


INLAND WATERWAYS AUTHORITY OF INDIA

Ministry of Shipping, Government of India

“CAPACITY AUGMENTATION OF NATIONAL WATERWAY.1”

(Jal Marg Vikas Project)



Consolidated Social Impact Assessment cum Social Management Plan/Resettlement Action Plan

15th October 2016

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Abbreviations	
EA	EXECUTING AGENCY
EIA	ENVIRONMENT IMPACT ASSESSMENT
EMP	ENVIRONMENT MITIGATION PLAN
ESMF	ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL MITIGATION FRAMEWORK
FGD	FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION
GOI	GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
GoJ	GOVERNMENT OF Jharkhand
IA	IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY
IWAI	INLAND WATERWAYS AUTHORITY OF INDIA
IWT	INLAND WATER TRANSPORT
KII	KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW
NGO	NON GOVERNMENT ORGANISATION
PAF	PROJECT AFFECTED FAMILIES
PAP	PROJECT AFFECTED PERSON
PAH	PROJECT AFFECTED HOUSEHOLD
PCM	PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING
RFCTLARRA 2013	RIGHT TO FAIR COMPENSATION & TRANSPERENCY IN LAND ACQUISITION AND REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT ACT
RPF	RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK
RAP	REHABILITATION ACTION PLAN
SMP	SOCIAL MITIGATION PLAN

Executive Summary

A. Project description

The Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI), Ministry of Shipping, Government of India is implementing the Jal Marg Vikas Project for capacity augmentation of navigation on National Waterway -1 (Varanasi to Haldia stretch) on the Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hoogly River System. The capacity augmentation primarily proposed includes development of the infrastructural facilities i.e. river terminals with appropriate cargo handling capacity and equipment for facilitating integration with other modes of transportation; one navigational lock, provision of navigation aids; river information system; RO-RO jetties; bank protection / slope protection; river training works; two barges; inland vessels; survey vessels including rescue boats and survey equipment and dredging facilities. Among the interventions, construction of six IWT terminals are proposed, of which, the sites of three terminals and one navigational lock have been identified. The project is being implemented with the technical assistance and investment support of the World Bank. IWAI is the Implementing Agency (IA). Considering the available LAD and cargo demand scenario, IWAI is focusing on the stretch between Haldia to Varanasi on the National Waterway -1 in Phase -1 at present.

B. Scope of Land Requirement

The 4 major infrastructural facilities identified and planned include multimodal terminals at Varanasi, Sahibganj and Haldia and Navigation lock at Farakka. The land requirement for the identified sub projects is summarised below:

Varanasi – A total of 7.001 ha is required for the construction of terminal and an access road linking the terminal to NH-7. This includes 5.586 hectares of land already under IWAI's possession and an additional requirement of 1.415 hectares of land for road connectivity in the Phase -1 of the project. The development of facilities will be undertaken in two phases. The construction of the off-shore facilities will be undertaken in Phase 1(A) on 5.586 ha of land which was acquired in 2010 under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894. Under Phase I (B), the road connectivity will be provided, for which 1.415 ha of land has been identified and is being purchased through negotiated settlement with the land owners.

Sahibganj –

The requirement of land for construction of the terminal with road and rail connectivity has been estimated at 78.91 ha. The facility will be developed in two Phases. Approximately 23.98 ha of will be required for Phase- I to build the terminal. 54.93 ha will be required for the expansion of the terminal and for providing road connectivity, which is proposed to be taken up in Phase- I (B).

However, the District Administration, Sahibganj has initiated acquisition proceedings for 45.20 ha of private land for the terminal under RFCTLARR 2013. In addition to this, 2.89 ha of government land will also be transferred to IWAI. The details of the notifications by the District Administration are given below:

Affected Villages	Private land to be acquired	Date of Notification as per Section 11 (1)	Date of Declaration as per Section 19 (1)
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		of RFCTLARR Act 2013	of RFCTLARR Act 2013
Samdanala	40.49 Ha	04.07.2015	29.10.2015
Rampur	4.71 Ha	08.07.2015	29.10.2015

Haldia – 24.68 ha of land in the Haldia Dock Complex has been leased and transferred by the Kolkata Port Trust to IWAI on 30-year lease on June, 2015.

Farakka – 14.86 ha of land in Farakka Barrage Project has been transferred by the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation to Ministry of Shipping, with IWAI the custodian, on March 2, 2016 after cabinet approval and after IWAI deposited Rs.2.35 crores towards transfer land.

RAP will be prepared for subsequent sub –projects after finalisation of locations and maybe updated for Farakka new navigational –lock following the finalisation of design by the contractor.

C. Summary of Project Impacts

A Social Impact Assessment was carried out at all the four locations. of priority sections This Assessment indicated that only the project at Sahibganj will have impacts for the people. 275 families will be impacted by the land acquisition of 45.2 ha of private land, which includes agricultural and homestead land. Out of these, 235 families will lose their residential structures and will require to be relocated.

Summary of land requirement and scope of SIA is summarised below:

Name of sub project	Land required in (Ha)	Private land requisitioned in (Ha)	Government land (Ha)	SIA completed for (Ha)	No. of families displaced (losing structures)	No of total project affected families	No. of total Project affected persons
Multimodal Terminal Varanasi Phase (1a)	5.586	-	5.586	5.586	-	-	0
Road Connectivity	1.415						
Multimodal Terminal Sahibganj Phase -1	23.997	45.02	2.89	48.09	235	275	1397
Road Connectivity	3.5	*					
ROB	6.11	0**					
Multimodal Terminal Haldia	24.68		24.68	24.68	-	-	0

Consolidated Social Impact Assessment cum Resettlement Action Plan for Jal Marg Vikas
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New navigational lock at Farakka	14.86		14.86	14.86	-	-	0
Total***	80.148	45.02	48.016	93.216****	235	275	1397

* Verification of land details and requirement going on

** Finalisation of requirement as per DPR consultants on going.

*** Tentative to change as per final contours of the project for the other interventions

**** SIA for Road Connectivity in Sahibganj and Varanasi, ROB in Sahibganj and additional terminals and RO- RO facilities will be completed once land requirement and locations are finalised.

Loss of Private Land:

S. No.	Type of Land	To be acquired Area (Hectares)	% age to Total Private Land
1.	Land with Orchard	18.935 ha	41.79
2.	Barren Land	6.879 ha	15.22
3.	Land with structure	9.611 ha	21.26
4.	Un surveyed	9.821 ha	21.73
5.	Total	45.2 ha	100

Loss of structure

S.no.	Typology of structures	No of structures
1.	Residential structures	235
2.	Common Property Resources	2
3.	Government structures	2
	Total	239

Amongst the affected families, 40 are absentee landlords, who own orchard and agricultural land. In the case of 235 displaced families, 32 will lose both agricultural and homestead land. The remaining 203 displaced families will only lose their homestead land, including structure and 2 will lose residential land cum commercial structure. These families will be relocated to a habitation close to the affected area.

Loss of Land: Out of the 40 absentee titleholders, 21 own orchards (15.635 ha) and rest 19 (3.297 ha) are owners of vacant / barren land. Amongst the displaced, 32 will

lose 4.58 ha of agriculture land and 3.2. ha of homestead land. The remaining 203 will lose 6.411 ha of homestead land and 2.253 of vacant land around the residential plots.

Socio -Economic profile of Affected Families: 1397 persons, including 738 adults, will be affected. All 235 PAFs were Hindus and over 87% belong to the Other Backward Classes. Majority of the male working population in the affected area is constituted of daily wage labourers engaged in the nearby quarries, while the female working population is engaged in agricultural labour in the nearby villages. 65% of the residential structures were 'kutcha' mainly composed of mud walls with thatched roof.

At the other locations, land is free from encumbrances.

D. Public Consultation

Stakeholder consultations and group discussions were conducted at all four identified locations during September-November 2015. A range of stakeholders, including villagers, municipal officials, fishermen and other users of the river in the neighbouring villages of the project sites were consulted. Issues regarding project's impact on livelihood opportunities in the neighbouring villages and the impact on fish catch were some of the major concerns raised at Farakka, Haldia and Varanasi. At Sahibganj, a formal Public Consultation meeting was held and the issues raised by the Project Affected Families included the quantum of compensation for structures and trees and the relocation facilities that would be provided. These were jointly addressed by officials of IWAI and the District Administration, who disclosed the valuation method for computation of compensation for land, structures and trees and provided details of the relocation site.

E. Legal Framework

The legal framework adopted for land acquisition and resettlement of adversely affected people is guided by the existing legislation and policies of the GOI, the World Bank Operational Policy No. 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement; and OP No. 4.11 on Cultural Property. Analysis of the national laws and policies indicates that broadly it meets the requirements of Bank's safeguard operational policies. Accordingly, Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) has been prepared mapping the laws and regulations and procedures relating to the agencies responsible for implementation of resettlement and compensation.

An Amendment Ordinance to the Right to Fair and Transparent Land Acquisition and Resettlement and Rehabilitation Act was promulgated on 3 April, 2015. The Ordinance provided for exemptions for five categories of projects, namely, (i) Defence; (ii) Rural infrastructure; (iii) Affordable housing; (iv) Industrial corridors; and (v) Infrastructure projects including Public Private Partnership (PPP) projects where the central government owns the land. These 5 categories of projects were exempted from the requirement of consent of 80% of land owners to be obtained for private projects and that the consent of 70% of land owners be obtained for PPP projects as well as conducting the Social Impact Assessment through a notification. In this context, the project would have come under category (v). Accordingly, the requirement of Social Impact Assessment under chapter II of the RFCTLARR 2013 for the Sahibganj was exempted as per rule 5 of the Jharkhand State Rules on RFCTLARR Act 2013.

Notwithstanding the same, as good practice, SIA was undertaken as per the World Bank requirements and a Social Impact Management Plan/Resettlement Action Plan has been prepared for the area initially notified by the district authorities in consideration of the applicable national laws and rules.

F. Implementation structure

The implementation of SMP/RAP is the responsibility of the implementing Agency (IWAI). A Social Development Specialist at Project Management Unit (PMU) will be responsible for overall coordination and monitoring of the implementation of SMP/RAP. The Social Officer at the Project Implementation Unit at the regional office will coordinate the field level activities related to the implementation of the SMP/RAP.

At Sahibganj, as per the Section 43 of RFCTLARR Act 2013, Additional Collector has been designated as the 'Administrator' of R&R. The District Land Acquisition Officer (DLAO) will be the Nodal Officer primarily responsible for conducting the proceedings as per the requirements of the RFCTLARR Act 2013. The DLAO is responsible for ensuring the publication of notifications and declaration specified under the Act, preparation of the Award, determination of the value of the affected structures, disbursement of the compensation identification of land for resettlement and construction of the resettlement colony. An officer- in- charge cum Resettlement Officer will be deputed for liaison with the District Administration for all LA and RR activities.

A RAP implementation team consisting of a land acquisition facilitator, livelihood expert, and MIS analyst will be appointed for implementation of SMP/RAP, community support and livelihood enhancement plans and the various health, safety and labour related safeguards etc. The team will provide support to the social officers at the PIUs. The technical support service consultants will additionally supervise the implementation of SMP/RAP.

G. Grievance Redress Mechanism

Project related grievances broadly relating to matters pertaining to resettlement and rehabilitation, grievances pertaining to construction-induced impacts, grievances pertaining to environmental issues around project sites etc are anticipated in course of the project implementation.

The state government as per the Section 51 – 67 of RFCT LARR Act 2013 delineates the responsibilities of the state government in terms of establishing a Rehabilitation & Resettlement Authority and in determining the collector's responsibility in disputes arising because of disbursement of compensation and R&R assistances. Section 60 of the said Act delineates that the R&R Authority will have the same powers as that of a civil court under Code of Civil Procedure 1908 in matters pertaining to land acquisition. The R&R authority is the designated authority to handle any disputes and grievances related to land acquisition and relocation.

In addition to this, the Centralised Grievance Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMs) , a common online portal hosted by the Department of Administrative reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG), GOI is the established and functional grievance redress mechanism appropriated by IWAI. Citizens and aggrieved

parties can lodge a complaint or a grievance to be redressed by IWAI and the JMVP through the CPGRAM online portal. Grievances are forwarded by the parent ministry (MoS) to IWAI and JMVP through the portal and timelines are allocated for the redress of each complaint. Each grievance is monitored by the parent ministry upto its resolution. Additionally, the existing redress mechanism is planned to be augmented with a toll free number to ensure accessibility to vulnerable segments and affected persons. Detailed work flow with key officers involved in the process are provided in the RAP and RPF.

Resettlement Plan

As the project will displace 235 residential structures at Sahibganj, site planning and development for the relocation of 235 affected families has been initiated by the District Administration. All Project Affected Families have been consulted by the Additional Collector and DLAO and have consented to relocate to the resettlement colony. A tentative timeline has been proposed for relocation of these affected families. The construction of the resettlement colony will be executed as per the PWD, building department's specification through a contractor selected through an open bidding process, tendered by the District Administration. The allocation of houses in the resettlement colony will be done through draw of lots system to ensure transparency and the displaced community will be assisted in getting the institutional mechanism in place for the smooth functioning of the resettlement colony.

Efforts will be made to link them to developmental schemes and other credit facilities available with government financial institutions. Families losing land and house will be counselled about the best avenues for investing the compensation received. Identity cards will be issued to each affected family after verification of PAPs.

J. Livelihood Enhancement Plan

Consultations will be held with the neighbouring communities in Varanasi, Haldia and Farakka to plan enhancement of skills of the people in the neighbouring settlements. As per the current skill base, those interested will be considered for short term courses at National Inland Navigation Institute on cargo handling and/ or terminal safety. At Sahibganj, counselling sessions will be facilitated by the SMP/RAP implementation team, particularly with women to ensure effective utilisation of R&R assistances to the project affected persons. Linkage to government programmes such the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana that aims at skill enhancement in technical and service job areas will be facilitated as per the needs and aspirations of the PAFs.

K. Gender development Plan

There are a total number of 642 women affected by the project. There are 16 women headed households the affected area. Women were specially consulted to ensure awareness about the project among them and understand their concerns with the project and any specific needs that need to be addressed. In accordance with the provisions of RFCTLARR Act 2013, women will have "joint title-holder" to the alternate housing facility to PAFs provided under the Second Schedule of the Act. Accordingly, to address the issues raised by women in the focus group discussions at Sahibganj, awareness camps will be conducted on pre- natal health. Women from Project Affected Families will be encouraged and counselled to take on community building activities in

the resettlement colony. The needs of these WHHs will be given priority while providing support during relocation. Community Infrastructure initiatives in neighbouring areas of terminal locations (particularly in Sahibganj and Varanasi) like construction of toilets and street lights shall be considered upon further consultations and upon availability of budgetary allocations. Budget for various activities in the Gender Development Plan is included in the cost of RAP/SMP.

L. Labour Health and Safety

During the project implementation phase, labour, health and safety are some of the major areas where risks may emerge and mitigation measures have to be planned. The construction contractor is responsible for compliance of all labour laws of the Government of India and provision of the necessary infrastructural and welfare facilities stipulated in the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996. The social officer at PIU and the Technical Support Services Consultant at Patna and Kolkata will be responsible for monitoring and compliance of these laws.

M. Budget

An overall cost of approximately 62 crores has been estimated for implementation of RAP. The cost will be met through budgetary allocation under the demand for grants for the Ministry of Shipping for the implementation period.

N. Monitoring and Evaluation

The project is responsible for internal monitoring on regular basis with the help of Social Officer of IWAI, PIU and Social Specialist of at PMU and the team for implementation of RAP. The PIU will submit monthly reports on compliance of labour laws, assistances disbursed, livelihoods facilitated, and grievances redressed.

O. Citizen's feedback and engagement mechanism

Feedback is solicited through a module available on the IWAI website where citizen's can register their suggestions, seek replies and feedback. The feedback generated is monitored by the EDP cell and the nodal officer for addressing the feedback is Secretary, IWAI.

Additionally, a separate website for JMVP is being planned. News, updates, minutes and highlights of key consultations pertaining to the project will be put up regularly on the website of JMVP. The website will also have an option of providing feedback in the form of queries and comments and will be processed by the communication team at the PMU. A detailed plan with the timelines and actors for consultations during the project implementation phase is annexed in the Resettlement Policy Framework.

Chapter 1. Introduction

1.1. Introduction and Project Description

Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) was established by Government of India through the Inland Waterways Act, 1985 for development and regulation of Inland waterways for shipping and navigation. It came into existence on 27 October 1986. The Authority undertakes projects for development and maintenance of Inland Waterway Terminal infrastructure on National Waterways as part of its development mandate.

The Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly river system from Allahabad to Haldia has been declared as National Waterway-I (NW-I), which is 1620 km in length and traverses through four states of India, namely, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal. IWAI has taken up the Jal Marg Vikas Project for capacity augmentation of navigational infrastructure of national Waterway-I from Varanasi to Haldia.

Sustainable waterway development and management necessitates striking a balance over the intermediate and long term facilities to achieve the objectives of various water users and the carrying capacity of the natural transportation system. Inland waterway development requires the improvement or development of navigation and related infrastructure. To sustain navigation, waterways must be safe and reliable, with certain physical characteristics related to depth, clearance, width, alignment and waterway current velocity. To sustain the ecological character and environmental quality of river, waterways must also maintain their ecosystem functions (their natural physical, chemical and biological processes).

IWT on NW-1 has the potential to form the most economic, reliable, safe and environmental friendly mode of transport. When developed for use by modern vessels operating on dependable rights of way, it can reduce investment needs in rail and road infrastructure, promote greater complementarities in the economic strategies of the riparian states, enhance intra-regional trade and, through increased economies of scale, significantly reduce transport costs for the benefit of the entire economy and India's global trade competitiveness.

There is already evidence of growing demand for transport on NW-1, especially for dry and liquid bulk cargoes. This includes demand from the thermal power plants, cement companies, fertilizer companies, oil companies, the Food Corporation of India and others for coal, fly-ash, cement and clinker, stone chips, edible oils, petroleum products, food grains and over dimensional cargo.

One limitation on viable IWT on NW-1 is a weak navigation infrastructure. Currently, IWAI targets a least available depth of: 3.0m between Tribeni and Farakka; 2.5m depth between Farakka and Barh; 2.0m between Barh and Ghazipur; and, 1.5m between Ghazipur and Allahabad. Minimum channel widths are 45m. Conditions on both these rivers constrain year-round navigation by larger modern vessels that could deliver competitive advantage over other modes of transport.

To overcome such constraints, IWAI, a statutory body under the Ministry of Shipping, through the Jal Marg Vikas Project, is planning to improve the navigability of the river

Ganga between Varanasi to Haldia by developing fairway, providing civil, structural, logistics and communication interventions required for this project.

The following interventions have been proposed and planned under the Jal Marg Vikas Project.

- Maintenance dredging to provide LAD in waterway/channel and the terminal facility
- Improved Navigation Infrastructure & Navigation Aids
 - Construction of 10 Ro-Ro jetties & ferry passenger jetties. Locations of these jetties are yet to be identified.
 - Construction of 6 terminals: Site identification and planning for 3 terminals sites at Sahibganj, Varanasi and Haldia is completed. 2 more potential sites for development of terminals are identified at Ghazipur and Kalu Ghat. These two sites are still under consideration for finalization and planning of design at initial stage only. One more terminal site along NW-1 is being identified.
 - Construction of one Navigation Lock at Farakka, West Bengal.
 - Provision for tow barges, inland vessels, survey vessels including rescue boats and survey equipment. Development of low draught cargos.
 - Development of navigation aids along NW-1 for facilitation of day & night time navigation.
- Development of efficient River Information System with all hardware & software.
- Provision for bank protection / slope protection and river training works for critical locations.
- The project will support detailed design preparation of passenger terminals at 18 locations in 6 cities (Allahabad, Varanasi, Patna, Munger, Haldia, Kolkata) for which the locations have yet to be identified.
- The project at the operational stage, will substantially increase number and frequency of vessel that may lead to limited impact on the livelihood of the fisherfolk. IWAI has hired Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute to undertake environment and social assessment at sensitive locations to prepare mitigation plans, if required.

The project also envisages the creation and improvement of integration opportunities with other surface transport modes such as roads and railways, so as to improve the overall efficiency of the logistics chain by linking the waterways through various well equipped terminals and jetties. The project is being implemented with the financial and technical assistance of the World Bank with IWAI being the Implementing Agency.

Environmental and social aspects of inland waterway development need to be considered at early stage in project preparation to ensure the project achieves the sustainable transport and environmental objectives. As a part of this program, IWAI has commissioned studies to map and understand potential environmental and social impacts associated with navigation improvement of NW-I and to formulate a plan for effective mitigation and management of the impacts associated with the project.

1.2. Benefits of the Project

There is a strong demand for capacity augmentation of the entire NW-1 right up to Allahabad, as many potential shippers (thermal power plants, cement companies, fertilizer companies, and edible oil companies) have evinced interest to use the NW-1 if it is developed with adequate infrastructure to facilitate navigation by bigger vessels of 1200-1500 Dead Weight Tonnage (DWT). The development of infrastructure on NW-1 would lead to increased cargo traffic on large vessels between Haldia and Allahabad, reduce transport cost for shippers, reduce congestion and accidents on highways, and ensure convergence between river transport with other modes of transport, namely, road transport and rail transport and provide savings in carbon emissions for traffic on NW-1. Hence, the proposed project will benefit the overall transport system in India, facilitate the overall flow of goods and enhance economic opportunities in the region.



Source: DPR

Figure 1.1 : National Waterways-1

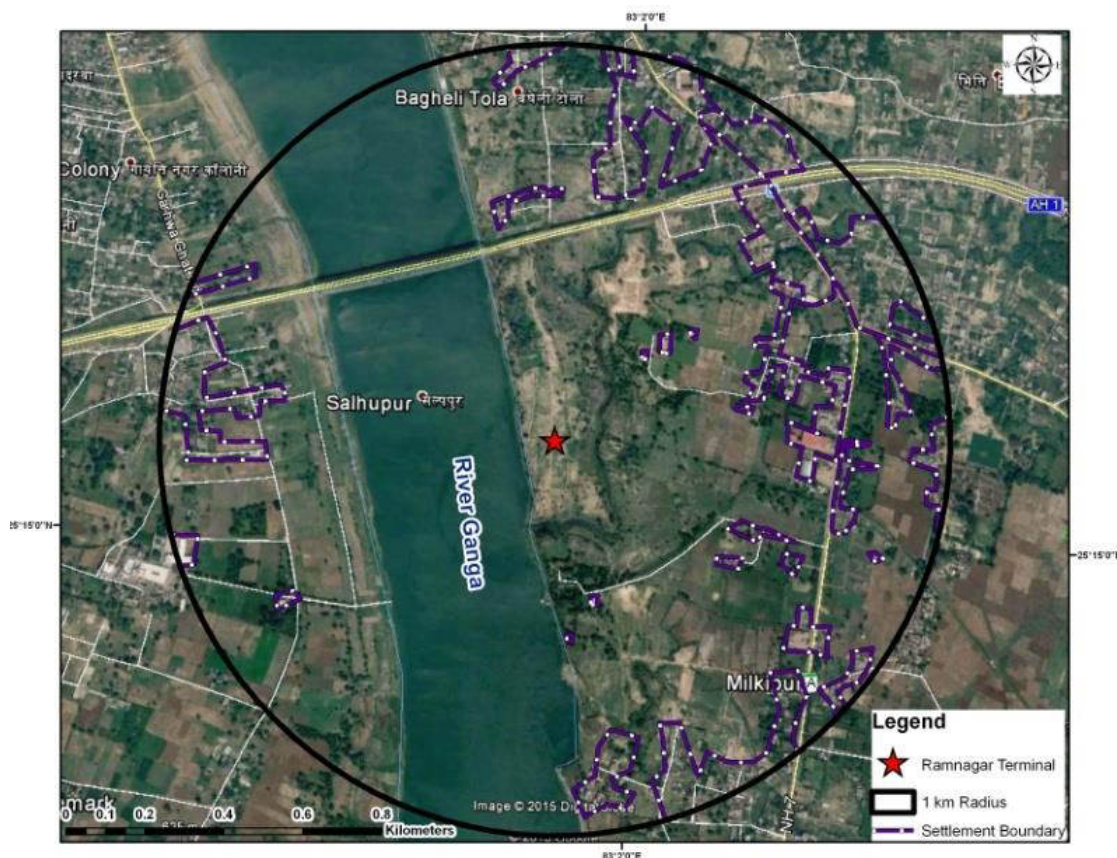
1.3. Development Plans of site projects.

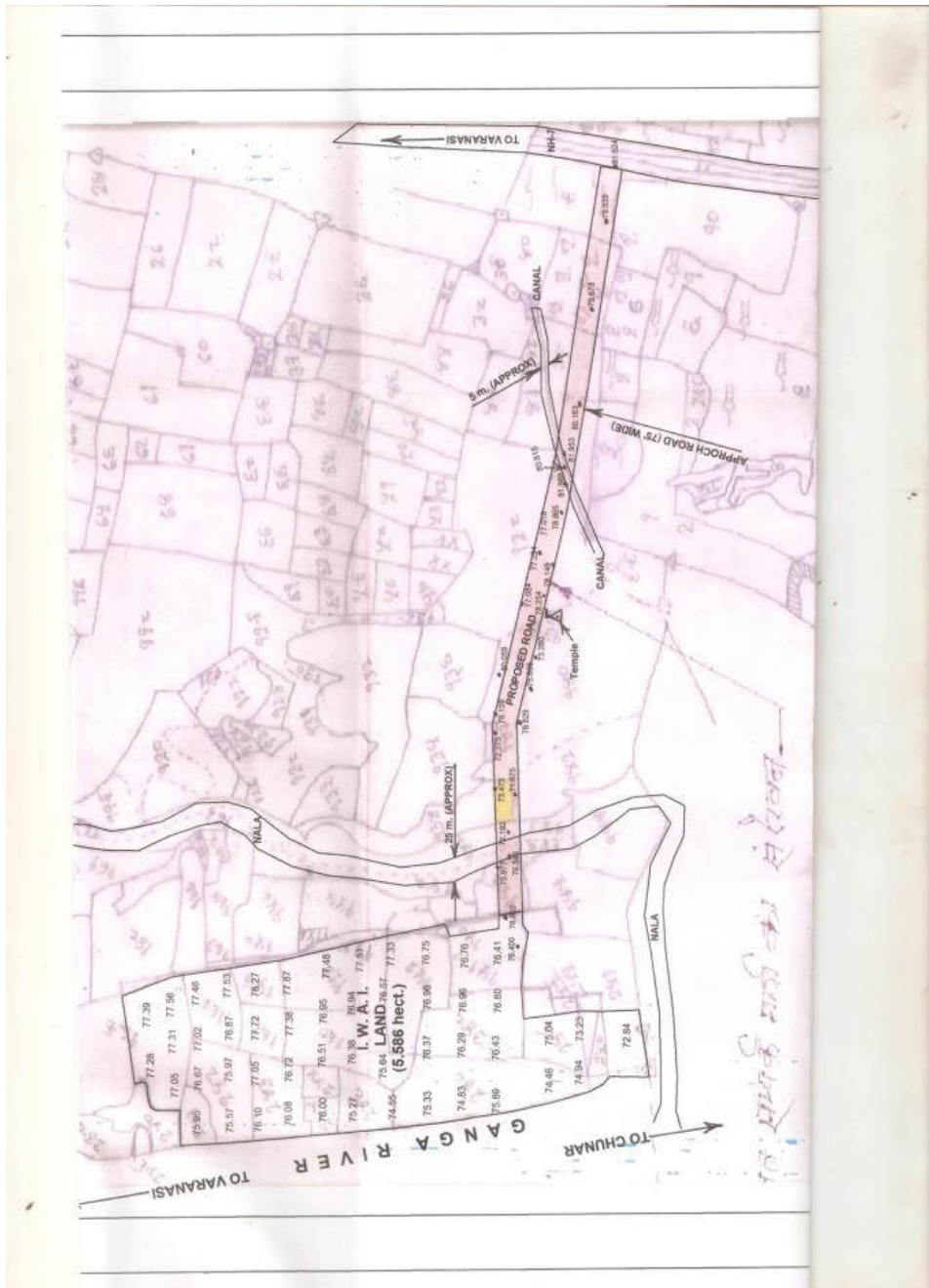
The 4 major infrastructural facilities identified and planned include multimodal terminals at Varanasi, Sahibganj and Haldia and Navigation lock at Farakka. The works at Varanasi and Sahibganj will be undertaken in two Phases. Specific Plans for each site is as follows:

a. Varanasi.

A multi-modal terminal is proposed to be constructed at Ramnagar Tehsil in the district of Varanasi over an area of about 5.586 ha (see below location and revenue map of acquired map below). The land for this terminal was acquired by government of Uttar Pradesh as per LAA 1894. Notification under section 4(1) was issued on September 2, 2009. Subsequent to this notification, a gazette notification was issued to take possession of the land within 15 days of publication of the notification under section 9(1) as issued on January 1, 2010. The Government of Uttar Pradesh acquired the land for the Terminal on behalf of the IWAI and handed over the land to IWAI in 2010. 12 families (in 4 *khatas*) affected by the acquisition received the compensation for the land acquired for Ramnagar Terminal. From amongst these families, one family has not withdrawn the compensation money from the government account and has approached the court of the District Judge, Varanasi, for a higher compensation. However, the land for the terminal is already in the possession with IWAI.

Additional land for construction of an approach road from Phase 1(b) on 1.415 ha has been requisitioned and land is being acquired through negotiated settlements with the land owners.





Source: SLAO, Varanasi

Figure 1.2 : Ramnagar Terminal – Revenue map with the affected plots marked for Terminal and proposed Approach Road

b. Sahibganj

A multi modal Terminal at Sahibganj will be set up at Samda Nala and Rampur villages in the district of Sahibganj in Jharkhand, near Sakhri railway station, 10 Km away from Sahibganj Town (see location map below). The total land requirement approved by the competent authority for the proposed project is estimated to be 78.91 ha (195 acres) land for terminal phase -1 and road connectivity. Total estimated land for phase I is approximately 24 Ha. The dimension of the terminal in Phase 1 is 738 mtsX 238 mts. The acquisition process has been initiated by the District Administration for 45.20 ha

of private land and 2.89 ha of government land has been requisitioned for transfer. Copy of the notifications and declarations are at Annexure 2.

Affected Villages	Private land to be acquired	Date of Notification as per Section 11 (1) of RFCTLARR Act 2013	Date of Declaration as per Section 19 (1) of RFCTLARR Act 2013
Samdanala	40.49 Ha	04.07.2015	29.10.2015
Rampur	4.71 Ha	08.07.2015	29.10.2015



c. Haldia

A multi modal Terminal will be set up at Durgachak, Haldia, Purba Medinipur on the bank of river Hoogly, located in Industrial Zone of Haldia dock Complex at Haldia, Purba Medinipur. The proposed project will be set up in the 24.68 ha (61 acre) leased land of. There is no involuntary resettlement involved in the land acquisition for this sub project.

Table 1.1 : The proposed terminal site with respect to location, area

Site	Physical Location		Ward	Geographic location		Area In hectares
	Mouza	Municipality		Latitude	Longitude	
Proposed site	Durgachak	Haldia Municipality	9	22.057944°	88.140222°	24.68

Location	Topography	Land use pattern
Proposed site	<p>The site is a plain terrain.</p> <p>The site requires about 3-4 feet land filling.</p> <p>The overall shape of the site is rectangular making it more suitable for a container terminal</p> <p>The site is situated on the offshore land of Hooghly river.</p> <p>Road connectivity from Kolkata to the site is good</p> <p>River and road connectivity from Kolkata to Haldia and other places is good</p> <p>Ample open space around the project site for keeping truck and lorry</p>	<p>Prepared land for any kind Of industrial activities</p>



Figure 1.3 : Proposed Haldia terminal at Durgachak in the Google map



d. Specific Plans at Farakka

A new navigation lock will be constructed parallel to the existing lock on a 14.86 ha of land in the Farakka Barrage Project area, which was transferred to Ministry of Shipping with IWAJ as its custodian, on 02.03.2016. The project site is located at Farakka Barrage Project area and the link between Bhagirathi and main Ganga upstream of Farakka Barrage (see map below). The site has an access road connecting it to the NH-34.



Figure 1.4 : Proposed Farakka Navigation lock at Farakka in the Google map



Figure 1.5 : Project area – Farakka Navigation Lock



Figure 1.6 : Some salient features of the proposed navigation lock site and its surroundings are shown in the following photos.

Table 1.2 : The proposed navigation lock site with respect to location, area

Site	Physical Location			Geographic location		Area in hectare
	Mouza	Gram Sabha	Ward	Latitude	Longitude	
Proposed site	Bewa	Bewa, Farakka village	0	24.7977381	87.9065289	14.86
Location	Topography					Land use pattern
Proposed site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The site is a plain terrain. ➤ The site requires about 2-3 feet land filling. 					Prepared land for any kind

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The overall shape of the site is rectangular making it more suitable for navigational lock gate ➤ Road connectivity from Kolkata to project site is good ➤ River and road connectivity from Kolkata to Farakka and other places is good 	of infrastructure development
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Source: AIAID field representative through physical observation during the site visit

1.4. Minimising Resettlement

In order to minimise the adverse impacts of the project, sites were selected with due consideration of various social and technical modalities and land already available with other government bodies was preferred for three terminal locations. A summary of analysis of alternatives is given below:

i. Varanasi

The site for the Terminal was acquired by the IWAI in 2010 and hence being utilised for development of the terminal.

ii. Sahibganj

Sahibganj is an old town located on the right bank in Rajmahal – Bhagalpur stretch of NW-1 where 2.5 m Least Available Depth (LAD) is being maintained by Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI). This area is famous for transportation of stone chips as quarries of stones are situated nearby and substantial quantity of stone chips have been regularly transported from here through IWAI's cargo vessels during last many years. Apart from transportation of stone chips, Sahibganj has a good potential for transportation of domestic coal of various coal mines located in Jharkhand. These coal mines are already connected with railway line which passes close to the river bank at Samdaghat, Sahibganj.

There were two sites identified for this terminal, the criteria for selection of the final site were based on (i) Depth of the river, (ii) Stability of River Channel and (iii) avoiding dense settlement in peri-urban area of Sahibganj town.

During the site selection, IWAI explored a few other possibilities including a site 4-5 kms upstream from Samdaghat which was thickly populated and located in the Sahibganj township area. Moreover, sufficient depth was not available in the channel. The river channel upstream at this location is also shifting northwards towards Bihar. Further, downstream of Samdaghat, the hilly terrain was not found feasible for construction of a terminal.

Thus from every critical point of view, the selected site at Samdaghat in Sahibganj was found to be the only suitable location for developing a multimodal terminal for transportation of domestic coal, stone chips and other goods. The availability of navigational channel with sufficient depth and close to the bank are the most critical requirement for site selection.

In consultation with local people and local revenue officials, such land (1500m x 350m) on the river bank at Samdaghat, was initially identified for development of the terminal. National Highway-80 is only about 1.00 km away from this terminal site. North Eastern Railway's broad gauge line is at a distance of about 1.5 km from this location. The

nearest railway station is Sakrigali situated on main Patna - Malda railway route. A stable navigation channel in the river has also available at this site.

iii. Haldia

The site at Haldia was finalised after considering several technical, environmental and social modalities. It is located in proximity to the industrial hub and is well connected by road and railways. The topography and the size of proposed site is suitable for developing the infrastructural facilities for cargo handling. Land acquisition was not required for this sub project as land has been leased encumbrance free from HDC for a 30 year period.

iv. Farakka

Two options were considered, for the lock site within the protected area of the Farakka Barrage Project.

Table 1.3 : Comparative Analysis of Alternatives in Farakka

Items	Option 1	Option 2
Location of site	The proposed lock is parallel to the existing lock	The proposed lock is a downstream of the existing lock
Area of land required	14.86 hectares	26.46 hectares
Length of road to be realigned	675 mts	980mts

Source: DPR Consultants

In context of minimising the land requirement and realignment requirements option one was considered.

Chapter 2. : Methodology

The main objective of this study is to map and understand potential social impacts associated with construction of facilities at the sites and to prepare, plan for management of the impacts. In accordance with the above, this report discusses the Social Impact Assessment for the sub-projects identified and accordingly mitigation measures have been proposed to address the adverse impacts.

The study began with the identification of social issues and stakeholders and communities, including socially and economically disadvantaged communities. The scope of the study in particular included the following:

- Identifying key social issues associated with the proposed project and specifies the project's social development outcomes;
- Reviewing policies, regulations and other provisions that related to resettlement and rehabilitation of project affected people and other social issues;
- Social screening of various project components and likely impacts in terms of land acquisition (loss of houses, livelihood, etc.), and resultant involuntary resettlement and provide inputs (in terms of magnitude of impacts and likely costs for mitigation) in preparing appropriate mitigation plans;
- Screen the social development issues in the project area and its vicinity and design the social services that may be provided by the project in order to improve the quality of life and achieve the projects economic and social goals;
- Update the profile of the population and available infrastructure facilities for services in the project affected area based on the assessment of potential social and economic impacts, establish criteria that will assist in the formulation of strategies;
- Inform, consult and carry out dialogues with the project stakeholders on matters relating to project design, objectives, and implementation and provide specific recommendations to avoid/minimize high social risks;
- Screen the social development issues in the project area and its vicinity and accordingly design the social services that may have to be provided by the project in order to improve the quality of life;
- Identify likely loss of community assets (e.g. school, community assets) including the religious structures and common property resources (e.g. forest, grazing land);
- Assess the impact of influx of construction workers and others (both during civil works and operation of the project) on the incidence of HIV/AIDS and other diseases and develop a strategy to control them.

Methodology for public consultation: To build awareness about the project and plan the measures for mitigating the risks associated with the construction of the terminals and the lock, affected families and other stakeholders were consulted through focus group discussions, individual interviews and public meetings. Formal public consultations were organised after informing the directly and indirectly affected persons in advance and material pertaining to R&R compensation was circulated among the affected families at Sahibganj. Separate consultations were held with women to elicit their concerns and issues.

The scope of this SIA has been detailed in section 3.2. The SIA for road connectivity at Sahibganj and Varanasi will be done subsequently along with the SIA for inter modal terminals at Kalughat, Ghazipur and 5 RO-RO locations once the land requirement is finalized.

Socio economic characteristics of the Project affected communities were collected. Data was gender segregated in terms of identifying vulnerable sections within these communities. Separate consultations were held with women in particular at Sahibganj in an attempt to understand how their concerns can be integrated into this Social Impact Mitigation Plan.

Chapter 3. Socio Economic Profile of the Influence Area and Impacts On Project Affected Families

The demography, occupation pattern and the other key socio-economic features of the influence areas of the project sites to summarised in this section. Particulars of the municipalities and villages falling in the influence areas are given below:

3.1. Socio Economic pattern

(i) Ramnagar, Varanasi:

As per census 2011, the total population of Ramnagar Tehsil is 49132, with a total male population of 26071 and a female population of 23061. Female Sex Ratio is of 885 against state average of 912. Literacy rate of Ramnagar city is 79.92 % higher than state average of 67.68%. Male literacy is around 85.21 % while female literacy rate is 73.93 %. Scheduled Caste (SC) constitutes 10.87 % while Scheduled Tribe (ST) were 0.39 % of total population in Ramnagar. In terms of religious composition, 75.99% of the population in 2011 was constituted by Hindus, 23.41% by Muslims, 0.10% by Christians and 0.43% by Sikhs and the remaining 0.06% belong to other religious groups or are not stated.

(ii) Samdanala and Rampur villages, Sahibganj

In 2011, the district of Sahibganj had a population of 1,150,567 of which male and female were 589,391 and 561,176 respectively. The average literacy rate is 52.04, with male literacy rate of 60.34%, and female literacy rate of 43.31%. The terminal site will be located in Samdanala and Rampur villages in Sahibganj. The total population of Samdanala village is 2005 and Rampur village is 2234 as per the census of India, 2011. Out of the total population of Samdanala the male population is 1051 while female population is 954. The literacy rate of Samdanala village 66.38 % where male literacy stands at 75.62 % while female literacy rate was 56.49 %. As per 2011 census data, there are 150 persons belonging to Scheduled caste while there is no Schedule Tribe population recorded. In Rampur, out of the total population 1197 are males while 1037 are female. Male literacy stands at 85.43 % while female literacy rate was 69.49 %. The SC population is 113, the ST population stands at 98.

