

Resettlement Policy Framework

(Draft Report)



IND: Pune Metro Rail Project

PCMC to Nigdi & Swargate to Katraj
(North-South Extension of Corridor-1 of Phase 1)

(August 2024)

MAHARASHTRA METRO RAIL CORPORATION LIMITED

Pune Metro Rail Project, A2, A3 Block Civil Court Interchange Metro Station, Nyaymurti Ranade Path
Shivajinagar, Pune-411005, Maharashtra, Website: <https://www.punemetrorail.org>

Prepared by Infer Development Consulting Private Limited for Maharashtra Metro Rail Corporation Limited, Pune Metro Rail Project (PMRP) Phase 1 Extension under the Funding of European Investment Bank (EIB)

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS (As of 31 July, 2024)

Currency unit – Indian Rupee (Rs)

INR 1.00 = \$ 0.01195

\$ 1.00 = 83.6672

ABBREVIATIONS

BPL	:	Below Poverty Line
BSR	:	Basic Schedule of Rates
CPR	:	Community Property Resources
DC	:	Deputy Commissioner
DPR	:	Detailed Project Report
DSR	:	District Scheduled of Rates
EA	:	Executive Agency
EIB	:	European Investment Bank
ESMP	:	Environmental and Social Management Plan
FGD	:	Focus Group Discussion
GC	:	General consultant
GOI	:	Government of India
GRM	:	Grievance Redressal Mechanism
GRC	:	Grievance Redress Committee
IA	:	Implementing Agency
JMS	:	Joint Measurement Survey
IP	:	Indigenous People
IR	:	Involuntary Resettlement
LA	:	Land Acquisition
LRP	:	Livelihood Restoration Plan
MORD	:	Ministry of Rural Development
MMRCL	:	Maharashtra Metro Rail Corporation Limited
NGO	:	Non-Government Organization
NRRP	:	National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy
NTH	:	Non-Titleholder
PAP	:	Project Affected Person
PMRP	:	Pune Metro Rail Project
RFCTLARR	:	Right to Fair Compensation & Transparency in Land Acquisition, Resettlement & Rehabilitation
RoW	:	Right of Way
RAP	:	Resettlement Action Plan
RPF	:	Resettlement Policy Framework
R&R	:	Resettlement & Rehabilitation
SC	:	Scheduled Caste
SDO	:	Sub-Divisional Officer
SIA	:	Social Impact Assessment
SRA	:	Slum Rehabilitation Authority
ST	:	Scheduled Tribe
TH	:	Titleholder

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

km – kilometre

m – meter

NOTE

In this report, "\$" refers to US dollars.

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GLOSSARY

Assistance	:	All supporting mechanisms viz monetary help, extension of services, training of staffs and assets given to project affected person/family constitute assistance in this project.
Compensation	:	Compensation refers to damages paid to property owners either under: i. GoM order for the direct purchase Method in which compensation is determined as per Section 26-30 and Schedule 1 of 'RFCTLARR Act 2013' with an additional compensation of 25% over and above compensation amount determined for land; OR ii. As per provisions laid down in RFCTLARR Act 2013 for land acquisition.
Cut-off Date	:	For titleholders, the date of notification through Form No. 1 of intended acquisition under Direct Purchase method or date of notification under section 11 of the RFCTLARR Act 2013 will be treated as the cut-off date. For non-titleholders, the start date of project census survey will be the cut-off date.
Family	:	Family includes a person, his or her spouse, minor children, minor brothers and minor sisters dependent on him as defined under RFCTLARR Act-2013. (Widows, divorcees and women deserted by families shall be considered separate families. An adult of either gender with or without spouse or children or dependents shall be considered as a separate family for the purposes of this Act.)
Project Affected Person (PAP)	:	Any individual or family living, cultivating land or carrying on business, trade or any other occupation within the Corridor of Impact (CoI) who have been impacted by the project either physically or economically or both.
Kiosk	:	Kiosk is a small structure or booth used for commercial purpose such as selling goods and services.
Land Owner	:	Land Owners are as per recorded in revenue records, or Land occupiers with claims/ rights recognized under State/ Central laws, including who is entitled to granted Patta rights on the land under any laws of the State including assigned Land.
Lease holder	:	The Family/ Household, who are occupying the affected land/structure with some financial or non-financial lease arrangements with the land owner with or without the arrangements are not documented properly or legally.
Patta	:	Patta is a land revenue record which establishes the title/ ownership of land. The Patta Register is maintained at Taluka office and contains ownership details of all Land holdings.
Loss of Livelihood	:	Individual or members of affected family/households who are impacted by loss of primary occupation or source of income
Replacement Cost	:	Replacement cost is the amount of money required to replace the existing asset with an equally valued or similar asset at the current market price. It includes the transaction costs and taxes, if any.
Residual Land	:	Residual land can be defined as the remaining portion of a land parcel

		left with the owner after the involuntary acquisition of land by the project authority.
Squatter	:	A person who unlawfully occupies an uninhabited building or unused land is called a squatter. The person may occupy the parcel of land or built-up structure for residential or business purposes.
Tenant	:	A tenant is someone who pays rent for the place where they reside in in, or for land or buildings that they use. The family residing/ occupying in the structures with some financial arrangements with the landlords, which may not be properly documented or legalized, are also considered as tenants.
Mobile Vendor	:	A Vendor operating in a cart like structure on three or more wheels.
Women Headed Household (WHH)	:	A household that is headed by a woman is called a Woman Headed Household. The aforesaid woman may be a spinster or a widow or separated or deserted by her husband.
Vulnerable Group/ Persons	:	Vulnerable group/ persons are those with challenges that make them at higher risk of falling into poverty compared to others in the projects area. The Vulnerable Group/ Persons the following categories: (i) PAFs falling under 'Below Poverty Line' (BPL) category; (ii) persons who belong to Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST); (iii) Women Headed Households; (iv) Elderly people living alone; and (v) Physically and mentally challenged / disabled people.

I.INTRODUCTION

A. Overview of the Project

1. Maharashtra Metro Rail Corporation Limited (MMRCL) known as Maha Metro is a joint venture company of Government of India (GoI) which is in effort to develop Metro Rail Service in Pune city with the objective to provide continuous availability of affordable, reliable, safe, secure and seamless transport system in the urban agglomeration of Pune. MMRCL has implemented the phase-1 of Pune Metro Rail Project to strengthen and augment the transport infrastructure of the city with a holistic multi-model transport system in order to address the constrained public transport infrastructure issues.

2. As per 2011 census, population of the Pune City is 33.04 lacs. The city has experienced enormous population growth due to inward migration of both skilled and unskilled laborers for rising industrial base and service sector. For the last two decades Pune has registered a steep growth in number of public-private vehicles. But the road infrastructure and the utilities have not expanded in commensurate with increase in number of vehicles. With the fast-growing population and need of people a high level of high-quality Mass transport system is needed for the city of Pune to attract its people to use clean and sustainable mode of transport to lead a more safe, secure, sustainable, healthy and high quality of life contributing to maintain the ecosystem of the world through climate change mitigation measures.

3. The objective of the Project is to offer a rail based smart and sustainable urban transport system in the city to increase the quality of life and better access to goods, services, creating employment opportunities and sustainable development i.e. health supportive environment with more allocation of road space to people rather than vehicles so as to make people include walk and cycle in their daily routines during course of transit for their healthy life.

4. Pune Metro is implementing the Project covering 33.5 km in Phase 1, Corridor 1 (North South corridor) of which covers 17.8 km, with an extension of 4.413 km as part of Phase-I in the north and further extension of 5.464 km in the south. The details of corridor and stations are presented in the Table 1.

Table 1: Pune Metro Rails Corridor Details

Alignment	Corridor	Rail Length	No. Of Stations	
			Underground	Elevated
Line 1 (14 Stations)	PCMC - Swargate	17.8 Km.	5	9
Line 1 (extension)	Swargate - Katraj	5.464 Km.	3	-
Line 1 A Extension	PCMC - Nigdi	4.413 Km.	-	4
Line 2 (16 Stations)	Vanaz - Ramwadi	15.7 Km.	-	16

Source: Detailed Project Report

5. There is a need for extension of Phase 1 in order to meet the future traffic demand. The Systra India has carried out the investigation and studies for Pune Metro Rail Project (PCMC to Nigdi & Swargate to Katraj) (North-South Extension of Corridor-1 of Phase 1) and prepared a Detailed Project Report (DPR) in August 2021 & December 2021 respectively based on which project is proposed for implementation. The details of extension proposal are summarised in the Table 2.

Table 2: Pune Metro Rails Corridor Details

Corridor-1	Elevated	Underground	Total
Pimpri Chinchwad Municipal Corporation (PCMC) To Nigdi	4.413 Km.	0 Km.	4.413 Km.
Swargate To Katraj	0 Km.	5.464 Km.	5.464 Km.
Number of Station	4	3	7

Source: Detailed Project Report

6. The details of station locations under extension proposal are presented in the Table 3.

Table 3: Details of Proposed Stations under Extension Corridors

S. N.	Name of the Station	Coordinates	Type of Station
Pimpri Chinchwad Municipal Corporation (PCMC) To Nigdi			
1	Bhakti Shakti	N 18.6655860, E 73.7720790	Elevated
2	Nigdi	N 18.659709, E 73.777295	Elevated
3	Akurdi	N 18.651489, E 73.784544	Elevated
4	Chinchwad	N 18.651800, E 73.784300	Elevated
Swargate To Katraj			
5	Market Yard	N 18.488082, E 73.857638	Underground
6	Padmavati	N- 18.472468, E 73.856771	Underground
7	Katraj	N- 18.452931, E 73.858532	Underground

Source: Inception Site Visit/Survey

B. Magnitude of Impact

7. The new construction of phase 1 extension will provide commuter friendly and efficient transport system; thus, it will bring positive impact on the environment, which include employment opportunities, benefits to economy; quick service and safety; reduced fuel consumption and reduction in air pollution. The proposed project is also expected to bring some negative impacts in terms following loss:

- Loss of Land (homestead land/ commercial uses/ fallow lands)
- Loss of Residential Structures.
- Loss of Commercial Structures.
- Loss of Residential cum Commercial Structures.
- Loss of other properties
- Loss of Community Property Resources
- Loss of livelihoods

8. The elevated section of the alignment is traversing on the median of the road and the stations are also proposed above the road with entries planned from both sides of the road beyond the existing service road. The underground section of the alignment is also mostly following the existing road alignment and the exit/entry points of proposed underground stations are falling on both government and private land.

9. The detailed design and preparation of land acquisition plan is completed for PCMC – Nigdi section and the same for Swargate – Katraj is in progress. Based on the estimation of land acquisition requirement and identification of impacts a detailed social impact assessment is in progress for preparation of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).

C. Purpose of the Resettlement Policy Framework

10. Recognizing the need to address involuntary displacement of people and their properties, the Maha Metro has framed the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) to provide guidance dealing with adverse impacts associated with land acquisition and proposed systems and measures to avoid and mitigate the adverse impacts. The RPF will guide the whole process of preparing of social impact assessment, social management plan, RAP, and implementation of all social safeguards instruments in accordance with relevant policies and regulations of the Government of India, state Government of Maharashtra and the EIB Environment and Social Standards. The RPF will be reviewed and updated from time to time to ensure relevance and consistency with applicable country/state legal frameworks and Environment and Social Standards of EIB.

11. The specific objectives of this RPF are to:

- (i) Specify the requirements that will be followed in relation to project screening and categorization, assessment, and planning, including arrangements for meaningful consultation with displaced people and other stakeholders, information disclosure requirements
- (ii) Clarify the principles, processes and organizational arrangements to identify and mitigate potential adverse impacts associated with land acquisition and related impacts associated with the Maha Metro
- (iii) Specify implementation procedures, including the budget, institutional arrangements, and capacity development requirements
- (iv) Describe the responsibilities of the promoter and EIB in relation to the preparation, implementation, and progress review of social safeguard documents of the project
- (v) Lays out the principles and objectives governing the preparation and implementation of RAPs and ensures consistency with EIB's policy requirements
- (vi) Ensure compliance with applicable Indian laws on land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation and policies of the European Investment Bank (EIB)
- (vii) Define appropriate institutional arrangements for the implementation and monitoring of the RPF, as well as consultations, disclosures and monitoring
- (viii) Compare applicable national laws & regulations and EIB's outlines measures to fill identified gaps

II. POLICY FRAMEWORK AND ENTITLEMENTS

A. Objectives

12. The RPF outlines the objectives, policy principles and procedures for land acquisition, compensation and other assistance measures for PAPs. It includes guidance on screening and categorization, assessment, planning, institutional arrangements and processes to be followed for the project.

13. The EA is responsible for conducting the social assessment and formulating RAPs for both the lines under the project, as per the procedures outlined in this RPF. The draft RAPs will be disclosed to the PAPs and submitted to EIB for review and approval prior to commencement of any civil works. Compensation and other assistances will have to be paid to Project Affected Persons (PAPs) prior to any physical or economic displacement of displaced households.

