

DRAFT

GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK –

TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (RPF-TDF)

for

**RESTRUCTURED PROJECT KERALA STATE ROADS
TRANSPORT PROJECT II**

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

MAY 07, 2019

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1. Kerala, a southwestern coastal state of India, is flanked by the Arabian Sea on the west and the Western Ghats mountains on the east. The state stretches north-south along a coastline of 580 km with a varying width of 35 to 120 km. The terrain divides the State east through west into three distinct regions- hills and valleys, midland and plains and coastal region. The eastern edge, along the Ghats, comprises steep mountains and valleys, covered with dense forests. There are 44 rivers in the state, all of which originate in the Western Ghats, of which 41 flow towards the west into the Arabian Sea and the 3 east flowing rivers form tributaries of the river Cauvery in the neighboring States. The backwaters are a peculiar feature of the State. Canals link the lakes and backwaters to facilitate an uninterrupted inland water navigation system from Thiruvananthapuram to Vadakara, distance of 450 km.

2. Kerala consists of 14 Districts, 21 Revenue divisions, 75 Taluks, 152 Block Panchayats, 941 Gram Panchayats, 87 Municipalities, 6 Corporations, and 1664 Villages. Located between 8°18'N and 12°48'N latitude and 74°52'E & 77°22'E longitude, the State of Kerala encompasses 1.18% of the country, and holds 3.44% of India's population. With a population of 33,406,061 at 860 persons per km², it is nearly three times densely populated compared to the rest of India. Kerala is also experiencing a rapid rise in the percentage of the aged population (above 60 years).¹

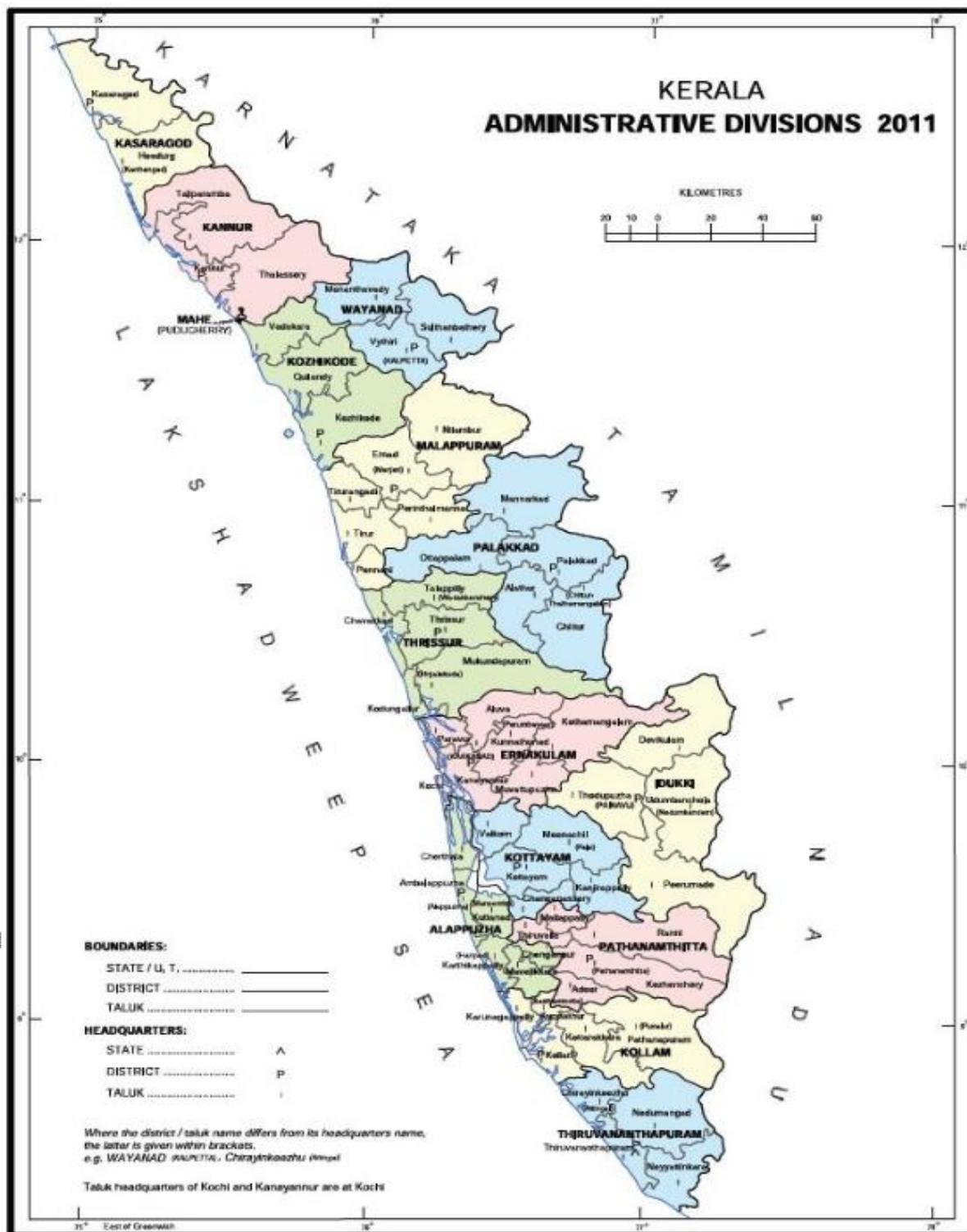
3. Kerala's human development indices (HDIs) — primary education, health care and elimination of poverty—are among the best in India. The state has one of the highest literacy rates (94.0%) and life expectancy (74.9 years²) among Indian states. Kerala has also made an extensive stride in reducing both rural and urban poverty. From 1973-74 to 2011-12, rural and urban poverty ratio declined from 59.19 per cent to 7.3 per cent and from 62.74 per cent to 15.3 percent respectively, whereas in India these figures declined from 56.44 per cent to 30.9 per cent for rural and 49.01 per cent to 26.4 percent for urban³. Per Capita GSDP at Current Prices INR 179,778 (USD 2481.58) is above the Indian average. Kerala's economy largely depends on emigrants working in foreign countries (mainly in the Gulf countries) and the remittances annually contribute more than a fifth of the GSDP. The service sector (including tourism, public administration, banking and finance, transportation, and communications), agricultural and fishing industries dominate the economy.

¹Kerala Department of Economics and Statistics Website, Basic Statistics, Last updated Jan 23, 2018 <http://www.ecostat.kerala.gov.in/index.php/geography>

²Abridged Life Tables 2010-2014, Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India pg. 5 http://www.censusindia.gov.in/Vital_Statistics/SRS_Life_Table/2.Analysis_2010-14.pdf

³ Kerala State Planning Board, Economic Review 2016, Macro Economic Profile http://spb.kerala.gov.in/EconomicReview2016/web/chapter01_04.php

Figure 1: Administrative Boundaries of Kerala



Source: Kerala Administrative Divisions, Kerala State Commission for Minorities
http://www.kscminorities.org/pdf/Kerala_Administrative_Divisions.pdf

Vulnerability to Natural Disasters⁴

4. Kerala's geographical location, weather pattern and high population density make it prone to severe natural as well as human-induced disasters. HDIs being a composite index of consumption rate, education and health, is an indicator of the socio-economic vulnerability of the population. The higher the HDI, the higher is the coping capacity, but greater is the cumulative loss potential and degree of risk. Thus, Kerala has higher level of disaster risks as compared to the rest of the country. Additionally, Kerala is prone to a host of natural hazards such as cyclone, monsoon storm surge, coastal erosion, sea level rise, tsunami, flood, drought, lightning, landslide (debris flows), land subsidence (due to tunnel erosion or soil piping), and earthquake.

The Disaster: Rainfall of Monsoon 2018

Kerala received 2346.6 mm of rainfall from 1 June 2018 to 19 August 2018 in contrast to an expected 1649.5 mm of rainfall (IMD data). This rainfall was about 42% above the normal. Further, the rainfall over Kerala during June, July and 1st to the 19th of August was 15%, 18% and 164% respectively, above normal. Thirty-five dams across the state were opened to release flood runoff. All five overflow gates of the Idukki Dam were opened, for the first time in 26 years. Heavy rains in Wayanad and Idukki caused severe landslides. A total of 498 casualties have been reported so far with over 1.4 million affected people taking shelter in relief camps, during this period. Preliminary estimates of damages provided by Government of Kerala (GoK) were in the range of INR 19,512 Cr. (USD 2.8 billion). According to the Additional Memorandum submitted by the State of Kerala to the Government of India on September 13, 2018, between August 1 – 31, 59,345 ha of agricultural land was affected, 40,188 large animals and 751,303 birds perished, 9,538 km of roads were impacted, and 605,675 individuals were directly affected. Thus, the total claim of the state was revised with an increase of INR 4796.35 crores.

Sector Context

The roads/highways are the dominant mode of transport in Kerala with about 75 percent of freight and 85 percent of passenger share. Kerala has a dense road network, roughly three times the national average. Of the 152,000 km of road network in the state, the primary road network, which carries about 80 percent of road traffic and the mainstay of economic activities, includes about 1,500 km of national highways (NH), about 4,300 km of state highways (SH) and 28,300 km of major district roads (MDR). The SH and MDR networks are primarily managed by the Roads and Buildings (R&BD) wings of the Public Works Department, while the National Highways are managed jointly by NHAI and Ministry of Road Transport Highways through the NH unit of the R&BD.

⁴Kerala State Disaster Management Authority: Government of Kerala, State Disaster Management Plan 2016, <http://sdma.kerala.gov.in/publications/DMP/Kerala%20State%20Disaster%20Management%20Plan%202016.pdf> Kerala State Disaster Management Authority: Government of Kerala, Kerala State Disaster Management Plan Profile, <http://documents.gov.in/KL/16344.pdf>

Flood Impact

Based on the primary and secondary data collected by the R&BD, about 2,004 km of SH and 13,246 km of MDR across 14 districts have suffered varying degree of damages during the recent floods. The NH wing has also estimated damage of about 580 km of NHs. The post-flood impact analysis indicates heavy damages due to land slide/slips in the roads in four hill districts of Idukki, Wayanad, Pathanamthitta and Palakkad, whereas roads in the seven districts of Alappuzha, Thrissur, Ernakulam, Kozhikode, Malappuram, Kollam and Kottayam have sustained flash floods, erosion, water stagnation and other flood induced damages. The roads in Thiruvananthapuram, Kasaragod and Kannur districts have sustained minimal damage.

Damage Analysis

1,090 km of SHs and 6,527 km of MDRs have sustained light damages (**Error! Reference source not found.**) and would largely require pavement rehabilitation through patching, shoulder repairs and limited debris clearance. 734 km of SHs and 6,463 km of MDRs have sustained medium to heavy pavement damages (**Error! Reference source not found.**) and would require re-laying of surfacing and limited repair of drainage, cross drainage and protection works. 179 km of SH and 256 Km of MDR have been fully damaged (**Error! Reference source not found.**) and would require full depth pavement reconstruction, significant repair/reconstruction of drainage, cross drainage and slope protection works and limited road raising, and new cross drainage works.

Reconstruction and Resilience Needs (short-medium term):

Based on the needs assessment, overall 435 km of roads (179 km of SH & 256 km of MDR) are fully damaged and needs to be reconstructed. Two major and 28 minor bridges, 208 culverts, 20 km length of retaining wall and 39 km of road side drainage works are fully damaged. It is estimated that about INR2,603 Cr. (USD 372 million) would be required for reconstructing damaged SH & MDRs. This amount also includes the estimates for resilience needs of about INR1732 Cr (USD 247 million) to enhance disaster resilience works, where additional 62 km of raising of roads, 157 new culverts, 142 km length of new slope stability/protection measures are proposed. Reconstruction of bridges/culverts need to be assigned priority followed by adequate hill slope protection and flood protection works.

Emergency Project.

In this context, the Government of Kerala (GoK) requested for a reallocation of US\$ 45 million from the current outlay of KSTP II towards reconstruction of roads for the Rebuild Kerala Initiative (RKI), for urgent rebuilding efforts needed in Kerala. The critical importance is to address the need for urgent post-floods reconstruction works which called for including the Kerala Local Self Government Department (LSGD), the state's agency responsible for local self-government institutions, as one of the implementing agencies of the project. LSGD would be responsible for re-building and re-construction activities for LSGI roads including: (a) construction, rehabilitation and/or improvement of the LSGI Roads; and (b) supporting day-to-day implementation of the project.

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna (PMGSY).

Under the World Bank supported PMGSY project, the Indian Roads Congress (IRC) publication, IRC:SP:20-2002, Rural Roads Manual, provides guidance on various aspects of rural road development, with the specific requirements of PMGSY. Further to this an Operations Manual (OM) has been drafted to bring about clarity on various aspects of

PMGSY. Towards enhancing the assessment and management of environmental and social issues in PMGSY planning and implementation, the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been prepared based on the review of the existing safeguard instruments which are under implementation for First Rural Roads Project (RRP I) and RRP II. The ESMF comprises of the following safeguard instruments: (i) Social Management Framework (SMF), and (ii) Environmental Codes of Practice (ECoP).

The LSGD, has the experience of implementing social safeguard documents. The Restructured Project includes both urban and rural areas, will cover two tribal districts (Wayanad and Idukki due to which the OP 4.12 is triggered, mitigating risks associated with labour influx and gender-based violence for which the safeguard document requires to be updated.

2.0 RPF-TDF

2.1 RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION ISSUES

The construction of roads will follow the existing revenue tracks. The available width of the existing tracks is not always sufficient to accommodate the proposed improvements, thereby requiring additional land. The land width accretion is also necessitated along new alignments, especially in cases where the existing track cannot be upgraded to the required standards. The guidelines specify that it will be the responsibility of the State Government / District Panchayat/Municipalities to oversee that land is available for taking up the proposed road works.

As the construction is generally proposed along the existing tracks and at locations that have been affected by the floods, the extent of resettlement is expected to be minimal. Though minimal, the mitigation of the social and resettlement impacts in the project requires a framework for addressing the impacts in the individual project phases related to resettlement. This Resettlement Policy Framework-Tribal Development Framework (RPF-TDF), which consists of resettlement planning and entitlement provisions, has been worked out. This RPF-TDF outlines the principles and approaches to be followed in minimising and mitigating the adverse social and economic impacts due to the project.

