्या प्रमुखारन गुजव लरन करच्या करीता त्यांका
नोकरा व्याली व रोड वेकी राईड ला बनवीता।
वर सुक्कनाग कमी होईल व भावनी वराडा
वर राहोप देवही राईड करण देणे व वेमींगळ
भी करून देणे रोड चौडीकरण ही सुक्क
चांगली योजना आहे त्यांका माझी मंगुरी आहे


सचिव
ग्रामपंचायत वराडा



**PUBLIC CONSULTATION
AT VILLAGE**

MANSAR

ON

20.08.2004

दिनांक: 20.08.04

रापंच: श्री अंजालु च. रनेरे
रासपंच: श्री बबन रा. नेनरे

सरपंच एवं उपसपंच की उपस्थिति एवं अध्यक्षता में ग्राम पंचायत, मनसा में Public Consultation हुआ जहाँ मनसा के लोग मौजूद थे। इस दौरान भोजी को NH-7 मनसा-नागपुर रोड के Project में सम्बंध में बताया गया। उन्हें Road Map एवं Road Plan दिखाया एवं समझाया गया। रोड चौकीकरण से जिन लोगों की इकाईएँ एवं समीप उपस्थित होती हैं, उन लोगों ने इस सम्बंध में अपनी-अपनी प्रतिक्रिया व्यक्त की। लोगों ने बताया कि अगले 2-3 वर्षों में ग्राम पंचायत द्वारा एक सड़क बनाने की योजना है।

उचित मुआवजा दिया जाए और यह मुआवजा उन्हें जल्द ही दिया जाए। मनसा के लोगों ने कहा कि हम लोग Centre से 80 फुट (एक साइड) छोड़ेंगे तथा 80 फुट दूसरी साइड। ग्रामीणों का Market स्टेट जो Nagpur वालों को दिया जाता है वही स्टेट यहाँ के लोगों को भी दिया जाए। छोटे-छोटे दुकानदारों की भाँति ही अगले 2-3 वर्षों में ग्राम पंचायत द्वारा एक सड़क बनाने की योजना है। 80 फुट दो-दो करके एक किलोमीटर दूरी पर एक-एक करके किया जाए। ग्रामीणों को यह सुझाव दिया गया कि ग्राम पंचायत द्वारा एक सड़क बनाने की योजना है।

REGISTRATION. 65116
Time: 10.45 AM



Junglu: C. Kume Mansa
Babli Nare

Shopal Bhalero
Dilip Patil

Smesh R. Gaikwad

Mangal Gavel
कमलेश चव्हाण

कमलेश चव्हाण

कमलेश चव्हाण

श्री संपीक अनसरे
Ravi Dasudev Drijwani

Rameoh Varsoor
Dinesh Rajnagkate

सोपेप चिक्कडे
Sandeep Chikkarde
अशोक गणेश चव्हाण

J. P. Manglik
Damesh. Desombhar
अशोक चव्हाण

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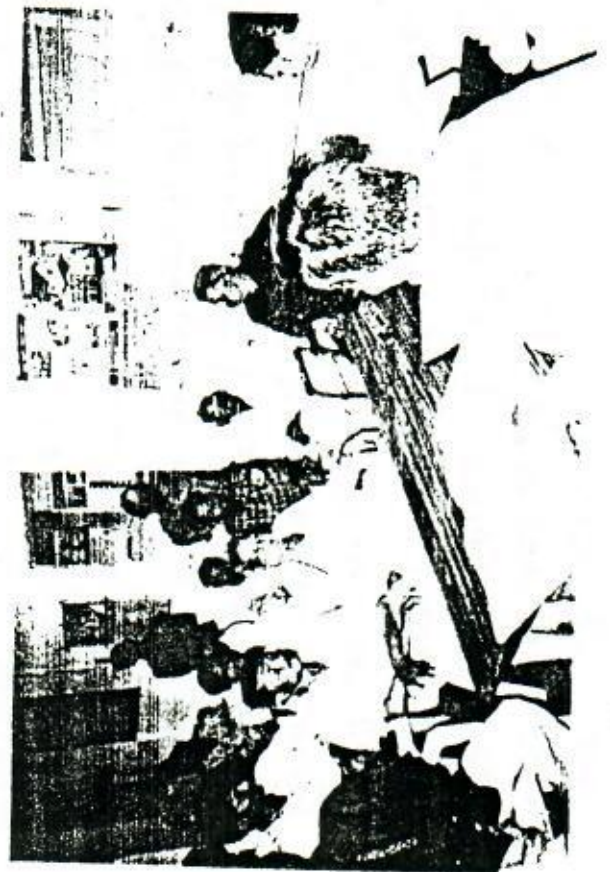
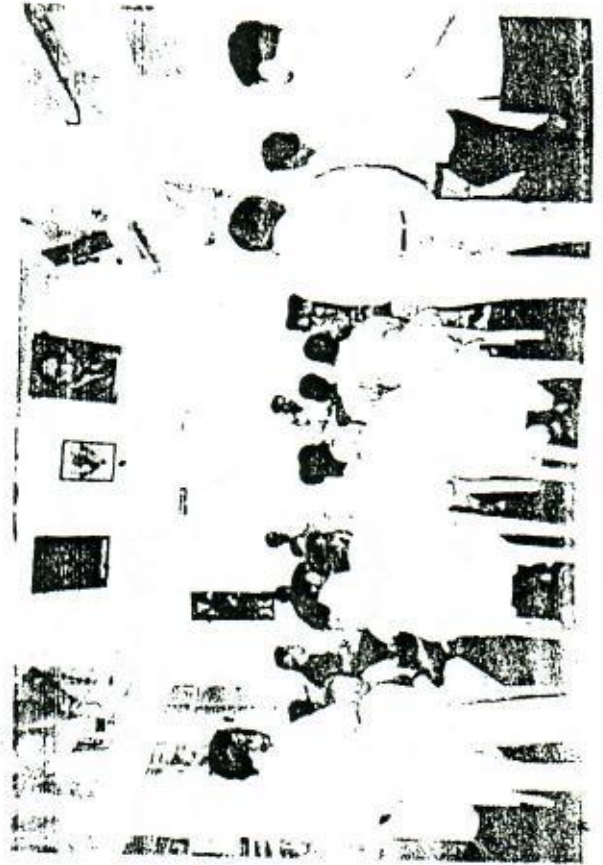
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**PUBLIC CONSULTATION
AT VILLAGE
NERI
ON
04.09.2004**

पिन : नेरी

LOCATION :

नांक : 04 सितम्बर 2004

TIME : 8.00 pm.

संप्रपंच : पंचमुलाबाई डाबरे

संप्रपंच : कुमदेव नाटकर

नेरी गाँव में Public Consultation हुआ जहाँ संप्रपंच एवं उपसंप्रपंच समेत अहाँ के गाँववासी उपस्थित थे। Meeting में गाँववालों को Road Plan दिखाया गया और Project के संबंध में बताया गया। उपसंप्रपंच जी ने कहा कि अहाँ यहाँ से बाँस चाली है वह तो अच्छा Plan है लेकिन सरकार को भी इस पर विचार करना होगा विभिन्न लोगों की समीन प्रामाणिक देखी सलाह उनके लिए बना देती है जिन लोगों कि मूमि प्रामाणिक होती है उन लोगों ने अपने दिल में अपनी-अपनी बात रानी। संप्रपंच जी ने भी कहा कि गाँव के लोग इसी मूमि पर निर्भर है इस लिए अहाँ उनको मूमि प्रामाणिक देखी है तो उन्हें सलाह दे रहा हूँ। (नेरी) के। गाँवों का विकास है कि या गाँववालों को सुझाव देते।

i). जिन की मूमि प्रामाणिक देखी है इस लिए जो इसके बदले समीन लेना चाहे या जो दुबान लेना चाहते है या जो मूमि के बदले गोबी चाहे, सलाह उनको भी माँगा को देना वें।

(Signature)
 रामपंचायत, नेरी-उदयपि.
 त. कामठी, जि. नागपुर

1. डाबर सुयभाम पाटील

2. मि. देवराज पाटील

3. सोपान वणारी

4. धर्मराज चकोले

5. नारायण तुमसारे

7) श्री निरंजनजी वंजारी

8) श्री सोमाजी वंजारी

9) वंडू पाटील

10) Raghun. Wanjare

11) संक. काम- भोसा

92) चंद्रशेखर परिस

93) श्री- शिवाजी वंजारी

94) निरंजनजी वंजारी

15) Anant R. Wanjare

राम रंजित वंजारी

वामदेव माहादेव वंजारी

नरुजा माहादेव वंजारी

(नरंजन रामदेव वंजारी)

माहोती, कोडक वंजारी

अनंत कचडुजी वंजारी

~~शिवाजी वंजारी~~

(शिवाजी, जयश्री वंजारी)

शंकर शोबितकर वंजारी

Narayan Thombare

अभिजात जाधव

(Signature)

(Signature)

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(Signature)

- भोसा वंडू वंजारी

वंडू पाटील

Raghun

संयोजक

चंद्रशेखर परिस

शिवाजी वंजारी

निरंजन वंजारी

श्री. कामठी

राम रंजित वंजारी

वामदेव माहादेव वंजारी

नरुजा माहादेव वंजारी

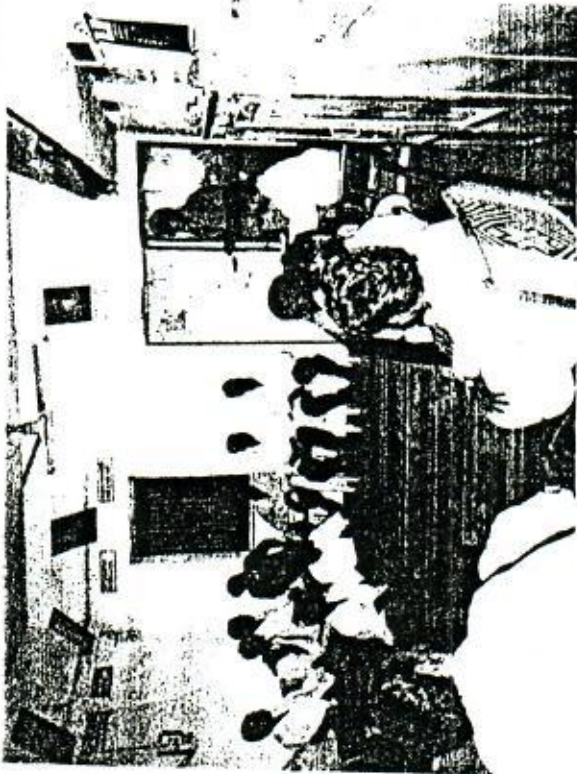
(नरंजन रामदेव वंजारी)

माहोती, कोडक वंजारी

अनंत कचडुजी वंजारी

N. Thombare

अभिजात जाधव



МОТТАГЛУСМОС СІВУР
ЭСАЛІВ ТА
ГІНІСІОН
НО
4005.00.20

**PUBLIC CONSULTATION
AT VILLAGE**

LIHIGAON

ON

05.09.2004

संरपंच : अन्तरगत भागीकृत छुटस
पसरपंच : ग्राम पंचायत के अध्यक्ष

आज दिनांक 5 सितम्बर 2004 को लीडिंग में गाँव-
वासियों के बीच Public Consultation हुआ जहाँ गाँव
के सरपंच एवं उपसरपंच समेत गाँव के बहुत सारे लोगों
उपस्थित हुए। लोगों को Road Plan दिखाया गया
और गाँव वालों ने बड़े ध्यान से Project से संबंधित
वालों को सुना। गाँव वालों ने इस संबंध में
अपने अपने विचार व्यक्त किये। गाँव वालों ने
यह माना कि रोड बनना अच्छा है लेकिन साथ ही
उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि जिन लोगों की मूत्रि
प्रमाणित होती है वो उन्हें इसका मुआवजा बनने से
जल्द दिया जाए। गाँव वालों ने यह भी कहा कि
मुआवजा के रूप में जो जमीन के बटले जमीन
चाहता है या फिर जो मुआवजे के रूप में सरकारी
नौकरी या रोजगार चाहता है वो सरकारी उनको
भाँटा को पूरा करे।

सर्वप्रथम
पा. सं. का. विभाग



श्री राम बामनी धुसरा श्री राम बामनी धुसरा

Shreendekar
Athenndekar
S. Santakar
Santakar

P. Khandekar
A. V. Khandekar

शंभुदास धुसरे
श्री. के. मोहन
संज्ञान बोरकर

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शंभुदास धुसरे

DC. Khandekar
Shri...

श्री राम बामनी धुसरा
शुभेद्र गोविंदरावणी खांडेकर

अमोल अमोल खांडेकर
साधन विठ्ठलराव सोनवळे

शक्ति गजानी गोचंडे
श्रीकांत शंभुदास गोचंडे

भारद्विज दुयधिमजी खांडेकर
शंभुदास देवदासी धुसरे

शंभुदास शंभुदास धुसरे
श्री शंभुदास धुसरे-मेडागा

संज्ञान बोरकर
पंढरी तिकावने

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शंभुदास धुसरे

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शुभाल दुगांजी ठाकरे

शुभाळ दुगांजी ठाकरे

शयभान माहादेव गजभिये

शयभान माहादेव गजभिये

श्रीगणेश चंद्रभागेराजे ठाकरे

श्रीगणेश चंद्रभागेराजे ठाकरे

सुनहराम केवट

सुनहराम केवट

वर्मागणेश चंद्र

वर्मागणेश चंद्र

पिकाराज गजभिये

पिकाराज गजभिये

राजेंद्र खांडेकर

राजेंद्र खांडेकर

कमलाकर ठाकरे

कमलाकर ठाकरे

विलेप प्रेमराणी धुळम

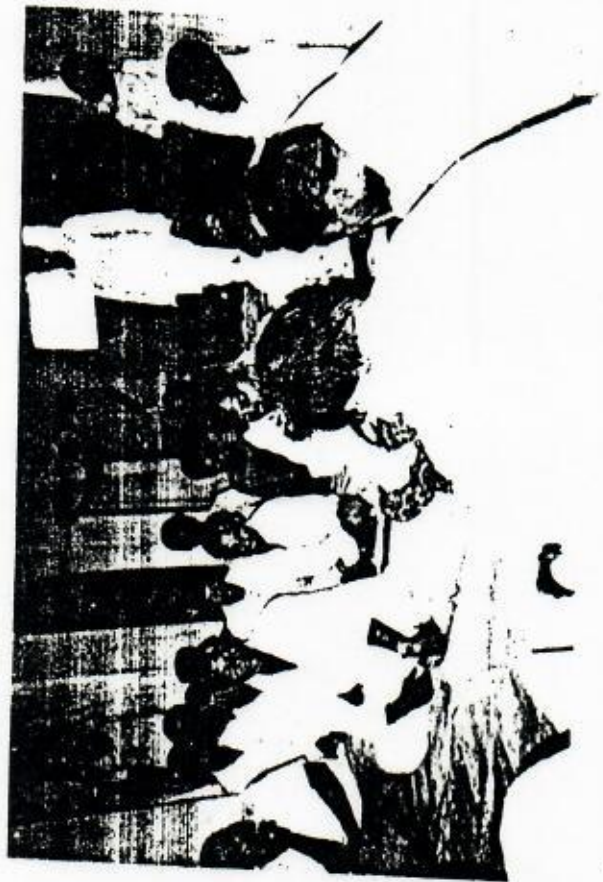
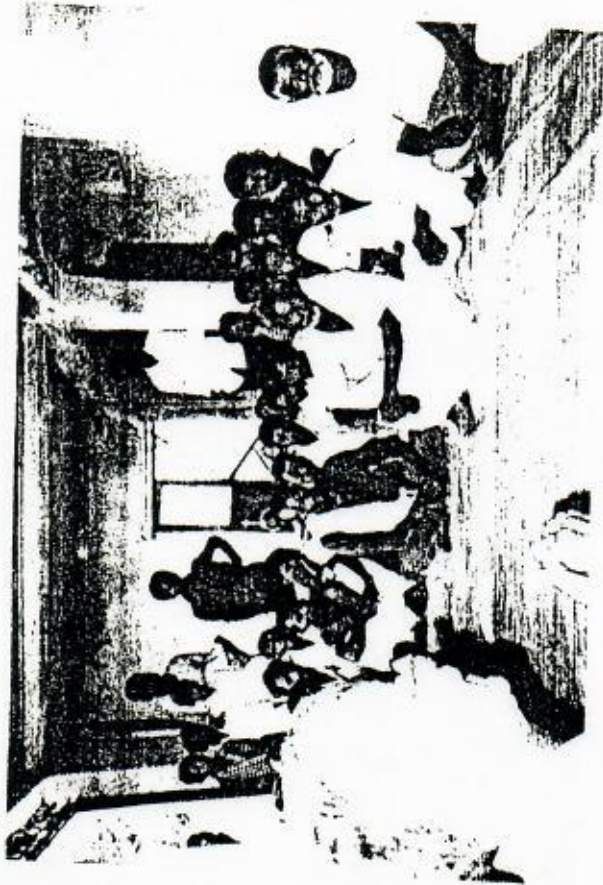
विलेप.0. धुळम

जयचंदास जर्डके

जयचंदास



Handwritten signature and date '28/05/2018'.



**PUBLIC CONSULTATION
AT VILLAGE**

AUDHI

ON

06.09.2004



**PUBLIC CONSULTATION
AT VILLAGE**

KAPSIBU

ON

06.09.2004

~~10/11/19~~

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10/11/19

प्राव : कापसी बूजर
 दिनांक : 06.09.2004

LOCATION:
 TIME: 11:30 AM

संपंच : पूतबोलम शंकर राव देजारे
 उपसंपंच : धन बाजु हेलत जन्मिजे

कापसी बू की ग्राम पंचायत में आज Public - Consultation हुआ जहाँ सरपंच एवं गाँव के प्रमुख लोगों समेत गाँव वाली उपस्थित हुए। Meeting में गाँव वाले को बार्ड-पास रोड के संबंध में बलात्रा जमा और Road Plan समझाया है जमा। इस दौरान गाँव वालों ने गाँव के हिल में हान रहने हुए मिन्गलिनिल बाढ़े रहीं :

- i). जिन लोगों की भूमि प्रामानिल होती है उ-के' -लने से लने एवं क उचित मुआनका निमा -लक।
- ii). जो प्रोजेक्ट रोड बनली है उ(वे साथ बल्ली की रोड से जोड़ा जाक।
- iii). गाँव में बस स्टॉप, बवालाने आदि की चयनयी हो।


 कापसी (क.)
 प्राव पंचायत, कापसी (क.)

नाम :

- 1) मोरेश्वर सांडे
- 2) शैलव सोलत पंटे
- 3) गोविंदराव बालासते
- 4) हरीकाश सांडे
- 5) वृष्णाजी सांडे
- 6) विसवजी गड्डवार
- 7) महेश्वरराव सांडे
- 8) उगडुकर

9) V. M. Thakare.
 श्री. व. सवथ
 10) युद्धोत्तम शंर डेवारे
 11) नारयणरावजी हवारे
 12) कवेंता डेवारे
 13) दीलतजी महेडडे


 कापसी
 प्राव पंचायत, कापसी (क.)

र.स.रा.


 कापसी
 कापसी (क.)

कापसी (क.)