B. Policy and Legal Framework

14. The policy framework and entitlements for the project are based on national laws: The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 and Environmental and Social Standards of EIB. The details of applicable policies and legal framework are presented below.

1. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013

15. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARR Act-2013) has been effective from January 1, 2014 after receiving the assent of the President of Republic of India. This Act extends to the whole of India except the state of Jammu and Kashmir. The Act replaced the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

16. The aims and objectives of the Act include: (i) to ensure, in consultation with institutions of local self-government and Gram Sabhas established under the Constitution of India, a humane, participative, informed and transparent process for land acquisition for industrialization, development of essential infrastructural facilities and urbanization with the least disturbance to the owners of the land and other affected families; (ii) provide just and fair compensation to the affected families whose land has been acquired or proposed to be acquired or are affected by such acquisition; (iii) make adequate provisions for such PAPs for their rehabilitation and resettlement; (iv) ensure that the cumulative outcome of compulsory acquisition should be that PAPs become partners in development leading to an improvement in their post-acquisition social and economic status and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

17. Section 27 of the Act defines the method by which market value of the land shall be computed under the proposed law. Schedule I outlines the proposed minimum compensation based on a multiple of market value. Schedule II through VI outline the resettlement and rehabilitation entitlements to land owners and livelihood losers, which shall be in addition to the minimum compensation per Schedule I.

18. Government of Maharashtra has notified the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Maharashtra) Rules, 2014 to adopt the RFCTLARR Act-2013.

19. The RFCTLARR Act-2013 empowers the State Legislature to enact any law more beneficial to affected families as specified under Section 107: *“Nothing in this Act shall prevent any State from enacting any law to enhance or add to the entitlements enumerated under this Act which confers higher compensation than payable under this Act or make provisions for rehabilitation and resettlement which is more beneficial than provided under this Act.”*

20. The Act further specifies under Section 108 that:

- (i) Where a state law or a policy framed by the Government of a State provides for a higher compensation than calculated under this Act for the acquisition of land, the PAPs or his family or member of his family may at their option opt to avail such higher to compensation and rehabilitation and resettlement under such State law or such policy of the State.
- (ii) Where a state law or a policy framed by the Government of a State offers more beneficial rehabilitation and resettlement provisions under that Act or policy than under this Act, the PAPs or his family or member of his family may at his option to avail such rehabilitation and resettlement provisions under such State law or such policy of the State instead of under this Act.

2. Direct Land Purchase Policy of Maharashtra, 2015

21. The Government of Maharashtra has formulated and adopted the policy for direct purchase of land for various projects other than irrigation project through the Government Decision No. SANKIRNA-03/2015/Para. Kra. 34/A-2 dated 12th May 2015 Revenue & Forest Department, Govt. of Maharashtra. If the land required by Land Acquiring Institution is acquired by direct purchase method instead of acquiring as per Land Acquisition Act which is not prohibited through direct purchase method it shall be done considering following directive principles:

22. Directive Principle of the Policy: Land required for new projects other than irrigation project. While acquiring land through direct purchase method, land shall be acquired for the entire project. There will be a committee at district level chaired by district collector to decide on the rate of land being acquired through direct purchase method.

23. Procedure for deciding compensation: The policy provides additional 25% compensation on the market value calculated as per article 26 to 30 of the RFCTLARR Act-2013. Market value is fixed with consideration of the average of sale deeds for preceding 3 years in the acquired area. However, the purchase policy doesn't consider the R&R assistances to be provided under Schedule-II of the RFCTLARR Act-2013. The detail notification of Maharashtra direct land purchase policy and procedure is attached under **Appendix 1**.

3. EIB's Environmental and Social Standards, 2016

24. The EIB has taken social safeguard issues into account for many years as part of its overall environmental assessment of projects. Social issues are now also assessed in their own right, where necessary, as part of an integrated assessment. For projects mainly located outside Europe, internal guidelines are based on internationally accepted good practices, and in developing countries related to the Millennium Development Goals. They focus on labour standards, occupational and community health and safety (including major communicable diseases), population movement (including involuntary resettlement issues), minority rights (including indigenous people, women and vulnerable groups), public consultation and participation, and cultural heritage.

25. There are 10 different standards which needs to be followed wherever applicable as per the EIB Safeguard policy. And as per the analysis for this particular project there are few standards which are applicable. The details of each Standard that applies to this project are summarized in the **Table 4** below.

Table 4: Standards applicable in this project

Standard	Objectives	Applicability
Standard 1 Environmental and social impacts risks	This Standard promotes an integrated approach to impact assessment and risk management by ensuring that environmental, climate, social and human rights considerations are addressed and taken into account in the decision-making processes. It also outlines the promoter's responsibilities with regard to the process of assessing the potential environmental, climate and/or social impacts and risks associated with the project, and developing and implementing procedures for managing and monitoring these impacts and risks throughout the EIB's project cycle.	This Project is can have significant environmental and social impacts and risks, these impacts and risks would be assessed at the earliest possible stage of planning and decision-making process. Based on the assessment the probable risks and impact can be avoided or mitigated.
Standard 2 Stakeholder Engagement	This Standard recognises the importance of stakeholder engagement, as a means to ensure respect for the rights to: (i) access to information; (ii) public participation in decision-making processes; and (iii) access to justice. It also outlines the promoter's responsibilities for the implementation of transparent and continuous engagement with project stakeholders	During the project cycle, engagement with vulnerable, marginalized, discriminated groups, Indigenous Peoples, workers and their representatives, as well as engagement in the context of involuntary resettlement, economic displacement will be emphasized and stronger stakeholder engagement process will be followed through out.
Standard 6 Involuntary Resettlement	To mitigate social and economic impacts from unavoidable involuntary resettlement by: (i) providing timely compensation for a loss of assets at the full replacement cost; (ii) ensuring that resettlement is designed, planned and implemented with the appropriate disclosure of information to those affected along with their consultation and informed participation; (iii) providing PAPs with access to grievance mechanisms; and	Addressing to this standard, there will be provisions to minimize Involuntary Resettlement (IR), to avoid forced eviction and also to improve PAPs living condition and standard. The entitlement matrix included in this RPF is prepared in the best interest of all the PAPs under the project so that they get the benefits out of it.

	(iv) as a development opportunity enabling PAPs to benefit directly from the project, as the nature of the project may warrant.	
Standard 7 Vulnerable Groups, Indigenous People, Gender	<p>Within the context of EIB projects, vulnerable or marginalised persons and groups are those that:</p> <p>(a) are usually exposed to several risks and adverse impacts at once;</p> <p>(b) are more sensitive to those risks and impacts, often having been subject to pre-existing discrimination; and</p> <p>(c) have a weaker adaptive capacity for coping with those risks and recovering from those impacts, due to limited access or rights to required assets and/or resources. As a result, they can be disproportionately affected by project-related risks and impacts.</p>	In the context of this project cycle also it is non-negotiable for the EA to respect the rights and interests of vulnerable, marginalized, discriminated persons and groups, Indigenous Peoples and ensuring non-discrimination and the right to equal treatment between women, men, non-binary or gender non-conforming persons. The Vulnerable PAPs will be given special treatment in terms of their entitlements and benefits as per the relevant acts under this project.

C. Comparison of Government and EIB Policy

26. A comparison between Government Statutes and EIB's involuntary resettlement safeguards policy is presented as Table 5. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, which has integrated provisions of National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy (NRRP) with that of LA Act 1894, recognizes both titleholders and non-titleholders affected by land acquisition.

Table 5: GAP Between Indian Laws and EIB Requirements

SN	Objectives	EIB	RTFCTLARRA 2013	Remark
1	Avoid involuntary resettlement	Involuntary resettlement should be avoided wherever possible	The SIA is expected {Clauses 4 (4) & 8 (2)} to ascertain that land to be acquired is absolute bare minimum and Govt. to ensure minimum displacement of people and minimum adverse impact on affected individuals.	No gap identified as RFCTLARR Act is also aimed at avoidance and minimization of land acquisition and
2	Minimize involuntary resettlement	Minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring all viable alternative project design		
3	Mitigate adverse social impacts	Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons	Clauses 6 (4): The appropriate Government shall require the authority conducting the Social Impact Assessment study to prepare a Social impact Management Plan, listing the ameliorative measures required to be undertaken	The RFCTLARR Act also requires preparation of SIMP to mitigate adverse social impacts

SN	Objectives	EIB	RTFCTLARRA 2013	Remark
		displaced by the project to share in project benefits.	for addressing the impact for a specific component referred to in sub-section (5), and such measures shall not be less than what is provided under a scheme or program, in operation in that area, of the Central Government or, as the case may be, the State Government, in operation in the affected area.	
4	Identify, assess and address the potential social and economic impacts	Through census and socio-economic surveys of the affected population, identify, assess, and address the potential economic and social impacts of the project that are caused by involuntary taking of land (e.g. relocation or loss of shelter, loss of assets or access to assets, loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected person must move to another location) or involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas.	4 (I) it is obligatory for the appropriate Government intends to acquire land for a public purpose to carry out a Social Impact Assessment study in consultation with concern Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, at village level or ward level in the affected area. The Social Impact Assessment study report shall be made available to the public in the manner prescribed under section 6.	As per RFCTLARR Act it is obligatory to carry out and prepare SIA.
5	Prepare mitigation plans for affected persons	To address the project impacts, prepare RAP or resettlement policy framework prior to project appraisal, estimating to the extent possible the total population to be affected and the overall resettlement costs.	The Administrator for R&R is required to prepare Rehabilitation Resettlement Scheme covering details of impacts and R&R entitlements for affected people (Clause 16).	RFCTLARR Act requires to prepare Rehabilitation Resettlement Scheme
6	Involve and consult with stakeholders	Consult affected persons, host communities and local on governmental organizations, as appropriate. Provide them opportunities to participate in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of the resettlement program, especially in the process of developing and implementing the process	Whenever a Social Impact Assessment is required to be prepared under section 4, the appropriate Government shall ensure that a public hearing is held at the affected area, after giving adequate publicity about the date, time and venue for the public hearing, to ascertain the views of the affected families to be recorded and	Consultation is an integral part of RFCTLARR Act.

SN	Objectives	EIB	RTFCTLARRA 2013	Remark
		for determining eligibility for compensation benefits and development assistance (as documented in a RAP), and for establishing appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities, or other affected persons who may not be protected through national land compensation legislation	included in the Social Impact Assessment Report. The Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority shall be established in each State by the concerned State Government to hear disputes arising out of projects where land acquisition has been initiated by the State Government or its agencies.	
7	Disclose and inform PAPs of RAP and mitigation measures	Disclose draft RAPs, including documentation of the consultation process, in a timely manner, before appraisal formally begins, in an accessible place and in a form and language that are understandable to key stakeholders.	Under clause 18, the Commissioner shall cause the approved Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme to be made available in the local language to the Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation. As the case may be, and the offices of the District Collector, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the Tehsil, and shall be published in the affected areas, in such manner as may be prescribed and uploaded on the website of the appropriate Government.	Disclosure of information is obligatory under RFCTLARR Act.
8	Support existing social and cultural institutions of the affected persons	To the extent possible, the existing social and cultural institutions of resettles and any host communities are preserved and resettler's preferences with respect to relocating in pre-existing communities and groups are honored.	Clause 5 of Section 4: While undertaking a Social Impact Assessment study under sub section (/), the appropriate Government shall, amongst other things, take into consideration the impact that the project is likely to have on various components such as livelihood of affected families, public and community properties,	RFCTLARR Act also recommends for support to existing institutions of affected persons and host community.

SN	Objectives	EIB	RTFCTLARRA 2013	Remark
			assets and infrastructure particularly roads, public transport, drainage, sanitation, sources of drinking water, sources of water for cattle. community ponds, grazing land, plantations, public utilities such as post offices, fair price shops, food storage godowns, electricity supply, health care facilities, schools and educational or training facilities, Anganwadi, children parks, places of worship, land for traditional tribal institutions and burial and cremation grounds.	
9	Categorization	Categorization of the affected families is defined as titleholders, non-titleholders including encroachers, Squatters, tenants, etc. NTH are identified from the date of census survey	Sub section ii of clause c under Section 3: Recognizes presence in the affected are preceding 3 years	This is partially complied in RFCTLARR Act and the project entitlement matrix will address the gap.
10	Resettlement Action Plan	To cover the direct social and economic impacts that are caused by the involuntary taking of land and/ or the involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas, the borrower will prepare a RAP or resettlement policy framework. The RAP or framework will include measures to ensure that the displaced persons are provided assistance during relocation; provided with residential housing or housing sites, or as required agricultural sites; offered transitional support; provided with development assistance in addition to compensation.	Preparation of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme including time line for implementation. Section: 16. (1) and (2). Separate development plans to be prepared. Section 41	No gap exists as RFCTLARR Act also require preparation of R&R scheme
11	Supervision and Monitoring	The borrower is responsible for adequate monitoring & evaluation of the activities set forth in the resettlement instrument	48 (I)The Central Government may, whenever necessary for national or inter-State projects, constitute a	RFCTLARR Act has clear provision for monitoring the progress.