The Social Management Plan of RPF-TDF spells out the actions / tasks required to involve the community, and reduce adverse impacts on PAPs/PAFs at various stages of project along with the agency (agencies) responsible for these actions / tasks and their time frame.

The specific entitlement matrix of RPF-TDF, outline the types of losses expected, their current and proposed mitigation measures.

The PIU in co-ordination with the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and Municipalities at the village, towns, block and district levels will be responsible for the planning and implementation of issues pertaining to social issues. The institutional and organizational mechanisms required to implement the provisions are outlined as part of the framework.

2.2 RESETTLEMENT PLANNING

The various tasks related to resettlement planning at various stages of project cycle are given in the Table 2.1 and 2.2.

Dissemination of information of selected roads: Salient features of the finalized roads will be displayed at the notice boards of the District Panchayat/Municipalities and the concerned Gram Panchayats/Urban wards. This shall include (a) map of the district / block showing the roads (b) list of villages/towns benefited and (c) length of the corridor.

Dissemination of Project Information: After selection of roads and prior to finalisation of the alignment, a brochure providing an overview of the project will be available for distribution in each of the Gram Panchayat/Municipality along the proposed roads. Annexure 1 provides the project information package encompassing the information to be disclosed at various stages of project implementation. Format 2 of Annexure 1 provides the Brochure to be distributed among the local community providing details of the scheme. The dissemination of information shall (i) sensitise the communities on the project related issues, and (ii) demonstrate the expectations of the project from the communities, including mechanisms for beneficiary contribution.

Finalisation of Alignment: Finalisation of alignment will be through community planning involving local communities and the village/town/ward level Government body that is Gram Panchayat and Municipalities. Transect walks along the proposed alignments will be organised by the PIU in co-ordination with the Gram Panchayat/municipalities and the revenue and forest officials at the village/ward level of towns. The methodology for conducting transect walk is given in Annexure 2 while a guidance note on issues to be discussed during transect walk is given as Format 5 of the information dissemination package (Annexure 1). The alignment will be finalised with due consideration to the aspects of road safety and scope for future development along the corridor. The documentation of transect shall be exhibited by the PIU on the revenue map and all issues and suggestions by the community and responses to them during transect shall be documented and disseminated at the Gram Panchayat/Municipality. The transect shall enable:

- i) Finalisation of the alignment through community planning that is in consultation with the communities along with sensitising them of design compulsions if any,
- ii) A joint on-site inventory, cross-checking and verification of the alignment;
- iii) Identification of grievances on ground and redressal of the same;
- iv) Initiation of the process of transfer of land and assets;
- v) Identification of vulnerable PAPs; and,
- vi) Acceptance of the project, alignment, land / structure donations by the communities as the case may be.

Consultation with Affected Persons: Within a week of transect, the PIU / Gram Panchayat (GP)/Municipality shall organise a meeting involving the affected persons to communicate how the concerns of the communities have / have not been incorporated into the project design. The structure and format for recording the consultation sessions are presented in Annexure 3. (Refer Annexure 1 for disclosure of information). The concerns that could not

be incorporated would be highlighted and the reasons for not doing so would be explained. The people would be given an opportunity to respond. The following information pertaining to the project design will be highlighted and disseminated:

- i) Specifications, project costs and construction schedule,
- ii) Likely issues due to project activities,
- iii) Land width required and available,
- iv) Design modifications incorporating comments and suggestions of communities
- v) Procedure to be adopted for accretion of land / assets (MoU/Affidavit),
- vi) Entitlement provisions for vulnerable groups,
- vii) Disbursal Procedures to Entitled Persons,
- viii) Safety and health concerns during construction works, and
- ix) Inputs required by the local community as construction labour, temporary use of land for diversions etc.

Profile of Affected Persons: The census survey for the identified PAPs will be undertaken by the PIU to assess the extent of impact on each household. Annexure 4 gives a Questionnaire for census survey of PAP. A full census will be undertaken to register and document the status of the potentially affected population within the proposed RoW, by the PIU with the assistance of the GP/Municipalities. This will provide a demographic overview of the population, and will cover the asset ownership and sources of livelihood. The census shall enable the identification of vulnerable PAPs, based on which the entitled persons and the extent of support required shall be assessed.

Identification of vulnerable PAPs: The project provides for targeted support / assistance to the vulnerable groups. The vulnerability shall be assessed by the PIU based on the census of the affected persons. The following categories of Project Affected Persons shall be entitled for support as vulnerable groups:

- i) BPL households (with a valid proof), as per the State poverty line for rural/urban areas;
- ii) BPL households without a proof of the same and belonging to the following social categories (i) Women headed households with women as sole earner (ii) Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe and (iii) Handicapped person, and is subject to any of the following impacts; (a) Loses more than 10% of the total land holding⁵; (b) Loses shelter; and, (c) Loses source of livelihood.

Integrating R&R issues in Detailed Project Report (DPR): To ensure that the designs for the roads are sensitive to social issues and have incorporated the social considerations, the following information shall be documented as part of the DPR prior to submission to STA for approval:

- i) Output of transect walk
- ii) Proceedings of the formal consultation (meeting) with the communities,
- iii) Census questionnaires of the PAPs, and
- iv) List of Entitled Persons who will be eligible for support.

⁵ The total land holding includes any other land parcels owned elsewhere by the PAP.

Dissemination of process of land transfer and entitlement provisions: The process to be adopted for land transfer, project details such as name of corridor, cost, likely construction schedule, list of PAPs along with entitlements and entitled persons shall be disseminated. The information would be disseminated through wall paints, posters, pamphlets displayed at the Gram Panchayat/Municipality office or other prominent places such as school, shop, Community halls, primary health centre etc (Refer Annexure 1).

Submission of Gift Deed (MoU/Affidavit) by individual landowners to PRI/Municipalities: For states where land acquisition is through land donation, for each of the land parcel likely to be affected in the project, a Gift Deed through an MoU or affidavit (Appended in Annexure 5) between the landowner/s and PIU or Government will be done. It shall be the responsibility of the PRI to collect Gift Deed / MoU / Affidavit from all landowners and submit the same to the PIU. To ensure that the landowner is in the legal possession of the land under consideration, a copy of the proof of the ownership, as applicable, shall be obtained by the PIU. In the absence of such supporting evidence, the Patwari shall vet the proof of ownership. The award of contract shall be only after the Gift Deed from all affected persons are available with PIU.

Participation of PRIs and Communities: Effective participatory mechanism for community level local government (Gram Panchayat) in decision-making at every project stage has been evolved. Involvement of communities at every stage of project shall be taken up as specified in this framework. The Participation Framework envisages involvement of the PRI/Municipalities, community, PAPs, and other agencies by the PIU during project prioritization, planning, implementation and monitoring. The PIU will be responsible for ensuring participation of the community at the sub project level through the Gram Panchayat/Municipality. The involvement of the community is not only restricted to the interactions with the villagers/town dwellers but also disclosing the relevant information pertaining to the project and tasks encompassed in the project as given in Annexure 1.

Mechanism for Land Transfer: In states where land donation is the approach for land availability, a transparent process for land transfer facilitated through interactions with the community and likely PAPs shall be adopted as specified in this framework. The willingness of the landowner for transfer of land shall be assessed during consultations and if required, support through PRI/Municipalities and community shall be taken to encourage the landowner for his consent to donate the asset. For each of the land parcel likely to be affected in the project, a Gift Deed/ MoU/ Affidavit)between the landowner/s and PIU or Government will be undertaken. It shall be the responsibility of the PRI to collect the Gift Deed / MoU / Affidavit from all landowners and submit the same to the PIU. To ensure that the landowner is in the legal possession of the land under consideration, a copy of the proof of the ownership, as applicable, shall be obtained by the PIU. In the absence of such supporting evidence, the Patwari shall vet the proof of ownership.

The award of contract shall be only after the Gift Deed / MoU / Affidavit from all affected persons are available with PIU. In case of land owners with unclear titles or unable to provide

proof of ownership, involvement of PRI (Sarpanch and other members)/Municipality (Chairman), revenue official and community shall be undertaken to verify the ownership of the concerned land owner on the land parcel or asset. The PIU will facilitate the enrolling the EPs in the RD schemes with prior disclosure of information on the process, schedule and other details as given in Annexure 1. The disbursal of entitlements through civil support mechanism will be the responsibility of the Gram Panchayat and its members.

Impact on lands involving traditional and tenurial rights: The legal provisions at the Central and State level pertaining to the transfer of lands will be followed. The process of land transfer shall take into account the existing customary rights of the tribal community on various categories of land. It shall be the responsibility of the AE/JE (PIU) along with the village level Panchayat members/ ward members of Municipalities to assess the impact on loss of livelihood and extent of dependence of local community on these lands through consultations.

Tribal Development Framework: The guiding principles enshrined in the constitution of independent India as also various plans and policies safeguard the interests of scheduled tribes. The GoI has, from time to time, issued instructions to the State governments and also enacted enabling legislations and amendments to relevant existing laws. These efforts have been made to help the state governments to sensitively deal with ST populations and the problems they are faced on account of development projects. Also the State governments have been encouraged to pass suitable legislations, wherever possible, to help make necessary legal and administrative arrangements to help the STs in specific situations.

There are sufficient provisions and scope already, in the existing laws to meet the objectives of Social Management Framework with regard to the Scheduled Tribes. However, in order to tie these in with the project activities at different project stages Resettlement Planning exclusive to tribals is developed (Table 2.2). The Tribal Development Plan will be developed to ensure that there is sufficient planning and implementation that safeguard the interests of the tribals. This shall take care of the customary systems of decision making and participation in project planning and implementation and complying with the Free Prior Informed Consultation process outlined in the Operational Policy 4.12 on Indigenous People.

2.3 IMPACTS AND ENTITLEMENTS

The RPF-TDF addresses the following categories of impacts (Table 2.3 to 2.7) caused by the project and is not limited to physical relocation.

Title Holders including those with clear ownership proof & unclear titles: In case, the land owner has unclear titles or is unable to provide proof of ownership, involvement of PRI (Sarpanch and other members) and Municipality (Chairman), revenue official and community shall be undertaken to verify the ownership of the concerned land owner on the land parcel or asset. The measures proposed for the various impact categories are presented in the following sections.

Land: To the extent possible, the proposed works will be carried out within the available land width. In the event of inadequate land width, the project will aim at obtaining land through a process of land contribution by the affected households or land acquisition, compensation and resettlement and rehabilitation through R&R ACT 2013, state R&R policy of 2017, and compliance with the OP 4.10 and 4.12.

The project will provide the option of alternate land sites to those who become landless. In addition to those who are rendered landless due to the project, the provision of alternative sites shall be extended to vulnerable PAPs losing 10% or more of their land holding, subjected to availability of land sites. In the event of non-availability of land, inclusion as beneficiaries in the ongoing Development programs through the Gram Panchayats/Municipalities will be encouraged.

House and Shelter: The designs for the proposed for the roads will be worked out to avoid any impacts on structures. Therefore, the incidence of loss of house and shelter is not likely. In the event of partial losses to structures, not involving physical relocation of the affected household, the preferred approach shall be to assist people to move back and away from the RoW. In these cases, transfer of assets lost by an individual or community through gift deeds will be accepted. In cases where physical relocation of the person losing shelter is unavoidable, an alternative site on a suitable land shall be identified in consultation with the PAP. In the event of such land not being available, the PAPs shall be entitled to be included as beneficiaries under central and state housing programs.

Other Assets: Though minimal, the project may involve the loss of other assets as wells, trees and other assets. The project shall accept willing transfer of assets lost through a Gift Deed / MoU / Affidavit. The project will assist the loss of these assets belonging to vulnerable group/s through inclusion in the Government schemes. The PIU shall provide technical inputs in case of relocation of the common assets (wells, temples etc) by the Gram Panchayat/Municipalities or community.

Non-Titleholders: The clearance of non-titleholders (encroachers and squatters) from the existing RoW shall be in accordance with the legal provisions. The PIU shall serve an advance notice of a month to the non-titleholders towards removal of assets/standing crops and subsequent clearance. If the affected non-titleholders belong to vulnerable sections, they will be assisted under the entitlement matrix

Land Rights: Regarding impact on lands involving traditional and tenurial rights, the corresponding legal provisions pertaining to the transfer of lands will be followed. The impact on loss of livelihood and extent of dependence on these lands will be assessed through consultations by the GP/Municipalities. Alternate sites to compensate for the loss through the PRIs/Municipalities shall be encouraged. If suitable sites are not available, vulnerable PAPs whose livelihood is impacted will be assisted to livelihood support by providing alternate livelihood

Additional unforeseen impacts on Shelter / Livelihood during construction: In addition to those PAPs identified as directly impacted in the project, in hill roads involving fresh cutting, there is a likelihood of additional damages to structures on the hillside. The

contractor shall avoid the loss by providing adequate protection measures through construction of appropriate slope protection measures as breast walls/retaining walls. In the event of non-provision of these measures, it shall be the responsibility of the PIU, through the PRI/Municipalities to work out alternate shelter to offset the impact.

Temporary Impacts during Construction: The temporary impacts during construction include disruption to the normal traffic, access to house, shops, increased noise levels, dust generation, soil slips in hilly areas and damage to adjacent parcel of land due to movement of heavy machineries. The contractor shall be responsible for regulating time of usage of heavy equipment, dust suppression, schedule of construction work to allow normal traffic during morning and evenings and signage for sensitive areas where safety is a concern, rehabilitate access. The contractor shall bear the costs of any impact on structure or land movement of machinery during construction. All temporary use of lands outside the proposed RoW shall be through written consent / approval of the landowner or the PRI. The contractor shall locate construction camps in consultation with the local Panchayat to avoid any resentment or confrontation with the local or host community. Consultations with the community shall be undertaken by the contractor to sensitise the community on the construction works and its probable impacts through pamphlets / brochures, through the Gram Panchayat/Municipalities.

