

Himachal Pradesh State Roads Transformation Program

Baddi-Sai ó Ramsahar Road

&

Dadhol- Ladraur Road

Resettlement Action Plan



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HIMACHAL PRADESH ROAD & OTHER INFRASTRUCTURE

DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD.

(Government of Himachal Pradesh Undertaking)

(An ISO 9001:2008 QMS & ISO 14001:2004 EMS conforming company)

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Abbreviations

BPL	Below Poverty Line
CMU	Corridor Management Unit
COI	Corridor of Impact
CSA	Contract Supervision Agency
DC	Divisional/District Commissioner
ESCP	Environmental and Social Commitment Plan
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
GoI	Government of India
GoHP	Government of Himachal Pradesh
GRC	Grievances Redress Committee
GRM	Grievances Redress Mechanism
ESIA	Environment and Social Impact Assessment
ESF	Environment and Social Framework
ESMU	Environment and Social Management Unit
HPPWD	Himachal Pradesh Public Works Department
HPRIDP	Himachal Pradesh Road and Other Infrastructure Development Corporation
HPSRTP	Himachal Pradesh State Road Transformation Project
MoEF	Ministry of Environment and Forest
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PD	Project Director
PM	Project Manager
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
NGOs	Non-Government Organizations
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RoW	Right of Way
SC	Schedule Caste
ST	Schedule Tribe
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SDO	Social Development Officer
TDP	Tribal Development Plan

Executive Summary

Project context and description

GoHP's program for transforming state level transport institutions, improving mobility and logistics for horticulture and overall economic growth in HP, connecting HP to the Bharatmala network, and enhancing Road Safety, sets the goal for the institutional transformation envisaged to be implemented under the proposed project. The Project Development Objective is to enhance the efficiency of the transportation, logistics and Road Safety institutions to stimulate horticulture and overall economic growth in Himachal Pradesh. The proposed operation comprises the following: Component 1: Building HP's Transport and Logistics Institutions, and Resilience; Component 2 - Component 2. Improving priority MDRs stimulating HP's horticulture and overall economic growth. This component will finance upgrading priority target collector roads/MDRs. Component 3: Enhancing Road Safety. Under Component 2 upgrading of approximately 88.25 km of roads connecting small holding farmers production and primary processing clusters to wholesale markets/SME clusters. The implementation of the core initiatives of the project is expected to result in: i) Improved efficiency of transport and logistics institutions; ii) Reduction in maintenance expenditure; iii) Reduction in transport cost for transporting products from production clusters to SME/wholesale markets along the project roads; iv) Reduction in road accident fatalities per 100,000 population in pilot areas.

Sub-Project Roads under HPSRTP

Under HPSRTP, there are two upgradation corridors of the total four corridors that are being taken up on priority Baddi-Sai-Ramsahar Road and Dadhol- Ladraur Road. The proposed sub-project roads chosen for upgradation are located in two districts ó Solan and Mandi. The proposed improvement of project road comprises concentric widening, eccentric widening and as well as geometric improvements at necessary locations taking into account locations with blind spots and areas prone to landslides. Design improvement in the project road is done taking into consideration of lane configuration, widening scheme, speed, embankment height and the rural but mountainous setting of the road. The existing substandard geometry in rural area has been eliminated. In addition, reconstruction, retaining with minor and extension are required in minor bridges, major bridges, pipe, slab and box culverts, etc. Project shall remodel bus stops (also locally known as rain shelters) that lie en-route.

Social impact assessment and Resettlement Action Plan

ESIA was carried out two corridors 2 roads namely Baddi-Sai- Ramsahar Road (34 kms, Chainage 11+ 00 Kms to 45+00 Kms) and Dadhol- Ladraur Road (13.50 kms, Chainage 00+00kms to 13+500 Kms) in accordance with Environment and Social Framework (ESF 2016). Based on the ESIA findings on the final design and in accordance with the Resettlement Policy Framework of this project, this combined Resettlement Action Plan has been prepared. SIA conducted for these roads, indicated that that existing RoW while it was adequate for the proposed improvements at nearly all locations, is not fully free from encumbrances and at many places it is encroached for residential and commercial purposes, cattle sheds, etc. mainly near habitations and in market places. Specifically, the following adverse social impacts were recorded: i) loss of structures used for residential, commercial and other purposes and associated loss of livelihood i.e., loss of livelihood due to impacts on sources of earning; ii) impacts on non-titleholders (encroachers & squatters); impacts on vulnerable and disadvantaged population ó only two such groups i.e. Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes were found en-route; loss of other properties and assets such as boundary walls etc.; partial/minor of common property resources such as religious shrines/structures, school building, health centres, water resources (hand pumps), bus/rain shelters, etc.; temporary or permanent disruption of livelihood due to clearing of RoW particularly, petty shop owners, squatters and encroachers.

The objective of RAP is: i) to identify adverse impacts and determine mitigation measures; ii) to present the entitlements and action plan for payment of compensation and assistance for restoring

livelihoods and improving or at least retaining the living standards in the post resettlement period; iii) to present the institutional arrangements for implementation, monitoring and grievance redressal, along with timelines and an overall budget for RAP implementation.

Socio-economic profile of affected households

The project impacts 158 structures that belongs to non-title holder PAPs ó 14 Squatters and 144 Encroachers. There is no acquisition of private land. Of the total 158 structures, 115 are residential, 24 are commercial, 16 are residential cum-commercial and 3 are others (e.g. cattle shed etc.) respectively. All the impacts are partial in nature. Overall, the project in these two corridors shall impact 158 households comprising 590 persons ó 269 males and 321 females. The average household size for the project affected population is 4.4 persons/household. 97.47% of the households follow Hinduism as their religion, while Muslims comprise only 2.53% of those affected. 80.38% of the persons belong to General Category, followed by Backward Castes (11.39%), Scheduled Castes (6.9%), Scheduled Tribes (1.27%). The later two categories are defined as Vulnerable groups under the project. In terms of family type, Joint families constitute 77.22% of the households, followed by Nuclear families (15.19%) and Individual (7.59%). In respect of literacy levels, 29.75% are educated upto High School, Intermediate (20.25%), Graduates (12.03%), Post Graduates and professionally qualified (5.69%). 12.99% of the affected persons are illiterate.

In terms of occupation, 22.78% of households are engaged in Trade/business, followed by Agriculture (15.82%), Service (13.92%), Petty shops/kiosks (10.13%). Those retired or unemployed comprise 13.29% of the affected household. Majority (41.14%) of the households fall in the income bracket of INR 1-2.5 lakh, followed by those in the income bracket of INR 2.5 to 5.0 lakh (34.18%). The incidence of lower-income families who earn below 1 lakh per annum is about 20.25 percent. While all persons either have mobiles, 79.75% own Television, followed by those who own Refrigerator (74.05%), Washing machine (62.03%), Motor cycle (29.7%).

Stakeholder Consultations

Based on Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) prepared for the project, consultations were carried out with various stakeholders as part of ESIA for both the corridors. Across these two corridors consultations were held at 32 locations comprising 20 locations in Baddi-Ramshahr road and 12 locations at Dadhol -Ladraur road. These consultations and focus group discussions comprised 250 males and 218 females. Public consultations mainly acted as a forum to inform people about the project and to elicit their opinion on the social provisions detailed in the project. Information dissemination on resettlement and rehabilitation provisions of the project, proposed road widths and alignments, role of the community, grievance redress etc., were given due importance. Issues discussed related to safety, compensation, income restoration, employment generation, information flow, grievance redress, role of administration etc. were discussed. Issues were also raised about the transparency in the project implementation process. People in general agreed on the need to widen the highways and improving it. The process of dissemination of information was highly appreciated by the local residents. The consultations focused on: inclusiveness in participation of community members, perceptions and concerns about the positive and negative social impacts of the project, including impacts on land and structures. Separate individual interviews were held with disadvantaged and vulnerable members of the community to disseminate information about the project and to understand their views about the project. Women at select locations were also consulted on their interest in road related livelihood activities such as providing off-carriage maintenance works and supporting the much-needed bio-engineering measures towards slope stabilization efforts. These consultations helped to: avoid impacts at many locations, ensure provision of key amenities such as access ramp, toilets at remodelled bus shelters, etc.; avoid significant impacts on 3-4 permanent residential cum ó commercial buildings opposite a school on the Dadhol-Ladraur road. This was achieved by impacting the boundary wall, and a few ancillary structures of the school such as canteen, etc. ó all of which shall be rebuilt; design the right kind of commensurate mitigation measures in the RPF for these project impacts.

Project Impacts

The project impacts 158 structures that belongs to non-title holder PAPs ó 14 Squatters and 144 Encroachers. The project shall not acquire any private land as the existing right of way in both corridors is enough for the project road widening and improvement activities. However, there are sections in both corridors which are having encroachments. Specifically, Baddi-Ramshahar road the project shall impact 22 encroached structures. Of the total 22 structures all are pucca as per the survey. All the structures are partially affected. Of the total 22 impacted pucca or permanent structure i.e. there is no semi pucca or kutchha structure. In this section project shall impact 17 CPRs ó schools, boundary walls of religious shrines, bus stand, Hand Pumps and other structures such as ATM, Boundary wall etc. etc. In Dadhol- Ladraur road, the project shall impact 136 encroached structures comprising 123 permanent or pucca structures, 6 semi pucca or semi-permanent and 7 Kutchha or temporary structures. Of the total, 125 structures shall experience of impact of less than 10%, while 5 will experience impact anywhere between 11-20%. Of the remaining 6 structures, 3 structures shall experience impact anywhere between 21-40% and 40- 50% respectively. In addition, project shall impact 4 CPRs that comprise Schools (1), Religious structures (1), and Hand Pump (2). The cut-off date to establish eligibility of PAPs (Non- Title Holders) for both the roads is the start date of census survey i.e. Baddi- Sai- Ramsahar Road (13-09-2019) and Dadhol- Ladraur Road (08.09.2019). Cut off for these roads was conveyed at start of census survey and its significance i.e. that any persons entering the area post this date shall not be eligible for any project entitlements, was conveyed to all affected persons.

Implementation Process and Schedule

The process for implementation of the RAP will include: Training and Capacity Building of Project Staff; Focus Group Discussion, Awareness Campaign and Dissemination of Information on a continued basis as defined in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan; Identification, verification and updating of PAPs; preparation of Micro Plans for Non-title and Title Holders including livelihood restoration measures such as subsistence allowances and imparting of skill training, etc.; provision of entitlement-cum-identity card indicating type of loss and entitlement will be provided to each PAP; Opening of Bank Account and Disbursement of Assistance; measurement and valuation of private structure and common property resources; Compensation and Assurances payments and rehabilitation of Affected Families and restoration/enhancement of income and livelihood. Overall the RAP implementation process for both corridors will take 12 months.

Disclosure

The HPRIDC will ensure that PAPs and other stakeholders are informed and consulted about the sub-project, its impact, their entitlements and options, and allowed to participate actively in the development of the sub-project. In order to make the RAP implementation process transparent, a series of public consultation meetings with all stakeholders will be carried out in the field for dissemination of information regarding rehabilitation process and entitlement framework. The executive summary of the RAP shall be translated in local language - Hindi disclosed through the HPRIDC website <http://himachalservices.nic.in/hpridc/HPSRTP.html>. The documents available in public domain will include: Entitlement Matrix, SIA and RAP (executive summary in local language); list of eligible PAFs for compensation and various R&R benefits. As per Access to Information Policy of the WB all key project documents during preparation stage will also be disclosed by the World Bank on its portal.

Budget for RAP implementation

It includes: cost of compensation for affected structures; cost towards payment of R&R assistances and livelihood and income restoration; an estimated cost for reconstruction of CPRs (actual costs would vary depending extent of reconstruction); costs for contracting RAP Implementation agency, external evaluation agency and finally contingency (5%) to meet any unforeseen expenses. **The total budget for RAP implementation is INR 10.61 million.**

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Project Description

1. GoHPø program for transforming state level transport institutions, improving mobility and logistics for horticulture and overall economic growth in HP, connecting HP to the Bharatmala network, and enhancing Road Safety, sets the goal for the institutional transformation envisaged to be implemented under the proposed project. As such, this project will support the launching of GoHPø program focusing on strengthening the institutional base for transportation infrastructure and logistics services administration. The proposed Project Development Objective is to enhance the efficiency of the transportation and Road Safety institutions and improve selected Major District Roads to stimulate horticulture and overall economic growth in Himachal Pradesh. The proposed operation comprises the following Components and sub-components:

Component 1. Building HP's Transport and Logistics Institutions, and Resilience, including:

1. **Sub component 1.1:** Re-establishing the Himachal Pradesh Road and Infrastructure Development Corporation (HPRIDC) and building resilience. The objective is to support GoHPø initiative to create a corporate entity responsible for the administration of HP roads and delivering safe, resilient and well performing roads supporting the horticulture and overall economic development of the State. This involves, re-establishing HPRIDC as the road asset and other public infrastructure manager, responsible for the development and maintenance of all roads and other infrastructure under the jurisdiction of the HPPWD.
2. **Sub component 1.2:** Supporting the commercialization process of the direct labor operations and promoting competitive performance-based maintenance contracting. The objective is to support GoHPø initiative to improve the efficiency of maintenance execution and reduce maintenance cost, by laying the ground for the full commercialization of HPPWDø direct labor operations.
3. **Sub component 1.3:** Establishing HP Motor Vehicle Administration (HPMVA), strengthening the Directorate of Transportation of HPDOT and developing logistics system and strategy. The objective is to deliver efficient customer services, as well as competitive, safe and clean/less pollutant transportation in HP.

Component 2. Improving fruit belts stimulating HP's horticulture and overall economic growth. This component will finance upgrading priority target collector roads/MDRs. The upgrading of approximately 88.25 km of roads connecting small holding farmers production and primary processing clusters to wholesale markets/SME clusters.

Component 3: Enhancing Road Safety, including:

1. **Sub component 3.1:** Promoting the "Safe System" This support focuses on strengthening enforcement on state roads and critical accident spots along rural roads, by enhancing patrolling and establishing emergency response system.
 2. **Sub component 3.2:** Promoting the "Safe Corridor initiative" The Safe Corridor initiative will support the state highway patrol by providing surveillance equipment (CCTV cameras for speed control, accident recording, etc.), variable messaging system (VMS), training the police, and establishing emergency response posts.
2. The implementation of the core initiatives of the project is expected to result in: i) Improved efficiency of transport and logistics institutions; ii) Reduction in maintenance expenditure; iii) Reduction in transport cost for transporting products from production clusters to SME/wholesale markets along the project roads; iv) Reduction in road accident fatalities per 100,000 population in pilot areas.

1.2 Sub-Project Roads under HPSRTP

- Under HPSRTP, the two upgradation corridors are being taken up ó Baddi-Sai-Ramsahar Road and Dadhol- Ladrour Road (See figure 1.1 and 1.2). The proposed improvement of project road comprises concentric widening, eccentric widening and as well as geometric improvements at necessary locations taking into account locations with blind spots and areas prone to landslides. Design improvement in the project road is done taking into consideration of lane configuration, widening scheme, speed, embankment height and the rural but mountainous setting of the road. The existing substandard geometry in rural area has been eliminated. In addition, reconstruction, retaining with minor and extension are required in minor bridges, major bridges, pipe, slab and box culverts, etc. Project shall remodel bus stops (also locally known as rain shelters) that lie en-route.

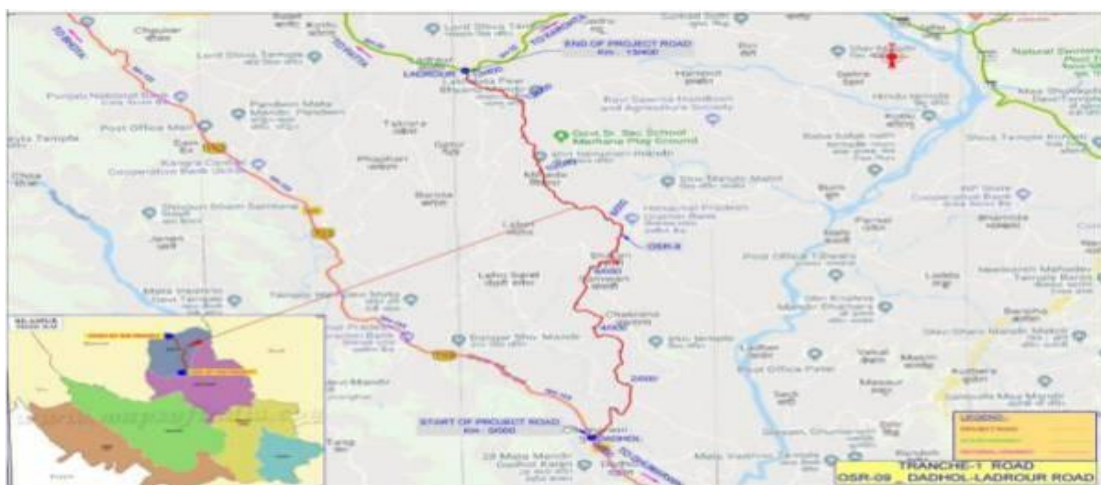
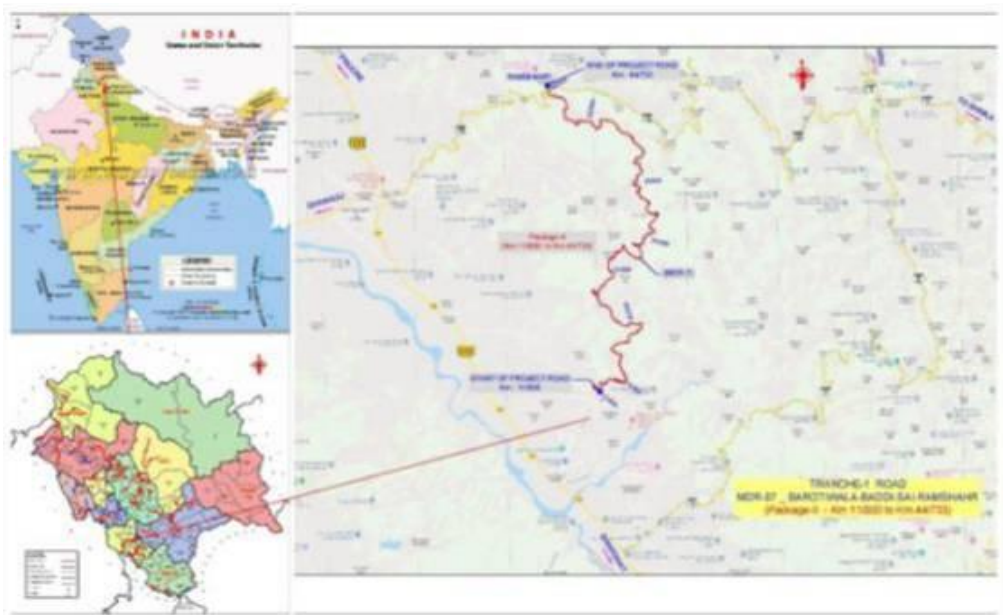


Figure 1.1: Map of Baddi - Sai - Ramshahr corridor (above) and Dadhol - Ladrour Road (below)

- ESIA was carried out two corridors 2 roads namely Baddi-Sai- Ramsahar Road (34 kms, Chainage 11+ 00 Kms to 45+00 Kms) and Dadhol- Ladrour Road (13.50 kms, Chainage 00+00kms to 13+500 Kms) in accordance with Environment and Social Framework (ESF 2016).