SN	Objectives	EIB	RTFCTLARRA 2013	Remark
		and assess whether the objectivities of the resettlement instrument have been achieved, upon completion of the project, taking account of the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring.	National Monitoring Committee for reviewing and monitoring the implementation of rehabilitation and resettlement schemes or plans under this Act.	
12	Grievance Redressal Committee	Bank desire that mechanism shall be in place for redressal of grievances of PAPs	The Act establishment Acquisition and envisages of Land Rehabilitation Resettlement Authority in each State by the concerned State Government to hear disputes arising out of projects where land acquisition has been initiated by the State Government or its agencies (Chapter VIII).	GRC is an integral part of RFCTLARR Act requirement.

EIB: European Investment Bank, RFCTLARRA 2013: The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, NTH: Non-Titled Holder, PAP: Project Affected Person, RAP: Resettlement Action Plan,

D. Involuntary Resettlement Safeguard Principles for the Project

27. Based on the above analysis of government provisions and EIB policy, the following resettlement principles are adopted for this Project:

(i) Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of PAPs, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks. Measures to avoid and minimize involuntary resettlement impacts include the following: (i) explore alternative alignments or locations which are less impacting, (ii) ensure the appropriate technology is used to reduce land requirements, (iii) modify the designs, cross sections, and geometrics of components to minimize the RoW and ensure involuntary resettlement is avoided or minimized.

(ii) Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned non-government organizations. Inform all PAPs of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and indigenous peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the concerns of PAPs. Support the social and cultural institutions of PAPs and their host population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.

(iii) Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all PAPs through; (i) land-based resettlement

strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement cost for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.

(iv) Provide physically and economically PAPs with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.

(v) Improve the standards of living of the affected poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.

(vi) Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.

(vii) Ensure that PAPs without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for all compensation, relocation and rehabilitation measures, except land.

(viii) Prepare a RAP elaborating on the entitlements of PAPs, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule. This RAP will be approved by EIB prior to contract award.

(ix) Disclose a draft RAP, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to PAPs and other stakeholders. Disclose the final RAP and its updates to PAPs and other stakeholders.

(x) Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.

(xi) Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the RAP under close supervision throughout project implementation.

(xii) Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standard of living of PAPs, and whether the objectives of the RAP have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

(xiii) Permanent land acquisition under the project shall be executed as per the direct land purchase policy of Maharashtra i.e. the Govt of Maharashtra's GR No: Misc. 03/2015/C.N.34/A-2 (May 12, 2015, and September 30, 2015), which will provide 25% higher on the compensation

rate determined through the RFCTLARR Act-2013.

(xiv) In case of land for which negotiation could not be achieved and/or processed for direct purchase due to ownership dispute and legal issues, the same will be acquired through the RFCTLARR Act-2013.

(xv) For titleholders, the date of notification through Form No. 1 of intended acquisition under Direct Purchase method or date of notification under section 11 of the RFCTLARR Act 2013 will be treated as the cut-off date. For non-titleholders, the start date of project census survey i.e. 18th June 2024 will be the cut-off date.

E. Entitlement Matrix

28. The land and assets for Pune Metro Rail phase 1 extension project will be acquired under Maharashtra Direct purchase Policy for payment of compensation and with other assistance to be paid as per RFTCLAAR Act-2013. The following Entitlement Matrix has been formulated for land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation (R&R) for the Project as per the legal requirements of Government of India, State Government of Maharashtra and safeguard policy European Investment Bank (EIB) as the Project will be implemented with the financial assistance from EIB. All compensation and assistance will be paid prior to any physical or economic displacement. Table 6 below presents the Entitlement Matrix for Maha Metro Phase 1 Extension projects.

Table 6: Entitlement Matrix

S. N.	Categories of Impacts	Eligibility	Entitlements	Implementation Guidance
A. Compensation and Assistance for Titleholders (TH)				
1	Loss of Private land (Agricultural/ Residential/ Commercial/ other)	Owner/s of Land (Titleholders, Customary Right, Patta Holders)	1. Compensation for land as per Govt of Maharashtra's GR No: Misc. 03/2015/C.N.34/A-2 (May 12, 2015, and September 30, 2015) ¹ . OR 2. Compensation and assistance as per Schedule-I and II of RFCTLARTR Act-2013.	Maha Metro shall acquire land preferably by applying the GR No: Misc. 03/2015/C.N.34/A-2 through District Collector. (For details of compensation and assistance Refer Appendix-1 & 2)
2	Loss of Residential and Commercial Structure	Owner/s of Land (Titleholders, Customary Right, Patta Holders)	1. Compensation for Structure as per Govt of Maharashtra's GR No: Misc. 03/2015/C.N.34/A-2 (May 12, 2015, and	(For details of compensation and assistance Refer Appendix- 1& 2)

¹ As per the Government of Maharashtra GR No Misc.-03/2015/C.N.34/A-2 dated 12 May 2015 and 30 September 2015 on direct purchase of land through negotiation method, the compensation for land will be calculated as per section 26 to 30 of RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and additional 25% of such calculated value will be offered to the affected parties for direct purchase of land.

			September 30, 2015) ² . OR 2. Compensation and assistance as per Schedule-I and II of RFCTLARTR Act-2013.	
3	Tree/Crop	Owner/s of Land (Titleholders, Customary Right, Patta Holders)	1. Compensation for tree/crop as per Govt of Maharashtra's GR No: Misc. 03/2015/C.N.34/A-2 (May 12, 2015, and September 30, 2015) ³ . OR 1. Compensation and assistance as per Schedule-I and II of RFCTLARTR Act-2013.	(For details of compensation and assistance Refer Appendix-1 & 2)
B. Compensation and Assistance for Non-titleholders (NTH)⁴ RFCTLARR Act 2013 will not be applicable for NTH category i.e. for squatters, kiosks and mobile vendors.				
1	Loss of Residential and Commercial Structures	Squatters	1. Compensation for structure (valuation of structures will be done by registered valuer to be appointed by Maha Metro) 2. Onetime Transportation allowance of ₹ 50,000/- 3. Right to salvage materials from demolished structures	
2	Kiosk ⁵ with license from Urban Local Body	Owner/Operator of Kiosk	1. Onetime allowance of ₹ 25,000/- for Kiosks to cover transportation cost and temporary loss of livelihood 2. Kiosks having license from PMC/PCMC will be relocated as per the provision of the concerned Urban Local	

² As per the Government of Maharashtra GR No Misc.-03/2015/C.N.34/A-2 dated 12 May 2015 and 30 September 2015 on direct purchase of land through negotiation method, the compensation for land will be calculated as per section 26 to 30 of RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and additional 25% of such calculated value will be offered to the affected parties for direct purchase of land.

³ As per the Government of Maharashtra GR No Misc.-03/2015/C.N.34/A-2 dated 12 May 2015 and 30 September 2015 on direct purchase of land through negotiation method, the compensation for land will be calculated as per section 26 to 30 of RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and additional 25% of such calculated value will be offered to the affected parties for direct purchase of land.

⁴ The compensation and assistance offered to NTH will be notified with the validity period of 15 days, on the expiry of the notice period, offer made by Maha Metro shall be lapsed and NTH shall not be entitled for any claim towards compensation and assistance and said properties shall be removed/demolished without any further notice.

⁵ Kiosk is a small structure or booth used for commercial purpose such as selling of goods and services, which can be shifted to another location without dismantling.

			Body. 3. Any kiosk damaged during shifting will be compensated by Maha Metro (valuation of structures will be done by registered valuer to be appointed by Maha Metro)	
3	Mobile Vendor	Owner/Operator of Mobile Vender	1. Onetime allowance of ₹ 25,000/- for Mobile vendors	
C. Assistance for Tenant/Leaseholders				
1	Loss of leased land	Lease holders	1. Assistance as per Schedule-II of RFCTLARTR Act-2013.	(For details of assistance Refer Appendix-2)
2	Loss of rented residential structure	Residential tenant	1. Transportation allowance of ₹ 50,000/- will be provided	
3	Loss of rented commercial structure	Commercial tenant	1. Transportation allowance of ₹ 50,000/- will be provided 2. Subsistence allowance of ₹ 36,000/-	
D. Loss of Livelihoods				
1	Loss of Livelihoods	Families losing livelihood due to the Project	1. Skill up-gradation training for one member of the affected family as recommended by district administration as per prevailing government program subject to maximum of ₹ 25,000. 2. Support to access government income generating and development programs. 3. Preference for the employment by Maha-Metro contractor in project construction work based on their skill.	Maha Metro will support the affected families linking with ongoing urban poverty alleviation program or livelihood program.
E. Assistance to Vulnerable Households				
1	Impact on Vulnerable family/person	Project affected families belong to Vulnerable group as	1. Vulnerability allowance of ₹ 50,000/ to each family	

		defined under this Project ⁶		
F.	Common Property Resources (CPR)⁷			
1	Loss of CPR	Owner / User of CPR/ Community	1. CPRs will be relocated / resettled in consultation with the community / local bodies. 2. Civic infrastructure and community services with basic amenities would be provided in consultation with the affected community and the District/ Urban/ Rural administration. 3. Compensation for structure if opted by the owner/ community	valuation of structures will be done by registered valuer to be appointed by Maha Metro

Note 1: The Compensation and Assistance provided under various categories in the Entitlement Matrix are invariably exclusive and will not be duplicated.

Note 2: The unit of entitlement is the 'Affected Family' for this Project as defined under RFCTLARR Act 2013 (**Appendix-3**).

F. Valuation of Assets as per RFCTLARR Act-2013

29. Land surveys for determining the payment of compensation will be conducted by the competent authority for land acquisition i.e. the District Collector/Deputy Commissioner on the basis of updated official records and ground facts. The land records containing information like legal title, and classification of land will be updated expeditiously for ensuring adequate cost compensation and allotment of land to the entitled PAPs. Records as they are on the cut-off date will be taken into consideration while determining the current use of land. The economically unviable residual land remaining after the land acquisition will be acquired as per the provisions of RFCTLARR Act, 2013. The owner of such land/property if desired so, will have the right to seek acquisition of his entire contiguous holding/ property provided the residual land if is economically unviable. However, the land acquisition authority will decide on the viability and acquisition of such land under section 94 (1-4) of RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and his decision will be termed as final.

30. The methodology for verifying the replacement cost for each type of loss will be calculated based on the provision made in the Schedule-I of the RFCTLARR Act -2013, which takes account of market value, additional solatium, applicable interest and therefore, equivalent to the replacement cost defined in the EIB policy.

31. **Valuation of Land:** The District Collector/Deputy Commissioner shall determine the market value of the land with assessment of (a) the market value, if any, specified in the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 for the registration of sale deeds or agreements to sell, as the case may be, in the area, where the land is situated; or (b) the average sale price for similar type of land situated

⁶ The vulnerable group includes (i) families falling under 'Below Poverty Line' (BPL) category, (ii) families belong to Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST), (iii) Women Headed Households, (iv) Elderly people/orphan living alone and (v) Physically and mentally challenged / disabled people.

⁷ Resources accessible to and collectively owned/ held/ managed by an identifiable community and on which no individual has exclusive property rights are called Common Property Resources (CPR).

in the nearest village or nearest vicinity area; or (c) consented amount of compensation as agreed upon, whichever is higher.

32. Where the market value as per above method cannot be determined for the reason that: (a) the land is situated in such area where the transactions in land are restricted by or under any other law for the time being in force in that area; or (b) the registered sale deeds or agreements to sell for similar land are not available for the immediately preceding three years; or (c) the market value has not been specified under the Indian Stamp Act, 1899; the appropriate authority, the State Government concerned shall specify the floor price or minimum price per unit area of the said land based on the Price calculated in the manner specified in the above section (1) in respect of similar types of land situated in the immediate adjoining areas.

33. The market value calculated as per above method shall be multiplied by a factor of (a) 1 (one) to 2 (two) in rural areas based on the distance of project from Urban Area as notified by the State Government; and (b) one in urban areas. Solatium amount equivalent to 100% of the market value calculated on the basis of above (1 or 2) x 3.

Hence;

The cost of land in rural areas = X + 100% of X,

The cost of land in urban areas = X + 100% of X

Where X = Market Value as determined above x 1 to 2.

34. **Valuation of Structure Owned by Titleholders:** The cost of buildings will be estimated based on updated Schedule of Rates (SoR) as on date without depreciation. Solatium will be added to the estimated market value of the structure for the titleholders as specified under the provision made under Schedule-I of the RFCTLARR Act -2013.

