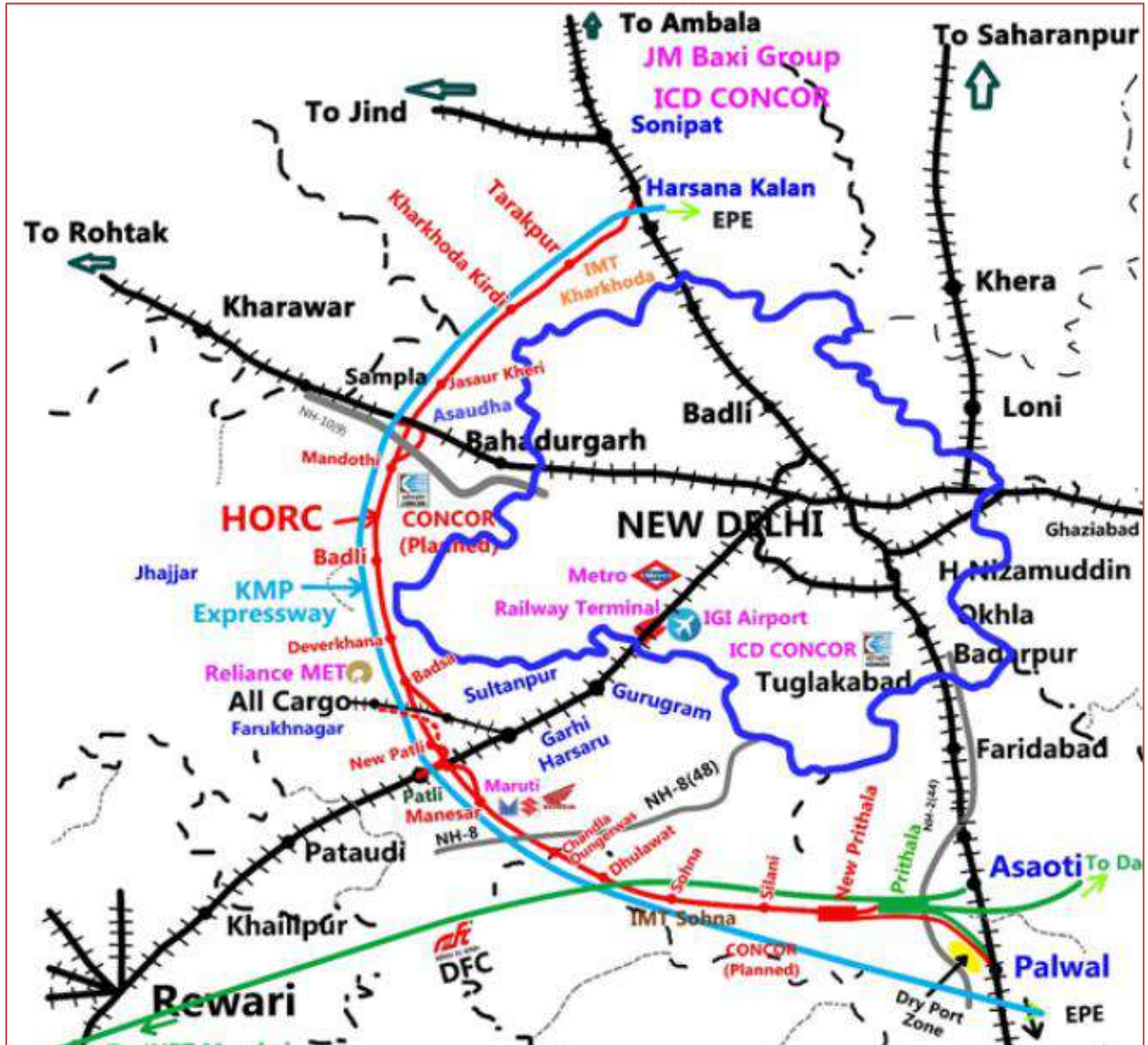




HARYANA RAIL INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD
(A Joint Venture of Government of Haryana and Ministry of Railways)

DRAFT RESETTLEMENT PLAN

for Haryana Orbital Rail Corridor (HORC) Project (143.93 Km) from Palwal to Sonipat including connections to the existing Railway Network



DRAFT REPORT
March 2022

OVERSEAS MIN-TECH CONSULTANTS


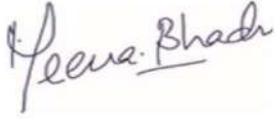
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Acronym

AIIB	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
BPL	Below Poverty Line
CA	Competent Authority
CD Block	Community Development Block
COI	Corridor of Impact
CPR	Common Property Resources
DFC	Dedicated Freight Corridor
DFCCIL	Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Ltd
E	East
E&S	Environment & Social
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESIA	Environment and Social Impact Assessment
ESP	Environmental and Social Policy
ESS	Environmental and Social Standard
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GC	General Consultant
GoH	Government of Haryana
GoI	Government of India
GRC	Grievance Redressal Committee
GRM	Grievance Redressal Management
Ha	Hectare
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HORC	Haryana Orbital Rail Corporation
HSIIDC	Haryana State Industrial & Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd
HQ	Head Quarter
HRIDC	Haryana Rail Infrastructure Development Corporation
HRIDCL	Haryana Rail Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited
IPP	Indigenous Peoples Plan
IPPF	Indigenous Peoples Policy Framework
IR	Indian Railways
JV	Joint Venture
KMP	Kundli-Manesar-Palwal
LA	Land Acquisition
MoEF& CC	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MOR	Ministry of Railways
MLA	Member of Legislative Assembly
N	North
NE	North East
NH	National Highway
NCR	National Capital Region
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization

NW	North West
NRRP	National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy
OBC	Other Backward Classes
PAF	Project Affected Family
PAH	Project Affected Household
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PHCS	Public Health Centers
PMU	Project Management Unit
PP	Project Proponent
PWD	Public Work Department
RFCTLARR	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement
RP	Resettlement Plan
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SC	Scheduled Caste
SE	South East
SI	Sustainability Initiatives
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
ST	Scheduled Tribe
SW	South West
ToR	Terms of Reference
W	West
WHH	Women Headed Household
kg	Kilogram
km	Kilometre
Sq km	Square Kilometre

DEFINITIONS

Administrator: An officer appointed for the purpose of rehabilitation and resettlement of affected families as mentioned in RFCTLARR 2013.

Affected area: means such area as may be notified by the Government of Haryana under the relevant land acquisition acts for the purposes of land acquisition for the Project.

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) 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;
- (iv) 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;
- (v) 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.

Affected Person: Any individual or part of the affected family living, cultivating land or carrying on business, trade or any other occupation along the proposed RoW and who are impacted by the project is a affected person.

Assistance: All supporting mechanisms viz monetary help, extension of services, training of staffs and assets given to PAFs constitute assistance in this project.

Agricultural land: Land used for the purpose of (i) agriculture or horticulture; (ii) dairy farming, poultry farming, pisciculture, sericulture, seed farming breeding of livestock or nursery growing medicinal herbs; (iii) raising of crops, trees, grass or garden produce; and (iv) land used for the grazing of cattle.

Acquired land: means the land acquired under The Railways Act, 1989 or any other prevailing GOs for HORC Project.

Appropriate Government: means, Govt. of Haryana in relation to acquisition of land for HORC Project.

- (i) in relation to acquisition of land situated within the territory of, a State, the State Government;
- (ii) in relation to acquisition of land situated within a Union territory (except Puducherry), the Central Government;
- (iii) in relation to acquisition of land situated within the Union territory of Puducherry, the Government of Union territory of Puducherry;

- (iv) in relation to acquisition of land for public purpose in more than one State, the Central Government, in consultation with the concerned State Governments or Union territories; and
- (v) in relation to the acquisition of land for the purpose of the Union as may be specified by notification, the Central Government.

Provided that in respect of a public purpose in a District for an area not exceeding such as may be notified by the appropriate Government, the Collector of such District shall be deemed to be the appropriate Government.

Authority: The Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority as mentioned in RFCTLARR 2013.

Below Poverty Line or BPL Family: means below poverty line families as defined by the Planning Commission of India from time to time, and those included in the State BPL list in force.

Compensation: refers to the amount paid as compensation under various provisions of the RTFCTLARR Act 2013, or the GOs of Govt. of Haryana/Ministry of Railways for private property, structures and other assets acquired for the project, excluding rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements as per this policy.

Collector: The Collector of revenue district, and includes a Deputy Commissioner and any officer specially designated by the appropriate Government to perform the functions of a Collector under RFCTLARR 2013.

Commissioner: The Commissioner for Rehabilitation and Resettlement appointed as mentioned in RFCTLARR 2013.

Cost of acquisition: Includes—

- amount of compensation which includes solatium, any enhanced compensation ordered by the Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority or the Court and interest payable thereon and any other amount determined as payable to the affected families by such Authority or Court;
- demurrage to be paid for damages caused to the land and standing crops in the process of acquisition;
- cost of acquisition of land and building for settlement of displaced or adversely affected families;
- cost of development of infrastructure and amenities at the resettlement areas;
- cost of rehabilitation and resettlement as determined in accordance with the provisions of RFCTLARR 2013 Act;
- administrative cost,
 - for acquisition of land, including both in the project site and out of project area lands, not exceeding such percentage of the cost of compensation as may be specified by the appropriate Government;
 - for rehabilitation and resettlement of the owners of the land and other affected families whose land has been acquired or proposed to be acquired or other families affected by such acquisition;
- cost of undertaking of social impact Assessment study.

Company: means (i) a company as defined in section 3 of the Companies Act, 1956 (1 of 1956) other than a Government company;(ii) a society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 (21 of 1860) or under any corresponding law for the time being in force in a State.

Corridor of Impact (CoI): The Corridor of Impact (CoI) is the land width required for the actual construction of rail tracks, stations, passenger facilities and amenities, maintenance depot, parking areas, circulation area, storage, overhead equipment, drainage, foot over bridge, miscellaneous items, etc.

Cut- off Date:The Cut-off date for identifying the affected families including land owners, those having title claims recognized under other state and central laws, and squatters shall be the date of first land acquisition (LA) notification issued under 20A of Railway Act,1989 for the Project for which Resettlement Action Plan is proposed to be prepared.

Displaced family: Any family living, cultivating land or carrying on business or trade or any other occupation within the Corridor of Impact (CoI) and are impacted by the project and displaced either physically or economically, is called a displaced family.

Displaced Person: Any individual or part of the displaced 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 and displaced either physically or economically, is called a displaced person (DP).

Entitled Person: Entitled Person includes all those who qualify for, or are entitled to, compensation/ assistance since being impacted by the project.

Encroacher: Any person illegally occupying public property by extending their land boundary or a portion of their building onto the existing government land or RoW is an encroacher.

Family: Includes a person, his or her spouse, minor children, minor brothers and minor sisters dependent on him:

Provided that widows, divorcees and women deserted by families shall be considered separate families.

Explanation. —An adult of either gender with or without spouse or children or dependents shall be considered as a separate family for the purposes of RFCTLARR 2013;

Household: as defined in RFCTLARR 2013.

Holding of land: The total land held by a person as an owner, occupant or tenant or otherwise;

Infrastructure project: Shall include any one or more of the items specified in clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 2 of RFCTLARR 2013;

Land: Includes benefits to arise out of land, and things attached to the earth or permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth;

Landless: means such persons or class of persons who may be,

- considered or specified as such under any State law for the time being in force; or
- in a case of landless not being specified under sub-clause (i), as may be specified by the appropriate Government;

Land owner: includes any person,-(i) whose name is recorded as the owner of the land or building or part thereof, in the records of the authority concerned; or (ii) any person who is

granted forest rights under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (2 of 2007) or under any other law for the time being in force; or (iii) who is entitled to be granted Patta rights on the land under any law of the State including assigned lands; or (iv) any person who has been declared as such by an order of the court or Authority.

Local authority: includes a town planning authority (by whatever name called) set up under any law for the time being in force, a Panchayat as defined in article 243 and a Municipality as defined in article 243P, of the Constitution of India.

Marginal farmer: A cultivator with an un-irrigated land holding up to one hectare or irrigated land holding up to one-half hectare.

Market value: The value of land determined in accordance with section 26 of RFCTLARR 2013.

Notification: A notification published in the Gazette of India or, as the case may be, the Gazette of a State and the expression ‘notify’ shall be construed accordingly.

Patta: Shall have the same meaning as assigned to it in the relevant Central or State Acts or rules or regulations made thereunder.

Non-Perennial Crop: means any plant species, either grown naturally or through cultivation that lives for a particular harvest season and perishes with harvesting of its yields.

Person interested: means— (i)all persons claiming an interest in compensation to be made on account of the acquisition of land under RFCTLARR 2013; (ii)the Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers, who have lost any forest rights recognized under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (2 of 2007); (iii)a person interested in an easement affecting the land;(iv) persons having tenancy rights under the relevant State laws including share-croppers by whatever name they may be called; and (v)any person whose primary source of livelihood is likely to be adversely affected.

Prescribed: means prescribed by rules made under RFCTLARR 2013.

Project: Haryana Orbital Rail Corridor (HORC) project covering of around 121.472 km (143.932 Km including connectivity) from Palwal to Sonipat, via Sohna, Manesar, and Kharkhoda for which land is being acquired, irrespective of the number of persons affected.

Public purpose: means the activities specified under sub-section (1) of section 2 of RFCTLARR 2013.

Perennial Crop/Trees:means any plant species/trees that live for years and yields its products after a certain age of maturity (example of perennial trees – Mango, Guava, etc).

Requiring Body: means a company, a body corporate, an institution, or any other organization or person for whom land is to be acquired by the appropriate Government, and includes the appropriate Government, if the acquisition of land is for such Government either for its own use or for subsequent transfer of such land is for public purpose to a company, body corporate, an institution, or any other organization, as the case may be, under lease, license or through any other mode of transfer of land.

Resettlement Area: An area where the affected families who have been displaced as a result of land acquisition are resettled by the appropriate Government.

Scheduled Areas: The Scheduled Areas as defined in section 2 of the Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (40 of 1996).

Small farmer: A cultivator with an un-irrigated land holding up to two hectares or with an irrigated land holding up to one hectare, but more than the holding of a marginal farmer.

Squatter: means those persons who have illegally occupied government land for residential, business and or other purposes by making some investments on the land.

State Government/ Government: refers to the Government of Haryana.

Tenant: A tenant is someone who pays rent for the place where they reside 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.

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) category¹; (ii) persons who belong to Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST); (iii) Female Headed Family/Household (unmarried women, separated/divorced, widow, etc); (iv) Elderly people above the age of 60 and above years and living alone without direct support; and (v) People with disabilities or orphan.

Women Headed Family/Household: A family/household that is headed by a woman is called a Woman Headed Family/Household. The aforesaid woman may be a spinster or a widow or separated or deserted by her husband.

¹ Poverty line as defined by GOI.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

The Haryana Rail Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (HRIDC) was incorporated on 22nd August 2017 as a State Joint Venture Company of Government of Haryana (GOH) and Ministry of Railway (MoR) having share of 51% and 49% respectively. The JV has been mandated to take up planning and implementation of various rail infrastructure projects like new railway lines, last mile connectivity, capacity enhancement works, manage rail projects etc. in the state of Haryana on the principle of cooperative federalism. HRIDC has identified various rail projects which are under various stages of implementation.

One of the projects being developed by HRIDC is the Haryana Orbital Rail Corridor (HORC). The project is part of the —Transport Infrastructure Corridor in Haryana in the approved Master Plan for National Capital Region. Under the Transport Infrastructure Corridor in Haryana, Kundli–Manesar–Palwal (KMP) expressway was commissioned in November 2018. The Haryana Orbital Rail Corridor Project has been notified as —Special Railway Project by the Central Government vide Gazette Notification no. 499 dated 04.02.2020. The project is proposed for financing by the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB).

Project Description

HORC will be a new electrified Double Broad-gauge (BG) rail line of around 121.742 route km from Palwal to Sonipat, via Sohna, Manesar and Kharkhoda bypassing the Delhi state. The project is proposed to have connections with the existing Indian Railway (IR) lines at Palwal, Patli, Sultanpur, Asauda and Harsana Kalan stations and also have connection with the Dedicated Freight Corridor at Pirthala station. The Project will be beneficial to the industrial hubs of Kharkhoda, Manesar, and Sohna and will help in development of this region of Haryana. The total route length of the Project including all connections is approximately 144 km.

The alignment of the project is mostly along the KMP Expressway along the inner side (towards Delhi). Approximately 80% project alignment is along the KMP Expressway and 10% alignment is along the Western Dedicated Freight Corridor. A 50-meter-wide strip adjacent to the Right of Way (RoW) of KMP expressway was earmarked for HORC in the approved Master Plan for NCR area. In addition, a green belt of 100 meters width was also earmarked on outer side of KMP Expressway and the inner side of HORC. The map depicting the alignment is given in Figure ES-1 Proposed Haryana Orbital Road Corridor.

The proposed alignment passes through five districts of Haryana state namely Palwal, Nuh, Gurugram, Jhajjar and Sonipat as shown in Figure ES-1 Index Map of the HORC project Location. Total length of the project including the connectivity is 143.932 km passing in these five districts of the state.

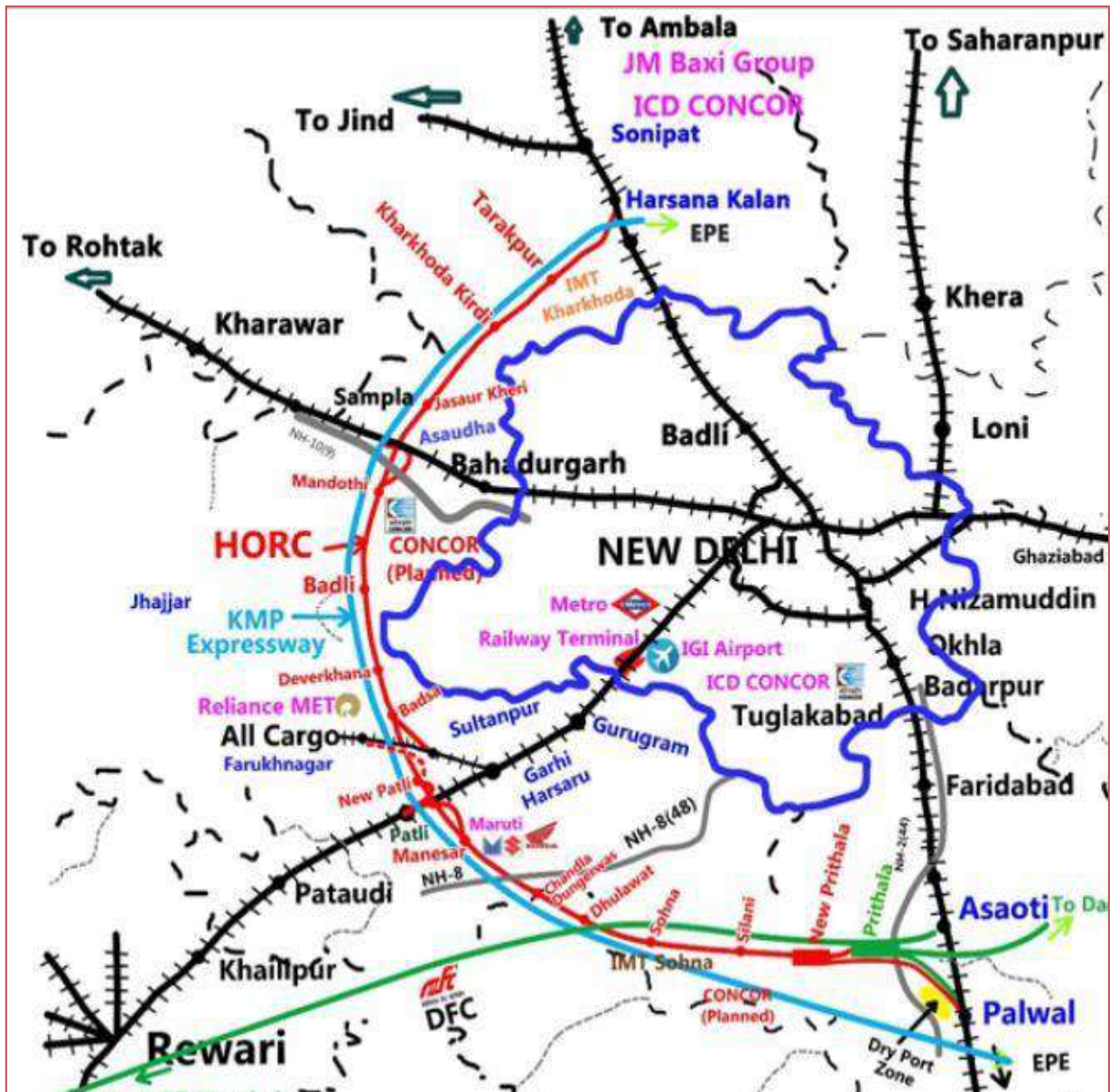


Figure ES-1: Proposed Haryana Orbital Rail Corridor

Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

The proposed HARC project requires land. Land is mainly required for formation and construction of rail tracks, stations, passenger amenities, parking, circulation area, overhead equipment and Signal cabins. The efforts have been made to keep land requirement to the barest minimum so that the acquisition of private property is minimal. Table ES-1 gives the district wise land required for the project as per 20A and 20E.

The total land requirement as per 20A was 1073 ha. Later on, after joint survey 765.734 ha of land both private and Government was required as in 20E notification. 530 Ha of land is private and 236 Ha of land belongs to various government departments. The total land requirement as per 20 E has been reduced from a total of 1073 ha to 765.734 ha (i.e., by 28.6% approximately).

Table ES-1: Land Acquisition Details

Description	Area (Ha)
Land requirement as per DPR	
IMT Sohna (Already acquired by HSIIDC)	10.00
IMT Manesar (Already acquired by HSIIDC)	38.00
IMT Kharkhoda (Already acquired by HSIIDC)	22.00
Available DFCCIL Land	19.67
Available Railway Land Requirement at Connection to Existing Station	8.00
Net Private Land requirement as per DPR	558.25
Total Land requirement	655.92
Land required as per 20A Notification	
20A notification generally taken on a relatively higher basis to reduce the need for publication of these notifications for additional land requirement land.	1073 (Govt. and Pvt.)
As Per 20E Notification	
HSIIDC	129.91
Road	8.58
Panchayat	28.55
Canal/Drain	0.57
Railway Land Requirement at Connection to Existing Station	13.4748
DFCC	18.3116
KMP	36.7308
Net Private Land requirement	529.606
Total Land requirement	765.734

As per the findings of census survey, total 371 structures will be affected out of which 14 commercial, 19 residential, 73 borewells /wells and 122 boundary walls. There are 18 Common property resources which will be impacted during implementation of the project. Total 9889 households consisting 43,887 persons will be affected. Out of the total households, 9885 households are titleholders and 4 households are non-titleholders. The proposed project shall affect 491 vulnerable Households. Out of 491 vulnerable 42.0% belong to SC and 32.4% are BPL and 25.7% are WHH.

Socio-Economic Information and Profile

The socio-economic survey results indicate that sex ratio is 806 females per 1000 males. Majority of the surveyed families are Hindu. 86% of families speak Hindi in Haryanavi dialect. 59.5% of surveyed family members are married. 76.2% of families are found as nuclear. About 15.3% of surveyed people are illiterate and 17.1% of them have studied up to class ten. Average family income is Rs.20,690/-per month. Majority of surveyed persons are cultivators.

Public Consultation and Information Disclosure

Public consultations were done in 88 project affected villages during April- May2021. Villagers, Sarpanch, project affected persons, HRIDC and General consultant's social expert were present in the meeting generally held in Sarpanch office/house. The alignment of the project was explained and station locations were discussed. The RPF was shared and the methodology of entitlements was also explained to the PAPs. The major social issues raised by the people were land acquisition, demolition of structures, displacement, compensation, job opportunities, working women, infrastructure facilities like drinking water, health, school, and relocation of religious places. In order to make the documents easily accessible, once the entire EIA and SIA report is completed and finalized, it will be translated in the local language 'Hindi' and will be uploaded on HRIDC website.

Legal Policy and Framework

The legal framework and principles adopted for addressing resettlement issues in the Project have been guided by the existing legislation and policies of the GoI, the GoH and AIIB. Prior to the preparation of the RP, a detailed analysis of the existing national and state Acts and policies was undertaken. This RP is prepared based on the review and analysis of all applicable legal and policy frameworks of the country, State and AIIB's Environmental and Social Framework, 2016. The gaps between the policies have been identified and addressed to ensure that the report adheres to the AIIB's ESF (ESS1 & ESS2) requirements.

The RP has been prepared in accordance with Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in land acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 and Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition and the RFCTLARR Act (Haryana Amendment in 2017) and AIIB's Environmental and Social Framework, 2016.

Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix

The affected persons meeting the cut-off date requirements will be entitled to a combination of compensation measures, resettlement and livelihood assistance, depending on the nature of ownership rights of lost assets and magnitude of the impact, including social and economic vulnerability of the affected persons. An Entitlement Matrix (EM) has been formulated with all possible types of losses and the corresponding nature and eligibility for entitlements of the project affected families.

Entitlement Matrix- The First Schedule

Compensation for Land and Value of Assets Attached to Land or Building

S.N.	Component of Compensation Package in respect of land acquired under RFCT-LARR, 2013	Determination Procedure	Eligible Category	Explanatory Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Market value of land	To be determined as provided u/s 26 of RFCT-LARR, 2013 and spelled out in Note A.	a. Landowners whose names are recorded in the revenue records, or who have verifiable claims to ownership, compensation u/s 3 c (i) of RFCT-LARR, 2013	A.Compensation for Structure (a)Cash compensation for the building and assets at market value determined u/s 29 of RFCT-LARR, 2013 and Note C . In case of partial impact making unimpaired use of the structure difficult, such as where more than 25% of the structure area is affected, full compensation shall be paid u/s 94 of RFCTLARR, 2013. (b)In case of partial impact, 10% additional amount to be paid on compensation award for the affected part of the structure to enable damage repair where the owner/occupier on his/her own will be interested to retain the remaining part of the structure, provided that unimpaired continuous use of such structure is possible without hazards. (c)Right to salvage material from the affected structures without any salvage charge. (d)Three months' advance notice to vacate
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 notified by Gazette Notification No. S.O.-3/C.A. 30/2013/S. 30/2018 dated 23rd January 2018, Revenue and Disaster Management Department, Haryana.	b. Registered “lessees”, ‘tenants’ or ‘sharecroppers” will get an apportionment of the compensation as determined by the Appropriate Government payable under law.	
3.	Factor by which the market value is to be multiplied in the case of urban areas	1 (One)	c. In case of land occupiers (such as occupiers of abadi lands, assigned lands, or tribes occupying forest lands) with claims/ rights recognized under state/ Central laws)	
4.	Value of assets attached to land or building	To be determined as provided u/s 29 of RFCT-LARR, 2013		

S.N.	Component of Compensation Package in respect of land acquired under RFCT-LARR, 2013	Determination Procedure	Eligible Category	Explanatory Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
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).	covered u/s 3 c (iii), (v) of RFCT-LARR, 2013 will get compensation with solatium at par with titleholders.	structures. B. Partial impact on Land: In case only a part of any land plot is affected and its owner desires that the whole plot be acquired on the grounds that the plot has been rendered uneconomic or has been severed due to LA (u/s 94 RFCT-LARR 2013 and Note B), as approved by CALA, the competent authority can award compensation for the remaining part of the plot; or award 10% of actual value of remaining land holding as additional compensation allowing the owner to retain the remaining land plot, if agreeable to the land loser.
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).		C. Compensation for trees/crops etc. a. Cash compensation as estimated u/s 29(3), RFCT-LARR, 2013 by: i. Forest Department for timber trees ii. State Agriculture Extension Department for crops iii. Horticulture Department for horticulture, perennial trees iv. Cash assistance to title holders and non-title holders including informal settlers/squatters for loss of trees, crops and perennials at market value
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		

S.N.	Component of Compensation Package in respect of land acquired under RFCT-LARR, 2013	Determination Procedure	Eligible Category	Explanatory Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		attached to land or building mentioned against serial number 4 under column (2) plus solatium mentioned against serial number 5 under column (2).		<p>b. Three months' advance notice to affected parties to harvest fruits, crops.</p> <p>In case of standing crops, the affected parties shall receive three months' advance notice to salvage crops, or compensation in lieu thereof as determined above.</p> <p>D. Alternative Compensation packages.</p> <p>In case where a State Government through any act or Gazette Notification or as approved by any authority of State Government (duly authorized for the purpose) as per their approved procedure has fixed a rate for compensation of land, the same may be adopted by the Competent Authority in determining the compensation for land in lieu of package available under the First Schedule of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013.</p>
8.	Other component if any to be included	Interest on compensation payable to the affected families as notified by the concerned State Government or at the rate of 12% per annum from the date of LA notification u/s 20A of RAA, 2008 applicable as per Section 30 (3) of RFCT-LARR, 2013 and explained in Note A		

S.N.	Component of Compensation Package in respect of land acquired under RFCT-LARR, 2013	Determination Procedure	Eligible Category	Explanatory Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Source: RPF HRIDC 2021				

Entitlement Matrix- The second Schedule

Resettlement and Rehabilitation Assurances for Project Affected People

S.N.	Elements of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Entitlements	Eligible Category	Entitlement	Explanatory Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)

S.N.	Elements of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Entitlements	Eligible Category	Entitlement	Explanatory Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Provision of housing units in case of displacement	<p>a. All affected families defined u/s 3 C of RFCTLARR 2013 required to relocate due to the Project for which land is being acquired including land owners, customary dwellers and occupiers whose livelihood is primarily dependent on the affected land.</p> <p>b. These benefits 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 u/s 1 (2) of Second Schedule of RFCTLARR, 2013.</p>	<p>a. Rural Areas: A constructed house as per Indira Awas Yojana specifications, or Cash assistance in lieu thereof as determined by the concerned State Government under its own resettlement policy or rules, provided that such cash assistance shall not be less than Rs. 60,000.</p> <p>b. Urban Areas: A constructed house of minimum 50 sq m. in plinth area or cash assistance in lieu thereof as determined by the concerned State Government under its own resettlement policy or rules, provided that such cash assistance shall not be less than Rs. 1,50,000.</p>	<p>a) This cash assistance in lieu of the provision of alternative house shall be provided to all displaced families without discrimination, including resident owners, occupant land assignees, long term lessees.</p> <p>b) This assistance shall be extendable to mixed-use structures fulfilling residential and commercial purposes in owner as well as untitled categories.</p> <p>c) Displaced squatters losing their structure will be entitled to an alternative house or cash assistance as per Column-5, or compensation for structure as per Column 4, Para-D in the First Schedule, whichever is higher.</p>
2.	Land for Land	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		This provision is not applicable to HRIDC rail corridor project which is linear in nature.

S.N.	Elements of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Entitlements	Eligible Category	Entitlement	Explanatory Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		<p>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: 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 (item 2, Sch. 2, RFCTLARR, 2013).</p>		
3.	Offer for Developed Land	<p>In case the land is acquired for urbanization purposes, twenty percent 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</p>		<p>This provision is not applicable to the HRIDC rail corridor project.</p>

S.N.	Elements of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Entitlements	Eligible Category	Entitlement	Explanatory Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		<p>cost of development: 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. (Item 2, Sch. 2, RFCT-LARR, 2013).</p>		
4.	Choice of Annuity or Employment	Affected families defined u/s 3(c) of RFCT-LARR, 2013	<p>HRIDC shall provide Affected families with:</p> <p>(a) Employment opportunity where jobs are created through the project, after providing them suitable training and skill development in the required field, 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) Onetime payment of 500,000 rupees per affected family; or</p> <p>(c) Annuity policies that shall pay not less than two thousand rupees per</p>	<p>a) Modalities for implementation of Serial No. 4 of the Second schedule of the RFCTLARR Act 2013 shall be as per Railways Circular No. E(NG)II/2010/ RC-5/1 dated 11.11.2019</p> <p>b) Suitable provisions will be made and disclosed in line with the extant Law/Rules as obtaining in the concerned State at the time of acquisition.</p> <p>c) The affected family will have the option to opt for annuity or onetime financial assistance in lieu of the above.</p>

S.N.	Elements of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Entitlements	Eligible Category	Entitlement	Explanatory Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
			month per family for twenty years, with appropriate indexation to the Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Laborer.	
5.	Subsistence grant for displaced families for a period of one year	Each affected family (losing residential, or/ and commercial structures) defined u/s 3 of RFCT-LARR, 2013 displaced by the Project	a. Subsistence allowance of Rs. 3000 per month for one year b. In addition to this amount, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes displaced from Scheduled Areas shall receive an amount of Rs. 50,000/-	a. The affected family will have the option to opt for onetime payment of subsistence allowance payable over a year. b. The additional subsistence allowance of 50,000 rupees payable to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes shall be on onetime basis. c. The subsistence allowance will be provided to the displaced squatters, provided they are below poverty line or without an assured source of income, or if their livelihood is lost due to displacement.
6.	Transportation cost for displaced families	Each displaced family in owner and non-title holder categories defined u/s 3 of RFCT-LARR, 2013	One-time financial assistance of Rs 50,000/- as transportation cost for shifting of the family, building materials, belongings and cattle.	a. Transportation allowance will be provided to resident owners, lessees, protected/long term tenants, squatters b. All displaced families will receive three months advance notice to vacate
7.	Cattle shed/small shops cost	Each affected family having cattle shed or having a petty/small shop.	One-time financial assistance of such amount as the appropriate Government may, by notification, specify subject to a minimum of Rs. 25,000/- for construction of cattle shed or petty/small shop as the case	a. Small shops will include commercial kiosks and shanties where business is carried out b. Cattle shed shall mean any permanent, semi-permanent structure or makeshift shed erected on long term basis for

S.N.	Elements of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Entitlements	Eligible Category	Entitlement	Explanatory Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
			may be.	keeping cattle c. Affected families receiving assistance under this category (cattle shed/ 'petty/small shop) shall not be entitled to any other rehabilitation assistance under Second Schedule.
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 project affected area due to land acquisition.	One-time financial assistance of amounts, notified by the appropriate Government but not less than Rs 25,000/-.	a. The affected families eligible for this assistance may be from title holder or non-titleholder categories as defined u/s 3 (c) of RFCT-LARR, 2013. b. The actual person losing income in this category shall be eligible for this financial assistance without discrimination on the basis of gender.
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.	'-	This provision is not applicable in case of HRIDC project.

