



DRAFT (FINAL) RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

MUGHALSARAI – BHAUPUR SECTION EASTERN DEDICATED FREIGHT CORRIDOR

DEDICATED FREIGHT CORRIDOR CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED

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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
LAFC	Land Acquisition Facilitator Consultant.
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 & Environment Safeguard Monitoring and Review Consultant
R&R	Resettlement and Rehabilitation
RAA	Railway Amendment Act-2008
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

E.1 THE PROJECT INFORMATION

a) Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Ltd. (DFCCIL), a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) of the Ministry of Railways, Government of India has planned Implementation of Dedicated Freight Corridors connecting Delhi with Mumbai on the Western side and Ludhiana with Kolkata on the Eastern side. DFCCIL has sought World Bank Loan assistance for Implementation of part of Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor (EDFC). The whole section is divided in three APLs. APL-1 is having Khurja – Bhaupur section, APL-2 is having Bhaupur – Mughalsarai section and APL-3 is having Ludhiana – Khurja – Dadri Section. As part of the project preparation, a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for Bhaupur – Mughalsarai Section (APL-2) has been prepared to address the resettlement issues of the project.

b) The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Ltd. (DFCCIL) contains the magnitude of Land Acquisition, Resettlement issues and the Mitigation of Impacts. The report also includes the baseline socio-economic characteristics of the Project Affected Families (PAFs) & Project Affected Person (PAPs), the R&R policy provisions & entitlements, outcome of the consultations held with the communities, implementation and monitoring mechanisms. It also contains budget for the implementing the R&R provisions.

c) Total length of the Mughalsarai-Bhaupur Corridor is 393 Kms (Double line); out of which 143 Kms are in detour section & balance 250 Kms are in parallel to the existing North Central Railway track. The proposed Freight Corridor section traverses through 7 district and 372 villages of the state of Uttar Pradesh. ROW width is around 20-40 m in the parallel section and 40-60 m in detour. Mughalsarai- Bhaupur section (total length 393 Km) is within the jurisdiction of four Chief Project Manager as follow.

CPM Mughalsarai-From Mughasara (Rly Km 672.65) to Jeonathpur- (Km 680.28)

CPM Allahabd(East)-From Jeonathpur-(Rly Km680.28) to Karchana(Km 807.45) length-127 km

CPM Allahabd(West)-From Karchana (km807.45) to Prempur(991.20)Km- Total length-184 km

CPM Kanpur-From Prempur (Km 991.20) to Bahupur (Km1048) - Total length-57 km

E.2 SIA METHODOLOGY

a) This RAP is project specific resettlement plan and has been guided by the, World Bank OP 4.12, NRRP 2007, The Railways (Amendment) Act 2008 and the Entitlement Matrix approved by Railway Board, Ministry of Railways. This RAP is in line with World Bank approved Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF).The objectives are as follows:

- To prepare an action plan for the project affected people for improving or at least retaining the living standards in the post resettlement period.
- To outline the entitlements for the affected persons for payment of compensation and assistance for establishing the livelihoods
- To develop communication mechanism to establish harmonious relationship between DFCCIL and Project Affected Persons(PAPs)
- To ensure adequate mechanism for expeditious implementation of R&R

b) 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.

c) Socio Economic Survey was conducted covering all the villages along the alignment. The sample was based on 2001 census information covering large medium and small villages. The study was conducted with a participatory approach that aimed at putting the community at the centre and involved a collective process of discussion and consultation with all major stake holders of the project. During the study all stake holders were enabled into sharing their views by field visits, community consultations, Gender analysis, socio economic survey, meeting with NGOs, focus group discussions and finally analysis of data to ascertain the various categories of impact.

d) The entitlements and options for each impact category have been provided in the detailed Entitlement Matrix (Chapter-3). Key impacts are presented in the table below.

Table E 1: Key Impacts in Mughalsarai-Bhaupur – Khurja Section

	CPM (Mughalsarai)	CPM (Allahabad(E))	CPM (Allahabad(W))	CPM (Kanpur)	Total
Land Acquisition in Ha.	9	634	508	249	1400
No. of PAFs	300	5969	5707	1058	13034
Landless	0	167	155	7	329
Small	0	172	600	49	821
Marginal	0	643	15	16	674
TH (Residential)	0	124	133	6	264
TH(Commercial)	0	7	7	0	14
NTH((Residential)	4	74	79	9	166
NTH(Commercial)	2	48	34	0	84
Tenants	0	0	11	0	15
Kiosk	7	12	11	0	25
BPL(Land)	56	892	646	171	1765
BPL(Structure)	6	102	105	2	215
Vulnerable PAFs	269	9182	5643	5620	20714
CPRs	1	23	27	4	55

Table E.1 presents categories of PAFs and their detailed entitlements are described in EM.(See chapter 3)

E.3 SCOPE OF LA & IR IMPACT

a) Land acquisition requirements: The proposed project stretch will involve acquisition of about 1400 ha of land, of which approximately 1250.57 ha. (89%) is private land and 149.44 ha (11%) is government land.

b) Loss of Structures: The project affects 568 PAFs private built-up properties of which 278 PAFs are Title Holders. The area of the structure affected is 3.25 ha. Furthermore, about 507 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.

c) Loss of Assets: The proposed project stretch will involve acquisition of about 1400 ha of land of which approximately 89% is under private acquisition. However, the project will require very less (approximately 3.25 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 17 meters which has resulted in reducing impact on residential as well as commercial structures

d) Due to the project, total 13034 families are being affected.. Out of this, agriculture land of 12466 families is going to be affected, Out of 623 structures, 568 residential/commercial structure and 55 CPR are going to be affected. Of these, major impact due to structure loss will be on 507 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(9038) 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) Measures taken to minimize resettlement impact: 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.

f) Socio-Economic Profile of the People : The census and socio –economic survey reveals that a large majority of the affected people lives below poverty line of Rs. 25,000 per annum (1980) and more than 99%of the affected people are owning less than one hectare of land. About one-fourth is illiterates and only about 10% are graduates. ***The social impact assessment study indicated that there are no tribal habitats in the proposed corridor.*** W.B O.P 4.10 is not applicable for the project.

g) Lose of Community Resources: 55 community properties are being displaced because of the project intervention. These include Temples, Samadhi, Hand pumps etc. The community property will be enhanced in consultation with community.

E.4 OBJECTIVE, POLICY FRAMEWORK AND ENTITLEMENTS

a) The Land acquisition of this project is governed by the Railway Amendment Act–2008. As per section 20-O of this act the national Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy–2007 is to be adopted. The Ministry of Railways has issued Entitlement Matrix which covers category wise various Entitlements available to PAPs based on the relevant Para’s of NRRP-2007. Entitlement Matrix also take care of World Bank Guidelines for involuntary resettlement and World Bank’s safeguard policy 4.12 to ensure that displaced persons are assisted in their effort to improve their livelihood and standard of living or at least to restore them in real terms to pre-displacement level or to level prevailing prior to the beginning of the project implementation whichever is higher. Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) which defines and outlines policies, procedures, roles and responsibilities in voluntary resettlement impact and risk and effect on vulnerable / indigenous people has been prepared and approved for APL-1(Bhaupur – Khurja Section), shall be applicable for this section also. The government has introduced and passed

in the Parliament the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in land Acquisition Bill 2011 in September 2013 which shall be law subject to Presidential Assent. The act has not yet been released in public domain. The Entitlement Matrix which details about the category wise compensation is given in Chapter-3.

b) Cut-off Date: The cut-off date for listing eligible affected persons for receiving entitlements under this RAP shall be the date on which notification is issued as under the Section 20A of the RAA-2008 for legal owners and non-titleholders in affected zone.

E.5 DISCLOSURE AND CONSULTATIONS

a) Disclosure of Entitlement Matrix Railway Amendment Act - 2008, NRRP-2007, Cutoff Date, Grievance Redressal Mechanism, Institutional Arrangement in DFCCIL etc. has been done during consultation stages through Project Information Broachers in vernacular languages and uploading of relevant document on the official website of DFCCIL. 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 326 meetings were held with the local community. Tehsils level public consultations were held in each of 44 Tehsils where PAFs, PAPs, NGOs and Government agencies were involved. The outputs obtained from these meetings helped in formulating strategies for minimizing impacts. First stage and second consultation have been completed and the follow up consultations are in progress and will continue till RAP implementation is complete.

b) Follow up Consultation: Stakeholders workshops as follow-up consultation with the stakeholder's including the PAFs & PAPs were conducted at the local level. These follow-up sessions provided DFCCIL an opportunity to explain to the community the manner in which the concerns raised during earlier consultations had been incorporated in R&R policy framework of DFCCIL. Suggestions of the community during these sessions have been incorporated into the project design to the maximum extent possible. However more consultations are planned in the RAP during R&R implementation stage for strengthening participation. These facilitating NGOs will assist CPM office in these consultations. Findings/outcome of these consultations will be discussed and plausible solution to issues raised during preparatory phase will be undertaken. A separate Annex to this RAP has been added to provide a detailed picture of the consultations and issues discussed therein for reference.

E.6 RAP IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

a) 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 though it's Competent Authority/Administrator. The CPM will be responsible for coordinating completion of LA and R&R. There shall be a APM (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. .

b) Impact on individual assets has been identified based on Census and Socio Economic Survey. The information is given in chapter–2 which indicates the families affected partly or fully, having residential or commercial or R&C both along with the squatters and encroachers. A part from individual assets. SIA has also identified common property resources within proposed ROB. Efforts were made to minimize the impact on these CPRs. All these community properties will be enhanced in consultation with community.

c) Initially possession of site for work will be handed over to the contractor in continuous stretches of at least 10 Kms incumbencies free. All compensation shall be provided prior to taking over the land. Additional facilities like income restoration, rehabilitation, training etc. will continue during implementation period. 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.7 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

a) Managing Director, DFCCIL, is responsible for the successful implementation of the project. 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. Chief Project Manager's Offices (CPM offices) have already been established at Mughalsarai, Allahabad (East), Allahabad (West) and Kanpur. CPM Offices are headed by an officer of the rank of General Manager. At the Head Office, Social & Environmental Management Unit (SEMU) has been established, which is headed by an officer of the rank of General Manager. SEMU looks after Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement process under the project. The details of Institutional and implementation arrangement have been given in Chapter – 6.

E.8 GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MECHANISM

a) There shall be grievance redress/R&R committees 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 Additional District Collector shall be the member, 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 member and there will be one member from Ministry of Railways. Arbitrators have been appointed to hear grievance cases relating to payment of compensation for land to be acquired under RAA, 2008. An Ombudsman has also been appointed in May' 2012 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. The details of Grievance Redress Mechanism have been given in Chapter – 6.

E.9 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

a) 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. Independent Social & Environment Safeguard Monitoring and Review Consultant (SESVMC) will do quality and impact monitoring.

E.10 BUDGET AND FINANCE SOURCES

a) The budget for the implementation of the R&R provisions and other associated costs of implementing the RAP has been estimated to be INR 481 Crores. The detail is being given Annexure – 6.4. Finance for the land compensation and R&R assistance is provided by Ministry of Railways through Annual Budget Plan.

CHAPTER – 1: PROJECT INFORMATION AND IMPACTS

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.1 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 Government of India. 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 (APL-I) and Mughal Sarai – Bhaupur as phase II of the project proposed to be funded by World Bank. Total length of the proposed Bhaupur-Khurja Corridor is 343 Kms and Mughalsarai-Bhaupur is about 393 Km. Social Impact Assessment and Resettlement Action Plan report for Bhaupur-Khurja section has already been prepared. The report for Mughalsarai-Bhaupur section has also been prepared on similar line of SIA and RAP report of Bhaupur-Khurja section.

1.2 The existing route (from Bhaupur-Mughalsarai) comprises of two rail tracks interspersed with loop line at important stations. General land width (existing RoW) along the tracks is about 40 meters in open areas and about 60 meters near loop line. Sometimes the land width is 150 meters especially near stations and at yard. Average additional land width (available with Indian Railways land required for laying DFC tracks) is about 12-16 meters either side. Generally, the terrain is flat with little vertical gradients. Horizontal curves are within acceptable limits. The existing Rail network passes through the congested areas of Chunar, Mirzapur, Allahabad, Sirathu, Khaga, Fatehpur and Kanpur. The proposed freight corridor network is part of EDFC from Kolkota to Ludhiana. This network is proposed to be developed into double track freight corridor dedicated to goods trains along with a 10 meters 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 crossing stations. The distance between existing IR tracks and proposed DFCC tracks has been kept at 13-15 meters. Crossing stations, TSS, SSP and SST have been proposed at appropriate interval as per IR works manual. The new tracks, for most portions, 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. Schematic diagram of Mughalsarai-Bhaupur is shown in Figure 1.1&1.2.

Fig. 1.1: EDFC Project Map

DEDICATED FREIGHT CORRIDOR (EASTERN)

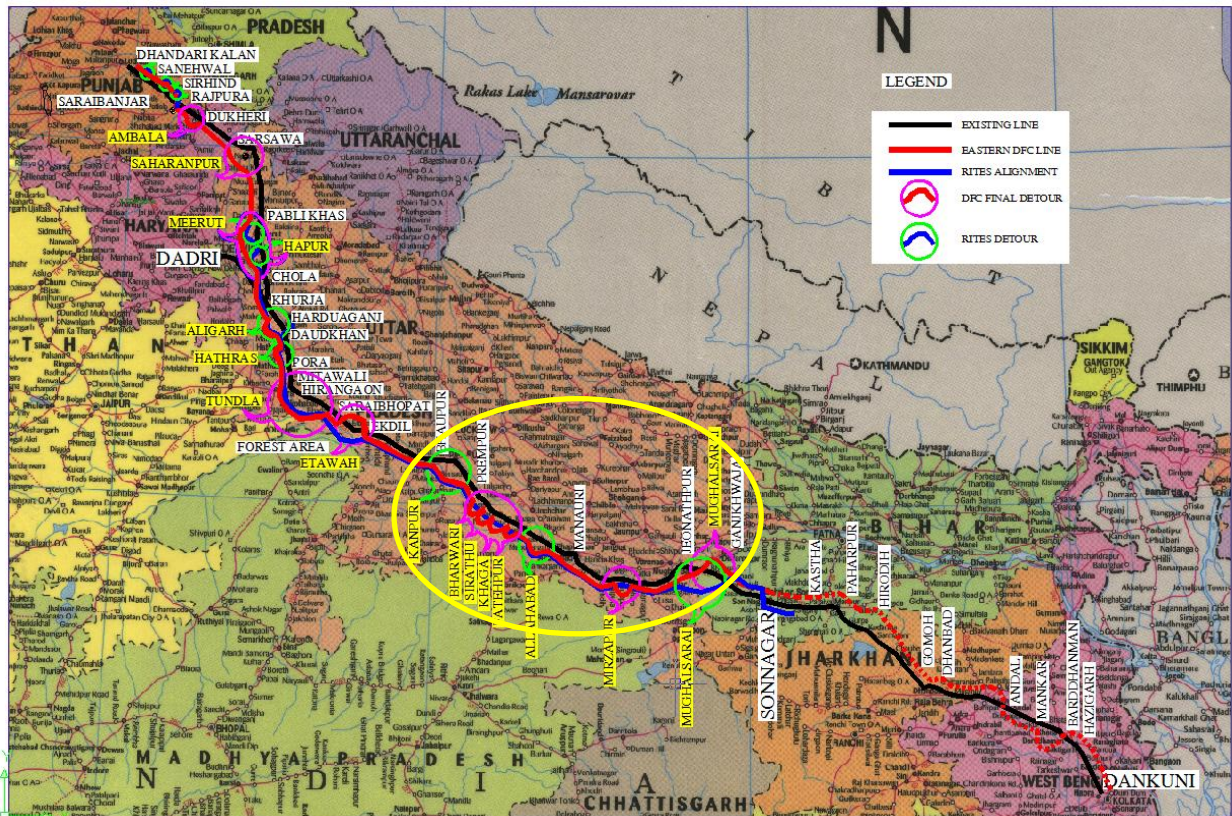
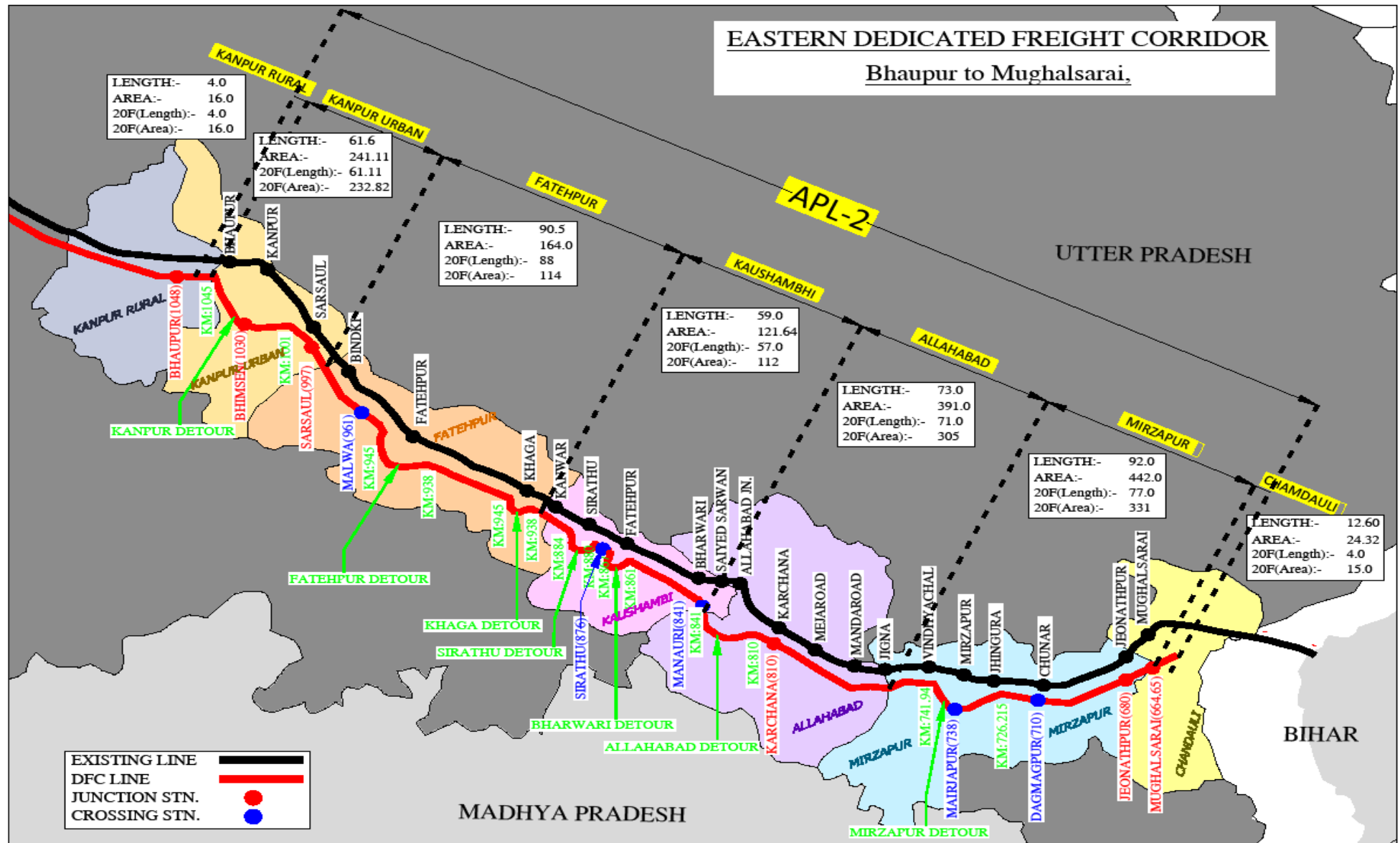


Fig. 1.2: Project Location Map



THE PROJECT AREA

1.3 The proposed DFC Corridor passes through 372 villages of 7 districts in Uttar Pradesh. These Districts are Chandauli, Mirzapur, Allahabad, Kaushambi, Fatehpur, Kanpur (Nagar) and Ramabainagar . The project area is located in the country's Central gangatic of Uttar Pradesh. The average annual rainfall varies between 662 mm to 863 mm. The rivers and streams of the 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, mooring, lentil, groundnut, rapeseed and mustard and sugarcane. Out of 393 km of total project length about 250 km is in parallel and about 143 km is in bypass stretch. (Table 1.1)

Table 1.1: Project Area

Section	Chainage (kms)		Distribution of length (kms)		Total			
	From	To	Parallel	Bypass	Length (Kms)	Districts (Nos.)	Villages (Nos.)	LA (Ha)
CPM Mughalsarai	672.65	680.28	8.00	0	8.00*	1	10	9
CPM Allahabad (E)	680.28	807.45	108.00	26	134.00	3	173	634
CPM Allahabad (W)	807.45	991.20	134.00	59.00	193.00	4	154	508
CPM Kanpur	991.20	1048	-	58.00	58.00	2	35	249
Total (MGS-BAU)			250	143.00	393.00	7	372	1400

*length of Villages of Mughalsarai yard is included

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

1.4 To avoid displacement of people, DFCC has undertaken certain technical efforts like minimizing track distances at selected locations and reducing embankment heights and slopes. Despite these efforts, acquisition of land, structures and other assets could not be avoided. Issues related to displacement and relocation has not been addressed so far. In order to understand social and economic impact of displacement as well as to address these issues by specific R&R intervention the SIA needs to be carried out. The present study aims to evolve suitable techniques for identification of displacement and relocation issues by establishing project impact zone. Nature, extent and magnitude of impacts would be studied through survey and investigation. Opinion, decision and participation of the people in the entire process would be ensured through stakeholder's consultations.

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 September 2011 to December 2011 for 358 villages and remaining 14 villages were completed in June 2012-July 2012.
- (ii) **Stakeholders Consultation:** The SIA involved extensive Stakeholder Consultations (over 326) at individual and village levels. Another round of consultations has been planned at Tehsil and District level as the project planning progresses.
- (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 alignments, minimizing track distances at selected locations, and reducing embankment heights. (COI from 40 meters to 17 meters).

ALTERNATIVES TO MINIMISE IMPACTS

1.5 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 alignments, minimizing track distances at selected locations, and reducing embankment heights. (COI from 40 meters to 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 minimise land acquisition, these locations are Jigna, Baridubey, Bamrauli, Nodiya ahmadkarari, Dayramithepuri, Baragaon, Pansaur and sayedsarawan.
- b) Ruling out service roads in the built-up stretches,
- c) Providing retaining wall/fencing of DFC at suitable 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 congested locations e.g. Fatehpur, Khaga, Sirathu, Barwari, Allahabad, Manda and Mirzapur.
- f) Analysis of Alternative Alignments: Alternative analysis of the proposed detour portion was carried out. The result of analysis of the alternative alignments indicates that bypasses have been proposed to avoid congestion and large scale magnitude of displacement of people. Analysis of these alternative alignments indicates that displacement and resettlement issues have been minimized at these critical locations under the project.

SUMMARY OF IMPACTS

1.6 In order to assess the Project level resettlement impacts, a detailed census was undertaken from Mughalsarai to Bhaupur from September 2011 to December 2011 for 358 villages and remaining 14 villages were completed in June 2012-July 2012. During the survey, it is estimated that a total of 13034 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). **Table 1.2** presents the Project Affected Families contract package wise.

Table 1.2: Summary of Impacts

Chainage(Kms)		Title Holders (Nos.)				Non-Title Holders (Nos.)				Total PAF (Nos.) (3 to 8)	G. Total (Nos.) (Land + Structure) (1+9)
		Land		Structures		Structures					
		Total	S/M/L*	Resi	Comm	Resi	Comm	Tenant	Kiosks		
From	To	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
672.65	680.28	287	0	0	0	4	2	0	7	13	300
680.28	807.45	5708	982	120	5	76	48	0	12	261	5969
807.45	991.20	5428	770	136	9	79	34	15	6	279	5707
991.20	1048	1043	72	8	0	7	0	0	0	15	1058
Total MGS-BAU)		12466	1824	264	14	166	84	15	25	568	13034

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

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

1.7 This RAP is project specific resettlement plan and has been guided by the Railways (Amendment) Act 2008 and 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, focused group discussions 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:

- Involuntary resettlement will be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs.
- Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, these activities will be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits.
- Displaced persons will be meaningfully consulted and opportunities will be provided to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs.
- Displaced persons will be 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.