Based on the ESIA findings on the final design¹ and in accordance with the Resettlement Policy Framework of this project, this combined Resettlement Action Plan has been prepared.

1.3 Right of Way and Nature of impacts

5. The proposed sub-project roads chosen for upgradation are located in two districts of Solan and Mandi. Right of Way (RoW) details were collected from the concerned authorities (State PWD) and were verified with revenue records obtained from the Revenue Department. In Baddi-Ramshar road, the available ROW varied between 6.82 mtr and 15.23 mtr and the overall average was 11.72 mtr. In Dadhol-Ladraur road, the available ROW varied between 16.24 mtr and 23.51 mtr., the average ROW available was 21.182 mtr. (See **Annexure 1.1** for chainage wise ROW for both corridors).
6. SIA conducted for these roads, indicated that that existing RoW while it was adequate for the proposed improvements at nearly all locations, is not fully free from encumbrances and at many places it is encroached for residential and commercial purposes, cattle sheds, etc. mainly near habitations and in market places. Specifically, the following adverse social impacts were recorded
 - loss of structures used for residential, commercial and other purposes and associated loss of livelihood i.e., loss of livelihood due to impacts on sources of earning;
 - impacts on non-titleholders (encroachers & squatters)
 - impacts on vulnerable and disadvantaged population of only two such groups i.e. Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes were found en-route.
 - loss of other properties and assets such as boundary walls, cattle sheds etc.;
 - partial/minor of common property resources such as religious shrines/structures, school building, health centres, water resources (hand pumps), bus/rain shelters, etc.;
 - temporary or permanent disruption of livelihood due to clearing of RoW

1.4 Resettlement Policy Framework

7. The Resettlement Policy Framework for this project has been prepared based on the findings of ESIA that included a from the review of applicable legal and policy framework of GoI,GoHP and ESF, 2016. The framework identifies and bridges the gaps between the national, state and WB ESS 5 to conform to the provisions of World Bank's ESS 5. It lays down the principles and procedures for management of pre-construction adverse social impacts and guides the social impact assessment and preparation of Resettlement Action Plans. Based on the principles and process outlined in the RPF, SIA was conducted and based on the provisions, the RAP was prepared.
8. As per the RPF several categories of project affected persons are recognized with varying eligibility for the compensation and assistance packages. The definition of various categories of project affected persons and entitlement are presented in entitlement matrix placed in **Annexure 1.2**. In accordance with the principles of this resettlement policy framework, all affected households and persons will be entitled to a combination of compensation packages and resettlement assistance depending on the nature of ownership rights on lost assets and scope of the impacts including socio-economic vulnerability of the displaced persons and measures to support livelihood restoration if livelihood impacts are envisaged. The affected persons under these two roads will be entitled to the following types of compensation and assistance packages:
 - a. Compensation for structures (residential/ commercial) and other immovable assets at their replacement cost;
 - b. Assistance in lieu of the loss of business/ wage income and income restoration assistance;

¹ Detailed Project Report including design dated November 29, 2019

- c. Rebuilding and/ or restoration of community or common property resources/facilities.

1.5 Resettlement Action Plan objectives

- 9. The objective of RAP is:
 - i To identify adverse impacts and determine mitigation measures;
 - ii To present the entitlements and action plan for payment of compensation and assistance for restoring livelihoods and improving or at least retaining the living standards in the post resettlement period.
 - iii To present the institutional arrangements for implementation, monitoring and grievance redressal, along with timelines and an overall budget for RAP implementation.

1.6 Report structure

- 10. The chapters in the report are arranged as follows:

Chapter 1- Introduction: details about the proposed project, nature of impacts, resettlement policy framework and objectives of RAP.

Chapter 2 - Baseline Socio-economic Characteristics of Project Affected People: describes socio-economic profile of the project area, the work participation ratio of population and a brief account of vulnerable groups population. Key outcomes of consultations carried out along the corridor and the ways in which the concerns and suggestions of the PAPs were integrated into the project design are presented.

Chapter 3 - Project Impact: presents the nature and extent of impact on various properties alongside the corridor.

Chapter 4 – Institutional Arrangements: describes the implementation arrangement including Monitoring & Evaluation, Grievance redressal, implementation schedule and budget for RAP implementation.

2.0 Baseline Socio-economic Characteristics of Project Affected People

2.1 Profile of the Project Affected People

11. Ensuing sections present the socio-economic details of the affected population in these two corridors based on 100% census and socio-economic surveys that were carried out as part of the ESIA's. **Table 2.1** presents the socio-economic profile of Project Affected people across both corridors.

Table 2.1 Socio-economic profile of Project Affected People across both corridors

Item	Description	No	% of total
Population	Male	269	45.59%
	Female	321	54.41%
	Total	590	100.00%
Religious Group	Hindu	154	97.47%
	Muslim	4	2.53%
	Total	158	100.00%
Social Group	General	127	80.38%
	BC	18	11.39%
	SC	11	6.96%
	ST	2	1.27%
	Total	158	100.00%
Family Type	Joint	122	77.22%
	Nuclear	24	15.19%
	Individual	12	7.59%
	Total	158	100.00%
Years of stay	Up to 10 year	32	20.25%
	10 to 20 Years	22	13.92%
	21-50 Years	66	41.77%
	Above 50	39	24.68%
	Total	158	100.00%
Education level of HH	Illiterate	20	12.66%
	New-literate	2	1.27%
	Primary	4	2.53%
	Middle	19	12.03%
	High school	47	29.75%
	Intermediate	32	20.25%
	Graduate	19	12.03%
	Post graduate	8	5.06%
	Professional	1	0.63%
	Others	6	3.80%
Total	158	100.00%	
Occupation of HH	Agriculture	25	15.82%
	Trade/Business	36	22.78%
	Petty shop keeping	16	10.13%
	Agri labour	10	6.33%
	Non-Agri labour	3	1.90%
	HH Industries/Artisan activity	1	0.63%

Item	Description	No	% of total
	Service	22	13.92%
	Professional	4	2.53%
	Self employed	0	0.00%
Annual Income	Retired	17	10.76%
	Unemployed	4	2.53%
	Others	20	12.66%
	Total	158	100.00%
	<75000	18	11.39%
	75001 - 1lakh	14	8.86%
	1lakh - 2.5lakh	65	41.14%
	2.5lakh - 5lakh	54	34.18%
	Total	158	100.00%
	Possession of Assets	TV	126
Fridge		117	74.05%
Washing Machine		98	62.03%
Cycle		30	18.99%
Motor Cycle		47	29.75%
Car		12	7.59%
Telephone (Land Line)		4	2.53%
Mobile (cell Phone)		158	100.00%

12. Sections below present the details by corridor (See **Annexure 2.1** for breakup by road corridor)

Baddi – Ramshahar

Population: Project shall impact 22 households comprising 113 persons. Breakup of males and females is 57 (50.44%) and 56 (49.56%) respectively.

Average household size: The average household size for the project affected population is 5.1.

Religious Group: All these 22 households follow Hinduism as their religion

Social Group: 15 (68.18%) belong to the General category. 6 (27.27%) households belong to the Schedule Castes and 1 (4.55%) belongs to Scheduled Tribe ó both of which are vulnerable groups as per the RPF for this project.

Education level: In terms of literacy level of the affected persons, 13.27% are illiterate. 24.78% are educated upto high school, followed by 22.12% upto primary school, and only 7.08% are graduates

Family Type: 31.82% or nearly 1/3rd of the households are joint families, while half (50%) of these households are nuclear families, while another 18% are individuals

Occupation: 53.98% are not engaged ó comprising housewives (23.89%), students (28.32%) and retired (1.77%). The remaining 46.02% in terms of occupation are engaged in some occupation or other. Break up is as follows: trade (26.55%) followed by agriculture and allied activities (7.08%), petty business (4.42%), service (4%), etc.

Income: As far as annual income is concerned, the income levels of majority of the households fall under higher middle income category earning 1 lakh to 2.5 lakh per annum 18.18 percent. The incidence of lower-income families is about 63.64 percent who earn less than 1 lakh rupees

per annum. About 18.18 percent of them are middle income families who are earning Rs. 2.5 lakh to 5 lakh per annum.

Possession of Consumer durables: All the families have minimum standards of living as the assets owned are seen from the given table below. In the context of possession of Household assets, of the total 22 households 90.90% possess TV, Fridge, 80.00% and 72.72 % possess washing Machine and 100% cell phone respectively.

Dadhol-Ladraur Road

Population: Project shall impact 136 households comprising 477 persons. Breakup of males and females is 212 (44.44%) and 265 (55.56%) respectively.

Average household size: The average household size for the project affected population is 3.6.

Religious Group: 132 households (96.97%) follow Hinduism as their religion, while the remaining 4 (3.03%) households follow Islam.

Social Group: 112 (81.82%) belong to the General category, while 18 (13.64%) belong to Backward castes. 5 (3.79%) households belong to the Schedule Castes and 1 (0.76%) belongs to Scheduled Tribe ó both of which are vulnerable groups as per the RPF for this project.

Education level: In terms of literacy level of the affected household 33 (6.92%) are illiterate. 135 (28.30%) have studied upto high school while 69 (14.47%) are educated upto middle school. 79 (16.56%) are graduates, 38 (7.97%) are post graduates and 5(1.05%) are professionally qualified.

Family Type: 84.09 households are joint families, while 9.85% of these households are nuclear families, while another 6.06% are individuals

Occupation: The work participation rate is 37.26 per cent in the study area is higher than the national work force participation of 39.1 per cent. Distribution of Occupation wise details, most of them are engaged into commercial activity of Trade/business, Petty Shop Keeping, services (44.69%) followed by Agriculture, Non-Agriculture Labour (24.24%), Household industries consists 0.76 percent. The incidence of Govt. Employees, Private Employees and Others is around 16.67 percent, 13.64 percent respectively.

Income: The income levels of majority of the households fall under higher middle income category earning more than Rs. 4,00,000 per annum (81.77%). The incidence of lower-income families is about 3.32 percent who earn below 1, 80,000 per annum. About 7.5 percent of them are middle income families who are earning Rs. 1, 80,000 to 4, 00,000 per annum..

Possession of Consumer Durables: Of the total 132 surveyed households, 80.30%, 74.24%, 62.12% and 98.48 % possess TV, Fridge, washing Machine and cell phones respectively.

2.2 Consultations with Project Affected People

13. As part of the process of identification of stakeholders for Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), all stakeholders relevant to the overall project including its components and sub-components were considered. Based on Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), under the current project, consultations with various stakeholders were carried out as part of ESIA for both the corridors. As part of the preparation process of RAP various consultations were conducted with project affected people, disadvantaged community vulnerable community and women group. Consultations were also carried out with secondary stakeholders: local community-based organizations (CBOs) and community representatives as well as government departments etc.

Focus group discussions were conducted with a cross-section of men and women in the community.

14. Public consultations mainly acted as a forum to inform people about the project and also to elicit their opinion on the social provisions detailed in the project. Information dissemination on resettlement and rehabilitation provisions of the project, proposed road widths and alignments, role of the community, grievance redress etc., were given due importance. Issues pertaining to land acquisition, compensation, assistances to vulnerable groups, commercial, residential titleholders and tenants were also discussed with the community. Issues discussed related to safety, compensation, income restoration, employment generation, information flow, grievance redress, role of administration etc. were discussed. Issues were also raised about the transparency in the project implementation process. People in general agreed on the need to widen the highways and improving it. The process of dissemination of information was highly appreciated by the local residents.
15. **Table 2.2** provides the type of consultations with date and participants details including the consultations held with women/women groups specific to RAP preparation. Across these two corridors consultations were held at 32 locations comprising 20 locations in Baddi-Ramshahr road and 12 locations at Dadhol -Ladraur road. These consultations and focus group discussions comprised 250 males and 218 females. **Annexure 2.2** presents the details of consultations. The format /checklists for community consultations, photographs and attendance sheet are in project files.

Table 2.2: Summary of stakeholder consultations

S.No.	Perceptions, Concerns, Suggestions	Responses/mitigation measures provided
Affected Parties		
1	Those with impacted house structures wanted to know what alternative would be provided by the project.	RAP contains measures to compensate them for the impacted structures at replacement cost i.e. without depreciation
2	consider available open land wherever it was available instead of impacting their house and land	Designs were adjusted to ensure usage of available open land and therefore either avoid or minimize impacts on their house or land
3	Wanted to know what the compensation and assistance package was for the project.	Compensation for losses at replacement cost and assistance to support their transition period and rehabilitation is provided under this project, depending on the level of impact
4	timely payment of assistance and compensation	All compensation and assistances would be paid for prior to removal of assets and handing over of the land to contractor for commencement of construction
5	likely affected persons have requested the project not to affect their livelihood as they will be left with no alternatives	Designs were adjusted to either avoid or significantly minimize impacts including potential impacts on livelihoods
6	houses/structures were getting affected, people asked for replacement cost of the structure	RAP contains measures to compensate them for the impacted structures at replacement cost i.e. without depreciation
7	The compensation rates should be as par with market rates	RAP contains measures to compensate them for the impacted structures at replacement cost i.e. without depreciation
8	Provision of employment/ income restoration to the affected household	Project will identify areas wherein interested local persons can seek work opportunities
9	People want more consultation during project implementation and want to participate in the project	Consultations would be a continuous process and this would be ensured by the project authorities through RAP implementation agency
Other interested Parties		
10	The people asked the project authority not to impact the temple located at the chowk, as it was considered holy place in the village, and was used for various religious and community purposes	Designs have ensured that impacts on religious structure/assets are kept to the minimum, if not totally avoided
11	Relocation of Religious Structure at Padhyalag in Dadhol-Ladraur Road <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Religious Structure at the Dadhol junction attracts pilgrims from 50 villages and requested not to disturb. • Participants suggested that every affected religious property (partially or fully) must be 	Designs have ensured that there would no impact on this structure. In case of any damage or impact during construction, the affected property would be suitably repaired

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S.No.	Perceptions, Concerns, Suggestions	Responses/mitigation measures provided
	modified/ relocated and enhanced properly prior to the commencement of work.	
12	Landslides prone were a major concern and communities wanted the project to address this issue	Bio-engineering measures are designed by the Design consultant and will be implemented by the contractor to ensure slope stabilization during and post construction. Such measures would be implemented through women's SHGs.
13	People were largely concerned about replacement of drinking water source.	Impacts on handpumps are minimized and those impacted would be adequately restored.
14	Roadside water sources (seasonal stream or springs) must be protected from any damages.	Contractor ESMP would address this aspect and HPRIDC would monitor this aspect
<i>Disadvantaged and vulnerable persons and groups</i>		
15	Access to bus stops should be improved if possible by providing ramps	These are ensured through provision of ramps at the bus shelters
16	Access to road etc. becomes difficult if alternate access is not provided during construction stage	These would be ensured by the contractor during implementation and same shall be monitored by the project authority
17	If project will provide some specific measures to support them during construction	Measures to support livelihood or enhance is provided for in the RAP
18	Lack of public toilets (ladies' toilets) at market places as well as near bus stops	
<i>Women/women groups</i>		
19	Majority of the people, particularly women living along the project corridor depends on water tank/ hand pump for drinking water and disposal of these will especially affect women folk.	Impacts on handpumps are minimized and those impacted would be adequately restored.
20	Issue facing all women was lack of toilet facilities along the corridor. All the women group meetings have revealed that the panchayat would maintain the toilets, once built	Bus shelters or rain shelter are provided with bio-toilets at specific locations across the corridors
21	Construction contractors bring outside labor to work near our habitations and sometimes it is unsafe for our women, girls	A plan (GBV risk mitigation plan) has been prepared to address this issue

3.3 Key outcomes of Consultations

16. These consultations helped to:

- i. avoid impacts at many locations, ensure provision of key amenities such as access ramp, toilets at remodelled bus shelters, etc.
- ii. avoid significant impacts on 3-4 permanent residential cum ó commercial buildings opposite a school. This was achieved by impacting the boundary wall, and a few ancillary structures of the school such as canteen, etc. ó all of which shall be rebuilt (**See analysis of alternatives section on Dadhol to Ladraur road in the next chapter**).
- iii. design the right kind of commensurate mitigation measures these project impacts in the Resettlement Policy Framework.

3.0 Project Impacts

3.1 Minimization of Resettlement Impact

17. The proposed road improvement will be carried out within the available RoW throughout both the corridors. Efforts were made to avoid taking of private land and also to minimise any adverse impact on structures and other assets located within the proposed CoI and by way of limiting geometric improvements beyond RoW.

3.2 Overview of the Design Modification

18. Environmental and social impact assessment during helps to minimize, reduce or mitigate potential negative impacts of project action and enhance positive impacts, sustainability and development benefits. Efforts have been made to reduce potential direct negative social impacts of the project. The recommendations have also been made to incorporate for detailed studies at DPR from technical and socio-economic perspective so as to enable the DPR preparation to minimize the negative social impacts as far as possible.
19. The concerns raised by the community have been documented and discussed in detail with the design team. The views and suggestions of the community have been integrated into the road design wherever feasible. This includes road safety measures such as pedestrian crossings, warning signs, markings, provision for parking spaces, provision for retaining wall at road section traversing water bodies, limiting curve improvements within the existing RoW etc. **Tables 3.1 and 3.2 summarizes** the interventions the number of structures and other assets saved with design modification for the two roads ó Baddi to Ramshahr and Dadhol -Ladraur
20. Design Option-There are two standard highway-engineering options available in the upgrading the road. Those are: óEccentric wideningö - This option provides for the widening to be all on one side of the existing carriageway while utilizing the existing carriageway for one direction flow.óConcentric wideningö- The other general option is two widen the road along both sides of existing road.
21. Eccentric widening is normally the preferred option to minimise the impact for two reasons: (1) there is typically a significant capital cost saving which can be readily incorporated; and (2) there are reduced traffic management problems during construction since the existing road can continue to be operational during carriageway section is being constructed. During the initial stages of the work on this Project considerable effort was expended to determine which will be the best option to be used throughout the length of the Project. It was determined that eccentric widening was possible throughout most of the length of the project. Concentric widening has been proposed in two types of situations: (1) in transition zones where the widening is being shifted from one side to the other; and (2) where existing right-of-way is more than 10 m. The above considerations have taken to minimize the social impact on two counts:
 - avoiding the acquisition of land; and
 - Minimising the impact through reducing the Number of PAPs.
22. Various typical cross sections based on eccentric and concentric widening been developed depending upon the site requirements and minimising the social impact. The main cross-sectional elements are right-of-way, roadway width, carriageway width, median, shoulders, drainage and embankment side slope. Cross-sectional elements have been determined after carefully analysing the following factors:
 - volume and type of traffic;
 - economic considerations;

- nature of land use i.e. urban, semi-urban or rural;
- availability of space, especially in built-up areas;
- ease of movement without conflicts;
- drainage and runoff considerations;
- intersections, and side roads;
- pedestrian traffic;
- parking requirement; and
- minimise interference with sensitive religious structures viz. temples, hand pumps, schools etc.

