



# **FINAL RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN**

**FOR KAURARA CHAMROLA SECTION  
(TUNDLA RE-ALIGNMENT)  
ON PROPOSED EDFC**

**DEDICATED FREIGHT CORRIDOR CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED**

May, 2011

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## ABBREVIATIONS

|        |   |
|--------|---|
| APM    | Assistant Project Manager   |
| BPL    | Below Poverty Line  |
| BSR    | Basic Schedule of Rates   |
| CPM    | Chief Project Manager   |
| CPR    | Common Property Resources   |
| CRO    | Chief Resettlement Officer  |
| CVC    | Central Vigilance Commission                                      |
| CVO    | Chief Vigilance Officer   |
| DFCCIL | Dedicated Freight Corridor Corp. of India Ltd                     |
| EA     | Executing Agency  |
| EDFC   | Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor                                |
| EIA    | Environmental Impact Assessment                                   |
| EM     | Entitlement Matrix  |
| FLC    | Field Level Committee   |
| GRC    | Grievance Redress Committee                                       |
| HH     | House Hold  |
| HLC    | Headquarter Level Committee                                       |
| INR    | Indian Rupees   |
| IR     | Income Restoration  |
| MOR    | Ministry of Railways  |
| NGO    | Non Governmental Organization                                     |
| NRRP   | National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy                   |
| NTH    | Non Title Holder  |
| OP     | Operational Policy  |
| OM     | Operational Manual  |
| PAF    | Project Affected Family   |
| PAH    | Project Affected House Hold                                       |
| PAP    | Project Affected Person   |
| PCM    | Public Consultation Meeting                                       |
| PDF    | Project Displaced Family  |
| PDP    | Project Development Plan  |
| PMU    | Project Management Unit   |
| SESMRC | Social & Environmental Safeguard Monitoring and Review Consultant |

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|      |  |
|------|--|
| R&R  | Resettlement and Rehabilitation          |
| RAA  | Railway Amendment Act                    |
| RAP  | Resettlement Action Plan                 |
| ROW  | Right Of Way                             |
| SEMU | Social and Environmental Management Unit |
| SIA  | Social Impact Assessment                 |
| SMF  | Social Management Framework              |
| SQM  | Square meter                             |
| ST   | Scheduled Tribe                          |
| TH   | Title Holder                             |
| TOR  | Terms of Reference                       |

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### THE PROJECT

**E.1** Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Ltd. (DFCCIL), Ministry of Railways has planned Implementation of Dedicated Freight Corridors connecting Delhi with Mumbai on the Western side and Delhi with Kolkata on the Eastern side. DFCCIL has sought World Bank Loan assistance for Implementation of part of Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor (EDFC) including the section Bhaupur-Khurja section (343). As part of the project preparation, a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared to address the resettlement issues of the 272 km(out of total 343) of Bhaupur-Khurja section along with a Resettlement Policy Framework(RPF) for the remaining 71 km (Tundla bypass) for loan negotiation with the World Bank. Meanwhile, alignment of Tundla bypass (71 km) has been revised. The revised alignment will be about 45 km in parallel and about 30 km in bypass as mentioned below.

| Sl. No. | From             | P/D      | Start   | End     | Length (km) |
|---------|------------------|----------|---------|---------|-------------|
| 1       | Kaurara          | Parallel | 1200.00 | 1224.00 | 23.8        |
| 2       | Ferozabad Detour | Detour   | 1224.00 | 1234.00 | 14.38       |
| 3       |                  | Parallel | 1234.00 | 1245.00 | 10.3        |
| 4       | Tundla Detour    | Detour   | 1245.00 | 1254.00 | 11.98       |
| 5       |                  | Parallel | 1254.00 | 1262.00 | 6.9         |
| 6       | Barhan Detour    | Detour   | 1262.00 | 1264.00 | 3.2         |
| 7       | Chamrola         | Parallel | 1264.00 | 1266.00 | 1.6         |

As agreed in RPF, a Resettlement Action Plan for the alternative alignment of Tundra Detour from Kaurara (Km1200) to Burhan (Km1266) has been presented in the following sections with following objectives.

**E.2** This RAP is guided by the, World Bank OP 4.12, NRRP 2007 and The Railways (Amendment) Act 2008, the Entitlement Matrix approved by Railway Board, Ministry of Railways. The objectives are as follows:

- To minimize displacement and to promote least displacing alternatives
- To ensure adequate rehabilitation package and expeditious implementation of rehabilitation process with the active participation
- To provide better living conditions and making concerted effort for providing sustainable income to affected families
- Develop harmonious relationship between requiring body and affected families

### R&R POLICY AND ENTITLEMENT FRAMEWORK

**E.3** As agreed in RPF, this project stretch (Kaurara-Burhan) will follow same R&R policy (approved EM of DFCCIL) and entitlement framework as in case of Bhaupur –Khurja section. The Resettlement and Rehabilitation policy is based on the basic principle that the project affected persons should improve their living standards in the post resettlement period and share the benefits of the project. The RAP has been prepared as per the provisions laid down in RAA 2008 and the Entitlement Matrix as approved by Railway Board. Due care has been taken to avoid or minimize land acquisition and involuntary resettlement impacts by exploring all viable alternatives and to ensure adequate rehabilitation package and expeditious implementation of rehabilitation process with the active participation of affected families. RAP aims at providing additional assistance to take special care for weaker sections like SC/ST/Vulnerable groups.

**E.4** The entitlements and options for each impact category have been provided in the detailed Entitlement Matrix (Chapter-3). The cut off date for Entitlement is the date on which notification U/S 20A of RAA-2008 issued for land Acquisition for Titleholders and Non Titleholders in affected zone. Brief features of entitlement are presented in the table below.

**Table E 1: Key Features of Entitlement Matrix**

| R&R Entitlements  | Type of Loss   |           |                   |         |
|---|--|-----------|-------------------|---------|
|   | Title Holders  |           | Non-Title Holders |         |
|   | Agricultural (Land)                                  | Structure | Squatters         | Tenants |
| Compensations of land at latest rates offered by the government | ✓  | ✓         | ✗                 | ✗       |
| Replacement value of Structure                                  | ✓  | ✓         | ✓                 | ✗       |
| Ex-gratia under NRRP 2007                                       | ✓  | ✓         | ✗                 | ✗       |
| R&R assistance to Small, Marginal and Land Less                 | ✓  | ✓         | ✗                 | ✗       |
| Refund of Stamp Duty  | ✓  | ✓         | ✗                 | ✗       |
| Additional ex-gratia to those losing more than 1500 Sqm         | ✓  | ✓         | ✗                 | ✗       |
| Advance Notice  | ✓  | ✓         | ✓                 | ✓       |
| Transitional Allowance  | ✗  | ✓         | ✓                 | ✗       |
| Shifting Assistance   | ✗  | ✓         | ✓                 | ✓       |
| Assistance to Cattle shed                                       | ✗  | ✓         | ✗                 | ✗       |
| R&R Assistance to self employed                                 | ✗  | ✓         | ✓                 | ✗       |
| Financial assistance to Vulnerable                              | ✓  | ✓         | ✓                 | ✗       |
| Assistance to BPL   | ✗  | ✓         | ✓                 | ✗       |
| CPR   | CPRs will be replaced in consultation with community |           |                   |         |

#### MEASURES TAKEN TO MINIMISE RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

**E.5** Minimum land acquisition and disturbance to existing features has been a prime objective of the design. Socially sensitive stretches have been avoided through selection of alternative links, provision of bypass around settlements and realignments. Along the existing tracks, changes were made in the designs as far as feasible thereby resulting in reduction, if not elimination of impacts. Minimization of impacts within the limitations of technical requirements and cost effectiveness was emphasized during entire course of Resettlement Plan Preparation.

#### LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

**E.6** Loss of assets: The proposed project stretch will involve acquisition of about 246.26 ha of land of which approximately 88% is under private acquisition. However, the project will require very less (approximately 0.87 ha) built-up area which includes residential, commercial or residence-cum commercial land use. At many built-up locations land width has been reduced to as less as 22 meters which has resulted in reducing impact on residential as well as commercial structures

**E.7** Due to the project, total 1745 families are affected by the Project. Out of this, agriculture land of 1648 families is going to be affected, while 97 structures of 97 families are going to be affected. Of these, major impact will be on 341 (of which 253 are in the small, marginal or landless farmers category and 88 are structure owners) families. Major impacts are where the PAF is either displaced due to the loss of house or livelihood, agricultural or commercial; this category also includes those likely to become small/marginal/landless farmers due to the impact of the project. When the families lose only a small part of their asset, and are able to maintain the living standards, as it was prior to the project without any assistance, the impact is called minor. Minor impact in case of asset includes boundary wall, steps, partial structure, etc.

**E.8 Land acquisition requirements:** The proposed project stretch will involve acquisition of about 246 ha of land, of which approximately 228 ha (88%) of private land and 18 ha (12%) of government land.

**E.9 Loss of structures:** The project affects 97 PAFs private built-up properties of which 74 PAFs are Title Holders (TH) and 15 squatters. The area of the structure affected is 0.57 ha. Furthermore, about 88 PAFs will require to be relocated. These PAFs are losing more than 25% of their structure. These displaced families will be compensated at replacement value; income restoration scheme will be done as per provisions of EM. The facilitating NGOs will be assisting in income generation activities of these displaced families.

### KEY SOCIO-ECONOMIC FINDINGS

**E.10** The census and socio –economic survey reveals that a large majority of the affected people (249) live below poverty line of Rs. 25,000 per annum. About one-fifth is illiterates and only about 9 % are graduates. There are 249 (221 losing land and 28 losing structures) vulnerable families affected. ***The social impact assessment study indicated that there are no tribal habitats in the proposed corridor.*** Consultation and socio-economic survey indicates that none of these ST families can be classified as 'indigenous people' in the strict sense. Para 2 of the World Bank's OP 4.10 states that "the identities and cultures of Indigenous Peoples are inextricably linked to the lands on which they live and the natural resources on which they depend". However, the Entitlement Matrix contains special provisions (para E 2-9) to safeguard their rights. Para E 2-9 provides that 'Each ST affected family shall get an additional one time financial assistance equivalent to five hundred days minimum agricultural wages for loss of customary right or usage of forest produce (para 7.21.5 NRRP 2007). In case of land acquisition from each ST affected family, at least one third of the compensation amount due shall be paid to the affected families at the outset as first installment and the rest at the time of taking over the possession of the land (para 7.21.4 of the NRRP 2007)".

**E.11 Loss of community resources:** 56 community properties are being displaced because of the project intervention. These include Temples, wells and Hand pumps etc.

### CONSULTATIONS

**E.12** Consultations with PAFs and PAPs during Base Line Socio Economic Survey (BSES) were conducted to understand the perception, concern and response from them during the census survey. Also, about 54 meetings were held with the local community. District level public consultations were held in each of 2 districts where PAFs, PAPs, NGOs and Government agencies were involved. The outputs obtained from these meetings helped in formulating strategies for minimizing impacts and involving people in Resettlement process. The consultations have been completed for preparing the RAP. Formal District level consultations have been planned to involve PRIs representatives for cross verifying the PAPs before R&R assistance distribution during the RAP implementation.

### IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

**E.14 Institutional Arrangement:** Managing Director, DFCCIL is over all responsible for successful implementation of the RAP as head of the Organization. DFCCIL has already set up Chief Project Manager's Offices (CPM office) to act as Project Management Unit (PMU) at



Kanpur and Allahabad. The project will be implemented by the office Chief Project Manager (CPM) assisted by NGOs and APMs office at package unit. Besides regular staffs of the office, the CPM will be assisted by APM (Social) – one in each package along with their staff. While SEMU at HQ will be providing technical and logistics support to CPM office, implementation of RAP including disbursement of compensation and R&R assistance will be done by CPM through its Competent Authority/Administrator. The CPM will be responsible for coordinating completion of LA and R&R. There shall be a Deputy CPM (Social) to assist the CPM in overall planning, implementation and monitoring of the LA and R&R activities. The handing over of site will be considered as complete only when compensation at replacement value and R&R assistance as per provision of EM has been given to eligible PAFs. The CPM will certify the site readiness for handing over the stretch to the contractor, which includes date and time of compensation and R&R assistance are given, grievance(if any) are resolved, and Transfer certificate (in the prescribed format) from Competent Authority awarding the land for construction.

**E.15 Grievance Redress:** Grievance redress/R&R committees have been constituted to hear and redress the grievances, if any, of the PAFS & PAPs at field and Head Quarter levels. The Field level grievance committee (FLC) shall be convened by CPM where the District Collector shall be the Chairperson, and other members will be the President, Zilla Parishad (District Council) and a representative from a reputed local NGO. The HQ level grievance committee (HLC) shall be convened by GM/SEMU where the Director, Project and Planning shall be the members. Arbitrators have been appointed to hear grievance cases relating to payment of compensation for land to be acquired under RAA, 2008 who have already been appointed. An Ombudsman has been appointed for hearing cases not resolved to the satisfaction of the aggrieved PAP/PAF at the levels mentioned above, including cases directly referred by the DFCCIL.

**E.16 The Project Level R&R Committee** has been constituted as per provisions of NRRP 2007, comprising the Director, Project and Planning, General Manager, Social and Environment Management Unit (SEMU) and Additional General Manager (SEMU), assisted by the Social Specialist with Environmental Specialists. The Committee, chaired by Director/ Project & Planning, will oversee the work done by CPM office. The committee will also redress grievances not resolved at CPM office level.

**E.17 Monitoring and Evaluation:** The performance monitoring of the RAP implementation will be done by internal oversight mechanisms of the DFCCIL SEMU and CPM office with the help of the PMC and the facilitating NGOs. Quality and impact monitoring will be done by independent Social & Environmental Safeguard Monitoring and Review Consultant (SESMRC) consultants. The process for hiring the SESMRC has been initiated.

**E.18 Relocation of CPRs:** Common Properties Recourses (CPRs) have been identified and shall be replaced in consultation with the local community.

**E.19 R&R Costs and Budget:** The budget for the implementation of the R&R provisions and other associated costs of implementing the RAP has been estimated to be **INR 213 Crores**.

**E-20: Resettlement Policy Framework:** This RAP has been prepared as per the Resettlement Policy Framework approved earlier by the Bank, which provides guidelines for identifying and managing social impacts. The Legal and R&R Policy with the Entitlement Matrix and the Implementation Arrangements described in this RAP are in line with the RPF, which will apply to mitigation of any additional impacts identified during the implementation, that may be assessed in advance of undertaking civil work for that activity as per the agreed terms of reference.

## CHAPTER – 1: INTRODUCTION

### PROJECT BACKGROUND

**1.1** India's economy is diverse, encompassing agriculture, handicrafts, textile, manufacturing, and a multitude of services. Although a large portion of Indian workforce earn their livelihood directly or indirectly through agriculture, services are a growing sector and will play an increasingly important role in India's economy. The said progress in industrial and agricultural sectors has generated a higher level of demand for rail transport, particularly in core sectors such as coal, iron and steel, ores, petroleum products and essential commodities such as food grains, fertilizers, cement, sugar, salt, edible oils etc.

**1.2** In order to contribute towards sustainable growth of the national economy and for improving its share in the total land transport of goods, the need for a major leap by Indian Railways (IR) in the provision of additional rail transport capacity was felt. In keeping with the same, Ministry of Railways (MOR) has embarked on a long term plan to construct high axle load, high speed, dedicated freight corridors along a part of its network referred to as the golden quadrilateral and its diagonals. As a first step in this direction, the Ministry of Railways (MOR) has decided to construct a Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC) spanning the Mumbai to Delhi (Western DFC) and Delhi to Kolkata (Eastern DFC) along the legs of the golden quadrilateral. These two corridors – Western and Eastern will cover a length of approximately 3200kms.

**1.3 *Eastern Corridor.*** This is a DFC with an initial route length of 1309 km and consisting of two distinct segments as an electrified double line of 897 km between Son Nagar and Dadri, and an electrified single line of approximately 412 km between Khurja and Ludhiana (Sahnewal Kalan). It has further been decided to extend the Eastern DFC to Dankuni in the Kolkata area, an additional route length of approximately 534 km making a total corridor length of about 1843 km.(Figure 1.1 is attached.)

**1.4 *Western Corridor:*** This is a double line DFC from Jawaharlal Nehru Port in Navi Mumbai to Tughlakabad/Dadri in the NCR of Delhi, running along the Indian Railways' JN Port, Vasai Road, Surat, Vadodara, Ahmedabad, Mahesana, Palanpur, Ajmer, Phulera, Ringus, Rewari, Dadri route over a route length of 1483 km.

**1.5** Ministry of Railways (Government of India) has entrusted the work of planning, implementation and management of selected freight corridor networks to Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Limited (DFCCIL), a special purpose vehicle set up by the ministry. Government of India has approached the World Bank to provide financial assistance for the development of Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor from Mughal Sarai to Khurja. In order to proceed with the project in a synchronized and systematic manner, DFCCIL has identified Bhaupur - Khurja as phase I and Mughal Sarai - Bhaupur as phase II of the project proposed to be funded by World Bank. Total length of the Bhaupur-Khurja Corridor is 343 Kms (Double line); out of which 194 Kms are in parallel and 149 Kms are in detour section. Out of total length of 343 Kms, a Resettlement Action Plan has already been prepared for 272 Km in the following three packages.

Package I-From Bhaupur to Bhtatura -Total length- 135 km

Package II-From Kaist to Birauni-Total length-30km (excluding Tundla detour, 72 Kms)

Package III-From Jamalnagar-Khurja- Total length-107 km;

and uploaded in official website of DFCCIL. Due to large number of representations, the alignment of Tundla detour was resurveyed and mostly brought parallel. The Tundla detour is now been divided in 42.6 km parallel and about 29.56 km in detour portion as mentioned in Table 1.1

**Table 1.1: Chainage and length of alternative Alignment of Tundla Detour (Kaurara km1200-to Chamrola Km 1266)**

| Sl. No. | From             | P/D      | Start   | End     | Length (km) |
|---------|------------------|----------|---------|---------|-------------|
| 1       | Kaurara          | parallel | 1200.00 | 1224.00 | 23.8        |
| 2       | Ferozabad Detour | Detour   | 1224.00 | 1234.00 | 14.38       |
| 3       |                  | parallel | 1234.00 | 1245.00 | 10.3        |
| 4       | Tundla Detour    | Detour   | 1245.00 | 1254.00 | 11.98       |
| 5       |                  | parallel | 1254.00 | 1262.00 | 6.9         |
| 6       | Barhan Detour    | Detour   | 1262.00 | 1264.00 | 3.2         |
| 7       | Chamrola         | parallel | 1264.00 | 1266.00 | 1.6         |

As agreed in RPF, a Social Impact Assessment Report for the alternative alignment of Tundla Detour from Kaurara (Km1200) to Chamrola (Km1266) has been presented in the following sections.

### PROJECT OBJECTIVES

**1.6** The Eastern corridor of the DFC between Delhi and Kolkata traverses through the state boundaries of Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, and West Bengal. The prime objective of the DFC project is to facilitate speedier and smoother transportation of bulk goods without any interruption between the two metropolises - Delhi and Kolkata - and their respective hinterlands at minimum cost and in the least time. The project includes construction of a double line railway track basically parallel to the existing track while bypassing the major cities having dense built up area along the existing tracks. It is anticipated that the construction of DFC would induce economic development, generate employment and above all, improve economic integration of regions in the country with improved links among major economic and trade centres.

### BENEFITS OF THE PROJECT

**1.7** The project will entail multitude benefits for both, the railways and the local residents of the area it traverses through. Besides overall development of infrastructure, free flow of goods on the Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor (EDFC) and passenger traffic on IR network, the project will ensure positive changes in regional economics. The project will have following benefits for the local people:

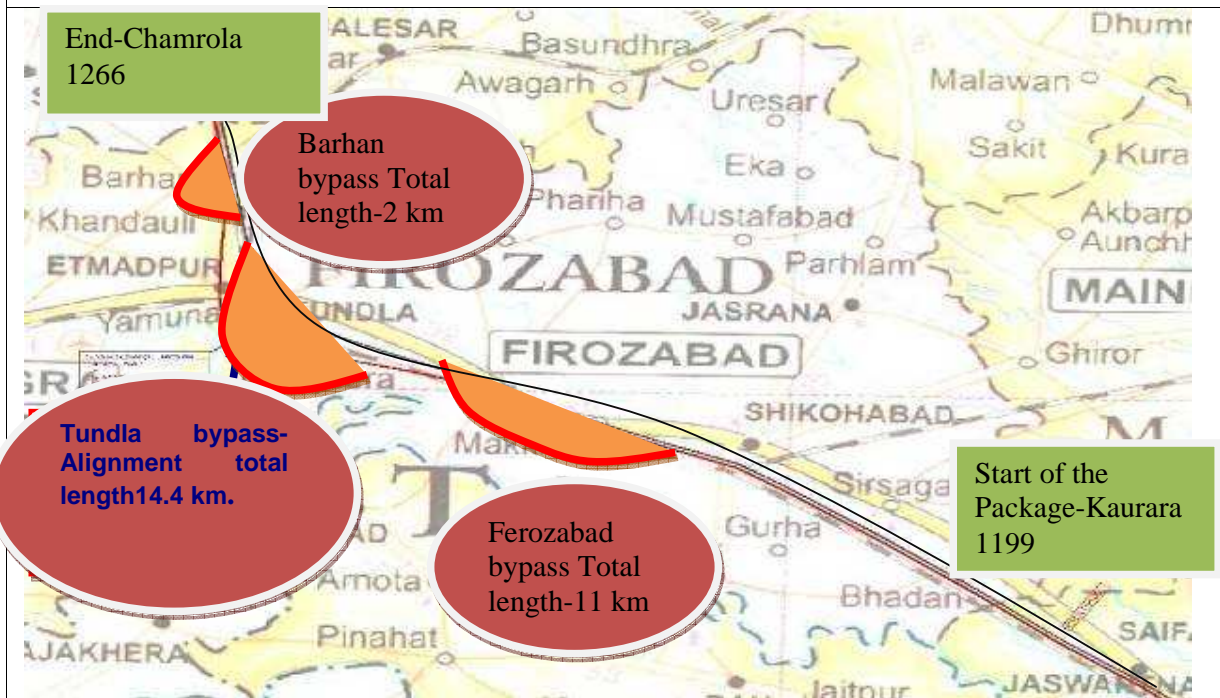
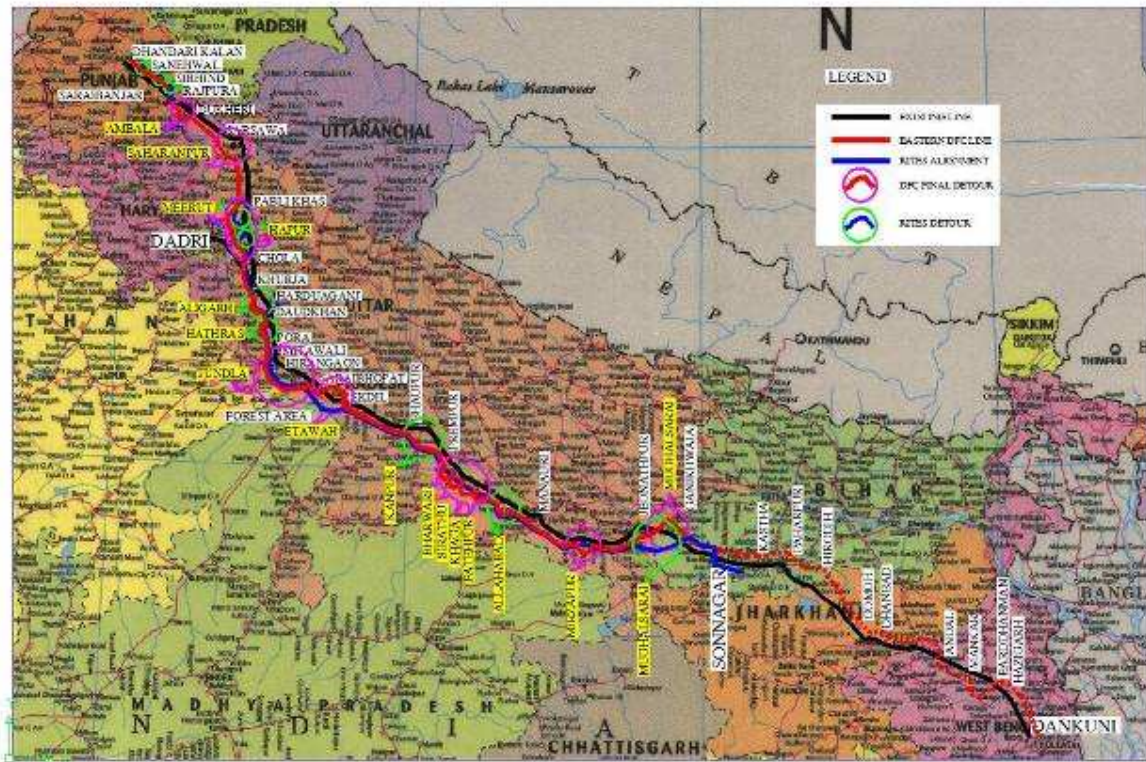
- With DFC implemented and shifting of freight trains to DFC tracks, number of passenger trains can be increased on the existing Railway track thus more passenger movement from / to Delhi and Kanpur.
- Faster movement of agricultural produce (especially perishable items like potatoes) to the consumption centres in the east and north including export to international market,
- Development of floriculture, truck farming(vegetable) near the EDFC tracks for Delhi urban agglomeration which will boost to the local economy of villages, thus improving average income of the farmers,
- Establishment of food processing/agricultural based industries in the vicinity of the EDFC
- Establishment of SEZ, IT park because of development of economic corridor along the EDFC,
- Employment opportunities in the construction, operation and maintenance of EDFC
- With commissioning of DFC and increasing Rail Freight Traffic, movement of trucks for transportation of goods will reduce and this will result substantial reduction of pollution and improvement in the quality of environment.
- Provision of underpasses, foot over bridge and other environmental enhancement measures to improve safety of people and animals,

- Accessibility to agricultural fields through underpasses and Road along the EDFC tracks.