35. **Valuation of Structure Owned/Occupied by Non-titleholders:** Maha Metro will appoint a government approved/registered valuer for valuation of structures owned by non-titleholders and the compensation for the same will be paid to the entitled person directly by Maha Metro.

36. **Valuation of Trees:** Compensation for trees will be based on their full replacement cost. The District Collector/Deputy Commissioner for the purpose of determining the market value of trees and plants attached to the land acquired, will use the services of experienced persons/agencies in the field of agriculture, forestry, horticulture, sericulture, or any other field, as may be considered necessary by him.

G. Valuation Assets as per Maharashtra Government's Purchase Policy

37. As per the provision of the Govt of Maharashtra's GR No: Misc. 03/2015/C.N.34/A-2 (May 12, 2015, and September 30, 2015) for direct land purchase, the Sub Divisional Officer (SDO) is nominated by the District Collector (DC) for carrying out the land acquisition process for each Tehsil office area. The SDO office carry out the joint measurement survey (JMS) along with concerned Agricultural officer, Forest officer, Public Works Department, Panchayat Samiti offices for the valuation of Fruit bearing trees, other trees, structures and well/bore wells respectively in the land to be acquired.

38. The SDO office further collect details of sale deeds executed in land three years in the adjoining areas of Land to be acquire from concern Registrar office. Also collects mutation entries from concern Revenue inspector in support of these sale deeds. SDO office finalizes the amount of compensation to be paid to the land owner based on the land rates finalized by District committee and valuation of trees, structures etc. as advised by concern officials. The amount of

compensation is calculated by SDO office as per the provision of section 26 to 30 of RFCTLARR Act-2013 & as per the Schedule I, Including other related features.

39. The cost of land calculated by the SDO with all supporting details and joint measurement sheets are shared with District Level Committee for finalization of compensation amount to be paid for acquisition. The District Level Committee then add **25% additional amount on the above calculated compensation** for giving consent for Direct Purchase Method.

H. Applying Current Price Index in Determination of Cost of Assistance

40. The unit costs for Rehabilitation and Resettlement assistance as per the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 will be appropriately indexed to the Consumer Price Index (CPI) as per sub-section 2 of section 31 of the RFCTLARR Act-2013, to ensure real value of assistance on the current year.

I. Project Impact Categorization as per EIB

41. The involuntary resettlement refers to displacement that occurs as a direct result of project-related land acquisition or restriction on land use. It includes: (a) physical displacement (i.e. physical relocation, loss of residence or loss of shelter); and/or (b) economic displacement (i.e. loss of assets, or access to assets, that leads to the loss of income sources or means of livelihood). Resettlement is involuntary when affected individuals or communities do not have the right to refuse such displacement.

42. As per EIB Environmental and Social Standard, all projects financed by EIB requires to be categorized into one of the following categories, using as a benchmark the EU legal framework.

43. **High Risk:** Projects that are likely to have significant environmental, climate and/or social impacts and risks and require the preparation of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)/ Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) report and/or any relevant report pertaining to specific topics that may require particular attention due to: ii) national and/or EU Law requirements; or ii) determination made by the competent authorities in the host country and/or by EIB based on a case-by case analysis that takes into account the nature, scale and location of the project;

44. **Medium Risk:** projects that are likely to have moderate/limited adverse environmental, climate and/or social impacts and risks that might be addressed through the application of mitigation hierarchy and for which either the competent authorities in the host country and/or the EIB have determined that the preparation of an EIA/ESIA report is not required;

45. **Low Risk:** projects that are likely to result in minor or no adverse environmental, climate and/or social impacts and risks.

J. Voluntary Land Transaction

46. The EIB Standard does not apply to resettlement resulting from voluntary land transactions conducted with integrity, accountability, efficiency and transparency, and which are free of coercion, intimidation, fraud and/or malfeasance. A voluntary land transaction refers to a market transaction where: (i) the buyer cannot resort to expropriation or other compulsory procedures if negotiations fail; and (ii) there is no displacement of persons, other than the seller, who occupy, use or claim rights to the land.

III. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION

A. Surveys

47. The EA will conduct census survey of PAPs based on the final detailed design and carry out social impact assessment. The Social impact assessment of the PAPs will be undertaken to determine the magnitude of displacement and prospective losses, identify vulnerable groups for targeting, ascertain costs of resettlement, and prepare a rehabilitation program for implementation. The SIA surveys will comprise of:

- (i) **Baseline Socio-economic Sample Survey.** The purpose of the baseline socioeconomic sample survey of PAPs is to establish monitoring and evaluation parameters. It will be used as a benchmark for monitoring the socio-economic status of PAPs. The suggested baseline data should include the following:
 - Demographic (household composition by age, gender, ethnicity, education)
 - Income and assets (individual, collective)
 - Occupation (livelihood)
 - Access to public service (health, education, water and sanitation, transport)
 - Gender roles
 - Attitude and preference on resettlement and participation in project employment.
- (ii) **Census Survey.** The census will cover 100% of PAPs. The purpose of the census is to: (i) register who the PAPs are; (ii) assess their income and livelihoods; and (iii) collect inventory of their assets affected due to the project; (iv) identify PAPs who are vulnerable and (v) collect gender-disaggregated information pertaining to the economic and socio-cultural conditions of PAPs.

48. The survey will collect gender-disaggregated data, where relevant, to address gender issues in resettlement. The sample Census and Socio-Economic Survey Questionnaires is given in **Appendix 4**. The survey will carry out the following: (i) preparation of accurate maps of the project area; and (ii) analysis of social structures and income resources of the population. The EA will allocate adequate resources required for each survey, commensurate with project length and level of anticipated impact.

B. Resettlement and Livelihood Planning

49. If involuntary resettlement impacts are identified, a standalone Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) shall be prepared based on the census of the PAPs. If the project only causes livelihood impacts, a standalone Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) will be developed. The RAP will be prepared based on the results of the census and from information drawn from the baseline socio-economic sample survey the database on PAPs should be completed before RAP preparation. It will include the results and findings of the census of PAPs, and their entitlements to restore losses, institutional mechanisms and schedules, budgets, assessment of feasible income restoration mechanisms, grievance redressal mechanisms, and results monitoring mechanisms. The RAP will be disclosed to concerned stakeholders including PAPs.

50. RAP will comply with the principles outlined in this agreed RPF. The RAP should be structured as per the outline in **Appendix 5**. Disbursement of compensation payments and entitlements will be made prior to displacement.

51. The specific resettlement-related activities to be performed such as social impact assessment, census and socio-economic survey, resettlement planning, public consultation, grievance redressal, development of mitigation measures and income restoration measures, preparation of a detailed budget and financing plan, implementation of RAP, monitoring and evaluation, and the project implementation schedule will all be detailed in the resettlement planning document.

C. Assessment of Vulnerable Group, Indigenous Peoples and Gender

52. As per the EIB policy, if there are any potential adverse impacts on vulnerable, marginalized, discriminated and in specific gender risks or discriminatory social norms are present then the EA needs to provide additional information as required in terms more in-depth gender assessment or as a part of social impact assessment.

53. Necessary measures will be taken to identify and avoid potential project risks and impacts that would affect the lives and livelihoods of vulnerable, marginalized or discriminated- against persons and groups, and Indigenous Peoples; or when avoidance is not feasible, to reduce, minimize, mitigate or effectively compensate/remedy such impacts.

54. Gender-responsive approach will be adopted for the identification, management, and monitoring of environmental and social impacts and risks that takes into account the rights and interests of women and girls, men and boys, and non-binary and gender non-conforming persons, including specific attention to the differential burdens, barriers and impacts that they might experience, including gender-based violence and harassment.

55. Female-headed households are considered a vulnerable group as per this RPF. Any negative impacts of a project on female-headed households will be treated on a priority basis. The RAP will formulate measures to ensure that socio-economic conditions, needs and priorities of women in the affected area are identified during consultations and the process of land acquisition and resettlement does not disadvantage women. It will ensure that gender impacts are adequately addressed and mitigated. Women's focus groups discussions will be conducted to address specific women's issues and to take their suggestions into consideration. Consultations proposed throughout during RAP implementation will include women as separate targeted group to hear their concerns and address the same. During disbursement of compensation and provision of assistance, priority will be given to female-headed households.

IV. COMPENSATION, INCOME RESTORATION AND RELOCATION

A. Payment of Compensation

56. The valuation of affected land and structures will be governed by the process established under RFCTLARR Act 2013. The rate of compensation for acquired land, structures, and other assets will be calculated at full replacement cost based on (i) fair market rate, (ii) transaction costs, (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and reiteration costs, and (v) other payments, if any. For land acquisition the District Collector/Deputy Commissioner will decide the compensation for acquired land as per the legal provisions of RFCTLARR Act-2013 and Government of Maharashtra Land Purchase Policy as applicable. Compensation will be paid to the person whose name is on the title.

57. After payment of compensation, PAPs will be allowed to take away the materials salvaged from their dismantled houses and shops and no charges will be levied upon them for the same. In case of any structures not removed by the PAPs in stipulated 60 days period, a notice to that effect will be issued intimating that PAPs can take away the materials so salvaged within 48 hours of their demolition; otherwise, the same will be disposed by the project authority without giving any further notice.

58. For any land temporarily required for the project will be taken on lease or compensated in consultation with landowners with a formal agreement and the said will be restored to previous or better quality on expiry of the lease period.

B. Income Restoration

59. The proposed Pune metro rail phase 1 extension project will have some impact on the livelihoods of PAPs. Hence, it is the responsibility of Maha Metro as the owner of the project to provide adequate provisions for restoration of livelihood of the affected families. The focus of restoration of livelihood will be to ensure that the PAPs are able to at least “regain their previous living standards”. Restoration of pre-project levels of income is an important part of rehabilitating individuals, households, and socio-economic and cultural systems in project affected areas. The basic objective of income restoration activities is that no project-affected person would be worse off than before the project. To achieve this goal, preparation of Livelihood Restoration Plan under RAP would be designed in consultation with the PAPs and Maha Metro would implement the same.

60. The entitlement matrix proposed for this project has adequate provisions for restoration of livelihood of the affected communities. The focus of restoration of livelihoods is to ensure that the PAPs are able to at least regain their pre-project living standards. To restore and enhance the economic conditions of the PAPs, various assistances are incorporated in the Entitlement Matrix. Maha Metro will play a proactive role to mobilize eligible PAPs to get some vocational skills training. Those who are unskilled and working as laborers in various establishments could be provided with preferential employment by the contractor in Project construction work. The special training program should be conducted with the help of departments concerned of Govt. of Maharashtra which is actively working for specific livelihood schemes and Poverty Alleviation Program in the locality.

V. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND DISCLOSURE

61. In order to engage with the community and enhance public understanding on the Project and address the issues pertaining to resettlement, various sections of PAPs and other stakeholders will be consulted through focus group discussions (FGD), meetings and individual interviews during the RAP preparation. The opinions of the stakeholders and their perceptions will be obtained during these consultations and integrated into the Project planning and implementation.

A. Consultation and Participation

62. Consultations will be undertaken with the PAPs and other stakeholders for each and every project location identified as having involuntary resettlement impacts. Consultations will be carried out throughout the RAP implementation involving both formal and informal methods. Different techniques of consultation with stakeholders will be used during project preparation, including in-depth interviews, public meetings, and focus group discussions.

63. According to EIB's standard 2, Maha Metro shall carry out stakeholder engagement process that is proportionate to the nature and scale of the project and its potential impacts and risks, involving, at a minimum: (i) the identification and analysis of the stakeholders; and (ii) the establishment and/or maintenance of a grievance mechanism; as well as some or all of the following elements to varying degrees as deemed necessary by the EIB; (iii) engagement planning; (iv) disclosure of information; (v) meaningful consultation; and (vi) monitoring and reporting. It shall also engage with stakeholders early on in the decision-making process, when all options are still open, to allow for their meaningful contribution and ensure that their opinions, interests and concerns are taken into account to reach an optimal result.

64. The effectiveness of the RAP is directly related to the degree of continuing involvement of those affected by the project. Several additional rounds of consultations with PAPs will form part of the project implementation. Consultations during RAP implementation will involve agreements on compensation and assistance options and entitlement package. Another round of consultation will occur when compensation and assistance are provided. During public consultations, issues related to land acquisition, compensation, income restoration, employment generation, information flow, grievance redressal, safety, role of administration etc. will be discussed. The RAP will address all issues raised during public consultation and recommends institutional strengthening measures as appropriate.