1.8 This RAP consists of six chapters. **Chapter1 Project Information and Impacts** outlines project description, project area, Methodology adopted in the preparation of RAP along with measures taken to minimize adverse social impacts and summary of impacts. **Chapter 2 Base Line Socio-Economic Status of Project Affected People** provides an analysis of the socio-economic data collected through the census and sample socio-economic survey, to measure the magnitude of social impacts on project affected persons and families; **Chapter 3 Policy Framework for and Resettlement and Rehabilitation** provides the policy frame work for

provision of compensation, assistance and under taking Resettlement and Rehabilitation activities for project affected persons. **Chapter 4 Stakeholders Consultations** contains the outcome of consultations at Village, Block and District levels and lesson the outcome from the people participation in this section. **Chapter 5 Scope of Land Acquisition and Compensation procedure** outlines LA procedure, methodologies institutional set-up for LA. **Chapter 6 Institutional and Implementation 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 in close coordination with the representative of the field CPM. And the census survey data has been verified by the representative of the CPM in the field. CPM during various field inspections also participated during census survey and consultation. Further these data will be verified by implementing NGO and concern revenue department. SEMU unit also verify the detail during their field visit.

FINDINGS OF THE CENSUS AND BASELINE SURVEY

2.2 The census and socio-economic surveys have been completed in all 372 affected villages. These surveys were carried out from September 2011 to December 2011 for 358 villages and remaining 14 villages were completed in June 2012-July 2012. The census identified a total of 13034 project affected families comprising of 63968 persons. During the census survey, the data gathered from the census survey reveals that amongst the affected 13034 PAFs, the majority 95.64% will incur impact due to loss of agricultural land and 4.36% families incurring impact on their residential or commercial structures. Out of total 623 structure affected, 568 structures are residential or commercial and remaining 55 are CPRs.

The following section will analyze the key data findings of the census survey and impacts on the people along the project area.

PROJECT IMPACTS

2.3 The proposed project stretch will involve acquisition of about 1400.32 ha of land of which approximately 89.28% is private agriculture land. However, the project will require about 30,230 sqm of built-up area, in which 15,900 sqm is being acquired in CPM, Allahabad (E) jurisdiction, 14,400 in CPM ,Allahabad (W) jurisdiction and about 1990 sqm is being acquired from Kanpur CPM stretch. Furthermore, numbers of affected families are more (95%) because of acquisition of land. It should be noted that in the jurisdiction of CPM Mughalsarai though structures are not affected because of land acquisition but 19 affected are non tilte holders.

2.4 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 2.1 indicates that impact on residential, commercial and community properties has not been significant.

Table 2.1: Project Area: Loss of Land and Impacts on families

Section	Private Land			PAFs (Nos.)		Government (Ha)	Total (In Ha.)
	Agri. (Ha)	Resi. /Com. (Sqm)	Communit y (Sqm)	Land	Structure		
CPM Mughalsarai	8.21 (88.18%)	0(0%)	100 (0.01%)	287(93.79)	19(6.21)	1.1 (11.81%)	9 (100%)

CPM Allahabad (E)	597.41 (94.23%)	15,500(0.24%)	400 (0.01%)	5428(95.34)	265(6.66)	35 (5.52%)	634 (100%)
CPM Allahabad (W)	433.56 (85.35%)	13500 (0.27%)	900 (0.02%)	5043(94.97)	267(6.03)	72 (14.17%)	508 (100%)
CPM Kanpur	207.7 (83.45%)	1800(0.07%)	190 (0.01%)	1043(97.47)	17(2.53)	41 (16.47%)	249 (100%)
Sub Total	1246.88 (89.11%)	30,080(0.22%)	150 (0.01%)	11801(95.40)	568(4.60)	149.1 (10.66%)	1400 (100%)
Total (MGS-BAU)	1250.57 (89.35%)					149.44 (10.65%)	

Agricultural land

2.5 Table 2.2 presents extent of loss in terms of loss of area of agricultural land of each PAF. Analysis of the census data of each CPM stretches indicate that out of the total 12466 PAFs losing their agricultural land, about 89.72% PAFs will lose less than 0.15 Ha. of land, 8.54% will lose between 0.15 Ha. to 0.50 Ha., 1.63% will lose between 0.50 Ha. to 1 ha of land and about 0.11% will lose over 1 ha of land. As per the provisions of NRRP, all Khatehdars would have received the same (Rs. 20,000) ex-gratia irrespective of their extent of loss. The ex-gratia of Rs 20,000 will help 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.

Table 2.2: Parcel of Plot Affected of each PAFs (Nos.)

Section	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	
CPM Mughalsarai	226 (78.74%)	45 (15.68%)	14 (4.88%)	2 (0.70%)	287 (100%)
CPM Allahabad (E)	5208 (91.24%)	455 (7.97%)	40 (0.70%)	5 (0.09%)	5708 (100%)
CPM Allahabad (W)	4854 (89.43%)	460 (8.47%)	110 (2.03%)	4 (0.07%)	5428 (100%)
CPM Kanpur	897 (86.00%)	104 (9.97%)	39 (3.74%)	3 (0.29%)	1043 (100%)
Total (MGS-BAU)	11185 (89.72%)	1064 (8.54%)	203 (1.63%)	14 (0.11%)	12466 (100%)

* Figure in Bracket are in Percentage

Identification of Small, Marginal and Landless farmers

2.6 Census and baseline survey has ascertained that about 1824 landowners has changed their status and thus become landless, marginal or small. Amongst S/M/L PAFs, 329 have become

landless, 674 Marginal or 821 small after acquisition of land by the project.(Table 2.3) The landowners, 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 2.3: Identification of Small and marginal farmers (Nos.)

Section	Total Land owners	General	Landless (l)	Small (s)	Marginal (m)	Total (s/m/l)*
CPM Mughalsarai	287 (2.30%)	287 (2.70%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
CPM Allahabad (E)	5708 (45.79%)	4726 (44.41%)	167 (50.76%)	172 (20.95%)	643 (95.40%)	982 (53.84%)
CPM Allahabad (W)	5428 (43.54%)	4658 (43.77%)	155 (47.11%)	600 (73.08%)	15 (2.23%)	770 (42.21%)
CPM Kanpur	1043 (8.37%)	971 (9.12%)	7 (2.13%)	49 (5.97%)	16 (2.37%)	72 (3.95%)
Total (MGS-BAU)	12466 (100%)	10642 (100%)	329 (100%)	821 (100%)	674 (100%)	1824 (100%)

Impact on structure due to the Project

2.7 Table 2.4 indicates the physical impact on the structures being acquired. Out of 623 structures under various categories about 90.21% of structures are losing more than 25% of its area. Out of total 623 structure 284(45.58%) are in CPM (E) and 306 (49.11%) are in CPM(W) stretches. 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 (a) Assessment of Impact on Structures (Nos.)

Section	0-25%	25-50%	50-75%	75-100%	Total
CPM Mughalsarai	0 (0.00%)	5 (35.71%)	1 (7.14%)	8 (57.14%)	14 (100%)
CPM Allahabad (E)	25 (8.80%)	23 (8.09%)	49 (17.25%)	187 (65.84%)	284 (100%)
CPM Allahabad (W)	32 (10.45%)	46 (15.03%)	69 (22.54%)	159 (51.90%)	306 (100%)
CPM Kanpur	4 (21.05%)	3 (15.79%)	1 (5.26%)	11 (57.89%)	19 (100%)
Total (MGS-BAU)	61 (9.79%)	77 (12.35%)	120(20.86%)	365 (61.24%)	623 (100%)

Information presented in Table 2.4 b indicates severances caused due to the project. About (26%) structures are losing less than 25 sqmtr of their structure. About 242(38.84%)

structures are losing between 25-50 sqmtr of their area, whereas about 49 (7.87%) are losing more than 75 sqm.

Table 2.4 (b) Number of Structure affected area wise

Section	0-25 (Sqm)	25-50(Sqm)	50-75(Sqm)	75(Sqm) and more	Total
CPM Mughalsarai	7 (50.00%)	3 (21.43%)	4 (28.57%)	0 (0.00%)	14 (100%)
CPM Allahabad (E)	55 (19.36%)	69 (24.30%)	127 (44.72%)	33 (11.62%)	284 (100%)
CPM Allahabad (W)	97 (31.70%)	166 (54.25%)	30 (10.46%)	11 (3.59%)	306 (100%)
CPM Kanpur	3 (15.79%)	4 (21.05%)	7 (36.84%)	5 (26.32%)	19 (100%)
Total (MGS-BAU)	162 (26.00%)	242 (38.84%)	168 (26.97%)	49 (7.87%)	623 (100%)

2.8 Out of total 623 structures, about 55 CPRs and 568 residential/commercial and kiosks are affected. Information given in Table 2.5 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 2.5 that out of 568 affected families about 48.94% are titleholders and about 51% are Non Title Holders. During SIA, consultations with key DFCCIL official and villagers indicates that, that many of the displaced families are currently settled on Government land ('Abadi', or 'Usar', etc) and classified as squatters (89%). Further, while comparing land ownership with land plan and type, it is established that these settlement are very old. The EM has specific R&R provisions for these affected families.

Table 2.5: Project Affected Families (Nos.)

Section	Titleholders		Non Titleholders (Squatters, Tenant & Kiosks)				Total
	Resi	Comm	Resi	Comm	Tenants	Kiosks	
CPM Mughalsarai	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	4 (30.77%)	2 (15.38%)	0 (0.00%)	7 (53.85%)	13 (100.00%)
CPM Allahabad (E)	120 (45.98%)	5 (1.92%)	76 (29.12%)	48 (18.38%)	0 (0.00%)	12 (4.60%)	261 (100.00%)
CPM Allahabad (W)	136 (48.75%)	9 (3.22%)	79 (28.32%)	34 (12.18%)	15 (5.38%)	6 (2.15%)	279 (100.00%)
CPM Kanpur	8 (53.33%)	0 (0.00%)	7 (46.67%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	15 (100.00%)
Total (MGS-BAU)	264 (46.48%)	14 (2.46%)	166 (29.23%)	84 (14.79%)	15 (2.64%)	25 (4.40%)	568 (100.00%)

Displacement due to the Project

2.9 Information given in Table 2.6 indicates the families that will be displaced because of this project. The displacement is higher in Allahabad (East-236) and Allahabad West (247) . Further about 205 titleholders losing their residence. About 32.74 % (166) squatters also losing their residences. Impacts on commercial establishment are low.

Table 2.6: Project Displaced Families (Nos.)

Section	Titleholders		Non Titleholders (Squatters, Tenant & Kiosks)				Total
	Resi	Comm	Resi	Comm	Tenants	Kiosks	
CPM Mughalsarai	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	4 (30.77%)	2 (15.38%)	0 (0.00%)	7 (53.85%)	13 (100%)
CPM Allahabad (E)	95 (40.25%)	5 (2.12%)	76 (32.20%)	48 (20.34%)	0 (0.00%)	12 (5.09%)	236 (100%)
CPM Allahabad (W)	106 (42.92%)	7 (2.83%)	79 (31.98%)	34 (13.77%)	15 (6.07%)	6 (2.43%)	247 (100%)
CPM Kanpur	4 (36.36%)	0 (0.00%)	7 (63.64%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	11 (100%)
Total (MGS-BAU)	205 (40.43%)	12 (2.37%)	166 (32.74%)	84 (16.57%)	15 (2.96%)	25 (4.93%)	507 (100%)

Impact on Community structures

2.10 Apart from individual assets, SIA had identified 55 CPRs within the proposed ROW. Efforts were made to minimize the impact on these CPRs by reducing Corridor of impact (COI) to minimum (about 17 m). As a result, number of CPRs need relocation has been reduced to 55 (Table 2.7). 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. Enhancement of the CPRs along with environmental measures such as plantation of trees is being planned under EIA&EMP. 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.

Table 2.7: Affected Community Properties Resources (CPRs) (Nos.)

Section	Temple	Mosque	Hospital	School	Others/Burial ground/Samadhi	Total
CPM Mughalsarai	0	0	0	0	1	1
CPM Allahabad (E)	11	2	0	3	7	23
CPM Allahabad (W)	8	1	3	1	14	27
CPM Kanpur	3	0	0	1	0	4
Total (MGS-BAU)	22	3	3	5	22	55

TEMPORARY IMPACT ON ENVIRONMENT AND OTHER ASSOCIATED IMPACTS

2.11 During construction of DFC in Mughalsarai-Bhaupur section, temporary impact on the environment and mitigation plan will be as under:

- About 18,148 trees will be felled to clear right of way after obtaining permission of competent authority and payment of compensation. Subsequently, compensatory trees will be planted along DFC alignment.
- Around 0.098 Ha. forest land is required to be diverted for non-forest use of land for DFC alignment. NOC will be obtained from Forest Dept. and compensatory forestation will be carried out as per Forest Dept. guideline.
- Temporary disturbance of soil may take place during construction, for which suitable protection measures to control erosion will be undertaken. Agricultural land may not be used as borrow area. Priority will be given for degraded area for excavation of borrows material. Borrow area will be identified and permission will be obtained prior to excavation. Construction work may be avoided during rainy season to avoid erosion & spreading of loose soil. Land subsidence will be prevented by carrying out plantation.
- Provision of temporary drainage arrangement due to construction activities will be made. Silt fencing may be provided near water bodies and proper cross-drainage structure may be planned for water body crossing. Proper drainage will be provided to prevent water logging.
- Cross passage will be made for animal near forest area.
- Adequate dust control measure and silicosis exposure reduction strategy will be undertaken.
- Low noise generating technologies will be used for construction equipment.
- Solid waste management will be undertaken during construction.
- Monitoring of air, water, soil, noise & vibration will be carried out periodically during construction period.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF THE PAFS AND PAPS

Age-Sex Composition

2.12 In the project, Out of total 63,968 PAFs there are 35627 males (55.69%) and 28341 (44.31%) females (44.81%). Amongst PAFs, the sex ratio for this stretch is 795.

Table 2.8: Age-Sex Composition (Nos.)

Type of 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 land	691	526	2906	2060	3478	2477	19171	15703	3838	3323	3673	2948	33757	27037
Structure	122	106	325	210	173	117	899	631	213	133	138	107	1870	1304
Total	813	632	3231	2270	3651	2594	20070	16334	4051	3456	3811	3055	35627	28341

Source: Census Survey, 2011

Annual Income Patterns of the PAFs

2.13 Information collected during Census survey on income level of each PAFs indicates that PAFs are economically weak. It can be seen from Table 2.9 that out of total 13034 PAFs, about 5681 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 16% of total PAFs.

Table 2.9: Total Annual Income (Nos.)

Section	Income Group (Rs.)				Total
	0 - 25000	25000 - 50000	50000 - 1 Lakh	above 1 Lakh	
CPM Mughalsarai	62	74	62	102	300
CPM Allahabad (E)	994	1544	1235	2196	5969
CPM Allahabad (W)	751	1769	1274	1913	5707
CPM Kanpur	173	314	317	254	1058
Total (MGS-BAU)	1980	3701	2888	4465	13034

Social Status of the Project Affected Families

2.13 Table 2.10 presents information about social status of PAFS. Out of total 13034 PAFs, about 33.21% are general and 42.42% are OBC. About 24.37% are schedule caste. As mentioned in Table 2.10. Schedule tribe are not affected by the project.

Table 2.10: Social Status of the PAFS (Nos.)

Section	General	Schedule caste	Schedule Tribe	Other backward caste	Total
CPM Mughalsarai	143 (47.67%)	35 (11.67%)	0 (0.00%)	122 (40.66%)	300 (100%)
CPM Allahabad (E)	2047 (34.29%)	1488 (24.93%)	0 (0.00%)	2434 (40.78%)	5969 (100%)
CPM Allahabad (W)	1864 (32.66%)	1452 (25.44%)	0 (0.00%)	2391 (41.90%)	5707 (100%)
CPM Kanpur	274 (25.90%)	202 (19.09%)	0 (0.00%)	582 (55.01%)	1058 (100%)
Total (MGS-BAU)	4328 (33.21%)	3177 (24.37%)	0 (0.00%)	5529 (42.42%)	13034 (100%)

Furthermore, the SIA established the proposed project will not impact any tribal groups in the project area. Moreover, the assessment found that there are no tribal specific habitations along the proposed DFC corridor. 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)**.

Vulnerable Population

2.14 Table 2.11(a) presents number of PAPs under vulnerable categories as per NRRP 2007. Among the PAPs, there are 20714 vulnerable persons. Out of these, 75.46% are people above the age of 50 years. Other significant categories are widows (11.94%) and unmarried girls above the age of 18 years (7.59%). These vulnerable categories of PAPs will be supported by the project but within the purview of Entitlement Matrix. These vulnerable families will be entitled for

one time additional financial assistance equivalent to 300 days of minimum wages as detailed in Entitlement Matrix (chapter-3). Identification of eligible vulnerable families will be done during implementation by facilitating NGOs.

Table 2.11 (a) Vulnerability Status of the PAPs (Nos.)

Section	Project Affected Persons					Total
	Disabled / Orphan	Widow	Un Married Girls above 18 years	Abandoned Women	Persons above 50 years	
CPM Mughalsarai	31 (11.52%)	34 (12.64%)	44 (16.36%)	0 (0.00%)	160 (59.48%)	269 (100%)
CPM Allahabad (E)	475 (5.17%)	1063 (11.58%)	761 (8.29%)	0 (0.00%)	6883 (74.96%)	9182 (100%)
CPM Allahabad (W)	391 (6.93%)	690 (12.23%)	520 (9.22%)	0 (0.00%)	4042 (71.63%)	5643 (100%)
CPM Kanpur	142 (2.53%)	686 (12.21%)	247 (4.39%)	0 (0.00%)	4545 (80.87%)	5620 (100%)
Total (MGS-BAU)	1039 (5.02%)	2473 (11.94%)	1572 (7.59%)	0 (0.00%)	15630 (75.46%)	20714 (100%)

From the Table 2.11(b), it is ascertained that about 1980 PAFs are below the poverty line. Under the project (as per EM), BPL families are also considered as vulnerable. These families will be assisted to regain their living standard.

Table 2.11 (b) Vulnerability Status of the PAFs (Nos.)

Section	Project Affected Families BPL		
	Land	Structure	Total
CPM Mughalsarai	56	6	62
CPM Allahabad (E)	892	102	994
CPM Allahabad (W)	646	105	751
CPM Kanpur	171	2	173
Total (MGS-BAU)	1765	215	1980

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.

Education Status

2.15 Amongst the PAPs, there is a high degree of illiteracy in the project area. About one-fourth (24.82 %) PAPs are illiterate. Another 19.92 % of the PAPs are basic literates. About 17.42% of the total PAPs have studied up to the 8th standard school level (Table 2.12). Amongst PAPs, there are 6648 (10.39 %) graduates in the area. Less number of professionally educated PAPs points to the lower level of opportunities in the project area. Since about 25% of the PAPs are illiterate, special efforts and attention would be required for communicating awareness about social issues resettlement and rehabilitation options, compensation and project related decisions. These efforts will include generating awareness, available income restoration schemes, grievance redressal mechanism, under the project. The facilitating NGOs will be given key responsibility for generating awareness in the project area.

Table 2.12: Education Status of PAPs (Nos.)

Section	Education level						Total
	Un Educated	Educated	8th	10 th	Inter mediate	Graduate	
CPM Mughalsarai	592 (30.22%)	285 (14.55%)	207 (10.57%)	283 (14.45%)	307 (15.66%)	285 (14.55%)	1959 (100%)
CPM Allahabad (E)	6934 (24.31%)	5795 (20.31%)	5223 (18.31%)	3837 (13.45%)	3622 (12.69%)	3118 (10.93%)	28529 (100%)
CPM Allahabad (W)	6843 (24.86%)	5548 (20.16%)	5064 (18.40%)	3685 (13.39%)	3592 (13.05%)	2789 (10.14%)	27521 (100%)
CPM Kanpur	1510 (25.34%)	1109 (18.62%)	648 (10.87%)	1273 (21.36%)	963 (16.16%)	456 (7.65%)	5959 (100%)
Total	15879 (24.82%)	12737 (19.92%)	11142 (17.42%)	9078 (14.19%)	8484 (13.26%)	6648 (10.39%)	63968 (100%)

Occupational Background

2.16 In the families loosing agricultural land, about 32.56% PAPs are housewives who are engaged in daily household work. Another, 22.34% are students, 12.23 % PAPs are labourers in the agricultural sector or in other sector. About 1.52% 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 (Nos.)

Section	Occupation profile(PAPs)								Total PAPs
	Service	Business	Cultivat or	Student s	House Wife	Labour	Un-Employe d	Worker s	
CPM Mughalsarai	63 (3.22%)	29 (1.48%)	352 (17.97%)	460 (23.48%)	650 (33.18%)	241 (12.30%)	124 (6.33%)	40 (2.04%)	1959 (100%)
CPM Allahabad (E)	948	447	5132	6758	9469	3449	1762	564	28529

	(3.32%)	(1.57%)	(17.99%)	(23.69%)	(33.19%)	(12.09%)	(6.18%)	(1.97%)	(100%)
CPM Allahabad (W)	1241	386	5805	5928	8573	3266	1853	469	27521
	(4.51%)	(1.40%)	(21.09%)	(21.54%)	(31.15%)	(11.88%)	(6.73%)	(1.70%)	(100%)
CPM Kanpur	312	113	1125	1145	2139	870	211	44	5959
	(5.24%)	(1.90%)	(18.88%)	(19.21%)	(35.90%)	(14.60%)	(3.54%)	(0.74%)	(100%)
Total	2564	975	12414	14291	20831	7826	3950	1117	63968
	(4.01%)	(1.52%)	(19.41%)	(22.34%)	(32.56%)	(12.23%)	(6.18%)	(1.75%)	(100%)

IMPORTANT FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS OF THE PROJECT

2.17 Important findings and conclusion of the project are as follows:

- Census survey identifies approximately 13034 PAFs and 63968 PAPs. Amongst PAFs , 329 have become landless, 674 Marginal or 821 small after acquisition of land by the project. Even though these numbers appear to be high, the actual impact in terms of displacement and loss of livelihood is low. Out of total 1400 ha of land proposed to be acquired about 89% are private land) is required for the construction of the project. Average acquisition per family works out to be 1074 Sqm (0.10 Ha).
- Number of displaced families is approximately 507. Approximately 1.29 families per kilometer are getting displaced for this project, which is fairly low.
- Some squatters have been occupying government land(mainly Abadi/ 'Usar') for many years, however they do not possess patta land,
- DFCCIL has further reduced land width from 40 meter to 17 meter in some built-up stretches resulting in minimizing displacement.
- The alignment design has been finalized. 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 SESMRC. 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.

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
No. of cases	213	324	433	56	1026
(Percentage)	(20.76%)	(31.58%)	(42.20%)	(5.45%)	(100%)

Status on Income Level

Income per year in Rs.	0-25000	25000-50000	50000-100000	above 100000	Nos. of families
No. of cases					
(Percentage)	1980	3701	2888	4465	13034

Education Status

Education level	Un Educated	Educated	8 th	10 th	Intermediate	Graduate	Total PAPs
No. of cases	15879	12737	11142	9078	8484	6648	63968
(Percentage)	(24.82%)	(19.92%)	(17.42%)	(14.19%)	(13.26%)	(10.39%)	(100%)

Occupation Profile

Occupation	Service	Business	cultivator	Students	House Wife	Labour	Un-Employed	Workers	Total PAPs
No. of cases	2564	975	12414	14291	20831	7826	3950	1117	63968
(Percentage)	(4.01%)	(1.52%)	(19.41%)	(22.34%)	(32.56%)	(12.23%)	(6.18%)	(1.75%)	(100%)

Status of Project affected houses

Category	Pakka	Semi – Pakka	Kacha	Total
TH	261	14	2	277
NTH	160	66	65	291
TH and NTH taken together	321	80	67	
No of household having separate kitchen	234			
No of households having separate Bath	265			

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 2.15: Project Affected Households by Impact Categories

Sl. No	Impact Category	No. of PAHs	Entitlements	Remarks
(a) Title Holders: Loss of Land				
1	Land losers becomes small, marginal or Land less because of the project	1824	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation as replacement value as per EM • Ex-gratia of Rs. 20,000 • Reimbursement of 	Reimbursement should be claimed within one year of receipt of compensation

Sl. No	Impact Category	No. of PAHs	Entitlements	Remarks
			stamp duty charges and <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional ex-gratia eq to 750 days of minimum wages. 	
(b) Title Holders: Loss of Structures				
1	Those losing less than 25% of structures	61	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replacement cost of affected structure evaluated by Independent Valuer 	
2	Those losing more than 25% of structures	507	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replacement cost of affected structures evaluated by Independent Valuer Reimbursement of stamp duty charges Transition allowance Rs. 4,000 Shifting allowance of Rs. 10,000 Subsistence allowance of Rs. 30,000 for those living BPL House construction assistance in case of BPL Rs 25,000 in case of business/ artisan/ self employed 	
3	Affected Tenants/Lease holders	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 months written notice Shifting allowance of Rs. 10,000 	Rental allowance as per EM in case of advance notice cannot be served
4	Kiosks	25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 months written notice Shifting allowance of Rs. 10,000 	
(c) Non Title holders				
1	Those losing residential structures	166	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation for structure loss based on Independent valuer's assessment Transitional allowance Rs. 4,000 Shifting allowance of Rs. 10,000 House construction assistance in case of BPL Rs 25,000 for 	

Sl. No	Impact Category	No. of PAHs	Entitlements	Remarks
			business, self employed, artisans	
(d) Additional /Other Assistance				
1	Loss of livelihood (Agricultural Labourers/Employees)	-To be identified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation Grant of Rs. 75,000 Training assistance of Rs. 4,000 Employment with contractors to BPL persons as per EM 	This will be identified by the implementing NGO.
2	Vulnerable People	20714	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 300 days minimum agricultural wages 	
3	Tribal Households	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 500 days minimum agricultural wages 	If lost customary rights/ access to forest produce
Entitlements mentioned in the above tables are payable to the eligible PAFs after verification of their eligibility by implementing NGOs for various categories as decided by the Competent Authority/ Administrator R & R.				

