

WORLD BANK FINANCED

PUNJAB STATE ROAD SECTOR PROJECT

CONSTRUCTION OF RoB ON S2 (SH 12A)

**SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (SIA) &
RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)**



Prepared by

PUNJAB ROADS & BRIDGES DEVELOPMENT BOARD

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ACRONYMS

ARRO	Assistant Resettlement & Rehabilitation Officer
BDO	Block Development Officer
BPL	Below Poverty Line
CMU	Contract Management Unit
COI	Corridor of Impact
CPR	Common Property Resources
CSR	Common Schedule of Rates
DLPFC	District Land Price Fixation Committee
DPR	Detailed Project Report
EP	Entitle Person
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GOP	Govt. of Punjab
GoI	Govt. of India
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
HH	House Hold
IR	Income Restoration
LA	Land Acquisition
NPR&R	National Policy on Resettlement & Rehabilitation
PAF	Project Affected Family
PAH	Project Affected Household
PAP	Project Affected Person
PAG	Project Affected Group
PDF	Project Displaced Family
PDH	Project Displaced Household
PHP	Project Displaced Person
PRBDB	Project Roads & Bridges Development Board

PSRSP	Punjab State Road Sector Project
PWD	Public Works Department
R&R	Resettlement & Rehabilitation
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
ROW	Right of Way
TOR	Terms of Reference
WHH	Woman Headed Household

TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

Terms.

- (a) Contract farming (Theka): In contract farming, land is usually leased out for the purpose of cultivation by the owner to a contract farmer for a period of one year. The contract farmer bears the cost of all inputs and takes away the crop while the owner gets a fixed fee or rental (Theka), which is commonly payable in cash or else in kind.
- (b) Notification: Refers to the Government Notification that is required to be published in the Official Gazette to acquire private land for the purpose of the project.
- (c) Gram Panchayat: A constitutionally elected local self-government body at the village-level.
- (d) Sarpanch: Refers to the elected Head of a Gram Panchayat
- (e) Project Authority: Refers to the Competent Authority in which the overall control and superintendence of the execution of the project vests (PRBDB in the context of this project).
- (f) Pucca structure: Refers to buildings and structures whose walls and roofs are made of durable materials. The materials of walls can be from among burnt bricks, stones or concrete. Roofs can be made of Reinforced Cement Concrete or reinforced brick concrete.
- (g) Kutcha structure: Refers to those buildings and structures whose walls and roofs are made of materials that have to be replaced frequently. The walls may be made of materials such as grass, thatch, bamboo, plastic, polythene, mud, un-burnt bricks or wood. The roofs may be made of materials such as grass, thatch, bamboo, wood, mud, plastic or polythene.
- (h) Right of Way (RoW): Refers to land acquired by or belonging to the Government or to a local body or Statutory Authority for the purpose of maintaining public utilities along roads.
- (i) Sharecropping (Batai): Land is usually leased out for one year in sharecropping by the owner to another farmer on Batai for the purpose of joint cultivation. The sharecropper usually takes away half the crop produced during the contract period.

Definitions

- a. Affected zone: Refers to the area of a village or locality under a project for which land will be acquired under the Land Acquisition Act 1894 (as amended in 1984) or any other Act in force 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.
- b. Agricultural land: Denotes land used or capable of being used for the purpose of
- c. agriculture or horticulture, including cultivation of medicinal herbs and plants;
- d. dairy farming, poultry farming, pisciculture, breeding of livestock;
- e. raising of crops, grass or garden produce and
- f. land used for the grazing of cattle.
- g. BPL Family: Below Poverty Line Families shall be identified by using the definition of Planning Commission as adopted by Government of Punjab and keeping the threshold income levels 20% higher than those specified therein. For clarity BPL income limit shall be Rs. 24,000 for this project (i.e. Rs. 20,000 as BPL for 2005-06 + 20% thereof).
- h. Corridor of Impact: Refers to the minimum width of land required for the construction/improvement of roads, including road embankments, roadside facilities and features such as service roads, drains, footpaths, utility ducts and lines, fences, green belts, safety zones, working spaces etc. .
- i. Cut-off date: Refers to the date prior to which the affected family/person was in possession of the immovable or movable property or a source of livelihood within the affected zone. For non-titleholders, the cut-off date is the date on which the census of affected zone begins or the date on which Notification is issued under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, which ever is earlier. The cut-off date for land acquisition purpose is the date on which Notification

is issued under section 11 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 to the titleholder.

- j. Displaced family (DF): Any tenure holder, tenant, Government lessee or or non-titleholder who on account of the project has been displaced from such land including plot in the abadi or other property.
- k. Entitled Person (EP): A person, who is adversely impacted by the project and is thus entitled to some kind of assistance as per the project entitlement framework.
- l. Family: A family consists of a person, his or her spouse, unmarried sons, unmarried daughters, minor brothers, unmarried sisters, father, mother and other members residing with him/her and dependent on him/her for their livelihood
- m. 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, or who has permanent rights and interest in land.
- n. Marginal farmer: Refers to a cultivator with an unirrigated land holding not more than one hectare or irrigated land holding not more than half hectare.
- o. Non-titleholder: Affected persons/families with no legal title to the land, structures and other assets adversely affected by the project. Non-titleholders include tenants, encroachers, squatters, kiosk operators etc.
- p. Project: Refers to the Punjab State Road Sector Project.
- q. Project Affected Family/Person (PAF/PAP): PAF/PAP means a family/person whose place of residence or other properties or sources of livelihood are substantially affected by the process of acquisition of land or by clearing the ROW from obstructions for purpose of the project and who has been residing or practising any trade, occupation or vocation in the affected zone preceding the cut-off date. PAP is either Title holder or Non - Title holder.
- r. Residual Plot: Refers to part(s) of land plots left with the Project Affected Family, which have not been acquired for the project and which measure less than 1000 sq.m for industrial plot, 1 acre for agriculture plot, 35 sqm for homestead and 15 sq.m. for commercial plot .
- s. Small farmer: Refers to a cultivator with an unirrigated land holding up to two hectares but more than one hectare or with an irrigated land holding up to one hectare but more than half a hectare.
- t. Tenant: Indicates a Non - Titleholder who holds land of another person and is, or but for a special contract would be liable to pay rent for that land to that other person and includes the predecessor and successor-in-interest of such person but does not include a mortgage of the rights of a landowner, or a person to whom holding has been transferred or an estate or holding has been let infarm (under the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1967) 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.
- u. Titleholder: A PAP who has legal title to land, structures and other assets in the affected zone.
- v. Vulnerable Group: Includes Affected Persons who are Scheduled Caste families, small and marginal farmers; families headed by women, disabled or handicapped persons, orphans, destitute and BPL families. 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 the r State will be considered.
- w. Wage Earner: Wage earner are those livelihood is affected due to the displacement of the employer.
- x. Replacement Cost: Replacement cost is the cost of purchasing comparable assets elsewhere by the affected person in lieu of the acquired land and other amenities, buildings etc. The compensation awarded for the acquired land and other amenities, buildings, etc. should be adequate to enable purchase of comparable assets elsewhere by the affected person. Wherever compensation is not adequate enough to buy replacement lands/ buildings, the project authority shall provide other assistance to overcome the shortfall.