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Table 2.1: Planning – General Population

Stage	Tasks	Nodal Agency	Involvement / Support	Time Frame	Target Group	Monitoring By	Remarks
	<p>1. INFORMATION DISSEMINATION & SENSITISATION OF COMMUNITY- PRE ALIGNMENT FINALISATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meetings at GP/block PRI representatives • Public Announcements • Consultation/Meetings • Distribution of leaflets • Discuss various alignment options • Prior intimation regarding date / time of transect walk 	PIU (AE/JE, Social Unit)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GP /Municipalities/Tribal settlements • PIU (EE/SE/AE) • MMs/NGOs 	First week of DPR preparation	Community	DPIU (Social cell)	Obtain feedback especially from women and vulnerable communities
	<p>2. FINALISING ALIGNMENT / TRANSECT WALK</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Display tentative alignment of proposed road superimposed on revenue map • Conduct transect walk • Information about final alignment along with list of PAPs / PAFs / at Gram Sabha/Ward Sabha in Municipalities in local language • Identify sites for land width accretion 	PIU (AE/JE, Social Unit)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GP / Municipalities/Tribal settlements • LRD • PHED • Forest 	First Month of DPR preparation	Community	DPIU (Social cell)	List should have exact amount of land to be acquired, structures likely to be damaged, etc.
	<p>3. CENSUS of PAPs/ PAFs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct socio-economic Survey at household level • Identify vulnerable PAPs. 	PIU (Social Unit)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GP / Municipalities/Tribal settlements 	After Alignment is finalised	PAPs / PAFs	DPIU (Social cell)	

Project Planning and Design	<p>4. Preparation of mitigation plan</p> <p>a. Hold meetings with PAPs for inputs on mitigation measures</p> <p>b. Consultation meetings for awareness generation / clarification of land acquisition processes/land donation</p> <p>c. Calculate cost of land / other structure (incl. standing crops on private land) as required</p> <p>d. Develop individual entitlements for the entitled</p> <p>e. Display lists of PAPs with types of losses and entitlements / support</p>	<p>PIU (Social Unit),</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GP / Municipalities /Tribal settlements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LRD • PWD • District RD / SW/WCD officers 	<p>Second Month of DPR preparation</p>	<p>Community. PAPs / PAFs</p>	<p>DPIU (Social Cell)</p>	<p>-Obtain land availability certificate from revenue department/institution responsible for land administration for all sub projects</p>
Site Preparation	<p>5. TRANSFER OF LAND / LEGAL PROCESSES</p> <p>a. Finalise Land Transfer from PAPs/ PAFs, Prepare Affidavits/Sale deeds before award of contracts</p> <p>b. Start legal process for Land transfer</p> <p>c. Relocate structures / common property</p> <p>d. Deliver Entitlement. & Provide Support in Resettlement and government schemes before initiating civil works.</p>	<p>PIU (Social Unit),</p> <p>LRD</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GP / Municipalities/Tribal settlements • District SW/WCD official 	<p>After DPR approval, Implementation of Project</p>	<p>PAPs / PAFs</p>	<p>DPIU (Social Cell) / LSGD</p>	
Construction and Post Construction	<p>6. GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL / MITIGATION MEASURES</p> <p>a. Investigation of unforeseen impacts / complaints</p>	<p>PIU (Social Unit)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GP / Municipalities • LRD • SRRDA • Otherline departments 	<p>Throughout the project Cycle</p>	<p>Community, PAPs/PAFs</p>	<p>DPIU (Social Cell) / LSGD</p>	<p>□ Action needed report to District Panchayat (within 7 days)</p>

	b. Provide on the spot assessment and documentation c. Communicate decisions						<input type="checkbox"/> Report by DPIU to LSGD (within 5 days)
	7. MONITORING a. Monitor actions related to Tasks 1-6 b. DPIU to inform LSGD of all proceedings c. Quarterly Report	PIU (Social Unit)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GP/ Municipalities/Tribal settlements • PIU (Social Unit) • NGOs 	Throughout the Project Cycle at regular interval Every 4 th month		Social Unit	<input type="checkbox"/> Initially weekly & then monthly. Report to LGD
	8. COMMUNITY FEEDBACK survey among community members especially PAPs for Feed Back on process adopted and quality of construction	PIU (Social Unit) / BLSC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GP / VC • LRD • LSGD officials 	To be decided by LSGD	-	LSGD	Every three months during the life of the project.

Abbreviations: DPIU (District Programme Implementation Unit), LRD (Land and Revenue Department), MM (Mahila Mandals), MoU (Memorandum of Understanding), LSGD (Local Self Government Development), PD (Project Director), PAF (Project Affected Families), PAP (Project Affected persons), PIU (Programme Implementation Units), PRIs (Panchayat Raj Institutions), SW (Social Welfare), WCD (Women & Child Development).

Table 2.2: Resettlement Planning – Tribal Population

Stage	Tasks	Nodal Agency	Involvement / Support	Time Frame	Target Group	Monitoring By	Remarks
	<p>1. INFORMATION DISSEMINATION & SENSITISATION OF COMMUNITY- PRE ALIGNMENT FINALISATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection of information about tribal communities including their customary laws • Identification of state tribal laws • Information dissemination/sensitisation of tribal community on the road through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Folk media - Group discussion along with tribal opinion leader • Meetings at GP/block PRI representatives/Municipalities • Public Announcements • Consultation/Meetings • Discuss various alignment options • Prior intimation regarding date / time of transect walk 	<p>PIU (Social unit)</p>	<p>PIU with tribal heads/state deptt of Tribal welfare. Anthropologist may also be involved.</p>	<p>After selection of road</p>	<p>Tribal Community</p>	<p>DPIU (Social Unit)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The state tribal research institute's help / support may be taken for data / information • Document the process with details of meeting including dates, timings and participants

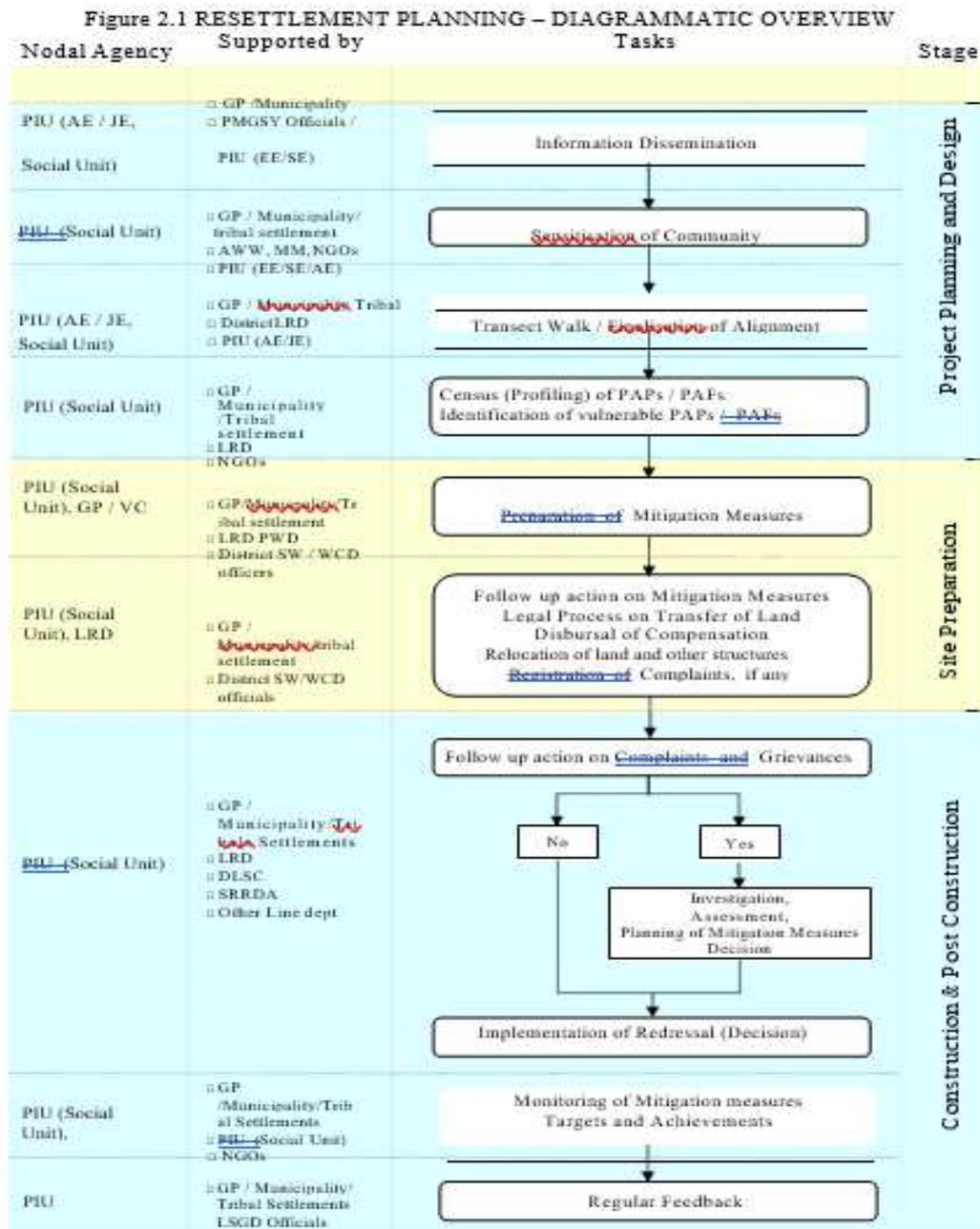
<p>2. FINALISING ALIGNMENT / TRANSECT WALK</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Display tentative alignment of proposed road superimposed on revenue map • Conduct transect walk • Involve tribal people in the transect walk • Avoid taking over land of sacred tribal places and abodes of spirits and dead ancestors and kinsmen. Also avoid other places of minor forest produce etc. • To document details of losses incurred by Tribal PAF • Information about final alignment along with list of PAPs / PAFs / at ward Sabahs of Municipalities/ Gram Sabha in local language • Identify sites for land width accretion 	<p>PIU (AE/JE, Social Unit)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GP / Municipalities, • LRD • PHED • Forest 	<p>First Month of DPR preparation</p>	<p>Community</p>	<p>DPIU (Social cell)</p>	<p>List should have exact amount of land to be acquired, structures likely to be damaged, etc.</p>
<p>3. CENSUS of PAPs/ PAFs</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Conduct socio-economic Survey at household level <input type="checkbox"/> Identify vulnerable PAPs.</p>	<p>PIU (Social Unit)</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> GP / Municipalities/ Tribal settlement/ Tribal leader</p>	<p>After Alignment is finalised</p>	<p>PAPs / PAFs</p>	<p>DPIU (Social cell)</p>	

Project Planning and Design	<p>4. Preparation of mitigation plan</p> <p>a. Hold meetings with PAPs for inputs on mitigation measures</p> <p>b. Consultation meetings for awareness generation / clarification of land acquisition processes/land donation</p> <p>c. Calculate cost of land / other structure (incl. standing crops on private land) as required</p> <p>d. Develop individual entitlements for the entitled</p> <p>e. Display lists of PAPs with types of losses and entitlements / support</p>	PIU (Social Unit), GP / VC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LRD • PWD • District RD / SW/WCD officers 	Second Month of DPR preparation	Community. PAPs / PAFs	DPIU (Social Cell)	-Obtain land availability certificate from revenue department/instituti on responsible for land administration for all sub projects
Site Preparation	<p>5. TRANSFER OF LAND / LEGAL PROCESSES</p> <p>a. Finalise Land Transfer from PAPs/ PAFs, Prepare Affidavits/Sale deeds before award of contracts</p> <p>b. Start legal process for Land transfer</p> <p>c. Relocate structures / common property</p> <p>d. Deliver Entitlement & Provide Support in Resettlement and government schemes before initiating civil works.</p>	PIU (Social Unit), LRD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GP / Municipalities/ Tribal settlement/ Tribal leader • District SW/WCD official 	After DPR approval, Implementation of Project	PAPs / PAFs	DPIU (Social Cell) /	
Construction and Post Construction	<p>6. GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL / MITIGATION MEASURES</p> <p>a. Investigation of unforeseen impacts / complaints</p> <p>b. Provide on the spot assessment and documentation</p> <p>c. Communicate decisions</p>	PIU (Social Unit)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GP / Municipalities/ Tribal settlement/ Tribal leader • LRD • SRRDA • Otherine departments 	Throughout the project Cycle	Community, PAPs/PAFs	DPIU (Social Cell) /	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Action needed report to District Panchayat/Municipality (within 7 days) □ Report by DPIU to LSGD (within 5 days)

	<p>7. MONITORING</p> <p>a. Monitor actions related to Tasks 1-6</p> <p>b. DPIU to inform SRRDA of all proceedings</p>	<p>PIU (Social Unit)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GP/ Municipalities/ Tribal settlement/ Tribal leader • PIU (Social Unit) • NGOs 	<p>Throughout the Project Cycle at regular interval</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>Social Cell</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Initially weekly & then monthly. Report to LSGD</p>
	<p>c. Quarterly Report</p>			<p>Every 4th month</p>			
	<p>8. COMMUNITY FEEDBACK survey among community members especially PAPs for Feed Back on process adopted and quality of construction</p>	<p>PIU (Social Unit) / BLSC</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GP / Municipalities/ Tribal settlement/ Tribal leader • LRD • Project officials 	<p>To be decided by LSGD</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>ISGD</p>	<p>Every three months during the life of the project.</p>

Abbreviations: DPIU (District Programme Implementation Unit), LRD (Land and Revenue Department), MM (MahilaMandals), MoU (Memorandum of Understanding), PD (Project Director), PAF (Project Affected Families), PAP (Project Affected persons), PIU (Programme Implementation Units), PRIs (Panchayat Raj Institutions), RD (Rural Development), SW (Social Welfare), WCD (Women & Child Development).