65. The Maha Metro will ensure that views of the PAPs, particularly those vulnerable, related to the resettlement process are looked into and addressed and the stakeholders consulted are informed about the outcome of the decision-making process, and confirm how their views were incorporated. Particular attention will be paid to the need of the disadvantaged or vulnerable groups, including those below poverty line, the landless, the elderly, female headed households, women and children, Indigenous Peoples/ Scheduled Tribes, and those without legal title to land. Separate meetings for women may be held to obtain their specific views and concerns. The key informants to be consulted, during the project preparation phase and during the RAP implementation, shall include the following stakeholders:

- i. Heads and members of households likely to be affected
- ii. Affected households belonging to the vulnerable groups
- iii. Women among the affected persons

- iv. Local voluntary organizations and community-based organizations
- v. Government agencies and line departments

66. The RAP will be prepared and implemented in close consultation with the key stakeholders. Women's participation will be ensured by involving them in public consultation at various level and stages of project preparation and by arrangements, which would enhance their ability to attend such meetings.

B. Information Disclosure

67. Information will be disseminated to PAPs at various stages. In the project initiation phase, Maha Metro will be responsible for issue of public notice to acquire particular land/property for project component along with program information/details. The notice will be published in local newspapers, twice with a week's interval. Maha Metro along with local revenue officials/officials from DC's office will also conduct meetings with PAPs in addition to the public notification to ensure that the information is given to all of them.

68. For the benefit of the community in general and PAPs in particular, a summary of this RPF and each RAP will be made available in local language during public meetings at the community level, and be disclosed in public places prior to project appraisal. This will enable stakeholders to provide inputs on the resettlement process, prior to award of civil work contract.

69. The RAP will be disclosed to the affected community detailing information including measurement of losses, detailed asset valuations, entitlements and special provisions, grievance procedures, timing of payments and displacement schedule by the Maha Metro. This will be done through public consultation and made available as brochures, leaflets, or booklets, using local languages. If negotiated settlement takes place, the provisions described in this RPF shall be implemented.

70. Summary RAP will be translated and made available to the PAPs. Hard copies of the RAP will also be made available at: (i) Offices of the Maha Metro; (ii) District Magistrate Office; or any other local level public offices, as soon as the plans are available and certainly before land is acquired for the project. For non-literate people, other communication methods will be used, including verbally explaining the disclosed documents in community meetings.

71. The basic information in the RAP including project locations, magnitude of impact, entitlements, implementation schedule etc. will be presented in the form of a brochure, which will be circulated among the PAPs. Posters designed to disseminate basic tenets of the plan will be distributed in different localities to generate mass awareness. RPF will be discussed in a workshop with relevant stakeholders including representations from revenue officials of RAP implementation team, representative of District Magistrate and other officials involved in GRC, as well as representatives of local communities. The final RPF after the approval by EIB and will be published in English languages on the official website of Maha Metro and hard copies will be made available in the field level offices of local authorities.

72. All RAPs will be approved by EIB prior to contract award and then disclosed on EIB's and Maha Metro's website. Furthermore, the Maha Metro will issue a notification in local newspapers on the start date of project implementation one month ahead of the implementation works. **Table 7** shows consultation and disclosure activities.

Table7: Consultation, Participation and Information Disclosure Activities

Activity	Issues to be addressed	Responsible Party	Communication methods
Field verification and identification of impacts	Discuss impacts with PAPs, minimize impact	Maha Metro	Individual meetings, FGD
Notification of PAPs on project and cut-off date	Inform PAPs about project, eligibility, GRM	Maha Metro	Notices in local government offices and public areas
Census, Socioeconomic Survey, JMS	Discuss concerns and preferences of PAPs, notify cut-off date	Maha Metro	Quantitative surveys, walk-through, FGD, individual and key informant interviews
Consultation meeting on draft RAP	Explanation and discussion of PAP' rights and obligations, institutional arrangements, procedures, GRM, eligibility criteria and entitlements) strategy; agreements between the EA and the PAPs;	Maha Metro	Formal meeting
Negotiation meetings	Resolution of remaining disagreements with individual PAPs and finalization of negotiated settlements.	Maha Metro	Individual meeting
Consultation meeting on revised RAP	Inform PAPs about changes to RAP after consultations and negotiations, as well as EIB review	Maha Metro	Community Meeting
Disclosure of final RAP	Full public disclosure of all project planning	Maha Metro, EIB	Web publication
Ongoing consultation during implementation	On-going concerns	Maha Metro	Individual meetings, FGD, field visits
Monitoring	Record process of implementation and impacts	Maha Metro	Individual meetings, FGD, field visits

VI. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

73. Efficient grievance redressal mechanism will be developed to assist the PAPs to resolve their queries and complaints. A mechanism for lodging complaints/grievance will be implemented during implementation of project. Grievances of PAPs will be first brought to the attention of Junior Management Level (JML) - Field Level Officer. If Grievances are not redressed at Field Level, the Field staff will forward the received grievance to Senior Management Level (SML) Officer for consideration and redressal. Grievances not redressed by SML level Officer will be brought to the Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC). The composition of the proposed GRC will have Higher Management Level (HML) Officers from Maha Metro and designated Officers from Revenue Department.

74. The GRC will address only rehabilitation assistance issues both for titleholders and non-title holders. Grievances related to ownership rights, compensation and assistance will also be dealt as per RFCTLATRR Act, 2013 and Maharashtra Direct purchase policy.

75. The main responsibilities of the GRC are to:

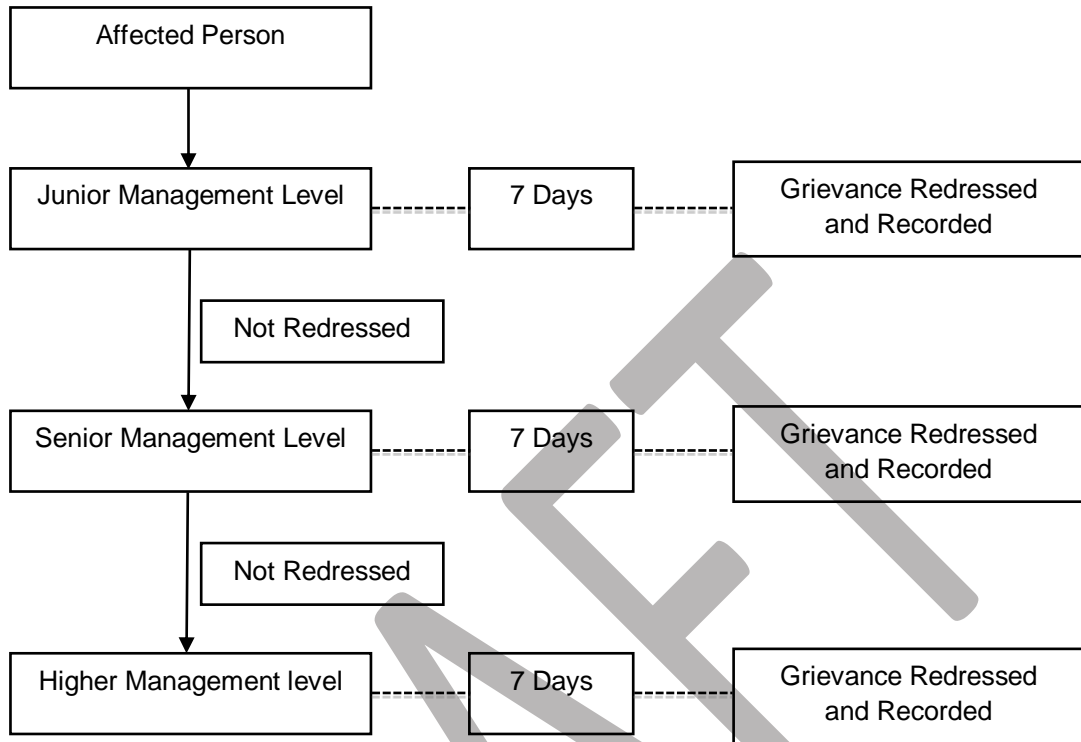
- Provide support to PAPs on problems arising from land/property acquisition;
- Record PAPs grievances, categorize, and prioritize grievances and resolve them;
- Inform to PAPs on developments regarding their grievances and decisions of the GRC.

76. GRC will review grievances involving all resettlement benefits. When any grievance is brought to the field level, it should be resolved within 3 weeks from the date of complaint. The GRC will meet at frequent intervals (if grievances are brought to the Committee) to determine the merit of each grievance, and resolve grievances within three months of receiving the complaint. Maha Metro will maintain a log of grievances documenting the nature of grievance, date of submission, responsible party and date of resolution.

77. As mentioned in EIB's policy, as early as possible, Maha Metro shall establish an effective project-level grievance mechanism to receive and facilitate redress for concerns and grievances of stakeholders throughout the EIB project cycle. This mechanism shall cover aspects related to all Standards, except for employer- workforce relations including occupational health, safety and security aspects, as a separate grievance structure is dedicated to this purpose in line with requirements in Standards 8 and 9. The grievance mechanism sets out a clear step-by-step process with indicative timeframes, outcomes, defined monitoring and performance indicators, and reporting requirements. The project-level grievance mechanism may use any existing formal or informal mechanisms, provided they are properly designed and implemented, and suitable for project purposes. If deemed necessary by the EIB, these may be supplemented with project-specific arrangements. The mechanism should: (i) address concerns promptly and effectively; (ii) be free from intimidation, coercion and reprisals; and (iii) be inclusive.

78. A flow chart showing the stages of Grievances Redressal is indicated in the Figure 1:

Figure-1 Grievance Redressal System



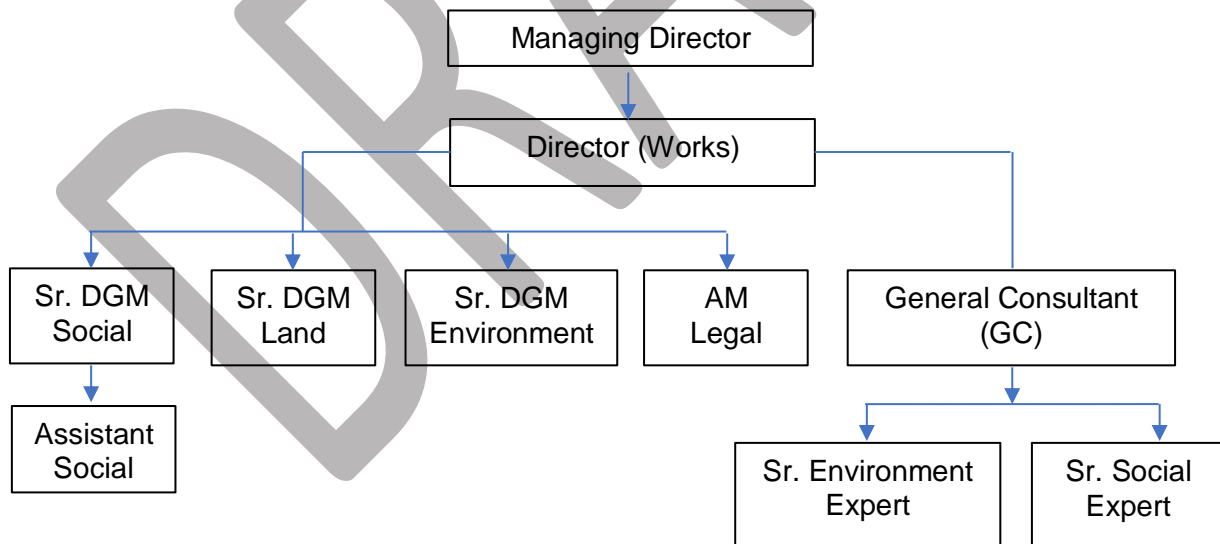
VII. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

79. The Maha Metro will be overall in charge for land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement for the Project. The roles and responsibilities of Maha Metro with regards to the land acquisition and resettlement planning and implementation are given below:

- i. Preparation of RAP
- ii. implementation of RAP;
- iii. Land acquisition and payment of compensation;
- iv. Ensure availability of budget for RAP implementation;
- v. Liaison with district administration for support for land acquisition and implementation of RAP;
- vi. Monitor land acquisition and progress of RAP implementation;
- vii. Develop and implement a public consultation program and communication strategy for disclosure of RAP;
- viii. Liaison with district administration for livelihood restoration for the PAPs;
- ix. Monitor physical and financial progress on land acquisition and RAP implementation;
- x. Receive and redress grievance

80. The diagram showing institutional arrangement for RAP implementation is presented below.

Figure: 2 Institutional Arrangement



81. All activities related to the land acquisition and resettlement will be planned to ensure that compensation is paid prior to displacement and commencement of civil works. Public consultation, internal monitoring and grievance redressal will be undertaken intermittently throughout the project duration.

82. The table 9 below provides details on the key agencies involved and their main responsibilities regarding social safeguard implementation.