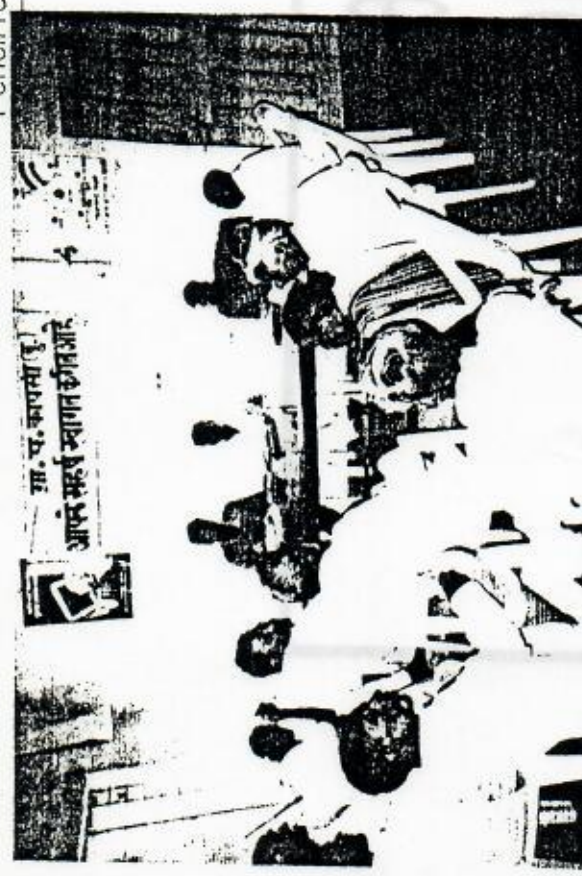



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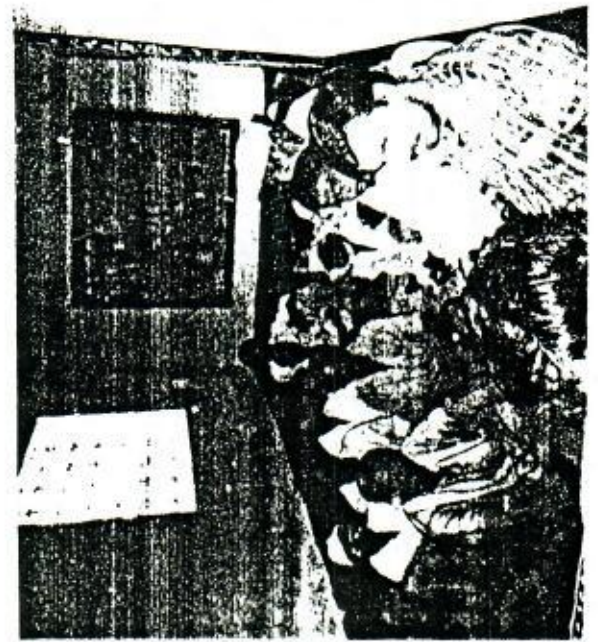
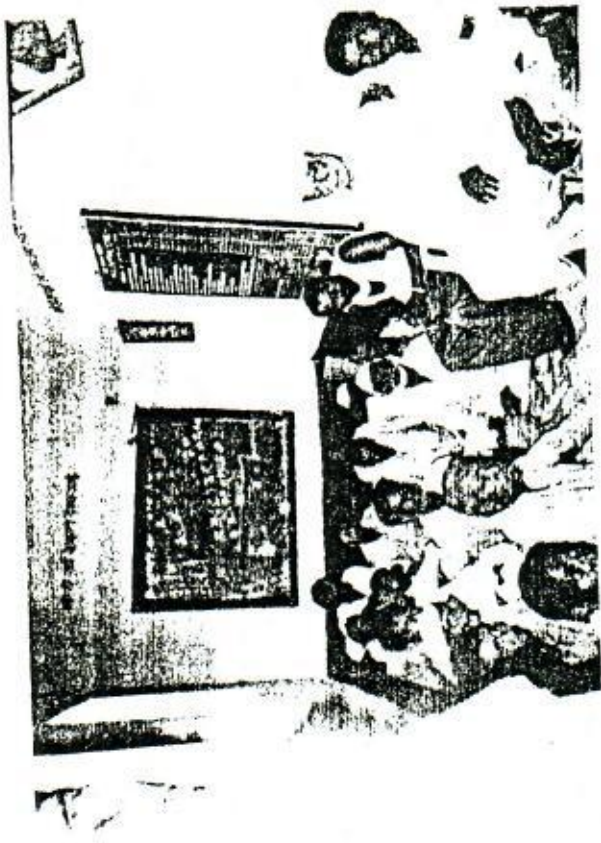
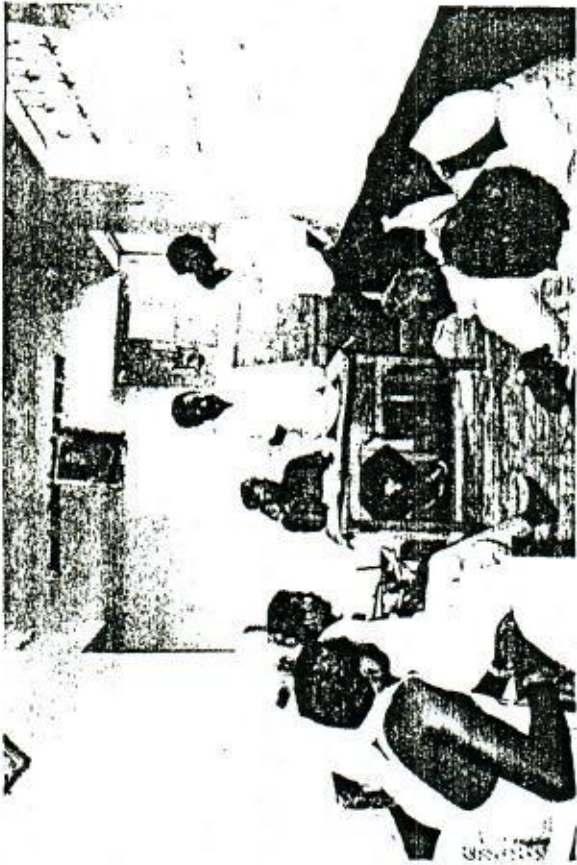


**PUBLIC CONSULTATION
AT VILLAGE**

DHARGAON

ON

09.09.2004



**PUBLIC CONSULTATION
AT VILLAGE
KHANDALA
ON
13.09.2004**

गोपनीयता

दिनांक: 13/9/10

समय: सुबह 11 बजे

उपस्थित: श्री. प्रमोद कुमार

श्री. प्रमोद कुमार के साथ Public Consultation हुआ जहाँ समय 5:30 बजे से 11:00 बजे तक उपस्थित थे। श्री. प्रमोद कुमार के साथ Road Plan दिखाया गया और Project के बारे में जानकारी दी। श्री. प्रमोद कुमार के साथ 11:00 बजे तक Discussion हुआ और Project के बारे में जानकारी दी।

यहाँ पर Road Plan दिखाया गया, जहाँ जानकारी दी। श्री. प्रमोद कुमार के साथ Discussion हुआ और Project के बारे में जानकारी दी। श्री. प्रमोद कुमार के साथ 11:00 बजे तक Discussion हुआ और Project के बारे में जानकारी दी।

Location

Time: 10:00

पृ. सं. 10/10

P. U. Ahmmednagar

श्री. महाराज
श्री. अशोक
श्री. सुनील

श्री. प्रमोद कुमार
श्री. अशोक
श्री. सुनील

श्री. प्रमोद कुमार
श्री. अशोक
श्री. सुनील

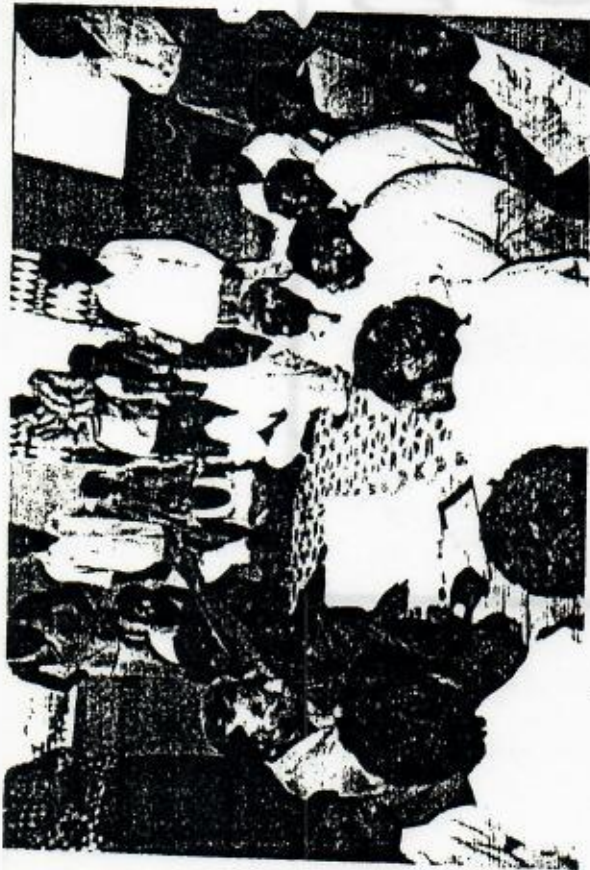
- 1) प्रमोद कुमार के साथ
- 2) श्री. अशोक के साथ
- 3) श्री. सुनील के साथ
- 4) श्री. प्रमोद कुमार के साथ
- 5) श्री. अशोक के साथ
- 6) श्री. सुनील के साथ
- 7) श्री. प्रमोद कुमार के साथ
- 8) श्री. अशोक के साथ
- 9) श्री. सुनील के साथ
- 10) श्री. प्रमोद कुमार के साथ
- 11) श्री. अशोक के साथ
- 12) श्री. सुनील के साथ
- 13) श्री. प्रमोद कुमार के साथ
- 14) श्री. अशोक के साथ
- 15) श्री. सुनील के साथ
- 16) श्री. प्रमोद कुमार के साथ
- 17) श्री. अशोक के साथ



श्री. प्रमोद कुमार
श्री. अशोक
श्री. सुनील



श्री. प्रमोद कुमार
श्री. अशोक
श्री. सुनील



**PUBLIC CONSULTATION
AT VILLAGE**

KANDRI

ON

13.09.2004

दि. 13/9/04
 समय: उत्राम मेहरपुर
 उपस्थित:-

Time: 11:30.

श्री Public Consultation इसी तरह करीब 100
 सुझावों तथा 100 सुझावों के लिए है।
 श्री Read - them के लिए है।
 श्री Project के लिए है।
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- 1) विज्ञान विभाग
- 2) श्री विज्ञान विभाग
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- 24) श्री विज्ञान विभाग
- 25) श्री विज्ञान विभाग

ग्राम पंचायत कांढी (कन्हान)

ता. पारशिवनी जि. नागपूर (महाराष्ट्र)

सरपंच

उपसरपंच

जैसम मा. मेहरकुळे

केशवराव गौ. जळबंधु



दिनांक २२/०९/२०११

सा. क्षी. प्रोजेक्ट डायरेक्टर सादाब,
राष्ट्रीय महामार्ग क्र. ७ - शिवनी.

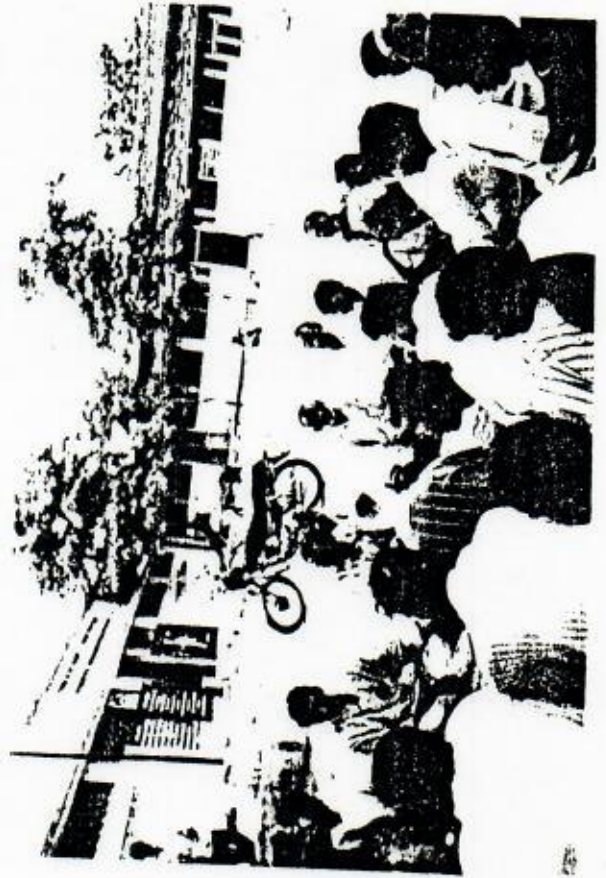
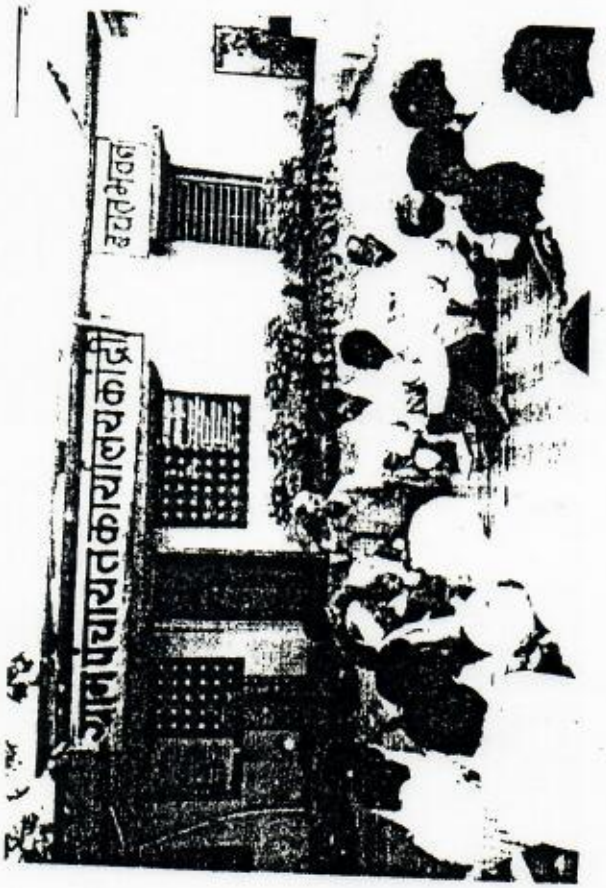
महोदय,

राष्ट्रीय महामार्ग ७ को जो विकास लेने जा रहा। यह विकास हमारे बडोतरी लाभदायक है। ऐसा हम मानते हैं हम सभी ग्रामवासियों के निचे हार्थी चर्चा अपेक्षा है।

- १) एर कास्तकारकी नमीन जानेपर १ सरकारी नोकरी.
- २) मार्केट मुख्य के आधारपर मुआवजा (रकम) चाहिए.
- ३) जेन रोड जुडने वाले सभी पांधन मार्ग जोडणी चाहिए.
- ४) एर पांधन पर कास्तकारोंको जानेके लिए अंडर ब्रिज होने चाहिए. साडी कास्तकारको आनेजाने की सुविधा हो।
- ५) रस्ता लेनेपर एशिवेशन की जो नटर, पुष, जो भी तुकसान होगा वह हुसुस करे कतथा आगे भी कास्तकार की जमीन पाठिसी वांधित न रह जाए उसे हमे जिदेगी भर बिन्धुओं आंशुगी वह नही होने चाहिए. रसका ध्यान रखें.
- ६) कांढी ग्राम के लिए १००खेडेड सरकारी लॉन्सिडव बन.
- ७) कांढी ग्राम के लिए वासपास जोडसे अंधन डामरोड जोड जाए।
- ८) पूरे रोड पर विद्युत पोष लार्ड व्यवस्था की जाए।
- ९) ग्राम के लिए, वस स्टॉप, पोस्ट ऑफीस, दुरसंचार विभागके अंतर्गत कार्यलयोंका निर्माण होगा चाहिए.
- १०) राष्ट्रीय महामार्ग के चौकीकरण के काम सहिते ग्राम के पाणी सफलाय लार्डन के लिए अगिरीकल जिडी रिधा नाए।
- ११) इस रोड पर अगर रोव लगाएंगे व हमारे कांढी गाववासीयोंके लिए मुफ्त किरे जाए कीसी भी प्रकार टैक्स वम आमवासी नहीं देगे।
- १२) हम कुछ लेने के पहले मुआवजा और नोटिस पहले रिधाए।
- १३) ग्राम के लिए हम इंप्रुव होनी चाहिए।

(Signature)
सरपंच
ग्राम पंचायत कांढी
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7.0

**Institutional Framework and Grievance Redressal
System**

7.0 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK AND GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MECHANISM

7.1 Introduction

Institutions for planning & implementation of RP vary substantially in terms of their respective roles & capacity. Timely establishment & involvement of appropriate R&R institutions would significantly facilitate achievement of objectives of the R&R program.

The main R&R institution would include:

- NHA
- Local Administration
- Line departments
- NGO
- DLC / GRC
- Training Institutions
- M&E Agency

7.2 Resettlement Institutions and Framework

NHA has an Environmental and Social Development Unit (ESDU) at the corporate level. The ESDU at apex level has overall responsibility for policy guidance, coordination and planning, internal monitoring and overall reporting. The ESDU headed by General Manager (GM) (Environment), has one Deputy General Manager (DGM) (Environment) and one R&R Manager. An Independent Monitoring and Evaluation Agency would be appointed which will work in close association with ESDU/PIU. One Project Implementation Unit (PIU), headed by one Project Director (GM/DGM Level officer) at Jhansi would be set up.

One Resettlement and Rehabilitation officers (Technical Manager), responsible for Nagpur district support the PD. Independent Monitoring and Evaluation Consultants will also be hired and engaged by March 2005 to monitor and evaluate the implementation of RP independently. An NGOs would be selected to work in close association with the Project Implementation Unit for smooth functioning of RP implementation, R& R, providing livelihood solutions, training/ up gradation of skills and providing preventive measures for HIV/AIDS etc.