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

1.8 Schematic diagram of Alternative Alignment of Tundla Detour (hereinafter referred as Kaurara (Km1200)-Chamrola (1266)) has been presented Figure 1.1. The length of existing route from Kaurara (Km1200)-Chamrola (1266) is about 72 Kms falls in 2 districts of Uttar Pradesh. The RAP for realignment stretch of about 72 kilometres along Agra and Firozabad districts as alternative alignment of Tundla detour has been carried out according to the same ToR adopted for carrying out the RAP of Bhaupur-Khurja section. Based on this additional SIA, a supplementary RAP has been prepared. This RAP will be implemented simultaneously with RAP of Bhaupur-Khurja section prior to commencement of civil work for the applicable milestones for the realigned stretch.

### DEDICATED FREIGHT CORRIDOR (EASTERN)





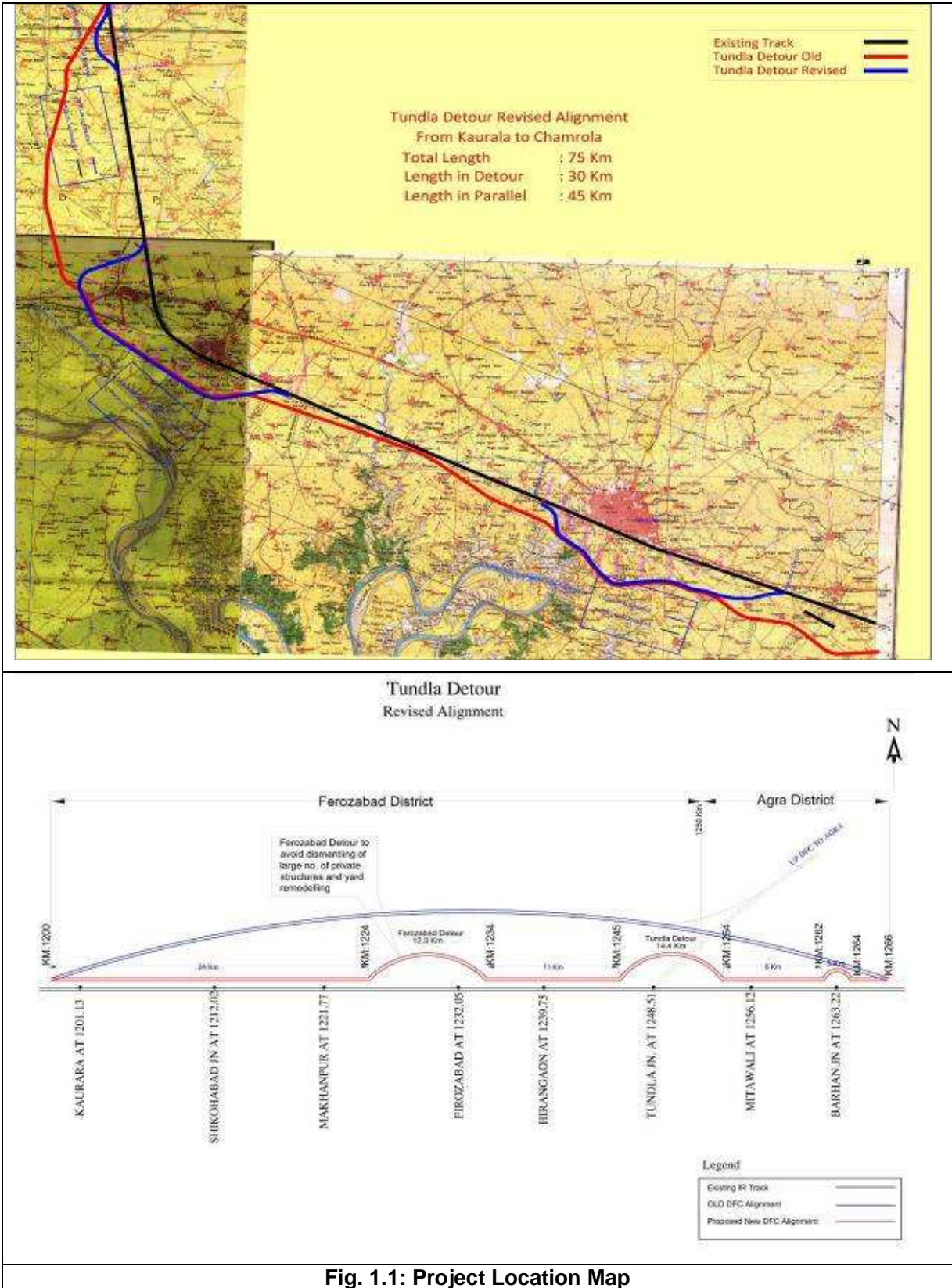


Fig. 1.1: Project Location Map

The existing route (from Bhaupur Km 1040 to Khurja Km 1370) comprises of double rail tracks and loop line at important stations. General land width (existing ROW) along the tracks is about 40 meters (20 meter either side from up track center) in open areas and about 60 meters near small stations. At certain locations, the land width is 150 meters, especially near stations and in yards. Average land width available for laying DFC tracks is about 12-16 meters. Generally, the terrain is flat with little vertical gradients. Existing horizontal curves are within acceptable limits. The existing Rail network passes through the congested areas of Maitha, Rura, Phaphoond, Achalada, Bharthana, Etawah, Tundla, Hathras and Aligarh. The proposed dedicated freight corridor network is a double track freight corridor dedicated to goods trains along with a road for maintenance of the corridor and other utility services. The proposed land width (proposed RoW or Corridor of Impact) is about 40 meters for parallel portions and 60 meters for bypass locations. The distance between existing IR tracks and proposed DFCC tracks has been generally kept at 13-15 meters. Crossing stations, dumping yards, TSS, SSP and SP and junctions have been proposed at appropriate intervals as per IR works manual. The new tracks, for most part, are proposed to be parallel to the existing tracks except at locations where laying of such parallel tracks may have severe social, environmental or technical constraints. Bypasses/detours have been proposed at such critical locations. To avoid displacement of people, DFCC has undertaken certain technical efforts like minimizing track distances at selected locations and reducing embankment heights and slopes.

## **SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

**1.9** The social assessment of the project has been carried out to assess the potential adverse impacts associated with this Project. This assessment is also in line with the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy (NRRP) 2007 and the World Bank operational policies relating to social safeguards. The following sections provide an outline methodologies adopted for this SIA. (Detailed methodology is attached as annexure 1.1).

- (i) Census and Baseline Socio-Economic Survey:** Based on final alignments and detailed measurement survey of land and structure, a census and baseline socio-economic survey was carried out during the months of February-March 2011. Census survey has established using the **CUT OFF DATE** as February 2011.
- (ii) Stakeholders Consultation: The SIA involved extensive Stakeholder** Consultations (over 54) at individual and village levels. The objective of these consultations was to inform the affected people about the project, discuss project alternatives to minimize impact, identify and address critical issues and concerns of the affected people.
- (iii) Survey of Secondary data and literature:** The SIA survey formats were prepared to gather data on issues and aspects after a survey of the existing literature on the population profile including their demographic and social cultural status.
- (iv) Minimizing Displacement:** One of the objectives of the social assessment was to minimize displacement, and promote no-displacing or least displacing alternatives. To avoid displacement of people, technical steps undertaken by DFCC included consideration of alternative alignment, minimizing track distances at selected locations, and reducing embankment heights. (COI from 40 meters to 22/17 meters).

The steps taken to reduce corridor of impact to minimize displacement include the following.

- a) Reducing track distance between IR network and DFC network to minimum level of 6 meters, these locations are Bhandri, Nivkheria, Ullao Khera, and Alampurjarkhi.
- b) Ruling out service roads in the built-up stretches,
- c) Providing retaining wall/fencing of DFC at 4 meters distance from last track of DFC, 3 meters extra width (if land is available) from houses to retaining wall in order to provide access to local residents, if additional land is not available, with access to residents from other side of their house, which will be planned during implementation of the project.

- d) Re-modelling of yard and reducing distance between yard and DFC tracks.
- e) Alignment has been designed in such a way to avoid physical displacement of large number of people. Mostly the alignment of DFC project has been planned in parallel to existing Railway alignment. To avoid displacement of large number of people, short detours have been planned at 3 locations namely 1.Ferozabad, 2.Tundla, 3.Barhan.

**(v) Analyses of Alternative Alignments:** Alternative analysis of the proposed alternative alignment of Tundla detour portion was carried out to minimize impacts of land acquisition. The result of analysis of the alternative alignments indicates that instead of a long 70 km bypass, three small bypasses at Ferozabad, Tundla and Burha will minimize land acquisition substantially. Analysis of these alternative alignments indicates that loss of livelihood and resettlement issues have been minimized under the project. As per SIA, the realignment will involve lesser impact on fertile agricultural lands with some increase in impacts on structures.

### SALIENT FEATURE OF THE PROJECT

**1.10** In order to assess the Project level resettlement impacts, a census was undertaken from Bhaupur to Khurja Feb-March 2011. During the Survey, it is estimated that a total of 1745 families would be affected as a result of the Project construction. The impacts of the present project largely include loss of land (agriculture, residential and commercial); structure (residential, commercial, residential cum commercial and government & institution owned), trees, orchards, irrigation facilities, income and livelihood (owners, employees, squatters). The Table 1.1 below presents the Project Affected Families contract package wise.

**Table 1.1: Project Area: Salient Feature**

| Package                       | Title Holders |        |            |     | Non-Title Holders |     |        |        | Total<br>(PAFs) | G. Total<br>(Land +<br>Structure) |
|-------------------------------|---------------|--------|------------|-----|-------------------|-----|--------|--------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|
|                               | Land          |        | Structures |     | Structures        |     |        |        |                 |                                   |
|                               | Total         | S/M/L* | Resi       | Com | Resi              | Com | Tenant | Kiosks | (3 to 8)        | (1+9)                             |
|                               | 1             | 2      | 3          | 4   | 5                 | 6   | 7      | 8      | 9               | 10                                |
| <b>Kaurara -<br/>Chamrola</b> | 1648          | 253    | 64         | 10  | 15                | 0   | 0      | 8      | <b>97</b>       | <b>1745</b>                       |

\* S/M/L - Small Farmers/Marginal Farmers/Landless farmers.

### OBJECTIVES OF RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

**1.11** This RAP is project specific resettlement plan and has been guided by the, The Railways (Amendment) Act 2008, the Entitlement Matrix approved by Railway Board, Ministry of Railways and in accordance to the World Bank guidelines for the same as mentioned in the Annex A of Involuntary Resettlement Instruments guided by the World Bank Operational Manual 4.12 & OP 4.11 for Physical Cultural Resources. The RAP is based on the general findings of the resettlement census survey, field visits, and meetings with various project-affected persons in the project area. The primary objective of the RAP is to identify impacts and to plan measures to mitigate various losses of the Project while the specific objectives are as follows:

- To minimize displacement and to promote least displacing alternatives
- To ensure adequate rehabilitation package and expeditious implementation of rehabilitation process with the active participation
- To provide better living conditions and making concerted effort for providing sustainable income to affected families
- Develop harmonious relationship between requiring body and affected families



**1.12** The RAP outlines the details of the project, description of the project location, the magnitude of impacts based on the census, and spells out the necessary implementation procedures for resettlement and rehabilitation of the entire project affected families including the entitlement matrix as well as the legal framework and policies. The Draft RAP has the following Chapters –

| Chapter Number | Name of Chapter  | Description   |
|----------------|--|---|
| 1              | Introduction   | Outlines Project background, objectives and methodology adopted for social assessment and preparation of RAP.   |
| 2              | Base Line Socio-Economic Status of project affected people | Discusses the project area, the socioeconomic profile of PAPs, and extent of LA by type of land and categories PAPs.  |
| 3              | Policy Framework for and Resettlement and Rehabilitation   | Discusses the NRRP 2007 and brief features of Entitlement Framework   |
| 4              | Stake Holders Consultations                                | Gives details on the stakeholders' consultation at Village, Block and District levels and lesson the outcome from the people participation in this section.   |
| 5              | Scope of Land and Acquisition Compensation procedure.      | Outlines LA procedure, methodologies institutional set-up for LA.   |
| 6              | Institutional Implementation and Arrangement               | Focuses on roles and responsibilities of important stakeholders in the implementation of RAP, monitoring and evaluation, grievance redress mechanism, implementation arrangement & schedule and budget. |

## CHAPTER - 2: BASE LINE SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF PROJECT AFFECTED PEOPLE

### GENERAL

**2.1** This chapter describes about the project area and socio-economic profile of the project affected families. This chapter specifically analyzes the impacts on land and other immovable assets based on detailed measurement survey done after the final designs. Based on the impact on land and structures, a Census Survey was carried out; and the results of the survey established socio-economic status of PAFs. The Census Survey has indicated the nature and characteristics of R&R interventions required to mitigate negative impacts of the proposed project.

### THE PROJECT AREA

**2.2** The proposed DFC Corridor passes through 60 villages of 2 districts in Uttar Pradesh. These Districts are Firozabad and Agra. The project area is located in the country's Central plains and South Western Semi-Arid agro-climatic zones of Uttar Pradesh. The average annual rainfall varies between 662 mm to 863 mm. The rivers and streams of these districts jointly consist of the rivers of Yamuna and Ganga drainage basin. The important crops of the zone are rice, wheat, maize, pearl millet, sorghum, barley, gram, pigeon pea, mung, lentil, groundnut, rapeseed and mustard and sugarcane. Out of 74.70 km of total project length about 45 km is in parallel and about 29.70 km is in bypass stretch. This chapter provides social impact data for alternative alignment of Tundla bypass for which the alignment has been finalized. This is part of additional SIA for preparing a supplementary RAP as agreed in RPF.

**Table 2.1: Project Area: Salient Features**

| Package                   | Title Holders |        |            |     | Non-Title Holders |     |        |        | Total<br>(PAFs) | G. Total<br>(Land + Structure) |
|---------------------------|---------------|--------|------------|-----|-------------------|-----|--------|--------|-----------------|--------------------------------|
|                           | Land          |        | Structures |     | Structures        |     |        |        |                 |                                |
|                           | Total         | S/M/L* | Resi       | Com | Resi              | Com | Tenant | Kiosks | (3 to 8)        | (1+9)                          |
|                           | 1             | 2      | 3          | 4   | 5                 | 6   | 7      | 8      | 9               | 10                             |
| <b>Kaurara - Chamrola</b> | 1648          | 253    | 64         | 10  | 15                | 0   | 0      | 8      | <b>97</b>       | <b>1745</b>                    |

\* S/M/L - Small Farmers/Marginal Farmers/Landless farmers.

### FINDINGS OF THE CENSUS AND BASELINE SURVEY

**2.3** The findings reflect impact data for 60 villages in the 72 kilometer stretch. The census identified a total of 1,745 project affected families comprising of 10,005 persons. The census data reveal of the affected 1,745 PAFs, 94.44 percent families will incur impact on agricultural land, and the rest 5.6 percent families suffer impact on their structures.

The following section analyzes the key findings of the census survey.

### PROJECT IMPACTS

**2.4** The 72 kilometer stretch of the proposed project stretch will involve acquisition of about 260.25 ha of land of which approximately 87 percent is private land. However, the project will require very less (approximately 0.58 ha) built-up area which includes residential (96%), commercial or residence-cum commercial and community properties (4 %). At many built-up locations land width has been reduced to as less as 17 meters which has resulted in reducing impact on residential as well as commercial structures. Table 2.2 indicates that impact on residential, commercial and community properties has been significant

**Table 2.2 A: Project Area: Loss of Land Agriculture**

| Package            | Land(in ha)     |                | TOTAL        |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------|
|                    | Private         | Government     | In ha        |
| Kaurara – Chamrola | 225.25 (86.58%) | 34.90 (13.42%) | 260.15(100%) |

**Table 2.2 B: Project Area: Loss of Land Residential and Commercial (in Sqm.)**

| Package            | Category | TH  |            |               |     | NTH |            |               |      |
|--------------------|----------|-----|------------|---------------|-----|-----|------------|---------------|------|
|                    |          | No. | Total Area | Affected Area | %   | No. | Total Area | Affected Area | %    |
| Kaurara - Chamrola | Resi.    | 64  | 4714       | 4513          | 96% | 15  | 1462       | 1462          | 100% |
|                    | Comm.    | 10  | 2543       | 2339          | 92% | 0   | 0          | 0             |      |

**EXTENT OF LOSS:****Agricultural land –**

2.5 Table 2.3 shows impact on agricultural land of each PAF. Analysis of the census data indicates that out of the total 1745 PAFs losing their agricultural land, about 66% PAFs will lose less than 0.15 Ha. of land, 31% will lose between 0.15 Ha. and 0.50 Ha., 2.30 % will lose between 0.50 Ha. or 0.5 ha. As per the provisions of NRRP, all Khatehdars (title holders) would receive the same (Rs. 20,000) ex-gratia irrespective of their extent of loss. The ex-gratia of Rs 20,000 will help the land losers to find replacement value of land losing about 0.15 ha of land. Severity of Impact is adequately addressed by providing additional INR 15 per sq meter for additional land beyond 0.15 Ha. It is important to highlight that the revised Entitlement Matrix also provides that the compensation shall be calculated considering the highest rates of land compensation given by the state government at the location of land acquisition.

**Table 2.3: Parcel of Plot Affected of each PAFs**

| Package            | Category of Affected Area of Agriculture Land in (Ha.) |            |           |                 | Total |
|--------------------|--|------------|-----------|-----------------|-------|
|                    | 0 - 0.15   | 0.15 - 0.5 | 0.5 - 1.0 | More than - 1.0 |       |
| Kaurara - Chamrola | 1093   | 517        | 38        | 0               | 1648  |

**Structures –**

2.6 Table 2.4 presents the physical impact on the structures which are being acquired. Out of 97 structures under various categories about 90.80% of structures are losing more than 25% of its area. During census survey and consultations, it was established that losing more than 25% of structures may cause displacement of the people. Hence social assessment has categorized families losing more than 25% of area as displaced families. However actual displacement categories will be reassessed at the time of implementation.

**Table 2.4 Assessment of Impact on Structures**

| Name of District   | 0-25% | 25-50% | 50-75% | 75-100% | Total |
|--------------------|-------|--------|--------|---------|-------|
| Kaurara - Chamrola | 9     | 27     | 23     | 38      | 97    |

**Identification of Small, Marginal and Landless farmers**

2.7 Census and baseline survey has ascertained that about 1345 landowners are landless, marginal or small (as defined in Annexure -2.1) Out of 1648 agricultural PAFs about 58.07% Marginal and 28.84% are small as given in Table 2.5. The landowners(253), who have been reduced to the status of small /marginal or landless as a result of DFCC land acquisitions, will

be assisted as described in the Entitlement Matrix (based on the relevant provision of NRRP 2007).

**Table 2.5 a: Existing Small and marginal farmers (as per land total holdings at the time of survey)**

| Package            | Total Land owners | General | Small (s) | Marginal (m) | Landless (l) | Total (s/m/l)* |
|--------------------|-------------------|---------|-----------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| Kaurara - Chamrola | 1648              | 303     | 388       | 957          | 0            | 1345           |

**Table 2.5 b: Identification of Small and marginal farmers (After LA-Status change\*)**

| Package            | Total Land owners | General | Small (s) | Marginal (m) | Landless (l) | Total (s/m/l) |
|--------------------|-------------------|---------|-----------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| Kaurara - Chamrola | 1648              | 250     | 51        | 202          | 0            | 253           |

Status change means those who has become s/m/l because of acquisition by DFCCIL project. 1395 PAFs will remain in same category even though they were s/m/l.

### Impact on structure due to the Project

**2.8** Information given in Table 2.6 indicates the families that will be affected because of loss of structure (residential or commercial) in the project. It can be seen from the Table 2.6 that families affected due to loss of structure higher in package III because a third line is already under construction by Indian Railways (IR) and there is no open land left with railway in built-up area for laying DFC tracks. Thus, in these congested stretches, displacement is inevitable. SIA, while comparing land ownership with land plan and type, has established that many of the displaced families are currently settled on Government land ('Abadi', or 'Usar', etc) and classified as squatters (15%).

**Table 2.6: Project Affected Families (PAFs)**

| Package Wise       | Titleholders |      | Non-Titleholders (Squatters, Tenant & Kiosks) |      |         |        | Total |
|--------------------|--------------|------|---|------|---------|--------|-------|
|                    | Resi         | Comm | Resi  | Comm | Tenants | Kiosks |       |
| Kaurara - Chamrola | 64           | 10   | 15  | 0    | 0       | 8      | 97    |

### Displacement due to the Project

**2.9** Information given in Table 2.7 indicates the families that will be displaced because of this project. Again the displacement is higher in package III because of construction of a third line by Railways which consumes the available Railway land.

**Table 2.7: Project Displaced Families**

| Package Wise       | Titleholders |      | Squatters |      | Commercial |        | Total |
|--------------------|--------------|------|-----------|------|------------|--------|-------|
|                    | Resi         | Comm | Resi      | Comm | Tenants    | Kiosks |       |
| Kaurara - Chamrola | 55           | 10   | 15        | 0    | 0          | 8      | 88    |

### Impact on Community structures

**2.10** Apart from individual assets, SIA had identified 88 CPRs within the proposed ROW. Efforts were made to minimize the impact on these CPRs by reducing Corridor of impact (COI) to a minimum (about 17 m). As a result, number of CPRs need relocation is reduced to 56 (Table 2.8). Consultation with the community suggests that these facilities are used by people very often. Therefore these facilities will be replaced in consultation with the communities who are using it; irrespective of ownership of these CPRs. Remaining 32 CPRs will be within RoW however not be affected directly. Enhancement of these CPRs (32) along with environmental measures such as plantation of trees is being planned. Wherever required suitable boundary wall will be constructed to mitigate noise and vibration impact. All these community properties

will be enhanced in consultation with community. The relocation of the affected community structures shall be done in consultation with the affected custodians and communities in a manner acceptable to the beneficiaries of the CPRs. The affected facilities and the structures will be reconstructed/replaced as a part of the project.

**Table 2.8: Affected Community Properties Resources (CPRs)**

| Package               | Temple | Shrine/<br>Graveyards | Hospital | Panchayat<br>Ghar | Devsthan/<br>Chabutara | Others* | Total |
|-----------------------|--------|-----------------------|----------|-------------------|------------------------|---------|-------|
| Kaurara -<br>Chamrola | 8      | 35                    | 1        | 1                 | 6                      | 5       | 56    |

\* Others include 3 Dharmshala & 2 attache room with temple.