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 (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 and resettlement Policy (NRRP), 2007 to persons affected due to land acquisition	The Provisions Of The NRRP, 2007 for the project affected families, notified by the Government Of India in the Ministry Of Rural Development vide number F.26011/4/2007-LRD, dated the 31 st 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.*

3.6 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.

3.7 *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

3.8 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

3.9 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

3.10 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.

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

3.12 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 & SESMRC.

3.13 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

3.14 Eligibility for compensation, assistance, and rehabilitation is shown below.

Table 3.1: Eligibility for Compensation, Assistance, and Rehabilitation

Sl. No.	Eligibility
1	The cut-off date for listing eligible affected persons for receiving entitlements under this RAP shall be the date on which notification is issued as under the Section 20A of the RAA-2008 for legal owners and non-titleholders in affected zone. The wage linked R&R benefits and house building allowances shall be at current rates in order to meet the NRRP requirements.
2	Eligibility of different categories of PAFs will be as per the Entitlement Matrix shown in the section below.
3	The unit of entitlement will be the family.
4	Titleholder PAFs will be eligible for compensation as well as assistance. The traditional occupiers of village lands residing on such lands prior to 1961 shall be conferred title as per the guidelines issued by U.P Government vide their latest guidelines.
5	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.
6	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.
7	PAFs from vulnerable group will be entitled for additional assistance as specified in the Entitlement Matrix.
8	PAFs belonging to BPL category will be identified at the time of disbursement of Compensation/R&R benefits. 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. The losers of trees shall have a right to cut their trees in case they are not interested in taking compensation for the trees.
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.
11	Identification of vulnerable individuals will be done during implementation of RAP by NGOs through community consultation in the open meeting of respective Gram Sabha. NGO will verify the details of vulnerable persons such as disabled, destitute, orphans, widows, unmarried girls, abandoned women and persons above 50 years 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. In determining vulnerability, their poverty and social vulnerability shall be a key consideration. Further people below poverty line will also be supported as per provision of entitlement matrix (E1).
12	As per note B of Entitlement Matrix, DFCCIL would also hire an independent Evaluator registered with the Government, who can assist the replacement cost of land and provide inputs to the competent authority.
13	The land losers shall be reimbursed stamp duty towards purchase of alternate land/assets with the compensation received within one year of the disbursement as per the EM. Compensation award letter addressed to land losers shall contain 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 in the name of land owner or in the joint name of land owner and spouse.
14	In providing Livelihood allowance under Para 8 of the Entitlement Matrix, the following shall be taken into consideration:- a) Landless and marginal farmers irrespective of change of status. b) Those losing income due to shop/business

ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

3.15 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.

3.16 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
A. Loss of Private Agricultural, Homestead & Commercial Land				
1	Land on the Project Right of Way	Legal Title holders and Affected Parties with traditional land rights	1. Compensation at replacement cost 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) (ii) 60% solatium on the compensation determined in (i) above (section 20F (9) of RAA 2008).

Sl. No.	Application	Definition of Affected Persons	Entitlement	Details
				<p>(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.</p> <p>(iv) Additional ex-gratia amount of Rs 20,000/- for those losing land up to 1,500 sqmts; Plus @ Rs.15 per 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	Compensation for standing crops at market rate	Un-registered tenants, contract cultivators, leaseholders & sharecroppers are not eligible for

Sl. No.	Application	Definition of Affected Persons	Entitlement	Details
		cultivators, leaseholders, sharecroppers		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 share croppers, compensation shall be in the ratio as mutually agreed by the share croppers and land owners.
B. Loss of Private Structures (Residential/Commercial)				
4	Structure on the Project Right of Way	Title Holder/Owner	Compensation at replacement rate Resettlement & Rehabilitation Assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Cash compensation for the structure at replacement cost which would be determined as per note D. (ii) Right to salvage material from the demolished structures. (iii) Three months' notice to vacate structures. (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. (v) Resettlement & Rehabilitation Assistance as applicable as under: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Transition Allowance of Rs 4,000/- per household. (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). (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). (d) Each affected person who is a rural artisan, small trader or self-employed person and who has been displaced shall get a one-time financial assistance of Rs 25,000/- for construction of working shed or shop (para 7.12 NRRP 2007). (e) House construction assistance for those living below poverty line equivalent

Sl. No.	Application	Definition of Affected Persons	Entitlement	Details
				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	<p>a. Registered lessees will be entitled to an apportionment of the compensation payable to structure owner as per applicable local laws.</p> <p>b. In case of tenants, three months written notice will be provided along with Rs 10,000 towards shifting allowance (NRRP 7.11).</p> <p>c. Three months' notice to vacate structures. In case notice is not provided, then three months' rental allowance will be provided in lieu of notice.</p>
C. Loss of Trees & Crops				
6	Standing Trees, Crops on Project Right of Way	Owners & beneficiaries of land	Compensation at market value	<p>(i) 3 months' advance notice to affected parties to harvest fruits, standing crops and remove trees</p> <p>(ii) Compensation to be paid at the rate estimated by:</p> <p>(a) the Forest Department for timber trees</p> <p>(b) State Agriculture Extension Department for crops</p> <p>(c) Horticulture Department for perennial trees</p> <p>(d) Cash assistance to title holders and non-title holders including informal settlers/squatters for loss of trees, crops and perennials at market value</p>
D. Loss of Residential/Commercial Structures to Non-Title Holders				
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 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 & Rehabilitation assistance as under:</p>

Sl. No.	Application	Definition of Affected Persons	Entitlement	Details
				<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>
E. Loss of Livelihood				
8	Households living on Right of way	Title Holders/ Non-Title holders/share -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 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>
E1 Additional support to Vulnerable Group (as defined in Note E) & those Below Poverty Line				
9	Households affected by ROW	Households affected by ROW	Resettlement & Rehabilitation Assistance	One time additional financial assistance equivalent to 300 days of minimum wages
E2 Additional assistance to Scheduled Tribe affected families				
10	Affected Scheduled	Households affected by	Rehabilitation Assistance	(i) Each ST affected family shall get an additional one time financial

Sl. No.	Application	Definition of Affected Persons	Entitlement	Details
	Tribes	ROW		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) (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)
F. Loss of Community Infrastructure/Common Property Resources				
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
G. Temporary impact during Construction				
12	Land & assets temporarily impacted during construction	Owners of land & assets	Compensation for temporary impact during construction like disruption of normal traffic, damage to adjacent parcel of land/assets due to movement of heavy machinery and plant site.	The contractor shall bear the compensation cost of any impact on structure or land due to 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 off 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.

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Further Guidelines for applying Entitlement Matrix:-

3.17 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 2012.

3.18 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. Arbitrators have been nominated for all the districts.

3.19 In providing Livelihood allowance under Para 8 of the Entitlement Matrix, the following shall be taken into consideration:-

a) Landless and marginal farmers irrespective of change of status.

b) Those losing income due to shop/business

3.20 With regard to enlisting the vulnerable people under Para 9 of Entitlement Matrix, the following shall be considered:

a) In case of Disabled people, the level of disability shall be decided as per the medical certificate issued by the CMO of the concerned district. The vulnerability of the disabled person shall be declared in the open meeting of Gram Sabha and a person having more than 50% disability certificate may be considered for this benefit.

b) In case of 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 family shall be considered .

3.21 The losers of tree shall have a right to cut their trees in case they are not interested in taking compensation for the trees.

3.22 In case of Common Property Resources, if the land and structure is privately owned the compensation for land shall be paid to the Title holder as per the RAA-2008. The reconstruction/replacement of the CPR shall be implemented in consultation with the community as appropriate..

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 (326 consultations), Tehsil level (41 consultations). Major focus of these consultations were information dissemination about the project, involve people in the SIA process, take their suggestions about the project and understand their opinion and preferences in R&R planning. Besides these consultations during SIA studies, there have been continuous dialogues with the villagers during finalization of alignment and land acquisition process. The information disseminations and consultations were also done during 20 A notifications, hearing of objections under section 20 E notifications and declaration of award stage.

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

Table 4.1: Consultations

Level	Village (Number)		Tehsil		District	
	Consultation	Average Participant	Consultation	Average Participant	Consultation	Average Participant
Package						
Chandauli	8	15-45	1	5-10	Will be conducted during second round of consultation.	
Mirzapur	92	15-25	11	10-12		
Allahabad	67	20-30	7	12-15		
Kaushambi	43	15-20	6	5-7		
Fatehpur	81	12-18	13	2-3		
Kanpur	35	15-20	3	5-7		
Total	326		41			

4.4 As mentioned above, opinion and preference gathered during SIA were analyzed during RAP preparation stage. Technical 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"> Cracks in houses because of high speed loaded goods train because of vibration, Project officials should provide correct information, Loss of source of livelihood because of loss of fertile agricultural land, Loss of access to the agriculture field especially in bypasses, Loss of religious and other common properties, Division of habitation and cultural properties because of DFC tracks, Increase in accidents and suicide because of construction of tracks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vibration will be minimized using plantation, and constructions of boundary wall as agreed in EMP. Communication will be done with the help of NGOs and community based organizations, Loss of livelihood is addressed in RAP, Underpasses/RUB are proposed at suitable locations. Religious properties will be replaced in consultation with communities. This type of community properties have been connected through underpass, Accidents hotspots will be identified and remedial measures taken.
Expectations from the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of Job in lieu of compensation, Compensation as the replacement value of lost assets, Gramsabha land should be given as resettlement site, Job to landless families, Compensation on the norms of private acquisition, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of job has not been decided upon as yet. Compensation at replacement value under revised EM. Since Land Acquisition for DFC project is a linear acquisition, there is no mass displacement in this section. Moreover, the surplus land is not available with Ministry of Railways. Therefore, resettlement site has not been planned for DFC project. Entitlement Matrix has been revised. To offer latest rates for Compensation as per the new EM,
Design and Alternatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pipeline and underground pipe should be constructed, Width of land for DFCC Track should be reduced to minimize land acquisition, Underpasses should be constructed near important crossing especially near school, Foot over bridges should be given at important locations Remodeling of yard and platform to minimize ROW 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lost pipeline will be replaced, Width of Land is reduced to 17 meters at many locations to minimize the impact, About 86 underpasses/RUB are planned (mainly in bypasses) to compensate loss of connectivity, 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.

VILLAGE LEVEL CONSULTATIONS

4.5 As a part of project preparation, the SIA team conducted a consultation in each village. Summary of important issues, key findings and suggestions of the village level consultations have been presented in Table 4.3.

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

Location	Date of PCM	Suggestion of PAPs	Key Action
Abhiliya kala Tahsil Meza District Allhabad	28/11/2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation should be given on 2011 circle rate not at the 2008 rate, • Solatium should be given on structure and trees as well • There is persistent problem in getting land record updated from village revenue officers (Lekhpals) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation will be given at market value as given in EM. • There will not be any deduction in amount of check at the time of disbursement • Land record all land owners losing their land will be updated before the disbursement of compensation
Village Lakahnpur, Tahsil-Allahabad, District-Allahabad	28/12/2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation in similar line with the people of Bakshi • Compensation should be given on 2011 circle rate not at the 2008 rate, • Compensation given (calculated hypothetically during consultation) is sufficient to purchase similar land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The facilitating NGOs will assist PAP in getting certificates of self-declaration, distribution of share from Tahsil.
Village Teksari Bujurg, Tahsil Fatehpur , District Fatehpur	12/12/2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PAN Card should not be mandatory for compensation • Compensation should be given as per quality of land to be acquired 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PAN card is not required for the compensation of agricultural land • Compensation for loss of land is per EM
Kanspur Gugauli, Tahsil-Bindki, Fatehpur	21/12/2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People opined that those losing more than one acre of land should be given job, • Compensation should be given at the Ghaziabad rate • Underpass should be given 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DFCCIL has prepared very specific policy about LA. • Compensation shall be given as per EM, • Underpass will be decided at the time of implementation of the project as per suggestions of engineer of the DFCCIL
Village Tendui Khurd, Tahsil Karchhana, District Allahabad	30/10/2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land losers who become landless should be given Compensation of land i • If land from Gramsabha is being taken compensation should be given in account of to Gramsabha • Job to land losers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for land will be decided as per procedure under RAA 2008 and as per EM, • Gramsabha land will be transferred as per resumption proposal,

4.6 Follow-up Consultation: Consultations were held in 326 locations covering about 360 villages in 7 districts upto Sep-2012 for preparing the RAP. These consultations focused on information disseminations, provisions of RAA 2008 and NRRP 2007 and revised Entitlement matrix. Follow-up consultations have been held to explain about provisions of compensation to each affected PAPs, and implementation framework under the project and to finalise the eligibility list for extending R&R benefits. **4.7** The consultation mechanism ensured active participation of PAPs in understanding entitlement of each categories of PAPs, grievance and complain handling mechanism, persons to be contacted in case of any ambiguity in disbursement procedure. Basic feature of entitlement were discussed and a hand out was also distributed to PAPs. During the consultation PAPs also raised some important issues/suggestion/findings which are listed below -

- Compensation should be given on current market value instead of 2008 rate.
- Proportionate ex-gratia as per EM (PAFs losing more than 1500sqm) has helped to meet equivalent replacement value of land.
- Few PAPs are facing difficulties in getting their land record (hissakashi etc.) updated land records are being collected by Land Acquisition Facilitation consultant working with field unit. PAPs were informed about policy of DFCCIL about residual land (left out land) DFCCIL has prepared very specific policy about Residual. As per EM, residual land will be purchased from PAFs, if PAFs do not agree to sale, they will be compensated 25% of the value of residual land over and above the cost of compensation, For this purpose EM was discussed with PAPs and also disclosed
- Detailed institutional arrangement for implementation of RAP required to be disclosed to the people. RAP will be disclosed prior to Implementation.
- 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

4.8 DFCCIL shall continue to hold consultations during the implementation process so as to ensure that the LA and R&R process is carried out in a participative manner taking into consideration PAP views and concerns, and in order to expedite the process.

ACTION PLAN

4.9 DFCCIL has taken following actions

- 1) In response to the Consultations, the Entitlement Matrix was revised in 2011 to offer latest rates of compensation, and steps were taken to strengthen the institutional arrangements for LA and R&R.
- 2) FOBs will be provided or extended over the DFC tracks where the DFC tracks pass within the Railway Boundary between the station and the settlements or the township to prevent accidents. 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.
- 3) Suitable noise barriers will be provided near schools to mitigate the noise levels.
- 4) RUBs will be provided on all roads in detours to ensure that movement across the DFC tracks is not restricted.
- 5) Boundary wall will be provided where the tracks are near the habitats to prevent accidents.
- 6) The above actions are not exhaustive and further actions as needed and suggestions arising out of the above consultations shall be considered and suitable measures will be taken.

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:

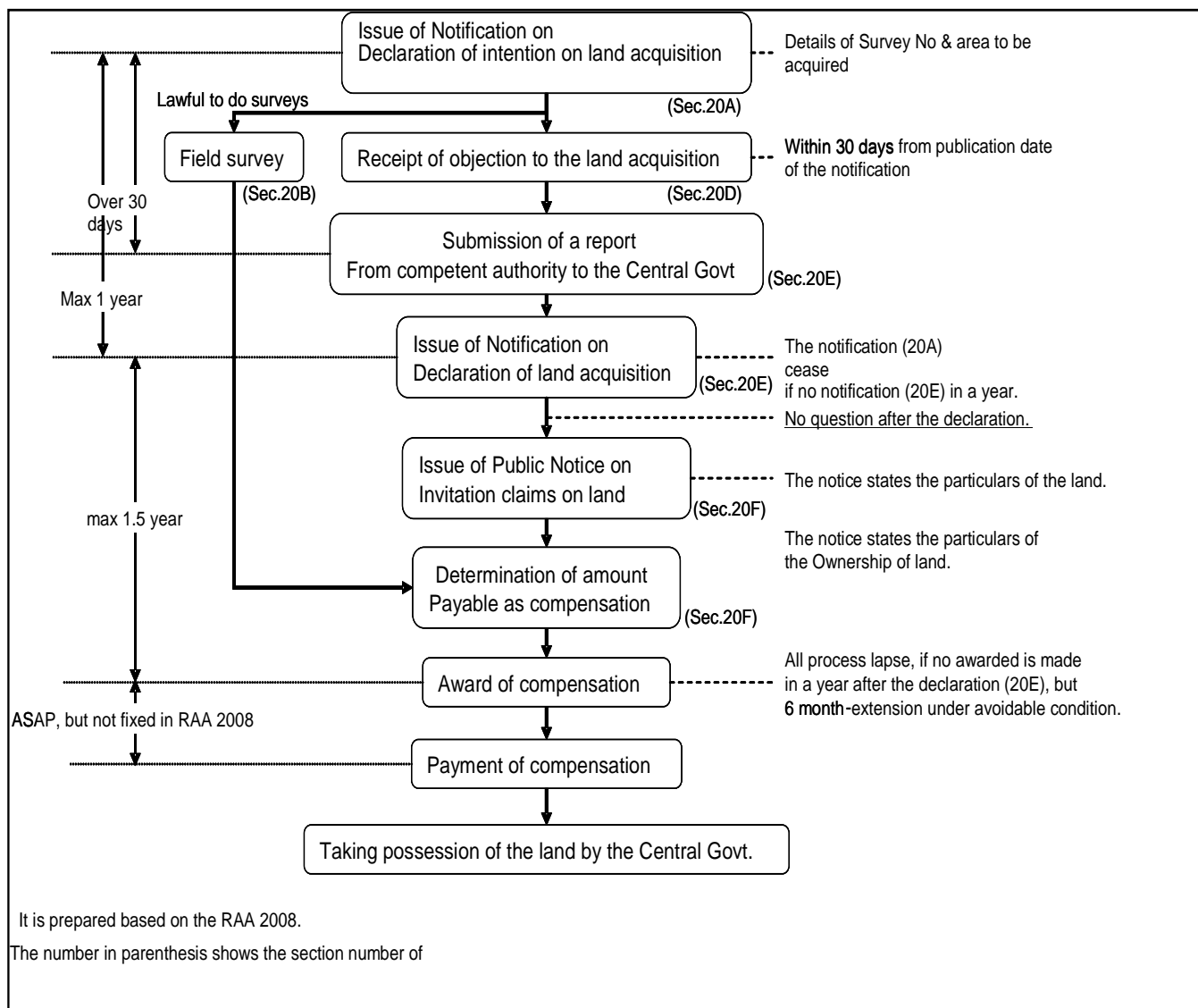


Fig. 5.1: Flowchart of the Land Acquisition Process under Railways (Amendment) Act, 2008

EXTENT OF LAND ACQUISITION

5.2 The proposed EDFC track for Mughalsarai-Bhaupur section has been proposed mostly parallel to the existing IR tracks deours have been planned for total length of Kanpur,Fatehpur, Sirathu,Khaga,Allahabad,Mirzapur. 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: Project Area: Loss of Land

Section	Private Land(in ha)			Government	Total (In Ha.)
	Agricultural	Residential/ Commercial	Community		
CPM Mughalsarai	8.21 (88.18%)	0 (0%)	0.001 (0.01%)	1.1 (11.81%)	9 (100%)
CPM Allahabad (E)	597.41 (94.23%)	1.55 (0.24%)	0.04 (0.01%)	35 (5.52%)	634 (100%)
CPM Allahabad (W)	433.56 (85.35%)	1.35 (0.27%)	0.09 (0.02%)	72 (14.17%)	508 (100%)
CPM Kanpur	207.7 (83.45%)	0.18 (0.07%)	0.019 (0.01%)	41 (16.47%)	249 (100%)
Sub Total	1246.88 (89.11%)	3.08 (0.22%)	0.15 (0.01%)	149.1 (10.66%)	1400 (100%)
Total (MGS-BAU)	1250.57 (89.35%)			149.44 (10.65%)	

Source: Detailed LAP, CPM Offices, DFCCIL 2011

Type of Land

5.3 The proposed project stretch will involve acquisition of about 1400 ha of land of which approximately 89.28% is private land. Out of 140.10 ha of Government land 52 ha is of local road, rasta, chakmarg, 18 ha is navin parti 40 ha is barren land. Table 5.2 describes about type of government land being affected due to the project.

Table 5.2: Type of Land under Acquisition

Package	Water bodies*	Barren land	Abadi /Aagar	Rasta-Chakmarg	Naveen parti Bihad	Samshan	School	Forest land	Khalihan	Other community land	Government land	Private land	Total
I	0	0.3	0	0.7	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	1.1	8.22	9.32
II	0.4	7.99	0.4	12.8	9.35	0.1	0.15	0.11	3.4	0.3	35	599	634
III	9.82	24.52	3.21	27.39	0.47	1.12	1.36	0.14	1.87	2.1	72	435	507
IV	0.51	8.05	0.4	11.3	8.45	0.2	0.23	0	2.5	9.36	41	208	208
Total	10.73	40.86	4.01	52.19	18.27	1.42	1.74	0.25	7.87	11.76	149.1	1250.22	1399.32

Source: Detailed LAP, CPM offices

Present Status of Land Acquisition of Eastern Corridor

5.4 DFCCIL has maintained close coordination with revenue department of the State Government for speedier acquisition of land under RAA 2008. On date, 20A , 20E and 20 F notices have been issued for the entire length. The present status of land acquisition has been brought out in Annexure 5.1.

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 Chandauli is ADM Chandauli. Competent Authority for Mirzapur Districts is ADM LA, for Allahabad ADM LA, Kaushambi SDM and for Fatehpur and Kanpur together ADM LA Kanpur Nagar. Competent Authority for the Kanpur Dehat is AGM/LA posted at the DFCCIL.

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 Kanpur, Allahbaad, Varansi Revenue Divisions have been appointed as Arbitrators for the districts of Kanpur, Fatehpur, Kaushambi, Allahabad, Mirapur and Chandauli District Gazette.

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 1:2,000 ~ 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 average 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 than 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 Cash compensation for the land at market value which will be determined as per 20G of RAA-2008 which envisage as “the competent authority shall adopt the following criteria in assessing and determining the market value of land (a) the minimum land value if any, specified in the stamp act 1899 for the registration of sale deeds in the area where the land is situated or (b) the average of sale price for similar type of land situated in the village or vicinity ascertained from not less than 50% of the sale deed registered during the proceedings three years where higher price has been paid whichever is higher. To make the compensation near the market value based on the feedback of the PAPs a new clause A(iii) has been added in the entitlement matrix according to which any rate approved by the State Government may be adopted by the Competent Authority. In addition to above following provisions had been made in the Entitlement Matrix to bring the compensation rate equivalent to replacement value.

- (i) 60% solatium on the compensation determined in (i) above (section 20F (9) of RAA 2008). Or alternative compensation package as per para A3 of the EM.

- (ii) 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.
- (iii) 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.
- (iv) Policy for acquisition/ compensation for residual land, if required.
- (v) Compensation award letter addressed to land losers shall contain 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 in the name of land owner or in the joint name of land owner and spouse.
- (vi) In dealing with compensation related issues, DFCCIL has provided guidelines for the District Grievance Committee to hear and resolve complaints relating to the type of land and assets, area/extent of impact and valuation, ownership and eligibility.

In addition to above following R&R assistance is also being provided:-

- (i) Transition allowance of Rs.4000/- per household.
- (ii) Shifting allowance of Rs.10,000/- to each affected family
- (iii) Cattle shed assistance of 15000 rupees
- (iv) House construction assistance at current rates declared by the government
- (v) Assistance for construction of working shed / shop.
- (vi) 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.

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 The process shall be as follows:

- 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 Mughalsarai-Bhaupur 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 Mughalsarai-Bhaupur section, SIA has identified 11 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.

Land Acquisition Information System LAIS:

5.22 DFCCIL is developing a computer database system for recording all data relating to notification, award and disbursement of Land acquisition compensation and R&R benefits and grievances. The database is in the process of being populated with relevant data.

5.23 Land Acquisition Progress: The land acquisition progress till August, 2013 is summarized in Annexure 5.1. The progress will be updated periodically to ensure that it is completed in line with the civil works timetable.

