

RESETTLEMENT & REHABILITATION POLICY

Annexure-I

KINDS OF ECONOMIC INTEREST OF PDPs AND PAPs IN THE AREA TO BE ACQUIRED FOR THE PROJECT

1. Economic interest of a PDP:

A PDP may be having economic interests in the following capacities:-

- (a) Being a displaced Khatedar or ghair Khatedar tenant, (who may be deprived of his land by the State through land acquisition proceedings for the project).
- (b) Being a displaced agriculturist cultivating the acquired land as a share cropper.
- (c) Being a displaced landless agricultural labour or cultivator in the affected area.
- (d) A displaced resident carrying on any trade or vocation in the affected area.

2 Economic interests of a PAP in the area to be acquired may be affected in the following cases:-

- a) Land owning persons losing all or part of his/her agricultural holding held prior to the cut-off date as applicable in his/her case..
- b) Land owning persons whose remaining holding out of the total holding as existed prior to the applicable cut-off-date is equal to or less than the holding of a marginal farmer after land acquisition.
- c) Landless persons who have been deriving their livelihood prior to the cut-off date and includes :-
 - (i) agricultural tenants, share-croppers, landless day labourers,
 - (ii) squatters and encroachers, and
 - (iii) such tribal people and/or pastoralists who were enjoying the traditional usufruct rights to community land in the pre-project period but who, in the post-project period, are left with lesser Common Property Resources (CPR) as compared with the original CPR.
- d) Village (and urban) artisans, employees and vendors whose business, occupation and work as existed prior to the cut-off date may be adversely affected.
- e) Village building tenants who lose their place of dwelling or business as it existed prior to the cut-off date.

Detailed Guidelines for Socio-Economic Baseline Studies (BSES) and Preparation of a Resettlement and Rehabilitation Action Plan (RAP) for Development Project.

I. Introduction and Objectives :

1. The aims of the project such as harnessing available natural or other resources, establishing industry, increasing production etc. for use of human and cattle population/industries/agricultural productions should be mentioned. The technology economic feasibility studies project reports finalized, together with environment and Social Impact Assessments, will determine the final selection of physical works to be included in the project.

2. The necessity of preparing socioeconomic Baseline studies and Rehabilitation Action Plan (RAP) is explained below in the objectives of the two studies mentioned here in after.

3. The RAP has three main objective :

(a) To present the project area and the impacts of land acquisition for project civil works on the people who own properties to be acquired for live on the land to be acquired and/or derive their income from the land or enterprises operating on the land to be acquired.

(b) To present the entitlement policy for compensation and assistance to people affected by the project.

(c) To present an action plan for delivery of the compensation and assistance outlined in the policy, to the persons identified as entitled to such assistance.

4. The R&R policy of the state is based on the principal that the population affected by the project maintain their former standard of living, if not improve the same. Acquisition of land and other assets, both of government and private holdings located within the project area, are integral parts of project design and implementation. Undertaking a social impact assessment study and preparing a RAP should be incorporated as part of the project design from the start, and undertaken in close co-ordination with the Environmental Analysis, the Environmental Action Plan and the engineering design and implementation.

5. The policy emphasizes that involuntary resettlement should be avoided or minimized where possible by exploring other alternative project designs. Therefore, the initial screening for social and environmental impacts should be part of the feasibility studies to determine the final selection of areas to be included in the project.

In cases where displacement, loss of assets, or other negative impacts on people are unavoidable, the project should assist the Project Displaced and Affected Persons (PDPs and PAPs) with the means to maintain, if not improve their former living standards, income earning capacities and production levels or at least maintain the previous standards of living of those suffering losses.

6. Since a key principle is that no civil works should be undertaken before land acquisitions has been completed and compensation or assistance carried out according to the RAP, it is essential that the planning and implementation of civil works be co-ordinate with the RAP.