7.3 The Process

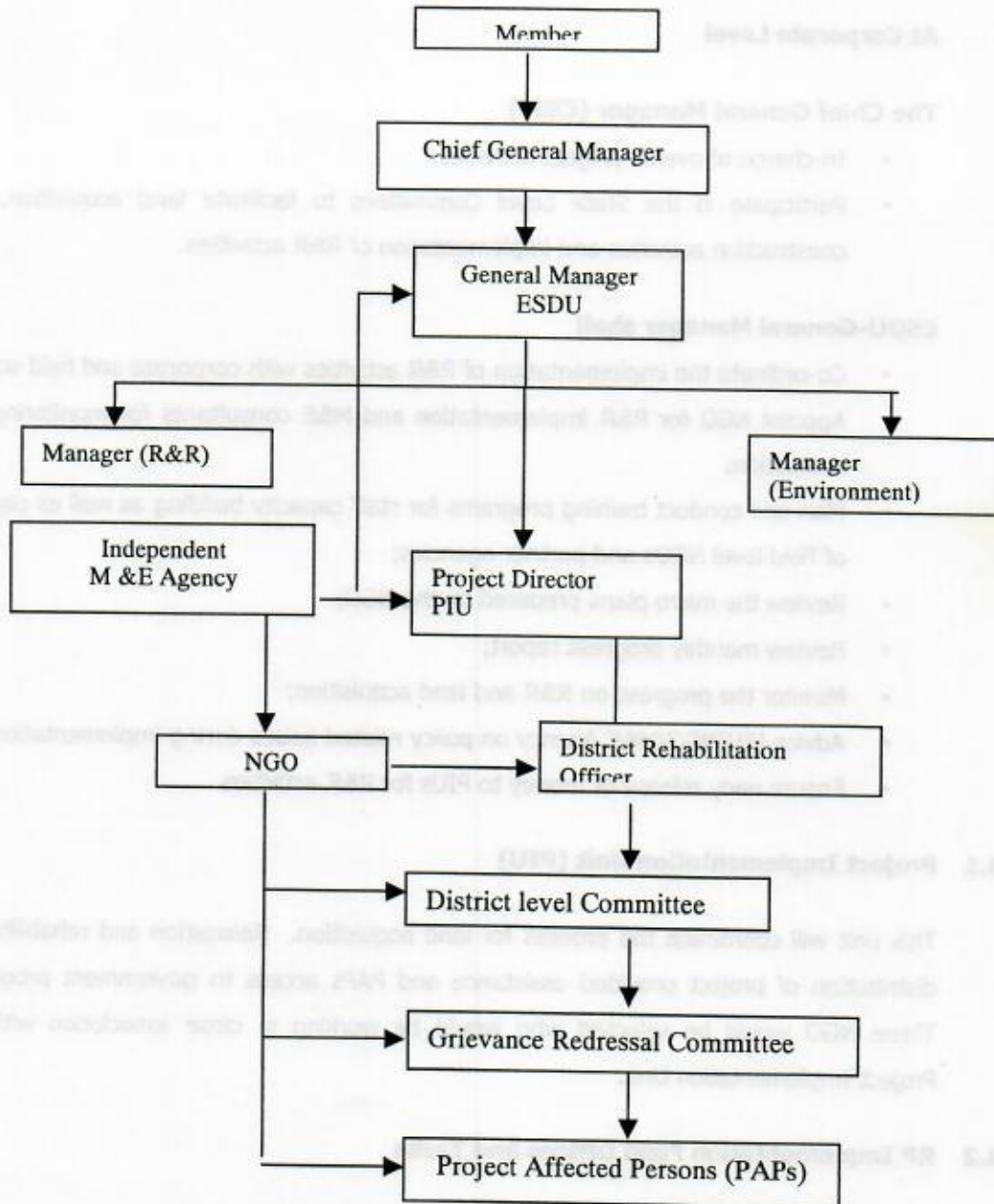
NHAI will initiate the following activities to commence and implement the RP:

- Establish PIU and field offices by March 2004
- Select NGO by Dec. 2005 with proven track records for the smooth implementation of R&R activities as stated
- Orientation and awareness seminars for project implementation Unit (PIU).
- Appointment of external monitoring and evaluation consultants by March 2005

Effective RP implementation will require institutional relationships & responsibilities, rapid organizational development & collaborative efforts by NHAI, state govt. & partnering NGO. The ESDU will establish operational links within NHAI (for e.g. finance for release of money on approval of micro plan) & with other agencies of govt. involved in project induced settlement. It will provide means & mechanism for coordinating the delivery of the compensation & assistance entitled to those who will suffer loss. On behalf of NHAI, ESDU will assure the responsibility for representing the social impact & resettlement component of the project. The ESDU will also be responsible for disseminating the information to the public & providing additional opportunities for public comment.

The ESDU at the apex level will have overall responsibility for policy guidance, coordination, and contingency planning, monitoring and overall reporting during RP implementation.

Figure 7.1: The Arrangement for R&R cell



7.4 Roles and Responsibilities

The role and responsibilities of the various offices in R&R implementation is presented below:

At Corporate Level

The Chief General Manager (CGM)

- In-charge of overall project activities;
- Participate in the State Level Committees to facilitate land acquisition, pre-construction activities and implementation of R&R activities.

ESDU-General Manager shall

- Co-ordinate the implementation of R&R activities with corporate and field staff;
- Appoint NGO for R&R implementation and M&E consultants for monitoring and evaluation;
- Plan and conduct training programs for staff capacity building as well as capacity of field level NGOs and partner agencies;
- Review the micro plans prepared by the NGO;
- Review monthly progress report;
- Monitor the progress on R&R and land acquisition;
- Advice PIU/NGO/M&E Agency on policy related issues during implementation
- Ensure early release of money to PIUs for R&R activities.

7.4.1 Project Implementation Unit (PIU)

This unit will coordinate the process for land acquisition. Relocation and rehabilitation, distribution of project provided assistance and PAPs access to government programs. Three NGO would be selected who would be working in close association with the Project Implementation Unit.

7.4.2 RP Implementation Field Offices and Tasks

The PD-PIU will be responsible to carry the following task concerning resettlement of the project:

- Overall responsibility of Implementation of R&R activities of RP
- Responsible for land acquisition and R&R activities in the field
- Ensure availability of budget for R&R activities

- Liaison with district administration for support foreland acquisition and implementation of R&R
- Participate in the district level committees

7.4.3 District Resettlement and Rehabilitation Officer (DRRO)

- Co-ordinate with district administration and NGO R&R;
- Translation of R&R policy in local language;
- Prepare pamphlets of the policy;
- Printing of the policy and identity cards for the APs;
- Ensure the development of resettlement sites, wherever required;
- Participate in the allotment of residential, commercial and agricultural plots;
- Liaison with district administration for dovetailing government's income generating and developmental programs for the APs;
- Ensure the inclusion of those APs who may have not been covered during the census survey; facilitate the opening of joint accounts in local banks to transfer assistance for R&R for AFs, and organize the disbursement of cheques for assistance in the affected area in public;
- Monitor physical and financial progress on land acquisition and R&R activities;
- Participate in regular meetings;
- Organize Bi-monthly meetings with the NGO to review the progress on R&R; and
- Review micro plan & monthly reports submitted by NGO.

7.4.4 NGO will be principally responsible for the day-to-day implementation work

- Survey and verification of the PAFs;
- Verification of land records followed by verification on the spot related to identified plots and owners;
- Develop rapport with the PAPs;
- Photograph of each AP for ID cards;
- Assist to issue identity cards to the PAFs;
- Co-ordinate with the DRO to implement R&R activities;
- Conduct market feasibility study;
- Valuation of properties/assets for finalization of replacement value;
- Participate with the DRO to undertake public information campaign at the commencement of the projects;
- Distribute the pamphlets of R&R policy to the PAPs;
- Assist the PAPs in receiving the compensation;

- Facilitate the process of arranging loans for PDPs
- Facilitate the opening of joint accounts
- Generate awareness about the alternate economic livelihood and enable the PAFs to make informed choice;
- Prepare micro-plans for R&R;
- Enable the PAFs to identify the alternate sites for agriculture, residential and commercial plots;
- Participate in the consultation on allotment of shops and residential plots;
- Ensure the PAFs have received their entitlements;
- Ensure the preparation of rehabilitation sites;
- Participate in the meetings organized by the PIU;
- Submit monthly progress reports;
- Identify training needs and institutions for the PAFs for income generating activities;
- Participate in the disbursement of cheques for the assistance at public places;
- Coordinate the training programs of the PAFs for income generating activities;
- Coordinate the meeting of District Level Committees;
- Accompany EP to GRC;
- Awareness campaigns for highway related diseases; and
- Ensure the AP judiciously uses compensation and R&R assistance.

7.4.5 District Level Committee (DLC)

RP will be implemented through District Level Committees that will be established in the district of Nagpur. The committee would include District Magistrate or his representative, Pradhans of Panchayat Samities, representative of affected villages including women, representative of revenue department, line departments, PWD, people's representatives, NGO and representatives of affected population. The formation of DLCs would be facilitated by NGOs. . The functions of the DLC will be as follows: (i) to meet regularly to review the progress R&R; (ii) approval of the micro-plan on the basis of methodology defined in the RP; and (iii) facilitate the implementation of the RP programs in the project-affected area.

The DLC would also: (i) meet regularly at pre-decided dated specifically for grievance redressing purpose; (ii) help in amicable settlement of disputes at community level; (iii) carry forward the ones which are not reconciled to the Grievance Redressal Committee (iv) coordination with local govt. authorities & field offices.

7.5 Coordination with Other Agencies and Organizations

R&R Cell will establish networking relationships with line departments and other govt. & non-govt. organizations.

Income restoration will be sole responsibility of the Project Authority. NGO will facilitate linkages to be established with the agencies implementing centrally sponsored poverty alleviation programs to restore the income of APs.

Restoration of community assets such as handpumps, borewells will require help from PHED. NHAI will extensively work on developing lateral linkages for mobilization of resources to benefit the APs and to achieve the desired results expected from implementation of RP.

The Revenue Department is responsible for providing land records, acquiring land and other properties and handing them over to the proper authorities. The District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) will extend the IRDP and other developmental schemes to include the APs. The representative of these departments/agencies will be in contact with the R&R Cell, which will facilitate the integration of the various agencies, involved in the R&R process.

7.6 NGO Participation

Need for NGO: Involuntary resettlement is a sensitive issue and experience in R&R matters will be required by the PIU, R&R Cell. A good rapport with the affected community will facilitate a satisfactory R&R of the APs and minimize disturbance particularly physical and economic. To overcome this deficiency, experience and well-qualified NGO in this field will be engaged to assist the NHAI in the implementation of the RP. One NGOs will be hired, for RP implementation and HIV/AIDS, women trafficking etc. The NGO would have competence in addressing social issues such as HIV/AIDS; child labour, women empowerment, anti- trafficking and other right based issues.

The NGO, in this sense, will have to ensure that the due entitlements flow to the APs in the most effective and transparent manner. The success of the NGO inputs will largely depend on their liaison with the APs and other concerned government agencies. Other involved agencies are expected to collaborate with Project, based on instructions from the NHAI, in accordance with the policy framework and the RP. These arrangements have to be made during the first month of Project implementation in order to set up the various committees and implementation mechanisms required for the project.

Role of NGO: The role of NGO would be of a facilitator. The NGO will work as a link between the PIU - R&R Cell and the affected community. They will educate the APs on the need to implement the Project, on aspects relating to R&R measures and ensures proper utilization of various compensations extended to the APs under the R&R entitlement package. After the approval of the microplans, the NGO will issue identity cards to the entitled persons.

NGO Consultancy will be to facilitate the resettlement process. Its broad objectives will be to:

- Build rapport with APs & PIU
- Educate APs on their rights, entitlements, and obligations under the RAP;
- Ensuring that APs receive their full entitlements;
- Where options are available, the NGO shall provide advice to APs on relative benefits of each option;
- Assist APs on grievance redressal through the established system;
- Collect data as required to help PIU to monitor and assess progress;

Briefly, its activities will be to:

- Develop rapport between the APs and the NHAI;
- Develop project level plans for R&R in consultation with the APs and communicate same to NHAI;
- Explain to the APs about the options available for their land and properties acquired for the Project;
- Assist the APs to identify suitable land for agricultural purposes;
- Assist NHAI in making arrangements for the smooth relocation of the APs;
- Ensure proper utilization by the APs of various compensations available under the R&R package;
- Assist the APs in getting benefits from various government development programs;
- Help the APs in the redressal of their grievances at the Grievance Redressal Committee;
- Train the APs, if necessary, in acquiring literacy and income-generation related schemes;
- Provide appropriate field staff; and
- Any other responsibility that may be assigned by the NHAI for the welfare of the affected communities.

In assisting the APs to choose among different options available to them, analysis must first be made of likely benefits and potential risks for each of the options. Conducting this analysis is the responsibility of the NHAI, in collaboration with the agencies (government or NGO) engaged in implementing the various activities. Following such an analysis, the risks and benefits shall be explained to the APs and sufficient time given to them to make an informed choice.

In choosing between different options, whether it is cash compensation or various rehabilitation schemes, the NHAI shall make use of the baseline socio-economic survey data, and ensure that those APs considered vulnerable are encouraged to choose the options entailing the lowest risk.

As a general principle for the RP, individual APs will be monitored to ensure that are able to regain or improve their former socio-economic status and quality of life. If it becomes clear that the assistance given under the Project is insufficient to obtain this goal within the life of the resettlement program, then consideration should be given to whether additional assistance or support towards different activities need be given.

In order to carry out such tasks, the employees of the NGO are to be stationed in the project area. Besides contacting the APs on an individual basis to regularly update the baseline information group meetings and village-level meetings will be conducted by the NGO on a regular basis. The frequencies of such meetings will depend on the requirements of the APs but should occur at least once a month. The NGO will have to encourage participation of individual APs in such meeting by discussing their problems regarding LA, R&R and other aspects relating to their socio-economic lives. Such participation will make it easier to find a solution acceptable to all involved.

7.7 Selection of NGO

It is extremely important for the success of the RP to select NGO that are capable, genuine and committed to the tasks assigned. Key quality criteria include:

- Experience in direct implementation of programs in local, similar and/or neighboring districts;
- Availability of trained staff capable of including APs into their programs;
- Competence, transparency and accountability based on neutral evaluations, internal reports, and audited accounts; and
- Integrity to represent vulnerable groups against abuses; experience in representing vulnerable groups, demonstrable mandate to represent local groups.

In addition to above, taking into consideration the risks of HIV/AIDS during the project period and road safety and anti trafficking issues, specialized NGOs will be invited to undertake activities related to their core competencies. The focus will be more on prevention as well as referral services on curative aspects. The major activities of such NGO will include awareness generation, information dissemination and mobilization of communities to act on the issues towards safer behavior.

The NGO chosen will have to agree to the terms and conditions under the RP. Hence, the selection of a committed NGO is very crucial for implementation of the Project. The selection process and TORs will be reviewed by the ESDU.

The NGO will be involved through mutually agreed terms and conditions with specific responsibilities and in-built accountability. A contract will be signed with the NGO indicating the tasks to be performed and the amount to be paid for their services. The payment to the NGO will be linked to performance of the tasks assigned and the time period. Their payment will be arranged as per contract agreement. The NGO will submit a monthly progress report to the project level PIU-R&R Cell, which in turn will send the summarized version of their reports with comments to the NHAI HQ. The monitoring and evaluation component of the RRP will include the performance of the contracted NGO. The NGO services will be required for 36 months for which provision has been made in the budget.

Terms of Reference along with the NGO profile are appended as annexure 3.

7.8 NGO Staffing and Personnel

The NGO shall have offices at the three districts for implementation for duration of 36 months. The NGO, therefore, shall have adequate support staff for carrying out the R&R activities. One Key Professional (Social) for each district and also one Key Professional

(Technical) for two districts will be required. Overall supervision will be under a Team Leader assigned specifically for this project.

7.8.1 Team Leader

The Team Leader should be post-graduate, preferably in social sciences, and should have experience of implementing R&R activities for linear projects. She/he should have at least 5 years experience in implementation of R&R and rural development works. She/he should have held responsible position in the previous assignments should possess participatory management skills and should have good knowledge of the region and the local language.

7.8.2 Key Professionals (Technical)

Should be at least a diploma holder in civil engineering. She/he should have at least 10 years experience in fieldwork. She/he should have participated in at least one project involving R&R activities, should have participatory knowledge of land measurement, and should be conversant with land valuation methods. Knowledge of local language is a necessary qualification.

7.8.3 Key Professional (Social)

Should be at least a graduate in social sciences. She/he should have at least 5 years of working experience of which at least 2 years in R&R or rural development projects. Should have sound understanding of the land acquisition process, experience in developing, implementing vocational training and participatory management. Knowledge of local language is a necessary qualification.

7.8.4 Key Professional (HIV/AIDS)

Since HIV/AIDS will be one of the major implementation concerns, the team will have professional with expertise to work on issues of HIV AIDS with an objective to generate awareness on the issue and work towards its prevention. Professional with at least 3-5 years of experience on HIV AIDS awareness and communication techniques will be qualified to fill up the position.

7.8.5 Technical Support Professionals

Should be graduate or equivalent in social sciences. Knowledge of local language and experience of working in the region desired.

7.8.6 Other Support Professional

No minimum qualification is desired.

Additionally, the following conditions shall apply to the team proposed by the NGO:

- That the proposal should accompany a personnel deployment schedule, clearly indicating whether the deployment is home-office based or in the field;
- That the NGO must propose at least one woman as part of the key personnel. The person-month deployment of the woman key personnel shall constitute at least 33% of the person month deployment of all key professionals (including the Team leader) in the assignment.
- That the women key persons, if selected for the contract, may be replaced during the period of contract, only with women key persons of equivalent qualifications and experience; and
- That the NGO will depute a 'technical support' team to work at the site, which will consist of women members. Junior support personnel and / or administrative staff will not be considered as 'technical support' professionals, as far as this condition is concerned.

7.9 Grievance Redress Cell

There is a need for an efficient grievance redressal mechanism, which will assist the APs in resolving queries and complaints. Any disputes will be addressed through the grievance redressal mechanism.

Formation of Grievance Redressal Cell (GRC) is most important for grievance redressal and it is anticipated that most, if not all grievance, are settled by the GRC. Detailed investigation will be undertaken which may involve field investigation with the concerned APs. The GRCs are expected to resolve the grievances of the eligible persons within a stipulated time. The decision of the GRCs is binding, unless vacated by court of law.

The GRCs will continue to function, for the benefit of the APs, during the entire life of the project including the defects liability periods. The response time prescribed for the GRCs is 15 days. The GRC will meet once in a fortnight to expedite redressal of grievances.

People are not debarred from moving to the court for issues including those related to R&R Entitlement. However, it is expected that the GRCs will play a very crucial role in

redressing grievances of the APs, and will help the implementation of the project as scheduled.

7.9.1 Constitution of Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC)

The committee will comprise of representatives of local NGOs; public representatives (viz., Member of Parliament, Member of Legislative Assembly, etc) from respective district; representative of women group, squatters and vulnerable AFs; line department and affected persons especially women as well as the representative of respective district administration. Minimum participation of women in GRC will be 33%. At least two persons from each group will be there in the GRC. The functions of the GRC will be:

- To provide support for the APs on problems arising out of Land/ Property acquisition;
- To record the grievances of the APs, categorizes and prioritize and solve them within a month;
- To inform PIU of serious cases within an appropriate time frame; and
- To report to the aggrieved parties about the development regarding their grievance and decision of PIU.

7.9.2 Operational Mechanism

It is proposed that GRC will meet regularly (at least once in 15 days) on a pre-fixed date (preferably on first 7th day of the month). The committee will look into the grievances of the people and will assign the responsibilities to implement the decisions of the committee. The committee will deliver its decision within a month of the case registration.

The mechanism will be based on existing laws. The Grievance Redressal Cell (GRC) will be set up at each district. Grievance not resolved amicably at the district level will be routed through NGO to the GRC. Arbitrator may also be appointed for unresolved cases. Arbitrator will be selected by PIU. Minimum litigation will be the prime effort and going to judiciary will be avoided as far as possible.

The various queries, complaints and problems that are likely to be generated among the APs will primarily relate to disputes of ownership of assets, identification of legal heirs of deceased property owner and other non-land related issues.