23. In order to minimize the social and environmental impact, following impact mitigation has been proposed for engineering feasibility.

Table 3.1: Design Interventions to minimize / avoid resettlement impacts- Baddi- Sai-Ramsahar Road

Proposed Chainage in Km		Widening Scheme	Remarks
From	To		
20+800	20+900	Eccentric Widening ó Access to rural road and save temple	Access to rural road and avoided impact on temple
25+800	26+900	Eccentric Widening - Rural Area	As the rural settlements is attributed near road. Construction safety with vibration measures needs to be adopted
27+100	27+300	Concentric Widening - Rural Area	
38+200	38+800	Concentric Widening - Rural Area	

Table 3.2: Design Interventions to minimize / avoid resettlement impacts- Dadhol- Ladlaur Road

S.No.	Chainage	Alternatives	Design Consideration and Recommendation for alternative
1	Km. 0+000 to Km. 3+600	<p>Option-1</p> <p>With existing RoW of 12 meters in these locations, there exists a strong public resistance because of more than 200 structures are getting affected. People are insisting to confine the proposed road construction in minimum ROW to avoid the impact.</p> <p>Option -2</p> <p>Local Public have very less resistance to have restricted RoW in the built-up location, where the impact will be minimum. People are ready with minimal demolition of encroached structure along with compensation for their</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With option no.-2, there will be less demolition of structure in Built-up Zone. This proposal seems to be effective and economical than the Option 61. • Under this, a Govt primary school at Gahar (Km 1+130) is adjacent to the right of way of the project road have a boundary wall with in adequate height. Therefore, re-construction of boundary wall of 5m height which can serve as both boundary wall and noise barrier will be required to limit the propagation of noise levels into school.

S.No.	Chainage	Alternatives	Design Consideration and Recommendation for alternative				
		project affected structure (encroachment).					
2	Km. 3+500 to Km. 4+600	The Proposed ROW is eccentric to left as it is in the Rural zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposed development will follow the type-1. Section is applicable on most of the rural sections of the project, where the expansion/rehabilitation of carriage way is proposed eccentrically, typically on left side of the existing carriageway. Under this, school at Km 4+520 near Ladhyani is adjacent to the right of way and provision of Noise Barrier cum boundary wall will be required to limit the propagation of noise levels into school 				
3	Km. 4+600 to Km. 8+300	Option-1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> With option no.-2, there will be less demolition of structure in Built-up Zone. This proposal seems to be effective and economical than the Option 01. Under this, school at Bharari (Km 6+470) on RHS, is adjacent to the right of way of the project road, which does not have a boundary wall and the class rooms are adjacent to the right of way. Therefore, construction of boundary wall of 5m height, which can serve as both boundary wall and noise barrier, will be required to limit the propagation of noise levels into school. Another school at Bharari (Km 6+470) on LHS, is adjacent to the right of way of the project road and 3m wide strip along with the school boundary wall is encroached into the RoW. The project design requires clearing the encroached land for design improvement of the project road. The school has constructed boundary cum retaining wall and school utility buildings like drinking water counter, kitchen of mid-day meal scheme, seating arrangement at basketball court and toilet blocks in the encroached RoW. The school authorities at Bharari (Km 6+520) were consulted as part of stakeholder consultations and the authorities acknowledged that the school buildings have inadvertently extended into the right of way more than a decade ago. At present, the school authorities are willing to return the land, provided the existing facilities within such encroached RoW land are reconstructed elsewhere within the school complex but at no cost to school. Provision of noise barrier cum retaining wall at Hospital near Bharari will be required. 				
		With existing RoW of 12 meters in these locations, there exists a strong public resistance because of more than 150 structures are getting affected. People are insisting to confine the proposed road construction in minimum ROW to avoid the impact.					
		Option -2 Local Public have very less resistance to have restricted RoW in the built-up location, where the impact will be minimum. People are ready with minimal demolition of encroached structure along with compensation for their project affected structure (encroachment).					
		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>With out Project Scenario</th> <th>With Project Scenario (Widening Option by taking land with in School Complex at Bharari)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>No Additional land to be taken,</td> <td>Additional land of about 3m to 5.5m for a length of 250m (3m for road component and 5.5m at the time of construction);</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	With out Project Scenario	With Project Scenario (Widening Option by taking land with in School Complex at Bharari)	No Additional land to be taken,	Additional land of about 3m to 5.5m for a length of 250m (3m for road component and 5.5m at the time of construction);	
With out Project Scenario	With Project Scenario (Widening Option by taking land with in School Complex at Bharari)						
No Additional land to be taken,	Additional land of about 3m to 5.5m for a length of 250m (3m for road component and 5.5m at the time of construction);						

S.No.	Chainage	Alternatives		Design Consideration and Recommendation for alternative
		Follow existing Centreline	Centreline shifted by 2m towards school on RHS; Footpaths provided on both sides;	
		Provision of Footpath based on available width, accordingly footpath provided on LHS only;	Opportunity to re-build the Retaining Wall of School premises and provision of safety grill on top of retaining wall; and	
		No encroachment of land from adjacent schools; and	Restoration of affected structures like Washrooms, Water kiosks, etc in school premises.	
		About 8 shops on LHS affected	No impacts on Structures	
4	Km. 8+300 to Km. 9+300	<p>Option-1</p> <p>With existing RoW of 12 meters in these locations, there exists a strong public resistance because of more than 150 structures are getting affected. People are insisting to confine the proposed road construction in minimum ROW to avoid the impact.</p> <p>Option -2</p> <p>Local Public have very less resistance to have restricted RoW in the built-up location, where the impact will be minimum. People are ready with minimal demolition of encroached structure along with compensation for their project affected structure (encroachment).</p>		With option no.-2, demolition of 3 structure in Built-up Zone will be avoided. Option 2 is more effective and economical than the Option 01.
5	Km. 12+100 to 12+700	<p>Semi Built up Zone</p> <p>Option -1</p> <p>Eccentric widening was affecting 50</p>		Type 3 , section is applicable in semi built up / semi urban zone with a relatively low level of traffic congestion. Footpath drain proposed on

S.No.	Chainage	Alternatives	Design Consideration and Recommendation for alternative
		structures and resisted by local people. Option-2 Concentric widening with provision of footpath and drainage was suggested option to avoid the impact within available Row.	either side for effective drainage of water.
6	Km. 12+700 to 13+208	Option -1 It a market and junction place of State Highway with shops on both sides of project road with a temple on left side of the road. The widening will affect nearly 50 shops and they will lose the livelihood. Option -2 Restrict the improvement of the road within 8m will save all the shops	Concentric widening with 8 mtr ROW will have nil impact with concentric widening.

3.3 Project Impacts

24. Overall, the project impacts 158 structures that belongs to non-title holder PAPs 6 14 Squatters and 144 Encroachers. The project shall not acquire any private land as the existing right of way in both corridors is enough for the project road widening and improvement activities. However, there are sections in both corridors which are having encroachments. These are described below corridor-wise:

Baddi-Ramshahar road:

Land: Project shall not require acquisition of private land as there is sufficient existing right of away available with HPRIDC even though the right of way is encroached at curtain locations.

Structures: Project shall impact 22 encroached structures. Of the total 22 structures all are pucca as per the survey. All the structures are partially affected. Of the total 22 impacted pucca or permanent structure i.e. there is no semi pucca or kutcha structure. 9 structures shall experience impact less than 10% on the whole structure. Of the remaining 8 structures shall experience impact between 10-20% and 5 structures shall experience loss of 21-40%. Of the total 5 structure fall under the category of 21-40 % impact, 3 structures are in less than 40 % impact and 2 structures shall experience less than 30 % loss.

CPRs: In this section project shall impact 17 CPRs. These comprise: School (2), Religious (3), Bus stand (1), Hand Pump (5) and other structures such as ATM, Boundary wall etc. (6)

Dadhol- Ladraur road

Land: Project shall not require acquisition of private land as there is sufficient existing right of away available with HPRIDC even though the right of way is encroached at curtain locations.

Structures: It shall impact 136 impacted structures comprising 14 squatters and 122 Encroachers. These comprise 123 permanent or pucca structures, 6 semi pucca or semi-permanent and 7 Kutcha or temporary structures. Of the total, 125 structures shall experience of impact of less than 10%, while 5 will experience impact anywhere between 11-20%. Of the

remaining 6 structures, 3 structures shall experience impact anywhere between 21-40% and 40-50% respectively.

CPRs: In addition, project shall impact 4 CPRs that comprise Schools (1), Religious structures (1,) and Hand Pump (2).

25. Usage of structures can be seen from the following **Table 3.3**.

Table 3.3 Usages of structure

Name of the Road	Residential	Commercial	Residential cum commercial	Others(cattle shed, shed etc)	Total
Baddi- Sai-Ramsahar	13	9	0	0	22
Dadol- Ladraur Road	102	15	16	3	136
Total	115	24	16	3	158

26. Of the total 158 structures, 145, 6 and 7 are pucca, semi pucca and kutcha respectively.

Table 3.4 Typology of affected structures

Name of Road	Pucca /Permanent	Semi Pucca	Kutcha	Total
Baddi- Sai-Ramsahar	22	0	0	22
Dadol- Ladraur Road	123	6	7	136
Total	145	6	7	158

Table 3.5 Type of affected CPR

Name of Road	School	Religious structure	Bus Shelter	Hand pump	Others (ATM Toilet, Compound wall etc)	Total
Baddi- Sai-Ramsahar	2	3	1	5	6	17
Dadol- Ladraur Road	1	1	0	2	0	4
Total	3	4	1	7	6	21

3.4 Cut-off Date

27. The cut-off date for all Non-title holders would be as follows:

- Baddi- Sai- Ramsahar Road: Date of start of Census Survey- 13-09-2019
- Dadhol- Ladraur Road: Date of start of Census Survey- 08-09-2019

3.5 Videography of the Project Corridor

28. Videography of the project corridor, covering the entire RoW was carried out by DPR consultants, prior to the conduct of census surveys. This exercise formed the basis for the inventory of non-titleholders.

29. **Table 3.6** present the resettlement impacts, entitlements and respective categories of affected population (See **Annexure-3.1** for **chainage wise details of the impact on structures and common property resources with ownership details**)

Table 3.6 Resettlement Impact and Entitlements

Category of PAPs	Type of Impact	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlements
Squatter (Residential/ Commercial/ Res-cum-Commercial)	Loss of Structure	Individual/Household	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement Cost for affected portion of structure as per latest BSR without depreciation. • Subsistence grant to residential, commercial & res-cum-commercial PAPs (if extent of impact on structure is around or more than 25%) • three months notice to vacate occupied land • skill development for livelihood support/enhancement for livelihood losers; enrolment into existing government schemes, counselling for usage of assistance, • Right to salvage the affected materials
Encroacher (Residential/ Commercial/ Res-cum-Commercial)	Loss of Structure	Encroacher/Structure Owner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement Cost for affected portion of structure as per latest BSR without depreciation. • Subsistence grant to residential, commercial & res-cum-commercial PAPs (if extent of impact on structure is around or more than 25%) • skill development for livelihood support/enhancement for livelihood losers • three months notice to vacate occupied land Right to salvage the affected materials
Encroacher-Cattle Sheds, Sheds	Loss of Structure	Encroacher /Structure Owner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One-time rehabilitation grant to Cattle shed owner.
Vulnerable Groups (STs, SCs)		Individual/Household	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One-time Resettlement Allowance
Community Assets	Loss of Community Assets	Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation or reconstruction of assets.

4.0 Implementation Arrangements

4.1 RAP Implementation Process

30. The stepwise process for implementation of the RAP will be as follows:

4.1 Training and Capacity Building of Project Staff

31. As a first step, it is essential to build the capacity of the staff i.e. Team Leader, Supervisors, Engineers, Village level workers of NGOs, contractors, Supervision Consultants etc. The aspects of training to be imparted would include social impact assessment survey, conducting focus group discussions, community participation, PRA/RRA, relocation of common property resources etc. The training programme will also be conducted and attended by the project staff as mentioned in ESMP.

4.1.2 Focus Group Discussion, Awareness Campaign and Dissemination of Information

32. In order to make the RAP implementation process transparent, a series of FGDs/ meetings etc would be organised with all stakeholders for dissemination of information regarding rehabilitation process and entitlement framework.

4.1.3 Identification, verification and updating of PAP Census

33. The work include identification, verification and updating that will be done through door-to-door socio-economic impact assessment survey, through personal interview of each head of the household of PAPs by the field staff under the direct supervision of the other staff and overall guidance of the Team Leader.

34. The verified and updated information of PAPs will be processed in the computer and the database for the same would be created which would also help in effective monitoring of the overall process of resettlement action plan implementation. The final output of this exercise would be a profile of each PAP with socio-economic indicators like demography, income, occupation, nature, extent, value of losses, details of entitlement etc. This information will be useful for preparing and issuing identity cards to the PAPs.

4.1.4 Micro Plans for Non-title and Title Holders

35. The micro plans will be prepared for Title Holders (TH) and Non-title Holders (NTH) (kiosks, squatters and tenant) as per the entitlement matrix.

4.1.5 Entitlement cum Identity Card

36. In order to keep transparency in system, the entitlement-cum-identity card indicating type of loss and entitlement will be provided to each PAP.

4.1.6 Opening of Bank Account and Disbursement of Assistance

37. The next critical step in this process would be in the form opening up of the bank account of PAPs. The bank account would be opened in the joint name of husband and wife. The assistance will be disbursed only on the basis of the recommendations of the field staff and ESMU officials based on the community centred transparent mechanisms.

4.1.7 Measurement, valuation of private structure and common property resources

38. One of the important aspects of the project would be measurement and evaluation of structure. The measurement and valuation of different structures like private houses, schools, colleges, religious structures like temple, mosque would need to be done by the engineering team. The current applicable Schedule of Rates would be the basis for valuation of the structures. The community structure will either be relocated to a new area and the community's decisions would form the basis of rebuilding such structures.

4.1.8 Livelihood Restoration or Enhancement of livelihood of Affected Families

39. Rehabilitation of all the PAPs is one of the critical tasks of the project implementation process in order to help the communities derive the maximum benefits out of the project without losing their livelihoods and the least impact on socio-cultural aspects of their lives. It includes livelihood analysis, preparation and implementation of a comprehensive livelihood support plan and development of a comprehensive livelihood support system. This process must result in improved or at least restored living standards, earning capacity or improve the quality of life of the people affected by the project.

40. Under these two sub-project roads, assessment indicates that a total of 8 PAPs of both commercial and residential-cum-commercial structure owners shall experience around 25% or more impact on their structures. These are all family owned structures dealing in sale of groceries, stationery, plumbing/sanitation equipment, etc. All these PAPs will be shifted out of the Corridor of Impact even though they would be still within the Right of Way and would be able to continue their business as before. Hence economic displacement or impact on their livelihood, will be of a temporary nature. In order to support these PAPs, the project shall provide: compensation for structures at replacement costs; and subsistence grant (or transitional support) for a period of 1 year. In order to ensure that these PAPs improve or restore their previous living/earning standards, these PAPs will be supported towards their livelihood restoration or enhancement by the project authorities, with support from an experienced RAP implementation agency (NGO).

41. Further, the support towards livelihood restoration will be conceived and implemented as a development programme, with particular attention to the needs of affected families and vulnerable groups. Organising the economic activities would be according to the skills possessed by the affected families and in case such options are not economically viable, the corresponding skill up gradation support for the economic activities would be facilitated. The PAP will be free to choose to act as individuals or as informal groups like SHGs for accessing credit etc., with their overall operating efficiency and viability of the livelihood options chosen by them. In context of the socio-economic profile of the region, their existing activity base and the skills, efforts would also be made to ensure that the groups are rehabilitated in a manner so that their backward and forward linkages in the activities performed by them are maintained and they are provided support in improving their income through support of other government sponsored programs also.

42. Following the PAP verification exercise and as part of the micro-plan preparation exercise, the RAP Implementation Agency (NGO) specifically shall:

- conduct a training needs/skill development assessment of the PAPs;
- explore existing/alternative methods of livelihood using the local skill and resources
- explore the productive potential of the same project may be explored i.e. including exploring of work opportunities with the Implementing agency, civil works contractor, etc.
- identify and establish linkages with relevant Training institutes for imparting skill and management training for enterprise creation and development.

- contact and establish linkages with financial institutions like NABARD, SIDBI, RMK and the Lead Bank of the area in accessing the credit required by the individual as well as groups of PAPs and the women's groups from the PAFs.
 - establish linkages with the District administration for ensuring that the PAPs are included in government schemes and are benefited from the schemes available. The NGO shall maintain a detailed record of such facilitation, and plan for each PAF to repay the loan.
 - conduct training programme for income restoration for PAPs.
 - prepare a Livelihood Restoration or enhancement plan as part of the R&R micro-plans
 - co-ordinate (or self-impart) the training and capacity building of the PAPs, for upgrading their skills for income restoration.
43. Monitoring transfer of this amount and its utilization and provision of the trainings will be ensured through the RAP implementation agency (NGO). While compensation for structures and R&R assistances shall be directly paid to the PAPs by the project, the cost of identification of schemes, training institutes and provision of skill development trainings will be included, in the contract of the RAP implementation agency (NGO). Also, the mid-term evaluation will provide an opportunity to ensure that additional course correction measures, if any needed, can be devised and implemented (See Tables 4.2 to 4.5 for monitoring indicators and evaluation parameters).