S.N.	Elements of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Entitlements	Eligible Category	Entitlement	Explanatory Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
10.	One-time Resettlement Allowance	Each affected family	One time resettlement allowance of Rs 50,000/-.	<p>a. The affected families eligible for this assistance may be from title holder or non-titleholder categories as defined u/s 3 (c) of RFCT-LARR, 2013.</p> <p>b. This will be extended to also to the physically challenged persons and women headed households.</p>
11.	Stamp duty and registration fee	Each affected family	Reimbursement of stamp duty and fees for purchase and registration of alternative property	Purchase of alternative property including land, residence, or shop to replace the lost land and assets in the name of self, or/and in the name of the spouse or joint name (self & spouse) or son/daughter within one year from the date of receipt of full compensation.
12.	Provision of Resettlement Sites	Groups of affected families relocated by the Project in block in resettlement sites established for the purpose	Appropriate permanent housing with minimum specified floor area at resettlement sites with providing basic services and other provisions as spelt out in the Third Schedule of RFCTLARR, 2013 where resettlement sites are established for the displaced families	<p>a) This may not be applicable in most cases; however, wherever, such an option is planned, HRIDC shall include these in the Resettlement Plan (RP) and implement the same.</p> <p>b) The RP shall spell out services to be provided, key conditions for allowing occupancy, and indicators for withdrawal of post-resettlement support once the people are adequately settled.</p>
13.	Loss of Community Infrastructure and	Affected communities and groups	Reconstruction of community structure and common property	The reconstruction of community structures and replacement of common

S.N.	Elements of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Entitlements	Eligible Category	Entitlement	Explanatory Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Common Property Resources		resources.	property resources shall be done in consultation with the community.
13.	Mitigation of Temporary Impacts on Lands and Assets	Affected owners of land & assets	Compensation for temporary impact during Construction like disruption of normal traffic, damage to adjacent parcel of land/ assets due to the movement of heavy machinery and plant site.	The contractor shall bear the compensation cost of any impact on structure or land due to movement of machinery during construction or establishment of construction plant. All temporary use of lands outside proposed ROW to be through written approval of the landowner and contractor. Location of construction camps by contractors in consultation with HRIDC.
Source: RPF HRIDC 2021				

Grievance Redress Mechanism

The main objective of a Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM) is to assist an entity to resolve complaints and grievances in a timely, effective and efficient manner that satisfies all parties involved. Specifically, it provides a transparent and credible process for fair, effective and lasting outcomes. It also builds trust and cooperation as an integral component of broader community consultation that facilitates corrective actions.

A project specific Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) has been established by HRIDC to receive, evaluate and facilitate the resolution of complaint of project impacted persons (direct or indirect), concerns and grievances about the land acquisition, R&R issues. The affected persons and other relevant stakeholders may approach the AIIB (as per Project-affected People's Mechanism Policy of the AIIB) if they are not satisfied with the decision of the GRC. The affected person will also have the option of taking recourse to Court of Law if the person is not satisfied with the GRC decisions. The phone numbers and communication addresses for grievances will be displayed at various locations near construction site.

Relocation, Resettlement and Income Restoration

Relocation option was put forward to the PAHs, they want to self relocate themselves with justified compensation. PAHs preferred the option of employment opportunities during construction, assistance and loan from government agencies, and vocational training. Relocating to other site was not preferred by the displaced households.

Restoration of pre-project levels of income is an important part of rehabilitating in affected communities. The project policy has many provisions in it for restoration of income of affected persons with an aim of improving the socioeconomic conditions of PAPs. The PAPs can generate income by getting work during construction of the project, they can enhance their skills through suitable training at Krishi Kendra of Haryana etc., In addition to this, the project will facilitate in taking full advantage of existing government schemes by the affected persons. The GC which would implement the RP, will coordinate with Krishi Kendra of concerned Districts for training as the private land acquired for the project is mostly from farmers, to integrate with overall project scenarios.

The project has provision of training to upgrade the skill level and additional assistance to vulnerable families in re-establishing themselves economically.

Institutional Arrangement

A Project Management Unit (PMU) will be set up within the HRIDC for execution, monitoring and co-ordination among various agencies and consultants involved in the project. The Director (Project & Planning), HRIDC shall be the head of the PMU. The Environment and Social Experts of GC team will work under the overall guidance of Project Director, PMU and in close co-ordination with ESIA consultant, Competent Authorities, M&E consultant, and other relevant agencies or individuals involved in the project.

Resettlement and Compensation Costs and Budget

The Government will provide adequate budget for all land acquisition compensation and rehabilitation and resettlement assistance (comprising compensation for land, buildings, trees, crops, rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements of PAPs, rehabilitation, upgrading and relocation cost of common properties resources (including land, if government land is not available). The budget includes the staff training, consultations, disclosures, maintaining the grievance redress mechanism, and monitoring and evaluation, and preparation of resettlement plans during project implementation including additional studies, if required, etc. The cost of land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement shall be provided by HRIDC.

The budget is indicative and cost will be updated and adjusted to the inflation rate as the project continues and during implementation. The land and R&R cost is 1534.88 crores.

RP Implementation Schedule

Resettlement of PAPs located within Corridor of Impact (CoI) will be carried out before the civil work starts on any section of the project. All activities related to the land acquisition and resettlement shall be planned to ensure that 100% compensation is paid prior to displacement and the affected people will be given at least three months of notice to vacate their property before civil work begins. Stretches which are free of encroachment and other encumbrances will be handed over first to the contractor. Construction will start on already available government land and in stage 2 constructions will be taken up on the 530 Ha of private land acquisition. Land acquisition will be completed by February 2023 and construction will be completed by February 2025.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring is an integral part of implementation of rehabilitation and resettlement activities. Internal monitoring will be carried out by the PMU, Concerned Site Office of HRIDC under the guidance of Project Director. Data and information collected for monitoring activities shall be suitably analyzed for project management and learning. Internal monitoring will be carried out by GC social team of HRIDC. Besides, HRIDC will engage an external monitoring consultant for monitoring and preparation of biannual monitoring reports and submitted to PMU. PMU will review the monitoring reports and then submit to AIIB for review and observations.

1 INTRODUCTION

Background

Railways are the most important mode of energy efficient and clean transportation and thus have huge economic importance. Currently, the share of Railways in total freight transportation in the State of Haryana is approximately 32%. Strategically, ongoing Eastern & Western Dedicated Freight Corridors, having high capacity and high-speed Railway transport infrastructure, are passing through the State of Haryana. There is massive opportunity to utilize these corridors to increase the share of Railway freight transportation by creating suitable Railway's connectivity to serve core sector industries and logistic business in the State.

The Haryana Rail Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (HRIDC) was incorporated on 22nd August 2017 as a State Joint Venture Company of Government of Haryana (GOH) and Ministry of Railway (MOR) having share of 51% and 49% respectively. The JV has been mandated to take up planning and implementation of various rail infrastructure projects like new railway lines, last mile connectivity, capacity enhancement works, manage rail projects etc. in the state of Haryana on the principle of cooperative federalism. HRIDC has identified various rail projects which are under various stages of implementation.

One of the projects being developed by HRIDC is the Haryana Orbital Rail Corridor (HORC). The project is part of the "Transport Infrastructure Corridor in Haryana" in the approved Master Plan for National Capital Region. Under the Transport Infrastructure Corridor in Haryana, Kundli–Manesar–Palwal (KMP) expressway was commissioned in November 2018. The 'Haryana Orbital Rail Corridor' Project has been notified as "Special Railway Project" by the Central Government vide Gazette Notification no. 499 dated 04.02.2020. The project is proposed for financing by the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB).

Project Description

HORC will be a new electrified Double Broad-gauge (BG) rail line of around 121.742 route km from Palwal to Sonipat, via Sohna, Manesar and Kharkhoda bypassing the Delhi state. The project is proposed to have connections with the existing Indian Railway (IR) lines at Palwal, Patli, Sultanpur, Asauda and Harsana Kalan stations and also have connection with the Dedicated Freight Corridor at Pirthala station. The Project will be beneficial to the industrial hubs of Kharkhoda, Manesar, and Sohna and will help in development of this region of Haryana. The total route length of the Project including all connections is approximately 144km.

The alignment of the project is mostly along the KMP Expressway along the inner side (towards Delhi). Approximately 80% project alignment is along the KMP Expressway and 10% alignment is along the Western Dedicated Freight Corridor. A 50-meter-wide strip

adjacent to the Right of Way (ROW) of KMP expressway was earmarked for HORC in the approved Master Plan for NCR area. In addition, a green belt of 100 meters width was also earmarked on outer side of KMP Expressway and the inner side of HORC. The map depicting the alignment of HORC is given in Figure 1-1.

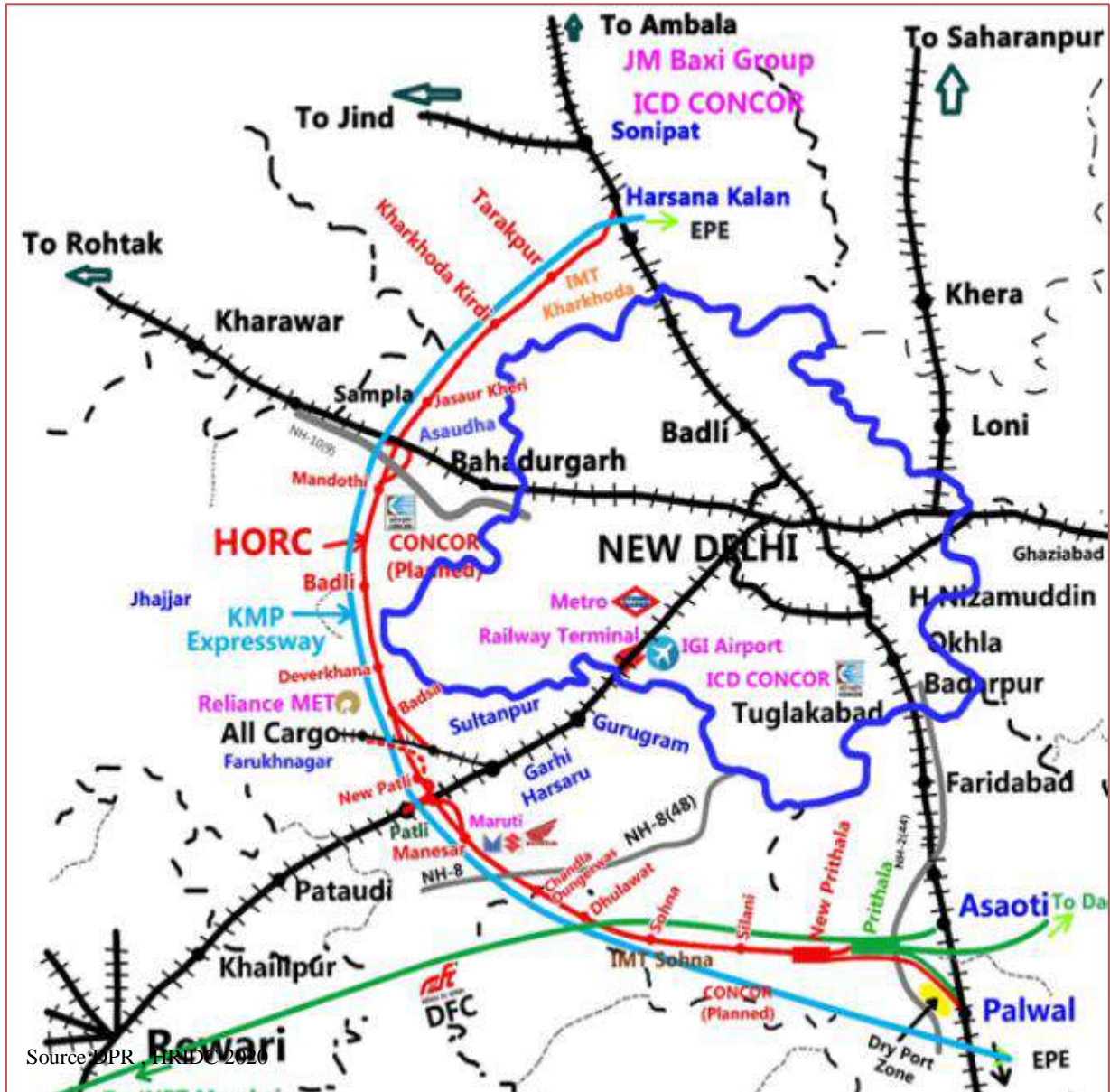


Figure 1-1: Proposed Haryana Orbital Rail Corridor

Location of the Project Area

The proposed alignment passes through five districts of Haryana state namely Palwal, Nuh, Gurugram, Jhajjar and Sonipat as shown in Figure 1-2 Index Map of the HORC project Location. Total length of the project is 143.932 km passing in these five districts of the state. District and chainage wise distribution of length of the project is given in Table 1-1.

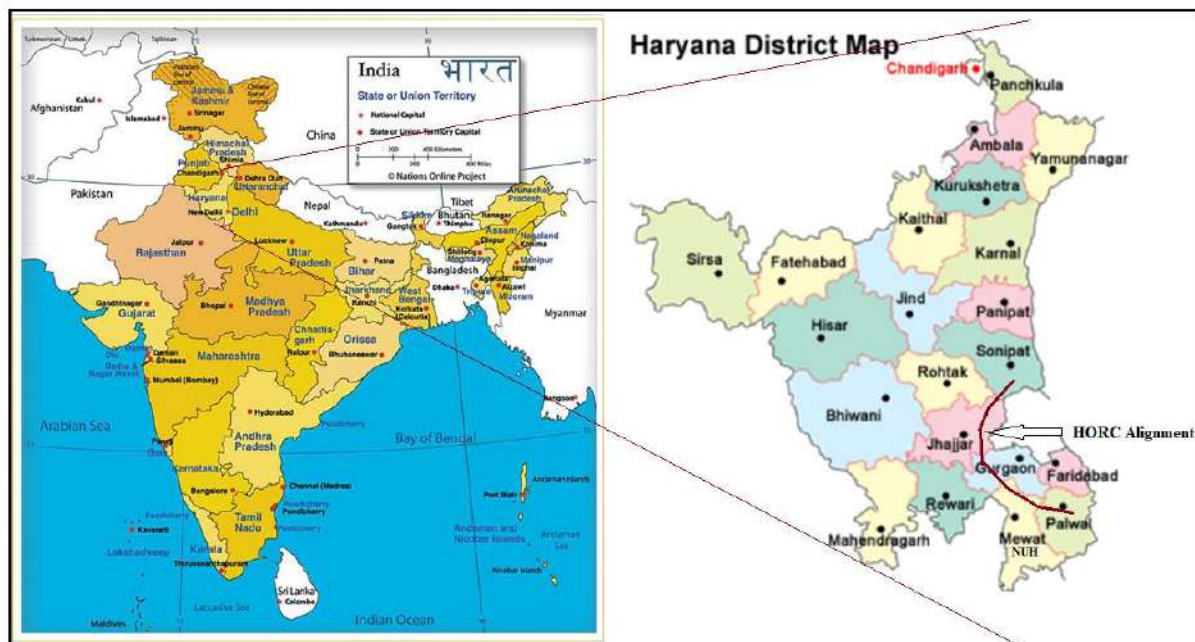


Figure 1-2: Index Map of the HORC project location

Table 1-1: District and Chainage wise distribution of length of the Project

S. No	Name of Districts and Tehsil	Chainage (in m)	Length (in m)
1	Palwal	-1494 to 5550	6618
2	Gurugram (Sohna Tehsil)	5550 to 11700	6150
3	Nuh (Nuh Tehsil)	11700 to 12150	450
4	Gurugram (Sohna)	12150 to 13600	1450
5	Nuh (Nuh Tehsil)	13600 to 40200	28050
6	Gurugram (Maneshr Tehsil)	40200 to 53550	13350
7	Gurugram (Farukhnagar Tehsil)	53550 to 66550	13000
8	Jhajjar (Badli Tehsil)	66550 to 84400	18650
9	Jhajjar (Bahadurgarh Tehsil)	84400 to 102390	19990
10	Sonipat (Kharkhoda Tehsil)	102390 to 119040	16650
11	Sonipat (Sonipat Tehsil)	119040 to 128100	9060
	Total	-1494 to 128100	129525

Source: DPR, HRIDC 2019

Salient Features of the Project

Salient features of the proposed project are as follows:

Table 1-2: Salient Features of HORC

1.	Serving Railway Station	:	Harsana Kalan on Delhi-Ambala Line and Palwal & Asaoti (through Pirthala yard of DFCCIL) on Delhi-Mathura line.
2.	Route length	:	121.742 Km 143.932 Km (including Connectivity's)
3.	Gauge	:	Broad Gauge 1676mm
4.	Ruling	:	1 in 150 (compensated)

	Gradient		
5.	Maximum Permissible Speed	:	160 kmph
6.	Bridges: -		
	Major RUB		16
	Minor RUB		137
	ROB		02
	RFO		03
	Water Ways: -		
	Major		23
Minor		195	
7.	Net Estimated Cost	:	Rs. 4822.69 Crores
8.	Number of stations and crossing/Junction stations	:	New Prithala, Silani, IMT Sohna, Dhulawat, ChandlaDungerwas, Panchgaon, Manesar, New Patli, Badsa, Devarkhana, Badli, Mandothi, New-Asaudah, Jasurkheri, Kharkhoda, Tarakpur and Harsana Kalan
10.	Safety Provisions	:	The stations and the locations where infringement from outside are likely

Source: DPR, HRIDC 2020

Serving Station and connectivity to Existing IR Network

All the crossing stations have been proposed with minimum two common loops. The average inter distance between stations is 8.696 kms. The stations 'locations are identified with a prime importance of village centric are listed down in Table 1-3 as below.

Table 1-3: Proposed HORC Stations Coordinates –with Inter station Distances

S. No.	Name of Proposed Station	Proposed Chainage (in m)	Latitude	Longitude
1	New Prithala	-687	28°14'33.66"N	77°15'7.43"E
2	Silani	9175	28°13'40.20"N	77° 9'12.46"E
3	IMT Sohna	18400	28°10'57.50"N	77° 4'56.69"E
4	Dhulawat	32100	28°15'1.32"N	76°57'24.52"E
5	ChandlaDungerwas	39419	28°17'41.66"N	76°54'13.66"E
6	Panchgaon	43100	28°19'32.32"N	76°53'29.81"E
7	Manesar	48700	28°22'23.49"N	76°52'27.12"E
8	New Patli	55040	28°25'45.93"N	76°51'52.54"E
9	Badsa	61561	28°29'11.25"N	76°51'0.83"E
10	Devarkhana	67940	28°32'18.61"N	76°49'40.42"E
11	Badli	73660	28°35'26.01"N	76°49'10.49"E
12	Mandothi	87480	28°42'36.00"N	76°50'26.45"E
13	New-Asaudah	91050	28°44'18.08"N	76°50'58.36"E
14	Jasurkheri	97140	28°47'14.65"N	76°52'38.94"E
15	Kharkhoda	105740	28°50'44.47"N	76°56'3.86"E
16	Tarakpur	111220	28°52'50.81"N	76°58'30.92"E

S. No.	Name of Proposed Station	Proposed Chainage (in m)	Latitude	Longitude
17	Harsana Kalan	124145	28°56'41.57"N	77° 2'18.72"E

Source: DPR,HRIDC,2019

The serving stations for the connectivity shall be Pirthala station on the Rewari-Dadri section of Dedicated Freight Corridor having connectivity to both Asaoti and Palwal with Y-connectivity. The connectivity to Existing IR Network will be at:

- Patli station on Delhi-Rewari section of Northern Railways.
- Sultanpur station on GarhiHarsaru- Farukhnagar section of Northern Railways.
- Asaudah station on Delhi -Rohtak section of Northern Railways.
- Harsana Kalan on Delhi-Panipat section of Northern Railways.

Project Development Objectives

The project development objectives are to:

- develop the rail infrastructure and enhance connectivity for freight and passenger transportation in the state of Haryana,
- develop peripheral connectivity to major areas namely, Gurugram, Palwal, Nuh, Jhajjar & Sonipat of Haryana,
- serve the unserved areas of the state of Haryana and allow running of passenger trains from Gurugram to Chandigarh (the state capital),
- facilitate the diversion of goods traffic not meant for Delhi region thereby easing the pressure on the transport network of Delhi,
- help in industrial growth of cities around Delhi namely, Sohna, Manesar, Gurugram, Jhajjar, Rohtak etc, and developing multimodal hubs in National Capital Region (NCR) of Haryana,
- reduce substantially journey travel time,
- boost economic and social activity in the state of Haryana.

Analysis of Alternatives

The final alignment of the proposed HORC project have been arrived at after taking into account environmental and social concerns, considerations of traffic, various construction methodologies (in case of Tunnel), integration with the existing system and importantly, the overall economic and financial viability. The underlying principles for evaluation of various alternatives, without affecting the overall usefulness of the corridor, are:

- Minimum private land acquisition,
- Least disturbance to properties,
- Minimum disturbance to people and
- Minimum disturbance to ecology/ biodiversity.

In the analysis of alternatives, a comparison of scenario with and without the project, location/alignment alternatives, technological alternatives (such as tunneling methods) have also been made.

With or Without the Project

Option 1: No Development Alternative (Without Project)

In case HORC project is not constructed, the physical Environment will be stressed as timely movement of goods will not be possible thus overstressing the road network, leading to traffic Jams and in turn will increase the sound pressure levels and degrading air quality due to idling of vehicles and contributing to additional greenhouse gas emissions. Additional traffic on roads will need widening of roads and in turn will cause felling of trees and reduction in green cover/loss of agriculture land. On the other hand, without the project, the agricultural produce may not move from field to marketplaces in a timely manner due to traffic congestion on roads, which may result in loss of income to farmers in the area. Public at large will continue to waste time in waiting at traffic jams triggered at railway crossings.

Option - II With Project

HORC project requires substantial investment and in turn will generate employment and business opportunities, which in turn will improve the socio-economic condition of project districts. With project positive changes are anticipated as the proposed project will immensely enhance the much-needed capacity for fast transport of goods from one end to another end of the country. Will reduce the pressure on roads. Minimum air pollution in comparison to road traffic, will also reduce noise pollution. Compensatory afforestation and tree plantation will be taken up by HRIDC and state forest department to mitigate trees loss due to proposed project. Minimum agriculture land will be acquired to minimize impacts on land use. Rehabilitation and resettlement plan have been prepared to avoid social impacts. The project will bring large investment to the project area and host of employment and business opportunities resulting in substantial improvement in the overall socio-economic conditions of the area. This will also ease the problem of traffic jams and long wait at railway crossings due to the construction of ROBs. Apart from these, the proposed alignment will connect Palwal- Manesar- Patli- Farukhnagar- Jhajjar to make a Western Peripheral Rail corridor with Palwal to Sonipat bypassing Delhi. Due to this, the train traffic in Delhi region will be minimizing. After implementation of Kundli-Manesar-Palwal (KMP) expressway and the planning of Panchgram Urban centers, the Haryana Orbital Rail Corridor (HORC) project alignment from Palwal to Sonipat has been conceived on Techno-Economic consideration in the area.

Conceptualisation of the Alignment

The Haryana government will develop five new cities in the two km area on either side of the Kundli-Manesar-Palwal expressway and the area will be named as Panchagram. The Haryana Govt. approved the concept of the Panchagram Region and developing five cities on the

Kundli-Manesar-Palwal (KMP) expressway on 50,000 hectares each side of the expressway which would cover eight districts of the State namely Sonipat, Rohtak, Jhajjar, Gurugram, Rewari, Mewat, Faridabad and Palwal. The Industrial and Commercial Townships were being set up on 3,300 acres area in Kharkhoda, Sonipat. Similarly, Industrial Model Township has been developed on 1,400 acres in Sohna of Gururgram. In view of this the alignment of the proposed HORC was conceived parallel to Kundli-Manesar-Palwal expressway of about 95 Km so that will boost to industrial Sector in the State. After Implementation of KMP Expressway and the planning of Panchgram Urban centers, the project alignment from Palwal to Sonipat has been conceived on Techno-Economic consideration. Figure 1-3 shows the earlier proposed alignment and the modified alignment.

Design Alternative for the Project

The proposed HORC alignment has been modified at one location considering Technical, Environmental and Social concern i.e., from DPR Chainage 14000 to Chainage 29000 considering the following facts:

1. In between these chainages, HORC is proposed to cross Aravalli hill as well as DFC alignment.
2. The original DPR stage alignment was intersecting habitation at two locations i.e., at Chainage 24000 and 28000.
3. The DPR alignment was also crossing DFCC alignment with a skewed angle which was found not feasible as per site conditions.
4. The length of tunnel as per the DPR alignment was of approximately 4.8 km of length involving tunnel both in rock and soil.

After revising the alignment following improvements are achieved:

- a. Length of the tunnel has been reduced to 2.88km. It will reduce the cost, muck generation.
- b. Tunnelling under village has been avoided.
- c. Acquisition of land/properties has been reduced as in Figure 1-3.



Figure 1-3: Index Map of the HORC project location

It is evident from the above that both original and revised alignments have some advantages and disadvantages in terms of cumulative impact-environment, social etc. On assessment of the advantages and disadvantages of these two alignments and certain limitations, it is considered that revised alignment is the most preferred option. The comparison of these two alternatives is summarized and presented in Table 1-4.

Table 1-4: Comparison of Original Alignment and Final Alignment

Item	Original Alignment	Revised Alignment
Technical		
Total length of the section including tunnel(km)	14	17
Underground/tunnel (km)	4.88	2.88 As per new alignment Tunnel length got reduced from 4.88km to 2.88km which will cause reduction in cost as well as time of construction.
Elevated (km)	0	3.54
At grade (km)	9.12	10.58
Land use pattern	Agriculture, residential and forest	Agriculture, and forest

Nature of Crossing with DFCC	HORC Tunnel is crossing below the DFCC.	DFCCL has preferred to pass from P1 and P2 of Bridge No.87.
Environment		
Number of Trees	133*	40
Forest Area	Yes	Yes
Eco sensitive area if any	Nil	Nil
Sensitive receptors Like education institution, health, cremating ground, religious structure etc	Nil	Nil
Social		
No of affected villages	12	15
No of Habitat area	1	Nil
Total affected Structures	69	2
Total PAH	75*	84
Issue of resettlement	Severe	Mild
Number of displaced family	19	Nil

*Approximate

Brief on HORC Tunnel Alignment

- Tunnel planned for crossing Aravalli hills along HORC alignment.
- Tunnel length as per DPR–4.88Km
- Tunnel alignment reviewed by HRIDC and GC in view of following:
 - i. DPR Tunnel alignment was passing under the habitat area of Sehsaula village.
 - ii. As per DPR, HORC tunnel was passing under DFC tunnel.
 - iii. To optimise the length of tunnel with a view to reduce the Time for Completion of the Project.
- In the revised alignment, all the above issues have been addressed as follows:
 - i. The revised alignment is away from habitat area of Sehsaula village.
 - ii. Crossing of HORC&DFC alignment is planned through DFC bridge No.87 (4x26.10m).
 - iii Length of tunnel reduced from 4.88 Km to 2.88 Km.

Analysis of the Alternative Technologies

The project involves construction of 2.88 km tunnel from Chainage 24200m to 27080m. Various tunneling option have been compared. The list includes:

- Cut and cover,
- Drill and blast,

- Boring (using Tunnel Boring Machine (TBM)),
- NATM (sequential excavation – New Austrian Tunneling Method)

Cut and Cover Tunneling: Cut and cover tunneling is a common and well proven technique for construction shallow tunnels. The method can accommodate changes in tunnel width and non-uniform shapes and is often adopted in construction of stations. Several overlapping works are required to be carried out in using this tunneling method. Trench excavation, tunnel construction and soil covering of excavated tunnels are three major integral parts of the tunnelling method.

Most of these works are similar to other similar road construction except that the excavation levels involved are deeper. Bulk excavation is often undertaken under a rock deck to minimize traffic disruption as well as environmental impact in terms of dust and noise emissions and visual impacts.

Drill and Blast: This tunneling method involves the use of explosives. Drilling rigs are used to bore blast holes on the proposed tunnel surface to a designated depth for blasting. Explosives and timed detonators are then placed in the blast holes. Once blasting is carried out, waste rocks and soils are transported out of the tunnel before further blasting. Most tunneling construction in rock involves ground that is somewhere between two extreme conditions of hard rock and soft ground. Hence adequate structural support measures are required when adopting this method for tunneling. Compared with bored tunneling by Tunnel Boring Machine, blasting generally results in higher but lesser duration of vibration levels. A temporary magazine site is often needed for overnight storage of explosive.

Bored Tunneling: Bored tunneling by using a Tunnel Boring Machine (TBM) is often used for excavating long tunnels. An effective TBM method requires the selection of appropriate equipment for different rock mass and geological conditions. The TBM may be suitable for excavating tunnels which contain competent rocks that can provide adequate geological stability for boring a long section tunnel without structural support. However, extremely hard rock can cause significant wear of the TBM rock cutter and may slow down the progress of the tunneling works to the point where TBM becomes inefficient and uneconomical and may take longer time than the drill and blast tunneling method.

Sequential Excavation Method: This method is also known as New Austrian Tunneling Method (NATM). The excavation location of proposed tunnel is divided into segments first. The segments are then mined sequentially with supports. Some mining equipment's such as road headers and backhoes are commonly used for the tunnel excavation. The ground for excavation must be fully dry for applying the NATM and ground dewatering is also an essential process before the excavation. Another process relates to the ground modifications such as grouting, and ground freezing is also common with this method in order to stabilize the soil for tunneling. This method is relatively slow but is found useful in areas where existing structures such as sewer or subway could not be relocated.

Merits and demerits of Various Tunneling Methods

Selection of the techniques to be adopted for construction of a tunnel section shall take into account the nature of the substrata and the levels of the tunnel involved. A summary of the environmental benefits and dis-benefits associated with the construction methods is presented in the **Table** below:

Table 1-5: Summary of Merits and demerits of Various Tunneling Methods

Tunnel Construction Methods	Environmental Benefits and Dis-benefits (on relative terms)
Cut and cover tunneling	<p>Demerits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More dust and noise impact may arise, though these can be mitigated through implementation of sufficient control measures; • Temporary decks are often installed before bulk excavation to minimize the associated environmental impacts; • Large quantity of C&D materials would be generated from the excavation works, requiring proper handling and disposal
Drill and blast	<p>Merits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential environmental impacts in terms of noise, dust and visual on sensitive receives are significantly reduced and are restricted to those located near the tunnel portal; • Compared with the cut and cover approach, quantity of C&D material generated would be much reduced; • Compared with the cut- and – cover approach, disturbance to local traffic and associated environmental impacts would be much reduced; • Blasting would significantly reduce the duration of vibration, though the vibration level would be higher compared with bored tunneling; <p>Dis-benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential hazard associated with establishment of a temporary magazine site for overnight storage of explosive shall be addressed through avoiding populated areas in the site selection process.
Bored tunneling	<p>Merits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential environmental impacts in terms of noise, dust and visual on sensitive receives are significantly reduced and are restricted to those located near the launching and retrieval shafts; • Compared with the cut-and-cover approach, disturbance to local traffic and associated environmental impacts would be much reduced; • Compared with the cut-and-cover approach, quantity of C&D materials generated would be much reduced;

Tunnel Construction Methods	Environmental Benefits and Dis-benefits (on relative terms)
Sequential Excavation Method	<p>Merits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Similar to the drill-and-blast and bored tunneling methods, only localized potential environmental impacts would be generated <p>Dis-benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As the method is relatively slow, duration of potential environmental impacts would be longer than that of the other methods.

On basis of techno-economic, environmental and social feasibility, NATM with control blasting has been adopted in the project.

Corridor of Impact

The Corridor of Impact (CoI) is the land width required for the actual construction of rail tracks, stations, passenger facilities and amenities, maintenance depot, parking areas, circulation area, storage, overhead equipment, drainage, foot over bridge etc.

Based on design of the alignment and assessment of minimum operational requirement, it is proposed to take a 50-meter-wide corridor as ‘operational area or Corridor of Impact’. Thus, the corridor of width is generally 25 m both side of the designed centreline of the proposed alignment, except at stations.