MAP OF PUNJAB



DISTRICT MAP



BLOCK MAP OF MAUR



CHAPTER 1 : PROJECT DESCRIPTIONS AND STUDY METHODOLOGY

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

The World Bank aided Punjab State Road Sector Project consists for rehabilitation / up gradation and Periodic Maintenance of 1,330 km (approx.) road length at an estimated cost of about US\$ 412 million out of which the state share would be 20% (US \$ 82 million). It is the largest ever road sector project being undertaken in Punjab. Punjab Roads & Bridges Development Board (PRBDB) is the overall implementing agency for the proposed project on behalf of the Government of Punjab.

The project has been divided into two phases, namely:

Phase I: This includes

152 km of roads for Upgradation, 205 km of roads for Rehabilitation and 354 km of roads for Periodic Maintenance.

The physical works on Phase I roads have commenced from June 2006 and stands completed.

Phase II: This includes

A new concept of Output and Performance Based Road Contracting (OPRC) has been introduced in which the payments to the Contractor shall be made upon the performance of the road instead of the quantity of work executed. The road network of Sangrur-Mansa-Bathinda of 203.68 km road length is being Upgraded and Rehabilitated under this contract.

Road Section No.	Road Section Name	Classification	Length (km)	Type of Intervention
S1	Sangrur-Sunam (MDR 21)	MDR	11.30	Rehabilitation
S2	Bhawanigarh-Sunam-Bhikhi (SH 12A)	SH	106.13	Upgradation
S3	Barnala-Mansa (SH 13)	SH	7.29	Rehabilitation
S4	Mansa-Talwandi Sabo (ODR 9)	ODR	24.97	Upgradation
S5	Dhanaula-Bhikhi (MDR 14)	MDR	25.34	Rehabilitation
B8	Bathinda-Kotshamir-Talwandi Sabo (SH 17)	SH	28.65	Rehabilitation
Total Contract Road Length of OPRC Network			203.68	

1.2 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED IMPROVEMENT

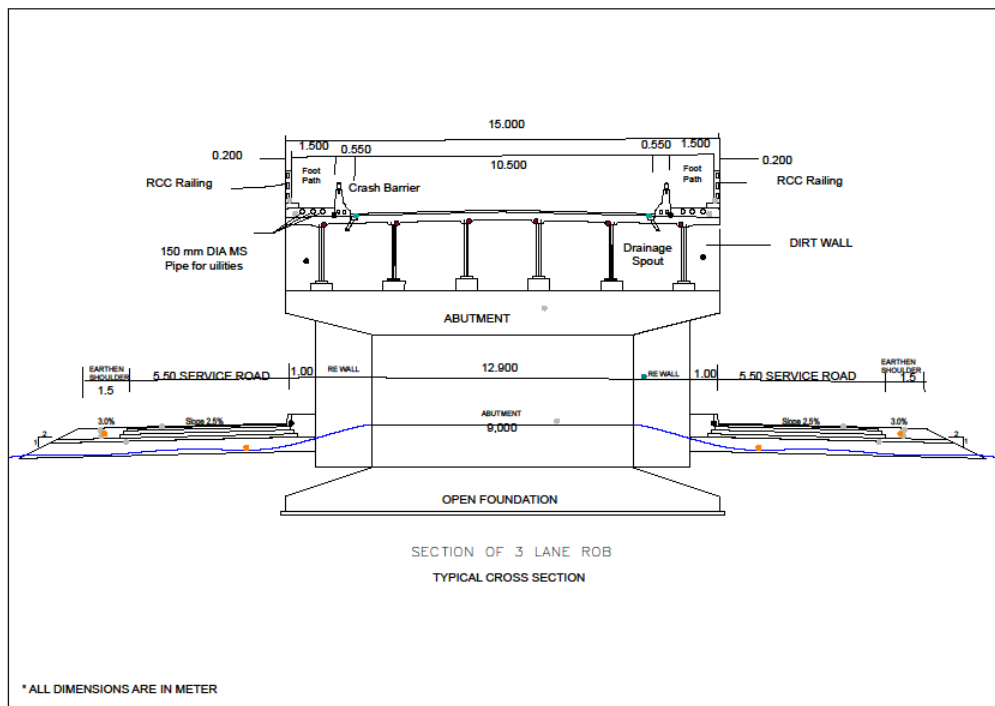
Due to traffic congestion and to improve safety aspect, a Railway Over Bridge (RoB) has been proposed on Bhawanigarh-Sunam-Bhikhi (SH 12A) OPRC road section. The SH 12A passes through important cities/towns/villages of Punjab. Bhawanigarh, Gharachon, Mehlan

Chowk, Mard Khera, Sunam, Cheema, Bhikhi, Khaila Kalan, Khilchian, Mansa, Bhaini Bagha, Maiser Khana, Kotshamir etc. are located on its way. Presently SH 12A is a 2 lane road for most of its major length of 103.930 km and only 2.2 km of length is configured in 4 lane with divided carriage way. Widening of existing carriage way from 7.0 meter to 10 meter is in progress and at Cheema, Bhikhi and Maur 4 lane has been proposed.

At km 96.0 near village Bhai Bakhtaur a rail-road crossing is located on intersection between Delhi to Bhatinda rail route and SH 12A where the RoB is proposed. The total length of RoB including its approaches will be 1.15 km which starts from km 95+450 and ends with km 96+600. The required corridor of impact (CoI) is 31 metre.

The section is free from built up area some commercial temporary structures are there. In these temporary structures, people from nearby village (Bhai Bhakhtaur) squatting for their livelihood. Due to proposed improvement temporary negative impact assessed on livelihood of the people which will be addressed as per the provision of Rehabilitation & Resettlement Policy specially prepared for PSRSP.

Typical X-SECTION OF RoB



As indicated above, the project development envisages the construction of RoB at Km 96.0 on SH 12A road that will yield a 10.5 m carriageway and .550 m Crash Barrier, 1.5 m Foot Path, .200 m RCC Railing, 5.50 m Service Road, 1.5 m earthen shoulder on both sides from the centre line (total 31 m width).

Existing ROW and required Formation Width of the Road

Link	Corridor	Existing ROW ¹ (m)	Required Formation width (m)	Remarks	Reference/ Chainage
1	Rail Over Bridge (RoW) at Km 95+450 to Km 96+600 on S2 Road	45.72	31	(5.250m carriageway, .550m Crash Barrier, 1.5m Foot Path, .200m RCC Railing, 5.50m Service Road, 1.5m earthen shoulder) on both sides	Km. 95+450 to Km.96+600

All the structures within formation width were examined and poverty & social assessment have been carried out along affected area. Consequently, this report addresses the impacts and outlines the measures, including resettlement of the affected persons, in accordance with the Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy of Punjab State Road Sector Project.

However, the proposed project has no requirement of acquisition of land and resettlement.

1.3 CUT OFF DATE

The census was carried on 2nd June 2016 which is the cut-off date for entitlement of Non-titleholders.

1.4 Methodology

The census and socio-economic survey of the project-affected households (PAHs) for social impacts has been carried out 100% of the project-affected households. The baseline data has been collected within the specified proposed width (31 m) to determine the extent of impact.