4.1.9 Compensation and Assistance Procedure

44. Compensation and eligible assistances shall be provided as per the Entitlement Matrix. ESMU will facilitate for joint verification of affected structures by LAO. Valuation of assets within affected land will be carried out by respective Departments. Implementing NGO will facilitate and assist in the valuation of assets. NGO will prepare the Micro-Plan for each affected person. Micro-Plan will have details of affected area of land and the compensation for the same (including compensation for various assets located within the affected land) along with entitlements as per the Resettlement Policy Framework for respective members of households. The compensation for assets in the case of non-titleholders will be disbursed through Revenue Department. Assistance as per entitlement provisions for both titleholders and non-titleholders will be disbursed through ESMU.

4.1.10 Disclosure of information & Future consultations

45. The HPRIDC will ensure that PAPs and other stakeholders are informed and consulted about the sub-project, its impact, their entitlements and options, and allowed to participate actively in the development of the sub-project. In order to make the RAP implementation process transparent, a series of public consultation meetings with all stakeholders will be carried out in the field for dissemination of information regarding rehabilitation process and entitlement framework. The executive summary of the RAP shall be translated in local language - Hindi disclosed through the HPRIDC website <http://himachalservices.nic.in/hpridc/HPSRTP.html>. The documents available in public domain will include:
- Entitlement Matrix, SIA and RAP (executive summary in local language)
 - list of eligible PAFs for compensation and various R&R benefits.
46. As per Access to Information Policy of the WB all key project documents during preparation stage will also be disclosed by the World Bank on its portal.
47. Stakeholders' consultations have been in progress from the inception stage of the project and the same will be continued during the entire project cycle, i.e., preparation, implementation and post implementation, in accordance with the Project's overall Stakeholder Engagement Plan. In

accordance with the actions and approaches listed towards different stakeholders and in particular to PAPs, information dissemination and consultation activities shall continue. Formal and informal consultative process will be carried out for sub-projects including, but not limited to: Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), public meetings, community discussions, and user satisfaction surveys. Consultations will be held with special emphasis on vulnerable groups. Encouraging public participation in consultations informs the public of the Program and serves as a venue for the public to express their opinion on project.

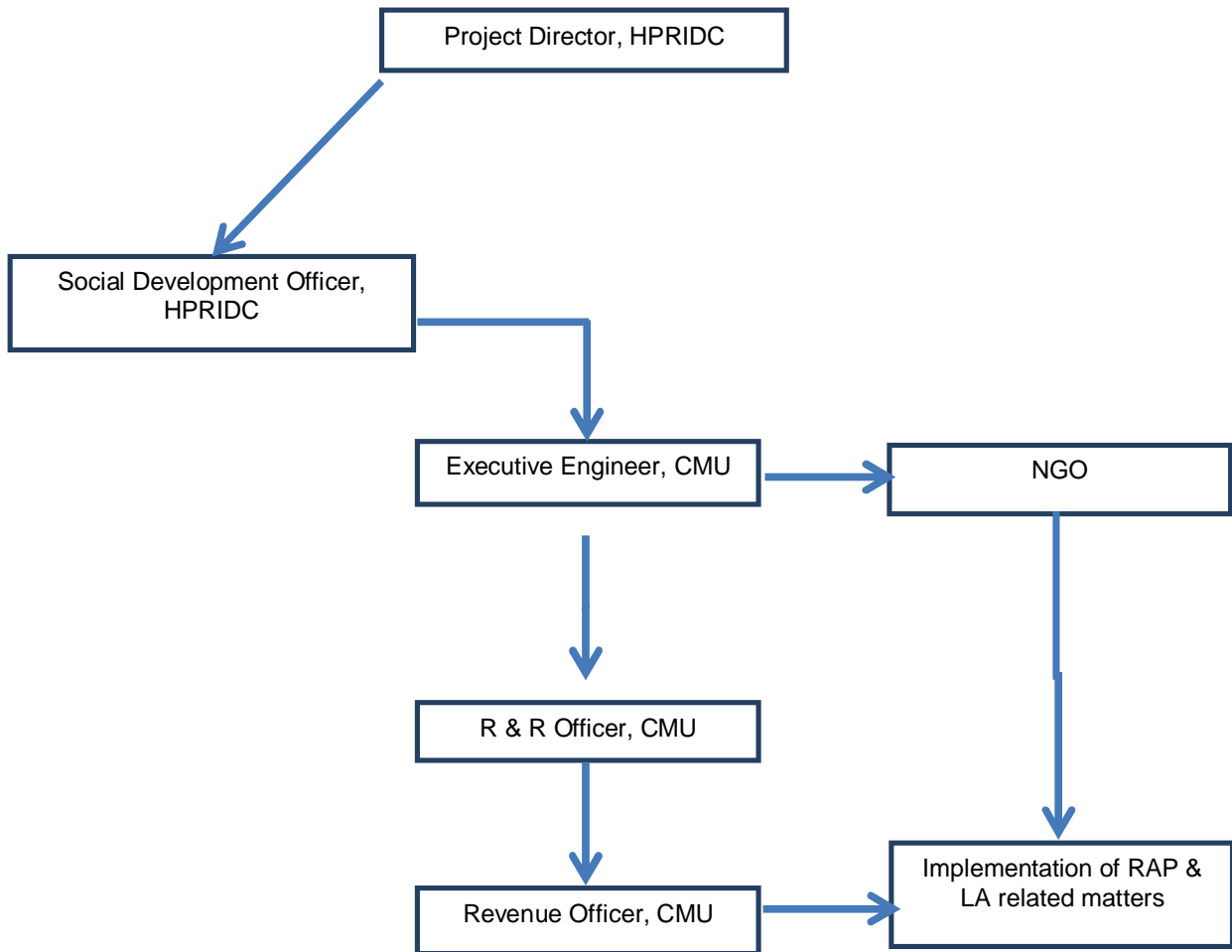
4.2 Institutional Arrangements

48. The followings are the institutional Arrangements for implementation of RAP
49. HPRIDC, for Tranche I roads under HPSRTP will establish ESMU for implementation of ESMP and RAP under CMU, which will be headed by an Executive Engineer and supported by Assistant Engineers and junior engineers. The CMU at package level/district level will support the Project Director, HPRIDC in managing the project at field level on behalf of him.
50. The ESMU will have two divisions namely, Environment Management unit (EMU) and Social Management Unit (SMU). The EMU and SMU will be headed by an Environment officer and Social Development Officer (SDO) Respectively. The SDO will be responsible for day to day handling of social, resettlement and land related issue with the help of NGO or support organisation to be hired for the purpose. The Social Development Officer will be assisted by Resettlement and Rehabilitation Officer at the Construction Management Unit level. The Resettlement and Rehabilitation Officer will work as ear and eyes for the SMU in the field. HPRIDC need to focus its effort in few areas to commence RAP implementation.

4.2.1 Environmental and Social Management Unit (ESMU)

51. Effective RAP implementation will require institutional relationships and responsibilities, rapid organisational development and collaborative efforts by HPRIDC, State Government, partner NGO and affected population. It is ideal to have representation of other line department's viz., revenue, forest, public health, rural engineering, etc. in ESMU. However, the final requirements shall be decided by HPRIDC. ESMU will link the project with state government agencies, provide liaison with HPRIDC field units and impacted communities, and establish district level committees to co-ordinate social development and resettlement operations in the field and also to assist NGO partners. It will also engage required training services, oversee a grievance redress process and actively monitor RAP implementation.
52. The ESMU will be headed by the Project Director of the rank of Chief Engineer, Social Development Officer of HPRIDC at corporate level and Resettlement and Rehabilitation Officers of HPRIDC responsible for implementation of RAP at field level. The CMU of HPRIDC at field level with active support from NGO will implement the RAP on ground and support from Social Development Officer. Since the Revenue Department has district wise jurisdiction; the respective CMU and Resettlement and Rehabilitation Officer will co-ordinate with revenue department. The HPRIDC will induct one Social Development Officer.
53. The Resettlement and Rehabilitation Officers at CMU level will be posted for the project period by HPRIDC in due course of time. The Resettlement and Rehabilitation officer will be rank of Assistant Engineer. In addition to Resettlement and Rehabilitation Officer at the CMU level a revenue officer will be made part of CMU to look after land acquisition matter. However, the Resettlement and Rehabilitation Officers will be provided with orientation training prior to take-up their assignment in field.

Figure 4.1: Organizational structure for RAP Implementation, HPRIDC.



4.2.2 Support Agency/NGOs

56. The implementation of RAP is the responsibility of the ESMU. The NGO or any other implementing agencies will help in implementing various components of the RAP, particularly the use of compensation and rehabilitation assistance for more productive purposes like purchase of land, self-employment, etc. The NGO(s) selected will have to work directly under the Social Development Officer, who will oversee implementation of RAP. Thus, and implementation becomes the overall responsibility of HPRIDC. The indicative TOR for hiring of NGOs is placed in **Annexure 4.1**.

4.2.3 Training and Capacity Building

57. Establishment of adequate implementation capacity to launch and carry out the components of resettlement must be completed before the start of civil works. To enhance capabilities, ESMU staff can be sent on exposure visits to other projects with good resettlement programmes as well as sponsored for training courses in Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R). The training would also cover techniques of conducting participatory rural appraisal for micro planning, conducting census and socio-economic surveys, dissemination of information, community consultation and conducting of monitoring and evaluation.

4.2.4 Roles and responsibilities of officials

58. The Administrative roles and responsibilities and financial powers existing and to be delegated of the Environmental Social Management Unit (ESMU) officials is given in **Table 4.1** below.

Institution/ Unit in HPRIDC	Personnel /Agency	Administrative Roles & Responsibilities
ESMU	Project Director	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall in charge of day to day activities of LA and R&R. • Participate in State and District level meetings to facilitate LA and R&R activities. • Responsible for contracting NGOs and M&E consultants. • Periodic appraisal of progress and reporting to the World Bank and the Government on monthly basis.
	Executive Engineer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for all R&R activities • Co-ordinate the implementation of R&R activities with PIU, field staff, engineering and revenue officials. • Approve of micro plans prepared by the NGOs for implementing RAP. • Monitor the progress of R&R activities and LA carried out by the NGO and M&E Consultants. • Hold periodic meetings on R&R implementation and report to the PD. • Provide advisory support to ESDU for monitoring of RAP implementation.
	SDO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-ordinate implementation of R&R activities with PIU and field staff. • Facilitate the appointment of external agency for impact evaluation and co-ordinate evaluation activities to be taken up by the implementing NGO. • Assist PD to perform R&R activities. • Review the work in finalization of resettlement site development. • Prepare monthly progress report for the ESDU and Land Acquisition. • Monitor the R&R report and submit to PD.
CMU/ Each District	Executive Engineer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in District level meetings. • Oversee the process of implementation of RAP in the field. • Ensure the preconstruction work is done before handing over site to contractor. • Oversee the process of land acquisition, shifting of CPRs and other assets in the field. • Scrutinise and certify the structures valuation report submitted by the valuers. • Co-ordinate selection of resettlement site. • Conduct periodic review with staff • Submit monthly progress reports to PD on R&R activities.
	Assistant Executive Engineer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for pre-construction work in his jurisdiction. • Finalization and demarcation of COL. • Co-ordinate with NGO/M&E consultants and SDO to carry out R&R activities. • Co-ordinate with valuers for preparations of estimates. • Support SDO/NGO for selection of resettlement site.

Table 4.1: Administrative roles and responsibilities of ESMU		
Institution/ Unit in HPRIDC	Personnel /Agency	Administrative Roles & Responsibilities
	Social Development Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall responsible for R&R activities in the field • Liaison with District administration and line departments for dovetailing government schemes. • Make budget provision for R&R activities including livelihood restoration • Participate in allotment of sites to PAPs. • Co-ordinate with NGO/M&E consultants for implementation of RAP. • Facilitate opening of Joint Accounts for PAPs for transfer of R&R assistance through cheque. • Co-ordinate to disseminate the R&R policy in local language. • Facilitate public consultation on R&R Policy with NGO/ Revenue/ PWD officials. • Organize meetings with NGOs to review progress at district level.
Data Base	Data Management Specialist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for maintaining the database of the PAPs. • Responsible for maintaining the database of overall physical and financial progress. • Co-ordination of the database for SDRC. • The implementation of R&R activities by NGOs to be maintained. • Provide necessary formats for collection of field information. • Co-ordinate with SDRC to prepare and maintain the progress report. • Maintain the records of grievance redressal committee. • Identify discrepancies in disbursement.
External Agencies	NGO/RAP Implementation Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for providing ESDU support for implementation of RAP. • Verification of PAPs. • Distribution of ID cards. • Preparation of micro plans. • Dissemination of information. • Assist to PAPs to avail R&R assistance and compensation. • Identify resettlement /vendor market sites. • Identify training needs and provide the same towards livelihood restoration. • Facilitate linkages with training institutes and government departments for schemes • Facilitate in opening joint accounts. • Enable PAPs to identify alternate sites for house/shop • Assist PAPs to relocate. • Provide monthly progress reports on implementation
	M&E Consultants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct monitoring of RAP implementation activities. • Conduct internal, external and concurrent monitoring. • Provide early alert to PIU to redress any potential problems. • Monitor target achievements and slippages. • Certification of readiness from LA and R&R view at the time of issuing bid documents and award of contract.
	Grievance Redressal Committee.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support PAPs in resolving issues related to R&R and LA. • Record grievance and resolve them within stipulated time. • Inform PIU about any serious cases. • Report to the aggrieved parties about the decisions of the PIU.

4.2.5 Monitoring & Evaluation

59. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) are critical activities in involuntary resettlement. Monitoring involves periodic checking to ascertain whether activities are going according to the plan. It provides the feedback necessary for project management to keep the programmes on schedule. By contrast, evaluation is essentially a summing up, the end of the project assessment of whether those activities actually achieved their intended aim of the RAP.

60. The Monitoring exercise will be undertaken internally by ESMU regularly. PIU will carry out the project's internal monitoring with support of Project Management Consultant/Supervision Consultant on monthly basis. The RAP as part of the socio-economic indicators and other implementation schedule actions contain indicators and benchmarks for achievement of the objectives such as: Compensation for structure; Preparation and dissemination of entitlement leaflets to various stakeholders; Preparation and approval of micro plans; Number of joint bank accounts opened; Issuance of identity cards; Submission of monthly progress reports; Shifting allowance for all affected categories; Livelihood Restoration Allowance for affected categories; Vulnerable groups, etc. **Tables 4.2 - 4.4** provides key baseline parameters that would be assessed for internal monitoring.

Table 4.2: Indicative Monitoring Indicators for Physical Progress

Monitoring Indicators	Implementation Target	Revised Implementation Target	Progress this Month	% against Revised Implementation Target
Compensation for Structures, other assets (cattle sheds)				
Preparation and dissemination of leaflets to various stakeholders				
Preparation and approval of micro plans				
Number of joint bank accounts opened				
Issuance of identity cards				
Submission of monthly progress reports				
One time rehabilitation grant provided				
Livelihood Restoration Allowance for affected Categories				
Allowances paid to Vulnerable groups				
Community Assets rehabilitated/restored				
No. of PAPs who have received training for livelihood restoration/enhancement				

Table 4.3 Indicative Monitoring Indicators for Financial Progress

Category	Estimated Cost (INR)	Progress this month
R&R Assistance		
RAP Implementation NGO Services		
M&E Services		

Table 4.4 Monitoring of Grievances received and redressed

Particulars	Quarters			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4 & Cumulative Total
No. of cases referred to GRC				
No. of cases settled by GRC				
No. of cases pending with GRC				
Average time taken for settlement of cases				
No. of GRC meetings				
No. of PAPs moved court				
No. of pending cases with the court				
No. of cases settled by the court				

61. In order to assess achievement of the overall objective of the RAP, the project shall carry out Mid and End-Term evaluation exercise to review the project implementation and progress against the pre-project baseline information. For this purpose, the project shall contract an External Agency. See **Annexure 4.2** for terms of reference for engagement of Evaluation agency. The parameters shall include: Economic i.e. household income, occupational status (including changes if any), changes in ownership of other economic (productive or non-productive) assets. It shall form the basis for carrying out any mid-course corrections, if required and as necessary. **Table 4.5** presents the parameters that would be considered for external impact evaluation.

Table 4.5 Indicative Impact Evaluation Indicators

Parameter	Breakup of parameter	Baseline (%)	Mid-Term (%)	End -Term (%)
Occupation of HH*	Agriculture	15.82%		
	Trade/Business	22.78%		
	Petty shop keeping	10.13%		
	Agri labour	6.33%		
	Non-Agri labour	1.90%		
	Service	13.92%		
Annual Income*	<75000	11.39%		
	75001 - 1lakh	8.86%		
	1lakh - 2.5lakh	41.14%		
	2.5lakh - 5lakh	34.18%		
Possession of Assets*	TV	79.75%		
	Fridge	74.05%		
	Cycle	18.99%		
	Motor Cycle	29.75%		
	Car	7.59%		

* Only select parameters are included

4.3 Grievance Redress Mechanism

62. A grievance redress mechanism shall be developed for potential use by project affected people. The aim of the grievance redress mechanism is to achieve mutually agreed resolution of grievances raised by project affected people. A grievance redress mechanism (GRM) to uphold the Project's social and environmental safeguards performance is designed to address concerns and complaints promptly and transparently with no impacts (cost, discrimination) for any reports made by project affected people (PAPs). The grievance redress mechanisms described hereunder include both complaints and grievances (hereinafter referred to only as "grievances"). Grievances raised by stakeholders need to be managed through a transparent process, readily acceptable to all segments of affected communities and other stakeholders, at no cost and without retribution. The GRM works within existing legal and cultural frameworks, providing an additional opportunity to resolve grievances at the local, project level. The key objectives of the GRM are:

- " Record, categorize and prioritize the grievances;
- " Settle the grievances via consultation with all stakeholders (and inform those stakeholders of the solutions)
- " Forward any unresolved cases to the relevant authority.

63. The types of grievances stakeholders may raise include, but are not limited to:

- " Non-payment, or inadequate compensation and/or due R&R assistances;
- " Construction related impacts ó cracks, damages to structures; dust damaging crops/trees
- " Negative impacts on communities, which may include, but not be limited to temporary disruption to livelihood, or loss of access to economic resource nuisance from construction or operational activities;

64. As the GRM works within existing legal and cultural frameworks, it is recognized that the GRM will comprise project level and Himachal Pradesh judiciary level redress mechanisms. Most Project related grievances could be minor and site-specific. Most grievances are to be received directly on site by the designated site representative of HPRIDC that will endeavor to resolve them satisfactorily on site. The designated site representative will inform the Head of Construction Management Unit (CMU) of these complaints and their outcomes, and of others not satisfactorily resolved that the Project Contact Person (PCP) should take over. The PCP will log these in the Complaints Register. The PCPs will, on receipt of each complaint, note the date, time, name and contact details of the complainant, and the nature of the complaint in the Complaints Register. The PCP will inform the complainant of when to expect a response. S/he will then endeavor to address it to the best of his/her abilities, as soon as possible. Should the PCP not be able to resolve the complaint to the satisfaction of the affected persons, he/she will then refer the complaint directly to the HPRIDC Project Director (PD).