Minimising Resettlement

One of the objectives of the social assessment was to minimise resettlement and promote no-displacing or least displacing alternatives. In order to avoid resettlement of people, technical steps undertaken by HRIDC include consideration of alternative alignments, reducing embankment heights (8 meters to 4 meters), preference of green field and open land instead of habitation and minimising track distances at selected locations. The steps taken to reduce corridor of impact to minimise resettlement include the following:

- a. Alternative analysis of proposed tunnel portion from Ch 14000 to 29000 was carried out. As per revised alignment Tunnel length got reduced from 4.88km to 2.88km which will cause reduction in cost as well as time of construction. The result of analysis of the alternative alignment indicates that resettlement issue has been reduced at Sehsaula village.
- b. According to the DPR, on an average embankment height was 6 to 8 meters. After up-timisation of both vertical and horizontal alignment, it has been reduced to 4 to 6 meters.
- c. Reducing track distance between DFCCCL network and Indian Railway (IR) network to minimize land acquisition.
- d. Prefer green field open land instead of habitation and building structures.

Scope and Objective of Resettlement Plan

The objective of this Resettlement Plan (RP) is to assist the affected people to improve or at least restore their living standards to the pre-project level. The RP is project specific and it has been prepared in accordance with the RTFCTLARR Act 2013, RFCTLARR (Haryana Amendment) Act, 2017 and AIIB Environmental and Social Framework comprising of Environmental and Social Policy (ESP), Environmental and Social Standards ESSs. The issues identified and addressed in this document are as follows:

- Type and extent of loss of land and non-land assets, loss of livelihood, loss of common property resources and social infrastructure;
- Impacts on vulnerable groups like poor, women and other disadvantaged sections of society
- Public consultation and people's participation in the project;
- Existing legal and administrative framework and formulation of resettlement policy for the project;
- Preparation of entitlement matrix, formulation of relocation strategy and restoration of businesses/income;
- R&R cost estimate including provision for fund and;
- Institutional framework for the implementation of the plan, including grievance redress mechanism, monitoring & reporting.

Methodology for Resettlement Plan

For establishing the social baseline on alignment approved by the HRIDC for HORC and undertaking the social impact assessment, a participatory approach was adopted. An attempt was made to integrate local community perspectives into the impact assessment process and identification of the mitigation measures. Interview with key informants, public consultation, focus group discussion, data analysis and reporting. Brief description of activities is presented below.

- A. Available documents related to project and project area has been reviewed to develop understanding about the project including broad technical aspects, magnitude of impacts, laws and policies governing land acquisition and rehabilitation & resettlement census report, etc. Specific documents reviewed for the project are as under:
 - Detailed Project Report, 2020, HRIDC
 - The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition & Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013
 - The Railways Act, 1989
 - Resettlement Policy Framework, 2021, HRIDC

- Census of India, 2011 (Primary Census Abstract and Village amenities directory).
- AIIB’s Environmental and Social Framework, 2016
- Gazette Notification No.S.O.-3/C.A.30/2013/S.30/2018 dated 23rd January 2018, Revenue and Disaster Management Department, Government of Haryana.
- Railway Circular No. E (NG) II/2010/RC-5/1 dated 11/11/2019.

B. The various steps involved in the study are:

- Mobilization of the team in the field
- Identification of all stakeholders and their involvement.
- Scoping study in the field.
- Conduct of socio-economic and census survey.
- Assessment of the social impact of the project and informal discussion on compensation, assistance and income restoration programme.
- Developing a social impact management / mitigation plan, indicating the likely entitlements to be provided to the affected communities / families / persons.
- Incorporation of comments and submission of the final report.

Before the actual household socio-economic survey, all the structures (i.e., residential, commercial and common properties) that were likely to be affected by the project were identified and enumerated considering the CoI and its alignment drawing. The private assets were marked with distinct numbers and type and use of structure were recorded refer Figure 1-4.

	
<p>Gurugram, Karanki -One Room</p>	<p>Jhajjar, Daryapur -Temple Impacted</p>
	
<p>Nuh, Bidhuwas- House Impacted</p>	<p>Palwal, Chhapprola- House Impacted</p>



Figure 1-4: Photographs of the structures Impacted

Survey Tools

Survey tools namely, census survey format, socio-economic survey format, inventory of properties, inventory of trees enumeration, public consultation and focus group discussion checklist etc. were developed and discussed with HRIDC for incorporating suggestions and modifications. These formats were approved by HRICC after due detailed discussion and then the survey tools were used in the field for data collection. The survey tools used for the survey are provided as Annexure 1.1.

Training of Surveyors

Training of surveyors and supervisors was conducted before starting the survey. Surveyors were briefed about the salient features of project, purpose of conducting surveys, approach to be followed for conducting surveys, household members to be administered questionnaire for response, data scrutiny, and other aspects. Surveyors were asked to conduct mock interview with fellow surveyors and followed by sample survey in nearby areas.

It was very challenging to keep the survey team and all respondents safe from the COVID-19 virus. The survey team maintained physical distancing of at least 1m, wore mask, conducted interviews in small groups, frequently sanitized. The team faithfully followed the standard operating procedures laid down by the consultant during the survey period.

Census and Socio-Economic Survey

Land acquisition plan provided by HRIDC formed the basis for conducting census and socioeconomic survey. Survey team was provided a village wise list of land owners with Jamabandi (Khewat and Khata No), Survey No. and area of acquisition for conducting the survey. Census survey was conducted with owners and others (encroacher, squatter, tenant) who were available during the survey. Efforts were made by revisiting the villages to conduct survey with as many affected persons as possible. Affected persons not staying in the concerned village and nearby areas and those whose whereabouts could not be traced have not been covered in the survey. The survey was conducted to generate data to assess the extent of impacts and to provide baseline data on socio-economic conditions of the PAPs. The location, type of structure (size, area), type of construction, nature of use was recorded

refer figure 1-5. Names of the owners, their addresses, possession of legal documents towards claim of the property, if any, and tenure status etc were also recorded.



Figure 1-5: Photographs of Census Survey

The survey team of OMTC with the help of village Patwari deployed by HRIDC conducted door-to-door personal interviews for census survey by using well-structured questionnaires. The questionnaires were pre-tested before survey. Before the commencement of field survey, all the field investigators were given orientation and extensive training about various aspects of the questionnaires. The questionnaires covered matters relating to identification of project affected persons, their social profile family details, occupation, source of income, family expenditure, documentary proofs, household assets, information on affected structure, commercial / self-employment activities, employment pattern, views on the project and resettlement and rehabilitation. The questionnaires contain a few open-ended questions like opinions and views of persons and a number of closed ended questions which have been duly codified. Data collection in household survey was not restricted to the questions enlisted in the questionnaire. Queries of the affected people were taken care of as far as possible. This helped in getting a better insight into the issues, gaining the confidence of the people and facilitating data collection.

The socio-economic survey was developed keeping in view the aims and objectives and baseline data needed for assessing the socio-economic conditions of project affected persons with specific concern to vulnerable sections of the society (Scheduled Caste, Scheduled

Tribe, Women Headed Household, Disabled, Elderly Persons, etc.) for monitoring the status of project affected persons during and after the implementation of project, if any. The socio-economic survey was conducted among 20% of the project affected households of the total households administered census survey.

Stakeholders Consultation

Keeping in mind the objective of minimizing adverse impact and the need of the stakeholder's participation for the smooth implementation of the project, consultation with the members of different sections of society, the affected households/people, farmers, women groups, vulnerable groups including women headed households, community members of the project area along the proposed alignment were carried out. Preliminary public consultations and discussions were conducted by survey team with the help of HRIDC officials through community meetings with PAPs as well as general public at village level. The consultation with vulnerable people was made with the aim of building awareness among them so that likely potential adverse impacts of the project on the target vulnerable population may be minimized. In this regard consultation meetings were organized at 88 villages of five districts the related photographs are given in Table 1-6.

	
<p align="center">Consultation at Gurugram, Sultanpur village</p>	<p align="center">Consultation at Sonipat Tarakpur village</p>
	
<p align="center">Consultation at Palwal-Parithala Village</p>	<p align="center">Consultation at Jhajjar -Asoda Village</p>

Figure 1-6: Photographs of Public Consultation

During public consultations, issues related to land acquisition, compensation, income restoration, employment generation, station locations, rehabilitation of affected utilities, information flow, grievance redressal, safety, role of administration etc. were discussed. The methods which were adopted for conducting public consultations were (i) Walk-through informal group consultation, (ii) Public meetings, (iii) Focus Group Discussions (FGD) with different groups of affected people including farmers, women and vulnerable group, residential groups, squatters, (iv) In-depth individual interviews, (v) Discussions and interviews with key informants, (vi) Sharing the opinion and preferences of the PAPs. A format for public consultation is presented in Annexure 1.2.

Interview with Key Informants

Key Informant Interviews provide qualitative in-depth information by the people, who matter in the society. These interviews were held with the village Sarpanch, Nambardar, community leaders, Patwari, School Teachers, Anganwadi Workers, Govt. officials, who had first-hand knowledge about the village as well as the project. These interviews gave a perspective on the likely impact of the project.

District level Public Consultation

Formal public consultation would be organized in all five districts after giving adequate publicity about date, time and venue of public consultation to ascertain the views of the affected families relating to land acquisition, compensation and rehabilitation. The feedback received and information gathered in the public consultation meetings would be incorporated in the final SIA and RP report to be submitted to HRIDC and AIIB.

Data Analysis and Reporting

Both quantitative and qualitative data analysing methods and statistical techniques were used to analyse the data collected from primary as well as secondary sources. Survey forms duly filled were consolidated and entered into a database. This information was updated on a regular basis as and when questionnaires were filled in. Once the data were collected and finalized with all the necessary changes, analysis of collected data was done district wise. In order to meet the AIIB's requirements, the EIA consultant gave emphasis on analysis of data related to gender concerns/gaps, safety concerns, female participation, gender-based violence, cultural practices (early marriage, physical practices etc), labour aspects, tribal issues (identity, land livelihood, relocation, cultural heritage etc.), physically challenged (their locations, sections, areas where actions could be planned to facilitate better access).

Limitations & Challenges faced during Field Work

In order to collect relevant information from the project affected persons/ Households, establishing rapport and gaining their confidence was necessary, which in itself was a challenging task for the SIA team. The limitations of the study are as follows:

- The correct information regarding the land size to be acquired was not available from therec

ords.

- During interview the respondents did not give answers to some questions in the same session in which they replied other questions.
- People were trying to influence each other during the interviews, which was managed by requesting them again and again to provide privacy to the respondent.
- Female respondents were initially very much hesitant and scared to provide information during interviews and many times were interrupted by their relatives.
- It was very challenging to keep the survey team and all respondents safe from the COVID-19 virus. The team faithfully followed the standard operating procedures laid down by the consultant during the survey period.

Structure of Resettlement Plan

In line with the requirements of AIIB's Environmental and Social Framework, this Resettlement Plan has been organised into sections which covers (i) project description, (ii) impact assessment and (iii) project management and mitigation measures. A summary of key findings of the RP is also presented in Executive Summary. The RP has following contents:

Table 1-6: Structure of the RP Report

ES	Executive Summary
Chapter 1:	Introduction
Chapter 2:	Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement
Chapter 3:	Socio-Economic Information and Profile
Chapter 4:	Stakeholder Consultation, Participation and Information Disclosure
Chapter 5:	Legal and Policy Framework
Chapter 6:	Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix
Chapter 7:	Grievance Redress Mechanism
Chapter 8:	Relocation, Resettlement and Income Restoration
Chapter 9:	Institutional Arrangement
Chapter 10:	Resettlement and Compensation Costs and Budget
Chapter 11:	RP Implementation Schedule
Chapter 12:	Monitoring and Evaluation
Chapter 13:	Gender Action Plan

2 SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

Background

This chapter describes requirement of land acquisition and resettlement impacts arising out of the proposed HORC project. Social survey of the project affected persons (PAPs) and project Affected Families (PAFs), falling within proposed corridor of Impact of HORC was carried out by using structured questionnaires. The purpose of this exercise was to assess the losses and social impacts due to the proposed project.

Project impacts

HORC project is proposed to serve public purpose and has already been notified. It will be certainly served by acquiring the private land and thereby, completing the construction of the project. The implementation of project will have both positive and negative impacts, which are discussed under subheadings.

Positive Impacts

Palwal, Nuh, Gurugram, Jhajjar, and Sonipat districts of Haryana will be benefited through this railway line. This will lead to the diversion of traffic out of Delhi and thus the traffic NCR will be reduced and will help in developing a multimodal logistics hub in the sub-region of Haryana state of NCR.

The project will provide seamless high-speed connectivity to the freight corridor network dedicated to the region, resulting in reduced transportation costs and time. This efficient transport corridor will provide the infrastructure to attract multinational industries to set up manufacturing units to fulfill the 'Make in India' mission, among other initiatives. The project will connect the untouched areas of the state of Haryana, which will boost economic and social activities in the state of Haryana. This multipurpose transportation project will also facilitate cheap and fast traffic travel in different directions from the industrial areas of Gurugram and Manesar, Sohna, Farukhnagar, Kharkhauda, and Sonipat. About 20,000 passengers will travel through this line each day and 50 million tonnes of goods will be transported every year.

The project will provide connectivity to all existing railway routes originating from Delhi and the state of Haryana as well as through a dedicated freight corridor network. The project will help in industrial growth of cities around Delhi namely, Sohna, Manesar, Gurugram, Jhajjar, Rohtak etc. and developing multimodal hubs in NCR of Haryana, reduce substantially journey travel time and overall, it will boost economic and social activity in the state of Haryana.

Majority respond about the positive benefits (90.4%) from the proposed project like access to better transport facility, infrastructure development in the proposed region, less traffic &

Pollution and new door of opportunities to business setup and marketing, etc, mostly importantly benefit to women to boost empowerment as result of access to educational, health facilities and lastly in general good amount of compensation due to acquisition would be another benefit from the proposed project.

Negative Impacts

The proposed HORC project shall have negative impact due to loss of land, loss of structures, Impact on Households and Persons, loss of livelihood, impact on women, Impact on Vulnerable Groups and impact on community resources. During socio- economic survey 4.2% respondents showed concern for loss of income, while 2.6% expressed that by acquisition land, pressure on infrastructure will increase.

District wise Social Impacts of the Project

The district wise social impacts of the project are given in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1: District wise social impacts of the Project

Impact	Palwal	Nuh	Jhajjar	Gurugram	Sonipat	Total
AcquisitionofLand(in Ha)	17.15	192.3	172.33	203.11	112.37	765.734
PrivateLand(inHa)	15.75	151.6	165.42	115.74	81.105	530.0
Government Land(inHa)	1.4038	40.67	6.91	87.37	31.26	236.734
ImpactonStructures(no)	33	113	71	109	45	371
TotalPAHs	1243	2177	1306	3918	1245	9889
TotalPAPs	6277	11595	4446	17077	4534	43908
Titleholder(no)	1243	2175	1306	3916	1245	9885
Non-Titleholder(no)	-	2	-	2		4
Lossof Residence (no)	2	7	2	7	1	19
LossofBusiness (no)	3	4	2	6	2	17
VulnerablePAHs (no)*	122	41	5	312	11	491

Source:Field SurveydatabyOMTCTeam, June 2021

* Note: All elderly persons above 60 years age are land holders and they donot belong to vulnerable group as per social assessment carried aot in field.

Impact on Land

The proposed HORC project will be requiringland for different purposes. Land is mainly required for formation and construction of rail tracks, stations, passenger amenities, parking, circulation area, overhead equipmentand other miscellaneous activities.

Table 2-2 gives the district wise land required for the project as per 20A and 20E. As per 20E the project will be acquiring 765.734 Ha of land both private and Government. 530 Ha of Land is private and 236 Ha of land belongs to various government departments. Land details are given in Annexure 2.1.

Table 2-2: District wise details of Land to be acquired

Description	Area (Ha)
Land requirement as per DPR	
IMT Sohna (Already acquired by HSIIDC)	10.00
IMT Manesar (Already acquired by HSIIDC)	38.00
IMT Kharkhoda (Already acquired by HSIIDC)	22.00
Available DFCCIL Land	19.67
Available Railway Land Requirement at Connection to Existing Station	8.00
Net Private Land requirement as per DPR	558.25
Total Land requirement	655.92
Land required as per 20A Notification	
20A notification generally taken on a relatively higher basis to reduce the need for publication of these notifications for additional land requirement land.	1073 (Govt. and Pvt.)
As Per 20E Notification	
HSIIDC	129.91
Road	8.58
Panchayat	28.55
Canal/Drain	0.57
Railway Land Requirement at Connection to Existing Station	13.4748
DFCC	18.3116
KMP	36.7308
Net Private Land requirement	529.606
Total Land requirement	765.734

Note: The land requirement at initial stage of 20A notification has been worked out on approximate basis and generally taken on a relatively higher to reduce the need for publication of these notification for additional land requirement which is 1073 Ha no demarcation is given in terms of government /private land.

Now, the 20 E stage notifications have been finalized in three districts as per field survey/joint verification of actual/final alignment and same is in advance stage in other two districts jointly with revenue authorities. The detailed bifurcation of private & Govt. land has been accordingly given and the total land requirement as per 20 E has been reduced from a total of 1073 ha to 765.734ha (i.e., by 28.6% approximately).

Impact on Households and Persons (Title Holders and Non-Title Holders)

Table 2-3 shows that the projects will affect 9985 title holders. Total project affected Families are 12,087 (belonging to Titleholders) and 43,887 project affected persons (belonging to Titleholders).

Table 2-3: District wise Number of PAHs & PAPs (Title Holders)

District	Title Holders		
	PAHs	PAPs	PAFs
Gurugram	3916	17067	4,157
Jhajjar	1306	4446	1,541
Nuh	2175	11584	3,112
Palwal	1243	6277	1,824
Sonipat	1245	4534	1,436
Total	9885	43,887	12,087
Land Plots	9985		

Source: Field Survey data by OMTC Team, June 2021

Table 2-4 shows that there is one Tenant and one Kiosk in Gurugram district and two kiosks in Nuh District. No encroachers, no squatters are present in HORC. The Non-Title holders PAH are 4, PAPs are 21 and PAFs are 4.

Table 2-4: District Wise Number of PAHs (Non-Title Holders)

NTH	Gurugram	Jhajjar	Nuh	Palwal	Sonipat	Total
Tenant	1	-	-	-	-	1
Kiosk	1	-	2	-	-	3
Encroachers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Squatters	0	0	0	0	0	0
PAPs	10	-	11	-	-	21
PAH	2	-	2	-	-	4
PAF	2	-	2	-	-	4

Source: Field Survey data by OMTC Team, June 2021

Land Holding size of PAHs

Table 2-5 gives the land holding size in each District. 72.7% of land plots are below 1 Acre, 18.5 % hold the land plot of size between 1 to 5 Acres whereas only 5.2% hold between 5 to 10 Acres only 0.3% of PAH hold land plots of more than 25 Acres area.

Table 2-5: District wise Land holding size of PAHs

District	Others	Below 1Acre	1-5 Acre	5-10 Acre	10-15 Acre	15-20 Acre	20-25 Acre	Above 25Acre	Total	%
Gurugram	150	3235	326	171	22	8	0	4	3916	39.6
Jhajjar	0	326	683	236	32	1	13	15	1306	13.2
Nuh	39	2006	128	1	0	1	0	0	2175	22.0
Palwal	3	1139	76	11	4	6	2	2	1243	12.6
Sonipat	17	487	612	95	16	11	0	7	1245	12.6
Total	209	7193	1825	514	74	27	15	28	9885	100

District	Others	Below 1Acre	1-5 Acre	5-10 Acre	10-15 Acre	15-20 Acre	20-25 Acre	Above 25Acre	Total	%
%	2.1	72.8	18.5	5.2	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.3	100	

Source: Field Survey data by OMTCTeam, June 2021

Impact on Structures, its Category & Typology

District wise structures impacted are given in Table 2-6 indicating impact of the proposed project on the different types of structures i.e., residential, commercial, boundary wall, borewell, tube well, godown/storage cattle shed and other types. There are 371 structures impacted among them 19 are residential, 14 commercial, 73 borewells /wells and 122 boundary walls. Photos of structures impacted are given in Annexure 2.2.

Table 2-6: District Wise Structures Impacted

Name of District	Floor/Ramp	Wall	Resi.	Comm.	Chabutra	Stair	Kiosk	Wells/Borewell	Total
Palwal	5	7	2	3	3	1	-	12	33
Nuh	28	38	7	2	19	3	2	14	113
Gurugram	25	41	7	5	16	5	1	9	109
Jhajjar	16	23	2	2	3	-	-	25	71
Sonipat	13	13	1	2	3	-	-	13	45
Total	87	122	19	14	44	9	3	73	371

Source: Field Survey data by OMTCTeam, June 2021

Table 2-7: Typology and Area of the Structures Impacted

Name of District	Pucca Structure		Semi-Pucca		Kutchha		Other structures		Total Number
	No.	Area in sq m	No.	Area in sq m	No.	Area in sq m	No.	Area in sq m	
Palwal	13	5652.2	5	723.3	10	-	4	93.2	32
Gurugram	84	31087.0	19	-	7	120.6	2	326.0	112
Nuh	85	29673.9	14	1234.6	5	299.4	2	308.6	106
Jhajjar	55	42391.3	15	-	3	-	2	218.3	75
Sonipat	40	21195.7	2	742.1	2	-	2	133.9	46
Total	277	130000	55	2700	27	420	12	1080.0	371

Source: Field Survey data by OMTCTeam, June 2021

Table 2-7 shows 277 Pucca structures having an area of 130,000 sqm, 55 Semi-pucca structures having an area of 2700 sq. m and 27 Kutchha structures having an area of 420 sq. m and 12 other structures like Sheds, Goshala, poultry Farm and Kheli having an area of 1080 sq. m in the HARC alignment that will be impacted.

Magnitude of Impact on Structures

District wise magnitudes of Impact on structures are given in Table 2-8. The Impact on 19 residential, 14 commercial, 73 Borewells /wells, 87 floor ramps, 44 chabutra, 9 stairs and 122 boundary walls is more than 75%.

Table 2-8: District Wise Magnitude of Impact on Structures

S.No	District	Name of Structure	Magnitude of Impact			
			0 - 25%	25 - 50%	50 - 75%	75 -100%
1	Palwal	House	-	-	2	-
		Boundarywall	-	1	-	1
		Bore-well	-	-	-	6
Total			-	1	2	7
2	Nuh	House	-	-	-	7
		Shop	-	-	-	2
		Boundarywall	-	-	-	3
		Bore-well	-	-	-	26
		Hotel/Dhaba	-	-	-	1
		Others	1	-	-	9
Total			1			48
3	Gurugram	House	-	2	-	4
		Shop	-	-	-	1
		Boundarywall	-	7	-	1
		Bore -well	-	1	1	16
		Company/Factory	-	1	-	1
		Others	-	2	-	13
Total			-	13	1	36
4	Jhajjar	House	1	2	-	1
		Shop	-	-	-	2
		Boundary wall	-	-	-	1
		Bore -well	-	-	-	18
		Petrol Pump	-	2	-	-
		School	-	1	-	-
		Company/Factory	-	-	-	2
		Others	-	5	-	1
Total			1	10	-	42
5	Sonipat	House	-	-	-	1
		Bore-well	-	-	-	2
		Others	-	-	-	1
Total						4
Total						37
one IOCL pipeline will be impacted						
Source:Field Survey data by OMTCTeam, June 2021						

Impact on Public Amenities/Community Structures

Impact on public amenities plays the vital role in project and the sentiments of people are attached with the community structures like temple, samadhi, statue etc. Most of the impacted

CPRs are saved by change of alignment where possible and the track is elevated for those which were fully affected. There are 17 structures along the alignment, 4 temples and 4 samadhis are saved by Flying over through structure. The ponds will be filled with proper compensation to the owners and one tower will be shifted. The details of the same have been elaborated in Table 2-9, and in Annexure 2.3.

Table 2-9: Type of Public Amenities/Community Structures

S. No.	Head	Number	Impact	Measures to save the structure
1	Pond	6	Fully affected	Filled
2	Temple	4	Boundary wall partially affected	Flying over the corner of temple through structure
3	Bhumiya	2	Fully affected	Shifting from land boundary
4	Samadhi	4	Not affected	Flying over through structure
5	Tower	1	Fully affected	Shifting of Tower
Total		17		

Source: HRIDC, Nov 2021

Impact on Agricultural Crops

Due to the land acquisition in the proposed five districts viz., Palwal, Nuh, Gurugram, Jhajjar and Sonipat it has been estimated that production of important Rabi crops like wheat, millet and maize and Kharif crops like soybean, pulses & cereals will decrease in area of about 460.165 Ha thus will impacts the productivity of crops from the region. Table 2-10 gives the loss of income for one year for these crops on private land. It is observed that the maximum revenue is generated from Wheat and Rice. Details regarding the crops are given in Annexure 2.4.

Table 2-10: Cost of Kharif and Rabi Crops on Private land for one Year

S. No.	District	Private	Kharif Crop Cost as per MSP 2020-2021				
		Land (in Hectare)	Rice	Bajra	Cotton	Jowar	Pulses
1	Palwal	15.7448	7661641	5613575	0	1237544	0
2	Gurugram	112.21	0	27300064	0	8819720	0
3	Jhajjar	99.5048	210435167	27308843	0	7821077	8213833
4	Sonipat	81.1046	33013868	33207968	97850632	6374824	0
5	Nuh	151.6	0	43255542	0	11915772	0
Total		460.165	251110676	136685992	97850632	36168937	8213833
Cost in Crores			25.1	13.7	9.8	3.6	0.8
Cost of Rabi Crops							
S. No.	District	Private land	Rabi Crop Cost as per MSP 2020-2021 in Rs				
		Land (in	Wheat	Rapeseed &	Gram	Barley	

		Hectare)		Mustard		
1	Pawal	15.7448	127251214	5451474	0	556737
2	Gurugram	112.21	906893352	11797386	0	978473
3	Jhajjar	99.5048	804207230	50262809	19639262	647975
4	Sonipat	81.1046	655495355	91425442	0	0
5	Nuh	151.6	1225246867	31757580	0	5241727
Total		460.165	3719094018	190694691	19639262	7424912
Cost in Crores			371.9	19.1	2.0	0.7

Impact on Sharecropper and Wage Labour

The land acquisition for the project will have various impacts on different cross section of people apart from affected peoples like sharecroppers, wage labour and vulnerable families whose livelihood are based on the earning from land. As per the survey few sharecroppers and 491 vulnerable families has been reported who will face higher risk of falling into poverty than others in an adverse situation as they are poor, assetless & do not have enough land, or adequate employment to support the family. Thus, these families should be taken into consideration as per the RFCTLARR act during the process of making compensation. This information will be updated at the time of verification.

Impact on Trees

Table 2-11 shows that about 6,499 trees will be felled down in the five Districts. The Highest number of Trees to be felled is in Gurugram and the lowest is in Palwal district. Trees details are given in Annexure 2.5.

Table 2-11: District Wise Trees impacted

S. No.	Name of District	Forest Tree	Govt. Tree	PVT Tree	Barren Land	Total Number of trees to be cut
1	Palwal	7	0	68	0	75
2	Nuh	99	2	626	0	727
3	Gurugram	120	1879	551	38	2588
4	Jhajjar	84	16	439	0	539
5	Sonipat	106	942	1522	0	2570
Total		416	2839	3206	38	6499

Impact on Livelihood/Business

A total number of 9,871 household's livelihood will be affected due to acquisition of land as majority of them have agriculture as their main occupation. 14 households will lose their commercial structures and 4 non-titleholders will relocate themselves as regard to ROW, impact on majority of cultivation land will envisage and lesser in structure loss/damage. Thus, livelihood support to the project affected families at initial state should be provided and taken care by project proponent.

Impact on Vulnerable Families/Persons

As per the AIIB Environmental and Social Framework (Amended in February 2019 and May 2021) vulnerable group is defined “Vulnerable groups or individuals refers to people who, by virtue of factors beyond their control: (a) are more likely to be adversely affected by the Project’s environmental and social impacts; and (b) are more likely than others to be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of Project benefits. Such an individual or group is also more likely to be excluded from or unable to participate fully in the mainstream consultation process and may require specific measures or assistance (or both) to do so.” The proposed project shall affect total 491 vulnerable households. Out of 491 vulnerable, 42.0% belong to SC, 32.4 % are BPL and 25.6 % are WHH. Highest vulnerable people are living in Gurugram District 63.5 %. Details of vulnerable population identified are given in Table 2-12.

Table 2-12: Impact on Vulnerable Households

District	BPL	SC	ST	WHF/H*	Total	%
Palwal	34	47	0	41	122	24.8
Nuh	5	34	0	2	41	8.4
Gurugram	114	125	0	73	312	63.5
Jhajhar	5	0	0	0	5	1.0
Sonipat	1	0	0	10	11	2.2
Total	159	206	0	126	491	100
Percentage	32.4	42.0	0.0	25.7	100	

Source: Field Survey data by OMTCTeam, June 2021

Note: All elderly peoples above 60 years age are land holders and they donot belongs to vulnerable group as per social assessment carried out in field.

Impact on the People in Adjacent Area

There are positive as well as negative impacts could be seen during and after the implementation of the project.

The infrastructure projects directly impact (adverse /beneficial) the PAPs and also impacts to the people living in adjacent area indirectly for example increase in noise, dust pollution and increased Land rates etc., the negative impact are mostly during implementation of the project. After implementation of the project the people living in the adjacent areas also reap benefits of the project. People in the adjacent area will have access to Grievance redressal Cell. and impacted persons /families can register their complaints for resolution of the same.

Summary of Impacts

In this section the description of impact due to project has been summaries to understand the overall impact due to implementation of the project. In bellow Table 2-13 the details on PAH, area of land to be acquired, number of CPRs has been given

Table 2-13: Summary of Impact

S. No.	Head	Number
1	Number of Districts (Palwal, Nuh, Gurugram, Jhajjar and Sonipat)	5
2	Number of Villages	88
3	Area of Land to be Acquired in Ha	765.734
4	Private Land Area Ha	530
5	Government Land Area Ha	235.734
6	Private Land plots	9885
7	Government Land plots	37
8	Gram sabha/Panchayat Land in Ha	29
9	Number of Private Structures	371
10	Number of CPRs	17
11	House Holds of Titleholders	9885
12	Households of non-Titleholders	4
13	Number of Vulnerable HH	491
14	Number of Project affected Families	12091
15	Project Affected Persons	43908
16	Residential Structures	19
17	Commercial Structures	14
18	IOCL Pipeline	1
19	Trees Impacted	6499
Source:Field SurveydatabyOMTCTeam, June 2021		

3 SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

Background

The RP is based on census and socio-economic survey based on detailed design drawing provided by HRIDC. The methodology adopted for census and socio-economic survey and salient findings of the study are discussed in the following sections.

Socio-Economic Profile of Project Affected Households

The baseline and census survey collected a wide range of data including demography, ethnicity, religion, social stratification, loss of assets, present usage of structures, education, occupation, income, expenditure patterns, tenure/ownership, access to public amenities, preference for compensation etc. The database provides a detailed picture of the social and economic conditions and the likely impact that the people may have to sustain due to the project.

There are 9889 project affected households consisting 43,908 project affected persons and 12,091 are project affected families in all five districts. Data revealed that due to development of proposed HARC project 9889 PAHs would be affected either because of loss of agricultural land, residence, commercial or other structures. The data collected through socio-economic survey generated demographic and socio-economic profile of project affected households. The data has been compiled and presented in tabular forms.

Demographic Characteristics

The demographic characteristics of project affected persons are given in this section.

Gender and Sex Ratio

Table 3-1 shows that out of the total 43,908 PAs, 24,315 (55.4%) are male and 19,593 (44.6%) are female. The sex ratio of the affected Districts is 806 as revealed from the survey, which is much less than the State (879).

Table 3-1: Sex Distribution of Project Affected Persons

District	Gurugram	Jhajjar	Nuh	Palwal	Sonipat	Total	Percentage
	Number						%
Male	9379	2509	6587	3404	2436	24315	55.4
Female	7688	1937	4997	2873	2098	19593	44.6
Total	17067	4446	11584	6277	4534	43908	100

Source: Field Survey data by OMTCTeam, June 2021

Age Group of the PAs

Age grouping of the population gives an idea about the productive group which influences the socio-economic condition of the families. Generally, the age group of 18-45 is considered as highly potential for the society as well as family. In this context, the age distribution of the affected population has been collected and presented in Table 3-2. The table indicates that highest 33.4% population belongs to the productive age group (19-35 years) whereas the second highest 30.1% are in the age group of 36-59 years who are also economically active group. Further, the age group between 0-14 years is 17.2.0%, 6.7% population falls in 15-18 years of age and 1% PAPs did not respond to the enquiry.

Table 3-2: Age Group of Project Affected Persons

District	Gurugram	Jhajjar	Nuh	Palwal	Sonipat	Total	Percentage
Age Group	Number						%
0-14	2375	834	2117	1396	834	7556	17.2
15-18	897	276	972	520	265	2930	6.7
19-35	5596	1464	4058	2091	1440	14649	33.4
36-59	5599	1364	3218	1714	1322	13217	30.1
60 & above	2251	498	1166	543	649	5107	11.6
No response	349	10	53	13	24	449	1
Total	17067	4446	11584	6277	4534	43908	100

Source: Field Survey data by OMTCTeam, June 2021

Marital Status

Table 3-4 shows the marital status of the PAPs. Married PAPs are 26105 (59.5%) and whereas unmarried are 14904 (33.9%). 179 (0.4) are divorced, while 1533 PAPs (2.7%) are Widow/Widower. 1187 (2.7%) PAPs did not give their response to their marital status.