Public Consultation/Disclosure has been conducted for rapport building with local people. The purpose of these consultations was to obtain the views and suggestions of the potentially affected persons on impacts and on the road design also.

Tools used for the study

- Census and Socio-economic Survey
- Public Consultation
- Focus group Discussion
- Collection of Secondary Data

Name of Agencies Participated

- Punjab Roads & Bridges Development Board
 - Department of Revenue, Distt. Sangrur
 - Central Works Division No.3, PWD (B&R), Ludhiana
 - Department of Forest, Ludhiana
 - Officials from Railways
-

1.5 Community Consultations

The community consultation has been carried out. The meeting was conducted to get the suggestions for facilitating temporary relocation during the transition period while construction. 20 individual contacts were made with the local people for the collection of secondary data. The detail of community consultation is presented in **Chapter 4**.

2. IDENTIFICATION OF IMPACTS

2.1 FEATURES OF PROPERTIES

The result of the social survey within the 31 metre proposed CoI shows that about 9 private properties (Squatters); mainly commercial squatters are being fully affected due to the project. Besides private properties, 4 Community Property Resources (CPRs) are being affected which comprise of 2 hand pumps and 2 bus shelter.

It is important to note here that no titleholders are being affected due to implementation of the project.

Details of Affected Properties

RoB on SH 12A		
Private	Temporary Structures (Commercial)	9
Private (Total)- 9		
Community Properties (CPRs)	Hand Pumps	2
	Bus Shelters	2
	Platform + Tree	-
	Shrine	-
	Shrine under tree	-
CPRs (Total)- 4		

Project Affected House-holds						
Corridor	Title Holders			Non-Title Holders		
	Owner	Tenant	Total	Owner	Tenant	Total
RoB at S2	-	-	-	9	-	9
Total	-	-	-	9	-	9

2.2 IMPACT ON PEOPLE'S LIVELIHOOD DUE TO THE PROJECT

There are total 9 commercial temporary structures (all squatter) comprised of 9 families. It is also clear that all the 9 affected families are going to be displaced. Moreover sufficient

government land is available. There will be temporary livelihood loss during the construction period (As per the R&R Policy of PSRSP, estimated minimum time for loss of livelihood is 3 months).

The Entitlement Framework of the PSRSP provides for distinct entitlements and assistance for each category of the affected/displaced families/persons.

CHAPTER 3 : Socio-Economic Survey

Socio-economic profile of the State*

Punjab is unarguably one of the most wonderful states in India with regards to the climate. The state has fabulous weather throughout the year which is also conducive for the growth of a variety of crops. The state has seen a lot of ups and downs during the years of freedom struggle and has developed to be one of the strongest states in India with respect to the economical conditions. Some of the most influential and powerful leaders of the country have emerged from this state and the current Prime Minister of the country also hails from the state of Punjab. The state of Punjab is the highest producer of Wheat in the country and a huge percentage of the country's army is represented by the wonderful state of Punjab.

The Population of Punjab according to the 2011 census stands at about 27 million, making it the 15th most populated state in India. The state is spread over an area of about 50000 sq. km. making it the 19th largest state in the country in terms of area. The density of population per sq. Km. is about 550 which is inevitable given the opportunities of growth and development in the state. The state has a growth rate of about 13% which is below the national average of 17%. The population of the state is rising considerably due to rapid efforts towards development and progress. The literacy rate in the state is about 73% a figure that has improved tremendously in the last few years due to the consistent efforts of the government. The sex ratio in Punjab leaves a lot to be desired as it lags behind the national average by a lot of points. The statistics in the Punjab Census 2011 reveal facts that can be instrumental in planning for a better development plan for the state. The languages spoken in the Punjab state includes Punjabi and Hindi. In total Punjab (PB) state comprises 20 districts. The ISOCODE assigned by International Organization for Standardization for Punjab state is PB.

As per details from Census 2011, Punjab has population of 2.77 Crores, an increase from figure of 2.44 Crore in 2001 census. Total population of Punjab as per 2011 census is 27,743,338 of which male and female are 14,639,465 and 13,103,873 respectively. In 2001, total population was 24,358,999 in which males were 12,985,045 while females were 11,373,954.

The total population growth in this decade was 13.89 percent while in previous decade it was 19.76 percent. The population of Punjab forms 2.29 percent of India in 2011. In 2001, the figure was 2.37 percent.

Literacy rate in Punjab has seen upward trend and is 75.84 percent as per 2011 population census. Of that, male literacy stands at 80.44 percent while female literacy is at 62.52 percent. In 2001, literacy rate in Punjab stood at 69.65 percent of which male and female were 79.66 percent and 60.53 percent literate respectively. In actual numbers, total literates in Punjab stands at 18,707,137 of which males were 10,436,056 and females were 8,271,081.

Total area of Punjab is 50,362 sq. km. Density of Punjab is 551 per sq km which is higher than national average 382 per sq km. In 2001, density of Punjab was 484 per sq km, while nation average in 2001 was 324 per sq km.

Sex Ratio in Punjab is 895 i.e. for each 1000 male, which is below national average of 940 as per census 2011. In 2001, the sex ratio of female was 874 per 1000 males in Punjab.

Summary of Socio-economic characteristics of Punjab is as follows:

SL. No.	Indicator	Details
1	Literacy Rate (Overall)	75.84%
2	Female/Male literacy rate	62.52/80.44%
3	% of ST population to total population	0%
4	% of SC population to total population	31.9%
5	Sex ratio (female to 1000 males)	895
6	Total workers to total population	34.3%
7	Decadal growth rate	13.89
8	Density of population (Number of people in sq.km)	551
9	I.M.R. (Number per 1000)	44
10	% Below Poverty Line (BPL) population	8.26%
11	Main Occupation	Cultivation
12	Population above 60 years of age (% of total population)	15.8%
13	Population of child up to 6 years	22.14%
14	% of land under irrigation	97.4%

*Source- Census of India 2010-2011

3.1 CENSUS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY ANALYSIS

The census and socio-economic survey was carried out among 100% Project Affected Families on 02.06.2016. This covered 34 nos of PAPs to be impacted directly by the Project. The objectives of the survey are to facilitate measurement of precise impacts and framing of appropriate entitlements as per the applicable policies. The sample questionnaire of survey is appended in **Appendix I**.