The PIU and office of NHAI will act as Public Information Centers, which will be in possession of all documents relating to the Project including compensation packages and grievance redressal procedures, and will provide any information regarding compensation and grievance redressal. Through public consultations, the APs will be informed that they have a right to grievance redressal. The APs can call upon the support of NGO to assist them in presenting their grievances or queries to the GRC. The NGO will act as an in-built grievance redressal body.

7.9.3 Grievance Redressal Steps

The successive grievance redressal stages are illustrated in the flow chart Figure-6.2
District Level Committees: The first stage will be District level Committees (DLCs) and the NGOs. The APs will be encouraged to be part of DLCs composed of:

Representatives of affected persons;
Panchayat members of the affected villages; and
NGO field worker

33% participation of women from affected families and full participation of women from the women headed households will also be encouraged.

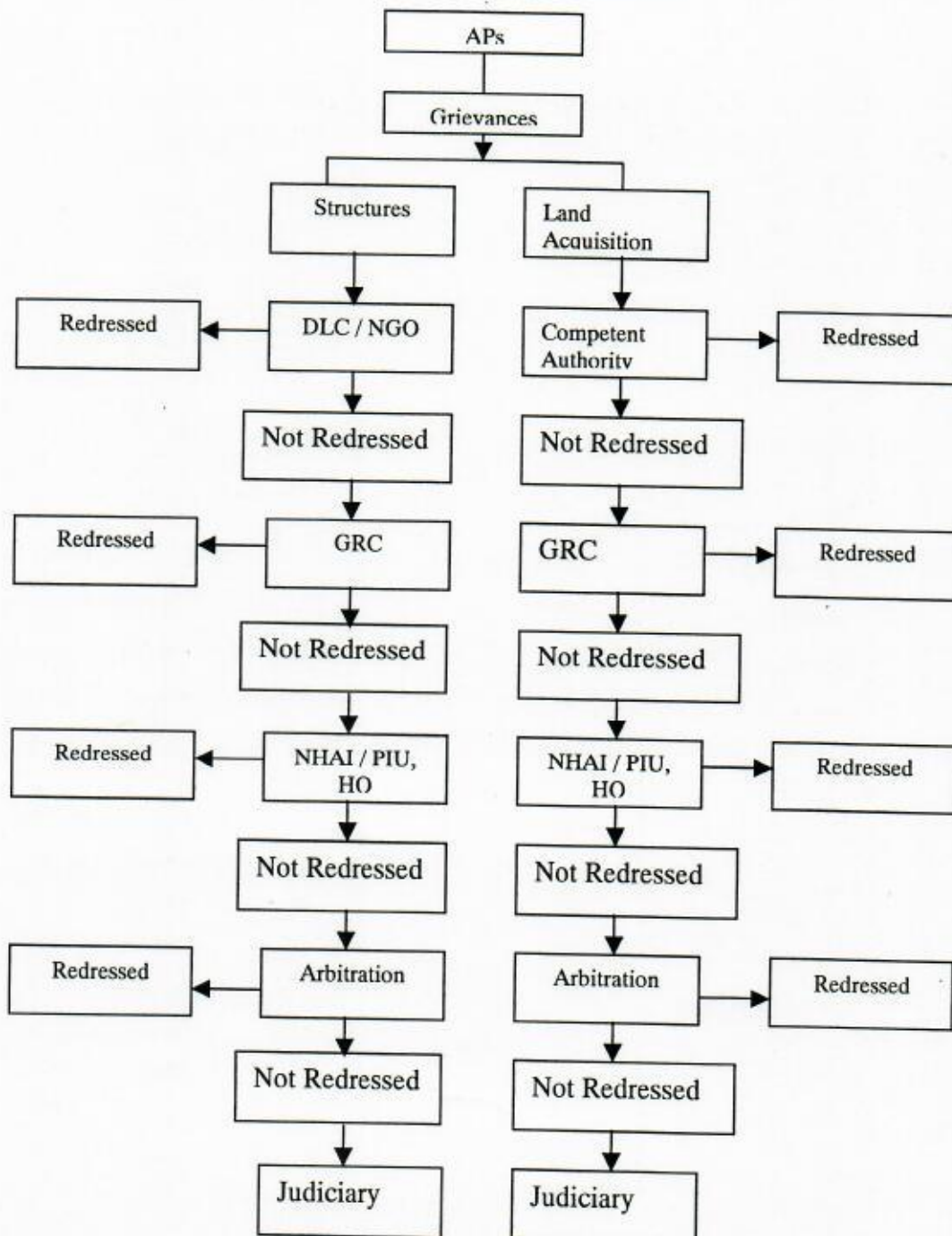
The DLCs and the NGOs will meet at regular intervals as decided by the community, specifically for grievance redressing purposes at a pre-decided date, time and place. The APs can be formally present in these meetings and discuss their queries and grievances. At the community level, the committee will have the power to resolve matters either by providing information or agreeing on a follow-up action. It may also reject some grievances for not being legitimate. However, it will have to explain to the AP the premise for not recording the grievance. Legitimate grievances, which the DLC is unable to resolve, will be taken to the GRC, which will then take the necessary action after reviewing the findings of a thorough investigation. The DLC will maintain a register of all queries and grievances, and the subsequent action taken.

The APs will present their grievance, concerning compensation for structures / land and R&R assistance to the DLC/NGO. The DLC and NGO will examine the grievance, and where required will review with DRO/CA and will do utmost to reach an amicable settlement to the satisfaction of the APs.

7.10 Role of NHAI/PIU Headquarters

The APs, who would not be satisfied with the decision of the GRC, will have the right to take the grievance to the NHAI/PIU Head Office for its redressal. Failing the redressal of grievance at NHAI/PIU, the APs will take the case to Arbitration. The Arbitrator(s) will be independent but appointed by NHAI. Taking grievances to arbitration and Judiciary will be avoided as far possible and the NGO will make utmost efforts at reconciliation at the GRC level.

Figure 7.2: Levels of Grievance Redressal



8.0

Income Restoration

8.0 INCOME RESTORATION

8.1 Background

The livelihood restoration is an important part of rehabilitating socio-economic status of the project-affected communities. The R&R policy for Income Restoration provides alternative income generation / skill development activities aiming at various enabling strategies, through which project affected persons can either, continue their previous occupation or can start new businesses.

This section focuses on the impact on the livelihood loss in the project area and provides a plan for restoring the income of APs in away, that they are able to "regain previous living standards" or are left better off.

8.2 Affected Households in the project area

8.2.1 Affected Persons (APs)

The following section elaborates the type of losses that the people either residing or working on the National Highway would incur in view of the loss of structures (commercial and residential), loss of assets (agricultural, commercial and residential), loss of income (squatters, Small business enterprise and moving businesses such as kiosks) and community resources. A total of 386 households comprising of 1916 persons will be affected by the project (table 8.1).

Table 8.1: Project Affected Persons

District	No. of Affected Household	APs
Kanpur Dehat	386	1916

Source: Primary Survey, 2003

8.2.2 Income Restoration Measures

The entitlement framework used for this project provides following entitlements for income restoration of those, whose livelihood gets affected: (details of various provisions are provided in the entitlement matrix).

- Subsistence allowance calculated at minimum wages per month for six months, for families losing commercial structures, will be paid.
- Replacement value of the immovable assets would be provided to all the families losing their residential and commercial properties including Interested Persons.

- As per the entitlement framework, the project-displaced families belonging to the vulnerable group are eligible for residential or commercial plots. The vulnerable group displaced families are entitled to receive the plot free of cost and non- vulnerable families will purchase it.
- Additional support mechanism will be provided to families, who will lose their primary source of income in the form of assistance towards income generating or vocational training option of the EP's choice. The training includes starting a suitable production or service activity.

8.2.3 Occupational pattern and competency level in the project area

Commercial Establishment, including small business establishments (SBEs) dominate the project area apart from agriculture. About 55% of APs are engaged in commercial or small trading activity, whereas about 43% are vendors. The occupational pattern of the population is not diversified and thus efforts at income restoration would be directed at enhancing business opportunities of the displaced population.

Table 4.11: Occupational Background of the Affected Families

Occupational Pattern	No. of Affected Households
Agriculture	286
Kiosks	16
Commercial Establishment including Small Business Establishments (SBEs)	40
Others	44
Total	386

8.2.4 Assessment of Preferences and Training Needs of Eligible AP's

An assessment of the marketable/commercially exploitable ventures, which could be exploited by AP's, in and around the project area, was made. Having made an analysis of existing market, potential areas were broadly identified for income restoration of eligible APs and to assess their training needs. A perception survey was carried out to determine their prioritization of various options besides preferring/prioritizing other areas for training. However, they were guided about the educational background and related parameters required undergoing various training. Based on perception survey, broad areas for training along with, background of AP's opting for such preferences were made.

With these preferences, educational background, a preliminary Training Needs Assessment (TNA) was made. The identification of resources needed to run commercially exploitable ventures; present background of APs provided the consultant

with the knowledge, which was used in developing a comprehensive income generation plan.

Considering the present occupational pattern, potential areas and need to strengthen knowledge/skills, the broad areas identified for training include: Fitting, Welding, Auto-mechanic, Pump-repair, Electrician, Motor winding, TV Repair, Tailoring etc.

8.2.5 Training Delivery Strategy

For delivery of training programs following options have been investigated and identified. They include: -

- i. Government run/supported training institutions
- ii. Private trainers/Local Experts/entrepreneurs
- iii. Government run income generating schemes

The organizations like Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and Krishi Vigyan Kendras (minimum one in each district) are run/supported by Government and have been explored to provide specific skill based training. ITIs in these districts are providing training on welding, fitting, auto-mechanic, electrician, motor winding etc. Whereas, KVKs are imparting training on agriculture and allied areas like mushroom cultivation, spice making, APad making etc., where women can play a major role. However, for skill based training focusing on tailoring, TV repair, computer operation etc., it is planned to engage private trainers/entrepreneurs.

Besides these, Government of India along with the State Governments is running various poverty alleviation programs through the District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) in these districts. Some of the government programs that can be explored for income restoration include Prime Minister's Rojgar Yojana, Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana, Million Wells Scheme (MWS), Integrated Rural Development Program (IRDP), Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission and Rural Sanitation etc. Efforts would be made for the participation of APs in those schemes to have short-term gains.

However, past experiences reveal that integration/dovetailing of income restoration schemes of government with the project's income restoration program requires dedicated efforts, co-ordination and defined roles and responsibilities. With limited budget under most of these schemes and with specific objectives, dovetailing of these IR schemes has been kept as an additional option with limited success potential. However, all efforts would be made by NGO and RO to utilize these training programs for the APs.

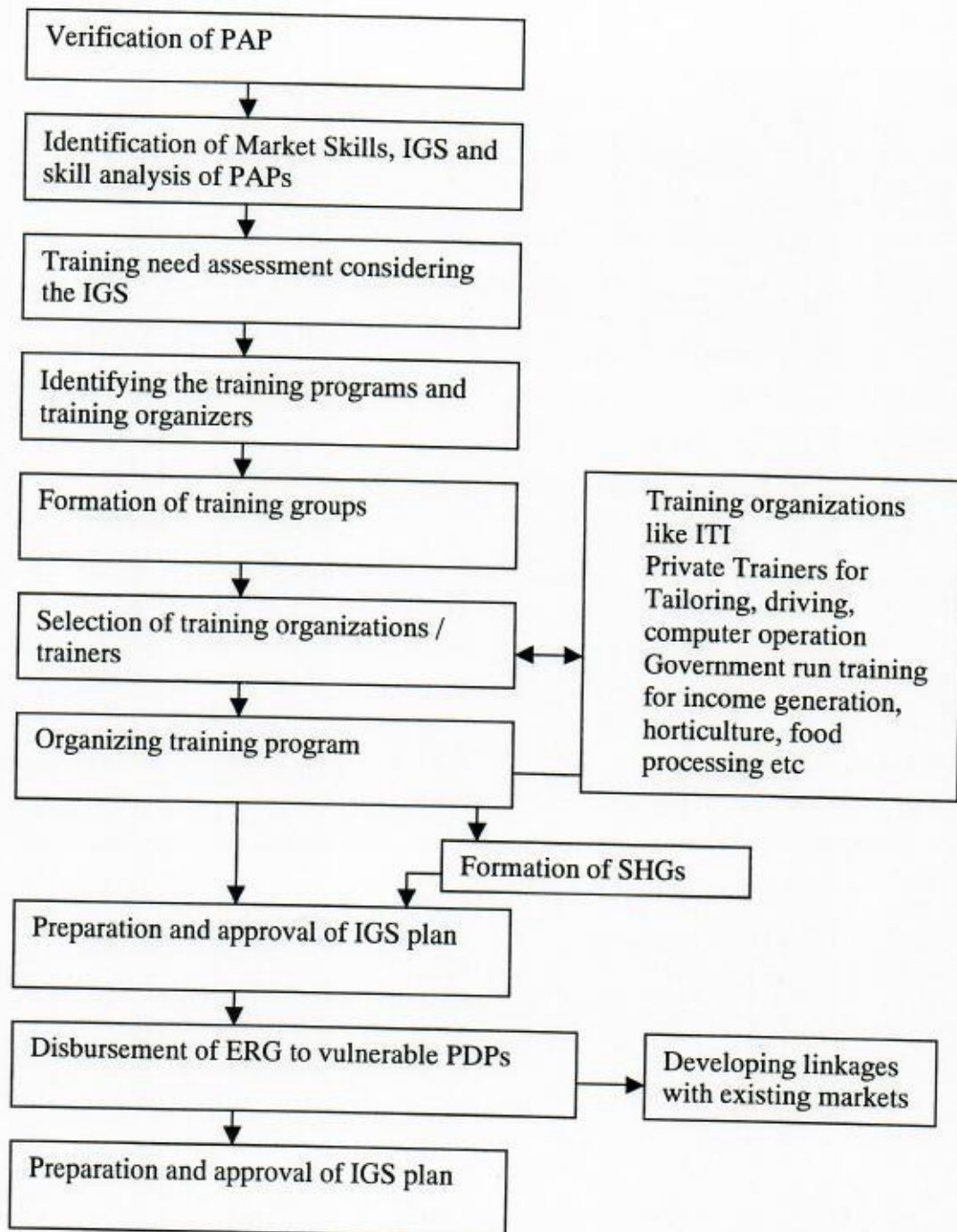
8.3 Income Restoration Plan

The income restoration plan has been developed on the basis of the findings of the primary surveys and viewing the ground realities. In order to ensure that all APs are able to restore their livelihood, the activity will be entrusted to the NGO deployed in the project area, who would be responsible for developing the entire framework for implementing income restoration / economic rehabilitation of the APs. The guideline for developing the Plan & implementation of the economic rehabilitation schemes is provided below.

1. The skill analysis, training needs assessment and income restoration option analysis of the APs would be conducted by the NGOs at the time of verification.
2. After the collection of the relevant data and analysis of the same the training program for the AP would be decided based on the income generating strategies as discussed in the earlier section
3. The training program thus decided would be conveyed to the AP during the public consultation meetings to be held subsequent to the verification and prior to the preparation of the micro-plans.
4. The training program of the individual AP would be indicated in the micro-plan prepared by the NGOs.
5. After the approval of the micro-plans the trainers would be institutions agencies engaged in providing training to the rural youth would be contacted for organizing the program on site.
6. The training groups comprising of the APs with similar occupation, skills, education, geographic location would be constituted.
7. The trainers would be selected from the agencies or locally available skills for providing the training to the APs.
8. The location for providing the training would be selected which shall be convenient for both the APs and the trainer to attend and 'has the adequate training facilities.
9. After the successful completion of the training program the APs would be motivated to form economically functional self-help groups on the basis of their interests and occupation.
10. The NGOs shall coordinate to establish linkages with the existing markets for CC carrying out the commercial activities and the local regional rural cooperative banks operating in the area for the credit facilities.
11. The NGOs shall be responsible for carrying out the coordination activities during the entire income restoration process.

12. The PIU -NHAI (Project Director & the ROs shall be responsible for monitoring the process and implementation of the IR activities.
13. The NGOs shall submit the report regarding the training programs organized, SHGs formulated, skills developed and linkages established, to the Project Director

Figure 8.1 Income Restoration Plan



In addition to the above, employment through the contractors for road works especially to the poor and women and other vulnerable groups may be considered as an option. This would assist in resettlement and rehabilitation efforts. The plan for income restoration is shown in Figure 8.1.

9.0

Resettlement and Rehabilitation Budget

9.0 RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION BUDGET

9.1 Introduction

A consolidated overview of the budget is provided and the cost estimates given below shall be viewed accordingly. The cost estimates for land and structures are based on data collected during the survey and contingency provisions have been made to take into account variations from this data. The EPs will be entitled for R&R assistance as per the entitlement framework given in chapter 4.

The budget is indicative of outlays for the different expenditure categories and is calculated at the 2004 price index. These costs will be updated and adjusted to the inflation rate as the project continues and in respect of more specific information such as extra number of APs during the implementation, unit cost will be updated if the findings of the district level committee on market value assessment justify it.

Some of the features of this cost estimate are outlined below:

- No land acquisition is required for the project and as all the widening is restricted within the ROW, so compensation / assistance will be applicable only to encroachers and / squatters
- NHAI will compensate the structures at replacement value to the squatters/encroachers, assisted by the NGO.

9.2 Unit Costs

9.2.1 Value of Land

The compensation of the land has been worked out after extensive survey of the PAPs, verification of local market rates from local people and government rates prevalent in this region.

The rates are calculated in the following manner:

For bypasses, mostly private property will be acquired, thus a detailed rate analysis was undertaken whereby an authorized evaluator made verification of local market rates from local people (based on land transactions done in the area in last three years) and provided with a replacement value of the land. Also, the government-registered price was ascertained from the registry papers. The difference between these market and govt. rate is to be given as assistance to the people.

The Government registered price was taken as the price at which the acquisition of Govt. land would be done.

9.2.1.1 Titleholder Agricultural Land loss and Replacement value

As a result of widening a total of 162.50 ha. of agricultural land will be acquired in all three districts. The market value of the land has been assessed by the valuer engaged by the consultant. This rate has been used for calculating the replacement value of the land. 33% of the replacement value has been taken as assistance over and above the compensation.

The following table summarizes the district-wise breakup of the replacement value of land

Table 8.1 Titleholder Agricultural Land loss and Replacement value

Location	Extent of Land Loss (in Ha)	Unit Rate in million Rs.	Replacement Value in million Rs		Total in million Rs.
			Compensation	Assistance	
Km 689-704.227	21.5	0.80	17.20	5.68	22.88
K-K Bypass	141	0.80	112.20	37.22	150.02

9.2.1.2 Titleholder non-agricultural land loss and replacement value

A total of 1.5 ha of private land will be acquired in the three districts. The market value of the land has been assessed by the valuer engaged by the consultant. This rate has been used for calculating the replacement value of the land. 33% of the replacement value has been taken as assistance over and above the compensation.

Table 9.2 Titleholder non-agricultural land loss and replacement value

Location	Extent of Land Loss (in Ha)	Unit Rate in million Rs.	Replacement Value in million Rs		Total in million Rs.
			Compensation	Assistance	
Km 689-704.227	1.5	0.80	1.20	0.40	1.60

9.3 R&R Assistance and other Budgetary Provision

9.3.1 Value of Building Structures

For the loss of building structures squatters and vulnerable encroacher will be compensated at replacement cost. A Govt. approved valuer has evaluated the replacement cost.