Table 8: Implementation Agencies and Key Responsibilities

Key Agency	Responsibility
Maharashtra Metro rail Corporation Limited (MMRCL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make final decision on alignment/stations to be included under the project • Overall responsibility for construction and operation and guide Maha Metro • Ensure that sufficient funds are available to implement all agreed social safeguards measures • Ensure that projects comply with the provisions of EIB's and Gol's policies and regulations • Submit safeguards monitoring reports to EIB • Liaison with district administration and other stakeholders pertaining to RAP implementation activities • Disseminate project information to the project affected community with assistance from GC. • Ensure establishment of Grievance Redress Committee at the Project level for grievance redress with assistance from GC • Disclosure of project information in public spaces and through relevant media. • Facilitate the socioeconomic survey and census • Facilitate consultation by the civil works contractor with community throughout implementation • Oversee land acquisition and coordinate with Deputy Commissioner • Supervise the mitigation measures during implementation and its progress • Conduct internal monitoring and prepare reports
General Consultant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical support and advise for addressing complaints and grievances and participate in resolving issues as a member of the GRC • Preparation of semi-annual monitoring reports based on the monitoring checklists and submission to Maha Metro for further submission to EIB • To provide ground level documentation pertaining to complaints/consultation/ Grievances • To organize the stakeholders' consultations. • Overall Support to Maha Metro for recording and resolving the grievance during implementation of R&R related issues.
Contractor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consult community and Maha Metro regarding location of construction camps. • Sign agreement with titleholder for temporary use and restore land to equal or better condition upon completion • Commence construction only when alignment is free of encumbrance • Respond in a timely manner to recommendations from GRCs
EIB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review RPF and due diligence/RAP and endorse or modify the project classification

Key Agency	Responsibility
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Review planning documents and disclose the draft and final reports on the EIB's website as required• Monitor implementation through review missions• Provide assistance to the EA, if required, in carrying out its responsibilities and for building capacity for safeguard compliance• Monitor overall compliance of the project according to EIB's standards

DRAFT

VIII. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

83. In general, the project implementation will consist of the three major phases, namely project preparation, land acquisition and rehabilitation of PAPs. In line with the principles laid down in this RPF, Maha Metro will ensure that project activities are synchronized between the RAP implementation activities. The Maha Metro will ensure that no physical or economic displacement of displaced households will occur until:

- I. compensation at full replacement cost has been paid to each PAPs for project components or sections that are ready to be constructed;
- II. other entitlements listed in the RAP are provided to the PAPs; and
- III. a comprehensive income and livelihood rehabilitation program, supported by adequate budget, is in place to help PAPs, improve, or at least restore, their incomes and livelihoods.

84. Any change in scope or additional impacts identified during the implementation phase, the RAPs will be revised and the updated RAPs will be submitted to EIB and shall be disclosed prior to implementation. An indicative implementation schedule with key tasks is provided in **Appendix 6**.

IX. BUDGET AND FINANCING

85. Detailed budget estimates for the RAP will be prepared by Maha Metro, which will be included in the overall project estimate. The budget shall include:

- a) detailed costs of land acquisition, relocation, livelihood and income restoration and improvement, administration and management and a contingency source of funding;
- b) arrangements for approval, and the flow of funds and contingency arrangements.

86. All land acquisition funds will be provided by the Maha-Metro. All land acquisition, compensation, relocation and rehabilitation of income and livelihood, consultations and grievance redress will be considered as an integral component of project costs.

87. The disbursement of money to the PAPs for land acquisition will be carried out by the District Collector / Commissioner's office. Maha Metro will deposit the approved amount at respective district jurisdictions and the district administration will disburse the money to PAPs.

88. The Maha Metro will directly pay the compensation or assistance to the NTH PAPs by means of a cheque payment/RTGS into their individual accounts. The Maha Metro will facilitate the disbursement process and rehabilitation program for the Project.

X.MONITORING AND REPORTING

89. Monitoring and reporting are critical activities in involuntary resettlement. Monitoring involves periodic checking to ascertain whether activities are progressing as per schedule. For this purpose, a monitoring and reporting program is required to be developed to provide feedback to project management which will help keep the programs on schedule and make them successful. Monitoring provides both a working system for effective implementation of the RAP by the project managers, and an information channel for the PAPs to assess how their needs are being met.

90. Monitoring will give particular attention to the project affected vulnerable groups such as scheduled castes, BPL families, women headed households, widows, old aged and the disabled. Maha Metro will be responsible for the internal monitoring of the progress of RAP implementation and submit semi-annual monitoring reports to EIB.

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Appendix 1: Land Purchase Policy/Notification (GoM)

**खाजगी क्षेत्रातील जमीन सिंचन व इतर प्रकल्पांसाठी
खाजगी वाटाघाटीद्वारे थेट खरेदी पध्दतीने घेणेबाबत.**

**महाराष्ट्र शासन
महसूल व वन विभाग,
शासन निर्णय क्रमांक:-संकीर्ण-०३/२०१५/प्र.क्र.३४/अ-२
मंत्रालय, मुंबई
दिनांक:- १२ मे, २०१५**

प्रस्तावना:-

मा. मुख्यमंत्री महोदयांकडे विदर्भातील जिल्हयांच्या विकास आराखडयाबाबत झालेल्या चर्चेच्यावेळी पाटबंधारे तसेच इतर प्रकल्पांसाठी जमीन संपादन करतांना ब-याच अडचणी येतात, त्यामुळे प्रकल्पाचे काम सुरु होण्यास व पर्यायाने त्याचा लाभ लाभधारकांना मिळण्यास विलंब होतो, ही बाब प्रकर्षाने मा.मुख्यमंत्री महोदयांच्या निदर्शनास आणून देण्यात आली. केंद्र शासनाच्या नवीन भूसंपादन कायद्यान्वये मिळणारा मोबदला व त्यापूर्वी राज्य शासनामार्फत देण्यात येणारा मोबदला तसेच शेतक-यांकडून थेट वाटाघाटीद्वारे जमीन खरेदी करतांना मिळणारा मोबदला यांच्यामध्ये तफावत असल्याने शेतकरी जमीन देण्याबाबत संभ्रमात आहेत. त्यामुळे प्रकल्पासाठी जमीन मिळण्यास व पर्यायाने प्रकल्पाचे काम सुरु होण्यास विलंब होत आहे. हे लक्षात घेऊन मा. मुख्यमंत्री महोदयांच्या निदेशानुसार शासन निर्णय, नियोजन विभाग, दिनांक २४.१२.२०१४ रोजीच्या निर्णयान्वये विशेष समिती गठित करण्यात आलेली होती. सदर समिती अप्पर मुख्य सचिव (नियोजन) यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली गठित करण्यात आली होती. तथापि सदर समितीच्या संरचनेत अंशतः बदल शासन निर्णय, दिनांक १२.२.२०१५ अन्वये करण्यात येऊन सदर समितीचे अध्यक्ष अप्पर मुख्य सचिव (वित्त) हे राहतील व या विशेष समितीने आपला परिपूर्ण प्रस्ताव एक महिन्याच्या आत सादर करावा असे शासन निर्णयात नमूद केलेले आहे. सदर समितीच्या दिनांक २४.३.२०१५ रोजी आयोजित बैठकीत सांगोपांग विचार करून खाजगी क्षेत्रातील जमीन सिंचन व इतर प्रकल्पांसाठी वाटाघाटीद्वारे थेट खरेदी पध्दतीने घेण्याबाबत नवीन भूसंपादन कायदानुसार प्रकल्पांसाठी खाजगी जमीन थेट खरेदीने घेण्यास कोणतेही बंधन नसल्यामुळे समितीने काही मार्गदर्शक तत्वे विचारात घेवून खाजगी जमीन विकत घेण्याची शिफारस शासनास केली आहे. समितीने त्यासंदर्भातील केलेल्या शिफारशी लक्षात घेवून शासन खालीलप्रमाणे निर्णय घेत आहे.

शासन निर्णय :-

सर्वसाधारणपणे विविध प्रकल्पांसाठी आवश्यक असणारी खाजगी जमीन संबंधित भूसंपादन संस्था अस्तित्वात असणा-या भूसंपादन कायदानुसार संपादन करते. तथापि जर अशा भूसंपादन संस्थेला आवश्यक असणारी जमीन भूसंपादन कायदानुसार संपादित न करता थेट खरेदी पध्दतीने विकत घेण्यास कायदाने कोणतेही बंधन नसल्यामुळे खालील मार्गदर्शक तत्वे विचारात घेऊन विकत घेण्याची मुभा राहिल.

(अ) मार्गदर्शक तत्वे

नवीन प्रकल्पासाठी :-

- १) सिंचन प्रकल्पांव्यतिरिक्त नवीन प्रकल्पासाठी थेट जमीन खरेदी करतांना ती पूर्ण प्रकल्पासाठी करण्यात यावी.
- २) सिंचन प्रकल्पांच्या बाबतीत धरण बैठक (Dam Site), बुडीत क्षेत्र, पुनर्वसन क्षेत्र व मुख्य कालवे (५०%) व वितरिका (५०%) इतक्या जमिनी थेट खरेदीने घ्याव्यात.

शासन निर्णय क्रमांक: संकीर्ण-०३/२०१५/प्र.क्र.३४/अ-२

अपूर्ण प्रकल्पासाठी :-

- १) सिंचनाव्यतिरिक्त कोणताही अपूर्ण प्रकल्प पूर्ण करण्याकरिता आवश्यक असलेली सर्व शिल्लक जमीन भूसंपादनाऐवजी थेट खरेदीने करता येईल. मात्र अशी जमीन खरेदी टप्पाटप्प्याने न करता पूर्णतः करण्यात यावी.
- २) **अ)** अपूर्ण सिंचन प्रकल्पांच्या बाबतीत धरण बैठक, बुडीत क्षेत्र, पुनर्वसन क्षेत्र, मुख्य कालवे (५०%) व वितरिका यासाठी लागणारी उर्वरित जमीन (भूसंपादन प्रक्रिया सुरु न झालेले) थेट खरेदीने पूर्णतः घ्यावी.
- ब)** पाणी साठा झाला असल्यास व केवळ कालव्यासाठी जमिनीची आवश्यकता असेल तर पाणी पोहोचलेल्या ठिकाणापासून पाणी पुढे नेण्यासाठी आवश्यक जमिनी सलगरित्या थेट खरेदीने घ्याव्यात.

(ब) मोबदला निश्चितीसाठीची जिल्हास्तरीय समिती

- १) थेट खरेदी करावयाच्या जमिनीच्या मोबदल्याबाबतचा दर ठरविण्यासाठी जिल्हाधिकारी यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली समिती स्थापन करावी. सदर समितीची संरचना खालीलप्रमाणे राहिल.

१) जिल्हाधिकारी	-	अध्यक्ष
२) अधिक्षक अभियंता (जलसंपदा)	-	सदस्य
३) अधिक्षक अभियंता (सार्वजनिक बांधकाम)	-	सदस्य
४) जिल्हा सरकारी वकील	-	सदस्य
५) सहायक संचालक, नगर रचना	-	सदस्य
६) संपादक संस्थेचा सक्षम अधिकारी	-	सदस्य
७) संबंधित उपजिल्हाधिकारी (भूसंपादन)	-	सदस्य सचिव

समितीमध्ये आवश्यकतेप्रमाणे झाडांचे / फळझाडांचे / वन झाडांचे / उभ्या पिकांचे (Standing Crops), बांधकामाचे व इतर बाबींचे मूल्यांकन करण्यासाठी कृषि, वन, उद्यानविद्या या विषयातील सक्षम अधिकार्यांचा अथवा त्या विषयाशी संबंधित तज्ञ यांचा निमंत्रित सदस्य म्हणून समावेश करावा.

- २) वरील समिती जमिनीचा मोबदला निश्चित करण्यापूर्वी प्रचलित भूसंपादन कायदानुसार जमिनीचे मूल्यांकन व जमिनीच्या मूळ मालकाचा मूळ दस्ताऐवज व जमिनीचा लिगल सर्च रिपोर्ट (Legal Search Report) सरकारी वकीलांमार्फत तपासून घेईल.

(क) मोबदला निश्चितीची कार्यपध्दती

प्रकल्पासाठी जमीन थेट खरेदीने घेताना भूसंपादन कायदा २०१३ मधील कलम २६ ते ३० च्या व शेड्यूल-१ च्या तरतुदीनुसार संबंधित जमिनीसाठी देय होणाऱ्या मोबदल्याची परिगणना सदर जमिनीशी निगडीत सर्व बाबी विचारात घेऊन प्रथम करण्यात यावी. त्यानंतर सदर परिगणित होणाऱ्या एकूण मोबदल्याच्या रक्कमेवर २५% रक्कम वाढीव देण्यात यावी.

(ड) मोबदला स्विकारतांना शेतकऱ्यांसाठीचा विकल्प

प्रकल्पांसाठी शेतकऱ्यांची जमीन थेट खरेदीने घेताना त्यांना देय होणाऱ्या मोबदल्यासाठी त्यांना पुढीलप्रमाणे दोन विकल्प देण्यात यावेत.