Table 3-3: Marital status in Project Affected Households

District	Gurugram	Jhajjar	Nuh	Palwal	Sonipat	Total	Percentage
	Number						%
Unmarried	4830	1717	4161	2585	1611	14904	33.9
Married	10789	2435	7016	3345	2520	26105	59.5
Divorced	51	20	22	20	66	179	0.4
Widow/Widower	685	155	183	294	216	1533	3.5
No response	712	119	202	33	121	1187	2.7
Total	17067	4446	11584	6277	4534	43908	100

Source: Field Survey data by OMTCTeam, June 2021

Social Characteristics

Social characteristics like religion, social groups, Household size of PAHs and educational level of household members are given in the section below.

Religion of PAHs

It is revealed from Table 3-4 that out of the 9889 surveyed households 8989 (90.9%) PAH are Hindus and the remaining 900(9.1%) PAH are Muslim. Other religious category was not found in the project affected area.

Table 3-4: Religion status of Project Affected Households

District	Gurugram	Jhajjar	Nuh	Palwal	Sonipat	Total	Percentage
	Number						
Hindu	3915	1306	1480	1043	1245	8989	90.9
Muslim	3	0	697	200	0	900	9.1
Total	3918	1306	2177	1243	1245	9889	100

Source:Field Surveydata byOMTCTeam, June 2021

Social Stratification

The caste of a person not only reflects his social status but also his economic conditions. Generally, the higher castes people are well off and have a wide inter-linked network and the low castes like Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are weak, vulnerable and deprived in the society. As per table 3-5, majority of the PAHs belong to general caste 5947(60.1%) followed by BC/OBC (creamy layer) i.e., 3118(31.5%) PAH. There are 618 Households of BC/OBC (non- creamy layer) i.e., (6.2%). Scheduled caste Households were 206(2.1%). It was also found that there are no scheduled tribe households in the surveyed area.

Table 3-5: Social Stratification of PAHs

District	Gurugram	Jhajjar	Nuh	Palwal	Sonipat	Total	Percentage
	Number						%
General	1841	1290	642	932	1242	5947	60.1
SC	125	0	34	47	0	206	2.1
ST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BC/OBC (Creamy layer)	1672	6	1191	247	2	3118	31.5
BC/OBC (Non- Creamy layer)	280	10	310	17	1	618	6.2
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3918	1306	2177	1243	1245	9889	100

Source:Field Surveydata byOMTCTeam, June 2021

Household Size

Table 3-6 gives the average District wise size of the households. Maximum size is found in Nuh District (5.6) followed by Palwal (5.2) and the minimum size is found in Jhajjar District. It can be seen that 62.8% of households have up to four members indicating dominance of nuclear households.

Table 3-6: District wise Size of the Households

District	Gurugram	Jhajjar	Nuh	Palwal	Sonipat	Total	Percentage
	Number						%
Small (1-2)	675	383	220	212	338	1828	18.5
Small (3-4)	1817	684	825	445	612	4383	44.3
Medium (5-7)	1049	216	675	328	243	2511	25.4
Large (Above 7)	377	23	457	258	52	1167	11.8
Total	3918	1306	2177	1243	1245	9889	100
Average Size	4.7	3.7	5.6	5.2	3.8	4.6	

Source:Field SurveydatabyOMTCTeam, June 2021

Education

Education has become a basic need in a modern society that enables a person to participate in the process of economic growth. In this context the study has analysed the literacy level of the affected populations in table 3-7, which shows that out of the total population of 43908,6722(15.3%) are illiterate which includes children not going to school. The highest percentage is of 17.1% is of those who have completed high school i.e., Class X, 16% of the PAPs are graduates.4.9% of PAPs did not respond to the enquiry.

Economic Conditions

The economic condition of surveyed households describes occupational pattern, total household income, and number of earning and dependent members along with employment opportunity. The occupational pattern includes work in which the surveyed head of the households are involved. The household income includes the income of all the earning members in each household. The earning members include the people who work and earn to contribute to the family; however, dependents include housewife, children, elderly people and others who cannot work and earn.

Table 3-7: Education status of Project Affected Persons

M=Male, F=Female, T= Total

District	Gurugram			Jhajjar			Nuh			Palwal			Sonipat			Total	Percentage
	Number																
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T		
Illiterate	738	1456	2194	280	387	667	858	1148	2006	427	935	1362	142	351	493	6722	15.3
Below class VIII	824	810	1634	401	373	774	743	718	1461	465	438	903	368	329	697	5469	12.5
VIII Pass	625	628	1253	172	140	312	475	676	1151	377	310	687	152	124	276	3679	8.4
Below Class X	1030	1119	2149	298	176	474	930	730	1660	465	268	733	458	332	790	5806	13.2
Completed Class X	1969	1121	3090	476	314	790	1291	707	1998	512	263	775	529	343	872	7525	17.1
Not completed College	1525	857	2382	344	200	544	878	411	1289	739	257	996	183	115	298	5509	12.5
Finished graduate or higher	1909	1122	3031	468	289	757	1195	443	1638	331	365	696	519	395	914	7036	16.0
No response	759	575	1334	70	58	128	217	164	381	88	37	125	85	109	194	2162	4.9
Sub-Total	9379	7688	17067	2509	1937	4446	6587	4997	11584	3404	2873	6277	2436	2098	4534	43908	100.0

Source:Field Surveydata byOMTCTeam, June 2021

Households Economic Activities & Livelihood

The main occupations of the PAPs have been collected as shown in table 3-8, and it has been revealed that 13119 numbers of PAPs (29.9%) are engaged in Agriculture. 6129 PAPs (14%) are working in Household/cottage industry. Whereas 2285(5.2%) PAPs are in Private services. 991(2.3%) are in Government service. 10838(24.7%) of PAPs are too young to work or disabled or are Students. 3647 (8.3%) PAPs did not respond.

Table 3-8: Occupation of Project Affected Persons

District	Gurugram	Jhajjar	Nuh	Palwal	Sonipat	Total	Percentage
	Number						%
Agriculture	6698	1042	3118	1372	889	13119	29.9
Allied Agriculture	38	40	291	7	140	516	1.2
Dairy	65	21	51	10	60	207	0.5
Forestry	7	21	39	3	13	83	0.2
Household/Cottage Industry	2750	7	2872	488	12	6129	14
Business/Trader/Shop Owner	352	41	229	76	31	729	1.7
Skilled Profession	36	9	64	29	18	156	0.4
Unskilled Labor	28	1	13	31	47	120	0.3
Pvt. Service	537	202	689	573	284	2285	5.2
Govt. Service	289	188	177	83	254	991	2.3
Retired/Pensioner	134	139	68	116	251	708	1.6
Unemployed but capable to work	111	170	48	173	142	644	1.5
Too Young to work/disabled/ Student	3133	1079	3463	2115	1048	10838	24.7
Others	857	936	69	1019	855	3736	8.5
No response	2032	550	393	182	490	3647	8.3
Total	17067	4446	11584	6277	4534	43908	100

Source: Field Survey data by OMTCTeam, June 2021

Households Earning and Dependent Members

Table 3-9 shows district wise number of earning members in project affected households. Maximum earning members are found in Gurugram District (2885) followed by Nuh District. Minimum earning members are observed in Sonipat District. 14.1 % of households gave no response to this query.

Table 3-9: Number of Earning Members in PAHs

District	Gurugram	Jhajjar	Nuh	Palwal	Sonipat	Total	Percentage
	Number						%
1 to 2 members	2634	1234	1655	957	1056	7536	76.2
3 to 4 members	231	30	314	210	94	879	8.9
5 members and above	20	4	39	7	8	78	0.8
Sub Total	2885	1268	2008	1174	1158	8493	85.9
No Response	1033	38	169	69	87	1396	14.1
Total	3918	1306	2177	1243	1245	9889	100

Source: Field Survey data by OMTCTeam, June 2021

Table 3-10 shows district wise number of Dependent members in project affected households. Maximum dependent members are found in Gurugram District (3603) followed by Nuh District (2096). Minimum earning members are observed in Sonipat District (1085). 8.9% of households have no dependent members.

Table 3-10: District wise Number of Dependent Members in PAHs

District	Gurugram	Jhajjar	Nuh	Palwal	Sonipat	Total	Percentage
	Number						%
1to2 members	975	547	449	270	537	2778	28.1
3to4 members	1764	518	990	506	467	4245	42.9
5members and above	864	65	657	321	81	1988	20.1
Sub Total	3603	1130	2096	1097	1085	9011	91.1
Not dependent	315	176	81	146	160	878	8.9
Total	3918	1306	2177	1243	1245	9889	100

Source:Field SurveydatabyOMTCTeam, June 2021

Project Affected Households Income & Expenditure

The finding of the survey revealed that the highest monthly income of Rs.27,377.5 of project Affected family is in Gurugram District, shown in Table 3-11 followed by Palwal and Sonipat. The lowest income per month is of PAFs in Jhajjar District. Thus, proper attention should be given while preparing the social impact management plan to extend the help poor PAF. Amongst 12091 PAFs 34.7% earn up to Rs 10,000 (BPL).

Table 3-11: Monthly Income of the Project Affected Households

District	Gurugram	Jhajjar	Nuh	Palwal	Sonipat	Total	Percentage
	Number						%
Rs. <5000	96	615	48	96	453	1308	10.5
Rs.5001-10,000	869	325	864	397	429	2884	23
Rs.10001-20000	1665	247	1843	835	234	4824	39.8
Rs.20001-30000	1030	121	201	329	119	1800	15
Rs.30001-40000	331	89	125	103	58	706	6
Rs.40001-50000	115	82	36	48	79	360	3
Rs. >50000	61	62	6	16	64	209	3
Total	4167	1541	3123	1824	1436	12091	100
Average monthly income (Rs.)	27377.5	15840.6	16968.8	19092	19050	20691.1	

Source:Field SurveydatabyOMTCTeam, June 2021

Household's expenditure on different items is constrained by its income and collection of expenditure data is equally important as income for assessment of the household's standard living. Income data were felt to be an underestimate as the respondents apprehended this might affect their BPL status. Thus, previous year's average monthly expenditure pattern on food and non-food items were analysed to establish co-relation between the income and expenditure. The table-3-12 shows the monthly expenditure pattern of the affected Families.

Table 3-12: Monthly Expenditure of the Households

District	Gurugram	Jhajjar	Nuh	Palwal	Sonipat
	In Rupees				
Food	5995.6	4385.2	6644.1	9677.6	4356
Cooking fuel	1200.4	2148.8	1346.2	1175.6	804.3
Rent	4340	1449.8	5363.6	3833.3	500
Water bill	369.3	294.9	320.3	567.2	263.3
Electricity bill	1449.5	1195.1	1290.4	1597.8	909.8
Travel	2062	1509.2	1717.5	3293.9	938.9
Education	2242.2	3473.8	1652	2508.5	2822.3
Health	1427.1	1588.7	669.2	2272	1130.7
Clothing	1083.8	1533	1294	1370.6	2633.5
Loan repayment	6680.8	1207.7	9430	17611.1	3840.6
Others	13926.8	10616.7	4368.4	13500	7150
Agriculture Expenditure (seeds, fertilizer, labour, irrigation, etc.)	2578.8	2413.3	3632.2	2500	3914.5
Total	14517.3	14647.4	18645.4	20381.8	12347.1
Source: Field Survey data by OMTC, 2021					

The average monthly expenditure of the PAHs shows that in Nuh District the average expenditure of households is around Rs. 20,400/- per month on food items and other range of expenditure on food items are quite low. District Sonipat PAHs show lowest expenditure of Rs 12,350.

Basic Amenities & Assets

Availability of basic amenities of a household reflects wellbeing and ownership of a household adds to the social status of a person. Thus, the amenities availed by the project impacted households were observed and noted during the survey.

Civic Facilities

The civic facilities of the affected households revealed that almost all the households have electricity connection which is the most important requirement of the modern life. About 98% of households have constructed separate sheds for animals. Bathrooms within the house are available in 98% households and 100% of households have separate washing platform. Similarly, all households (100%) have toilet within the house. From the above analysis it has been observed that all basic civic amenities are available in most of the houses of the affected households and are in well-to do condition. The table 3-13 depicts the percentage distribution of different facilities of the affected households.

Drinking water

During the field survey information was collected on the source of drinking water for the affected households and multiple responses have been noticed, the data reveals that 45% of PAH are depending on pipe water for drinking purpose throughout the year and 25% of the PAH rely on open well where as 30% families are using tube well water.

Assets

From the table 3-13 it has been seen that all affected households almost all have television and 98% have refrigerator in their house. All have mobile phones and all have electricity connections. 98% have LPG gas connection as cooking fuel. Apart from, it is also found that some higher income group households have four wheelers (34%) and 25% have two wheelers.

Table 3-13: Basic Amenities and Assets for PAHs

District	Gurugram	Jhajjar	Nuh	Palwal	Sonipat	Total	Percentage
	Number						%
Separate Place for Animal	3838	1289	2134	1214	1218	9693	98
Bathroom within house	3840	1292	2135	1217	1219	9703	98
Toilet within house	3918	1306	2177	1243	1245	9889	100
Washing Place within House	3918	1306	2177	1243	1245	9889	100
Kitchen	3918	1306	2177	1243	1245	9889	100
Well	958	321	536	304	307	2426	25
Pipe water	1764	589	978	558	560	4449	45
Tube well	1176	392	652	373	375	2968	30
Tv	3918	1306	2177	1243	1245	9889	100
Refrigerator	3842	1291	2135	1218	1220	9706	98
Telephone/mobile	3918	1306	2177	1243	1245	9889	100
Cooking Gas	3838	1289	2134	1214	1218	9693	98
Two-Wheeler	959	322	534	302	305	2425	25
Four- Wheeler	1344	450	748	425	426	3393	34
Other Appliances	2111	709	1172	668	671	5331	54
Electricity Connection	3918	1306	2177	1243	1245	9889	100

Source: Field Survey data by OMTCTeam, June 2021

Access to Public Facilities

During the process of data collection information was collected on access to various service facilities by the affected households. As per the findings 3645 HHs stated that primary school is accessible by the children of all the affected HHs since it is located in close proximity. The secondary school and college are also accessible within the distance of 1.0 km as stated by the affected HHs. From the table 3-14 it is observed that the common facilities are accessible within 3km except hospital and block office as stated by the respondents.

Table 3-14: Access to Public Service Facilities

Facilities	Up to 1km	Up to 2km	Up to 3km	More than 3km	Total
	Number of Household				
Primary School	3000	3645	2267	977	9889
Secondary School	2481	2865	3201	1342	9889
college	674	1246	2817	5152	9889
Regular Market	784	1346	2464	5295	9889
Hospital	1256	2345	2929	3359	9889
Block Office	1225	3067	3334	2263	9889
Panchayat Office	1238	2733	2895	3023	9889

Source: Field Survey data by OMTCTeam, June 2021

Decision Making & Participation

To focus the women empowerment in the affected village gender-based decision making and participation at project affected household level, activities have been assessed. In this context the role of male and female members on decision making have been asked to the respondent. The Table 3-15 presents the views of respondents about decision making and participation. The data reveals that almost all the surveyed households, decisions are made mostly by male members of the household. Jointly both male and female members take decisions regarding family issues. Thus, it is observed that the reflection of women empowerment is clearly visible in the affected village. Women have major decision in social functions and marriages i.e., 45%.

Table 3-15: Decision Making & Participation

District	Decision Maker	Gurugram	Jhajjar	Nuh	Palwal	Sonipat	% of total PAF(12091)
		Percentage					
Financial Matter	Male	21	12	13	10	9	65
	Female	7	3	4	2	1	17
	Both	6	5	4	1	2	18
Education of child	Male	15	12	11	9	8	55
	Female	9	4	7	3	2	25
	Both	6	4	5	3	2	20
Health care of child	Male	16	11	14	8	7	56
	Female	7	4	6	2	3	22
	Both	6	5	6	3	2	22
Purchase of assets	Male	17	13	15	8	7	60
	Female	6	5	4	2	1	18
	Both	6	5	6	3	2	22
Day to day HH activities	Male	13	9	10	8	8	48
	Female	12	5	8	4	3	32
	Both	7	3	6	2	2	20
Social Functions and Marriages	Male	14	4	7	5	4	34
	Female	12	8	9	7	9	45
	Both	6	4	5	3	3	21
Land and property	Male	19	15	17	9	8	68
	Female	7	3	6	4	2	22
	Both	4	2	2	1	1	10

Source: Field Survey data by OMTC, June 2021

Perceived benefits about HORC project

Table 3-16 shows the awareness amongst the project impacted households it was noted that all are aware of the proposed rail project through Television and newspaper and other source of information.

Table 3-16: Perceived benefits about HORC project

District	Gurugram	Jhajjar	Nuh	Palwal	Sonipat	Total	%
Awareness about the project in PAH							
Yes	3918	1306	2177	1243	1245	9889	100
Total	3918	1306	2177	1243	1245	9889	100
Source of information							
TV-1, Newspaper	127	107	75	59	124	492	5.0
Villagers	55	34	46	32	35	202	2.0
Govt. officials	56	69	49	27	50	251	2.5
Others	5	3	1	4	6	19	0.2
No response	3675	1093	2006	1121	1030	8925	90.3
Total	3918	1306	2177	1243	1245	9889	177.6
Households Reporting Positive Impacts							
Increased employment opportunity	650	312	145	187	167	1461	14.8
Speedy movement of people	1665	589	782	291	489	3816	38.6
Increase in business opportunity	978	156	617	278	189	2218	22.4
Increase in land price	377	26	434	223	137	1197	12.1
Improved access to cities	10	12	15	134	23	194	2.0
Others	2	11	14	10	16	53	0.5
Sub Total	3682	1106	2007	1123	1021	8939	90.4
Households Reporting Negative Impacts							
Loss of income	119	98	51	47	101	416	4.2
Pressure on existing infrastructure	45	56	47	25	86	259	2.6
More visitors/population	43	29	43	32	14	161	1.6
Conflict with outsiders	24	15	26	15	15	95	1.0
Others	5	2	3	1	8	19	0.2
Sub Total	236	200	170	120	224	950	9.6
Total	3918	1306	2177	1243	1245	9889	100
Source: Field Survey data by OMTC ,2021							

Positive and negative impacts of the proposed project were outlined and reported by the participants during discussions in census socio-economic survey as well as during public consultations. Majority respond about the positive benefits (90.4%) from the proposed project like access to better transport facility, infrastructure development in the proposed region, less traffic & pollution and new door of opportunities to business setup and marketing, etc., Mostly importantly benefit to women to boost empowerment as result of access to educational, health facilities and lastly in general good amount of compensation due to acquisition would be another benefit aid from the proposed project. On the other side when talking about negative impacts, majority of respondents (9.6%) reported loss of livelihood, Pressure on existing infrastructure facilities and conflicts with outsiders.

Rehabilitation and Resettlement options

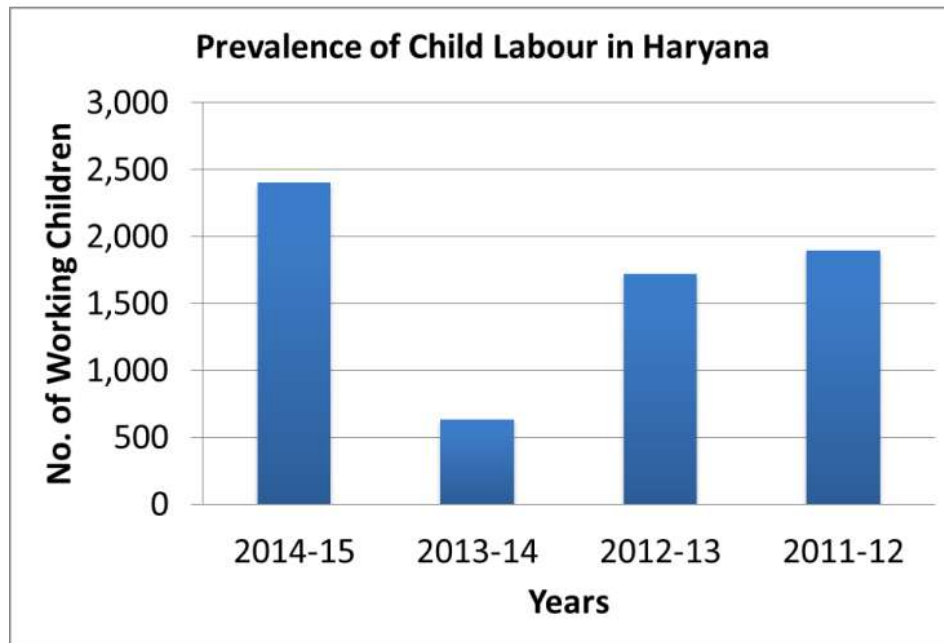
Table 3-17 shows that about majority of surveyed households 58.0% are willing to shift due to the proposed project. 37.8% of surveyed households do not want to shift to a new structure. And about 4.3% households did not respond because they were reluctant to answer this question. Talking about mode of compensation majority of surveyed households 81.4% has preferred self-relocation 8.4% households have opted project affected relocation and 10.2% gave no response. Compensation option for those losing land 3.8% opted for land for land, 90.1% wanted cash for land and 6% gave no response. When asked for an option for loss of Structure .9% preferred structure for structure, 12.9% preferred cash for Structure while 87% gave no response. For income restoration assistance, majority of surveyed households (47.8%) have preferred for employment opportunity followed by 25.9% of households preferring Assistance/loan from other ongoing development scheme while 16.4% wanted vocational training.

Table 3-17: District Wise Resettlement and Rehabilitation option

District	Gurugram	Jhajjar	Nuh	Palwal	Sonipat	Total	
	%	%	%	%	%	N	%
Willing to Shift							
Yes	60.5	1.6	90.8	85.6	24.3	5733	58
No	36.1	97	8.5	4.5	65.4	3735	37.8
No response	3.5	1.4	0.7	9.9	10.4	421	4.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	9889	100
Preference for mode of Compensation							
Self-Relocation	75.5	87.2	81.2	88.4	74.6	8050	81.4
Project Assisted Relocation	8.9	8.5	9.2	8.7	6.7	831	8.4
No response	15.6	4.3	9.6	2.9	18.7	1008	10.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	9889	100
Compensation Option for those losing land							
Land for land	3.3	0.4	6.3	4.2	4.4	380	3.8
Cash for land	90.5	95.6	89.5	91.9	82.4	8911	90.1
No response	6.2	4	4.1	3.9	13.2	598	6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	9889	100
Compensation Options for those losing Structures							
Structure for structure	1.1	0	0.7	1.5	0.8	89	0.9
Cash for Structure lost	15.9	6.3	12.4	1.4	16.9	1201	12.1
No response	83	93.7	86.9	97.1	82.3	8599	87
Total	100	100	100	100	100	9889	100
Income Restoration Assistance							
Employment opportunities in construction work	54.3	46.8	48.4	49.3	38.2	4727	47.8
Assistance/loan from other ongoing development scheme	22.3	28.5	28.5	24.6	25.8	2565	25.9
Vocational training	12.9	16.4	15.6	17.4	19.5	1618	16.4
Others	5.7	7.3	5.8	7.6	10.4	728	7.4
No response	4.8	1	0.7	0.1	6.1	251	2.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	9889	100
Source: Field Survey data by OMTCC, 2021							

Child Labour

In Haryana, the employment of children, however, in non-hazardous areas is rampant. Not only does child labour take away from children the opportunity to study and play, it gives rise to incidences of inequality, abuse of children, and health issues due to exertion and maltreatment. Presence of child labour is the violation of the child labour laws as well as the lack of implementation of primary education or Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. Year wise child labour data is presented in Figure 3-1.



Source: Kanu Raheja paper in International Journal of Scientific and Research Publications, Volume 5, Issue 6, June 2015 1 ISSN 2250-3153

Figure 3-1: Child Labour in Haryana

Creation of awareness at a grass roots level by educating village leaders and parents is important, especially about the necessity of sending girl children to school. The state is in need of massive awareness drives, in partnership with media and NGOs to instill the sanctity of childhood development and healthy growth of children. Schemes that have failed to curb child labour need to be immediately rethought and replaced with effective measures. No child labour was found during the survey in the project area.

Tribal People

As per Census 2011, Haryana state has no Scheduled tribe and no tribal person was also found during the census survey along the HORC alignment.

4 INFORMATION DISCLOSURE AND STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

Background

Public consultation is a continuous process throughout the project period-planning, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation stages. Stakeholders' participation and consultation have been viewed as a continual course of action, which promotes public understanding and helps to remove hurdles in the way of the project. It provides a platform to participants to express their views, concerns and apprehensions that might affect them positively or negatively. Through participation and consultation stakeholders influence development initiatives, and decision-making process.

Consultation during project preparation as an integral part of the social assessment process not only minimizes the risks and unwanted propaganda against the project but also removes the gap between the community and the project formulators, which leads to timely completion of the project and making the project people friendly.

The HORC lies parallel to the KMP expressway for 90% of its alignment. The project passes through 5 Districts and 88 villages. It is a green field project wherein land acquisition of 700 Ha is required. Out of this 700Ha, Government land is 170 Ha and 530 Ha of Private land. Majority of the private land owners are going to lose their agricultural land, few structures, community property resources and assets. Keeping in mind the significance of consultation and participation of the people who are either directly or indirectly affected due to the proposed HORC project, public consultation has been taken up as an integral part of social assessment process.

Public consultations and FGDs were carried out at village level during socio-economic survey to assess the perception of people about the project. Further this consultation process has been continued during preparation of RP, which in turn, has developed strategies for community dialogues and involvement in the project during implementation stage. While social assessment ensured involvement of local communities through participatory planning, consultations and FGDs have been conducted at village level during RP preparation stage to endorse and integrate important resettlement and other social issues in the project design. The follow-up consultations also intended to disclose R&R policy framework and have inputs/comments of people to integrate them in final RP.

The current chapter provides description and findings of consultations held with a wide range of stakeholders in the project affected villages along the HORC project.

Stakeholders in HORC Project

Stakeholders include persons or groups directly or indirectly affected by a project, as well as those who may have interest in a project and/or the ability to influence its outcome, either positively or negatively. As part of the SIA study, the mapping of key stakeholders of the land acquisition was done based on discussion with land owners who will be affected by this land acquisition, Government Department officials i.e., Gram Sewak, Patwari, Railway Engineers

etc. and a sincere attempt was made to have discussion with all key stakeholders in person. This process was also used as an opportunity to collect relevant primary data for strengthening socio-economic baseline of the project study area. The village wise consultation was done wherein informal consultation with community and PRIs, household interviews and Focus Group Discussions with affected families, and formal meetings with PRIs and officials concerned were carried out in structured manner.

ESIA Consultant has identified primary and secondary stakeholders for the proposed project. Consultation has been done only with primary stakeholders. Formal consultation will be carried out with primary and secondary stakeholders after preparation of draft SIA and RP reports. The key stakeholder groups that may have interest in HORC project and/or the ability to influence its outcome, either positively or negatively is given in Table 4-1. A detail list of stakeholders has been prepared and given in Annexure-4.1. This list of stakeholders is likely to expand/change in composition as the project moves. It will be updated regularly throughout the project life as appropriate.

Table 4-1: Key Stakeholders with interest in HORC Project

Primary Stakeholders	Secondary Stakeholders
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Affected Families – Land Owners, Non-Title Holders • Farmers • Women Group • Vulnerable Group • Community members • Stakeholders at project impact zone 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State Government-District administration and Line departments, HRIDC, HSIIDC, GMDA • Central Government-Indian Railways, DFCCIL, RITES, NHAI, Revenue and Land Records Functionaries • Lender-AIIB • Maruti Suzuki India Limited, Alcargo Logistic • Local NGOs/CBOs, Trust, Educational Institutions • Print & TV media representatives

Methods of Public Consultation

Keeping in mind the objective of minimizing adverse impact and the need of the stakeholders’ participation for the smooth implementation of the project, consultation with the members of different sections of society, the affected households/people, farmers, women groups, vulnerable groups including women headed households, community members of the project area along the proposed rail alignment were carried out. The consultation with vulnerable people was made with the aim of building awareness among them so that likely potential adverse impacts of the project on the target vulnerable population may be minimized. In this regard consultation meetings were organized at 88 villages of five districts.

The following methods were adopted for conducting public consultation:

- Public meetings/consultations at Village level
- Focus Group Discussions (FGD) with different groups of affected people including residential groups, farmers, women group, and vulnerable groups in the project area.

- Discussions and interviews with key informants

Consultations during SIA Stage

Public consultations and FGDs were carried out by ESIA Consultant during baseline and socio-economic survey at village level. Consultations were held in 88 villages in 5 districts. Village wise consultation details are presented in Annexure - 4.2. Photograph of consultation is given in Annexure-4.3. Major focus of these consultations was information dissemination about the project, involve people in the SIA process, take their concerns/suggestions/views about the project and understand their opinion and preferences in R&R planning. Besides these consultations during survey, there have been continuous dialogues with the villagers during finalization of alignment and land acquisition process. The information dissemination and consultations were also done after 20 A notifications. However, consultation at district level will be conducted after drafting of SIA Report. **Following** informations were disseminated during consultation. The alignment was explained and RFP was disclosed

1. The land and structures to be acquired and their locations was made clear
2. Loss of assets
3. The provisions in RFCTLARR and the method of compensation for loss of structures, land, trees, crops and CPRs. The time frame of settlement.
4. In case of grievance whom to approach and the organogram of GRM etc.

Consultations Conducted at Village Level


As part of participatory approach, qualitative information was gathered through meeting with villagers, focus group discussions with various groups and other key stakeholders along the project alignment.





Village level informal consultations during census and socio-economic survey have been completed in all 88 villages of the five districts i.e., Palwal, Nuh, Gurugram, Jhajjar and Sonipat district, along the proposed HARC Corridor. District and Tehsil wise date of consultation in all 88 affected villages are given in Table 4-2.


Table 4-2: Consultations at Village Level

Particulars	Issues	Suggestions by participants
District Palwal		
Number of Villages- 5 Consultation held between 11/03/21 to 23/03/21 Participants Project Affected Families – Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation • Safety of Irrigation Facility & village 	Demand for fair and equal compensation. Compensation towards property/ structural loss. Compensation for demolition of house and earliest one time compensation. Compensation should be given at one time. Required compensation for tree on affected land. Assurance to non-obstruction and safety of water ways. Till now no proper drainage for runoff water.