65. Complaints referred to the PD will require him/her to take earnest action to resolve them at the earliest time possible. It would be desirable that the aggrieved party is consulted and be informed of the course of action being taken, and when a result may be expected. Reporting back to the complainant will be undertaken within a period of two weeks from the date that the complaint was received. If the complaint is not resolved to the satisfaction of the aggrieved party, it will then be referred by the State level Grievance Redress Committee (SGRC). The SGRC will be required to address the concern within 1 month.

66. Should measures taken by the SGRC, fail to satisfy the complainant, the aggrieved party is free to take his/her grievance to the Court of Law at his/her own cost, and the Court's decision will be final and shall be binding on all parties. It is possible that for land issues, the complainant may

prefer to take his/her issue to the Court of Law for a final pronouncement/resolution. It is vital that appropriate signage for GRM is erected at the sites of all works providing the public with updated Project information and summarizing the GRM process, including contact details of the relevant Project Contact Person (PCP). Anyone shall be able to lodge a complaint and the methods (forms, in person, telephone, forms written in Hindi/local language) should not inhibit lodging of any complaint.

67. The Complaints Register shall be maintained by the CMU and maintained by the department, who will log the: i) details and nature of the complaint; ii) the complainant name and their contact details; iii) date; iv) corrective actions taken in response to the complaint. This information will be included in HPRIDC's progress reports to the World Bank. The project level process can only act within its appropriate level of authority and where appropriate, complaints will be referred on to the relevant authority such as those indicated.

68. The Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be formed at each Project district comprising of following members ó

- “ District Social Welfare Officer (Chairman)
- “ Executive Engineer, CMU
- “ Resettlement and Rehabilitation Officer, SDU/CMU
- “ NGO representative
- “ PAP representatives (one male and one female), and
- “ Representative from Land and Revenue Department (only cases related to land)

69. To resolve the land and structure related issues, an arbitrator shall be appointed by the HPRIDC in order to settle the dispute. Cases not resolved at GRC level would be brought for arbitration. A time period of two months would be available for arbitration. In case at this level the dispute is also not resolved, the aggrieved person may take recourse to the civil court.

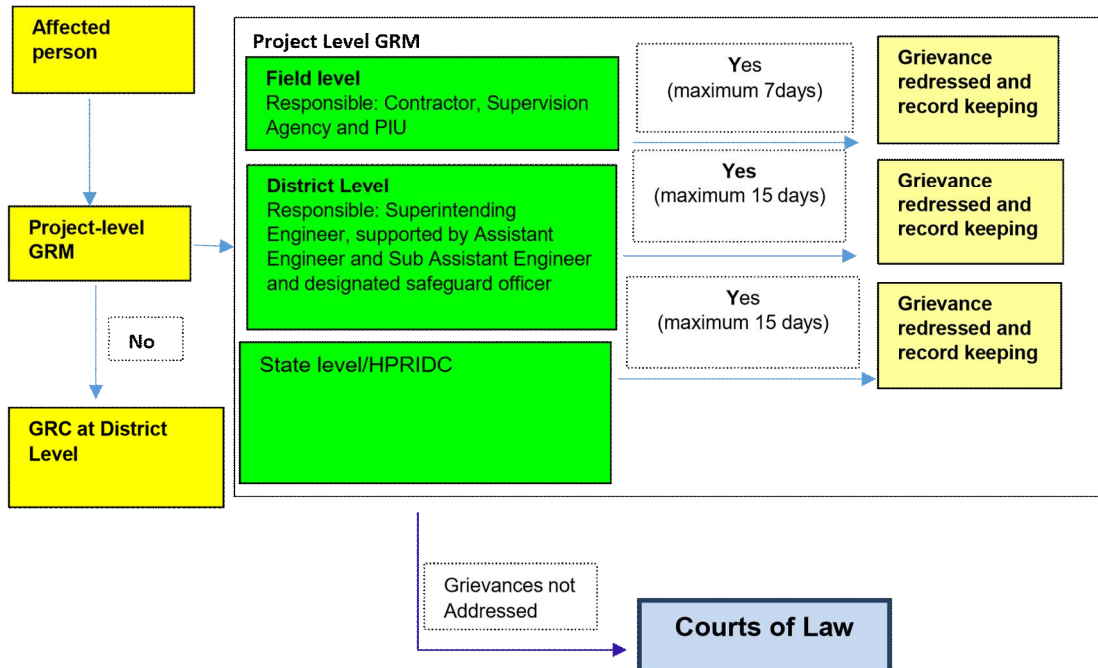


Fig 4.2 : Grievance Redress Mechanism/Process

70. Details on contact information for grievances, inquiries, and further feedback.

Description	Contact details
Company:	Himachal Pradesh State Road & Other Infrastructure Development Corporation
To:	Chief Engineer-cum-Project Director
Address:	HP State Roads Project, Nirman Bhawan, Nigam Vihar, Shimla 6 171 002
E-mail:	pdsrp-hp@nic.in
Website:	http://www.himachalservices.nic.in/hpride
Telephone:	Tel: 0177 6 2627602, 2620663
Fax:	0177 6 2620663

71. Notifications regarding constitution of committees by HPRIDC would be done prior to project negotiations. Prior to commencement of construction, these details would be notified by pasting notices at the prominent community locations and also in the villages en-route. Additionally, these details would also be displayed in the micro-plans (prepared for provision of R&R assistances) that would be displayed in the project affected villages.

4.4 Co-ordination with civil works

72. The land acquisition and resettlement implementation will be co-ordinated with the timing of procurement and commencement of civil works. The required co-ordination has contractual implications, and will be linked to procurement and bidding schedules, award of contracts, and release of cleared COI sections to the contractors. The project will provide adequate notification, counselling and assistance to affected people so that they are able to move or give up their assets without undue hardship before commencement of civil works and after receiving the compensation. The bid documents will specify the extent of unencumbered land to be handed over at the time commencement of works and subsequent milestones and this will be strictly followed to ensure that land is provided on a timely basis to the contractors and also plan implementation of land acquisition and resettlement in line with procurement and civil work time table. All the compensation and resettlement assistance will be paid prior to removal of affected assets or commencement of works.

4.5 RAP Implementation Schedule

73. HPSRTP will implement the land acquisition and resettlement plan as per the schedule prescribed in this chapter. The construction period for the Project is tentatively scheduled for two years. All activities related to the land acquisition and resettlement have been planned to ensure that the compensation is paid prior to displacement and commencement of civil works. Public consultation, independent monitoring and grievance redress will be undertaken intermittently throughout the implementation of the project. The schedule will be updated during the implementation depending on the progress of the project activities. An implementation guideline for land acquisition and resettlement will be prepared as a standalone document which will help all those involved in implementation as an operational manual for interpretation of various provisions and entitlements as well as various actions to be taken at various stages during the implementation.

74. All land acquisition, resettlement, and compensation for a sub-project will be completed as per milestones defined in the bid documents. All land required will be provided free of encumbrances to the contractor prior to handing over of sub-project sites and the start of civil works. The implementation of the RAP will include: (i) identification of cut-off-date and notification, (ii) verification of losses and extent of impacts, (iii) finalization of entitlements and distribution of

identity cards, (iv) consultations with PAPs on their needs and priorities, and (v) provision of compensation and assistance, and livelihood/income restoration/enhancement for PAPs. **Table 4.6** presents the RAP implementation schedule.

Table 4.1: RAP Implementation Schedule

Particulars of activity	2019				2020			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Impact Assessment & SIA Notification								
Preparation of LAP & strip mapping								
Baseline survey of affected persons								
Appointment of NGO								
Identification & Verification of PAPs by NGO								
Valuation of structure								
Preparation of Micro Plans for Rehabilitation & Resettlement by the NGO								
Disclosure of Micro Plans								
Issuance of ID Cards								
Update draft Resettlement Plan to reflect surveys, consultations, design changes, and due diligence results								
Consultations disclosure, & awareness generation								
R&R Award for Titleholders & Non-Titleholders								
Issue notice to affected persons								
Imparting of skill development & administering livelihood restoration measures								
Disbursement of R&R assistance amounts								
Reconstruction of CPRs								
Compensation payment and certification of full payment and completion of all R&R activities prior to handover of land or removal of structures								
Handover of land to contractors first & second milestone								

4.6 Resettlement Budget

75. A detailed budget for RAP to be implemented has been presented in this section. The break up is as follows:

- i) Cost of compensation for affected part of structure
- ii) Cost towards payment of R&R assistances and livelihood and income restoration
- iii) an estimated cost for reconstruction of CPRs (actual costs would vary depending extent of reconstruction)
- iv) Costs for contracting RAP Implementation agency, M&E agency
- v) Contingency (5%) to meet any unforeseen expenses

76. Resettlement costs will be considered as an integral component of sub-project costs. The HPRIDC will deposit the money to the concerned department for the disbursement of

compensation to the affected people for land acquisition and resettlement. **The total budget for RAP implementation is INR 10.61 million (See Table 4.2).**

Table 4.2 Budget for RAP Implementation						
S.No	Cost Items	Unit	Rate-Rs	Quantity (in sq.mtrs)	Amount (in Rs.)	Amount INR Million
Category-Non Titleholder- Squatter and Encroacher						
Compensation for affected part of structure at Replacement Cost						
1	Pucca	145	16660	198	3298680	3.30
2	Semi Pucca	6	13390	14	187460	0.19
3	Kutchha	7	6700	12	80400	0.08
					3566540	3.57
R&R assistance payable						
4	One time rehabilitation grant to Cattle shed owner	3	30000	43	1290000	1.29
5	Subsistence grant to residential, commercial & res-cum-commercial PAPs	8	43200		345600	0.35
6	Additional one time Resettlement Allowance for vulnerable SC and ST families	13	60000		780000	0.78
Total R&R Assistance to Encroacher and Squatter					2415600	2.41
7	CPR Rehabilitation /Reconstruction Cost	21	100000		2100000	2.10
8	Cost of contracting RAP Implementing NGO*		Lumpsum		5000000	5.00
9	Cost of contracting M&E Agency**		Lumpsum		3000000	3.00
10	Total				10100000	10.10
11	Contingency 5% of Total				505000	0.51
Total RAP Implementation Cost					10605000	10.61

* & ** Cost is inclusive of services for all four upgradation corridors

77. The compensation & assistances would be paid/ provided to the Household Head or else to the member with the household who owns/has valid papers to the affected structure or based on verification. **It would be paid jointly in the name of the entitled person and his/her spouse.** During implementation stage, NGO shall undertake a verification exercise and provide details to the ESMU for preparation of micro plan and payment of compensation and eligible assistances.

Annexures

Annexure 1.1 Chainage wise ROW information

Chainage wise RoW information: Baddi - Ramsahar Road

S.No	Km	Carriage way Width	Road way width up to Shoulder	Available ROW
1	11/000	9.4	9.4	15.20
2	12/000	3.3	5	14.84
3	13/000	3.4	4.2	15.23
4	14/000	3.3	4.5	14.91
5	15/000	3	3.5	14.81
6	16/000	3.8	3.8	13.17
7	17/000	3.4	3.6	14.12
8	18/000	2.8	3	14.70
9	19/000	2.9	3.9	12.54
10	20/000	3.4	4.7	11.02
11	21/000	3.1	3.6	11.48
12	22/000	3.7	3.8	11.49
13	23/000	3	4	11.01
14	24/000	2.6	4.2	11.01
15	25/000	3.1	3.4	11.01
16	26/000	2.8	4	10.48
17	27/000	2.8	3.5	8.93
18	28/000	3.2	3.2	9.57
19	29/000	3.5	3.6	11.01
20	30/000	2.9	3.8	11.01
21	31/000	3.2	3.8	11.01
22	32/000	3.3	3.8	11.01
23	33/000	3.1	3.9	11.01
24	34/000	3.9	4	11.18
25	35/000	2.5	3.7	11.68
26	36/000	2.8	2.8	11.27
27	37/000	3.7	4.6	11.93
28	38/000	3.1	4.2	10.28
29	39/000	3.1	4.8	6.82
30	40/000	3.7	4.8	9.13
31	41/000	2.9	4	11.16
32	42/000	3.1	3.4	11.15
33	43/000	3.2	3.6	11.71
34	44/000	3.5	4.2	11.78
35	44/733	3.5	4.2	11.76

Chainage wise RoW information- Dadhol – Ladrour Road

S.No	Km	Carriage way Width	Road way width up to Shoulder	Available ROW
1	0/000	6.6	13.1	23.51
2	1/000	6.6	13.1	22.44
3	2/000	4.15	9.75	22.24
4	3/000	4	9	21.73
5	4/000	3.75	7.8	22.88
6	5/000	3.85	8.25	21.86

Himachal Pradesh State Roads Transformation Program

7	6/000	3.35	7.85	16.24
8	7/000	3.7	8.1	18.50
9	8/000	3.85	7.75	21.39
10	9/000	3.7	7.65	20.99
11	10/000	3.65	7.25	21.46
12	11/000	3.8	7.75	20.29
13	12/000	3.2	6.85	20.45
14	13/000	4.37	6.75	21.82
15	13/435	5	11	21.94

Definitions and Entitlement Matrix

In the Resettlement Policy Framework, following terms shall mean as described below, unless the context requires otherwise,

- **Affected family:** As defined in RFCTLARR Act 2013 and also as identified from the Census-Socioeconomic survey carried for the specific corridor.
- **Agricultural Land:** land used for: (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.
- **Agricultural labourer:** means a person primarily resident in the affected area for a period of not less than five years immediately before the declaration of the affected area, who does not hold any land in the affected area but who earns his livelihood mainly by manual labour on agricultural land therein immediately before such declaration and who has been deprived of his livelihood;
- **Assistance:** All support mechanisms such as monetary help (R&R assistances), services, trainings or assets given to Project Affected Persons/Project Affected Families constitute assistance in this project.
- **Below poverty line (BPL) family:** means below poverty line families as defined by the Planning Commission of India, from time to time and those included in the BPL list for the time-being in force;
- **Commissioner** means the Commissioner for Rehabilitation and Resettlement appointed under sub-section (l) of section 44 of RFCTLARR Act 2013;
- **Compensation:** Compensation refers to: i) amount negotiated with the land owner based on the private negotiations method (under Standing order No 28); ii) restitution made to property under Sec 26-30 as per provisions laid down in RFCTLARR Act 2013;
- **Corridor of impact (COI):** Refers to the minimum land width required for construction including embankments, facilities and features such as approach roads, drains, utility ducts and lines, fences, green belts, safety zone, working spaces etc. Additional land width would be acquired/purchased or taken on temporary lease if the Corridor of Impact extends beyond the available/existing Right of Way;
- **Cut-off Date:** For title holders, the date of first notification of Section 4 (1) under LA Act 2013 will be treated as the cut-off date, and for non-titleholders the start date of project census survey for that sub-project will be the cut-off date. In case of acquisition by Private negotiations, cut off date is the first date of notification shall be Section 11 (1) for Title holders. Note: In case of longer alignments with possibilities of change in route alignment, project authorities may establish two cut off dates for two different sections.
- **Displaced family** means any family, who on account of acquisition of land has to be relocated and resettled from the affected area to the resettlement area;
- **Encroacher:** Any person illegally occupying public property by extending their land boundary or a portion of their building onto the existing government land or RoW is an encroacher.
- **Entitled Person (EP):** Entitled Person includes all those who qualify for, or are entitled to, compensation / assistance since being impacted by the project. The basis for identification of Entitled Persons (EP) in the project will be the cut-off date (for NTH) and first notification for land acquisition (for TH).
- **Kiosk:** A kiosk is a booth/stall/cabin/cubicle made of wood or iron or any other building material which could be shifted to another location as a single unit without much damage and is used for carrying out petty business/ commercial activities and has been in operation/existence prior to cut off date;

- **Landowner:** A person who is an allottee or a grantee of any land under any scheme of the Government under which such allotment or grant is to mature into ownership, who has mortgaged his land (or any portion thereof) or who has permanent rights and interest in land;
- **Landless agricultural labourer:** A person who does not hold any agricultural land and who has been deriving his main income by working on the lands of others as subtenant or as an agricultural labourer prior to the cut off date.
- **Land Loser with Unclear Title:** Land losers with unclear titles For the categories of PAPs whose ownership titles are not clear, like people residing in the abadi lands, or where the land was given to a person/ group of persons under various government schemes or by the institution of local self government (allotted/ leased/ land share after Chakbandi etc), or allotted/ leased land transferred through power of attorney or any other legal instrument, but the ownership records are not clear; the replacement cost of the land would be provided in the form of replacement assistance. For such cases rehabilitation assistance would be provided as for the non-agricultural titleholders.
- **Non-agricultural labourer:** means a person who is not an agricultural labourer but is primarily residing in the affected area for a period of not less than five years immediately before the declaration of the affected area and who does not hold any land under the affected area but who earns his livelihood mainly by manual labour or as a rural artisan immediately before such declaration and who has been deprived of earning his livelihood mainly by manual labour or as such artisan in the affected area;
- **Major Impact:** The DPs suffering the following impacts and requiring relocating are categorized as Major Impacted DPs: (i) loss of place of dwelling, (ii) loss of place of business; (iii) loss of livelihood; (iv) loss of agricultural productive land of marginal farmers; those who become marginal farmers or landless after acquisition;
- **Marginal Farmer:** A cultivator with an un-irrigated land holding up to one hectare or irrigated land holding up to one-half hectare;
- **Market value** means the value of land determined in accordance with section 26 of RFCLARR Act 2013;
- **Minor Impact:** A PAP suffering minor impact is one who is affected to a lesser degree than the major impacts defined above.
- **Minimum Wages** means the minimum wage of a person for his/her services/labor by type of trade per day as stipulated by Department of Labor of the project state.
- **Non-Perennial Crop:** Any plant species, either grown naturally or through cultivation that lives for a season and perishes with harvesting of its yields has been considered as a non-perennial crop in the project.
- **Non-titleholder:** Affected persons/families/ households with no legal title to the land, structures and other assets adversely affected by the project. Non-titleholders include encroachers, squatters, etc.;
- **Notification:** means a notification published in the Gazette of Himachal Pradesh;
- **Occupier:** means a member of a Scheduled Tribes community in possession of forest land prior to the 13th day of December, 2005;
- **Project displaced person (PDP):** Any tenure holder, tenant, Government lessee or owner of other property, or non-titleholder who on account of the project has been involuntarily displaced from such land including plot in the abadi or other property will be considered as PDP. A displaced will always be a PAP but all PAP may not be PDP;
- **Project affected household (PAH):** A social unit consisting of a family and/or non-family members living together, and is affected by the project negatively and/or positively;
- **Project affected area:** Refers to the area of village or locality under a project for which land will be acquired under RFCTLARR Act 2013 through declaration by Notification in the Official Gazette by the appropriate Government or for which land belonging to the Government will be cleared from obstructions;
- **Project Affected person (PAP):** Any tenure holder, tenant, Government lessee or owner of other property, or non-titleholder who on account of the project has been affected from such

land including plot in the *abadi* or other property in the affected area will be considered as PAP;