## SOCIO-ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF THE PAFS AND PAPS

### Age-Sex Composition

**2.11** In the families loosing agricultural land in the project, there are 5596 males (55.90%) and 4409 females (44.10%). Of the total 9557 agricultural PAFs, 4220 are females. It is noticed from Table 2.9 that the sex ratio for this stretch is 795.

**Table 2.9 A: Age-Sex Composition (n=10005)**

| Type of<br>Impact    | 0-6 |     | 6-15 |     | 15-18 |     | 18-45 |      | 45-59 |     | 59-Above |     | Total |      |
|----------------------|-----|-----|------|-----|-------|-----|-------|------|-------|-----|----------|-----|-------|------|
|                      | M   | F   | M    | F   | M     | F   | M     | F    | M     | F   | M        | F   | M     | F    |
| Agricultural<br>Land | 436 | 415 | 1003 | 755 | 473   | 348 | 2495  | 1855 | 531   | 520 | 399      | 327 | 5337  | 4220 |
| Structure            | 15  | 17  | 51   | 34  | 26    | 16  | 123   | 85   | 20    | 18  | 24       | 19  | 259   | 189  |
| <b>Total</b>         | 451 | 432 | 1054 | 789 | 499   | 364 | 2618  | 1940 | 551   | 538 | 423      | 346 | 5596  | 4409 |

Source: Census Survey, 2009

### Annual Income Patterns of the PAFs

**2.12 Information collected during** Census survey on income level of each PAF indicates that PAFs are economically weak. It can be seen from Table 2.10 that out of total 1745 PAFs, about 47.33% of total PAFs are earning less than 50,000. PAFs earning less than Rs. 25,000 have been considered as people 'Below the Poverty line (BPL) which is about 14.26% of total PAFs.

**Table 2.10: Total Annual Income**

| Package               | Income Group (Rs.) |               |                |              | Total |
|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|-------|
|                       | 0 - 25000          | 25000 - 50000 | 50000 - 1 Lakh | above 1 Lakh |       |
| Kaurara -<br>Chamrola | 249                | 577           | 585            | 334          | 1745  |

### Vulnerability Status

**2.13** Table 2.11(a) presents number of PAFs under vulnerable categories as per NRRP 2007. Among the PAFs, there are 1,856 vulnerable persons. Out of these, 72.14% are people above the age of 50 years. Other significant categories are widows (11.31%) and unmarried girls above the age of 18 years (11.40%). This would become significant while planning for the women's income generation and restoration strategies. These vulnerable categories of PAFs will be supported by the project but within the purview of NRRP 2007.

**2.14** From the Table 2.11(b), it is ascertained that about 249 PAFs are below the poverty line. Under the project (as per EM), BPL families are also considered as vulnerable. Table 2.11(b) present BPL families considered as vulnerable. These families will be assisted to regain their living standard

**Table 2.11 (a) Vulnerability Status of the PAPs**

| Package                   | Project Affected Persons |       |                                 |                 |                       | Total |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------|---------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------|
|                           | Disabled / Orphan        | Widow | Un Married Girls above 18 years | Abandoned Women | Person above 50 years |       |
| <b>Kaurara - Chamrola</b> | 102                      | 210   | 213                             | 0               | 1331                  | 1856  |

Package-I is between Bhaupur-Bhataura, Package-II is between Kaist-Biruni and Package-III is between Jamal Nagar-Khurja

**Table 2.11 (b) Vulnerability Status of the PAFs**

| Package                   | Project Affected Families BPL |           |       |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|-------|
|                           | Land                          | Structure | Total |
| <b>Kaurara - Chamrola</b> | 221                           | 28        | 249   |

Package-I is between Bhaupur-Bhataura, Package-II is between Kaist-Biruni and Package-III is between Jamal Nagar-Khurja

**2.15** Taking into account the socio-economic vulnerabilities of the PAFs, specific provisions in form of additional assistance have been incorporated in the RAP to ensure that they are not marginalized in the process of development. However, the actual number of these vulnerable people eligible for R&R support will be scrutinized by the implementing agencies. The NRRP 2007 defines vulnerable persons as 'disabled, destitute, orphans, widows, unmarried girls, abandoned women, persons above 50 yrs of age, who are not provided or cannot immediately be provided with alternate livelihood, and who are not otherwise covered as a part of family. The information provided in the above table shall be reconfirmed and beneficiaries will be identified for provision of R&R assistance through NGOs.

**2.16 Impact on Schedule Tribe Families (Requirement of IPDP):** There are no Scheduled Tribes PAFs in the project influence area. The SIA established that this will not impact any tribal groups in the project area. Consultation and socio-economic survey indicates that none of these ST habitations can be classified as 'indigenous people' in the strict sense. Therefore, this project triggers the Bank's operational policy (OP 4.12) on involuntary resettlement and **not OP 4.10 on Indigenous Peoples (referred as tribal in Indian context)**. Para 2 of the World Bank's OP 4.10 states that "the identities and cultures of Indigenous Peoples are inextricably linked to the lands on which they live and the natural resources on which they depend". However, the Entitlement Matrix contains special provisions (para E 2-9) to safeguard their rights. Para E 2-9 provides that 'Each ST affected family shall get an additional one time financial assistance equivalent to five hundred days minimum agricultural wages for loss of customary right or usage of forest produce (para 7.21.5 NRRP 2007). In case of land acquisition from each ST affected family, at least one third of the compensation amount due shall be paid to the affected families at the outset as first installment and the rest at the time of taking over the possession of the land (para 7.21.4 of the NRRP 2007)".

### Education Status

**2.17** Amongst the PAPs, there is a high degree of illiteracy in the project area. About one-fourth (19 %) PAPs are illiterate. Another 29 % of the PAPs are basic literates. Since about 25% of the PAPs are illiterate, special efforts and attention would be made for communicating awareness about resettlement and rehabilitation issues including compensation and project related decisions. NGOs will be hired to undertake activities including generating awareness, establishing linkage with government income restoration schemes, and grievance Redressal.

**Table 2.12: Education Status of PAPs (n=10005)**

| Type of Impact    | Un Educated |      | Educated |      | 8 <sup>th</sup> |     | 10 <sup>th</sup> |     | Intermediate |     | Graduate |     | Total |      |
|-------------------|-------------|------|----------|------|-----------------|-----|------------------|-----|--------------|-----|----------|-----|-------|------|
|                   | M           | F    | M        | F    | M               | F   | M                | F   | M            | F   | M        | F   | M     | F    |
| Agricultural Land | 674         | 1180 | 1366     | 1445 | 948             | 643 | 1023             | 447 | 634          | 270 | 692      | 235 | 5337  | 4220 |

| Type of Impact | Un Educated |      | Educated |      | 8 <sup>th</sup> |     | 10 <sup>th</sup> |     | Intermediate |     | Graduate |     | Total |      |
|----------------|-------------|------|----------|------|-----------------|-----|------------------|-----|--------------|-----|----------|-----|-------|------|
|                | M           | F    | M        | F    | M               | F   | M                | F   | M            | F   | M        | F   | M     | F    |
| Structure      | 42          | 77   | 68       | 53   | 58              | 28  | 49               | 15  | 23           | 5   | 19       | 11  | 259   | 189  |
| <b>Total</b>   | 716         | 1257 | 1434     | 1498 | 1006            | 671 | 1072             | 462 | 657          | 275 | 711      | 246 | 5596  | 4409 |

### Occupational Background

**2.18** In the families losing agricultural land, about 26.2% PAPs are housewives, a certain percent of whom are engaged in economic activities on mostly an informal basis, within and outside the household. Another, 15% are students, 9.5% PAPs are labourers in the agricultural sector or otherwise. About 29.34% of the PAPs are engaged in business activities (trade and petty business). Many of these businesses people are associated with the small economic activities such as Tiffin centers, tea centers, general stores, etc.

**Table 2.13: Occupation Profile of PAPs (n=10005)**

| Type of Impact    | Service |      | Business |      | cultivator |     | Students |      | House Wife | Labor |     | Un-Employed |     | Workers |     | Others |     | Total |      |
|-------------------|---------|------|----------|------|------------|-----|----------|------|------------|-------|-----|-------------|-----|---------|-----|--------|-----|-------|------|
|                   | M       | F    | M        | F    | M          | F   | M        | F    | F          | M     | F   | M           | F   | M       | F   | M      | F   | M     | F    |
| Agricultural Land | 275     | 26   | 95       | 6    | 1658       | 69  | 1687     | 1194 | 2507       | 1097  | 26  | 149         | 28  | 14      | 52  | 362    | 312 | 5337  | 4220 |
| Structure         | 14      | 0    | 4        | 0    | 52         | 3   | 76       | 40   | 117        | 72    | 3   | 21          | 2   | 5       | 7   | 15     | 17  | 259   | 189  |
| <b>Total</b>      | 716     | 1257 | 1434     | 1498 | 1006       | 671 | 1072     | 462  | 2624       | 711   | 246 | 657         | 275 | 711     | 246 | 711    | 246 | 5596  | 4409 |

### IMPORTANT FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS OF THE PROJECT ARE:

#### 2.19

- Census survey identifies approximately 1745 PAFs and 10005 PAPs. Total of 58 % of the total agricultural PAFs are classified as marginal and approximately 28 % as small. Even though these numbers appear to be high, the actual impact in terms of displacement and loss of livelihood is low. About 246 ha land is required for the construction of the project. Average acquisition per family works out to be 1432 Sqm (0.14 Ha).
- Number of displaced families is approximately 88. Approximately one family per kilometer is getting displaced for this project, which is fairly low.
- Some squatters have been occupying government land (mainly 'Usar') for many years, however they do not possess patta land,
- DFCCIL has further reduced land width from 40 meter to 20 meter in some built-up stretches resulting in minimizing displacement.
- The alignment design has been finalized and all identifiable temporary, construction and associated impacts at this stage have been included. If any temporary / construction/ associated impacts arise during construction of the project, same will be taken care by DFCCIL. Based on the recommendations of SESMRC, suitable mitigation measures shall be adopted.
- Grazing and Forestry uses have already been covered during baseline census survey.

The following are some of the key baseline socio-economic standard of the affected, which will become basis for measuring the changes in the living standards during the impact assessment studies.

**Project Affected People:** Based on an analysis of impacts, the affected people are categorized into various impact categories with applicable entitlements, which are given in the table below:

**Table 2.14: Project Affected Households by Impact Categories**

**Project Affected People:** Based on an analysis of impacts, the affected people are categorized into various impact categories with applicable entitlements, which is given in the table below:

**TABLE 2.14 SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA ON AFFECTED PEOPLE****Status on Indebtedness**

| Amount of debt      | 0 – 10000 | 10000-25000 | 25000-50000 | 50000-above | reported cases |
|---------------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|
| Percentage of cases | 21.34%    | 29.35%      | 24.35%      | 24.96%      | 123            |

**Status on Income Level**

| Package            | Income Group (Rs.) |               |                |              | Total      |
|--------------------|--------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|------------|
|                    | 0 - 25000          | 25000 - 50000 | 50000 - 1 Lakh | above 1 Lakh |            |
| Kaurara - Chamrola | 14.26%             | 33.06%        | 33.60%         | 19.14%       | 1745(100%) |

**Education Status**

| Package        | Education level(%) |          |                 |                  |              |          | N     |
|----------------|--------------------|----------|-----------------|------------------|--------------|----------|-------|
|                | Un Educated        | Educated | 8 <sup>th</sup> | 10 <sup>th</sup> | Intermediate | Graduate |       |
| Kaurara-Burhan | 19.73              | 29.30    | 16.77           | 15.64            | 9.32         | 9.57     | 10005 |

**Occupation Profile**

| Package          | Occupation profile(PAPs)% |          |            |          |            |        |             |         | Total PAPs |
|------------------|---------------------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|--------|-------------|---------|------------|
|                  | Service                   | Business | cultivator | Students | House Wife | Labour | Un-Employed | Workers |            |
| Kaurara-Chamrola | 5.06                      | 2.44     | 24.12      | 21.23    | 34.12      | 10.23  | 1.59        | 1.21    | 1005       |

**Status of Project affected houses**

| Category                                  | Pakka | Semi - Pakka | Kacha | Total |
|---|-------|--------------|-------|-------|
| TH  | 64    | 0%           | 10    | 64    |
| NTH                                       | 15    | 0%           | 8     | 23    |
| TH and NTH taken together                 | 79    | 0%           | 18    | 97    |
| No of household having separate kitchen   | 14    |              |       |       |
| No of households having separate Bathroom | 42    |              |       |       |



| Sl. No                                   | Impact Category   | No. of PAHs | Entitlements  | Remarks  |
|--|---|-------------|---|--|
| <b>( a ) Title Holders: Loss of Land</b> |   |             |   |  |
| 1  | Land owners loosing less than 1500 Sq.mts and remain in the same land holding category      | 1060        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation as replacement value as per EM</li> <li>• Ex-gratia of Rs. 20,000</li> <li>• Reimbursement of stamp duty charges</li> </ul>   | Reimbursement should be claimed within one year of receipt of compensation |
| 2  | Land owners loosing less than 1500 Sq.mts and becoming Land less/Marginal/Small land owners | 33          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation as replacement value as per EM</li> <li>• Ex-gratia of Rs. 20,000</li> <li>• Reimbursement of stamp duty charges</li> <li>• Rehabilitation grant of Rs. 75,000</li> </ul>   |  |
| 3  | Land owners losing more than 1500 Sq.mts and remain in the same land holding category       | 335         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation as replacement value as per EM</li> <li>• <i>Ex-gratia of Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 15 per Sq.mt for land above 1500 sq.mts in order to offset impact on livelihoods in case of significant land loss.</i></li> <li>• Reimbursement of stamp duty charges</li> </ul> |  |
| 4  | Land owners losing more than 1500 Sq.mts and becoming Land less/Marginal/Small land owners  | 220         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation as replacement value as per EM</li> <li>• Ex-gratia of Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 15 per Sq.mt for land above 1500 sq.mts</li> <li>• Rehabilitation grant of Rs. 75,000</li> </ul>  |  |
| <b>( b ) Loss of Structures</b>          |   |             |   |  |
| 1  | Those losing less than 25% of structures  | 9           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement cost of affected structure evaluated by Independent Value</li> </ul>   |  |
| 2  | Those losing more than 25% of structures  |             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacement cost of affected structures evaluated by Independent Valuer</li> <li>• Reimbursement of stamp duty charges</li> <li>• Transition allowance Rs. 4,000</li> <li>• Shifting allowance of Rs. 10,000</li> </ul>  |  |

| Sl. No                                  | Impact Category  | No. of PAHs       | Entitlements  | Remarks                |
|---|--|-------------------|---|------------------------|
|   |  |                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Subsistence allowance of Rs. 30,000 for those living BPL</li> <li>House construction assistance in case of BPL</li> <li>Rs 25,000 in case of business/ artisan/ self employed</li> </ul>   |                        |
| 3                                       | Kiosks   | 8                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3 months written notice</li> <li>Shifting allowance of Rs. 10,000</li> </ul>   |                        |
| <b>(c) Non-Title Holders</b>            |  |                   |   |                        |
| 1                                       | Those loosing residential structures                   | 15                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation for structure loss based on Independent valuer's assessment</li> <li>Transitional allowance Rs. 4,000</li> <li>Shifting allowance of Rs. 10,000</li> <li>Subsistence allowance of Rs. 30,000 for those living BPL</li> <li>House construction assistance in case of BPL</li> <li>Rs 25,000 for business, self-employed, artisans</li> </ul> |                        |
| <b>(d) Additional /Other Assistance</b> |  |                   |   |                        |
| 1                                       | Loss of livelihood (Agricultural Laborers / Employees) | -To be identified | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rehabilitation Grant of Rs. 75,000</li> <li>Training assistance of Rs. 4,000</li> <li>Employment with contractors to BPL persons as per EM</li> </ul>  |                        |
| 2                                       | Vulnerable People                                      | 235               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cash grant of Rs. 30,000</li> </ul>  | 300 days minimum wages |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                            |  |                   |   |                        |

(The is to be clarified that the entitlements mentioned in the above table are payable to the eligible PAFs subject to verification of their eligibility and application of the Entitlement Matrix for various categories as shall be decided by the Competent Authority/Administrator R&R in an evidence-based manner and with legal advice wherever necessary from the DFCCIL/Indian Railways).

## CHAPTER - 3: LEGAL FRAMEWORK

### APPLICABLE LAWS

**3.1** For the DFC project, The Railways (Amendment) Act, 2008 is applicable. Based on this act and the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 an entitlement matrix has been approved by the Railway Board. Any other relevant laws if applicable shall be considered.

### RAILWAYS (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2008

**3.2** The Railways Act, 1989, which consolidates and amends the law relating to Railways, was further amended in 2008. This Act is called The Railways (Amendment) Act, 2008 (RAA 2008). The RAA 2008 has been prepared for execution of a special railway project, notified as such by the Central Government from time to time, to provide national infrastructure for a public purpose in a specified time-frame, covering one or more states or Union territories.

**3.3** The main elements of Chapter IVA are shown in the following table:

| Sections |   | Description   |
|----------|---|---|
| 20 A     | Power to acquire land, etc                          | Declaration of intention to acquire land required for execution of a special railway project. This is the first notification and empowers the competent authority to cause the substance of the notification.   |
| 20 D     | Hearing of objections, etc                          | Objections must be made by interested persons within 30 days from the date of publication of the notification under sub-section (1) of section 20A.   |
| 20 E     | Declaration of acquisition                          | On publication of the declaration under sub-section (1), the land shall vest absolutely in the Central Government free from all encumbrances.   |
| 20 F     | Determination of amount payable as compensation     | Amount to be paid as compensation shall be determined by an order of the competent authority. The competent authority shall make an award under this section within a period of one year from the date of publication of the declaration.   |
| 20F(6)   | Arbitration   | If the amount determined is not acceptable to either of the parties they can ask for arbitration and an arbitrator shall be appointed for this purpose.   |
| 20 G     | Criterion for determination of market value of land | (i) the minimum land value, if any, specified in the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 for the registration of sale deeds in the area, where the land is situated; or<br>(ii) the average of the sale price for similar type of land situated in the village or vicinity, ascertained from not less than 50% of the sale deeds registered during three years, where higher price has been paid, Whichever is higher. |
| 20 I     | Power to take possession                            | To surrender or deliver possession thereof to the competent authority or any person duly authorized by it in this behalf within a period of 60 days of the service of the notice.   |
| 20 N     | Land Acquisition Act 1 of 1894 not to apply         | Nothing in the LA Act, 1894 shall apply to an acquisition under this Act.   |
| 20 O     | Application of the National Rehabilitation          | The Provisions Of The NRRP, 2007 for the project affected families, notified by the Government Of India in  |

| Sections   | Description   |
|--|---|
| and resettlement Policy (NRRP), 2007 to persons affected due to land acquisition | the Ministry Of Rural Development vide number F.26011/4/2007-LRD, dated the 31 <sup>st</sup> October, 2007, shall apply with regard to land acquisition by the Central Government under this Act. |

### **NATIONAL REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT POLICY, 2007**

**3.4** As per Section 20 O of the Railways (Amendment) Act, 2008, the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 (NRRP 2007) is adopted for the DFC Project.

**3.5** The National Rehabilitation & Resettlement Policy, 2007 for Project Affected Families (PAFs) have been prepared by the Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development, and Government of India. The policy stipulates the minimum benefits to be ensured for persons displaced due to acquisition of land for public purposes. The objectives of the Policy are:

- (a) to minimize displacement and to identify the non-displacing or least-displacing alternatives;
- (b) to plan the Resettlement and Rehabilitation of project affected families (PAFs), or project affected households (PAHs), including tribal and vulnerable households;
- (c) to provide improved standard of living to PAFs or PAHs; and
- (d) To facilitate a harmonious relationship between DFCCIL/CA and PAFs.

**3.5** The Policy is applicable to projects displacing 400 or more families *en masse* in plain areas, or 200 or more families *en masse* in tribal or hilly areas, Desert Development Programme (DDP) blocks, areas mentioned in Schedule V and Schedule VI of the Constitution of India. However, the basic principles of policy can be applied to rehabilitation and resettlement of PAFs regardless of the number of PAFs. The policy provides specific measures for vulnerable and poor groups. As of now there is no law on rehabilitation and resettlement in the country. The Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill 2007 (Bill No. 98 of 2007) has been introduced in Lok Sabha (parliament of Indian government).

**3.6** *The salient feature and the statements of the NRRP policy are as followings:*

- (i) SIA shall be mandatory for all projects involving displacement of four hundred or more families' en masses in plain areas, or two hundred or more families' en masses in tribal or hilly areas etc. Co-ordination with EIA in the context of the public hearing done in the project affected area for EIA shall also cover issues related to SIA.
- (ii) Consultations with project affected people and disclosure of relevant information to them at various stages of resettlement planning;
- (iii) Affected people without legal rights also need to be assisted (affected people categorized landless agricultural workers, forest dwellers, tenants and artisans who are critically dependent on the acquired assets for their subsistence/ livelihoods);
- (iv) Prepare resettlement plans that are disclosed to the project affected people in draft form, and reviewed and approved by competent authorities;
- (v) Collection of socio economic base line data for project affected households;
- (vi) Vulnerable project affected people will get extra cash/kind assistance;
- (vii) A monitoring cell should be constituted under the project.
- (viii) Each project affected family comprising of rural artisan/small trader and self employed person shall get one-time financial assistance for construction of working shed/shop for livelihood support.

## WORLD BANK GUIDELINES FOR INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT

**3.7 OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement:** The key objective of the Bank's safeguard Policy 4.12 is to "ensure that displaced persons are assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher". The important clauses of the World Bank Policy in preparation of resettlement plan and policy framework includes the following:

- (a) Ensure that the displaced persons are informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement;
- (b) Consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives;
- (c) Prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets;
- (d) Provide assistance and allowances;
- (e) Provide equivalent productive assets for the loss of residential house, agricultural land etc.;
- (f) Provide support for the transition period (between displacement and livelihood restoration);
- (g) Provide land related development assistance (credit facilities, training and job opportunities);
- (h) Preference should be given to land based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based;
- (i) Cash compensation level should be sufficient to replace the lost land and assets at full replacement cost in local markets;
- (j) Depreciation and salvage value will not be deducted from the compensation value.
- (k) Eligibility of Benefits should include the PAPs who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional land rights recognised under law), the PAPs who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time of census but have a claim to such land or assets and the PAPs who have no recognisable legal right to the land they are occupying;
- (l) Particular attention will be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, landless, elderly, women and children, ethnic minorities etc;
- (m) The displaced persons and their communities will be provided timely and relevant information, consulted on resettlement options, and offered opportunities to participate in planning, implementing, and monitoring resettlement. Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms will be established for these groups;
- (n) A Grievance Redressal Mechanism will be made functional to resolve all complaints and grievances of PAPs.

In addition to the above core measures, the bank's policy also emphasizes the need for a detailed resettlement policy inclusive of all the above points; a project specific resettlement plan, an institutional framework for implementation, well developed monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, a time schedule for implementation, and a detailed financial plan.

## DISABILITIES (EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES, PROTECTION OF RIGHTS AND FULL PARTICIPATION) ACT, 1995

**3.8** The Act is guided by the philosophy of empowering persons with disabilities. The Act endeavors to introduce an instrument for promoting equality and participation of persons with disability on the one hand, and eliminating discriminations of all kinds, on the other.

## RESETTLEMENT POLICY FOR DFC PROJECT AND ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

**3.9** The National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy of 2007 (NRRP-2007), represents a significant milestone in the development of a systematic approach to address resettlement issues in India and closes significantly the gap between Indian national policies and operational policy of the World Bank. The Railway Amendment Act, 2008 gives directives for the acquisition of land in the public interest and provides benefits only to titleholders. The RAA also does not provide replacement cost for the loss of land and assets but it gives 60 percent solatium above the present market price of land calculated as per provision of Sec 20G, RAA, 2008.

**3.10** To minimize the gap between National and International Policy, DFCCIL /MOR have formulated the Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy including entitlements.