(iii) Haldia municipality, Purba Mednipur

Haldia Municipality has population of 200,827 of which 104,841 are males while 95,986 are females as per Census India 2011. In Haldia, Male literacy is around 93.26 % while female literacy rate is 83.35 %. The religious composition of Haldia is constituted by 83.72% Hindus, 15.74% by Muslims, Christian 0.17%, Sikhs 0.09% and the remaining .28% by Buddhist, Jain and others.

(iv) Farakka, Murshidabad

The total population of Farakka block is 274111 thousand (3.86% of Murshidabad). Out of which 139226 thousand are males and 134885 thousand are females. Out of the total population of 274111 thousand, 32689 thousand belongs to scheduled caste and only 5165 thousand (1.88%) belongs to scheduled tribes. Total literate population of Farakka block is 134650. Out of this, 74957 thousand are males and 59693 thousand are females.

3.2. Project impacts in affected area

Name of project	Land required in (Ha)	Private land requisitioned in (Ha)	Government land (Ha)	SIA completed for (Ha)	No. of families displaced (losing structures)	No. of total project affected families	No. of total Project affected persons
Multimodal Terminal Varanasi Phase (1a)	5.586	-	5.586	5.586	-	-	0
Road Connectivity	1.415						
Multimodal Terminal Sahibganj Phase -1	23.997	45.02	2.89	47.91	235	275	1397
Road Connectivity	3.5	*					
ROB	6.11	0**					
Multimodal Terminal Haldia	24.68		24.68	24.68	-	-	0
New navigational lock at Farakka	14.86		14.86	14.86	-	-	0
Total***	80.148	45.02	48.016	93.036****	235	275	1397

The assessment clearly indicates that except for sub-project at Sahibganj, none of the other sub-projects will trigger the loss of land and residential structures in the sub project area.

For the sub-project at Sahibganj, land will be acquired from Samdanala and Rampur villages. A total of 275 families will be adversely impacted as they will lose land, orchards and homestead land with residential structures. Amongst this 275, 235 families will be displaced. Amongst the affected families, 40 are absentee landlords who own orchard and agriculture land.

In the case of 235 displaced families, 32 will lose both agriculture and homestead land leading to the loss of their land and residential assets. The remaining 203 displaced families will only lose their homestead land including structure and 2 will lose residential land cum commercial structure.

Loss of Land:

Loss of Land: Out of these 40 absentee titleholders, 21 own orchards (15.635 ha) and rest 19 (3.297 ha) are owners of vacant / barren land. Amongst the displaced, 32 will lose 4.58 ha of agriculture land and 3.2. ha of homestead land. The remaining 203 will

lose 6.411 ha of homestead land and 2.253 of vacant land around the residential plots. The remaining land (9.82 ha) is unsurveyed and submerged under the river.

Profile of Affected Persons

There are 1397 project affected persons. Of this, males are 755 and females are 642. The total adult population is 738.

Table 3.1 Details of Affected Family

Affected village	Affected Persons		AF
	Male	Female	
Samda Nala & Rampur	755	642	235

Source: Field Survey

3.2.2. Social Category of Affected Families.

Social category of affected families living in the affected area as presented in Table 4.5 reveals that out of total 235 AF, 206 (87.66 %) from Other Backward Classes, 20 (8.51%) from Scheduled Caste, 7 (2.98) % are from general category and 2 (0.85%) from Scheduled Tribe.

Table 3.2 Social Category of Affected Families

Village	Social Group					
	ST (Hills)	ST (Plain)	SC	OBC	General	Other
Samda Nala & Rampur	0	2	20	206	7	0

Source: Field Survey

3.2.3. Religious Category

As per the survey in the affected area are Hindus.

Table 3.3 Religious Category

Village	Religious Group				Others
	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Christian	
Samda Nala & Rampur	235	0	0	0	0

Source: Field Survey

3.2.4. Literacy Level

As per the findings of the survey over 27.81 % male and 37.85 % female of the project affected persons (PAPs) are illiterate. This high illiteracy level is attributed to the lack of awareness and poor social infrastructure compared to the district and state average. Out of the total affected population, about 33.38% males, 41.43% female have completed primary school, and 35.36% male, 19.32% of female higher secondary. The high rate of literacy at the primary levels is attributed to the increased intervention of

the state in ensuring absorption and enrollment of students. The literacy levels of PAPs are presented in the **Table 3.4**

Table 3.4 Literacy level of PAPs

Educational Status	Male	%	Female	%
Illiterate	210	27.81	243	37.85
Literate no formal education	0	0	0	0
Upto Primary	252	33.38	266	41.43
Upto HSC	267	35.36	124	19.32
Graduate	23	3.05	9	1.40
Professional. / Tech.	3	0.40	0	0
Total	755	100	642	100

Source: Field Survey

3.2.5. Marital Status of PAPs

Out of total 738 adults 570 are married 118 are unmarried 1 is divorced, 6 are separated and 42 widow the details is presented in Table 3.5

Table 3.5 Marital Status of PAPs

Marital Status	APs (Adults)
Married	570
Unmarried	118
Divorced	1
Separated	6
Widow	42
Live in	1
Total	738

Source: Field Survey

3.2.6. Family Size

The survey indicates that average family size is 5.9

3.2.7. Employment Status

The Occupational profile is given in **Table 3.6**

Table 3.6 Occupational Profile of affected population

Occupation	Male	%	Female	%
Agriculturalist (owners)	37	7.72	2	3.51
Agricultural Labour	54	11.27	23	40.35

Non Agricultural Labour	248	51.78	21	36.84
Business/Trade	14	2.92	1	1.75
Govt. Service	3	0.63	0	0
Private Service	14	2.92	2	3.51
Others	109	22.76	8	14.04
	479	100	57	100

3.2.8. Income Level

Table 3.7 reflects the monthly Income of the affected families. Out of the total respondents only 377 responded to the questions regarding their monthly income. Owing to the limited response, average monthly income cannot be calculated. However, the patterns of monthly income among respondents in this category is given below.

Table 3.7 Monthly Incomes

0 to 5000/- PM		5001 to 7000/- PM		7001 to 10000/- PM		> 10001/- PM	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
126	38	200	10	9	0	4	0

Source: Field Survey

Major Project Impacts on Land and Structures

3.2.9. Impact on Land

The project impacts presented below are those studied for 48.1 Ha. Out of which 35.38 Ha of land are private land with recorded titleholders and 9.83 Ha of private land falling in *Diyara*, having no titleholders/claimants in the revenue records and 2.89 Ha of government land.

Table 3.8 Total Land Acquired

Dist	Affected Village	Total Area to be acquired (In Ha)	Private Land (In Ha)	Govt. Land (In Ha)
Sahibganj	Samda Nala & Rampur	48.1	45.2	2.89

3.2.10. Land Use pattern

Out of the total of 45.2 hectares of private land, agricultural land and orchards occupy 18.93 hectares, 6.89 ha of land is barren, 9.6 ha of land has residential structures and 9.8 ha of land is un surveyed and no AF is dependent on it. i.e. it is not used for any purpose by the people as it submerged in the river.

Table 3.9 Land Use Pattern

S. No.	Type of Land	To be acquired Area (Hectares)	% age to Total Private Land
1	Land with Orchard	18.935 ha	41.79
2	Barren Land	6.879 ha	15.22
3	Land with structure	9.611 ha	21.26
4	Un surveyed	9.821 ha	21.73
5	Total	45.2 ha	100

Source: District Land Acquisition Department, Sahibganj

3.3. Impact on Structures

Census of all the structures were conducted which covers 9.611 ha. of private land and 2.89 ha of government land. The total number of structures impacted within the surveyed area is 239. There are Permanent and semi- permanent structures. Detail of Impact on structure is shown in Table 3.10 and the structures under various categories e.g Private, Government and Religious is shown in Table 3.11

Table 3.10 Impact on Structures

No. of families loosing Structure	No. of Affected Pvt. Structures	Total Affected Area of land in m ²	Measurement of Structure in m ²
235	235	39179	11630

Table 3.11 Type on Structures

Sl. No.	Affected Structures	Total	Percentage (%)
1	Private	235	98.32
2	Government	2	0.84
3	Religious	2	0.84
Total		239	100

3.3.2. Usage of Structures

The total number of private, government and religious structures that are likely to be affected **239**. Of the total likely to be impacted structures, residential structures account for a significant **235** number followed by two religious structures **2** and 2 government structures respectively.

Table 3.12 Usage of Structures

Sl. No.	Classification of Main Structure	No.	Percentage
A. Private			
1	Residential	233	97.48

2	Commercial	0	0
3	Residential+ Commercial	2	0.84
Total		235	98.32
B. Government			
1	Aanganbadi	1	
2	Ganga Pump Nahar Structure	1	
Total		2	0.84
C. Religious			
1	Temple (Bengali Ashram Temple)	2	0.84
Total		2	0.84
Grand Total (A+B+C)		239	100.00

3.3.3. Typology of Structures

The typology of structures also indicates the economic conditions of the household. Maximum numbers of the structures, which are likely to be impacted are Kutcha (**65.27 %**) followed by Pucca + katcha (**14.22%**) Pucca (8.79%) and semi pucca (7.11).The detail of type of constructions of the structures is shown in Table – 3.14.

Table 3.13 Typology of Main Structure

Sl. No.	Typology	No	Percentage (%)
1	Brick work with RCC roof	21	8.79
2	Brick work with thatched roof	17	7.11
3	Mud walls with thatched roof	156	65.27
4	Brick work with RCC roof + with thatched roof	34	14.22
5	Brick work with RCC roof + with thatched roof	3	1.26
6	Brick work with RCC roof + with thatched roof+Mud walls with thatched roof	5	2.09
7	Brick work with thatched roof+ Mud wall with thatched roof	3	1.26
Total		239	100

3.3.4. Type of Other Assets/Structures and Impact

Table 3.14 Impact on Other Assets

Sl. No.	Other Assets	Nos.
1	Dug well	3
2	Tube well	2
3	Water Tap	4
4	Water Tank	1
5	Hand Pump	23
6	Cattle Shed	77
		110

3.3.5. Impact on Religious Properties

During census survey 2 religious structures (temples) were identified as the common property resources affected by the projects

Government Structures

As obtained the data during census survey, two govt. structures are affected. In which one is Anganbadi Kendra and the other is the Ganga Pump Nahar Structure.

3.4. Impact on trees:

Total 665 trees will be affected by the Project. In which Mango trees are 213, Neem 98, Shisham 54, Semal 8 and Jamun 5 nos. Rests of the trees are not fruit bearing and compensation for all the trees (identified by the District Administration) shall be paid as per the assessment of Horticulture /Forest department.

Table 3.15 Type of trees

Sl. No.	Type of Trees	No. of trees
1	Jamun	5
2	Shisham	54
3	Semal	8
4	Mango	213
5	Neem	98
6	Others (Bamboo, pipal, Jackfruit, etc.)	287
	Total	665

3.5. Impact on Livelihood:

The main source of livelihood is wage labour. Men are predominantly engaged in nearby quarries and female are seasonal agricultural labourers and are involved in cultivation of vegetables in nearby villages as shown in Table 3.16.

Table 3.16 Livelihood Pattern

Occupation	Male	%	Female	%
Agriculturalist (owner)	37	7.72	2	3.51
Agri Labour	54	11.27	23	40.35
Non Agr Labour	248	51.78	21	36.84
Business/Trade	14	2.92	1	1.75
Govt. Service	3	0.63	0	0
Private Service	14	2.92	2	3.51
Others	109	22.76	8	14.04
Total	479	100	57	100

3.6. Impact on livestock

There are 77 persons having cattle sheds. The livestock possessed by the affected persons is 1177 livestock of different categories as presented in Table 3.17

Table 3.17 Live stock

Types of cattle	Numbers
Cow	408
Buffalo	219
Goat	550
Total	1177

Chapter 4. Public Consultations

4.1. Observations from the KII, FGD and Consultation Meetings

The salient issues raised during consultations held at each site are summarized below

Varanasi

i. Consultations for the multimodal terminal site with the previous owners of the land under consideration

The first consultation was held with respect to the multimodal terminal site location which is already in possession of IWAI. The total land acquisition involved for this site was 5.586 ha comprising of 4 owners. The owners conveyed their dissatisfaction with the compensation provided previously by the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

ii. Consultations with indirectly affected persons

A Focus group discussion was held with the fishermen, boatmen and Squatters at the Balua Ghat near the proposed terminal on 21.06.2015. This group included the persons indirectly affected by the development of the proposed terminal.

Some of the salient issues that emerged in the consultation were:

- 1) There was substantial awareness about the project.
- 2) Some of the participants ascertained their support to the project in anticipation of job opportunities that will be created in the area.
- 3) Some of the fishermen expressed their apprehension regarding the impact of operation of barges with the development of project that may affect their fishing business. They expected compensation for any loss due to damage of fishing equipment or loss of catch. They were assured that there will be no restriction on their fishing rights and shall be informed about the timings of barge movement. Proper indications and signage will be provided to indicate the channel marking for navigation in order to avoid accidents.

Sahibganj

At Sahibganj, the Additional Collector, the administrator of the RFCTLARR Act 2013 at Sahibganj and the District Land Acquisition Officer who is the nodal officer for the land acquisition proceedings as per the RFCTLARR Act 2013 and the Officer-in-Charge IWAI, Sahibganj participated in initial consultations with the residents at the project affected area to understand the major concerns regarding the land acquisition. Four Group discussions were also held with the affected persons. A Public Consultation meeting which was held on 16th October at ashram of village Samda nala. This was attended by Director IWAI Patna, Assistant Director IWAI Bhagalpur, and the ESIA Consultants. The District Administration was represented by Additional Collector, District Land Acquisition Officer, Fishery Officer and Soil Conservation Officer.

- Concern was expressed over the location of the coordinates for establishing the extent of land to be acquired. According to them, the information available of land requirement upto 350 mts is partly located within the river bed. In the case when river bed land is excluded, then the location of 350 meters extends to cover additional homestead land.

Explanation was provided by the Director, IWAI, Patna. He informed the people that in case any additional land to be acquired beyond the 350 mts, the proposal will be considered only after further discussion with the villagers.

- People expressed their concerns over the loss of mango orchards.
- Additionally, questions were also asked about the relocation of families and the compensatory value of the residential (homestead) land. They expressed concern that they did not wish to be relocated far from the affected settlement and away from the river. The District Land Acquisition Officer addressed the said issue by highlighting the process of valuation of trees and structures as per the Jharkhand Land Acquisition Rules (for the RFCTLARR 2013). The villagers were also informed about the new land identified for the resettlement at Hatigharh habitation in Samdanala which is close to their original habitation..
- Villagers were concerned about the impact of the terminal on the river channel and expressed their concern that it may redirect the flow. This was addressed by the Director, IWAI Patna, explained that terminal will not divert the flow of the river nor will it lead to the creation of any new course of river to flow.
- Villagers also raised other questions regarding the employment opportunities with the construction of terminal. It was informed that employment opportunities will be created indirectly and skill development will be considered as per need.

Some details regarding the Focus Group Discussions and meetings are given below:

Table 4.1 Summary of Focus Group Discussions

S. No.	Location and date of the consultation	Village name	No. of participants	Issues raised	Issues addressed
1.	Ashram, Samda Nala Village Date: 9 th -10-2015	Villagers Rampur, Ashram, Samda Nala Village (8 Participants)	8 Participants included farmers, fishermen & students	Following issues/concerns were raised by the participants ✓ Land owners categorically said that land will be given only, if they will get appropriate compensation ✓ The participants expressed that they require employment, if complete land will be taken away from them ✓ They mentioned that large number of trees are present in the land which is under planning to be acquired, cutting of large no. of trees will affect the environment of village thus equal number of trees should be planted before	The participants were informed that compensation for land trees and structures will be paid as per the RFCTLARR Act 2013 and Jharkhand State rules on the RFCTLARR Act 2013. Trees will be valued as per the valuation committee set up by the District Administration. Fishermen may continue fishing

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S. No.	Location and date of the consultation	Village name	No. of participants	Issues raised	Issues addressed
				cutting the trees in nearby land areas ✓ They were also concerned that fishing will be banned in the area after development of terminal which is a major livelihood source of most of the people	as there will be no ban on fishing activities.
2.	Ashram, Samda Nala Village Date: 9 th -10-2015	Ashram, Village Rampur	15 Participants included farmers, fishermen & students.	Following issues/concerns were raised by the participants ✓ Land owners are expecting appropriate compensation for their land and also assistance in alternative livelihood if their land will be acquired ✓ They demanded job for them and their children and they mentioned they should be given skill development support / training for job offered as they have practised only agriculture throughout their life ✓ They insisted that they worship River Ganga and the project authority must ensure that effluents are not discharged in the River ✓ They wanted to get assurance about that they can continue fishing activity in the river after construction of terminal ✓ They also expressed their interest in what other developments will be taken up by IWAI in the village for betterment of villagers	The participants were informed that compensation for land trees and structures will be paid as per the Jharkhand State rules on the RFCT LARR Act 2013. The Environment Management Plan specifies that no effluent from the terminals or the vessels (barges) will be discharged in the river. All the vessels will comply to the “zero discharge” standards.

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S. No.	Location and date of the consultation	Village name	No. of participants	Issues raised	Issues addressed
3.	Naya Tola & Samda Nala Village Date: 5 th -11-2015	Villagers from Naya Tola & Samdha Nala	2-4 Participants included farmers, students and females	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Farmers whose land will be acquired are worried due to loss of land and loss of livelihood as they are practicing agriculture for generations ✓ Land owners demanded alternate housing facility and employment prior to land acquisition and displacement ✓ Fishing activity will be hampered in the river due to development of terminal and plying of large numbers. of barges. ✓ Cutting of large nos. of trees within the project site will impact the climate of the area ✓ Local people should be considered for providing employment. ✓ Community facility in the area, if any to be disturbed should be relocated at the accessible and appropriate location 	The participants were informed that compensation for land trees and structures will be paid as per the Jharkhand State rules on the RFCTLARR Act 2013. Infrastructural; facilities in the resettlement colony and common property resources will be provided as per the RFCTLARR 2013 Act.
4.	Asharam Ashram, Naya Tola & Samda Nala Village Date: 8 th November, 2015	Villagers from Naya Tola & Samdha Nala	20 Participants included farmers, students and females	<p>Following issues/concerns were raised by the participants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Land owners were worried about the compensation rates and the loss of livelihood ✓ They demanded provision of employment for the affected people. ✓ Locals demanded that compensation should be given as per market rates ✓ Displaced population want the relocation site to be 	The participants were informed that compensation for land trees and structures will be paid as per the Jharkhand State rules on the RFCTLARR Act 2013. The resettlement site has been identified near the proposed terminal site itself.

S. No.	Location and date of the consultation	Village name	No. of participants	Issues raised	Issues addressed
				<p>near or inside the village only</p> <p>✓ Affected persons claimed that assistance should be given for alternate livelihood</p> <p>✓ It was said that water quality can be affected due to the project development; this will affect the aquatic life in the area</p> <p>✓ Participants said that air pollution in the area will increase due to increased movement of vehicles in the area</p>	<p>Employment opportunities will be generated indirectly during project implementation. A resettlement plan has been prepared to address these concerns</p>

Haldia

At Haldia, consultations were carried out with indirectly affected populations including fishermen, and other stakeholders like the municipal authorities. The following issues were raised during an FGD conducted with residents in the vicinity of the site.

- Participants expected that there will be more employment opportunities during the operation and construction of the terminal.
- Possible adverse impact of the project as identified by the participants included increased traffic congestion, possible increase in road accidents, increased vessels movement in the river, and the resultant adverse impact on fishermen.
- Local businesses are expected to benefit from the project.

Consultations with Fishermen

In a meeting with the fishermen of the locality, it emerged that fishing in this area is concentrated during 3-4 months during the year and during other months, the fisherfolk work in the brick kilns. Some of the other group members are auto drivers and rickshaw pullers. During the season, the group members indicated that some members earn Rs. 2500 to Rs. 3000 rupees everyday through fishing. Their catch and income peaks during September and hence expressed their concern that barge movement will affect their production and hamper their livelihoods.

Fishermen were assured that the barge movement will not affect fish catch and they could carry on fishing as they have been doing traditionally.

Other Stakeholder consultations

As a part of understanding other issues pertaining to the project site, interviews were conducted with Key stakeholders including officials from the

1. **Municipal authorities;** Persons interviewed - Chairman and Vice Chairman of Haldia Municipality on 23rd September 2015 and 25th September 2015
 - ✓ Project should provide jobs to the local unemployed youth based on their skill and should give business opportunities to the local people.
 - ✓ As part of social development the local immersion Ghat at Durgachak(near to the project site) should be expanded by the project sponsors to overcome the current congestion especially during the local festival.
 - ✓ Carpeting the access road as the present road is not in good condition.
 - ✓ provisions for appropriate parking facilities outside the proposed terminal for better management of container carrying vehicles
 - ✓ The official assured will give all help for smooth operation of the project activities.
2. **Non-Government Organisation; Haldia Vigyan Parishad**
 - Meaningful community development for the project affected areas was demanded
 - Oil from the vessels may pollute the river water which will affect the terrestrial flora and fauna.
 - A proper environment plan should be prepared before the project operation phase

Farakka

A formal public consultation held at Bewa village, Farakka on 9thOctober,2015. In order to obtain valuable feedback and inputs from stakeholder, they were informed regarding the details of date, venue and timing of consultations through email, letter post and direct contact. Details of which are as follows;

Table 4.2 : Details of PCM

Date	Venue of Consultation	Participants	No. of Person of Attended
09th October' 15	Bewa Panchayat,Farakka	IWAI, Kolkata Representatives	3
		EQMS-IRGSSA-AIAID Representatives	4
		Representatives of Bewa Gram Panchayat	2
		Farakka BDO	1
		Farakka BLRO&LR Office	1
		MRSW,NGO,Farakka	1
		Journalist from Uttarbanga Sambad	1

Date	Venue of Consultation	Participants	No. of Person of Attended
		Participants from nearest villages	50

Public consultation meetings were conducted following established procedures of the project. Following activities were carried out for conducting the consultation meetings:

- Leaflet providing brief description of the project, its objectives and importance of public consultation meeting was prepared in local language (Bangla) to disseminate information among villagers. The leaflet was printed for distribution among villagers. A time schedule for holding PCMs was prepared and submitted to IWAI for information & finalization. Participants were predominantly male members of the Bewa, Palashi and Gaharaipara communities.

The information presented below discusses the concerns raised and recommendations made during the consultation process were addressed. The following queries were raised by the affected people during stakeholder consultation and informal group meetings in and around the project site. While overall the stakeholders were broadly in favour of the project some queries were raised. The results of the focus group discussions and stakeholder's consultation meeting with project affected people are as follows:

Table 4.3 : Summary of FGD

S. No.	Issues Raised	Issues raised and addressed
1	Widening of road	Participants asked for equal widening of the road. It was informed that as per design, roads will be improved to whatever extent possible
2	Safety	The people expressed their concern for the safety measures in critical zones. It was informed that safety will be assured as per applicable best practices
3	Environmental hazard due to project especially noise, water and air pollution	It was explained that proper EMP shall be implemented to mitigate the impact of any resultant air, water or noise pollution.
4	Engagement of local persons in project site during construction and operation works	The Contractors may engage local people for non-skilled Jobs as per their requirement and the skills of persons.
6	Employment, business or working facilities in this project site	The project will generate indirect employment opportunities
7	Traffic congestion	It was explained that no additional traffic congestion will be there due to the project
8	Advantages to locality and for the national revenue	The economic benefits of the project were briefly explained to the participants.
9	River protection in the context of heavy vessels movement	Bank erosion methods were explained and have been integrated in the project plans for the specific stretches of JMVP particularly in the feeder canal stretch.

10	Protection of Nischinda Ghat during the construction phase, specially the Ghat utilized for religious and other activities	It was explained that no religious area will be affected and wherever there is any indirect impact, religious structures shall be protected.
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4.2. Other stakeholder Suggestions

Feedback was also received from municipal officers, NGOs active in the area and local journalists at the public consultation. Some of the salient points are raised below:

(i) **Block Development Officer, Farakka**

- Block Development Officer, Farakka, welcomed the project development and assured the cooperation of the local administration for the project implementation.
- Addressing environmental and social concerns/impact in a structured manner is essential for the timely completion of the project.
- Any kind of toxic pollution by the vessel like oil spillage and chemicals in the river water, transport emissions, needs to be considered.
- The project should be careful about river erosion during the vessels movement; due to river bank erosion it has a permanent effect upon the socio-economic conditions and demographic dislocation.
- The BDO appealed to the authority that they should provide jobs to the local unemployed youth based on their skill and should give business opportunities to the local people. He suggested that the project should employ local people in the proposed location on a priority basis provided they have the required skills.
- The access road needs to be widened and upgraded to ensure smooth traffic movement because it has an important link with NH34. A traffic management plan needs to be in place.
- The health safety and protection of labour and other community members should be considered on project site as well as nearest locality of the villages during the operation phase.
- The public consultation meeting should be held at different places for awareness of the people and Grievance Redressal Committees should be active with timely conflict resolution.
- The Interviewee was optimistic that implementation of this project would change the current socio-economic scenario of the local communities.

(ii) **NGO – Mahadev nagar Rural Welfare Society, Farakka, Murshidabad; Officer consulted: Mr. Jahid Hussain**

- The authority can support locals and indirectly affected persons through livelihood restoration programmes.
- Also suggested for safety and protection from the construction site near the locality of the villages
- During the construction period, the IA should consider the vulnerable health issues like HIV/AIDS because Murshidabad is one of the vulnerable health related district in West Bengal.

- He suggested that the project should employ local people in the proposed location on a priority basis provided they have the required skills.

Journalist Mr. Arnab Chakraborty (Malda & Murshidabad Division)

Uttarbanga Sambad, Farakka, Murshidabad

The Interviewee was optimistic that implementation of this project would change the current socio-economic scenario of the local communities. The salient concerns raised by him are as follows;

- The health safety and protection of labour and other community members should be considered on project site as well as nearest locality of the villages during the operation phase.
- Adequate mitigation measures must be incorporated in ESIA to address to the erosion issue because due to river bank erosion Farakka block is one of the worse affected area and many people have lost their homes/properties since 1975 when Farakka barrage was commissioned.
- Public consultation meeting should be held at different places for awareness of the people and Grievance Redressal Committees should be active with timely conflict resolution.

4.3. Disclosure and consultation plan

A summary of the RAP/ SMP will be disclosed on a common platform in the affected area. Information of the date of commencement of civil works will also be disclosed through pamphlets. A public consultation facilitated by the RAP implementing team will be held with indirectly affected persons in the area to identify training programmes suitable to the needs of the community. At Sahibganj the executive summary of the RAP with the entitlement framework will be disclosed in the Panchayat offices of Samdanala and Rampur. Additionally, consultations facilitated by the RAP implementing team will be held on counselling on efficient utilization of R&R compensation and identification of training programmes suitable to the needs of the community from January 2017 onwards till the completion of resettlement and rehabilitation of affected people. A detailed plan , with the actors, timelines and major areas of consultation are detailed in the Table below:

Stakeholder type	Timelines	Methods and themes of engagement
Project Affected Families Women vulnerable groups and affected families losing land and any source of livelihood	During R&R Disbursement: FGDs for livelihood counselling (once every month)	Livelihood Expert will conduct monthly counselling sessions with sets of affected persons , identifying their skill needs and advising them on the alternate livelihood options. Information about nearest Kaushal Vikas Kendras, information on procedures of enrolment in these Kendras etc maybe be provided during these group discussions.
Project Affected Families	During Relocation: 2	During relocation, FGDs shall be conducted for facilitating smooth transitioning of PAFs into resettlement colony. The consultations will aim at advising the PAFs to set up Welfare associations and

	times within 3 months.	<p>understand various concerns and problems faced during the relocation and finding strategies of resolving them.</p> <p>Panchayat heads will be involved in the mobilisation and organisation of the camps at locations convenient for the PAFs</p>
Fishermen communities around project sites	Assessment of impacts during implementation phase :6 months During operation stage: Vessel traffic and management strategies at sensitive locations	<p>FGDs will be conducted to understand and assess if any impact on fish catch and discuss possible mitigation strategies.</p> <p>During operation stage: consultations for dissemination of information on barge movement and sensitisation of the navigation channel shall be planned.</p>
Barge Operators/ Vessel Owners / Dredgers	Every 6 months	<p>Consultations and workshops will be conducted with shippers, barge owners and dredgers for planning strategies of increased market response and familiarity to the project, Safeguard provisions, understanding their constraints in operation and assessing institutional capacity in addressing those constraints.</p>
NGOs and empaneled NGOs with NACO	Every 6 months	<p>Consultations with the prominent NGOs in linking affected families to various government schemes.</p> <p>Enhancing opportunities of health and sanitation in the affected area and spreading HIV awareness sessions through empanelled NGOs. NGOs empanelled with NACO shall be invited to organise awareness camps at the construction sites.</p>
Communities around the planned facilities	Every 6 months	<p>To enhance the project's response to local needs and understand how best to address community needs, consultations shall be organised with the support of local panchayat offices.</p>

Chapter 5. : Key Laws and Regulations

This section presents the legal framework for the land acquisition process and the Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy which also includes the entitlements for affected eligible families. The IA has developed Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy based on the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013; World Bank's OP 4.12 and various government rules issued by state government for issues related to R&R. It lays down norms for rehabilitating the affected people and broadly outlines an approach and institutional framework to achieve its objectives. The key Social regulations and legislations that will govern the preparation and implementation of the project is presented below.

Table 5.1 : Relevant Legislations

Acts/Rule/ Policy	Year	Objective	Applicability	Applicability to identified sub projects	Responsible Agency
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act	1958	Conservation of cultural and historical remains found in India.	If project site is located 300 mts away from a notified Ancient monument or Archaeological site	Not applicable to any sub project	Archaeological Dept. GOI, Indian Heritage Society and Indian National Trust for Art and Culture Heritage (INTACH).
Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013	2013	Fair compensation for acquisition of immovable assets; Resettlement of displaced population due to LA and economic rehabilitation of all those who are affected due to	If IA acquires land from titleholders	Yes. Applicable for land acquisition for terminal at Sahibganj, Jharkhand.	Revenue Department. Respective State Government and IWAI / IA (requiring Body – for purposes of starting the process, calculating costs and

Acts/Rule/ Policy	Year	Objective	Applicability	Applicability to identified sub projects	Responsible Agency
Jharkhand Rules on RFCT LARR ACT 2013 (2015)	2015	The Jharkhand state government has notified rules on the RFCTLARR 2013, specifying the various forms and rules for LA and R&R proceedings under the Act.	Applicable in case of acquisition of Land in Jharkhand	Yes. In case of acquisition of land in Jharkhand for Terminal at Sahibganj	Revenue Department of Jharkhand
Panchayati Raj Act, And the Panchayat (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act in case of Scheduled areas.	1992	Depending on the nature of the activity and the extent the Panchayat has the powers related to it, the Panchayat level institutions will be responsible for the activities in the implementation of the project. The Act enables participation of Panchayat level institutions in decision-making by broadening the village level functions, supporting implementation of development schemes. The Act provides for involvement of the PRIs	Applicable for any sub project located in panchayat area	Applicable in case of Sahibganj, Jharkhand	The Panchayats of the concerned villages

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Acts/Rule/ Policy	Year	Objective	Applicability	Applicability to identified sub projects	Responsible Agency
		especially, the Gram Sabha/ Panchayat during project preparation and implementation. The Panchayats at the village level will be involved for preparation and implementation of the project.			
The Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act	2006	The Act Grants legal recognition to the rights of traditional forest dwelling communities, partially correcting the injustice caused by the forest laws. Makes a beginning towards giving communities and the public a voice in forest and wildlife conservation. This Act lays down specific entitlements and processes. It also lays down purposes for which and	If project passes through customary forest land including reserved and protected forests; protected areas and also community forest.	Not applicable	Min/Deptt of Forests, Ministry of Tribal Affaires, GOI and Department of Tribal Welfare

Acts/Rule/ Policy	Year	Objective	Applicability	Applicability to identified sub projects	Responsible Agency
		conditions under which the rights under this law can be alienated and the manner in which it can be done. Alienation for Roads is one such purpose. Specific legal rights for specific persons/groups (individual, family, community) are mentioned under different heads such as title, user, etc. These will have to be kept in mind in the duration of the project. If any land alienation is involved, it has a limit prescribed by the Act, and has to be cleared by the Gram Sabha. There is also a limit on the number of trees that can be cleared for the purpose			

5.2. World Bank Safeguard Policies

The World Bank has Environmental and Social Safeguard Policies to reduce or eliminate the adverse effects of development projects. The social safeguard policies of World Bank are provided in the table below.

Table 5.2 : Safeguard Policies of World Bank

World Bank Safe Guard Policies	Objective	Applicability	Safeguard Requirements
OP/BP 4.12	Involuntary Resettlement-The objective of this policy is to avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement where feasible, exploring all viable alternative project designs. Furthermore, it intends to assist displaced person in improving their former living standards; community participation in planning and implementing resettlement; and to provide assistance to affected people, regardless of the status of their legal title.	There will be need for limited land acquisition for certain project corridors resulting in: relocation or loss of shelter; loss of assets or access to assets; loss of income sources or means of livelihood.	Resettlement Action Plan in consultation with the community and project authorities. Resettlement Action Plan has been prepared).
OP/BP 4.11	Cultural Property –This policy aims at assisting in the preservation of cultural property, historical, religious and unique natural value-this includes remains left by previous human inhabitants and unique environment features, as well as in the protection and enhancement of cultural properties encountered in Bank-financed project.	This policy may be triggered by sub-projects under IWAI in those areas where cultural property, historical, religious and unique natural value-this includes remains left by previous human inhabitants and unique environment features may be affected during widening and strengthening work of the sub-projects.	Contractor will be responsible for preparation of mitigation plans.

Source: The World Bank Operational Policy

Table 5.3 : Comparative Analysis of World Bank OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement and RFCTLARR Act, 2013

Sl. No.	Topics/Issues/ Areas	World Bank OP4.12	RFCTLAR&R
1.	Application of LA	Applies to all components of the project that result in involuntary resettlement, regardless of the source of financing.	Section 2 Applicable to projects where government acquires land for its own use, hold and control, including PSU and for public purpose; for PPP where ownership of land continues to vest with govt; private companies where 80% of land owners¹ have given consent or 70% in case of PPP.
	Principle of avoidance	Involuntary resettlement displacement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project design.	Alternatives to be considered as Act in chapter II, Section # 4 (d) says "extent of land proposed for acquisition is the absolute bare minimum needed for the project; and (e) says land acquisition at an alternate place has been considered and found not feasible.
	Linkages with other projects		No such provision Act mentions avoidance of multiple displacement due to acquisition under the Act. Some of the R&R Provisions could also be linked to other development projects to integrate for relocation and livelihood options.

¹ Land Owner – whose land and immovable property acquired and land assigned by state or central govt under any scheme (Section 3 c (i) and (v))

Sl. No.	Topics/Issues/ Areas	World Bank OP4.12	RFCTLAR&R
2.	Application of R&R	Same as above	<p>In addition to the above, Section 2(3) land purchased by private company as prescribed by Govt. or when part acquired by govt .</p> <p>The Act has detailed processes and provisions for R&R.</p> <p>Under the Act, the process of R&R would start at the time of the R&R Census and ends with the Award of R&R duly overseen by the Commissioner for R&R and the Committees where relevant. All provisions related to R&R are mandatory and have to be formally awarded in the course of the Acquisition procedure. No possession can be taken of land acquired unless R&R provisions are complied with.</p>
3.	Affected area	Involuntary take of land resulting in loss of shelter, loss of assets or access to assets, loss of income sources or means of livelihood	Section 3(b): Area notified for 'acquisition'
	Family		<p>Section 3(m) includes person, his and her spouse, minor children, minor brothers and sisters dependent.</p> <p>Widows, divorcees, abandoned women will be considered as separate family.</p>

Sl. No.	Topics/Issues/ Areas	World Bank OP4.12	RFCTLAR&R
	Affected family for eligibility	All adversely affected people whether have formal legal rights or do not have formal legal rights on land	<p>Section 3 (a): whose land and other immovable property acquired.</p> <p>(b)&(e): Family residing in affected area such as labourers, tenants, dependent on forest and water bodies, etc whose primary source of livelihood is affected due to acquisition</p> <p>(c) Scheduled tribes and other forest dwellers whose rights recognized under the Forest Dwellers Act 2006.</p> <p>(f) Family assigned land by state or central government under any schemes</p> <p>(g) Family residing on any land in urban area that will be acquired or primary source of livelihood affected by acquisition.</p>
	Cut-Off date	Date established by the borrower and acceptable to the Bank. In practice it is the date of census.	Section 3 c (ii), (iv) (vi): Families residing for preceding 3 yrs or more prior to “acquisition of land”.
	Non-application of Chapter II	Stand-alone SIA for all investments	<p>Section 6(2): Irrigation projects where EIA is required under other laws, provisions of SIA not applicable.</p> <p>SIA may be exempted by Government in case of urgency provisions</p>
	Consultation – Phase I during preparation	Consultation a continuous process during planning and implementation	<p>Section 4(1) date issued for <i>first consultation</i> with PRIs, Urban local bodies, Municipalities, etc to carry out SIA.</p> <p>Section 5: Public hearing of SIA in affected area. Provide adequate publicity of date and time.</p>
	Time duration to prepare SIA and SIMP	Draft Social Assessment, Resettlement Action Plan and or Social	Section 4 (2): within six months from the date of its commencement.

Sl. No.	Topics/Issues/ Areas	World Bank OP4.12	RFCTLAR&R
	Disclosure – Stage I	To be disclosed before appraisal and 120 days before board date.	Section 6(1): Translated in local language available in PRI institutions and local urban government bodies; district administrative offices and websites of concerned government agency.
	Formation of Expert Group to appraise SIA and SIMP	Appraised by Bank staff	Section 7(1): Constitute a multi-disciplinary Expert Group include members of decentralized govt Institutes (PRIs, ULBs).
	Time stipulated for Group to submit its report	Before the decision meeting for appraisal	Section 7(4): Submit its report <i>within two months from the date of its constitution</i>
	Scope of work of the Expert group	Social Assessment, resettlement action Plan reviewed and appraised by Bank staff and approved by Regional safeguard advisor	Section 7 (4) (a&b): assess whether it serves any public purpose or not; if social costs outweigh potential benefits then should be abandoned; Section 7 (5) (a&b): if serves public purpose, then it has considered minimum land acquisition, and alternate options to minimize displacement; potential benefits outweigh social costs
	Consultation – Phase II during appraisal	In practice consultation workshops are organized in project affected areas at district and state level.	Section 2 (2): Prior consent of 80% and 70% of land owners in PPP and where private company has approached the govt to acquire balance land has been obtained,
	Disclosure – Stage II	Information dissemination through the planning and implementation	Section 7 (6): recommendations of expert group under 7(4&5) to be made public in local language in district and block administrative office and PRIs
	Minimize impact on multi-crop land	Select feasible design that has minimal adverse impact.	Section 10: In case irrigated multi-crop land is to be acquired under exceptional circumstances, the area to be acquired cannot exceed aggregate of land of all projects in district or state. The area to be acquired cannot exceed the total net sown area of the district or state.