3.2 KEY FINDINGS OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

A. Distribution of Community Properties by affected category

Description of property	Name of Village
	Bhai Bakhtaur
Bus shelter	2
Handpumps	2

B. Distribution of affected families by impact category: This analysis is based on provisional estimates of PAPs.

Name of village	Project Affected Families Covered	PAPs Covered (Impacted directly/ indirectly)	Category of affected families			
			Titleholders	Non-titleholders		
				Encroachers	Squatters	Tenants
Bhai Bakhtaur	9	34	-	-	9	-

C. Demographic and Social Characteristics of affected families

SL. No.	Item	Description	Bhai Bakhtaur	
			Nos	%
1	Sex Ratio (by PAPs)	Male	19	55.89
		Female	15	44.11
		Total	34	100
2	Social Group (by families)	SC	7	77.78
		ST	00	00
		OBC	00	00
		GEN	2	22.22
		OTHERS	00	00
		Total	9	100
3	Religion (by families)	Hindu	4	44.44
		Muslim	00	00
		Sikh	5	55.56
		Christian	00	00
		Others	00	00
Total	9	100		
4	Marital Status (by PAPs)	Married	19	55.89
		Unmarried	15	44.11
		Widow	00	00
		Widower	00	00
		Others	00	00
		Total	34	100
5	Literacy (by PAPs)	Illiterate	15	44.11
		Literate	8	23.52
		Middle	4	11.77
		High School	4	11.77
		Up to Graduate	2	5.89
		Above Graduate	1	2.94
		Total	34	100
6	Age group (by PAPs)	0-5 years	1	2.94
		6-14 years	6	17.64
		15-18 years	5	14.71
		19-25 years	1	2.94
		26-35 years	5	14.71
		36-59 years	13	38.23
		60 and above	3	8.83
		Total	34	100
7	Entitlements (by PAFs)	Ration Card	9	100
		Voter list	9	100
8	Occupation (by PAPs)	Service	1	2.94
		Business	10	29.41
		Agriculture	00	00
		Labour	00	00
		Professional	00	00
		Others	00	00
		Non-worker	23	67.65
Total	34	100		

9	Income and expenditure (In 000 Rs.) by family	Avg Income (in lacs)	1.82
		Avg Expenditure (in lacs)	1.31
		No. Of BPL HHs	7
Total Number of Families covered for the Socio-economic Survey			9

3.3 DISCRIPTION OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC FINDINGS

Affected Population & Sex Ratio: The directly affected families and population in the area of proposed RoW is 9 and 34 respectively. Out of which 55.89 % are male followed by 44.11% of female.

Religious Groups: Data on religious group was collected to identify religious minorities among PAPs. As the table above shows that only two religions are followed in the study area viz., Sikh and Hindu. About 55.56 % of people are Sikhs and 44.44 % are Hindus.

Social Stratification: In order to identify vulnerable groups, it is important to record the social group categories of the PAPs. The survey results show that 22.22 % of the affected population belongs to the General Category and 77.78 % belongs to Schedule Caste Category. As per the Rehabilitation & Resettlement Policy of PSRSP, all affected families belonging to Schedule Cast category will be considered as vulnerable and will get additional support as per the entitlement matrix of R&R Policy.

There is no Schedule Tribe Category in the affected area impacted by the project.

Marital Status: About 55.89 % of the PAPs covered under the survey are married and about 44.11 % are unmarried. There is no PAPs belongs to widow, widower and divorced category.

Distribution of PAPs by Age Group Classification: PAPs have been distributed into 7 age group categories as shown in the above table. About 44.23 % of total PAPs belong to the (34 PAPs) potentially working group where as 8.83 % belongs to above 60 groups and further 35.29% belongs to the age group below 18 years, who are dependent population as per the definition of the censuses of India.

Literacy Level: About 44.11 % of the total PAPs are illiterate. Among the literate PAPs, 23.52 are literate. About 11.77% affected people are educated upto middle class level same % have studied upto high school level. 5.89 % of the affected people had done their graduation and a negligible section around 2.94 % has studied beyond graduation level.

Occupational Pattern: Occupational Pattern of the PAP has been recorded to assess their skills so that they can be imparted training in the relevant trade for alternative income generation scheme. Secondly, occupational pattern help in identifying dominant economy activity in the area.

The result shows that the most common (29.41%) occupation found among the PAPs is squatting along the RoB for earning livelihood. A huge percentage, about 67.65% of the affected persons are in the category of non-worker and dependent and a small percentage of PAPs are in service.

Average Annual Income and Expenditure: Annual Income helps in identifying families below poverty line. During the exercise, income of a house hold through direct or indirect queries was recorded. The average annual household income is Rs 1,82,000 indicating all of the affected families in the above poverty line category. The various heads surveyed for calculating family income includes agriculture: allied agriculture activity, agriculture labour, non-agriculture labour, household industries, services, trade and business profession etc.

The average annual expenditure is less than the income as revealed from the study. The various heads of expenditure asked during the survey included food, fuel, clothing, health, education, communication, transportation, social functions etc.

PAPs belong to Vulnerable Category: As defined in the R&R Policy of PSRSP, affected persons who are Schedule Tribe, Schedule Cast, Women Headed Household, disabled or handicapped persons, small and marginal farmers and affected persons falling in the category of Below Poverty Line will be considered. Vulnerable would also include those farmers who (after acquisition of land) become small/marginal farmer.

There are 7 affected families found as vulnerable and all belong to Schedule Caste category.

CHAPTER 4: Community Consultations

The community consultation/disclosure was taken place with the aim to get the suggestions for facilitating temporary relocation during the construction on following dates 18.04.2016, 19.04.2016 and 02.06.2016 at village Bhai Bhakhtaur. During the meeting Social and Environment concerns of the project has also been discussed thoroughly and dissemination of project information were done which include dissemination of R&R Policy, technical details of the project, social issues and environment issues. The consultations were undertaken with Head of the household likely to be impacted and cluster of PAPs. Some individual contacts were made with the local people for collection of secondary data.

4.1 KEY FINDINGS OF THE CONSULTATION

- People are well aware of the project
- People are convinced about the importance of RoB since it will reduce the traffic congestion and incidence of accidents as well
- People consented to cooperate
- People have shown interest to work in construction activity
- People suggested that adequate safety arrangements should be provided such as signage's, speed breakers etc.

4.2 CONSULTATION OUTPUT

The views/queries put forwarded by the people and responses offered are summarized below:

Name of people	Views/queries	Response
Gurmit Singh	If affected person are required to be relocated, then their business will be affected	It is confirmed that the impact shall be marginal. The business may/may not be affected during the construction. For transitional period, affected family will be given Transitional Allowances for 3 months @ Average Wage Rate reduce any in-convenience
Suba Singh	What will be the provision for daily traffic during the construction period	During the construction period daily traffic will be diverted to a temporary good condition road starting from Km 96+600
Mukhtayar Ram	Is there is acquisition of private land is required for the project	Acquisition of private land is not required as there is sufficient RoW (45.72 metre) is available. Only 31 metre of RoW will be utilized for RoB.
Sohan Lal	What are the entitlements for the affected people in non-titleholder category	Affected family shall be entitled for Transitional Allowance, Shifting Allowance, Economic Rehabilitation Grant etc. Apart from listed entitlements please refer to R&R Policy of PSRSP

		for detailed information.
Harbans Singh	Is there is any employment opportunity for the direct/indirect affected people	The local people will be encouraged for employment during the construction activities as per their skill.
Tej Singh	What is the provision if common properties are getting affected i.e. hand pump & bus shelter	2 hand pumps and 1 bus shelter are getting affected due to the project. The project authority will shift and relocate these affected common properties beyond the CoI.
Sukhwinder Singh	How many trees are going to be cut under the project? Is there is any provision for compensatory plantation	

PHOTOGRAPHS OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION & SOCIAL SURVEY