Figure 2.1 PLANNING – DIAGRAMMATIC OVERVIEW

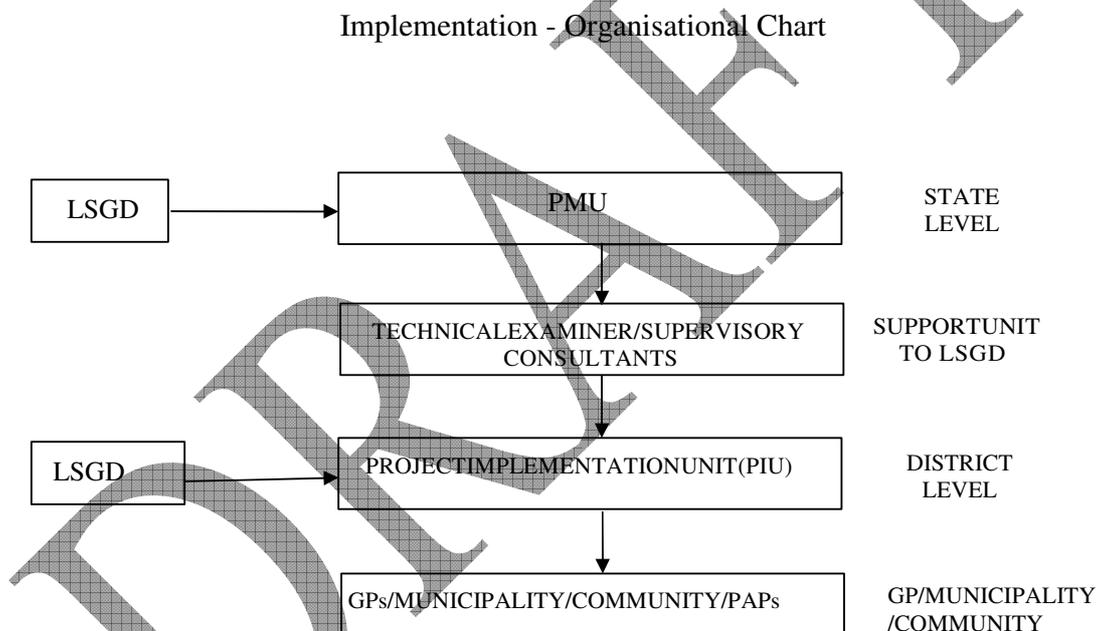


3.0 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

3.1 Rebuild Kerala Initiative (RKI)

RKI is a State Programme Implemented by Local Self Government Institution. Since this project is implemented by the state Local Self Government Institution i.e. Panchayat and Municipality, the institutional arrangement has been modified. The key institution at state level is the Local Self Government Department (3) Project Implementation Units at District level (PWD/RES) (4) Village Panchayat /Municipality at local level (5) Technical Examiner/Consulting Supervision Consultants (CSC).

The LSGD is the executing agency. The PIU, at the districts, will execute the project at the ground level. All these institutions are responsible for coordinating and implementing the provisions of the RPF-TDF.



Towards implementation of the RPF-TDF, officer for managing social aspects will be recruited from the market to support the Executive Engineer at state level. They will assist, advise the Project Director and interact with the PIU in implementation of RPF-TDF provisions.

Technical Audit / Supervision Consultants will be appointed in each of the project to regularly monitor the planning, design and construction the road works and confirms that actions taken at each stage of the sub project cycle are in compliance with agreed procedures and standards. Towards addressal and effective implementation of the RPF-SMF provisions, a position of a Social Specialist has been provided.

The PIU through the AE/JE will implement all the RPF-TDF tasks at the field level with the assistance and participation of the PRIs (Sarpanch and other panchayat/ ward members etc) and Municipality members. The PMU will have the responsibility of co-ordinating resettlement along with other project components. The PMU shall be responsible for co-ordination among different agencies, such as the PRIs, Municipalities, DRDA, Revenue Department etc. During implementation, meetings will be organised by the District PIU for providing information on the progress of the project work. Disbursement of Entitlements shall be through the PRI/Municipalities, mainly vesting the responsibility with the Gram Panchayat/Municipalities and JE (PIU). The role and responsibility of each of the Agency/Official involved are presented in the Table 3.1.

The civil works will be initiated only after the required RoW or land width is free from any encroachments and the PIU has the physical possession of the land. Before the start of civil works the compensation has to be disbursed to the land owners in states where it is decided to acquire the land through payment and the MoUs/Affidavits should be in place in the DPRs in Districts where land is arranged through donation for road works. During implementation, consultations with the communities shall be undertaken by the PIU for providing information on the progress of the project work. In case, the Land Management Committee⁶ has not been either established or is inactive, the MoRD or State level-Executing Agency shall issue Government Order/Notification for its formation at the village level.

Table 3.1: Roles and Responsibilities to Implement SMF at Various Levels

LEVELS	ROLES and RESPONSIBILITIES
PMU – Nodal Social Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Ensure dissemination of information to community/PAPs as proposed in the SMF <input type="checkbox"/> Coordinate with agencies for ensuring implementation of social development issues during SMF. <input type="checkbox"/> Coordinate between state level agency for finalisation of entitlements and enrolment procedures, <input type="checkbox"/> Coordinate assessment of people affected by the project; assess vulnerability and entitlement issues and coordination of R&R implementation, <input type="checkbox"/> Ensure implementation of SMF as per schedule, <input type="checkbox"/> Monitor RKI roads for fulfilment of R&R issues in co-ordination with the TA consultants, <input type="checkbox"/> Report progress, highlighting social issues not addressed, to provide for course correction in subsequent projects, <input type="checkbox"/> Coordinate training with agencies involved.

⁶ Members of Land Management Committee consist of all members of Gram Panchayat, Municipalities, Revenue officials as Secretary, elected members of LSGD in respective GPs and Municipalities and the Sarpanch/Chairman/ will be Chairman and Vice Chairman of LMC.

District Level – Programme Implementing Unit (PIU)	<p>District Level (SE/EE)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Ensuring disclosure of the selected roads by Zila Panchayat/Municipalities and Gram Panchayat at Panchayat Office/ Municipality offices and make sure that copies of the roads are available with all elected representatives and in Tribal settlements <input type="checkbox"/> PIU at the district/block level (EE/SE) ensures road selection is based on those affected by floods <input type="checkbox"/> EE/SE oversees land availability for taking up proposed roads during road selection
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LEVELS	ROLES and RESPONSIBILITIES
	<p>Field Level (AE/JE)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Dissemination of Project Information at various stages of project as envisaged in the RPF-TDF <input type="checkbox"/> Ensuring availability of revenue records and maps prior to Transect Walk <input type="checkbox"/> Finalise alignment through community planning including road safety and scope for future growth, PRI (Sarpanch or other members)/Municipality (elected members) and Revenue Dept. (Patwari) through Transect Walk encompassing a joint onsite inventory and verification of alignment Documentation and disclosure of Transect Walk outputs through consultations in coordination with PRI (Sarpanch or other members)/Municipality (elected members) <input type="checkbox"/> AE/JE along with Patwari and PRI/Municipality to identify locations for land width accretion and ownership including the customary rights in tribal areas <input type="checkbox"/> Verify ownership of impacted land parcel through proof of ownership during census survey <input type="checkbox"/> Involving the PRI, initiate process of land transfer and addressal of grievances <input type="checkbox"/> Identification of impacts and PAPs through Transect Walk and assessing extent of impacts through Census Surveys (Vulnerable PAPs and Entitled Persons) <input type="checkbox"/> Verification of vulnerability of PAPs based on the criteria adopted <input type="checkbox"/> Coordinating with DRDA, DoTW, DoSWetc for finalisation of entitlements and schedule for enrolments <input type="checkbox"/> Ensuring disbursal procedures for entitlements as per schedule <input type="checkbox"/> Collection and submission of Gift Deed/Affidavit/MoU from landowners <input type="checkbox"/> Responsible for addressal of additional unforeseen impacts during construction <input type="checkbox"/> Ensuring incorporation of social issues in DPR prior to approval from STA <input type="checkbox"/> Supervising the RPF-TDF tasks during implementation & its progress in coordination with PRI/Municipality <input type="checkbox"/> Collect data pertaining to the evaluation and monitoring indicators

Independent Consultant – Social Specialist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Proper application of environmental, social and techno-economic screening procedures for the selection of rural roads sub-projects; <input type="checkbox"/> Detailed design is in compliance with agreed technical standards as well as stipulated environmental and social management measures; <input type="checkbox"/> Compliance of actual works with contract conditions and quality assurance procedures as well as agreed environmental and social management measures, and, <input type="checkbox"/> Sensitising and capacity building of the PIU officials, the PRI/Municipalities representatives towards implementation of the RPF-TDF provisions.
District Level (ZP Chairman/Pradhan)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Display of selected roads at Zila, Gram Panchayat, Municipality Office <input type="checkbox"/> Ensure establishment of Land Management Committee for
LEVELS	ROLES and RESPONSIBILITIES
	grievance redressal at village/ward level for Municipality through LSGD
<p>Village Level</p> <p style="text-align: center;">–</p> <p>Village Council / Gram Panchayat (Sarpanch and other Panchayat Members)/Municipality (each ward)</p>	<p>Field Level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Dissemination of project information as per the RPF-TDF in village/Ward Municipalities in coordination with the PIU <input type="checkbox"/> Finalisation of alignment during transect walk along with PIU and Revenue Department through process of community planning <input type="checkbox"/> Ensure the finalisation of alignment. <input type="checkbox"/> Encouraging community participation during transect walk and consultations <input type="checkbox"/> Organise Consultation involving community and PAPs to disclose transect output <input type="checkbox"/> Encourage community/PAPs to voluntarily donate assets especially land <input type="checkbox"/> Undertake Census Survey for assess the extent of impacts along with the PIU Identification of vulnerable PAPs and their verification as per the eligibility criteria Ensure finalisation of procedure for land transfer and disbursal of entitlements <input type="checkbox"/> Responsible to collect Gift Deed/Affidavit/MoU from landowners & subsequent submission to PIU <input type="checkbox"/> Make sure that contractor holds consultation with community prior to mobilisation of machinery <input type="checkbox"/> Supervising the RPF-TDF tasks during implementation and its progress in coordination with PIU

3.2 MONITORING AND REPORTING PROCEDURES

Multi level monitoring and reporting systems are in place. The day to day monitoring will be carried out by Social Specialists with Supervision Consultants and periodic monitoring will be conducted by the Social Specialists at PMU. The monitoring reports from these actions will be submitted to the Bank periodically. Third party quality monitoring will include independently facilitated Citizen Monitoring and Audit Teams using simplified instruments that have been successfully piloted, complemented by pro-forma checklists used by local committees to track implementation targets, in addition to grievance redress mechanisms. Bank will also undertake thematic reviews. These provisions will facilitate vital beneficiary feedback which will help improve performance and results.

An evaluation of the project shall be undertaken by Third Party on Social aspects of the project to assess the overall impact of the village community based on the broad socioeconomic indicators. The scope of the evaluation will be mainly to assess the social effectiveness of the project in terms of its overall utility to the community and overall implementation with an exclusive focus on implementation of RPF-TDF. The evaluation will be undertaken twice during the life cycle of the project – mid term and at the end.

3.3 Impacts due to Labor influx

The bid documents incorporate requirements for site specific labour influx management plans including list of applicable labor laws and provision and the metrics for periodic reporting by contractors. The responsibility to manage these adverse impacts would be clearly reflected in the contractual obligations of the Civil Works Contractor with appropriate mechanisms for addressing noncompliance.

As part of the Labor Management Plan, following activities would be undertaken to address Gender Based Violence and Labor Influx and thereby avoid /minimize impacts on the local community:

- (i) to address labor influx, contractor will:
 - ✓ source all unskilled labor from within the project area and its vicinity to minimize labor influx by sourcing. Skilled labor force, if unavailable locally, would be brought in from outside the project area either from within or outside the state.
 - ✓ develop a Workers' Camp Management Plan that addresses specific aspects of the establishment and operation of workers' camps e.g. cordoning of separate areas for labor camps and material storage;
 - ✓ conduct training programs on HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases
 - ✓ develop a complaint handling mechanism at the project level
 - ✓ provide information to communities in project area and to host communities about the contractor's policies and Worker Code of Conduct (where applicable).

(ii) to address Gender Based violence, contractor will:

- ✓ conduct mandatory and repeated training and awareness raising for the workforce about refraining from unacceptable conduct toward local community members, specifically women;
- ✓ inform workers about national laws that make sexual harassment and genderbased violence a punishable offence which is prosecuted;
- ✓ introduce a Worker Code of Conduct as part of the employment contract, and including sanctions for non-compliance (e.g., termination), and
- ✓ adopt a policy to cooperate with law enforcement agencies in investigating complaints about gender-based violence; and
- ✓ provide specific facilities for women workers including, designated health centre, Day Crèche Facilities for workers with infants and small children; organizing of construction schedule so as to exempt women workers from night shifts as far as possible;

The Contractor will periodically submit report to the Project Authorities and update the Labour management Plan as necessary during construction period.

3.4 GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MECHANISM

Grievance redressal: Based on the experience on GRM management on on-going rural roads project, the revised GRM will be based on dedicated Toll Free number to track complaints and ensure accessibility to women and vulnerable. This includes register, resolution and closing the complaint within a dedicated time frame. Community concerns will generally be addressed during the project preparation stage through information dissemination, the transect walk and community consultations.

ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES OF CONTRACTORS TOWARDS SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS

The Contractor and his sub-Contractors shall take all reasonable steps to abide with the social safeguards as per RPF-TDF for the Project affected persons of nearby habitations/ villages/towns/tribal settlement. He will take up the execution of work in such a manner to avoid damages or disturbance to persons, properties, farmlands, crops, grazing lands, water sources and other local resources etc.

Before taking up execution, necessary information, disclosure & consultation with PIU, Sarpanch / Elected members of Municipality/ must be made for Construction procedures, time schedules, location of labour camp, arrangement of water for construction purpose & temporary impact to society during construction periods. Land required temporarily for labour camp, storage of material, machinery & T&P yard, site office etc. would be obtained in consultation with the community with written permission of the landowners. In tribal areas the Contractor and his workers should get accustomed with the local tribal customs and should take up the execution of the works in such a manner so as to avoid any confrontation with the sentiments of the community.

In labour camps, information should be displayed in the shape of posters and banners for the prevention of HIV/AIDS and other diseases like Malaria, Diarrhoea, TB etc.

During the course of execution, if any direct or indirect damage to the public properties crops etc. has occurred, the same should be compensated by the Contactor, at the current market value, as agreed with the affected persons.

After the completion of work, the Contractor should remove all their equipment, machinery, surplus building materials, labour camps, debris etc. from the site, and its surrounding agricultural / nonagricultural lands, side-walks, pathways, water channels, drains, side-drains etc. The final payment will be made only after getting the requisite certificate from the PIU for clearance of the site.