- १) वरील "क" प्रमाणे परिगणित होणारा संपूर्ण मोबदला एकरकमी देणे.
अथवा
- २) **अ)** जमीन खरेदी करतांना / ताब्यात घेताना संपूर्ण मोबदल्यापैकी पहिला टप्प्यामध्ये ५०% रक्कम एकरकमी देणे,
ब) उर्वरित ५०% रक्कम वर्षासन (Annuity) स्वरूपात देणे.

पृष्ठ ३ पैकी २

शासन निर्णय क्रमांक: संकीर्ण-०३/२०१५/प्र.क्र.३४/अ-२

सदर शासन निर्णय महाराष्ट्र शासनाच्या www.maharashtra.gov.in या संकेतस्थळावर उपलब्ध करण्यात आला असून त्याचा संकेतांक क्र. २०१५०५१२१४५०४४२९१९ असा आहे. सदर आदेश डिजीटल स्वाक्षरीने साक्षांकित करून काढण्यात येत आहे.

महाराष्ट्राचे राज्यपाल यांचे आदेशानुसार व नावाने.

**SUBHASH
KISANRAO
GAWADE**

Digitally signed by SUBHASH
KISANRAO GAWADE
DN: CN = SUBHASH KISANRAO
GAWADE, C = IN, S = Maharashtra, O =
GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA,
OU = REVENUE AND FOREST
Date: 2015.05.12 15:51:39 +05'30'

(सु.कि.गावडे)

उप सचिव, महाराष्ट्र शासन

प्रत,

- १) मा.राज्यपाल यांचे सचिव, राजभवन, मुंबई
- २) मा.मुख्यमंत्री यांचे प्रधान सचिव, मुख्यमंत्री सचिवालय, मुंबई
- ३) मा.मंत्री (महसूल) यांचे खाजगी सचिव, मंत्रालय, मुंबई
- ४) मा.मंत्री (वित्त व वने) यांचे खाजगी सचिव, मंत्रालय, मुंबई
- ५) मा.मंत्री (जलसंपदा) यांचे खाजगी सचिव, मंत्रालय, मुंबई
- ६) सर्व मा.मंत्री / राज्यमंत्री यांचे खाजगी सचिव, मंत्रालय, मुंबई
- ७) मा.मुख्य सचिव यांचे वरिष्ठ स्वीय सहायक, मंत्रालय, मुंबई
- ८) सर्व अपर मुख्य सचिव / प्रधान सचिव / सचिव यांचे स्वीय सहायक, मंत्रालय, मुंबई
- ९) अपर मुख्य सचिव (वित्त) यांचे स्वीय सहायक, वित्त विभाग, मंत्रालय, मुंबई
- १०) प्रधान सचिव (नियोजन) यांचे स्वीय सहायक, नियोजन विभाग, मंत्रालय, मुंबई
- ११) प्रधान सचिव (जलसंपदा) यांचे स्वीय सहायक, जलसंपदा विभाग, मंत्रालय, मुंबई
- १२) प्रधान सचिव (महसूल) यांचे स्वीय सहायक, महसूल व वन विभाग, मंत्रालय, मुंबई
- १३) सचिव (वने) यांचे स्वीय सहायक, महसूल व वन विभाग, मंत्रालय, मुंबई
- १४) सचिव (मदत व पुनर्वसन) यांचे स्वीय सहायक, महसूल व वन विभाग, मंत्रालय, मुंबई
- १५) सर्व विभागीय आयुक्त
- १६) सर्व जिल्हाधिकारी
- १७) संचालक, नगर रचना, पुणे
- १८) सर्व अधिक्षक अभियंता, (सार्वजनिक बांधकाम / जलसंपदा)
- १९) सर्व जिल्हा सरकारी वकील
- २०) निवडनस्ती (अ-२)

पृष्ठ ३ पैकी ३

English Version of Land Purchase Policy

Government of Maharashtra Revenue & Forest Department Govt. Decision No. SANKIRNA-03/2015/Para.Kra.34/A-2 Dated 12th May 2015. 109

During discussion regarding District Development Plan in Vidarbha by Hon'ble Chief Minister it was brought to his notice that for irrigation as well as other projects lot of difficulties arises while Acquisition of Land due to which commencement of the project is delayed subsequently the benefits of project to beneficiaries is delayed. The farmers are in confusion to handover land due to difference in compensation payable by new land Acquisition Act of Central Govt., Earlier compensation being paid by State Government and through negotiation by direct purchase method. This is resulting in to delay in Acquisition of land and subsequently delay in start of project work. Considering this and as per directive of Hon'ble Chief Minister, vide Govt. decision, planning dept., dated 24.12.2014 special committee was constituted under Presidentship of Upper Principal Secretary (Planning). However, the body of Committee was partly modified vide Govt. Decision dated 12.2.2015 and the Upper Principal Secretary (Finance) designated as President of Committee and directed to submit the Complete Report within one month. After detailed deliberation in the committee meeting dated 24.3.2015, it has recommended to acquire private land for irrigation & other projects through negotiation by direct purchase method with some principal guidelines since it is not banned as per new land acquisition Act.

Considering the recommendations of committee Govt. is taking decision as under:
Govt. Decision (Shasan Nirnay):-

Generally, for different projects the private land required is acquired as per the prevailing land Acquisition Act by concerned Land Acquiring institution. However, if the land required by Land Acquiring institution is acquired by direct purchase method instead of acquiring as per Land acquisition act which is not prohibited acquiring through direct purchase method it shall be done considering following directive principle.

(A) Directive Principle

For new Projects:

1. For other than irrigation project while acquiring through direct purchase method shall be acquired for entire project.
2. In case of Irrigation project, For Dam site, submergence Area, Rehabilitation Area & main canals 50% and Distribution canals 50% shall be acquired by direct purchase method.

For incomplete Projects:

1. For other than irrigation project land required for any incomplete project all the balance land can be acquired by direct purchase method instead Land Acquisition Act. But the said land shall be purchased in one stroke instead of in piecemeal.
2. (A) In case of incomplete irrigation project balance land required for Dam site, Submergence Area, Rehabilitation Area, Main canal (50%) and distribution canal (where Land Acquisition process not started) shall be acquired through direct purchase method.
(B) Where water has been stored and land required for canals only then from the point where water reached to carry further land shall be acquired by direct purchase method.

(B) Distt. level committee for deciding compensation.

A committee shall be constituted under the District Collector as president of committee to decide the rate of land being acquired through direct purchase method. The committee shall be constituted as under:

1. District Collector (President)
2. Superintending Engineer Irrigation (Member)
3. Superintending. Engineer P.W.D. (Member)
4. District Government Pleader (Member)
5. Assistant Director Town Planning (Member)
6. Competent authority of acquiring body (Member)
7. Concerned Deputy Collector (Land acquisition) (Member)

In addition to this as per requirement for exercising valuation of trees/ fruit trees / forest trees / standing crops, construction & other amenities competent person or specialist of related subject from Agriculture, Forest, gardening etc. shall be included as invitee member.

2. Above mentioned committee before deciding the compensation of land will verify the valuation of land as per land acquisition act in vogue, documentation regarding original owner of land & legal search report of land through Govt. Pleader.

(C) Procedure for deciding compensation.

For Projects while acquiring the land through direct purchase method, the amount of compensation shall be calculated as per the provision of Article no. 26 to 30 of land acquisition act 2013 & Schedule I. Including other related features **then 25% should be added on the above calculated compensation.**

(D) Options to farmers while accepting the compensation.

Following two options shall be offered to farmers while acquiring the land through direct purchase method for a project.

1. Paying complete compensation as calculated vide (C) above at one time.
2. (a) while purchasing land/taking over land 50% amount will be paid at first stage out of whole compensation. (b) Remaining balance 50% amount will be paid as annuity.

This Govt. decision is available on the Govt. of Maharashtra Web site. www.maharashtra.gov.in and i.d. no.201505121450442919.

this order is issued on digital signature.

Issued as per the Order and in the name of Governor of Maharashtra.

C/- all concerned.

Sd/-

Subhash Kisanrao Gawande
Dy. Secretary Maharashtra Govt.

Appendix 2: Schedule I and II of RFCTLARR Act, 2013

SEC. 2] THE GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY 37

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

[See section 30 (2)]

COMPENSATION FOR LAND OWNERS

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

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

38 THE GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY [PART II—

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		mentioned against serial number 4 under column (2) plus solatium mentioned against serial number 5 under column (2).	

8. Other component, if any, to be included

NOTE.—The date on which values mentioned under column (2) are determined should be indicated under column (4) against each serial number.

Sec. 2]

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY

39

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix 3: Definition of Affected Family as per RFCTLARR Act

(c) “affected family” includes—

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

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

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

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

2 of 2007.

4

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY

[PART II—

(v) a member of the family who has been assigned land by the State Government or the Central Government under any of its schemes and such land is under acquisition;

(vi) a family residing on any land in the urban areas for preceding three years or more prior to the acquisition of the land or whose primary source of livelihood for three years prior to the acquisition of the land is affected by the acquisition of such land;

Appendix 4: Census Survey Questionnaire

1. General

A. Subproject: B. Questionnaire No:.....
 C. Name of the Location:..... D. Name of Ward/Taluka:.....
 E. Name of District:..... F. Plot No:.....
 G. Mobile:..... H. Chainage/Km.....

2. Ownership of Affected Land

1. Ownership of the Land
 1. Private 2. Government 3. Religious 4. Community 5. Others:.....

2. Type of Land
 1. Irrigated 2. Non-Irrigated 3. Barren 4. Forest 5. Residential
 6. Commercial 7. Pond 8. Others:.....

Use of Land

1. Cultivation 2. Orchard 3. Residential 4. Commercial 5. Forestation
 6. No Use/ Barren 7. Other:.....

Affected area of the Land/Plot
 (Acre.....)

Total Area of the affected Land/Plot
 (Acre.....)

6. Total Landholding of the Affected Household
 (Acre.....)

7. Status of Ownership
 1. Titleholder 2. Customary Right 3. Encroacher 4. Licence from local Authority
 5. Squatter 6. Other (specify):

8. Type of Private Ownership
 1. Individual/Single 2. Joint/Shareholders 3. Other (specify):

9. Name of the Owner (s):

10. Father's Name:

11. Rate of the Land (Per Acre)

1. Market Rate: 2. Revenue Rate:

12. Any of the following people associated with the Land

A. Agricultural Laborer 1. Yes 2. No
 Name (i)..... (ii).....

B. Tenant/Lessee 1. Yes 2. No
 Name (i)..... (ii).....

C. Sharecropper 1. Yes 2. No
 Name (i)..... (ii).....

(Use supplementary sheet for any additional identified PAPs under Question-12)

3. Details of Affected Non-land Assets

13. Any structure in the Affected Land 1. Yes..... 2. No.....

14. Distance of the main structure from the Centerline (in mtr.).....

15. Distance of boundary wall (if any) from the Centerline (in mtr.).....

16. Area of the affected structure (in Square Meter)

a) Length b) Width c) Height

17. Area of the boundary wall only (in Meter): a) Length b) Height

18. Area of the total structure (in Square Meter)

a) Length b) Width c) Height

19. Scale of Impact on structure

(a) Up to 25% (b) > 25% and < 50% (c) > 50% and > 75% (d) >75%

20. Type of Construction of the Structure

1. Temporary (buildings with mud/brick/wood made walls, thatched/tin roof)

2. Semi-Permanent (buildings, with tiled roof and normal cement floor)

3. Permanent (with RCC, Single/ Double storey building)

22. Number of Stories in the building:

23. Type of Construction of the Boundary Wall *(use code from Question: 20)*

24. Age of the Structure (in years):.....
25. Market Value of the Structure (in Rs.):.....
26. Use of the Structure (*select appropriate code from below*)
- A. Residential Category
1. House 2. Hut 3. Other (specify):.....
- B. Commercial Category
4. Shops 5. Hotel 6. Small Eatery 7. Kiosk 8. Farm House
9. Petrol Pump 10. Clinic 11. STD Booth 12. Workshop 13. Vendors
14. Com. Complex 15. Industry 16. Pvt. Office 17. Other:.....
- C. Mixed Category
18. Residential-cum-Commercial Structure
- D. Community Type
19. Community Center 20. Club 21. Trust 22. Memorials 23 Other:.....
- E. Religious Structure
24. Temple 25. Church 26. Mosque 27. Gurudwara 28. Shrines
29. Sacred Grove 30. Mazaar/Dargah 31. Other:.....
- F. Government Structure
32. Government Office 33. Hospital 34. School 35. College
36. Bus Stop 37. Other:.....
- G. Other Structure
38. Boundary Wall 39. Foundation 40. Cattle Shed 41. Other:.....
26. Type of Business/Profession by Head of Household:
27. Status of the Structure
1. Legal Titleholder 2. Customary Right 3. Licence from local Authority
4. Encroacher 5. Squatter 6. Other:.....
28. Any of the following people associated with the Structure?
- A. Tenant in the structure 1. Yes 2. No
- Name (i)..... (ii).....
- (iii)..... (iv).....
- B. Employee/ wage earner in commercial structure 1. Yes 2. No
- Name (i)..... (ii).....
- (iii)..... (iv).....
- C. Employee/ wage earner in residential structure 1. Yes 2. No
- Name (i)..... (ii).....
- (Use supplementary sheet for any of the PAPs under Question-28)
29. Number of trees within the affected area
1. Fruit Bearing..... 2. Non-fruit Bearing..... 3. Total.....
30. Will the structure remain viable after partial impact or need relocation
1. Yes 2. No 3. Not sure
4. Details of Affected Household
31. Social Category of AP
1. SC 2. ST 3. OBC 4. General 5. Others.....
32. Religious Category
1. Hindu 2. Muslim 3. Christian 4. Buddhist 5. Jain 6. Other.....
33. Number of family members Male..... Female..... Total.....
34. Number of family members with following criteria
1. Unmarried Son/brother > 18 years _____ 2. Unmarried Daughter/Sister > 18 years _____
3. Divorcee/Widow _____ 4. Minor Orphan _____
35. Vulnerability Status of the Household:
1. Woman headed household 2. Headed by Elderly 3. Physically disabled person
4. Below Poverty Line (BPL) 5. Other:.....
36. Annual income of the family Rs.....
37. If displaced, do you have additional land to shift? 1. Yes 2. No
38. Resettlement/ Relocation Option