**3.11** Based on these, the following core involuntary resettlement principles are applicable:

- ❖ Avoid or minimize land acquisition and involuntary resettlement impacts by exploring all viable alternative designs;
- ❖ Where displacement is unavoidable, prepare time-bound RAP for PAPs so that they are not worse off than the present socio-economic condition after the implementation of the project. In other words, assist affected persons in improving their former living standards and income earning capacity with additional assistance to vulnerable groups;
- ❖ Ensure wide range of meaningful consultations with stakeholders including likely PAPs on compensation, disclosure of resettlement information, participation of PAPs in planning and implementation of the resettlement program in order to suitably accommodate their inputs and make rehabilitation and resettlement plan more participatory and broad based;
- ❖ Facilitate harmonious relationship between the Executing Authority and PAPs through mutual co-operation and interaction;
- ❖ Ensure payment of compensation and assistance to PAPs including non-title holders for lost assets at replacement value;
- ❖ Ensure payment of compensation and resettlement assistance prior to taking over the possession of land and commencement of any construction activities;
- ❖ Provision of rehabilitation assistance for loss of livelihood/income;
- ❖ Establishment of institutional arrangements such as grievance redress mechanism, NGO.

**3.12** The land acquisition for the project is being carried out based on RAA'2008 and **Entitlement Matrix** approved by the Railway Board, Ministry of Railways. In a recent

#### **ELIGIBILITY FOR COMPENSATION/ASSISTANCE / REHABILITATION**

**3.13** Eligibility for compensation, assistance, and rehabilitation is shown below.

**Table 3.1: Eligibility for Compensation, Assistance, and Rehabilitation**

| <b>Sl. No.</b> | <b>Eligibility</b>   |
|----------------|--|
| <b>1</b>       | The cut-off date for entitlement is the date on which notification is issued as per the notification prescribed under the Section 20A of the RAA 2008 for legal owners and non-titleholders in affected zone.  |
| <b>2</b>       | Eligibility of different categories of PAFs will be as per the Entitlement Matrix shown in the section below.  |
| <b>3</b>       | The unit of entitlement will be the family.  |
| <b>4</b>       | Titleholder PAFs will be eligible for compensation as well as assistance.  |
| <b>5</b>       | Non-titleholder PAPs will not be eligible for compensation of the land occupied by them however; they will receive compensation for the investment made by them on the land such as replacement value of structures and other assets. They will also be eligible for R&R assistance as per Resettlement Policy and Entitlement Matrix. |
| <b>6</b>       | In case a PAFs could not be enumerated during census, but has reliable evidence to prove his/her presence before the cut-off date in the affected zone shall be included in the list of PAPs after proper verification by the grievance redress committee.   |
| <b>7</b>       | PAFs from vulnerable group will be entitled for additional assistance as specified in the Entitlement Matrix.  |
| <b>8</b>       | PAFs belonging to BPL category will be identified at the time of disbursement of   |

| Sl. No. | Eligibility   |
|---------|---|
|         | Compensation. They will get benefits as detailed in Entitlement Matrix.   |
| 9       | PAFs will be entitled to take away or salvage the dismantled materials free of cost without delaying the project activities.  |
| 10      | If a notice for eviction has been served on a person/family before the cut-off date and the case is pending in a court of law, then the eligibility of PAP will be considered in accordance with the legal status determined by the court and the PAP will be eligible for compensation/assistance in accordance with the RAP provisions. |

### ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

**3.14** Entitlement Matrix is presented in Table 3.2. PAPs will be eligible for a combination of compensation and assistance measures depending upon the nature of ownership rights of lost assets, type of impact and their socio-economic status.

**3.15** As per the NRRP, 2007, the benefit amounts offered in the EM will be periodically updated and disclosed. The Entitlement Matrix will be later reviewed and updated, if required, based on lessons learnt from the implementation process in order for better management of the R&R in future.

**Table 3.2: Entitlement Matrix**

| Sl. No.   | Application                      | Definition of Affected Persons  | Entitlement   | Details   |
|---|----------------------------------|---|---|---|
| <b>A. Loss of Private Agricultural, Homestead &amp; Commercial Land</b> |                                  |   |   |   |
| 1   | Land on the Project Right of Way | Legal Title holders and Affected Parties with traditional land rights | 1. Compensation at replacement cost<br>2. Resettlement and Rehabilitation | (i) Cash compensation for the land at market value, which will be determined as mentioned in note (A) (section 20 G of RAA 2008)<br>(ii) 60% solatium on the compensation determined in (i) above (section 20F (9) of RAA 2008).<br>(iii) In case where a State Government through any act or Gazette Notification or as approved by any authority of State Government (duly authorized for the purpose) as per their approved procedure has fixed a rate for compensation of land, the same may be adopted by the Competent Authority in determining the compensation for land in lieu of (i) & (ii) above.<br>(iv) Additional ex-gratia amount of Rs 20,000/- for those losing land up to 1,500 sqmts; Plus @ Rs.15 per |

| Sl. No. | Application | Definition of Affected Persons   | Entitlement                                    | Details  |
|---------|-------------|--|--|--|
|         |             |  |  | <p>sqmt for area acquired above 1,500 sqmt (para 7.19 NRRP 2007)</p> <p>(v) If as a result of land acquisition, the land holder becomes landless or is reduced to the status of a "small" or "marginal" farmer, rehabilitation assistance equivalent to 750 days of minimum agricultural wages would also be given</p> <p>(vi) The Competent Authority may in case of doubt/conflicting claims of compensation of market value may take inputs from an independent evaluator also before deciding the award. Detailed procedure in this regard is in note B</p> <p>(vii) Policy for acquisition/compensation for residual land will be as per note C</p> <p>(viii) Refund of stamp duty and registration charges incurred for replacement land to be paid by the project; replacement land must be bought within a year from the date of payment of compensation to affected party as defined in section 20(H) of RAA 2008</p> |
| 2       |             | Registered tenants, contract cultivators & leaseholders                  | Compensation for standing crops at market rate | Registered tenants, contract cultivators & leaseholders are not eligible for compensation for land. They will only be eligible for compensation for standing crops at market rate if 3 months' advance notice is not served by EA.   |
| 3       |             | Un-registered tenants, contract cultivators, leaseholders, sharecroppers | Compensation for standing crops at market rate | Un-registered tenants, contract cultivators, leaseholders & sharecroppers are not eligible for compensation for land. They will only be eligible for compensation for standing crops at market rate if 3 months' advance notice is not served by EA. In case of  |



| Sl. No.   | Application                           | Definition of Affected Persons | Entitlement   | Details  |
|---|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|--|
|   |                                       | rs                             |   | share croppers, compensation shall be in the ratio as mutually agreed by the share croppers and land owners.   |
| <b>B. Loss of Private Structures (Residential/Commercial)</b> |                                       |                                |   |  |
| 4   | Structure on the Project Right of Way | Title Holder/Owner             | Compensation at replacement rate Resettlement & Rehabilitation Assistance | <p>(i) Cash compensation for the structure at replacement cost which would be determined as per note D.</p> <p>(ii) Right to salvage material from the demolished structures.</p> <p>(iii) Three months' notice to vacate structures.</p> <p>(iv) Refund of stamp duty and registration charges for purchase of new alternative houses/shops at prevailing rates on the market value as determined in (i) above. Alternative houses/shops must be bought within a year from the date of payment of compensation to affected party as defined in section 20(H) of RAA 2008.</p> <p>(v) Resettlement &amp; Rehabilitation Assistance as applicable as under:</p> <p>(a) Transition Allowance of Rs 4,000/- per household.</p> <p>(b) Each affected family getting displaced shall get a one-time financial assistance of Rs 10,000 as shifting allowance (para 7.10 NRRP 2007).</p> <p>(c) Each affected family that is displaced and has cattle, shall get financial assistance of Rs 15,000/- for construction of cattle shed (para 7.10 NRRP 2007).</p> <p>(d) Each affected person who is a rural artisan, small trader or self-employed person and who has been displaced</p> |

| Sl. No.                             | Application                                   | Definition of Affected Persons | Entitlement                            | Details  |
|-------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|--|--|
|                                     |   |                                |  | shall get a one-time financial assistance of Rs 25,000/- for construction of working shed or shop (para 7.12 NRRP 2007).<br>(e) House construction assistance for those living below poverty line equivalent to the latest construction cost of Indira Awas Yojana Scheme for Rural Areas and cost of house construction under JNURM for Urban Areas   |
| 5                                   | Structure on the Project Right of Way         | Tenants/Lease Holders          | Resettlement Rehabilitation Assistance | & (ii) Registered lessees will be entitled to an apportionment of the compensation payable to structure owner as per applicable local laws.<br>(iii) In case of tenants, three months written notice will be provided along with Rs 10,000 towards shifting allowance (NRRP 7.11).<br>(iv) Three months' notice to vacate structures. In case notice is not provided, then three months' rental allowance will be provided in lieu of notice.  |
| <b>C. Loss of Trees &amp; Crops</b> |   |                                |  |  |
| 6                                   | Standing Trees, Crops on Project Right of Way | Owners & beneficiaries of land | Compensation market value              | at (i) 3 months' advance notice to affected parties to harvest fruits, standing crops and remove trees<br>(ii) Compensation to be paid at the rate estimated by:<br>(a) the Forest Department for timber trees<br>(b) State Agriculture Extension Department for crops<br>(c) Horticulture Department for perennial trees<br>(d) Cash assistance to title holders and non-title holders including informal settlers/ squatters for loss of trees, crops and perennials at market value |

| Sl. No.  | Application                       | Definition of Affected Persons   | Entitlement   | Details  |
|--|-----------------------------------|--|---|--|
| <b>D. Loss of Residential/Commercial Structures to Non-Title Holders</b> |                                   |  |   |  |
| 7  | Structures on the Project ROW     | Owners of structures identified as on date of notification (20A).                      | Compensation at replacement cost Resettlement & Rehabilitation Assistance | <p>(i) Encroachers (as defined in Note F) shall be given three months' notice to vacate occupied land or compensation for loss of crops or structures. If notice is not given cash assistance to squatters (as defined in Note F) for their structures at replacement costs which will be determined as mentioned in Note D</p> <p>(ii) Resettlement &amp; Rehabilitation assistance as under:</p> <p>(a) Transition Allowance of Rs 4,000/- per household.</p> <p>(b) Shifting allowance of Rs 10,000 per household (para 7.11 NRRP 2007).</p> <p>(c) Assistance of Rs 15,000/- for loss of cattle shed (para 7.10 NRRP 2007).</p> <p>(d) If the affected party getting displaced is a rural artisan, small trader or self-employed person assistance of Rs 25,000/- for construction of working shed or shop (para 7.12 NRRP 2007)</p> <p>(e) House construction assistance for those living below poverty line equivalent to the latest construction cost of Indira Awas Yojana Scheme for Rural Areas and cost of house construction under JNURM for Urban Areas</p> |
| <b>E. Loss of Livelihood</b>   |                                   |  |   |  |
| 8  | Households living on Right of way | Title Holders/ Non-Title holders/shar e-croppers, agricultural labourers and employees | Rehabilitation Assistance   | <p>(i) Rehabilitation grant equivalent to 750 days of minimum agricultural wages to those families losing livelihood (NRRP para 7.14)</p> <p><i>(land title holders availing assistance of 750 days minimum wages under section 1(v) above would not</i></p>   |

| Sl. No.  | Application   | Definition of Affected Persons  | Entitlement   | Details   |
|--|---|---------------------------------|---|---|
|  |   |                                 |   | <p><i>be eligible for this assistance</i>)</p> <p>(ii) Training Assistance of Rs 4,000/- for income generation per household</p> <p>(iii) Temporary employment in the project construction work to Affected Persons with particular attention to APs Below Poverty Line (BPL) by the project contractor during construction, to the extent possible</p>   |
| <b>E1 Additional support to Vulnerable Group (as defined in Note E) &amp; those Below Poverty Line</b> |   |                                 |   |   |
| 9  | Households affected by ROW  | Households affected by ROW      | Resettlement & Rehabilitation Assistance                            | One time additional financial assistance equivalent to 300 days of minimum wages  |
| <b>E2 Additional assistance to Scheduled Tribe affected families</b>                                   |   |                                 |   |   |
| 10   | Affected Scheduled Tribes   | Households affected by ROW      | Rehabilitation Assistance   | <p>(i) Each ST affected family shall get an additional one time financial assistance equivalent to five hundred days minimum agricultural wages for loss of customary rights or usage of forest produce (para 7.21.5 NRRP 2007)</p> <p>(ii) In case of land acquisition from each ST affected family, at least one third of the compensation amount due shall be paid to the affected families at the outset as first instalment and the rest at the time of taking over the possession of the land (para 7.21.4 NRRP 2007)</p> |
| <b>F. Loss of Community Infrastructure/Common Property Resources</b>                                   |   |                                 |   |   |
| 11   | Structures & other resources (eg land, water, access to social services etc) on ROW | Affected communities and groups | Reconstruction of community structure and common property resources | Reconstruction of community structures and replacement of common property resources in consultation with the community as appropriate   |
| <b>G. Temporary impact during Construction</b>   |   |                                 |   |   |
| 12   | Land & assets temporarily   | Owners of land & assets         | Compensation for temporary impact during construction               | The contractor shall bear the compensation cost of any impact on structure or land due to   |

| Sl. No. | Application                  | Definition of Affected Persons | Entitlement   | Details   |
|---------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|---|
|         | impacted during construction |                                | like disruption of normal traffic, damage to adjacent parcel of land/ assets due to movement of heavy machinery and plant site. | movement of machinery during construction or establishment of construction plant. All temporary use of lands outside proposed ROW to be through written approval of the landowner and contractor. Location of construction camps by contractors in consultation with DFCCIL |

#### Notes to Entitlement Matrix

##### Note A

1. Compensation would be determined by Competent Authority as per provisions in RAA 2008, section 20 (G) which specifies the following criterion for assessing and determining market value of the land:

- (i) the minimum land value, if any, specified in the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 for the registration of sale deeds in the area, where the land is situated; or
- (ii) the average of the sale price for similar type of land situated in the village or vicinity, ascertained from not less than 50% of the sale deeds registered during three years, where higher price has been paid, whichever is higher.

2. Wherever the above provisions are not applicable, the concerned State Government shall specify the floor price per unit area of the said land based on the average higher prices paid for similar type of land situated in the adjoining areas or vicinity, ascertained from not less than 50% of sale deeds registered during the preceding 3 years where higher price has been paid, and the competent authority may calculate the value of the land accordingly (section 20(G) of RAA 2008 to be followed).

3. While determining the compensation amount, competent authority or arbitrator shall also take into account the following, as per provisions in section 20 F (8) of RAA 2008:

- (i) Damage, if any sustained by the person interested at the time of taking possession of the land, by reason of the severing of such land from other land.
- (ii) Damage, if any, sustained by the persons interested at the time of taking possession of the land, by reason of the acquisition injuriously affecting his other immovable property in any manner, or his earnings
- (iii) If, in consequence of the acquisition of the land, the person interested is compelled to change his residence or place of business, the reasonable expenses, if any, incidental to such change.

4. Before assessing and determining the market value of the land being acquired, competent authority shall:

- (i) Ascertain the intended land use category of such land; and
- (ii) Take into account the value of the land of the intended category in the adjoining areas or vicinity.

5. In case where the right of the user or any right in the nature of an easement on, any land is acquired, an amount calculated at ten per cent of the compensation amount determined under section 20 F (1) of RAA 2008, shall be paid by the EA to the owner and any other person whose right in enjoyment of the land has been affected.

##### Note B

DFCCIL would also hire an Independent Evaluator registered with Government, who can assist to assess the replacement cost of land as follows and provide inputs to the competent authority:

- (i) Appraise recent sales and transfer of title deeds and registration certificates for similar type of land in the village or urban area and vicinity
- (ii) Appraise circle rate in urban and rural areas of the district
- (iii) Appraise agricultural productivity rate for land – 20 years yield.

The Competent Authority may take inputs from the independent evaluator before deciding the compensation for the land.

##### Note C

If the residual plot(s) is (are) not economically viable, the EA will follow the rules and regulations applicable in the state and compensate accordingly; if there are no state specific rules and regulations available regarding residual land is less than average land holding of the district after EA purchase, the EA in agreement with the Affected Party, will follow one of the following:

- (i) The EA will buy the residual land for the project following the entitlements listed in the entitlement matrix; or
- (ii) The EA will pay the Affected Party 25% of the land hardship compensation for that portion of land without its

purchase.

**Note D**

The compensation for houses, buildings and other immovable properties will be determined on the basis of replacement cost by referring to relevant Basic Schedule of Rates (B.S.R) as on date without depreciation. While considering the B.S.R, the independent evaluator registered with the Government will use the latest B.S.R for the residential and commercial structures in the urban and rural areas of the region, and in consultation with the owners

**Note E**

NRRP 2007 defines Vulnerable Persons as disabled, destitute, orphans, widows, unmarried girls, abandoned women or persons above 50 years of age; who are not provided or cannot immediately be provided with alternative livelihood, and who are not otherwise covered as part of a family (para 6.4 (v) NRRP 2007)

**Note F**

Definitions:

Marginal farmer: A cultivator with an un-irrigated land holding up to 1 hectare or with an irrigated land holding up to half hectare.

Small farmer: A cultivator with an un-irrigated land holding up to 2 hectares or with an irrigated land holding up to 1 hectare, but more than a marginal farmer.

Encroacher: A person/family, who transgresses into the public land (prior to the cut of date), adjacent to his/her own land or other immovable assets and derives his/her additional source of shelter/livelihood.

Squatter: A person/family that has settled on the public land without permission or has been occupying public building without authority prior to the cut-off date and is depending for his or her shelter or livelihood and has no other source of shelter or livelihood.

.....  
**3.16** At the time of compensation evaluation before declaration of award u/s 20 F of RAA' 2008, CA will also consider the compensation by State Government through any act or Gazette Notification or as approved by any authority of State Government (duly authorized for the purpose) as per their approved procedure has fixed a rate for compensation of land. Each PAPs shall be advised individually about the details of compensation and the how the rates are calculated. The details of compensation methods are available in the copy of award which available in CPM office. This EM shall be applicable for all awards declared after 18th January 2011.

**3.17** In case where award is already declared by CA and there is difference in compensation, in such cases PAPs can approach to Arbitrator through Grievance Redressal Mechanism provided in the RAP in Chapter-6.

**3.18** This Entitlement Matrix is also applicable for Tundla bypass where alignment is under review or any other section under the projects.

## CHAPTER – 4: STAKEHOLDER’S CONSULTATIONS

### INTRODUCTION

**4.1** Consultative procedure has been a critical but important front in the entire social assessment process. This consultation framework has been continued during preparation of RAP, which in turn, has developed strategies for community dialogues and involvement in the project during implementation stage. While social assessment ensured involvement of local communities through participatory planning, structured consultations and FGDs have been conducted at strategic locations during RAP finalization stage to endorse and integrate important resettlement issues in the project design. Following section highlights type of consultations, inputs of consultation in action plan, follow-up consultations to inform people about endorsement of their opinion and preferences in project design. The follow-up consultations also intended to disclose R&R policy framework and have inputs/comments of people to integrate them in final RAP.

### CONSULTATION DURING SIA STAGE

**4.2** Detailed and extensive consultations were carried out during Base-line and socio-economic survey stage. These consultations were held at village level (46 consultations), Tahsil level (6 consultations) and District level (2). Major focus of these consultations were information dissemination about the project and revised entitlement matrix, involve people in the SIA process, take their suggestions about the project and understand their opinion and preferences in R&R planning. Details of consultations have been presented in annexure 4.1.

**4.3** Following Table (4.1) presents number of consultations held and average number of participants in these meetings.

**Table 4.1: Consultations**

| District  | Level | Village (Number) |                     | Tahsil       |                     | District     |                     |
|-----------|-------|------------------|---------------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|---------------------|
|           |       | Consultation     | Average Participant | Consultation | Average Participant | Consultation | Average Participant |
| Firozabad |       | 32               | 20-30               | 4            | 3-7                 | 1            | 4                   |
| Agra      |       | 14               | 15-25               | 2            | 4-6                 | 1            | 5                   |

**4.4** As mentioned above, opinion and preference gathered were analyzed during RAP preparation stage. Technical team (CPM Office) and social team after due considerations of key outcomes of consultation has modified design alternatives to reduce social impacts and provide additional facilities to the community. However some of the expectations of people could not be fulfilled like provision of job, completely avoiding LA etc. Summary findings of outcome and its integration project have been presented in Table 4.2.

**Table 4.2: Key Outcomes of Consultation and its integration into the Project**

| Category        | Key Outcomes   | Integration in Action Plan  |
|-----------------|--|---|
| Project Impacts | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This is part of fertile Gangatic plain suitable for potatoes cultivation, Compensation should be provided as per fertility of plots</li> <li>Project officials should assure job,</li> <li>Loss of source of livelihood because of loss of fertile</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation will be provided as per replacement value of land.</li> <li>Jobs for land losers are under consideration,</li> <li>Loss of livelihood is addressed in RAP,</li> <li>Underpasses/RUB shall be constructed as per requirement. Religious properties will be replaced</li> </ul> |

| Category                      | Key Outcomes   | Integration in Action Plan   |
|-------------------------------|--|--|
|                               | agricultural land,<br><ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loss of access to the agriculture field especially in bypasses,</li> <li>• Loss of religious and other common properties,</li> <li>• Division of habitation and cultural properties because of DFC tracks,</li> <li>• Increase in accidents and suicide because of construction of tracks.</li> </ul> | in consultation with communities.<br><ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This type of community properties have been connected through underpass,</li> <li>• Accidents hotspots will be identified and remedial measures will be taken.</li> </ul>  |
| Expectations from the Project | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of Job in lieu of compensation,</li> <li>• Compensation as the replacement value of lost assets,</li> <li>• Job to landless families,</li> <li>• Compensation on the norms of <i>Taj expressway</i>,</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of job has not been decided upon as yet.</li> <li>• Compensation at replacement value under revised EM.</li> <li>• Since Land Acquisition for DFC project is a linear acquisition, there is no mass displacement. 94 people have been displaced in a stretch of 75 km. Moreover, the surplus land is not available with Ministry of Railways. Therefore, resettlement site has not been planned for DFC project.</li> <li>• Entitlement Matrix has been revised. To offer latest rates for Compensation as per the new EM,</li> </ul> |
| Design and Alternatives       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pipeline and underground pipe should be constructed,</li> <li>• Width of land for DFCC Track should be reduced to minimize land acquisition,</li> <li>• Underpasses should be constructed near important crossing especially near school,</li> <li>• Foot over bridges should be given at important locations</li> </ul>    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lost pipeline will be replaced,</li> <li>• Location of FoB will be finalized after another round of PCMs by facilitating NGO during the course of implementation. These Fobs will be finalized with close coordination with MoR official as at will also cross existing IR Track.</li> <li>• Re-modeling of yard and platforms has been done at Maitha, and Phafoond station.</li> </ul>  |

## VILLAGE LEVEL CONSULTATIONS



**4.5** To understand opinion and preferences of people especially of PAPs, Public Consultation Meetings (PCMs) were carried out in the field. These consultations have helped in providing inputs for methodologies for arriving replacement value, grievance redress mechanism and implementation arrangement for the finalization of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). Summary of important issues, key findings and suggestions have been presented in Table (4.3) below.