- Form committee at LSGD with the following members – Project Director, Supervision Consultants, State level Officials from Revenue, Tribal, Women and Child, Labour, Revenue.
- Ensure presence of designated Social Specialist at PMU as principal coordinator for GRM to formally sort, review, record, process and report on Grievance Redressal.
- Continue ‘Public Information Boards’ at project roads displaying the details of contact persons/agencies for lodging the grievance/complaint.
- Develop the systems, formats to record and report.
- Train the officers on the GRM handling
- Ensure information on GRM to the communities during DPR preparation

Annexure I : Disclosure Formats of RPF-TDF

Project Stage	Information to be disseminated	How to disseminate	Location	Responsible	Target Group
Prioritization					
After Selection of Roads	Details of the selected roads	Display of list and maps at Gram Panchayat/Municipality Office (Format 1)	Gram Panchayat/Municipality Office	PMU	Village/town/tribal Community
Planning					
Prior to finalization of alignment	Overview of project with salient features, implementing agency	Distribution of Brochures (Format 2)	Village/Municipality meetings/tribal settlement/markets/ Local newspaper	PMU	Village/town/tribal Community
Prior to Transect Walk		Public Announcements (Format 3) Pamphlets/Posters (Format 4)	Village/wards of Municipalities/Tribal settlement	District PIU	Village/town/tribal Community
During Transect Walk	Guidance Note for Transect Walk	Pamphlets/Posters (Format 5)	Village/Municipality meetings/tribal settlement/markets	District PIU	Village/town/tribal Community
After finalization of alignment and minimization of impacts	Outputs from transect walk including modifications, community suggestions, list of impacts and PAPs	Display of Transect Walk Maps and list of Issues (Format 6) Pamphlet/Display of list of PAPs (Format 7)	Village/ Municipality meetings/tribal settlement/markets	District PIU	Village/town/tribal Community/PAPs
Prior to Voluntary land donation	Process of Voluntary Donation, Entitlements Framework	Notices of Individual Landowners (Format 8) Notice to Entitled Persons (Format 9)	Village/Municipality meetings/tribal settlement/markets List at Gram Panchayat/Municipality office	District PIU	PAPs and EPs

Implementation						
Prior to initializing construction works	Sub-Project Details	Pamphlets/Announcement/Notice Boards (Format 10)		Village/ Municipality meetings/tribal settlement/markets Onsite information Boards	District PIU	Community, PAPs

Format 1: Details of Core Network along with MAP (after approval of Core Network)

State:
District:

Block Name & Code	Corridor Name	Link Route/No.	Village Name and Code /Municipality			Whether damaged or not during floods	Type of Road work	Populatio n			Estimated length (kms)
			From	To	Beneficiary Village			Total	SC	ST	

The map for the selected roads should clearly communicate

- Administrative Boundaries (District/Municipality/Block/Tehsil/Village)
- Link Route and Length
- Name of connected habitations

Responsible Agency/Person: PIU (EE/SE), District Panchayat (Zila Pradhan), Municipality (Chairman and members)/ Gram Panchayat (Sarpanch and other members)

Format 2: Project Details Brochure

Responsible Agency/Person: PIU (AE/JE), Municipality (Chairman and Members) Gram Panchayat (Sarpanch and other members)

INFORMATION ABOUT IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES

Department: _____

Address: _____ Tel.: _____ E-mail _____

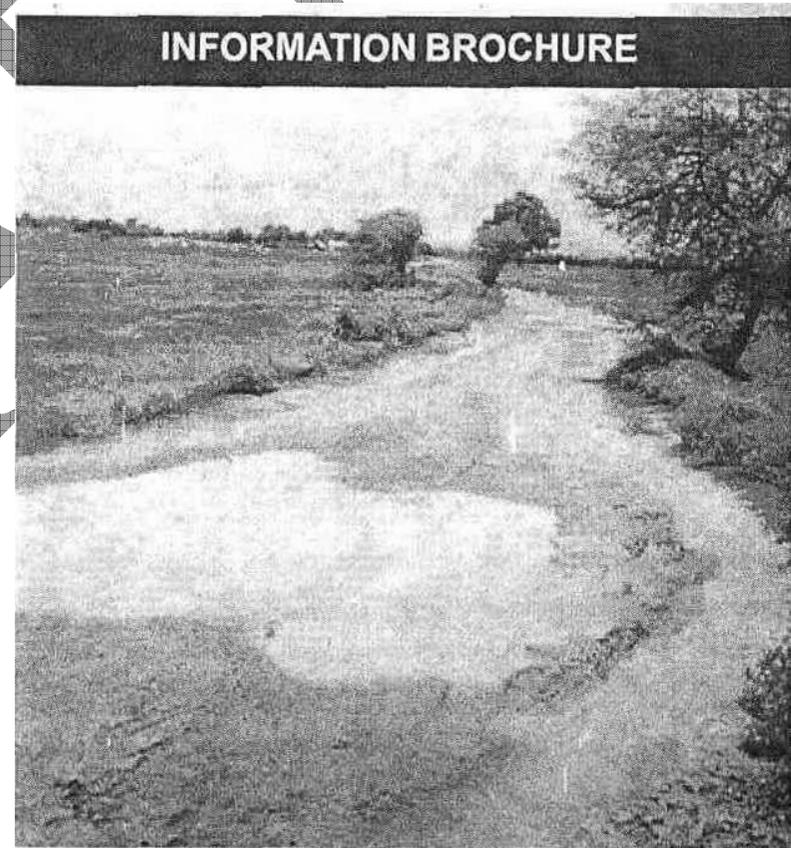
Contact Person: _____

Department: _____

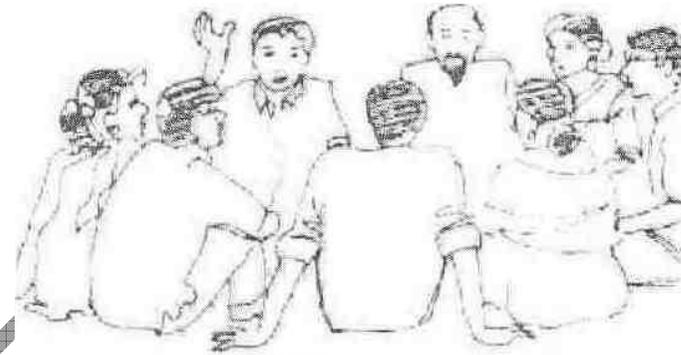
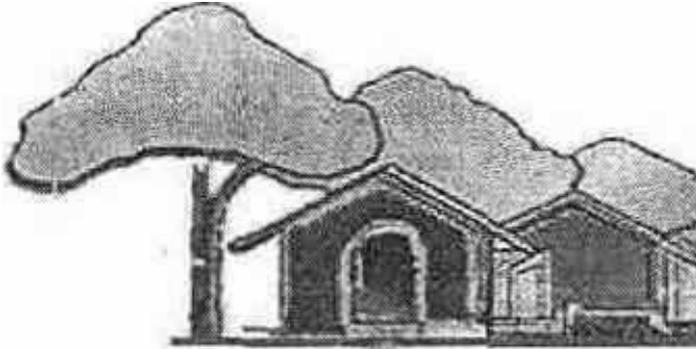
Address: _____

Contact Person: _____ Tel. No. _____

What is a Damaged Road



Why are the roads being built?



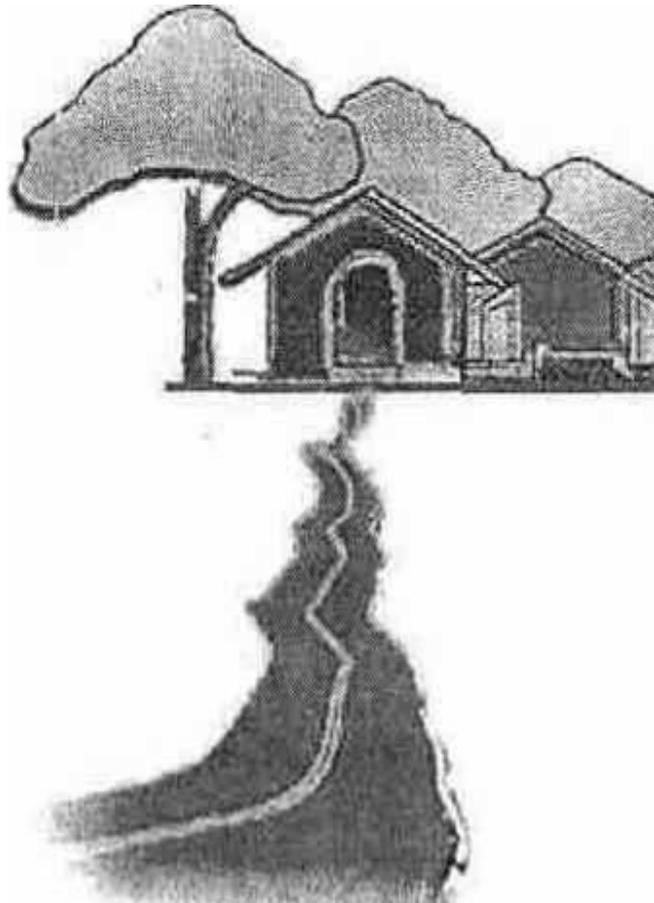
Why was the road selected?

The Road was damaged during the floods and access to settlements is limited. Road connectivity plays a key role in securing poverty alleviation by providing easy access to marketing centers for agricultural produce at lower transportation cost resulting in higher price realization and consequently increasing rural income. It further increases access to education, healthcare, employment opportunities and improving standard of living of the population.

Where are these roads being built?

Who will build these roads?

What is the meaning of PIU?



Where are these roads being built?

In the state, the LSGD would finance the works through the World Bank in flood affected districts. The connectivity to settlements is impacted by the floods.

Who will build these roads ?

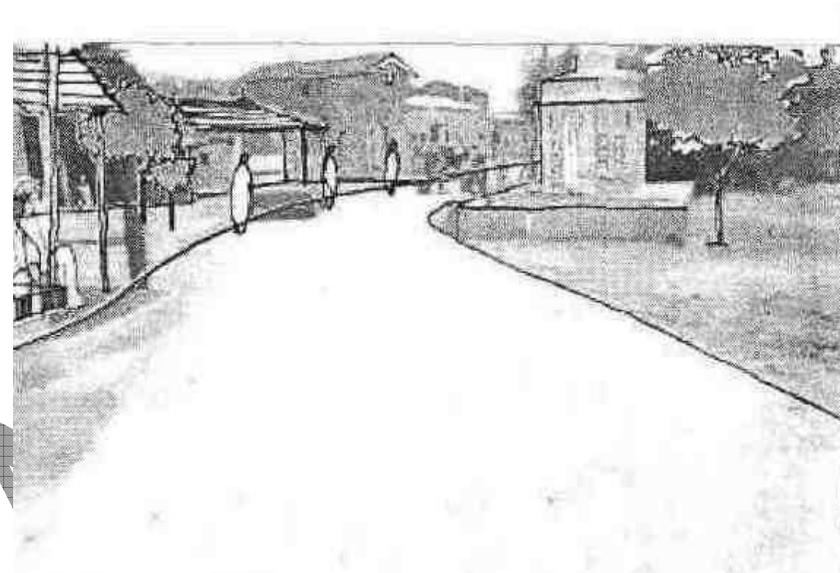
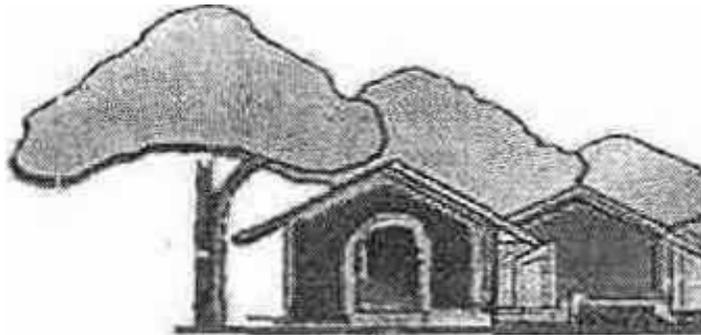
In the state, the LGSD is implementing the project. The LDGI Department has set up a Project Implementing Unit (PIU) for this purpose at the district level.

What is the meaning of PIU?

PIU is the short name of "Programme Implementing Unit". This includes Senior officers from LSGI Department, other officers, engineers etc. PIU will work in consultation with PRI (Panchayati Raj Institutions) and Municipality.

Who will finance this project?

What is World Bank?



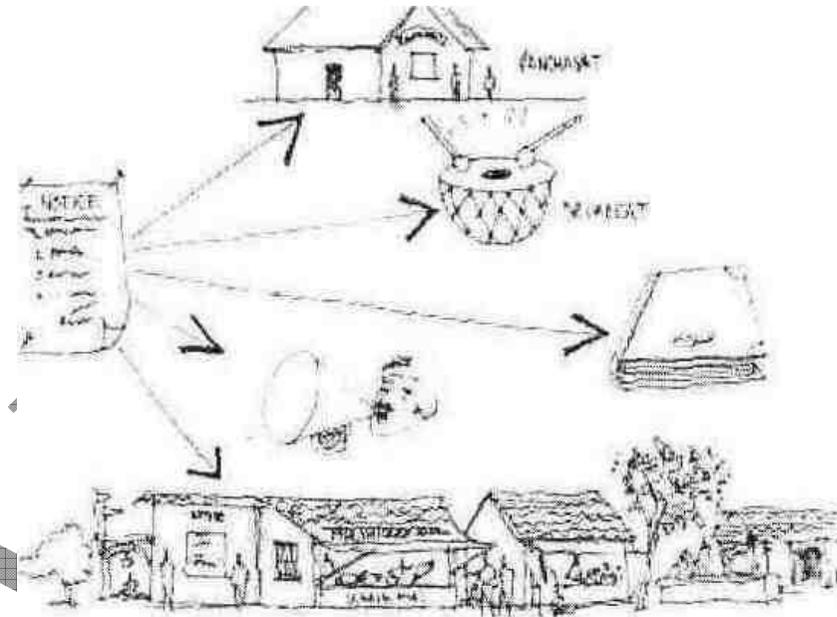
Who will finance this project?

The state will finance through the World Bank. In the flood affected districts of state the project is being implemented with loan from World Bank.