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 offices) have already been established at Mughalsarai, Allahabad (East), Allahabad (West) and Kanpur. CPM Offices are headed by an officer of the rank of General Manager. At the Head Office, Social & Environmental Management Unit (SEMU) has been established, which is headed by an officer of the rank of General Manager. SEMU looks after Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement process under the project. 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 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 two Social Experts. 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 The 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 for RAP Implementation

Personnel	Administrative Roles and Responsibility
General Manager (SEMUR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for coordinating with World Bank for all environmental and social consideration and monitoring of the Project. • Grievance redress related to Land Acquisition / social and environmental considerations. • Ensure budgetary provision for resettlement and rehabilitation of PAPs and relocation, rehabilitation and reconstruction of common property resources (CPR).
AGM/SEMUR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assisting GM SEMUR in all social and environmental issues and reports to GM (SEMUR), • Public disclosure of EIA, EMP, SIA, SMF, RAP etc. • To provide information for any parliament questions / RTI query on environmental aspects of the project, • To furnish information to PR/Admn. department of DFCCIL for any environment impact related News item appearing in the print or electronic media.
AGM/LA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Processing of proposals for land acquisition for notification of 20 A and 20E at Corporate Office, • Coordinating the land acquisition cases in Ministry of Railways, Ministry of law, Official language section and publication department for notification of

Personnel	Administrative Roles and Responsibility
	20A and 20E.
DGM/Grievance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To process for redressing any complaint or grievance received directly in DFCCIL corporate office, • To assist GM/SEMUR in getting remarks on complaints/grievances on R&R issues from concerned officers. To give replies to the complaints based on decision taken in corporate office, • To maintain data base of complaint received and replies given to the complainants, • To process any RTI case / query related to land acquisition.
Social Safeguards Specialist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide on an on-going basis technical assistance to facilitating NGOs, build their capacities and ensure R&R program is implemented, • To prepare, manage and retrieve the database of LA and R&R of EDFC, • Coordinate with NGOs towards implementation of RAP, • Review and prepare progress report on LA and R&R, • Report to GM (SEMUR) about the progress, • Monitor the implementation of RAP and to prepare required monitoring reports, • Interact with Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) agencies in developing monitoring formats, • Organize training and capacity building modules for officials of DFCCIL, LAFC and RRFC.

Organizational Structures for Head Office is given Fig 6.1

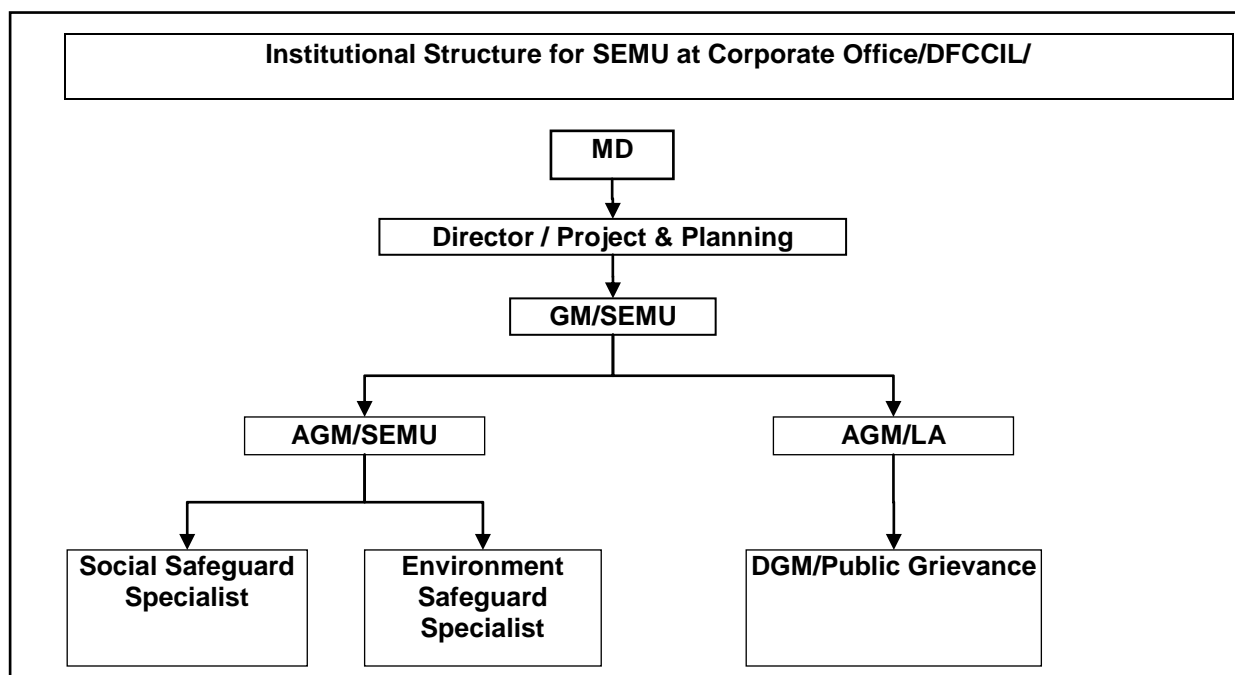


Fig. 6.1: Organizational Structures for Corporate Office

R&R INSTITUTIONS AT THE FIELD LEVEL

6.6 Presently, in the field, there are four Chief Project Manager (CPM), who are looking after the overall land acquisition work for their respective stretches. They are assisted by a Deputy Chief Project Manager (Dy.CPM), and Assistant Project Managers (APMs). The CPM is assisted by Land Acquisition Facilitation Consultant (L AFC). Roles and responsibilities are presented in Table 6.2. Furthermore, retired revenue officers, computer specialists have 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 Assistant Project Manager (APM/Social) one for each package and Assistant Project Manager (APM/Environment) to look after the implementation of RAP. The benefits under NRRP-2007 as approved in EM shall be implemented by CRO/CPM. The recommendations of GRCs shall be implemented directly by the CRO. In case the CRO has difference of opinion, the appeal shall lie with the HQ level GRC. CRO shall be responsible for implementing resolved grievances.

Under APM/Social, 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). 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 R&R work.

6.8 Broad roles and responsibilities of field units in their respective stretches will 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

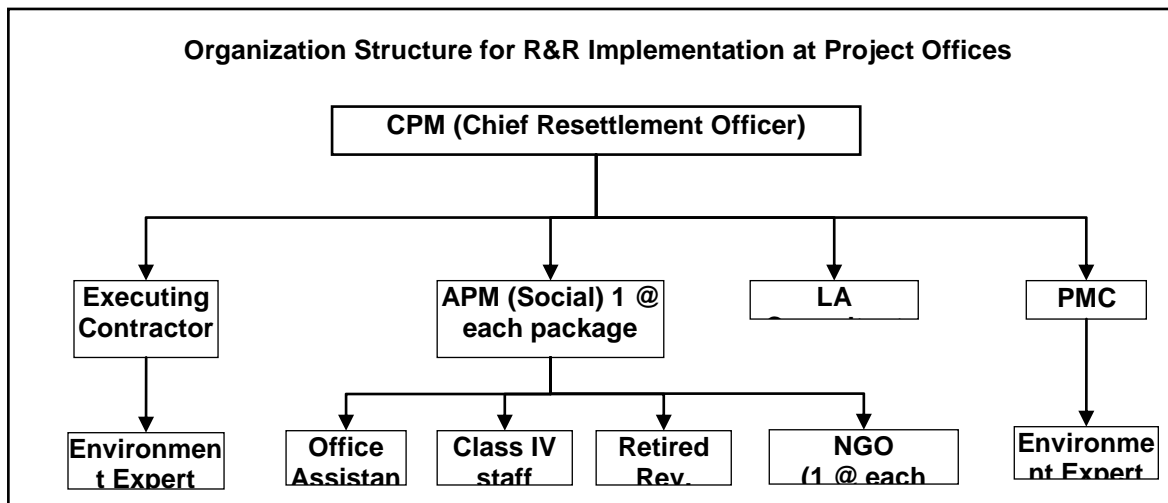


Fig. 6.2: Organizational Structures for Each CPM Units

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 for RAP Implementation

Personnel	Administrative Roles and Responsibility
CPM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Overall in charge of LA and R&R. ➤ Participate in State and District level meetings to facilitate LA and R&R activities. ➤ Responsible for executing the work from NGOs and M&E consultants. ➤ Periodic appraisal of progress and reporting to the World Bank and the DFCCIL HQ on monthly basis ➤ Action related to resolution of grievances as advised by the GRC/Ombudsman
Administration for R&R /Competent Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Award for compensation of land and structures as per RAA 2008 and EM. ➤ Award for R&R benefits as per Entitlement Matrix.

Personnel	Administrative Roles and Responsibility
APM (Social)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Responsible for R&R Implementation and Land Acquisition in the field and in charge of day to day activities, ➤ Prepare progress report on physical and financial monitoring of R&R and submit to CPM, ➤ Oversee the process of land acquisition, shifting of CPRs and other assets in the field, ➤ Scrutinise and certify the structures valuation report submitted by the Evaluators, ➤ Conduct periodic review with staff, ➤ Submit monthly progress reports to CPM on R&R activities. ➤ Directly interact with PAFs and record their views and grievances and transmit the same to the CPM/RR Committees ➤ Monitor the community level activities of the NGOs
NGO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Develop rapport with PAPs, ➤ Constitute Project beneficiary Groups (PBGs)/SHGs ➤ Develop communication strategies (on regular basis through formal information centres)) to address grievances of PAPs, ➤ Assist PAPs in updating land record. ➤ Assists PAPs in addressing their grievances though established procedures as per RAP. ➤ Liaison with Revenue Department, ➤ Coordinate with LAFC to facilitate DFCCIL in the implementation and management of LA&R&R. ➤ Put into practice the innovative implementation strategies developed by the SEMU (HQ). ➤ 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. ➤ 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, ➤ Shall submit final R&R eligibility lists and assist in the monitoring and evaluation of RAP, ➤ Assisting PAPs with income restoration and livelihood strengthening measures ➤ Attend to any other relevant responsibilities assigned by the CPM,
LAFC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Distribution of Notice to Khatedar after notifications ➤ Collection of Sale deeds (Registry Rate) of each Villages ➤ Preparation of entitlement matrix & compensation package ➤ Survey & Valuation of structure tube wells & other properties. ➤ Preparation of reply of objection against notification for compensation claims and coordinating with C.A. ➤ Preparation approval & agreement for distribution of compensation ➤ Joint measurement with revenue staff & and DFCCIL ➤ Making proposal for acquisition of Govt. land & other follow up with

Personnel	Administrative Roles and Responsibility
	revenue official.
PMC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Assist in internal monitoring and supervision of the LA/R&R ➤ Assist in coordinating the LA R&R and the civil work process
Social and Environment Safeguard Monitoring and Review Consultant (SESMRC)	Carry out quarterly monitoring and annual 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 in policy and implementation, 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 an 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-SEMUR 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 (SEMUR 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 SEMUR will be responsible for performance monitoring at the project level and the CPM offices will be responsible for performance monitoring at the field level; Performance Monitoring will involve periodic field visits by SEMUR 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 Social and Environment Safeguard Monitoring and Review Consultant (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 and Environment 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. The scope of work of Social and Environment Safeguards Monitoring and Review Consultant (SESMRC) is provided in Annexure 6.2.

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

6.18 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. The complainant shall be allowed himself or with the help of legal adviser (advocate) to present at the hearing of his/her case.

6.19 Grievance Redress at the Field Level: There are Field level Resettlement and Rehabilitation Committee established at the District level convened by the Chief Project Manager, which comprise the following:

- a. Zilla Parishad Chairperson/his or her nominee
- b. Chief Project Manager, Convenor
- c. Additional District Collector of the concerned District, or his nominee;
- d. Concerned competent Authority
- e. Concerned Assistant Project Manager-Social (only to provide for secretarial service);
- f. Representative from civil society/ a reputed local NGO.

The mandate of District Grievance Committee is to hear and resolve complaints relating to the classification, area, location of plot, disputes regarding assets etc.

The details of GRC for APL-2 are as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of District	Members of Grievance Redressal Committee at Field Level	Contact / Address
1	Kaushambi	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shri. Rajesh Kushwaha, Chairman, Zila Panchayat, Kaushambi 2. Shri Ashok Kumar, ADM/Finance/Revenue, Kaushambi 3. Shri Ranjan Yadav, CPM/Allahabad (W), 	Office of the Chief Project Manager, DFCCIL, Balmiki Chauraha, Nawab Yusuf Road, old GM Building

		<p>Convenor</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Shri R.D. Ram, SLAO, Kaushambi 5. Smt. Satya Bhabha, Secretary, Gramin Utthan Samiti, Bhgarwari, Kaushambi 6. Shri T.N. Gupta, APM/Engg., Allahabad 	<p>ALLAHABAD – 211001 Ph : 0532 – 2560321 e-mail : bkverma@dfcc.co.in</p>
2	Allahabad	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shri Shesh Mani Pandey, Chief Revenue Officer, Allahabad 2. Shri Ashok Singh, Ex-Block Pramukh, Village Badpur, Teh.Manda, Allahabad 3. Shri Ranjan Yadav, CPM/Allahabad(W), Convenor 4. Shri O.P. Singh, SLAO, Allahabad 5. Shri Sumit Singh, GB Panth Institute, Ald 6. Shri D.K. Singh, APM/Engg., Allahabad 	<p>Office of the Chief Project Manager, DFCCIL, Balmiki Chauraha, Nawab Yusuf Road, old GM Building ALLAHABAD – 211001 Ph : 0532 – 2560321 e-mail : bkverma@dfcc.co.in</p>
3	Fatehpur	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shri L.K. Khare, Upper Mukhya Adhikari 2. Shri Satya Prakash Rai, SDM/FTP, for FTP Tehsil. (b) Shri Balram Singh, SDM/BKO, for BKO Tehsil (c) Shri Lavkush Kumar Tripathi, SDM/KGA for KGA Tehsil 3. Shri Ranjan Yadav, CPM/Allahabad(W), Convenor 4. Shri O.K. Singh, SLAO, Kanpur 5. Shri S.P. Shukla, Jan Kalyan Maha Samiti, ITI Road, FTP 6. Shri Rajeev Srivastava, APM/Engg., Fatehpur 	<p>Office of the Chief Project Manager, DFCCIL, Balmiki Chauraha, Nawab Yusuf Road, old GM Building ALLAHABAD – 211001 Ph : 0532 – 2560321 e-mail : bkverma@dfcc.co.in</p>
4	Mirzapur	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Smt. Pramila Singh, Chairperson, Jila Panchayat, Mirzapur 2. Additional District Magistrate (F/R), Mirzapur 3. Shri A.K. Singh, CPM/Allahabad (E), Convenor 4. Special Land Acquisition Officer (Irrigation), Mirzapur. 5. Shri Anuj Srivastava (Swami Vivekanand Shiksha Samiti Bundelkhandi), Mirzapur. 6. Shri O.P. Srivastava, Dy. PM/Engineering/DFCCIL, Mirzapur 	<p>Office of the Chief Project Manager, DFCCIL, Balmiki Chauraha, Nawab Yusuf Road, old GM Building ALLAHABAD – 211001 Ph : 0532 – 2560316</p>
5.	Chandauli	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Additional District Magistrate(F/R), Chandauli 2. Shri A.K. Singh, CPM/Allahabad (E), Convenor 3. District Welfare Officer, Chandauli 4. Shri Ashok Tripathi, Member, Jila Panchayat, Chandauli 5. Smt. Neetu Singh, Gramya Sansthan, Navgarh 6. Shri O.P. Srivastava, Dy. PM/Engineering/DFCCIL, Mirzapur 	<p>Office of the Chief Project Manager, DFCCIL, Balmiki Chauraha, Nawab Yusuf Road, old GM Building ALLAHABAD – 211001 Ph : 0532 – 2560316</p>

6.20 Grievance Redress at Project Level: There is a Headquarter Level Resettlement and Rehabilitation Committee convened by the General Manager (SEMU), which comprise the following:

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

The contact detail of the Headquarter level grievance committee is 011-23454696.

6.21 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.

6.22 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. Ombudsman will have the power to consider and dispose of all unresolved complaints relating to Rehabilitation and Resettlement. . Any affected person if aggrieved for not been offered the admissible rehabilitation and resettlement benefit as provided under this policy may approach to ombudsman. The form and manner in which and the time within which complaints may be made to the ombudsman and disposed off has also been prepared.

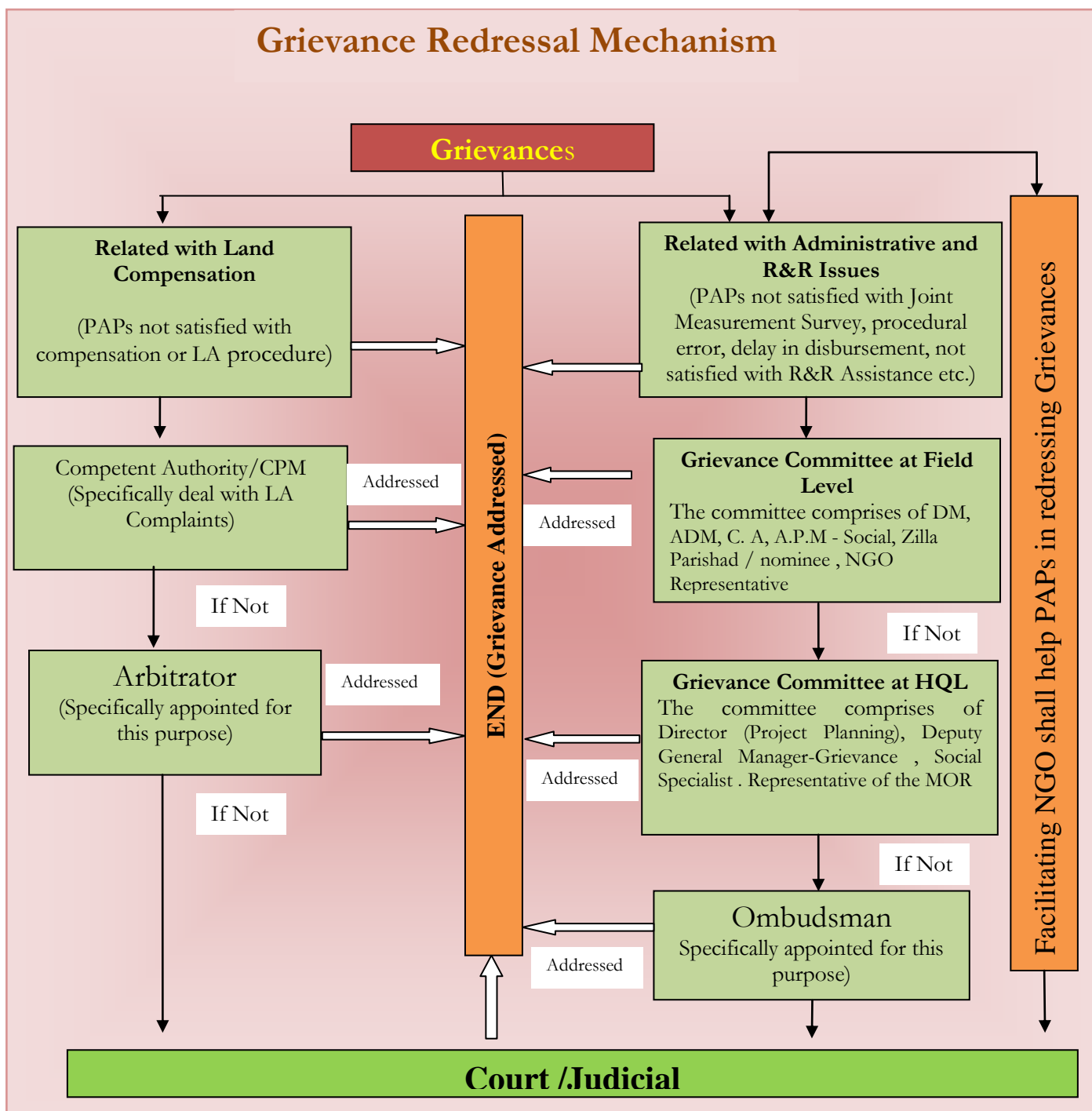


Fig. 6.3: Grievance Mechanism

Meeting and Decision Making Process of the Committee

6.23 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. It may be clarified that this grievance redress process is different from the formal litigation process.

6.24 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.

6.25 At the Head Quarter Level, Land acquisition and R& R related complaint will be 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

6.26 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

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

6.28 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.

6.29 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.

6.30 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.

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

6.32 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

6.33

- (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.

6.34 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

6.35 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 initiatives to promote financial literacy for enabling gainful utilization of R&R benefits, skill training to the poor eligible and interested youth from the affected families to enhance their employability and technical support to those ready to undertake enterpreneurial activities utilizing their LA & R&R benefits. 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. This also includes provisions of Indira Awas Yojana Scheme for Rural Areas and JNURM for Urban Areas. 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).

6.36 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.

6.37 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

6.38 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.

6.39 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.

6.40 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.

6.41 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 December 2013 and the database will be maintained by APM/Social in CPM's office in the field. In the HQ office, Social Safeguards Specialist will be responsible for maintaining R&R data. Data will be updated based on the information sent by the CPM office in assistance with NGOs 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 (SEMUR) to avoid fraudulent practice. SESRMC will also submit independent quarterly report to SEMUR.

Public Disclosure

6.42 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 has also been 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.

Special Issues in Implementation OF RAP

6.43 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 2014. 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.

6.44 Key steps taken in the R&R process will include the following:

- A minimum of 3 metres wide passage shall be provided between the end line of ROW and the building line in habitation areas when DFCC passes through habitation and village areas. Where such land is not available, additional land acquisition shall be done for this purpose. If alternate passage to the house is not available
- ROBs/RUBs/FOBs: Provision for constructing ROBs/RUBs/FOBs shall be provided where EDFC Corridor will pass through habitations, obstructing smooth mobility of people, animals and vehicles. Where it crosses through roads and ROBs are not provided level crossing shall be there to ensure safe movement of vehicles and humans.
- Wherever the Corridor passes through habitations, adequate safety measures such as barricading etc shall be constructed along the ROW.
- Relevant provisions of the EMPs with regard to health, hygiene and safety shall be complied with while implementing the RAP.

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.

6.45 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 2008, 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

6.46 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

6.47 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

6.48 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

6.49 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 (see Annexure 6.2). 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

6.50 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. However, the sequence may change or delays may occur due to circumstances beyond the control of the Project and accordingly the time can be adjusted for the implementation of the plan as detailed in Annexure -6.4.

➤ **Implementation process**

6.51 The RAP will be implemented by each CPM offices 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:**

6.52 Annual Social Audit will be done by SESMRC. 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**

6.53 Civil works contracts for Mughalsarai-Bhaupur section is expected by May 2014 and after minimum 80% of the land taken over by DFCCIL. Fig 6.1 presents availability of encumbrance free stretches in each package. By this time encumbrance free land should be made available to contractors. Total time period for implementation and completion of R&R is of 30 months.

6.54 For APL II, the LA process (disbursement of compensation and award) is in advance stage. 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 April 2014. (Figure 6.4).

6.55 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:

COORDINATION WITH CIVIL WORK AND CERTIFICATION

6.56 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.

6.57 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. Thereafter 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 in Days	Cumulative percentage of land to be handover for work with respect 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.

6.58 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

6.59 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 the last transactions 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

6.60 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.466 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.

6.61 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

6.62 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.

IMPLEMENTATION BUDGET

6.63 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 2012-2013 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

6.64 The project requires about 1400 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 (In Crores) (1 Crore=10 million)
1	Cost of Land (Pvt Agricultural)	260
2	Transfer of Government land	21.84
3	Cost of Land (Res/comm)	1.61
4	Cost of Structure (Titleholder)	40
5	Cost of Structure (Non-Titleholder)	9.05
6	R&R Assistance	64.65
7	Relocation cost of CPR	3.2
8	Total	385.32
9	Implementation Charges i/c Training, Administration, Management, Capacity building, Monitoring, NGOs, skill training of PAPs for income restoration etc. @10%	38.51
	Contingency @10% which will cover service charge for land acquisition	42.32
	G. Total	481.12
	Say Rs.(In words) Rs Four hundred and eighty one crores	

Note : if additional budget for implementation of RAP is required at any stage: supplementary budget approval shall be taken as necessary.