**Table 4.3: Important Issues/Suggestions and key findings of Consultation**


| Date     | Village      | Tehsil     | District  |
|----------|--------------|------------|-----------|
| 3/1/2011 | Korara Khurd | Shikohabad | Firojabad |



| Important Issue Discussed |   |   |          |               |            |                 |           |
|---------------------------|---|---|----------|---------------|------------|-----------------|-----------|
| 1)                        | The Value of our land is about 4 lac per Kacha Bigha; therefore, it is requested to provide compensation at the same rate.    |   |          |               |            |                 |           |
| 2)                        | For taking compensation we should not to move around the revenue department.  |   |          |               |            |                 |           |
| 3)                        | The sale and buy is now being done on the higher rate than the circle rate, so compensation should be given on the same rate. |   |          |               |            |                 |           |
| 4)                        | One person from the affected family should get the service compulsory.  |   |          |               |            |                 |           |
| <b>Date</b>               | 3/2/2011  | <b>Village</b>  | Tiliyani | <b>Tehsil</b> | Shikohabad | <b>District</b> | Firojabad |
| Important Issue Discussed |   |   |          |               |            |                 |           |
| 1)                        | Please acquire land as per minimum technical requirement  |  |          |               |            |                 |           |
| 2)                        | Government service will be providing sustenance to the affected persons   |   |          |               |            |                 |           |
| 3)                        | Railway (DFC) expansion should be on both side so that LA will be minimum.  |   |          |               |            |                 |           |

| Date                             | 3/3/2011   | Village | Patsui Nagla Meer | Tehsil  | Shikohabad | District | Firojabad |
|----------------------------------|--|---------|-------------------|---|------------|----------|-----------|
| <b>Important Issue Discussed</b> |  |         |                   |   |            |          |           |
| 1)                               | One member of each family should be given job,   |         |                   |   |            |          |           |
| 2)                               | Compensation as per recent prevailing rate.  |         |                   |   |            |          |           |
| 3)                               | We, the villagers are completely satisfied, with your demonstration.                   |         |                   |   |            |          |           |
| Date                             | 3/4/2011   | Village | Bhandari          | Tehsil  | Shikohabad | District | Firojabad |
| <b>Important Issue Discussed</b> |  |         |                   |   |            |          |           |
| 1)                               | This is requested to acquire minimum width so that structure in the villages are saved |         |                   |  |            |          |           |
| 2)                               | Job should be given to one member of family  |         |                   |   |            |          |           |
| 3)                               | Fencing should be given to avoid children going towards the Railways track             |         |                   |   |            |          |           |
| 4)                               | Railway station building should be nearer to village.                                  |         |                   |   |            |          |           |

| Date                             | Village  | Tehsil  | District  |
|----------------------------------|--|---|-----------|
| 3/5/2011                         | Katora bujurg  | Shikohabad  | Firojabad |
| <b>Important Issue Discussed</b> |  |   |           |
| 1)                               | Is there provisions of job for more than 1000 persons from Kaura-Sikohad |   |           |
| 2)                               | Agriculture is the mainstay for the villagers,                           |   |           |
| 3)                               | The compensaton should be given as per the Yamuna express way.           |   |           |
| 4)                               | Compensation should be given for affected trees also.                    |   |           |
| 5)                               | Underpass should be given  |   |           |
| Date                             | Village  | Tehsil  | District  |
| 3/6/2011                         | Nizampur Garhuma   | Shikohabad  | Firojabad |
| <b>Important Issue Discussed</b> |  |   |           |
| 1)                               | The market value of land is Rs. 300000.00                                |  |           |
| 2)                               | The service should be given to the one person of the affected family.    |   |           |
| 3)                               | The service should be given as per the elligibility.                     |   |           |

| Date | 3/6/2011   | Village | Ansua | Tehsil   | Shikohabad | District | Firojabad |
|------|--|---------|-------|--|------------|----------|-----------|
| 1)   | The market value of land is Rs. 1500000.00/bigha in our village.   |         |       |  |            |          |           |
| 2)   | The service would be given to the one person of the family, whose land is being affected.                    |         |       |  |            |          |           |
| 3)   | Underpass should be given at appropriate location  |         |       |  |            |          |           |
| 4)   | If 10 affected persons are from same land then 10 people should be given service.                            |         |       |  |            |          |           |
| 5)   | If there are more than one person in a Gata then all member should be given compensation as per their title. |         |       |  |            |          |           |
| 6)   | We are happy about your demonstration.   |         |       |  |            |          |           |
| 7)   | If the claim is not given in time, the work will be affected.  |         |       |  |            |          |           |

**4.6 Future Consultation:** Another round of consultations has been planned especially in proposed bypass stretches. During preliminary consultations, people were informed about the provisions of EM, grievance mechanism etc. It is learnt that there has been gossips about job, revised EM among people after these consultations. Future consultation after the finalization of RAP will focus on implementation of the RAP and cross verification for the families entitled for R&R assistance.

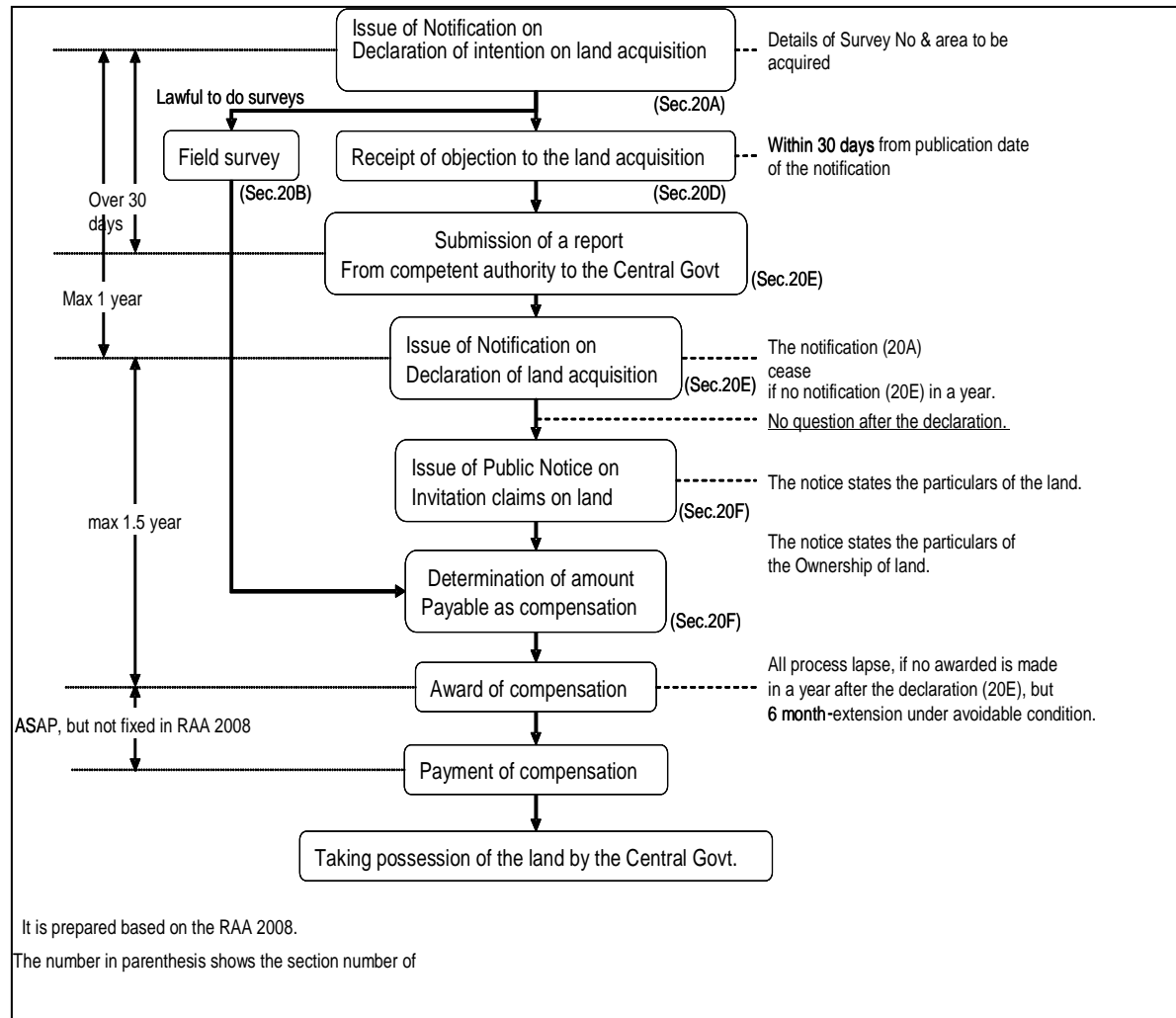
**4.7 Important Findings of Consultation:** Village level consultation has discussed basic feature of entitlement were and a hand out was distributed to PAPs. The consultation has revealed following important facts which need attention of during further stages of project preparation.

- In general, PAPs are happy about the proposed alternative alignment. Since the proposed alignment has reduced land acquisition from 470 ha to 283 ha it has given due coverage in print media that Railways is working in the interest of people.
- Revised provisions of EM have augmented expectation of the people. People are demanding higher compensation for less valuable land,
- PAPs have informed that they are facing difficulties in getting their land record (hissakashi etc.) updated land records.
- People are still very apprehensive about hassle involved in getting compensation amount from Revenue Department. Infact people requested to devise alternative mechanism.
- Communication with PAPs about methodologies of calculation of compensation and entitlements, grievance redress mechanism is weak. The facilitating NGOs will educate PAPs about methodologies of calculation of compensation and entitlement, grievance mechanism. Grievance redressal will be done with the help of facilitating NGOs and through Ombudsman.

## CHAPTER – 5: SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND COMPENSATION PAYMENT PROCESS

### LAND ACQUISITION PROCESS IN EDFC PROJECT

**5.1** The proposed EDFC project has been declared as ‘Special Railways Project’ as per The Railways Amendment Act, (RAA) 2008 (section 2 of the Railways Act 1989). In EDFC Project, land acquisition process is going as per RAA, 2008. A flowchart of the land acquisition process is shown fig. 5.1:



**Fig. 5.1: Flowchart of the Land Acquisition Process under Railways (Amendment) Act, 2008**

### EXTENT OF LAND ACQUISITION

**5.2** The proposed EDFC track for Kaura-Chamrola section (Alternative alignment of Tundrladetour) has been proposed parallel to the existing IR tracks for 45 km and three small deours have been planned for total length of 29.56 km. Average land width available for laying the EDFC tracks (Exiting ROW) ranges from 12 -16 meter. The proposed cross sections indicate that about 40 meter land is required to accommodate various features of proposed tracks. The technical examination of the cross section suggests that these features include distance between tracks of IR and EDFC network, distance between two EDFC tracks, corridor for utility, refuge distance for service trolleys, and additional width for maintenance corridor or service roads. At detours the land width required varies from 32 meters to 80 meters with

average width of about 50 meters. Table 5.1 presents the extent and purpose of proposed land acquisition.

**Table 5.1: Type of Land under Acquisition**

| Package II   | Parallel |              |              | Detour |              |              | Total  |               |              |
|--------------|----------|--------------|--------------|--------|--------------|--------------|--------|---------------|--------------|
|              | Length   | Private      | Govt         | Length | Private      | Govt         | Length | Private       | Govt         |
| Ferozabad    | 42.60    | 77.82        | 17.39        | 29.56  | 83.73        | 3.26         | 72.10  | 161.6         | 20.65        |
| Agra         |          | 13.98        | 5.83         |        | 49.97        | 8.36         |        | 63.95         | 14.19        |
| <b>Total</b> |          | <b>91.80</b> | <b>23.22</b> |        | <b>133.7</b> | <b>11.62</b> |        | <b>225.25</b> | <b>34.84</b> |

Source: Detailed LAP, CPM Office Kanpur, March 2011

### Type of Land

**5.3** Table 5.2 presents type of land required for proposed project. These land categories are taken from records of the Revenue Department. Out of 260 ha total land required, approximately 225.25 ha is private land and 34.9 ha is government land. Table 5.2 indicates that 4.37 ha of water bodies is to be acquired. About 8.45 ha of chakmarg and Rasta (mainly for rural connectivity) are also being acquired. Private land will be acquired under RAA, 2008 and Government land will be transferred through resumption proposals.

**Table 5.2: Land Required for Various Purposes**

| Package   | Water bodies* | Barren land | Abadi /Aagar | Rasta-Chakmar | Naveen parti | Samshan | Forest land | Khalihan | Other community land | Government land | Private land |
|-----------|---------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------|-------------|----------|----------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Ferozabad | 2.1449        | 1.1510      | 0.37         | 5.1156        | 1.2462       | 0.12    | 3.23        | 0.14     | 8.852                | 20.7            | 161.6        |
| Agra      | 2.2341        | 0.2049      | 0.254        | 3.3579        | 0.062        | 0.206   | 0           | 0        | 0.750                | 14.2            | 63.65        |
| Total     | 4.3790        | 1.3559      | 0.630        | 8.4735        | 1.3082       | 0.331   | 3.23        | 0.14     | 9.603                | 34.9            | 225.25       |

Source: Detailed LAP, 2011. \*Water bodies include river pond, bamba nahar, Pokhar, Nali,

### Present Status of Land Acquisition of Eastern Corridor

**5.4** DFCCIL has maintained close coordination with revenue authorities for quick acquisition of land under RAA 2008. On date, 20A and 20E notices have been prepared for the entire length. The present status of land acquisition will be given in the final version of RAP.

### Appointment of Competent Authority

**5.5** As per Section 7A, RAA 2008, Ministry of Railways has already nominated Competent Authority to act as land Acquisition Officer all along the corridor. Competent Authority has been empowered to declare the award along with other benefits as per Entitlement Matrix approved by Railway Board. The Competent Authority for district of Agra is ADM (Land Acquisition) Agra. Competent Authority for the district Ferozabad is Nagar Magistrate, Ferozabad.

**5.6** The Competent Authority in addition to discharging his duty for land acquisition as under RAA, 2008 shall also be designated as the Administrator for R&R as under NRRP, 2007, and shall be responsible for payment of all applicable R&R assistance as per the Entitlement Matrix.

## **APPOINTMENT OF ARBITRATOR**

**5.7** As per Clause 20F(6) of RAA 2008, the Commissioners of Meerut, Agra and Kanpur Revenue Divisions have been appointed as Arbitrators for the districts of Bulandshahar (Meerut), Aligarh, Mahamayanagar, Agra and Firozabad (Agra), Etawah and Kanpur Dehat (Kanpur) vide Gazette dated July 15 2010.

### **Preparation of Land Plans**

**5.8** After issue of 20 A notifications, land surveys along the DFC's intended ROW are conducted to produce a "Land Plan" for respective sections at scale of 1:3,000 ~ 4,000. It identifies village names/Sub district (Block) names together with their boundaries traversed /bisected by ROW on both sides.

**5.9** A Land Acquisition Plan is also produced at the same scale to indicate respective land plot (Khasra) revenue survey map boundaries and numbers referring to the land registration maps maintained by Village level administration, together with detail acreage measured in hectares. It also includes collecting details such as owner of property, type of structure, number of floors and land use patterns, such as agriculture, commercial, barren, forest etc.

**5.10** Land acquisition proposal is prepared in the format prescribed by the revenue department of respective states including collection of property records, Khasra and Khatauni including superimposition of revenue record on proposed alignment & calculation of area to be acquired, preparation of statement of area to be acquired along with Land Owners details etc. This proposal is then submitted to the Competent Authority and after his approval, published under section 20A & 20E of Railway Amendment Act, 2008.

### **Acquisition Process for government land**

**5.11** After the publication of mandatory notification i.e. 20A as per RAA, 2008 the proposal for resumption of land is submitted to the Collector of concerned district. The Collector then decides the amount which will have to be deposited in the Revenue head of Government treasury by the DFCCIL. This amount is worked out at the tehsil level and the report submitted to the collector who compiles it and gives the demand. After deposit of money by the acquiring agency, land is transferred by an order of collector.

### **Inputs from Independent Evaluator for Determination of Land Price**

**5.12** DFCCIL will hire an Independent Evaluator registered with Government, to assist the CA in assessing the replacement cost of land as follows and provide inputs to the Competent Authority as given in Entitlement Matrix;

- (i) Appraise recent sales and transfer of title deeds and registration certificates for similar type of land in the village or urban area and vicinity;
- (ii) Appraise circle rate in urban and rural areas of the district;
- (iii) Appraise agricultural productivity rate for land – 20 years yield.

**5.13** The Competent Authority may take inputs from the independent evaluator before deciding the compensation for the land. This is likely in cases especially where (a) more than "One Acre" of land is to be acquired; (b) where a wide variance between the local market rate and the circle rate, or (c) higher unit rates for similar land parcels offered by other projects in the impacted locality is reported. This power rests with the Competent Authority as per EM.

### **Valuation for Residual Plots**

**5.14** If the residual plot (s) is (are) not economically viable, the Executing Agency (EA) will follow the rules and regulations applicable in the state and compensate accordingly; if there are no state specific rules and regulations available regarding residual land being less than average land holding of the district after EA purchase, the Executing Agency in agreement with the Affected Party, will follow one of the following:

**5.15** The DFCCIL will buy the residual land for the project following the entitlements listed in the entitlement matrix; or it will pay the affected party 25% of the land compensation payable for that portion of land without its purchase as hardship allowance. Land hardship is determined based on severity of impact on land. DFCCIL has proposed to assist such PAFs in case left out land is not viable. This is clearly elaborated in EM (chapter -3).

### **Replacement Cost of Land**

#### **5.16**

- (i) Cash compensation for the land at market value, which will be determined as above mentioned.
- (ii) 60% solatium on the compensation determined in (i) above (section 20F (9) of RAA 2008).  
or
- (iii) Ex-gratia amount of Rs 20,000/- for those losing land up to 1,500 Sqm; Plus additional ex-gratia @ Rs.15 per Sqm for area acquired above 1,500 Sqm
- (iv) If as a result of land acquisition, the land holder becomes landless or is reduced to the status of a “small” or “marginal” farmer, rehabilitation assistance equivalent to 750 days of minimum agricultural wages would also be given to the affected family.
- (v) In order to ensure payment of compensation at replacement cost, the Competent Authority may in case of doubt/conflicting claims of compensation of market value may take inputs from an independent evaluator also before deciding the award.
- (vi) Policy for acquisition/ compensation for residual land, if required.
- (vii) Compensation award letter addressed to land losers shall contained an advice that refund of stamp duty and registration charges shall be done only for replacement land bought within a year from the date of payment of compensation.

### **Valuation of Fixed Assets**

**5.17** The compensation for houses, buildings and other immovable properties will be determined on the basis of replacement cost by referring to relevant Basic Schedule of Rates (B.S.R) as on date without depreciation. While considering the B.S.R, the independent evaluator registered with the Government will use the latest B.S.R for the residential and commercial structures in the urban and rural areas of the region.

### **Compensation Payment Process**

#### **5.18**

- Since the project will be implemented through respective CPM offices. DFCCIL will adopt following fund flow mechanism for the timely implementation of RAP.
- DFCCIL will get approval of required funds for both LA and implementation of RAP from Ministry of Railways and will maintain a separate account for LA including R&R under the project.
- As per section 20F (I) of RAA 2008, where any land is acquired under this act, there shall be paid an amount which shall be determined by an order of competent authority.
- The money shall be deposited in a separate joint saving bank account in a nationalized bank preferably in a State Bank of India in the name of competent authority, who are all State Government officers and the officials nominated by DFCCIL preferably Assistant Manager (Finance). All the payments released towards compensation will be released into the Joint Accounts.
- Any amount, if likely undisturbed for more than a year from the date of last transaction in the Joint Bank Account of Competent Authority (Land Acquisition) and Assistant Manager/Manager (Finance), DFCCIL along with any amount of interest lying in the said account, shall be remitted back to account of DFCC after closing the joint account. The



claims of compensation and arbitration award if any, after closing of joint account shall be recommended by competent authority to concerned CPMs who shall in turn refer it to the head quarter for release of payment.

- Disbursement of compensation will be done by cheques jointly signed by the account holders, DFCC will prepare all the documents required for taking possession of the land will be taken by Railway official immediately and handed over to DFCCIL officials and land handing over documents will be signed by Railways as well as DFCCIL official. Subsequently, lease agreement would be signed based on these documents.
- The payment of R&R assistances will also be done in a similar fashion as per Entitlement Matrix by the Administrator-R&R/ Competent Authority.
- There are no registered agricultural tenants and sharecroppers eligible for R&R assistance in Bhaupur – Khurja section. Registered tenants are generally not found in UP, since this EM will also be applicable to other parts of country where registered Tenants may be found, therefore this provision has been included in the EM). Any claimants in this category will be identified and provided with assistance as per the entitlement matrix, where applicable.
- However, under the Bhaupur-Khurja section, SIA has identified 31 residential tenants who are residing or running shops on rent (unregistered). These tenants will be assisted as per EM.

#### **Facilitating the Computation and Disbursement of compensation for Land Acquisition**

**5.19** Assistance will be provided to CA for preparation and distribution of compensation, for opening of bank accounts for affected families in the nearby or schedule /regional rural bank and subsequent deposition of cheques in the said account while also keeping the acknowledgement of receipt of compensation cheques for record. The disbursement of compensation will be organized by making a suitable camp including arrangement of tents etc where required and with video /photography of the event. This information will be made to the concerned PAFs at least a week in advance.

#### **Providing Legal assistance for Land Acquisition**

**5.20** All necessary arrangements for transferring the land title to IR/DFCCIL with all legal formalities like purchase of stamp papers, typing work involved, handing/taking over land, attending the Revenue Department, all charges payable to Govt. such as stamp duty etc shall be paid by DFCCIL. The facilitating NGOs under the guidance of APM (Social) shall provide facilitative support to PAFs enabling them to receive the LA compensation and other rehabilitation assistance as per their eligibility.

#### **Possession of Land**

**5.21** Section 20J of RAA 2008 empowers Central Government to enter and do other act on the land after publication of 20E. However, in compliance of the social safeguard requirements of the World Bank policy, the process of payment for compensation of the award of the land owners, and disbursement of applicable rehabilitation assistance to the concerned PAFs (especially for all the structure losers) shall be completed before taking the land into possession for carrying out any activity on the land. For Government land, physical activity on the land shall be started after depositing the required amount as per the resumption order by the State Government or on getting a no objection certificate from the State Govt. Adequate notice will be given to PAFs prior to start civil work. No structures shall be disturbed till PAFs receives their Entitlements. MOR shall take possession of land with the DFCCIL acting as the facilitator. In both the cases the Competent Authority/Administrator-R&R and the Chief Project manager shall jointly certify that the land acquisition and R&R process have been completed.

**5.22** Land Acquisition Progress: The land acquisition progress till 14th March, 2011 is summarized in Table 5.3. The progress will be updated periodically to ensure that it is completed in line with the civil works timetable.

**Table 5.3 Status of Land Acquisition**

| <b>PRESENT STATUS OF LAND ACQUISITION (as on May , 2012)</b> |                        |                        |                        |                        |                        |                        |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| <b>PRIVATE LAND</b>  |                        |                        |                        |                        |                        |                        |
| <b>Section</b>   | <b>Total LA in Ha.</b> | <b>20A<sup>1</sup></b> | <b>20E<sup>2</sup></b> | <b>20F<sup>3</sup></b> | <b>20H<sup>4</sup></b> | <b>20J<sup>5</sup></b> |
| <b>Kaura - Chamrola</b>                                      | 283                    | 283                    | 283                    | 258                    | -                      | -                      |

| <b>GOVERNMENT LAND</b>  |                          |                                      |                               |                        |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| <b>Package</b>          | <b>Govt. Land in ha.</b> | <b>Resumption proposal submitted</b> | <b>Demand letter received</b> | <b>Money Deposited</b> |
| <b>Kaura - Chamrola</b> | 34                       | 34                                   | -                             | -                      |

Receiving demand letter request for deposition of money by state government indicates NOC in transferring government land to DFCC Project. Lengthwise availability of land is currently being worked out in field. The following is the time line for completing the LA process:

<sup>1</sup> Declaration of intention to acquire land required for execution of a special railway project. This is the first notification and empowers the competent authority to cause the substance of the notification.

<sup>2</sup> Objections must be made by interested persons within 30 days from the date of publication of the notification under sub-section (1) of section 20A

<sup>3</sup> Amount to be paid as compensation shall be determined by an order of the competent authority. The competent authority shall make an award under this section within a period of one year from the date of publication of the declaration.

<sup>4</sup> Amount to be deposited in the account of CA and further disbursement of such amount to entitled persons

<sup>5</sup> Right to enter in the land where, land is vested under Central Government

## **CHAPTER – 6: INSTITUTIONAL AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT**

**6.1** DFCCIL is responsible for the technical aspects and overall execution of the Project. Chief Project Manager's Offices (CPM office) have already been established at Field Level. CPM Office at Kanpur is headed by an officer of the rank of General Manager. At the Head Office, Social & Environmental Management Unit (SEMU) has been created headed by an officer of the rank of General Manager to look after Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement process. DFCCIL as project implementation agency is responsible for monitoring the use of loan funds and overall implementation process. DFCCIL, headed by Managing Director, will have overall responsibility for policy guidance, coordination and planning, internal monitoring and overall reporting of the Project. SEMU facilitates land acquisition and compensation, relocation and resettlement, and the distribution of assistance for the PAPs. The main responsibility of SEMU is monitoring and implementing all resettlement and rehabilitation activities, including land acquisition. The responsibilities of this unit include:

- (a) Responsible for all land acquisition activities;
- (b) Liaison with respective CPM offices to facilitate PAP access and take advantage of services and programs already in place;
- (c) Evolve mechanisms for coordinating the delivery of the compensation and assistance to entitled persons;
- (d) Review and provide social development perspectives and inputs to on-going project design and implementation by working closely with project planners, contractors, and construction supervision consultants;
- (e) Oversee a grievance redress process, actively monitor RAP implementation, and cooperate with planned project evaluations.