Sl. No.	Topics/Issues/ Areas	World Bank OP4.12	RFCTLAR&R
			Wasteland equivalent to twice the area acquired will be developed.
	Information dissemination of preliminary notice	Continuous part of the preparation and participation	Section 11 (1), (2) & (3): Notice published in local language and meetings called of gram sabahs, municipalities to provide full information about the purpose of the project, summary of SIA and particulars of administrator appointed for R&R' summary of R&R scheme
	Updating land records	To be part of RAP	Section 11 (5): Once established that the land is required for public purpose, accordingly notice to be issued <i>under section 19 following which land records to be updated within two months</i>
	Census and preparation of R&R schemes	To be part of RAP	Section 16 (1) (2): carry out census of affected people and their assets to be affected, livelihood loss and common property to be affected; R&R scheme including time line for implementation.
	Information dissemination and Public hearing - Stage III	Consultation throughout the process is mandatory	Section 16(4)&(5): mandatory to disseminate information on R&R scheme including resettlement area and organize public hearing on the Draft R&R scheme in each Gram Sabha, Municipality and consultations in Scheduled area as required under PESA.
	Approval of R&R Scheme		Section 17 & 18: Draft R&R Scheme to be finalized after addressing objections raised during public hearing and approved.
	Final declaration of R&R Scheme	Approved RAP including budgetary provisions to implement it	Section 19 (2): Only after the requiring body has deposited the money will the govt issue the notice along with 19(1) .
	Time period stipulated.	Included in RAP - Time line synchronized with Government's procedures or adopts innovative methods to	Section 19 (2): the entire process to update land records, disseminate information, preliminary survey, census, hearing of objections, preparation of R&R schemes and approval, deposit of money must <i>complete</i>

Sl. No.	Topics/Issues/ Areas	World Bank OP4.12	RFCTLAR&R
		reduce the time which is based operated on the principles of participation and transparency.	<i>within 12 months</i> from the date on which section 11, the preliminary notice issued. Section 19 (7): If the final declaration not made within 12 months of section 11 (1), the process will lapse, except under special circumstances.
	Preparation of land acquisition plans	Included in RAP.	Section 20: Land marked, measured for preparation of acquisition plans.
	Hearing of claims		Section 21(1) (2): Notices issued indicating govt's intension to take possession of land, and claims on compensation and R&R can be <i>made not less than one month and not more than six month</i> from the date of issue of section 21(1).
	Time period stipulated for declaring the award		Section 25: It is required to announce the award <i>within 12months of issue of Section 19 (final declaration to acquire land, approved R&R scheme)</i> after completing land acquisition plans, hearing of objection, settling individual claims for declaration of the award. If award not made within the stipulated time, the entire proceedings will lapse.
	LA Act 1984 deem to lapse and RFCTLAR&R is applicable		Section 24: where award is not declared under section 11, or where made five years ago but land not taken in possession or where award declared but money not deposited in the account of majority of beneficiary.

Sl. No.	Topics/Issues/ Areas	World Bank OP4.12	RFCTLAR&R
	Methodology for determining market value for land	Full replacement Cost	Section 26 and First Schedule: Recognizes 3 methods and whichever is higher will be considered which will be multiplied by a factor given in Schedule First; compensation given earlier will not be considered; if rates not available floor price can be set; steps to be taken to update the market value.
	Valuation of structures	Full Replacement cost	Section 29 (1) without deducting the depreciated value.
	Solatium and interest		Section 30(1) 100% of the compensation amount Section 30(3): 12% per annum on the market rate from the date of notification of SIA to the date of ward or land taken over
	R&R Award	Total cost included in RAP to resettle and rehabilitate the affected persons and assist 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	Section 31, Second Schedule: A family as a unit will receive R&R grant over and above the compensation and those who are not entitled to compensation. Second Schedule: Homeless entitled to constructed house, land for land in irrigation projects in lieu of compensation, in case of acquisition for urbanization 20% of developed land reserved for owners at a prices equal to compensation' jobs or one time payment or annuity for 20 years' subsistence grant, transportation, land and house registered on joint name husband and wife, etc
	Transparency		Section 37(1): Information of each individual family including loss, compensation awarded, etc will be available on the website.
	Possession of land	Taking of land and related assets may take place only after compensation has been paid and, where	Section 38(1): Land will be taken over by the government within three months of compensation and 6 months of R&R benefits disbursed; infrastructure facilities at resettlement sites will be completed within 18

Sl. No.	Topics/Issues/ Areas	World Bank OP4.12	RFCTLAR&R
		applicable, resettlement sites and moving allowances have been provided to the displaced persons.	months from the date of award made under section 30 for compensation; in case of irrigation and hydle projects R&R completed six months prior to submergence.
	Multiple displacement		Section 39: Additional compensation equivalent to compensation determined will be paid to displaced
	Acquisition for emergency purpose	Not permeable in bank funded projects	Section 40 (5): 75% additional compensation will be paid over and above the compensation amount
	Prior consent before acquisition and alienation	Mandatory to carry out Free, Prior, Informed Consultation with Indigenous people.	Section 41(3) Mandatory to get consent from Gram Sabha, Panchayat, Autonomous Councils in Scheduled areas.

Sl. No.	Topics/Issues/ Areas	World Bank OP4.12	RFCTLAR&R
	Development plans for SC and ST	Indigenous Peoples' Development plan required along with RAP. Land for land for is an option across all sectors.	Section 41: Separate development plans to be prepared, settle land rights before acquisition; provision of for alternate fuel fodder, non-timber produce on forest land to be developed within 5 years; 1/3 rd compensation amount to be paid as first instalment and rest at the time of taking possession; ST to be resettled within Scheduled area; land free of cost for community purpose; land alienation will be null and void and ST and SC considered for R&R benefits; fishing rights restored in irrigation and hydle projects; if wish to settle outside the district additional benefits to be provided in monetary terms; all rights enjoyed under other laws will continue. Second Schedule: additional provisions for SC&ST for land for land in irrigation projects, additional sum over and above the subsistence grant,
	Institutional arrangement	Institutional arrangement must be agreed upon and included in RAP, IPDP.	Section 43-45: Appointment of administrator, R&R Commissioner, when more than 100 acres of land is to be acquired, R&R Committee will be formed at project level, social audit to be carried out by Gram Sabha and Municipalities.
	Change of land use		Section 46(4): Land will not be transferred to the requisitioning authority till R&R is not complied with in full
	Monitoring and Evaluation	Indicators and monitoring system included in RAP and IPDP	Section 48-50: Set up National and State level Monitoring Committee to review and monitor progress
	Authority to settle claims		Section 51-74: the appropriate government shall through notification establish one or more authorities as the rehabilitation and resettlement authority. Authority will be set up to settle any legal disputes that arise from

Sl. No.	Topics/Issues/ Areas	World Bank OP4.12	RFCTLAR&R
			acquisition and R&R, the aggrieved party can move to the high court thereafter.
	Exempt from tax and fee		Section 96: Compensation and agreements will not be liable to tax and stamp duty
	No change in status of land acquired		Section 99: Once the land is acquired for a particular purpose, its purpose cannot be changed
	Return of unutilized land		Section 101: If the acquired land remains unutilized for 5 years, then it will be returned to original owner, heir or included in land bank
	Distribution of increased value of land transferred		Section 102: 40% of appreciated value of acquired land will be distributed to owners provided no development has taken place.

Source: Compilation from Secondary Sources

5.3. Process of Land Acquisition and Other Immovable Assets

The project specific R&R policy provides two options for acquisition of land and other immovable assets. Option 1 on direct purchase and Option 2 is through RFCTLARR Act 2013. The details are given below:

Option 1: Direct Purchase of land

***This is applicable only for Land Acquisition in Uttar Pradesh for Phase 1(b) and Phase II**

Under this option following steps will be followed:

- Project to identify land parcels to be purchased and owners during SIA in consultation with the local revenue officials.
- List of such land owners along with intent to purchase and purpose of purchase will be forwarded to the District Magistrate. A committee will be set up as per the existing government order (GO) number 271/83 dated September 2, 2013 for direct purchase. (Applicable to UP)
- The base price of land will be as per the process mentioned in RFCTLARR Act, 2013.
- The rate will be finalized by the land purchase committee.

- The rate agreed upon will be inclusive of R&R assistances.

Option II: Acquisition of private land through Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013

As per option II, all private immovable assets will be acquired as per new RFCTLARR Act 2013. All eligible PAPs living within the affected area for the past 3 years will be entitled to R&R assistance over and above the compensation. Those PAPs who are not entitled for compensation (encroachers and squatters) as per the Act will get R&R benefits as per their entitlement given in project specific R&R policy. The entitlement of compensation and assistance will be extended to only those PAPs who are identified on or prior to the cut-off date.

Exemption Application

An Amendment Ordinance to the Right to Fair and Transparent Land Acquisition and Resettlement and Rehabilitation Act was promulgated on 3 April, 2015. The Ordinance provides exemptions for five categories of projects from the certain requirements: (i) Defense; (ii) Rural infrastructure; (iii) Affordable housing; (iv) Industrial corridors; (v) Infrastructure projects including Public Private Partnership (PPP) projects where the central government owns the land. These 5 categories of projects are exempted from the requirement of consent of 80% of land owners to be obtained for private projects and that the consent of 70% of land owners be obtained for PPP projects as well as conducting the Social Impact Assessment through a notification. In this context the project is likely to come under category (v). Accordingly, the requirement of Social Impact assessment under chapter II section of the RFCTLARR 2013 for the Sahibganj this Project was exempted as per rule 5 of the Jharkhand State Rules on RFCTLARR Act 2013 (A copy of the order is at annexure 1). However, an SIA was undertaken, following best practices, as per the World Bank requirements and a Resettlement Action Plan has been prepared for the area notified by the district authorities in consideration of the applicable national laws and rules.

5.4. Project Specific R&R Policy

The Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) policy for Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) is based on World Bank's Operational Policies (OP) 4.12 on involuntary Resettlement and the RFCTLARR 2013. The action plan has been prepared based on the broad outlines laid down in the policy. The principle of the R&R policy is the guiding philosophy to provide a development approach to resettle and rehabilitate the people affected by project. The project specific R&R policy recognizes that involuntary resettlement results in dismantling of existing production system and way of life. Therefore, all rehabilitation programs will adopt a developmental approach rather than the welfare approach. The policy details out the assistance in re-establishing the homes and livelihoods of the Project Affected People (PAP) during the course of projects. The entitlement matrix as given in the approved policy is presented below.

Table 5.4 : Entitlement Matrix for Jal Marg Vikas Project

S. No.	Application	Definition of Entitled Unit	Entitlement	Details
A. Loss of Private Agricultural, Home-Stead & Commercial Land				
1	Land	Titleholder family. and families with traditional land Right	Compensation at Market value, Resettlement and Rehabilitation as per First Schedule	<p>a) Land for land, if available. Or, Cash compensation for the land at replacement value, which will be determined as provided under section 26 of RFCTLARR Act 2013.</p> <p>b) The land if allotted will be in the name of both husband and wife.</p> <p>c) If post acquisition, residual land is economically unviable, the land owner will have the choice of either retaining or sell off rest of the land.</p> <p>d) 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 project affected persons.</p> <p>e) Compensation at market value for loss of crops if any or a month's notice</p> <p>f) Resettlement assistances as specified in Section E. 6 in case of relocation for loss of homestead land</p>
B. Loss of Private Structures (Residential/Commercial)				
2	Structure	Title Holder/ Owner	Compensation at Market value, Resettlement & Rehabilitation Assistance as per First and second schedule	<p>a) Cash compensation for the structure at replacement value which would be determined as per as per section 29 of the RFCTLARR Act 2013.</p>

S. No.	Application	Definition of Entitled Unit	Entitlement	Details
				<p>b) House under Indira Awas Yojna in rural area or Rs 50,000 in lieu of house under RAY in urban area or Rs 100,000 in lieu of or a constructed house in the resettlement colony. The house if allotted will be in the name of both husband and wife.</p> <p>c) Right to salvage material from the demolished structures.</p> <p>d) Three months' notice to vacate structures.</p> <p>e) Refund of stamp duty and registration charges for purchase of new alternative houses/shops at prevailing rates on the market value as determined in (a) above. Alternative houses/shops must be bought within a year from the date of payment of compensation.</p> <p>f) In case of partially affected structures and the remaining structure remains viable, additional 10% to restore the structure. In case of partially affected structures and the remaining structure becomes unviable additional 25% of compensation amount as severance allowance.</p> <p>f) Each affected family that is displaced and has cattle, shall get financial assistance of Rs 25,000/- for construction of cattle shed.</p>

S. No.	Application	Definition of Entitled Unit	Entitlement	Details
				<p>g) Each affected person who is a rural artisan, small trader or self-employed person and who has been displaced (in this project owner of any residential-cum commercial structure) shall get a one-time financial assistance of Rs 25,000/-for construction of working shed or shop.</p> <p>h) Resettlement assistances as specified in Section E. 6 in case of relocation due to loss of residential structures.</p>
3	Structure	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 50,000 towards shifting allowance.</p>
C. Loss of Trees and Crops				
4	Standing Trees, Crops.	Owners and beneficiaries (Registered/ Un-registered tenants, contract cultivators, leaseholders & sharecroppers	Compensation at market value	<p>a) One-month advance notice to project affected persons to harvest fruits, standing crops and removal of trees.</p> <p>b) Compensation to be paid at the rate estimated by:</p> <p>i) The Forest Department for timber trees</p> <p>ii) The State Agriculture Extension Department for crops</p> <p>iii) The Horticulture Department for fruit/flower bearing trees.</p> <p>c) Registered tenants, contract cultivators & leaseholders & sharecroppers will be eligible for compensation for trees and crops as per the agreement document between the owner and the beneficiaries.</p> <p>d) Un-registered tenants, contract cultivators, leaseholders & sharecroppers will be eligible for compensation for trees and crops as per</p>

S. No.	Application	Definition of Entitled Unit	Entitlement	Details
				mutual understanding between the owner and the beneficiaries.
D. Loss of Residential/ Commercial Structures to Non-Titled Holders				
5	Structures on Government land	Owners of Structures or Occupants of structures identified as per Project Census Survey		<p>a) Squatters/ Encroachers shall be given three months' notice to vacate occupied land</p> <p>b) Squatters/ encroachers will be provided cash assistance at replacement cost for loss of structures valued as per Basic Schedule of Rates (BSR).</p> <p>c) All squatters/ encroachers other than Kiosks will be given shifting allowance of Rs 20,000 per family as one-time grant for a permanent structure and Rs. 15,000 for a semi-permanent structure and Rs. 10,000 for a temporary structure.</p> <p>d) Each affected person who is a rural artisan, small trader or self-employed person assistance' of Rs 25,000/- for construction of working shed or shop.</p> <p>e) In case of Kiosks, only Rs. 5000 will be paid as one-time grant.</p> <p>f) Training Assistance of Rs 10,000/- for income generation per family applicable for non-titleholders not covered by the RFCTLARR Act 2013.</p>
E. Loss of Livelihood and shifting assistance				
6	Families living within the affected area	Title Holders/ sharecroppers, agricultural labourers and employees	Resettlement & Rehabilitation Assistance as per second schedule	<p>a) Subsistence allowance of Rs. 36,000 as one time grant.</p> <p>b) One-time grant of Rs. 500,000 or annuity in lieu of employment.</p>

S. No.	Application	Definition of Entitled Unit	Entitlement	Details
				<p>c) Each affected family getting displaced shall get a one-time financial assistance of Rs 50,000 as shifting allowance.</p> <p>d) One-time grant of Rs. 50,000 as resettlement assistance</p>
F. Additional Support to Vulnerable Families				
7	Families	SC, ST, BPL, WHH families	Resettlement & Rehabilitation Assistance as per Second Schedule	<p>One-time additional financial assistance of Rs. 50,000.</p> <p>Squatters and encroachers already covered under clause 5 are not eligible for this assistance.</p>
G. Loss of Community Infrastructure/Common Property Resources				
8	Structures & other resources (e.g. land, water, access to structures etc.)	Affected communities and groups	Reconstruction of community structure and • common property resources / Resettlement site development as per Schedule 3	Reconstruction of community structure and Common property resources in consultation with the community.
H Temporary Impact During Construction				
9	Land & assets temporarily impacted during construction	Owners of land & Assets	Compensation for temporary impact during construction e.g. diversion of normal traffic, damage to adjacent parcel of land / assets due to movement of heavy machinery and plant site.	Compensation to be paid by the contractor for loss of assets, crops and any other damage as per agreement between the 'Contractor' and the 'Affected Party'.
J. Resettlement Site				

S. No.	Application	Definition of Entitled Unit	Entitlement	Details
10	Loss of residential structures	Displaced titleholders and non-titleholders	Provision of resettlement site/ vendor market	Resettlement sites will be developed as part of the project, if a minimum of 25 project displaced families opt for assisted resettlement. Vulnerable PAPs will be given preference in allotment of plots/flats at the resettlement site. Plot size will be equivalent to size lost subject to a maximum of provision given in RFCTLARR Act 2013. Basic facilities shall be provided by the project at resettlement site as per the provisions given in the Third Schedule of RFCTLARR Act 2013. Similarly, if at least 25 displaced commercial establishments (small business enterprises) opt for shopping units, the Project Authority will develop the vendor market at suitable location in the nearby area in consultation with displaced persons. Basic facilities such as approach road, electricity connection, water and sanitation facility, will be provided in the vendor market by the project. Vulnerable PAPs will be given preference in allotment of shops in vendor market. One displaced family will be eligible for only one land plot at resettlement site or shop in the vendor market.

***None of the assistances will be duplicated**

****Entitlement matrix applicable to identified sub project at Sahibganj only**

*****Other state taxes and cesses will be applicable additionally**

****** Compensation for unanticipated losses such as damage to fishing nets during barge operations will be made to aggrieved fishermen on incident to incident basis. PIU will determine the nature and extent of loss (and other impacts) , the operator responsible shall compensate accordingly.**

5.5. Definitions

The definitions of various terms utilized in this policy are:

- **Acquired land** means the land acquired under Land Acquisition Act 1894 (LAA, 1894) or the RFCTLARR 2013 by the state governments for the Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) Project or any other prevailing GOs.
- **Agricultural Land** means lands being used for the purpose of (i) Agriculture or horticulture; (ii) Dairy farming, poultry farming, pisciculture, sericulture, seed farming

breeding of livestock or nursery growing medicinal herbs; (iii) Raising of crops, trees, grass or garden produce; and (iv) Land used for the grazing of cattle;

- **Affected Area** means such area as may be notified by the Government of UP for acquisition by under the LAA 1894 or RFCTLARR 2013 if the land is being acquired after January 2014.

- **Affected Family means**

(i) a family whose land or other immovable property has been acquired;

(ii) a family which does not own any land but a member or members of such family may be agricultural labourers, tenants including any form of tenancy or holding of usufruct right, share-croppers of artisans or who may be working in the affected area for three years prior to the acquisition of the land, whose primary source of livelihood stand affected by the acquisition of land;

(iii), the Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have lost any of their forest rights recognised under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Right) Act, 2006 due to acquisition of land.

(iv) family whose primary source of livelihood for three years prior to the acquisition of the land is dependent on forests or water bodies and includes gatherers of forest produce, hunters, fisher folk and boat rnen and such livelihood is affected due to acquisition of land;

- **Compensation** refers to the amount paid as compensation under various provisions of the Land Acquisition Act 1894 or RFCTLARR 2013 if the land is being acquired after 1st January 2014, for private property, structures and other assets acquired for the project.
- **Cutoff Date** is the date of Notification under Section 4(1) of Land Acquisition Act 1894 or Section 3 of RFCTLARR 2013 if the land is being acquired after 1st January 2014, and Socio Economic Survey date i.e 15.11.2016 for Non-Title Holders.
 - **Displaced Family** means any Affected Family, (i) who on account of acquisition of land has to be relocated from the affected area; (ii) a family whose primary place of residence or other property or source of livelihood is adversely affected by the acquisition of land for the Project (iii) any tenure holder, tenant, lessee or owner of other property, who on account of acquisition of land in the affected area, has been involuntarily displaced from such land or other property; (iv) any agricultural or non-agricultural laborer, landless person (not having homestead land or agricultural land) rural artisan, small trader or self-employed person; who has been residing or engaged in any trade, business, occupation or vocation in the acquired land, and who has been deprived of earning his livelihood or alienated wholly or substantially from the main source of his trade, business, occupation or vocation because of the acquisition of land in the affected area
 - **Employee** means an individual engaged by a displaced commercial establishment in the Acquired Land, for compensation under a contract for employment whether oral or written, express or implied.
 - **Encroachers** are those persons who have extended their building, business premises or work places or agriculture activities into government lands. This does

not include trespassers, who are liable for prosecution for illegal use of the protected land.

- **Land acquisition** means acquisition of land under LAA 1984 or RFCTLARR 2013 where land is being acquired after 1st January 2014.
- **Minimum Wages** means the minimum wage of a person for his/her services/labour per day as per notification published by Department of Labour of the state government where the project is located or Government of India (GoI) whichever is applicable.
- **Non-Perennial Crop:** means any plant species, either grown naturally or through cultivation that lives for a particular harvest season and perishes with harvesting of its yields.
- **Notification** means a notification published in the Gazette of India, or as the case may be, the Gazette of State;
- **Perennial Crop:** means any plant species that live for years and yields its products after a certain age of maturity.
- **Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R & R) Entitlements** means the benefits awarded as per the R&R Framework given in the IWAI Policy on R&R as provided in this document and adopted by IWAI.
- **Severance of Land means a land holding divided into two or more pieces** due to acquisition of land mainly for the new project developments.
- **Squatter** means those persons who have illegally **occupied government** land for residential or other purposes. Land acquired encumbrance free is not
- **State Government/Government** refers to the Government of West Bengal.
- **Tenants** are those persons having **bonafide** tenancy agreements for three years prior to the acquisition of the land, with a property owner with clear property titles, to occupy a structure or land for residence, business or other purposes.

Chapter 6. : Relocation Plan

6.1. Physical Displacement and Relocation in the Subproject

Since all the 235 AFs affected residential structures and two residential cum commercial structures will be physically displaced, a resettlement colony will be constructed with housing facilities for the displaced families along with additional infrastructural facilities. 32 affected families will lose on account of losing agriculture land and specific Income Restoration Plan will be developed for them and linkages will be established with the government skill development plan. Efforts will be made to ensure that livelihood of the displaced families will be restored and counselling will be provided

Selection and Preparation of the Resettlement Site

To understand the PAF's opinions about resettlement, the affected families were consulted regularly, in groups and individually and views were documented in census survey. The DLAO, Sahibganj and the Addl. Collector held several rounds of consultations with the villagers in their office and at the site to obtain the consent of the families that will be displaced. The land identified is having proximity to the affected area near Hathigarh, chamma tola in Samdanala village. The acquisition process has been initiated by the District Administration at Samda Nala village for the resettlement colony. The total land identified is about 6.8Ha out of which 6.66 Ha is private land. A khasra map of the land is annexed to this RAP.

The resettlement colony developed at the site will have houses developed as per the requirements of the third schedule of RFCTLARR Act 2013. The design of the houses to be provided includes one bedroom, a living room, kitchen and toilet cum bathroom. Total carpet area of each dwelling will be within 50 square meter. It will be constructed as per the design specifications developed by PWD (Buildings) .The PWD, building division has been entrusted for lay out and construction plan and the colony. The construction will be done through an open bid method under the direct supervision of the District Administration.

In addition to the houses the colony will have the following basic infrastructural facilities.

The detail plan is as under: -

1	Community building – 2nos.
2	Health sub centre-1 no.
3	School building 1 no.
4	Road (Length 3 km)
5	Drain
6	Worship building
7	Water supply including overhead tanks, sanitary, electrification
8	Vetirinary hospital
9	Solar lights

Allotment of house and joint title ownership.

Open draw of lots will be adopted for allotment of houses to the displaced families. The houses allotted to the displaced families will be in the name of both husband and wife and the stamp duty for registration of titles will be exempted.

A village level committee shall be formed which will monitor the allotment which shall take place in the village. The R&R Administrator along with the District Land Acquisition officer will hold the open lottery.

A representative of the displaced family will pick up the chit from the box and the number will be recorded and the same number house will be allotted to the family. The houses in the resettlement colony will be pre numbered.

The lottery shall be held after the plinth level construction. All displaced families are entitled to transportation/ shifting allowance as per Schedule 2 of the RFCTLARR Act. The RAP implementation team will assist displaced families in relocation and transportation.

The start of construction of the proposed scheme is expected around May 2016 and the first lot of 150 dwelling units shall be completed in 6 months i.e. November 2016. The allotment shall be done as per the priority of the construction of phase I of the terminal. The next 85 units shall be completed by December 2016 and the entire colony with amenities is likely to be completed by March 2017.

Special counselling sessions will be held by the RAP implementing team with the 32 affected families losing land and home. The aspirations of the affected persons in this case will be understood and assistance will be provided on the possible ways in which they can invest their entitlements towards achieving those aspirations. These affected families will be helped in terms of any information they require regarding the best avenues of investing their compensation packages.

Identification AFs and Verification of Database from RAP

- The verification exercise will be carried out during implementation to verify the information already contained in the RAP and the individual losses of the AFs. It will validate the data provided in the RAP and make suitable changes if required. Constant rapport shall be established with AFs, consult and provide information to them about the respective entitlements as proposed under the RAP, and distribute entitlement cum Identity Cards to the eligible AFs. An identity card for PAF will include a photograph of the AF, the extent of loss suffered due to the project and the amount of compensation received and assistance provided to AF.
- Participatory methods will be adopted in assessing the needs of the AFs, especially with regard to the vulnerable groups of AFs regarding relocation and the use of compensation amount and cash received under Rehabilitation component. The methods of contact may include village level meetings, gender participation through group's interactions, and Individual meetings and interactions.

Counselling the Entitled Persons

The counselling shall include the following activities:

- The AFs will be made aware of the provisions of the policy and the entitlements under the RAP. This shall include communication about the need for their relocation, the timeframe for their relocation and their entitlements.
- The information dissemination shall be carried out to the AFs on the possible consequences of the project on the communities' livelihood systems and the options available, so that they do not remain ignorant.
- The RAP implementation team shall prepare micro-level plans for income restoration, in consultation with the AFs. Women's perceptions are important to be incorporated in the development of these plans.

Utilization of R&R components

- Prepare micro plans indicating relocation strategies and AFs will be consulted and counselled for proper utilization of the assistance and compensation amount.
- Prepare micro plans for livelihood indicating alternative livelihood options, land identification, skills up grading and institutions responsible for training for eligible AFs.
- The smooth transition (during the relocation of the AFs), helping the AFs to take salvaged materials and shift will be ensured. In close consultation with the AFs, the RAP implementation team shall inform the district authorities about the relocation dates agreed with the AFs in writing and the arrangements desired by the AFs with respect to their entitlements.
- The RAP implementation team shall assist the AFs in opening bank accounts explaining the implications, the rules and the obligations of a joint account and how s/he can access the resources s/he is entitled to.

Plan for Shifting

As part of the RAP, it is proposed that all displaced family shall be counselled with regards to

- AFs choice in terms of Shifting plan and arrangements,
- Grant utilization plan and Community asset building plan
- Institutional arrangements in maintaining the assets. The society of the colony shall be created and registered under Society Registration Act 1860. AFs will be facilitated by PIUs in preparing the Bye Laws for the society created.

Co-ordination for linkage with other government programme

- The IA will co-ordinate the training and capacity building of the AFs, for upgrading their skills for income restoration linking with government skill development programme.
- Define, evolve, and explore alternative methods of livelihood using the local skill and resources.
- The PIU officer and the RAP implementation team will contact financial institutions like NABARD, DIC, and the Lead Bank of the area in accessing the credit required by the individual as well as groups of AFs and the women's groups from the AFs. A detailed record of such facilitation, and plan for each AFs shall be maintained to repay the loan.
- Establish linkages with the District Administration to ensure that the AFs are benefited from the schemes available and those they are entitled to.

- There will be special focus on vulnerable and 32 AFs who are losing agriculture land and the structures in terms of facilitating them in restoring their livelihoods and linking them to the skill development programme.

Relocation Schedule

The following relocation schedule is suggested with tentative timelines.

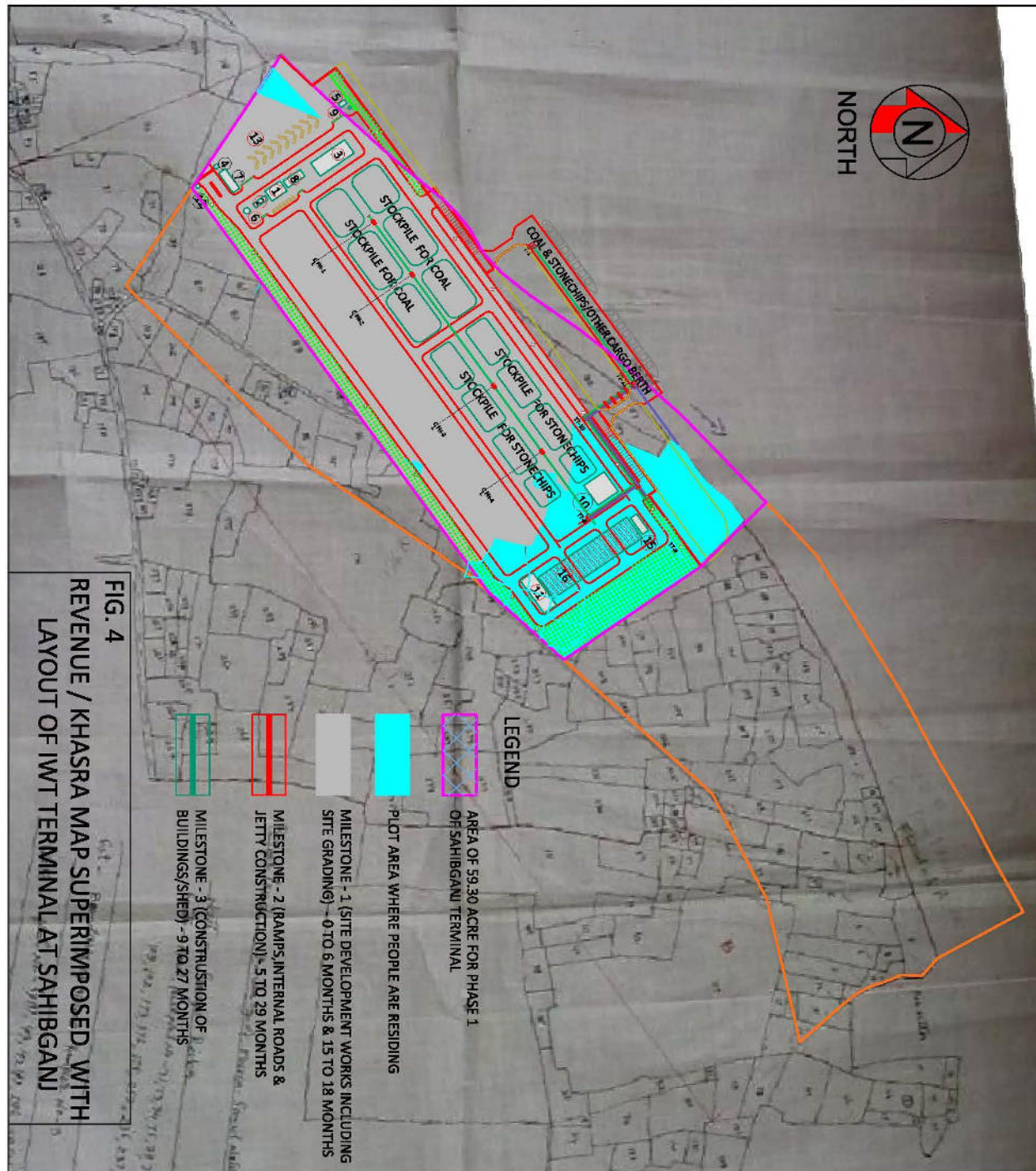
Table 6.1 : Relocation schedule

Sl. No.	Relocation Task/Activities	Time schedule
1	Tentative Start of Construction of Relocation Colony	November 2016
2	Notice to PAPs and consultation for their relocation	December 2016
3	Completion of Construction of houses	February 2017
4	Shifting of PAPs	February – March 2017
5	Completion of construction of full colony and shifting of all PAPs	March 2017

In compliance with the RFTCLARRA 2013, no structures shall be disturbed until the PAFs have received the entitlements. Construction activities on government land may however, commence after receiving a no objection from the District Collector. Three months' notice will be given to PAFs to vacate their residences and PAFs will be informed accordingly.

Land Acquisition Plan

The map (Figure 6.1) denotes in orange the contours of 45.20 hec of land for which acquisition is at an advanced stage. The contours of the terminal phase -1 to be constructed in approximately 24 hectares are denoted in pink. Activities to be undertaken over the course of the 30 months are detailed with a rough timeline indicated in the legend. The first milestone includes site planning and grading to be undertaken between 0-6 months and between 15-18 months of commencement of works. The second milestone includes jetty construction, construction of internal roads and ramps that will be undertaken 5-29 months. The third milestone includes construction of sheds and storage facilities etc. The plots with Project Affected families are marked in blue and civil works activities in this area including site grading and levelling will be taken up only after the relocation of the families. A list of Project Affected Families owning structures is given in the annexure 4.



Source: DPR Consultants

Chapter 7. : Livelihood Enhancement Plan

In order to address the concerns raised during the Focus Group Discussions with key stakeholders, additional provision will be made for the enhancement of skills of persons in the neighbouring areas of the project site at Varanasi, Haldia and Farakka. Consultation will be held to identify a suitable training module for those indirectly affected by the project activities as per their current skill base. One option that will be made available is to enhance skills related to cargo handling and terminal safety in partnership with the National Inland Navigation Institute.

7.1. Skill development for Project Affected families at Sahibganj

The RAP implementation team will plan the linkage between the flagship programme Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana a skill development programme that aims at providing training in various technical, manufacturing and service job sectors. Counselling sessions will be facilitated by the RAP implementation team to ensure effective utilisation of R&R assistances to the project affected persons and families dependent on the land acquired will be counselled towards enhancing their skill base in line with their choices and aspirations.

A livelihood expert appointed in the RAP implementation team will be responsible for preparing a detailed livelihood action plan. Capturing various stages, activities and milestones for economic rehabilitation of the project affected families. The livelihood expert will ensure scheduling counselling camps regularly with PAFs, identifying those who have received the compensation and understanding their plans. A monthly plan will be prepared with targets and monthly reports will be reviewed.

The RAP implementing team, will help locate authorised training centres and facilitate the enrolment of the PAPs, or alternately facilitate the organisation of skill enhancement camps (Kaushal Vikas Kendra). Project affected persons will be guided on the choices of the type of training courses matching with the prominent industries and their requirements in the region and in sectors such as construction, logistics, and IT, ITES and health services.

Chapter 8. : Gender Development Plan

Gender disaggregated data and separate consultations were conducted with women to understand their socio economic status.

8.1. Gender Profile along the Project

Population: The total number of PAPs is 1397 out of which 642 are females which form 45.96% of the total PAPs.

Literacy: The literacy rate of the PAPs is 67.57% and the female literacy rate is 62.15%.

The table 8.1 shows the level of education of female and male PAPs. Majority of the female PAPs have studied up to Primary (class 5) school followed by HSC.

Table 8.1 : Education Level of Women PAPs along the Project Area

Educational Status	Female	%
Illiterate	243	37.85
Literate no formal education	0	0
Upto Primary (class 5)	266	41.43
Upto HSC(6-12)	124	19.32
Graduate	9	1.40
Professional. / Tech.	0	0
Total	642	100

Occupational Structure

Out of the 642 women, only 8.9% (57) belong to the working group. The remaining do not work i.e. 91.1 % of the women belong to the non-working group. Out of the total working women majority are agriculture labour.

Income: Out of the total working women only 48 stated their income. Out of this 38 earn less than Rs. 5000 and 10 earns between Rs. 5000 – Rs.7000,

8.2. Profile of Women Headed Households

Data was analysed to understand the impact of the project on vulnerable groups like the women headed households. **Table 8.2** summarises the profile of women headed households and the impact of the project on these households.

Table 8.2 : Profile of Women Headed Households

			No
1	Age Group	25-35	2
		35-45	3
		45-55	5
		55-65	4
		65 & above	2
	Total		16
2	Marital Status	Married	2
		Widow	14
	Total		16
3	Educational Attainment	Illiterate	13
		Primary	1
		Middle School	1
		Secondary	1
		Higher Secondary	0
	Total		16
4	Working Status	Yes	7
		No	9
	Total		16
6	Income (in Rs)	< 5000	6
		5000-10000	1
		> 10000	0
		No Income	9
	Total		16
7	BPL		14
	APL		2
	Total		16
8	Impact	Partial	0
		Full	16
	Total		16
9	Type of Impact	Residential	16

			No
		Commercial	0
		Open/ Vacant Plot	0
		Plantation	0
	Total		16
10	Type of Loss	Land	0
		Homestead Land & Structure	16
		Land & Livelihood	0
		Livelihood & Structure	0
	Total		16

8.3. Addressing Gender and Health Issues in Sahibganj

Consultations with women in project Affected Families were held during the screening of social impacts. Some of the issues discussed are tabulated below:

Table 8.3 : Outcome of FGD with female group

Issue Raised during the consultations	Response of The Group	Measures suggested
General Health Status of women	Iron deficiency generally during pregnancy	Further consultations will be undertaken for deciding appropriate remedy
Pattern of diseases	No specific history of diseases	-
Sanitation	No facility except few	Project Affected families will get Houses constructed as per Indira Awas Yojana specifications which will have a provision for a toilet.
Availability of Drinking water facility	Hand Pumps	Water supply will be provided in the resettlement colony.

Expectations with the resettlement colony	They wanted better living conditions	The participants were informed about the resettlement colony to be constructed
Any specific suggestion by the group	Transport facilities for school going children	-

Accordingly, the following measures are being considered for addressing the issues raised by the women from the project affected families.

1. Pre Natal Health Awareness campaign

To address the issues of pre-natal health care that was highlighted in the FGDs, the RAP implementation consultancy will organize at least 3 awareness camps on various aspects of Pre Natal health care including nutrition and awareness on existing Ante – Natal Health care and sanitation.

Attempts will be made to identify Active women participants and Social mobilisers within the community and facilitate sustained awareness building on these issues through the mobilisers.

2. Facilitating the participation of women in the community building in the resettlement colony

To enhance the participation of women as stakeholders, community building exercise will be conducted with women to facilitate their leadership in maintaining, upkeep and development of the resettlement colony. This will further enhance their ability to form groups or residential associations where they can identify their community needs and how they can best address them. Women will also be encouraged to take up community nursery in the resettlement colony for

3. Counselling services and linking women to Livelihood projects

Counselling sessions will be held to advise women in Project Affected Families towards better utilisation of compensation. Government programmes for skill upgradation of Women and financial inclusion will be identified and attempts will be made to spread awareness about the utilisation of these programmes. Counselling support will be provided for institution building if women opt for these programmes.

Gender Sensitive monitoring and project implementation

In addition to the specific plans of the project vis-a-vis women, gender related issues will be monitored and addressed through a set of activities through the project cycle.

1. Project planning phase: Gender disaggregated data and consultations with women in the project affected areas has been undertaken. Measures have been suggested in this RAP to address some of their concerns.
2. Project implementation phase: Internal Monitoring will factor the welfare of women labourers and the implementation of labour laws accordingly. Moreover, where women are linked with skill development programmes or livelihood enhancement programmes, the RAP implementation team will document the impact.

3. Involvement of women institutional mechanisms: Mandatory compliance to various acts pertaining to the welfare of women workers involved in the project will be ensured along with the functioning of a sexual Harassment committee at the IA level, and formation of women committees at the construction sites wherever there are substantial number of women labourers involved to closely monitor and address complaints.

Community Investment Plan

In view of the presence of poor communities in the neighbouring villages of the sub project sites at Varanasi and Sahibganj, the project will consider facilities for developing community infrastructure including two options of street lighting facilities sanitation facilities particularly toilets for women as per availability of budgetary allocations. The communities however will be consulted about their requirements before the planning these facilities and may also participate in the planning and implementation of the facilities.

Chapter 9. : Labour, Health and Safety

During the project implementation phase, labour, health and safety are some of the major areas where risks may emerge and mitigation measures have to be planned. The construction contractor is responsible for providing temporary residential accommodation and other necessary infrastructure facilities as per the The Building and Other Construction Workers (regulation of employment and conditions of service) act, 1996. Women may participate as unskilled laborers during construction and steps may be taken to ensure their health and safety.

The construction contractor is responsible for hiring their labor force who may or may not be locally sourced. Thus, an influx of male and female migrant workers and their families is anticipated. Foreseeing the involvement of women both directly and indirectly in the construction activities, certain measures are required to be taken towards welfare of labourers in general and well-being of women and children in particular during the construction phase.

9.1. Provisions for Labourers in the Construction phase

The construction sites established by the contractor needs to comply with all applicable National laws. Accordingly, specific recommendations are being made for the construction camp workers.