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 st Oct,13
2.	List of chainage-wise encumbrances	DFCCIL (CPM)	Dec, 13
3.	Notification of RR/Grievance Committees and	DFCCIL/IR	Done

	Ombudsman		
4.	Appointment of NGOs	DFCCIL	Done
5.	Appointment of SESMRC	DFCCIL (PMU)	31st March 14
6.	Functioning Database	DFCCIL, SEMU/CPM)	31 st Dec 13
7.	Appointment of all staff for implementation of RAP	DFCCIL/IR	Done
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 st Jan, 14
9	Issuance of Identity Card	CPM/NGO	31 st Jan, 14
10	Preparation of Action Plan to Address concern of PAFs expressed during consultation	CPM/NGO	31 st Jan, 14

Annexure 1.1

METHODOLOGY FOR PREPARATION OF SIA AND RAP**Background**

Ministry of Railways (Government of India) has entrusted the job of planning, implementation and management of selected freight corridor network to DFCCIL. Government of India has requested World Bank for loan assistance for the development of Eastern Corridor from Son Nagar to Khurja. To streamline project preparation in synchronized manner, DFCCIL has identified Bhaupur-Khurja as phase I and Sonnagar-Khurja as phase II stage of the project.

The document in hand deals about objective of the study, methodology, work plan and manning schedule of Phase I stage. As per ToR, the assignment is divided into (i) Social Assessment (ii) Social Management Framework (iii) Resettlement Action Plan.

While social assessment will be carried out to identify impact of construction (especially land acquisition) of the corridor on the people; opinion of people about the project and suggested mitigation measures, the social management framework will outline R&R Policy framework, institutional arrangement as per provision of NRR 2007 and implementation arrangement in accordance with construction schedule. RAP will be 'the document' to follow management of resettlement issues during implementation.

The Existing Corridor

The existing route (From Mughalsarai-Bhaupur 392 km) comprised of two rail tracks interspersed with loop line at important Stations. General land width (existing RoW) along the tracks is about 40 meters in open areas and about 60 meters near loop line and sometimes it is 150 meter near stations and at yard. Average additional land width (available land for laying DFC tracks) is about 12-16 meter either side. Generally terrain is flat with little vertical gradients. Horizontal curves are within acceptable limits.

The proposed freight corridor network is part of EDFC from Kolkota-Khurja-Ludhiana. This network is proposed to be developed into double track freight corridor dedicated to goods trains along with a 10 meter BT road for maintenance of the corridor and other utility corridor.

The proposed land width (proposed RoW or Corridor of Impact) is about 40 meters for parallel portion and 60 meters for crossing stations. The distance between existing IR tracks and proposed DFCC tracks have been kept 13-15 meters. Crossing stations, TSS, SSP and SST have been proposed at appropriate interval as per IR works manual.

These tracks have been proposed parallel to the existing tracks for most portions except at locations where laying of tracks will have severe social, environmental or technical constrains. Bypasses have been proposed at these critical locations. DFCC has made technical efforts to avoid displacement of people by minimizing track distances at selected locations, reducing embankment heights and slopes. Despite of these efforts, acquisition of land (about 1780 ha), structures and other assets could not be avoided. Issues related to displacement and relocation has not been addressed so far. The present study will evolve suitable techniques for the identification of such issues by establishing impact zone, nature, extent and magnitude of impacts by survey and investigation and opinion, decision and participation of the people through stake holder's consultation. These activities will be carried out by keeping following objectives.

Objectives

Objectives of assignment are derived from ToR, Operational Policies¹ (safeguard instruments) of the World Bank and NPRR 2007. These objectives are

1. Avoid, if not, minimize involuntary resettlement, exploring all viable project alternatives;
2. Where involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, assess the magnitude of adverse social impacts and propose mitigation measures;
3. Hold consultations with the project stakeholders and ensure that the outcome of these consultations are assimilated in social management framework;
4. Develop institutional mechanism for planning, implementing and monitoring the process and the R&R activities; and
5. Address other social issues (resulting from the proposed project interventions) related to vulnerable groups (including tribal),

Objective one to three will be part of social assessment process; objective four & five deals with preparation of Social Management Framework. Merits of preparation of Tribal development Plan (IPDP) will be ascertained after assessment of impacts on Scheduled Tribe. To fulfill above mentioned objectives following methodologies have been developed.

Methodologies

(I) Methodology for Social Assessment

Social impact assessment is critical step taken to incorporate social analyses and participatory processes into project design and implementation for optimizing development outcomes. Specific tasks for social assessment and methodologies adopted have been summarized in the following Table.

Specific Tasks	Methodologies
Re conforming zone of Impact through review of data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) DFCCIL has prepared land acquisition plan for the proposed stretch though its feasibility consultant. The zone of impact will be reconfirmed by (ii) Review of land width data of Railways, (iii) Estimate land acquisition village wise, (iv) Identification of critical segments, (v) Review of efforts made by DFCCIL towards minimizing resettlement, (vi) Review of technical measures adopted for proposed alignments especially in bypasses and congested stretches.
Identifying zones of major economic and social impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Identification of zones of major economic and social impact will be done by classifying degree of impact segment wise. For this purpose (ii) kilometer/ village wise land acquisition will be estimated, (iii) critical segments will be identified based on type of land (agricultural, built-up, market, eco-sensitive land) proposed for acquisition, (iv) Number and Type of structures being acquired at particular location (km/village), (v) Categorization of stretches in terms of degree of impacts (a) low, (b) medium and (c) high
Understanding socio-economic profile of the	Based on identification of impacts (as mentioned above), a census and baseline socio-economic survey will be carried. While census survey will enumerate all the project affected families recording lands and assets possessed and likely to lose because of

¹ Applicable Operational Policies (safeguards instruments) are Involuntary Resettlement (O.P.4.10) and Indigenous Peoples (O.P. 4.12), environmental assessment (4.01)

<p>people</p>	<p>proposed DFCC tracks, the baseline survey will emphasize detailed assessment of impacts on vulnerable families². For this purpose following steps will be taken.</p> <p>(i) Preparation of list of project Affected Families: As mentioned earlier also, DFCCIL has prepared land acquisition plan as per RAA 2008. The land plan includes affected survey number (zone of direct impact) and owner of the land and properties. However, preliminary reconnaissance survey indicates that there are other family (who lacks title of the properties³) has not been part of listing of PAFs by DFCCIL. These PAFs will also be enumerated based on detailed measurement survey as per provision of NPRR 2007.</p> <p>(ii) Training to enumerators: Enumerators will be selected from sociological research background from Kanpur Etawah and Aligarh University. Enumerators will undergo two weeks of intensive training by the resource person of the consultant. The Social Expert of Consultants and Revenue officials (working for the project) will impart training to this social survey team. Explanation of terms, meaning etc in the questionnaires, methods of getting information from potential PAPs, mechanism of social behavior, and strategy of communication with respondents etc. will be part of training program. During training sessions, enumerators will be exposed to role play of PAPs, enumerators, public to make them conversant with the approach required for collection of information through questionnaires, understanding and appreciating local situations etc. The survey team will be mobilized in the field after testing of questionnaire in the project area.</p> <p>(iii) Survey of Potential Affected Structures and land: In order to assess impact, structures coming within the proposed land width will be marked, measured and recorded on a strip map. This also included the typology of construction (such as pucca, semi-pucca, and katcha) based on construction materials used and the usage of structure like residential, commercial and others. Extent of loss will be determined by measuring the distance of the structure from the proposed centerline of DFCCIL alignment in the following manner.</p> <p>(a) Measure the distance of each affected structure from the existing up track centre (b) Measure the entire structure including length, breadth and height of the structure. At the same time measure the area affected (i.e., portion of the structure coming within proposed DFCCIL Line) to calculate the degree of loss</p> <p>Examine the construction typology of each structure with respect to walls, roof and floor. Note down number of rooms, verandah (if any), sanitation facility, kitchen, etc.</p> <p>(c) This will help in categorization of loss of plots or buildings:</p> <p>Less than 10% of the total area</p> <p>Between 10 to 25% of the total area</p> <p>Between 25 to 50% of the total area</p> <p>More than 50% of the total area</p> <p>This will help in identifying project displaced families.</p> <p>(It is pertinent to inform that all project displaced families are project affected families but</p>
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² Vulnerable families in the present context will include (but not limited to) small and marginal farmers, socially (SC,ST) and economically disadvantaged(BPL),widow and physically challenged.

³ Any landless person not having homestead land, agricultural and residing in the zone of impact(proposed DFCCIL corridor) for not less than three years will be included in the list of affected families.(Chapter III. 3.1(b),(iii) NPRR 2007)

	<p>all project affected families need not be project displaced families.)</p> <p>Similarly for loss of land(impacts) will be categorized into:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Impact on affected plots will be done by measuring severity of impact (10%, 20%.50% or 75%) Based on severity of impact the plots will be classified as economically viable or not. In bypasses people will lose accessibility if residual land (after acquisition) is on the other side of proposed DFC corridor. A study will be conducted about impact on plots. The plot impact analysis will help in formulating policy about minimum left out land area need to be acquired so that land owner will not have adverse impact. <p>Census and Baseline Socio-Economic Survey: To conduct the census survey an exhaustive interview schedule has been prepared and tested in the field (Annexure 1). The format will be approved from the DFCCIL and World Bank.</p> <p>Census and baseline survey⁴ will be conducted for the establishment of impacts on the people. The information collected from census survey are Type of land or structure or both, usage of land and structure, household profile with family structure, literacy level, occupation and marital status of each member of the family.</p> <p>The survey will also provide information on income of the family; debt status and social information to determine whether project affected persons as per categorization of NPRR 2007. Loss of other assets such as boundary wall, public property, and common resources being lost will also be recorded.</p> <p>Enumerators will be directed to make an objective assessment of the loss of property and type of loss based on their field observation.</p> <p>Data Analysis: The interview schedules filled up every day will be scrutinized and verified on the spot (project corridor) and the data-sheets will coded. A coding manual will be prepared for consistency in data entry. The MS-Excel software package will be used for the data feeding and its analysis. Wherever applicable, SPSS package will also be used to generate tables. As a measure of final confirmation about the correctness of the data, random manual calculations and checking will also be done</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Outcome: Socio-economic profile of the PAFs, type of losses.</p>
<p>Identifying differential impacts on different categories of the people</p>	<p>As mentioned above, the impacts will be categorized based on severity of impacts. The PAFs will be categorized into displaced and affected. Further these impacts will have differential bearing on different categories of the people. Impacts on categories of people (vulnerable) will be evaluated. Based on evaluation, mitigation measures will be suggested.</p>
<p>Socio-political analysis of local power relations and institution available for participation, grievance redress and conflict resolution</p>	<p>Social assessment will collect information on existing institutions working in the project area for land acquisition, implementation of developmental schemes of Government (DRDA and other line Department), and working style of existing Panchayati Raj Institutions. The assessment process will also be engaged in social networking, coordination with local NGOs, CBOs, Health workers, ORWs. The assessment team will also review existing grievance redress mechanism functioning in the project area.</p> <p>The social team will also understand existing institutions of DFCCIL for the</p>

⁴ Since time assigned to complete the social impact assessment is less, therefore it is proposed to assimilate information of census survey into baseline survey. Further the survey will be limited to those families who are eligible for assistance under the provision of NPRR 2007. These families are small and marginal farmers, BPL, SC,ST.

	<p>implementation of RAA 2008 and NPRR 2007.</p> <p>Efforts will be made to understand political background of each affected villages and their representatives (Pradhan.MLA.MP).</p> <p>Based on above study, a conflict resolution mechanism will be developed.</p>
Participation of people to minimize displacement	<p>Stakeholders Consultation</p> <p>Methodologies for Stakeholders Consultation</p> <p>Consultation is key to understand people's perception and seek their opinion. Consultation is also an important tool to improve quality of planning. Following steps will be followed during consultation</p> <p>(i) Identification of key stakeholders and level of Consultation: Important stakeholders of the project will be PAPs (primary), DFCC officials, line department of Districts offices such as LA, Forest, PWD, horticulture department. The consultation will be held at individual (during BSES), groups (at village and Tahsil level), FGDs and District level.</p> <p>(ii) Information dissemination: Information dissemination will be done through pamphlet distribution (in Hindi), informal meeting with the people, village level meeting etc.</p> <p>(iii) Consultation with Key Stakeholders: One of the strategies of proposed consultation will be to involve key stakeholders in the project planning. These stakeholders for the project will be Officials of Revenue, Forest, Rural Development, Social Welfare Department, PRIs representatives, PWD officials. These stakeholders will be involve in developing strategies in the preparation of LA award, plantation strategies during implementation, dovetailing Government schemes, valuation of properties and assets.</p> <p>(iv) Strategies for Structured and Focused Consultation: To provide better and qualitative planning options; consultations with specific objectives, agenda will be conducted in structured manner. For this purpose, much advance date and venue of consultation will be fixed in coordination with the PRIs representatives at village level and Tahsildar, Forest officials (range official), women groups. Such planned consultation will bring out issues of proposed DFCCIL improvement in the agenda for discussion and some of the suggestion given by the community may help in project planning. This will also help in generating sense of ownership through community participation.</p> <p>(v) Opening of Field Offices: Field offices will be opened at three locations (Kanpur, Etawah, Aligarh), which will act as information centre for the project. Besides that. All LA offices, CPM offices, project engineers office will also be centre of information. Exchange of information about the project will be ensured at these field offices.</p> <p>(vi) Strategies for Future course of Communication Several additional rounds of consultations with PAPs will be done through active participation of social survey team. These consultations will involve agreements on compensation and assistance options and entitlement package. The next round of consultation will be held when compensation and R&R assistance have been finalized. The R&R entitlements will be displayed in billboards along the project corridor in local language. Participation of PAPs in implementation will also be ensured through their involvements in various local meeting with line department. Further strategies will be developed to involve local people in implementation.</p>
Assessment of construction Phase impacts	<p>Though this is very special case to understand social issues of DFCC project during construction phase. However efforts will be made to categorize these impacts. These impacts will be categorized as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) community conflict to access their cultural properties (b) Loss of access roads to the agricultural field: Presently a service road (BT, earthen) parallel to the IR track, which is used by local people as access to the agricultural field. Some of these service roads are important arteries of the project affect villages. (c) Dust and other pollutant (d) Cutting of trees and afforestation strategies: Many of the implementation issues get resolved by involving local community in the project. For example afforestation

	<p>by community.</p> <p>These effects of construction may largely be gathered from consultation in the villages, with DFCC official involved in construction earlier.</p>
Suggesting broad strategies for mitigation of adverse impacts	<p>Based on findings of surveys and consultation, social impacts of the project will be established. Based on operational policies of the World Bank, RAA 2008, NPRR 2007, the social assessment will suggest mitigation measures</p> <p>These mitigation measures will also focus on institutions likely to involve in implementation of managing social issues.</p>

(II) Methodologies for the Preparation of Social Management Framework (SMF)

The SMF will be prepared which will be largely based finding of impacts assessment, consultation results, on RAA 2008, NPRR 2007, and Operational Policies of the World Bank.

The SMF will focus on developing implementation schedule, R&R entitlement under the project, proposed institutions of R&R under the project, methodologies for disclosure of R&R schemes, grievance redress and measures to address impacts on tribal people. These activities can be broadly summarized in:

(i) Implementation Schedule: The implementation schedule will be developed in concurrence with construction schedule. Basic objective of the implementation schedule is to develop time frame for each activities related to LA and R&R. One of the prerequisite of construction under the project is to complete all LA and R&R activities before construction started. To prepare a time schedule, the consultant will work in together with 'General Consultant' (GC) under the project to synchronize each construction and LA activities in phased manner for different stretches.

(ii) Formulation of R&R entitlement Framework: An entitlement framework for the PAFs will be prepared. The entitlement framework will be based on compensation package of RAA 2008, R&R scheme of NPRR 2007 and Operational Policies of the World Bank.

(iii) Institutional Arrangement: To address social issues related to EDFC, General Manager Engg. III is assisted by a Additional General Manager (LA). These officers are also responsible for other assignments including engg., LA for entire DFCC corridor. Initial institutional assessment indicates that DFCCIL has very low capability of addressing issues related to LA and R&R. NPRR 2007 has provision of R&R institutions required for the execution of LA and R&R works. As per the provision of NPRR 2007, the DFCCIL need to strengthen its institutional capacity. The institutional capacity will be assessed largely through consultation with important stakeholders, existing staffing pattern of CPM offices, need for additional services within the purview of NPRR 2007 to implement in time bound manner. Based on assessment, the SMF will develop institutional mechanism, role and responsibility of R&R and other officers of DFCC. Besides DFCC officer, the assessment may identify some other groups like PRIs, CBOs, existing line Department as partner of the project.

Further, the consultant will develop fund flow mechanism under the project, monitoring mechanism under the provision of NPRR 2007.

(iv) Methodologies for Disclosure: The consultant will identify important places, public offices for the disclosure of SMF. The objective of disclosure in project area will have mechanism to receive feedback on SMFs from stakeholders. These feedbacks will be an input for the

finalization of RAP in due course. The SMF will also be put on website of DFCC and World Bank. The consultant will develop mechanism of such disclosure.

(v) Issues Related to SMFs

The Social Management Framework(SMFs) will not only focus on the preparation of RAP but other social management plan like tribal development plan(if required),HIV/Action Plan and other safeguard management plan. For this purpose (i) the census survey will establish impacts on STs (ii) consultations result will identify impact on tribe as community. Based on findings the SMF will recommend whether Tribal Development Plan (IPDP) is required or not.

(vi) Resettlement Action Plan

Based on above mentioned social impact analysis, consultation, R&R policy intervention and Social Management Framework a Resettlement Action Plan will be prepared. This Resettlement Action Plan will be prepared by adopting a social assessment process at different stages. Output of Social impact Assessment Report and agreement reached after feedback of disclosure on SMF will be input for the preparation of Resettlement Action Plan. This will be the document which will be followed during implementation.

Annexure 2.1

Definition of Terms

"agricultural labourer" means a person primarily resident in the affected area who does not hold any land in the affected area but who earns his livelihood principally by manual labour on agricultural land therein immediately before such declaration and who has been deprived of his livelihood;

"agricultural land" includes lands being used for the purpose of-i) Agriculture or horticulture; ii) Dairy farming, poultry farming, pisciculture, breeding of livestock or nursery growing medicinal herbs; iii) Raising of crops, grass or garden produce; and land used by an agriculturist for the grazing of cattle, but does not include land used for cutting of wood only

"BPL family": The below poverty line (BPL) families shall be those as defined by the Planning Commission of India from time to time and included in a BPL list for the time being in force

"Competent Authority": means any person authorised by the Central Government, by notification, to perform the functions of the Competent Authority for such area as may be specified in the notification.

"Census": is a data collection technique of completing enumeration of all Project Affected Families and their assets through household questionnaire.

"Compensation": means payment in cash or in kind to replace losses of land, housing, income, and other assets caused by a project.

"Cut-off date": This refers to the date prior to which the project affected family was in possession of the immovable or movable property within the affected zone. The cut-off date for land acquisition purpose is the date on which the Notification is issued as per Section 20A of the Railways (Amendment) Act, 2008 to the titleholder and non-titleholder.

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

"Entitlement": is defined as the right of project affected persons (PAPs) to receive various types of compensation, relocation assistance, and support for income restoration in accordance with the policy provisions.

"Entitlement Matrix" is a table to define different nature of PAPs losses and compensation packages and other relocation assistance.

"family" includes a. person, his' or her spouse, minor sons, unmarried daughters, minor brothers, unmarried sisters, father, mother and other relatives residing with him or her and dependent on him or her for their livelihood; and includes *"nuclear family"* consisting of a person, his or her spouse and minor children

"Independent Evaluator": means an evaluator registered with government, hired by DFCCIL, to provide inputs to the competent authority in arriving at the replacement cost of land

"Holding" means the total land held by a person as an occupant or tenant or as both

"khatedar" means a person whose name is included in the revenue records of the parcel of land under reference

"Marginal farmer" means a cultivator with an un-irrigated land holding up to one hectare or irrigated land holding up to half hectare

"non-agricultural labourer" means a person who is not an agricultural labourer but is primarily residing in the affected area who does not hold any land under the affected area but who earns his livelihood principally by manual labour or as a rural artisan immediately before such declaration and who has been deprived of earning his livelihood principally by manual labour or as such artisan in the affected area;

"Non-titleholder": Affected persons/families with no legal title to the land, structures and other assets adversely affected by the project. Non-titleholders include encroachers, squatters, etc.

"Notification" means a notification published in the Gazette of India or, as the case may be the Gazette of a State

"Occupiers" means a member of the Scheduled Tribes in possession of forest land prior to the 13th day of December, 2005

"Project": Refers to the Dedicated Freight Corridor project (DFC project).

"Project Affected Persons (PAPs)": indicates any person being as it may an individual, a household, a firm or a private or public who, on account of the execution of the project, or any of its components or sub-projects or parts thereof would have their right, title or interest in any house, land or any other asset acquired or possessed, in full or in part; or business, occupation, work, place of residence or habitat adversely affected; or standard of living adversely affected, including the follows.

"Rehabilitation (Income restoration/Livelihood restoration)": means the process to restore income earning capacity, production levels and living standards in a longer term.

"Replacement cost/value": Replacement cost is the cost of purchasing comparable assets elsewhere by the affected person in lieu of the acquired land, buildings, structures, and other immovable assets, etc.

"Socio-economic survey": is carried out in order to prepare profile of PAPs and to prepare for Resettlement Action Plan. The survey result is used (i) to assess incomes, identify productive activities, and plan for income restoration, (ii) to develop relocation options, and (iii) to develop social preparation phase for vulnerable groups.

"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.

"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.

"Tenants": are those persons having *bonafide* tenancy agreements, written or unwritten, with a private property owner with clear property titles, to occupy a structure or land for residence, business or other purposes. They are eligible for certain compensation or assistance as per the existing norms and practice

"Titleholder": A PAP/PAF who has legal title to land, structures and other assets in the affected zone.

"Vulnerable Group": 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)

"Wage Earner": Wage earners are those whose livelihood would be affected due to the displacement of the employer.