Particulars	Issues	Suggestions by participants
<p>Owners, Non-Title Holders, PRIs & Consultant team</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • e Drainage • Employment • Provision of Roads/Hospital /Bus stops etc., • Provision of new waterline along with earlier one • Provision of Underpass 	<p>Employment Opportunity to land losers in construction work. One member /PAF required job in railway Station required for village.</p> <p>Provision of access road for easy transportation and communication. Road /Lights required in the area. Pucca access road required to Dhana village.Govt. Hospitals required in the area. Palwal to Kalwa bus facility is required in the area</p> <p>New water pipe line for remaining land. Due to the propose alignment, the water pipeline will be affected and divided in two parts.</p> <p>Authority should provide Underpass</p>
		
<p>Consultation at Dehlaka Village Palwal</p>	<p>Consultation at Paroli Village /Palwal</p>	
		
<p>Consultation at Kalwaka Village /Palwal</p>	<p>Consultation at Chhaprola Village /Palwal</p>	





Particulars	Issues	Suggestions by participants
		
Consultation at Parithala Village /Palwal		
District Nuh		
<p>Number of Villages 22</p> <p>Consultation held between 29/08/2021 to 31/08/21</p> <p>Participants Project Affected Families – Land Owners, Non-Title Holders, PRIs & Consultant team</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation • Borewells • Employment • Provision of Roads/Hospital /Bus stops etc., • Provision of waterline and Electrical lines • Proper accessibility • Acquisition of Alternative Land 	<p>Full Land acquisition & Compensation</p> <p>Require fair and transparency in compensation process through proper Government Policy. Required land for land. Compensation as per farmer assets. Villagers required compensation for tree and structure on affected land.</p> <p>Borewell with electric connection should be provided by government.</p> <p>Required job in railway for 1 member/affected family. Employment Opportunity to land losers for income restoration.</p> <p>Access road to every land part is required for remaining land after acquisition. Request for provision of access road to remaining land in between KMP and proposed rail alignment.</p> <p>The proposed alignment is likely to affect water pipeline & source along with electrical connection in these areas. So requested to taken care of the effect with layout of new water pipeline support from HRIDC & electricity connection</p> <p>For accessibility to other side of agricultural land or farm land proper access road & over bridge is required.</p> <p>Instead of residence area and productive land, railway should search the alternate for this.</p> <p>Please Provide Agri Training to affected</p>

Particulars	Issues	Suggestions by participants
Consultant team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of Roads • Safety of waterline /Electricity and Tube well • Acquisition of Remaining Land • Provision of Underpass 	<p>Required job in railway for 1 member/affected family. Employment Opportunity to land losers for income restoration.</p> <p>Access road to every land part is required for remaining land after acquisition. Required service road on both side of railway line.</p> <p>The proposed alignment is likely to affect water pipeline it will be divided in two parts. Due to railway line proposed land is divided in to two parts & electricity & tube well will also affected. Their utilities should not be affected.</p> <p>Remaining part of land should also be compensated and the ownership of remaining land should be with the owners.</p> <p>Underpass for NH-18 through KMP-(Pachgaon) will be required.</p>
 <p>Unnamed Road, Patli, Haryana, India latitude: 28°24'56.757"N Longitude: 76°51'30.576"E LOCAL: 13:05:21 GMT: 07:37:21 SATURDAY 04.03.2021 ALTITUDE: 174 METER</p>		
<p>Consultation at Patli Village</p>	<p>Consultation at Langra & Udaypuri Village</p>	
 <p>Unnamed Road, Silani, Haryana, India latitude: 28°13'29.956"N Longitude: 77°9'1.645"E LOCAL: 10:58:50 GMT: 05:28:50 MONDAY 04.06.2021 ALTITUDE: 162 METER</p>		
<p>Consultation at Silani Village</p>	<p>Consultation at Village Chandla Dungarwas</p>	

Particulars	Issues	Suggestions by participants
		
Consultation at Village -Fazalwas		
Jhajjar District		
<p>Number of Villages 18</p> <p>Consultation held between 14/07/2021 to 19/07/2021</p> <p>Participants Project Affected Families – Land Owners, Non-Title Holders, PRIs & Consultant team</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation • Fisheries • Borewells/ Wells • Employment • Provision of Roads/Hospital /Bus stops etc., • Provision of waterline and Electrical lines • Proper accessibility/underpass 	<p>Require fair and transparency in compensation process through proper Government Policy. Required land for land. Compensation as per farmer assets. Villagers required compensation for tree and structure on affected land. Compensation for trees and crops should be given. They also want one-time full compensatory amount is to be released after declaration</p> <p>Additional compensation should be given for Fisheries</p> <p>Borewell with electric connection should be provided by government.</p> <p>Required job in railway for 1 member/affected family. Employment Opportunity to land losers for income restoration.</p> <p>Access road to every land part is required for remaining land after acquisition. Request for provision of access road to remaining land in between KMP and proposed rail alignment. Access road should not be interrupted by the HARC Track. Also requested for railway station at Devarkhana village for which land is also available.</p> <p>The proposed alignment is likely to affect water pipeline & source along with electrical connection in these areas. So requested to take care of the effect with layout of new water pipeline support from HRIDC & electricity connection</p> <p>People requested for an underpass between Ismilpur and Devarkhana</p>

Particulars	Issues	Suggestions by participants
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acquisition of Alternative Land 	Instead of residence area and productive land, railway should search the alternate for this.
 <p> Unnamed Road, Badli, Haryana 124105, India Latitude 28.572142° Longitude 76.812502° LOCAL 13:23:22 GMT 07:53:22 THURSDAY 07.15.2021 ALTITUDE 170 METER </p>	 <p> mah bzar Mandhoti, Haryana 124508, India Latitude 28.706250° Longitude 76.820954° LOCAL 10:56:34 GMT 05:26:54 SUNDAY 07.18.2021 ALTITUDE 169 METER </p>	
Consultation at Badli village	Consultation at Mandhoti village	
 <p> Fatehpur Ismailpur Rd, Ismailpur, Haryana 124105, India Latitude 28.507430° Longitude 76.820260° LOCAL 12:39:44 GMT 07:09:44 THURSDAY 07.15.2021 ALTITUDE 160 METER </p>	 <p> Unnamed Road, Haryana 124105, India Latitude 28.527162° Longitude 76.850655° LOCAL 12:00:05 GMT 06:30:05 THURSDAY 07.15.2021 ALTITUDE 0 METER </p>	
Consultation at Ismilpur village	Consultation at Mundakhera village	
		
Consultation at Dariyapur village		

Particulars	Issues	Suggestions by participants
Sonipat District		
<p>Number of Villages 18</p> <p>Consultation held between 19/07/2021 to 22/07/2021</p> <p>Participants Project Affected Families – Land Owners, Non-Title Holders, PRIs & Consultant team</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation • Borewells/ Wells • Employment • Provision of Roads/Hospital /Bus stops etc., • Provision of waterline and Electrical lines 	<p>Villagers required compensation for structure on affected land. Compensation for trees, cowshed and crops should be given. They also want one-time full compensatory amount is to be released after declaration. HRIDC should confirm which portion of land will be acquired. Need a clarity on this issue at earliest.</p> <p>During the time of compensation, a government authority from the revenue department must be present for transparency. Compensation Part must be handled by Government in case of multiple owners. Compensation Part must be handled by Government in case of multiple owners.</p> <p>PAPs want compensation at the same rate as given by Gale India at the rate of Rs.2.90 crores per acre so they want compensation on the same terms.</p> <p>Compensation for every affected property after identification shall be done.</p> <p>Royalty on our land should be properly given</p> <p>Borewell with electric connection should be provided by government. Provision for restoration of affected bore wells.</p> <p>Employment Opportunity to land losers for income restoration.</p> <p>They suggested that Project affected farmers should be provided such type of Plot where they can earn livelihood. Loss of income should be converted into employment opportunities.</p> <p>Other Land Area from Government Land should be given to daily labourers, they will do farming and fair payment should be given to such farmers.</p> <p>Access road to every land part is required for remaining land after acquisition. Request for provision of access road to remaining land in between KMP and proposed rail alignment. Access road should not be interrupted by the HARC Track. Also requested for railway station at Devarkhana village for which land is also available.</p> <p>The proposed alignment is likely to affect water pipeline & source along with electrical connection in these areas. So requested to taken care of the effect with layout of new water</p>

Particulars	Issues	Suggestions by participants
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of underpass • Acquisition of Alternative Land • Training 	<p>pipeline support from HRIDC & electricity connection</p> <p>People requested for an underpass between Ismilpur and Devarkhana</p> <p>Instead of residence area and productive land, railway should search the alternate for this.</p> <p>Agri Training should be provided to affected districts and employment opportunities to PAFs.</p>
 <p>Unnamed Road, Haryana 131001, India Latitude 28.943885° Longitude 77.009485° LOCAL 11:33:13 GMT 06:09:13 THURSDAY 07.22.2021 ALTITUDE 0 METER</p>		 <p>Sonipat - Narela Rd, Sonipat, Haryana 131003, India Latitude 28.936445° Longitude 77.050510° LOCAL 11:16:21 GMT 05:46:21 WEDNESDAY 07.21.2021 ALTITUDE 3 METER</p>
Consultation at Harsana Kalan village		Consultation at Jagdishpur village
 <p>Turkpur Rd Number 1, Tarapur, Haryana 131402, India Latitude 28.888542° Longitude 76.976662° LOCAL 15:35:55 GMT 10:06:55 TUESDAY 07.20.2021 ALTITUDE 142 METER</p>		 <p>Unnamed Road, Haryana 131403, India Latitude 28.938599° Longitude 77.006606° LOCAL 18:30:54 GMT 13:00:54 WEDNESDAY 07.21.2021 ALTITUDE 163 METER</p>
Consultation at Chateravillage		Consultation at Narsinghpur village

Particulars	Issues	Suggestions by participants
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Consultation at Nahra village

Consultations with Women

Consultations with Women

In HORC project affected District women were requested to participate, initially they were reluctant as the consultations were done during the time of COVID-19 and simultaneously it was harvesting season. Later on, OMTC team tried and were successful in conducting Consultations with women in 20 villages out of 88 villages of project affected district as shown in figure 6-1. Steps like initial meeting with Village Patwari, Gram Pradhan, and Mahila group to decide venue, date/timing and agenda were taken to carry out meaningful consultation. Future consultation strategy is given in SEP chapter of ESIA Report as well as SEP document.

Consultation in Sonipat District with Women



<p>Consultation in Turakpur village on 20/07/21</p> 	<p>Consultation in Jagdishpur village on 21/07/21</p> 
<p>Consultation in MalhaMajra village on 21/07/21</p>	<p>Consultation in Harsana Kalan village on 22/07/21</p>
<p>Consultation in Jhajjar District with Women</p>	
	
<p>Consultation in Dewarkhanavillage on 14/07/21</p>	<p>Consultation in Badli village on 15/07/21</p>
	
<p>Consultation in Durgapur village on 15/07/21</p>	<p>Consultation in Ismailpur village on 15/07/21</p>
<p>Consultation in Gurugram District with Women</p>	
	
<p>Consultation in PatliHajipur village on 09/03/21</p>	<p>Consultation in Sancholi village on 11/03/21</p>

	
<p>Consultation in Udaypuri village on 13/03/21</p>	<p>Consultation in ChandlaDungarwasvillage on 13/03/21</p>
	
<p>Consultation in Silanivillage on 5/04/21</p>	
<p>Consultation in Palwal District with Women</p>	
	
<p>Consultation in Dehlakavillage on 12/03/21</p>	<p>Consultation in Prithla village on 3/03/21</p>
<p>Consultation in Nuh District with Women</p>	
	
<p>Consultation in Indri village on 29/08/21</p>	<p>Consultation in Dhulawat village on 30/08/21</p>
	
<p>Consultation in Goela village on 28/08/21</p>	<p>Consultation in Khanpur village on 29/08/21</p>



Consultation in Udaka village on 29/08/21

Figure 6-1: Consultation with Women Group

FGDs was conducted with women in project affected District the summary of consultation is given below in Table 6-3.

Table6-3:Summary of Consultations with Project Affected Women

Particulars	Issues	Suggestionsbyparticipants
Consultations were carried out in 20 villages of the 5 project affected Districts Date of Consultation: 09/03/21 to 30/08/21 Participants Project affected Women Group	Safety	Please ensure safety of Children and Elderly
	Access during Construction	Construction will stop School Buses and other vehicles then how will our children go to school. It will be expensive and time consuming
	Disruption in Facilities	Due to impact on municipal services and waterlines our day-to-day activities will be impacted, our task will be manifolds please arrange alternative for these
	Siting of Labour Camp	Construction workers should not be camped near habitations
	Safety of Cattles	Safety of our cattle while crossing the construction site
	Impact on Fodder for domestic animals	Land acquisition will impact the feed stock of our domestic animals and everything will become costly. Please suggest ways to overcome these difficulties
	Impact on Drainage system	Drainage of the area should not be hampered
	Impact on door to door services	We are getting vegetables on our doorstep by the vendors. During construction they will also avoid coming. There are many unforeseen problems whose solutions are to be sought out

Consultation with Vulnerable Group

The definition of **Vulnerable group/ persons** is that - those with challenges that makethemathigherriskoffallingintopovertycomparedtoothersintheprojectsarea.TheVulnerable Group/

Persons the following categories: (i) PAFs falling under ‘Below PovertyLine’ (BPL)category¹;(ii)personswhobelongtoScheduledCastes(SC)andScheduledTribes (ST); (iii) Female Headed Family/Household (unmarried women, separated/divorced,widow, etc); (iv) Elderly people above the age ofyears and living alone without directsupport;and (v)People with disabilities or orphan.

In the Project affected Households People with disabilities or orphan were not found and no schedule tribe household was found. The consultations were held with BPL , WHH and Elderly persons. The photographs are given in figure 6-2 below:

Consultation with Vulnerable Group	
	
At Langra Udaipuri village on 13/03/21, Gurugram District	At Jhanjrola, village on 8/04/21in Gurugram District
	
At Asoda Village on 17/07/21 in Jhajjar District	At Mandothi Village on 18/07/21in Jhajjar District
	
At Tarakpur Village on 20/07/ 21 in Sonipat District	At Bahadurpur Village on 20/07/ 21 in Sonipat District



Figure 6-2: Consultation with Vulnerable Group

Issues Discussed are summarized below in Table 6-4. **Table 6-4: Summary of Consultations with Project Affected Vulnerable Group**

Particulars	Issues	Suggestions by participants
Consultation with Women Headed Household		
Consultations were carried out in 20 villages of the 5 project affected Districts Date of Consultation: 09/03/21 to 30/08/21 Participants Project affected Women House holds	Livelihood	Due to acquisition of Land Livelihood will be impacted employment should be given to one member of family before LA
	Compensation for Cowshed	Cowsheds are impacted, compensation should be given before the onset of winter and rainy season
	Free Training	Free Training to women farmers.
	Connectivity	Requirement of improved connectivity so that one can reach Hospital and Schools in case of emergency
	Shifting allowance	We should get Shifting allowance and some money for transition phase
	Identification of Borewell	To reconstruct Bore wells best

	location	location should be identified for us by Authorities	
Consultation with BPL Household			
Consultations were carried out in 20 villages of the 5 project affected Districts Date of Consultation: 09/03/21 to 30/08/21 Participants Project affected BPL House holds	Higher Compensation	Compensation should be higher for BPL category	
	Free Training	Free training for Skill Development	
	Income Restoration and Enhancement	Need help in Income restoration and Enhancement in Income	
	Preference in Employment	Preference in Employment during Construction phase	
	Monitory Support	Pocket money for Bad days during Transition	
Consultation with 60 years and Above 60 years of Age (male and Female both)			
Consultations were carried out in 20 villages of the 5 project affected Districts Date of Consultation: 09/03/21 to 30/08/21 Participants Project affected Elderly Persons	Human friendly infrastructure facilities	We are Land owners but we need facilities to help us in our mobility-no pits, smooth road, short cuts and no ponding of water	
	Continuous Water and Electric supply	For safety we need continuous Electric, water supply and no disturbance in sewer lines	
	No waiting for Health check-ups	Nearby health care services should no keep us waiting	
	Labour related societal Issues		Laboure should not misuse our fields
			No poaching in our land Laboure should not misbehave with our ladies and children
	Diversion to be at grade		During construction the diversion should be at grade so that we can go by foot safely as in this age one is accident prone
	Control of Pollution of Air and noise	Please control Dust and noise pollution as it triggers cough, Asthma and Headache	
	No construction at night	No construction at night as our sleep is easily disturbed	
	Proper illumination on roads	The roads should be properly illuminated as with age eyesight is also impaired	

Summary of Consultations

Public consultations and FGDs were carried out during baseline and socio-economic survey at village level. Major social issue like compensation, livelihood opportunity, shifting allowance, women empowerment, infrastructure facilities awareness about project and benefits of the project towards employment in construction phase were discussed during consultation. Table 4-3 presents summary of the consultations.

Table 4-3: Summary of Consultations

Issues	Concerns/Views/Suggestions of the People in Project Area
Awareness about the HORC Project	Most of the people in project area were aware about the project. People heard about the project through newspaper, TV and survey team. Educated people are aware through master plan of NCR.
Perception about the Project	Most of the villagers believe that development of our area will be taken place because of this HORC project. The project is beneficial for the districts through which it is passing.
Major occupation of the people	Almost 75-85% people involve in agriculture and agriculture-based activities and small portion of people doing labour and services in and around the village.
Major crops grown by the farmers	In majority of the village major crops grown by the farmers are Wheat, Paddy, Maize and also do vegetables.
Source of Irrigation	Majority of the village having Bore well, Private Tube well.
Basic amenities facilities available in and around the village	Most of the facilities are available but due to HORC project villagers feel that these facilities should not be disturbed and at the same time they should be strengthened.
Land Acquisition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land acquisition should be minimized. • If any Land Parcel is coming between HORC and KMP that should also be acquired. • Remaining Land part should also be compensated and the ownership of remaining land should be with the owners. • Land Rate should be at least 5 crs. per acre. • Land plot in lieu of land should be given by the Government.
Compensation for loss of land and structures (Residential, Commercial & others).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fair compensation must to given for every loss of farmers getting affected. • Compensation should be given immediately • Maximum DLC rates should be given as per different village-wise. • Compensation process should be easy and immediate payment is required. • Compensation should be on equal rate. • In this Project additional compensation should be given for Fisheries, Wells, House, other structures. • Same compensation from Kundli to Palwal should be fixed. • Loss structures, trees and cowsheds etc. should be paid

Issues	Concerns/Views/Suggestions of the People in Project Area
	fairly. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Payment of compensation should be made in the mode of cash and in market rate. • Well, Tube wells, Canals should be compensated fairly. • Stamp Duty should be given free. • Royalty should be provided on the basis of KMP.
Employment of local people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affected Farmers are asking for Jobs in the proposed project as per eligibility. • Employment Opportunity and Job should be given to land losers. • Local people should get Government Job. • Locals must be provided jobs and employment opportunities during construction of this project. • Equal remuneration to both man and woman.
Resettlement Assistance	Proper resettlement and rehabilitation assistance should be provided.
Provision of Road and Bridge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road must not be disturbed due to this project • A proper road should be given to access our lands. • At least 33 feet road for public use should be given near rail line. • Underpasses should be constructed near important crossings especially near school, hospitals and government offices. • Foot over bridges or foot under bridge should be provided at important locations.
Pipeline for irrigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pipelines used for Irrigation purpose must be in good condition or renewed if get defected due to the project. • Irrigation canals should be constructed permanent.
Damage of Well, Tube well, Pipelines, Bores etc.,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pipeline and underground pipes i.e., water supply; sewer pipelines should be relocated & constructed. • Adequate compensation for affected properties shall be provided.
Disturbance of Water flow	Water flow should not be affected and it should be ensured.
Shifting of religious and cultural properties	Shifting of religious and cultural properties should be avoided.
Provision of Stations	Station should be made in Davakhana and Land is also available for this.

Integration of Key Outcomes of Consultation into Project Design

The above project related social issues with concerns/views/opinion and preference of people gathered during SIA stage through public consultation and FGDs at village level were analyzed. Technical team after due considerations of the key outcomes of consultation with villagers and women in particular has made an attempt to integrate the social issues into project design. However, some of the expectations of people could not be fulfilled like provision of job, completely avoiding LA etc. Summary findings of outcome and its integration project have been presented in Table 4-4.

Table 4-4:Key Outcomes of Consultation and its integration into the Project

Category	Key Outcomes	Integration of Social Issues (Outcomes of PC) into Project Design
Project Impacts	Loss of source of livelihood because of loss of agricultural land.	Loss of livelihood is addressed in Resettlement Plan.
	Loss of Residential, Commercial and other structure.	Compensation shall be provided after valuation/assessment of the property including residential and commercial structures by Competent Authority as per RFCTLARR Act,2013.
	Loss of access to the agriculture field.	Underpasses/RUB/ROB are proposed at suitable locations to access to the agricultural land other community facilities.
	Damage of Well, Tube well, Pipelines, Bores etc.	Pipelines crossing the proposed railway line in the project area shall be protected suitably and pipelines running parallel and very close to alignment shall be shifted before construction. If any other properties like well, Tube well or pipeline is damaged due to construction, it shall be repaired immediately.
	Impact on Water flow (Canal)	Providing Steel Girder Bridges of longer span at canal crossing.
	Loss of religious and cultural properties	Religious and cultural properties will be replaced and relocated in consultation with communities.
Expectations from the Project	Compensation for land and assets as per the Market value to be given	Compensation at market value shall be provided as per RFCTLARR Act,2013.
	If any Land Parcel is coming between HORC and KMP that should also be acquired and compensated and the ownership of remaining land should be with the owners.	HRIDC shall acquire land as per requirement of the HORC project and the acquired land shall be under the possession of HRIDC.
	Land Rate should be at least 5 crores per acre.	Compensation for loss of land shall be provided after valuation/assessment of the property by Competent Authority as per RFCTLARR Act, 2013.
	Land plot in lieu of land should be given by the Government.	Compensation for acquisition of land shall be provided as per RFCTLARR Act,2013. No provision for land for land in this project.
	Jobs to local people & land losers	The employment will be given as per government policy. Currently there is no provision of providing Govt. Job against land

Category	Key Outcomes	Integration of Social Issues (Outcomes of PC) into Project Design
		acquisition. However, contractor may consider local people for employment opportunity during construction based on requirement of the project.
	Adequate resettlement and rehabilitation assistance.	Provisions for resettlement and rehabilitation assistance are addressed in Resettlement Plan.

Future Consultation

Consultations shall be carried out at district level with primary and secondary stakeholders after preparation of draft SIA and RP by ESIA Consultant in coordination with GC and HRIDC officials.

Follow up consultations will also be held to explain about provisions of compensation to each affected PAPs and its implementation framework under the project. HRIDC through its GC team will conduct more such consultations during the implementation process so as to ensure that the land acquisition and resettlement and rehabilitation process is carried out in a participative manner taking into consideration PAP views and concerns.

Disclosure of RPF, SIA and RP

In order to make the SIA and RP preparation and implementation process transparent, a series of public consultation meetings with all stakeholders will be carried out in the field for dissemination of information regarding rehabilitation process and entitlement framework. The RPF and the Executive Summary of RP shall be translated in Hindi and will be disclosed through the HRIDC and prominent places in the project areaplaces like District Office, Village Panchayat Office, Project Site Offices, etc. The documents available in public domain will include: RPF, SIA and RP (summary in Hindi). All documents will be kept in the offices of HRIDC and also published on the website. As per PPM Policy of AIIB all safeguard documents will also be available at the AIIB Portal. The HRIDC-GC Team will assist in community level disclosure and information dissemination work, which will include community display, meetings and consultations. Further, consultations will be held amongst all stakeholders. Summary of the RP translated in Hindi will be distributed to the stakeholders and their views and suggestions will be considered depending on their applicability.

5 POLICIES AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

Applicable Laws and Policies

Applicable laws, notifications and policies relevant in context of the Project are discussed below. HSRIDC will ensure that project activities implemented are consistent with applicable laws, national, state and local laws/ legal framework and Environmental and Social Framework of AIIB.

Following laws and policies are applicable for the proposed HORC project.

- i. The Railways Act, 1989 - The proposed HORC Project has already been notified as “Special Railway Project” by the Central Government vide Gazette Notification no.499 dated 04/02/2020 and hence the land required for the project will be acquired as per the provisions of this Act.
- ii. The project being implemented post 2015, the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARR) of Govt. of India, which came into effect from January 2015 and the RFCTLARR (Haryana Amendment) Act, 2017 is applicable in this project.
- iii. Since project is in the state of Haryana the following State Government Notification is applicable:
 - a. Gazette Notification No. S.O.-3/C.A. 30/2013/S. 30/2018 dated 23rd January 2018, Revenue and Disaster Management Department, Haryana Government.
- iv. The Haryana Rail Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd (HRIDC), the executing agency, is a State joint venture company with 51% participation of Government of Haryana and 49% participation of Ministry of Railways (MoR) and the project is considered as “Special Railway Project”, hence the following circular issued by MOR is applicable:
 - a. Railways Circular No. E(NG)II/2010/ RC-5/1 dated 11.11.2019
- v. The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) is funding the proposed HORC Project, hence the Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), February 2016 and Project Affected Peoples’ Mechanism (PPM) Policy of AIIB are also applicable.
- vi. The other acts and policies, which may be relevant are:
 - a. Minimum Wages Act, 1948
 - b. Contract Labour Act, 1970
 - c. Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1996 along with Rules, 1988
 - d. Children (Pledging of Labour) Act, 1933 (as amended in 2002)
 - e. The Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 and Rules 1996.
 - f. Untouchability Offences Act, 1955
 - g. The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and Rules 1995

- h. Right to Information Act, 2005
- i. Equal Remuneration Act, 1976

The salient features of legal frameworks are summarized in the following sections.

National Acts and Policies

The Railways Act,1989

The Railways Act came into force in 1989, replacing the Railways Act of 1890. The Act provides in detail the legislative provisions regarding railway zones, construction and maintenance of works, land acquisition for special railway project, passenger and employee services.

The Act, has been prepared for execution of special railway project, notified as such by the Central Government from time to time, to provide national infrastructure for a public purpose in a specified time-frame, covering one or more states or Union Territories.

The main elements of the Railway Act 1989 are provided in the Table 5-1.

Table 5-1: Main elements of The Railways Act,1989

Sections		Descriptions
20A	Power to acquire land	Declaration of intention to acquire land required for execution of a special railway project. This is the first notification and empowers the competent authority to trigger the substance of the notification.
20D	Hearing of objections etc.	Objections are to be made by the interested persons within 30 days from the date of publication of the notification under sub-section (1) of section 20A.
20E	Declaration of acquisition	After the publication of the declaration under subsection (1), the land shall vest absolutely with the Central Government free from all encumbrances.
20F	Determination of amount payable as compensation	Amount to be paid as compensation shall be declared by an order of the competent authority. The competent authority shall make an award under this section within a period of one year from the date of publication of the declaration.
20F (6)	Arbitrations	If the amount determined is not acceptable to either of the parties, they can ask for arbitration and an arbitrator shall be appointed for this purpose.
20G	Criterion for determination of market value of land	(i) The minimum land value, if any, specified in the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 for the registration of sale deeds in the area, where the land is situated; or (ii) the average of the sale price for similar type of land situated in the village or vicinity, ascertained from not less than 50% of the sale deeds registered during three years, where higher price has been paid, whichever is higher.
20I	Power to take possession	To surrender or deliver possession thereof to the competent authority or any person duly authorized by it

Sections	Descriptions
	in this behalf within a period of 60 days of the service of the notice.

The law is applicable as private land required for the project shall be acquired as per the provisions of this Act.

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

The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013 provides for land acquisition as well as rehabilitation and resettlement. It replaces the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 and National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 and the effective date is 1st January 2014.

The RFCTLARR Act 2013 has four schedules for minimum applicable norms for compensation based on market value, multiplier and solatium; resettlement and rehabilitation (R&R) entitlements to land owners and livelihood losers; and facilities at resettlement sites for displaced persons, besides providing flexibility to states and implementing agencies to provide higher norms for compensation and R&R. It also provides for the baseline for compensation and has devised a sliding scale which allows States to fix the multiplier (which will determine the final award) depending on distance from urban centres. The aims and objectives of the Act are as follows:

- a. To ensure, gentle, participative, informed and transparent process for land acquisition.
- b. Provide just and fair compensation to the affected families whose land has been acquired or proposed to be acquired or already affected by such acquisition.
- c. Make adequate provisions for affected persons for their rehabilitation and resettlement.
- d. Ensure that outcome of obligatory acquisition should be such that the affected persons become partners in development activities, which would lead to an improvement in their post-acquisition social and economic status.

Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Haryana Amendment) Act, 2017

The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Haryana Amendment) Act, 2017 is an Act further to amend the RFCTLARR Act, 2013, in its application to the State of Haryana. Section 101(A) of this Act empowers the state government to de-notify land acquired under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, if the public purpose for which it was acquired becomes unviable or unnecessary. It also says that where a part of the acquired land has been utilized or any encumbrances have been created, the land owner may be compensated by providing alternative land along with payment of damages, if any, as determined by the state government.

Railways Circular No. E (NG) II/2010/RC-5/1 dated 11.11.2019

Contents of Railways Circular No. E (NG) II/2010/RC-5/1 dated 11.11.2019 have been included in the extract below-

2. *On notification of Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013 (Removal of Difficulties) Order 2015 dated 28.08.2015, provisions of RFCTLARR Act 2013 related to determination of compensation in accordance with First, Second and Third Schedules of the RFCTLARR Act 2013 have become applicable to all cases of land acquisition under the Railways Act 1989 also. This inter alia means that, irrespective of whether land acquisition for Railway projects is done through Railways Act 1989 after declaring it as a Special Railway Project or through RFCTLARR Act 2013 through State Governments, determination of compensation shall be in accordance with First, Second and Third Schedules of the RFCTLARR Act 2013.*
3. *The modalities for implementation of Serial No. 4 of the Second schedule of the RFCTLARR Act 2013 were examined by Ministry of Railways and it has been decided that:*
 - i. *Ministry of Railways' earlier policy of offering appointment in Railways to affected land-losers issued vide references above is withdrawn and circulars issued in this regard vide reference above stand superseded.*
 - ii. *Lump sum payment of Rs. 5 Lakhs to be provided to affected families who were primarily dependent on acquired land for livelihood, i.e., cases where their livelihood is affected by such acquisition or where entire land-holding of the affected family have been acquired.*
4. *Before considering grant of any relief under Second Schedule, however, the Competent Authority for Land Acquisition (CALA) or Collector should unequivocally certify that the affected family has been displaced and dislocated to another area or their entire land holding has been acquired. Further, in case of joint ownership of a plot of land, lump sum payment of Rs. 5 Lakhs should be shared between joint owners of plot in same ratio in which land value is to be shared.*
5. *This may be brought to the notice of all concerned authorities dealing with the acquisition of land and ensure that all determination of compensation for acquisition of land under the Railways Act, 1989 are in consonance with the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013.*
6. *This policy shall be effective from the date of issue of this letter.*

State Government Orders/Notifications

- a. **Gazette Notification No. S.O.-3/C.A. 30/2013/S. 30/2018 dated 23rd January 2018, Revenue and Disaster Management Department, Haryana Government:**

The Governor of Haryana notified that when any land to be acquired for the project is situated in rural areas, the market value as calculated by the Collector as per sub-section (1) of section 26 of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 shall be multiplied by the factor as:

Table 5-2: Multiplying Factor for Concerned DLC Rates

S. No.	Shortest/crow fly/radial distance from the outer boundary of any of the Urban Area in the State to any part of the particular Killa or part thereof, as the case may be, of the land to be acquired	Factor by which the market value is to be multiplied in case of rural areas
1.	Upto 10 Km	1.25
2.	Above 10Km and upto 20Km	1.50
3.	Above 20Km and upto 30Km	1.75
4.	Above 30 Km	2.00

The above distance shall be considered by shortest/crow fly/radial distances from the outer boundary of any of the Urban Area in the State to any part of the particular Killa or part thereof, as the case may be, of the land to be acquired. This notification shall be applicable for computing the compensation amount of land acquired. The R&R Entitlements are indicated in the Schedule 2 of the Act 2013.

Environment & Social Framework of AIIB

The Environmental and Social Framework comprises Environmental and Social Policy (ESP), Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs), Environmental and Social Exclusion list and others. The Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) sets forth the mandatory environmental and social requirements for each project. The associated ESSs deal with mandatory environmental and social requirements. Brief description of Environmental and Social Standards and their applicability is provided below:

ESS1: Environmental and Social Assessment and Management

Generally, the Bank requires an integrated approach to the process of environmental and social assessment relating to these risks and impacts and design appropriate measures to avoid, minimize, mitigate, offset or compensate for them. ESS1 is applicable.

ESS 2: Involuntary Resettlement

The Bank encourages projects to avoid Involuntary Resettlement wherever possible; to minimize Involuntary Resettlement by exploring Project alternatives. Where avoidance of Involuntary Resettlement is not feasible, the Project/Borrower should enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-Project levels; to improve the overall socioeconomic status of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups; and to conceive and implement resettlement activities as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient resources to enable the persons displaced by the Project to share in Project benefits. ESS2 also requires improving the standards of living of the poor and other vulnerable groups displaced by the Project, including women, children and persons with disabilities, to at least national minimum standards, including access to social protection systems.

ESS 2 applies if the Project's screening process reveals that the Project's land acquisition activities would involve Involuntary Resettlement (including Involuntary Resettlement of the recent past or foreseeable future that is directly linked to the Project). Involuntary Resettlement covers physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter) and

economic displacement (loss of land or access to land and natural resources; loss of assets or access to assets, income sources or means of livelihood) as a result of: (a) involuntary acquisition of land; or (b) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. It covers such displacement whether these losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary.

AIIB requires the Client to ensure those displaced persons without title to land or any recognizable legal rights to land, are eligible for, and receive, resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets, in accordance with cut-off dates established in the resettlement plan, and that they are included in the resettlement consultation process.

Client conducts Social Impact Assessment and prepare resettlement plan (RP) or resettlement planning framework (RPF) where land acquisition results to involuntary resettlement or physical displacement and economic displacement.

Meaningful Consultation: Carry out meaningful consultations with persons to be displaced by the Project, host communities and nongovernmental organizations, and facilitate their informed participation in the consultations. Consult with all persons to be displaced on their rights within the resettlement process, entitlements and resettlement options, and further participation process. Ensure their involvement in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the resettlement plan. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, Indigenous Peoples and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations.

Disclose the draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process, in the Project area, in a timely manner, in an accessible place, and in a form and language(s) understandable to persons displaced by the Project and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan, and any updates to affected persons and other stakeholders in the same manner.

Grievance Mechanism: Establish a suitable grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the concerns of persons displaced by the Project and inform them of its availability. ESS2 is applicable.

ESS 3: Indigenous Peoples

ESS3 is applicable if Indigenous Peoples are present in or have a collective attachment to the proposed area of the Project and are likely to be affected by the Project.

In the context of India, Indigenous Peoples may be referred to as "Scheduled Tribes". As per Census of India, 2011 there is no Scheduled Tribe population in Haryana State.

The ESS on Indigenous Peoples is not triggered due to absence of Scheduled Tribes population in the state and hence an Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) or Indigenous Peoples Policy Framework (IPPF) is not required. This will be confirmed during the due diligence.

Project-affected People's Mechanism Policy of the AIIB

AIIB's Project-affected People's Mechanism (PPM) has been established by the Bank to provide an opportunity for the independent and impartial review of submissions from PAP who believe they have been or are likely to be adversely affected by the Bank's failure to implement its ESP in situations when their concerns cannot be addressed satisfactorily through the Project-level GRMs or the processes of the Bank's Management. This is applicable. PPM is available at: <https://www.aiib.org/en/policies-strategies/operational-policies/policyon-the-project-affected-mechanism.html>.

Besides, the Bank allows access to any information in its possession that is not on a list of exceptions. Documents such as ESIA, RPF, and Resettlement Plan, etc. shall be disclosed by both the Borrower/Client and the Bank.