- **Project:** Project refers to the Himachal Pradesh State Roads Transformation Program funded by the World Bank and implemented by HPRIDC
- **Perennial Crop:** Any plant species that live for years and yields its products after a certain age of maturity is a perennial crop. Generally, trees, either grown naturally or horticulturally and yield fruits or timber have been considered as perennial crop in the project. For example, tamarind, coconut, mango, teak, neem etc. are perennial crops.
- **Persons losing their livelihood:** Persons losing their livelihood are individual members of the DHs, who are at least 18 years of age and are impacted by loss of primary occupation or source of income.
- **Private Property Owners:** Private property owners are persons who have legal title to structures, land or other assets.
- **Permanent Buildings or Pucca Structure:** Buildings of a permanent construction type with reinforced concrete.
- **Replacement Cost:** A replacement cost/value of any land or other asset is the cost/value equivalent to or sufficient to replace/purchase the same land or other asset; and has been provided in the Entitlements;
- **Resettlement Area** means an area where the affected families who have been displaced because of land acquisition, are resettled by the project authority/appropriate Government;
- **Residual Land:** Residual land can be defined as the remaining portion of land left with the owner of the holding after acquisition of land by the project.
- **Sharecroppers:** Persons who cultivate land of a titleholder on terms of sharing income there from with the titleholder.
- **Small Farmer:** A cultivator with an un-irrigated land holding up to two hectares or with an irrigated land holding up to one hectare, but more than the holding of a marginal farmer.
- **Semi-Permanent Building or structure:** Buildings of a semi-permanent type with tiled roof and walls not of concrete or permanent brickwork.
- **Scheduled Areas** means the Scheduled Areas as defined in section 2 of the Provisions of the panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996;
- **Squatter:** A person who has settled on public/government land, land belonging to institutions, trust, etc. and or someone else's land illegally for residential, business and or other purposes and/or has been occupying land and building/asset without authority;
- **Subtenants:** Persons, who not being tenants, can cultivate land on certain terms and conditions.
- **Tenant:** A person who holds/occupies land-/structure of another person and (but for a special contract) would be liable to pay rent for that land/structure. This arrangement includes the predecessor and successor-in-interest of the tenant but does not include mortgage of the rights of a landowner or a person to whom holding has been transferred; or an estate/holding has been let in farm for the recovery of an arrear of land revenue; or of a sum recoverable as such an arrear or a person who takes from Government a lease of unoccupied land for the purpose of subletting it;
- **Temporary Building/Kutchra structure:** Temporary building or structure means a temporary type of structure, which includes buildings with roofs constructed of thatch, galvanized iron or asbestos.
- **Women Headed Household (WHH):** A household that is headed by a woman and does not have an adult male earning member is a Woman Headed Household. This woman may be a widowed, separated or deserted person.
- **Vulnerable group:** This includes Scheduled Caste, ST, family/household headed by women/female, disabled, handicapped, Below Poverty Line (BPL) families; widows; and persons above the age of 65 years **irrespective of their status of title** (ownership). Vulnerable groups would also include those farmers who (after acquisition of land) become

small/marginal farmers. For such cases, total land holding of the landowner in that particular revenue village will be considered in which land has been acquired;

- **Wage earner:** Wage earners are those whose livelihood would be affected due to the displacement of the employer. The person must be in continuous employment for at least six months prior to the cut-off date with the said employer and must have reliable documentary evidence to prove his/her employment.

Entitlement Matrix

Sl. No.	Impact	Entitled Unit	Entitlement Details
A. Loss of Private Agricultural, Home-Stead & Commercial Land			
1	Loss of Land (agricultural, homestead, commercial or otherwise) within the Corridor of Impact (COI)	Affected family (Land owner/Titleholder family and families with traditional land right/occupiers)	<p>For all land acquired through RFCTL&RR Act,2013; or land taken through Private Negotiation,</p> <p>i. Compensation/lease amount shall be calculated and payable in accordance with Sections 26 to 30 and Schedule I² of RFCTLARR Act 2013³</p> <p>ii. Partial Impact on Land: In case only part of any land plot is affected, and its owner desires the whole plot be acquired on grounds that the plot has become uneconomic or has been severed due to LA (under Section 94), the competent authority can award compensation for remaining part of the plot or award 25% of actual value upto of the remaining land holding as additional compensation, allowing the owner to retain the remaining land plot, if agreeable. OR in case of private negotiations, DNC will consider acquiring remaining unviable parcel at the same rate</p> <p>iii. For all land acquired RFCTL&RR Act,2013 or Private Negotiation, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Assurances as per Schedule II of Act 2013:</p> <p>iv. If as a result of land acquisition, the Affected family becomes landless⁴ or is reduced to the status of a "small" or "marginal" farmer, assistance amount of Rs. 5.0 lakhs OR annuity policies that shall pay not less than two thousand rupees per month Per family for twenty years Each affected family shall be given a one-time "Resettlement Allowance" of Rs. 50,000/- only.</p> <p>v. Support for livelihood restoration/enhancement: Counselling, skill development/Training support</p>

² Schedule I comprises compensation at market value of the land, including valuation of all assets (structures, trees, crops) attached to the land; multiplication factor of 1 as applicable for all of Himachal Pradesh; plus a "Solatium" equal to the amount of compensation (100%) for land including all attached assets

³ Schedule II provisions that would be relevant to this project are: i) sum of Rs. 5,00,000/-; ii) subsistence grant for displaced families; iii) transportation cost for displaced families; iv) one time financial assistance for cattle shed; v) one time financial assistance for artisans/small traders; vi) one time resettlement allowance; vii) waiver of stamp duty and registration charges; vii) Provision of housing units in case of displacement

⁴ Land Less- Defined as a particular land loser will be land less after acquisition of particular piece of land no single unit of land will be in his/her possession.

Sl. No.	Impact	Entitled Unit	Entitlement Details
			<p>shall be imparted through by RAP implementing agency, based on needs assessments This assistance includes cost of training and financial assistance for travel/conveyance and food. Project work opportunities too would be explored.</p> <p>vi. 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>
B. Loss of Private Structures (Residential/Commercial)			
2	Structure within the Corridor of Impact (CoI)	Title Holder/ Owner	<p>i. Compensation in accordance with Sections 26 to 30 (and Schedule I of RFCTLARR Act 2013</p> <p>ii. Right to salvage material from affected structures</p> <p>iii. Three months advance notice to vacate structure</p> <p>iv. For those losing cattle shed, a one-time assistance of Rs. 25,000/-would be payable</p> <p>v. For each affected family of an artisan or self-employed or own non-agricultural land, that is displaced and must relocate, a one-time assistance of Rs. 25,000/- would be payable; and</p> <p>vi. One-time subsistence grant of Rs. 36,000/- for each affected family who are displaced and require to relocate;</p> <p>vii. One-time financial assistance of Rs. 50,000/-for each displaced family towards shifting/transportation cost for shifting of the family, building materials, belongings and cattle</p> <p>viii. Refund of stamp duty and registration charges for purchase of new alternative houses/shops at prevailing rates on the market value as determined. Alternative houses/shops must be bought within a year from the date of payment of compensation</p> <p>ix. <u>In case of partial impact</u>, 25% additional award to be paid on compensation award for the affected part of the structure to enable damage repair where the owner/occupier of his/her own will, interested to retain the remaining part of the structure, provided the unimpaired continuous use of the such structure is possible without hazards</p> <p>vii. For commercial PAPs, Support for livelihood restoration/enhancement: Counselling, skill development/Training support shall be imparted through by RAP implementing agency, based on needs assessments This assistance includes cost of training and financial assistance for travel/conveyance and food. Project work opportunities too would be explored.</p>
3	Structure within the Corridor of Impact (CoI)	Tenants/ Lease Holders	<p>i. Registered lessees will be entitled to an apportionment of the compensation payable to structure owner as per applicable local laws.</p> <p>ii. One-time financial assistance of Rs. 50,000/- as transportation and relocation cost In case of tenants, three months written notice will be provided to vacate. In case three months notice to vacate</p>

Sl. No.	Impact	Entitled Unit	Entitlement Details
			structures is not provided, then three months rental allowance will be provided in lieu of notice.
C. Loss of Trees and Crops			
4	Standing Trees, Crops within the Corridor of Impact (CoI)	Owners and beneficiaries (Registered/ Un-registered tenants, contract cultivators, leaseholders & sharecroppers	<p>i. Cash compensation as estimated under Section 29(3) of Act⁵ to be paid at the rate estimated by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Forest Department for timber trees • The State Agriculture Extension Department for crops • The Horticulture Department for fruit/flower bearing trees. <p>ii. Three months advance notice to project affected persons to harvest fruits, standing crops and removal of trees, or compensation in lieu as determined above.</p> <p>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>Un-registered tenants, contract cultivators, leaseholders & sharecroppers will be eligible for compensation for trees and crops as per mutual understanding between the owner and the beneficiaries</p>
D. Loss of Residential/ Commercial Structures to Non-Title Holders			
5	Structures within the Corridor of Impact (CoI) or Govt. land	Owners of Structures or Occupants of structures (Encroachers, Squatters) identified as per Project Census Survey	<p>For loss of House</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Compensation at PWD BSR without depreciation for structure ii. One-time subsistence grant of Rs. 36,000 (Rs. 3000 x 12) or Rs. 36,000/- payable over a period of 12 months/ one year iii. Shifting/transportation assistance of Rs.50,000/- iv. Encroachers shall be given three months notice to vacate occupied land. v. Right to salvage the affected materials <p>For loss of shop⁶/cattle shed or work shed</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> vi. Compensation at PWD BSR without depreciation for structure vii. One-time subsistence grant of Rs. 36,000 (Rs. 3000 x 12) or Rs. 36,000/- payable over a period of 12 months/ one year viii. One-time rehabilitation grant of Rs. 25,000/- for reconstruction of affected shop given to artisans ix. Shifting/transportation assistance of Rs.50,000/- x. Encroachers /Squatters shall be given three months notice to vacate occupied land xi. Right to salvage the affected materials xii. Support for livelihood restoration/enhancement: Counselling, skill development/Training support shall be imparted through by RAP implementing agency, based on needs assessments This assistance includes cost of training and financial assistance for

⁵ The collector for the purpose of the assessing the value of the standing crops damaged during the process of land acquisition may use the services of experienced persons in the field of agriculture as may be considered necessary by him.

⁶ Small shop includes commercial kiosks and shanties where business is carried out

Sl. No.	Impact	Entitled Unit	Entitlement Details
			travel/conveyance and food. Project work opportunities too would be explored.
E. Loss of Livelihood			
6	Loss of employment in non-agricultural activities or daily agricultural wages or other wage earners	Livelihood loser	Subsistence allowance equivalent to Minimum Wages/Minimum Agricultural Wages ⁷ for 3 months Only agricultural labourers who are in fulltime / permanent employment of the land owner, or those affected full time employees of the business, will be eligible for this assistance. <i>Seasonal agricultural labourers will not be entitled for this assistance.</i>
7	Temporary loss of business	Business owners	Compensation for temporary loss of income due to loss of access shall be determined as per data on income collected during SIA, and paid commensurate to the period of loss of income
F. Additional Support to Vulnerable Group			
8	Families within the Corridor of Impact (CoI)	Vulnerable affected families	i. One-time Resettlement Allowance of Rs. 50,000/- ii. Support for livelihood restoration/enhancement: Counselling, skill development/Training support shall be imparted through by RAP implementing agency, based on needs assessments This assistance includes cost of training and financial assistance for travel/conveyance and food. Project work opportunities too would be explored. iii. Additional Subsistence Grant of Rs. 50,000/- for displaced families belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe category iv. Displaced vulnerable households will be linked to the government welfare schemes, if found eligible and not having availed the scheme benefit till date.
G. Loss of Community Infrastructure/Common Property Resources			
8	Structures & other resources (e.g. land, water, access to structures etc.) within the Corridor of Impact (CoI)	Affected communities and groups	Reconstruction of community structure and common property resources, will be done in consultation with community
I. Temporary Impact During Construction			
12	Land and assets temporarily impacted during construction	Owners of land and assets	Temporary losses incurred during construction will be paid by the contractor as determined below: i. Damaged structure: Compensation will be estimated as per latest Basic Schedule of Rates (BSR) of Public Works Department, without depreciation ii. Crops and Trees: Compensation for crops & tree damages will be estimated as per Section 29(3) of RFCTLARR Act ⁸ . All temporary use of land outside ROW, would be done based on written / prior approval of landowner and

⁷ As per rates issued by Department of Labor, Government of project state for different skills and trades

⁸ The collector for the purpose of the assessing the value of the standing crops damaged during the process of land acquisition may use the services of experienced persons in the field of agriculture as may be considered necessary by him.

Sl. No.	Impact	Entitled Unit	Entitlement Details
			contractor
J. Provision of Resettlement Site/Vendor Markets			
12	Loss of residential and commercial structures	Displaced titleholders and non-titleholders	<p>i. Appropriate permanent housing with minimum specified floor area at resettlement sites providing basic services and other provisions laid down in Schedule III (that details the type of infrastructure amenities at resettlement colonies) of RFCLTARR Act, 2013</p> <p>ii. For a house is lost in rural areas, a constructed house shall be provided as per the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana specifications or equivalent cost of the constructed house in lieu, shall be payable, but not less than Rs. 1.3 Lakh⁹.</p> <p>for a house lost in urban areas, a constructed house shall be provided, which will be not less than 50 sq mts in plinth area, OR if the family opts not to take the house offered, shall get a one-time financial assistance for house construction, which shall not be less than Rs. 1.5 lakhs.</p> <p>iii. This provision in lieu of provision of alternative house shall be provided to all displaced families without discrimination including resident owners, occupant land assignees, long term lessees and displaced squatters</p> <p>iv. 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 as identified during Census survey</p> <p>v. One displaced family will be eligible for only one land plot at resettlement site and only one shop in the vendor market</p> <p>vi. Vulnerable PAPs will be given preference in allotment of shops in vendor market.</p> <p>vii. The provision shall be extendable to mixed use structures fulfilling residential and commercial purposes in owner as well as untitled categories.</p>

Note: All unit costs will be updated to 2019 prices or revised to the year of payment, prior to payment

Updated Resettlement unit costs

The project has adopted the unit costs for R&R assistance as available in RFCTLARR Act, 2013. However, the Consumer Price Index for Agricultural labourers (CPIAL) for the state of Himachal Pradesh has increased by 20%¹⁰ during the period between January 2014 to December 2019. Hence, all these unit rates have been updated and are presented in following table.

⁹ PMAY- Pradhan Mandri Awas Yojana stipulates a central Assistance of Rs.1.3 Lakh for Beneficiary Led Individual House Construction.

¹⁰ CPAIL Index for Himachal Pradesh: 656 in February 2014 and 783 in October 2019 (source: <https://pib.gov.in/newsite/mbErel.aspx?relid=104657> & http://labourbureau.gov.in/LBO_indnum.htm)

Unit rates and revised as of December 2019			
No	Entitlement	Unit rates as of January 2014 (in INR)	Revised as of December 2019 (rounded off to nearest INR)
1	Livelihood assistance (Lump sum)	5,00,000	6,00,000
2	Livelihood assistance (Annuity)	2,000/per month for 12 months x 20 years	2,000/per month for 12 months x 20 years (to be adjusted every year as per CPIAL index)
3	One-time assistance for loss of Cattle shed/petty shop	25,000	30,000
4	One-time assistance for displaced artisan/small traders/small shops	25,000	30,000
5	Cash in lieu of house, if opted (as per indexed and updated figures at time of payment)		
	Rural	1.3 lakhs	Amounts to be updated as per PMAY guidelines as prevalent at the time of implementation
	Urban	1.5 lakhs	
6	Transportation / Shifting assistance for displaced	50,000	60,000
7	Subsistence allowance for displaced @ INR 3000 per month for 1 year	36,000	43,200
8	One-time Resettlement Allowance	50,000	60,000

Any other monetary allowance other than those listed above will be indexed to year of payment prior to payment

Annexure 2.1 - Socio-economic characteristics of Project Affected People by road corridor

Item	Description	Dadhol-Ladraur Road		Baddi-Sai-Ramsahar Road	
		No	% of total	No	% of total
Population	Male	212	44.44	57	50.44
	Female	265	55.56	56	49.56
	Total	477	100.0	113	100
Religious Group	Hindu	132	96.97	22	100
	Muslim	4	3.03	0	0
	Total	136	100.0	22	100
Social Group	General	112	81.82	15	68.18
	BC	18	13.64	0	0
	SC	5	3.79	6	27.27
	ST	1	0.76	1	4.55
	Total	136	100.00	22	100
Family Type	Joint	115	84.09	7	31.82
	Nuclear	13	9.85	11	50
	Individual	8	6.06	4	18.18
	Total	136	100.00	22	100
Years of stay	Up to 10 year	32	21.97	0	0
	10 to 20 Years	22	16.67	0	0
	21-50 Years	50	36.36	16	72.73
	Above 50	33	25.00	6	27.27
	Total	136	100.00	22	100
Education level of HH	Illiterate	16	12.12	4	18.18
	New-literate	1	0.76	1	4.55
	Primary	2	1.52	2	9.09
	Middle	14	10.61	5	22.73
	High school	44	31.82	3	13.64
	Intermediate	27	18.94	5	22.73
	Graduate	18	13.64	1	4.55
	Post graduate	8	6.06	0	0
	Professional	1	0.76	0	0
	Others	5	3.79	1	4.55
Total	136	100.00	22	100	
Occupation of HH	Agriculture	4	18.18	21	15.15
	Trade/Business	10	45.45	26	18.94
	Petty shop keeping	0	0	16	11.36
	Agri labour	1	4.55	9	6.82
	Non-Agri labour	0	0	3	2.27
	HH Industries/Artisan activity	0	0	1	0.76
	Service	3	13.64	19	14.39
	Professional	0	0	4	3.03
	Self employed	0	0	0	0.00
	Retired	2	9.09	15	10.61
Annual Income	Unemployed	0	0	4	3.03
	Others	2	9.09	18	13.64
	Total	22	100	136	100.00
	<75000	3	45.46	15	11.02