Compensation for structure has been worked out by the Govt. approved valuer on the basis of BSR of PWD. Data about different material used in the structure have been calculated during structure identification survey in the project area. The Government approved valuer has estimated the cost of structure based on the material used in the construction on sample basis. The average rate for the Semi-Permanent Structure has been calculated @Rs. 2500/Sq.m, the Permanent Structure has been calculated @ Rs. 3500/Sq.m and the temporary structure has been calculated at the rate of Rs. 1400/Sq.m.

9.3.2 R&R Assistance for Non-titleholder structures including kiosks

The following Table indicates the compensation for acquisition of structures of the non-titleholders excluding the cost of the land. For kiosks, flat sum of Rs 2000 will be given as shifting allowance.

Table 9.1: R&R Assistance for Squatters and Vulnerable Encroachers

Catagory	Area in Sqm	Unit cost per Sqm for SQ & ENC	Replacement Value in Rs (million)
Permanent	1100	3500	3.85
Semi permanent	450	2500	1.13
Temporary / Kutcha	165	1400	0.23
Total	5100		5.21

In addition to replacement value of land and structure, following other assistance has to be provided to the affected persons. The allowances to be provided are as per the entitlement matrix. The details of other R&R assistance are given below;

Table 9.2: Estimates of Entitlements

Assistance Type	Allowance/assistance per family	Quantity	Amount in (Millions) Rs.
Transitional allowance	Rs. 2000 lump sum	75	0.15
Shifting Allowance	Rs. 2200 lump sum for permanent structure	40	0.09
	Rs. 1200 lump sum for semi-permanent	11	0.01
	Rs. 700 lump sum for temporary structure	8	0.01
	Rs. 2000 lump sum kiosks	16	0.30
	Rs. 800 lump sum for tenant	25	0.02

Assistance to tenants	Rs.2000 p.m. for 9 months	25	0.05
Economic Rehabilitation Assistance to vulnerable	Rs.3000 lump sum	20	0.06
Training/up gradation of skills	Rs.1500 per family	502	0.75
Total		722	1.44

Source: Primary Survey, 2003

9.3.3 Provision for Development of Community Structures

The details of community structures are listed in the table below

Table 9.3: Relocation of Community Structures

S.No	Description	Unit Rate (Rs.)	Number	Cost (in million Rs.)
1	Temple/Mosque	100,000	5	0.5
2	Community Structure	100,000	2	0.2
3	Government Structure	150,000	2	0.3
4	Wells	150,000	2	0.3
5	Tube wells	25,000	25	0.625
	Total		36	1.925

9.3.4 Improving Community Infrastructures

These works will be identified by the PIU-R&R Cell in consultation with the village Panchayat of the project area and will be executed only with prior approval of NHAH Headquarters. A lumpsum provision of 1million is made for community infrastructure improvements such as public sanitation blocks in villages, community halls, primary schools, improvement of village approach road, drains etc.

- Relocation of community infrastructure = Rs. 1.925 Million
 - Improving Community infrastructure (10%) = Rs. 0.192 Million
- Total = Rs. 2.12 Million**

9.4 NGOs

The involvement of NGOs is described in the chapter on Institutional Arrangements. The budgetary provision for the NGO is described in the table below :

Table 9.4: Budgetary Provision for NGO

No of NGO	No. of APs	Unit Rate for NGO (per AP)	Total (in Rs)
1	1916	1000	1.92 million (say)

Budget for one NGO for 24 months is Rs. 1.92 million.

9.5 Resettlement Sites (Site Development Costs)

The Entitlement Framework includes the provision of resettlement sites complete with infrastructure and amenities. Site development Costs for proposed commercial areas has been described in the table below :

Table 9.5: Site Development Cost

Total nos. of Squatters	21
Area of 1 plot	35 Sqm
Total area of plots	700 Sqm
Additional 100% for Site	700 Sqm
Total Area required	1400 Sqm
Unit Rate for Site Development	1400 Rs per Sqm
Total site development cost	1.96 million
Additional Facilites & O&M (50%)	0.98 million
Total Cost	2.94 million

A total of 3.087 million is required for land leveling, clearance, providing access and inner roads, boundary walls, community spaces including toilets, water supply, drainage, sold waste disposal facilities, street lights etc.

9.6 Budget

The budgets for the proposed RP work out to Rs. 197.71 **Million**. Details are given in Table no. 8.11. Uncertainties underline the budget:

- Training of project affected adult persons; actual no. could be different if EPs opt out of training options or do not fulfill the criteria

- Replacement costs of land and the land price will vary if the category of the land existing in the govt. register does not match with the assertion of the land holder/him or herself
- Contingency provision would cover non-identified and other costs during the R&R implementation.

Table 9.6: Project RR Budget

Item	Unit Rates (Rs. Lakhs)	Quantity	R&R Assistance Rs (in million)	R&R Costs Rs. (Millions)
1. Land Acquisition Cost				
Agricultural land acquisition cost	0.80	162.50 Ha		172.90
Non Agricultural land acquisition cost	0.80	1.5 Ha		1.60
R&R Assistance & R&R costs				
2: R&R Cost				
Squatter and Vulnerable Encroacher				5.21
3: R&R Assistance				
Transitional allowance	Rs. 2000 lump sum	75	0.15	
Shifting Allowance	Rs. 2200 lump sum for permanent structure	40	0.09	
	Rs. 1200 lump sum for semi-permanent	11	0.01	
	Rs. 700 lump sum for temporary structure	8	0.01	
	Rs. 2000 lump sum kiosks	16	0.30	
	Rs. 800 lump sum for tenant	25	0.02	
Assistance to tenants	Rs.2000 p.m. for 9 months	25	0.05	
Economic Rehabilitation Assistance to vulnerable	Rs.3000 lump sum	20	0.06	
Training/up gradation of skills	Rs.1500 per family	502	0.75	
Total		722	1.44	
4: Community Infrastructure Replacement & Improvement including Agency Charge				
Temple/Mosque	100,000	5		0.5
Community Structure	100,000	2		0.2
Government Structure	150,000	2		0.3
Wells	150,000	2		0.3
Tube wells	25,000	25		0.625

Total		36		1.925
Improving community infrastructure (@10%)				0.1925
Total				2.117
5. Site Development Cost				2.94
6: Support Implementation of RP				
Social Cell at PIU and Corporate Office				0.5
PD PIU R&R Cell	Rs 30,000 p.m.	1*24 Months		0.72
District R&R cells	Rs 30,000 p.m.	1*24 Months		0.72
Independent Monitoring & Evaluation Agency		Lumpsum		0.50
Training				5.00
Purchase of Vehicle and transport				0.50
NGOs Assistance for RP Implementation		1 NGOs * 24 Months		1.92
Sub-Total				9.86
7. Total (3+4+5+6)				16.36
8. Contingency (10% of Total)				1.636
9. Total R&R Cost (5+6)				18.00
10. Grand Total (1+7)				197.71

Source: Primary Survey, 2003

The total R&R cost for the project road works out to be 197.71 million INR or 198 million INR.

Implementation Schedule

10. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

10.1 Introduction

Implementation of RP consists of Rehabilitation and Resettlement activities. The project section traverses through district of Kanpur Nagar. As per the conditions in the civil works contracts, land free from all encumbrances is to be made available to the contractors. Time frame for implementation of RP will be synchronized with the project implementation in a way that commencement and progress of civil works is not adversely affected.

The R&R officers in the corporate office and PIU R&R cells will receive training for implementation and the capacity building will be accomplished prior to commencement of the civil works. The NGOs will be trained to upgrade their skills to deliver the R&R components more effectively over time. The documentation and reporting of the process of implementation, monitoring and evaluation is to be done by the NGO and therefore, NGO staff will be trained for such process. The NHAI staff will also be trained in order to ensure smooth implementation of RP. The following components will be covered:

- Understanding the Policy Guidelines
- Understanding the Implementation Schedule activities step-by-step
- Preparation of micro plans
- Monitoring and reporting
- Understanding of the economic rehabilitation schemes

10.2 Schedules for Project Implementation

Civil works contracts for all the sections are proposed to be awarded simultaneously, and a uniform time period of 40 months is being proposed for completion from the date of commencement.

10.3 Schedules for RP Implementation

The implementation of the RP consists of land acquisition and R&R activities and the timeframe for various activities are given under table no. 10.1

Table 10.1: RP Activities and Implementation Schedule

Task	Status	Timeline	Responsibility
Step 1 Project Preparation Phase			
1. Finalization of bypass alignment and estimates of losses and number of APs	Done	May 2004	NHAI, and consultants
2. Finalization of draft resettlement plan	Ongoing	Oct 2004	NHAI, and consultants
3. Review and approval of RP		Nov 2004	NHAI
4. Disclosure of RP		Jan 2005	NHAI/ PIU
5. Formation of DLC and GRCs		July 2005	NHAI/ PIU
Step2 Procurement of NGO/M&E Consultants/ R&R Officer			
1. Appointment of R & R Officer		Dec.2004	NHAI/PIU
2. Resettlement Field Office for RP implementation		Dec.2004	PIU
3. Appointment of IA/NGO		April 2005	NHAI/PIU
4. NGO/ staff Training on RP Implementation		May 2005	EA
5. Appointment of M & E Consultants		April 2005	NHAI/ PIU
6. NGOs activities such as verification, need Assessment, Market Survey		April.2005 to June.2007	NHAI/PIU
6. Preparation and Approval of micro-plan and development for relocation of SBEs		April.2005 to June.2007	NHAI/PIU
Step 3: For Non Title-Holder			
1. Complete physical verification of APs on ROW/COI		April 2005 to June 2005	IA/PIU/NGO
2. ID Card Distribution		April 2005 onwards	PIU/NGO
3. Payments of assistance and other RP related assistance		October 2005 onwards	PIU/NGO
4. Relocation of SBEs/APs and clearance of the Corridor of Improvement for construction work		May 2005 onwards	PIU/NGO
5. Relocation of Common Property Resources		May 2005 onwards	PIU/NGO/Contractor

10.4 Necessary Actions for Implementation

APs will be prepared for relocation through panchayat level consultations. This will include community-based meetings, dissemination of information, individual counseling, written and verbal messages and information. This will also include consultations on explaining the entitlement framework. Also the process of grievance redressal will be explained.

An Identity card will be prepared for each AP with an identification code and issued to them.

Finally, they will be relocated after they have been paid assistance. Relocation sites are developed as per the need and various other arrangements like bank accounts in joint names of APs and spouse / other family members etc. are in place. ID Number for each permanent structure is already given during structure loss survey

10.5 Activities for R&R and Implementation Schedule

The period for implementation of RP has been taken as 24 months. However, monitoring and evaluation will continue beyond the period of implementation. Planning, surveying, assessing, policy development, institution identification, AP participation, income restoration and implementation are typical RAP related activities, which have been considered. However, sometimes sequence may change or delays witnessed due to circumstances beyond the control of the Project. The RP Implementation is given in Figure no.10.1.

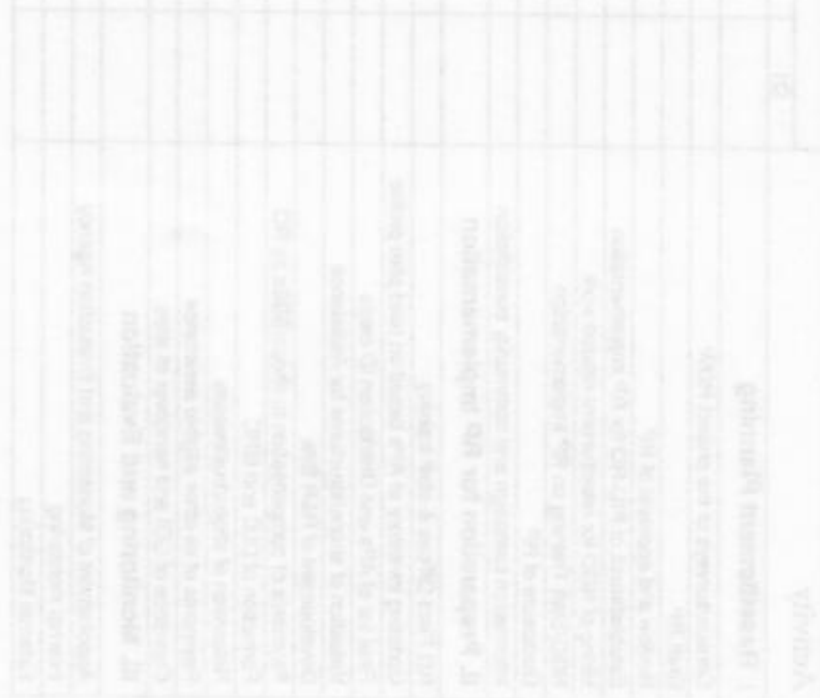


Figure 10.1: RP Implementation Schedule

Activity	2004				2005				2006	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
I. Resettlement Planning										
Census/surveys of the project ROW										
Draft RP										
Review and approval of RP										
Establishment of PIU-RO for RP implementation										
Hiring of NGO for resettlement-related work										
NGO/Staff Training on RP Implementation										
Disclosure of RP										
Information campaign and community consultation										
II. Preparation for RP Implementation										
RO Field Offices & staff training										
Updating inventory of APs based on road plan-profile										
Final list of APs and Distribution ID cards										
Valuation of shops/structures for Assistance										
Development of R&R Site										
Payments of compensation to shops/SBEs by RO										
Formation of DLC and GRC										
Relocation of shops/businesses										
Payments of all other eligible assistance										
Clearance of COI and handover of sites,										
III. Monitoring and Evaluation										
Appointment of Monitoring and Evaluation Agency										
Internal monitoring										
External Monitoring										

Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

11.0 MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING

11.1 Need for Monitoring

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) are critical activities in involuntary resettlement in order to ameliorate problems faced by the APs and develop solutions immediately. Monitoring is a periodic assessment of planned activities providing midway inputs, facilitates changes and gives necessary feedback of activities and the directions on which they are going, whereas Evaluation is a summing up activity at the end of the project assessing whether the activities have actually achieved their intended goals and purposes. The M&E mechanism will measure project performance and fulfillment of the project objectives.

RP implementation for the Project Highway will be closely monitored by PIU through its R&R Cell and will be at the helm of all activities related to the RP implementation.

Components of monitoring will include performance monitoring, impact monitoring and external evaluation. Two broad categories of indicators will be monitored during the project are: 1) input and output indicators and ii) outcome and impact indicators.

Input and output indicators related to physical progress of the work will include items as:

- Training of PIU, ROs and other staff completed
- Public meetings held
- Census, assets inventories, assessments and socio-economic studies completed
- NGO recruited and trained
- Meeting of DLCs
- Meeting of GRCs
- Grievance redress procedures in-place & functioning
- Assistance & payments disbursed
- Shops space allotted
- Relocation of APs completed
- Employment provided to APs
- Community development activities completed
- Infrastructure repaired, bus stands, water & sanitation facilities provided
- Village roads repaired
- Training of APs initiated

- Income restoration activities initiated
- Number of families displaced and resettled
- Extent of government land identified and allotted to the APs
- Monitoring and evaluation reports submitted

The PIU-R&R Cell with the help of the NGO will carry out internal monitoring. Impact indicators relate to the overall project objectives as stated in the R&R Policy and in the entitlement matrix. An external agency will be engaged to monitor and proactively evaluate the RP objectives. The external agency will submit monthly and quarterly monitoring reports. Mid term (after 12 months) and final evaluation will be done by the agency to find out if the R&R objectives have been achieved as against the performance impact indicators.

11.2 Methodology for Monitoring

- Random sample of 25 percent of APs will be interviewed by M&E consultants;
- Participatory RPid appraisal of the RP implementation will be done in every village;
- Public consultations will be conducted;
- Observation checklist will be used for witnessing eviction & resettlement processes;
- Grievance appeals will be reviewed & discussed with APs about the satisfaction regarding the process; and
- Standard of living of the APs before & after implementation will be reviewed using base line information collected earlier.

11.3 Monitoring Project Input and Outputs

Internal monitoring will be the responsibility of the R&R Cell, which will report on the progress of the R&R activities to the Project Director on a monthly basis in prescribed monitoring formats. The R&R Cell will report on each of the project indicators stated herein and others that might emerge as the project implementation progresses. The reports will cover the progress of the project on the targets set at the commencement of the project by the NHAI with the help of the NGO.

Based on the reports, the PIU will monitor and evaluate every three (3) months the overall progress on each R&R component within the project and determine actions to be taken by the PIU in situations where the set objectives are not being met.

PIU will also monitor the following activities:

1	Verification exercise	No. of AP/AF
2	ID cards distribution	No. of consultation, no. of APs/AFs attended
3	Training of staff, NGO & APs	No. of staff trained
4	Establishment	Staff recruited, equipment purchased, vehicles brought
5	Appointments of i) NGO ii) M&E Agency	

Broadly, monitoring & evaluation system will involve:

- Administrative monitoring: daily planning, implementation, trouble shooting, feed back & trouble shooting, individual AP file maintaining, progress reports
- Socio-economic monitoring: case studies, using baseline information for comparing AP socio-economic conditions, evacuation, demolition, salvaging materials, morbidity & mortality, communal harmony, dates for consultations, number of appeals placed, etc.
- Impact evaluation monitoring: Income standards restored/improved, situation of self-relocaters, etc.

11.4 Set of key monitors to be used

A set of indicators will be used to monitor the project objectives. These indicators will form the basis of the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the RP. The information collected through the household survey carried out for this study will provide benchmarks for comparison on the socio-economic status of the APs in the project implementation period. The indicators to be monitored will include vulnerable groups and their progress in resetting, and income restoration of APs.

All monitoring data, both internal and external will be disaggregated by gender.

This monitoring will give information about whether the project objectives are being met. A key objective will be the estimation of the affected people's incomes and quality of lives. If the monitoring and documentation done during the first 6 months in service of the Project indicate that these objectives are not being achieved, more resources should be allocated towards it.

During implementation, benchmarks and indicators will be monitored to ensure that comparison is made against the socio-economic status including income streams, not just the fixed assets lost to the project.

11.5 Role of Independent Agency

The NHAI will requisition the services of an independent agency not associated with the project execution to carry out monitoring and evaluation of the project. The M & E Consultants will be appointed (with ADB concurrence) within three months of the loan effectiveness. Criteria for selecting an external agency for M&E should be based on their experience in the field and comprehensive knowledge of R&R needs of the APs.

The NHAI, through the PIU, would continue to monitor quarterly the R&R activities through R&R Cell. The independent agency will carryout monthly monitoring; however, the impact evaluation will be undertaken on a sample basis by the independent agency twice in the cycle of the project: mid term and final.

Each evaluation will help to plan for corrective measures before the final evaluation. These will provide a basis for changes in approach to the problems relating to involuntary resettlement arising out of the project.

The independent agency will also evaluate the performance of the NGO and the R&R Cell. The agency will report its findings simultaneously to the NHAI and the ADB.

Provisions have been made in the budget for engaging the independent agency. The monitoring, evaluating format and reporting format are given in annexure 5.