Temporary Housing

During the construction work phase, the families of laborers/workers should be provided with residential accommodation suitable to nuclear families at a nearby location as per the Building and Other Construction Workers (regulation of employment and conditions of service) act, 1996.

First Aid care Centre

Health problems of the workers should be taken care of by providing basic health-care facilities through health centers temporarily set up for the construction camp. The health center should have the requisite staff, free medicines and minimum medical facilities to tackle first-aid requirements or minor accidental cases, linkage with nearest higher order hospital to refer patients of major illnesses and critical cases.

Day Crèche Facilities

It is expected that among the women workers there will be mothers with infants and small children. The provision of a day care crèche as per the The Building and Other Construction Workers (regulation of employment and conditions of service) act, 1996 is the contractor's responsibility. The crèche should be provided with at least a trained worker to look after the children. The worker, preferably women, may take care of the children in a better way.

Proper Scheduling of Construction Works and payment of wages

Owing to the fast pace of construction work, it is expected that a 24 hours long work schedule would be in operation. Women should be exempted from night shifts works as far as possible. The construction contractor is also responsible for complying with **The Minimum Wages Act, The Payment of Wages Act, The Maternity Benefits Act, The Inter-State Migrant Workmen act, The Employees Compensation Act, The Prohibition of Child Labour Act and The Bonded Labour Act and Sexual Harassment at Work Place (Prohibition, Prevention and Redressal) Act**. Timely payment of wages and equal pay for both men and women must be ensured by the contractor in and institutional mechanisms to monitor compliance with these acts

Special Measures for Controlling STD and AIDS

The prevalence of Sexually transmitted diseases and AIDS is often rampant in construction areas. Unhealthy sexual behavior gives rise to STDs and AIDS. In context of the vulnerability of the construction workers, Awareness camps for persons, both in the construction camp and neighboring villages as well, and supply of condoms at concession rate and condom vending machines at specific locations will help to a large extent in this respect for controlling the disease. Consultancy services for implementing the RAP will distribute the IEC material and organize these awareness camps. PIUs with the help of the consultancy services can liason with state departments for procuring the vending machines.

Chapter 10. : Budget

The estimated cost for RAP and SMP, including resettlement costs, planning and implementation, management and administration, monitoring and evaluation and contingencies is approximately Rs.62 Crores.

The valuation method and basis for the R&R component is given below.

a. Valuation method for compensation for Land and Structures and Trees

- Valuation of Land
 - The valuation of land has been carried out as per the Jharkhand state rules on the RFCTLARR 2013. The compensation value of land is two times the circle rate with a top up of 100 percent solatium. The circle rate has also been updated in 2015.
- Valuation of Structure
 - The valuation of structures has been calculated as per latest Basic Schedule of Rates (PWD) for 2015 and the valuation of structure is being done without depreciation taking 100 percent solatium.
- Valuation of trees
 - A Valuation Committee, with representation from the Forest Department for timber trees and the Horticulture Department for fruit/flower bearing trees, is responsible for valuation and enumeration of trees.

b. R&R budget

The cost of R&R assistances is accounted as per First, Second and Third Schedules of RFCTLARR Act 2013. Components of the Resettlement Colony have been selected as per Schedule 3.

Table 10.1 : Cost of R&R

Sl. No	Components	Unit	Qty	Rate	Compensation Value	Total (In Rs.)
A	Compensation for Land , structure and trees					
1	Land	Acre	111.7	3,60,000 per acre for agricultural and 12,50,000 per acre for residential land		82040806
2	Interest 12%					9844896.72

Consolidated Social Impact Assessment cum Resettlement Action Plan for Jal Marg Vikas
Project for Capacity Augmentation of National Waterway-1

3	Structure	Sq Mt	12925			55888107
4	Tree	Nos	500			5498930.72
5	TOTAL					153272740.4
6	100% Solatium					153272740.4
7	Total					306545480.9
8	Lagan					65440
9	Establishment Expenses 5%					15330546.04
	Contingency Expenses ½ %					1533054
					Sub Total A	323474520.9
B	R&R Assistance					
1	Resettlement Colony	No. Of Houses	235	200000		47000000
2	One Time Rehabilitation Grant	Family	235	50000		11750000
3	One Time additional Grant to SC & ST	Family	22	50000		1100000
4	Monthly Subsistence Allowance	Family	235	36000		8460000
5	Cattle Sheds	Family	77	25000		1925000
6	One Time Shifting Assistance	Family	235	50000		11750000
7	Annuity/ One time grant for loss of livelihood	Family	235	500000		117500000
					Sub Total B	199485000
C	Civic Amenities, Road , Water Supply System, Common Property Resources for resettlement colony.					
8	Road	Km	3.5	150000 0		5250000
9	Water Supply System	10% of Cost of Structure				5190000
10	CPRs	1 temples, 2 Community Centre and 1 School, 1 Aanganwadi Kendra, 1 Animal Hospital	Lump sum			7600000
	Solar Light					10000000
11	Land for Resettlement Colony	Acre	16.47			26425664

Consolidated Social Impact Assessment cum Resettlement Action Plan for Jal Marg Vikas
Project for Capacity Augmentation of National Waterway-1

					Sub Total C	54465664
					Total B&C	25950664
12	Administrative Charges	5%				12062533.2
13	Contingency (consultancy fees for construction of colony)	3%				7237519.92
	Sub total B&C					273250717.1
D	Implementation Cost					
14	Activity cost for 1. Gender Development Plan 2. IEC awareness 3. Livelihood enhancement		4	495000		1980000
15	RAP Implementation team		Lumpsum			60,00,000
16	M&E Consultant		Lumpsum			15,00,000
17	Grievance Redress Mechanism		Lumpsum			5,00,00
						94,80,000
	Total of A,BC,D					
	Contingency of R&R budget			5%		13625035.86
	Grand Total					
						619830273.86
						Say Rs.62.0 crores

Chapter 11. : Implementation structure and institutional arrangements

The implementation of SMP will be overseen by the implementing agency (IWAI) under the Project Director, Jal Marg Vikas Project. A specialist for Social development PMU will be responsible for monitoring and support and coordination of the overall implementation at the project level. The Social officer stationed at the Project Implementation Unit at the regional office in Kolkata and Patna will be responsible for managing social issues (including safeguards issues) at the sub project level at Farakka. These officers will assist the IA (IWAI) in implementation of RAP provisions. An officer-in-charge will be deputed by IWAI for liaising with government authorities and other line departments as and when required.

The role of the key persons in the implantation of the SMP are as follows:

11.1. Social Development Specialist

Role of the Social Development Specialist at the PMU includes:

- Ensuring the preparation of the RAP and its timely disclosure
- Ensure consultation and stakeholder participation in the preparation of RAP.
- Guide and monitor the RAP implementation agencies for resettlement and rehabilitation and initiatives planned under labour, safety and health measures.
- Coordinate with implementation agencies on a regular basis and undertake field visits and consultations with PAPs for first-hand information.
- Compile data related to resettlement and rehabilitation activities received from the PIU and the RO/ officers
- Review Monthly and Quarterly reports and communicate the progress to the World Bank and other government stakeholders.
- Facilitate necessary support to the Resettlement Officer and PIUs regarding the LA issues.
- Aid the Project Director in providing the necessary information

11.2. Officer- in-charge cum Resettlement Officer

An officer of IWAI from the regional directorate will be responsible for co-ordination among different agencies, such as the contractor, District Administration and other departments in the regional office for LA & RR issues. The officer will represent IWAI in public meetings.

11.3. Social Officer at PIU

The role of the social officer at the Project Implementation Unit includes:

- Coordinate the implementation process with the assistance of RAP implementation team
- Coordination and closely interaction with the state authorities during the preparation and implementation of the RAP.
- Conduct constant dialogue and regular meetings with the concerned State Authorities during the implementation and assist the Officer-in-charge cum Resettlement Officer.

- Participate in issues concerning with APs
- Coordinate the RAP implementation with the displaced community
- Monthly review and Monitoring of the implementation process and incorporation of corrective measures if required
- Assist PAPs in registering of their grievances through the help-line
- Convene meetings of grievance redressal cell on regular basis and represent PAPs in the meeting
- Function till the completion of implementation of RAP, preparation and evaluation of the implemented RAP.

11.4. RAP implementation Team

For the further support on management of safeguards and other social issues, a RAP implementation team will be engaged. The team consisting of Land Acquisition Facilitator, Livelihood expert, and MIS expert will carry out consultations with the affected community; verification of affected families and will prepare micro plans. The team will also be responsible for geo tagging and updating of the geo tagged information on a GIS map. The other activities to be carried out by the team includes preparation and distribution of identify cards for every individual PAF, opening of joint bank accounts, disbursement of assistance, counsel for the productive use of assistance amounts, monitor the use of assistances, planning for relocation of displaced households, allotment of houses, and coordinate the entire shifting process. A livelihood expert will be responsible for assessing training needs, awareness creation, coordination between implementing agencies etc, the tasks of the implementation team for the whole project will be as follows:

- Develop rapport with APs and between APs and Project staff
- Verification of APs and geo tagging the information, and uploading it on a MIS platform.
- Consultations with the local community during the implementation of the RAP
- Preparation of micro plan and assist the APs in receiving the rehabilitation assistance
- Preparation and distribution of ID cards
- Motivate and guide PAP for productive utilization of the compensation and assistance amounts
- Assist the APs in getting benefits from the appropriate local development schemes
- Assist IWAI in Planning for relocation of displaced households, allotment of houses, and coordinate the entire shifting process
- Forward the grievances of the APs to the grievance redressal mechanism through the phone line or registration on website.
- Assess the level of skills and identify needs training needs and organize training programs
- Participate in the monthly review meetings with the Social Officer and Displaced community
- Carry out other responsibilities as required from time to time specified by the regional director.

11.5. Contractor

The contractor will be responsible for the following activities:

1. Setting up of temporary shelters for labourers at appropriate locations as per specifications of the law.
2. Complying by all labour laws including the norms regarding child labour, proper scheduling of works to ensure the protection of women.
3. Participating and facilitating awareness of HIV/ AIDS in the campsites
4. Respond to queries and issues raised through the grievance redress mechanism, and assist PIU in responding to the queries.
5. Follow the instructions of the regional directorate and PIU

11.6. Technical Supervision Consultants

1. External monitoring during implementation
2. Support and guide the implementation and compliance on safeguards
3. Documentation of various processes related to the implementation of RAP
4. Sensitize and help build capacity of the IWAI officials towards the implementation of the RAP provisions.
5. Assist Social Officer of PIU in preparing monthly progress and quarterly process documentation reports

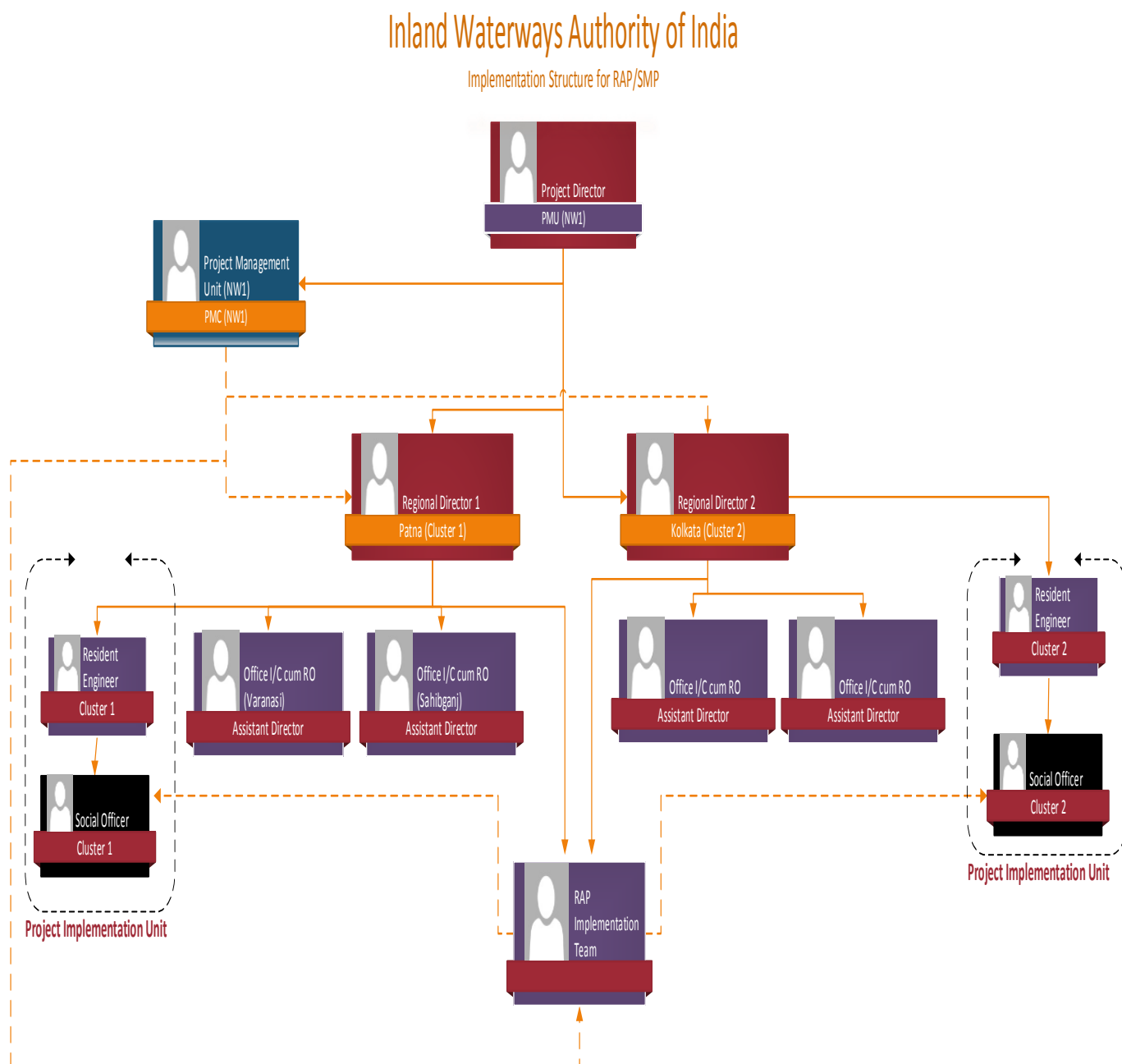


Figure 11.1 : Organisation Structure

Chapter 12. : Grievance Redress Mechanism

Project related grievances broadly relating to matters pertaining to resettlement and rehabilitation, grievances pertaining to construction-induced impacts, grievances pertaining to environmental issues around project sites etc are anticipated in course of the project implementation.

The state government as per the Section 51 – 67 of RFCT LARR Act 2013 delineates the responsibilities of the state government in terms of establishing a Rehabilitation & Resettlement Authority and in determining the collector's responsibility in disputes arising because of disbursement of compensation and R&R assistances. Section 60 of the said Act delineates that the R&R Authority will have the same powers as that of a civil court under Code of Civil Procedure 1908 in matters pertaining to land acquisition. The R&R authority is the designated authority to handle any disputes and grievances related to land acquisition and relocation.

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A centralised grievance public grievance mechanism common online portal hosted by the Department of Administrative reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG), GOI is the established and functional grievance redress mechanism appropriated by IWAI. Citizens and aggrieved parties can lodge a complaint or a grievance to be redressed by IWAI and the JMVP through the CPGRAM online portal.

12.1. Lodging a complaint on CPGRAM:

A complainant can lodge a grievance on the CPGRAM website (accessible at : www.pgportal.gov.in) under the option of 'public grievance'. Upon lodging a complaint, the complainant receives a registration number.

Complainants are also provided with an option of filling out a reminder form and can view the status of their complaint with the registration number on the website itself.

12.2. Processing the complainant:

Once the complaint is lodged, the complaint is processed by the DARPG and is internally assigned to the concerned parent administrative ministry (in this case the ministry of Shipping) through the in-built features of the portal. The concerned ministry shall forward the grievance to the subordinate department (in this case IWAI). Email notifications with timelines are also intimated to the concerned department, which has a nodal officer to address the grievances.

12.3. Nodal officer for grievance redress at IWAI:

Once each complaint is received by IWAI, the Secretary, IWAI, the nodal officer, will mark any project related grievance to the Project Director, JMVP for submitting a reply with 15 days. Each grievance will be processed by the establishment section and Secretary IWAI will be the concerned officer for the monitoring of grievance redressal.

12.4. Redress of Project Related grievances:

In case of project related grievances, complaints will be forwarded by the Social Specialist PMU on behalf of the Project Director to the concerned field units / PIUs. Replies for complaints pertaining to construction induced impact at project sites will be addressed by the Resident Engineer, PIU (Patna /Kolkata) and replies to complaints pertaining to R&R issues will be addressed by Social Officer, PIU (Patna/ Kolkata). In case of any dispute pertaining to R&R measures or compensation, the Social Officer will prepare the reply in consultation with R&R authority and the District Administration. Once replies are received the Project Director will mark the grievance to Secretary, IWAI who shall then upload the reply on the portal. Intimation will be provided to the complainant via email/ post as is preferred by the latter.

12.5. In case of non-resolution:

Reminders from the parent administrative ministry will be issued in case of pendency of complaints. The grievances will be tracked and monitored by the coordination section of the parent ministry.

12.6. Timelines:

A grievance should be redressed within 2 months (as per the current guidelines of the DARPG) of its receipt. An interim reply is to be submitted in case the time taken to address the complaint may be longer than 2 months.

12.7. Extension of the existing system and linking with phone based registration of complaints:

Linking and augmenting the existing provisions in the portal with a phone based recording and registration of complaints will be undertaken by IWAI in consultation and with the National Information Centre (NIC) subject to necessary clearances and approvals.

12.8. Process flow for grievance redressal through toll free grievance mechanism

The grievance redress mechanism will be planned around the following process flow.

Step 1 : Grievance is received by the redressal officer and the officer will enter the details of the complainant as a new caller.

Step 2 : A confirmation will be sent through auto generated SMS, with a reference number to the person registering the complaint. Provision may be made for providing a token number to the complainant , to help the complainant track the grievance.

Step 3 : The two nodal officers for handling each grievance will be the PIU officer (Patna and Kolkata). The following representatives will be provided access to the software and will be linked to the monitoring dashboard to handle any escalation of complaint.

- a. Social Specialist, PMU.
- b. Land acquisition facilitator – R&R and compensation related
- c. Resident engineer - (Patna, Kolkata) – technical
- d. Project Manager (cases of escalation)
- e. Project Director (cases of escalation)

Step 4 - Once the complaint is registered, the PIU officer will receive an SMS notification, with a deadline of 14 days to resolve the grievance. The PIU officer will have the option of choosing the following actions.

- a) View (Complaint will be viewed)
- b) Action (what are the actions that have been taken to resolve the complaint)
- c) Assign / forward (the action will be forwarded)
- d) Escalate (The complaint will be escalated to officials)

Step 5 - Type of Grievances and persons who will handle:

Once the PIU officer ascertains the nature of the complaint, the officer will take the following action:

R&R: In case of any grievance related to resettlement and rehabilitation and land acquisition, the land acquisition facilitator will be responsible addressing complaints pertaining to grievances relating to the acquisition of land. The PIU officer will assign and forward the queries to the land acquisition facilitator

As the grievance redress function of the State government relating to compensation and land acquisition is mentioned in section 51-67 of the LARR Act 2013, the Land acquisition facilitator shall review each request and provide input in consultation with the district officials for any action pertaining to R&R.

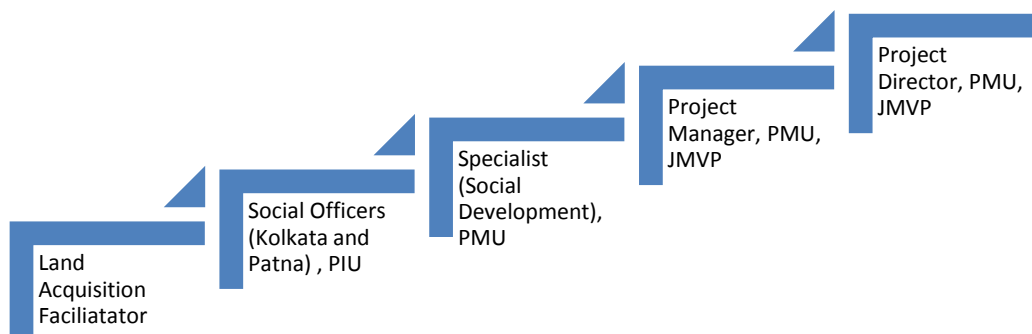
Construction induced impact and Environment Health Safety: the Resident engineer (Patna / Kolkata) will address Grievances pertaining to problems induced during construction.

A window of 14 days will be provided to the officers concerned to resolve the issue and submit their responses. In case of non-response, SMS alert will be issued to remind the officers about the action pending.

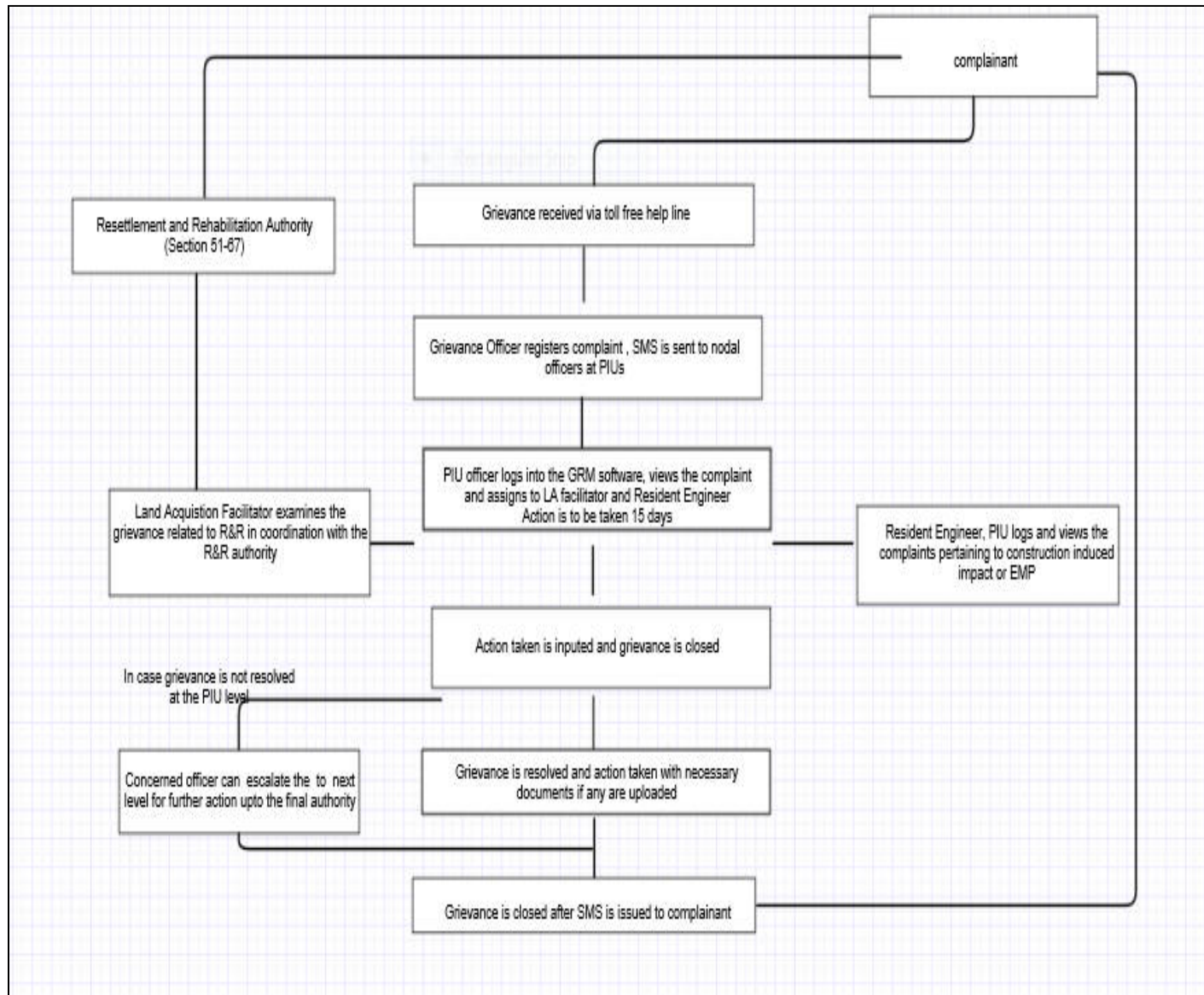
Step 6 - Taking Action: The action taken on the basis of the consultation with the district administration will then be filled out in the action section in the dash board by the PIU social officer/ land acquisition facilitator.

Step 7 - Resolving the grievance: Once the grievance is addressed and updated information is placed in the software, the grievance is labelled as resolved. An SMS will be accordingly issued to the complainant. If any grievance is not resolved within 21 days an SMS alert will be issued to the officer above (refer the hierarchy of GRM given below) the concerned officer tackling the grievance. For instance, the PIU officer does not respond within 21 days , an SMS alert will be forwarded to the Social Specialist, PMU. Further to this , if the social specialist is unable to respond within 21 days , an SMS will be forwarded to Project Manager, PMU, and upon the non-response of the same , it will be forwarded to the Project Director.

Step 8 - Non resolution of grievance at any level: In case of non- resolution of the grievance due to the problem being beyond the jurisdiction of the concerned officer, the said officer may escalate the issue in the following hierarchy until step 6 and 7 are achieved:



: Hierarchy of escalation of complaint



: Process flow of GRM.

Chapter 13. Citizen's Engagement Mechanism

13.1. Feedback mechanisms

Feedback is received currently through a module available in the IWAI website (accessible at <http://iwai.nic.in/>) . Options are available for submitting feedback (seeking replies) and suggestions through the options in the module. The feedback received is currently monitored by the EDP cell of IWAI and Secretary , IWAI is the nodal officer for processing feedback received through the module.

A separate website for JMVP is being planned which will make accessible various reports, new, and updates and status of various sub projects. Citizens can access important notices on tenders, MOUs , consultancies engaged etc. In addition to this, minutes and highlights of stakeholder consultations will be available on the website. A separate feedback module will be present on the website containing options for queries and comments and the feedback received will be monitored by the communication team at the PMU.

13.2. Plan for consultations

Public Consultations will be held at three stages

- Project preparation
- Project implementation
- Post implementation

The Project will coordinate with the District Administration and other Developmental agencies to strengthen the socio-economic development of displaced and vulnerable families through constant engagement and consultations.

To ensure effective communication with the stake holders during Project implementation and to enhance the project outcomes, the project will adopt following strategies.

- To ensure the positive public behavior, communication and consultations will be facilitated to link the affected families with other development programmes particularly those pertaining to skill development and livelihood generation further to Mainstream their skill needs through constant engagement with affected families
- Awareness campaigns related to construction induced impacts shall be regular activities during the project implementation.

Consultations will be documented and reports uploaded on IWAI website. Published reports on effect of collaboration on project will serve as a monitoring indicator. The Resettlement Policy Framework and section 4.3 elaborates the detailed plan for the consultations.

Chapter 14. : Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

The IA will be responsible for carrying out Monitoring and Evaluation throughout the project cycle. Internal monitoring including process monitoring will be carried out by the Social Specialist at the PMU level with the assistance from Social Officer at the PIU level and the RAP implementation team and external monitoring and evaluation will be carried out by a third party. The IA will engage services of an external agency (third party) to carry out monitoring and evaluation to help monitor RAP implementation. Regular monitoring by undertaking site visits will help identify potential difficulties and problems faced in the project implementation and subsequently help take timely corrective measures, if needed. Monitoring will start as soon as the RAP implementation team is mobilized at site for implementation of RAP. Components of monitoring will include performance monitoring i.e., physical progress of the work such as construction of houses in relocation site, provision of basic amenities, relocation of displaced households, etc. and impact monitoring, process monitoring such as grievances redress mechanism. Indicators that would be monitored related to performance are provided in the following sections. However, if during the project implementation some other indicators are found relevant, those shall be included as well.

14.1. Internal Monitoring

The IA is responsible for internal monitoring on regular basis with the help of social specialist of the PMU, PIU and the support of the safeguards specialist of the supervision consultant. Apart from the monthly reports submitted by the Implementation consultants (Team), a quarterly report of internal monitoring will be prepared by Social Officer, PIU. IA will follow the disbursement process of the District officials closely track all transactions in their resettlement database, followed by entitlement records signed by the affected persons and survey based monitoring of resettlement progress. The internal monitoring will also provide feedback on community concerns, grievances and requests. Internal monitoring will focus and ensure the followings:

- Verification that there are no outstanding or unresolved issues with respect to the property valuation and economic rehabilitation in accordance with the provision of the award list prepared and disbursed by the District authorities.
- Information campaign, discrimination and consultation with affected persons,
- Status of relocation and timely disbursement of R&R assistance,
- Value of entitlement received equal to that of actual structure acquired,
- Use of entitlement and monitor its use,
- Compensation for affected structures and other assets,
- Payments for loss of income,
- Relocation of affected persons and supports provided,
- Implementation of economic rehabilitation and income restoration measures as per the entitlement matrix,

- Effective operation of the Grievance Redress Mechanism detailing out number of complaints received and those resolved; reasons for delay in resolution, status of unresolved grievances, and
- Funds for implementing economic rehabilitation activities as timely manner and sufficient for the purposes and spent in accordance with the plan.

The following table 8.1 details the frameworks for internal monitoring and table 8.2 contains details of these indicators

Table 14.1 : Frameworks for Internal Monitoring

Type	Indicators	Issue	Procedure	Timing	Responsibility
Process level monitoring	RAP implementation	Grievances: Number (%) Responded and / resolved within the stipulated service standard for response times. Citizen's engagement Published reports on effect of collaboration on project (Yes/no)	Reports generated by the MIS software on cases open and closed and analysed the types of grievances	Monthly Quarterly (Citizen's engagement)	PIU/ External Consultant
		Status of disbursement of R&R assistances (verification of PAPs, preparation of Identity (ID) cards; preparation of micro plan, Number of displaced persons Resettled, implementation	Verification and examination of district records and discussions with PAPs, geo tagged information on the status of disbursement will be simultaneously uploaded on GIS map.	Monthly	PIU / External Consultant

		of community awareness . HIV awareness, consultation process, distribution of assistance, etc. no. of trainings held for income enhancement			
		Use of health and safety measures, Compliance of labour laws including (I) Equal Wages (ii) Violation of laws pertaining to child labour (iii) Sexual Harassment at camp site and construction site (iv) Proper work timings for women (v) Smooth functioning of day care centre (vi) Facilities in health care, sanitation provided at the site	Site observation, checking of rosters interaction with labourers, contractors	Monthly	PIU/External Consultant
		Consultations: Number of consultations held on livelihood enhancement and counselling for effective use of assistances and quality of consultations, follow up with	Records and submitted transcripts of consultations	Quarterly	PIU/ External Consultant

		issues raised, equal participation of women in consultations.			
		Process efficiency: Adequacy of staff employed, time lag in the delivery of compensations by the district government, process of handling conflicts.	Observation of disbursement process, and documents pertaining to the distribution of compensation.	Monthly	PIU/ External consultant
		Restoration of livelihood standards	Observation, ,Survey, photograph	Quarterly	PIU/ External consultant
		No. of trainings conducted on income generation or HIV AIDS etc	Discuss and assess records of trainings held with local people, health workers/ health post/ centre records and the training institutes engaged for the conducting training livelihood enhancement.	Annually	PIU /External consultant
Impact level	Change in household level income and economic activities	Changes in occupation,	Survey and Consultation with relocated PAPs	Annually	PIU/ External consultant
	Social safety	State of social harmony and social security in the resettled areas	Police records, consultation with relocated PAPs, PIU's progress report, report submitted by M&E Consultants	Annually	PIU / External consultant

Table 14.2 : Monitoring Indicators for R&R Implementation and Grievance Redressal

Sl. No.	Monitoring Indicators	R&R Action	Grievance Redressal indicators
1.	Physical Progress and Process indicators	<p>No. of PAHs paid compensation for acquisition of private land, structures and trees</p> <p>No. of PAHs provided R&R assistance as per schedule 2</p> <p>No. of PAPs shifted resettlement site</p> <p>No. of SC/ST PAPs received livelihood assistance/training</p> <p>No. of women PAPs received livelihood assistance/ training</p> <p>No. of structures replaced</p> <p>No. of common property resources replaced</p>	<p>No. of grievances registered through Website and phone line</p> <p>No. of PAPs expressing satisfaction with the resolutions given; timeliness; impartiality, etc.</p> <p>No. of cases escalated to IWAI,HQ</p> <p>No. of court cases registered, if any</p>
2	Income Restoration	<p>Reinvestment of compensation by the PAPS</p> <p>No. of PAPs with new employment opportunities after receiving training support from project</p> <p>Monthly incomes after relocation</p> <p>No. of women's association or groups formed for income generation activities.</p> <p>No. of SC PAPs with new income opportunities.</p>	
3.	Financial Progress	<p>Compensation paid for structures including assistance towards registration charges and taxes</p> <p>Compensation paid for acquiring other assets from private owner</p> <p>Expenditure on non- quantified impacts</p> <p>Disbursement Amount paid for R&R. (Progress on compensation must be presented in Monthly and Quarterly reports submitted by the implementation agency)</p>	

Sl. No.	Monitoring Indicators	R&R Action	Grievance Redressal indicators
4	Implementation of Gender Development Plan	No. of women groups or associations facilitated No. of women PAPs receiving employment training No. of women PAPs participated in consultations by RAP implementation team/ IWAI	

14.2. External Periodic Evaluation and Concurrent Monitoring

The implementation activities will be evaluated externally during mid- term and end term through an independently appointed agency, consultant not involved with any aspects of the Project, which will also provide support to IA. IA will hire such external agency. A survey of affected households will be undertaken to assess the degree to which the project's resettlement objectives have been met. The socio-economic survey undertaken during RAP preparation will form a baseline data, from which many of the indicators can be measured. A survey at the end of the sub-project period will cover all PAPs and assess changes caused by the project. The aim of the sample monitoring survey will be to measure the extent to which PAPs living standards have been restored/improved.

External monitoring will also be conducted to assess the Resettlement Action Plan implementation and its impacts, verify internal monitoring and suggest adjustment of delivery mechanisms and procedures. Additional monitoring surveys of a sample of affected households will be undertaken as a part of this activity. The socio-economic baseline surveys conducted during resettlement planning will be a part of this monitoring activity. This activity will be undertaken by an external independent agency trained in monitoring and evaluation and familiar with resettlement aspect of the infrastructure development, which will provide feedback on RAP implementation. The external monitor will review the resettlement implementation. The external monitoring involves:

- Review of RAP Implementation,
- Review of internal monitoring Reports,
- Review of compensation status,
- Quality of rehabilitation support,
- Relocation status,
- Information disclosure,
- Process and mechanism of compliance redress,
- Employment status of the PAPs,
- Livelihood restoration, and
- Awareness in HIV/AIDS and human trafficking.

Based on the above mentioned activities the external monitoring agency will focus on:

- Evaluation of social and economic impact of relocation and economic rehabilitation of the project affected persons.
- Verify the objectives of enhancement of economic condition PAPs, or at least restoration of income levels and standard of living of the affected persons.
- Furnishing creative suggestions and modifications in relocation process and economic rehabilitation, if necessary.
- Making ex-post evaluation to ensure all resettlement activities are properly conducted.
- Verification of internal monitoring to ensure the appropriateness of activities carried out by program implementation unit in the field.
- Conduct household survey of PAPs to monitor progress comparing with pre-project, pre-resettlement standard
- Evaluation of delivery system to the PAPs and assess impacts of entitlements to determine the approved resettlement action plan.
- Evaluation of consultation and grievance redress procedures to identify the levels of public awareness of grievance-redressal procedures, accessed by project affected persons and households for information and rapid conflict resolution.
- Evaluation of actual operations of grievance redress mechanism to assist project affected persons as required and to act as observers.
- Declaration of successful implementation for summing up of activities related to entitlements, distribution and resettlement.
- Recommend follow up action relating to outstanding actions required to complete achievement of objectives of the RAP and resettlement policies, additional mitigation measures for project affected persons.

Table 14.3 : Frameworks for External Monitoring

Indicators	Procedure	Timing	Responsibility
Employment of child labour	Site observation, attendance record, interaction with laborers and contractors	Annually	PIU/External Consultant
Campsite management including lodging arrangement and campsite facilities	Site observation, interaction with laborers, contractors	Annually	PIU/External Consultant
Use of health and safety measures	Site observation, interaction with laborers, contractors	Annually	PIU/External Consultant

Indicators	Procedure	Timing	Responsibility
Temporary leasing of private land and house	Site observation, contractors, check contract agreement	Annually	PIU/External Consultant
Discrimination of wage rate between male and female workers	Interaction with laborers, labor survey, record of wage payment	Annually	PIU/External Consultant
Encroachment into public land	Visit the identified public land interact with local people, take photographs	Annually	PIU/External Consultant
Development of new settlements/slum along the river	Observation, recording of sites, photograph	Annually	PIU/External Consultant
Incidence of communicable diseases like respiratory, STD, HIV/AIDS etc.	Discuss with local people, health workers/ health post/ center records	Annually	PIU/External Consultant
State of social harmony and social security like alcoholism, narcotics etc.	Police records, discussion with local residents	Annually	PIU/External Consultant
Changes in the living standard of people	Interview with families, internal monitoring records, discussion with PAPs	Annually	PIU/External Consultant
Status of relocation sites	Visit the area, discuss with people, observation and photographs	Annually	PIU/External Consultant

Annexure-I

एवं तिथि 1	पदाधिकारी का आदेश और हस्ताक्षर 2	आदेश पर की गई कार्यवाही के बारे में टिप्पणी तारीख सहित 3
<p><i>for JRMV & NWDCA/PMU 13-8-15</i></p>	<p>अमिलेख उपस्थापित।</p> <p>अमिलेख में संलग्न अध्यायना जो निदेशक, भारतीय अन्तर्देशीय जलमार्ग प्राधिकरण, पटना के पत्रांक-20/दिनांक-20.04.2015 द्वारा मौजा-समदानाला, मौजा-रामपुर में कुल-रेयती भूमि</p> <p style="text-align: right;">- 120.79 एकड़ - 31.27 एकड़</p> <p>भूमि आई० डब्ल्यू टी० टी० के निर्माण कार्य हेतु भू-अर्जन प्रस्ताव भूमि अर्जन, पुर्नवासन और पुर्नव्यवस्थापन में उचित प्रतिकर और पारदर्शिता का अधिकार अधिनियम 2013 के आलोक में कार्यवाई की गयी। भू-अर्जन हेतु कार्यवाई के दौरान संदर्भित मौजा के आम जनताओं के द्वारा परियोजना के निर्माण हेतु विरोध प्रदर्शित किया। लेकिन प्रशासनिक पहल के कारण विरोध को सफलतापूर्वक निपटाने की कार्यवाई की गई जिसके चलते काफी समय व्यतीत हो गया है एवं सामाजिक प्रस्ताव का मूल्यांकन की कार्यवाई नियमावली के अनुरूप कार्यवाई किये जाने में काफी समय लग जाने का सामना करना पड़ सकता है।</p> <p>प्रारंभिक अधिसूचना भूमि अधिग्रहण हेतु अधिनियम-30/2013 की धारा 11(1) के अधीन अपर समाहर्ता, साहेबगंज के ज़ापांक-105 एवं 106/भू० अर्जन, दिनांक-04.07.2015 द्वारा निर्गत की गई है लेकिन निर्गत अधिसूचना के विरुद्ध निर्धारित अवधि अन्तर्गत कोई आपत्ति प्राप्त नहीं है।</p> <p>उल्लेखनीय है कि केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा भूमि अर्जन, पुर्नवासन और पुर्नव्यवस्थापन उचित प्रतिकर और पारदर्शिता का अधिकार संशोधन अध्यादेश-2014 की कड़िका 5 के द्वारा भूमि अर्जन पुर्नवासन और पुर्नव्यवस्थापन में उचित प्रतिकर और पारदर्शिता का अधिकार अधिनियम 2013 में जोड़े गये अध्याय-III A की धारा 10A में लोक प्रयोजन के निमित्त परियोजनाओं के लिए अर्जित की जाने वाली भूमि के लिए उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय-II एवं अध्याय-III के उपबन्ध लागू नहीं होंगे।</p> <p>भारतीय अन्तर्देशीय जलमार्ग प्राधिकरण, नोएडा या पत्र संख्या-09/2015/दिनांक-24.07.2015 द्वारा परियोजना कार्य हेतु भूमि अधिग्रहण की प्रक्रिया यथाशीघ्र किये जाने हेतु भूमि अर्जन, पुर्नवासन और पुर्नव्यवस्थापन में उचित प्रतिकर और पारदर्शिता का अधिकार अधिनियम 2013 में (संशोधन) अध्यादेश-2014 के द्वारा जोड़े गये धारा 10 (A) के अनुसार राष्ट्रीय महत्वाकांक्षी आधारभूत परियोजना को जल्द से जल्द शुरू करने हेतु एवं भूमि अधिग्रहण की प्रक्रिया के त्वरित निष्पादन हेतु अधिसूचित रकवा जो प्रस्तावित है को समाजिक प्रभाव मूल्यांकन से विमुक्ति किये जाने हेतु अनुरोध किया गया है।</p> <p>अतएव नियमावली-2015 की धारा-31 अन्तर्गत प्रतिकर की राशि उन सभी पक्षकारों को इसका भुगतान किया जायेगा जिनकी भूमि या अन्य अचल सम्पत्ति का अर्जन किया गया हो जिसका बाजारमूल्य दर प्रारंभिक अधिसूचना निर्गत की तिथि से प्रभावी होगा तथा भू-अर्जन के लिए बांछित राशि का भुगतान निर्गत की तिथि से भू-धारी के खाते से भू-धारी के खाते में किया जायेगा।</p>	

भारतीय अन्तर्देशीय जलमार्ग प्राधिकरण
बड़ी खंजरपुर, नगलपुर-812001

13 AUG 2015

डायरी संख्या.....146.....