### **R&R INSTITUTIONAL LEVEL AT THE HEADQUARTER LEVEL**

**6.2** Presently, DFCCIL has following institutional structures:-

- a) **Managing Director**, DFCCIL, is responsible for the successful implementation of the project.
- b) **Director, (Project and Planning)**, DFCCIL, is the Chief Executive of the project and is responsible for successful implementation of the various project components including RAP. In respect of RAP, specific responsibilities include the following
  - Coordination with the Railway Board and relevant state government authorities on land acquisition, R&R entitlements and other social components.
  - Report the progress in RAP implementation to MD, DFCCIL
  - Report to Railway Board (ED,LA) about progress in LA and R&R,
  - Interact regularly with SEMU staff,
  - Monitor progress of R&R with SEMU Staff and field CPMs.
  - Ensure timely release of money to CA offices required for RAP implementation and
  - Take up issues with MD for issues to be resolved at the Railway Board (MOR).
  - Framing corporate policy including Entitlement Matrix, etc.
- c) **Social and Environmental Management Unit (SEMU)** Presently, the SEMU has a General Manager, Additional General Manager, SEMU & Additional General Manager (LA). SEMU has also hired an Environmental Expert and a Social Expert. The SEMU unit has been strengthened with DGM (Grievances). The entire SEMU unit is responsible for the smooth implementation of RAP. During the course of the project implementation, SEMU will be

responsible for the following. The Unit is not responsible for direct implementation of LA and R&R, but for documenting and monitoring the process and ensures overall coordination.

- Report to Dir. /PP about the progress in LA and R&R,
- Coordinate with the CPM offices, on the implementation of RAP,
- Prepare formats and agree on criteria for the verification of PAFs,
- Review individual micro plan (including R&R entitlements) prepared by the CPM offices,
- Develop training modules for project staff and other functionaries on managing social aspects of the project.
- Guide CPM offices in matters related to resettlement and rehabilitation.
- Ensure budgetary provision for resettlement and rehabilitation
- Ensure timely release of budget for implementation of RAP.

#### **Capacity Augmentation of DFCCIL (SEMUR) unit at Corporate Office**

**6.3** Institutional arrangement at DFCCIL Head Office will include augmenting the capacity of the Social and Environmental Management Unit (SEMUR). The Environment Expert & Social Experts have already been appointed. DGM (Public Grievances) has also been appointed at Corporate Office.

**6.4** One Consultant (Social) will look after the resettlement and rehabilitation components of the Project and ensure that all rehabilitation and resettlement issues are complied as per the policy. He will be assisted by Asst Project Manager (Social) in the CPM office.

#### **Role and Responsibility of HEAD QUARTER Officials for RAP Implementation**

**6.5** The administrative roles and responsibilities are given below in Table 6.1.

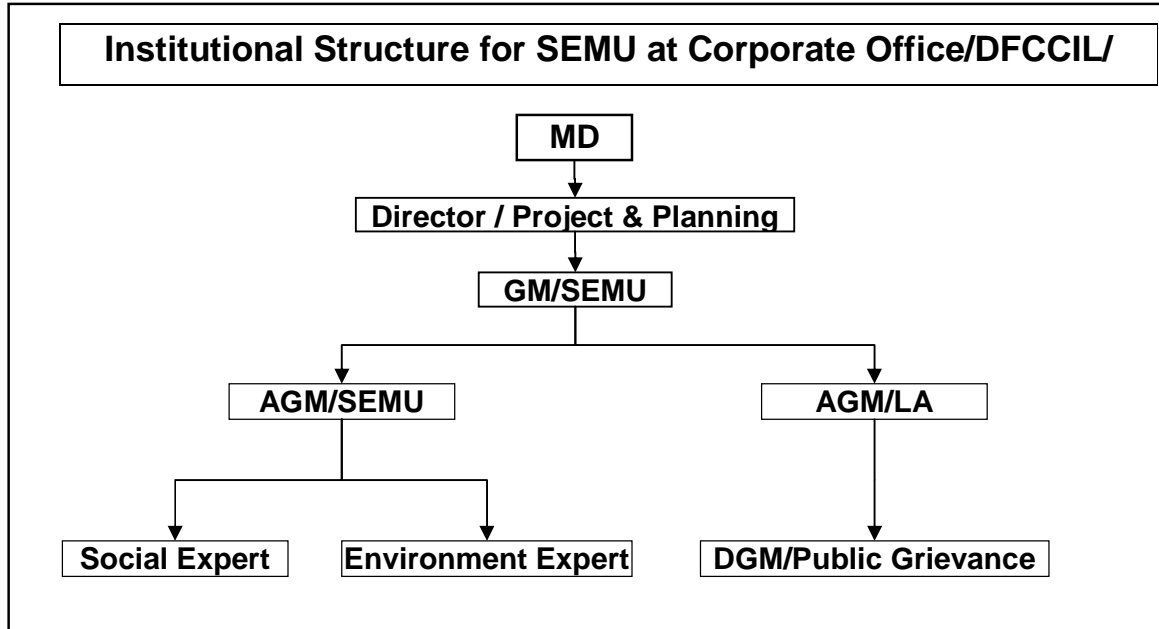
**Table 6.1: Administrative and Financial Responsibilities of SEMUR Unit**

| <b>Personnel</b>               | <b>Administrative Roles and Responsibility</b>   |
|--------------------------------|--|
| <b>General Manager (SEMUR)</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Responsible for all work related to Environmental and Social Considerations of the project.</li> <li>• Responsible for coordinating with World Bank for all environmental and social consideration of the Project.</li> <li>• Responsible for monitoring the Process of Land acquisition and RAP implementation. Assistance given by AGM/land acquisition.</li> <li>• Grievance redress related to Land Acquisition / social and environmental considerations. The GM is assisted by DGM/E for disposal of all grievances related to LA and implementation of RAP for the project.</li> <li>• Ensure budgetary provision for resettlement and rehabilitation of PAPs and relocation, rehabilitation and reconstruction of common property resources (CPR).</li> <li>• Ensure timely release of budget for implementation of RAP.</li> </ul> |
| <b>AGM/SEMUR</b>               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assisting GM SEMUR in all social and environmental issues and reports to GM (SEMUR),</li> <li>• Assisting in finalisation of Environmental and Social reports prepared by the consultants,</li> </ul>   |

| Personnel                            | Administrative Roles and Responsibility   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
|                                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public disclosure of EIA, EMP, SIA, SMF, RAP etc.</li> <li>• To provide assistance for devising suitable institutional mechanism to monitor and supervise effective implementation of EMP and RAP,</li> <li>• To provide information for any parliament questions / RTI query on environmental aspects of the project,</li> <li>• To furnish information to PR/Adm department of DFCCIL for any environment impact related News item appearing in the print or electronic media.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>AGM/LA</b>                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Processing of proposals for land acquisition for notification of 20 A and 20E at Corporate Office,</li> <li>• Coordinating the land acquisition cases in Ministry of Railways, Ministry of law, Official language section and publication department for notification of 20A and 20E.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>DGM/Grievance</b>                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In charge of complaint receipt section,</li> <li>• To process for redressing any complaint or grievance received directly in DFCCIL corporate office,</li> <li>• To assist GM SEMU in getting remarks on complaints/grievances on R&amp;R issues from concerned officers. To give replies to the complaints based on decision taken in corporate office,</li> <li>• To maintain data base of complaint received and replies given to the complainants,</li> <li>• To assist GM SEMU in monitoring the grievance redress process pertaining to R&amp;R issues,</li> <li>• To process any RTI case / query related to land acquisition.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Social Development Specialist</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assist CPM office in the implementation RAP,</li> <li>• Provide on an on-going basis technical assistance to facilitating NGOs, build their capacities and ensure R&amp;R program is implemented,</li> <li>• To prepare, manage and retrieve the database of LA and R&amp;R of EDFC,</li> <li>• Prepare reporting formats for NGOs,</li> <li>• Coordinate with NGOs towards implementation of RAP,</li> <li>• Review and prepare progress report on LA and R&amp;R,</li> <li>• Report to GM (SEMU) about the progress,</li> <li>• Develop innovative implementation strategies within the framework of RAP. This essentially involves close collaboration and working with the CPM office, Project Beneficiary Groups (PBGs), and facilitating NGOs,</li> <li>• Monitor the implementation of RAP and to prepare required monitoring reports,</li> <li>• Interact with Monitoring and Evaluation (M&amp;E) agencies in developing</li> </ul> |

| Personnel | Administrative Roles and Responsibility  |
|-----------|--|
|           | monitoring formats,<br><ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organize training and capacity building modules for officials of DFCCIL, LAFC and RRFC.</li> </ul> |

Organizational Structures for Head Office is given Fig 6.1



**Fig. 6.1: Organizational Structures for Corporate Office**

#### **R&R INSTITUTIONS AT THE FIELD LEVEL**

**6.6** Presently, in the field, the Chief Project Manager (CPM) is looking after the overall land acquisition work. He is assisted by a Deputy Chief Project Manager (Dy.CPM), Manager, Deputy Project Manager (Dy.PM) and four Assistant Project Managers (APMs). The CPM is assisted by Land Acquisition Facilitation Consultant (LAFC). Roles and responsibilities are presented in Table 6.2. Furthermore, one retired revenue officer and one data operator has been provided to each Competent Authority to help in Land Acquisition. Training on R&R issues is envisaged to be given to the APMs so that they have a better understanding of the R&R situation under the project. This system is expected to continue till the work starts.

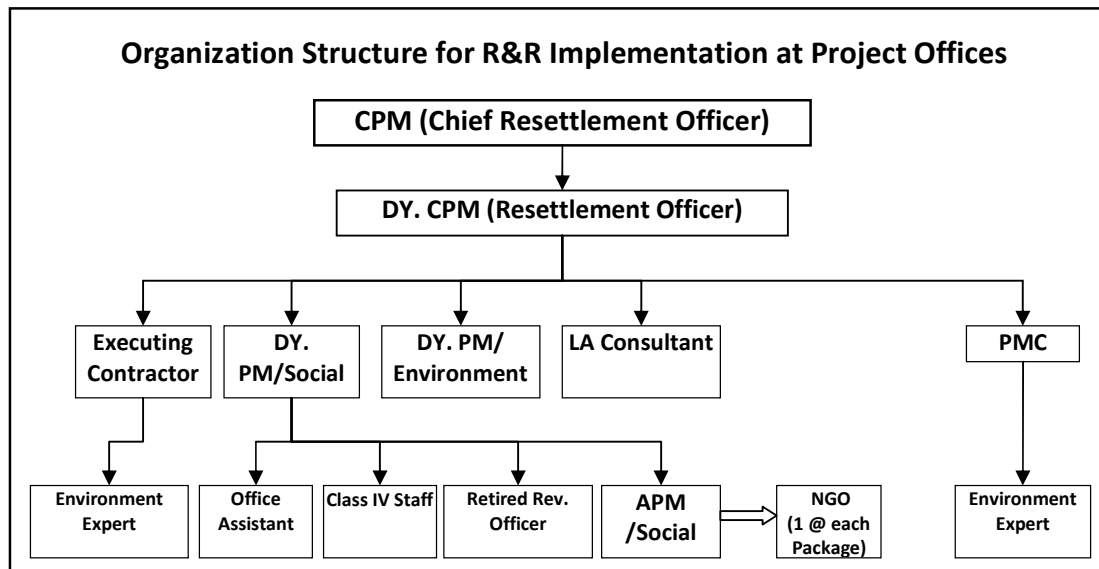
**6.7** Chief Project Manager has been assigned as Chief Resettlement Officer (CRO), whose role is to cater to the affected people's need for rehabilitation and resettlement. The CRO will be assisted by Deputy Chief Project Manager (Resettlement Officer). Project Manager (Social) and Project Manager (Environment) & Land Acquisition Consultant will be appointed in each of the CPM offices to look after the implementation of RAP. The CPM will take guidance and directions from GM SEMU at DFCCIL Head Office in policy matters related to resettlement and rehabilitation. Under Project Manager one social management/cell will be established. One retired revenue officer and one office assistant cum computer Operator will be under this cell to look after of RAP implementation and social issues. For every contract (100 km) one APM Social will be appointed to supervise the smooth implementation of RAP and ensure direct interaction with PAPs. APM (Social) post will be filled up on deputation from eligible Railway Staff or a suitable person taken on contract basis. This team will be detailed to look after all the pending R&R issues including compensation, R&R disbursement and re-imburement of stamp duty etc.

Similarly, Project Management Consultant and Executing Contractor will be available once construction work starts to oversee ROR work.

### 6.8 Broad roles and responsibilities of field unit would be as follows:

- Co-ordinate with the District Administration, on Land Acquisition and R&R activities,
- Close liaison with PAPs like Titleholder and as well as non-titleholders,
- To have a regular interaction with the Local Communities to develop good working relationship,
- Disclosure of information in field offices,
- Facilitating NGOs will assist in implementation of RAP (ToR is attached as annexure 6.1,)
- Ensure meetings on resettlement and rehabilitation policy and RAP and intensive information dissemination,
- Ensure inclusion PAPs who could not be enumerated during census but have documentary evidence to be included in the list of PAPs,
- Develop and maintain a PAP level database including aspects related to losses, compensation, R&R entitlement, release of funds and utilization,
- Ensure that the R&R assistance is used for the purpose it is meant for,
- Ensure preparation of identity cards and distribution of the same to PAPs,
- Ensure disbursement of resettlement and rehabilitation assistance in a transparent manner.
- Participate in meetings related to resettlement and rehabilitation issues,
- Facilitate in opening of joint account of PAPs,
- Monitor physical and financial progress on LA, R&R,
- Prepare monthly progress report related to physical and financial progress of implementation of RAP,
- Ensure release of compensation and assistance before taking over the possession of land prior to start of construction work,
- Ensure relocation, rehabilitation and reconstruction of CPRs before dismantling through proper mechanism.

### 6.9 The Organizational Structures for Field Office is given Fig 6.2



**Fig. 6.2: Organizational Structures for Field Office**

### ADMINISTRATIVE ROLES, RESPONSIBILITIES & FINANCIAL POWERS

**6.10** The administrative roles and responsibilities are given below in Table 6.2 and financial powers are as mentioned in Schedule of Powers (SOP) of DFCCIL.

**Table 6.2: Main Administrative and Financial Responsibilities of Field Unit**

| <b>Personnel</b>                                       | <b>Administrative Roles and Responsibility</b>  |
|--|---|
| <b>CPM</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Overall in charge of LA and R&amp;R.</li> <li>➤ Participate in State and District level meetings to facilitate LA and R&amp;R activities.</li> <li>➤ Responsible for executing the work from NGOs and M&amp;E consultants.</li> <li>➤ Periodic appraisal of progress and reporting to the World Bank and the DFCCIL HQ on monthly basis</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Administration for R&amp;R /Competent Authority</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Award for compensation of land and structures as per RAA 2008 and EM.</li> <li>➤ Award for R&amp;R benefits as per Entitlement Matrix.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>DY. CPM</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Co-ordinate the implementation of R&amp;R activities, field staff, engineering and revenue officials.</li> <li>➤ Approval of micro plans prepared implementing RAP.</li> <li>➤ Monitor the progress of R&amp;R activities and LA carried out by the NGO</li> <li>➤ Hold periodic meetings on R&amp;R implementation and report to the CPM.</li> <li>➤ Liaison with district administration and line departments for government schemes for income generating activities to PAPs.</li> <li>➤ Participate in the meetings of Grievance Redress Committee</li> </ul>            |
| <b>PM (Social) Unit</b>                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Responsible for R&amp;R Implementation and Land Acquisition in the field and in charge of day to day activities,</li> <li>➤ Prepare progress report on physical and financial monitoring of R&amp;R and submit to DY. CPM,</li> <li>➤ Oversee the process of land acquisition, shifting of CPRs and other assets in the field,</li> <li>➤ Scrutinise and certify the structures valuation report submitted by the Evaluators,</li> <li>➤ Conduct periodic review with staff,</li> <li>➤ Submit monthly progress reports to CPM and DY. CPM on R&amp;R activities.</li> </ul> |
| <b>APM (Social)</b>                                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Assist the PM Social in all LA and R&amp;R activities in the specific stretch assigned</li> <li>➤ Assist in preparation of documentation for LA and R&amp;R</li> <li>➤ Directly interact with PAFs and record their views and grievances and transmit the same to the CPM/RR Committees</li> <li>➤ Monitor the community level activities of the NGOs</li> </ul>   |
| <b>NGO</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Develop rapport with PAPs,</li> <li>➤ Constitute Project beneficiary Groups (PBGs)/SHGs</li> <li>➤ Develop communication strategies (on regular basis through formal information centres)) to address grievances of PAPs,</li> <li>➤ Assist PAPs in updating land record (Distribution of shareowner</li> </ul>  |



| Personnel | Administrative Roles and Responsibility   |
|-----------|---|
|           | etc.)<br>➤ Assists PAPs in addressing their grievances through established procedures as per RAP.<br>➤ Liaison with Revenue Department,<br>➤ Coordinate with LAFC to facilitate DFCCIL in the implementation and management of LA&R&R.<br>➤ Put into practice the innovative implementation strategies developed by the SEMU (HQ).<br>➤ Liaise with the District Administration and other development agencies to dovetail their development programs for the socio-economic improvement of affected communities and vulnerable groups.<br>➤ Develop innovative mechanism/methodologies to ensure active involvement of various project stakeholders in the implementation of RAP like Formation of project beneficiary group (PBG)/SHGs for rehabilitation of PAPs,<br>➤ Help in the monitoring and evaluation of RAP,<br>➤ Attend to any other relevant responsibilities assigned by the CPM, |
| L AFC     | ➤ Distribution of Notice to Khatedar after notifications<br>➤ Collection of Sale deeds (Registry Rate) of each Villages<br>➤ Preparation of entitlement matrix & compensation package<br>➤ Survey & Valuation of structure tube wells & other properties.<br>➤ Preparation of reply of objection against notification for compensation claims and coordinating with C.A.<br>➤ Preparation approval & agreement for distribution of compensation<br>➤ Joint measurement with revenue staff & and DFCCIL<br>➤ Making proposal for acquisition of Govt. land & other follow up with revenue official.  |
| PMC       | ➤ Assist in internal monitoring and supervision of the LA/R&R<br>➤ Assist in coordinating the LA R&R and the civil work process   |
| SESMRC    | ➤ Carry out periodic quality audit of the LA and R&R implementation focussing on timeframe, PAP communication and consultation, distribution of entitlements, grievance redress, coordination with civil work, PAP satisfaction especially with regard to rehabilitation of the displaced and livelihood restoration of the poor land losers, intermediate outcomes of the LA and R&R; and recommend improvements, if any.  |

### Corporate Social Responsibility

**6.11** DFCCIL will take social responsibility for reconstruction of community structures and replacement of common property resources like Temple, Schools, Colleges, Roads, and Hospitals in consultation with the community. The facilitating NGOs will organize PCM with concern stakeholder's to decide the CSR work to be done by DFCCIL. However, the DFCCIL will follow Gol guidelines to plan and carry out CSR.

### Environmental Protection

**6.12** Environmental Assessment has been conducted and environmental impacts are observed and subsequently EMP had been formulated. Accordingly the project falls under 'A' category as per World Bank classification. Most mitigation measures have already been adopted by DFCC, such as detours proposed at busy and dense locations and utilizing existing Railway Land. Environmental issues will be mitigated with the implementation of EMP. Based on feedback from consultation and as per the Environmental Management Plan (EMP), health and safety issues will be addressed including with regard to minimizing sound impacts, accident risks, and management of work camps. The contract documents will include a clause which will prevent any involvement of child labour and ensure equal wages for both men and women as per and health and safety measures as per the applicable laws of the country. The details of such contract clauses are included in EMP which is part of bid document also.

## **MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

### **Need for Monitoring**

**6.13** M&E will focus on effectiveness of RAP implementation, including the physical progress of land acquisition and R&R activities, the disbursement of compensation, the effectiveness of public consultation and participation activities, and the sustainability of income restoration and development efforts among affected communities. The objective of monitoring is to provide the project authorities with feedback on RAP implementation and to identify problems and successes as early as possible to allow timely adjustment of implementation arrangements. For these reasons, monitoring and evaluation of LA and R&R activities have been delineated in the RAP and will be integrated into the overall project management process. This section provides a coherent monitoring plan, which identifies organizational responsibilities, methodology, and schedule for monitoring and reporting. The three components of this monitoring plan include: (a) performance monitoring, impact monitoring; and end term evaluation or completion audit.

### **Performance Monitoring**

**6.14 Performance Monitoring**—Performance monitoring will be an internal management function allowing the DFCCIL-SEMU to measure physical progress in LA and R&R activities against milestones set out in the RAP implementation plan. Progress will be reported by field unit to corporate office (SEMU Unit) against the time schedule with dated list of targeted actions (displayed in this RAP in a bar chart as annexure 6.3 ;). Performance milestones will include:

Public consultations held: Confirmation of the census survey of PAPs in various categories for disbursing R&R benefits including especially for cattle shed owners; vulnerable families requiring subsistence allowance; families requiring livelihood assistance; land tenants and share croppers;

- Completion of additional assessments in case of design changes
- functioning of the grievance redress mechanisms in place;
- Compensation payments;
- Relocation of displaced families with R&R benefits disbursed;
- Provision of facilities to replace damaged/affected CPR;
- Rehabilitation of small/marginal and landless farmers losing land/livelihoods
- Income restoration and development activities initiated;
- Periodic progress reports submitted

**6.15** The SEMU will be responsible for performance monitoring at the project level and the CPM office will be responsible for performance monitoring at the field level; Performance Monitoring will involve periodic field visits by SEMU and continuous implementation monitoring by the CPM and his staff including the Deputy CPM, APM-Social and the facilitating NGOs. This process of performance monitoring will be supported by the SESMRC appointed by DFCCIL,

who will prepare monitoring reports and suggest operational remedies in the LA&RR implementation process if required.

**6.16 Process and Impact Monitoring:** The **Social & Environmental Safeguard Monitoring and Review Consultant (SESMRC)** consultant/agency will quarterly provide independent quality audit of the RAP implementation and assist in monitoring impacts in order to verify the effectiveness of internal monitoring, and to suggest adjustment in policies, delivery mechanisms and procedures as required. The external monitor will submit quarterly report to determine the quality and effectiveness of RAP implementation. Quality and Impact Monitoring will help gauge the effectiveness of the RAP and its implementation in meeting the needs of the affected population. The effects of RAP implementation will be tracked against the baseline conditions of the population prior to project implementation. This baseline has already been established through the census and baseline socio-economic survey during SIA. Some key objectively verifiable indicators for measuring the impact of land acquisition and physical relocation include: health and welfare of affected population and the effectiveness of impact mitigation measures, including livelihood restoration and development initiatives. Some key impact indicators will include: size of land holding, economic wellbeing including annual income, employment/livelihoods, and indebtedness; educational status of the school going population; living conditions including type and size of housing, fixed and movable assets; problems arising among the affected population (declining crop yields, high incidence of disease, and decline in family income) requiring remedial action. In addition to the above quantitative indicators, impact monitoring will also involve the use of qualitative indicators to assess the satisfaction of PAFs with La and RR process and, the adequacy of these initiatives, especially with functioning of the grievance redress mechanism; consultation and people's participation; transparency and accountability in the LA and R&R process; information dissemination and communication with the affected population. The quality monitoring method will involve direct consultation with the PAFs through meetings, focus group discussions, or similar forums established by the project management for participation as part of the consultation framework.