Commentary on Legal Framework & AIIB's Requirements

HORC Project was notified as Special Railways Project through GOI gazette notification No. 499 dated 04.02.2020. Sub-Divisional Officers of Palwal, Nuh, Tauru, Gurugram, Pataudi, Sohna & Bahadurgarh and District Revenue Officer of Sonipat were nominated as Competent Authority for Land Acquisition (CALA) through GOI gazette notification No. 947 dated 13.03.2020.

Determination of Compensation for Land Losers in Special Railways Project shall be finalized by CALA as per the "Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013". The CALA shall make an award taking into consideration the provisions of this Act within a period of one year from the date of the publication of the 20E, otherwise Acquisition process will lapse. It is beyond the Competent Authority or the Collector to make an Award which is not in consonance with provision of State/Central Government. As the provisions of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 are broadly aligned with the AIIB Policy, the legal framework which will be followed for HORC project for deriving compensation levels for affected families is in agreement with AIIB's requirements.

Comparison between Legal Framework & AIIB Requirements

A comparison between laws governing land acquisition and AIIB policy and gap filling measures has been summarized below in Table 5-3.

Table 5-3: Comparison between AIIB Policy, Laws Governing Land Acquisition, and HRIDC RPF

Sl. No.	Items	AIIB Policy	Laws Governing land acquisition for HORC ²	HRIDC RPF	Remarks
1	Existence of Policy Framework	AIIB prescribes elaborate Social Policy and Standards for Social Assessment and Management, Involuntary Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples	<p>The Govt. of India has passed RTFCTLARR Act, 2013 prescribing procedures, institutional arrangements, eligibility and entitlement framework and Government's obligations in acquisition of private land and R&R of affected people in a fair and transparent manner. The Act also makes special provisions related to consent and entitlements for Scheduled Castes and Schedules Tribes.</p> <p>The provisions contained in the First Schedule (compensation for land owners), Second Schedule (R&R entitlements), and Third Schedule (Provision of infrastructural facilities at resettlement site) are applicable to the Railways Act, 1989.</p>	<p>HRIDC has formulated the RPF for HORC project in accordance with the applicable National & State legal framework and AIIB's Environmental and Social Policy including Environmental and Social Exclusion List. The draft RPF will be discussed with AIIB and after obtaining concurrence from AIIB, the policy will be approved by HRIDC & HORC Boards for disclosure.</p> <p>The RPF broadly covers the following: (i) Applicable Legal and Regulatory Framework and Policies, (ii) Comparison between Legal Framework and AIIB Policy, (iii) Eligibility & Entitlements (compensation and R&R assistance) for all categories of Project Affected Persons [title holders & non-titleholders (persons occupying public or otherwise property without authority – encroachers, squatters)], (iv) preparation and implementation of</p>	The ESIA consultant engaged by HRIDC shall formulate the RP in collaboration with HRIDC and in meaningful consultations with affected people aligned with the requirements of AIIB's ESP subject to the provisions of laws governing land acquisition for HORC project. The RP will be based on the principles outlined in the RPF.

² In accordance with Railways Act, 1989 & RAA2008, RTFCTLARR Act, 2013, Railways Circular No. E(NG)II/2010/RC-5/1 dated 11.11.2019, Railway Board Letter No. 2009/INFRA/3/1/10 Pt 2 dated 23.05.2015 and Gazette Notification No. S.O.-3/C.A. 30/2013/S. 30/2018 dated 23rd January 2018, Revenue and Disaster Management Department, Haryana

Sl. No.	Items	AIIB Policy	Laws Governing land acquisition for HORC ²	HRIDC RPF	Remarks
				RP, (v) Grievance Redress Mechanism, (vi) Meaningful consultations of affected people and other stakeholders, (vii) Monitoring & Evaluation, (viii) Disclosure, and (ix) Budget.	
2	Project Screening and Categorization	Screening of proposed project using potential social risks and impacts to determine the nature and level of required social review, type of information disclosure and stakeholder engagement. Projects categorized as A, B, C and FI based on potential social risks and impacts,	There is no provision for conducting screening of the proposed project and categorization for further study.	Social screening has been conducted by a consultant at the concept stage while assessing feasibility of the project. Further, policies of funding agencies are also to be considered. According to the AIIB's Policy, the HORC Project is classified as 'Category A' as advised by AIIB Consultant.	
3	Assessment of Alternatives	Assessment of alternatives under Environment and Social Standard 1: Social Assessment and Management. Examination to avoid or minimize social impacts.	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.	The alignment for the HORC was already earmarked and approved in the Master Plan for National Capital Region. Therefore, scope for assessment of alternatives was not feasible. However, the RPF shall incorporate the objectives of minimization of involuntary resettlement by exploring viable alternative project designs.	The ESIA Report will include justification for selection of final alignment instead of evaluation of alternatives.
4	Conduct Social Assessment	Client to conduct social impact assessment relating to the risks and impacts, and design appropriate	It is obligatory for the Government if it intends to acquire land for a public	It is mandated that social impact assessment and preparation of SIA will be undertaken for the project.	The ESIA consultant shall conduct surveys and collect information as per the scope of

Sl. No.	Items	AIIB Policy	Laws Governing land acquisition for HORC ²	HRIDC RPF	Remarks
	nt	measures to avoid, minimize, mitigate, offset or compensate for them. Determine the required scope of Involuntary Resettlement planning, through a survey of land and assets, a full census of persons to be displaced, and an evaluation of socioeconomic conditions specifically related to Involuntary Resettlement risks and impacts. This establishes baseline information on assets, productive resources and status of livelihoods. Include consideration of customary rights, collective or communal forms of land tenure. Take gender into account in conducting the above.	purpose to carry out a SIA study in consultation with concerned local Govt., at village level or ward level in the affected area {Clause 4 (1)}, which also involves public hearing, publication and appraisal.	The SIA to include a survey of land assets, a full census of persons to be displaced, and a socioeconomic survey to allow evaluation of socioeconomic conditions related to involuntary resettlement.	work issued by HRIDC. The SIA report shall be prepared based on the census and survey data, consultations and other information as available. The report to assess the extent of physical and economic displacement impacts in terms of persons and properties, measures adopted to avoid or minimize the impacts, risks associated with the project, and the vulnerability of PAPs etc. The report will be prepared keeping in view the social requirements under RFCTLARR Act 2013 and AIIB's ESP ESS2 on Involuntary Resettlement.
5	Preparati on of R&R Plan	Client to prepare RP consisting of measures to manage and mitigate adverse impacts in effective and timely manner and also describing the means (budget, schedule and institutional arrangements) for meeting the requirements and monitoring of the RP. Prepare a Resettlement Plan comprising entitlements for different	The Administrator for R&R is required to prepare Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme covering details of impacts and R&R entitlements for affected people (Clause 16).	HRIDC shall prepare a Resettlement Plan in accordance with the legal framework and requirements of RFCTLARR 2013 and AIIB ESP: Project description, methodology adopted for the study, cut-off date, socio-economic status of the project area, social impact assessment including, gender aspects, applicable legal framework,	The ESIA consultant shall prepare a Resettlement Action Plan (RP) as per the national & state legal framework and ESP of AIIB to the extent of applicability. HRIDC to ensure that budget and resources are adequately provide to ensure successful implementation of the RP.

Sl. No.	Items	AIIB Policy	Laws Governing land acquisition for HORC ²	HRIDC RPF	Remarks
		<p>categories of affected persons, consultations, institutional arrangements, disclosure of draft and final RP, income restoration measures, M&E, schedule of implementation, resettlement budget etc.</p> <p>The resettlement plan should elaborate the displaced persons' entitlements, income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget and time-bound implementation schedule. Conduct meaningful consultations with affected persons on the resettlement plan and disclose the draft resettlement. The RP complements the broader coverage of social risks and impacts in the environmental and social assessment and provides specialized guidance to address the specific issues associated with Involuntary Resettlement, including land acquisition; changes in land use rights, including customary rights; physical and economic displacement; and potential design adjustments that may reduce resettlement</p>		<p>eligibility for entitlements and entitlements for each category of PAPs including vulnerable groups, institutional arrangement for RP implementation, GRM, and M&E, income and livelihood restoration strategy, implementation schedule and resettlement budget.</p>	<p>The draft RP to be prepared by HRIDC shall be shared with AIIB for review and will be disclosed on the website of HRIDC and AIIB in accordance with the Information Disclosure requirement of AIIB.</p>

Sl. No.	Items	AIIB Policy	Laws Governing land acquisition for HORC ²	HRIDC RPF	Remarks
		<p>requirements. In some cases, with the Bank's prior approval, resettlement actions may be part of an overall community development plan, where the Client takes special efforts to ensure people who are displaced receive appropriate benefits through such a plan. When displacement is only economic, prepare a livelihood restoration plan. Provide measures to be taken in case of disputes over compensation.</p>			
6	<p>Compensation and benefits for displaced persons.</p>	<p>Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before any physical or economic displacement under the Project as per the principle of replacement of cost.</p> <p>Livelihood Restoration. Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all persons displaced by the Project through: (i) where possible, land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land-based or where land is collectively owned; or cash compensation at replacement value for land, including transitional costs, when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods; (ii) prompt replacement of assets with assets of equal or</p>	<p>With the enactment of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013, the provisions of First, Second and Third Schedules of this Act have been made applicable to The Railways Act, 1989.</p> <p>First Schedule – deals with compensation for land owners</p> <p>Second Schedule – covers rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements for all affected families (both land owners and the families whose livelihood is primarily dependent on the land acquired).</p> <p>Third Schedule – covers</p>	<p>Compensation for landowners (First Schedule) and Rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements (Second Schedule), with provision of modalities for implementation of Serial No. 4 of Second Schedule as outlined in Railways Board Letter no. RBE. 193/2019 dated 11.11.2019, of this Act shall be applicable. Though the Provision of infrastructural facilities (Third Schedule) of this Act is applicable as per Railway Board letter no. dated 11.11.2019, it will be not be relevant to HORC project due to non-displacement of people at large scale and the rail corridor being a linear project.</p> <p>The entitlement matrix summarizing the various category</p>	<p>The draft RP shall include the estimated resettlement budget covering compensation and rehabilitation and resettlement assistance.</p>

Sl. No.	Items	AIIB Policy	Laws Governing land acquisition for HORC ²	HRIDC RPF	Remarks
		<p>higher value; (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored; and (iv) capacity building programs to support improved use of livelihood resources and enhance access to alternative sources of livelihood. Include transaction costs in determining compensation.</p> <p>Social Support. Where Involuntary Resettlement risks and impacts are highly complex and sensitive, consider implementation of a social preparation phase to build the capacity of vulnerable groups to address resettlement issues, consisting of consultation with affected people and the host population before key compensation and resettlement decisions are made. The cost of social preparation is included in the resettlement budget.</p>	<p>provision of infrastructure amenities at resettlement site.</p> <p>Thus, the land needed for the project will be notified and acquired as per the provisions of the Railways Act, 1989, but the compensation and R&R entitlements will be paid as per the First and Second Schedules of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013.</p>	<p>of losses and corresponding entitlements and eligible entities has been prepared</p>	
7	Resettlement Assistance	<p>Provide persons displaced by the Project with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, security of tenure (with tenure rights that are as strong as the rights the displaced persons had to the land or assets from which they have been displaced) of relocation land (and assets, as applicable), proper housing at resettlement sites with comparable</p>	<p>The Second Schedule of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 provides for a number of rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements for both land owners and the families whose livelihood is primarily dependent on the land acquired including provision of housing units in case of physical displacement</p>	<p>The entitlement matrix of HORC project has provision of rehabilitation and resettlement assistance as mentioned in Table 2.</p>	<p>Cost for skill development training shall be borne by HRIDC.</p>

Sl. No.	Items	AIIB Policy	Laws Governing land acquisition for HORC ²	HRIDC RPF	Remarks
		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 to facilitate the resettlement process; (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.	or choice of one-time financial assistance for house construction in lieu of housing unit. The house allotted shall be in the name of the affected family. The third schedule of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 provides for infrastructural amenities which include roads, drainage, drinking water, electricity, bank, post office, access road, primary health facility, places of worship, cremation and burial places, and others.		
8	Persons without Title or Legal Rights	Ensure that persons without legal rights or un-recognizable legal rights for example, encroachers, squatters, non-titled lease occupiers and the like usually called non-titleholders are eligible and receive compensation and resettlement entitlements for loss of non-land assets as per the cut-off dates declared in the RP.	Railways follows RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and R&R entitlements/ compensation shall be provided to persons without Title/legal rights as per the Act.	HRIDC recognize the existence of persons without title/legal rights and shall provide compensation as listed in Entitlement Matrix.	The ESIA consultant will also conduct surveys with affected persons without title and frame entitlements suitably. The compensation shall be provided to persons without Title/legal rights who are eligible within the cut-off date
9	Vulnerable Groups	To improve the overall socioeconomic status of the vulnerable groups; The degree of impacts is determined by: (a) the scope of physical and economic displacement; and (b) the vulnerability of the persons to be	Second Schedule of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 provides for an additional assistance of Rs. 50000/- for displaced SC & ST families from Scheduled Areas. Other vulnerable persons	The vulnerable group shall be provided extra entitlement/s as listed in Entitlement Matrix.	The ESIA consultant shall identify the vulnerable persons during surveys. The social impact assessment will present data and analyse them for vulnerable group separately.

Sl. No.	Items	AIIB Policy	Laws Governing land acquisition for HORC ²	HRIDC RPF	Remarks
		displaced by the Project; Where Involuntary Resettlement risks and impacts are highly complex and sensitive, consider implementation of a social preparation phase to build the capacity of vulnerable groups to address resettlement issues.	(weaker sections) such as WHH, elderly persons, orphans, handicapped persons, destitute, BPL, marginal landowners, landless, etc are not covered by Second Schedule of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013.		
10	Information Disclosure	Client to ensure that relevant information about social risks and impacts and RP is made available in the project area in a timely and accessible manner and in a form and language understandable to the PAPs, other stakeholders and general public.	The Act envisages disclosure of information in an appropriate manner at various stages during the entire process of LA & RR. The approved Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme is required to be made available in the local language to the local Govt. and in the offices of the District Collector, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the Tehsil, and is also required to be published in the affected areas and uploaded on the website of the Government (Clause 18).	The RPF comprise Disclosure mechanism of project documents. Draft RP after review and endorsement by RPF, ESIA and RP shall be uploaded on the website of HRIDC and AIIB for public access. Copies of RP shall also be kept in the office of “Competent Authority” in all concerned districts for public viewing. Executive summary of Final RP shall be translated in Hindi. A copy of the Hindi version of Executive Summary of RP shall be distributed to Village Panchayats, Tehsil Offices and District HQ. In addition, copy of final RP and Hindi version of the Executive Summary of RP shall be available in the Project offices and site offices of the Project.	The ESIA consultant will discuss with HRIDC on this topic in view of AIIB’s policy and formulate the mechanism for information disclosure.
11	Consultat	Client to engage in Carry out	The Act requires public	The RPF formulated by HRIDC	The ESIA consultant shall

Sl. No.	Items	AIIB Policy	Laws Governing land acquisition for HORC ²	HRIDC RPF	Remarks
	ion with stake holders	meaningful consultations with persons to be displaced by the Project, host communities and nongovernmental organizations, and facilitate their informed participation in the consultations. Consult with all persons to be displaced on their rights within the resettlement process, entitlements and resettlement options, and further participation process. Ensure their involvement in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the resettlement plan. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, Indigenous Peoples and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations.	hearing and publication of SIA study (Clause 5&6), publication of preliminary notification and hearing of objections (Clause 11&15) and publication of R&R Scheme (Clause 18).	comprise engagement approaches that ensures the conduct of meaningful consultations with project affected people and other stakeholders during RP preparation and implementation, taking into consideration the current COVID-19 situation. HRIDC to prepare a consultation plan. Consultations with PAPs, local community, Gram Panchayats, Key Informants, women, and other stakeholders shall be conducted as early as possible. Consultations can also be done during Census and socio-economic surveys or separately before or after the surveys as suitable depending upon the COVID-19 assessment. The concerns, issues, and suggestions of the stakeholders will be shared with the design/technical team for integration of their concerns and suggestions wherever feasible within the technical and financial limitations. RP preparation shall be undertaken with active participation of PAPs and Gram Panchayats. Draft RP shall be shared with the	conduct meaningful consultations by organizing community meetings, focus group discussions (FGDs), workshop, and other means. Technical and E&S personnel of HRIDC and General Consultant should actively participate in the stakeholders consultations as much as possible for better appreciation of their concerns and consideration. HRIDC to prepare an interim Consultation Plan/Stakeholder Engagement Plan for the land acquisition that they plan to do. Consultations and engagements with PAPs and other stakeholders to be documented adequately. Share with AIIB schedule of consultations and AIIB Specialists and/or their ES consultants may attend (physically or virtually) in selected consultation activities. Carry out meaningful consultations with persons to be displaced by the Project,

Sl. No.	Items	AIIB Policy	Laws Governing land acquisition for HORC ²	HRIDC RPF	Remarks
				<p>PAPs, NGOs, and other stakeholders and general public in the area through community meetings and other appropriate methods.</p> <p>All consultations and dialogues with PAPs and other Stakeholders should be adequately and properly documented. The documentations will be included as part of the SIA and RP</p>	<p>host communities and nongovernmental organizations, and facilitate their informed participation in the consultations. Ensure that consultation pay attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations.</p>
12	Grievance Redress Mechanism	Client to establish a suitable grievance mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the concerns or complaints of people adversely affected by social impacts of project and inform PAPs of availability of mechanism.	The Act envisages establishment of Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and 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).	<p>The RPF suggests a GRM which includes two tier GRC-one at project level and other at Head Quarter level for ensuring timely resolution of grievances related to compensation and rehabilitation and resettlement or public grievances and complaints.</p> <p>Proper records shall be maintained at site and Project level for compilation and analysis of grievances, complaints, and ensuring follow up on all grievances.</p>	The ESIA consultant shall guide the HRIDC in designing the GRM procedures and constitution of committees at field and Project levels in consultation with relevant departments.
13	Monitoring and	Client to implement project in compliance with RP and to furnish	The Act provides for National Monitoring	The RPF formulated by HRIDC provides Internal & External	The monitoring arrangements (internal as well external) and

Sl. No.	Items	AIIB Policy	Laws Governing land acquisition for HORC ²	HRIDC RPF	Remarks
	Reporting	AIIB with periodic monitoring reports on Client's performance under the project.	Committee for rehabilitation and resettlement and reporting requirements (Chapter VII).	Monitoring Mechanism for RP implementation as per AIIB Policy.	reporting system shall be formulated by ESIA consultant based on discussion with HRIDC.

6 ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

Background

In accordance with the R&R measures suggested for the proposed project, all affected households and persons will be entitled to a combination of compensation packages and resettlement assistance depending on the nature of ownership rights on lost assets and scope of the impacts including socio-economic vulnerability of the affected persons and measures to support livelihood restoration if livelihood impacts are envisaged.

Resettlement Principals Adopted for HORC Project

Based on the analysis of government provisions and AIIB's- ESS2, the following resettlement principles are adopted for this Project:

1. those who have formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part;
2. those who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part and have no formal legal rights to such land, but who have claims to such lands that are recognized or recognizable under national/state laws; and
3. Those who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part and have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land.

Cut- off Date

The Cut-off date for identifying the affected families including land owners, those having title claims recognized under other state and central laws, and the squatters shall be the date of first land acquisition (LA) notification issued under 20A of The Railway Act,1989 for the Project for which Resettlement Plan is proposed to be prepared.

The PAPs who settle in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. They however will be given sufficient advance notice (3 Months) to vacate the premises and dismantle affected structures prior to project implementation. The project will recognize both licensed and non-licensed vendors, and titled and non-titled households.

R&R Entitlements for Each Category of Impact

Various types of Entitlements are given below:

- a. Entitlement for titleholders consisting of
 - (i) loss of privateland;
 - (ii) Loss of private residentialstructures;
 - (iii) Loss of private commercial structures;
 - (iv) Impact to tenants (residential/commercial/residential cum commercial)
- b. Entitlement to Non-Titleholders consisting of
 - (i) Impact to squatters;
 - (ii) Impact to encroachers

(iii) Impact to Kiosks including mobile merchants

- c. Loss of Employment to workers/employees
- d. Loss of Livelihood
- e. Assistance to affected and displaced vulnerable people
- f. Common infrastructure and Common Property Resources (CPRs)

Valuation Method used for Affected Land, Structures and other Assets

Valuation of Land

The Land rates will be finalized by District committee. The LAO will finalize the compensation amount to be paid to the Land owner, by calculating as per the provision of Article no. 26 to 30 of land acquisition act 2013 & Schedule I, including other related features and additional 25% of amount for giving consent for Direct Purchase Method. The compensation payable will be $1.25 \times [2 \times \{(Base\ Rate \times Applicable\ Multiplication\ factor \times Area) + (Valuation\ of\ other\ assets)\}]$

Procedure for Land Acquisition under the Project

Processes to be followed for taking land for the project are provided in Table 6-1:

Table 6-1: Process for Land Acquisition

Land Ownership	Process to be followed for land taking	
HSI IDC, Indian Railways and DFCCIL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As per the standard procedure followed for inter-departmental transfer. • Conduct census & socio-economic survey of PAPs, meaningful consultations & prepare SIA and RP aligned with the requirements of AIIB ESP ESS2 Involuntary Resettlement. • Disclosure of draft and final RFP, SIA, and RP, together with the consultation documentations. • Grievance redress mechanism should be in place to receive and address any complaints, grievances or concerns. 	
Private land acquisition as per the provisions of the Railways Act, 1989	Section	Brief description
	20A: Power to acquire land, etc.,	Declaration of intension to acquire land required for the execution of special railway project (HORC). This is first notification and empowers the Competent Authority (CA) to cause the substance of the notification.
	20D: Hearing of objections, etc.,	Objections must be filed by interested persons within 30 days from the date of the publication of the notification under sub-section (1) of Section 20A.
	20E: Declaration of acquisition	On publication of the declaration under sub-section (1), the land shall vest absolutely in the Central Government free from all encumbrances.
	20F: Determination of	Amount to be paid as compensation shall be determined by an order of the CA. The CA shall make an award under

Land Ownership	Process to be followed for land taking	
	amount payable as compensation	this section within a period of one year from the date of the publication of the declaration.
	20F(6): Arbitration	If the amount determined is not acceptable to either of the parties they can ask for arbitration and an arbitrator shall be appointed for this purpose by the Central Government.
	20G: Criterion for determination of market value of land	(i) The minimum land value, if any, specified in the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 for the registration of sale deeds in the area, where the land is situated; or (ii) The average of the sale price for similar type of land situated in the village or vicinity, ascertained from not less than 50% of the sale deeds registered during three years, where higher price has been paid, whichever is higher.
	20I: Power to take possession	To surrender or deliver possession thereof to the CA or any person duly authorized by it in this behalf within a period of 60 days of the service of the notice.
	20O: Application of the RFCTLARR 2013 to persons affected due to land acquisition	The provisions of the RFCTLARR 2013 shall apply in respect of acquisition of land by the Central Government under this Act.
Source: RPF HRIDC 2021		

The Competent Authorities for land acquisition for HORC as in Table 6-2; have been nominated by the Central Government vide Gazette Notification No. 947 dated 13.03.2020. Competent authorities nominated by the Central Government Vide Gazette Notification includes (i) Sub-Divisional Officer (Civil), Palwal; (ii) Sub-Divisional Officer (Civil), Nuh and Tauru; (iii) Sub-Divisional Officer (Civil), Gurugram, Pataudi and Sohna, (iv) Sub-Divisional Officer (Civil), Bahadurgarh (for entire Jhajjar district); and (v) District Revenue Officer, Sonipat.

Table 6-2: Competent Authorities for Land Acquisitions and Assets

Authority	Role
District Administration (CALA)	All matters related to Land acquisition (Notification, Rate fixation, Awards, compensation distribution, Possession of land & Mutation)
PWD	Vetting of Structures (survey & evaluation by a valuer appointed by CALA)
Agriculture Department	Vetting of Crops (survey & evaluation by a valuer appointed by CALA)
Horticulture Department	Vetting of fruit-bearing trees (survey & evaluation by a valuer appointed by CALA)
Forest	Vetting of Trees (survey & evaluation by a valuer appointed by CALA)

Department	
Source: RPF HRIDC 2021	

Valuation of Building and Structures

The valuation of the building/ structures or part of building/ structure affected, will be considered as replacement cost. HRIDCL will obtain the valuation at latest Schedule of Rates of PWD/ ready reckoner rate, without any depreciation, through the concerned division of the PWD. If the structure is partly affected by the project and is non-feasible or unusable or the owner of the structure desires that the whole structure to be acquired, the authority will have the valuation for the total structure. If the owner/ occupier would have, in their own interest, decide to retain the remaining part of the affected structure, provided that continuous use of such structure is possible without hazards, the retaining of the remaining structure will be allowed. The compensation for any other immovable assets attached to the land and/ or buildings will be determined by a competent engineer or any other specialist in the relevant field, as may be considered necessary by the Collector. Right to salvage materials in favor of the structure owner of the affected building/ structure, if the incumbent demolishes the affected part of the building/ structure by own self.

Valuation of Assets

Compensation of land will be determined by the Competent Authority in accordance with the provisions of RFCTLARR Act 2013. The value of houses, buildings and other immovable properties will be determined on the basis of Current Schedule of Rates (Buildings) duly updated without depreciation. While considering the Schedule of Rates (SoR), project-implementing agency will ensure that it uses the latest SoR for residential and commercial structures in the urban and rural areas of the region. Compensating for properties belonging to the community or common places of worship will be provided to enable construction of the same at new places through the local self-governing bodies like Municipalities/ Village Panchayat in accordance with the modalities determined by such bodies to ensure correct use of the amount of compensation.

Even after payment of compensation, PAHs would 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. A notice to that effect will be issued intimating that PAHs can take away the materials so salvaged within 15-30 days of their demolition.

Valuation of Trees

The valuation of the Trees, standing crops, fruits bearing trees, flowering plants will be evaluated by a) Concerned Forest Department or similar authority for Timber trees, b) Concerned State Agriculture Extension Department or similar authority for standing crops and c) Concerned Horticulture Department or similar authority for horticulture and/ or perennial trees. HRIDC is the main implementing agency, responsible for all the technical aspects and overall execution of the Project.

Entitlement Matrix

The entitlements of different categories of eligible persons are presented in Entitlement Matrix below indicating the type of loss, category of entitled person, applicable entitlements, etc. Eligible persons will be paid compensation and rehabilitation and resettlement assistance as per their eligibility as provided in Entitlement Matrix which has been prepared in line with RFTLARR Act, 2013, Railways Circular No. E(NG)II/2010/RC-5/1 dated 11.11.2019 and Gazette Notification No. S.O.-3/C.A. 30/2013/S. 30/2018 dated 23rd January 2018, Revenue and Disaster Management Department, Haryana.

Table 6-3: Entitlement Matrix- The First Schedule

Compensation for Land and Value of Assets Attached to Land or Building

S.N.	Component of Compensation Package in respect of land acquired under RFCT-LARR, 2013	Determination Procedure	Eligible Category	Explanatory Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Market value of land	To be determined as provided u/s 26 of RFCT-LARR, 2013 and spelled out in Note A.	d. Landowners whose names are recorded in the revenue records, or who have verifiable claims to ownership, compensation u/s 3 c (i) of RFCT-LARR, 2013	<p>A.Compensation for Structure</p> <p>(e) Cash compensation for the building and assets at market value determined u/s 29 of RFCT-LARR, 2013 and Note C. In case of partial impact making unimpaired use of the structure difficult, such as where more than 25% of the structure area is affected, full compensation shall be paid u/s 94 of RFCTLARR, 2013.</p> <p>(f) In case of partial impact, 10% additional amount to be paid on compensation award for the affected part of the structure to enable damage repair where the owner/occupier on his/her own will be interested to retain the remaining part of the structure, provided that unimpaired continuous use of such structure is possible without hazards.</p> <p>(g) Right to salvage material from the affected structures without any salvage charge.</p> <p>(h) Three months' advance notice to vacate</p>
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 notified by Gazette Notification No. S.O.-3/C.A. 30/2013/S. 30/2018 dated 23rd January 2018, Revenue and Disaster Management Department, Haryana.	e. Registered “lessees”, ‘tenants’ or ‘sharecroppers” will get an apportionment of the compensation as determined by the Appropriate Government payable under law.	
3.	Factor by which the market value is to be multiplied in the case of urban areas	1 (One)	f. In case of land occupiers (such as occupiers of abadi lands, assigned lands, or tribes occupying forest lands) with claims/ rights recognized under state/ Central laws)	
4.	Value of assets attached to land or building	To be determined as provided u/s 29 of RFCT-LARR, 2013		

S.N.	Component of Compensation Package in respect of land acquired under RFCT-LARR, 2013	Determination Procedure	Eligible Category	Explanatory Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
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).	covered u/s 3 c (iii), (v) of RFCT-LARR, 2013 will get compensation with solatium at par with titleholders.	structures. D. Partial impact on Land: In case only a part of any land plot is affected and its owner desires that the whole plot be acquired on the grounds that the plot has been rendered uneconomic or has been severed due to LA (u/s 94 RFCT-LARR 2013 and Note B), as approved by CALA, the competent authority can award compensation for the remaining part of the plot; or award 10% of actual value of remaining land holding as additional compensation allowing the owner to retain the remaining land plot, if agreeable to the land loser.
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).		E. Compensation for trees/crops etc. a. Cash compensation as estimated u/s 29(3), RFCT-LARR, 2013 by: v. Forest Department for timber trees vi. State Agriculture Extension Department for crops vii. Horticulture Department for horticulture, perennial trees viii. Cash assistance to title holders and non-title holders including informal settlers/squatters for loss of trees, crops and perennials at market value b. Three months' advance notice to affected parties to harvest fruits, crops.
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		

S.N.	Component of Compensation Package in respect of land acquired under RFCT-LARR, 2013	Determination Procedure	Eligible Category	Explanatory Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		mentioned against serial number 4 under column (2) plus solatium mentioned against serial number 5 under column (2).		<p>In case of standing crops, the affected parties shall receive three months' advance notice to salvage crops, or compensation in lieu thereof as determined above.</p> <p>D. Alternative Compensation packages. In case where a State Government through any act or Gazette Notification or as approved by any authority of State Government (duly authorized for the purpose) as per their approved procedure has fixed a rate for compensation of land, the same may be adopted by the Competent Authority in determining the compensation for land in lieu of package available under the First Schedule of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013.</p>
8.	Other component if any to be included	Interest on compensation payable to the affected families as notified by the concerned State Government or at the rate of 12% per annum from the date of LA notification u/s 20A of RAA, 2008 applicable as per Section 30 (3) of RFCT-LARR, 2013 and explained in Note A		

Source: RPF HRIDC 2021

Table 6-4: Entitlement Matrix- The second Schedule

Resettlement and Rehabilitation Assurances for Project Affected People

S.N.	Elements of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Entitlements	Eligible Category	Entitlement	Explanatory Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Provision of housing units in case of displacement	<p>c. All affected families defined u/s 3 C of RFCTLARR 2013 required to relocate due to the Project for which land is being acquired including land owners, customary dwellers and occupiers whose livelihood is primarily dependent on the affected land.</p> <p>d. These benefits 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 u/s 1 (2) of Second Schedule of RFCTLARR, 2013.</p>	<p>c. Rural Areas: A constructed house as per Indira Awas Yojana specifications, or Cash assistance in lieu thereof as determined by the concerned State Government under its own resettlement policy or rules, provided that such cash assistance shall not be less than Rs. 60,000.</p> <p>d. Urban Areas: A constructed house of minimum 50 sq m. in plinth area or cash assistance in lieu thereof as determined by the concerned State Government under its own resettlement policy or rules, provided that such cash assistance shall not be less than Rs. 1,50,000.</p>	<p>d) This cash assistance in lieu of the provision of alternative house shall be provided to all displaced families without discrimination, including resident owners, occupant land assignees, long term lessees.</p> <p>e) This assistance shall be extendable to mixed-use structures fulfilling residential and commercial purposes in owner as well as untitled categories.</p> <p>f) Displaced squatters losing their structure will be entitled to an alternative house or cash assistance as per Column-5, or compensation for structure as per Column 4, Para-D in the First Schedule, whichever is higher.</p>
2.	Land for Land	In the case of irrigation project, as far as possible and in lieu of compensation to be paid for land acquired, each affected family		This provision is not applicable to HRIDC rail corridor project which is linear in nature.