1. Self Relocation 2. Project Assisted Relocation
39. Compensation Option for Land loser
 1. Land for land loss 2. Cash for Land loss
40. Compensation Options for Structure loser
 1. Structure for structure loss 2. Cash for Structure loss
41. Income Restoration Assistance (fill codes in preferred order)
 1. Employment Opportunities in Construction work
 2. Assistance/ Loan from other ongoing development scheme
 3. Vocational Training 4. Others (specify)
42. Total number of women above 18 years of age in the family.
43. Are women in the family included in **financial** decision-making 1. Yes 2. No
44. Are women in the family included in **social** decision-making 1. Yes 2. No
45. Do women **exclusively** own any of the following assets?

S.N.	Assets	(1. Yes 2. No)
1	Land (Homestead or Farm Land)	
2	House	
3	Four Wheeler (Car/tractor etc.)	
4	Two Wheeler (Scoter/ Cycle etc.)	
5	Cell Phone	
6	Personal Computer	
7	Any Other.....	

46. Are the women in the family have a separate bank account? 1. Yes 2. No
47. Any women of your family are the member in SHGs? 1. Yes 2. No
48. If yes, will the relocation affect their work? 1. Yes 2. No
49. If yes in Question 47, Please explain.....
50. Do any women members in your family have received any benefit from Government Schemes?

S.N.	Type of Benefit	Name of Scheme	(1. Yes 2. No)
1	Loan		
2	House		
3	Employment		
4	Training		
5	Any Other		

51. Details of Family Members: (fill appropriate code)

Sl. No	Name of the Family Member	Age	Sex	Marital Status	Education	Occupation
		in years	1. Male 2. Female 3. Other	1. Married 2. Unmarried 3. Widow 4. Widower 5. Others	1. Illiterate 2. Literate 3. Up to middle 4. Below metric 5. Metric 6. Graduate 7. Above Grad. 8. Below 6 years	1. Service 2. Business 3. Agriculture 4. Study 5. Housewife 6. Labour 7. Unemployed 8. Professional 9. Below 6 years 10. Old/ inactive 11. Pensioner
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						

SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET FOR OCCUPIERS/TENANT

1. Census Questionnaire/Survey No:.....
 2. Name of the Owner:.....

3. Name of the Occupier:.....
4. Father's Name of Occupier:.....
5. Status of Occupier
 A. Agricultural Laborer B. Agricultural Tenant/Lessee C. Sharecropper
 D. Tenant in structure E. Employee/ wage earner in Residential/Commercial Structure
6. Social Category of AP
 1. SC 2. ST 3. OBC 4. General 5. Others (specify).....
7. Religious Category
 1. Hindu 2. Muslim 3. Christian 4. Buddhist
 5. Jain 6. Other (specify).....
8. Number of family members Male..... Female..... Total.....
9. Vulnerability Status of the Household:
 A. Is it a woman headed household? 1. Yes 2. No
 B. Is it headed by disabled person? 1. Yes 2. No
 C. Is it a household Below Poverty Line (BPL) 1. Yes 2. No
10. Annual income of the family Rs.....
11. Income Restoration Assistance (fill codes in preferred order)
 1. Employment Opportunities in Construction work
 2. Assistance/ Loan from other ongoing development scheme
 3. Vocational Training 4. Others (specify.....)

12. Details of Family Members: (fill appropriate code)

S. N.	Name of the Family Member	Age	Sex	Marital Status	Education	Occupation
		In Years	1. Male 2. Female 3. Other	1. Married 2. Unmarried 3. Widow 4. Widower 5. Others	1. Illiterate 2. Literate 3. Up to middle 4. Below metric 5. Metric 6. Graduate 7. Above Grad. 8. Below 6 year	1. Service 2. Business 3. Agriculture 4. Study 5. Housewife 6. Labour 7. Unemployed 8. Professional 9. Below 6 years 10. Old/inactive 11. Pensioner
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						

¹ Add more sheets as applicable

Socio-Economic Questionnaire

1. GENERAL IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Address

a. District: b. Block/Tehsil:c. Village/Town:

2. HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION

2.1 Name of the Head of the Household.....

2.2. Family Type: 1 Joint 2 Nuclear 3 Extended 4 Other 2.3. Religious Group: 1 Hindu 2 Muslim 3 Sikh 4 Christian 5 Budhist

6 Jain 7 Other.....

2.4. Social Stratification: 1 SC 2 ST 3 OBC 4 General 5 Other
3. LANDHOLDING (in Acre)

Irrigated	Non-Irrigated	Homestead	Other	Total

4. CROPPING PATTERN

SI No.	Type of Crops	Total Cultivated Land (Acres)	Total Yield (Rs)
1	Kharif		
2	Rabi		
3	Other/Summer Crop		
TOTAL			

5. ANNUAL INCOME (in Rs)

Agriculture	Service	Business	Labor	Professional	Any other	Total

6. CONSUMPTION PATTERN (Kindly indicate the consumption/expenditure on different items in last oneyear)

SI. No.	Particulars / Source	Monthly Expenditure (Rs.)
1	Food	
2	Cooking Fuel	
3	Clothing	
4	Health	
5	Education	
6	Communication	
7	Social functions	
8	Agriculture	
9	Others (Specify)	
Grand Total		

7. POSSESSION OF DURABLE CONSUMER ITEMS: (Do you possess following items?)

SI. No.	Items	1. Yes 2. No
1	Radio	
2	Bicycle	
3	Television	
4	Telephone (Land Line)	
5	Cell Phone	
6	Oven	
7	L.P.G Connection	
8	Computer	
9	Refrigerator	
10	Washing Machine	
11	Motor cycle/Scooter	
12	Car	
13	Air Conditioner	

14	Any other (specify)	
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8. INDEBTEDNESS (Please indicate your borrowings during last one year):

SL. No	Source	Indebted (1 yes) (2 No)
1	Bank	
2	Private money lender	
3	Others.....	

9. COVERAGE UNDER GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

1. Have you availed any benefit under any govt. scheme? 1. Yes 2. No

2. If 'Yes', kindly give the following details

Type of Scheme	Loan	Training	Employment

3. If you have availed any training kindly indicate the type:

4. After availing this scheme did your annual income increases? Yes/No

10. HEALTH STATUS

1. Is any member of your family affected by any chronic/major disease? 1 Yes 2 No

2. If 'Yes', please indicate the details

No. of Cases	Type of disease/ illness	Treatment Taken*
1		
2		
3		

* 1. Allopathic 2. Homeopathic 3. Ayurvedic 4. Traditional 5. No treatment

3. Is there any Primary Health Center available in your village? 1 Yes 2 No

4. How far is the major Health Care Center from your Place: (in km.).....

11. MIGRATION

1. Do you migrate for work? 1 Yes 2 No

2. If 'Yes', for how many months in a year.....

3. Where do you migrate? 1. Within the District 2. Outside the District 3. Outside the State

12. WOMEN STATUS

1. Kindly indicate, female members of your family are engaged in what kind of economic/non-economic activities.

Si. No.	Economic/Non-economic Activities	1. Yes	2. No
1	Cultivation		
2	Allied Activities*		
3	Collection and Sale of forest products		
4	Trade & Business		
5	Agricultural Labour		
6	Non Agricultural Labour		
7	HH Industries		
8	Service		
9	Households Work		
10	Others (Specify):		

* Dairy, Poultry, Piggery, Sheep rearing, Grocery etc.

2. Do your female member have any say, in decision making of household matters? 1
Yes 2 No

12.2. If 'Yes, give the following details?

Sl. No.	Issues	1 Yes 2 No
1	Financial matters	
2	Education of child	
3	Health care of child	
4	Purchase of assets	
5	Day to day activities	
6	On social functions and marriages	
7	Others.....	

13. LITERACY

	Post Graduate	Graduate	Metric	Secondary	Primary	Just literate	Illiterate
Male adult							
Female adult							

14. Profession of APs

Sl. No.	Name of Earning Member of the Family	Name of Profession	1. Part Time, 2. Full Time
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			

(Signature of the Supervisor) Date(Signature of the investigator)

Appendix 5: Outline of RAP

As per the EIB Social Standard 6, A Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) or Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) are documents in which the promoter of a project or other responsible competent entity describes the impacts of involuntary resettlement, specifies the procedures that shall be followed to identify, evaluate and compensate the impacts and defines the actions to be undertaken during all phases of the resettlement and/or livelihood restoration process.

The Plan shall:

- State the guiding principles and objectives of the resettlement;
- Describe the project alternatives considered in order to avoid resettlement;
- Describe the nature and magnitude of project impacts and identify all people to be displaced,
- paying special attention to vulnerable groups and gender perspectives and addressing socio-cultural impacts, particularly, but not only, where Indigenous Peoples are potentially affected;
- Carry out a census and socioeconomic survey to establish the number and socioeconomic characteristics of the people to be displaced, the livelihoods affected, the property to be compensated and the cut-off date for eligibility claims;
- Describe the legal framework expected to guide this plan's land acquisition (when applicable) and its compensation, conflict resolution and appeals procedures, including an analysis of applicable national legislation and any gaps with EIB requirements; propose how to fill the gaps between national law and EIB requirements should such gaps be identified;
- Establish the eligibility criteria and describe the entitlements for all categories of displaced people and the types of impacts suffered;
- Identify the project's stakeholders and describe how affected populations, including women, and other vulnerable groups, have been and shall continue to be effectively consulted and how their views are taken into account;
- Include the methodology and description of the valuation of and compensation for lost assets and loss of livelihood and demonstrate that these rates are adequate, i.e. they are at least equal to the replacement cost of lost assets/income or meet minimum average wage thresholds;
- In cases where relocation sites are provided, explain the site selection, preparation and relocation process and how integration with host communities shall be ensured;
- Provide details, if applicable, on how to provide and/or maintain civic infrastructure and social services after displacement;
- Provide details of sustainable arrangements for improving or, at a minimum, restoring livelihoods through livelihood restoration programmes and further opportunities for economic development;
- Outline measures, including transitional support, to assist PAPs, particularly vulnerable groups, throughout the resettlement process;
- Outline a grievance mechanism for the settlement of disputes arising from resettlement-related issues, while ensuring unrestricted access to this grievance mechanism and taking into account the availability of judicial recourse for all PAPs;
- Describe the implementation process and arrangements, highlighting the interaction between the resettlement implementation and the project's civil works and providing details on roles and responsibilities, particularly where third parties are involved;
- Present the implementation schedule and budgets (including the budget for non-physical support such as legal assistance); and
- Describe the monitoring and evaluation system.

Appendix 6: Indicative Implementation Schedule

	Activity	2024				2025				2026				
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
Project Preparation														
1	Screening of route alignment													
2	Conduct census and socioeconomic survey													
3	Prepare social safeguard planning documents (RPF, due diligence reports, RAPs)													
4	Recruitment and confirmation of Maha Metro HQ Environment and Social Unit staff													
5	Confirmation of Maha Metro level social safeguard focal points													
6	EIB and Government approval of Social Safeguard Planning Document													
7	Procurement of civil works													
Land Acquisition														
10	Land Acquisition													
11	Payment of Compensation													
12	Relocate houses, shops, businesses													
13	Clear the ROW													
Rehabilitation of PAPs														
14	Income Restoration													
15	Restoration of Community Resources													
Construction														
16	Issue notice for commencement of civil works ⁸													
17	Civil works													
Ongoing Activities														
18	Management Information System													
19	Grievance Redressing													
20	Consultations with PAPs													
21	Internal Monitoring													

⁸ No physical relocation will occur until compensation and entitlements are provided and rehabilitation of income is in place.