Annexure 4.2

Public Consultation Meetings Schedule during Preparation of SIA

Sl. No.	District	Tehsil/	Village	Meeting Date	No of participants
1	Kanpur	Sadar	Naugaon	25.12.2011	14
2			Karbigava	25.12.2011	25
3			Prempur	25.12.2011	10
4			Baragaon	25.12.2011	10
5			Hathigaon	09.09.2011	18
6			Sarsaul	07.09.2011	9
7			Puphwar	09.08.2011	20
8			Maharajpur	09.09.2011	22
9			Hathipur	08.09.2011	20
10			Subhali	07.09.2011	25
11			Tikariya	06.09.2011	20
12			Chhatmara	06.09.2011	12
13			Tikra Paigambar Pur	06.09.2011	25
14			Kalyanpur	07.09.2011	10
15			Ucti	NA	
16			Sajari	04.09.2011	13
17			Sangawa	06.09.2011	15
18			Ghurwa Khera	04.09.2011	15
19			Nagwa	03.09.2011	20
20			Kharagpur	05.09.2011	10
21			Kathongar	03.09.2011	5
22			Imlipur	03.09.2011	10
23			Taudakpur	02.09.2011	11
24			Bingawa	01.09.2011	11
25			Oriyara	03.09.2011	8
26			Sen Purav Para	04.09.2011	20
27			Sen Paschim Para	03.09.2011	14
28			Patehuri	30.08.2011	12
29			Rampur Khas	31.08.2011	7
30			Rampur Bhim Sen	31.08.2011	30
31			Gopalpur	31.08.2011	12
32			Garhi Kanpur	02.09.2011	24
33			Sachendi	30.08.2011	15
34			Sona	NA	
35			Binaur	30.08.2011	18
36			Pakri	30.8.2011	9
37			Katra Ghanshyam	03.09.2011	10
38			Bhisaar	30.08.2011	12
39			Dharmangadpur	30.8.2011	10
40	Fatehpur	Bindaki	Okhara (Kunwarpur)	18.12.2011	16
41			Pahbehta	18.12.2011	12

Sl. No.	District	Tehsil/	Village	Meeting Date	No of participants
42			Dagdaiya	18.12.2011	9
43			Sikrodhi	19.12.2011	8
44			Mamrejpur	19.12.2011	17
45			Hasanpur	20.12.2011	29
46			Dariapur	20.12.2011	9
47			Basavankhera	20.12.2011	10
48			Habibpur	21.12.2011	12
49			Umrauri Kalyanpur	21.12.2011	12
50			Kanspur Gugauli	21.12.2011	18
51			Yadgarpur	22.12.2011	15
52			Mauhar	22.12.2011	15
53			Hardaurpur	22.12.2011	9
54			Pahur	21.12.2011	10
55			Harsingpur	22.12.2011	11
56			Rampur	21.12.2011	9
57			Godhrauli	23.12.2011	8
58			Aung	23.12.2011	9
59			Khadra	23.12.2011	9
60			Basawanpur	23.12.2011	14
61			Shadi Pur	22.12.2011	8
62			Umar gahana	18.12.2011	7
63		Fatehpur	Imadpur	10.12.2011	8
64			Taksari Buzurg	12.12.2011	20
65			Aroai	12.12.2011	18
66			Bhojpur	14.12.2011	7
67			Musaidpur	11.12.2011	9
68			Taksari Khurad	11.12.2011	5
69			Chak Taksari	10.12.2011	6
70			Bahrampur	10.12.2011	9
71			Sangaon	14.12.2011	25
72			Khumaripur	13.12.2011	18
73			Baberpur	15.12.2011	22
74			Daniyalpur	16.12.2011	10
75			Aswa Buxpur	16.12.2011	26
76			Beerabudhanpur	11.12.2011	4
77			Haswa	17.12.2011	7
78			Jamalpur	12.12.2011	15
79			Faizullahpur	10.12.2011	12
80			Ekari	15.12.2011	15
81			Atarha	13.12.2011	12
82			Ramwan Pathanwan	13.12.2011	11
83			Rampur Kharauna	17.12.2011	14
84			Mithanpurkhurana	16.12.2011	10
85			Birahimpur	15.12.2011	7
86			Mau	17.12.2011	11

Sl. No.	District	Tehsil/	Village	Meeting Date	No of participants
87			Bibipur	15.12.2011	12
88			Andauli	11.12.2011	10
89			Sadanpur	19.12.2011	12
90			Gauri	18.12.2011	13
91			Malaka	19.12.2011	17
92			Bakshpur	13.12.2011	14
93			Sathriyaw	12.12.2011	20
94			Khambapur	15.12.2011	14
95			Astibazyafti	14.12.2011	14
96			Bhairampur	15.12.2011	13
97			Parashurampur	21.10.2011	7
98			Kandhi	15.12.2011	10
99			Korai	15.12.2011	10
100			Kurasti Kalan	14.12.2011	8
101			Azamabad Bhansai	14.12.2011	11
102			Chak Sada	13.12.2011	14
103			Chakedi	12.12.2011	7
104			Alwalpur	12.12.2011	9
105			Chakki Chak Chamru	12.12.2011	10
106		Khaga	Chhimi	08.12.2011	22
107			Purain	05.12.2011	10
108			Katoghan	05.12.2011	25
109			Chak katoghan	05.12.2011	9
110			Sujrahi	06.12.2011	8
111			Hardo	09.12.2011	13
112			Pambipur	08.12.2011	14
113			Sahjatpur Khaga	10.12.2011	7
114			Kukri	NA	
115			Kukra	07.12.2011	7
116			Teni	07.12.2011	26
117			Majhtaini	06.12.2011	14
118	Kaushambi	Sirathu	Rasulpur Gircha	19.11.2011	12
119			Sindhia Amad karari	14.11.2011	10
120			Tikerdeeh	14.11.2011	12
121			Naudhia Amdakarari	25.11.2011	12
122			Bedanpur	16.11.2011	10
123			Bhadwan	18.11.2011	9
124			Nidhiyawa	19.11.2011	11
125			Bamrooli	22.11.2011	25
126			Govindpur Gorio	23.11.2011	20
127			Sayara mithepur	24.11.2011	9
128			Nagiamai	25.11.2011	10
129			Sirathu	26.11.2011	9
130			Kuramuridan	07.12.2011	15
131			Garai	28.11.2011	5

Sl. No.	District	Tehsil/	Village	Meeting Date	No of participants
132			Dodapur	03.12.2011	15
133			Sadho	30.11.2011	19
134			Hisampur Madho	01.12.2011	21
135			Dhumai	30.11.2011	15
136			Kanwar	30.11.2011	18
137		Chail	Khanpursatwan	27.12.2011	25
138			Mamoodpur	21.10.2011	6
139			Chirla Shahbazi	22.10.2011	12
140			Daniyalpur	22.10.2011	9
141			Saiyad Sarwan	23.10.2011	9
142			Malak Muinuddin Uparhar	02.11.2011	10
143			Mahgaon Upahar	30.10.2011	6
144			Bhitidehmasfi	29.10.2011	10
145			Pannoi	29.10.2011	12
146			Amnilokipur	31.10.2011	14
147			Balkaranpur	31.10.2011	9
148			Pansaur	03.11.2011	14
149			Sarwaqazi	01.11.2011	8
150			Malak Nagar	02.11.2011	14
151			Asharafpur Ta.Asduallah	04.11.2011	12
152			Jalalpur Borio	04.11.2011	8
153			Sainta	NA	
154			Darweshpur	NA	
155			Asadullapur Rohl	04.11.2011	10
156			Raiyaddehmasfi	30.10.2011	15
157			Mohammadpur Aswan	11.11.2011	8
158			Faridpur Tappa Malak	11.11.2011	6
159			Parsara	12.11.2011	8
160	Allahabad	Karchana	Sarangapur	24.12.2011	8
161			Chakpurekalna	17.12.2011	7
162			Kalingjara	18.12.2011	9
163			Iradatganj	18.12.2011	8
164			Chakpuremiyankhurd	17.12.2011	7
165			Nivitalukkhurd	17.12.2011	35
166			Naini/Naini ta Dadri	24.12.2011	5
167			Chak durgadutt	25.12.2011	5
168			Bharauha	21.12.2011	24
169			Bamar	21.12.2011	22
170			Chakdhinhu	21.12.2011	18
171			Chakvishuni	21.12.2011	12
172			Chakgaurisahanker	19.12.2011	30
173			Chak premgiri	17.12.2011	10
174			Rampur Ta Mungauri	31.12.2011	10
175			Vyohara	16.12.2011	25

Sl. No.	District	Tehsil/	Village	Meeting Date	No of participants
176			Bajha	19.12.2011	41
177			Maska	18.12.2011	43
178			Piparsa	22.12.2011	25
179			Jamauli	19.12.2011	28
180			Bhandraumerganj	23.12.2011	22
181			Dandupur	24.11.2011	25
182			Muheddinpur	25.12.2011	22
183			Basawar	25.12.2011	22
184			Mohabbatganj	31.12.2011	25
185			Kataka	23.10.2011	12
186			Kachari	23.10.2011	13
187			Dewari kala	23.10.2011	13
188			Garhwa kala	06.11.2011	5
189			Bastar	31.10.2011	8
190			Basdila	29.10.2011	18
191			Ghoredih	29.10.2011	18
192			Tendui khurd	30.10.2011	18
193			Gandhion	22.10.2011	27
194			Puraini	24.10.2011	8
195			Pach devra	22.10.2011	8
196			Bharha	03.11.2011	8
197			Basariya	03.11.2011	17
198			Mungari	02.11.2011	5
199			Hurdua	21.10.2011	10
200			Rampur	20.10.2011	11
201		Meja	Baksandi	29.11.2011	18
202			Hempur	29.11.2012	20
203			Bela Ahiran	28.11.2011	20
204			Kukhuri	28.11.2011	27
205			Sarvanpur	13.11.2011	10
206			Chakdiha	13.11.2011	8
207			Manpur	26.11.2011	20
208			Nahwai	26.11.2011	34
209			Chilbila	25.11.2011	40
210			Tikari	25.11.2011	15
211			Umapur kala	24.11.2011	40
212			Umapur khurd	14.11.2011	16
213			Babhni hetar	24.11.2011	22
214			Dighiya	15.11.2011	10
215			Garetha	16.11.2011	37
216			Monai	22.11.2011	15
217			Chokhta Lakshan	17.11.2011	25
218			Sonai	15.11.2011	15
219			Chorbana	16.11.2011	14
220			Amlia Kala	23.11.2011	60

Sl. No.	District	Tehsil/	Village	Meeting Date	No of participants
221			Lehadi	17.11.2011	40
222			Kotaha	09.11.2011	20
223			Jagepur	09.11.2011	35
224			Bisahijan khurd	11.11.2011	23
225			Bisahijan Kala	11.11.2011	23
226			Soraonpati	10.11.2011	22
227			Kathar	10.11.2011	25
228			Kathauli	10.11.2011	72
229			Samhan	12.11.2011	60
230		Sadar	Bakshimodha	30.12.2011	25
231			Lakhanpur	29.12.2011	50
232			Damupur	29.12.2011	13
233			Bhithi	28.12.2011	9
234			Peepalgaon	29.12.2011	10
235			Nasirpur Silna	28.12.2011	27
236			Kak Bajha	25.12.2011	7
237			Katauhla Gauspur	28.12.2011	22
238			Bhagwatpur	27.12.2011	7
239			Mandari	28.12.2011	12
240			Mandar Deh Mafi	26.12.2011	30
241			Ahmadpur Pawan	25.12.2011	13
242			Kusva	25.12.2011	18
243			Manauri	26.12.2011	35
244	Mirzapur	Chunar	Deoria	16.11.2011	18
245			Gorakhpur mafi	16.11.2011	12
246			Puraini	16.11.2011	14
247			Baraipur	15.11.2011	12
248			Makaipur	15.11.2011	15
249			Karahat	17.11.2011	15
250			Kundadih	17.11.2011	12
251			Jamalpur	14.11.2011	15
252			Jairampur	14.11.2011	12
253			Narayanpur	18.11.2011	11
254			Baikunthpur	18.12.2011	12
255			Bhabaur	19.11.2011	15
256			Bhorpur mafi	21.11.2011	35
257			Kalondh	21.11.2011	18
258			Barajivanpur	22.11.2011	26
259			Agapur	24.11.2011	10
260			Kamalpur	24.11.2011	16
261			Bhupat	26.11.2011	13
262			Darra	26.11.2011	30
263			Pratappur	26.11.2011	17
264			Kashipur	02.12.2011	22
265			Sahaspura	06.12.2011	20

Sl. No.	District	Tehsil/	Village	Meeting Date	No of participants
266			Dixitpur	06.12.2011	17
267			Naugadh	07.12.2011	18
268			Bisanpura	30.11.2011	20
269			Pachaura	15.12.2011	15
270			Kailhat	30.11.2011	12
271			Nakahara	01.12.2011	26
272			Bharehta	05.12.2011	22
273			Bareva	05.12.2011	18
274			Sundarpur	03.12.2011	14
275			Jamui	03.12.2011	18
276			Gugulpur	04.12.2011	15
277			Gosaipur	04.12.2011	14
278			Pirallipur	08.12.2011	14
279			Khairuddinpur	08.12.2011	16
280			Phoolvari	08.12.2011	13
281			Usmanpur	09.12.2011	11
282			Dargah	09.12.2011	13
283			Bahramganj	09.12.2011	15
284			Jagdishpur	10.12.2011	14
285			Samaspur	10.12.2011	13
286			Dharohara	12.12.2011	28
287			Bhawarahi	28.12.2011	25
288		Sadar	Sinhora	28.12.2011	11
289			Pasaiya Dagamagpur	28.12.2011	14
290			Nevadiya Chiyanabe	16.12.2011	8
291			Kathanai	14.12.2011	25
292			Mevadi	14.12.2011	18
293			Gurkhuli	16.12.2011	12
294			Belva	16.12.2011	13
295			Devahi	14.12.2011	13
296			Bhauraiya	15.12.2011	14
297			Pahari Bhojpur	14.12.2011	15
298			Pachokhara	14.12.2011	10
299			Toswa Parasiya	13.12.2011	14
300			Bhilgo	13.12.2011	11
301			Mohanpur	15.12.2011	9
302			Jhingoora	15.12.2011	10
303			Mulhava	16.12.2011	14
304			Adhvar	16.12.2011	15
305			Devpur Pathkhauri	17.12.2011	18
306			Chapgahana Alias Nadigahana	17.12.2011	9
307			Karanpur	17.12.2011	14
308			Baudari	18.12.2011	17
309			Purendi	18.12.2011	16

Sl. No.	District	Tehsil/	Village	Meeting Date	No of participants
310			Halka	18.12.2011	15
311			Barji mukundpur	19.12.2011	11
312			Bhiskuri	19.12.2011	13
313			<i>Barkacha</i>	19.12.2011	12
314			Atari	20.12.2011	10
315			Lauriya	20.12.2011	11
316			Chitpur	20.12.2011	17
317			Sirsi Baghel	14.12.2011	15
318			Sirsi Gaharwar	14.12.2011	14
319			Amoie	15.12.2011	18
320			Chandaipur	21.12.2011	15
321			Gopalpur	21.12.2011	14
322			Rajapur	21.12.2011	16
323			Ranibari	22.12.2011	18
324			Kantit sharif	22.12.2011	12
325			Vindhyachal	22.12.2011	13
326			Rasoolpur	23.12.2011	11
327			Salempur	23.12.2011	17
328			Shivpur	24.12.2011	9
329			Sadako	24.12.2011	12
330			Raipura	23.12.2011	15
331			Udhipur	24.12.2011	14
332			Akodhi	24.12.2011	17
333			Mehraura	14.12.2011	15
334			Gosipur	01.12.2011	18
335			Kohlai	01.12.2011	15
336			Trilokpur	02.12.2011	14
337			Lalapur	15.12.2011	14
338			Belsari	15.12.2011	17
339			Mehraura	15.12.2011	12
340			Birohi	14.12.2011	14
341			Kodiyara	14.12.2011	5
342			Newadhia	12.12.2011	11
343			Rampur	09.12.2011	18
344			Bhatevara	12.12.2011	16
345			Gaipura	12.12.2011	17
346			Kathwaiya	12.12.2011	18
347			Kalna Debey	10.12.2011	8
348			Kalna Gaharbar	10.12.2011	9
349			Ghorsar sarpati	08.12.2011	15
350			Khamariya duban	09.12.2011	10
351			Jasa bhagora	09.12.2011	9
352			Bari dubey	08.12.2011	5
353			Siktiha	01.12.2011	9
354			Jigna	05.12.2011	14

Sl. No.	District	Tehsil/	Village	Meeting Date	No of participants
355			Bhihasda khurd	03.12.2011	11
356			Yadavpur	03.12.2011	19
357			Kasdhana	02.12.2011	5
358			Chareru chaukhata	02.12.2011	10
359			Ganaura	03.12.2011	7
360			Sumatiya	30.11.2011	5
361			Baghora rajman	30.11.2011	5
362			Chehra	30.11.2011	20
363	Chandauli	Sakaldiha	Hsampur	26.12.2011	10
364			Singhitali	26.12.2011	12
365			Daulatpur	24.12.2011	15
366			Jeonathpur	24.12.2011	10
367			Hinduari	26.12.2011	8
368			Patana	27.12.2011	10
369			Sengar	27.12.2011	9
370			Prasrampur	They have refused to participate the meeting	
371			Dharana		
372			Jafarpur		

Annexure 5.1

Status of Land Acquisition

Sl. No. for Dist	Name of the District	District Wise detail				Area/Length Notified under 20 A		Area/ Length Notified under 20 E		Area/ Length Notified under 20 F		Amount (in Crores)	
		Length	Private Area	Govt. Area	Total Area	Length	Area	Length	Area	Length	Area	Award	Disbursement
18	Kanpur (Rural)	4.00	14.00	2.00	16.00	4.00	16.00	4.00	16.00	4.00	16.00	2.9	2.1
19	Kanpur (Urban)	54.10	194.00	39.00	233.00	54.10	233.00	54.10	233.00	54.10	233.00	105.44	96.25
Total		58.10	208.00	41.00	249.00	58.10	249.00	58.10	249.00	58.10	249.00	108.34	98.35
CPM/ALD(W) Section Mughalsarai to Prempur (154 Villages)													
19	Kanpur (Urban)	7.50	5.29	2.82	8.11	7.50	8.11	7.50	8.11	7.50	8.11	1.03	0.86
20	Fatehpur	90.50	127.00	37.00	164.00	90.50	164.00	90.50	164.00	90.50	164.00	29.73	22.71
21	Kaushambhi	59.00	104.54	17.10	121.64	59.00	121.64	59.00	121.64	59.00	121.64	24.11	19.01
22	Allahabad	35.00	177.14	36.86	214.00	35.00	214.00	35.00	214.00	35.00	214.00	75.39	65.76

Total of CPM		192.00	413.97	93.78	507.75	192.00	507.75	192.00	507.75	192.00	507.75	130.26	108.34
CPM/ALD(E) Karchna to Jeonathpur (173 Villages)													
22	Allahabad	38.00	155.00	22.00	177.00	38.00	177.00	38.00	177.00	38.00	177.00	29.15	20.82
23	Mirzapur	92.00	398.00	44.00	442.00	92.00	442.00	92.00	442.00	84.00	415.00	114.55	47.88
24	Chandauli - I	4.00	12.00	3.00	15.00	4.00	15.00	4.00	15.00	4.00	15.00	4.69	4.57
Total of CPM		134.00	565.00	69.00	634.00	134.00	634.00	134.00	634.00	126.00	607.00	148.39	73.27
SECTION MUGHALSARAI - SONNAGAR (DY CPM/ MGS) (135 Villages)													
24	Chandauli - II (Jeonathpur-Ganjkhuwaja)	8.60	8.22	1.10	9.32	8.60	9.32	8.60	9.32	8.60	9.12	2.59	2.36
APL-2 Total		392.70	1195.19	204.88	1400.07	392.70	1400.07	392.70	1400.07	384.70	1372.87	389.58	282.32

Annexure 6.1

Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Ltd (DFCCIL)**Draft Term of Reference****Engaging NGOs in Implementing Resettlement Action Plan**

Objective: Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Ltd. (DFCCIL) is a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) of the Ministry of Railways, Government of India entrusted with the responsibility to plan and implement Dedicated Freight Corridor Projects across the country, including the Western DFC connecting Delhi with Mumbai and Eastern DFC connecting Ludhiana with Kolkata. DFC will implement the Eastern DFC project with the assistance of the World Bank in three Phases. Mughalsarai – Bhaupur section is under Phase – II as adoptable program loan – II of World Bank. The length of the section is 393 Kms (Double Line), out of which 143 Kms are in Detour and balance 250 Kms are in parallel to the existing north central Railway track. The proposed freight corridor section traverses through seven districts and 372 villages of state of Uttar Pradesh. ROW width is around – 40 mtr in parallel section and 40-60 mtrs. in detour. EIA and SIA studies have been carried out and RAP has also been prepared and disclosed to PAPs. There are about 12369 nos of PAFs and 60640 nos. of PAPs. There are approximate 568 families whose structures are affected. Total land acquisition is approximately 1400 hectare.

The RPF/RAP provides impacts, entitlement matrix, implementation arrangements including grievance mechanism, monitoring and evaluation, and budget. **The RPF/RAP is disclosed on the DFCCIL website (<http://www.dfccil.org>) for easy reference.**

DFCCIL has hired Land Acquisition Facilitating Consultants (LAFC) to assist in survey work in the land acquisition processes, whose job is focused on physical progress. Key responsibilities of LAFC include (i) Notification to affected landowners; (ii) collection of sale deed (registry rate) for each affected village; (iii) joint measurement survey and valuation of affected lands and properties; (iv) assisting in compensation distribution; (v) assisting in acquisition of government land and other follow ups with revenue officials.

The RPF/RAP have provisions to provide the affected families with compensation as well as necessary rehabilitation support by engaging NGOs for facilitating community consultation, participation and income restoration, and enhance social accountability in the implementation process. This ToR provides the nature and scope of tasks and deliverables to be undertaken by the prospective NGOs to be engaged for this purpose with reporting arrangements and timeframe. Request for proposal from well established NGOs (registered under the Indian Societies Act, 1860/India Trusts Act/Section 25 of the Indian Companies Act) with substantial experience (minimum 15-20 years) in community development, local governance, livelihoods, right to information, and involuntary resettlement to assist in the R&R process.

Reporting Arrangements: The NGOs will work at the Chief Project Manager for the EDFC-I and under the supervision of Social and Environment Management Unit (SEMU) established at HQ office at New Delhi. While SEMU will provide overall policy and training support to NGOs while the actual execution will be done at the CPM office in close coordination with the Administrator (Competent Authority) of R&R under the project.

Roles and Responsibilities of the NGO will be as follows.

1. Strengthening public consultation and raising people's awareness regarding the project;

2. procedures for getting their rights and entitlements under the RAP, Strengthen participation of PAPs in livelihood and income restoration through capacity building support for family and group based income activities;
3. Strengthen transparency in the LA and RR through social accountability measures such as community display boards, information dissemination, and regular consultation.
4. Assist in identification and verification of the PAPs for provisioning their entitlements;
5. Address gender issues in RAP implementation process including strengthening women's participation in livelihood activities.
6. Pay special attention to and enable the vulnerable families to equitably benefit from the RAP implementation process;
7. Assist in inter-agency coordination, especially with mainstream agencies for RAP implementation;
8. Monitor and report regarding safeguard compliance on associated social and environmental issues;

Scope of Work: As mentioned above, the facilitating NGOs will play an important role in implementing the RAP and in mitigating the adverse effects of the project. The NGOs will remain responsible for the development and implementation of comprehensive implementation strategies such as educate stakeholders to access opportunities available under the project and to facilitate the PAPs to take advantages of the options available in the projects. In this context, the scope of work designed for NGO is as follow

Specific Tasks: Coordination and Mainstream Linkage: The NGO will coordinate on behalf of the Project with the district administration and development agencies for successful implementation of the RAP. It will coordinate with government/ other mainstream institutions to strengthen socio-economic development of the displaced families and vulnerable groups in order to enhance their access to welfare and income schemes. Address HIV/AIDS related issues at the construction camps in collaboration with State AIDS Prevention Control Societies (SACS).

Relocation Support: The NGO will assist the project displaced families in their smooth relocation from the affected site, help the PAPs re-establish their shelter and businesses, and monitor and document the process. It will provide women headed and vulnerable displaced families with need-based relocation support in addition to the standard LA and R&R benefits. It will assist in re-establishing the community property resources with public participation.

Information, Education and Communication: The NGO will assist in IEC activities through public meetings and consultations with the project affected people (PAP) and vulnerable groups and their organizations (CBO). It will manage "public information centers (PIC)" in its district level field offices, from where it will supply LA and R&R information to the Panchayat offices. The NGO will establish rapport with PAPs and inform them about their entitlements provisioned in the RAP. It will raise their awareness regarding LA and R&R, and procedures to receive their rights and benefits. The NGO will organize PAP beneficiaries groups (PBGs) and educate them about the program and dispel misinformation. The NGO will facilitate PAP interactions with the Competent Authority, and project functionaries including the CPM, APMs and elected local representatives. The NGO will organize monthly meetings with PAPs at pre-disclosed time and location involving APM and PRI representatives at Tahsil level. Decisions taken in these meetings will be documented and submitted to CPM as part of Monthly Progress Reports. It will raise awareness on safety issues among workers at the camps as well as work sites and report regarding any hazard risks to the CPM and SEMU.

PAP Identification and Verification: The NGO will "cross verify through consultation with community groups and PRIs" the list of eligible PAPs for provisioning R&R benefits. This will help DFCCIL to finalize/update the list of PAPs in the non-title holder category (squatters/

kiosks/ Tenants). The NGO based on the final verification will assist the CPM office to prepare and issue ID cards to the PAPs eligible for R&R benefits. The NGO in consultation with the Competent Authority and the CPM office will display the list of verified PAPs at their field offices and send relevant lists to the Panchayat Offices. After publishing PAP list, the NGO will hold formal consultation with the PAPs and their local representatives, and village revenue officials. These consultations will focus on grievances of PAPs (including left out cases, proposed entitlement of each PAPs etc). The facilitating NGOs will record such grievances of the PAPs and put before the APM for amicable solutions. After receiving such grievances the NGO will inform the concern aggrieved PAPs about status of grievances. Proportion of such grievances resolved at the NGO level will be an indicator of good performance of NGO's implementation. If the grievance is not resolved at the APM level, the NGO will provide need-based support to the concerned PAP to file the grievance application at the District Resettlement and Rehabilitation Committee (DRRC).

Disbursement of LA Compensation and R&R Benefits: The NGO will assist in and monitor the disbursement of LA compensation and R&R benefits; it will monitor the process and prepare status reports on LA and R&R indicating village wise:

- (i) PAFs who have received/are yet to receive compensation as per RAA 2008
- (ii) PAFs who have received/will receive R&R assistance as per entitlement matrix
- (iii) List of PAFs who have neither received compensation nor any R&R assistance.

The NGO will monitor that R&R benefits are disbursed in the joint names of husband and wife, based on SIA list prepared and will undertake video recording of the disbursement process.

Hand Holding Support for Livelihood/Income Restoration: The NGO will assist the PAPs in opening bank accounts; counsel them regarding utilisation of the R&R assistance. The NGOs will educate the PAPs about investment options and enable them to restore their economic status against the loss of land and other productive assets. For this purpose, the NGO will advise the Project team to disburse R&R package in a manner that will economically benefit them most. In this connection NGO may involve local SHG groups or any other voluntary organization these group will impart training, help PAPs in skill up gradation and training for self employment. The NGO will also assess the local capacities, resources and assist the affected people to plan livelihoods and access income opportunities available.