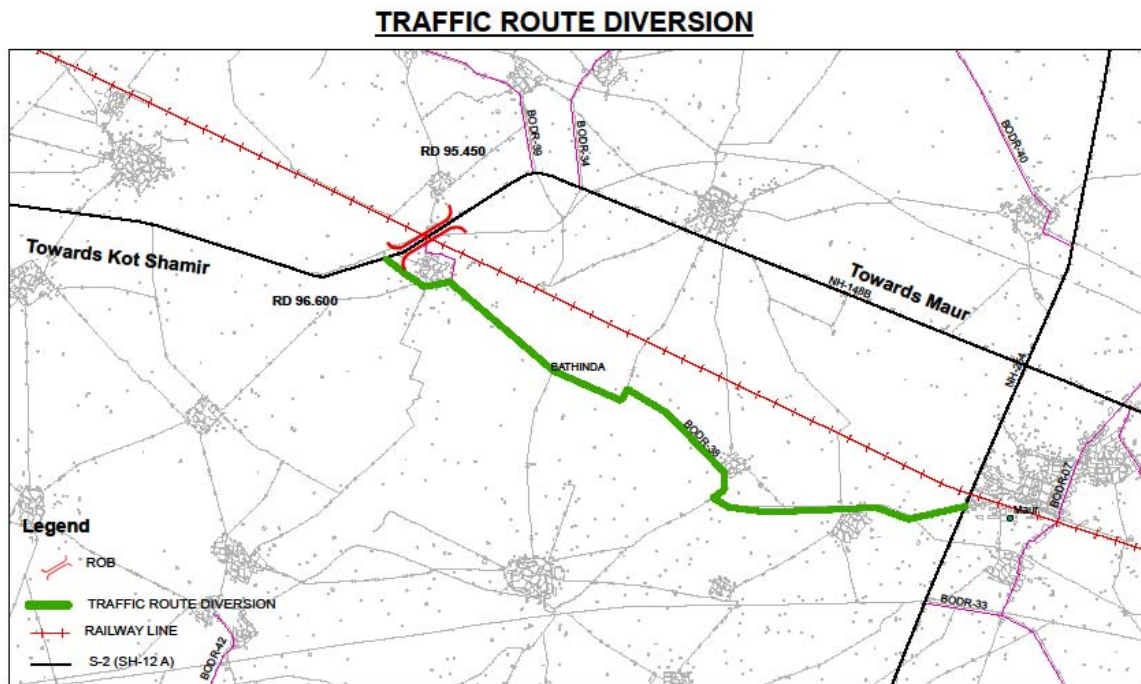


CHAPTER 5 : Land Acquisition

There is no requirement of additional land as only 31 meter width is required for construction of proposed RoB whereas the Right of Way available in this stretch (km 95+450 to 96+600) is 45.72 meter.

A total of 1.8988 hectare of land is required to be diverted from forest department as per its prevailing procedure.

The route for temporary diversion of traffic during the construction has already been identified by Constriction Division, PWD (B&R), Sangrur. Identified route will be upgraded under the project for smooth flow of traffic. No private land is required for traffic diversion.



CHAPTER 6: Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy and Legal Framework

The necessity of legal framework of any project includes (I) process of land acquisition and (II) measures to mitigate adverse impact. In line with the same, Punjab Roads and Bridges Development Board (PRBDB) has developed project specific Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy (R&R Policy). The R&R Policy is based on OP 4.12 OF World Bank and Government of India's National Policy on Resettlement and Rehabilitation (NPRR), 2004.

The main objectives of the R&R policy are as follows:

- a) To minimize displacement and to identify the non-displacing or least-displacing alternatives.
- b) To plan the Resettlement and Rehabilitation of Project Affected Families (PAFs), including special needs of vulnerable sections.

- c) To assist affected persons in improving their former living standards, income earning capacity, and production levels, or at least in restoring those.
- d) To facilitate harmonious relationship between the Implementing Authority (Requiring Body) and PAFs through mutual cooperation and regular interaction.
- e) To ensure that the affected persons are meaningfully consulted and provided.

The different Acts that are relevant in the context of PSRSP are :

- a) The RFCTLARR Act, 2013
- b) The Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887
- c) The Punjab Village Common Lands (Regulation) Act, 1961
- d) The Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1967
- e) The Punjab Public Premises and Land (Eviction and Rent Recovery) Act, 1973
- f) The Punjab Religious Premises and Land (Eviction and Rent Recovery) Act, 1997
- g) Environmental guidelines for rail, road and Highway projects, MoEF, 1989
- h) Standing Order 28 of Government of Punjab

The Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy for Punjab State Road Sector Project is appended in **Appendix II**.

CHAPTER 7 : Income Restoration

Apart from the compensation, the R&R policy has the following provisions for income restoration of those whose livelihood is getting affected:

Category of PAP	Type of Impact	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlement as per Project
Titleholder	Loss of Land (Agriculture, Non – Agriculture, Homestead, etc)	Titleholder / Owner	<p>EP shall have the option of surrendering the Residual Plot to the Project Authority at replacement cost. (for threshold values please see 14 of Para 3.2)</p> <p>Transitional allowance² for 3 months @ Average Wage Rate (AWR) of Punjab will be given to the EPs.</p> <p>EPs shall be eligible for training.</p> <p>Severance allowance of 25% of award value shall be paid to EP.</p> <p>Registration and stamp duty charges equivalent to the area acquired for the project.</p> <p>Entitled Persons belonging to vulnerable groups will be eligible for Economic Rehabilitation Grant³ (ERG) equivalent to 9 months for re-establishing their livelihood @ Average Wage Rate (AWR) of Punjab (calculated for 30 days in a month).</p>
Titleholder	Loss of Structure (Residential, Commercial, Residential cum commercial, etc)	Titleholder / Owner	<p>EPs whose structures are partially affected shall be eligible for assistance for repairing/strengthening cost of remaining structure. The repairing cost for the partially affected portion will be 25% of the replacement value of affected area as estimated per latest CSR of PWD.</p> <p>In case of Kutcha structure EPs will be eligible for actual amount of the structure subject to a minimum of Rs. 6000/-.</p> <p>Self-relocating displaced persons shall be eligible for additional support for the construction of structure @ 25 % of the replacement value or Rs. 30000/- whichever is more.</p> <p>PAPs who opt for self-relocation shall be given six months notice for removal of the structure.</p> <p>In case of assisted resettlement, alternative house or shops will be offered as defined in Para 15(b, c and d).</p> <p>Transitional allowance for 3 months @ Average Wage Rate (AWR) of Punjab (calculated for 30 days in a month) will be given to EPs.</p> <p>EPs will be eligible for shifting allowance @ Rs. 1000/- for Kutcha and Rs. 2500/- for Pucca structures respectively.</p> <p>Entitled Persons losing livelihood belonging to vulnerable group will be eligible for ERG equivalent to 9 months towards re-establishing livelihood @ AWR of Punjab (calculated for 30</p>