Item	Description	Dadhoh-Ladraur Road		Baddi-Sai-Ramsahar Road	
		No	% of total	No	% of total
Possession of Assets	75001 - 1lakh	4	18.18	10	7.35
	1lakh - 2.5lakh	4	18.18	61	44.85
	2.5lakh - 5lakh	4	18.18	50	36.78
	Total	22	100	136	100
	TV	20	90.90	106	80.3
	Fridge	19	86.36	98	74.24
	Washing Machine	16	72.72	82	62.12
	Cycle	4	18.18	26	19.69
	Motor Cycle	12	54.54	35	26.51
	Car	4	18.18	8	6.06
	Telephone (Land Line)	0	0.00	4	3.03
	Mobile (cell Phone)	22	100.0	136	98.48

Annexure 2.2 – Details of consultations and focus group discussions

Date, Place, Type of Stakeholders and Number of Participants for Consultations				
S. No.	Date	Place	Type of Stakeholders	Number of participants (M/F)
Baddi-Sai-Ramshaar road				
Community Consultations				
1	11.09.2019	Gram Panchayat	Affected and other interested parties	13 (6/7)
2	11.09.2019	Truck operator union, Barotiwala	Affected and other interested parties	10 (10/0)
3	11.09.2019	Panchayat Bhatolikalan	Affected and other interested parties	9 (9/0)
4	12.09.2019	Taxi Union Barotiwala	Affected and other interested parties	13 (13/0)
5	12.09.2019	Vyapar Mandal Barotiwala	Affected and other interested parties	14
6	12.9. 2019	Ramshehar Bus stand	Affected and other interested parties	13 (12/1)
Focus Group Discussions				
7	25.09.2019	Gurudwara	Affected and other interested parties	16 (13/3)
8	29.09.2019	At Baddi Panchayat from KM 6+500 to 11+500	Affected parties	15 (10/5)
9	25.09.2019	At Jharmajeri KM 0+000 to 6+500	Affected parties	30 (22/8)
10	29.09.2019 & 01.10.2019	At habitation site	Affected parties	12(9/3)
11	28.09.2019	At marketplaces	Affected parties	12 (11/1)
Focus Group Discussions with Women				
12	21.11.2019	Sai	Women group in villages	13(4/9)
13	21.11.2019	Ramsahar	Women group in villages	20(3/17)
14	16/12/2019	Barotiwala Village	Women group in villages	9(0/9)
15	16/12/2019	Chhatipura Village	Women group in villages	20(0/20)
16	17/12/2019	Baila Village	Women group in villages	9(0/9)
17	17/12/2019	Amberni Village	Women group in villages	11(0/11)
18.	18/12/2019	Koundi Village	Women group in villages	16(0/16)
19.	18/12/2019	Shoudy Village	Women group in villages	7(0/7)
20.	18/12/2019	Phala Village	Women group in villages	7(0/7)
Key Informant Interviews with Institutional Stakeholders				
21	18.07.2019	Baddi	Vice President, MC Baddi	4(4/0)
22	18.07.2019	Baddi	Chairman, M.C.Baddi	4(4/0)
23	02.08.2019	Baila	Local person	10(8/2)
24	11.9.2019	BBNIA (Baddi-Barotiwala-Nalagarh Industrial Association)	President, BBNIA	11 (10/1)
25	12.9.2019	Baddi	President, MC Baddi	7
26	12.9.2019	Gullarwala	President, Gullarwala	11 (10/1)

Dadhol-Ladraur road				
Community Consultations				
27	12.09.2019	DadholChowk	Affected parties	21 (21/0)
28	13.09.2019	Gahar High School and Primary School Bharari	Affected parties	8 (6/2)
29	13.09.2019	Police Station	Affected parties	3 (3/0)
30	13.09.2019	Model School Bharari	Affected parties	6 (6/0)
Focus Group Discussions				
31	11.09.2019	At Padhyalag Gram Panchayat	Affected and other interested parties	17 (13/4)
32	12.09.2019	At Bharari Gram Panchayat	Affected parties	22 (16/16)
33	3.09.2019 to 12.09.2019	At habitation site	Affected parties	8(6/2)
Focus Group Discussions with Women				
34	22.11.2019	Ghumarwin Village	Women group in villages	14(0/4)
35	12/12/2019	Ladyani Village	Women group in villages	12(0/12)
36	12/12/2019	Gatwar Village	Women group in villages	8(0/8)
37	13/12/2019	Chalaru - Bharari Village	Women group in villages	18(0/18)
38	13/12/2019	Banswad óMahrana Village	Women group in villages	11(0/11)
39	13/12/2019	Mahida Village	Women group in villages	10(0/9)

Annexure 3.1 – Impacts on Structures

Baddi -Sai- - Ramshar: Impact on Structure						
S. No	Str. No.	Chainage	Side	Name of the Hamlet	Head of the household	Impact on Structure 1.to10%, 2.10%to20%, 3.21%to50%, 4.Above 50%
1	L-286	10/396	Left	gularwala	Dharmendra shah	38%
2	L-287	10/400	Left	gularwala	sudhama thakur	6%
3	L-288	10/404	Left	gularwala	rukmeena	37%
4	L-291	10/429	Left	GULARWALA	PAPPU	4%
5	L-301	10/505	Left	Vardaman Chowk	BrighKishore Yadav	23%
6	L-302	10/509	Left	Vardaman Chowk	Viajaynand	16%
7	L-307	10/553	Left	Gularwala	Ruseedh	17%
8	L-308	10/558	Left	Vardaman Chowk	Ram Bhaur	16%
9	L-319	12/600	Left	dharampur	sarvan kumar	15%
10	L-320	12/620	Left	dharampur	Ramratan	14%
11	L-321	12/667	Left	dharampur	rana kumar	27%
12	L-326	22/659	Left	Abharni	Krishan	7%
13	L-330	27/021	Left	Tallar	Naseeb chand	11%
14	L-332	30/232	Left	Tallar	Bogliya	16%
15	R-318	44/703	Right	Ramshar	jagat ram	6%
16	R-306	26/851	Right	Sai	PuranChand	32%
17	R-315	44/675	Right	Ramshar	NareshKumar	4%
18	R-316	44/684	Right	Ramshar	PremSingh	18%
19	R-317	44/700	Right	Ramshar	SohanLal Sharma	3%
20	R-134	6/511	Right	baddi	ramnath	8%
21	R-301	12/661	Right	gulluwala	syamlal	5%
22	L-197	8/318	Left	baddi	samla devi	5%

Dadhol Ladrou: Impact on Encroached Structure						
S. No	Str. No.	Chainage	Side	Name of the Hamlet	Head of the Household	Impact on Structure 1.to10%, 2.10%to20%, 3.21%to50%, 4.Above 50%
1	R1	0/039	Right	Padyalag	Prem Lal	9%
2	R2	0/048	Right	Padyalag	Sonu	8%
3	R3	0/056	Right	Padyalag	Shuk Dav	6%
4	R4	0/068	Right	Padyalag	ShukDev	9%
5	R21	0/716	Right	Padyalag	NA	52%
6	R60	3/399	Right	Chakrana	Shanker Ram Kaushal	1%
7	R89	6/151	Right	ladhyani	Karm Singh	5%
8	R95	6/243	Right	ladhyani	Suman	33%
9	R114	6/695	Right	Bharari	Raksha Devi	12%
10	R129	7/053	Right	Bharari	Baldev Singh	5%
11	R130	7/060	Right	Bharari	Subham	7%
12	R131	7/063	Right	Bharari	Darm Singh	6%
13	R132	7/067	Right	Bharari	Bhrmi Devi	3%
14	R133	7/084	Right	Bharari	Nirmal Devi	5%
15	R134	7/194	Right	Bharari	Amrik Singh	3%
16	R135	7/501	Right	Bharari	Baldev Singh	5%
17	R136	7/560	Right	Baharghat	Baldev	9%
18	R136A	7/578	Right	Baharghat	Baldev	8%
19	R137	7/618	Right	Baharghat	Rakesh Kumar	8%
20	R138	7/641	Right	Baharghat	Sunil Kumar	7%
21	R138A	7/644	Right	Bharari	Rahul	5%
22	R138B	7/645	Right	Baharghat	Sunil Kumar	2%
23	R138C	7/650	Right	Bharari	Sunil Kumar	5%
24	R138D	7/655	Right	Baharghat	Tilak Raj	6%
25	R138E	7/656	Right	Baharghat	Tilak Raj	8%
26	R138F	7/660	Right	Baharghat	Tilak Raj	6%
27	R138G	7/662	Right	Baharghat	Sunil Kumar	7%
28	R139	7/677	Right	Baharghat	Bharat	4%
29	R140	7/702	Right	Baharghat	Baldev Singh	9%
30	R141	7/694	Right	Baharghat	Karm Chand	4%
31	R142	7/703	Right	Baharghat	Pawan Kumar	6%
32	R143	7/712	Right	Baharghat	Hosiyar Singh	4%
33	R144	7/715	Right	Baharghat	Dheeraj	8%
34	R145	7/719	Right	Baharghat	Omkar Singh	9%
35	R146	7/723	Right	Baharghat	Bhagwat Ram	7%
36	R146A	7/727	Right	baradaghat	Rakesh Kumar	8%
37	R147	7/962	Right	Baharghat	Raj Kumar	6%
38	R147A	7/966	Right	Baharghat	Jeet Ram Sharma	8%
39	R148	7/976	Right	Baharghat	Suresh Kumar	7%
40	R149	8/208	Right	Baharghat	Amro Devi	7%
41	R150	8/252	Right	Baharghat	Prakash Chand	2%
42	R151	8/445	Right	Baharghat	Pradeep Kumar	9%
43	R152	8/460	Right	Mihada	Gopal Chand	4%
44	R153	9/157	Right	Mihada	Inder Ram	4%
45	R154	9/187	Right	Mihada	Klan Devi	9%
46	R155	9/194	Right	Mihada	Klan Devi	6%
47	R156	9/342	Right	Mihada	Devraj sharma	4%
48	R157	9/347	Right	Mihada	Khyal Dai	8%

Dadhol Ladrour: Impact on Encroached Structure						
S. No	Str. No.	Chainage	Side	Name of the Hamlet	Head of the Household	Impact on Structure 1.to10%, 2.10%to20%, 3.21%to50%, 4.Above 50%
49	R158	9/353	Right	Mihada	Kmle Devi	9%
50	R159	9/368	Right	Mihada	Baldev Ram Sharma	6%
51	R160	9/377	Right	Mihada	Kuldeep Kumar	4%
52	R177	10/702	Right	Kothi	Dev Raj	4%
53	R178	10/715	Right	Kothi	Sai Das Sharma	14%
54	R182	10/758	Right	Kothi	KamalRaj Sharma	8%
55	R192	11/238	Right	Kothi	Geeta Devi	9%
56	R193	11/250	Right	Kothi	Geeta Devi	9%
57	R196	11/292	Right	Kothi	Nirmla	8%
58	R197	11/901	Right	Ghanwin	Meera Devi	6%
59	R198	11/966	Right	Ghanwin	BusiSingh	9%
60	R199	12/274	Right	Ghandalwin	Gain Chand	6%
61	R199A	12/281	Right	Ghandalwin	Dinesh Kumar	5%
62	R200	12/456	Right	Ghandalwin	Tilak Raj	7%
63	R201	12/463	Right	Ghandalwin	Tilak Raj	4%
64	R202	12/469	Right	Ghandalwin	Parstotam lal	8%
65	R203	12/488	Right	Ghandalwin	Karmi Devi	5%
66	R204	12/548	Right	Ghandalwin	PrakashChand	9%
67	R205	12/555	Right	Ghandalwin	VidhiChand	4%
68	R206	12/563	Right	Ghandalwin	Ramesh Chand	9%
69	R207	13/013	Right	Ghandalwin	Rasheed Akhtar	8%
70	R207A	13/028	Right	Ghandalwin	Pardeep Singh	6%
71	R208	13/182	Right	Ladrour	Purustotam Lal	4%
72	R209	13/218	Right	Ladrour	Amar Singh	6%
73	R210	13/225	Right	Ladrour	Baldev Singh	6%
74	R211	13/231	Right	Ladrour	Ravi Kumar	8%
75	R212	13/241	Right	Ladrour	Anil Kumar	7%
76	R213	13/250	Right	Ladrour	NA	6%
77	R214	13/253	Right	Ladrour	Banita	7%
78	R221	13/313	Right	Ladrour	Sr PanchiRame	9%
79	L15	0/856	Left	Padyalag	Suram Singh	9%
80	L31	2/056	Left	Lethwin	Rattan Lal	37%
81	L61	4/819	Left	Ladyani	Ramesh	28%
82	L104	6/773	Left	Bhareri	Pramod Kumar	10%
83	L119	7/622	Left	Barandaghat	AMARNATH LAKHAPAL	1%
84	L129	8/274	Left	BadaraGhat	Gopal Ram	13%
85	L135	9/140	Left	Mihara	PrakashChand	17%
86	L136	9/170	Left	Mihara	Bhandarilal	3%
87	L162	10/969	Left	kothi	dinanth	52%
88	L165	11/036	Left	kothi	baghith sharma	5%
89	L166	11/158	Left	kothi	ishwar das	4%
90	L177	11/914	Left	kothi	bhari singh	9%
91	L178	12/023	Left	ghandalwin	NA	1%
92	L179	12/037	Left	ghandalwin	gyan chand	7%
93	L180	12/055	Left	ghandalwin	madan lal	8%
94	L181	12/065	Left	ghandalwin	pawan kumar	5%
95	1182	12/074	Left	ghandalwin	amar singh	6%

Dadhol Ladrou: Impact on Encroached Structure						
S. No	Str. No.	Chainage	Side	Name of the Hamlet	Head of the Household	Impact on Structure 1.to10%, 2.10%to20%, 3.21%to50%, 4.Above 50%
96	L183	12/267	Left	ghandalwin	satish kumar	5%
97	L184	12/274	Left	ghandalwin	uttam singh	4%
98	L185	12/286	Left	ghandalwin	NA	6%
99	L186	12/296	Left	Ghandalwin	NIKKA RAM	8%
100	L187	12/303	Left	Ghandalwin	RoopLalVerma	9%
101	L187A	12/306	Left	Ghandalwin	NA	9%
102	L188	12/322	Left	Ghandalwin	NA	8%
103	L189	12/335	Left	Ghandalwin	Chambaie Singh	6%
104	L190	12/463	Left	Ghandalwin	KamalaDevi	4%
105	L191	12/502	Left	Ghandalwin	NA	8%
106	L192	12/632	Left	Ghandalwin	milap singh	14%
107	L193	12/639	Left	Ghandalwin	milap singh	7%
108	L194	12/648	Left	Ghandalwin	milap singh	9%
109	L195	12/687	Left	Ghandalwin	Nikkaram	7%
110	L196	12/943	Left	Ghandalwin	Arjun singh	8%
111	L197	12/994	Left	Ghandalwin	krishna chand	7%
112	L198	13/065	Left	Ghandalwin	nandlal	3%
113	L199	13/081	Left	kothi	hosiyaar singh	2%
114	L200	13/107	Left	Ghandalwin	premlal	3%
115	L201	13/121	Left	Ghandalwin	Hem Raj	5%
116	L201A	13/131	Left	Ghandalwin	Prem Lal	4%
117	L201B	13/137	Left	Ghandalwin	LakhmanDas	7%
118	L202	13/154	Left	Ghandalwin	Puran Chand	5%
119	L203	13/189	Left	Ghandalwin	Parsotam Lal	9%
120	L204	13/278	Left	Ladrou	Kisori Lal	8%
121	L205	13/284	Left	Ladrou	Madan Lal	7%
122	L206	13/288	Left	Ladrou	Sanjeev Kumar`	4%
123	L207	13/297	Left	Ladrou	Ram Lal	2%
124	L208	13/302	Left	Kadram	Madan Lal	8%
125	L209	13/313	Left	Ladram	Sarkilmr	4%
126	L209A	13/321	Left	Kadram	Brij Lal	9%
127	L209B	13/331	Left	Kadram	Neraj	7%
128	L210	13/345	Left	Kadram	Kahar Chand	5%
129	L210A	13/350	Left	Kadram	Sanjeev kumar	9%
130	L210B	13/355	Left	Ladram	Gyan Chand	8%
131	L211	13/358	Left	Ladram	Surjeet Singh	4%
132	L212	13/364	Left	Ladram	Madan Lal	6%
133	L213A	13/371	Left	ladromi	fazaldeen	7%
134	L214	13/376	Left	ladromi	kishore chand	9%
135	L215	13/383	Left	ladromi	ravi kant	9%
136	L216	13/387	Left	ladromi	madavlal	9%

Impact on CPR- Barotiwala - Baddi -Sai- - Ramshar				
S.No	Str. No. & Side	Chainage	Type	Impacted Area in %
1	RCPR-20	6/705	govt compound wall	9.24
2	RCPR-21	7/075	temple	Only 2 entrance slab
3	RCPR-25	8/079	govt compound wall	55.44
4	RCPR-30	24/100	temple	25.3
5	RCPR-32	26/192	hand pump	if required to be shifted
6	RCPR-33	29/830	hand pump	if required to be shifted
7	RCPR-34	38/249	Bus stop	15.95
8	LCPR-25	9/770	temple	48.72
9	LCPR-29	20/870	hand pump	if required to be shifted
10	LCPR-31	22/181	hand pump	if required to be shifted
11	LCPR-33	22/431	Govt school	20.91
12	LCPR-37	24/208	hand pump	if required to be shifted
13	LCPR-39	25/658	govt compound wall	11.9
14	LCPR-43	30/343	SCHOOL	7.2
15	LCPR-15	6/466	govt compound wall	5.88
16	LCPR-20	6/819	ATM	if required to be shifted
17	LCPR-21	7/420	compound wall	5.65

Impact on CPR- Dadhol Ladrour				
S.No	Str. No.	Chainage	Type	Extent Area %
1	LCPR-1	0/010	Temple	10.11
2	RCPR-34	9/161	HAND PUMP	18.15
3	RCPR-43	11/982	HAND PUMP	2.28
4	LCPR-11A	6/768	SCHOOL COMPOUND WALL	16.23

Annexure 4.1 - Terms of Reference for Hiring the NGOs

The Himachal Pradesh Road & other Infrastructure Development Corporation (HPRIDC) has undertaken the Himachal Pradesh Road Transformation Project which consists of improvement of Dadhol- Ladraur road. The project will be implemented with loan assistance from the World Bank. Detailed Project reports, feasibility reports, and detailed engineering designs have been prepared for the project, including comprehensive environmental and social assessments.