7. Preparation of a RAP requires through understanding of social, economic and cultural factors influencing the lives of the adversely affected people. Detailed baselines studies need to be conducted, and a participator approach through consultation with potentially affected persons and other stakeholders such as local NGOs, municipal authorities, etc. is essential. Appropriate skills and experience to co-ordinate and implement this must be available within the responsible agencies. Services of Sociologists should also be availed in preparing the PDPs for resettling and for inculcating acceptability of the resettles amongst the host population.

8. Special care should be given to safeguard the interests of the tribal, scheduled and other vulnerable PAPs, in addition to the other elements of the RAP. Those PAPs who have sustenance on Common Resources, should be compensated for any loss of Common Resources. This planning will specifically include consultation with, and informed participation of the ST and SC population. The outcome of the consultation process should be the formulation of specific to ensure that the affected ST and AC population is not adversely affected by the project activities.

9. No Project should be taken-up without Social & Environmental screening.

10. Preferably Survey should be carried out of the area where the PAPs will be resettled. In these surveys, requirements of the host population should also be taken into account and carrying capacities of these areas to take new settlers should be assessed.

11. Resources Survey should be carried out of the areas where the PAPs will be resettled should be assessed.

12. Field workers who are assigned the work of Socio-economic Surveys/Census should be imparted adequate training in advance.

II. Scope of Work :

Social Impact Assessment:

The objectives of the Social Impact Assessments are :

- (a) To provide the minimum of information on social impacts as part of the preliminary screening.
- (b) To verify the legal boundaries of the project area, to document existing structures, land plots, and other physical assets within the project area
- (c) To provide the socio-economic baseline information required for preparation of the entitlement framework.

1. Preliminary Screening : The project authorities shall make initial visits to all the different stretches of the areas under consideration for the project.

Co-ordinated with the other studies and exercises being undertaken (environmental, techno-economic), and assessment shall be made of the potential magnitude of social impacts. Any major social impact issues such as large scale resettlement, dense urban clusters and tribal populations shall be identified. Stretches with no or minor social impacts shall be identified and given priority in the selection of the project area to be improved.

2. Following the selection of project areas to be included in the project, a verification exercise shall be undertaken. The verification shall establish the legal boundaries of the project area and identify current usage of the land in terms of squatters, land encroachments, fixed and movable structures, trees and wells, etc. This shall be jointly verified by the project authorities and the State's Department of Revenue, in the field. The information gathered should be reflected in maps and records, jointly verified by signatures of the responsible senior project authorities and revenue officials. The following guidelines shall be followed :

(a) Where it is likely that dislocation of people will be required, suitable resettlement sites of government owned land in close proximity to the current locations of the affected persons should be recorded.

(b) All encroachments within the project area, as well as private holdings of land and other assets in areas where it, is probable that the corridor of impact will pass through shall be documented;

(c) Assets both within and outside of the project area such as structures, land holdings, trees and well etc. shall be recorded on strip maps, and be numbered in each named settlement and administrative unit;

(d) The information gathered shall be recorded on strip maps, and if possible computerized. Photography and or video recordings should be used to document existing structures and land holding, and circumstances for identification and planning. The use of aerial photography should be considered, subject to the approval of the relevant authorities.

3. Following this, a public notification of the intent to undertake a project shall be issued, in accordance with the legal requirements of the State. The cutoff date for R&R entitlements under the projects shall be as defined in paras 3.1.,3.2 & 3.3 of General Part of the Policy. This is to prevent land invasions, erection of new structures for speculation purposes, and other attempts at false claims. The consultants shall assist the appropriate authorities in undertaking this work.

4. Socio-economic baseline information: This will be collected by means of a sample socio-economic survey of the pre-selected part of the project-affected area. The survey shall gather information on the various categories of losses and other adverse impacts likely under the project. The losses shall be categories according to types. These losses will vary based on the local context. They may include but not be limited to :

(a) Loss of land, houses and other properties as well as other productive resources such as trees.