Category of PAP	Type of Impact	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlement as per Project
			<p>days in a month).</p> <p>EPs shall be eligible for training.</p> <p>EPs shall be eligible to salvage structural materials from their demolished structures.</p>
Non-titleholder	Loss of structure and loss of livelihood etc	Family	<p>2 months notice for removal of structure shall be given.</p> <p>4 months notice for harvesting crops shall be given.</p> <p>Entitled Persons will be eligible for transitional allowance for 3 months @ Average Wage Rate (AWR) of Punjab (calculated for 30 days in a month).</p> <p>Shifting allowance @ Rs. 1000/- per family to Displaced persons.</p> <p>Entitled Persons losing livelihood belonging to vulnerable groups will be eligible for ERG equivalent to 9 months towards re-establishing livelihood @ AWR of Punjab (calculated for 30 days in a month).</p> <p>EP who are losing livelihood will be eligible for training (one person per project affected family).</p> <p>Compensation on account of damage to standing crop in case stipulated time period of notice is not given.</p> <p>EPs shall be eligible to salvage structural materials from their demolished structures.</p> <p>Self-relocating displaced persons shall be eligible for additional support for the construction of structure @ 25 % of the replacement value or Rs. 30000/- whichever is more.</p> <p>In case of assisted resettlement, alternative house or shops will be offered as defined in Para 15(b, c and d).</p>
Tenant	Dislocation, loss of livelihood etc	Family	<p>4 months notice for harvesting crops shall be given.</p> <p>2 months notice for vacating the property shall be given.</p> <p>Transitional allowance for 3 months @ Average Wage Rate (AWR) of Punjab will be given to EP.</p> <p>Tenants will be eligible for shifting allowance of Rs. 1000.</p> <p>Tenant is eligible to salvage structural material from the structures constructed by him/her.</p> <p>Entitled Persons losing livelihood belonging to vulnerable groups will be eligible for ERG equivalent to 9 months towards re-establishing livelihood @ AWR of Punjab (calculated for 30 days in a month).</p> <p>Tenants losing source of livelihood shall be eligible for training (one person per family).</p> <p>One person from sharecropper/contract cultivator/wage earner family shall be eligible for training.</p> <p>Contract cultivator/farmer shall be eligible for entire assistance amount against crop loss.</p>

Category of PAP	Type of Impact	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlement as per Project
			Assistance for crop loss shall be paid in the ratio of 1/3:2/3 between the landowner and tenant in case of Share Cropping. Perennial crops/fruit, trees, wells etc. shall be compensated in case adequate notice is not given.

7.1 Training under Income Restoration

As per the R & R Policy, project affected persons losing (permanently) their livelihood shall be eligible for training to upgrade their skills (one person per affected family).

The survey results shows that out of total 34 PAPs (non titleholders), no one is going to be loose the source of livelihood permanently thus the eligibility for training can't be invoked.

CHAPTER 8 : Institutional Mechanism

For speedy and smooth implementation of the project, a suitable institutional arrangement has been made by PSRSP to manage and implement the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). The Project Director, PSRSP is competent to take all administrative and financial decisions with regard to implementation of the project. He has all delegated administrative and financial powers for the implementation of land acquisition and resettlement impacts of the project. The following institutional arrangement has been made in order to implement RAP.

8.1 Creation of Contract Management Unit (CMUs)

For carrying out the civil works, suitable number of CMUs has been created in the State. Each CMU headed by an officer in the rank of Executive Engineer and assisted by technical personnel, the concerned Sub-divisional Engineer has been designated as Rehabilitation & Resettlement Officer (RRO) and provided training on social aspects of the project so that he can be assisted to head of CMU in matters related to R&R and land acquisition.

8.2 Creation of Social Development Cell at PRBDB Head Office and CMUs

Institutional arrangement at Head Office will include augmenting the capacity of the Project Authority. R&R Officer, designated as PM (Social) equivalent to rank of Sub-Divisional Executive Engineer has been appointed to look after the Resettlement and Rehabilitation component of the project. For all matters related to R&R, s/he is reporting to Project Director.

The roles and responsibility of the R&R Officer/PM(Social) is broadly included the following:

- (a) Assist the Dy. Project Director and Project Director at Head Office in finalizing the RAP and Land Acquisition Plan,
- (b) Assist and advise in matters related to R&R,
- (c) Overseeing the implementation of RAP carried out by the contracted NGO (means Organization registered under the Society Act, Educational Institution and Consulting Firm),
- (d) Compile data related to R&R activities obtained from various contract packages and update reporting officer and suggest suitable measures to be taken,
- (e) Interact with NGO and Construction and Supervision Consultant (CSC) on a regular basis,
- (f) Attend meetings and participate in Grievance Redress Committee meetings for redressal of grievances of PAFs,
- (g) Assist Contract Management Unit (CMU) in matters related to R&R,
- (h) Ensure budgetary provision for relocation, rehabilitation and reconstruction of CPRs in BOQ,
- (i) Timely release of budget for implementation of RAP,
- (j) Any other work that may be assigned from time to time by the Project Director.