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

To assist the HPRIDC in the implementation of the RAP, HPRIDC now invites the services of eligible NGOs to be procured under 'Quality and Cost Based Selection' (QCBS).

1. Objectives of the Assignment

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

- Educating the PAPs on their right to entitlements and obligations.
- To ensure that the PAPs are given their full entitlements as due to them, as per the entitlements given in the RAP, as may be modified by HPRIDC from time to time.
- To provide support and information to PAPs for income restoration.
- Assist the PAPs in relocation and rehabilitation, including counseling, and coordination with the local authorities.
- Assist the PAPs in redressal of their grievances (through the grievance redressal cells set up by the project)
- Impart information to all the PAPs about the functional aspects of the various district level committees set up by the project, and assist them in benefiting from such institutional mechanism.
- To assist the Environmental and Social Management Unit (ESMU) of HPRIDC in ensuring social responsibilities of the Project, such as, compliance with Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), Labour Management Procedure (LMP) and issues related to gender based violence.
- To collect data and submit progress reports on a monthly basis as well as quarterly basis for HPRIDC to monitor the progress of the RAP implementation.

2. Scope of Work

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

3. Administrative Responsibilities of the NGOs will include-

- Working in co-ordination with the Social Development Officer (SDO) of ESMU, HPRIDC;
- Assist the SDO in carrying out the implementation of the RAP;
- To co-ordinate with the DLCs and GRCs in implementing the RAP;
- The NGO shall coordinate the meetings of the District level committee for approval of the micro plans wherever required.
- Assist the SDO in undertaking all public meetings, information campaigns at the commencement of the project and give full information to the affected community;
- Translate the R&R objectives and guidelines to implement actions for mitigating adverse impacts on the PAPs;
- To assist the Engineers (Supervision Consultants) to ensure that the Contracts comply with the applicable labour laws (including prohibition of child labour) and gender issues;
- To assist the PIU and /or the Engineers in ensuring compliance with the safety, health and hygiene norms, and the RAP actions proposed for HIV/AIDS awareness/prevention campaigns.

- Report to SDO on a monthly basis, and quarterly basis. The report should include physical and financial progress, both in terms of quantitative and qualitative reporting. The report should prominently feature, the problems and issues addressed and tackled with the PAPs and the solutions found. The report should have a separate chapter the women's issues their problems and what has been done (within the framework of the requirements of ESF, 2016 and ESS-5) to ensure their participation in decision-making as well as the options made available for them to access economic opportunities, marketing and credit. The report should clearly indicate the number of field visits made by the NGOs staff and the outcome of consultations with people.
- Data base management of the PAPs.
- Videography and digital photography cost required for implementation of the RAP shall be included in the budget submitted by the NGO.
- The PAPs & PDPs will be facilitated for the Income Generation Scheme training through the NGOs i.e. the provisions made for training component will be best utilised through the active support and involvement of the NGO.
- All costs, including the cost of valuation of structures etc. to be borne by NGO within the project cost.

4. Responsibilities of Implementation of the RAP will include:

4.1 Identification and Verification

- The NGO shall undertake a detailed survey of the project affected area and shall update the information on the Eligible PAPs and project-affected families (PAFs). The NGO shall verify the information already contained in the Rap and the individual losses of the PAPs. He shall validate the date provided in the Rap and make suitable changes if required. The NGO shall establish Rapport with PAPs, consult them, provide them information about the respective entitlements as proposed under the RAP, and distribute entitlement cum Identity Cards to the eligible PAPs. An identity card should include a photograph of the PAP, the extent of loss suffered due to the project, and the choice of the PAP with regard to the mode of compensation and assistance.
- The NGO shall develop rapport between the PAPs and the Project Authority, particularly the SDO. This will be achieved through regular meetings with both the SDO and the PAPs. Meetings with the SDO will be held at least fortnightly, and meetings with the PAPs will be held monthly, during the entire duration of the assignment. All meetings and decisions taken shall be documented by the NGO.
- Prepare monthly action plans with targets in consultation with SDO.
- The NGO shall prepare a list of the project-displaced persons/families (PDPs/PDFs) for relocation, enlisting the losses and the entitlements as per the RAP, after verification. It shall also prepare a list of the project-affected persons/families (PAPs/PAFs) enlisting the losses and the entitlement as per the RAP, after verification. Verification exercise shall include actual measurement of the extent of total property loss/damage, and valuation of the loss/damage/affect along with the SDO. The NGO shall display the list of eligible PAPs in prominent public places like Villages, Panchayat Offices, Block/Tehsil headquarters, and the District Headquarters.
- During the identification and verification of the eligible PAPs/PAFs, the NGO shall ensure that each of the PAPs are contacted and consulted either in groups or individually. The NGO shall specially ensure consultation with the women from the PAP families especially women headed households.
- Participatory methods should be applied in assessing the needs of the PAPs, especially with regard to the vulnerable groups of PAPs.
- The methods of contact may include
 - (i) Village level meetings,
 - (ii) Gender participation through groups interactions, and
 - (iii) Individual meetings and interactions.
- While finalising the entitled persons (EPs) for compensation/assistance the NGOs shall make a list of entitled PAPs, and distribute **Identity Cards** to each and every verified eligible PAP.

4.2 Counselling the Entitled Persons

The counseling shall include the following activities by the NGO:

- the NGO shall explain to the PAPs the need for land acquisition, the provisions of the policy and the entitlements under the RAP. This shall include communication to the roadside squatters and encroachers about the need for their eviction, the timeframe for their removal and their entitlements as per the RAP.
 - Distribution of the relevant portions of the RAP to each and every PAP to make them understand the entitlement packages in correct perspectives.
 - The NGO shall disseminate information to the PAPs on the possible consequences of the project on the communities' livelihood systems and the options available, so that they do not remain ignorant.
 - The NGO shall prepare micro-level plans for income restoration, in consultation with the PAPs. Women's perceptions are important to be incorporated in the development of these plans.
 - NGO will monitor the involvement of child labour in the civil construction work in each package.
- In all of these, the NGO shall consider women as a special focus group, and deal with them with care and sympathy.

4.3 Disbursing the Assistance

- Prepare micro plans indicating category of entitlement.
- Prepare micro plans for livelihood indicating alternate livelihood options, skills up gradation and institution responsible for training.
- The NGO shall assist the project authorities in ensuring a smooth transition (during the part or full relocation of the PAPs/PAFs), helping the PAPs to take salvaged materials and shift with proper notices. In close consultation with the PAPs, the NGO shall inform the SDO about the shifting dates agreed with the PAPs in writing and the arrangements desired by the PAPs with respect to their entitlements.
- The NGO shall assist the PAPs in opening bank accounts explaining the implications, the rules and the obligations of a joint account and how s/he can access the resources s/he is entitled to.
- The NGO shall ensure proper utilisation of the R&R budget available for each of the packages. The NGOs shall ensure that the PAPs have found economic investment options and are able to restore against the loss of land and other productive assets. The NGO shall identify means and advise the SDO to disburse the entitlements to the eligible persons/families in a manner that is transparent, and shall report to the HPRIDC on the level of transparent, and shall report to the HPRIDC on the level of transparency achieved in the project.

4.4 Accompanying and representing the EPs at the grievance Committee Meetings

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

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

With regards to the above, the NGO shall,

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

4.6 Representing the EPs in Market Value Assessment Committee

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

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

The NGO shall be responsible for establishing linkages with,

- Financial institutions for facilitating the PAPs to access credit.
- Government departments, district administration, etc., to ensure that the PAPs are included in the development schemes, as applicable;
- Training institutes for imparting skill and management training for enterprise creation and development.
- NGO shall conduct training Programme for income restoration for PAPs.
- NGO should prepare an I.R. Plan
- For I.R activity the productive potential of the same project may be explored.

4.8 Assisting the Supervision consultant in Ensuring the Social Responsibilities

The NGO shall assist the Engineers (Supervision Consultants) to ensure that the Contractors are abiding by the various provisions of the applicable laws, concerning the worker's safety, health and hygiene; women's issues and the child labour issues. Any divergence from the (workers welfare and remuneration, safety, health, hygiene, women's issues, and child labour issues) provisions of these laws should be brought to the notice of the supervision consultant and the SDO.

As per these laws, there are specifications regarding the facilities/requirements at the construction camp/site, including basic health care facilities, Mother and Child Welfare units and facilities for vaccinations, day crèche facilities, etc. The NGO shall work in co-ordination of the Lady Inspector of Works or the Resident engineers of the Contractor, or any other representative of the Contractors, to ensure these facilities are provided in a satisfactory manner, and all social responsibilities of the Contract is implemented satisfactorily.

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

4.9 Assisting the PIU/Supervision Consultant in Actions to HIV/AIDS Awareness/Prevention Campaigns

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

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

5 Monitoring and Evaluation

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

6. Recommending for the Improvement of R&R Services

- Extend all services recommended by the additional studies to be undertaken by the project, in respect to the R&R services to be provided as part of the project.
- Recommended and suggested techniques and methods for improvement of services extended by the concerned government departments and other agencies and committees in disbursement/extension of R&R services in the project.
- Document implementation of the R&R process and services, including difficulties faced and corresponding solutions.
- Discuss, with the HPRIDC on contingency management and other improvement of R&R services, within the project period.

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

7. The NGO selected for the assignments shall be responsible to-

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

All progress reports shall include data on input and output indicators as required by the SDO. Reporting in writing as well as photographs, videotapes etc., taken during the assignment shall be submitted in support of the reports, along with an electronic copy of the documents in a floppy or a CD. All reports should be in English language only. Accounts reports both on expenditure on administration as well as training and other heads shall be submitted with the quarterly and the completion reports. In addition to these above, the NGO shall,

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

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

8. Condition of Services

The NGO shall ensure that the RAP is implemented in an effective and proper manner. The prime responsibility of the NGO shall be to ensure that each and every eligible PAPs receive appropriate and due entitlement (within the Entitlement Framework) and that, at the end of the project R&R services, the eligible PAPs have improved (or at least restored) their previous standard of living. Additionally the NGO shall help the HPRIDC in all other matters deemed to be required to implement the RAP in its spirit and entirely including activities involving some financial implications.

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

9. Timeframe for Services

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

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

The HPRIDC will provide to the NGO the copies of the SIA report/ PAPs' Census, the RAP, the land acquisition plan, strip plan final design report and any other relevant reports/data prepared by the Project Preparation Consultants. The HPRIDC will assist the NGO in collaborating with the Supervision Consultants. All facilities required in the performance of the assignment, including office space, office stationery, transportation and accommodation for staff of the NGO, etc., shall be arranged by the NGO.

11. Payment Schedule:

The following payment milestone is proposed for making the payment to the NGO. The payment will be made subjected to the submission of certificate from the Manager (R&R)/SDO/DRRO that the targets have been achieved in a satisfactory manner.

Sl. No.	Payment Milestone	Payment (% of contract Value)
1.	On submission of the inception Report complete in all respects	
2.	On completion of the identification, verification of Non Title Holder PAPs and initial consultation sessions, and submission of updated data on PAPs (Identification and Verification report) and review of the same by the SDO.	
3.	On submission and approval of the Micro Plan - Non Titleholder	
4.	On completion of the identification, verification of Title Holder PAPs and initial consultation sessions, and submission of updated data on PAPs (Identification and Verification report) and review of the same by the SDO.	
5.	On submission of the Micro Plans -Title Holder	
6.	On substantial completion of the relocation process of CPR	
7.	On completion of the rehabilitation process and implementation of I.R. Plan	
8.	On submission of the Final Completion Report	
	Total	

The above remuneration includes all costs related to carrying out the services, including overhead. The service tax or any other tax component shall be reimbursed/paid to NGOs on production of documents. The insurance cost will be separate of the total project cost; client shall be billed for this

12. Team for the Assignment

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

Sl. No.	Position	No. Of Positions	Qualification
1.	Team Leader	1	The Team Leader should be a post-graduate, preferably in social sciences, and should have experience of working in civil engineering projects. S/he should have about 5 years experience in implementation of R&R and rural development works. S/he should have held responsible position in the previous assignments should possess participatory management skills and should have good knowledge of the region and the local languages.
2.	Key Professionals (A)	2	Should be at least a diploma holder in civil engineering. S/he should have about 10 years experience in fieldwork. S/he should have participated in at least one project involving R&R activities, should have participatory knowledge of land measurement, and should be conversant with land valuation methods. Knowledge of local language is a necessary qualification.
3.	Key Professionals (B)	2	Should be at least a graduate in social sciences. S/he should have about 5 years of working experience of which about 2 years in R&R or rural development projects. Should have sound understanding of the land acquisition process and experience in participatory management. Knowledge of local language is a necessary qualification.
4.	Key Professionals (C)	2	Should be at least a graduate in social sciences. S/he should have about 5 years of working experience of which about 2 years in R&R or rural development projects. S/he should have experience in livelihood analysis, developing and implementing vocational training, experience in participatory management. Knowledge of local language is a necessary qualification.
5.	Key Professionals (D)	2	Should be at least a postgraduate in social sciences/MBBS. S/he should have about 5 years in the field of HIV/AIDS. Knowledge of local language and experience of working in the region desired.
6.	Technical support professionals	Adequate as per the NGO	Should be graduate or equivalent in social sciences. Knowledge of local language and experience of working in the region desired
7.	Other support Personnel	Adequate as per the NGO	No minimum qualification

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

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

Annexure 4.2 - Terms of Reference for Evaluation Consultants

The Himachal Pradesh Road & other Infrastructure Development Corporation (HPRIDC) has undertaken the Himachal Pradesh Road Transformation Project which consists of improvement of Dadhol- Ladraur road. The project will be implemented with loan assistance from the World Bank. Detailed Project reports, feasibility reports, and detailed engineering designs have been prepared for the project, including comprehensive environmental and social assessments.

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

To assist the HPRIDC for the Evaluation of the RAP, HPRIDC now invites the services of eligible consultants/organization to be procured under 'Quality and Cost Based Selection' (QCBS).

All possible steps have been taken to minimize land acquisition and demolition of structures so as to reduce adverse affect on people settled along the road. The HPRIDC has formulated a Resettlement Policy Framework, which had been the basis of the RAP. The consultants engaged for preparing the RAP conducted baseline socio-economic surveys and a census of the project affected persons (PAPs). Among others, the RAP stipulates involvement of a consulting agency for evaluation of implementation of the RAP.

The overall project is being implemented by one project implementation unit called Environmental Social Management Unit charged with a Social development Officer. The RAP is being implemented with support of non-governmental organizations (NGOs). In order to ensure effective implementation of the RAP and achievement of the set targets, evaluation of the R&R component of the project will be carried out to provide an assessment so as to enable timely adjustment of implementation set-up and procedures. It is in the background that the HPRIDC intends to hire the services of an independent consultant to evaluate implementation of the RAP being carried out by the HPRIDC with the support of the NGO/s deployed.

Objectives of the Assignment

The objectives of the evaluation consultancy services are (a) to assess whether the implementation of the RAP is as per the HPRIDC RPF and the RAP; (b) to monitor the schedules and the achievement of targets; (c) to evaluate whether the outcomes of social development objectives of the project are being achieved.

Scope of Services

1. The consulting agency (CA) shall conduct mid term and end term evaluation of the RAP.
2. The CA shall develop formats for evaluation on the basis of indicators for all the R&R activities included in the RAP and other required indicators. The CA shall collect data form secondary and primary sources, which shall include field visits and interviews with a section of the PAPs. At least 25% PAPs should be interviewed.
3. evaluation of the RAP for the project (for all contract packages) shall include but not limited to the following:
 - > Appointment of the required staff (quarterly only);
 - > Training (quarterly only);
 - > payment of compensation;
 - > Consultation and participation of the people;
 - > Inclusion of the vulnerable groups in the decision-making process;
 - > Verification of the PAPs and distribution of identity cards;
 - > Distribution of assistance;
 - > Rehabilitation;
 - > Financial and physical progress;

- > Any deviation from the RAP
4. The CA shall undertake annual and mid-term evaluation of the R&R components of the project, which shall include but not limited to the following aspects:
 - > The process of implementation of the RAP;
 - > The process of consultation;
 - > Transparency;
 - > The processes for delivery of the R&R services within the timeframe;
 - > The grievance redressal processes;
 - > The processes related to the district level committees (DLCs);
 - > The processes of disbursement of compensation and assistance;
 - > The processes of relocation;
 - > The processes of rehabilitation, which includes restoration of livelihood;
 - > Training of staff of the HPRIDC and the PAPs.
 - > The institutional arrangement and capacity to implement the RAP.
5. The CA shall undertake and end-term evaluation of the R&R components of the project, which includes but is not limited to the following:
 - > Evaluate whether the goal of the HPRIDC R&R Policy to improve or restore the livelihood of the PAPs has been achieved;
 - > Evaluate consultation and participation of the people enabled the implementation of the RAP;
 - > Evaluate how the vulnerable groups benefited from the project;
 - > Evaluate the HPRIDC R&R Policy and RAP in the context of the diverse social and cultural groups;
 - > Evaluate the impact of the project specific measures to address the issues of (a) the quality of life of the PAPs; (b) health and hygiene; (c) gender sensitivity and empowerment; and (d) sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) including HIV/AIDS.
6. People's perception about the processes adopted for implementation of the RAP including about the (a) compensation and /or assistance received; (b) new relocation sites; (c) grievance redressal committees; (d) the district level committees; (e) the services of the NGOs; and (f) the HPRIDC.

Reporting

The CA shall submit the following reports:

1. Draft Mid-Term Evaluation Report & Final Mid-Term Evaluation Report;
2. Draft End-Term Evaluation Report & Final End-Term Evaluation Report.

Methodology

Following methods are suggested for evaluation:

1. Focus Group Discussions
2. Social Mapping
3. Questionnaires
4. Depth Interviews

Team for the Assignment

The CA shall deploy a team of which the positions and minimum qualification are stated in the following:

Team Leader: S/he should be a post-graduate in social sciences with at least 10 years of experience in the field of social development. S/he should have impact evaluation experience of more than 5 projects, and should have held responsible positions in the previous assignments including as team leader. S/he should have adequate managerial skill and should be conversant with the region and the regional language.

Sub-Professional I: S/he should be a graduate in social sciences with at least 7 years of experience in the field of social development and participating rural appraisal. S/he should have adequate knowledge of computers and should be conversant with the region and the regional language.

Sub-Professional II: S/he should be a graduate in statistics with good knowledge of computerized database development and management and should be conversant with the region and the regional language.

Sub-Professional III: S/he should be a graduate in civil engineering with at least 7 years of experience in construction/maintenance of National/State Highways. S/he should have good knowledge of land measurement and should be conversant with the region and the regional language.

Support Staff: There should be an adequate number of support staff. They should be able to perform as asked by the members of the team.