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अतएव झारखण्ड भूमि अर्जन, पुर्नवासन और पुर्नव्यवस्थापन में उचित प्रतिकर और पारदर्शिता का अधिकार नियमावली 2015 का अध्याय-III अन्तर्गत कंडिका-05 के अधीन प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए भारतीय अन्तर्देशीय जलमार्ग प्राधिकरण द्वारा आई० डब्ल्यू० टी० टी० परियोजना के लिए अंचल-साहेबगंज अन्तर्गत मौजा-समदानाला एवं रामपुर में अवस्थित रैयती भूमि के अर्जन में अध्याय-II एवं III के उपबंधों से छूट देते हुए सामाजिक प्रभाव के मूल्यांकन से मुक्त किया जाता है।

जिला सूचना विज्ञान पदाधिकारी, साहेबगंज को निर्देश दिया जाता है उल्लेखित आदेश की प्रति अद्योहस्ताक्षरी के वेबसाईट पर प्रकाशित करेंगे।

आदेश की प्रति सभी संबंधित को भेजे।

[Signature]
उपायुक्त,
साहेबगंज।

ज्ञापक- 141 /रा०, दिनांक- 06/8/15

प्रतिलिपि- अंचल अधिकारी, साहेबगंज को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्रवाई हेतु प्रेषित।

प्रतिलिपि :-उप समाहर्ता भूमि सुधार, साहेबगंज, अनुमंडल पदाधिकारी, साहेबगंज का सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्रवाई हेतु प्रेषित।

प्रतिलिपि-निदेशक, भारतीय अन्तर्देशीय जलमार्ग प्राधिकरण, विहार पटना को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्रवाई हेतु प्रेषित।

[Signature]
उपायुक्त,
साहेबगंज।

Annexure-II

(Notification and Declarations)

प्रभात खबर \ आधी आबादी

देवघर, बुधवार, 8 जुलाई, 201

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द्वारा,

साहेबगंज समाह्वयणालय									
जिला न्यू-अर्जन शाखा, साहेबगंज									
प्रारंभिक अधिवृत्तना									
(अतिरिक्त 30/2013 की धारा 11(1) के अधीन)									
संख्या-कौशल/एओ काहेबगंज / 15-16 / 30/30, दिनांक-									
भूमि अथवा समाह्वयण, साहेबगंज को यह प्रतीत होता है कि ग्राम-समाह्वयण, ग्राम-साहेबगंज (ग्राम), ग्राम-सो-01, अचल-साहेबगंज, जिला-साहेबगंज में भूमि सार्वजनिक प्रयोजन, ग्राम सार्वजनिक अर्थव्यवस्था के प्रयोजनों और समाह्वयण के अंतर्गत अचल जमीन 20(100) के अधीन नियुक्त पदाधिकारी शासक के रूप में नियुक्त किए गए हैं। अतः प्रारंभिक अधिवृत्तन किया जाता है कि ग्राम-समाह्वयण, ग्राम-साहेबगंज (ग्राम), ग्राम-सो-01, अचल-साहेबगंज, जिला-साहेबगंज में उपरोक्त कर्मित परियोजना के लिए कर्मचारी 100.04 एकड़ ग्रामक माप का मुख, जिसका विस्तृत विवरण निम्नलिखित है, अर्जमात्र है।									
क्र.सं.	ग्राम संख्या	ग्राम संख्या	ग्राम संख्या	ग्राम संख्या	ग्राम संख्या	ग्राम संख्या	ग्राम संख्या	ग्राम संख्या	ग्राम संख्या
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	33	39	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
2	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
3	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
4	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
5	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79
6	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
7	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
8	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
9	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
10	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
11	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
12	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
13	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
14	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
15	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
16	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
17	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
18	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
19	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
20	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
21	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
22	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
23	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
24	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
25	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
26	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
27	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
28	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
29	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
30	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
31	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
32	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
33	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
34	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
35	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
36	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
37	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
38	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
39	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70

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158.1

गुणर प्राप्ति के लोकार

सहदेवर्गज समाह्वयस्थान
जिला मू-अर्जुन गावठा, सहदेवर्गज
प्रतिष्ठित अधिसूचना

(अधिसूचना-30/2013 की धारा-11(1) के अन्तर्गत)

संख्या डी०५४७९० रविवरान्न / १५-१६ / ५०५२ दिनांक -

संख्या डी०५४७९० रविवरान्न / १५-१६ / ५०५२ दिनांक -

[illegible]

क्र.	प्रति. क्र.	सर्व प्रमाण नं.	अधीन का प्रमाण	नवीन का अंकास (सकल प्रमाण नं.)	आवृत्ति
1	170	2	✓	30.00	✓
2	170	2	✓	30.30	✓
3	23	5	✓	30.77	✓
4	171	9	✓	30.88	✓
5	172	11 (आम)	✓	31	✓
6	190	12 (आम)	✓	31	✓
7	207	14 (आम)	✓	30.88	✓
8	190	15 (आम)	✓	31	✓
9	136	16 (आम)	✓	30.00	✓
10	208	45 (आम)	✓	31.12	✓
11	121	48 (आम)	✓	30.88	✓
12	2	49 (आम)	✓	31	✓
13	2	50 (आम)	✓	31	✓
अधीन का प्रमाण				31	✓
मार्ग				31.12	✓

[illegible]

संख्या 32/2003 के तहत 11) में उल्लेख की अर्थात् सभी संबंधित व्यक्तियों के लिए जारी की जाती है।

[illegible][illegible]

जिना प्र. अरुण कमाविनाई, साहेबवाडी। PR 127303 (Revenue) 15-16 जयर सप्पहर्जा, साहेबवाडी।

साहेबगंज समाहरणालय
जिला भू-अर्जन शाखा, साहेबगंज
अधिघोषणा

(अधिनियम-30/2013 की धारा-19(1) के अधीन)

संख्या-डी0एल0ए0 साहेबगंज 02 / 15-16 / 238 / भू0अ0, दिनांक- 29.10.2015

चूंकि अपर समाहर्ता, साहेबगंज को यह प्रतीत होता है कि सार्वजनिक प्रयोजनार्थ यथा भारतीय अन्तर्देशीय जलमार्ग बन्दरगाह निर्माण हेतु, ग्राम-समदानाला, थाना-साहेबगंज (मु0), थाना सं0-01, अंचल-साहेबगंज, जिला-साहेबगंज में कुल-100.06 एकड़ भूमि अपेक्षित है। इसलिए अधिघोषणा किया जाता है कि उपर्युक्त परियोजना के लिए अर्जन के अधीन एक भू-खण्ड है, जो मानक माप से कमोवेश एकड़ यानि हेक्टेयर है और जो ग्राम-समदानाला, थाना-साहेबगंज (मु0), थाना संख्या-01, अंचल-साहेबगंज, जिला-साहेबगंज में है, जिसका विवरणी निम्नलिखित है :-

क्रम संख्या	खाता सं०	सर्व भूखण्ड सं०	स्वामित्व का प्रकार	अर्जन के अधीन क्षेत्रफल (एकड़ में)	हितबद्ध व्यक्ति का नाम	बौहरी			
						छा	द०	पू०	पू०
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	33	39 (अंश)	रैयती	05.21	प्रमदयाल शर्मा, पिता-राधा प्रसाद शर्मा सूर्यनारायण शर्मा, पिता-किशन शर्मा				
2	62	41	रैयती	00.79	मुन्नी देवी, पति-रखो भरत यादव एवं अन्य 6(छह)				
3	33	42 (अंश)	रैयती	00.02	प्रमदयाल शर्मा, पिता-राधा प्रसाद शर्मा सूर्यनारायण शर्मा, पिता-किशन शर्मा				
4	47	71 (अंश)	रैयती	00.12	दिलराम यादव एवं अन्य 2				
5	71	78 (अंश)	रैयती	00.07	सुखी प्रसाद यादव एवं अन्य 3				
6	34	79 (अंश)	रैयती	01.09	लोकनाथ यादव, पिता-प्रयाग यादव एवं अन्य 3				
7	34	80	रैयती	00.88	रामप्रवेश यादव, पिता-सीताराम यादव एवं अन्य 2				
8	21	81	रैयती	00.20	विरेंद्र यादव, पिता-रामसूर्य गोप				
9	37	82	रैयती	00.59	कंदार यादव, पिता-शिवनारायण यादव एवं अन्य 8				
10	62	83	रैयती	00.75	मुन्नी देवी, पति-रखो भरत यादव एवं अन्य 6(छह)				
11	62	84	रैयती	06.51	मुन्नी देवी, पति-रखो भरत यादव एवं अन्य 6(छह)				
12	62	85	रैयती	00.31	मुन्नी देवी, पति-रखो भरत यादव एवं अन्य 6(छह)				
13	62	86	रैयती	00.23	मुरारीलाल डोकानिया एवं अन्य 6				
14	62	87	रैयती	00.02	मुरारीलाल डोकानिया एवं अन्य 6				
15	62	88	रैयती	00.08	मुरारीलाल डोकानिया एवं अन्य 6				
16	62	89	रैयती	00.82	मुरारीलाल डोकानिया एवं अन्य 6				
17	54	90	रैयती	01.60	भागवत डोकानिया एवं अन्य 6				
18	55	91	रैयती	04.48	भागवत डोकानिया एवं अन्य 6				
19	80	93	रैयती	00.41	भागवत डोकानिया एवं अन्य 6				
20	80	94	रैयती	00.86	भागवत डोकानिया एवं अन्य 6				
21	47	95 (अंश)	रैयती	00.05	महन्त यादव, पिता-रखो सीताराम यादव				
22	80	96 (अंश)	रैयती	00.92	भागवत डोकानिया एवं अन्य 6				
23	80	97	रैयती	00.02	भागवत डोकानिया एवं अन्य 6				
24	80	98	रैयती	00.01	भागवत डोकानिया एवं अन्य 6				
25	80	99	रैयती	00.09	भागवत डोकानिया एवं अन्य 6				
26	37	100 (अंश)	रैयती	01.42	कंदार यादव, पिता-शिवनारायण यादव एवं अन्य 8				
27	37	106 (अंश)	रैयती	00.30	कंदार यादव, पिता-शिवनारायण यादव एवं अन्य 8				
28	37	107 (अंश)	रैयती	00.13	कंदार यादव, पिता-शिवनारायण यादव एवं अन्य 8				
29	47	176 (अंश)	रैयती	01.30	राजकिशोर मंडल, पिता-रखो निवाय				

**Consolidated Social Impact Assessment cum Resettlement Action Plan for Jal Marg Vikas
Project for Capacity Augmentation of National Waterway-1**

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					मंडल एवं अन्य 8
30	55	177 (अंश)	रैयती	02.19	भागवत डोकानिया एवं अन्य 6
31	48	178	रैयती	04.14	प्रमोदयाल शर्मा, पिता-राधा प्रसाद शर्मा सूर्यनारायण शर्मा, पिता-किशन शर्मा
32	61	179	रैयती	01.58	परशुराम यादव एवं अन्य 3
33	55	180	रैयती	2.17	भागवत डोकानिया एवं अन्य 8
34	61	181	रैयती	01.50	प्रमोदयाल शर्मा, पिता-राधा प्रसाद शर्मा सूर्यनारायण शर्मा, पिता-किशन शर्मा, परशुराम यादव एवं अन्य 3
35	30	182	रैयती	01.18	रामेश्वर यादव, पिता-शेषनाथ यादव एवं अन्य 4
36	22	183	रैयती	00.49	विरेंद्र यादव, पिता-स्व० रामस्वरूप गोप एवं अन्य 4
37	61	184	रैयती	0.81	प्रमोदयाल शर्मा, पिता-राधा प्रसाद शर्मा सूर्यनारायण शर्मा, पिता-किशन शर्मा
38	55	185	रैयती	12.80	उपेन्द्र सिंह यो पंचन सिंह, एवं अन्य 55
39	40	186	रैयती	00.25	विरेंद्र यादव, पिता-स्व० रामस्वरूप गोप एवं अन्य 4
40	81	187	रैयती	00.33	विरेंद्र यादव, पिता-स्व० रामस्वरूप गोप एवं अन्य 4
41	04	188	रैयती	00.26	कालकेश्वर महादेव आश्रम
42	40	189	रैयती	00.67	विरेंद्र यादव, पिता-स्व० रामस्वरूप गोप एवं अन्य 4
43	16	190	रैयती	0.36	कालकेश्वर महादेव आश्रम
44	16	191	रैयती	00.42	कालकेश्वर महादेव आश्रम
45	16	192	रैयती	00.47	कालकेश्वर महादेव आश्रम
46	52	193	रैयती	00.44	बलराम सिंह पिता-स्व० महावीर सिंह एवं अन्य 7
47	31	194	रैयती	00.29	नरेन्द्रनाथ राय, पिता-योगेन्द्रनाथ राय
48	81	195	रैयती	01.00	स्वामी द्वारिकानाथ देवतपस्वी
49	04	196	रैयती	01.48	कालकेश्वर महादेव आश्रम
50	63	197	रैयती	01.01	कालकेश्वर महादेव आश्रम
51	55	198	रैयती	00.33	विक्रम यादव, पिता-स्व० रामजनम यादव एवं अन्य 5
52	81	199	रैयती	00.32	नरेन्द्रनाथ यादव पिता-योगेन्द्रनाथ राय
53	55	200	रैयती	01.45	गेनु मंडल, पिता-किशो मंडल एवं 30
54	55	201	रैयती	00.43	भागवत डोकानिया एवं अन्य 8
55	55	202	रैयती	00.46	भागवत डोकानिया एवं अन्य 8
56	52	203 (अंश)	रैयती	01.03	महेश्वरी देवी, पति-कैलाश यादव एवं अन्य 10
57	25	204 (अंश)	रैयती	00.19	झगरू यादव यो सुगोल यादव एवं अन्य एक
58	09	205	रैयती	01.06	विरेंद्रनाथ यादव एवं अन्य 12
59	55	206 (अंश)	रैयती	01.43	कौशल्या देवी, पति-विशु यादव एवं मत्सोमात रूकमनी पति-स्व० सुरेन सिंह यो मत्सोमात सुमित्रा, पति-स्व० धीरज सिंह
60	51	207	रैयती	00.50	नरेन्द्रनाथ राय, पिता-योगेन्द्र राय
61	31	208	रैयती	00.42	नरेन्द्रनाथ राय, पिता-योगेन्द्र राय
62	40	209	रैयती	00.42	नरेन्द्रनाथ राय, पिता-योगेन्द्र राय
63	32	210	रैयती	00.65	नरेन्द्रनाथ राय, पिता-योगेन्द्र राय
64	55	211	रैयती	00.43	गणेश यादव, पिता-रामचक्र यादव
65	81	213	रैयती	00.07	
66	81	214	रैयती	00.23	
67	7	215	रैयती	00.34	विरेंद्र यादव, पिता-रामस्वरूप गोप एवं अन्य 3
68	16	216	रैयती	00.43	अब्दुल रज्जाक मियाँ पिता-दिलवर मियाँ यो परापति साह
69	12	217	रैयती	00.74	गणेश यादव, पिता-रामचक्र यादव

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70	22	218 (अंश)	रैयती	00.42	पप्पु यादव एवं अन्य 6
71	07	219	रैयती	01.38	पशुपतिनाथ राय एवं नरेन्द्रनाथ राय एवं विरेन्द्र यादव, पिता-रामस्वरूप गोप एवं अन्य 3
72	07	220	रैयती	00.61	विरेन्द्र यादव, पिता-रामस्वरूप गोप एवं अन्य 3
73	59	221 (अंश)	रैयती	00.57	कैलाश यादव एवं अन्य 5
74	46	222 (अंश)	रैयती	00.02	मसीमात तारा स्क0 वशिष्ठ यादव एवं अन्य 2
75	22	225 (अंश)	रैयती	00.55	महेन्द्र प्रसाद साह एवं अन्य 5
76	04	243 (अंश)	रैयती	00.01	कालकेशवर महादेव आश्रम
77	03	244 (अंश)	रैयती	00.51	चमकलाल सिंह एवं अन्य 8
78	75	245	रैयती	00.43	लोकनाथ यादव एवं अन्य 3
79	50	246 (अंश)	रैयती	00.50	रामपुकार सिंह एवं अन्य 8
80	61	247 (अंश)	रैयती	00.96	फागु मंडल, पिता-रघुनाथ मंडल एवं अन्य 12
81	50	248 (अंश)	रैयती	00.20	लालमोहन मंडल पिता-धिलरू मंडल एवं अन्य 3
82	असर्वेक्षित दियारा		रैयती	19.85	
कुल योग :-				100.06 एकड़	

यह अधिघोषणा हितबद्ध व्यक्तियों की आपत्तियों के सुनने और अधिनियम सं0-30/2013 की धारा-15 में प्रदत्त यथा उपबंधित सम्यक जाँच के पश्चात् किया गया है। भूमि अर्जन के कारण पुनर्व्यवस्थापन के लिए संभावित परिवारों की संख्या जिनके लिए पुनर्व्यवस्थापन के क्षेत्र चिन्हित किए गए हैं, जिसका संक्षिप्त विवरण निम्नवत् है :-

ग्राम-समदानाला, थाना-साहेबगंज (मु0), थाना सं0-01, अंचल-साहेबगंज, जिला-साहेबगंज, क्षेत्रफल-16.38 एकड़, यानि 6.628 हे0 जिला भू-अर्जन पदाधिकारी, साहेबगंज के कार्यालय में किसी कार्य दिवस के दिन भूमि योजना का निरीक्षण किया जा सकता है।

पुनर्वासन और पुनर्व्यवस्थापन योजना के सार नीचे दिये गये हैं :-

पुनर्वासन एवं पुनर्व्यवस्थापन के संबंध में भू-अर्जन अधिनियम अन्तर्गत रैयतों को उचित प्रतिकर यथा परिवहन भत्ता, पुनर्व्यवस्थापन भत्ता, जीवन यापन भत्ता यथा योग्य रूप में किया जाएगा।

जिला भू-अर्जन पदाधिकारी,
साहेबगंज।

ज्ञापांक 238 / भू0अ0, साहेबगंज, दिनांक 29.10.2015

प्रतिलिपि :- प्रभारी पदाधिकारी, जिला गजट शाखा, साहेबगंज को अगले अंक में प्रकाशित करने हेतु प्रेषित। अनुरोध है कि अधिसूचना के पीछे उपर्युक्त ज्ञापांक का प्रकाशन जिला गजट में अधिसूचना के साथ करना आवश्यक है।

प्रतिलिपि :- निदेशक, भू-अर्जन झारखण्ड, रांची को सूचनार्थ प्रेषित।

जिला भू-अर्जन पदाधिकारी,
साहेबगंज।

ज्ञापांक 238 / भू0अ0, साहेबगंज, दिनांक 29.10.2015

प्रतिलिपि :- निदेशक, सूचना एवं जनसंपर्क विभाग, झारखण्ड, रांची को सूचनार्थ एवं दो दैनिक समाचार पत्रों में नियमानुसार प्रकाशनार्थ प्रेषित। उनसे अनुरोध है कि प्रकाशन की सूचना सीधे जिला भू-अर्जन पदाधिकारी, साहेबगंज को भेजने की कृपा की जाय।

जिला भू-अर्जन पदाधिकारी,
साहेबगंज।

साहेबगंज समाहर्णालय
जिला भू-अर्जन शाखा, साहेबगंज
अधिघोषणा

(अधिनियम-30/2013 की धारा-19(1) के अधीन)

संख्या-डी0एल0ए0 साहेबगंज 03 / 15-16 / 239 / भू0अ0, दिनांक- 29.10.2015

चूंकि अपर समाहर्ता, साहेबगंज को यह प्रतीत होता है कि सार्वजनिक प्रयोजनार्थ यथा भारतीय अन्तर्देशीय जलमार्ग बन्दरगाह निर्माण हेतु, ग्राम-रामपुर, थाना-साहेबगंज (मु0), थाना सं0-03, अंचल-साहेबगंज, जिला-साहेबगंज में कुल-11.64 एकड़ भूमि अपेक्षित है। इसलिए अधिघोषणा किया जाता है कि उपर्युक्त परियोजना के लिए अर्जन के अधीन एक भू-खण्ड है, जो मानक माप से कर्मावेश एकड़ यानि हेक्टेयर है और जो ग्राम-रामपुर, थाना-साहेबगंज (मु0), थाना संख्या-03, अंचल-साहेबगंज, जिला-साहेबगंज में है, जिसका विवरणी निम्नलिखित है :-

क्रम संख्या	खाला सं०	सर्व भूखण्ड सं०	स्थानित का प्रकार	अर्जन के अधीन क्षेत्रफल (एकड़ में)	हितबद्ध व्यक्ति का नाम	बौहरी			
						उ०	द०	पू०	प०
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	170	2	रैयली	00.50	शिकजलन यादव एवं अन्य 3	गंगा नदी	अंश दाग नंबर-16, 14, 12, 11, 45, 46, 47, 48 एवं 49	असर्वक्षित दिवारा, मजार, कब्रिस्तान दाग नं०-8 एवं 10 अंश दाग नं०-15 एवं 16	सीमाना, समदाना ला, थाना नं०-1
2	178	3	रैयली	00.74	कन्हाई गोप एवं अन्य 2				
3	25	5	रैयली	02.27	-				
4	51	9	रैयली	0.86	परशुराम चौधरी, सूर्यदेव साह, साह आत्मन एवं अन्य 8				
5	170	11(अंश)	रैयली	0.70	परशुराम चौधरी एवं अन्य-3				
6	100	12(अंश)	रैयली	0.37	बिरेन्द्र यादव, पिता-रामलाल गोप एवं अन्य 3				
7	207	14(अंश)	रैयली	0.05	-				
8	155	15(अंश)	रैयली	0.47	फारूक अंसारी एवं अन्य 6				
9	136	16(अंश)	रैयली	0.09	फारूक अंसारी एवं अन्य 6				
10	205	45(अंश)	रैयली	0.12	बिरेन्द्र यादव, पिता-रामलाल गोप				
12	120	48(अंश)	रैयली	0.68	कन्हाई यादव एवं अन्य 3				
13	5	49(अंश)	रैयली	0.37	कन्हाई यादव एवं अन्य 3				
		असर्वक्षित दिवारा		4.42					
कुल-				11.64 एकड़					

यह अधिघोषणा हितबद्ध व्यक्तियों की आपत्तियों के सुनने और अधिनियम सं०-30/2013 की धारा-15 में प्रदत्त यथा उपबधित सम्यक जाँच के पश्चात् किया गया है। भूमि अर्जन के कारण पुनर्व्यवस्थापन के लिए संभावित परिवारों की संख्या जिनके लिए पुनर्व्यवस्थापन के क्षेत्र चिन्हित किए गए हैं, जिसका संक्षिप्त विवरण निम्नवत् है :-

ग्राम-.....X....., थाना-.....X....., थाना सं०X..... अंचल-.....X....., जिला-.....X.....

क्षेत्रफल-.....X..... एकड़X..... यानिX..... हे० जिला भू-अर्जन पदाधिकारी, साहेबगंज के कार्यालय में किसी कार्य दिवस के दिन भूमि योजना का निरीक्षण किया जा सकता है।

जिला भू-अर्जन पदाधिकारी,
साहेबगंज।

ज्ञापांक 239 / भू0अ0, साहेबगंज, दिनांक 29.10.2015

प्रतिलिपि :- प्रभारी पदाधिकारी, जिला गजट शाखा, साहेबगंज को अगले अंक में प्रकाशित करने हेतु प्रेषित।

अनुरोध है कि अधिसूचना के पीछे उपर्युक्त ज्ञापांक का प्रकाशन जिला गजट में अधिसूचना के साथ करना आवश्यक है।

प्रतिलिपि :- निदेशक, भू-अर्जन झारखण्ड, रांची को सूचनार्थ प्रेषित।

जिला भू-अर्जन पदाधिकारी,
साहेबगंज।

ज्ञापांक 239 / भू0अ0, साहेबगंज, दिनांक 29.10.2015

प्रतिलिपि :- निदेशक, सूचना एवं जनसंपर्क विभाग, झारखण्ड, रांची को सूचनार्थ एवं दो दैनिक समाचार पत्रों में नियमानुसार प्रकाशनार्थ प्रेषित। उनसे अनुरोध है कि प्रकाशन की सूचना सीधे जिला भू-अर्जन पदाधिकारी, साहेबगंज को भेजने की कृपा की जाय।

जिला भू-अर्जन पदाधिकारी,
साहेबगंज।

अपर समाहर्ता,
साहेबगंज।

अपर समाहर्ता,
साहेबगंज।

अपर समाहर्ता,
साहेबगंज।

Annexure-III

PAF List (Structures)

PAP LIST – STRUCTURES						
Terminal Project District Sahebganj Jharkhand						
Village- Samda Thana No. 1						
Sl No.	Plot No.	Khata No.	Name of owner	Type of loss	Nature of loss	Remarks
1	41	62	Duliya Mosumat W/O- Lt. Ramvilash Yadav	Structure	Jhopri	
2	41	62	Fuleshwari Mosumat W/O-Lt. Ramnath Yadav	Structure	Jhopri	
3	41	62	Munia Mosumat WO/ Lt. Shivmani Yadav	Structure	Jhopri	
4	173	47	Fulchand Mandal S/O-Lt.Jailal Mandal	Structure	Semi Pucca	
5	173	47	Laki Mosumat W/O- Lt.Madhu Madal	Structure	Kutcha	
6	173	47	Bhawesh Mandal S/O- Lt. jagdish Mandal	Structure	Semi Pucca	
7	173	47	Thakur Mandal S/O Lt. Anandi Mandal	Structure	Kutcha	
8	173	47	Sihari Mandal S/O- Medan Mandal	Structure	Kutcha	
9	173	47	Kuldeep Mandal S/O- Lt. Jagdish Mandal	Structure	Kutcha	
10	173	47	Sharvan Mandal S/O- Lt. Bhado Mandal	Structure	Semi Pucca	
11	173	47	Haradhan Mandal S/O- Lt. Balram Mandal	Structure	Kutcha	
12	173	47	Dhetu Mndal Allies Shyam Mandal S/O- Lt. Nehali Mandal	Structure	Pucca/jhopri	
13	203	52	Rajendra Yadav S/O- Kailash Yadav	Structure	Pucca/jhopri	
14	203	52	Vijay Yadav S/O- Dhanraj Yadav	Structure	kutcha	
15	203	52	Uday Yadav S/O- Dhanraj Yadav	Structure	kutcha	

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16	203	52	Manohar Yadav S/O- DhanrajYadav	Structure	kutcha	
17	203	52	Mosumat Nandani W/O- Lt. Santo	Structure	kutcha	
18	203	52	Hari Yadav S/O- Kishun Yadav	Structure	Jhopri	
19	203	52	Rajesh Yadav S/O-Subhedar Yadav	Structure	Pucca	
20	203	52	Bhuban Yadav S/O- Subhedar Yadav	Structure	Pucca/ Jhopri	
21	203	52	Vishun Yadav S/O- Shiv Pd. Yadav	Structure	Jhopri	
22	185	55	Upendra Singh S/O- Lt Bhikhan Singh	Structure	Kutcha	
23	185	55	Panchan Singh S/O- Lt Bhikhan Singh	Structure	Kutcha	
24	185	55	Ramdmodar Singh S/O-Lt. Bhikhan Singh	Structure	Kutcha	
25	185	55	Arun Singh S/O- Jagdeo Singh	Structure	Kutcha	
26	185	55	Bor Bhadaur Singh S/O- Dwarika Singh	Structure	Kutcha	
27	185	55	Chandrashekhar Singh S/O- Virbhadur Singh	Structure	Kutcha	
28	185	55	Ramdaodar Singh Lt. Baiju Singh	Structure	Kutcha	
29	185	55	Indradeo Singh S/O- Baldeo Singh	Structure	Kutcha	
30	185	55	Mithlesh Singh S/O- Indradeo Singh	Structure	Kutcha	
31	185	55	Shivnarayan Singh S/O- Bhagirath Singh	Structure	Kutcha	
32	185	55	Madho Singh S/O- Lakshmi Singh	Structure	Jhopri	
33	185	55	Narad Singh S/O- Hira Singh	Structure	Jhopri	
34	185	55	Maharaj Singh S/O- Lt. Ramchandra Singh	Structure	Jhopri	

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35	185	55	Yogi Choudhary S/O-Lt. Ramlochan Choudhary	Structure	Jhopri	
36	185	55	Devratni Devi W/O- Changal Singh	Structure	Jhopri	
37	185	55	Arjun Singh S/O- Ayodhya Singh	Structure	Kutcha	
38	185	55	RamKumar Singh S/O- Dwarika Singh	Structure	Kutcha	
39	185	55	Giniya Devi W/O- Suryanarayan Singh	Structure	Kutcha	
40	185	55	Virendra Singh S/O- Dwarika Singh	Structure	Kutcha	
41	185	55	Shivnarayan Singh S/O- Mishrivand Singh	Structure	Kutcha	
42	185	55	Shivji Singh S/O- Jiranman Singh	Structure	Kutcha	
43	185	55	Gena Singh S/O- Ganeshi Singh	Structure	Jhopri	
44	185	55	Ramnandan SinghS/O- Dhanna Singh	Structure	Kutcha	
45	185	55	Bechu SinghS/O- Ramcharuitra Singh	Structure	Jhopri	
46	185	55	Vijay Kumar Singh S/O- Ramcharitra Singh	Structure	Pucca/ Jhopri	
47	185	55	Sukar Singh S/o Lt. Ramcharitra Singh	Structure	Kutcha	
48	185	55	Jeechu Mandal S/o Bhattu Mandal	Structure	Kutcha	
49	185	55	Nandkishore Mandal S/o Ramsewak Manadal	Structure	Kutcha	
50	185	55	Manikchandra Mandal S/oRamsewak mandal	Structure	Kutcha	
51	185	55	Jamun Chaudhary S/o Kariman Chaudhary	Structure	Semi Pucca	
52	185	55	Lutan Chaudhary S/o Kariaman Chaudhary	Structure	Jhopri	
53	185	55	Kailash Choudhary S/o Kariman Chaudhary	Structure	Jhopri	

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54	185	55	Narsingh Mandal S/o Sitaram Mandal	Structure	Jhopri	
55	185	55	Upendra mandal S/o Sitaram Mandal	Structure	Jhopri	
56	185	55	Nirob Mandal S/o Sitaram mandal	Structure	Jhopri	
57	185	55	Sanjay Chaudhary S/o Vijay Chaudhary	Structure	Jhopri	
58	185	55	Bhola Choudhary S/o Vijay Choudhary	Structure	Jhopri	
59	185	55	Vijay Chaudhary S/o Ramraj Chaudhary	Structure	Kutchra	
60	185	55	Anil Chaudhary S/o Ramraj Chaudhary	Structure	Semi Pucca	
61	185	55	Candramohan Mandal S/o Bhojal Mandal	Structure	Pucca/jhopri	
62	185	55	Ganeshi Mandal S/o Tiku Mandal	Structure	Pucca/jhopri	
63	185	55	Bhagwan Paswan S/o Mahaveer Paswan	Structure	Semi Pucca	
64	185	55	Shambhu Chaudhary S/o Lt. Govind Chaudhary	Structure	Semi Pucca	
65	185	55	Arjun Chaudhary S/o Lt. Gobind Chaudhary	Structure	Semi Pucca	
66	185	55	JawaHar Chaudhary S/o Lt. Singheswar Chaudhary	Structure	Pucca/jhopri	
67	185	55	Ratan Mandal S/o Gendu manadal	Structure	Semi Pucca	
68	185	55	Ramashesh Chaudhary S/o Ramnagin Chaudhary	Structure	Jhopri	
69	185	55	Gowardhanravi Das S/o Lt. Johri ravi Das	Structure	Jhopri	
70	185	55	Manioj Mandal S/o Ramlal Mandal	Structure	pucca	
71	185	55	Dulia Mousmat W/o Lt. Sipahi Chaudhary	Structure	Kutchra	
72	185	55	Bharat mandal S/o Jailal Manadal	Structure	Jhopri	

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73	185	55	Subhash Mandal S/o Ratan maadal	Structure	Jhopri	
74	205	3	Hareram Yadav S/o Shiv wacchan Yadav	Structure	Jhopri	
75	205	3	Sitaram Yadav S/o Shiv Wachan Yadav	Structure	Kutcha	
76	199, 205	81, 3	Kesho Yadav S/o Shiv wachan Yadav	Structure	Kutcha	
77	205	3	Chavinath Yadav S/o Shiv wachan Yadav	Structure	Kutcha	
78	205	3	Gopal Yadav S/o Biswanath Yadav	Structure	Jhopri	
79	205	3	Bikram Yadav S/o Ramjanam Yadav	Structure	pucca	
80	205	3	Kanhai yadav S/o Ramjanam Yadav	Structure	Pucca/Kutcha	
81	205	3	Niramal Yadav S/o Kasahi Yadav	Structure	Kutcha	
82	205	3	Nageswar Yadav S/o Yaddu tyadav	Structure	Pucca	
83	205	3	Dinesh Yadav S/o Kailash Yadav	Structure	Pucca	
84	205	3	Biswanath Yadav S/o Shivwachan Yadav	Structure	Semi Pucca	
85	205	3	Tuntun Yadav S/o Kailash Yadav	Structure	Kutcha	
86	205	3	Hari yadav S/o Srikrishna yadav	Structure	Pucca	
87	205	3	Rita Mousmat W/o Lt. Suresh Yadav	Structure	Kutcha	
88	205	3	Motilal Yadav S/o Ramprasad Yadav	Structure	Kutcha	
89	205	3	Shlok yadav S/o Motilal Yadav	Structure	Pucca	
90	205	3	Sagar Yadav S/o Raghu Yadav	Structure	Pucca/jhopri	

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91	205	3	Ramakant Yadav S/o Raghu Yadav	Structure	Pucca/jhopri	
92	205	3	Raamanand Yadav S/o Raghu Yadav	Structure	Jhopri	
93	205	3	Kashianath Yadav S/o Shivprasad Yadav	Structure	Jhopri	
94	205	3	Bhola Yadav S/o Shiv prasad Yadav	Structure	Kutcha	
95	205	3	Mahesh Yadav S/o Subedar Yadav	Structure	Pucca	
96	205	3	Bhim Yadav S/o Lt. Ram Hulas Yadav	Structure	Kutcha	
97	206		Shivkumar yadav S/o Bisu Yadav	Structure	Kutcha	
98	206		Preamanath Yadav S/o Bisu Yadav	Structure	Kutcha	
99	206		Amarnath Yadav S/o Bisu Yadav	Structure	Kutcha	
100	206		Tuntun Yadav S/o Bisu Yadav	Structure	Jhopri	
101	221, 218	22,59	Santosh yadav S/o Washisht Yadav	Structure	Jhopri	
102	221, 218	22,59	Kundan Yadav S/o Warshist Yadav	Structure	Jhopri	
103	218	22	Pappu Yadav S/o Sewak Yadav	Structure	Jhopri	
104	221	59	Rampati Yadav S/o Shivjatan Yadav	Structure	Kutcha	
105	221	59	Rajendra Yadav S/o Shivilakhan Yadav	Structure	Pucca	
106	221	59	Babulal Yadav S/o Shivilakahan Yadav	Structure	Jhopri	
107	221	59	Vijay Yadav S/o Shiv Lakhan Yadasv	Structure	Jhopri	
108	221	59	Shankar Yadav S/o Nathu Yadav	Structure	Jhopri	

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109	221	59	Laxman Yadav S/o Nathu Yadav	Structure	Kutcha	
110	221	59	Krishna Yadav S/o Shankar yadav	Structure	Pucca	
111	199	81	Parshuram Yadav S/o Viswanath Yadav	Structure	Jhopri	
112	199	81	Jaishankar Yadav S/o Viswanath yadav	Structure	Kutcha	
113	199	81	Sugreev Yadav S/o Viswanath Yadav	Structure	Kutcha	
114	199	81	Kanhai Yadav S/o Prakash Yadav	Structure	Kutcha	
115	195	81	Supan Yadav S/o Rudal Yadav	Structure	Kutcha	
116	244	3	Gajji Singh S/o Ramdas	Structure	Kutcha	
117	244	3	Pankaj Singh S/o Anil Singh	Structure	Kutcha	
118	244	3	Bhagwan Singh S/o Antalal Singh	Structure	Kutcha	
119	244	3	Musan Singh S/o Antalal Singh	Structure	Kutcha	
120	244	3	Ranjeet Singh S/o Bacchu Singh	Structure	Jhopri	
121	245	75	Loknath Yadav S/o Tyag Yadav	Structure	Jhopri	
122	248	50	Ram ekbal Singh S/o Yugal Singh	Structure	Kutcha	
123	248	50	Dalak Mandal S/o Chilru Mandal	Structure	Pucca	
124	248	50	Chaita Mandal S/o Chilru Mandal	Structure	Pucca	
125	248	50	Lalmohar Mandal S/o Chilru Mandal	Structure	Pucca	
126	185	55	Pradeep Chaudhary S/o Shivchu Chaudhary	Structure	Kutcha	
127	185	55	Ramdas Mandal S/o Sukhdev Mandal	Structure	Kutcha	

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128	185	55	Sobran das S/o Sukhdev Mandal	Structure	Jhopri	
129	200	55	Gainu Mandal S/o Keasto mandal	Structure	Jhopri	
130	200	55	Mohan Mandal S/o Kesto Mandal	Structure	Jhopri	
131	200	55	Shadev mandal S/o Kesto Mandal	Structure	Jhopri	
132	200	55	Sukdev mandal mS/o Shivchu mandal	Structure	Jhopri	
133	200	55	Vishnudev Mandal S/o Shivchu Mandal	Structure	Pucca	
134	200	55	Shivnarayan Mandal S/o Baldev Mandal	Structure	Jhopri	
135	200	55	Dinesh Masndal S/o Baldev Mandal	Structure	Jhopri	
136	200	55	Gujaye Mandal S/o Karu Mandal	Structure	Pucca	
137	200	55	Doman Mandal S/o Rdhe shyam Mandal	Structure	Jhopri	
138	200	55	Sudama Chaudhary S/o Panna lal Chaudhary	Structure	Jhopri	
139	200	55	Dilip Chaudhary S/o Pannalal Chaudhary	Structure	Kutchra	
140	200	55	Janki Chaudhary S/o Panna lal Chaudhary	Structure	Jhopri	
141	200	55	Rudal Mandal S/o Govind Mandal	Structure	Jhopri	
142	200	55	Chandar Mandlal S/o Govind Mandal	Structure	Pucca	
143	200	55	Prasadi Mandal S/o Kesto Mandal	Structure	Semi Pucca	
144	200	55	Suresh Tanti S/o Bajrangi Tanti	Structure	Jhopri	
145	200	55	Pintu Tanti S/o Bajrangi Tanti	Structure	Jhopri	
146	200	55	Shankar Mandal S/o Jagdish Mandal	Structure	Pucca	