**6.17 Completion Audit/End Evaluation:** DFCCIL will undertake an end-term evaluation by an independent third party to assess whether the outcome of the RAP complies with the involuntary resettlement policy. The key objective of this external evaluation, or completion audit, will be to determine whether the efforts made to restore the living standards of the affected population have been properly conceived and executed. The audit will verify how far the physical inputs committed in the RAP have been delivered and the services have been provided. In addition, the audit will evaluate whether the mitigation actions prescribed in the RAP have had the desired effect. The socioeconomic status of the affected population will be measured against the baseline conditions of the population before displacement, established through the census and socioeconomic studies. This evaluation will be undertaken after all RAP inputs—including payment of compensation and R&R assistances have been paid and other supplementary development initiatives have been completed prior to Project closure. This evaluation will enable DFCCIL to undertake corrective actions, if any, as recommended by the evaluation before the project is complete. The third party impact assessment will be carried out at least twice during the project cycle including the end term evaluation.

#### **GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM**

**6.19** It cannot be ruled out that during the implementation of LA and R&R, some PAFs may not be satisfied with the compensation/benefits offered and may have some grievances. There is a provision for redress of grievances of PAFs relating to the application of the Entitlement Matrix in respect of Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation. There shall be R&R Committees at the field and headquarter levels to hear and redress grievances made by PAP/PAFs and any other local residents having a stake in the DFC project implementation process, as per Section 8.1 of the NRRP, 2007.

**6.20 Grievance Redress at the Field Level:** There shall be a Resettlement and Rehabilitation Committee convened by the Chief Project Manager, which will comprise the following:

- a. District Collector/ADM of the concerned District
- b. Concerned Competent Authority/Administrator ( R&R) (invitee);
- c. Concerned Assistant Project Manager-Social (only to provide for secretarial service);
- d. Zillah Parishad Chairperson/his or her nominee and
- e. Representative from civil society/ a reputed local NGO.

The field GRCs have been constituted for the EDFC APL-I including the Tundla detour.

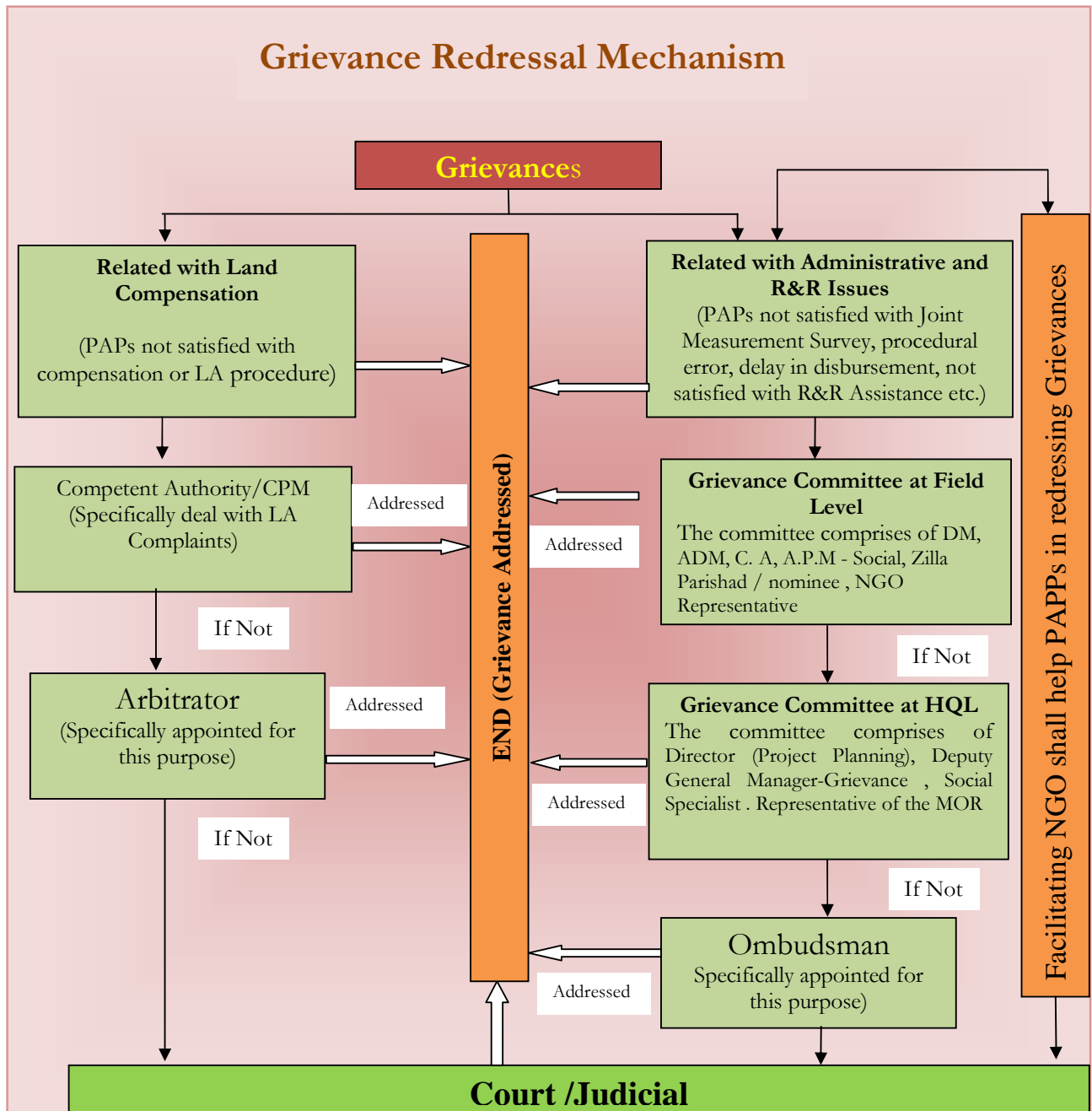
**6.21 Grievance Redress at Project Level:** There shall be a Resettlement and Rehabilitation Committee convened by the General Manager (SEMU), which will comprise the following:

- a. Director (Project Planning)
- b. Deputy General Manager-Grievance
- c. Social Specialist
- d. Representative of the MOR

The constitution of the Project level GRC has been notified.

**6.22 Role of Arbitrator:** The Arbitrator, who in this case is the Commissioner of the concerned revenue division have been duly appointed vide gazette dated July 15, 2010 to hear and redress grievances related to compensation payable under the RAA, 2008 to the PAFs.

**6.23** An **Ombudsman** has been appointed by the MOR to hear and resolve grievances not addressed by the R&R Committees established by DFCCIL to the satisfaction of the concerned project affected person/ family upon receipt of request from him/her.



**Fig. 6.3: Grievance Mechanism**

**Meeting and Decision Making Process of the Committee**

**6.24** Representations shall be received either by CPM who is the Convenor of Field Level Committee (FLC) or directly by CA or SEMU unit as well who is the convenor of Head Quarter Level Committee (HLC). Grievance may be either regarding land or R&R benefits. For the grievance pertains to compensation for land and homestead land property, the Arbitrator shall be the apex authority and for the grievance pertains to R&R benefits, the Ombudsman shall be the apex authority. If the representation is found to be genuine, then the FLC level will try to resolve the case with support by Competent Authority. If the representation is incorrect or found to be lacking in documentary evidence, the case would be rejected and the decision would be conveyed to the HLC. If it will not be solved by FLC level, then it would be conveyed to the HLC

for resolution. The PAPs not satisfied with the grievance redress process can seek legal remedy in the court of law.

The Grievance redress process does not indicate that any application or administrative fees shall be levied from the aggrieved parties. I will like to clarify that this grievance redress process is different from the formal litigation process.

**6.25** It is suggested that R&R/Grievance Committee at Field Level Cell and Competent Authority from State Government shall meet regularly (at least once in a month) on a prefixed date (preferably on first 7th day of the month). The committee will fix responsibilities to implement the decisions of the committee. This will not only help proper assessment of the situation but also in suggestive corrective measures at the field level itself. The committee shall deliver its decision within 30 days of the case registration.

**6.26** At the Head Quarter Level, Land acquisition and R& R related complaint will handled by DGM Public grievances under GMSEMU and AGM Land. If any grievances are not solved, the case will be submitted to higher authority

## **COMPLAINT HANDLING SYSTEM IN DFC FIELD LEVEL AND CORPORATE LEVEL**

### **Field Level Complaint Handling System**

**6.27** The complaints/grievances regarding compensation for agricultural, residential & commercial and others properties, will be handled by the CPM offices initially. After verification of documents if it is found genuine it will be solved CPM level only. If it is not solved at the field level, it will be referred to HQ.

### **Corporate Level Complaint Handling System**

**6.28** A centralized complaint handling system, which includes maintaining a project log and filing to monitor status of follow up of each received complaints, will be established by the DFCCIL.

**6.29** Complaint handling system has been established in terms of MOR & CVC guidelines. Complaint registers have been opened at each regional office and with each GGM/GM at Corporate office. All complaints received by the concerned office shall be entered into this register. Complaints having vigilance angle shall be marked to CVO by the concerned officer. GM/IT has been nominated as the Chief Complaint Handling officer to monitor the disposal of complaints received and put up the status to the Board of Directors on monthly basis.

**6.30** Recording and appropriate referral of all incoming grievances or complaints will be undertaken by the DFCCIL with each case generating an automatic, standard format report. DFC will respond to all complaints, received from any source, normally within fifteen days of receipt.

**6.31** Comments, Suggestions and Grievances Handling component will be included on the web site (<http://www.dffccil.org>). This will be updated on a monthly basis. The site will also enable online tracking of complaints by the complainants.

**6.32** Tracking of the status of investigations and measures taken will be reported in monthly reports to management.

**6.33** For the complaint mechanism to function efficiently, the information concerning the alternative conduits for complaint shall be widely publicized on the website and on information boards at work sites and regional offices.

## **Strengthening Preventive Vigilance to Deter Fraud and Corruption**

### **6.34**

- (i) As the first step, CVO (Chief Vigilance Officer) has already been appointed for DFCC. Contact details of CVO shall be publicized widely through the DFCC website and also on bulletin boards at appropriate locations in the corporate and regional offices.

- (ii) An exclusive vigilance cell has been set up which, under the direction of CVO, acts as a watchdog to handle fraud and corruption complaints/cases in coordination with Vigilance Directorate, Ministry of Railways, CVC (Central Vigilance Commission) and CBI (Central Bureau of Investigation). In this context, two posts have already been created-(i) Dy. Chief Vigilance Officer, (ii) Asst. Vigilance officer. Vacancy notices have been circulated to fill up these posts.

**6.35** It would take some time to man the Vigilance cell, therefore as a temporary measure, one AM/Engg. & one AM/Fin. has also been deployed to assist CVO in conducting preventive check & complaint investigation in addition to their current duties.

### INCOME RESTORATION

**6.36** One of the objectives of the RAP is to restore livelihood conditions of the PAPs at pre-project level; if not enhanced. In other words; under the project; the main focus of restoration and enhancement of livelihood will be to ensure that the PAPs are able to "regain their previous living standards". The EM has adequate provisions to address the issues relating to loss of economic livelihood of the people due to project. The broad entitlement which will assist PAPs in income restoration includes:

- (i) Additional ex-gratia @ Rs 15/Sqm for LA more than 1500 Sqm,
- (ii) Rehabilitation assistance to landless, marginal and small farmers,
- (iii) Transitional allowance to PAFs,
- (iv) One time financial assistance to rural artisans, traders and self employed,
- (v) Subsistence allowance to the affected BPL households,
- (vi) Rehabilitation assistance (750 days of wage) to those losing livelihood,
- (vii) Training assistance for income generation through NGOs and
- (viii) Temporary employment in construction (if available for civil work and opted by the PAPs).

Other than provisions in EM, support available for Income Generation Scheme (IGS) includes training and dovetailing on-going government schemes. One of the key challenges of implementation to facilitating NGOs is to motivate PAPs in capitalizing these Income Restoration activities. For this purpose, the CPM office along with facilitating NGOs will help PAPs on opting and making feasible income generation activities for rehabilitation. This will require undertaking detailed market feasibility study to choose the most viable and promising income restoration programs for PAFs.

In addition to the project-sponsored programs, the facilitating NGO will play a proactive role to mobilize various government schemes and ensure their accessibility and benefits to PAPs, particularly BPL, WHH and other vulnerable groups by making self help groups/project beneficiary groups (PBGs).

These governmental program aims at creating sustained employment by strengthening rural infrastructure through employment guarantee to rural poor for at least 100 days in a year. NGOs are assigned key roles for assisting and supporting PAPs for restoration of Income and Livelihood. The NGO will work with the PAPs and line department of the concern Districts to dovetail these programs to benefit PAPs. (Detailed livelihood program/training for skill upgradation is attached in ToR of NGOs).

**6.37** To achieve this goal, the Entitlement Matrix offers adequate resettlement and rehabilitation assistance to the displaced families as well land and structure losers which will enable them to restore their livelihoods and incomes... During this implementation, the NGOs will assist the PAFs in their efforts to prepare and implement income restoration activities with handholding and facilitation support. IR scheme should be designed in consultation with affected persons and they should explicitly approve the programme.

**6.38** Since Land Acquisition for DFC project is a linear acquisition, there is no mass displacement, 388 people have been displaced in a stretch of 272 km in scattered way.

Therefore, self relocation is encouraged though various provisions like compensation, construction grant etc sufficient to enable them to find alternative house of their choice.

### **Data base Management**

**6.39** A census Database will be created by the SIA consultants by using user-friendly software for database management. This database will be transferred to the DFCCIL, for upgrade and further use.

**6.40** The main purpose of the data base and use will be

- (i) Monitoring the progress of R&R implementation
- (ii) Determining the entitlements to be paid
- (iii) Tracking pending entitlements and amounts
- (iv) Organizing outputs for periodical reports and other project requirements, and
- (v) Establishing input formats.

As a part of database management key social economic profile of PAPs relating to income, occupation, housing, access to basic amenities, ownership of livestock, household and commercial assets; indebtedness, etc will be collected and updated, which will become the basis for measuring the impact of resettlement and rehabilitation.

**6.41** The MIS so developed would help NGOs and DFCCIL to manage, transmit, exchange, and network the data. In this connection software will be prepared by the MIS experts of the consultant.

The software data base management will be having three parts.

1. Census Survey Data including data of baseline socioeconomic survey
2. Data of all PCMs
3. Reports (SIA, SMFs, RAP)
4. Implementation progress of LA and RR assistance and grievance redress status, and relevant implementation data.

**6.42** The database for R&R is being prepared by SIA Consultants. All data collected during baseline socioeconomic survey and land acquisition process will be fed in the database software by Sept, 2010 and the database will be maintained by APM/Social in CPM's office in the field. In the HQ office, Consultant/ Social will be responsible for maintaining R&R data. Data will be updated based on the information sent by the CPM office continuously for requirements of R&R implementation and monitoring payments. APM (social) will independently report the progress to corporate office working directly under the control of GM (SEMU) to avoid fraudulent practice. SESMRC will also submit independent quarterly report to SEMU.

### **Public Disclosure**

**6.43** In order to make the RAP implementation process transparent, a series of PCMs with all stakeholders have been carried out in the field for dissemination of information regarding rehabilitation process and entitlement framework. The salient features of RAP and the R&R policy have been translated in Vernacular languages (Hindi) and disclosed through public consultations held in 12 spots along the alignment. It will also be disclosed through the DFCCIL Website. The documents available in public domain will include (i) RAP and entitlements; (ii) Monitoring report. All documents will be kept in: (i) CPM offices (ii) - District Administration offices of the 8 districts of the project; and major stations. The RAP document will also be available at the World Bank Info Shop at Washington DC and New Delhi as per the Disclosure Requirements of BP 17.50 of the WB. The facilitating NGOs will assist in community level disclosure and information dissemination work, which will include community display, meetings and consultations, The items for mandatory disclosure include: Entitlement Matrix and RAP



(summary in local language) and the list of eligible PAFs for various R&R benefits, performance monitoring (progress reports on LA and R&R), quality audit, and impact evaluation reports. These will be disclosed on the DFCCIL website, PCM office and eligibility lists will be disclosed at the Panchayat offices.

### **Implementation OF RAP**

**6.44** Implementation of RAP mainly consists of compensation to be paid for affected structures; Rehabilitation and Resettlement activities. It is likely that the overall project will be implemented over a 5 years period and civil works are likely to commence in 2011. The civil works contract for each sub-project will only be awarded when compensations and R&R disbursed to entitled persons as per EM and minimum 80% of the land taken over by DFCCIL.

**6.45** Specific situations may require an increase in time, allotted to a task. Such situations include, but not limited to local opposition, seasonal factors, social and economic concerns, training of support staff and financial constraints. Completion schedule will involve continuous coordination among the project management units and the various other involved departments and agencies.

**6.46 Capacity Building:** The implementation of the RAP will require capacity building and orientation of the officers in charge of LA and R&R at the CPM office level. Therefore, it is planned that these officers will be imparted training and orientation on social safeguards and various aspects of LA and R&R for effectively implementing the RAP. This training and orientation will be conducted with the help of consultants and experts. The following components will be covered in the training:

- Understanding of the RAA Act, NRR policy and WB guidelines and requirements;
- Understanding of the policy and procedure adopted under the Project;
- Understanding of the Implementation Schedule activities step-by-step;
- Understanding of the Monitoring and reporting mechanism; and
- Understanding of the economic rehabilitation schemes

### **Implementation Procedure**

**6.47** The proposed R&R activities are divided in to three broad categories based on the stages of work and process of implementation. The details of activities involved in these three phases, i.e. Project Preparation Phase, RAP Implementation phase and Monitoring and Evaluation period are discussed in the following paragraphs.

#### **Project Preparation Phase**

**6.48** The major activities to be performed in this period include establishment of PMU and CPM office at subproject and project level respectively; submission of RAP for WB approval; appointment of consultants and establishment of GRC etc. The information campaign & community consultation will be a process initiated from this stage and will go on till the end of the project.

#### **RAP Implementation Phase**

**6.49** After the project preparation phase the next stage is implementation of RAP which includes

- Identification of Cut-off date and notification for land acquisition as per Railway amendment act, 2008 regarding land acquisition;
- Verification of Properties of affected persons and estimation of their type and level of losses;

- Issues regarding payment of compensation/award by DFCCIL; payment of all eligible assistance as per EM;
- Preparations of affected persons for relocation and rehabilitation of affected persons,
- Initiation of economic rehabilitation measures and Relocation and rehabilitation of the affected persons;
- Site preparation for delivering the site to contractors for construction and finally starting civil work
- Identity Card shall be issued to all non-title PAPs within one month of declaration of eligibility list.

### **Monitoring and Evaluation Phase**

**6.50** The internal monitoring will be the responsibility of PMU, CPM office and implementing NGO which is mandatory. When implementation of RAP starts the independent monitoring and evaluation will be the responsibility of SESMRC to be hired for the project. This is in addition to report sent by APM (social) to SEMU regarding the progress of R&R implementation. SESMRC consultants and NGOs working for this project will document the good practice and lessons learnt which shall be used in subsequent phases of the project.

### **R&R Implementation Schedule**

**6.51** Implementation of RAP consists of land Acquisition, payment of compensation by Competent Authority for Land Acquisition, relocation of displaced families and rehabilitation of all PAFs. Consultation will continue throughout the implementation. As per the conditions in the civil works contracts, land free from all encumbrances is to be made available to the contractors for the contract package. Time frame for implementation of RAP is synchronized with the proposed project implementation (construction schedule) in a way that commencement and progress of civil works is not jeopardized. A composite implementation schedule for R&R activities in the subproject including various sub tasks and time line matching with civil work schedule shall be further prepared in the design stage of the project.

### **Implementation process**

**6.52** The RAP will be implemented by CPM office after its approval from DFCCIL (HQ) and Railway Board (MOR). LA & R&R activities as per the approved Entitlement Matrix such as disbursement of compensation for acquisition of land and assets, resettlement and rehabilitation of project affected persons will be done through the CA and CPM.

#### ➤ **Social Audit:**

**6.53** Annual Social Audit will be done by NGO / SESMRC Consultant. Audit team will verify implementation of R&R. The Social Audit team will verify implementation of R&R as per RAP and will submit the report to the SEMU who will plan and implement corrective action, if required within defined time frame.

#### ➤ **Implementation schedule**

**6.54** Civil works contracts for this section shall be done after minimum 80% of the land taken over by DFCCIL. Encumbrance free stretches in this section is being workout and shall be reflected in final (draft) RAP. Total time period for implementation and completion of R&R is kept 30 months.

**6.55** For this section, According to the plan, the encumbrance free stretch for civil works will be available once the land costs are given to eligible PAPs. Disbursement of R&R assistance is expected to complete by Dec 2011 (Figure 6.4).

**6.56** The RAP activities have been scheduled and summarized with the project implementation. Micro planning, verification of census survey data, assessing losses, institution identification, affected person participation, relocation and income restoration are typical RAP implementation related activities, which have been considered during implementation. However,

sometimes sequence may change or delays witnessed due to circumstances beyond the control of the Project. The RAP Implementation schedule is presented in the page below:

Fig. 6.4: Implementation Framework

| S.No | Activity                                     | Year 2012 |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|------|--|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|      |  | Jan       | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
| 1    | Training to DFCCIL and Implementing Agencies |           |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 2    | Preparation and Finalization of List of PAPs |           |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 3    | Preparation of Land Compensation             |           |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 4    | Stakeholders Consultations                   |           |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 5    | Marking of Zone of Impacts on Structures     |           |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 6    | Disbursement of R&R Assistance               |           |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 7    | Redressing Grievance(GR)                     |           |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 8    | Assistance in Relocation and Rehabilitation  |           |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 9    | Monitoring and Evaluation                    |           |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 10   | Social Audit                                 |           |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 11   | Stretches free from Encumbrances             |           |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |

## COORDINATION WITH CIVIL WORK AND CERTIFICATION

**6.57** The resettlement program will be co-coordinated with the timing of civil works. The required co-ordination has contractual implications, and will be considered in procurement and bidding schedules, award of contracts, and release of cleared COI sections to project contractors. The project will provide adequate notification, counselling and assistance to affected people so that they are able to move or give up their assets without undue hardship before commencement of civil works and after receiving the compensation. The RAP implementation schedule is provided in above chart. This provides the key benchmarks of implementing the RAP. All other activities related to implementation and land acquisition will be undertaken simultaneously.

### **6.58 Actions to be completed prior to award of contract include:**

- (i) Initially possession of site for work will be handed over to the contractor in continuous stretches of at least 10 Kms. Their after efforts shall be made to handover access in chunks of at least 5 Kms length in isolated locations or minimum 1.0 kms stretches in continuation to the previously possessed stretches. Schedule of handing over of land to the contractor shall be as under:-

| S.NO. | Period after commencement Date<br>in Days | Cumulative percentage of land to<br>be handover for work with respect<br>to total length. |
|-------|---|---|
| 1.    | 28  | 80%   |
| 2.    | 91  | 90%   |
| 3.    | 182                                       | 100%  |

- (ii) All compensation shall be provided prior to taking over the land. Additional facilities like income restoration, rehabilitation, training etc. will continue during implementation period.

- (iii) Relocation/ Re-establishment of community assets shall be planned.

The completion of the above actions will be duly certified by the CPM prior to the award of contract and the timeline for handing over of the remaining stretch of the land for civil work.

**6.59** It will be the responsibility of the CPM to ensure that the RAP is successfully implemented in a timely manner. The implementation schedule needs to be updated periodically and monitored judiciously.

Resettlement and Rehabilitation is complete only when the following criteria are met:

- I. Compensation have been disbursed,
- II. R&R disbursement is done and utilization of R&R assistance is done in upgradation of skills,
- III. Income restoration activities like training for skill upgradation is completed
- IV. A follow-up survey of PAPs document income improvements, or at least income restoration, for all PAPs, or that for those not restored, PAPs have all agreed to enhanced mechanisms for restoring their livelihoods

## COST ESTIMATE

### **6.60 Statement of Financial Responsibility and Authority and Source of Funds and the Flow of Funds**

- The money for the compensation shall be kept in joint account in the name of the Competent Authority and Assistant Manager Project /Finance to take the personal approval

of CPM in each case. All the payments of the compensation shall be released out of such account.