S.N.	Elements of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Entitlements	Eligible Category	Entitlement	Explanatory Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		<p>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: 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 (item 2, Sch. 2, RFCTLARR, 2013).</p>		
3.	Offer for Developed Land	<p>In case the land is acquired for urbanization purposes, twenty percent 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</p>		<p>This provision is not applicable to the HRIDC rail corridor project.</p>

S.N.	Elements of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Entitlements	Eligible Category	Entitlement	Explanatory Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		to the cost of acquisition and the cost of development: 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. (Item 2, Sch. 2, RFCT-LARR, 2013).		
4.	Choice of Annuity or Employment	Affected families defined u/s 3(c) of RFCT-LARR, 2013	<p>HRIDC shall provide Affected families with:</p> <p>(d) Employment opportunity where jobs are created through the project, after providing them suitable training and skill development in the required field, 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>(e) Onetime payment of 500,000 rupees per affected family; or</p> <p>(f) Annuity policies that shall pay not less than two thousand rupees per</p>	<p>d) Modalities for implementation of Serial No. 4 of the Second schedule of the RFCTLARR Act 2013 shall be as per Railways Circular No. E(NG)II/2010/ RC-5/1 dated 11.11.2019</p> <p>e) Suitable provisions will be made and disclosed in line with the extant Law/Rules as obtaining in the concerned State at the time of acquisition.</p> <p>f) The affected family will have the option to opt for annuity or onetime financial assistance in lieu of the above.</p>

S.N.	Elements of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Entitlements	Eligible Category	Entitlement	Explanatory Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
			month per family for twenty years, with appropriate indexation to the Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Laborer.	
5.	Subsistence grant for displaced families for a period of one year	Each affected family (losing residential, or/ and commercial structures) defined u/s 3 of RFCT-LARR, 2013 displaced by the Project	c. Subsistence allowance of Rs. 3000 per month for one year d. In addition to this amount, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes displaced from Scheduled Areas shall receive an amount of Rs. 50,000/-	d. The affected family will have the option to opt for onetime payment of subsistence allowance payable over a year. e. The additional subsistence allowance of 50,000 rupees payable to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes shall be on onetime basis. f. The subsistence allowance will be provided to the displaced squatters, provided they are below poverty line or without an assured source of income, or if their livelihood is lost due to displacement.
6.	Transportation cost for displaced families	Each displaced family in owner and non-title holder categories defined u/s 3 of RFCT-LARR, 2013	One-time financial assistance of Rs 50,000/- as transportation cost for shifting of the family, building materials, belongings and cattle.	c. Transportation allowance will be provided to resident owners, lessees, protected/long term tenants, squatters d. All displaced families will receive three months advance notice to vacate
7.	Cattle shed/small shops cost	Each affected family having cattle shed or having a petty/small shop.	One-time financial assistance of such amount as the appropriate Government may, by notification, specify subject to a minimum of Rs. 25,000/- for construction of cattle shed or petty/small shop as the case may be.	d. Small shops will include commercial kiosks and shanties where business is carried out e. Cattle shed shall mean any permanent, semi-permanent structure or makeshift shed erected on long term basis for keeping cattle

S.N.	Elements of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Entitlements	Eligible Category	Entitlement	Explanatory Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				f. Affected families receiving assistance under this category (cattle shed/ 'petty/small shop) shall not be entitled to any other rehabilitation assistance under Second Schedule.
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 project affected area due to land acquisition.	One-time financial assistance of amounts, notified by the appropriate Government but not less than Rs 25,000/-.	c. The affected families eligible for this assistance may be from title holder or non-titleholder categories as defined u/s 3 (c) of RFCT-LARR, 2013. d. The actual person losing income in this category shall be eligible for this financial assistance without discrimination on the basis of gender.
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.	'-	This provision is not applicable in case of HRIDC project.
10.	One-time Resettlement Allowance	Each affected family	One time resettlement allowance of Rs 50,000/-.	c. The affected families eligible for this assistance may be from title holder or non-titleholder categories as defined u/s 3 (c) of RFCT-LARR, 2013. d. This will be extended to also to the physically challenged persons and women headed households.

S.N.	Elements of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Entitlements	Eligible Category	Entitlement	Explanatory Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
11.	Stamp duty and registration fee	Each affected family	Reimbursement of stamp duty and fees for purchase and registration of alternative property	Purchase of alternative property including land, residence, or shop to replace the lost land and assets in the name of self, or/and in the name of the spouse or joint name (self & spouse) or son/daughter within one year from the date of receipt of full compensation.
12.	Provision of Resettlement Sites	Groups of affected families relocated by the Project in block in resettlement sites established for the purpose	Appropriate permanent housing with minimum specified floor area at resettlement sites with providing basic services and other provisions as spelt out in the Third Schedule of RFCTLARR, 2013 where resettlement sites are established for the displaced families	c) This may not be applicable in most cases; however, wherever, such an option is planned, HRIDC shall include these in the Resettlement Action Plan (RP) and implement the same. d) The RP shall spell out services to be provided, key conditions for allowing occupancy, and indicators for withdrawal of post-resettlement support once the people are adequately settled.
13.	Loss of Community Infrastructure and Common Property Resources	Affected communities and groups	Reconstruction of community structure and common property resources.	The reconstruction of community structures and replacement of common property resources shall be done in consultation with the community.
13.	Mitigation of Temporary Impacts on Lands and Assets	Affected owners of land & assets	Compensation for temporary impact during Construction like disruption of normal traffic, damage to adjacent parcel of land/ assets due to the movement of heavy machinery and	The contractor shall bear the compensation cost of any impact on structure or land due to movement of machinery during construction or establishment of construction plant. All temporary use of lands outside proposed ROW to be through

S.N.	Elements of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Entitlements	Eligible Category	Entitlement	Explanatory Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
			plant site.	written approval of the landowner and contractor. Location of construction camps by contractors in consultation with HRIDC.
Source: RPF HRIDC 2021				

Notes to Entitlement Matrix

Note A

1. Compensation would be determined by Competent Authority as per provisions in LARR 2013, Section 26, which specifies the following criterion for assessing and determining market value of the land:
 - (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 of the sale price for similar type of land situated in the nearest village or nearest vicinity, ascertained from not less than 50% of the sale deeds registered during three years.

Whichever is higher.

The date for determination of market value shall be the date on which 20A notification has been issued.

Explanation 1. – The average sale price referred to in clause (b) shall be determined taking into account the sale deeds or the agreements to sell registered for similar type of area in the near village or near vicinity area during immediately preceding three years of the year in which such acquisition of land is proposed to be made.

Explanation 2. – For determining the average sale price referred to in Explanation 1, one-half of the total number of sale deeds or the agreements to sell in which the highest sale price has been mentioned shall be taken into account.

Explanation 3. – While determining the market value under this section and the average sale price referred to in Explanation 1 or Explanation 2, any price paid as compensation for land acquired under the provisions of this Act on an earlier occasion in the district shall not be taken into consideration.

Explanation 4. – While determining the market value under this section and the average sale price referred to in Explanation 1 or Explanation 2, any price paid, which in the opinion of the Collector is not indicative of actual prevailing market value may be discounted for the purposes of calculating market value.

2. The market value calculated as per (1) above shall be multiplied by a factor as notified by Gazette Notification No. S.O.-3/C.A. 30/2013/S. 30/2018 dated 23rd January 2018, Revenue and Disaster Management Department, Haryana.
3. Where the market value as per (1) or (2) above 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 as mentioned in clause. (a) of sub-section (1) 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 by 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 sub-section (1) irrespective of similar types of land situated in the immediate adjoining areas:

1. In determining the amount of compensation to be awarded for land acquired under LARR Act 2013, the provision under Section 28 of the Act shall be taken into consideration.
2. Those occupying village common lands/abadi lands prior to 1961 shall be eligible to be treated as “regularized land holders” as permitted by law and shall be provided with alternative land or site allowance equivalent to land compensation
3. In addition to the market value of the land awarded, in every case the competent authority will award an amount at the rate of 12% per annum on such market value for the period commencing on and from the publication of the notification u/s 20A till the date of award or the date of taking possession, whichever is earlier.

Note B

In case only a part of any land plot is affected and its owner desires that the whole plot be acquired, the competent authority may make additional award as per Section 94 of LARR 2013 for the remaining part of land without initiating the land acquisition process afresh.

Note C

The compensation for houses, buildings and other immovable properties will be determined on the basis of current market value by referring to relevant Basic Schedule of Rates (B.S.R) as on date without depreciation. While evaluating structure value, services of competent engineer, or any other specialist shall be arranged. While considering the B.S.R, the CALA shall use the latest B.S.R for the residential and commercial structures in the urban and rural areas of the region, and in consultation with the owners.

Note D

The compensation for non-titleholders will be as under:

1. Provision of housing units in case of displacement
2. Subsistence grants for displaced families for a period of one year
3. Transportation cost for displaced families
4. Cattle shed/small shops cost
5. One time grant to artisan, small traders and certain others
6. One time Resettlement Allowance

Note E

The proposed HORC Project passes through green field area in the five districts of Haryana. The project requires 75.7% of total land from private ownership for its related

activities. Therefore, physical displacement of families in the project area is not anticipated by this project due to acquisition of land in green field area.

7 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

Background

A project specific Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) has been established in HARC Project to receive, evaluate and facilitate the resolution of displaced persons' concerns, complaints and grievances about the social performance at project level. The GRM is aimed to provide a trusted way to voice and resolve concerns linked to the project, and to be an effective way to address displaced persons' concerns without allowing it to escalate resulting in delays in project implementation.

Grievance Redressal Mechanism

The main objective of a Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM) is to assist an entity to resolve complaints and grievances in a timely, effective and efficient manner that satisfies all parties involved. Specifically, it provides a transparent and credible process for fair, effective and lasting outcomes. It also builds trust and cooperation as an integral component of broader community consultation that facilitates corrective actions. Specifically, the GRM:

- Provides affected people with avenues for making a complaint or resolving any dispute that may arise during the course of the implementation of projects;
- Ensure that appropriate and mutually acceptable redress actions are identified and implemented to the satisfaction of complainants; and
- Avoids the need to resort to judicial proceedings.

Having multiple stakeholders, the project could lead to complaints, misunderstandings, conflicts and disputes. The project will provide a grievance mechanism that would provide all direct and indirect beneficiaries, service providers and other stakeholders the opportunity to raise their concerns. Stakeholders would be informed of the grievance mechanism through website of HRIDC, leaflets, brochures, and community meetings, traditional media (newspaper, radio, television, and public address system).

Haryana Rail Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd. (HRIDC) has developed Grievances Redress Cell (GRC) at field level and corporate office level for Haryana Orbital Rail Corridor (HARC) project to receive and respond to the concerns, complaints, and grievances received from the stakeholders. Moreover, a separate GRM focusing on labour issues, including wage rates, lack of appropriate facilities and lack of protection for female workers from Gender Based Violence (GBV), sexual exploitation and abuse by labour suppliers, supervisors and others who deal with workers will also be established as per approved Environmental, Social, Health and

Safety (ESHS) manual.

The phone numbers and communication addresses for grievances will be displayed at various locations near construction site. The grievances will be received by following ways:

- Letter to Grievances Redress Cell or by email.
- Telephonic grievances on the phone number linked to Grievances Redress Cell.
- The grievances received telephonically will be noted in the telephonic grievances register.
- Grievances communicated to the field staff of HRIDC/GC/Contractor will have to be in writing and recorded by the field staff in a register, which will be given to the Grievances Redressal Cell.

Expected grievances in project involving land acquisition and rehabilitation and resettlement are:

- Category of impact and corresponding entitlements not correct,
- Non-payment of resettlement and rehabilitation entitlements,
- Name of affected persons missing,
- Affected persons missed out/ not enumerated during the survey,
- Social category and vulnerability incorrect,
- Issues related to compensation for land acquired
- Difference in land area acquired/purchased and measured at site,
- Type and use of land acquired/purchased not considered correctly,
- Wrong measurement of structure/building affected,
- Wrong valuation of structure/building,
- Indirect impact of project activities on adjoining structure/building,
- Project execution area not suitably barricaded, inadequate safety arrangements and signage in the project area,
- Non-availability of project information board,
- Construction activities at the site, quality of works, etc.

Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)

There will be Grievance Redress Committee to hear and redress the grievances, if any, of the project affected families (PAFs) and Persons (PAPs) at local (project) level as well as in the Head Quarter level in Gurugram. The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be at two levels. The working mechanism of Tier 1 and Tier 2 shall be as follows:

Tier 1 of GRC

This will be the first level of grievance redress at field level and will consist of Field staffs of HRIDC, GC, Contractor and Representative of Project Affected Persons. The Field staffs of HRIDC with support from Contractor will address the problem to the extent possible and try and resolve the complaint. The GC will ensure the successful redress of the complaint and report to the Grievance Redress Cell. GC will also monitor the implemented action in the field. The time taken at the field level to address grievances will be 14 days.

The field level GRC will consider any grievance of PAFs/PAPs, give its decision in writing within a stipulated time of 14 days, and keep record of such decisions. If the aggrieved party is not satisfied with the decision, appeal could be made to Grievance Redress Committee at Head Quarter level at Gurugram. The GRC at site level is presented in Table 8-1.

Tier 2 of GRC

This will include officers from HRIDC, R&R/Social Expert (GC), elected member, representative from PAPs, SDO of concerned District/deputed officer. The time taken to redress grievances will be 2 weeks at this level. The GRC at Head Quarter level is also presented in Table 7-1.

Table 7-1: Grievance Redress Committee- Site and HQ level

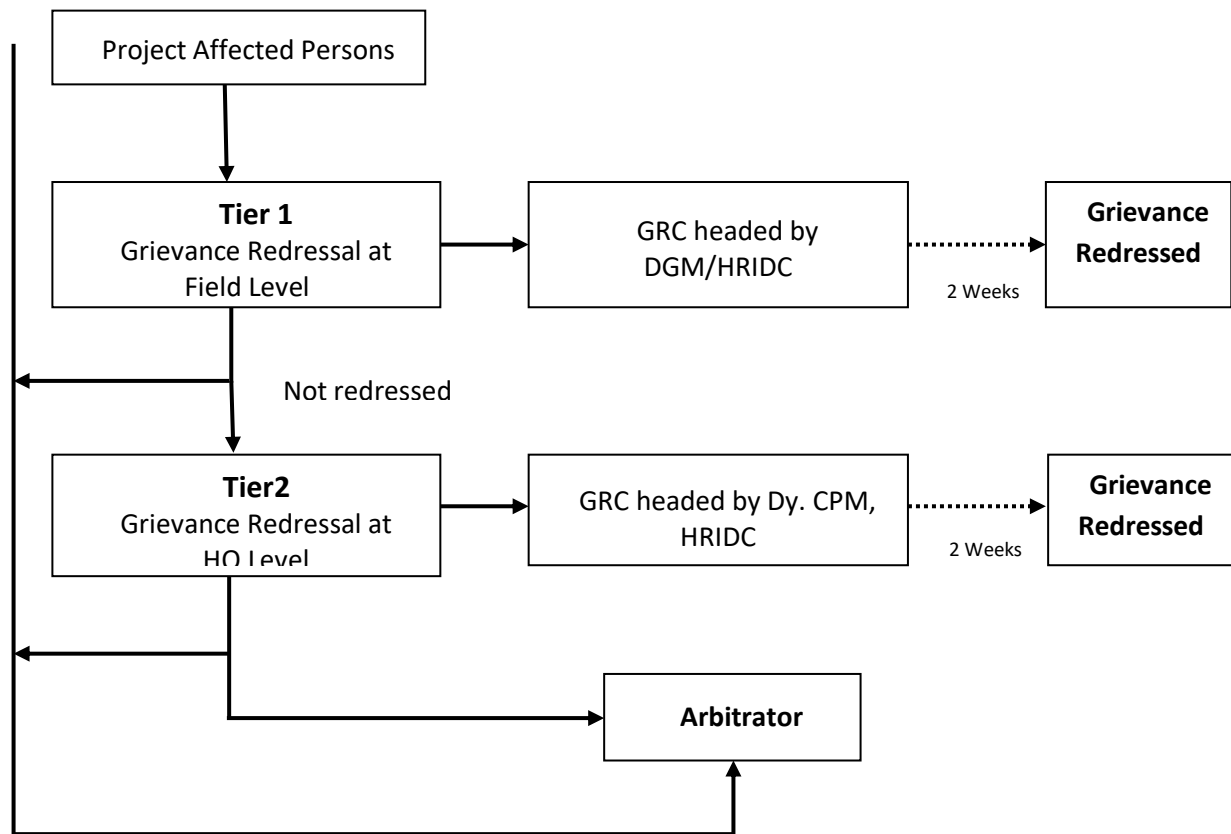
S. No.	GRC at Corporate/HQ Level	S. No.	GRC at Site Level
i.	Dy.CPM, Concerned Site Office, HRIDC – Chairperson	i.	DGM, HRIDC – Chairperson
ii.	DGM, Concerned Site Office, HRIDC – Member	ii.	
iii.	Sub-Divisional Officer of the concerned Sub-division- Member	iii.	R&R/Social Expert, GC - Member
vi.	Environment Expert, GC - Member	vi.	Environment Expert, GC - Member
v.	R&R/Social Expert, GC - Member	v.	Representative of Project Affected Persons – Member
vi.	Elected representative (Gram Pradhan)– Member	vi.	Contractor’s Representative
vii.	Representative of Project Affected Persons – Member		

Source: RPF HRIDC 2021

Depending on the merit of the case, Director (P&P) shall have over-riding powers to decide and resolve the dispute in addition to the GRCs given in above table.

Grievance Procedure

The grievance redressal procedure is shown in Figure 7-1. Grievance Redress Committee at the HQ will comprise of separate line of redress for land acquisition and resettlement matters. For land acquisition the aggrieved person will first approach the concerned SDO, followed by DGM and finally the Dy.CPM, HRIDC.



Source: RPF HRIDC 2022

Figure 7-1: Grievance Redressal Procedure

For resettlement related matters, for non-landowners, the affected person will first approach the concerned field staffs of HRIDC and R&R/Social Expert of GC, then Grievance Redress Committee at the HQ.

PRO will be a nodal person who will transmit the letter/telephonic grievances register to the respective team/departments e.g., Social, Environment, Civil, Mechanical, Electrical etc. within HRIDC & GC. Based on the response received from the technical team, PRO will respond back to the respective stakeholders via letter/email/telephonic communication regarding the complaints. PRO will also pass on the response of concerns, complaints and grievances to the contactor and GC for implementation of the actions suggested by HRIDC on the grievances. A grievance management format is given in Annexure 7.1.

The PRO shall disseminate the roles and responsibilities of its members and encourage the public to approach it in case they have any concerns related to HORC project implementation. The complainant may take recourse to the Court of law, if dissatisfied with the verdict of the GRM. PAPs are expected to approach the court of law after exhausting the remedy of GRC mechanism.

Table 7-2 below presents the recommended time frames for addressing grievance or disputes related to resettlement and compensation. It is envisaged that resettlement/ compensation disputes could be resolved at the community or regional levels.

Table 7-2: Recommended GRM Time Frame

Step	Process	Time frame
1	Receive and register the grievance	within 24 hours
2	Acknowledge	within 24 hours
3	Assess grievance	within 24 hours
4	Assign responsibility	within 2 days
5	Development of response	within 7 Days
6	Implementation of response if agreement is reached	within 7 Days
7	Close grievance	within 2 Days
8	Initiate grievance review process if no agreement is reached	within 7 Days
9	Implement review recommendation and close grievance	within 15 Days
10	Grievance taken to court by complainant	-

Detail address of Grievance Redressal officer is given below:

Grievance Redressal Officer
 Haryana Rail Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (HRIDC)
 Plot No 143, 5th Floor, Railtel, Tower, Sector 44, Gurugram.
 Email: - hridc2017@gmail.com
 Phone: - +919311478889

AIIB Bank's -Project-affected People's Mechanism (PPM)

Project-affected People's Mechanism (PPM) has been established by the AIIB Bank to provide an opportunity for the independent and impartial review of submissions from PAP who believe they have been or are likely to be adversely affected by the Bank's failure to implement its ESP in situations when their concerns cannot be addressed satisfactorily through the Project-level GRMs or the processes of the Bank's Management. This Oversight Mechanism ensures that concerns or complaints received are promptly reviewed and addressed. For information on the PPM, please visit: <https://www.aiib.org/en/policies-strategies/operational-policies/policy-on-the-project-affected-mechanism.html>.

GRM for Dealing with Labour Issues

The GRM, in its present scope, seeks to address grievances raised by PAPs and other local stakeholders. However, there is a need to establish a separate GRM to manage labour related issues. A GRM mainly focused on labour seeks to resolve issues concerning wage rates and unpaid overtime work, irregular and partial payments, inadequacy of living accommodations, lack of clean drinking water and sanitation facilities, lack of medical care in emergencies, lack of protection against gender-based violence, sexual exploitation and abuse (GBV/SEA) of female workers by labour suppliers, supervisors and others who deal with workers.

The GRC dealing with labour grievances/complaints will have members who are either directly

or indirectly associated with the construction and other works under the individual contract packages. Each GRC will have following members as per ESHS 107annual:

- i) Contractor’s ESHS staff
- ii)GC’s ESHS staff
- iii) Representative from workers
- iv) Women representative

The main responsibilities of GRC are to (i) provide support to workers on problem arising at worksite, (ii) record workers grievances, categories, prioritise grievances and resolve them, (iii) immediately inform the Engineer of serious cases and (iv) report to workers on development regarding their grievances and decision of GRC. The panel of GRC will function without any prejudice or fear of retaliation. The wellbeing of the panel members will be protected by HRIDC.

8 RELOCATION, RESETTLEMENT AND INCOME RESTORATION

Background

Land acquired for the project will result in displacement (both physical and economic) of people and structures falling within the Right of Way (ROW) of the proposed HORC. The scope of displacement associated with the project is closely linked to the impact resulting from this land acquisition and its current usage by affected land/structure. The HRIDC in coordination with concerned District administration will thus be required to take an appropriate strategy for relocation, resettlement and income restoration as is discussed in this chapter.

Scope of Displacement and Relocation

The project will entail both physical and economical displacement. Numerical details of project induced impact on structures and resultant displacement have been discussed in Chapter 2 of this report. Recapitulating these figures that also define the scope of displacement and relocation necessitated, it may be noted that project related displacement will entail relocation of 19residential and 14 commercial structures would be displaced physically.

PAP Preference for Relocation

During preliminary public consultation it was noted that most of the residential and commercial PAHs prefer to resettle near their previous place of residence and business. As per socio-economic survey, 58.0% of total PAHs are willing to shift. At the time of R&R implementation field office R&R expert will be playing the key interface role between the project proponents and the PAFs for resettlement and rehabilitation of PAHs. PAHs preferred the option of employment opportunities during construction, assistance and loan from government agencies, vocational training and 7.4% preferred some other options. Details are mentioned below in Table 8-1.

Table 8-1: Income Restoration options as Preferred by PAFs

District	Gurugram	Jhajjar	Nuh	Palwal	Sonipat	Total	
	%	%	%	%	%	N	%

District	Gurugram	Jhajjar	Nuh	Palwal	Sonipat	Total	
	%	%	%	%	%	N	%
Employment opportunities in construction work	54.3	46.8	48.4	49.3	38.2	4727	47.8
Assistance/loan from other ongoing development scheme	22.3	28.5	28.5	24.6	25.8	2565	25.9
Vocational training	12.9	16.4	15.6	17.4	19.5	1618	16.4
Others	5.7	7.3	5.8	7.6	10.4	728	7.4
No response	4.8	1	0.7	0.1	6.1	251	2.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	9889	100

Source: Field Survey data by OMTC Team

Relocation Options

The fundamental principle of resettlement and rehabilitation is that the PAPs should improve their socio-economic conditions after implementation of the project. Based on census survey, only 19 Houses and 14 commercial structures have been identified for physical displacement. However, the actual number of affected structures will be verified after joint measurement survey (JMS) and CALA will certify that affected family has been displaced/dislocated/their entire land holding has been acquired. The HORC was so chosen that large number of physical displacements will not happen.

Though the Provision of infrastructural facilities (Third Schedule) of RFCTLARR Act is applicable as per Railway Board letter no. dated 11.11.2019, it will not be relevant to HORC project due to non-displacement of people at large scale and the rail corridor being a linear project. Further land for land provision is not applicable to HRIDC rail corridor project which is linear in nature.

Hence cash for land, structures and other associated assets will be adopted. Land acquisition will be done in accordance with The Railways Act, 1989 and compensation will be provided as per RFCTLARR Act, 2013, Railways Circular No. E(NG)II/2010/RC-5/1 dated 11.11.2019, Railway Board Letter No. 2009/INFRA/3/1/10 Pt 2 dated 23.05.2015 and Gazette Notification No. S.O.-3/C.A. 30/2013/S. 30/2018 dated 23rd January 2018, Revenue and Disaster Management Department, Haryana.

Training Need Assessment

For income restoration it is important that available skills with the PAPs is identified and further upgraded. The HRIDC GC team which would implement the RP will have to firstly conduct an assessment of the training needs. This would include a survey among the PAPs with options of various skills related to the resource base of the area and available replacement (with proper forward and backward linkages) and accordingly select trades for training. Specific actions will be undertaken to address the specific training needs of affected women. Income-generating activities for sustainable economic opportunities will be identified and trainings will

be given accordingly. This would include establishing forward and backward linkages for marketing and credit facility. Social/R&R Expert of GC in consultation with the PAPs, district administration and other stakeholders will prepare micro-plans for IR activities and would be in-charge of implementing the same.

Inter-Agency Linkages for Income Restoration

Majority of the eligible families for income restoration earn their livelihood through agricultural and allied agriculture activities. Some work as daily laborer's, petty businesses and therefore, it is imperative to ensure that the PAPs are able to reconstruct their livelihood. Suitable alternative livelihood schemes will be chosen, where training on skill up-gradation, capital assistance, and assistance in the form of backward-forward linkages can be provided for making these pursuits sustainable for the beneficiaries or the target groups.

A comprehensive support system to the PAPs will ensure income security. The system will include establishing training need; identification of skills; hiring training staff; providing training to interested PAPs; ensuring that PAPs take up their new vocation; mid-term evaluation and corrective measures if required; and concurrent monitoring. The R&R/Social Expert of GC of the project will ensure that these steps are followed. The results of concurrent monitoring and mid-term evaluation will be shared with the R&R/Social Expert of GC on field office to bring in corrective measures.

The PAPs are required to participate in developing feasible long-term income generating schemes. The long-term options are expected to be developed during the implementation of the RP and also supported by the government assistance. Government of India along with the state governments runs various poverty alleviation programs/rural livelihoods scheme. Government schemes can be dovetailed especially for those who are losing source of income as income restoration measure. Participation of PAPs in those schemes will be helpful for income restoration (IR) gains. The R&R/Social Expert of GC of the project can facilitate PAPs to participate in poverty alleviation programs.

Steps in Income Restoration (IR)

Information on Economic Activities of PAPs: Basic information on IR activities of PAPs will be available from the census and socioeconomic surveys. Information from base line surveys will be available on features of economic activities of PAPs under two categories, viz.

- Land based economic activities
- Non-land economic activities

Based on this information IR activities can be planned. The social team of GC will consider the available skills, existing professions, resource base of PAPs and their socio-economic characteristics and preferences to tailor individual income restoration schemes. IR activities are of two types:

- Short term; and
- Long term.

The ensuing section describes both IR schemes.

Short Term IR activities

Short term IR activities mean restoring PAPs income during periods immediately before and after relocation. Such activities will focus on the following:

- Ensuring that adequate compensation is paid before relocation
- Relocation and transit allowances
- Transitional allowances or grants until adequate income is generated, special allowances for vulnerable groups

Income and Livelihood Restoration Plan(ILRP)

As per Table 8-1 ,47.8 % PAH opted to seek employment opportunities in construction work. Project will be implemented in seven packages and will have seven contractors and several material supply vendors and associated requirements. With consideration of PAPs skills and needs, promoting PAP access to project related employment opportunities, as given below:

Table 8-2:Employment opportunities in Construction work(Seven Packages)

Job Type	Man Months	Eligibility Criteria
Welders, Drivers, Crane Operators	24	Tenth Pass with Certificate course Age: between 18-60
Office Manager, computer operator	30	Graduate with 2 Years Experience Age: between 18-60
Contractor for Canteen/mess manager with supporting staff	35	Tenth Pass with 5 Years Experience Age: No limit
Cleaning Staff	40	Knowledge to read and write and 1 year experience Age: between 18-60
Office helpers, errand boys	40	Knowledge to read and write Age: between 18-60
Unskilled and skilled labours for Civil works Office helpers, errand boys	24	5 years experience required for masons for Civil construction at stations and on Track
Vendors and suppliers for Misselaneous items	40	Persons doing similar work

These type of job required during construction of the project mentioned in the above table may be offered to PAPs for immediate short term employment.

Long Term IR Activities

PAPs should participate in developing a range of feasible long-term IR options. Long-term options are affected by the scale of resettlement which may affect the feasibility of various non-land based and land-based IR options. The long-term options are government financed; therefore, no separate budget is required. However, in R&R budget provision has been made for the expenses to be incurred towards the coordination between project and concerned departments for dovetailing of poverty alleviation schemes. The project officials will coordinate with government (district administration) to assure PAPs access to all schemes for improving IR services. Project financed programs should include a specific time frame for handing over the project to local administration at the end of a stipulated period. Availability and access to existing programs should be sought for all PAPs.

IR activities will be generated in consultation with the community. Mechanism to dovetail existing government poverty alleviation programs will be developed in consultation with the community and officials of district administration.

Plan for Income Restoration

- Identification of affected, vulnerable households through the census survey of PAPs will be undertaken by the PMU of HRIDC. After completing the all-necessary ground activities, income restoration plan for PAPs based on its field observations and survey outcome will be prepared. The income restoration plan shall be discussed with the respective PAP, PMU officials and the concerned government departments prior to execution.
- Identification of potential trainees and training needs assessment for vulnerable households will require a detailed survey and assessment of literacy/educational level and/or skill sets available with one member nominated by the household for skill training. The needs assessment would also document income from various sources, assets, resources and coping strategies currently used by the household. The strategy would aim at improving/maximizing returns from the present occupation of the principal earning member or taking up a new/supplementary occupation aimed at achieving the right mix of activities in order to enable the household to improve/maintain its living standards. Training needs assessment would be undertaken by the PMU of HRIDC. Baseline details collected for individual households need to be carefully preserved in order to enable a post-training impact assessment;
- Identification of Local Trainers/Resource Persons or Training Institutes by the PMU will depend on the type of skill training required (as identified through the needs assessment survey);
- Livelihood Skill Training will be coordinated by the PMU. Training to suit the aptitude of identified trainees would be imparted. A time frame of a maximum of three months is envisaged for training;
- Internal monitoring of training and submission of progress reports will be done by the PMU.
- Post-training impact assessment is proposed to be conducted by an independent agency, a year after project implementation. The household asset base and socio-economic status would be compared with the pre-project scenario. Indicators would be developed

during detailed design stage.

Skill Mapping:

During Census survey information of each household was recorded, with educational background of each PAP, their occupation, source of income generation and number of earning members in each household. Information was also gathered for their preference in Income Restoration options. Hence their requirements are now to be linked with different vocational trainings as held frequently in *Krishi vigyankendra's of Haryana*. The livelihood restoration programme will be aligned with existing resources, knowledge, skills and household experiences. Majority of the households are farmers. Different livelihood restoration programmes will be implemented by HRIDC.

Table 8-3: Training and Expenses

S. No	Name of the Kendra	Training Programmes	Tentative Expenses 2-week course
1	KVK Shikohpur Gurugram Website: http://www.kvkgurgoan.iari.res.in	Trainings for practicing farmers and farm women, Rural Youth and women. Also hold sponsored trainings 1. Quality seed production. 2. Integrated pest management & Biological control of insect-pests and diseases. 3. Production technology for important Kharif, Rabi and summer crops. 4. Soil health care. 5. Cultivation of off-season vegetables. 6. Safe storage of food grains and seed material. 7. Balanced feeding of milch cattle. 8. First aid in animals. 9. Bio-farming for sustainable Agril. Production. 10. Safe use and maintenance of farm machinery & equipments. 11. Value addition in Pearl-millet. 12. Preservation of seasonal fruits and vegetables. 13. Nutrition gardening.	Registration/Tuition fee Rs. 500/- per training per person Boarding/lodging as per NDRI rates (Rs.200 per person per day). Training material and Stationary-Rs 1500/trainee Institutional Charges-Rs 1000/trainee
2	ICAR National Dairy research institute Karnal email:kvkkarnal@gmail.com Phone to: 0184-2259339. Can Contact Chief Training Organiser, Trainer's Training Centre, NDRI, Karnal - 132 001	1. Scientific Dairy Farming (Shelter management, breeding management, feeding management, health care, project formulation, Processing of milk for different products and marketing) 2. Dairy milk processing, preservation and value addition 3. Processing, preservation and value addition of foods of plant origin. 4. Fisheries: Induced breeding in Indian major carp 5. Crop diversification and secondary	Honorarium to supporting staff-Rs 200/trainee Total Expenditure per person for 2 Weeks training Rs. 7000 per person

		<p>agriculture approach for DFI</p> <p>6. Integrated farming systems with fish farming and Apiculture for DFI</p> <p>7. Bee keeping as source of income in DFI</p>	<p>One-person each from 1618 Households have offered for vocational training, Hence total expenditure amounts to Rs 1.133 Crores</p>
	<p>Krishi Vigyan Kendra, is a farmer service center of CCS HAU, Hisar situated at Badli Road, Beed Sunarwala, Jhajjar (Hry) -124103, Dr. Umesh Kumar Sharma, Sr. Coordinator 8708994912</p>	<p>vocational and SC/ST trainings to the farmers of the Jhajjar District</p>	
	<p>Training At KVK, Sonipat, Haryana- http://www.hau.ernet.in</p>	<p>1. SC/ST Training</p> <p>2. Vocational Training</p>	
	<p>National Institute of Solar Energy GwalPahari, Faridabad – Gurugram Road Gurugram – 122003, Haryana</p>	<p>Suryamitras’ training program to provide skilled technicians for installation, commissioning, Operation & Maintenance in the field of solar technology.</p>	<p>Rural youth of PAHs with 10+2 passed, ITI/diploma holders/ field technicians.</p>

Monitoring of IR Schemes

The monitoring of IR schemes will be carried out by GC along with the monitoring of other components of RP. Biannual monitoring will be done by third Party External Monitoring Agency. Data related IR schemes shall be included in the quarterly report as well. The contract will specifically provide for regular (quarterly) monitoring of income restoration of PAPs. The monitoring will be carried out based on economic indicators. The first monitoring visit should be after the first month then every 3 months. This will help to identify and possibly reduce PAPs who receive cash compensation from spending resources immediately.