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147	200	55	Bhudev Mandal S/o Rameshwar Mandal	Structure	Pucca	
148	200	55	Muneswar mandal S/o Bhojal Mandal	Structure	Jhopri	
149	200	55	Kailash mandal S/o babulal Mandal	Structure	Jhopri	
150	200	55	Uttam mandal S/o Babulal Mandal	Structure	Jhopri	
151	200	55	Phuliya Mousmat W/o Babulal Mandal	Structure	Jhopri	
152	200	55	Taramuni Mousmat W/o Gholtan Mandal	Structure	Kutcha	
153	200	55	Birbal Mandal S/o Ganga Prasad Mandal	Structure	Kutcha	
154	200	55	Chaturanand Mandal S/o Bandhu Mandal	Structure	Jhopri	
155	185	55	Singheswar Mandal S/o Moti Mandal	Structure	Kutcha	
156	185	55	Lalu Mandal S/o Moti Mandal	Structure	Kutcha	
157	185	55	Baiju Mandal S/o Moti Mandal	Structure	Kutcha	
158	185	55	Amik Mandal S/o Moti Mandal	Structure	Kutcha	
159	185	55	Ramsipahi Singh S/o Basudev Mandal	Structure	Kutcha	
160	185	55	Nitish Kumar S/o Ravindra Singh	Structure	Kutcha	
161	185	55	Subal Mandal S/o Sukhdev Mandal	Structure	Pucca/Kutcha	
162	185	55	Pramod Kumar Singh S/o Harihar Singh	Structure	Semi Pucca	
163	185	55	Jeetendra Rajak S/o Haricharan Rajak	Structure	Jhopri	
164	185	55	Radheshyam Singh S/o Saryug Singh	Structure	Kutcha	
165	185	55	Hariom Singh S/o Saryug Singh	Structure	Kutcha	

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166	185	55	Aruna Devi W/o Gorelal Rajak	Structure	Pucca/jhopri	
167	185	55	Prabhu Rajak S/o Haricharan Rajak	Structure	Kutcha	
168	185	55	Ramswaroop Rajak S/o Lt. Tarani Rajak	Structure	Pucca/Jhopri	
169	185	55	Sikandar Rajak S/o Suresh Rajak	Structure	Pucca/jhopri	
170	185	55	Raghuwansh Rajak S/o Suresh Rajak	Structure	Pucca/jhopri	
171	185	55	Suresh Rajak S/o Ganeshi rajak	Structure	Pucca/jhopri	
172	185	55	Janardhan Rajak S/o Ganeshi rajak	Structure	Pucca/jhopri	
173	185	55	Dharamdev Rajak S/o Ganeshi Rajak	Structure	Pucca/jhopri	
174	185	55	Ravindra Rajak S/o Ganeshi Rajak	Structure	Pucca/jhopri	
175	185	55	Ravikant Rajak S/o Ganeshi Rajak	Structure	Pucca/jhopri	
176	185	55	Dharikshan Singh S/o Triloki Singh	Structure	Kutcha	
177	185	55	Narayan Singh S/o Sonalal Singh	Structure	Jhopri	
178	185	55	Bodhan Singh S/o Parsuram Singh	Structure	Kutcha	
179	185	55	Jawahar Singh S/o Parsuaram Singh	Structure	Kutcha	
180	185	55	Kuldeep Singh S/o Parsuram Singh	Structure	Kutcha	
181	185	55	Bhola Singh S/o Parsuram Singh	Structure	Kutcha	
182	185	55	Kamlakanta Singh S/o Gopal Singh	Structure	Pucca	
183	185	55	Bodharam Singh S/o Bodhram Singh	Structure	Kutcha	
184	185	55	Harihar Singh S/o Gopal Singh	Structure	Jhopri	

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185	185	55	Ganpat Singh S/o Ramsurat Singh	Structure	Jhopri	
186	185	55	Avinanadan Singh S/o Jatadhari Singh	Structure	Jhopri	
187	185	55	Haricharan Singh S/o Jatadhari Singh	Structure	Jhopri	
188	185	55	Siyaram Singh S/o Bhagirati Singh	Structure	Kutcha	
189	185	55	Jatadhari Singh S/o Ravari Singh	Structure	Jhopri	
190	185	55	Rameswar Singh S/o Rawari Singh	Structure	Kutcha	
191	185	55	Mousmat Meera W/o Palakdhari Rajak	Structure	Pucca/jhopri	
192	185	55	Ramdular das S/o Ramchandar Singh	Structure	Kutcha	
193	185	55	Satyanarayan das S/o Raghunath das	Structure	Kutcha	
194	185	55	Gogri Mousmat W/o Ramwachan Singh	Structure	Kutcha	
195	185	55	Rajkumar Singh S/o Brijlal Singh	Structure	Jhopri	
196	185	55	Madan Chaudhary S/o Ranjeet Chaudhary	Structure	Kutcha	
197	185	55	Jagdish Singh S/o Bhaiyaram Singh	Structure	Kutcha	
198	185	55	Heera Singh S/o Gopal Singh	Structure	Kutcha	
199	185	55	Rameshwar Singh S/o Saryug Singh	Structure	Jhopri	
200	185	55	Radhesyam Chaudhary S/o Saryug Singh	Structure	Jhopri	
201	185	55	Saryug Das S/o Sacchu Das	Structure	Pucca	
202	185	55	Hareram Chaudhary S/o Saryug das	Structure	Jhopri	
203	185	55	Siyaram Chaudhary S/o Saryug Das	Structure	Pucca	

Consolidated Social Impact Assessment cum Resettlement Action Plan for Jal Marg Vikas Project for Capacity Augmentation of
National Waterway-1

204	185	55	Ashok Singh S/o Indradev Singh	Structure	Jhopri	
205	185	55	Shyam Singh S/o Indradev Singh	Structure	Jhopri	
206	185	55	Shaligrm Singh S/o Indradev Singh	Structure	Jhopri	
207	246	50	Rajbali Singh S/o Rajkumar Singh	Structure	Jhopri	
208			Prabhu sah S/o Lt. Jaygovind Sah	Structure	Semi Pucca	Khata & Plot no. not provided
209			Sudama Sah S/o Lt. Moti Sah	Structure	Semi Pucca	Khata & Plot no. not provided
210			Chotelal Sah S/o Lt. Moti Sah	Structure	Semi Pucca	Khata & Plot no. not provided
211			Jeeut Sah S/o Lt. Moti Sah	Structure	Semi Pucca	Khata & Plot no. not provided
212			Indira Masomar S/o Lt. Gopal Yadav	Structure	Semi Pucca	Khata & Plot no. not provided
213			Brahmmadev Yadav S/o Lt. Ramjanan Yadav	Structure	Semi Pucca	Khata & Plot no. not provided
214			Mousomat Bimli W/o Sudama Yadav	Structure	Semi Pucca	Khata & Plot no. not provided
215	176	47	Manoj Mandal S/o Nimai Mandal	Structure	Pucca	
216	2	170	Ganpat yadavS/o Shivjatan Yadav	Structure	Kutcha	
217	2	170	Kailash Yadav S/o Shivjatan Yadav	Structure	Kutcha	
218			Ramdev Yadav S/o Ramjanam Yadav	Structure	Kutcha	Khata & Plot no. not provided
219	205	3	Dinesh Yadav S/o Kailash Yadav	Structure	Pucca	

Consolidated Social Impact Assessment cum Resettlement Action Plan for Jal Marg Vikas Project for Capacity Augmentation of
National Waterway-1

220	205	3	Nageswar Yadav S/o Kailash Yadav	Structure	Pucca	
221	205	3	Vinod Yadav S/o Shivwachan Yadav	Structure	Pucca	
222	201, 206	55	Niranjan Singh S/o Dheeran Singh	Structure	Pucca	
223	202, 206	55	Rmanand Singh S/o Dheeran Singh	Structure	Kutcha	
224	202, 207	55	Nitai Singh S/o Dheeran Singh	Structure	Pucca	
225	202, 208	55	Sanjay Singh S/o Suran Sigh	Structure	Pucca	
226	202, 209	55	Ajay Singh S/o Suran Singh n	Structure	Pucca	
227	202, 210	55	Lalu Singh S/o Suran Singh	Structure	Pucca	
228	202, 211	55	Dhanajay Singh S/o Suran Singh	Structure	Pucca	
229	205	3	Vijay Yadav S/o Kashi Yadav	Structure	Pucca	
230	245	75	Chotelal Singh S/o Durga Singh	Structure	Jhopri	
231	185	55	Pratima Devi S/o Jeetendra Rajak	Structure	Pucca	
232	292	82	Kailash Yadav S/o Shivmuni Yadav	Structure	Pucca	
233	205	3	Sitaram Yadav S/o Shiv Wachan Yadav	Structure	Pucca	
234	185	55	Mukti Rajak S/o Sukhdev Rajak	Structure	Kutcha	
235	185	55	Tulsi Rajak S/o Sukdev Rajak	Structure	Kutcha	

Annexure-IV

PAF list (Land owners)

Consolidated Social Impact Assessment cum Resettlement Action Plan for Jal Marg Vikas
Project for Capacity Augmentation of National Waterway-1

**Terminal Project District Sahebganj Jharkhand Village- Samda Thana No. 1
(Land)**

Sl No.	Plot No.	Khata No.	Name of owner	Type of loss	Nature of loss	Remarks
1	90/91/92/93/ 94/96/97/98/ 99/180/181/1 83/184	54/55/82/ 61/55/22/ 80,	Bhagwat Dokaniya	Land/Orchad	Parti jameen Mango Tree-82 and other tree- 50	Out of Village
2	95	47	Mahant Ydav	Land/Orchad	Parti jameen MangoTree -17	Out of Village
3	100/106/82	37	Ramji Yadav, S/O- Sudam Yadav	Land/Orchad	Parti jameen MangoTree 03and Other Tree-05	Out of Village
4	100 /106/107/82	37	Kedar Yadav,S/oNarayan Yadav	Land/Orchad	Parti jameen MangoTree 01and Other Tree-09	Out of Village
5	100	37	Alok Yadav, S/o- Shiv Pd.Yadav	Land/Orchad	Parti jameen MangoTree-1 and Other Tree-04	Out of Village
6	100/82	37	Sugriv Yadav ,S/o- Hari pd. Yadav	Land	Parti jameen	Out of Village
7	107	37	Rampati Musmat, W/o- Lt.Rameshwar Yadav	Land/Orchad	Parti jameen MangoTree - 1and Other Tree-01	Out of Village
8	107	37	Mahendra Yadav, Rajendra Yadav, Suresh Yadav,S/o- Rameshwar Yadav	Land/Orchad	Parti jameen MangoTree - 1and Other Tree-01	Out of Village
9	185	55	Jagat Mushar	Land	Parti jameen Other Tree-01	Out of Village
10	185	55	Yogi Mandal S/o- Lt.Basant Mandal	Land	Parti jameen Other Tree-01	Out of Village
11	185	55	Chotelala Chodhary,S/o - Kariman Choudhary	Land	Parti jameen Other Tree-02	Out of Village

Consolidated Social Impact Assessment cum Resettlement Action Plan for Jal Marg Vikas
Project for Capacity Augmentation of National Waterway-1

12	211, 185	55	Jawahar Choudhary , S/O- Singeshwar Choudhary	Land	Parti jameen	Out of Village
13	211, 217 /216	55, 12 , 16	Ganesh Yadav, S/O- Ramsakal Yadav	Land/Orchad	Parti jameen MangoTree 28and Other Tree-05	Out of Village
14	215, 219 , 212P	7	Rajant Gope Digar	Land/Orchad	Parti jameen MangoTree - 61and Other Tree-04	Out of Village
15	207, 208, 220, 209, 194, 210, 212	51, 31, 40, 32, 83	Ramjanam Gope, S/o- Kalicharan Gope	Land/Orchad	Parti jameen MangoTree - 1and Other Tree-08	Out of Village
16	193	52	Balram Singh	Land/Orchad	Parti jameen MangoTree 17and Other Tree-0	Out of Village
17	189, 187, 186	40, 81,	Virendra Yadav, S/o- Lt.Ramlakahan Gope	Land	Parti jameen Other Tree-10	Out of Village
18	246P	50	Ramkishun Singh, S/o- Ramchandra Singh	Land	Parti jameen	Out of Village
19	185P	55	Jageshwar Manadal,S/o- Darogi Mandal	Land	Parti jameen	Out of Village
20	185P	55	Bandhu Singh, Mahendra Singh,S/O- Bishun Singh	Land	Parti jameen Other Tree-13	Out of Village
21	185P	55	Ramrup Rajak,Sharvan Rajak , Dhananjay Rajak , S/o- Tarni Rajak	Land	Parti jameen	Out of Village
22	185P	55	Pawan Kumar Singh, Abhay Kuamr Singh, Shivdayal Singh, Ramdayal Singh, Prabhudayal Singh, S/oSuparna Singh	Land	Parti jameen Other Tree-1	Out of Village

Consolidated Social Impact Assessment cum Resettlement Action Plan for Jal Marg Vikas
Project for Capacity Augmentation of National Waterway-1

23	247, 184,181	61	Rita devi W/o Rajesh yadav	Land/Orchad	Parti jameen MangoTree - 32and Other Tree-21	Out of Village
24	181	61	Pashuram Yadav S/o Ramprasad yadav	Land/Orchad	Parti jameen MangoTree 17and Other Tree-13	Out of Village
25	178,180,181,1 84	48,55,61	Sadanand Sharma, Chand Sharma,Prabhud ayal Sharma,Shivdaya l Sharma S/o Radha Prasad Sharma	Land/Orchad	Parti jameen MangoTree 116and Other Tree-29	Out of Village
26	39P,42P	33	Suryanarayan Sharma,Prabhud ayal Sharma, Radha Prasad Sharma S/o Shrikrisna Sharma	Land/Orchad	Parti jameen MangoTree 117and Other Tree-7	Out of Village
27	39P	33	Kaushalya Devi,Ramjeet	Land	Parti jameen	Out of Village
			Yadav, Ramji Yadav			
28	183	22	Ashok Yadav	Land	Parti jameen	Out of Village
29	182P	30	Ganga sagar Yadav,S/o Mangal Yadav, Rajram Yadav,S/o Vaijnath Yadav	Land	Parti jameen	Out of Village
30	81	21	Ramswaroop Yadav,Mohan Yadav,Hariprasad Yadav,Anoop Yadav, S/o Ramkhelaw Yadav	Land	Parti jameen	Out of Village
31	79,80	34	Loknath Yadav,	Land	Parti jameen Other Tree-17	Out of Village
32	78P	71	Sukhiprasad Yadav	Land	Parti jameen	Out of Village

Consolidated Social Impact Assessment cum Resettlement Action Plan for Jal Marg Vikas
Project for Capacity Augmentation of National Waterway-1

33	71P	47	Suryanarayan Sharma S/o Sukdev Sharma	Land	Parti jameen	Out of Village
34	83P	62	Devnarayan Dokaniya	Land/Orchad	Parti jameen MangoTree - 31and Other Tree-56	Out of Village
35	83	62	Ramraj yadav	Land/Orchad	Parti jameen MangoTree - 100and Other Tree-2	Out of Village

Terminal Project District Sahebganj Jharkhand Village- Rampur Thana No. 3

SI No..	Plot No.	Khata No.	Name of owner	Type of loss	Nature of loss	Remarks
1	3, 48, 49	178, 120 , 105	Kanhai Yadav	Land/Orchad	Parti Jameen Mango Tree- 71 nad Other Treee-10	
2	5	25	Sukhi Yadav S/o- Anup Yadav	Land/Orchad	Parti Jameen Mango Tree16 nad Other Treee-09	Out of Village
3	9, 11P	51, 170	Pashuram Choudhary and Shad Alam	Land/Orchad	Parti Jameen Mango Tree71 nad Other Treee-16	Out of Village
4	12,45	100 ,205	Virendra Yadav, S/O- Lt.Ramswarup Gope	Land/Orchad	Parti Jameen Mango Tree17nad Other Treee-08	Out of Village
5	14,15,16	207, 155, 136	Allaudin	Land/Orchad	Parti Jameen Mango Tree- 27nad Other Treee-05	Out of Village

Annexure-V

Resettlement Policy Framework



INLAND WATERWAYS AUTHORITY OF INDIA

Ministry of Shipping, Government of India

“CAPACITY AUGMENTATION OF NATIONAL WATERWAY.1” BETWEEN HALDIA AND VARANASI

(Jal Marg Vikas Project)

RESETTLEMENT POLICY FOR JAL MARG VIKAS PROJECT

15th October 2016

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Abbreviations	
EA	EXECUTING AGENCY
EIA	ENVIRONMENT IMPACT ASSESSMENT
EMP	ENVIRONMENT MITIGATION PLAN
ESMF	ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL MITIGATION FRAMEWORK
FGD	FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION
GOI	GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
GoJ	GOVERNMENT OF Jharkhand
IA	IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY
IWAI	INLAND WATERWAYS AUTHORITY OF INDIA
IWT	INLAND WATER TRANSPORT
KII	KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW
NGO	NON GOVERNMENT ORGANISATION
PAF	PROJECT AFFECTED FAMILIES
PAP	PROJECT AFFECTED PERSON
PAH	PR PROJECT AFFECTED HOUSEHOLD
PCM	PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING
RFCTLARRA 2013	RIGHT TO FAIR COMPENSATION & TRANSPERENCY IN LAND ACQUISITION AND REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT ACT
RPF	RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK
RAP	REHABILITATION ACTION PLAN
SMP	SOCIAL MITIGATION PLAN

1. RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK

1.1. Introduction and Project Description

The Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI), Ministry of Shipping, Government of India is implementing the Jal Marg Vikas Project for capacity augmentation of navigation on National Waterway -1 (Varanasi to Haldia stretch) on the Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hoogly River System. The capacity augmentation includes development of the infrastructural facilities i.e. river terminals with appropriate cargo handling capacity and equipment for facilitating integration with other modes of transportation; one navigational lock, provision of navigation aids; river information system; RO-RO jetties; bank protection / slope protection; river training works; tow barges; inland vessels; survey vessels including rescue boats and survey equipment and dredging facilities. Among the interventions, construction of six IWT terminals, sites of three terminals and one navigational lock have been identified.

IWAI is the Implementing Agency (IA). Considering the available LAD and cargo demand scenario, IWAI is focusing on the stretch between Haldia to Varanasi on National Waterway -1 at present in Phase -1 of the project.

The following interventions have been planned under the Jal Marg Vikas Project for which this Resettlement Policy Framework is applicable.

- Maintenance dredging to provide LAD in waterway/channel and the terminal facility
- Improved Navigation Infrastructure & Navigation Aids
 - Construction of 10 Ro-Ro jetties & ferry passenger jetties. Locations of these jetties are yet to be identified.
 - Construction of 6 terminals: Site identification and planning for 3 terminals sites at Sahibganj, Varanasi and Haldia is completed. 2 more potential sites for development of terminals are identified at Ghazipur and Kalu Ghat. These two sites are still under consideration for finalization and planning of design at initial stage only. One more terminal site along NW-1 is being identified.
 - Construction of one Navigation Lock at Farakka, West Bengal.
 - Provision for tow barges, inland vessels, survey vessels including rescue boats and survey equipment. Development of low draught cargos.
 - Development of navigation aids along NW-1 for facilitation of day & night time navigation.
- Development of efficient River Information System with all hardware & software.
- Provision for bank protection / slope protection and river training works for critical locations.
- The project will support detailed design preparation of passenger terminals at 18 locations in 6 cities (Allahabad, Varanasi, Patna, Munger, Haldia, Kolkata) for which the locations have yet to be identified.

- The project at the operational stage, will substantially increase number and frequency of vessels that may lead to limited impact on the livelihood of the fisherfolk. IWAI has hired Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute to undertake environment and social assessment at sensitive locations to prepare mitigation plans, if required.

The project also envisages the creation and improvement of integration opportunities with other surface transport modes such as roads and railways, so as to improve the overall efficiency of the logistics chain by linking the waterways through various well equipped terminals and jetties.

Thus the Consolidated RAP/SMP has been prepared for the identified locations Varanasi, Sahibganj, Haldia and Farraka for which the details are given below from para 1.2 to 1.3. The RAP/SMP for the other sub-projects will be prepared after the identification of the location according to the plan provided in Chapter 2.

1.2. Project Components and scope of land acquisition:

The 4 major infrastructural facilities identified and planned include multimodal terminals at Varanasi, Sahibganj and Haldia and Navigation lock at Farakka. The land requirement for the identified sub projects is summarized below:

1.2.1. Varanasi –

The construction of the Multi Modal terminal at Varanasi requires 7.001 Ha of land; out of which 5.586 hectares of land is already under the possession of IWAI and an additional requirement of 1.415 hectares has been assessed for purchase through negotiated settlements. The development of facilities will be undertaken in two phases. The construction of the off-shore facilities will be undertaken in Phase 1(A) on 5.586 ha of land which was acquired in 2010 under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894. Under Phase I (B), road connectivity to the terminal will be provided with NH-7, for which 1.415 ha of land has been identified.

1.2.2. Sahibganj –

The requirement of land for construction of the Multi Modal terminal with road and rail connectivity has been estimated at 78.91 ha. The facility will be developed in two Phases. Approximately 23.98 ha of will be required for Phase- I to build the terminal. 54.93 ha will be required for the expansion of the terminal and for providing road connectivity, which are proposed to be taken up in - II and I –B respectively.

However, the District Administration, Sahibganj has initiated acquisition proceedings for 45.20 ha of private land for the terminal under RFCTLARR Act 2013. In addition to this, 2.89 ha of government land will also be transferred to IWAI. The details of the notifications by the District Administration are given below:

Affected Villages	Private land to be acquired	Date of Notification as per Section 11 (1) of RFCTLARR Act 2013	Date of Declaration as per Section 19 (1) of RFCTLARR Act 2013
Samdanala	40.49 Ha	04.07.2015	29.10.2015
Rampur	4.71 Ha	08.07.2015	29.10.2015

1.2.3. *Haldia*

24.68 ha of land in the Haldia Dock Complex has been leased and transferred by the Kolkata Port Trust to IWAI on 30-year lease on June, 2015.

1.2.4. *Farakka*

14.86 ha of land in Farakka Barrage Project has been transferred by the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation to Ministry of Shipping, with IWAI the custodian, on March 2, 2016 after cabinet approval and after deposit of Rs. 2.35 crores by IWAI for transfer of land.

RAP will be prepared for subsequent sub –projects after finalisation of locations and maybe updated for Farakka new navigational –lock following the finalisation of design by the contractor.

1.3. Summary of project impacts:

A short summary of the land requirement for each sub project, scope of SIA and impacts is given below:

Name of sub project	Land required in (Ha)	Private land requisitioned in (Ha)	Government land (Ha)	SIA completed for (Ha)	No. of families displaced (losing structures)	No of total project affected families	No. of total Project affected persons
Multimodal Terminal Varanasi Phase (1a)	5.586	-	5.586	5.586	-	-	0
Road Connectivity	1.415						
Multimodal Terminal Sahibganj Phase -1	23.997	45.02	2.89	48.09	235	275	1397
Road Connectivity	3.5	*					
ROB	6.11	0**					
Multimodal Terminal Haldia	24.68		24.68	24.68	-	-	0
New navigational lock at Farakka	14.86		14.86	14.86	-	-	0
Total***	80.148	45.02	48.016	93.216****	235	275	1397

* Verification of land details and requirement going on

** Finalisation of requirement as per DPR consultants on going.

*** Tentative to change as per final contours of the project for the other interventions

**** SIA for Road Connectivity in Sahibganj and Varanasi, ROB in Sahibganj and additional terminals and RO- RO facilities will be completed once land requirement and locations are finalised.

1.4. Type of losses

Loss of Private Land

S. No.	Type of Land	To be acquired Area (Hectares)	% age to Total Private Land
1.	Land with Orchard	18.935 ha	41.79
2.	Barren Land	6.879 ha	15.22
3.	Land with structure	9.611 ha	21.26
4.	Un surveyed	9.821 ha	21.73
5.	Total	45.2 ha	100

Loss of structure

S.no.	Typology of structures	No of structures
1.	Residential structures	235
2.	Common Property Resources	2
3.	Government structures	2
	Total	239

Vulnerable communities impacted

Social category of affected families living in the affected area as presented in Table 4.5 reveals that out of total 235 AF, 206 (87.66 %) from Other Backward Classes, 20 (8.51%) from Scheduled Caste, 7 (2.98) % are from general category and 2 (0.85%) from Scheduled Tribe.

Social Category of Affected Families

Village	Social Group					
	ST (Hills)	ST (Plain)	SC	OBC	General	Other
Samda Nala & Rampur	0	2	20	206	7	0

Source: Field Survey

Special assistance for SC and ST as per Section 31 and Second Schedule of RFCTLARR Act 2013 has been budgeted and included in the R&R scheme prepared by the District Administration. Support to these families during relocation and special counselling on

livelihood enhancement measures will be prioritized.

1.5. Summary of Gender Development Plan

There are a total number of 642 women affected by the project. There are 16 women headed households the affected area. Women were specially consulted to ensure awareness about the project among them and understand their concerns with the project and any specific needs that need to be addressed. In accordance with the provisions of RFCTLARR Act 2013, women will have “joint title-holdership” to the alternate housing facility to PAFs provided under the Second Schedule of the Act. Accordingly, to address the issues raised by women in the focus group discussions at Sahibganj, awareness camps will be conducted on pre-natal health. Women from Project Affected Families will be encouraged and counselled to take on community building activities in the resettlement colony. The needs of these WHHs will be given priority while providing support during relocation. Community Infrastructure initiatives in neighbouring areas of terminal locations (particularly in Sahibganj and Varanasi) like construction of toilets and street lights shall be considered upon further consultations and upon availability of budgetary allocations. Budget for various activities in the Gender Development Plan is included in the cost of RAP/SMP.

1.5.1 Gender disaggregated data

Gender disaggregated data and separate consultations were conducted with women to understand their socio economic status.

Population: The total number of PAPs is 1397 out of which 642 are females which form 45.96% of the total PAPs.

Literacy: The literacy rate of the PAPs is 67.57% and the female literacy rate is 62.15%.

The **Table 1.1** shows the level of education of female and male PAPs. Majority of the female PAPs have studied up to Primary (class 5) school followed by HSC.

Table 1.1 : Education Level of Women PAPs along the Project Area

Educational Status	Female	%
Illiterate	243	37.85
Literate no formal education	0	0
Upto Primary (class 5)	266	41.43
Upto HSC(6-12)	124	19.32
Graduate	9	1.40
Professional. / Tech.	0	0
Total	642	100

1.5.2 Occupational Structure

Out of the 642 women, only 8.9% (57) belong to the working group. The remaining do not work i.e. 91.1 % of the women belong to the non-working group. Out of the total working women majority are agriculture labour.

Income: Out of the total working women only 48 stated their income. Out of this 38 earn less than Rs. 5000 and 10 earns between Rs. 5000 – Rs.7000,

1.5.3 Profile of Women Headed Households

Data was analysed to understand the impact of the project on vulnerable groups like the women headed households. **Table 1.2** summarises the profile of women headed households and the impact of the project on these households.

Table 1.2 : Profile of Women Headed Households

			No
1	Age Group	25-35	2
		35-45	3
		45-55	5
		55-65	4
		65 & above	2
	Total		16
2	Marital Status	Married	2
		Widow	14
	Total		16
3	Educational Attainment	Illiterate	13
		Primary	1
		Middle School	1
		Secondary	1
		Higher Secondary	0
	Total		16
4	Working Status	Yes	7
		No	9
	Total		16
6	Income (in Rs)	< 5000	6
		5000-10000	1
		> 10000	0

			No
		No Income	9
	Total		16
7	BPL		14
	APL		2
	Total		16
8	Impact	Partial	0
		Full	16
	Total		16
9	Type of Impact	Residential	16
		Commercial	0
		Open/ Vacant Plot	0
		Plantation	0
	Total		16
10	Type of Loss	Land	0
		Homestead Land & Structure	16
		Land & Livelihood	0
		Livelihood & Structure	0
	Total		16

A separate Gender Development Plan is included in the RAP/ SMP.

2. Objectives and Principles of the RPF

2.1. Purpose of RPF (Resettlement Policy Framework)

The objective of the policy framework clarifies the resettlement principles accordingly consultation will be carried out to prepare sub-project Resettlement Action Plan/Social management Plan in accordance with World Bank's Operational Policy on Involuntary Resettlement 4.12 and National Law, Right to Fair Compensation and Transparent Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, (RFCTLAR&R) 2013.

Accordingly, RPF has been prepared mapping the laws and regulations and procedures relating to the agencies responsible for implementation of resettlement and compensation. The RFP details out the (a) brief description of the project and components for which land acquisition and resettlement are required, (b) relocation requirement, (c) estimated population displacement and likely categories of displaced persons; (d) eligibility criteria of various categories of affected and displaced persons; (e) analysis of legal framework; (f) valuation methodology; (g) specific measures for gender and vulnerable community, (h) mechanisms for consultations with, (i) and participation; institutional mechanism;(j) implementation process, (k) linking resettlement implementation to civil works; (l) description of grievance redress mechanisms and (m) citizen feedback; and (n) monitoring and reporting mechanism.

The RPF is applicable to the entire project. The project supports improving the navigability of NW-1 between Haldia and Varanasi for which facilities will be developed for increased cargo vessels. Road and rail connectivity would be provided in a phased manner as demand and usage pick up. One barge repair facility and five ro-ro crossings to promote cross-river movement of freight are also proposed. The project would also support preparation of designs for modern passenger ferry system in 18 locations in 6 cities (Allahabad, Varanasi, Patna, Munger, Haldia, Kolkata) which would eventually be implemented and operated by the four participating states. The project would also support construction of about 40 km protection works to protect unstable and erodible banks and retain the riverbank at sharp bends.

2.2. Preparation of SIA and RAP

The RAP/SMP has been prepared for the 4 sub-project identified so far. For the remaining sub-project for which locations are yet to be identified and finalized, IWAI will commission a study to identify social issues and stakeholders and communities, including socially and economically disadvantaged communities. The assessment will identify local population likely to be affected by the project either directly or indirectly in accordance with the Rules framed by state governments on SIA, and census survey will be undertaken. Impacts and risks of potential investments would need to address the social safeguards gender and citizen's engagement issues. The scope of the study in particular the following:

- Will Inform, consult and carry out dialogues with the project stakeholders on matters relating to project design, objectives, and implementation and provide specific recommendations to avoid/minimize high social risks;
- Will Screen the social development issues in the project area and its vicinity and accordingly design the social services that may have to be provided by the project in order to improve the quality of life;
- Will Identify likely loss of community assets (e.g. school, community assets) including the religious structures and common property resources (e.g. forest, grazing land) the impacts of their loss on the local population;
- Will assess the impact of influx of construction workers and others (both during civil works and operation of the project) on the incidence of HIV/AIDS and other diseases and develop a strategy to control them;
- Will assess the capacity institutions and mechanisms for implementing social development aspects of the project implementation including the social safeguard plans and recommend capacity building measures; and,
- Will develop monitoring and evaluation mechanism to assess the social development outcomes.
- Will include actions related to beneficiary feedback, information dissemination, and grievance management.

3. Legal Framework

3.1. Applicable Laws

The IA (Implementing Agency) has developed Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy based on the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013 (RFCTLARR Act 2013); World Bank's OP 4.12 and various government rules issued by state government for issues related to R&R and land acquisition. It lays down norms for rehabilitating the affected people and broadly outlines an approach and institutional framework to achieve its objectives. The key Social regulations and legislations that will govern the preparation and implementation of the project is presented below:

Table 3.1 Key Social regulations and legislations

Acts/Rule/Policy	Year	Objective	Applicability	Applicability to identified sub projects	Responsible Agency
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act	1958	Conservation of cultural and historical remains found in India.	If project site is located 300 mts away from a notified Ancient monument or Archaeological site	Not applicable to any sub project	Archaeological Dept. GOI, Indian Heritage Society and Indian National Trust for Art and Culture Heritage (INTACH).
Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013	2013	Fair compensation for acquisition of immovable assets; Resettlement of displaced population due to LA and economic rehabilitation of all those who are affected due to	If IA acquires land from titleholders	Yes. Applicable for land acquisition for terminal at Sahibganj, Jharkhand.	Revenue Department. Respective State Government and IWAI / IA (requiring Body – for purposes of starting the process, calculating costs and

Acts/Rule/ Policy	Year	Objective	Applicability	Applicability to identified sub projects	Responsible Agency
Jharkhand Rules on RFCT LARR ACT 2013 (2015)	2015	The Jharkhand state government has notified rules on the RFCTLARR 2013, specifying the various forms and rules for LA and R&R proceedings under the Act.	Applicable in case of acquisition of Land in Jharkhand	Yes. In case of acquisition of land in Jharkhand for Terminal at Sahibganj	Revenue Department of Jharkhand
Panchayati Raj Act, And the Panchayat (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act in case of Scheduled areas.	1992	Depending on the nature of the activity and the extent the Panchayat has the powers related to it, the Panchayat level institutions will be responsible for the activities in the implementation of the project. The Act enables participation of Panchayat level institutions in decision-making by broadening the village level functions, supporting implementation of development schemes. The Act provides for involvement of the PRIs especially, the Gram Sabha/ Panchayat	Applicable for any sub project located in panchayat area	Applicable in case of Sahibganj, Jharkhand	The Panchayats of the concerned villages

Acts/Rule/ Policy	Year	Objective	Applicability	Applicability to identified sub projects	Responsible Agency
		during project preparation and implementation. The Panchayats at the village level will be involved for preparation and implementation of the project.			
The Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act	2006	The Act Grants legal recognition to the rights of traditional forest dwelling communities, partially correcting the injustice caused by the forest laws. Makes a beginning towards giving communities and the public a voice in forest and wildlife conservation. This Act lays down specific entitlements and processes. It also lays down purposes for which and conditions under which the rights under this law	If project passes through customary forest land including reserved and protected forests; protected areas and also community forest.	Not applicable	Min/Deptt of Forests, Ministry of Tribal Affaires, GOI and Department of Tribal Welfare

Acts/Rule/ Policy	Year	Objective	Applicability	Applicability to identified sub projects	Responsible Agency
		can be alienated and the manner in which it can be done. Alienation for Roads is one such purpose. Specific legal rights for specific persons/groups (individual, family, community) are mentioned under different heads such as title, user, etc. These will have to be kept in mind in the duration of the project. If any land alienation is involved, it has a limit prescribed by the Act, and has to be cleared by the Gram Sabha. There is also a limit on the number of trees that can be cleared for the purpose			

3.1.2. **World Bank Safeguard Policies**

The World Bank has Environmental and Social Safeguard Policies to reduce or eliminate the adverse effects of development projects. The social safeguard policies of World Bank are provided in the table below.

Table 3.2 Safeguard Policies of World Bank

World Bank Safe Guard Policies	Objective	Applicability	Safeguard Requirements
OP/BP 4.12	Involuntary Resettlement-The objective of this policy is to avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement where feasible, exploring all viable alternative project designs. Furthermore, it intends to assist displaced person in improving their former living standards; community participation in planning and implementing resettlement; and to provide assistance to affected people, regardless of the status of their legal title.	There will be need for limited land acquisition for certain project corridors resulting in: relocation or loss of shelter; loss of assets or access to assets; loss of income sources or means of livelihood.	Resettlement Action Plan in consultation with the community and project authorities. Resettlement Action Plan has been prepared).
OP/BP 4.11	Cultural Property –This policy aims at assisting in the preservation of cultural property, historical, religious and unique natural value-this includes remains left by previous human inhabitants and unique environment features, as well as in the protection and enhancement of cultural properties encountered in Bank-financed project.	This policy may be triggered by sub-projects under IWAI in those areas where cultural property, historical, religious and unique natural value-this includes remains left by previous human inhabitants and unique environment features may be affected during widening and strengthening work of the sub-projects.	Contractor will be responsible for preparation of mitigation plans.

Source: The World Bank Operational Policy

Table 3.3 Comparative Analysis of fit between World Bank OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement and RFCTLARR Act, 2013

Topics/Issues/ Areas	World Bank OP4.12	RFCTLAR&R
Application of LA	Applies to all components of the project that result in involuntary resettlement, regardless of the source of financing.	Section 2 Applicable to projects where government acquires land for its own use, hold and control, including PSU and for public purpose; for PPP where ownership of land continues to vest with govt; private companies where 80% of land owners have given consent or 70% in case of PPP.
Principle of avoidance	Involuntary resettlement displacement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project design.	Alternatives to be considered as Act in chapter II, Section # 4 (d) says "extent of land proposed for acquisition is the absolute bare minimum needed for the project; and (e) says land acquisition at an alternate place has been considered and found not feasible.
Linkages with other projects		No such provision Act mentions avoidance of multiple displacement due to acquisition under the Act. Some of the R&R Provisions could also be linked to other development projects to integrate for relocation and livelihood options.

Topics/Issues/ Areas	World Bank OP4.12	RFCTLAR&R
Application of R&R	Same as above	<p>In addition to the above, Section 2(3) land purchased by private company as prescribed by Govt. or when part acquired by govt .</p> <p>The Act has detailed processes and provisions for R&R.</p> <p>Under the Act, the process of R&R would start at the time of the R&R Census and ends with the Award of R&R duly overseen by the Commissioner for R&R and the Committees where relevant. All provisions related to R&R are mandatory and have to be formally awarded in the course of the Acquisition procedure. No possession can be taken of land acquired unless R&R provisions are complied with.</p>
Affected area	Involuntary take of land resulting in loss of shelter, loss of assets or access to assets, loss of income sources or means of livelihood	Section 3(b) : Area notified for 'acquisition'
Family		<p>Section 3(m) includes person, his and her spouse, minor children, minor brothers and sisters dependent.</p> <p>Widows, divorcees, abandoned women will be considered as separate family.</p>

Topics/Issues/ Areas	World Bank OP4.12	RFCTLAR&R
Affected family for eligibility	All adversely affected people whether have formal legal rights or do not have formal legal rights on land	<p>Section 3 (a): whose land and other immovable property acquired.</p> <p>(b)&(e): Family residing in affected area such as labourers, tenants, dependent on forest and water bodies, etc whose primary source of livelihood is affected due to acquisition</p> <p>(c)Scheduled tribes and other forest dwellers whose rights recognized under the Forest Dwellers Act 2006.</p> <p>(f) Family assigned land by state or central government under any schemes</p> <p>(g) Family residing on any land in urban area that will be acquired or primary source of livelihood affected by acquisition.</p>
Cut-Off date	Date established by the borrower and acceptable to the Bank. In practice it is the date of census.	Section 3 c (ii), (iv) (vi): Families residing for preceding 3 yrs or more prior to “acquisition of land”.
Non-application of Chapter II	Stand-alone SIA for all investments	<p>Section 6(2): Irrigation projects where EIA is required under other laws, provisions of SIA not applicable.</p> <p>SIA may be exempted by Government in case of urgency provisions</p>
Consultation – Phase I during preparation	Consultation a continuous process during planning and implementation	<p>Section 4(1) date issued for <i>first consultation</i> with PRIs, Urban local bodies, Municipalities, etc to carry out SIA.</p> <p>Section 5: Public hearing of SIA in affected area. Provide adequate publicity of date and time.</p>
Time duration to prepare SIA and SIMP	Draft Social Assessment, Resettlement Action Plan and or Social Management Framework	Section 4 (2): within six months from the date of its commencement.
Disclosure – Stage I	To be disclosed before appraisal and 120 days before board date.	Section 6(1): Translated in local language available in PRI institutions and local urban government bodies; district administrative

Topics/Issues/ Areas	World Bank OP4.12	RFCTLAR&R
		offices and websites of concerned government agency.
Formation of Expert Group to appraise SIA and SIMP	Appraised by Bank staff	Section 7(1): Constitute a multi-disciplinary Expert Group include members of decentralized govt Institutes (PRIs, ULBs).
Time stipulated for Group to submit its report	Before the decision meeting for appraisal	Section 7(4): Submit its report <i>within two months from the date of its constitution</i>
Scope of work of the Expert group	Social Assessment, resettlement action Plan reviewed and appraised by Bank staff and approved by Regional safeguard advisor	Section 7 (4) (a&b): assess whether it serves any public purpose or not; if social costs outweigh potential benefits then should be abandoned; Section 7 (5) (a&b): if serves public purpose, then it has considered minimum land acquisition, and alternate options to minimize displacement; potential benefits outweigh social costs
Consultation – Phase II during appraisal	In practice consultation workshops are organized in project affected areas at district and state level.	Section 2 (2): Prior consent of 80% and 70% of land owners in PPP and where private company has approached the govt to acquire balance land has been obtained,
Disclosure – Stage II	Information dissemination through the planning and implementation	Section 7 (6): recommendations of expert group under 7(4&5) to be made public in local language in district and block administrative office and PRIs
Minimize impact on multi-crop land	Select feasible design that has minimal adverse impact.	Section 10: In case irrigated multi-crop land is to be acquired under exceptional circumstances, the area to be acquired cannot exceed aggregate of land of all projects in district or state. The area to be acquired cannot exceed the total net sown area of the district or state. Wasteland equivalent to twice the area acquired will be developed.