In order to achieve the above, the NGO can adopt innovative strategies for enabling PAPs to find gainful employment which may include (but not limited to)

- Co-ordinate training and skill upgrading for PAPs for income restoration, including micro-credit and enterprise training for women self-help-groups, farmer groups, etc.
- Contact financial institutions like NABARD, SIDBI, and the Lead Bank of the area in accessing the credit required by the individual as well as groups of PAPs and the women's groups from the PAFs. The NGO will maintain a detailed record of such facilitation, and plan for each PAF to repay the loan.
- Establish linkages with the district administration for ensuring that the PAPs are benefited from the schemes (especially NAREGA and IAY) available and those they are entitled to. The focus for this component of the NGO's work will be the vulnerable PAPs for their income restoration. The NGO will maintain a detailed record of such facilitation.

Monitoring, Documentation, and Reporting: It will maintain meeting and consultation registers and will document the summary of discussions in all formal and informal consultations with PAPs. It will prepare and submit progress reports along with work programs and man power schedule on a monthly basis to the CPM and the SEMU to monitor the RAP implementation. It will monitor and report to the CPM office/SEMU regarding compliance with application labor

laws, prohibition of child labor, gender equality, and local employment. The NGOs will assist the package manager to ensure that the contractors are abiding by the various provisions of the applicable laws, concerning the worker's safety, health and hygiene; women's issues and the child labor issues, such as the following:

- i. The Maternity Benefit Act, 1951;
- ii. The Contract Labor (Regulation and Abolition) Act 1948;
- iii. The Minimum Wages Act, 1948.
- iv. The Equal Remuneration Act, 1979.
- v. The industrial Employment (Standing Order) Act, 1946;
- vi. The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986;
- vii. The Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act 1996;
- viii. The Cess Act of 1996 and
- ix. The Factories Act, 1948.

Annexure 6.2**Draft Term of Reference for Social and Environmental Safeguards Monitoring and Review
Consultants for Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor**

Objective: Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Ltd. (DFCCIL) is a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) of the Ministry of Railways, Government of India entrusted with the responsibility to plan and implement Dedicated Freight Corridor Projects across the country, including the Western DFC connecting Delhi with Mumbai and Eastern DFC connecting Ludhiana with Kolkata. DFC will implement the Eastern DFC project with the assistance of the World Bank in three Phases. Mughalsarai – Bhaupur section is under Phase – II as adoptable program loan – II of World Bank. The length of the section is 393 Kms (Double Line), out of which 143 Kms are in Detour and balance 250 Kms are in parallel to the existing north central Railway track. The proposed freight corridor section traverses through seven districts and 372 villages of state of Uttar Pradesh. ROW width is around – 40 mtr in parallel section and 40-60 mtrs. in detour. EIA and SIA studies have been carried out and RAP has also been prepared and disclosed to PAPs. There are about 12369 nos of PAFs and 60640 nos. of PAPs. There are approximate 568 families whose structures are affected. Total land acquisition is approximately 1400 hectare.

1.0 SCOPE OF WORK

The objective of the assignment is to carry out a quarterly review of social and environmental safeguard activities being implemented in the project and provide specific recommendations to mitigate the issues identified during the review period.

The Consultants will visit the project sites, make use of available documents, reports, and its interactions with DFCCIL officials and other implementing agencies and PAPs /PAFs during the monitoring process; check compliance w.r.t. the RAP & EMP document; and flag any outstanding issues which may affect the quality or pace of the implementation process from social & / or regulatory requirements. During the site visit, the Consultants will also have to ascertain satisfaction and concern regarding the implementation process. One of the important tasks of the consultants shall be to verify whether the pre-determined tasks are completed prior to the handing over of the encumbrance free stretches to the contactors for initiating construction work. The consultants shall provide options and advice in accordance to the policy provisions on any additional land acquisition or resettlement impacts encountered during the implementation.

2.0 DETAILS TASKS

The detailed Term of Reference is as under:

Resettlement Action Plan and Land Acquisition

- (i) Randomly verify the process followed in determining the compensation in line with the provisions of RAA including the inputs from the independent valuer;
- (ii) Verify timely payment of compensation to the landowners once the compensation awards are made. Participate in some of the compensation distribution meetings to ascertain the process followed for distribution of compensation cheques;
- (iii) Verify the process followed in the dissemination and administration of reimbursement of stamp duty or taxes in case those who buy alternative lands and houses out of compensation money;
- (iv) Verify the process followed for dealing with those cases where severance of lands are involved ;
- (v) Ascertain how the various provisions including payment of additional compensation in case of delay in completing the land acquisition process are administered under RAA 2008;
- (vi) Follow up on the status for dealing with grievances related to compensation rates;

- (vii) Follow-up on the progress in land acquisition in relation to civil work time table and report any likely delays which will affect the timely handing over of the lands to the contractors in accordance with the contract provisions;
- (viii) Report on any additional land acquisition requirements due to changes in route alignment or implementation of any associated facilities that are listed in this TOR;
- (ix) Any others tasks that are appropriate for dealing with land acquisition and compensation payment;
- (x) Identify gap and critical areas in implementation process and develop appropriate corrective actions in consultation with APM social, and refer them to General Manager/LA& SEMU/EC;
- (xi) Carry out Random sample check at field level to assess whether land acquisition and/or resettlement and/or social program objectives have generally been met. The sampling size will be prepared in consultation with CPM with the approval from GM,/LA& SEMU/EC.
- (xii) Monitor effectiveness of the grievance system;
- (xiii) Liaison with CPM, construction contractor, NGO (engaged for implementation of RAP), and project affected communities to review and report progress against RAP;
- (xiv) Verify and ascertain that the Entitlements as available in the Entitlement Matrix are administered to the various category of PAPs;
- (xv) Ascertain that the various proposals made in RAP to mitigate the impacts are implemented in the manner it was described in the RAP;
- (xvi) Ascertain how various suggestion and concerns raised by the local people during consultations are incorporated or addressed during the project implementation;
- (xvii) Report on the Status of completion of reconstruction of affected community assets prior to handing over of the land to the contractor;
- (xviii) Report on the functioning of grievance redress mechanism to deal with the complainants grievances related to RAP implementation;
- (xix) Review the functioning of Data Base Management to track the implementation progress;
- (xx) Review the periodical internal monitoring reports and identify any gaps in reporting or delay in implementation progress;
- (xxi) Verify the coordination between civil work contracts and RAP implementation to ensure that encumbrance free stretches are handed over to the contractors;
- (xxii) Monitor the role of consultants and NGOs in RAP implementation and identify any improvements required and suggestion for their services;
- (xxiii) Monitor the progress in providing unskilled jobs to the PAPs and local people;
- (xxiv) Participate in the meetings and consultations carried out by the implementing agency or carry out independent consultations to get first hand feedback from the affected and local people on the project implementation in general and RAP Implementation in particular;
- (xxv) Report on any additional R&R impacts due to changes in route alignment or implementation of any associated facilities that are listed in this TOR;
- (xxvi) Any others tasks that are appropriate to deal with resettlement impacts and PAPs/local villagers concerns;
- (xxvii) Report other social safeguard issues such as incidence of child labor, unequal wages, unhealthy work camps posing health or security hazards to the workers, etc.

Environmental Management

- (i) Review the EMP and recommend the implementation plan for ensuring its implementation
- (ii) Formulate necessary reporting formats for the contractors, environmental engineers of DFC and SEMU to monitor the implementation of environmental management activities in the DFC
- (iii) Plan and impart regular orientation / training programs for the DFC / Consultants Contractor staff on the effective implementation of Environmental Management measures in the project
- (iv) Ensure that utility shifting plan exists and / or the activity has been completed before start of construction of particular section of the project.
- (v) Ascertain that borrow area management plan duly agreed by DFCCIL is in place and borrow areas are opened, operated and closed as per EMP and in consultation with Engineer

- (vi) Review if Labour camp is set up as per EMP and monitor its satisfactory operation
- (vii) Verify proper Health & Safety measures are in place for labours, employees working at site
- (viii) Monitor whether Contractor(s) follows silicosis exposure reduction strategy formulated for the project.
- (ix) Check trees are removed from RoW prior to start of construction following all procedures and with clearance from Forest Dept. Verify compensation paid to the owners of trees which are felled to clear RoW as per the provisions and green belt development work is undertaken
- (x) Review if Contractor(s) avoid soil pollution, remove top soil & keep safely stacked for re-use after construction work is over
- (xi) Monitor pollutants not making its way to water bodies and advise Engineer & / or Contractor(s) accordingly, temporary drainage is provided at construction sites and proper cross drainage is arranged by the Contractor at the crossing of canal etc. In consultation with state irrigation authority.
- (xii) Verify if crossing passage is provided for wildlife near forest, cattle folks, as applicable.
- (xiii) Check construction work is not carried during the night and during rainy season, without necessary safety and precautionary measures.
- (xiv) Ensure that the contractor carries out regular environmental monitoring as per the EMP and recommend necessary mitigation measures, where the parameters exceed the permissible standards
- (xv) Verify adequate dust suppression measures are undertaken and these follow CPCB emission norms; periodical AAQ monitoring data to be checked w.r.t. standards
- (xvi) Check construction equipment, vehicles & machineries have noise control measures, vehicles are fitted with exhaust silencer, vehicles' tyres are washed before it move outside construction sites
- (xvii) Check workers/ labours working on machineries generating noise are provided with ear muff / plug
- (xviii) Check if construction is carried out close to any sensitive receptor without any , temporary noise barrier
- (xix) Monitor that the construction activities are carried without causing any unwanted land subsidence
- (xx) Check if silt fencing is provided by the contractor to avoid run-off to river/ canal / water body
- (xxi) Check solid waste and other types of wastes including hazardous waste are managed as per EMP and regulatory provision
- (xxii) Verify whether permission from the authority is obtained for withdrawal of water from ground water & / or natural water body
- (xxiii) Verify if forest clearance has been obtained for working on erstwhile forest land now taken over for DFC project
- (xxiv) Ensure all personnel working at sites are aware of statutory provisions related to Wildlife
- (xxv) Participate in the meetings and consultations held by the implementing agencies/ contractor(s), Engineer
- (xxvi) Report any lapse by Contractor(s) on environmental aspects to the SEMU with specific recommendations for remedial actions
- (xxvii) Preparation of quarterly progress report on all environmental issues and submission to the World Bank through GM/LA&SEM/EC.

3.0 CONSULTANT QUALIFICATIONS AND STUDY TEAM

The consultants should have adequate experience in monitoring the implementation of Social and Environmental Management activities in highway / linear projects.

The consultant's team should comprise the following specialists in their team.

Expert	Minimum Qualification	Desirable Qualification	Experience
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Team Leader (Quantity -1)	Ist class Masters Degree in Sociology/ Political Science /Economics / / Anthropology /Rural Management/ development studies, any other social sciences/ Environmental Science /Environmental Engineering / Management from any recognized Indian University/ Autonomous Institutions	Ph.D./ M.Tech/M.Phil in relevant field	Minimum 15 years of relevant experience in implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and Reporting of the project/sector level application of the Social and Environmental Safeguards Policies of Multi-lateral funding agencies like World Bank/ JICA/ ADB/ USAID etc. Out of this 5 years experience of working as Team Leader for monitoring of SIA & EIA.
Sr. Environmental Safeguards Specialist /Dy. Team Leader (Quantity -1)	Ist class Masters Degree in Environmental Science /Environmental Engineering /Environmental Engineering Management from any recognized Indian University/Autonomous Institutions/ Engineering Collage	Ph.D./M.Tech/M. Phil in relevant field	Minimum 12 years of relevant experience in implementation and Reporting of Environmental Safeguards Policies of Multi-lateral funding agencies like World Bank/ JICA/ ADB/ USAID etc.
Sr. Social Safeguards Specialist / Dy.Team Leader (Quantity -1)	Ist class Masters Degree in Sociology/ Political Science /Economics / Social Work / Anthropology /Rural Management/ Development Studies/ Urban and Regional Planning, any other social sciences	M.Phil/ Ph.D. in relevant field	Minimum 12 years of relevant experience in the resettlement/ community development and implementation, monitoring and evaluation and Reporting of the project level application of Social Safeguards Policies of Multi-lateral funding agencies like World Bank/ JICA/ ADB/ USAID etc.
Social Safeguards Specialist (Quantity -1)	Ist class Masters Degree in Sociology/ Political Science /Economics / Social Work / Anthropology /Rural Management/Urban and Regional Planning	M.Phil/ Ph.D. in relevant field	Minimum 5 years of relevant experience in the field of social/community development and the implementation and Reporting the project level application of Social Safeguards Policies of Multi-lateral funding agencies like World Bank/ JICA/ ADB/ USAID etc.
Environment Safeguards Specialist (Quantity -1)	Ist class Masters Degree in relevant field.	M.Tech/ Ph.D. in relevant field	Minimum 5 years of relevant experience in implementation and Reporting of Environment Safeguards Policies of Multi-lateral funding agencies like World Bank/ JICA/ ADB/ USAID etc.

Depending on the study requirements, the consultant should deploy necessary additional staff for carrying out the assignment.

4.0 OUT PUTS AND TIME LINES

The assignment shall be carried out for the entire construction period of the project (5 years) and shall comprise the following out puts.

- **Inception Report** to be submitted within two weeks of commencement of the project, out lining the detailed approach and methodology, schedule of monitoring surveys and field activities
- **Quarterly Review Report** to be submitted within two weeks of the previous quarter presenting the details of review and recommendations for the addressing various issues identified.
- **Completion Report** to be submitted within four weeks of completion of social and environmental management activities, clearly summarizing the status

Report		Output	Target Date
Inception Report		Inception report complete with detailed plan, approach and methodology, schedule of sample monitoring check and field activities	Within 15 days of commencement of assignment
Quarterly Review Report	1 st quarter	Quarterly report complete with Environmental & Social Safeguards Monitoring data in presentable form	Within 15 days after expiry of the quarter
	2 nd quarter	Quarterly report complete with Environmental & Social Safeguards Monitoring data in presentable form	Within 15 days after expiry of the quarter
	3 rd quarter	Quarterly report complete with Environmental & Social Safeguards Monitoring data in presentable form	Within 15 days after expiry of the quarter
	4 th quarter	Quarterly report complete with Environmental & Social Safeguards Monitoring data in presentable form	Within 15 days after expiry of the quarter
Completion Report		Completion Report complete with summarizing social and environmental activities during the assignment	Within four weeks of completion of assignment

The consultant is also expected to conduct training and orientation workshops with an objective to guide DFCCIL, Contractors and other agencies on the implementation of RPF/RAP/EMP/ EMF and its compliance.

The details of training and orientation workshop are as follows:

- 1) Workshop duration: Two Workshops in a year consisting of 2 days duration each. One at DFCCIL Corporate Office and one at Project site office.
- 2) Max. No of participants per workshop: 20 Nos.
- 3) Training arrangements will be done by the consultant. Lodging and boarding arrangement for training participants will be done by DFCCIL..

Schedule for Clearing Chainage-Wise Encumbrances

S. No	District Name	Tahsil	Village Name	Approx Area (ha)	No of Structure			Award Date	Date/Tentative Date of Disbursement of Compensation	Tentative Date of Substantial completion of R&R disbursement	Tentative Date of Relocation	Encumbrance Free Stretches	Remarks
					Resi.	Com.	CPRs						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Kanpur	Sadar	Naugaon	0.6879				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
2	Kanpur	Sadar	Karbigava	2.5665	4			Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
3	Kanpur	Sadar	Puranpur	1.1665				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
4	Kanpur	Sadar	Baragaon	0.5229				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
5	Kanpur	Sadar	Hathigaon	2.0920				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
6	Kanpur	Sadar	Sarsaul	0.4000				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
7	Kanpur	Sadar	Phuphuwar Suithuk	9.0340	1			Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
8	Kanpur	Sadar	Maharajpur	3.9172				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	

S. No	District Name	Tahsil	Village Name	Approx Area (ha)	No of Structure			Award Date	Date/Tentative Date of Disbursement of Compensation	Tentative Date of Substantial completion of R&R disbursement	Tentative Date of Relocation	Encumbrance Free Stretches	Remarks
					Resi.	Com.	CPRs						
9	Kanpur	Sadar	Hathipur	10.4720				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
10	Kanpur	Sadar	Subhauili	7.8630			2	Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
11	Kanpur	Sadar	Tikariya	3.4960				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
12	Kanpur	Sadar	Chhatmara	4.4050			1	Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
13	Kanpur	Sadar	Tikra Paigambarpur	5.0800	1			Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
14	Kanpur	Sadar	Kalyanpur Nerval	4.1860				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
15	Kanpur	Sadar	Uchti	0.2040				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
16	Kanpur	Sadar	Sajari	4.8220				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
17	Kanpur	Sadar	Sanigwan	6.1570	7		1	Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
18	Kanpur	Sadar	Ghuruwa Khera	7.4390	2			Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	

S. No	District Name	Tahsil	Village Name	Approx Area (ha)	No of Structure			Award Date	Date/Tentative Date of Disbursement of Compensation	Tentative Date of Substantial completion of R&R disbursement	Tentative Date of Relocation	Encumbrance Free Stretches	Remarks
					Resi.	Com.	CPRs						
19	Kanpur	Sadar	Nagwan	10.6780	5			Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
20	Kanpur	Sadar	Kathongar	0.3420				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
21	Kanpur	Sadar	Kharagpur	4.1180				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
22	Kanpur	Sadar	Imlipur	8.2430	3			Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
23	Kanpur	Sadar	Taudhakpur	1.9230				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
24	Kanpur	Sadar	Vinagwan	5.7310	3	1		Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
25	Kanpur	Sadar	Oriyara	3.4388	1			Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
26	Kanpur	Sadar	Sen Purab Para	17.4470				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
27	Kanpur	Sadar	Sen Pachim Para	7.6950			2	Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
28	Kanpur	Sadar	Pattehuri	5.6440				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	

S. No	District Name	Tahsil	Village Name	Approx Area (ha)	No of Structure			Award Date	Date/Tentative Date of Disbursement of Compensation	Tentative Date of Substantial completion of R&R disbursement	Tentative Date of Relocation	Encumbrance Free Stretches	Remarks
					Resi.	Com.	CPRs						
29	Kanpur	Sadar	Gopalpur	7.5140				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
30	Kanpur	Sadar	Rampur Bhimsen	35.3145	19			Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
31	Kanpur	Sadar	Garhi Kanpur	5.9354				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
32	Kanpur	Sadar	Sachendi	20.7590	7			Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
33	Kanpur	Sadar	Sona	1.0580				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
34	Kanpur	Sadar	Rampur Khas	0.3350				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
35	Kanpur	Sadar	Vinaur	8.3540				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
36	Kanpur	Sadar	Pakri	7.0930	5			Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
37	Kanpur	Sadar	Katra Ghanshayam	0.9880	1			Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
38	Kanpur	Sadar	Bhisar	7.6950	2			Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	

S. No	District Name	Tahsil	Village Name	Approx Area (ha)	No of Structure			Award Date	Date/Tentative Date of Disbursement of Compensation	Tentative Date of Substantial completion of R&R disbursement	Tentative Date of Relocation	Encumbrance Free Stretches	Remarks
					Resi.	Com.	CPRs						
39	Kanpur	Sadar	Dharmangatpur	2.8190				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
40	Fatehpur	Bindaki	Okhara (Kunwarpur)	1.1095	14			Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
41	Fatehpur	Bindaki	Pahbehta	0.7757	4			Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
42	Fatehpur	Bindaki	Dagdaiya	2.0344				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
43	Fatehpur	Bindaki	Sikrodhi	8.9498				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
44	Fatehpur	Bindaki	Mamrejpur	6.2580			2	Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
45	Fatehpur	Bindaki	Hasanpur	0.6340	4			Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
46	Fatehpur	Bindaki	Dariapur	1.3328	4		1	Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
47	Fatehpur	Bindaki	Basavankhera	0.0618				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
48	Fatehpur	Bindaki	Habibpur	1.3327	3			Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	

S. No	District Name	Tahsil	Village Name	Approx Area (ha)	No of Structure			Award Date	Date/Tentative Date of Disbursement of Compensation	Tentative Date of Substantial completion of R&R disbursement	Tentative Date of Relocation	Encumbrance Free Stretches	Remarks
					Resi.	Com.	CPRs						
49	Fatehpur	Bindaki	Umrauri Kalyanpur	0.2031				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
50	Fatehpur	Bindaki	Kanspur Gugauli	4.7943				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
51	Fatehpur	Bindaki	Yadgarpur	0.5441				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
52	Fatehpur	Bindaki	Mauhar	0.7283				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
53	Fatehpur	Bindaki	Hardaurpur	1.3392				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
54	Fatehpur	Bindaki	Pahur	0.0000				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
55	Fatehpur	Bindaki	Harsingpur	0.0870				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
56	Fatehpur	Bindaki	Rampur	1.3664	1		1	Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
57	Fatehpur	Bindaki	Godhrauli	1.9836				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
58	Fatehpur	Bindaki	Aung	0.9776				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	

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					Resi.	Com.	CPRs						
59	Fatehpur	Bindaki	Khadra	0.2300				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
60	Fatehpur	Bindaki	Basawanpur	0.0000				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
61	Fatehpur	Bindaki	Shadi Pur	0.1140				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
62	Fatehpur	Bindaki	Umar gahana	0.1832				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
63	Fatehpur	Bindaki	Chakki	2.1563				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
64	Fatehpur	Fatehpur	Imadpur	0.4252				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
65	Fatehpur	Fatehpur	Taksari Buzurg	5.5928				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
66	Fatehpur	Fatehpur	Aroai					Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
67	Fatehpur	Fatehpur	Bhojpur	3.8606	1			Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
68	Fatehpur	Fatehpur	Musaidpur	0.3983	2	3		Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	

S. No	District Name	Tahsil	Village Name	Approx Area (ha)	No of Structure			Award Date	Date/Tentative Date of Disbursement of Compensation	Tentative Date of Substantial completion of R&R disbursement	Tentative Date of Relocation	Encumbrance Free Stretches	Remarks
					Resi.	Com.	CPRs						
69	Fatehpur	Fatehpur	Taksari Khurd	0.0000				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
70	Fatehpur	Fatehpur	Chak Taksari	0.0410				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
71	Fatehpur	Fatehpur	Bahrampur	0.0562	1			Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
72	Fatehpur	Fatehpur	Sangaon	1.3899				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
73	Fatehpur	Fatehpur	Khumaripur	0.5758				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
74	Fatehpur	Fatehpur	Baberpur	0.7856				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
75	Fatehpur	Fatehpur	Daniyalpur	0.1697				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
76	Fatehpur	Fatehpur	Aswa Buxpur	0.1030	1			Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
77	Fatehpur	Fatehpur	Beerabudhanpur	0.3592				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
78	Fatehpur	Fatehpur	Haswa	1.6043	1		2	Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	

S. No	District Name	Tahsil	Village Name	Approx Area (ha)	No of Structure			Award Date	Date/Tentative Date of Disbursement of Compensation	Tentative Date of Substantial completion of R&R disbursement	Tentative Date of Relocation	Encumbrance Free Stretches	Remarks
					Resi.	Com.	CPRs						
79	Fatehpur	Fatehpur	Jamalpur	0.2925				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
80	Fatehpur	Fatehpur	Faizullahpur	0.1895				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
81	Fatehpur	Fatehpur	Ekari	1.6400				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
82	Fatehpur	Fatehpur	Atarha	4.1720				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
83	Fatehpur	Fatehpur	Ramwan Pathanwan	1.3105				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
84	Fatehpur	Fatehpur	Rampur Kharauna	1.6074				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
85	Fatehpur	Fatehpur	Mithanpurkhurana	2.1860				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
86	Fatehpur	Fatehpur	Birahimpur	0.2286				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
87	Fatehpur	Fatehpur	Mau	1.6554				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
88	Fatehpur	Fatehpur	Bibipur	0.2284				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	

S. No	District Name	Tahsil	Village Name	Approx Area (ha)	No of Structure			Award Date	Date/Tentative Date of Disbursement of Compensation	Tentative Date of Substantial completion of R&R disbursement	Tentative Date of Relocation	Encumbrance Free Stretches	Remarks
					Resi.	Com.	CPRs						
89	Fatehpur	Fatehpur	Andauli	0.0796				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
90	Fatehpur	Fatehpur	Sadanpur	1.0268				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
91	Fatehpur	Fatehpur	Gauri	0.7057				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
92	Fatehpur	Fatehpur	Malaka	0.0000				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
93	Fatehpur	Fatehpur	Bakshpur	1.5787				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
94	Fatehpur	Fatehpur	Sathriyaw	2.7658				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
95	Fatehpur	Fatehpur	Khambapur	0.0000				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
96	Fatehpur	Fatehpur	Astibazyafti	2.3254				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
97	Fatehpur	Fatehpur	Bhairampur	0.3220				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
98	Fatehpur	Fatehpur	Parashurampur	0.0570				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	