Monitoring will also include:

- Reactions from APs
- Information from APs on entitlement policies, options, alternatives & relocation related issues
- Visits to sites
- Valuation of property
- Use of grievance procedure
- Disbursement of assistance
- Behavior of staff

Developing early warning system to alert PIU & ROs is essential. Sensitive indicators and regular monitoring apart from those already suggested will accomplish this. Examples of some of these will be:

- Law & order situation in the area
- Vigilance during eviction & demolition

Sl. No.	Name of the affected person	Address	Occupation	Status of the affected person	Date of completion of work	
					Start	End
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
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25
26
27
28
29
30

Annexure - I

Questionnaire for Census Verification

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CENSUS VERIFICATION

Name of the Surveyor : _____
 Name of the Field Supervisor _____

Date					
Time: Fr	To				
Serial No.					

1. GENERAL IDENTIFICATION

- 1.1 Road Name : _____
- 1.2 Location : _____
- 1.3 Direction (Left/Right) : _____
- 1.4 Chainage(km) : Start _____ End _____
- (i) District : _____
- (ii) Block : _____
- (iii) Village : _____
- (iv) Hamlet : _____
- (v) Town : _____

1.5 Location

1 Rural	2 Semi Urban	3 Urban
---------	--------------	---------

1.6 Type of likely loss:

1 Residential	5 Cattleshed	9 Shrine
2 Commercial	6 Agriculture Land	10 Well
3 Resi. + Comm.	7 Farm House	11 Handpump
4 Office	8 Boundary Wall/fencing	12 School
13 Health Facility	14 Community hall	15 Graveyard/Crematorium Grounds
16 Others		

2.0 STRUCTURE IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Sl. No. of the Structure : _____
 Address of the Structure: _____

Ownership of the structure :

1 Private	3 Trust	5 Others
2 Government	4 Community	

2.2 If privately owned, number of the household in the structure

3.0 OWNERSHIP

3.1 Do you own the structure/plot/agriculture land

1. yes 2. No.

If, Yes (and in case of structure and agricultural Land) in 3.1

No. of tenants ? _____
 Name of the Owner: _____
 Address of the Owner: _____

3.2 Do you have legal document of the structure/ Agriculture land?
(to be asked only to the owner)

1. Yes 2. No.

4.0 ENLISTMENT

4.1 Do you own a ration card ?

1. Yes 2. No.

4.2 If yes, in Q 4.1, since when (only year)?

4.3 Is your name included in the voter's list?

1. yes 2. No.

5.0 DETAILS OF STRUCTURE IN ROW

A Do you own the structure/land?

1. Yes 2. No.

If No, Skip, Q. 4.2

B Do you have legal patta of the structure/agricultural land?

1. Yes 2. No.

5.1

5.2

5.3

S1. No.	Type of Structure*	Type of structure in ROW**	Present Use****
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			

Codes*

5.1

1	Permanent	6	Structure cum Plot
2	Semi permanent	7	Boundary Wall
3	Temporary	8	Roof Shed
4	Vacant Plot	9	Barbed wire fencing
5	Agri. Land	10	Others (specify

** 5.2

1	Permanent	2	Semi Patient	3	Temporary
---	-----------	---	--------------	---	-----------

*** 5.3

1	Residential	4	Office	7	Farm House
2	Commercial	5	Cattleshed	8	Others (Sp.)
3	Resi+Comm.	6	Agri.Land		

5.4 Measurement of the structure

- Along the road (width) :
- Perpendicular to the road (length):
- Distance from the centre line : Left
Right

Typology of Construction

ROOF			
1	RCC/RBC	3	Stone Masonry
2	Asbestos/tin.zinc	4	Thatched

WALL			
1	Mud	3	Stone Masonry
2	Brick Masonry	4	Others

FLOOR			
1	Mud	3	Concrete
2	Stone	4	Others

BOUNDARY WALL			
1	Barbed	3	Stone Masonry
2	Brick Masonry	4	Stone/brick temporary

6.0 HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

6.1 HOUSEHOLD IDENTIFICATION

6.1 Sl. No. of the household identified _____
Address of the household identified : _____

6.2 Name of the head of the HH: _____

6.3 Name of the respondent : _____

6.4 Relationship of respondent with the head of the HH

1	Self	6	Daughter in law	11	Others (Sp.)
2	Son	7	Grandchild		
3	Brother	8	Sister		
4	Daughter	9	Sister in law		
5	Wife	10	Mother		

6.5 SOCIAL GROUP PARTICULARS

6.5.1 Family type

1	Joint	2	Nuclear	3	Extended
---	-------	---	---------	---	----------

6.5.2 Religious Group

1	Hindu	4	Sikh	7	Others
2	Muslim	5	Christians		
3	Budhism	6	jainism		

6.5.3 Social Stratification

1	Schedule Caste	3	Other Backward Caste
2	Schedule Tribe	4	Higher Caste

Code for Relation with Head of HH@

1	Self	6	Daughter in law	11	Others (Sp.)
2	Son	7	Grandchild		
3	Brother	8	Sister		
4	Daughter	9	Sister in law		
5	Wife	10	Mother		

Code for Material Status @@

1	Married	4	Separated	7	Deserted
2	Unmarried	5	Widow		
3	Divorced	6	Widower		

Code for education @@@

1	Illiterate	5	Separated	9	IIT
2	Just literate	6	Intermediate	10	Engineer
3	Primary	7	Graduate	11	Doctor
4	Middle	8	Post Graduate	12	Others (Sp)

Code for usual Activity @*

1	Worker	4	Student	7	Handicapped
2	Nonworker	5	Old/Retired	8	School going age child
3	Household work	6	Non-School going age child	9	Others

HOUSEHOLD PARTICULAR

Kindly give the following details:

Sl.No.	Name of the Family Members	Age	Relation with Head of HH@	Sex Male Female	Marital Status @@	Education @@	Usual Activity@*	Occupation @/@*		Skill Possessed by Adult members
								Main	Subsidiary	
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										
10										
11										
12										
13										
14										
15										
16										
17										
18										
19										

Definition of Main and Marginal Workers

1. Main (If engaged for 183 days or more than 183 days in a year)
2. Marginal (If engaged for less than 183 days in a year)

Code for Occupation @@*

1	Agriculture	5	Govt. services	9	Trade & Business
2	Agriculture labour	6	Private Services	10	Professionals (Doc., Engg.)
3	Allied Agriculture	7	Helping hands	11	Squatters
4	Non Agri Labour	8	HH industries	12	Others (Sp.)

6.6 HOUSEHOLD ASSETS

Kindly give the details of following assets holdings:

Assets	Unit Owned	Market Value	Legal Yes/No
Land (in acres/sq.mt)			
Irrigated			
Unirrigated			
Fallow			
Leased in			
Leased out			
Homestead			
Structures (sq.mt)			
Residential			
Kutcha			
Semi Pucca			
Cattle House			
Pucca			
Semi Pucca			
Kutcha			
Farm House			
Pucca			
Semi Pucca			
Kutcha			
Boundary Wall			
Pucca			
Semi Pucca			
Kutcha			
Pump House			
Pucca			
Semi Pucca			
Kutcha			
Trees (No.)			
Fruit bearing			
Fodder			
Fuel wood			
Irrigation Unit (No.)			
Open Well			
Tube well			
L.I.Point			
Financial (in Rs.)			
Savings A/c			

Long term deposit			
Long term deposit			
Short term deposit			
Recurring deposit			
Other durable assets			
TV/Recorder/Radio			
Bicycle/Motorcycle			
Jwellery/watch			
Furnitures			
Utensils			
Bullock Cart			
Iron/Wooden plough			
Hoe/Sickle			
Tractor/Thresher			
Livestock			
Cattle			
Poultry birds			
Goats/Sheep/Pigs			

6.4 FINANCIAL ASSETS

Kindly give the details of following:

Type of Account	Amount in Rs.	Institution*
Savings		
Long Term Deposit		
Short Term Deposit		
Recurring Deposit		
Current Account		

*1. Nationalized/Rural/Cooperative Banks 2. Post Office 3. Others

6.5 LAND UTILISATION

6.5.1 Kindly give the details of landholding

Sl.No.	Particular	Unit(In acres)	Area within ROW
A	Own Land		
1	Cultivated		
2	Temporary fallow		
3	Permanent fallow		
4	Leased out		
B	Land Operated Otherwise		
5	Encroached and cultivated		
6	Encroached and leased out		
7	Encroached and fallow		
C	Temporary Holding		
8	Share cropping		
9	Leased in		
10	Mortgaged		
11	Mortgaged and leased out		

** Kindly checkup the ownership of land with the land records available with the respondents

6.5.2 CROPPING PATTERN (ASK FOR ONLY MAJOR CROPS)

Season	Sl No.	Crop Name	Area cultivated (in acres)	Value (Qtls./Area)	Rate (in Rs./Qtrs)
Kharif	1				
	2				
	3				
Rabi	1				
	2				
	3				
Summer	1				
	2				
	3				

6.6 HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Kindly give details of your income from various sources during the last one year

Sl.No	Particulars	Income (in Rs.)
A	Agriculture	
1	Cultivation on own land	
2	From leased land	
3	From land operated otherwise encroached	
4	From land leased out (rent)	
5	From hiring out of farm implements	
B	Allied Agriculture	
6	Dairy	
7	Poultry	
8	Piggery	
9	Goatery	
10	Sheep rearing	
11	Camel rearing	
12	Horticulture	
C	Forestry	
13	Sale of firewood	
14	Sale of FP	
15	HH Industry	
16	Trade/business	
17	Profession	
18	Govt. Services	
19	Pvt. Services	
20	NAL	
21	AL	
22	Rent/remittances	
23	Others (Sp.)	
	Total	

6.7 STRUCTURE (ONLY FOR WONERS)**RESIDENTIAL**

6.7.1 How old is the structure (in years)? _____

6.7.2 Is there any tenant in the house? _____

1. Yes 2. No, If yes,
Number of tenant(s)? _____

6.7.3 How long he is residing (in years)? _____

How much of rent do you received per month? _____

6.7.4 What is the market value of this structure as on date? _____

6.7.5 Do you pay house-tax? _____

1. Yes 2. No. _____

6.7.6 Is your house electrified? _____

1. Yes 2. No. _____

6.7.7 Is your connection legal? _____

1. Yes 2. No. _____

6.7.8 Do you have tap connection? _____

1. Yes 2. No. _____

6.7.9 If yes, is your connection legal? _____

1. Yes 2. No. _____

6.7.10 If yes, do you pay for water? _____

1. Yes 2. No. _____

6.8 COMMERCIAL (OWNERS)

6.8.1 How old is the structure? (in years) _____

6.8.2 How long you are operating from this structure? (in years) _____

6.8.3 Is your business self owned? _____

1. Yes 2. No. _____

6.8.4 If No, how many partners are there (in Nos.) _____

6.8.5 Usage of structure?

1	Shop	3	Workshop
2	Godown	4	Office

6.8.5 What type of business you are doing?

1	Tea Stall	9	Eatery	17	Clinic
2	Grocery	10	Fruit/Vegetables	18	Motel
3	Garments	11	Snacks	19	Hotel
4	Cloth shop	12	Pan/Cigarette	20	Electrical Goods
5	Chemist	13	Bicycle repair	21	HH Industry
6	Auto Repair	14	Type repair	22	Iron Fabrication
7	Spare parts	15	Tailoring	23	Others (Sp.)
8	Sweat meat	16	General Merchant		

6.8.6 Do you have licence _____

1. Yes 2. No. _____

6.8.7 Do you have any helping hand? _____

1. Yes 2. No. _____

- 6.8.8 If yes, how many? (in nos.) _____
- 6.8.9 How many of them are permanent? _____
- 6.8.10 What is the market value of this structure as on date? _____
- 6.8.11 Are you paying tax for this structure? _____
1. Yes 2. No.
- 6.8.12 Since when you are paying the tax (years)? _____
1. Yes 2. No.
- 6.8.13 Is your structure electrified? _____
1. Yes 2. No.
- 6.8.14 Is your connection legal? _____
1. Yes 2. No.
- 6.8.15 Do you have tap connection? _____
1. Yes 2. No.
- 6.8.16 If yes, is your connection legal? _____
1. Yes 2. No.
- 6.8.17 If yes, do you pay for water? _____
1. Yes 2. No.

6.9 STRUCTURES (ONLY FOR TENANTS)

RESIDENTIAL

- 6.9.1 How long you are residing in this place (in years)? _____
- 6.9.2 How much of rent do you pay (in Rs.)? _____
- 6.9.3 Did you pay any 'pegri' (advance money)? _____
1. Yes 2. No.
- 6.9.4 If yes, is the advance money returnable? _____
1. Yes 2. No.
- 6.9.5 Who pays for electricity and water bills? _____
1. Yes 2. No.

COMMERCIAL

- 6.9.6 How long you are in this structure (in years)? _____
- 6.9.7 How much of rent do you pay/month? Rs. _____
- 6.9.8 How you paid advance money? _____
1. Yes 2. No.
- 6.9.9 If yes, in 8.8 how much you have paid? Rs. _____
- 6.9.10 Is advance money returnable? _____
1. Yes 2. No.
- 6.9.11 Do you have any helping hand? _____
1. Yes 2. No.
- 6.9.12 If yes, how many (in Nos.)? _____

6.9.13 How many of them are permanent?

6.9.14 What type of business you are doing?

6.9.15

1	Tea Stall	9	Eatery	17	Clinic
2	Grocery	10	Fruit/Vegetables	18	Motel
3	Garments	11	Snacks	19	Hotel
4	Cloth shop	12	Pan/Cigarette	20	Electrical Goods
5	Chemist	13	Bicycle repair	21	HH Industry
6	Auto Repair	14	Type repair	22	Iron Fabrication
7	Spare parts	15	Tailoring	23	Others (Sp.)
8	Sweat meat	16	General Merchant		

6.9.16 Usage of structure?

1	Shop	3	Workshop
2	Godown	4	Office

6.9.17 Do you have licence for the business?

1. Yes 2. No.

7.0 LAND GETTING AFFECTEDN

7.1 Kindly give following details:

Type of Land	Unit owned	Area within ROW	Legal 1.Yes 2. No.
Irrigated (acres)			
Unirrigated (acres)			
Orchard (acres)			
Homestead (in sq.mt.)			
Backyard in Sq.mt.			
Others (specify)			

8.0 TREES COMING WITHIN ROW

8.1 Kindly give following details

Trees (In nos.)	Unit owned	No. of trees in ROW
Fruit bearing		
Fodder		
Fuel wood		

9.0 IRRIGATION UNIT COMING WITHIN ROW

9.1 Kindly give the following details:

Irrigation units	Unit owned	Affected units in ROW
Dug wells		
Tube wells		
LI Points		

10.0 INCOME RESTORATION OPTIONS

(To be asked only to displaced PAP or those who are losing their livelihood)

10.1 What would you prefer as rehabilitation?

1	Land for land	5	Employment during construction
2	Allied Agri. Activities	6	Training for self employment
3	Petty shops	7	Household Industry
4	Cash Grant	8	Others (specify)

11.0 TYPE OF EFFECT

(NOT TO BE ASKED BUT TO BE ASSESSED BY THE INVESTIGATOR)

House & Homestead		Residential & Commercial Structure	
1	Losing total house	9	Losing entire house and part of commercial structure
2	Losing house and entire land	10	Losing part of house and total commercial structure
3	Losing house and part of land	11	Losing total house and commercial structure
4	Losing total land	Agriculture Land	
5	Losing partial land	12	Losing part of Agriculture land
6	Losing only part of house	13	Losing total Agriculture land
Commercial Structure		Others	
7	Losing entire structure	14	Losing irrigation units
8	Losing part of structure	15	Losing trees
		16	Losing only sources of income

12.0 QUALITY OF LIFE

Sl. No.	Particulars/Sources	Expenditure (Rs.)
1	Food	
2	Cooking fuel	
3	Clothing	
4	Health	
5	Health	
6	Communication	
7	Social Functions	
8	Agriculture (such as on seeds, hiring of farm implements, etc)	
9	Others specify	
10	Total	

13.0 RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION**RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURE OWNERS**

13.1 PAP whose residence is getting affected

- i) Where would you prefer to resettle yourself?
- ii) In the same village/town
- iii) Outside the village/town
- iv) In another city/town
- v) What would you prefer as rehabilitation measure?
- vi) House site HCA
- vii) Constructed House
- viii) Only HCA
- ix) Shifting Expenses
- x) Only replaceable
- xi) Self relocation
- xii) Others (specify)

COMMERCIAL STRUCTURE OWNERS

13.2 PAP whose commercial structure is getting affected.

- i) What would you prefer as rehabilitation measure?
- ii) New constructed shop
- iii) Shop site & SCA
- iv) Only shop site
- v) Only SCA
- vi) Grant for restating the operations
- vii) Loan
- viii) Others specify _____

RESIDENTIAL TENANTS

13.3 PAP getting displaced (Residence getting affected)

What would you prefer as rehabilitation measure

- i) Shifting allowance
- ii) Cash grant for sustenance
- iii) Self Relocation
- iv) Other (specify)

COMMERCIAL TENANTS

13.4 PAP whose commercial structure is getting affected.

- i) What would you prefer as rehabilitation measure?
- ii) Cash grant equivalent to you three months income
- iii) New site by govt.
- iv) Other specify. _____

AGRICULTURE AND HOLDER

13.5 What would you prefer as rehabilitation measure?

- i) Land for Land
- ii) Cash compensation
- iii) Irrigation facility for left out land
- iv) Assistance for allied activities
- v) Others (specify) _____

14 INDEBTNESS

14.1 Please indicate, your borrowings during last one year:

Source	Amount taken (in Rs.)	Amount Returned (in Rs.)	Balance
Bank (specify)			
Private money lender			
Others (specify)			

15.0 COVERAGE UNDER GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

15.1 Did you ever avail benefit under any govt. schemes?

1. Yes
2. No.

15.2 If yes, kindly give us the following details. (Multiple response)

Sl.No.	Name of the scheme	Kind of help
1	JRY	
2	DWACRA	
3	IRDPA	
4	PMRY	

5	Million well scheme	
6	Others (Special)	

Kind of Help : 1. Loan 2. Training 3. Employment

15.3 When did you receive the help? (years) 1.9 _____

15.4 Is there an increase in your annual income after availing benefit from the scheme(s)?

1. Yes 2. No

16.0 TYPE OF EFFECT

(Not to be asked but to be assessed by the investigator)

House & Homestead		Residential & Commercial Structure	
1	Losing total house	9	Losing entire house and part of commercial structure
2	Losing house and entire land	10	Losing part of house and total commercial structure
3	Losing house and part of land	11	Losing total house and commercial structure
4	Losing total land		Agriculture Land
5	Losing partial land	12	Losing part of Agriculture land
6	Losing only part of house	13	Losing total Agriculture land
Commercial Structure			Others
7	Losing entire structure	14	Losing irrigation units
8	Losing part of structure	15	Losing trees
		16	Losing only source of income

Annexure - II

Questionnaire for Socio-Census Verification

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

Name of the Engineer:
Name of the Field Supervisor
Name of the PWD Representative

Date	
Time: Fr	To
Schedule No.	