Topics/Issues/ Areas	World Bank OP4.12	RFCTLAR&R
Information dissemination of preliminary notice	Continuous part of the preparation and participation	Section 11 (1), (2) & (3): Notice published in local language and meetings called of gram sabahs, municipalities to provide full information about the purpose of the project, summary of SIA and particulars of administrator appointed for R&R' summary of R&R scheme
Updating land records	To be part of RAP	Section 11 (5): Once established that the land is required for public purpose, accordingly notice to be issued under section 19 following which land records to be updated within two months
Census and preparation of R&R schemes	To be part of RAP	Section 16 (1) (2): carry out census of affected people and their assets to be affected, livelihood loss and common property to be affected; R&R scheme including time line for implementation.
Information dissemination and Public hearing - Stage III	Consultation throughout the process is mandatory	Section 16(4)&(5): mandatory to disseminate information on R&R scheme including resettlement area and organize public hearing on the Draft R&R scheme in each Gram Sabha, Municipality and consultations in Scheduled area as required under PESA.
Approval of R&R Scheme		Section 17 & 18: Draft R&R Scheme to be finalized after addressing objections raised during public hearing and approved.
Final declaration of R&R Scheme	Approved RAP including budgetary provisions to implement it	Section 19 (2): Only after the requiring body has deposited the money will the govt issue the notice along with 19(1) .
Time period stipulated.	Included in RAP - Time line synchronized with Government's procedures or adopts innovative methods to reduce the time which is based operated on the principles of participation and transparency.	Section 19 (2): the entire process to update land records, disseminate information, preliminary survey, census, hearing of objections, preparation of R&R schemes and approval, deposit of money must complete within 12 months from the date on which section 11, the preliminary notice issued. Section 19 (7): If the final declaration not made within 12 months of section 11 (1), the

Topics/Issues/ Areas	World Bank OP4.12	RFCTLAR&R
		process will lapse, except under special circumstances.
Preparation of land acquisition plans	Included in RAP.	Section 20: Land marked, measured for preparation of acquisition plans.
Hearing of claims		Section 21(1) (2): Notices issued indicating govt's intension to take possession of land, and claims on compensation and R&R can be <i>made not less than one month and not more than six month</i> from the date of issue of section 21(1).
Time period stipulated for declaring the award		Section 25: It is required to announce the award <i>within 12months of issue of Section 19 (final declaration to acquire land, approved R&R scheme)</i> after completing land acquisition plans, hearing of objection, settling individual claims for declaration of the award. If award not made within the stipulated time, the entire proceedings will lapse.
LA Act 1984 deem to lapse and RFCTLAR&R is applicable		Section 24: where award is not declared under section 11, or where made five years ago but land not taken in possession or where award declared but money not deposited in the account of majority of beneficiary.
Methodology for determining market value for land	Full replacement Cost	Section 26 and First Schedule: Recognizes 3 methods and whichever is higher will be considered which will be multiplied by a factor given in Schedule First; compensation given earlier will not be considered; if rates not available floor price can be set; steps to be taken to update the market value.
Valuation of structures	Full Replacement cost	Section 29 (1) without deducting the depreciated value.
Solatum and interest		Section 30(1) 100% of the compensation amount

Topics/Issues/ Areas	World Bank OP4.12	RFCTLAR&R
		Section 30(3): 12% per annum on the market rate from the date of notification of SIA to the date of ward or land taken over
R&R Award	Total cost included in RAP to resettle and rehabilitate the affected persons and assist 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	<p>Section 31, Second Schedule: A family as a unit will receive R&R grant over and above the compensation and those who are not entitled to compensation.</p> <p>Second Schedule: Homeless entitled to constructed house, land for land in irrigation projects in lieu of compensation, in case of acquisition for urbanization 20% of developed land reserved for owners at a prices equal to compensation' jobs or one time payment or annuity for 20 years' subsistence grant, transportation, land and house registered on joint name husband and wife, etc</p> <p>See Annex B.</p>
Transparency		Section 37(1): Information of each individual family including loss, compensation awarded, etc will be available on the website.
Possession of land	Taking of land and related assets may take place only after compensation has been paid and, where applicable, resettlement sites and moving allowances have been provided to the displaced persons.	Section 38(1): Land will be taken over by the government within three months of compensation and 6 months of R&R benefits disbursed; infrastructure facilities at resettlement sites will be completed within 18 months from the date of award made under section 30 for compensation; in case of irrigation and hydel projects R&R completed six months prior to submergence.
Multiple displacement		Section 39: Additional compensation equivalent to compensation determined will be paid to displaced
Acquisition for emergency purpose	Not permeable in bank funded projects	Section 40 (5): 75% additional compensation will be paid over and above the compensation amount

Topics/Issues/ Areas	World Bank OP4.12	RFCTLAR&R
Prior consent before acquisition and alienation	Mandatory to carry out Free, Prior, Informed Consultation with Indigenous people.	Section 41(3) Mandatory to get consent from Gram Sabha, Panchayat, Autonomous Councils in Scheduled areas.
Development plans for SC and ST	Indigenous Peoples' Development plan required along with RAP. Land for land for is an option across all sectors.	Section 41: Separate development plans to be prepared, settle land rights before acquisition; provision of for alternate fuel fodder, non-timber produce on forest land to be developed within 5 years; 1/3 rd compensation amount to be paid as first instalment and rest at the time of taking possession; ST to be resettled within Scheduled area; land free of cost for community purpose; land alienation will be null and void and ST and SC considered for R&R benefits; fishing rights restored in irrigation and hydle projects; if wish to settle outside the district additional benefits to be provided in monetary terms; all rights enjoyed under other laws will continue. Second Schedule: additional provisions for SC&ST for land for land in irrigation projects, additional sum over and above the subsistence grant,
Institutional arrangement	Institutional arrangement must be agreed upon and included in RAP, IPDP.	Section 43-45: Appointment of administrator, R&R Commissioner, when more than 100 acres of land is to be acquired, R&R Committee will be formed at project level, social audit to be carried out by Gram Sabha and Municipalities.
Change of land use		Section 46(4): Land will not be transferred to the requisitioning authority till R&R is not complied with in full
Monitoring and Evaluation	Indicators and monitoring system included in RAP and IPDP	Section 48-50: Set up National and State level Monitoring Committee to review and monitor progress
Authority to settle claims		Section 51-74: the appropriate government shall through notification establish one or more authorities as the rehabilitation and resettlement authority. Authority will be set up

Topics/Issues/ Areas	World Bank OP4.12	RFCTLAR&R
		to settle any legal disputes that arise from acquisition and R&R, the aggrieved party can move to the high court thereafter.
Exempt from tax and fee		Section 96: Compensation and agreements will not be liable to tax and stamp duty
No change in status of land acquired		Section 99: Once the land is acquired for a particular purpose, its purpose cannot be changed
Return of unutilized land		Section 101: If the acquired land remains unutilized for 5 years, then it will be returned to original owner, heir or included in land bank
Distribution of increased value of land transferred		Section 102: 40% of appreciated value of acquired land will be distributed to owners provided no development has taken place.

Source: Compilation from Secondary Sources

Table 3.4 Entitlement Matrix

S. No.	Application	Definition of Entitled Unit	Entitlement	Details
A. Loss of Private Agricultural, Home-Stead & Commercial Land				
1	Land	Titleholder family. and families with traditional land Right	Compensation at Market value, Resettlement and Rehabilitation as per First Schedule	<p>a) Land for land, if available. Or, Cash compensation for the land at replacement value, which will be determined as provided under section 26 of RFCTLARR Act 2013.</p> <p>b) The land if allotted will be in the name of both husband and wife.</p> <p>c) If post acquisition, residual land is economically unviable, the land owner will have the choice of either retaining or sell off rest of the land.</p> <p>d) 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 project affected persons.</p>

S. No.	Application	Definition of Entitled Unit	Entitlement	Details
				<p>e) Compensation at market value for loss of crops if any or a month's notice</p> <p>f) Resettlement assistances as specified in Section E. 6 in case of relocation for loss of homestead land</p>
B. Loss of Private Structures (Residential/Commercial)				
2	Structure	Title Holder/Owner	Compensation at Market value, Resettlement & Rehabilitation Assistance as per First and second schedule	<p>a) Cash compensation for the structure at replacement value which would be determined as per as per section 29 of the RFCTLARR Act 2013.</p> <p>b) House under Indira Awas Yojna in rural area or Rs 50,000 in lieu of house under RAY in urban area or Rs 100,000 in lieu of or a constructed house in the resettlement colony. The house if allotted will be in the name of both husband and wife.</p> <p>c) Right to salvage material from the demolished structures.</p> <p>d) Three months' notice to vacate structures.</p> <p>e) Refund of stamp duty and registration charges for purchase of new alternative houses/shops at prevailing rates on the market value as determined in (a) above. Alternative houses/shops must be bought within a year from the date of payment of compensation.</p> <p>f) In case of partially affected structures and the remaining structure remains viable, additional 10% to restore the structure. In case of partially affected structures and the remaining structure becomes unviable additional 25% of compensation amount as severance allowance.</p>

S. No.	Application	Definition of Entitled Unit	Entitlement	Details
				<p>g) Each affected family that is displaced and has cattle, shall get financial assistance of Rs 25,000/- for construction of cattle shed.</p> <p>h) Each affected person who is a rural artisan, small trader or self-employed person and who has been displaced (in this project owner of any residential-cum commercial structure) shall get a one-time financial assistance of Rs 25,000/-for construction of working shed or shop.</p> <p>i) Resettlement assistances as specified in Section E. 6 in case of relocation due to loss of residential structures.</p>
3	Structure	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 50,000 towards shifting allowance.</p>
C. Loss of Trees and Crops				
4	Standing Trees, Crops.	Owners and beneficiaries (Registered/ Un-registered tenants, contract cultivators, leaseholders & sharecroppers	Compensation at market value	<p>a) One-month advance notice to project affected persons to harvest fruits, standing crops and removal of trees.</p> <p>b) Compensation to be paid at the rate estimated by:</p> <p>i) The Forest Department for timber trees</p> <p>ii) The State Agriculture Extension Department for crops</p> <p>iii) The Horticulture Department for fruit/flower bearing trees.</p> <p>c) Registered tenants, contract cultivators & leaseholders & sharecroppers will be eligible for compensation for trees and crops as per the agreement document between the owner and the beneficiaries.</p> <p>d) Un-registered tenants, contract cultivators, leaseholders & sharecroppers will be eligible for compensation for trees and crops as per mutual</p>

S. No.	Application	Definition of Entitled Unit	Entitlement	Details
				understanding between the owner and the beneficiaries.
D. Loss of Residential/ Commercial Structures to Non-Titled Holders				
5	Structures on Government land	Owners of Structures or Occupants of structures identified as per Project Census Survey		<p>a) Squatters/ encroachers shall be given three months' notice to vacate occupied land</p> <p>b) Squatters/ encroachers will be provided cash assistance at replacement cost for loss of structures valued as per Basic Schedule of Rates (BSR).</p> <p>c) All squatters/ encroachers other than Kiosks will be given shifting allowance of Rs 20,000 per family as one-time grant for a permanent structure and Rs. 15,000 for a semi-permanent structure and Rs. 10,000 for a temporary structure.</p> <p>d) Each affected person who is a rural artisan, small trader or self-employed person assistance' of Rs 25,000/- for construction of working shed or shop.</p> <p>e) In case of Kiosks, only Rs. 5000 will be paid as one-time grant.</p> <p>f) Training Assistance of Rs 10,000/- for income generation per family applicable for non-titleholders not covered by the RFCTLARR Act 2013.</p>
E. Loss of Livelihood and shifting assistance				
6	Families living within the affected area	Title Holders/ sharecroppers, agricultural labourers and employees	Resettlement & Rehabilitation Assistance as per second schedule	<p>a) Subsistence allowance of Rs. 36,000 as one time grant.</p> <p>b) One-time grant of Rs. 500,000 or annuity in lieu of employment.</p> <p>c) Each affected family getting displaced shall get a one-time financial assistance of Rs 50,000 as shifting allowance.</p> <p>d) One-time grant of Rs. 50,000 as resettlement assistance</p>

S. No.	Application	Definition of Entitled Unit	Entitlement	Details
F. Additional Support to Vulnerable Families				
7	Families	SC, ST, BPL, WHH families	Resettlement & Rehabilitation Assistance as per Second Schedule	One-time additional financial assistance of Rs. 50,000. Squatters and encroachers already covered under clause 5 are not eligible for this assistance.
G. Loss of Community Infrastructure/Common Property Resources				
8	Structures & other resources (e.g. land, water, access to structures etc.)	Affected communities and groups	Reconstruction of community structure and • common property resources / Resettlement site development as per Schedule 3	Reconstruction of community structure and Common property resources in consultation with the community.
H Temporary Impact During Construction				
9	Land & assets temporarily impacted during construction	Owners of land & Assets	Compensation for temporary impact during construction e.g. diversion of normal traffic, damage to adjacent parcel of land / assets due to movement of heavy machinery and plant site.	Compensation to be paid by the contractor for loss of assets, crops and any other damage as per agreement between the 'Contractor' and the 'Affected Party'.
J. Resettlement Site				
10	Loss of residential structures	Displaced titleholders and non-titleholders	Provision of resettlement site/ vendor market	Resettlement sites will be developed as part of the project, if a minimum of 25 project displaced families opt for assisted resettlement. Vulnerable PAPs will be given preference in allotment of plots/flats at the resettlement site. Plot size will be equivalent to size lost subject to a maximum of provision given in RFCTLARR Act 2013. Basic facilities shall be provided by the project at resettlement site as per the provisions

S. No.	Application	Definition of Entitled Unit	Entitlement	Details
				given in the Third Schedule of RFCTLARR Act 2013. Similarly, if at least 25 displaced commercial establishments (small business enterprises) opt for shopping units, the Project Authority will develop the vendor market at suitable location in the nearby area in consultation with displaced persons. Basic facilities such as approach road, electricity connection, water and sanitation facility, will be provided in the vendor market by the project. Vulnerable PAPs will be given preference in allotment of shops in vendor market. One displaced family will be eligible for only one land plot at resettlement site or shop in the vendor market.

***None of the assistances will be duplicated**

****Entitlement matrix applicable to identified sub project at Sahibganj only**

*****Other state taxes and cesses will be applicable additionally**

****** Compensation for unanticipated losses such as damage to fishing nets during barge operations will be made to aggrieved fishermen on incident to incident basis. PIU will determine the nature and extent of loss (and other impacts), the operator responsible shall compensate accordingly.**

3.2. Definitions and Eligibility criteria for various categories of displaced persons

The definitions of various terms utilized in this policy are:

- **Acquired land** means the land acquired under Land Acquisition Act 1894 (LAA, 1894) or the RFCTLARR 2013 by the state governments for the Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) Project or any other prevailing GOs.
- **Agricultural Land** means lands being used for the purpose of (i) Agriculture or horticulture; (ii) Dairy farming, poultry farming, pisciculture, sericulture, seed farming breeding of livestock or nursery growing medicinal herbs; (iii) Raising of crops, trees, grass or garden produce; and (iv) Land used for the grazing of cattle;
- **Affected Area** means such area as may be notified by the Government of UP for acquisition by under the LAA 1894 or RFCTLARR 2013 if the land is being acquired after January 2014.
- **Affected Family means**

(i) a family whose land or other immovable property has been acquired;

(ii) a family which does not own any land but a member or members of such family may be agricultural labourers, tenants including any form of tenancy or holding of usufruct right, share-croppers of artisans or who may be working in the affected area for three years prior to the acquisition of the land, whose primary source of livelihood stand affected by the acquisition of land;

(iii), the Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have lost any of their forest rights recognized under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Right) Act, 2006 due to acquisition of land.

(iv) family whose primary source of livelihood for three years prior to the acquisition of the land is dependent on forests or water bodies and includes gatherers of forest produce, hunters, fisher folk and boat men and such livelihood is affected due to acquisition of land;

- **Compensation** refers to the amount paid as compensation under various provisions of the Land Acquisition Act 1894 or RFCTLARR 2013 if the land is being acquired after 1st January 2014, for private property, structures and other assets acquired for the project.
- **Cutoff Date** is the date of Notification under Section 4(1) of Land Acquisition Act 1894 or Section 3 of RFCTLARR 2013 if the land is being acquired after 1st January 2014, and Socio Economic Survey date for Non-Title Holders i.e 15.11.2015.
 - **Displaced Family** means any Affected Family, (i) who on account of acquisition of land has to be relocated from the affected area; (ii) a family whose primary place of residence or other property or source of livelihood is adversely affected by the acquisition of land for the Project (iii) any tenure holder, tenant, lessee or owner of other property, who on account of acquisition of land in the affected area, has been involuntarily displaced from such land or other property; (iv) any agricultural or non-agricultural laborer, landless person (not having homestead land or agricultural land) rural artisan, small trader or self-employed person; who has been residing or engaged in any trade, business, occupation or vocation in the acquired land, and who has been deprived of earning his livelihood or alienated wholly or substantially from the main source of his trade, business, occupation or vocation because of the acquisition of land in the affected area
 - **Employee** means an individual engaged by a displaced commercial establishment in the Acquired Land, for compensation under a contract for employment whether oral or written, express or implied.
 - **Encroachers** are those persons who have extended their building, business premises or work places or agriculture activities into government lands. This does not include trespassers, who are liable for prosecution for illegal use of the protected land.
 - **Land acquisition** means acquisition of land under LAA 1984 or RFCTLARR 2013 where land is being acquired after 1st January 2014.
 - **Minimum Wages** means the minimum wage of a person for his/her services/labour per day as per notification published by Department of Labour of the state government where the project is located or Government of India (GoI) whichever is applicable.
 - **Non-Perennial Crop:** means any plant species, either grown naturally or through cultivation that lives for a particular harvest season and perishes with harvesting of its yields.
 - **Notification** means a notification published in the Gazette of India, or as the case may be, the Gazette of State;
 - **Perennial Crop:** means any plant species that live for years and yields its products after a certain age of maturity.

- **Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R & R) Entitlements** means the benefits awarded as per the R&R Framework given in the IWAI Policy on R&R as provided in this document and adopted by IWAI.
- **Severance of Land means a land holding divided into two or more pieces** due to acquisition of land mainly for the new project developments.
- **Squatter** means those persons who have illegally **occupied government** land for residential or other purposes.
- **State Government/Government** refers to the Government of West Bengal / Jharkhand/ Uttar Pradesh/ Bihar.
- **Tenants** are those persons having ***bonafide*** tenancy agreements for three years prior to the acquisition of the land, with a property owner with clear property titles, to occupy a structure or land for residence, business or other purposes.

4. Land Acquisition Process adopted for the Project

The requirement of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement for this project is primarily for proposed interventions such as the construction of terminal facilities, and intermodal connectivity with such facilities.

4.1. Framework for Land Acquisition and Other Immovable Assets

The project specific R&R policy provides two options for acquisition of land and other immovable assets. Option 1 on direct purchase and Option 2 is through RFCTLARR Act 2013. The details are given below:

Option 1: Direct Purchase of land

***This is applicable only for Land Acquisition in Uttar Pradesh for Phase 1(b) for road connectivity**

Under this option, following steps will be followed:

- Project to identify land parcels to be purchased and owners during SIA in consultation with the local revenue officials.
- List of such land owners along with intent to purchase and purpose of purchase will be forwarded to the District Magistrate. A committee will be set up as per the existing government order (GO) number 271/83 dated September 2, 2013 for direct purchase. (Applicable to UP only)
- The base price of land will be as per the process mentioned in RFCTLARR Act, 2013.
- The purchase committee appointed by the District Collector will finalize the purchase rate.

Option II: Acquisition of private land through Right to Fair Compensation and **Transparency in Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013**

As per option II, all private immovable assets will be acquired as per new RFCTLARR Act 2013. All eligible PAPs living within the affected area for the past 3 years will be entitled to R&R assistance over and above the compensation. Those PAPs who are not entitled for compensation (encroachers and squatters) as per the Act will get R&R benefits as per their entitlement given in project specific R&R policy. The entitlement of compensation and assistance will be extended to only those PAPs who are identified on or prior to the cut-off date.

Exemption Application

An Amendment Ordinance to the Right to Fair and Transparent Land Acquisition and Resettlement and Rehabilitation Act was promulgated on 3 April, 2015. The Ordinance provides exemptions for five categories of projects from the certain requirements: (i) Defense; (ii) Rural infrastructure; (iii) Affordable housing; (iv) Industrial corridors; (v) Infrastructure projects including Public Private Partnership (PPP) projects where the central government owns the land. These 5 categories of projects are exempted from the requirement of consent of 80% of land owners to be obtained for private projects and that the consent of 70% of land owners be obtained for PPP projects as well as conducting the Social Impact Assessment through a notification. In this context the project is likely to come under category (v). Accordingly, the requirement of Social Impact assessment under chapter II section of the RFCTLARR 2013 for the sub project in Sahibganj, this Project was

exempted as per rule 5 of the Jharkhand State Rules on RFCTLARR Act 2013 (A copy of the order is at annexure 1). However, an SIA was undertaken, following best practices, as per the World Bank requirements and a Resettlement Action Plan has been prepared for the area notified by the district authorities in consideration of the applicable national laws and rules.

4.2. Process flow for LA and R&R

4.2.1. *Requisitioning of Land by IWAI:*

The proposal for acquisition of any private land will be made in the formats prescribed by the enacted rules of the concerned State Governments on the RFCTLARR ACT 2013. These formats will include khatiyani lists, khasra maps, along with the details area of land to be acquired.

4.2.2. *Appointment of 'Administrator' for R&R:*

As per Section 2 of the RFCTLARR Act 2013, the appropriate government (concerned state governments) will acquire land on behalf of other 'requiring body'. An officer appointed as the administrator will be responsible for the purpose of Rehabilitation and Resettlement as per Section 43 of the RFCTLARR Act 2013. An officer not below the rank of Collector, additional Collector or Deputy Collector or any other officer of an equivalent rank is appointed as the 'Administrator'.

4.2.3. *Notification, declaration and preparation of award:*

Upon receiving the requisition application, the concerned State Government will conduct a Social Impact Assessment as per Chapter 2 of the RFCTLARR Act 2013 unless exempted as per procedures established in the state rules for RFCTLARR 2013. Upon completion of the assessment the 'Administrator' appointed by the concerned government shall issue preliminary notifications (as per Section 11 (1)), declarations (as per Section 19 (1) for the land to be acquired. A demand is prepared by the District Administration as per rules framed by the concerned state government under the Sections 26,27,28,29,30 of the RFCTLARR Act 2013. The R&R award list and scheme is prepared on the basis of the census and survey undertaken by the District Administration and after valuation of the assets affected is completed. The R&R scheme and award is forwarded to the R&R commissioner appointed for the state. If the State Government is satisfied with the Scheme, the District Administration may issue declaration as per Section 19 (1). The requiring body deposits the (full or part) amount prior to the declaration to enable the concerned State Government to make the declaration.

4.2.4. *Method of valuation of project affected assets*

The valuation method and basis for the compensation for LA will be done as per the norms stipulated in Sections 26, 27,28, 29 , 30 and First Schedule of the RFCTLARR Act 2013.

Valuation method for compensation for Land and Structures and Trees

- **Valuation of Land**

- The valuation of land is carried out as per the state rules on the RFCTLARR 2013 (Section 26 27,28,29,30). The compensation value of land is two times the circle rate with a top up of 100 percent solatium. The rates considered will be as per the updated circle rates of the District Administration.

- **Valuation of Structure**

- The valuation of structures is calculated as per latest Basic Schedule of Rates (PWD) (last updated) and the valuation of structure is being done without depreciation, taking 100 percent solatium.

- **Valuation of trees**

- A Valuation Committee, with representation from the Forest Department for timber trees and the Horticulture Department (District Administration) for fruit/flower bearing trees, is responsible for valuation and enumeration of trees under rules applicable in Section 29 of the RFCTLARR Act 2013.

4.2.5 Disbursement process

Once the R&R scheme is approved by the appropriate government, the District Administration issues notices to titleholders losing land, trees and structures through camps in the affected area. The disbursement of assistances and compensation may happen in camps or at the District Administration's office, where in documentation of the PAFs is examined and assistances and compensation is deposited as cheques or deposited in individual accounts. The collector shall take possession of the land once all monetary disbursements are fully completed and the collector will be responsible for ensuring that the rehabilitation and resettlement process is complete before the displacement of the population as per Section 37 of the RFCTLARR Act 2013.

4.2.6 Construction of Resettlement Colony

The Collector is also responsible for ensuring the construction and development of resettlement colony with infrastructural facilities provided in Third Schedule of the RFCTLARR Act 2013. The District Administration is responsible for holding necessary consultations with the affected families in identifying suitable resettlement sites. The resettlement colony developed at the site will have houses developed as per the requirements of the Third Schedule of RFCTLARR Act 2013. The design of the houses to be provided includes one bedroom, a living room, kitchen and toilet cum bathroom (Indira Awas Yojna specifications). Total carpet area of each dwelling will be within 50 square meter. It will be constructed as per the design specifications developed by PWD (Buildings). The PWD, building division at the district level lays out the construction plan and the colony. The construction is done through an open bid method under the direct supervision of the District Administration.

5. Implementing Processes and arrangements

The implementation of RAP is the responsibility of the Implementation Agency (IWAI) along with the concerned line (revenue) departments of the State Governments. A Social Development Specialist at PMU will be responsible for overall coordination of the implementation of SIMP/RAP. The Social Officer at the Project Implementation UnitS at the regional office will coordinate field level activities.

At Sahibganj, as per the Section 43 of RFCTLARR Act 2013, Additional collector has been designated as 'Administrator' of R&R. The District Land Acquisition Officer (DLAO) will be the nodal officer primarily responsible for conducting the proceedings as per the requirements of the RFCTLARR Act 2013. An officer in charge cum Resettlement Officer will be deputed for liaising with the District Administration for all LA and RR activities.

The role of the key persons in the implantation of the Resettlement Action Plan and Social Impact Mitigation Plan are as follows:

5.1. District Land Acquisition Officer

- DLAO is responsible for ensuring the publication of notifications and declaration specified under the Sections 11 and 19 of the RFCTLARR Act 2013 on behalf of the Additional Collector.
- Preparation of the Award
- Determination of the value of the affected structures
- Disbursement of the compensation
- Identification of land for resettlement and construction of the resettlement colony

5.2. Social Development Specialist

Role of the Social Development Specialist at the PMU includes:

- Ensuring the preparation of the RAP and its timely disclosure
- Ensure consultation and stakeholder participation in the preparation of RAP.
- Guide and monitor the RAP implementation team for resettlement and rehabilitation and initiatives planned under labour, safety and health measures.
- Coordinate with stakeholders on a regular basis and undertake field visits and consultations with PAPs for first-hand information.
- Compile data related to resettlement and rehabilitation activities received from the PIU and the RO/ officers
- Review Monthly and Quarterly reports and communicate the progress to the World Bank and other government stakeholders.
- Facilitate necessary support to the Resettlement Officer and PIUs regarding the LA issues.
- Aid the Project Director in providing the necessary information

5.3. Officer- in-charge cum Resettlement Officer

An officer of IWAI from the regional directorate will be responsible for co-ordination among different agencies, such as the contractor, District Administration and other departments in

the regional office for LA & RR issues including transfer of titles, assisting in collecting the documents of PAFs. The officer will represent IWAI in public meetings.

5.4. Social Officer at PIU

The role of the social officer at the Project Implementation Unit includes:

- Coordinate the implementation process with the assistance of PIU and RAP implementation team.
- Coordination and close interaction with the state authorities during the preparation and implementation of the RAP.
- Conduct constant dialogue and regular meetings with the concerned State Authorities during the implementation and assist the Officer-in-charge cum Resettlement Officer.
- Participate in issues concerning with APs
- Coordinate the RAP implementation with the displaced community
- Monthly review and Monitoring of the implementation process and incorporation of corrective measures if required
- Assist PAPs in registering of their grievances through the help-line
- Function till the completion of implementation of RAP, preparation and evaluation of the implemented RAP.

5.5. RAP implementation Team

For the further support on management of safeguards and other social issues, a RAP implementation team will be engaged. The team consisting of Land Acquisition Facilitator, Livelihood expert, and MIS expert will carry out consultations with the affected community; verification of affected families and will prepare micro plans. The team will also be responsible for geo tagging and updating of the geo tagged information on a GIS map. The other activities to be carried out by the team includes preparation and distribution of identify cards for every individual PAF, opening of joint bank accounts, disbursement of assistance, counsel for the productive use of assistance amounts, monitor the use of assistances, planning for relocation of displaced households, allotment of houses, and coordinate the entire shifting process. A livelihood expert will be responsible for assessing training needs, awareness creation, coordination between implementing agencies etc, The tasks of the implementation team for the whole project will be as follows:

- Develop rapport with APs and between APs and Project staff
- Verification of APs and geo tagging the information, and uploading it on a MIS platform.
- Consultations with the local community during the implementation of the RAP
- Preparation of micro plan and assist the APs in receiving the rehabilitation assistance
- Preparation and distribution of ID cards
- Motivate and guide PAP for productive utilization of the compensation and assistance amounts
- Assist the APs in getting benefits from the appropriate local development schemes
- Assist IWAI in Planning for relocation of displaced households, allotment of houses, and coordinate the entire shifting process
- Forward the grievances of the APs to the grievance redressal mechanism through the phone line or registration on website.

- Assess the level of skills and identify needs training needs and organize training programs
- Participate in the monthly review meetings with the Social Officer and Displaced community
- Carry out other responsibilities as required from time to time specified by the regional director.

5.6. Contractor

The contractor will be responsible for the following activities:

1. Complying by all labour laws including the norms regarding child labour, proper scheduling of works to ensure the protection of women.
2. Participating and facilitating awareness of HIV/ AIDS in the campsites
3. Assisting in responding to queries and issues raised through the grievance redress mechanism, and assist PIU in responding to the queries.
4. Follow the instructions of the regional directorate and PIU

5.7. Technical Supervision Consultants

1. External monitoring during implementation
2. Support and guide the implementation and compliance on safeguards
3. Documentation of various processes related to the implementation of RAP
4. Sensitize and help build capacity of the IWAI officials towards the implementation of the RAP provisions.
5. Assist Social Officer of PIU in preparing monthly progress and quarterly process documentation reports

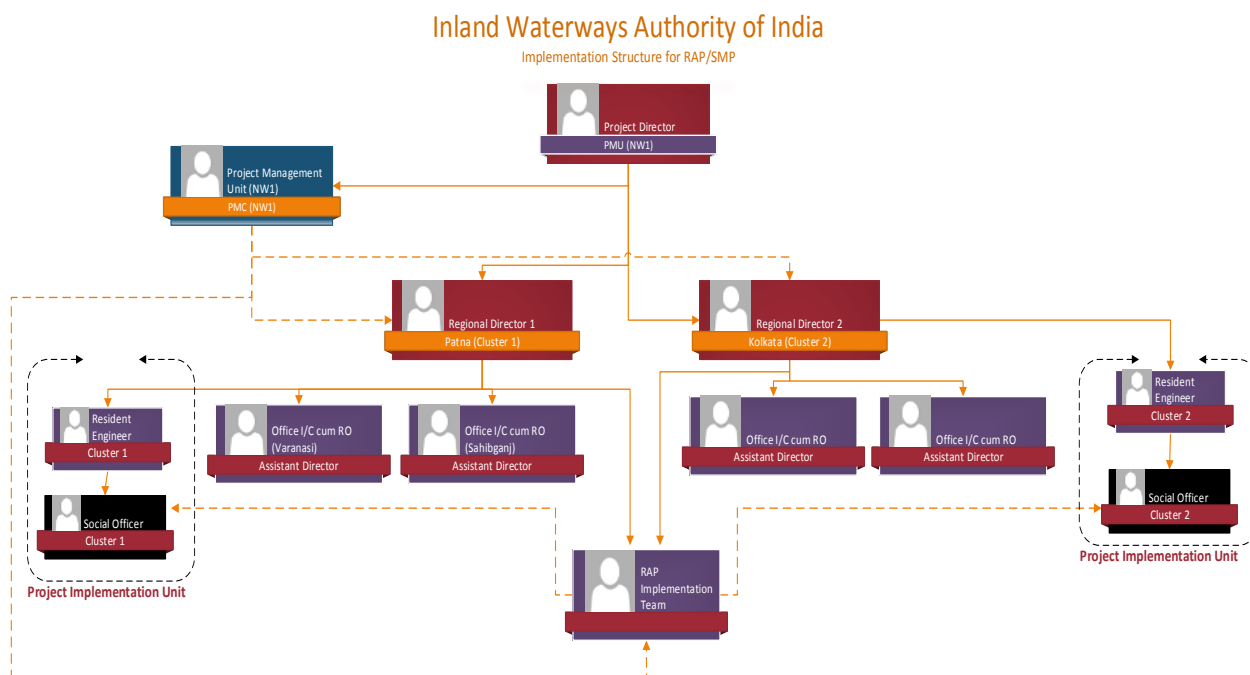


Figure 5.1 : Organisation Chart for RAP implementation

6. Grievance Redress Mechanism

Project related grievances broadly relating to matters pertaining to resettlement and rehabilitation, grievances pertaining to construction-induced impacts, grievances pertaining to environmental issues around project sites etc are anticipated in course of the project implementation.

The state government as per the Section 51 – 67 of RFCT LARR Act 2013 delineates the responsibilities of the state government in terms of establishing a Rehabilitation & Resettlement Authority and in determining the collector's responsibility in disputes arising because of disbursement of compensation and R&R assistances. Section 60 of the said Act delineates that the R&R Authority will have the same powers as that of a civil court under Code of Civil Procedure 1908 in matters pertaining to land acquisition. The R&R authority is the designated authority to handle any disputes and grievances related to land acquisition and relocation. This provision is applicable for all sub projects where private land is acquired.

A centralised grievance public grievance mechanism common online portal hosted by the Department of Administrative reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG), GOI is the established and functional grievance redress mechanism appropriated by IWAI. Citizens and aggrieved parties can lodge a complaint or a grievance to be redressed by IWAI and the JMVP through the CPGRAM online portal.

6.1. Lodging a complaint on CPGRAM:

A complainant can lodge a grievance on the CPGRAM website (accessible at : www.pgportal.gov.in) under the option of 'public grievance'. Upon lodging a complaint, the complainant receives a registration number.

Complainants are also provided with an option of filling out a reminder form and can view the status of their complaint with the registration number on the website itself.

6.2. Processing the complainant:

Once the complaint is lodged, the complaint is processed by the DARPG and is internally assigned to the concerned parent administrative ministry (in this case the ministry of Shipping) through the in- built features of the portal. The concerned ministry shall forward the grievance to the subordinate department (in this case IWAI) . Email notifications with timelines are also intimated to the concerned department, which has a nodal officer to address the grievances.

6.3. Nodal officer for grievance redress at IWAI:

Once each complaint is received by IWAI, the Secretary, IWAI, the nodal officer, will mark any project related grievance to the Project Director , JMVP for submitting a reply with 15 days. Each grievance will be processed by the establishment section and Secretary IWAI will be the concerned officer for the monitoring of grievance redressal.

6.4. Redress of Project Related grievances:

In case of project related grievances, complaints will be forwarded by the Social Specialist PMU on behalf of the Project Director to the concerned field units / PIUs . Replies for

complaints pertaining to construction induced impact at project sites will be addressed by the Resident Engineer, PIU (Patna /Kolkata) and replies to complaints pertaining to R&R issues will be addressed by Social Officer, PIU (Patna/ Kolkata). In case of any dispute pertaining to R&R measures or compensation, the Social Officer will prepare the reply in consultation with R&R authority and the District Administration. Once replies are received the Project Director will mark the grievance to Secretary, IWAI who shall then upload the reply on the portal. Intimation will be provided to the complainant via email/ post as is preferred by the latter.

Documentation of all grievances resolved and pending will be maintained by the specialist, Social development, PMU. The monitoring indicator in terms of the number (%) of grievances Responded and / resolved within the stipulated service standard for response times will be submitted in the monthly reports.

6.5. In case of non-resolution:

Reminders from the parent administrative ministry will be issued in case of pendency of complaints. The grievances will be tracked and monitored by the coordination section of the parent ministry.

6.6. Timelines:

A grievance should be redressed within 2 months (as per the current guidelines of the DARPG) of its receipt. An interim reply is to be submitted in case the time taken to address the complaint may be longer than 2 months.

6.7. Extension of the existing system and linking with phone based registration of complaints:

Linking and augmenting the existing provisions in the portal with a phone based recording and registration of complaints will be undertaken by IWAI in consultation and with the National Information Centre (NIC) subject to necessary clearances and approvals. The work flow of the mechanism is further elaborated below.

6.8. Process Flow of Grievance Redressal mechanism through toll free number

A dedicated phone line shall be established which shall be operational for 8 hours everyday. The dedicated phone line will be operated by a GR officer at the PMU level and the PIU social officers being the Nodal Officers for resolving each complaint. The grievance redress mechanism will be planned around the following process flow.

Step 1 : Grievance is received by the redressal officer and the officer will enter the details of the complainant as a new caller.

Step 2 : A confirmation will be sent through auto generated SMS, with a reference number to the person registering the complaint. Provision may be made for providing a token number to the complainant , to help the complainant track the grievance.

Step 3 : The two nodal officers for handling each grievance will be the PIU officer (Patna and Kolkata). The following representatives will be provided access to the software and will be linked to the monitoring dashboard to handle any escalation of complaint.

- a. Social Specialist, PMU.
- b. Land acquisition facilitator – R&R and compensation related
- c. Resident engineer - (Patna, Kolkata) – technical
- d. Project Manager (cases of escalation)
- e. Project Director (cases of escalation)

Step 4 - Once the complaint is registered, the PIU officer will receive an SMS notification, with a deadline of 21 days to resolve the grievance. The PIU officer will have the option of choosing the following actions.

- a) View (Complaint will be viewed)
- b) Action (what are the actions that have been taken to resolve the complaint)
- c) Assign / forward (the action will be forwarded)
- d) Escalate (The complaint will be escalated to officials)

Step 5 - Type of Grievances and persons who will handle:

Once the PIU officer ascertains the nature of the complaint, the officer will take the following action:

R&R: In case of any grievance related to resettlement and rehabilitation and land acquisition, the land acquisition facilitator will be responsible addressing complaints pertaining to grievances relating to the acquisition of land. The PIU officer will assign and forward the queries to the land acquisition facilitator

As the grievance redress function of the State government relating to compensation and land acquisition is mentioned in section 51-67 of the LARR Act 2013, the Land acquisition facilitator shall review each request and provide input in consultation with the district officials for any action pertaining to R&R.

Construction induced impact and Environment Health Safety: the Resident engineer (Patna / Kolkata) will address Grievances pertaining to problems induced during construction.