(b) Loss of structures, temporary or fixed, within or outside the project area.

(c) Loss of access to public services (roads, water supply, schools, medical facilities, shops);

(d) Loss of customers and supplies;

- (e) Loss of fishing, grazing, or forest areas;
- (f) Loss of access to common property resources; and
- (g) Disruption of social, cultural, religious, or economic ties and networks.
- (h) Loss of livelihood, earnings/incomes.

5. Furthermore, the sample socioeconomic survey shall identify potentially affected populations, with special attention to vulnerable groups such as tribal populations, scheduled castes, landless households and women-headed households, the old/aged, handicapped, disabled, infirm, orphans & destitutes etc. It shall include but not limited to :

- (a) Demographic characteristics (age, sex, numbers and categories of affected people);
- (b) Ethnic/tribal/caste composition of the population, and settlement pattern by ethnic/tribal/caste groups;
- (c) Main forms of livelihood included specification of the resource base, seasonal and permanent use of resources including land based or salaried employment for different household members; labour mobility; the importance of informal networks and labour exchange patterns and the potential impact of disrupting these patterns; and
- (d) If any persons have already been displaced or affected, information on them should be collected pertaining to the two occasions viz. firstly for having been affected/displaced in the past and secondly pertaining to the impending affect or displacement due to the project in hand.

6. As part of the sample socio-economic survey, an assessment shall also be made of what the likely value of the various assets lost is, based on the following considerations :

- (a) Entitlement to affected persons shall be based on the LAA and the state R&R policy;
- (b) This assessment is also important as a means of preventing inflated claims to compensation;
- (c) As part of this assessment, consultations and discussions shall be held with a representative number of the different categories of affected persons, to assess their views on what constitutes fair compensation or assistance, their preferences for resettlement actions, and reaction towards the project; and
- (d) A suitable methodology shall be developed to classify different types of assets, and the measurements taken to determine quantities of losses, i.e. different types of land, trees, structures, business etc. and the unit of measurement such as area of land, number of trees, floor area of other measurement for houses etc.

7. The sample survey shall form the basis for the full baseline socio-economic survey to be undertaken subsequently of all PAPs. By conducting it first for a sample population, it may be modified and improved prior to undertaking the full survey.

8. Reporting : The findings from the Social Impact Assessment shall be presented in a report. This shall include :

- (a) Assessment of current land acquisition practices, their appropriateness and potential impact for this project;
- (b) Estimates of the types of losses expected as a result of the project, broken up in to categories of cultivated land, homestead, structures, trees, and other assets;
- (c) Identification of the categories of affected persons, based on the identified losses, and estimates of their numbers;
- (d) It is important to analysis the data in such a way that the report captures the likelihood that persons may lose different kinds of assets. Therefore, the numbers under each category are not mutually exclusive, and in identifying different persons' losses and entitlements, provisions must be made for recording and compensating for more than one kind of loss; and
- (e) The status of squatters and encroachers within the project affected area.

9. Based on this information, the project shall prepare draft/norms of compensation and R&R of the PDPs and PAPs. The following considerations are essential:

- (a) The norms will be adopted as policy for this project,
- (b) However, it is essential that norms be prepared in close consultation with the agencies responsible for the subsequent implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan, to ensure full understanding and agreement on the issues;
- (c) The norms should be placed within the legal context of India and the State and R&R policy of the State;
- (d) A key consideration should be to develop a methodology to document to what extent the objectives are achieved. Indicators should be developed which can be used for systematic monitoring and comparison with the base line date over time;
- (e) As general principle, there ought to be more than one option offered to PAPs within each category of impact. The entitlement framework should analyse these options, the risks and benefits of each, and how to implement the various programs in a transparent manner;
- (f) Wherever possible, land for land ought to be a priority. Cash compensation should only be undertaken when it can be clearly documented that land for land or other types of assistance are not available. Experience shows that cash compensation is rarely effective in restoring livelihood or lost assets. If cash payments are made, special arrangements should be made to assist the most vulnerable in making productive use of the money. The entitlement framework should also describe how payments can be made in a transparent manner, for example by doing it publicly with independent verification;