What is World Bank?

World Bank is an international organization, which gives loan for development purpose to the governments all across the world.

How are the project roads selected?



How is the project roads selected?

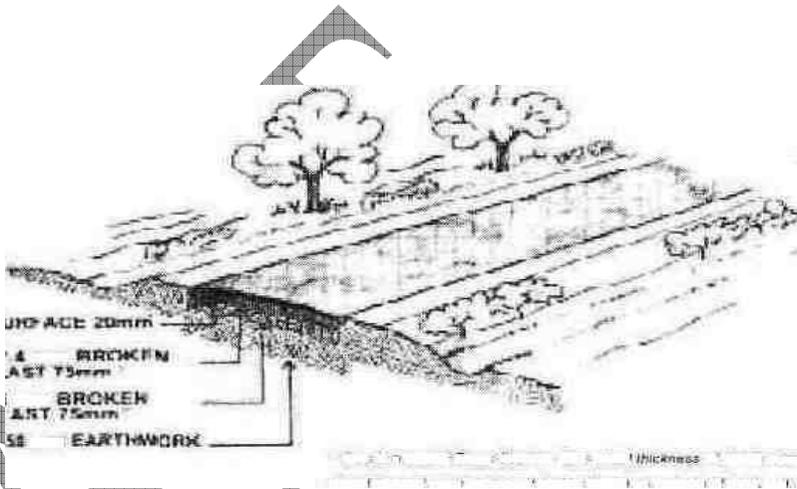
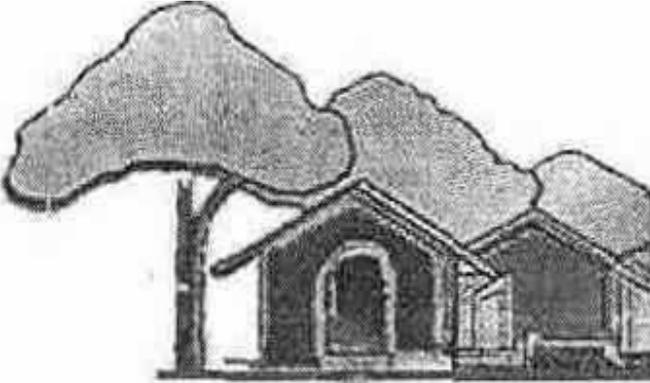
The selection of roads is based on the extent of damage to restore connectivity.

How to get the map of selected Roads?

Copies of the selected roads for the public is available at the Zila Panchayat/Municipality offices/Tribal settlement. Salient features of the selected roads will be displayed at the notice boards of the District Panchayat, concerned Gram Panchayats, Municipalities/Tribal settlement.

What are the prerequisites for building the roads?

Donation of Land



What are the prerequisites for building the roads?

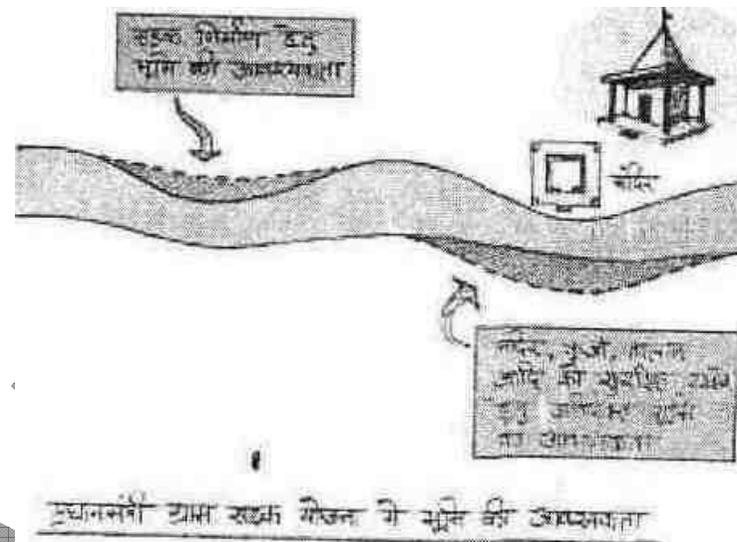
It is necessary to have sufficient land for building the road. In case of sharp curves extra land may be required to ensure the safety of the road users.

Donation of Land

In case the land is required, the communities may donate part of their land for the project.

Which land will be required?

What are the possible types of impact?



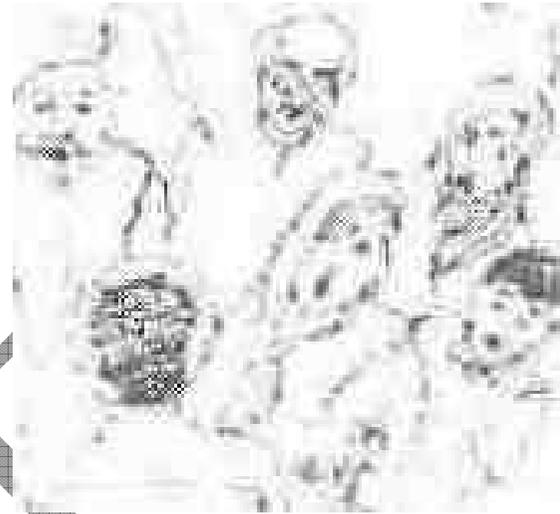
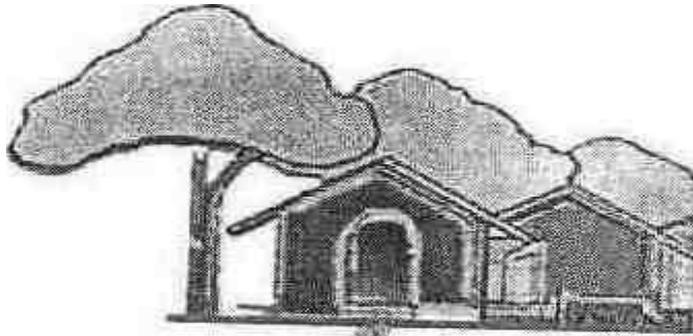
Which land will be required?

The land required for the project will be nominal. Wherever the revenue tracks already exist, it will be converted into all weather road. Thus the impact on land, houses, shops etc will be minimal. Extra land will be required where the existing revenue track is narrow or there is need to improve the curve or provide slope protection works.

What are the possible types of impact?

- Land may be required for road building or widening,
- Farming, shops etc may be required to shift away where the road is to be built,
- If house is located at the place where road is to be built, it may have to be shifted.
- Trees may have to be cut and private /public utilities may have to be shifted

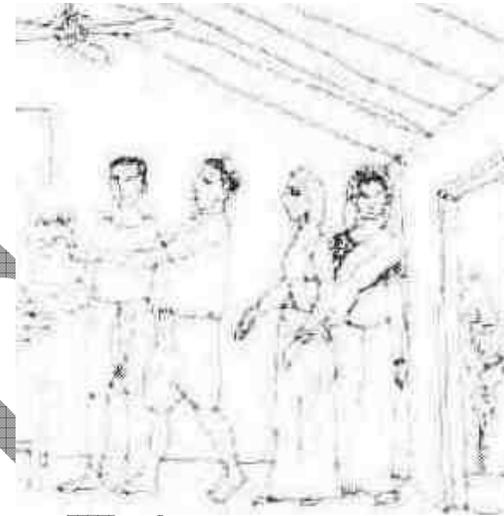
You are eligible for assistance if !



**You are eligible for assistance if:
You belong to the following categories:**

- ❖ BPL households (with a valid proof), as per the State poverty line for rural areas;
- ❖ Women headed households with women as sole earner
- ❖ Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe and
- ❖ Handicapped person, and you are subjected to any of the following impacts:
 - ❖ Loss of land (more than 10% of the total land holding),
 - ❖ Loss of shelter and,
 - ❖ Loss of source of livelihood.

Suggested Measures for Addressing various Impact Categories



Suggested Measures for Addressing Various Impact Categories

- Land: Voluntary donation/Compensation as per LA Act specific to state. Assistance/Support by the community only for vulnerable groups through: (i) Alternate land sites provided by GP/Municipality (ii) Assistance or support by Municipality and Panchayat and (iii) Inclusion as beneficiaries in state income generation/skill development programs .
- Structures: Assistance/Support for asset creation by Municipality and Panchayat .
- Livelihood: Inclusion as beneficiaries in central/state income generation/skill development programs .

Common Property Resources: Municipality/GP/community with technical inputs from PIU either relocate or construct assets; Consultations with the concerned sections of the community in case of grazing land etc.

Non-titleholders: Advance notice to removal of assets/standing crops and subsequent clearance if it has minimal impact; Involvement of Municipality/GP/community in sensitization and clearance of encroachments. Assistance to vulnerable NTHs

How community can contribute?

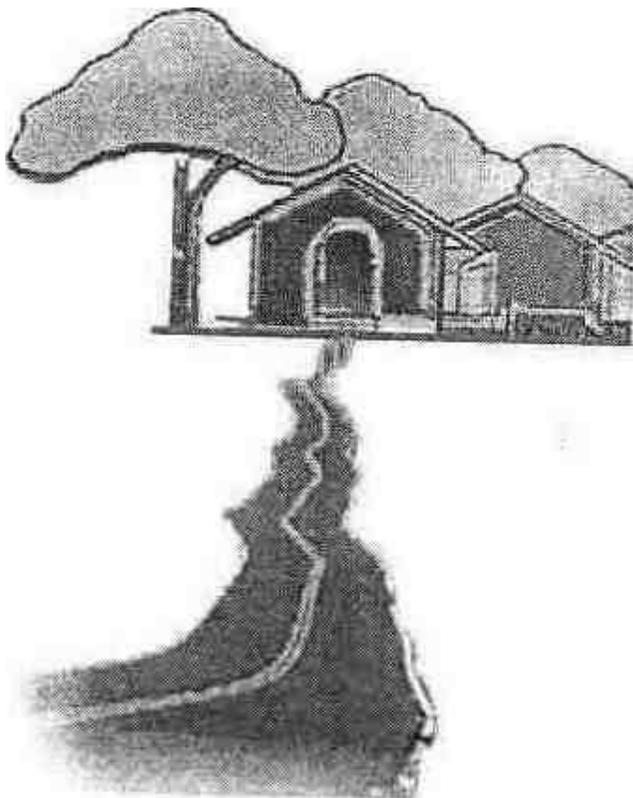


How community can contribute?

The project encourages community involvement to make them accountable in the success of the entire project. The community will participate directly or in coordination with PRIs/Municipalities for the following:

- Finalization of alignment
- Facilitate identification of issues and concerns
- Suggest measures for mitigating impacts including impacts on eligible vulnerable groups
- Donating land and earth for the project, if required.
- Providing labor, water and camp site for construction activities
- Redressing grievances at individual / community level
- Providing assistance to the contractor to ensure speedy implementation.
- Giving Feedback on the project in terms of timing and quality
- Avoiding damage to the road during post construction stage and encroachment

What happens when there is resentment from the communities?



What happens when there is resentment from the communities?

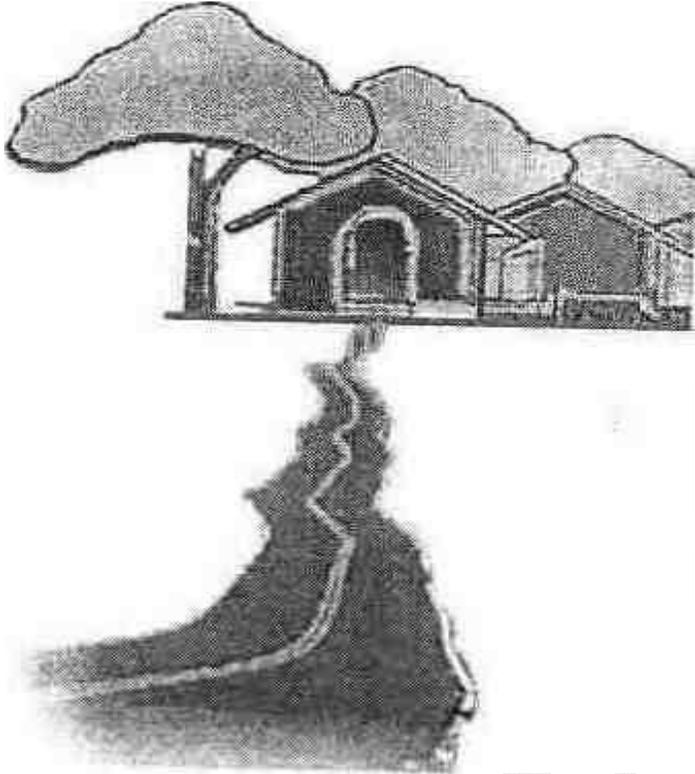
The roads will be built to rehabilitate connectivity to settlements. The PIU shall take up roads, only after the Municipalities/PRI work out suitable mechanisms at the village level to resolve issues pertaining to land requirements for the project.

Addressal of Public Grievances

During the Planning stage a group of people will conduct Transect Walk. During the walk, the members of PIU will talk to the villagers, give them information, receive information from them and will try to understand their problems. Besides this they will also take suggestions for solutions to above problems.

The PIU to intimate the PRI/Municipalities at least a week prior to the transect walk. The intimation to the public shall be in the form of a formal notice at the Village Panchayat building. The information will include the date, time and place of the transect walk.