- Any amount, if likely undisturbed for more than a year from the date of last transaction in the Joint Bank Account of Competent Authority (Land Acquisition) and Assistant Manager/Manager(Finance), DFCCIL along with any amount of interest lying in the said account, shall be remitted back to account of DFCC after closing the joint account. The claims of compensation and arbitration award if any, after closing of joint account shall be recommended by Competent Authority to concerned CPMs who shall in turn refer it to the Head Quarter for release of payment.
- CPMs however, will ensure that payment, in all cases released to the genuine claimant, proper records are maintained and records including books of accounts are proper reconciled on a periodical basis. Assistant Manager/Manager (Finance) will advise and assist CPMs in discharging these functions.
- Disbursement of compensation will be done by cheques jointly signed by the account holders, DFCC will prepare all the documents required for taking possession of the land. The possession of the land will be taken by Railway official immediately and handed over to DFCCIL official and land handing over documents will be signed by Railways as well as DFCCIL officials. Subsequently lease agreement would be signed based on these documents.
- Once the compensation money has been disbursed DFCC will start submitting monthly account of the money released by the Railways as compensation with the various joint account and those actually disbursed as compensation.
- The land rate fixed by the Competent Authority will be approved in house by DFCCIL. Whenever the award for Competent Authority is not found to be reasonable / acceptable, DFCCIL may while depositing the amount in the joint account, refer the matter for arbitration.

#### **Estimated budget, by cost and by item, for all resettlement cost**

**6.61** Estimated budget, by cost and by item, for all Land including resettlement costs including planning and implementation, management and administration, monitoring and evaluation and contingencies is approximately **Rs. 213 Crores**. This is part of already approved details estimate of this section. Contingency provisions are also available to take into account variations from this estimate. The budget will be indicative of outlays for the different expenditure categories. These numbers are indicative and based on survey. Expenditure will be done after verifying the ground situation.

**6.62** 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 PAPs during implementation, and unit costs will also be updated when necessary. The budgetary allocation for the rehabilitation component of the project has been determined based on the anticipated impacts, entitlement options as defined in the approved entitlement matrix and the requirements to be fulfilled as per the directives under the Entitlement Matrix approved by Ministry of Railways and guidelines prescribed by WB.

The unit costs for the calculation of budget have been provided.

#### **Sources of Funding**

**6.63** As agreed upon, during the project financing proposal and provision made in the RAP, all R&R cost will be borne by the MOR. MOR will ensure allocation of funds and availability of resources for smooth implementation of the project R&R activities. Details of Budget are presented in Annexure - 6.5.

#### **IMPLEMENTATION BUDGET**

**6.64** A consolidated overview of the budget and cost estimates are given below. The budget is

indicative of outlays for the different expenditure categories and is calculated at the 2009-2010 price indexes. These costs will be updated and adjusted to the inflation rate as RAP implementation is underway. Changes are likely to occur due to changes in the project design/alignments, more specific information on the number of PAPs after LA award, etc. Unit cost will be updated after recommendation of the CA.

### SUMMARY OF COMPENSATION FOR LAND LOSS AND R&R ASSISTANCE

**6.65** This section of the project requires about 283 ha of land. Provision of additional solatium amount of 60% has been made which will be paid along with cost of land to bridge the gap between replacement value and cost of land. Table below summarizes category wise cost of acquisition of land and R&R assistance. The cost estimates are subject to adjustments as required. Details of cost breakup are tabulated in annexure 6.5.

**Table 6.3: Cost of Land and R&R Assistance in Crores (INR)**

| Sl. No. | Item  | Total Amount      | Ref. – Annexure 6.1 |
|---------|---|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1       | Cost of Land (Agricultural)   | 166.5             | Table 1             |
| 2       | Cost of Land (Residential)  | 0.25              | Table 2             |
| 3       | Cost of Land (Commercial)   | 0.08              | Table 2             |
| 4       | Cost of Structure (Titleholder)   | 2.40              | Table 3             |
| 5       | Cost of Structure (Non-Titleholder)   | 0.79              | Table 4             |
| 6       | R&R Assistance  | 8.65              | Table 5             |
| 7       | Relocation cost of CPR (Lump sum)   | 0.62              | Table 6             |
|         | <b>Total</b>  | <b>179.29</b>     |                     |
| 8       | Implementation Charges i/c Administration, Management, Monitoring, NGOs etc. @10% | 17.93             |                     |
| 9       | Contingency @8%   | 15.78             |                     |
|         | <b>G. Total</b>   | <b>213</b>        |                     |
|         | <b>Say Rs.</b>  | <b>213 Crores</b> |                     |

This budget is tentative and shall be revised twice a year according to Consumer Price Index. Additional budget if any required for implementation of RAP, approval of supplementary budget shall be taken.

### IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE:

**Table 6.4: RAP Implementation for Key Activities Target Dates**

| Sl. No. | Name of Action   | Responsibility      | Target date                 |
|---------|--|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1.      | Disclosure of Eligibility List   | DFCCIL (CPM)        | 31 <sup>st</sup> July, 2012 |
| 2.      | List of chainage-wise encumbrances   | DFCCIL (CPM)        | 30 <sup>th</sup> Aug 2012   |
| 3.      | Notification of RR/Grievance Committees and Ombudsman  | DFCCIL/IR           | 30 <sup>th</sup> Jun 2012   |
| 4.      | Appointment of NGOs  | DFCCIL              | 30 <sup>th</sup> Jun 2012   |
| 5.      | Appointment of SESMRC  | DFCCIL (PMU)        | Dec 2012                    |
| 6.      | Functioning Database   | DFCCIL (SEM.U./CPM) | Sep 12                      |
| 7.      | Appointment of all staff for implementation of RAP   | DFCCIL/IR           | April, 2012                 |
| 8.      | Confirmation and disclosure of the list of special category of PAFs including: BPL families, vulnerable families, cattle shed owners, share croppers, residual land owners, small, marginal and landless farmers; livelihood losers, squatter and title holder displaced families. | DFCCIL              | 31 <sup>st</sup> Aug 2012   |
| 9       | Issuance of Identity Card  | CPM/NGO             | 31 <sup>st</sup> July, 2012 |
| 10      | Preparation of Action Plan to Address concern of PAPs expressed during consultation  | CPM/NGO             | 30 <sup>th</sup> July, 2012 |

**Monitoring Indicator for Physical Progress**

| Sl. No. | Monitoring Indicators for Physical Progress   | Implementation Target | Revised Target | Progress this Month | Cumulative Progress | % against Revised Implementation Target |
|---------|---|-----------------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|---|
| 1       | Land Acquired of Pvt.land   | 1356 Ha               |                |                     |                     |   |
| 2       | Land Transferred to Govt.   | 207 Ha                |                |                     |                     |   |
| 3       | Compensation for loss of Residential and Commercial structure to titleholder and non titleholder. | 97                    |                |                     |                     |   |
| 4       | Shifting assistance to Title holder for Residential and commercial Titleholder                    | 75                    |                |                     |                     |   |
| 5       | Transitional Assistance to Titleholder  | 75                    |                |                     |                     |   |
| 6       | Income generation Assistance to Title holder  | 10                    |                |                     |                     |   |
| 7       | Assistance for Construction of working shed or shop   | 25                    |                |                     |                     |   |
| 8       | Compensation for loss of Residential and Commercial structure to Non title holder.                | 97                    |                |                     |                     |   |
| 9       | Shifting assistance to Non Title holder for Residential and commercial                            | 23                    |                |                     |                     |   |
| 10      | Transitional Assistance to Non Titleholder  | 15                    |                |                     |                     |   |
| 11      | Income generation Assistance to Non Title holder  | -                     |                |                     |                     |   |
| 12      | Assistance for Construction of working shed or shop for non titleholder                           | -                     |                |                     |                     |   |
| 14      | Training Assistance to PAFs   | 88                    |                |                     |                     |   |
| 15      | Vulnerable groups   | -                     |                |                     |                     |   |
| 16      | No. of Community Assets   | 56                    |                |                     |                     |   |



## Annexure 6.2

**BUDGET FOR LA AND RESTTLEMENT & REHABILITATION**

Table no. 1: Compensation for Agricultural Land

| Agricultural land (in ha) | As per recent prevailing rate | Total compensation | Refund of stamp duty @ (10%) | Additional* ex-gratia @ 15 per Sqm | Total Amount (in crore) |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 246                       | 64 Lakhs                      | 118                | 11.8                         | 5.2                                | 166.5                   |

\*As averaged

Table No. 2: Compensation for Residential and Commercial Land

| Cost for Residential Land (Lakh Rs) |                       |                   |                            |              | Cost for Commercial Land(Rs) |                       |                   |                              |                  | Total Amount (in Lakhs) |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| Resi are (sqm)                      | Rate (+ 60% solatium) | Total cost o land | Refund of stamp duty @ 10% | Total Amount | Commercial (sqm)             | Rate (+ 60% solatium) | Total cost o land | Refund of stamp duty @ (10%) | Total Amount (in |                         |
| 3645                                | 640                   | 23.32             | 2.33                       | 25.65        | 1235                         | 640                   | 7.9               | .79                          | 8.69             | 32.34                   |

Table No 3: Compensation for Structure – Title Holders (Lakhs)

| Pucca      |              |                | Semi-Pucca |              |                | Kachha     |              |                | Total                   |
|------------|--------------|----------------|------------|--------------|----------------|------------|--------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| Area (Sqm) | Rate (/Sqm ) | Total in Lakhs | Area (Sqm) | Rate (/Sqm ) | Total in Lakhs | Area (Sqm) | Rate (/Sqm ) | Total in Lakhs | Total Amount (in Lakhs) |
| 4239       | 5500         | 233            | 96         | 3500         | 3.36           | 178        | 2200         | 3.91           | 240                     |

- a) Pucca: the compensation norm has been calculated @ Rs. 5500/Sqm,  
b) Semi-Pucca: the compensation norm has been calculated @ Rs.3500/Sqm, and  
c) Temporary structures: @ Rs.2200/Sqm

Table No. 4: Compensation for Structures – NTH (Squatters)

| Pucca      |                |                | Semi-Pucca |                |                | Kachha     |                |                | Total                   |
|------------|----------------|----------------|------------|----------------|----------------|------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| Area (Sqm) | Rate (per Sqm) | Total in Lakhs | Area (Sqm) | Rate (per Sqm) | Total in Lakhs | Area (Sqm) | Rate (per Sqm) | Total in Lakhs | Total Amount (in Lakhs) |
| 1409       | 5500           | 77.49          | 53         | 3500           | 1.85           | 0          | 0              | 0              | 79.34                   |

**Table 5: R&R Assistance for loss of Land & Structures (in Lakh Rs)**

| Categories of Loss                 | Type of Assistance  | Quantity | Amount(Lakhs) |
|------------------------------------|---|----------|---------------|
|                                    |   |          |               |
| Loss of Land                       | Additional ex-gratia amount @Rs 20,000                                | 1648     | 329           |
|                                    | Rehabilitation Assistance to Small, marginal and landless @ Rs 75,000 | 253      | 190           |
| Loss of Private Structure          | Transitional allowance @ Rs 4000                                      | 80       | 3.2           |
|                                    | Shifting Assistance @Rs 10,000  | 80       | 8.00          |
|                                    | Financial assistance to commercial @ Rs 25,000                        | 10       | 2.50          |
| R&R Assistance to Non-Titleholders | Transitional allowance @ Rs 4000                                      | 15       | 0.60          |
|                                    | Shifting Assistance @Rs 10,000 to squatters and kiosks                | 15       | 1.50          |
| R&R Assistance to BPL              | Subsistence allowance to BPL@30,000                                   | 28       | 84            |
|                                    | Cost eq. to IAY@ Rs 45,000 to BPL                                     | 28       | 126           |
| Loss of Livelihood                 | Rehabilitation Grant to commercial @Rs 75,000                         | 10       | 7.5           |
|                                    | Training Assistance to commercial @Rs 4000                            | 10       | 0.40          |
|                                    | <b>Total</b>  |          | <b>752.7</b>  |
|                                    | <b>Contingency @15%</b>   |          | <b>112.9</b>  |
|                                    | <b>G. Total(8.65 crore)</b>   |          | <b>865.60</b> |

**Table 6: Affected/Displaced Community Property Resource (CPR)**

| Sl. No. | Chainage   | District  | Tehsil    | Village          | Measurement |         | Area (Sq.m.) | Type  | ID No        | Name of CPRs | Cost of CPR | Cost of Enhancement* | Total Budget | Agency for Reconstruction |
|---------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------------|-------------|---------|--------------|-------|--------------|--------------|-------------|----------------------|--------------|---------------------------|
|         |            |           |           |                  | Length      | Breadth |              |       |              |              |             |                      |              |                           |
| 1       | 2          | 3         | 4         | 5                | 6           |         | 7            | 8     | 9            | 10           | 11          | 12                   | 13           | 14                        |
| 1       | 1205/13-15 | Firozabad | Sikohabad | Bhandri          | 3.50        | 3.50    | 12.25        | Pucca | 335          | Temple       | 67375       | 67375                | 134750       | DFCC/NGO                  |
| 2       | 1210/28-30 | Firozabad | Sikohabad | Nijampur Gadhuma | 2.50        | 1.50    | 3.75         | Pucca | Rly Boundary | Samadhi (2)  | 20625       | 20625                | 41250        | DFCC/NGO                  |

| Sl. No. | Chainage   | District  | Tehsil    | Village          | Measurement |         | Area (Sqm.) | Type  | ID No        | Name of CPRs          | Cost of CPR | Cost of Enhancement* | Total Budget | Agency for Reconstruction |
|---------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------------|-------------|---------|-------------|-------|--------------|-----------------------|-------------|----------------------|--------------|---------------------------|
|         |            |           |           |                  | Length      | Breadth |             |       |              |                       |             |                      |              |                           |
| 1       | 2          | 3         | 4         | 5                | 6           |         | 7           | 8     | 9            | 10                    | 11          | 12                   | 13           | 14                        |
| 3       | 1211/3-5   | Firozabad | Sikohabad | Nijampur Gadhuma | 1.50        | 1.50    | 2.25        | Pucca | 154          | Samadhi               | 12375       | 12375                | 24750        | DFCC/NGO                  |
| 4       | 1221/11-13 | Firozabad | Sikohabad | Rajpur Balai     | 11.00       | 5.00    | 55.00       | Pucca | 38           | Dharmshala            | 302500      | 302500               | 605000       | DFCC/NGO                  |
|         | 1221/11-13 | Firozabad | Sikohabad | Rajpur Balai     | 1.50        | 1.50    | 2.25        | Pucca | 38           | Shivling              | 12375       | 12375                | 24750        | DFCC/NGO                  |
|         | 1221/11-13 | Firozabad | Sikohabad | Rajpur Balai     | 4.00        | 3.00    | 12.00       | Pucca | 38           | Chabutara             | 66000       | 66000                | 132000       | DFCC/NGO                  |
|         | 1221/11-13 | Firozabad | Sikohabad | Rajpur Balai     | 6.50        | 6.50    | 42.25       | Pucca | 38           | Dharmshala            | 232375      | 232375               | 464750       | DFCC/NGO                  |
|         | 1222/11-13 | Firozabad | Sikohabad | Rajpur Balai     | 3.00        | 3.00    | 9.00        | Pucca | 38           | Temple                | 49500       | 49500                | 99000        | DFCC/NGO                  |
| 5       | 1222/17-19 | Firozabad | Sikohabad | Jijoli           | 2.00        | 1.50    | 3.00        | Pucca | Rly Boundary | Samadhi               | 16500       | 16500                | 33000        | DFCC/NGO                  |
| 6       | Bypass     | Firozabad | Firozabad | Sofipur          | 4.00        | 4.00    | 16.00       | Pucca | 270          | Dev Sthan Kaal Bhairo | 88000       | 88000                | 176000       | DFCC/NGO                  |
| 7       | 1235/25-27 | Firozabad | Firozabad | Alampur Jarkhi   | 5.00        | 4.50    | 22.50       | Pucca | 219          | Temple                | 123750      | 123750               | 247500       | DFCC/NGO                  |
| 8       | Bypass     | Firozabad | Firozabad | Prempur Repura   | 2.00        | 1.50    | 3.00        | Pucca | 1064         | Samadhi               | 16500       | 16500                | 33000        | DFCC/NGO                  |
| 9       | Bypass     | Firozabad | Firozabad | Barkatpur        | 2.00        | 1.50    | 3.00        | Pucca | 201          | Samadhi               | 16500       | 16500                | 33000        | DFCC/NGO                  |
| 10      | 1239/5-7   | Firozabad | Firozabad | Khemkaranpur     | 2.00        | 1.50    | 3.00        | Pucca | Rly Boundary | Samadhi               | 16500       | 16500                | 33000        | DFCC/NGO                  |
| 11      | 1238/1-3   | Firozabad | Tundla    | Jarauli Khurd    | 2.50        | 2.00    | 5.00        | Pucca | 31           | Samadhi               | 27500       | 27500                | 55000        | DFCC/NGO                  |
| 12      | Bypass     | Firozabad | Firozabad | Datonji Kala     | 2.50        | 2.00    | 5.00        | Pucca | 1388         | Samadhi               | 27500       | 27500                | 55000        | DFCC/NGO                  |

| Sl. No. | Chainage       | District  | Tehsil | Village  | Measurement |         | Area (Sqm.) | Type   | ID No        | Name of CPRs        | Cost of CPR | Cost of Enhancement* | Total Budget | Agency for Reconstruction |
|---------|----------------|-----------|--------|----------|-------------|---------|-------------|--------|--------------|---------------------|-------------|----------------------|--------------|---------------------------|
|         |                |           |        |          | Length      | Breadth |             |        |              |                     |             |                      |              |                           |
| 1       | 2              | 3         | 4      | 5        | 6           |         | 7           | 8      | 9            | 10                  | 11          | 12                   | 13           | 14                        |
|         |                |           |        |          |             |         |             |        |              |                     |             |                      |              | O                         |
| 13      | 1244/3-5       | Firozabad | Tundla | Bankat   | 2.50        | 2.00    | 5.00        | Pucca  | 186          | Samadhi             | 27500       | 27500                | 55000        | DFCC/NGO                  |
| 14      | 1244/1-3       | Firozabad | Tundla | Bankat   | 2.50        | 2.00    | 5.00        | Pucca  | 185          | Samadhi             | 27500       | 27500                | 55000        | DFCC/NGO                  |
| 15      | 1244/9-11      | Firozabad | Tundla | Bankat   | 10.00       | 8.00    | 80.00       | Pucca  | 202          | Panchayat Ghar      | 440000      | 440000               | 880000       | DFCC/NGO                  |
|         | 1244/9-11      | Firozabad | Tundla | Bankat   | 12.00       | 5.50    | 66.00       | Pucca  | 202          | Hospital            | 363000      | 363000               | 726000       | DFCC/NGO                  |
|         | 1244/9-11      | Firozabad | Tundla | Bankat   | 3.00        | 3.00    | 9.00        | Pucca  | 202          | Samadhi             | 49500       | 49500                | 99000        | DFCC/NGO                  |
| 16      | 1244/15-17     | Firozabad | Tundla | Bankat   | 4.00        | 3.00    | 12.00       | Pucca  | 29           | Dev Sthan Maa Durga | 66000       | 66000                | 132000       | DFCC/NGO                  |
| 17      | 1243/17-19     | Firozabad | Tundla | Bankat   | 3.00        | 3.00    | 9.00        | Pucca  | 291          | Temple              | 49500       | 49500                | 99000        | DFCC/NGO                  |
|         | 1243/17-19     | Firozabad | Tundla | Bankat   | 3.50        | 3.50    | 12.25       | Pucca  | 291          | Chabutara           | 67375       | 67375                | 134750       | DFCC/NGO                  |
|         | 1243/17-19     | Firozabad | Tundla | Bankat   | 4.00        | 3.00    | 12.00       | Pucca  | 291          | Room                | 66000       | 66000                | 132000       | DFCC/NGO                  |
| 18      | 1243/ 21-23    | Firozabad | Tundla | Bankat   | 2.50        | 2.00    | 5.00        | Kachha | Rly Boundary | Samadhi             | 11000       | 11000                | 22000        | DFCC/NGO                  |
| 19      | 1240/3-5       | Firozabad | Tundla | Ula      | 12.50       | 10.00   | 125.00      | Pucca  | 335          | Temple              | 687500      | 687500               | 1375000      | DFCC/NGO                  |
| 20      | 1241/30-1242/1 | Firozabad | Tundla | Latifpur | 4.00        | 6.00    | 24.00       | Pucca  | 112          | Dev Sthan           | 132000      | 132000               | 264000       | DFCC/NGO                  |
| 21      | Bypass         | Firozabad | Tundla | Anwara   | 3.00        | 2.50    | 7.50        | Pucca  | 153          | Samadhi (5)         | 41250       | 41250                | 82500        | DFCC/NGO                  |
| 22      | Bypass         | Firozabad | Tundla | Anwara   | 2.50        | 2.50    | 6.25        | Kachh  | 285          | Dev Sthan           | 13750       | 13750                | 27500        | DFCC/NG                   |

| Sl. No. | Chainage   | District  | Tehsil   | Village            | Measurement |         | Area (Sqm.) | Type   | ID No | Name of CPRs | Cost of CPR    | Cost of Enhancement* | Total Budget   | Agency for Reconstruction |
|---------|------------|-----------|----------|--------------------|-------------|---------|-------------|--------|-------|--------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------|---------------------------|
|         |            |           |          |                    | Length      | Breadth |             |        |       |              |                |                      |                |                           |
| 1       | 2          | 3         | 4        | 5                  | 6           |         | 7           | 8      | 9     | 10           | 11             | 12                   | 13             | 14                        |
|         |            |           |          |                    |             |         |             | a      |       |              |                |                      |                | O                         |
| 23      | Bypass     | Firozabad | Tundla   | Nagla Waliya       | 2.50        | 1.50    | 3.75        | Pucca  | 38    | Samadhi (7)  | 20625          | 20625                | 41250          | DFCC/NGO                  |
| 24      | Bypass     | Firozabad | Tundla   | Rudhau Mustkil     | 2.00        | 1.50    | 3.00        | Kachha | 762   | Samadhi      | 6600           | 6600                 | 13200          | DFCC/NGO                  |
| 25      | Bypass     | Agra      | Etmadpur | Bhikanpur Vakarpur | 2.50        | 2.00    | 5.00        | Pucca  | 146   | Samdhi (3)   | 27500          | 27500                | 55000          | DFCC/NGO                  |
| 26      | 1253/27-29 | Agra      | Etmadpur | Surehara           | 3.00        | 4.00    | 12.00       | Pucca  | 21    | Temple       | 66000          | 66000                | 132000         | DFCC/NGO                  |
| 27      | Bypass     | Agra      | Etmadpur | Sawai              | 2.50        | 1.50    | 3.75        | Pucca  | 553   | Samadhi      | 20625          | 20625                | 41250          | DFCC/NGO                  |
| 28      | 1261/23-25 | Agra      | Etmadpur | Nagla Gole         | 2.00        | 1.50    | 3.00        | Pucca  | 12    | Temple       | 16500          | 16500                | 33000          | DFCC/NGO                  |
|         | 1261/23-25 | Agra      | Etmadpur | Nagla Gole         | 12.30       | 3.00    | 36.90       | Pucca  | 12    | Dharmshala   | 202950         | 202950               | 405900         | DFCC/NGO                  |
|         | 1261/23-25 | Agra      | Etmadpur | Nagla Gole         | 9.00        | 3.00    | 27.00       | Pucca  | 12    | Room         | 148500         | 148500               | 297000         | DFCC/NGO                  |
| 29      | Bypass     | Agra      | Etmadpur | Barhan             | 1.50        | 1.50    | 2.25        | Pucca  | 1774  | Samadhi      | 12375          | 12375                | 24750          | DFCC/NGO                  |
| 30      | Bypass     | Agra      | Etmadpur | Barhan             | 2.50        | 2.00    | 5.00        | Pucca  | 1881  | Samadhi      | 27500          | 27500                | 55000          | DFCC/NGO                  |
| 31      | Bypass     | Agra      | Etmadpur | Barhan             | 3.50        | 2.00    | 7.00        | Pucca  | 1718  | Samadhi (2)  | 38500          | 38500                | 77000          | DFCC/NGO                  |
| 32      | Bypass     | Agra      | Etmadpur | Barhan             | 2.50        | 2.50    | 6.25        | Pucca  | 1527  | Samadhi      | 34375          | 34375                | 68750          | DFCC/NGO                  |
|         |            |           |          |                    |             |         |             |        |       |              | <b>3137750</b> | <b>3137750</b>       | <b>6275500</b> |                           |