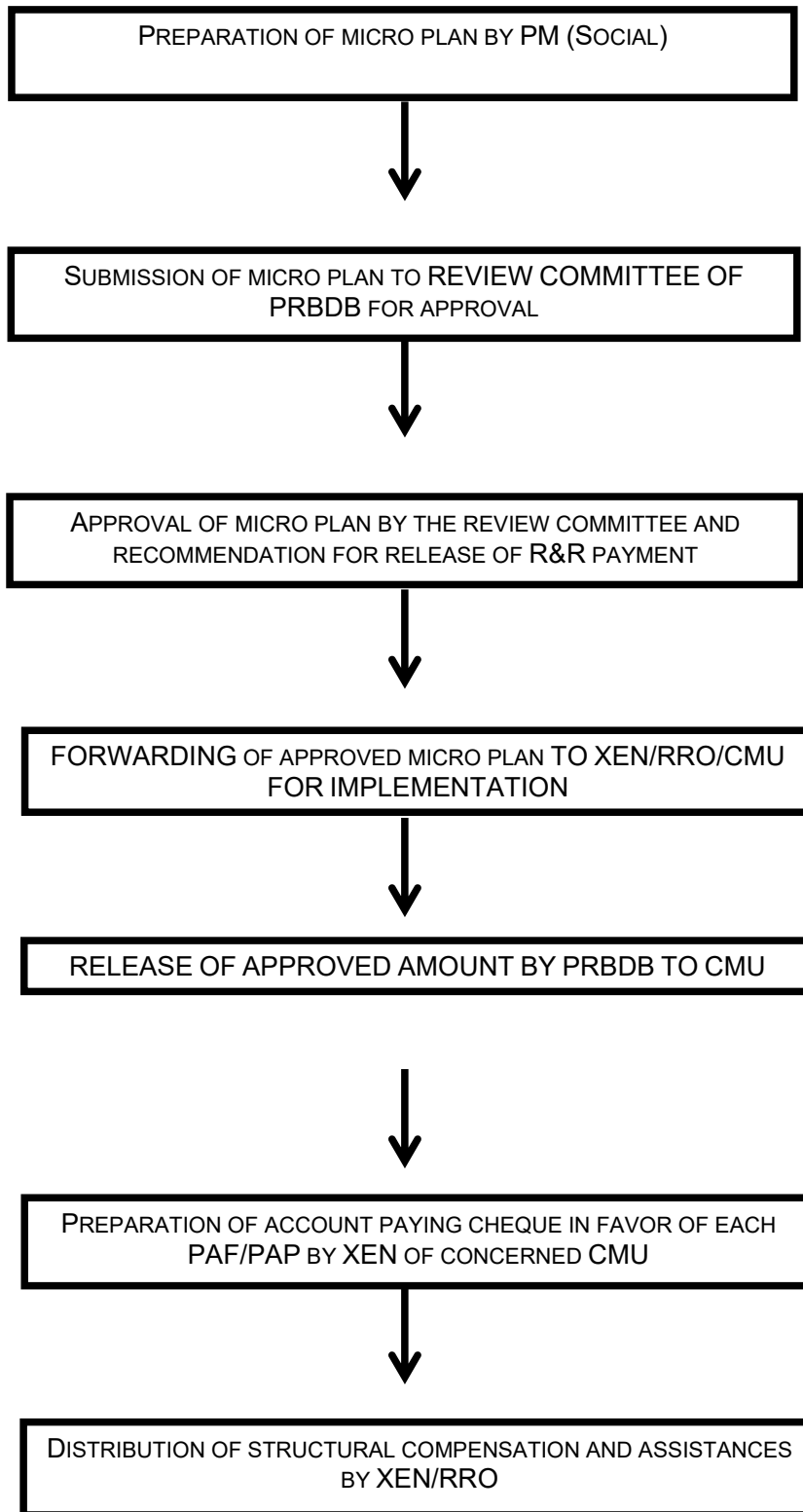
8.3 Implementation Arrangements

The RAP will be implemented by in-house capacity of PRBDB and concerned CMU. Broad roles and responsibilities are as follows:

- (a) Undertake public information campaign along with RRO at the commencement of the RAP,
- (b) Responsible for verification of PAFs,
- (c) Develop rapport with PAFs,
- (d) Distribute pamphlets of R&R Policy to PAFs, Panchayat Raj Institutions, and concerned Govt. Offices etc.

- (e) Inclusion of PAFs who could not be enumerated during census cum socio-economic survey and certification from Assistant R&R Officer,
- (f) Prepare format for making identity cards for PAFs and approval from the Head Office,
- (g) Preparation and distribution of photo identity cards to the PAFs,
- (h) Preparation of micro-plan for each PAF,
- (i) Submission of micro-plan to CMU,
- (j) Pursue approval of micro-plan from Project Authority at the Head Office,
- (k) Organize consultations at regular interval with PAFs with regard to resettlement and rehabilitation,
- (l) Organize training program for skill up gradation for the PAPs under IR activity,
- (m) Assist PAFs and Implementing Authority in all matters related to compensation and R&R,
- (n) Assist and facilitate aggrieved PAFs (for compensation and assistance) to bring in their cases to respective committees such as GRC,
- (o) Facilitate in opening of joint account of PAFs,
- (p) Responsible for valuation/estimation of replacement value of affected properties and assets through certified engineer/planner.
- (q) Generate awareness about the alternative economic livelihood and enable PAFs to make informed choice,
- (r) Consultations with PAFs regarding the choice of resettlement (i.e. self or assisted), development of resettlement site, participation of women, etc.
- (s) Identify training needs of PAPs for income generation and institutions for imparting training,
- (t) Consultations with local people and Panchayat Raj Institutions with regard to relocation, rehabilitation, reconstruction of affected CPRs as well as availability of new facilities under the project,
- (u) Participate in various meetings, and

FLOW CHART FOR DISBURSEMENT OF R&R ASSISTANCES AND
STRUCTURAL COMPENSATION



DESCRIPTION OF FLOWCHART FOR DISBURSEMENT OF ASSISTANCES AND STRUTURAL COMPENSATION UNDER PSRSP

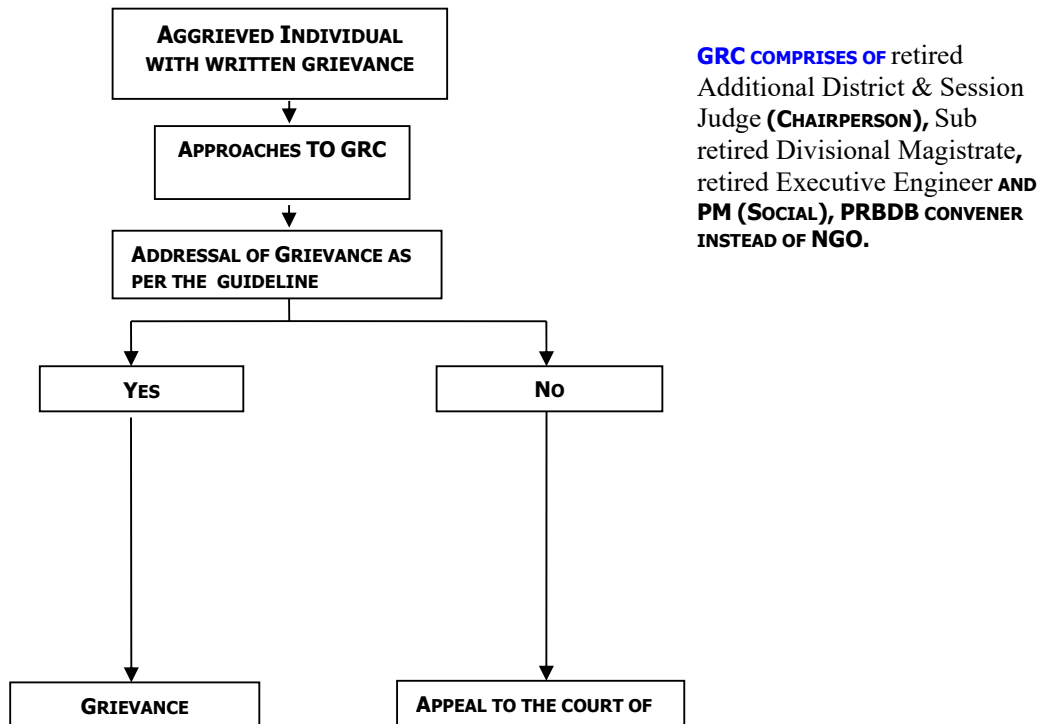
SL.No.	TASKS/STEPS INVOLVED IN R&R DISBURSEMENT	AGENCY /PERSONS (RESPONSIBLE)	REMARKS
1	PREPARATION OF MICRO PLAN RELATED TO STRUCTURAL COMPENSATION & ASSISTANCE	PM (SOCIAL), PRBDB	A MICRO PLAN SHALL BE PREPARED FOR CALCULATION OF STRUCTURAL COMPENSATION AND ASSISTANCE
2	SUBMISSION OF MICRO PLAN TO REVIEW COMMITTEE OF PRBDB FOR APPROVAL	PM (SOCIAL), PRBDB	A REVIEW COMMITTEE HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED AT PRBDB LEVEL COMPRISED OF FOLLOWING OFFICERS CHIEF ENGINEER,PSRSP, PROJECT DIRECTOR, DEPUTY PROJECT DIRECTOR AND PM (SOCIAL)
3	APPROVAL OF MICRO PLAN AND RECOMMENDATION FOR RELEASE OF R&R PAYMENTS	REVIEW COMMITTEE	
4	SUBMISSION OF APPROVED MICRO PLAN AND RELEASE OF R&R PAYMENTS TO CMU FOR IMPLEMENTATION	PRBDB	
5	PREPARATION OF ACCOUNT PAYING CHEQUE IN FAVOR OF EACH PAF/PAP.	XEN/RRO OF CONCERNED CMU	ACCOUNT PAYING CHEQUE SHALL BE PREPARED ON THE BASIS OF APPROVED MICRO PLAN
6	DISBURSEMENT OF STRUCTURAL COMPENSATION & ASSISTANCES	XEN OF CONCERNED CMU WITH THE HELP OF PRBDB	THE ACTUAL PAYMENT TO EACH PAF SHALL BE MADE BY CONCERNED XEN IN CONSULTATION WITH RRO