Vulnerable PAPs who lose their livelihood due to the project will be assisted in alternative economic rehabilitation schemes and vocational training for skill up-gradation as per the requirement of suggested economic scheme. Special emphasis will be laid on both economic and socially vulnerable PAPs such as those who are below poverty line; belong to scheduled caste community; and women headed households.

Cost Estimate and Source of Funding

There are 1618 PAPs who have opted for vocational training, each training will be for 2 weeks duration, The PAPs will travel to the training center, stay and will need training material for all these expenses and for training a minimum budget of Rs 7,000 per person will be required. Hence for training 1618 PAPs, Rs. 1.133 crore will be spent by HRIDC.

However, detailed budget estimates for implementation of income restoration plan will be prepared by the PMU. The budget shall include programs ranging from skill development,

training programs, employment placements (in case PAPs meet requirements of available opportunities) etc. HRIDC will provide adequate budget for implementation of livelihood restoration plan.

9 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Background

Involvement of various institutions at different stages of project cycle will be required for implementation of Resettlement Plan (RP). This section deals with roles and responsibilities of various institutions for successful implementation of the RP. The role of different stakeholders is defined in the following sections.

Executing Agency (EA)

The Government of Haryana (GoH) and Government of India (GoI) will be the executing agencies of the proposed Haryana Orbital Rail Corridor (HORC) project. The Managing Director of HRIDC will be responsible for overall execution of the RP. An independent Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Agency/Specialist will be hired by HRIDC to monitor the implementation of the various provisions and activities planned in the RP. The independent M&E Agency/Specialist will review the plan implementation in lights of targets, budget and duration that had laid down in the plan.

A Board of Directors is the apex decision making body. Chief Secretary, Government of Haryana is the Chairperson. The board members comprise the following:

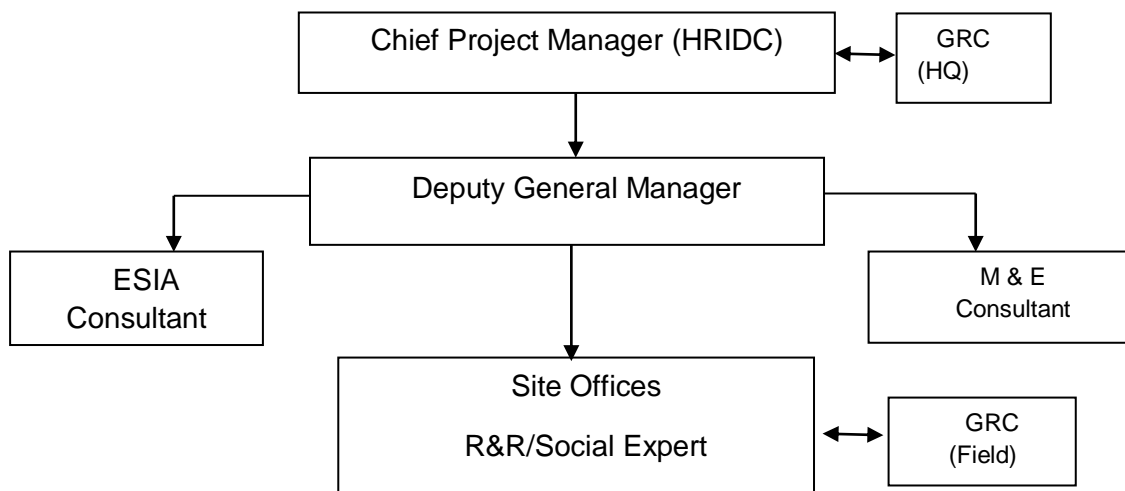
- Managing Director, HRIDC
- ACS PWD (B&R), Govt. of Haryana
- ACS Finance, Govt. of Haryana
- Director, PSCM, Govt. of Haryana
- Director, CE(C), Northern Railway
- Director, Executive Director/Project Monitoring, Railway Board
- Director (Project & Planning), HRIDC
- Director (BD & Finance), HRIDC

Implementing Agency (IA)

HRIDC is responsible for implementation of the proposed Haryana Orbital Rail Corridor (HORC) project. A Project Management Unit (PMU) will be set up within the HRIDC for the execution, monitoring and co-ordination among various agencies and consultants involved in the project. Chief Project Manager (CPM), HRIDC shall be the head of the PMU. One Nodal Officer of the level of Dy.General Manager(DGM) has been nominated by the CPM for dealing with E&S issues. The Environment and Social Experts of GC will work under the overall guidance of CPM, PMU and in close co-ordination with ESIA consultant, Competent Authorities, M&E consultant, and other relevant agencies or individuals involved in the project.

CPM, HRIDC will be overall responsible for the successful implementation of RP as head of the PMU. However, for all practical purposes nominated Nodal Officer shall be directly responsible for land acquisition and implementation of RP. CPM, PMU will have delegated administrative and financial powers for the implementation of RP.

HRIDC will set up a site office which shall look after land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation activities. The site offices of HRIDC and R&R/Social Experts of GC shall be involved in the day-to-day activities of land acquisition and implementation and monitoring of RP. PMU, HRIDC will be providing technical and logistics support to site offices of HRIDC and R&R/Social Experts of GC for land acquisition and implementation of rehabilitation and resettlement activities. A Third-Party External Monitor will be conducting quarterly monitoring of the RP implementation. The overall institutional arrangement for RP implementation is presented in Figure9-1.



Source: RPF HRIDC 2022

Figure 9-1: Institutional Arrangement for RP Implementation

Table 9-1: Role of Stakeholders for Implementation of RP

Position	Responsibilities
Managing Director, HRIDC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • overall responsible for the successful implementation of RP; • Exercise of administrative approval for finance & execution related activities; • Supervision and control overall responsible officers; • Coordination with Government of Haryana, Ministry of Railways (Government of India), and other concerned agencies.
CPM, PMU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning, supervision and implementation of R&R components with support of R&R/Social Experts of GC; • Report to Managing Director; • Supervision and control over the Officers and support staff in PMU; • Liaison and coordination with different departments of HRIDC, Government, PAPs & other stakeholders; • Prepare and submit all reports and communication to Managing Director; HRIDC. • The administrative domain of Director (P&P)-PMU include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Approval of eligibility list -Approval of Progress Reports -Procurement of Consultancy services for R&R components; -Disclosure of information to requesters and external agencies

Position	Responsibilities
	-Release of payment to consultants
R&R/Social Expert of General Consultant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of database of affected structures, families, persons; Verification of database through field survey; Responsible for successful implementation of RP Public disclosure of all safeguards' documents Improving monitoring system; Compliance of legal framework and AIIB's requirements; Capacity building of implementation staffs; Regular follow up implementation activities and other relevant activities. Report to Project Director(P&P),PMU,HRIDC
Asst.R&R /Social Expert of Site Offices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist in preparation of database of affected structures, families, persons Verification of database through fieldsurvey; Implementation of R&R activities Consultation with different groups of affected persons specifically vulnerable groups; Report to R&R/Social Expert-GC at headquarter
Grievance Redress Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide support for the affected persons on problems arising out of LA/ property acquisition; Record the grievances of the APs, categorize and prioritize the grievances that need to be resolved by the Committees; Inform Project Director of serious cases within an appropriate time frame and Report to the aggrieved parties about the development regarding their grievance and decisions of the project authorities.
Third Part External Monitoring Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor disbursement of compensation and rehabilitation and resettlement assistance to PAPs, Monitor Proper and timely closure of grievances Monitor the progress of the project as per timelines and will quarterly evaluate the progress and reporting

General Consultant (GC) for Implementation Support

HRIDC has appointed a General Consultant (GC) to assist HRIDC in implementation of resettlement plan.

The broad roles and responsibilities of R&R/Social Experts of GC are as under:

- Ensure documentation of census & socio-economic surveys,
- Ensure robust assessment of social impacts particularly impacts on vulnerable group,
- Ensure documentation of consultations with different groups of affected persons specifically vulnerable groups,
- Ensure timely preparation of SIA and RP and other reports and review reports before submission to AIIB for observations and clearance,
- Ensure successful implementation of RP,

- Coordinate timely transfer of land area and availability of private land area for project work,
- Make efforts to obtain no objection certificates from concerned agencies wherever applicable,
- Ensure timely public disclosure of all safeguards' documents,
- Provide guidance and necessary help to site officials in matters related to rehabilitation and resettlement activities,
- Ensure redressal of grievances by suitably coordinating with GRC members and project affected persons for timely GRC meetings,
- Ensure documentation and monitoring of all these above aspects through a detailed checklist,
- Ensure delivery of entitlements to project affected persons in transparent and timely manner,
- Ensure compliance to legal framework and AIIB's requirements,
- Prepare various reports from time to time as required covering physical and financial progress and other aspects of RP implementation,
- Undertake initiatives for capacity-building trainings of personnel involved in RP implementation on an on-going basis. PMU, HRIDC will engage external consultants on a need basis to support the capacity building efforts, if required.

10 COMPENSATION AND RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

Budget

This chapter presents a consolidated overview of budget and the cost estimates. The budget is indicative and costs will be updated and adjusted to the inflation rate as the project continues and during implementation. The compensation amount will be determined by the Competent Authorities.

The overall project cost includes the estimated budget for the implementation of RP. The resettlement budget includes compensation for land, structure and other assets, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance to PAPs, administrative expenses, expenses for grievance redressal mechanism, institutional arrangement (engagement of external agency for monitoring and evaluation), contingency, etc.

Budgeting and Financial Plan

The financial plan for the project will essentially include making budget provisions under the following broad heads.

Compensation for Acquisition of Land, Structure and Other Assets

Land Cost: Project will require acquisition of land for formation and construction of rail tracks, stations, passenger amenities, parking, circulation area, overhead equipment and other miscellaneous activities. 24.3% of land required for the proposed HORC project is under government ownership. However, about 530 Ha of land is to be acquired from private ownership. Land will be acquired as per The Railways Act 1989.

Structure Cost: On account of land acquisition, the project will cause loss of structures (details provided under Chapter 2 of this report) for which compensation will need to be paid to affected families (both titleholders and non-title holders alike). Compensation for loss of structure will be given as per Schedule-I of RFCTLARR Act, 2013.

Resettlement & Rehabilitation (R&R) Cost:

Budget provisions under this head will meet direct expenses made on account of various R&R benefits proposed to be provided to affected families and persons as per Schedule-II of RFCTLARR Act, 2013.

R&R Implementation and M&E Costs:

HRIDChas engaged General consultant for implementation of R&R activities. Similarly, an independent evaluation agency is proposed to be engaged for monitoring and evaluation purposes. Related costs will be met from budget provisions made under this head.

Assessment of Unit Value for Compensation and R&R Benefit Costs

Land and Structure Cost

HRIDC is doing field verification for evaluating land and structure cost along with assets, It will be incorporated in the report.

R&R Benefit Costs

The budget for this project is based on data and information collected during census and socio-economic surveys conducted in March to May 2021 and the unit rates are provisional sums. R&R benefits are proposed to be provided in addition to compensation (as per 10.3.1 above). The cost for implementation of Resettlement and Rehabilitation Plan is given in Table 10-1.

Source of Funding and Fund Flow

Haryana Orbital Rail Corridor Ltd (HORCL) will provide adequate funds for compensation for land and structure cost and for the cost of resettlement assistance and RP implementation including livelihood restoration plan, stakeholder engagement plan, gender action plan. HRIDC will ensure timely availability of funds for smooth implementation of the RP. Table 10-1 gives the total expenditure under different heads.

Table 10-1: Cost Estimate

S. No	Item	Input Unit	Quantity	Rate	Amount in Crore
1	Land Cost (including Trees and crops)*	sq m		1124.235	
2	Kutchra Structures and Solatium 100% (Titleholder)	sq m	1500	6,000	0.9
3	Semi-permanent Structures and Solatium 100% (Titleholder)	sq m	2700	10,000	2.7
4	Permanent Structures and Solatium 100% (Titleholder)	sq m	130000	20000	260.00
Sub Total					1387.8
Community Assets					
5	Places of Worship	Lump sump		4	0.05
6	Bhumiya	Lump sump		2	0.01
7	Tower	Lump sump		1	0.02
8	Ponds Rehabilitation	Lump sump		6	0.03
Sub Total					0.11
Compensation for Titleholders					
Residential PAFs					
9	Annuity or employment	no.	19	500000	0.95
10	Subsistence allowance	no	19	36,000	0.0684
11	Transportation allowance	no	19	50,000	0.095
12	Resettlement Allowance	no	19	50,000	0.095
Sub Total					1.2084
Commercial PAFs					
13	Annuity or employment	no	14	500000	0.7
14	Subsistence allowance	no	14	36,000	0.0504

S. No	Item	Input Unit	Quantity	Rate	Amount in Crore
15	Resettlement Allowance	no	14	50,000	0.07
16	Transportation allowance	no	14	50,000	0.07
				Sub Total	0.8904
Compensation for Non-Titleholders					
	Tenants				
17	Rental Allowance	no	1	4000	0.0004
18	Shifting Allowance	no	1	50,000	0.005
19	Financial assistance for loss of trade	no	1	25,000	0.0025
				Sub Total	0.0079
	kiosks (Vendors)				
20	Subsistence allowance	no	3	36000	0.0108
21	One-time financial assistance to Vulnerable	no	491	50000	2.45
22	**LRP Cost	no	1622	12,000	1.133
23	Cost for GAP and HIV Awareness		LS	10000000	1.0
				Sub Total	4.6
	General				
24	Cost of Third Party Monitoring Agency (LS)			5000000	0.5
25	Training for Staff	no	15	50000	0.07
26	Dissemination of Entitlement Matrix, RP, etc.	LS		500000	0.05
27	Administrative Expenses	LS		1000000	0.1
				Sub Total	0.7
				Grand Total in crores	1395.35
				5% Contingency	139.53
				Final Total in Crores	1534.88

*The land rate fixation is in advance stage with two competent Authorities like Pataudi and Gurugram. Others are also in process of finalising the same. The overall cost of the land is expected to be within 10% variation from DPR cost. Further detail village wise calculation is not warranted as the subject is in semi judicial. CALA will appoint a valuer for survey and valuation of the structures and the same will be vetted by Public Work Department (PWD) of State Govt. Accordingly cost of the affected structures will be updated in the report.

**LRP cost includes skill development, training programs, employment placements (in case PAP meets requirements of available opportunities) etc.

The cost estimate given here is for private land is determined in accordance with the provisions of railway act 1959. Compensation for structures at replacement cost without depreciation was estimated as per latest BSR rates. The R&R cost with land cost is 1534.88 crore.

11 RP IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

Background

The implementation of Resettlement Plan (RP) requires involvement of various activities at different stages of project cycle. Hence the breakdown of each activity according to a specific time frame has been provided in the Implementation Schedule. Certain specific situation may require an increase in time, allotted to a task. Such situations may be caused due to many factors such as local opposition, seasonal factors, social and economic concerns, training of support staff and financial constraints. Implementation schedule will require detailed coordination between the project authorities and various line departments. Implementation plan has been spread over a period of three years. However, the sequence may change as delays occur due to circumstances beyond the control of the project.

Implementation Procedure

The implementation of RP will consist of stages as stated below:

1. The cut-off date for persons other than landowners shall be the date three years preceding the date of land acquisition notification and in case of owners it will be the date of publication of notification U/s 20A of The Railways Act,1989. Preparation of list of PAFs/PAPs for relocation/rehabilitation.
2. Verification of properties of PAFs/PAPs and estimation of their type and level of losses.
3. Information on acquisition/relocation/assistance to PAPs and their rights
4. Relocation and rehabilitation of the PAPs.
5. Monitoring and Social assistance including readjustment

Timing of Resettlement

The resettlement of PAFs/PAPs must be completed before the start of civil works on the proposed corridor. Requisite procedure will be developed by the IA to carry out resettlement of PAPs located within Corridor of Impact (CoI), before the civil work starts on any section of the project. All activities related to the land acquisition and resettlement shall be planned to ensure that 100% compensation is paid prior to displacement and the affected people will be given at least three months of notice to vacate their property before civil work begins. Stretches which are free of encroachment and other encumbrances will be handed over first to the contractor.

Implementation Schedule

The period for implementation of RP has been taken as approximately three years. However, monitoring and evaluation will continue beyond the period of implementation. The R&R activities of proposed project will be disbursement of Compensation and construction Phase RP implementation phase and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) phase.

Project Preparatory Stage (Pre-Implementation Stage)

Setting up relevant institutions for the resettlement activities will be the major task during the preparatory stage which is pre implementation phase. The major activities to be performed in this period include establishment of SMU in PMU and additionally, the GRC needs to be appointed at this stage.

RP Implementation Stage

The RP at this stage needs to be approved and will be disclosed to the PAPs. Upon the approval of RP, all the arrangements for fixing the compensation and the disbursement needs to be done which includes payment of all eligible assistance; relocation of PAPs; initiation of economic rehabilitation measures; site preparation for delivering the site to contractors for construction and finally commencement of the civil work. Internal monitoring will be the responsibility of General Consultant which will start in early stage of the project when implementation of RP starts and will continue till the completion of the implementation of RP. IA will be responsible for carrying out the monitoring on half yearly basis.

Land Procurement Plan

Table 11-1 shows the procurement Plan as proposed by HRIDC. The construction will be divided into seven packages. This development will be in 2 Stages. In stage 1 construction will start on already available government land and in stage 2 constructions will be taken up on the 530Ha of private land acquisition.

Table 11-1: HRIDC Procurement Plan

Procurement Plan of HRIDC			
S.No.	Package No.	Description	Start Date
1	C-1	Priority section: Construction of Earthwork, Bridges, Station Buildings, Retaining Walls and other miscellaneous Works in Connection with laying of New BG Double Railway Line of HORC project from Km 46.5 to Km 52.5 and its connectivity (new BG single line) from proposed Manesar Station of HORC to existing Patli Railway Station of IR Network	Apr-22
2	C-2	Construction of Rail Flyovers (RFOs) over existing IR network, over National Highway Crossings and other major bridges having OWG/Composite Girder Superstructure from Prithla to Harsanakalan in connection with HORC project.	Jun-22
3	C-3	Construction of Viaduct and its approaches in Connection with laying of New BG Double Railway Line of HORC project from Km 20.560 to 24.1	Jul-22
4	C-4	Construction of Tunnel, Earthwork, Bridges, Retaining Walls and other miscellaneous Works in Connection with laying of New BG Double Railway Line of HORC project	Aug-22

Procurement Plan of HRIDC			
S.No.	Package No.	Description	Start Date
		from Km 24.100 to Km 41.8	
5	C-5	Construction of Earthwork, Bridges, Station Buildings, Retaining Walls and other miscellaneous Works from Km 42.6 to Km 46.50 and Km 52.50 Km 85.00 in Connection with HORC project	Oct-22
6	C-6	Construction of Earthwork, Bridges, Station Buildings, Retaining Walls and other miscellaneous Works from Km 85.0 to Km 125.3 in Connection with HORC project	Dec-22
7	C-7	Construction of Earthwork, Bridges, Station Buildings, Retaining Walls and other miscellaneous Works in Connection with laying of New BG Double Railway Line of HORC project from Km -2.80 Km 20.56 Km	Feb-23

RP Implementation Schedule

RP implementation schedule for R&R activities in the proposed project including various sub tasks and time line matching with civil work schedule is prepared and presented in Table 11-2.

Resettlement Action Plan (HORC)

Table 11-2: RP Implementation Schedule

	Description	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
A	Planning and design stage						
1	Identification of required land for acquisition						
2	Preliminary Socio-economic survey for SIA						
3	Community /Public Consultation						
4	Preparation of Detailed SIA by Govt. after Notification						
6	Review/Approval of SIA						
7	Grievance Redress Committee						
8	Census survey after peg marking on the ground						
9	Finalization of updated SIA and RP						
1	Disclosure of SIA and RP						
B	Stage1 Construction on Government land						
	Land transfer from various departments to HRIDC						
	Work starts for package C1& C2						
C	Stage 2 -RP Implementation						
1	Notification of Land Acquisition						
1	Joint Measurement Survey						
1	Suggestion & Objection of PAPs						
1	Hearing by Competent Authority						
1	Declaration of Award of Compensation as per RTFCTLARR, Act						
1	Resettlement and Rehabilitation provisions						
1	Shifting of PAPs						
1	Grievance Redress						
1	Schedule of Civil Work						
C	Monitoring and Evaluation						
2	Internal Monitoring						
2	External Monitoring						

12 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Background

Monitoring and Evaluation is an integral part of implementation of rehabilitation and resettlement activities. Monitoring involves periodic checking to ascertain whether activities are progressing as per schedule while evaluation is essentially to assess the performance of PAPs at the end of the project. For this purpose, a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) 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 and Evaluation of R&R gives an opportunity to the implementation and the funding agency to reflect broadly on the success of the basic R&R objectives, strategies and approaches. However, the objective of conducting M&E is to assess the efficiency and efficacy in implementation R&R activities, impact and sustainability, drawing lessons as a guide to future resettlement planning.

Monitoring will give particular attention to the project affected vulnerable groups such as scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, BPL households, women headed households, widows, old aged and the disabled. RP implementation will be monitored both internally and externally. HRIDC will be responsible for internal monitoring (Project Manager) through their field level officers and will prepare quarterly reports on the progress of RP implementation.

Besides, HRIDC will engage an external monitoring consultant for preparation of quarterly monitoring reports and submitted to PMU. PMU will review the monitoring reports and then submit to AIIB for review and observations.

Internal Monitoring

The internal monitoring for RP implementation will be carried out by HRIDC. The main objectives of internal monitoring are to:

- Measure and report progress against the RP schedule;
- Verify that agreed disbursement of compensation and rehabilitation and resettlement assistance are received by PAPs,
- Identify any problems, issues or cases of hardship resulting from the resettlement process, and to develop appropriate corrective actions, or where problems are systemic refer them to the management team;
- Monitor the effectiveness of the grievance system (including processes and timeline for redressal of grievances),
- Periodically measure the satisfaction of project affected people through consultation meetings conducted with PAPs and communities regarding resettlement and rehabilitation issues,
- Internal monitoring will focus on measuring progress against the schedule of actions defined in the RP. Activities to be undertaken by the HRIDC will include:

- Liaison with the Land Acquisition team, construction contractor and project affected communities to review and report progress against the RP;
- Verification of land acquisition and compensation entitlements are being delivered in accordance with the RP;
- Verification of agreed measures to restore or enhance living standards are being implemented;
- Verification of agreed measures to restore or enhance livelihood are being implemented;
- Identification of any problems, issues, or cases of hardship resulting from resettlement process;
- Through household interviews, assess project affected peoples' satisfaction with
- resettlement outcomes;
- Collection of records of grievances, follow up that appropriate corrective actions have been undertaken and that outcomes are satisfactory;

Monitoring is a continuous process and will be carried out by field level officers of Social Management Unit on regular basis to keep track of the R&R progress. For this purpose, the indicators suggested have been given in Table 12-1.

Table 12-1: Monitoring Indicators for RP Progress

Indicator	Parameter's indicators
Physical	Extent of land acquired Number of structures dismantled Number of land users and private structure owners paid compensation Number of households and persons affected Number of households purchasing land and extent of land purchased Number of PAPs receiving assistance/compensation Number of PAPs provided transport facilities/ shifting allowance Extent of government land identified for house sites
Financial	Amount of compensation paid for land/structure Cash grant for shifting oustees Amount paid for training and capacity building of staffs
Social	Area and type of house and facility at resettlement site PAPs knowledge about their entitlements Communal harmony Morbidity & mortality rate Taken care of vulnerable population Women concern
Economic	Entitlement of PAPs-land/cash Number of business re-established Utilization of compensation House sites/business sites purchased Successful implementation of Income Restoration Schemes
Grievance	Number of community level meeting Number of GRC meetings Number of cases Received and addressed by HRIDC to the satisfaction of PAPs Cases of LA referred to court, pending and settled

Socio-economic survey and the land acquisition data provide the necessary benchmark for field level monitoring.

Independent Evaluation

A Third-Party external monitoring agency will be hired by HRIDC for conducting quarterly monitoring of RP implementation. The external monitoring will be carried out to achieve the following:

- Verify results of internal monitoring,
- Assess whether resettlement objectives have been met, specifically, whether livelihoods and living standards have been restored or enhanced,
- Assess resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability, drawing lessons as a guide to future resettlement policy making and planning, and
- Ascertain whether the resettlement entitlements were appropriate to meeting the objectives, and whether the objectives were suited to affected persons' conditions,
- This comparison of living standards will be in relation to the Pre project available information. If some baseline information is not available then such information should be collected on recall basis during the evaluation.

The following should be considered as the basis for indicators in monitoring and evaluation of the project. The list of impact performance indicators suggested to monitor project objectives is delineated in Table 12-2.

Table 12-2: Indicators for project Outcome Evaluation

Objectives	Risk Factor	Outcomes and Impacts
1. Minimizing negative impact on PAPs	1. Implementation of Resettlement plan may take longer time than anticipated	1. Title holders are satisfied with the paid compensation and assistance and use it properly
2. Assets will be compensated to the PAFs at replacement cost.	2. Institutional arrangement may not function as efficiently as expected	2. Satisfaction of structure owner with compensation and assistance and use it properly
3. It will be ensured that the PAPs attain living standards better than pre-project one.	3. Site office may not perform the task as efficiently as expected	3. % PAPs got trained in the skill of their choice are utilizing it for economic activities and reported increase in income due to training
4. Women will be identified and assisted in improving their standard of living	4. Unexpected number of grievances	4. Role of Site office in helping PAPs in selecting trade for skill improvement and PAPs opinion about Site office approach and accessibility
5. Vulnerable groups will be identified and assisted in improving their standard of living.	5. Finding a suitable rehabilitation site for displaced population	5. Use of productive asset provided to PAPs under on time economic rehabilitation grant

Objectives	Risk Factor	Outcomes and Impacts
	6. PAPs falling below their existing standard of living	6. Type of use of additional assistance money by vulnerable group
		7. Types of grievances received/No. of grievances forwarded to GRC and time taken to solve the grievances
		8. % of PAPs aware about the GRC mechanism and entitlement frame work mechanism
Source: RPF HRIDC 2021		

Reporting Requirements

At the end of the project, an impact evaluation will be carried out as part of the project completion report. The evaluation will focus on assessing whether the overall objectives of the RP have been achieved. Specifically, the evaluation will assess: (i) the level of success, timeline and constraints in land acquisition, resettlement plan implementation, income restoration of PAPs, grievance handling mechanism (number and types of grievances/complaints, success rate of resolving of grievances/ complaints segregated by site level and Corporate/HQ level GRC, success rate of grievances/complaints resolved within stipulated time line), etc.

HRIDC will be responsible for supervision and implementation of the RP. HRIDC will prepare quarterly progress reports on resettlement activities and submit them to higher authorities. The Independent Evaluation Agency will submit draft and final reports of their assignment to HRIDC and determine whether resettlement goals have been achieved, more importantly whether livelihoods and living standards have been restored/ enhanced and suggest suitable recommendations for improvement. Submission of the draft report would be carried out after completion of assignment and the final report should be submitted after receiving feedback from HRIDC.

13 GENDER ACTION PLAN

Background

While India is making progress towards development goals, gender disparities are persisting across all sectors, including decline in female labour force participation and increasing trend of crimes against women¹. India ranks 112th out of 153 countries on the overall Global Gender Gap Index 2020 and since 2006, the gap collectively (economic, education, health, and political participation) has grown significantly wider². The State of Haryana, where HORC Project is located, female participation in the workforce is at 17.79% as compared to a 50.44% male participation rate. A 259% increase in kidnappings and 382% increase in molestation cases registered during 2011-15. As per Census 2011, Haryana has the lowest child sex ratio in India with 834 girls for 1000 boys. There is a large gap between male and female literacy rates (among 20 percentage points, one of the highest in the country).

Construction can be a high risk environment for gender-based violence and harassment (GBVH) affecting community members, workers and service users. GBVH risk can intensify within local communities when there are large influxes of male workers from outside the area. Such workers often come without their families and have large disposable incomes relative to the local community; and can pose a risk in terms of sexual harassment, violence and exploitative transactional relationships. During the construction phase, female workers are also vulnerable to various forms of harassment, exploitation, and abuse, aggravated by traditionally male working environments. In India, 74% of female construction workers surveyed reported experiencing sexual harassment in the workplace³.

¹World Economic Forum. 2020. Insight Report: Global Gender Gap Report 2020. Geneva.

²UN Women. 2019. Progress on the Sustainable Development Goals: The Gender Snapshot 2019. New York.

³CDC Group plc, EBRD, IFC and Social Development Direct. 2020. Addressing Gender-Based Violence and Harassment (GBVH) in the Construction Sector. Washington DC.

Given the existing gender related challenges in the country and the State of Haryana in general and construction industry in particular, this Gender Action Plan (GAP) will act as tool and mechanism for incorporating gender dimensions in design and implementation of the HORC Project. The GAP aims to meet the following objectives:

- Enhanced participation of women in project related activities through consultation and communication;
- Provide women with equitable, easy and safe access to the commuter network;
- Strengthening and increasing livelihood options directly by providing economic opportunities for women within the project.

Table 13-1: Gender Action Plan

Activity	Indicators/Target	Responsibility	Timeline (Year)	Budget
Output-1: HORC Commissioned				
1.1 Ensure international standards,EWCD friendly and specific safety in the design of HORC.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Survey conducted with at least 40% women respondents, and 20 consultations with women and vulnerable groups in all five districts. 2. SIA team with 50% women as investigators conducted socio-economic survey and consultations. 3. Separate compartments/coaches in train for female passengers. 4. Installation of CCTV cameras at stationsto monitor the security of women passengers. 5. Information on mobile phone-based application for security of women commuters disseminated through at least one signage inside thecoached. 6. Information on helpline numbers, gender specific messaging, audio& video, intercom in all stations. 7. Provision of adequate lighting at stations and in circulating area to ensure safety of women passengers. 8. Rail station to displays a help lines numbers and other important phone numbers and instructions in Hindi and English for convince of passengers) Visible desks/rooms staffed by trained women and men where female commuters can lodge their complaint in case of any unwanted event;(ii) a system of reporting cases handled by these desks(whether on a computer or logbook);(iii) direct lines to nearestpolice 	HRIDC, Indian Railways	1-5	Included in the project cost

Activity	Indicators/Target	Responsibility	Timeline (Year)	Budget
	stations for immediate request for police help. 9. Separate toilets for female passengers.			
Output-2: Improve Institutional Capacity of HRIDC				
Establish a gender inclusive agency, the HRIDC, with attention to women’s equitable employment, gender aspects and the transformative impacts of its operations.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recruitment of women staff in HRIDC as per reservation policy of Government of Haryana. 2. A female Social and Gender specialist available full time at the HRIDC -GC to conduct training/workshops and to ensure - effective monitoring and implementation of GAP. 3. Senior advisor or other senior staff nominated as gender focal point in HRIDC to oversee the GAP implementation. HRIDC is to form an Internal Complaint Committee (ICC) to look into complaints of sexual harassment in HRIDC and the same committee will be extended to HORC project. 	HRIDC, PMU, GC	1-5	Included in the project cost
Develop HRIDC training and multimedia modules	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. HRIDC training course on GBV and Sexual Harassment Appropriate Response Program covering gender equality, women’s rights, women’s safety, gender-based violence, GBV in transportation, fighting against GBV and sexual harassment/sexual offence at work place and how to report and refer incidents of GBVH will be prepared and at least one annual training/refresher training will be conducted for staff directly interfacing with customers. 2. At least three types of multimedia information campaign demonstrating ease of access, safety, comfort and other advantages, as well as zero tolerance for sexual and other forms of harassment experienced by women will be developed and disseminated. 	HRIDC, PMU, GC, Contractor	1-5	

Budget and Implementation

GC-Social team of HRIDC will be responsible for supporting and providing overall guidance for implementation the GAP over the life of the project. The cost for implementation of GAP is given in RP report. Tentative cost of **INR 10000000** has been kept in the provision for implementation of GAP. The PMU with the support of GC-Social team will implement the GAP and provide all necessary support for successful implementation of the GAP.

Monitoring AndEvaluation

GAP monitoring and evaluation will be incorporated into the overall project monitoring and evaluation plan. The social and gender specialist will work with HRIDC staff to orient them on GAP implementation. The social and gender specialist will (i) consult regularly with women beneficiaries; (ii) assist in developing a sex- disaggregated project monitoring and evaluation system; and (iii) monitor GAP implementation progress on a regular basis with field visits and reporting of progress and results. The social and gender specialist will prepare monthly, quarterly and semi-annual progress reports and these reports will be used to consolidate annual report by HRIDC.