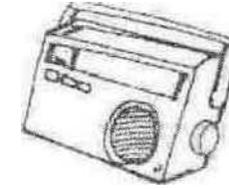
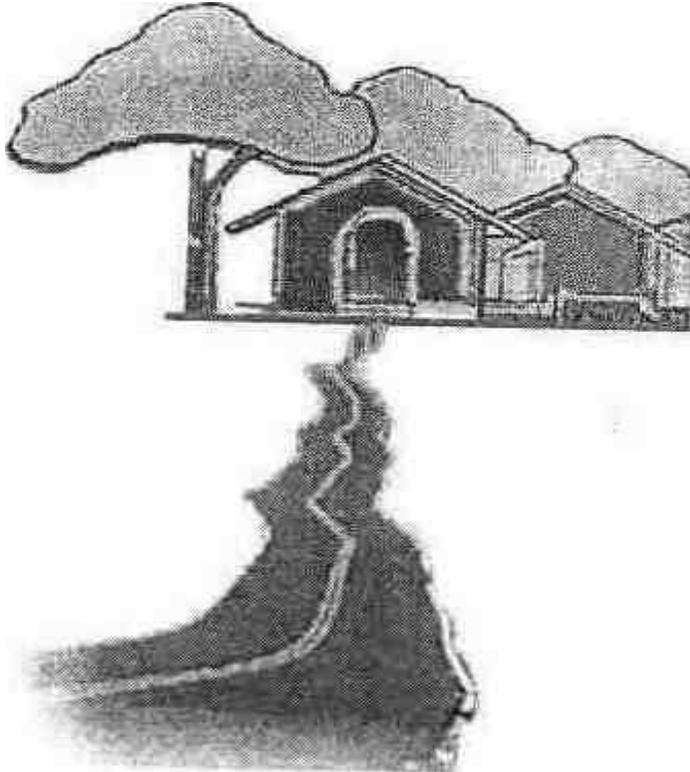
What will happen if there are grievances even after the Transect Walk?



What will happen if there are grievances even after the Transact Walk?

The information on the Toll-Free GRM number will be disseminated and displayed at all project roads for communities to register the complaints. It will be tracked and monitored to be resolved within 15 days from the time of registration

How to get information about the project?



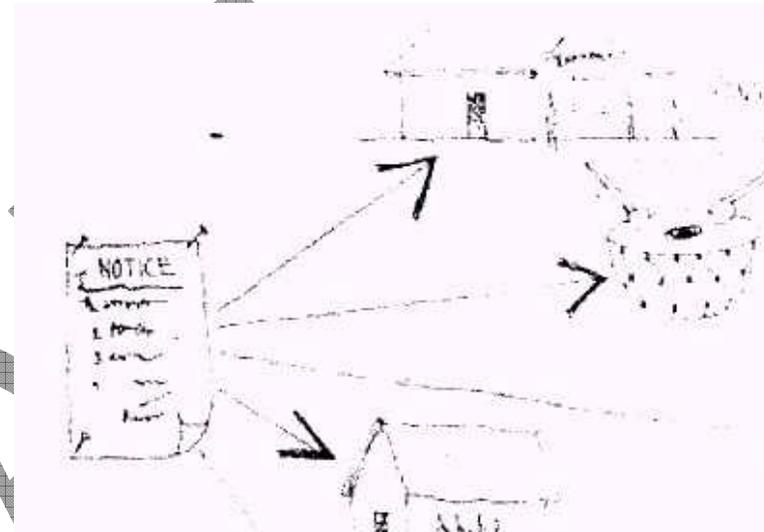
How to get information about the project

The PIU will give information at every stage of the project. The information about the plan of road could be obtained from the Gram Panchayat/ Municipality/ Tribal Settlement. The Gram Panchayat/ Municipality/ Tribal Settlement will maintain a list of all the documents related to the project. Copy of which could be obtained from the panchayat office. After the finalisation of alignment the information could be obtained from both Municipality/Village Panchayat and District Panchayat, Project Implementation Unit.

The official web site of the LSGD will provide the detailed project information at the national, state and district levels.

Format 3 : Public Announcements (Prior to finalization of alignment/transect walk)

- What is the Project and its salient features
- Benefits
- Which Agencies are involved
- What if resentment from community
- Need for additional land through Voluntary Land Donation
- Likely Impact and Entitlements
- Date of Transect Walk
- Alignment Details along with map of alignment displayed
- Contact Person and Address (PIU and Municipality/PRI)



Responsible Agency/Person: PIU (AE/JE), Municipality (Chairman and members) Gram Panchayat (Sarpanch and other members), Community Development Officer

Format 4 : Alignment Details for Disclosure (Prior to Finalization of Alignment/Transect Walk)

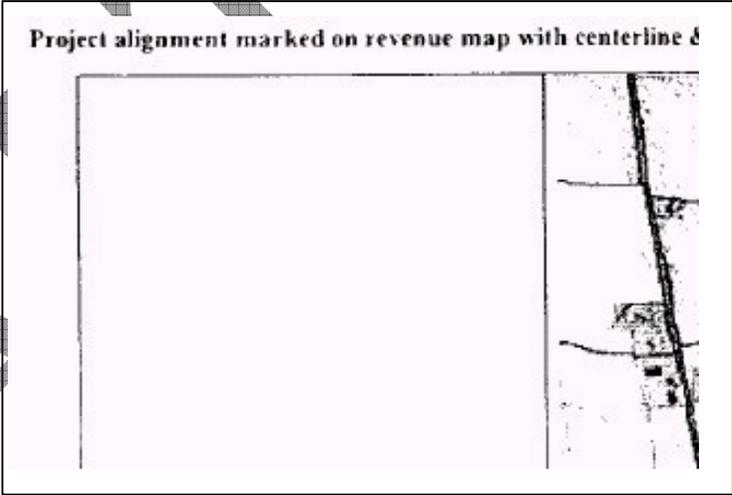
District: Municipality/Tehsil: Block:

Name of Project Corridor:

Total Length (km):

Connected Settlements:

- Starting Node/km:
- Ending Node/km:

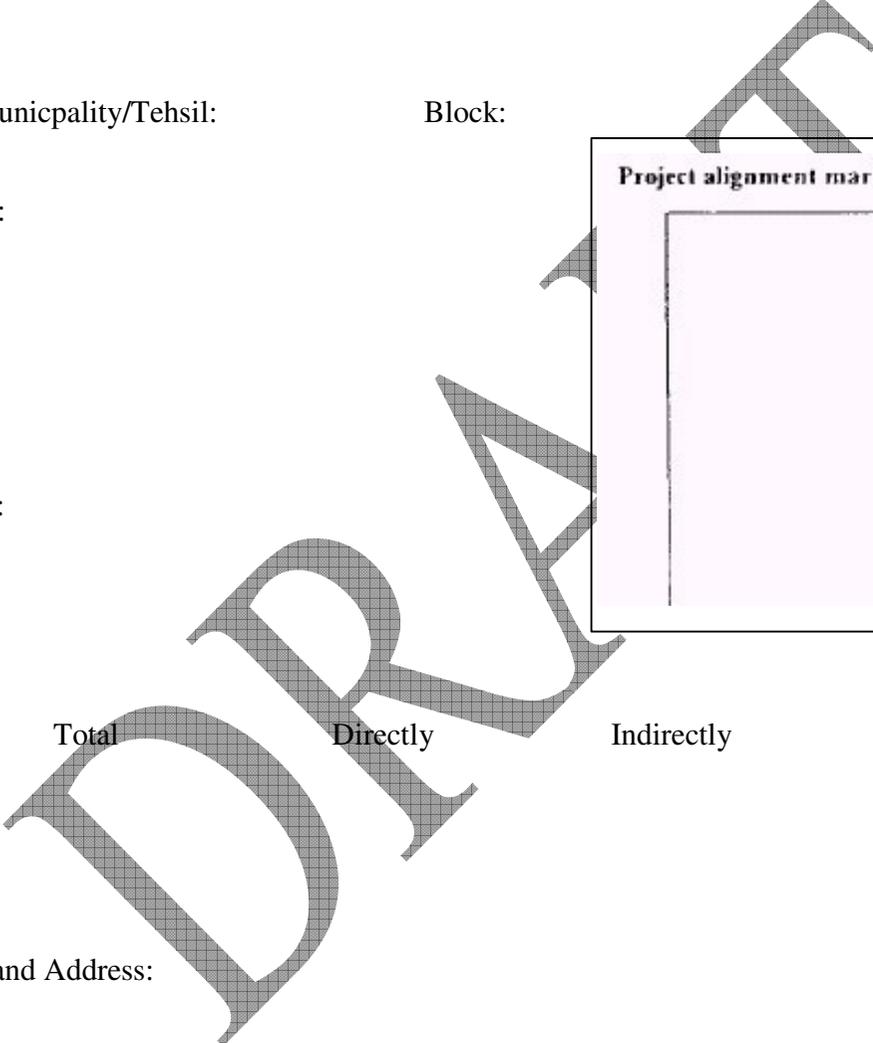


Population Benefited Total Directly Indirectly

Implementing Agency:

Name of Contact Person and Address:

Responsible Agency/Person: PIU (AE/JE), Municipality (Chairman and members) Gram Panchayat (Sarpanch and other members), Community Development Officer, Revenue officer



Format 5: Guidance Note for Transect Walk (During finalization of alignment/transect walk)

- Sensitising the community about the sub-project and design compulsions
- Route Alternatives
- Inventorisation of Environmental and Social Features (Trees, Water bodies, Grazing lands etc.)
- Inventorisation of Utilities (Electric Pole, Hand-pump, Wells etc.)
- Requirement of Land/Availability of sufficient Land
- Locations where extra land will be required Land Ownership/Land Categories
 - Private Land
 - Government Land
 - Encroachments and Squatters Design Modifications
 - Road Safety
 - Protection of Cultural Properties
 - Slope for vehicles to enter and exit the road
 - Slope for cattle Crossing
 - Induced Development
 - Lay - by
- Plantation
- Process of Land Transfer
- Profile of Project Affected Persons (PAPs)
- Assessment of Social Impact (Land Structures, Cultural Properties etc.) Issues and suggestions of the local people

Responsible Agency/Person: PIU (AE/JE), Municipalities (Chairman and members), Gram Panchayat (Sarpanch and other members),
Community Development Officer, Revenue officer, Forest Department Representative

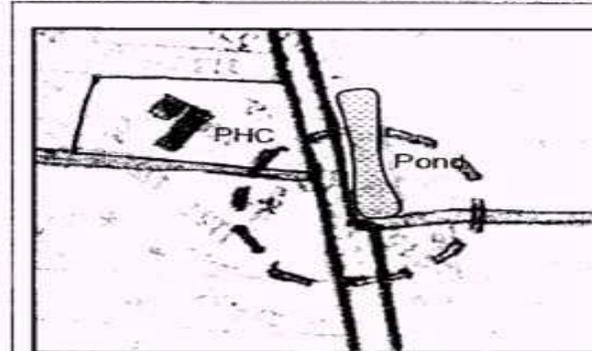
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Format 6 **Outputs of Transect Walk** (After finalization of alignment/transect walk) *



- Identification of Environmental & Social sensitive location
- Likely location for additional land requirement
- Issues identified
- Suggestion from community

Modifications to minimize land width accretion and incorporating community suggestions through alterations/modifications on alignment



As suggested by the community during the transect walk, the alignment has been modified in view to protect the religious structure on the RHS of the project road. The landowners have provided land voluntarily to avoid dismantling or relocation of the religious structure.

Responsible Agency/Person: PIU (AE/JE), Gram Panchayat (Sarpanch and other members), Community Development Officer, Patwari

Annexure 2 : Methodology for Transect Walk

A transect walk is suggested along the proposed alignment with the communities towards finalisation of the alignment. The transect walk shall be a participatory process organised by the PIU in co-ordination with the Municipality/Gram Panchayat and the revenue officials at the village level. The methodologies for the conduct of transect, the issues to be raised and recording of the same is described in this Annexure.

A. What is a TRANSECT WALK?

A walk along the suggested alignment by PIU with the communities, tribal settlements, Municipality, PRI and key informants to observe, to listen, and to ask questions which would enable identification of problems and collectively evolve solutions. The transect shall enable the PIU, to quickly learn about the social structure, issues pertaining to land, social impacts, soils, land use, and community assets and to triangulate data already available. Figures 1 to 4 of this annexure illustrate the recording of the transect on the village revenue maps.

B. Planning and Preparedness for a TRANSECT WALK

- The PIU to intimate the PRI at least a week prior to the transect walk. The intimation to the public shall be in the form of a formal notice at the tribal settlement, Municipality office, Village Panchayat building.
- To provide information on the project, provide at least 25 copies of the handouts, describing the salient features of the project, including a description of the proposed improvements, land width required and the provisions of the resettlement framework.
- Collect the revenue map from the Patwari and mark the suggested alignment. The list of landowners along the suggested alignment to be identified from the revenue records.
- The tribal settlement, Municipality, PRI to select a group of people (key informants) who have good knowledge on physical resources of the village and who are willing to participate in the transect walk.
- Discuss with the tribal, Municipality, PRI representatives on the basis of the revenue map the route to follow in the walk. Obtain the suggestions from the tribal settlement, Municipality, PRI representatives on the following questions

- o Where to start?
 - o Where to end?
 - o What to see?
 - o At what time to start?
 - o How long will it take?
 - o Does the walk need to be split into sections?
 - o When does the transect team stop?
- Provide contacts to the communities regarding the project information. These shall be through (i) Contacting the PIU official, and (ii) Elected members fo Municipality, Village Pradhan or Sarpanch
 - Distribute responsibilities for recording information among the members of the Municipality, PRI, Patwari and the key informants, for activities such as interviewing, time keeping, sketching and recording.