1.0 GENERAL IDENTIFICATION

- 1.1 Name of the Route :
1.2 Name of the Link :
1.3 Chainage :
1.4 Village :
1.5 Block :
1.6 District :

From _____ To _____

1.7 Location

<input type="checkbox"/> Rural	<input type="checkbox"/> Semi Urban	<input type="checkbox"/> Urban
--------------------------------	-------------------------------------	--------------------------------

2.0 HOUSEHOLD IDENTIFICATION

- 2.1 Serial Number of the Household:
2.2 Name of the Head of the Household:
2.3 Name of the Respondent:
2.4 Relation of the respondent with the Head of the Household (refer code given below)

Relationship	Code	Relationship	Code
Self	01	Husband/wife	02
Son/Daughter	03	Father/Mother	04
Brother/Sister	05	Niece/Nephew	06
Son/Daughter in law	07	Brother/Sister in law	08
Grand child	09	Others (Specify)	10

2.5 Address of the House

3.0 SOCIAL GROUP PARTICULARS

3.1 Family Type

<input type="checkbox"/> Joint	<input type="checkbox"/> Nuclear	<input type="checkbox"/> Extended
--------------------------------	----------------------------------	-----------------------------------

3.2 Religious Group

<input type="checkbox"/> Hindus	<input type="checkbox"/> Christians	<input type="checkbox"/> Others
<input type="checkbox"/> Muslim	<input type="checkbox"/> Jains	
<input type="checkbox"/> Sikh	<input type="checkbox"/> Budhism	

3.3 Social Stratification

<input type="checkbox"/> Schedule Caste	<input type="checkbox"/> Other Backward Caste
<input type="checkbox"/> Schedule Tribe	<input type="checkbox"/> Higher Caste

4.0 OWNERSHIP**5.0 ENLISTMENT**

5.1 Do you own a ration card?
1. Yes 2. No.

5.2 If yes in Q. 5.1 since when (only year)? _____

5.3 Is your name included in voter's list?
1. Yes 2. No.

6.0 HOUSE HOLD PARTICULAR

6.1 Kindly give the following details:

Sl. No.	Name of the family members	Relation with head of HH @	Sex 1. Male 2. Female	Age	Marital Status	Education	Usual Activity	Occupation		Skill Possessed by Adult member
								Main	Subsidiary	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9A	9B	10
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										
10										
11										
12										
13										
14										
15										

Code for Relation with Head of HH@

Self		Daughter in law	1	Others (Sp.)
Son		Grandchild		
Brother		Sister		
Daughter		Sister in law		
Wife	0	Mother		

Code of Marital Status

Married	Separated	Deserted
Unmarried	Widow	
Divorced	Widower	

Code for education

1	Illiterate	5	Separated	9	IIT
2	Just literate	6	Intermediate	10	Engineer
3	Primary	7	Graduate	11	Doctor
4	Middle	8	Post Graduate	12	Others (Sp)

Code for usual Activity

1	Worker	4	Student	7	Handicapped
2	Nonworker	5	Old/Retired	8	School going age child
3	Household work	6	Non-School going age child	9	Others

Definition of Main and Marginal Workers

3. Main (If engaged for 183 days or more than 183 days in a year)
4. Marginal (If engaged for less than 183 days in a year)

Code for Occupation

1	Agriculture	5	Govt. services	9	Trade & Business
2	Agriculture labour	6	Private Services	10	Professionals (Doc., Engg.)
3	Allied Agriculture	7	Helping hands	11	Squatters
4	Non Agri Labour	8	HH industries	12	Others (Sp.)

7.0 LAND UTILISATION

Kindly give the details of landholding

Sl. No.	Particular	Unit (in acres)
A.	Own Land	
1	Cultivated	
2	Cultivable fallow	
3	Cultivable fallow	
4	Leased out	
B	Land operated otherwise	
5	Encroached and cultivated	
6	Encroached and leased out	
7	Encroached and fallow	
C	Temporary holding	
8	Share cropping	
9	Leased in	
10	Mortgaged	
11	Mortgaged and leased out	

** Kindly checkup the ownership of land with the land records available with the respondents

8.0 HOUSEHOLD INCOME

SL. No.	Source	Income (in Rs.)
A	Agriculture	
1	Cultivation on own land	
2	From leased land	
3	From land occupied otherwise encroached	
4	From land based out (rent)	

5	From hiring out of farm implements	
B	Allied Agriculture	
6	Dairy	
7	Poltry	
8	Piggery	
9	Goatery	
10	Sheep rearing	
11	Camel rearing	
12	Horticulture	
C	Forestry	
13	Sale of firewood	
14	Sale of FP	
15	HH Industry	
16	Trade/Business	
17	Profession	
18	Govt. Service	
19	Pvt.service	
20	NAL	
21	AI	
22	Rent/remittance	
23	Other (specify)	
Total		

Annexure - III

Terms of Reference for NGOs

Annexure - 3

Terms of Reference for the NGOs

For implementing the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) in the Kanpur Bypass Project

The project is a part of the NHDP and thus, is a significant component of the overall highway development programme of the country. The project can broadly be divided into two segments i.e. road widening between Km 689.00 – Km 704.227 (length – 15.227 kms) of NH –7 and a Bypass (fresh alignment) for Kamptee and Kanhan, with take off point at km 704.227 of NH-7 and end point at km 542.80 of NH-6 (length 21.236 km) through agricultural/ open fields.

The project road between Km 689.00 – 704.227 of NH – 7 is a two lane undivided carriageway in flexible pavement.

Detailed Project reports, feasibility reports and detailed engineering designs have been prepared for the project, including comprehensive environmental and social assessments. Construction of the project is expected to start by the 3rd quarter of 2004.

A detailed resettlement action plan (RAP) has been prepared for compensating and assisting the project-affected persons (PAPs) including the project-displaced persons (PDPs) to restore their life and livelihood. The RAP prepared fully complies with the requirements of the Government of India and the ADB. Implementation of the RAP is an important part of the overall project.

- To assist the NHAI in the implementation of the RAP, NHAI now invites the services of eligible NGOs to be procured under quality based lump sum contracts. One NGOs will be contracted to implement the RAP in individual packages.

Objectives of the Assignments

The NGOs shall be responsible for the following, as per the RAP prepared:

- Educating the PAPs on their right to entitlements and obligations.
- To ensure that the PAPs are given their full entitlements as due to them, as per the ABP Entitlement Policy.
- To provide support and information to PAPs for income restoration.

- Assist the PAPs in relocation and rehabilitation, including counseling, and co-ordination with the local authorities.
- Assist the PAPs in redressal of their grievances (through the grievance redressal cells set up by the project)
- Impart information to all the PAPs about the functional aspects of the various district level committees set up by the project, and assist them in benefiting from such institutional mechanism.
- To assist the Project Implementation Unit (PIUs) of NHAI in ensuring social responsibilities of the Project, such as, compliance with the labour laws, prohibition of child labour, and gender issues.
- To collect data and submit progress reports on a monthly basis as well as quarterly basis for NHAI to monitor the progress of the RAP implementation.

Scope of Work

The NGOs shall play a role of secondary stakeholder in implementation of the RAP and in mitigating the adverse effects of the project. The NGOs shall remain responsible for the development of a comprehensive livelihood system to facilitate the PAPs to take advantages of the options available (as per the RAP).

Administrative Responsibilities of the NGOs will include –

- Working in co-ordination with the Manager (R&R), NHAI (alternatively called the CRRO);
- Assist the CRRO in carrying out the implementation of the RAP;
- To co-ordinate with the DLCs and GRCs in implementing the R& R Policy;
- The NGO shall coordinate the meetings of the district level committee for approval of the micro plans wherever required.
- Assist the CRRO in undertaking all public meeting, information campaigns at the commencement of the project and give full information to the affected community;
- Translate the policy objectives and guidelines to implementation actions for mitigating adverse impacts on the PAPs;
- To assist the Engineers (Supervision Consultants) to ensure that the Contractors comply with the applicable labour laws (including prohibition of child labour) and gender issues;

- To assist the PIU and/or the Engineers in ensuring compliance with the safety, health and hygiene norms, and the RAP actions proposed for HIV/AIDS awareness/prevention campaigns.
- Report to CRRO on a monthly basis, and quarterly basis. The report should include physical and financial progress, both in terms of quantitative and qualitative reporting. The report should prominently feature, the problems and issues addressed and tackled with the PAPs and the solutions found. The report should have a separate chapter covering the women's issues, their problems and what has been done (within the framework of the RAP) to ensure their participation in decision-making as well as the options made available for them to access economic opportunities, marketing and credit. The report should clearly indicate the number of field visits made by the NGOs staff and the outcome of consultations with people.
- Data base management of the PAPs.
- Videography and digital photography cost required for implementation of the RAP shall be included in the budgets submitted by the NGO.
- The PAPs & PDPs will be facilitated for the Income Generation Scheme training through the NGOs i.e. the provisions made the training component will be best utilised through the active support and involvement of the NGO.
- Valuation and cost to be borne by NGO.

Responsibilities of implementation of the RAP will include:

Identification and Verification

The NGO shall undertake a survey of the project affected area and shall update the information on the Eligible PAPs and project-affected families (PAPs). The NGO shall verify the information already contained in the RAP and the individual losses of the PAPs. The NGO shall establish Rapport with PAPs, consult them, provide them information about the respective entitlements as proposed under the RAP, and distribute Identity Cards to the eligible PAPs. An identity card should include a photograph of the PAP, the extent of loss suffered due to the project, and the choice of the PAP with regard to the mode of compensation and assistance (if applies, as per the RAP).

Part II : Resettlement Plan and Resettlement Action Plan

The NGO shall develop rapport between the PAPs and the Project Authority, particularly the CRRO. This will be achieved through regular meetings with both the CRRO and the PAPs. Meetings with the CRRO will be held at least fortnightly, and meetings with the PAPs will be held monthly, during the entire duration of the assignment. All meetings and decisions taken shall be documented by the NGO.

Prepare monthly action plans with targets in consultation with CRRO.

The NGO shall prepare a list of the project-displaced persons/families (PDPs/PDFs) for relocation, enlisting the losses and the entitlements as per the RAP, after verification. It shall also prepare a list of the project-affected persons/families (PAPs/PAFs) enlisting the losses and the entitlements as per the RAP, after verification. Verification exercise shall include actual measurement of the extent of total property loss/damage, and valuation of the loss/damage/affect along with the CRRO. The NGO shall display the list of eligible PAPs in prominent public places like Villages, Panchayat Offices, Block/Tehsil headquarters and the District headquarters.

During the identification and verification of the eligible PAPs/PAFs, the NGO shall ensure that each of the PAPs are contacted and consulted either in groups or individually. The NGO shall specially ensure consultation with the women from the PAP families especially women headed households.

Participatory methods should be applied in assessing the needs of the PAPs, especially with regard to the vulnerable groups of PAPs. The methods of contact many include (i) village level meetings; (ii) gender participation through groups interactions; (iii) individual meetings and interactions.

While finalising the entitled persons (EPs) for compensation/assistance the NGOs shall make a list of entitled PAPs, and distribute Identity Cards to each and every verified eligible PAP.

Counselling the Entitled Persons

The counselling shall include the following activities by the NGO :-

- The NGO shall explain to the PAPs the need for land acquisition, the provisions of the policy and the entitlements under the RAP. This shall include communication to the roadside squatters and encroachers about the need for

their eviction, the timeframe for their removal and their entitlements as per the RAP.

- Distribution of the NHA R&R Policy and the translated version of the policy (in Hindi, or in the other regional dialects, if required) for each and every PAP to make them understand the entitlement packages in correct perspectives.
- The NGO shall disseminate information to the PAPs on the possible consequences of the project on the communities livelihood systems and the options available, so that they do not remain ignorant.
- The NGO shall prepare micro-level plans for income restoration, in consultation with the PAPs. Women's perceptions are important to be incorporated in the development of these plans.
- NGO will monitor the involvement of child labour in the civil construction work in each package.

In all of these, the NGO shall consider women as a special focus group, and deal with them with care and sympathy.

Disbursing the Assistance

- Prepare micro plans indicating category of entitlement.
- Prepare micro plans for livelihood indicating alternate livelihood options land identifications, skill up gradation and institute responsible for training.
- The NGO shall determine and document the entitlement of each of the PAPs/PAFs on the basis of the RAP and compare it with the CRRO's data. In case of discrepancies, the NGO shall try to resolve it in consultation with the CRRO on the basis of the Policy guidelines or take up the matter to the Grievance Redressal Committee.
- The NGO shall assist the project authorities in ensuring a smooth transition (during the part or full relocation of the PAPs/PAFs), helping the PAPs to take salvaged materials and shift with proper notices. In close consultation with the PAPs, the NGO shall inform the CRRO about the shifting dates agreed with the PAPs in writing and the arrangements desired by the PAPs with respect to their entitlements.
- The NGO shall assist the PAPs in opening bank accounts explaining the implications, the rules and the obligations of a joint account, and how she can access the resources she is entitled to.

- The NGO shall ensure proper utilisation of the R&R budget available for each of the packages. The NGOs shall ensure that the PAPs have found economic investment options and are able to restore against the loss of land and other productive assets. The NGO shall identify means and advise the CRRO to disburse the entitlements to the eligible persons/families in a manner that is transparent, and shall report to the NHAI on the level of transparency achieved in the project.

Accompanying and representing the EPs at the Grievance Committee Meetings

- The NGO shall nominate a suitable person (from the staff of the NGO) to be a member of the GRCs for the receptive contract packages.
- The NGO shall make the PAP aware of the grievance redressal committees (GRCs).
- The NGO shall train the PAPs on the procedure to file a grievance application and to confirm that a statement of claim from the concerned PAP accompanies each grievance application. The NGO shall help the PAPs in filling up the grievance application and also in clearing their doubts about the procedure as well as the context of the GRC award.
- The NGO shall record the grievance and bring the same to the notice of the GRCs within 7 (seven) days of receipt of the grievance from the PAPs. It shall submit a draft resolution with respect to the particular grievance of the PAP, suggesting multiple solutions, if possible, and deliberate on the same in the GRC meeting through the NGO representative in the GRC.
- To accompany the PAPs to the GRC meeting on the decided date, help the PAP to express his/her grievance in a formal manner if requested by the GRC and again inform the PAPs of the decisions taken by the GRC within 3 days of receiving a decision from the GRC. (The time frame for the GRC to take a decision is 15 days).

Assisting the EPs and the CRRO Identify and Negotiate for the New Land for Resettlement.

As part of the RAP, it is proposed that a sizable number among the eligible PAFs will receive alternative land (and residential/commercial) building structures. Some of the more

vulnerable among the PAFs will be eligible to receive these free of cost. Regarding these, the NGO shall.

- Obtain the PAP's choice in terms of (i) land identification, (ii) site for relocation; (iii) shifting plan and arrangements; (iv) grant utilization plan; (v) community asset building plan and institutional arrangements in maintaining the assets.
- Assist the PAPs/CRRO in identifying suitable land for relocation and for agriculture, ensuring the replacement of the land lost in terms of quality and quantity.
- Identify suitable government land in consultation with the Revenue Department Officials and assist in negotiating its transfer to the PAPs/CRRO at reasonable prices and motivate them to appreciate and welcome the new neighbors.

Assisting the eligible PAPs to take advantage of the existing Government Housing and Employment Schemes.

With regard to the above, the NGO shall,

- Co-ordinate (and impart wherever required) the training and capacity building of the PAPs, for upgrading their skills for income restoration. This will include the training to be given by the NGO to women self-help-group members in accounting record maintenance, skill acquisition in the chosen enterprise, and marketing, etc.
- Help the PAPs in realizing and optimizing the indigenous technology knowledge (ITK) through use of local resources.
- Define, evolve and improve alternative methods of livelihood using the local skill and resources.
- Contact financial institutions like NABARD, SIDBI, RMK and the Lead Bank of the area in accessing the credit required by the individual as well as groups of PAPs and the women's groups from the PAFs. The NGO shall maintain a detailed record of such facilitation, and plan for each PAF to repay the loan.
- Establish linkages with the district administration for ensuring that the PAPs are benefited from the schemes available and those they are entitled to. The focus for this component of the NGO's work shall be the vulnerable PAPs for their income restoration. The NGO shall maintain a detailed record of such facilitation.

Representing the EPs in Market Value Assessment Committee

- Market Value Assessment Committees will be established at the district level to evaluate the actual market price of the properties in the areas where acquisition or land and/or structures are necessary. The project will assist the eligible PAPs/PAFs towards the difference between the assessed market price and the compensation award. The NGO shall represent the entitled persons (EPs) in the committee to ensure that a fair assessment takes place. All the valuation of structures will be vetted by the Government approved valuer.

Inter-Agency Linkages for Income Restoration and other R&R Services

The NGO shall be responsible for establishing linkages with,

- Financial institutions for facilitating the PAPs to access credit.
- Government departments, district administration, etc, to ensure that the PAPs are included in the development schemes, as applicable;
- Training institutes for imparting skill and management training for enterprise creation and development.
- NGO shall conduct training programme for income restoration for PAPs.

Assisting the Engineer in Ensuring the Social Responsibilities

The NGO shall assist the Engineers (Supervision Consultants) to ensure that the Contractors are abiding by the various provisions of the applicable laws, concerning the worker's safety, health and hygiene; women's issues and the child labour issues. The applicable laws include (a) the Maternity Benefit Act, 1951; (b) the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act 1948; (c) the Minimum Wager Act, 1948. (d) the Equal Remuneration Act, 1979. (e) the industrial Employment (Standing Order) Act, 1946; (f) the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986; (g) the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act 1996; (h) the Cess Act of 1996 and (i) the Factories Act, 1948. Any divergence from the (workers welfare and remuneration, safety, health, hygiene, women's issues, and child labour issues) provisions of these laws should be brought to the notice of the Engineer and the CRRO.

As per these laws, there are specifications regarding the facilities/requirements at the construction camp/site, including basic health care facilities, Mother and Child Welfare units and facilities for vaccinations, day creche facilities, etc. the NGO shall work in co-ordination

of the Lady Inspector of Works or the resident engineers of the Contractor, or any other representative of the Contractors, to ensure these facilities are provided in a satisfactory manner, and all social responsibilities of the Contract is implemented satisfactorily.

Coordinate with Environmental Officer to facilitate consultation on rehabilitation of borrow areas.

Assisting the PIU/Engineer in Actions to HIV/aids Awareness/Prevention Campaigns.

Information campaign/advertisement in collaboration with line agencies (such as NACO, DFID, etc.), including provision of signage/hoardings at suitable locations, distribution of vehicle stickers, and provision of condom vending machines at suitable locations (rest areas, truck parking lay-byes, etc.). The NGO shall assist the PIU to implement these measures, including collaborating with the line agencies.

The contractors are required to provide condom vending machines at the construction camps, provide for medical facilities and regular medical checkups especially meant for detecting/curing STD/AIDS. The NGO shall ensure, in collaboration with Engineer that such facilities and medical checkups are provided to the workers at the construction camps.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The RAP includes a provision for quarterly, mid-term and post-project monitoring and evaluation by external consultants. The NGO involved in the implementation of the RAP will be required to supply all information, documents to the external monitoring and evaluation consultants. To this end, the NGOs shall keep proper documentation of their work and the R&R process involved in the project, and shall be responsible for the upkeep and updating of such documents periodically and regularly. The documentation shall include photographs and videotapes of the pre-intervention and the post-intervention scenario of all the properties, structures and assets affected by the project.

Recommending for the Improvement of R&R Services

- Extend all services recommended by the additional studies to be undertaken by the project, in respect to the R&R services to be provided as part of the project.
- Recommended and suggested techniques and methods for improvement of services extended by the concerned government departments and other

agencies and committees in disbursement/extension of R&R services in the project.