S. No	District Name	Tahsil	Village Name	Approx Area (ha)	No of Structure			Award Date	Date/Tentative Date of Disbursement of Compensation	Tentative Date of Substantial completion of R&R disbursement	Tentative Date of Relocation	Encumbrance Free Stretches	Remarks
					Resi.	Com.	CPRs						
99	Fatehpur	Fatehpur	Kandhi	1.4799			1	Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
100	Fatehpur	Fatehpur	Korai	2.4128				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
101	Fatehpur	Fatehpur	Kurasti Kalan	0.2253				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
102	Fatehpur	Fatehpur	Azamabad Bhansai	0.7766				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
103	Fatehpur	Fatehpur	Chak Sada	0.5218	1			Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
104	Fatehpur	Fatehpur	Chakedi	0.4337				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
105	Fatehpur	Fatehpur	Alwalpur	1.2367				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
106	Fatehpur	Khaga	Chhimi	2.1867	29		2	Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
107	Fatehpur	Khaga	Puraini	0.2681	1			Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
108	Fatehpur	Khaga	Katoghan	1.4159				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	

S. No	District Name	Tahsil	Village Name	Approx Area (ha)	No of Structure			Award Date	Date/Tentative Date of Disbursement of Compensation	Tentative Date of Substantial completion of R&R disbursement	Tentative Date of Relocation	Encumbrance Free Stretches	Remarks
					Resi.	Com.	CPRs						
109	Fatehpur	Khaga	Chak katoghan	0.1982				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
110	Fatehpur	Khaga	Sujrahi	0.2407				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
111	Fatehpur	Khaga	Hardo	0.9140	7			Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
112	Fatehpur	Khaga	Pambipur	1.2119				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
113	Fatehpur	Khaga	Sahjadpur Khaga	0.9422				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
114	Fatehpur	Khaga	Kukri	0.0000				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
115	Fatehpur	Khaga	Kukra	0.4640				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
116	Fatehpur	Khaga	Teni	0.8444				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
117	Fatehpur	Khaga	Majhtaini	1.0837				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
118	Kaushambi	Sirathu	Rasulpur Gircha	2.2479				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	

S. No	District Name	Tahsil	Village Name	Approx Area (ha)	No of Structure			Award Date	Date/Tentative Date of Disbursement of Compensation	Tentative Date of Substantial completion of R&R disbursement	Tentative Date of Relocation	Encumbrance Free Stretches	Remarks
					Resi.	Com.	CPRs						
119	Kaushambi	Sirathu	Sindhia Amad karari	0.6369				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
120	Kaushambi	Sirathu	Tikerdeeh	6.0020	5			Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
121	Kaushambi	Sirathu	Naudhia Amdakarari	3.7810				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
122	Kaushambi	Sirathu	Bedanpur					Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
123	Kaushambi	Sirathu	Bhadwan	0.4287				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
124	Kaushambi	Sirathu	Nidhiyawa	0.3743				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
125	Kaushambi	Sirathu	Bamrooli	1.2259				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
126	Kaushambi	Sirathu	Govindpur Gorio	17.527 0				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
127	Kaushambi	Sirathu	Sayara mithepur	1.6935	3		2	Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
128	Kaushambi	Sirathu	Nagiamai	0.1009				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	

S. No	District Name	Tahsil	Village Name	Approx Area (ha)	No of Structure			Award Date	Date/Tentative Date of Disbursement of Compensation	Tentative Date of Substantial completion of R&R disbursement	Tentative Date of Relocation	Encumbrance Free Stretches	Remarks
					Resi.	Com.	CPRs						
129	Kaushambi	Sirathu	Sirathu	11.9530				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
130	Kaushambi	Sirathu	Kuramuridan	0.4395				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
131	Kaushambi	Sirathu	Garai	0.1852				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
132	Kaushambi	Sirathu	Dodapur	0.4184				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
133	Kaushambi	Sirathu	Sadho	0.7204				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
134	Kaushambi	Sirathu	Hisampur Madho	0.5312				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
135	Kaushambi	Sirathu	Dhumai	1.2668				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
136	Kaushambi	Sirathu	Kanwar	1.6598				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
137	Kaushambi	Chail	Khanpursatwan	5.5923				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
138	Kaushambi	Chail	Mamoodpur					Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	

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					Resi.	Com.	CPRs						
139	Kaushambi	Chail	Chirla Shahbazi					Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
140	Kaushambi	Chail	Daniyalpur	0.2453				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
141	Kaushambi	Chail	Saiyad Sarwan	1.9350				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
142	Kaushambi	Chail	Malak Muinuddin Uparhar	0.3581				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
143	Kaushambi	Chail	Mahgaon Upahar	0.4962				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
144	Kaushambi	Chail	Bhitidehmafi	0.3338				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
145	Kaushambi	Chail	Pannoi	0.5368				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
146	Kaushambi	Chail	Amnilokipur	0.4772				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
147	Kaushambi	Chail	Balkaranpur	0.0900				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
148	Kaushambi	Chail	Pansaur	0.4489				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	

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					Resi.	Com.	CPRs						
149	Kaushambi	Chail	Sarwaqazi	0.2967				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
150	Kaushambi	Chail	Malak Nagar	0.3166				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
151	Kaushambi	Chail	Asharafpur Ta.Asdullah	5.5392			1	Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
152	Kaushambi	Chail	Jalalpur Borio	0.6454				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
153	Kaushambi	Chail	Sainta					Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
154	Kaushambi	Chail	Darweshpur					Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
155	Kaushambi	Chail	Asadullapur Rohl	1.4405				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
156	Kaushambi	Chail	Raiyaddehmafi	0.0068				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
157	Kaushambi	Chail	Mohammadpur Aswan	6.7146				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
158	Kaushambi	Chail	Faridpur Tappa Malak	1.1411				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	

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					Resi.	Com.	CPRs						
159	Kaushambi	Chail	Parsara	7.1174	5			Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
160	Allahabad	Karchana	Sarangapur					Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
161	Allahabad	Karchana	Chakpurekalna					Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
162	Allahabad	Karchana	Kalingjara					Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
163	Allahabad	Karchana	Iradatganj					Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
164	Allahabad	Karchana	Chakpuremiyankhurd	3.2432				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
165	Allahabad	Karchana	Nivitalukkhurd	8.7882	11			Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
166	Allahabad	Karchana	Naini/Naini ta Dadri	1.5140				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
167	Allahabad	Karchana	Chak durgadutt	0.4111				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
168	Allahabad	Karchana	Bharauha	6.2435				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	

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					Resi.	Com.	CPRs						
169	Allahabad	Karchana	Baramar	0.8384	3		1	Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
170	Allahabad	Karchana	Chakdhinhu	0.6546				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
171	Allahabad	Karchana	Chakvishuni	0.5249				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
172	Allahabad	Karchana	Chakgaurisahanker	1.6176				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
173	Allahabad	Karchana	Chak premgiri	0.6662				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
174	Allahabad	Karchana	Rampur Ta Mungauri	0.3367				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
175	Allahabad	Karchana	Vyohara	2.6283	1			Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
176	Allahabad	Karchana	Bajha	5.6556	25			Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
177	Allahabad	Karchana	Maska	3.4858	2			Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
178	Allahabad	Karchana	Piparsa	2.1178				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	

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					Resi.	Com.	CPRs						
179	Allahabad	Karchana	Jamauli	6.5303	1		1	Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
180	Allahabad	Karchana	Bhandraumerganj	6.5044	11			Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
181	Allahabad	Karchana	Dandupur	1.9808				Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
182	Allahabad	Karchana	Muheddinpur	3.0953	13		1	Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
183	Allahabad	Karchana	Basawar	7.2823	4			Completed	1st round completed and contd.	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
184	Allahabad	Karchana	Mohabbatganj	10.9200				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
185	Allahabad	Karchana	Kataka	8.7585				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
186	Allahabad	Karchana	Kachari	5.6385				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
187	Allahabad	Karchana	Dewari kala	6.6759				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
188	Allahabad	Karchana	Garhwa kala	9.5574				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
189	Allahabad	Karchana	Bastar	5.4240				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
190	Allahabad	Karchana	Basdila	1.0231				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	

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					Resi.	Com.	CPRs						
191	Allahabad	Karchana	Ghoredih	6.8889				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
192	Allahabad	Karchana	Tendui khurd	8.4930				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
193	Allahabad	Karchana	Gandhion	11.0130				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
194	Allahabad	Karchana	Puraini	0.9594				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
195	Allahabad	Karchana	Pach devra	2.7575				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
196	Allahabad	Karchana	Bharha	4.5593				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
197	Allahabad	Karchana	Basariya	3.5229				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
198	Allahabad	Karchana	Mungari	6.6949				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
199	Allahabad	Karchana	Hurdua	1.2580				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
200	Allahabad	Karchana	Rampur	2.3183				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
201	Allahabad	Meja	Baksandi	2.3105				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
202	Allahabad	Meja	Hempur	0.9431				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
203	Allahabad	Meja	Bela Ahran	1.1002				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
204	Allahabad	Meja	Kukhuri	4.3776				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	

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					Resi.	Com.	CPRs						
205	Allahabad	Meja	Sarvanpur	1.6770				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
206	Allahabad	Meja	Chakdiha	0.6702				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
207	Allahabad	Meja	Manpur	3.1687				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
208	Allahabad	Meja	Nahwai	3.3908				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
209	Allahabad	Meja	Chilbila	7.3181				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
210	Allahabad	Meja	Tikari	6.5257				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
211	Allahabad	Meja	Umapur kala	1.6763				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
212	Allahabad	Meja	Umapur khurd	1.1430				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
213	Allahabad	Meja	Babhni hetar	3.3672				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
214	Allahabad	Meja	Dighiya	5.6811	5			Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
215	Allahabad	Meja	Garetha	5.0250				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
216	Allahabad	Meja	Monai	5.8840				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
217	Allahabad	Meja	Chokhta Lakshan	5.3099				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
218	Allahabad	Meja	Sonai	6.5667				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	

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					Resi.	Com.	CPRs						
219	Allahabad	Meja	Chorbana	3.2488				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
220	Allahabad	Meja	Amlia Kala	11.9180	4			Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
221	Allahabad	Meja	Lehadi	2.0066				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
222	Allahabad	Meja	Kotaha	1.4259	4			Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
223	Allahabad	Meja	Jagepur	0.9498				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
224	Allahabad	Meja	Bisahijan khurd	3.2587				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
225	Allahabad	Meja	Bisahijan Kala	2.1199				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
226	Allahabad	Meja	Soraonpati	4.4808				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
227	Allahabad	Meja	Kathar	0.5790				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
228	Allahabad	Meja	Kathauli	7.9030				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
229	Allahabad	Meja	Samhan	9.2485				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
230	Allahabad	Sadar	Bakshimodha	5.7863	3			Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
231	Allahabad	Sadar	Lakhanpur	4.3923	2			Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
232	Allahabad	Sadar	Damupur	1.1054	4			Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	

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					Resi.	Com.	CPRs						
233	Allahabad	Sadar	Bhithi	1.2849				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
234	Allahabad	Sadar	Peepalgaon	3.0319	13		2	Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
235	Allahabad	Sadar	Nasirpur Silna	1.0158	14			Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
236	Allahabad	Sadar	Kak Bajha	1.0908				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
237	Allahabad	Sadar	Katauhla Gauspur	5.3153	22			Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
238	Allahabad	Sadar	Bhagwatpur	1.6945	3			Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
239	Allahabad	Sadar	Mandari	5.4844	7		7	Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
240	Allahabad	Sadar	Mandar Deh Mafi	1.6260	6		1	Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
241	Allahabad	Sadar	Ahmadpur Pawan	13.155 9				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
242	Allahabad	Sadar	Kusva	5.3613	12			Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
243	Allahabad	Sadar	Manauri	1.6063				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
244	Mirzapur	Chunar	Deoria	1.8925				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
245	Mirzapur	Chunar	Gorakhpur mafi	2.0253				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
246	Mirzapur	Chunar	Puraini	0.4321				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	

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					Resi.	Com.	CPRs						
247	Mirzapur	Chunar	Baraipur	0.5930				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
248	Mirzapur	Chunar	Makaipur	2.9840				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
249	Mirzapur	Chunar	Karahat	0.1552				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
250	Mirzapur	Chunar	Kundadih	3.4265				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
251	Mirzapur	Chunar	Jamalpur	3.6897				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
252	Mirzapur	Chunar	Jairampur	0.9260				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
253	Mirzapur	Chunar	Narayanpur	0.4966				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
254	Mirzapur	Chunar	Baikunthpur	0.3892				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
255	Mirzapur	Chunar	Bhabaur	0.5228				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
256	Mirzapur	Chunar	Bhorpur mafi	1.7673				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
257	Mirzapur	Chunar	Kalondh	0.9501				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
258	Mirzapur	Chunar	Barajivanpur	1.7808				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
259	Mirzapur	Chunar	Agapur	0.2224				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
260	Mirzapur	Chunar	Kamalpur	1.6289				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	

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					Resi.	Com.	CPRs						
261	Mirzapur	Chunar	Bhupat	0.1545				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
262	Mirzapur	Chunar	Darra	2.3602				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
263	Mirzapur	Chunar	Pratappur	2.2470				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
264	Mirzapur	Chunar	Kashipur	1.1716				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
265	Mirzapur	Chunar	Sahaspora	2.5379				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
266	Mirzapur	Chunar	Dixitpur	2.5538				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
267	Mirzapur	Chunar	Naugadh	0.5357				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
268	Mirzapur	Chunar	Bisanpura	0.7491				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
269	Mirzapur	Chunar	Pachaura	2.0295				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
270	Mirzapur	Chunar	Kailhat	3.2681				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
271	Mirzapur	Chunar	Nakahara	2.2661				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
272	Mirzapur	Chunar	Bharehta	4.0696				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
273	Mirzapur	Chunar	Bareva	1.4992				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
274	Mirzapur	Chunar	Sundarpur	2.2346				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	

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					Resi.	Com.	CPRs						
275	Mirzapur	Chunar	Jamui	1.0340				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
276	Mirzapur	Chunar	Gugulpur	3.3287				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
277	Mirzapur	Chunar	Gosaipur	1.0040				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
278	Mirzapur	Chunar	Pirallipur	2.3388				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
279	Mirzapur	Chunar	Khairuddinpur	0.5070				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
280	Mirzapur	Chunar	Phoolvari	1.1500				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
281	Mirzapur	Chunar	Usmanpur	3.3984				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
282	Mirzapur	Chunar	Dargah	0.9754				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
283	Mirzapur	Chunar	Bahramganj	1.4451				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
284	Mirzapur	Chunar	Jagdishpur	1.0170				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
285	Mirzapur	Chunar	Samaspur	4.5673				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
286	Mirzapur	Chunar	Dharohara	3.7900				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
287	Mirzapur	Chunar	Bhawarahi	7.0366				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
288	Mirzapur	Sadar	Sinhora	9.8484				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	

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					Resi.	Com.	CPRs						
289	Mirzapur	Sadar	Pasaiya Dagamagpur	1.6185				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
290	Mirzapur	Sadar	Nevadiya Chiyanaabe	0.9670				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
291	Mirzapur	Sadar	Kathanai	4.3722				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
292	Mirzapur	Sadar	Mevadi	0.9340				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
293	Mirzapur	Sadar	Gurkhuli	1.5404				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
294	Mirzapur	Sadar	Belva	12.519 4				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
295	Mirzapur	Sadar	Devahi	3.4579				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
296	Mirzapur	Sadar	Bhauraiya	0.0260				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
297	Mirzapur	Sadar	Pahari Bhojpur	4.2977				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
298	Mirzapur	Sadar	Pachokhara	0.4442				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
299	Mirzapur	Sadar	Toswa Parasiya	5.5988				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
300	Mirzapur	Sadar	Bhilgo	5.4288				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
301	Mirzapur	Sadar	Mohanpur	7.0788				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
302	Mirzapur	Sadar	Jhingoor	2.4594				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	

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					Resi.	Com.	CPRs						
303	Mirzapur	Sadar	Mulhava	1.6111				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
304	Mirzapur	Sadar	Adhvar	15.0805				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
305	Mirzapur	Sadar	Devpur Pathkhauli	1.5842				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
306	Mirzapur	Sadar	Chapgahana Alias Nadigahana	4.9258				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
307	Mirzapur	Sadar	Karanpur	6.4025				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
308	Mirzapur	Sadar	Baudari	6.6849				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
309	Mirzapur	Sadar	Purendi	1.4925				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
310	Mirzapur	Sadar	Halka	4.3769				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
311	Mirzapur	Sadar	Barji mukundpur	9.4767				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
312	Mirzapur	Sadar	Bhiskuri	6.8886				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
313	Mirzapur	Sadar	Barkacha	22.2814				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
314	Mirzapur	Sadar	Atari	0.0938				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
315	Mirzapur	Sadar	Lauriya	10.0400				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
316	Mirzapur	Sadar	Chitpur	2.5200				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	

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					Resi.	Com.	CPRs						
317	Mirzapur	Sadar	Sirsi Baghel	4.2613				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
318	Mirzapur	Sadar	Sirsi Gaharwar	13.6398				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
319	Mirzapur	Sadar	Amoie	10.5773				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
320	Mirzapur	Sadar	Chandaipur	26.3162				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
321	Mirzapur	Sadar	Gopalpur	9.6131				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
322	Mirzapur	Sadar	Rajapur	6.1267				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
323	Mirzapur	Sadar	Ranibari	4.0447				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
324	Mirzapur	Sadar	Kantit sharif	16.7424				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
325	Mirzapur	Sadar	Vindhyachal	0.8237				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
326	Mirzapur	Sadar	Rasoolpur	2.4797				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
327	Mirzapur	Sadar	Salempur	1.4308				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
328	Mirzapur	Sadar	Shivpur					Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
329	Mirzapur	Sadar	Sadako	1.5232				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
330	Mirzapur	Sadar	Raipura	0.6294				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	

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					Resi.	Com.	CPRs						
331	Mirzapur	Sadar	Udhipur	0.6169				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
332	Mirzapur	Sadar	Akodhi	2.3817				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
333	Mirzapur	Sadar	Mehraura	1.4862				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
334	Mirzapur	Sadar	Gosipur	0.4114				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
335	Mirzapur	Sadar	Kohlai	3.9220				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
336	Mirzapur	Sadar	Trilokpur	2.7318				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
337	Mirzapur	Sadar	Lalapur	0.2657				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
338	Mirzapur	Sadar	Belsari	1.0877				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
339	Mirzapur	Sadar	Mehraura	1.4862				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
340	Mirzapur	Sadar	Birohi	1.5062				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
341	Mirzapur	Sadar	Kodiyara	1.4082				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
342	Mirzapur	Sadar	Newadhia	2.2076				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
343	Mirzapur	Sadar	Rampur	0.7804				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
344	Mirzapur	Sadar	Bhatevara	1.1076				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	

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					Resi.	Com.	CPRs						
345	Mirzapur	Sadar	Gaipura	0.4171				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
346	Mirzapur	Sadar	Kathwaiya	0.2707				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
347	Mirzapur	Sadar	Kalna Debey	0.3763				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
348	Mirzapur	Sadar	Kalna Gaharbar	1.0321				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
349	Mirzapur	Sadar	Ghorsar sarpati	1.1612				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
350	Mirzapur	Sadar	Khamariya duban	0.3507				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
351	Mirzapur	Sadar	Jasa bhagora	4.5206				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
352	Mirzapur	Sadar	Bari dubey	2.0271				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
353	Mirzapur	Sadar	Siktiha	0.4243				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
354	Mirzapur	Sadar	Jigna	3.9542				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
355	Mirzapur	Sadar	Bhihasda khurd	2.7403				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
356	Mirzapur	Sadar	Yadavpur	7.9735				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
357	Mirzapur	Sadar	Kasdhana	0.3690				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
358	Mirzapur	Sadar	Chareru chaukhata	2.0307				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	

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					Resi.	Com.	CPRs						
359	Mirzapur	Sadar	Ganaura	1.7173				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
360	Mirzapur	Sadar	Sumatiya	2.2078				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
361	Mirzapur	Sadar	Baghora rajman	1.1104				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
362	Mirzapur	Sadar	Chehra	0.5531				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
363	Chandauli	Sakaldiha	Hsampur	4.5404				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
364	Chandauli	Sakaldiha	Singhitali	2.8584				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
365	Chandauli	Sakaldiha	Daulatpur	1.0931				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
366	Chandauli	Sakaldiha	Jeonathpur	2.0292				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
367	Chandauli	Sakaldiha	Hinduari	1.0800				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
368	Chandauli	Sakaldiha	Patana	1.2628				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
369	Chandauli	Sakaldiha	Sengar	1.6034				Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
370	Chandauli	Sakaldiha	Prasrampur					Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
371	Chandauli	Sakaldiha	Dharana					Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	
372	Chandauli	Sakaldiha	Jafarpur					Completed	Continued	Feb'14	Feb'14	Feb'14	

Annexure 6.4

ESTIMATED BUDGET
LA Compensation and R&R Assurances

Table no. 1: Cost of Private Land (Agriculture)

Package	Agricultural land (Ha.)	Rate including 60% solatium	Total compensation	Refund of stamp duty @ (10%)	Addition al ex-gratia @ 15 per Sqm	Total Amount (in Lacs)
CPM Mughalsarai	8.21	2436054	20000003.3	2000000.3		22000003.67
CPM Allahabad (E)	597.41	1757587	1050000050	105000005		1155000055
CPM Allahabad (W)	433.56	2098902	909999951	90999995		1000999946
CPM Kanpur	207.7	2985075	620000078	62000008		682000085.3
Total	1246.88	9277618	2600000082	260000008	0	2860000090

Table No. 2: Compensation for Residential and Commercial Land

Cost for Residential/commercial Land (Rs)					
Package	Resi area (sqm)	Rate (+ 60% solatium)	Total cost of land	Refund of stamp duty @ 10%	Total Amount
CPM Mughalsarai	0	12320000	0	0	0
CPM Allahabad (E)	1.55	4967742	7700000.1	770000	8470000
CPM Allahabad (W)	1.35	5555556	7500000.6	750000.1	8250001
CPM Kanpur	0.18	5000000	900000	90000	990000
Total	3.08	27843298	16100000.7	1610000.07	17710001

Table No. 3: Compensation of Structure- Titleholders (TH)

Package	TH		
	Area (Sqm)	Rate (/Sqm)	Total in lacs
CPM Mughalsarai	0	5500	0
CPM Allahabad (E)	31818	5500	174999000
CPM Allahabad (W)	30909	5500	169999500
CPM Kanpur	10000	5500	55000000
Total	72727	22000	399998500

Table 4: Compensation of Structures (NTH)

Package	NTH		
	Area (Sqm)	Rate (/Sqm)	Total in lacs
CPM Mughalsarai	28182	5500	155001000
CPM Allahabad (E)	45455	5500	250002500
CPM Allahabad (W)	63636	5500	349998000
CPM Kanpur	27273	5500	150001500
Total	164546	22000	905003000

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

Categories of Loss	Type of Assistance	CPM/MGS		CPM/ALD/E		CPM/ALD/W		CPM/CNB		Total	
		Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
Loss of Land	Additional ex-gratia amount @Rs 20,000	287	5740000	5428	108560000	5004	100080000	1043	20860000	11762	235240000
	Rehabilitation Assistance to Small, marginal and landless @ Rs 75,000	0	00	770	57750000	982	73650000	72	5400000	1824	136800000
Loss of Private Structure	Transitional allowance @ Rs 4000	0	0	102	408000	107	428000	6	24000	215	860000
	Shifting Assistance @Rs 10,000	0	0	102	1020000	107	1070000	6	60000	215	2150000
	Financial assistance to commercial @ Rs 25,000	0	0	4	100000	6	150000	0	0	10	250000
R&R Assistance to Non-Titleholders	Transitional allowance @ Rs 4000	12	48000	134	536000	110	440000	11	44000	267	1068000
	Shifting Assistance @Rs 10,000 to squatters and kiosks	19	1425000	134	10050000	116	8700000	0	0	269	20175000
	Shifting Assistance @Rs 10,000 to Tenants	0	0	0	0	11	110000	0	0	11	110000
	Financial assistance to commercial @ Rs 25,000	4	100000	46	1150000	34	850000	0	0	84	2100000
R&R Assistance to BPL	Subsistence allowance to BPL@30,000	62	1860000	978	29340000	751	22530000	173	5190000	1964	58920000
	Cost eq. to IAY@ Rs 45,000 to BPL	62	2790000	978	44010000	751	33795000	173	7785000	1964	88380000
Loss of Livelihood	Rehabilitation Grant to commercial @Rs 75,000	4	300000	50	3750000	40	3000000	0	0	94	7050000
	Training Assistance to commercial @Rs 4000	4	16000	50	200000	40	160000	0	0	94	376000
	Total	526	17679000	8326	223124000	7415	196663000	1672	53463000	17939	553479000
	Contingency @15%	78.9	2651850	1248.9	33468600	1112.25	29499450	250.8	8019450	2690.9	83021850
	G. Total	604.9	20330850	9574.9	256592600	8527.25	226162450	1922.8	61482450	20630	647590200