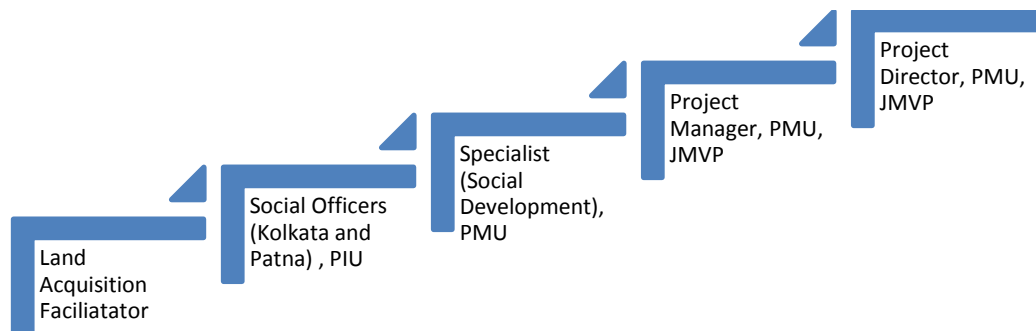
A window of 14 days will be provided to the officers concerned to resolve the issue and submit their responses. In case of non-response, SMS alert will be issued to remind the officers about the action pending.

Step 6 - Taking Action: The action taken on the basis of the consultation with the district administration will then be filled out in the action section in the dash board by the PIU social officer/ land acquisition facilitator.

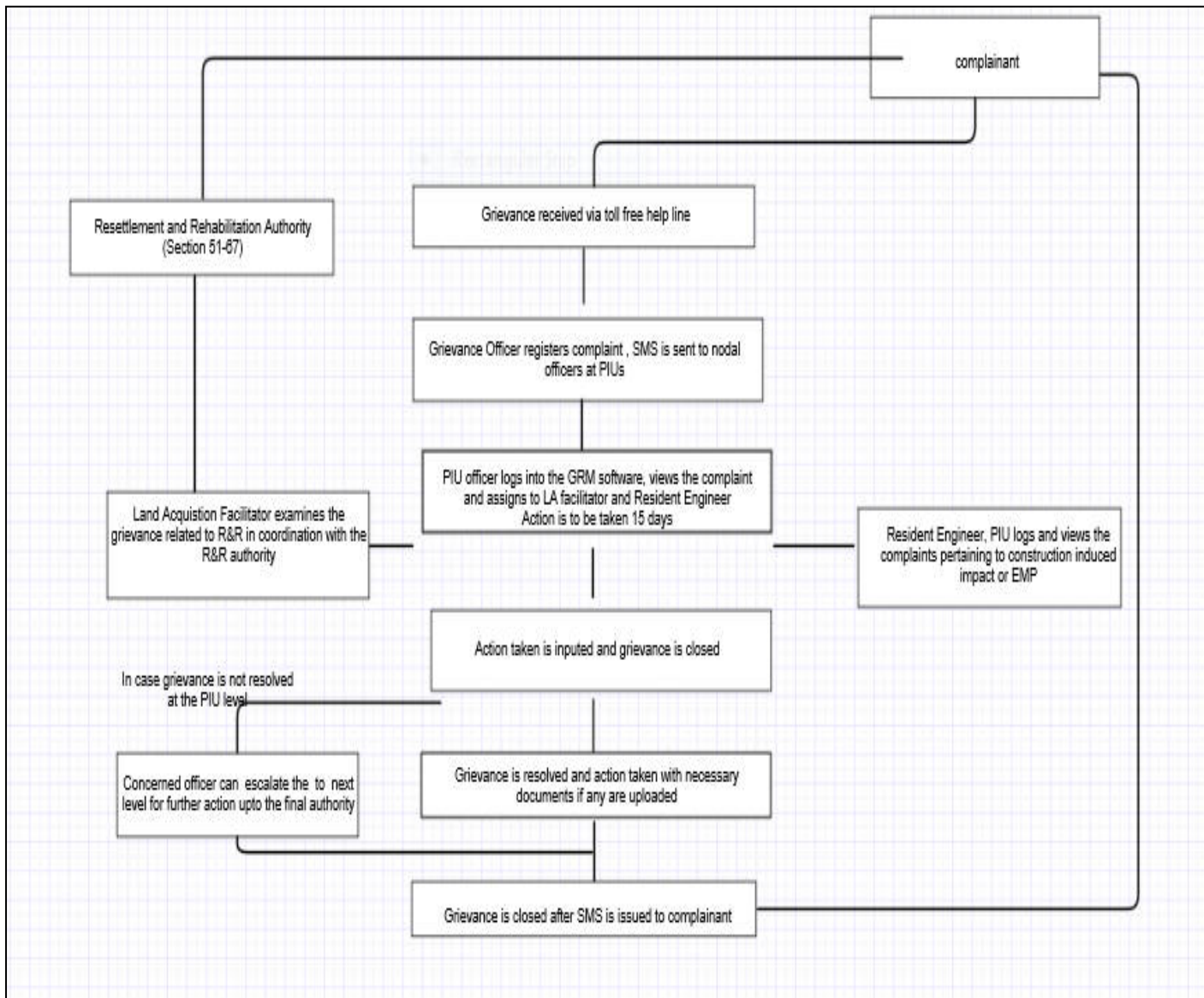
Step 7 - Resolving the grievance: Once the grievance is addressed and updated information is placed in the software, the grievance is labelled as resolved. An SMS will be accordingly issued to the complainant. If any grievance is not resolved within 21 days an SMS alert will be issued to the officer above (refer the hierarchy of GRM given below) the concerned officer tackling the grievance.

For instance, the PIU officer does not respond within 21 days , an SMS alert will be forwarded to the Social Specialist, PMU. Further to this , if the social specialist is unable to respond within 21 days, , an SMS will be forwarded to Project Manager, PMU, and upon the non-response of the same , it will be forwarded to the Project Director.

Step 8 - Non resolution of grievance at any level: In case of non- resolution of the grievance due to the problem being beyond the jurisdiction of the concerned officer, the said officer may escalate the issue in the following hierarchy until step 6 and 7 are achieved:



Hierarchy of escalation of complaint



Process flow of GRM.

7. Aligning of civil works with the R&R implementation

In compliance with the RFTCLARR Act 2013, no structures shall be disturbed until the PAFs have received the entitlements. Construction activities on government land may however, commence after receiving a no objection from the District Collector. Three months' notice will be given to PAFs to vacate their residences and PAFs will be informed accordingly. An implementation schedule with the tentative resettlement milestones will be a part of the RAP and the schedule (see format given below) will be closely followed up with District Administration in an effort to align the resettlement activities with the construction schedule.

Table 7.1 Sample Schedule of Relocation plan

Sl. No.	Relocation Task/Activities	Time schedule
1	Tentative Start of Construction of Relocation Colony	
2	Notice to PAPs and consultation for their relocation	
3	Completion of Construction of houses	
4	Shifting of PAPs	
5	Completion of construction of full colony and shifting of all PAPs	

8. Monitoring Arrangements

The IA will be responsible for carrying out Monitoring and Evaluation throughout the project cycle. Internal monitoring including process monitoring will be carried out by the Social Specialist at the PMU level with the assistance from Social Officer at the PIU level and RAP implementation team and external monitoring and evaluation will be carried by a third party. The IA shall engage services of an external agency (third party) to carry out monitoring and evaluation to help monitor project activities closely. Regular monitoring by undertaking site visits will help identify potential difficulties and problems faced in the project implementation and subsequently help take timely corrective measures, if needed.

Monitoring will start as soon as the RAP implementation team is mobilized at site for implementation of RAP. Components of monitoring will include performance monitoring i.e., physical progress of the work such as construction of houses in relocation site, provision of basic amenities, relocation of displaced households, etc. and impact monitoring, process monitoring such as grievances redress mechanism. Indicators that would be monitored related to performance are provided in the following sections. However, if during the project implementation some other indicators are found relevant, those shall be included as well.

8.1. Internal Monitoring

The IA is responsible for internal monitoring on regular basis with the help of social specialist of the PMU, PIU and the support of the safeguards specialist of the supervision consultant. Apart from the monthly reports submitted by the Implementation team, a quarterly report of internal monitoring will be prepared by Social Officer, PIU. IA will follow the disbursement process of the District officials closely track all transactions in their resettlement database, followed by entitlement records signed by the affected persons and survey based monitoring of resettlement progress. The internal monitoring will also provide feedback on community concerns, grievances and requests. Internal monitoring will focus and ensure the following:

- Verification that there are no outstanding or unresolved issues with respect to the property valuation and economic rehabilitation in accordance with the provision of the award list prepared and disbursed by the District authorities.
- Information campaign, discrimination and consultation with affected persons,
- Status of relocation and timely disbursement of R&R assistance,
- Value of entitlement received equal to that of actual structure acquired,
- Use of entitlement and monitor its use,
- Compensation for affected structures and other assets,
- Payments for loss of income,
- Relocation of affected persons and supports provided,
- Implementation of economic rehabilitation and income restoration measures as per the entitlement matrix,
- Effective operation of the Grievance Redress Mechanism detailing out number of complaints received and those resolved; reasons for delay in resolution, status of unresolved grievances, and

- Funds for implementing economic rehabilitation activities as timely manner and sufficient for the purposes and spent in accordance with the plan.

The following table 8.1 details the frameworks for internal monitoring and table 8.2 contains details of these indicators

Table 8.1 : Frameworks for Internal Monitoring

Type	Indicators	Issue	Procedure	Timing	Responsibility
Process level monitoring	RAP implementation	Grievances: Number (%) Responded and / resolved within the stipulated service standard for response times. Citizen's engagement Published reports on effect of collaboration on project (Yes/no)	Reports generated by the MIS software on cases open and closed and analysed the types of grievances	Monthly Quarterly (Citizen's engagement)	PIU/ External Consultant
		Status of disbursement of R&R assistances (verification of PAPs, preparation of Identity (ID) cards; preparation of micro plan, Number of displaced persons Resettled, implementation of community awareness . HIV awareness, consultation	Verification and examination of district records and discussions with PAPs, geo tagged information on the status of disbursement will be simultaneously uploaded on GIS map.	Monthly	PIU / External Consultant

		process, distribution of assistance, etc. no. of trainings held for income enhancement			
		Use of health and safety measures, Compliance of labour laws including (I) Equal Wages (ii) Violation of laws pertaining to child labour (iii) Sexual Harassment at camp site and construction site (iv) Proper work timings for women (v) Smooth functioning of day care centre (vi) Facilities in health care, sanitation provided at the site	Site observation, checking of rosters interaction with labourers, contractors	Monthly	PIU/External Consultant
		Consultations: Number of consultations held on livelihood enhancement and counselling for effective use of assistances and quality of consultations, follow up with issues raised, equal participation of	Records and submitted transcripts of consultations	Quarterly	PIU/ External Consultant

		women in consultations.			
		Process efficiency: Adequacy of staff employed, time lag in the delivery of compensations by the district government, process of handling conflicts.	Observation of disbursement process, and documents pertaining to the distribution of compensation.	Monthly	PIU/ External consultant
		Restoration of livelihood standards	Observation, ,Survey, photograph	Quarterly	PIU/ External consultant
		No. of trainings conducted on income generation or HIV AIDS etc	Discuss and assess records of trainings held with local people, health workers/ health post/ centre records and the training institutes engaged for the conducting training livelihood enhancement.	Annually	PIU /External consultant
Impact level	Change in household level income and economic activities	Changes in occupation,	Survey and Consultation with relocated PAPs	Annually	PIU/ External consultant
	Social safety	State of social harmony and social security in the resettled areas	Police records, consultation with relocated PAPs, PIU's progress report, report submitted by M&E Consultants	Annually	PIU / External consultant

9. Cost and funding arrangements for R&R implementation

9.1 Sources of Funds and Flow of Funds

- Provisions in the appropriate budget heads in the demands for grants of the Ministry of Shipping towards land acquisition and Resettlement and Rehabilitation implementation will be made each year of the project period. Corresponding provisions in the allocation for Jal Marg Vikas Project will also be made by IWAI. On passing the finance bill by the Parliament, funds will be transferred to the IWAI for meeting the cost on land acquisition and R&R implementation.
- IWAI is the 'requiring body' for land acquisition as per section 3 (zb) of the RFCTLARR Act 2013.
- The 'Administrator' under the RFCTLARR Act 2013 for Land acquisition, preparation of R&R plan and cost estimate, disbursements, monitoring etc. is the State Government.
- State Government concerned will send a demand to IWAI for deposit of moneys to be disbursed as per the Sections 26,27, 28,29, 30, 31,32 and Schedules First, Second and Third of the said Act.
- On receipt of such a demand, the same will be examined, verified and if necessary got modified from the State Government concerned and payment made to the State Government in the designated account. Thereafter, it is the responsibility of the 'Administrator' to disburse the eligible amounts amongst the project affected families.
- The Project Management unit will liaise, with the State Government for ensuring timely and appropriate disbursement.
- If land is purchased from another government authority, the valuation of land is done at existing circle rates and land is transferred through a title change. The cost will be met through the fund allocations to the IWAI.
- All costs pertaining to land Acquisition and R&R will be borne by IWAI

9.2 Implementation cost estimates for the Project

In order to implement the RAP, certain costs have been estimated for purchasing and acquiring land, augmenting the institutional arrangements, and implementing mitigation measures indicated in the RAP under Gender Development plan and in the labour health and safety section. Cost head of SMP (Social Management Plan) includes provisioning for implementing the components specified in the gender development plan, HIV awareness and IEC material.

Component wise cost estimates are indicated below. The same have been incorporated in the project costs:

S. No.	Component	Estimated Cost in crores	Remarks
I.	Land Acquisition		
a.	MMT at Varanasi (including allied facilities)		
	Cost of LA	10	
	Cost of R&R,	0.02	
	Cost of Gender development Plan and HIV Awareness	0.03	

b.	MMT at Sahibganj (including allied facilities)		
	Cost of LA	187 (including R&R as per provisions of RFCTLARR Act 2013)	Cost based on demand presented by State Government and approved by Standing Finance Committee for 78.91 Ha.
	Cost of R&R		
c.	Multimodal Terminal at Haldia		
	Cost of LA (Transfer)	44.98	
	Cost of SMP	0.02	
	Cost of Gender development Plan and HIV Awareness	0.03	
d.	New Navigational Lock at Farakka		
	Cost of LA	2.35	
	Cost of SMP	0.02	
	Cost of Gender development Plan and HIV Awareness	0.03	
e.	IWT terminals at Kalughat & Ghazipur and Kalyani		
		15.10	Land requirement has not been finalised and requisition not made to the State Government
f.	5 Ro- Ro terminal pairs		
		15.10	Locations and Land requirement has not been finalised and requisition not made to the State Government.
	Total Cost towards Land Acquisition and SIMP	274.68 crores	
II	RAP implementation support consultancies / team	1.00	Including consultancies for MIS / external audits / augmentation of GRM/ hiring of LA facilitator, MIS expert and Livelihood specialist and minor costs on preparation of IEC

			materials and consultations.
	Total of I, II	275.68	

10. Citizen's Engagement Mechanism

10.1. Feedback mechanisms

Feedback is received currently through a module available in the IWAI website (accessible at <http://iwai.nic.in/>). Options are available for submitting feedback (seeking replies) and suggestions through the options in the module. The feedback received is currently monitored by the EDP Wing of IWAI and Secretary, IWAI is the nodal officer for processing feedback received through the module.

A separate website for JMVP is being planned which will make accessible various reports, new, and updates and status of various sub projects. Citizens can access important notices on tenders, MOUs, consultancies engaged etc. In addition to this, minutes and highlights of stakeholder consultations will be available on the website. A separate feedback module will be present on the website containing options for queries and comments and the feedback received will be monitored by the communication team at the PMU.

In addition, the project proposes to engage with wider stakeholder through consultations during the project cycle, which is given below:

10.2. Plan for consultations

Public Consultations will be held at three stages

- Project preparation
- Project implementation
- Post implementation

The Project will coordinate with the District Administration and other Developmental agencies to strengthen the socio-economic development of displaced and vulnerable families through constant engagement and consultations.

To ensure effective communication with the stake holders during Project implementation and to enhance the project outcomes, the project will adopt following strategies.

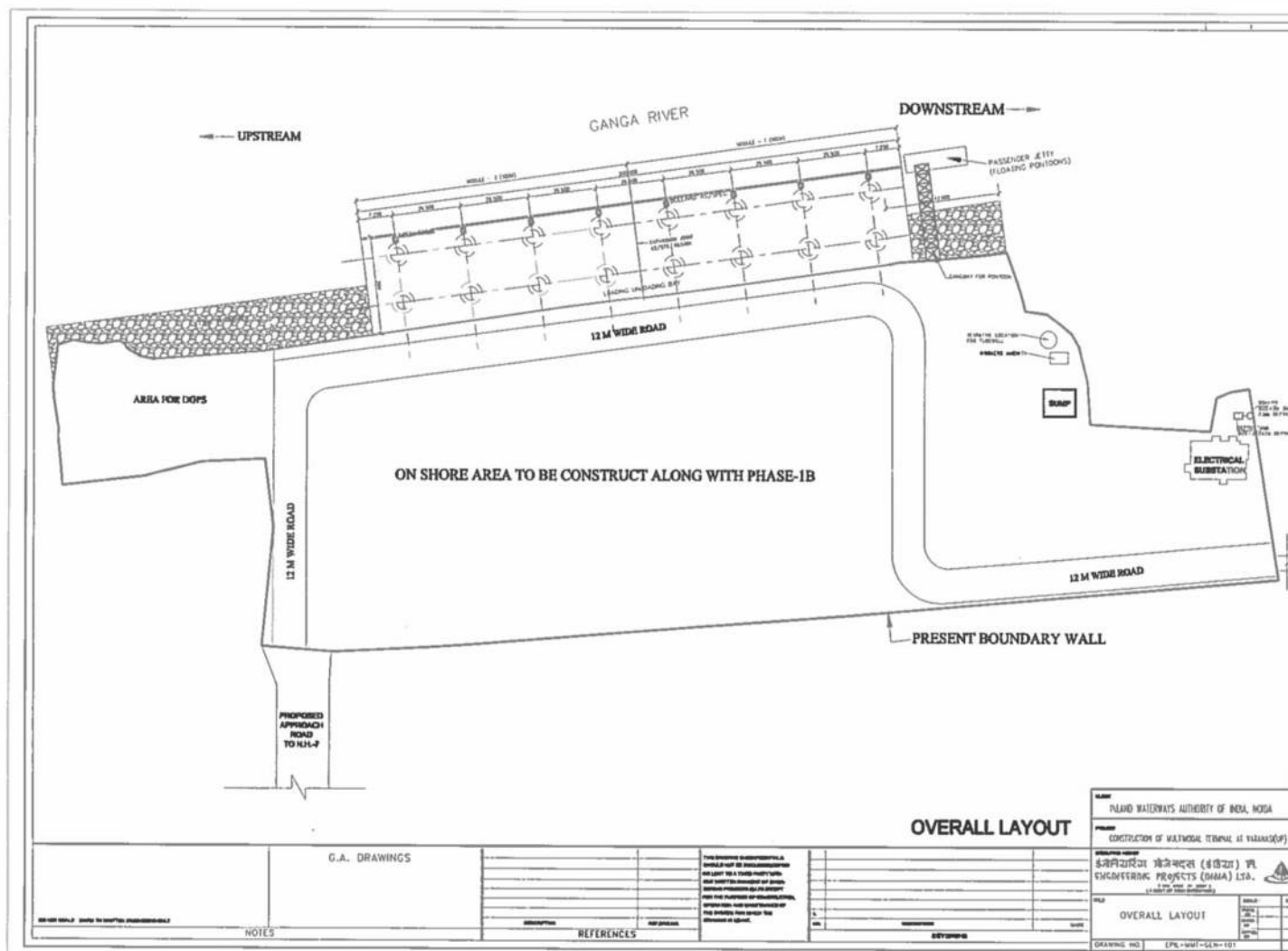
- To ensure the positive public behavior, communication and consultations will be facilitated to link the affected families with other development programmes particularly those pertaining to skill development and livelihood generation further to Mainstream their skill needs through constant engagement with affected families
- Awareness campaigns related to construction induced impacts shall be regular activities during the project implementation.
- Feedback registers and suggestion boxes will be maintained at the site offices and important numbers of nodal project officers and concerned TSSC personnel will be displayed at prominent locations on the site.

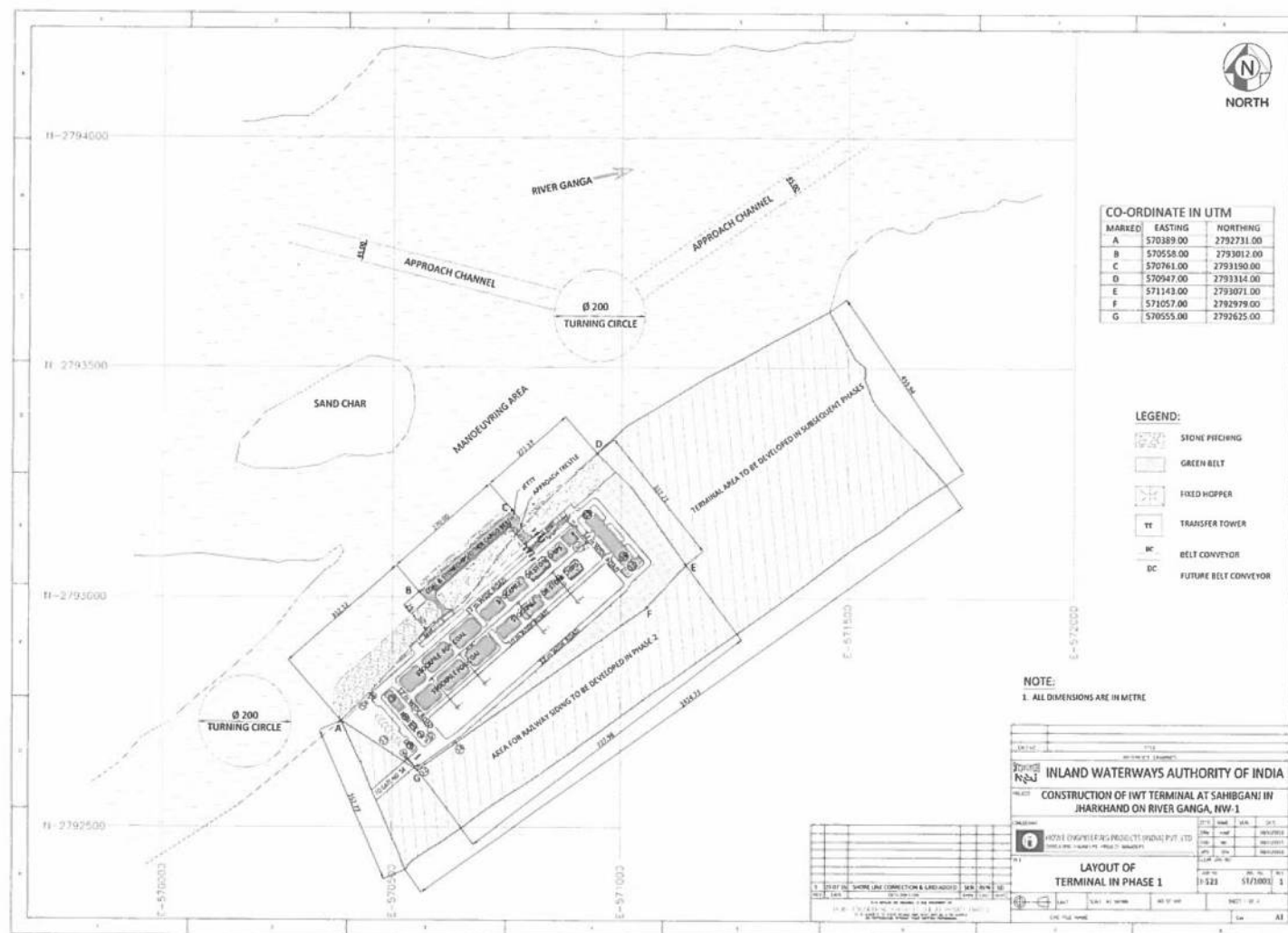
Consultations will be documented and reports uploaded on IWAI website. Published reports on effect of collaboration on project will serve as a monitoring indicator.

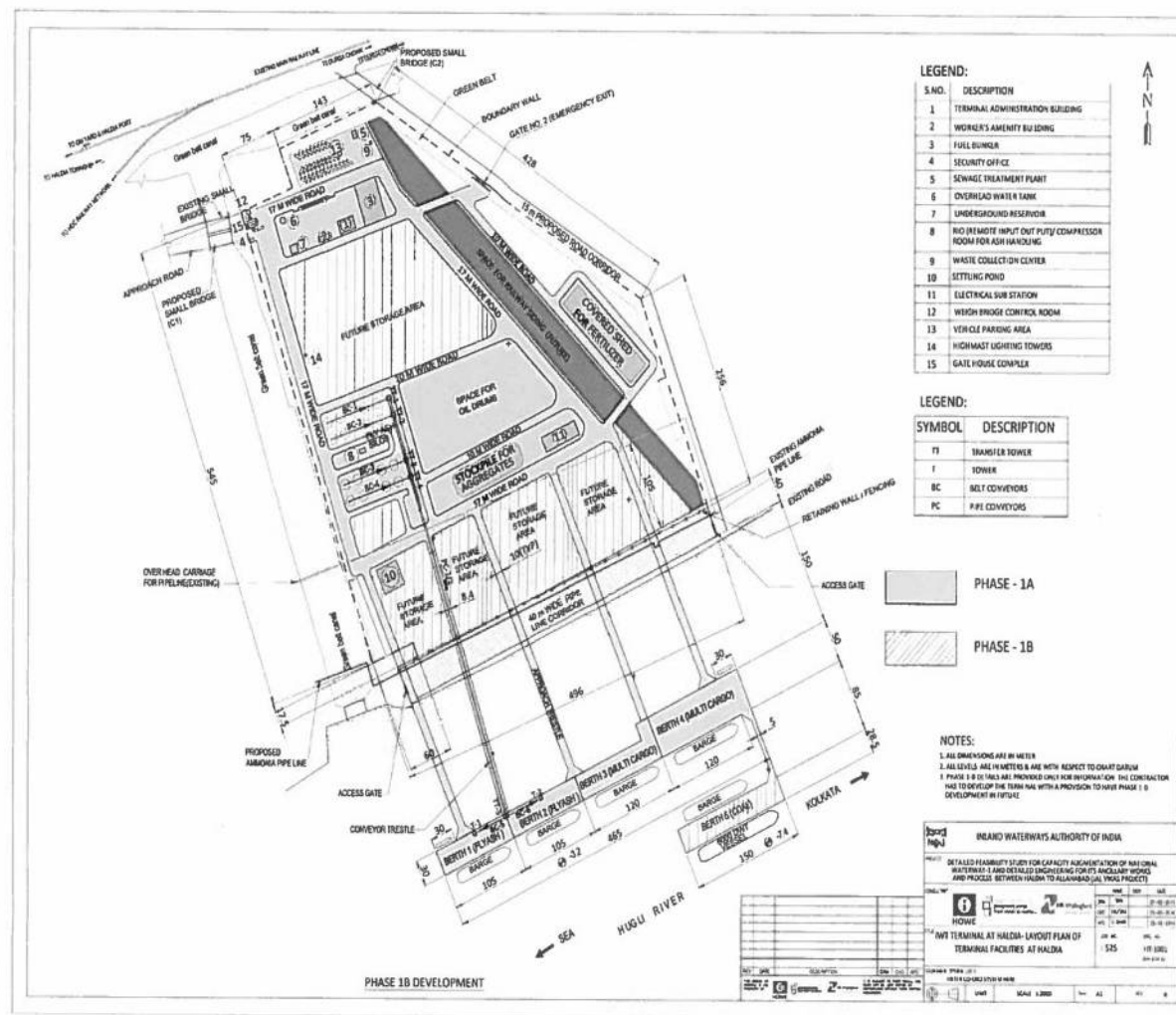
A detailed action plan for consultations for citizen's engagement is detailed in the Table below :

Stakeholder type	Timelines	Methods and themes of engagement
Project Affected Families Women vulnerable groups and affected families losing land and any source of livelihood	During R&R Disbursement: FGDs for livelihood counselling (once every month)	Livelihood Expert will conduct monthly counselling sessions with sets of affected persons , identifying their skill needs and advising them on the alternate livelihood options. Information about nearest Kaushal Vikas Kendras, information on procedures of enrolment in these Kendras etc maybe be provided during these group discussions.
Project Affected Families	During Relocation: 2 times within 3 months.	During relocation, FGDs shall be conducted for facilitating smooth transitioning of PAFs into resettlement colony. The consultations will aim at advising the PAFs to set up Welfare associations and understand various concerns and problems faced during the relocation and finding strategies of resolving them. Panchayat heads will be involved in the mobilisation and organisation of the camps at locations convenient for the PAFs
Fishermen communities around project sites	Assessment of impacts during implementation phase :6 months During operation stage: Vessel traffic and management strategies at sensitive locations	FGDs will be conducted to understand and assess if any impact on fish catch and discuss possible mitigation strategies. During operation stage: consultations for dissemination of information on barge movement and sensitisation of the navigation channel shall be planned.
Barge Operators/ Vessel Owners / Dredgers	Every 6 months	Consultations and workshops will be conducted with shippers, barge owners and dredgers for planning strategies of increased market response and familiarity to the project, Safegaurd provisions, understanding their constraints in operation and assessing institutional capacity in addressing those constrains.
NGOs and empaneled NGOs with NACO	Every 6 months	Consultations with the prominent NGOs in linking affected families to various government schemes. Enhancing opportunities of health and sanitation in the affected area and spreading HIV awareness sessions through empanelled NGOs. NGOs empanelled with NACO shall be invited to organise awareness camps at the construction sites.
Communities around the planned facilities	Every 6 months	To enhance the project's response to local needs and understand how best to address community needs, consultations shall be organised with the support of local panchayat offices.

Annexure - A: Designs of Varanasi, Sahibganj, Haldia and Farakka









**Annexure - B : First , Second and Third Schedule of RFCTLARR Act
2013**

SEC. 2] THE GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY 37

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

[See section 30 (2)]

COMPENSATION FOR LAND OWNERS

The following components shall constitute the minimum compensation package to be given to those whose land is acquired and to tenants referred to in clause (c) of section 3 in a proportion to be decided by the appropriate Government.

Serial No.	Component of compensation package in respect of land acquired under the Act	Manner of determination of value	Date of determination of value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Market value of land	To be determined as provided under section 26.	
2.	Factor by which the market value is to be multiplied in the case of rural areas	1.00 (One) to 2.00 (Two) based on the distance of project from urban area, as may be notified by the appropriate Government.	
3.	Factor by which the market value is to be multiplied in the case of urban areas	1 (One).	
4.	Value of assets attached to land or building	To be determined as provided under section 29.	
5.	Solatium	Equivalent to one hundred per cent. of the market value of land mentioned against serial number 1 multiplied by the factor specified against serial number 2 for rural areas or serial number 3 for urban areas plus value of assets attached to land or building against serial number 4 under column (2).	
6.	Final award in rural areas	Market value of land mentioned against serial number 1 multiplied by the factor specified against serial number 2 plus value of assets attached to land or building mentioned against serial number 4 under column (2) plus solatium mentioned against serial number 5 under column (2).	
7.	Final award in urban areas	Market value of land mentioned against serial number 1 multiplied by the factor specified against serial number 3 plus value of assets attached to land or building	

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		mentioned against serial number 4 under column (2) plus solatium mentioned against serial number 5 under column (2).	
8.	Other component, if any, to be included		
NOTE.—The date on which values mentioned under column (2) are determined should be indicated under column (4) against each serial number.			

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THE GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY

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THE SECOND SCHEDULE

[See sections 31 (1), 38 (1) and 105 (3)]

ELEMENTS OF REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT ENTITLEMENTS FOR ALL THE AFFECTED FAMILIES (BOTH LAND OWNERS AND THE FAMILIES WHOSE LIVELIHOOD IS PRIMARILY DEPENDENT ON LAND ACQUIRED) IN ADDITION TO THOSE PROVIDED IN THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

Serial No.	Elements of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Entitlements	Entitlement/provision	Whether provided or not (if provided, details to be given)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Provision of housing units in case of displacement	<p>(1) If a house is lost in rural areas, a constructed house shall be provided as per the Indira Awas Yojana specifications. If a house is lost in urban areas, a constructed house shall be provided, which will be not less than 50 sq mts in plinth area.</p> <p>(2) The benefits listed above shall also be extended to any affected family which is without homestead land and which has been residing in the area continuously for a period of not less than three years preceding the date of notification of the affected area and which has been involuntarily displaced from such area:</p> <p>Provided that any such family in urban areas which opts not to take the house offered, shall get a one-time financial assistance for house construction, which shall not be less than one lakh fifty thousand rupees:</p> <p>Provided further that if any affected family in rural areas so prefers, the equivalent cost of the house may be offered in lieu of the constructed house:</p> <p>Provided also that no family affected by acquisition shall be given more than one house under the provisions of this Act.</p>	

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[PART II—

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		<p><i>Explanation.</i>—The houses in urban areas may, if necessary, be provided in multi-storied building complexes.</p>	
2.	Land for Land	<p>In the case of irrigation project, as far as possible and in lieu of compensation to be paid for land acquired, each affected family owning agricultural land in the affected area and whose land has been acquired or lost, or who has, as a consequence of the acquisition or loss of land, been reduced to the status of a marginal farmer or landless, shall be allotted, in the name of each person included in the records of rights with regard to the affected family, a minimum of one acre of land in the command area of the project for which the land is acquired:</p> <p>Provided that in every project those persons losing land and belonging to the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes will be provided land equivalent to land acquired or two and a one-half acres, whichever is lower.</p>	
3.	Offer for Developed Land	<p>In case the land is acquired for urbanisation purposes, twenty per cent. of the developed land will be reserved and offered to land owning project affected families, in proportion to the area of their land acquired and at a price equal to the cost of acquisition and the cost of development:</p> <p>Provided that in case the land owning project affected family wishes to avail of this offer, an equivalent amount will be deducted from the land acquisition compensation package payable to it.</p>	
4.	Choice of Annuity or Employment	<p>The appropriate Government shall ensure that the affected families are provided with the following options:</p>	

Sec. 2]		THE GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY		41
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
		<p>(a) where jobs are created through the project, after providing suitable training and skill development in the required field, make provision for employment at a rate not lower than the minimum wages provided for in any other law for the time being in force, to at least one member per affected family in the project or arrange for a job in such other project as may be required; or</p> <p>(b) one time payment of five lakhs rupees per affected family; or</p> <p>(c) annuity policies that shall pay not less than two thousand rupees per month per family for twenty years, with appropriate indexation to the Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers.</p>		
5.	Subsistence grant for displaced families for a period of one year	<p>Each affected family which is displaced from the land acquired shall be given a monthly subsistence allowance equivalent to three thousand rupees per month for a period of one year from the date of award.</p> <p>In addition to this amount, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes displaced from Scheduled Areas shall receive an amount equivalent to fifty thousand rupees.</p> <p>In cases of displacement from the Scheduled Areas, as far as possible, the affected families shall be relocated in a similar ecological zone, so as to preserve the economic opportunities, language, culture and community life of the tribal communities.</p>		
6.	Transportation cost for displaced families	<p>Each affected family which is displaced shall get a one-time financial assistance of fifty thousand rupees as transportation cost for shifting of the family, building materials, belongings and cattle.</p>		

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
7.	Cattle shed/petty shops cost	Each affected family having cattle or having a petty shop shall get one-time financial assistance of such amount as the appropriate Government may, by notification, specify subject to a minimum of twenty-five thousand rupees for construction of cattle shed or petty shop as the case may be.	
8.	One-time grant to artisan, small traders and certain others	Each affected family of an artisan, small trader or self-employed person or an affected family which owned non-agricultural land or commercial, industrial or institutional structure in the affected area, and which has been involuntarily displaced from the affected area due to land acquisition, shall get one-time financial assistance of such amount as the appropriate Government may, by notification, specify subject to a minimum of twenty-five thousand rupees.	
9.	Fishing rights	In cases of irrigation or hydel projects, the affected families may be allowed fishing rights in the reservoirs, in such manner as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government.	
10.	One-time Resettlement Allowance	Each affected family shall be given a one-time "Resettlement Allowance" of fifty thousand rupees only.	
11.	Stamp duty and registration fee	<p>(1) The stamp duty and other fees payable for registration of the land or house allotted to the affected families shall be borne by the Requiring Body.</p> <p>(2) The land for house allotted to the affected families shall be free from all encumbrances.</p> <p>(3) The land or house allotted may be in the joint names of wife and husband of the affected family.</p>	

THE THIRD SCHEDULE

[See sections 32, 38(1) and 105(3)]

PROVISION OF INFRASTRUCTURAL AMENITIES

For resettlement of populations, the following infrastructural facilities and basic minimum amenities are to be provided at the cost of the Requisitioning Authority to ensure that the resettled population in the new village or colony can secure for themselves a reasonable standard of community life and can attempt to minimise the trauma involved in displacement.

A reasonably habitable and planned settlement would have, as a minimum, the following facilities and resources, as appropriate:

Serial No.	Component of infrastructure amenities provided/proposed to be provided by the acquirer of land	Details of infrastructure amenities provided by the acquirer of land
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Roads within the resettled villages and an all-weather road link to the nearest pucca road, passages and easement rights for all the resettled families be adequately arranged.	
2.	Proper drainage as well as sanitation plans executed before physical resettlement.	
3.	One or more assured sources of safe drinking water for each family as per the norms prescribed by the Government of India.	
4.	Provision of drinking water for cattle.	
5.	Grazing land as per proportion acceptable in the State.	
6.	A reasonable number of Fair Price Shops.	
7.	Panchayat Ghars, as appropriate.	
8.	Village level Post Offices, as appropriate, with facilities for opening saving accounts.	
9.	Appropriate seed-cum-fertilizer storage facility if needed.	
10.	Efforts must be made to provide basic irrigation facilities to the agricultural land allocated to the resettled families if not from the irrigation project, then by developing a cooperative or under some Government scheme or special assistance.	
11.	All new villages established for resettlement of the displaced persons shall be provided with suitable transport facility which must include public transport facilities through local bus services with the nearby growth centres/urban localities.	
12.	Burial or cremation ground, depending on the caste-communities at the site and their practices.	
13.	Facilities for sanitation, including individual toilet points.	

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(1)	(2)	(3)
14.	Individual single electric connections (or connection through non-conventional sources of energy like solar energy), for each household and for public lighting.	
15.	Anganwadi's providing child and mother supplemental nutritional services.	
16.	School as per the provisions of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 (35 of 2009);	
17.	Sub-health centre within two kilometres range.	
18.	Primary Health Centre as prescribed by the Government of India.	
19.	Playground for children.	
20.	One community centre for every hundred families.	
21.	Places of worship and chowpal/tree platform for every fifty families for community assembly, of numbers and dimensions consonant with the affected area.	
22.	Separate land must be earmarked for traditional tribal institutions.	
23.	The forest dweller families must be provided, where possible, with their forest rights on non-timber forest produce and common property resources, if available close to the new place of settlement and, in case any such family can continue their access or entry to such forest or common property in the area close to the place of eviction, they must continue to enjoy their earlier rights to the aforesaid sources of livelihood.	
24.	Appropriate security arrangements must be provided for the settlement, if needed.	
25.	Veterinary service centre as per norms.	
NOTE.— Details of each component of infrastructural amenities mentioned under column (2) against serial numbers 1 to 25 should be indicated by the acquirer of land under column (3).		

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE

(See section 105)

LIST OF ENACTMENTS REGULATING LAND ACQUISITION AND
REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT

1. The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 (24 of 1958).
2. The Atomic Energy Act, 1962 (33 of 1962).
3. The Damodar Valley Corporation Act, 1948 (14 of 1948).
4. The Indian Tramways Act, 1886 (11 of 1886).
5. The Land Acquisition (Mines) Act, 1885 (18 of 1885).
6. The Metro Railways (Construction of Works) Act, 1978 (33 of 1978).
7. The National Highways Act, 1956 (48 of 1956).
8. The Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962).
9. The Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952 (30 of 1952).
10. The Resettlement of Displaced Persons (Land Acquisition) Act, 1948 (60 of 1948).
11. The Coal Bearing Areas Acquisition and Development Act, 1957 (20 of 1957).
12. The Electricity Act, 2003 (36 of 2003).
13. The Railways Act, 1989 (24 of 1989).

P.K. MALHOTRA,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.