CHAPTER 9 : Grievance Redress Committee

With the aim to settle as many disputes as possible through consultations, GRCs will be constituted under the proposed project in compliance with the R&R Policy of PSRSP. The GRC shall constitute a maximum of four members and shall be headed by a retired Judge not below the rank of Additional District & Session Judge. Other members of GRC shall include a retired revenue officer not below the rank of Sub Divisional Magistrate, a retired PWD engineer not below the rank of Executive Engineer and PM (Social), PRBDB. In the event of a grievance being filed against the PRBDB under the project, the representative of PRBDB shall dissociate himself from the GRC proceedings relating to that case. The GRC will normally meet once in a month but it may meet more frequently if the situation so demands. A time period of 60 days will be available for redressing the grievance of PAP. However, the decision of the GRC will not be binding for PAP to take recourse to the civil court if he/she so desires. Broad functions of GRC are as under:

- (a) Record the grievances of PAPs, categorize and prioritize them and provide solution to their grievances related to land and property acquisition.
- (b) If required, the GRC would undertake site visit, ask for relevant information from Project Authority, other govt. and non-government agencies, etc.
- (c) Fix a time frame within the stipulated time period of 60 days to resolve the grievance.
- (d) Inform aggrieved parties through the NGO or any other suitable mean about the development of their case and their decision to Project Authority and aggrieved party as well.

DIAGRAMATIC OVERVIEW: GREIVANCE REDRESSAL MECHANISM



CHAPTER 10: HIV/AIDS Component

10.1 INTRODUCTION

Punjab is highly vulnerable state in terms of HIV/AIDS infection due to its physical condition. It has International Borders with neighbouring country Pakistan in Ferozpur, Tarantaran, Gurdaspur and Amritsar districts. It is also bordering with four Indian states, namely Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Haryana and one Union Territory – Chandigarh. Inter country migration is very common in Punjab, unfortunately people have great craze for foreign countries and its western lifestyle. A large work force (skilled and unskilled) from Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and from south India comes to Punjab for earning livelihood from construction and agricultural activities. Therefore, legal and illegal migration is on higher side in Punjab which lead to probability of HIV/AIDS infection.

There are ample statements in support that Punjab is highly vulnerable state in terms of HIV/AIDS infection.

PRBDB/PWD (B&R) will undertake HIV/AIDS prevention activities through the Contractor during the implementation of the project. The monitoring of the HIV/AIDS activities will be monitored by PRBDB/PWD (B&R).

10.2 MAIN OBJECTIVES

1. to prevent the project from being vehicle of HIV/AIDS infection
2. to prepare and deliver information campaign through a variety of approaches to change the behaviour of people on and around the construction zone.

10.3 ACTIVITIES TO BE CARRIED OUT BY THE CONTRACTOR UNDER PREVENTION OF HIV/AIDS PROGRAMME

The Contractor shall conduct HIV/AIDS awareness program via an approved service provider or specialized NGO to reduce the risk of the transfer of HIV virus between and among the contractor's personals and local community.

The Contractor shall throughout the contract period (i) Conduct information, education and consultation communication (IEC) campaigns, at least every alternate month; (ii) Provide male and female condoms for all workforce as appropriate; (iii) Provide for Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) and HIV/AIDS screening, diagnosis, counselling and referral to dedicated STI/HIV/AIDS institutions.

CHAPTER 11 : R&R Cost and Budget

11.1 METHODOLOGY FOR THE VALUATION OF COSTS

Following the World Bank guidelines and the R&R Policy Framework of the Project, replacement cost for land will be considered for compensation. The structure replacement cost will be calculated on the basis of the latest Punjab PWD's Common Schedule of Rates (CSR).

11.2 VALUATION OF LAND COST

No land acquisition is involved.

11.3 VALUATION OF REPLACEMENT COST OF STRUCTURES

The valuation of assets replacement has been calculated as per the details provided in the latest Common Schedule of Rates (CSR) of PWD (GoP). There is no documented/official information for the cost of kutchha structures. However, discussions with local elderly people established that construction of kutchha structures costs about Rs. 2200/m² , which has been considered for the R&R budget exercise. The below Table shows the estimated unit cost of construction.

Unit Rates for Cost of Construction

Sl. No.	Description	Rate (Rs./sqm)
1	Pucca Structure	6722
2	Kutchha structure	2200
4	Boundary wall (linear meter)	Rs. 2950/linear metre

Source: Rates obtained from CSR, PWD, Govt. of Punjab. Note: a linear metre of wall is usually 1.5 metres high.

11.4 VALUATION OF REPLACEMENT COST OF OTHER ASSETS

Unit cost of a Bore well and Hand pump including structure: Rs.1, 50,000 and 25,000/- for the depth of 120 ft respectively.

Source: Rate obtained from Market

11.5 VALUATION OF COSTS OF REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE

Only 9 non-titleholders families are being affected due to the project. They will be compensated and assisted as per the provision of resettlement framework specially prepared for this project. The R&R assistance includes the following items, amount of money for each item and the duration of entitlement as detailed in the R&R Principles and Policy Framework. The details of entitlement are as follows:

SL NO	Entitlements	Unit	Description	Remarks
1	Transitional Allowance	PAF	For three months @ of Average Wage Rate (AWR) of Punjab calculated for 30 days in a month	Average Wage Rate (AWR) in Punjab for the year is Rs.

2	Shifting Allowance	PDF	Rs. 1000	
3	Economic Rehabilitation Grant	PAF	For six months @ of Average Wage Rate (AWR) of Punjab calculated for 30 days in a month	
4	Additional support to self-relocated PDF	PAF	25% of the replacement value or Rs. 30,000.00 whichever is more	
5	Training	One member from PAF	Loosing livelihood permanently will be eligible for training	There is no permanent loss on livelihood

11.6 THE R&R BUDGET ESTIMATES

Cost for Resettlement and Rehabilitation is approximate Rs. **1147687.50**. Below table presents a summary of the R&R costs and budget based on the entitlement matrix of R&R Policy of PSRSP, Common Schedule of Rate of PWD (GoP) and local feedback.

Costs and Budget for Resettlement and Rehabilitation

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Quantity/ Area	Unit Rate (Rs.)	Total Amount (Rs.)
A	COMPENSATION				
	Land	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Structure (Bore well)	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Severance Allowance	NA	NA	NA	NA
B	R&R ASSISTANCE TO PAFs				
	Transitional Allowance	3 months	9	8976	242352.00
	Shifting Allowance	Lump sum	9	1000	9000.00
	ERG	9 months	7	8976	565488.00
C	Relocation of CPRs				
	Bus Shelter	2 Nos	90 metre ²	6722 metre ²	1209960.00
	Installation of Hand Pump	2 Nos	-	15,000	30,000
	Total (A+B+C)				2056800.00