Transect Walk shall stop when...	Identification of key informants...
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community or individual has a concern • Impact on private land / structures • Impact on community land • Impact on Forests & sensitive areas /structures • Clearances of encroachers • Impact on standing crops • Ambiguity pertaining to land ownership 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Old people • Women representatives • School Teacher • Community representatives • Vulnerable Groups

C. Conducting a TRANSECT WALK

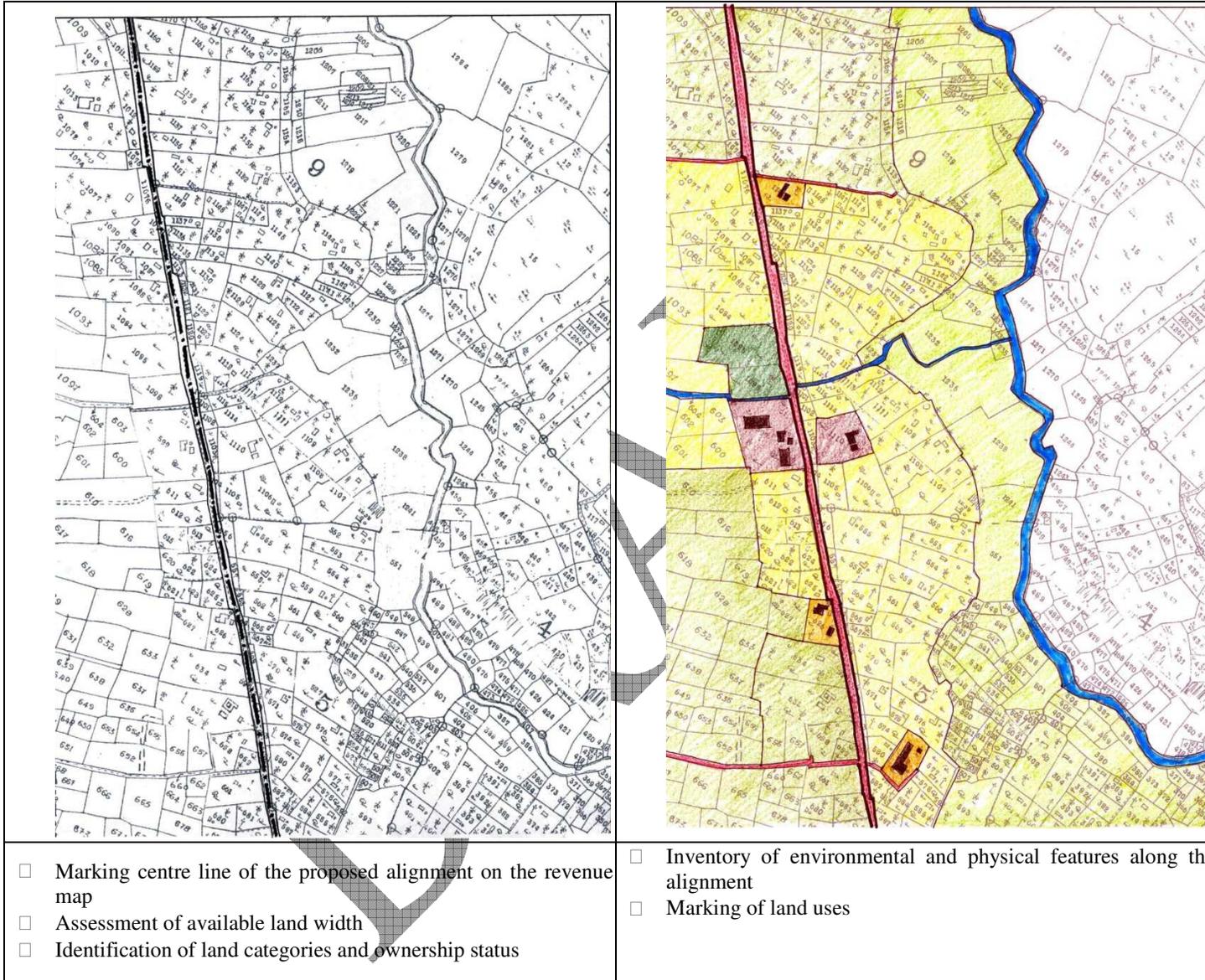
- Based on the responsibilities assigned, the participants shall observe and record in detail all-important things on the revenue map and get as much information as possible from the villagers and the locals. When talking to the villagers, the PIU to feel free to use the six helpers:
When? What? How? Where? Why? Who?
- Make notes of all vital information gathered and draw sketches wherever necessary. The sensitive locations where additional efforts need to be taken during the design will be marked on the revenue map.
- Travel slowly and patiently and try to understand the physical features and aspects related to social issues, land titles, in the affected area from different perspectives.

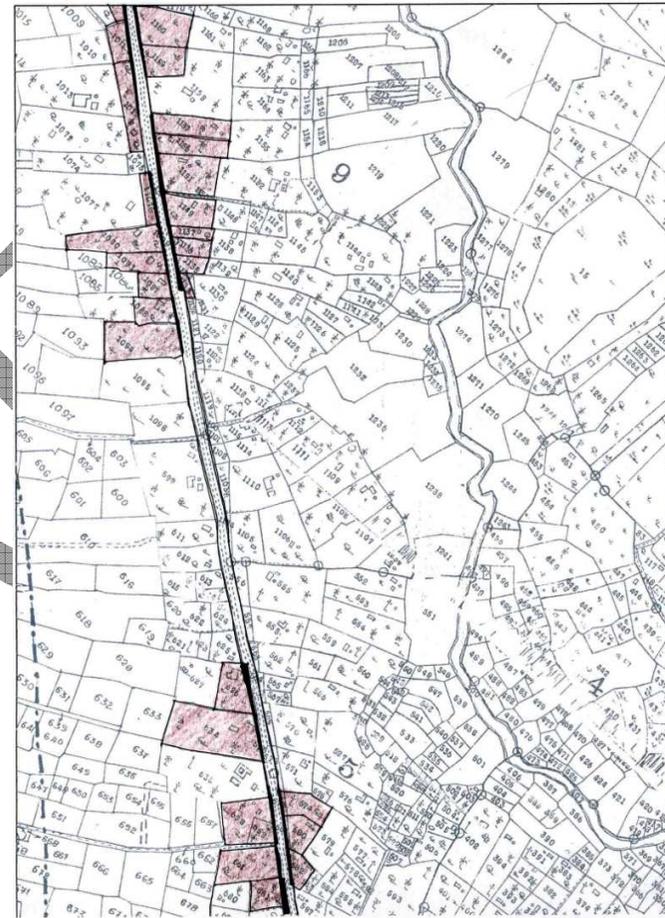
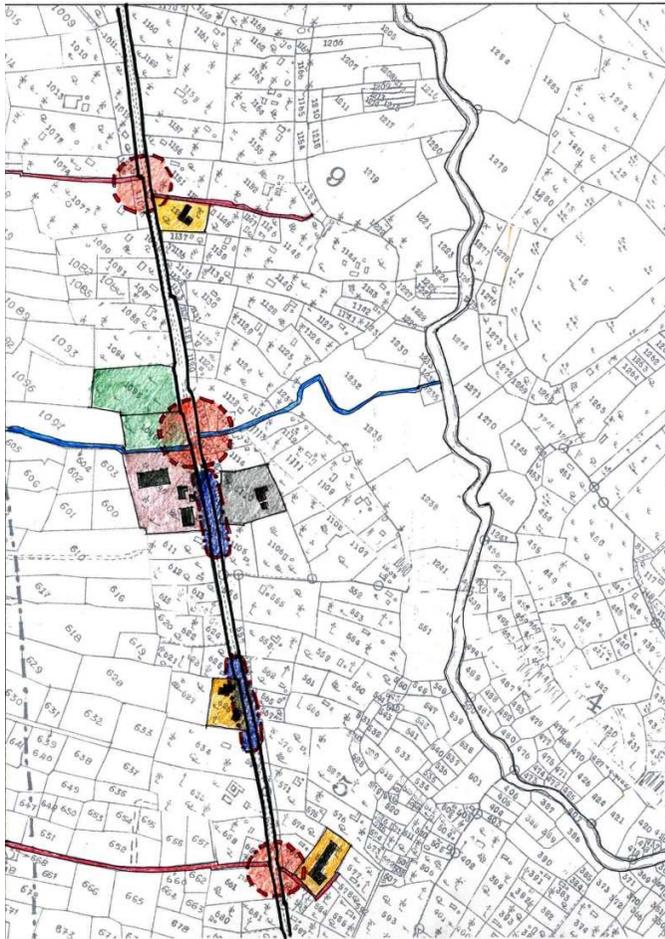
Social Aspects ...	Environmental Aspects ...
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sites of additional land uptake • Encroachments and squatters • Land categories impacted • Lands with traditional, customary rights • Population characteristics incl. vulnerable groups • Assessment of social impacts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • Structures (Residential/Commercial) • Other structures (Wells, Temples etc) • Trees, standing crops • Common properties • Livelihood and economic opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trees • Forests if any • Drainage lines, rivers and water crossings • Irrigation water courses • Water bodies • Grazing lands • Utilities • Community facilities • Schools • Hospitals • Major junctions and • Seasonal markets or cultural congregations

- The PIU representative to communicate to the participants on site, on the possible extent of improvements. The PIU shall provide adequate responses to the communities on:
 - Queries raised pertaining to environmental and social issues
 - Process of voluntary land donation
 - Working out possible alignment changes to minimise impacts
 - Standards to enhance safety of road users
 - All queries and concerns of the communities shall be recorded.

D. Things to do After the TRANSECT WALK

- After the completion of a transect walk, sit down in a suitable place with the villagers to have a discussion and recording of information and data collected.
- Prepare an illustrative diagram of the transect walk on the revenue map using the information already gathered and get the information cross-checked by the community.
- Prior to dispersing for the day, finalize a date for the formal consultation session to be conducted.





□ Identification of sensitive locations as major junctions, cultural properties, water crossings, forests, locations with large number of trees.

- Identification of locations requiring land width accretion
- Identification of vulnerable persons

Annexure 3: Format for Recording Consultation

District:

Municipality/Village:

Road No.

Date:

Road Name

Time:

Venue:

Duration:

1. Project Description

2. Issues raised by the community and responses provided

Issues:

Response by PIU/PRI/Municipality:

3. Key Issues

- (i)
 - (ii)
 - (iii)
-

4. Conclusion by Municipality/PRI representatives

Suggested Content of Consultation sessions...

The meeting duration shall be for about 1-1/2 to 2 hours and shall cover the following. All these steps of the consultation shall be recorded in the format

I: The session shall start with a description of the project by the PIU officials to the community.

The following information shall be covered:

Overview of criteria for selection Involvement of Tribal Settlements/Municipalities/PRI & communities in project planning, design and implementation. Expectations of the project from the beneficiaries, the communities. Outputs of the transect and how the concerns of the communities have been incorporated into the design, if not, why they have not been incorporated. Provisions of the project as the Resettlement Framework provisions, mechanisms for voluntary land donation process etc Environmental issues in the project, Codes of practice Census survey Mechanisms for Grievances, implementation arrangements. Involvement of communities / Municipalities/PRI in tree plantation, managing induce development etc Likely construction schedule

II : After the description of the project, suggestions from the community on the project and issues will be obtained.

III : Responses to the issues raised will be provided by the PIU, PRI, Municipality during the meeting. For issues that require a visit to the site or involves certain engineering decisions, or consultations with other Government agencies, a date shall be committed for response to the same. The response shall be given by the PIU to the PRI within the specified date.

IV : The PIU shall summarize the issues.

V : Conclusion by the Tribal's Municipality /PRI representatives and attendance of the participants.

On a separate sheet mark the attendance at the meeting in the following format

Community		PIU/PRI/Municipality/Tribal settlements	
Name of Person and Village/Town/Tribal Settlement of residence	Signature	Name and Designation of Official	Signature

Annexure 4 : Census Questionnaire

Project Coordinator _____

Household Identification number _____

Plot no./Patta No./Khasra No. _____

Head of Household (Name) _____

Vulnerability (tick)
(whether belong to)

SC	ST	Women HH	Handicap	BPL	Others

If BPL, proof of BPL Ration Card

Yes	Card No.
No	

Household size (No. of persons) _____

No. of earning adult members (Nos) _____ No. of

dependents (Nos)

Children			
Adults			
Agriculture	Residence	Commercial	Other

Nature of impact (tick)

Agriculture

Size of Total holding (ha)

<Marginal	
>Marginal	

Extent of Impact (% total land holding including any
land parcels owned elsewhere by PAP)

other

<10%	>10%	=100%

Size of residual holding (ha) _____

Residence

Plot size (sqm) _____

Extent of impact (Full/Partial) _____

Impacted Area (sqm) _____

Residual plot viable (Yes/No)

Yes		No	
-----	--	----	--

If No, Alternate house site (if relocation reqd)

Yes	No	If yes Specify

Commercial establishments

Plot size (sqm) _____

Extent of Impact (tick)

Full		Partial	
------	--	---------	--

Impacted Area (sqm)

Yes		No	
-----	--	----	--

Commercial Plot viable (tick)

If No, Alternate commercial site (if relocation required)

Yes	No	If yes Specify

Asset Loss

Inventory assets lost (Trees, Wells, Handpump, CPRs, etc)

Livelihood loss

Alternate livelihood sources, other than mentioned above

Yes	No	If yes Specify

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Annexure 5: Model Format of Gift Deed/MoU/Affidavit

THIS GIFT DEED IS EXECUTED ON THIS.....DAY OF.....,20__
at..... by :

Mr/Mrs..... S/o /W/o.....,residing at
.....

..... (herein after referred to as the DONOR which expression shall wherever the context so requires or admits, mean and include his/her successors, executors, administrators and assigns or anyone claiming through or under her)

IN FAVOUR OF:

.....Department, Government of..... (hereinafter referred to as the DONEE which expression shall wherever the context so requires).

WHEREAS the Donor herein, is the absolute owner of _____ acre of land bearing khasra No./Plot number _____ in village/town _____ Municipality /block _____, tehsil _____, and district _____ which is more fully described in the Schedule hereunder and hereinafter referred to as the Schedule Property:

WHEREAS the Donor, is desirous of gifting a portion the schedule property, a strip of land,m wide for a length ofm required for laying the road (as delineated in the sketch appended to this deed by the letters ABCDEF absolutely and forever) to the Donee for the rehabilitation of the road and development of road in the village/town _____.

NOW THIS DEED WITNESS AS UNDER:

1. In consideration of the benefit of the villagers and the public at large, the Donor hereby gifts in favour of the Donee the specified width of the above piece of land fully described in Schedule hereunder and delineated in the sketch appended to this deed by the letters ABCDEF absolutely and forever.
2. The Donor has this day put the Donee in actual physical possession of the said portion of the schedule property and the Donee has accepted the said Gift and has taken possession of the said portion of the Schedule Property, and has in token thereof signed this deed.
3. The Donee hereby commits that the extent of the proposed roads shall be strictly within the boundaries of the land gifted and shall not spillover into the residual holding of the Donor. In the

event of any violation of the same or any damages to structure/assets outside the said portion, either by the Donee or the Contractor, the Donee shall be liable to compensate the Donor.

SCHEDULE

(Describe the property)

All that piece and parcel of the property bearing No _____ in village _____ block _____, tehsil _____, and district _____ delineated in the annexed sketch by the letters..

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, parties above named have executed these presents in the presence of the witnesses attesting hereunder on the day, month and year first above written.

WITNESSES:

1. DONOR
2. DONEE

NOTE: 1) Documents to be stamped with appropriate non-Judicial stamp.
2) To be registered as contemplated by the Indian Registration Act.