- Document implementation of the R&R process and services, including difficulties faced and corresponding solutions.
- Discuss with the NHAI on contingency management and other improvement of R&R services, within the project period.

Documenting of Tasks Carried out by the NGO and Evaluation of the Achievements of RAP.

The NGO selected for the assignments shall be responsible to –

- Submit an inception report within three weeks; on signing up of the contract including a work plan for the whole contract period, staffing and personnel deployment plan, and a withdrawal plan at the end of the period of contract. The withdrawal plan shall be detailed and reflect how the PAPs/PAFs will maintain the assets created and transferred to the PAPs/PAFs.
- Prepare monthly progress reports to be submitted to the CRRO, with weekly progress and work charts as against the scheduled timeframe of RAP implementation.
- Prepare and submit quarterly reports on a regular basis, to be submitted to the CRRO.
- 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, and a summary of supports/assistance given to the PAPs.
- All other reports/documentation as described in these terms of reference.
- Record minutes of all meeting.

All progress reports shall include data on input and output indicators as required by the CRRO (formats for reporting has been prepared as part of the Consolidated RAP for the project). Reporting in writing as well as photographs, videotapes etc, taken during the assignment shall be submitted in support of the reports. Accounts reports both on expenditure on administration as well as training and other heads shall be submitted with the quarterly and the completion reports. In addition to these above, the NGO shall,

- Prepare and submit separate descriptive reports on participatory micro-plans with full details of the Participatory Rapid Appraisal exercises conducted.

The NGO shall document in full details, the consultation/counseling processes, the process of identification of the resettlement sites, and a full description of the training imparted (on facilitated) as part of the assignment. This documentation shall be submitted to the NHAI as annual reports.

Condition of Services

The NGO shall ensure that the RAP is implemented in an effective and proper manner. The prime responsibility of the NGO shall be to ensure that each and every eligible PAP receive appropriate and due entitlement (within the Entitlement Framework of GTRIP and that, at the end of the project R&R services, the eligible PAPs have improved (or a least restored) their previous standard of living.

Additionally the NGO shall help the NHAI in all other matters deemed to be required to implement the RAP in its spirit and entirety including activities involving some financial implications.

All documents created, generated or collected during the period of contract, in carrying out the services under this assignment will be the property of the NHAI. No information gathered or generated during and in carrying out this assignment shall be disclosed by the NGO without explicit permission of the NHAI.

Timeframe for Services

The NGOs will be contracted for a period of Thirty months from the date of commencement, with a withdrawal methodology in built into the proposals from the NGO.

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

The NHAI will provide to the NGO the copies of the PAPs' Census, the RAP, the land acquisition plan, and any other relevant reports/data prepared by the Project Preparation Consultants. The NHAI will assist the NGO in collaborating with the Supervision Consultants.

All facilities required in the performance of the assignment, including office space, office stationery, transportation and accommodation for staff of the NGO, etc., shall be arranged by the NGO.

Team for the Assignment

The NGO shall depute a team of professional to the site. The consultation of the And the qualification for the team members is given below :

Sl No.	Position	No. of positions	Qualification
1.	Team Leader	1	The team leader should be a post-graduate, preferably in social sciences, and should have experience of working in civil engineering project. S/he should have about 5 years experience in implementation of R&R and rural development works. s/he should have held responsible position in the previous assignments should possess participatory management skills and should have good knowledge of the region and the local languages.
2.	Key Professional (A)	1	Should be at least a diploma holder in civil engineering. H/he should have about 10 years experience in fieldwork. S/h should have participated in at least one project involving R&R activities, should have participatory knowledge of land measurement, and should be conversant with land valuation methods. Knowledge of local language is a necessary qualification.
3.	Key Professional (B)	3	Should be at least a graduate in social sciences. S/he should have about 5 years of working experience of which about 2 years in R&R or rural development projects. Should have sound understanding of the land acquisition process and experience in participatory management. Knowledge

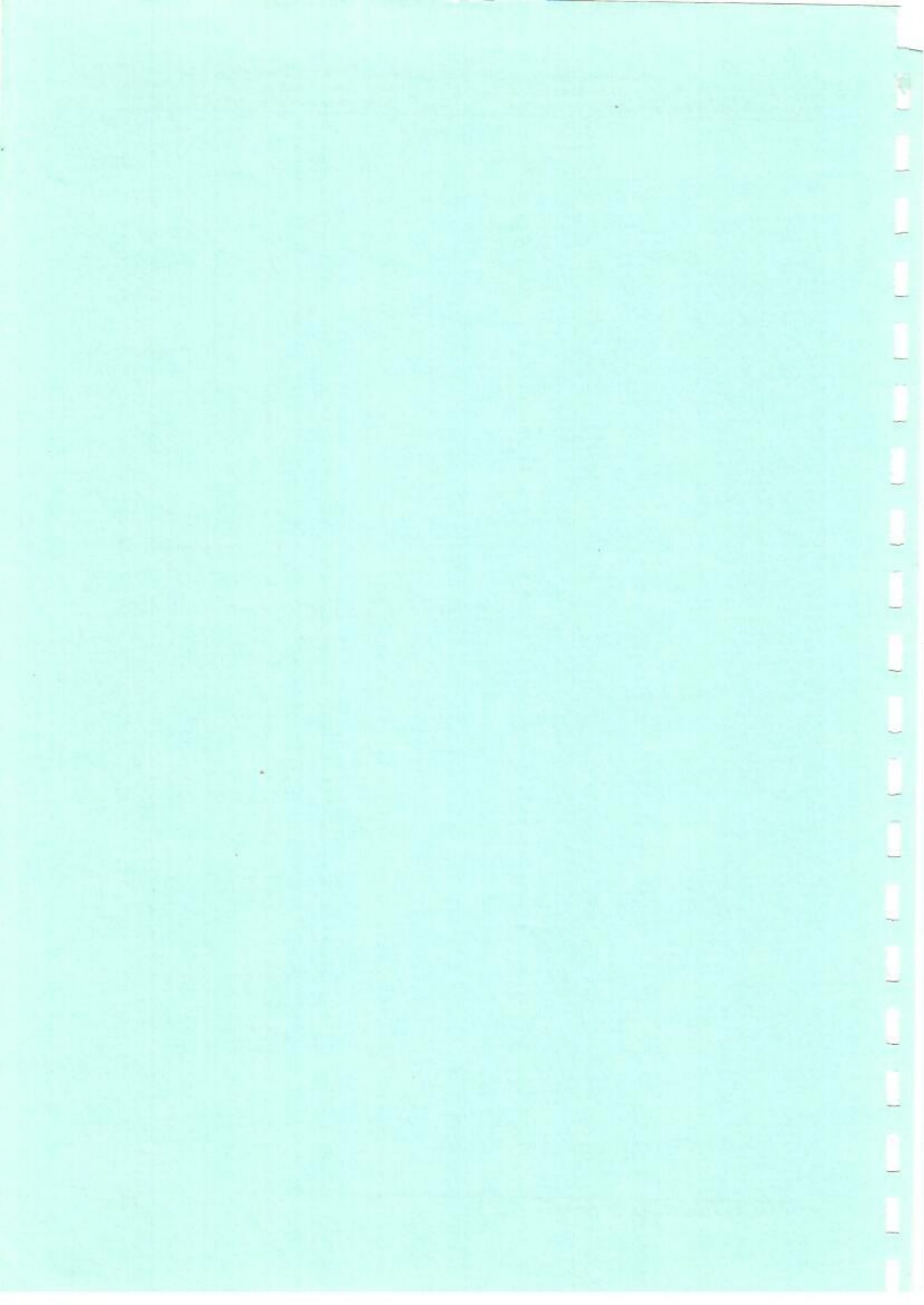
			of local language is a necessary qualification.
4.	Key Professional (C)	2	Should be at least a graduate in social sciences. S/he should have about 5 years of working experience of which about 2 years in R&R or rural development projects. S/he should have experience of developing and implementing vocational training, experience in participatory management. Knowledge of local language is a necessary qualification.
5.	Key Professional (D)	1	Should be at least a graduate in social sciences. S/he should have about 5 years in the field of HIV/AIDS. Knowledge of local language and experience of working in the region desired.
6.	Technical Support Professionals	1`	Should be graduate or equivalent in social sciences. Knowledge of local language and experience of working in the region desired.
7.	Other Support Personnel	Adequate as per the NGO	No minimum qualification

Additionally the following conditions shall apply to the team proposed by the NGO.

- That the proposal should accompany a personnel deployment schedule, clearly indicating whether the deployment is home-office based or in the field.
- That the NGOs must propose at least one woman as part of the key personnel. The person-month deployment of the woman key personnel shall constitute at least 33% of the person-month deployment of all key professionals (including the team leader) in the assignment. At least two proposed woman key person shall be available to work at site for at least 50% of the duration of the assignment.
- That the women key persons, if selected for the contract, may be replaced during the period of contract, only with women key persons of equivalent qualifications and experience.
- That the NGOs will depute a 'technical support' team to work at the site, which will consist of at least 33% of women members. Junior support personnel and/or administrative staff will not be considered as 'technical support professionals, as far as this condition is concerned.

Annexure - IV

Indicator for Progress Monitoring



Annexure – 4

Indicator for Progress Monitoring

Sl. No.

Physical Indicators

1. Total land acquired:
 - Compensations amount paid:
 - Date of payment of compensation:
2. Agricultural land acquisition details:
 - Compensation amount paid:
 - Date of payment of compensation:
3. Residential land acquisition Details:
 - Compensation amount paid:
 - Date of payment of compensation:
4. Commercial land acquisition Details:
 - Compensation amount paid:
 - Date of payment of compensation:
5. Total area of community land transferred for the bypass and resettlement site:
6. Number of PAFs whose land has been acquired:
 - Compensation paid:
 - Date of payment of compensation:
7. Number of PAFs where residential structures have been affected:
 - Compensation paid:
 - Assistance given:
8. Number of PAFs where residential structures have been acquired & demolished:
 - Compensation paid:
 - Assistance given:
9. Number of Commercial Structures acquired & demolished:
 - Compensation paid:
 - Assistance given:
10. Number of PAFs allotted agricultural land as part of economic rehabilitation:
 - Compensation paid:
11. Number of PAFs allotted residential plots:
12. Number of PAFs allotted commercial plots as part of economic rehabilitation:
13. Total area of agricultural land allotted:
14. Total area of residential land allotted:
15. Total area of commercial land allotted:

16. Type & number of community infrastructure relocated:
17. Number of EPs who received productive asses grant (Agriculture):

18. Number of EPs who received productive asset grant (Business):
19. Number of EPs who received House construction grant:
20. Number of EPs who received Transitional Allowance:
21. Number of EPs who received Economic Rehabilitation grant:
22. Number of EPs who received shifting allowance:
23. Number of EPs who received Rental Allowance:

Financial Indicators

1. Amount disbursed for payment of compensation:
Compensation amount paid:
Date of payment of compensation:
2. Amount disbursed for structure compensation:
Compensation amount paid:
Date of payment of compensation:
3. Amount disbursed for acquisition of wells, irrigation units:
Compensation amount paid:
Date of payment of compensation:
4. Amount disbursed for trees/orchards:
Compensation amount paid:
Date of payment of compensation:
5. Amount disbursed for productive asset grant (business):
Compensation amount paid:
Date of payment of compensation:
6. Amount disbursed for productive asses grant (agriculture):
Compensation amount paid:
Date of payment of compensation:
7. Amount disbursed for House construction grant:
Compensation amount paid:
Date of payment of compensation:
8. Amount disbursed for Transitional Allowance:
Compensation amount paid:
Date of payment of compensation:
9. Amount disbursed for Economic Rehabilitation grant:

- Compensation amount paid
- Date of payment of compensation:

- 10. Amount disbursed for Rent:]
 - Compensation amount paid:
 - Date of payment of compensation:
- 11. Amount of Shifting Assistance:
 - Compensation amount paid:
 - Date of payment of compensation:
- 12. Amount for Restoration of Common Property Resources:
 - Compensation amount paid:
 - Date of payment of compensation:
- 13. Amount disbursed for assistance to Tenants:
 - Compensation amount paid:
 - Date of payment of compensation:
- 14. Amount disbursed for community infrastructure:
 - Items of community facilities restored:
- 15. Amount disbursed for conservation of Temples:
 - Number of Temples restored
- 16. Amount required for extension of programs:
 - Income Restoration:
- 17. Amount paid for training & capacity building:
 - Number of trained personnel for better implementation:
- 18. Fee paid for M&E Agency:
 - M&E Reports:
- 19. Fee paid to NGOs for public-consultation
 - Community Perception:
- 20. Fee paid to NGOs for implementation:
 - Implementation target completion:

- Social Indicators:
 1. Consumption Pattern:
 - Overall Economic Well Being:
 2. Occupational Pattern:
 - EP's involvement in diversified economic activities:
 3. Status of Health:

Improved health:

4. Number of EPs brought above the poverty line:
5. Literacy:
Access to education:
6. Time availability of Women:
7. Decision making by women:
8. Drinking Water:
9. Schools:
10. Health centres:
11. Community Infrastructure:

Formats for Consultations/GRC/DLC meetings:

Sl. No. Indicator for Consultative Approach

1. Number of meetings for information dissemination on R&R / awareness about the project:
2. Number of meetings with each EP to finalize their options for R&R:
Informed choice for selection of livelihood options:
3. Number of EPs approaching the Grievance Redressal Committee:
No. of Grievances Resolved:
4. Number of EPs participated at District Level Committee:
5. Selection of Resettlement Sites:
6. Number of EPs self relocated:
Percent Decrease in dependency on the project:
7. Number of women EPs who chose the relocation site:
Relocated women headed households:
8. Number of women gainfully employed:
9. Number of EPs moved to the court:
Efficient delivery mechanism of District Level Committee:
Efficient delivery mechanism of Grievance Redressal Committee:
Efficient delivery mechanism of NGO action:
10. Total areas, number of structures and Eps saved from negative impact during implementation (Minimizing negative social Impact):

..... for Evaluation:

Sl. No. indicators for Evaluation

Objective Indicators

1. Percentage of household below poverty line:
2. Percentage of SC household below poverty line:
3. Percentage of ST household below poverty line:
4. Percentage WHH of household below poverty line:
5. Percentage of households squatting:
6. Percentage of change in employment rate:
7. Percentage of kuchcha household:
8. Percentage of household with separate kitchen:
9. Percentage of household with water connection:
10. Percentage of household with power connection:
11. Percentage of household with toilet facility:
12. Household asset ownership in Percentage:
13. Television, Tape Recorder, Radio
 Cycle, Hand-carts, Animal-carts, Two wheelers, Three wheelers
 Cooking gas, Refrigerator:

Physical Indicators

1. Extent of land acquisition (private or government or forest land):
2. Extent of land (private or government) and (agricultural or non-agricultural) required (for the project or relocating the PDFs):
3. Any Secondary Displacement involved
4. Number of persons (losing land and paid compensation):
5. Number of (residential or commercial) structures demolished (fully or partly):
6. Number of persons paid compensation for (residential or commercial) structures:
7. Number of families (affected and displaced):
8. Extent of (agricultural or non-agricultural) land required for allotment:
9. Number of EPs allotted (agricultural or residential or commercial) and (land or structure) land:
10. Number of PAP/PDP approached the Land Purchase Committee:
11. Number of families purchased land within the same geographical location:
12. Extent of land purchased within the Contract Package Area/block/Taluka/District:
13. Number of EPs receiving Plots for House or Grant in lieu of it (or benefited under Indira Awas Yojna⁴):

14. Number of families provided assistance for shifting or shifting allowance:
15. Number of families shifted to locations of their choice or the housing/relocation site provided by the project:
16. Number of EPs who have decided to stay (within their joint families or apart in nuclear families):
17. Basic facilities provided by the project in the relocations sites:

Financial Indicators

1. Expenditure on R&R under different heads against the Budget:
2. Payment of Compensation for land acquisition:
3. Cash grant for agricultural land or house sites or shops or business plots or shifting:
4. Expenditure on NGO (monthly/quarterly payment released; and, break up of payments made on salaries, administration, training; and, documentation; and, break-up of payments held up an why):
5. Consultancy charges paid to external evaluating agency:
6. Expenditure on R&R under different heads against the Budget:
7. Payment of Compensation for land acquisition:
8. Cash grant for agricultural land or house sites or shops or business plots or shifting:
9. Expenditure on NGO (monthly/quarterly payment released; and, break up of payments made on salaries, administration, training; and, documentation; and, break-up of payment held up and why):
10. Consultancy charges paid to external evaluating agency:

Economic Indicators

1. Estimate of entitled payments for land/shops/loss of property:
2. Number of shops and businesses replaced:
3. number of bank accounts opened including an appraisal of the total withdrawal and the deposits in the same banks within a fixed timeframe:
4. utilization of compensation amounts:
5. utilization of housing loans:
6. extent of agricultural land purchase, house site purchases, shops or plots for shops purchased:

Social Indicators

1. number fo NGO initiated meetings with the PAPs:
2. number of R&R Cell initiated meetings with PAPs:

3. number of PAPs assisted in land purchase by the land purchase committees:
4. number of PAPs/women formed self-help groups for income restoration:
5. number of PAPs (village) committees formed for community asset management:
6. NGO Facilitation:
7. Grievance Redressal Committee Facilitation:
8. District Level Committee Facilitation:
9. Number of NGO initiated meetings with the PAPs:

Annexure - V

Details of Bridges and Culverts

Annexure – V

Details of bridges and Culverts

Sl. No	Bridge Culvert No.	Chainage in Km.	Width of Structure including parapet in M	Existing	
				Type	Opening
1	691/1	690.4	12.0	Slab Culvert	6.1x2.6
2	691/2	690.85	12.2	Slab Culvert	6.1x3.3
3	693/1	692.4	7.9	Minor/Bridge	(5.0+4.9+4.9)3 span
4	694/1	693.03	18.3	Hume Pipe	1x1.20
5	695/1	694.4	7.8	Minor Bridge	(9.0+9.0+9.0)3 span
6	695/2	694.7	11.6	Slab Culvert	5.20x4.1
7	696/1	695.2	15.4	Hume Pipe	1x1.20
8	696/2	695.8	8.0	Minor Bridge	5 span
9	697/1	696.3	22.4	Hume Pipe	2x1.20
10	698/1	697.4	12.4	Hume Pipe	1x0.90
11	699/1	698.7	11.8	Slab Culvert	4.25x2.5
12	700/1	699.65	15.4	Hume Pipe	1x0.90
13	701/1	700.25	12.5	Hume Pipe	1x1.00
14	701/2	700.5	19.2	Hume Pipe	3x1.20
15	702/1	701.4	12.6	Hume Pipe	1x0.90
16	702/2	701.82	12.7	Hume Pipe	1x0.90
17	703/1	702.25	12.1	Slab Culvert	6.0x1.60
18	703/2	702.4	15.4	Hume Pipe	2x1.00
19	703/3	702.87	18.2	Hume Pipe	3x1.00
20	704/1	703.2	11.7	Slab Culvert	1.10x1.00
21	704/2	703.45	12.4	Hume Pipe	1x0.90
22	704/3	703.75	12.6	Hume Pipe	1x1.00
23	704/4	703.95	11.9	Hume Pipe	1x1.20