(g) The entitlement framework shall specify the period of notification about acquisition of assets, and establish that no civil works may start before the Resettlement Action Plan has been implemented there. This is a key principle, and must be taken account of when awarding contracts for civil works. Improper or delayed implementation of the RAP may lead to costly delays in civil works;

(h) As the project will be executed in different areas at different times, the frame work and RAP should be prepared in such a way that people's assets are not acquired many months or years before actual work starts. The frame work should, therefore, also contain provisions for how the compensation and assistance levels may be re-evaluated and adjusted in case of price increases. Such reassessment should be done at least on an annual, ideally on six monthly, basis.

10. The frame work shall be presented in a tabular form :

| Type of loss | Entitled person | Entitlement | Implementation issues/Guidelines | Organizations Responsible |
|--------------|-----------------|-------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

11. Full Baseline Survey And Preparation Of Resettlement Action Plan :

The information collected during the Social Impact Assessment of sample area shall form the basis for preparing a Resettlement and Rehabilitation Action Plan (RAP), for which full baseline survey shall carried out. The RAP should contain at a minimum the following sections :

- (a) Summary findings from the Social Impact Assessment;
- (b) Entitlement framework;
- (c) Data on expected impacts and numbers and categories of affected persones;
- (d) Development of resettlement sites, if required;
- (e) Institutional arrangements;
- (f) Implementation procedures;
- (g) Consultation and participation arrangements, of PAPs and other stakeholders, including grievance procedures;
- (h) Budget and costs;
- (i) Timetable of activities, with suitable charts showing the various elements of the plan, co-ordination of land acquisition with design, contracting, and construction; and

(j) Monitoring and evaluation of land acquisition and resettlement.

12. In preparing the RAP, the likely area and assets to be acquired for the project shall be determined. Following considerations are important :

(a) People who are affected by the project, and will be entitled to compensation or other forms of assistance shall be identified. The identification of the area & assets to be acquired shall be undertaken as a joint exercise between the planners responsible for engineering design, environmental assessment, and social impact and R&R planning;

(b) Public consultation shall be undertaken to determine what local people consider to be the best site for constructing the various components of the project;

(c) The study shall assess where private land acquisition may be required;

(d) Along with engineering, economic, and environmental considerations, the principle of avoiding resettlement or loss of assets to people shall be used in determining the area/assets to be acquired. In minimizing land acquisition, the following measures should be considered:

(i) The land acquired should be the minimum needed;

(ii) Lower value land should be acquired where possible;

(iii) Wherever possible, the project components should be so designed and located as to avoid acquired buildings in which permanent businesses operate;

(iv) Location of project units should only be done where it is necessary for safety reasons or when it is preferable for environmental reasons or because it has less asset acquisition impact.

(e) It is likely that the exact location of the projects units/components may shift following detailed designs. The purpose of this early estimate is to get as complete a picture as possible of the expected scope of land acquisition and assets to be acquired, number of PAPS, categories and entitlements, and budgets and time frame required for the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan. However, this shall be updated and corrected as required, following the final engineering designs;

Based on the agreed-upon entitlement framework, the full baseline socioeconomic survey and a joint on site verification shall take place for the total area and assets to be acquired. The baseline socioeconomic survey shall be conducted within the area to be acquired for the project and including the area to be adversely affected by the project.

The survey shall be a full census of all entitled persons and a baseline socioeconomic survey. It shall uniquely identify all entitled persons under the policy. The survey shall use the methodology, developed for the sample survey undertaken earlier, and provide the data for an overall estimate of total numbers of people affected, assets to be acquired by the project, and scope of resettlement and rehabilitation measures to be taken. The joint on-site verification will

determine the precise nature and quantity of assets to be acquired and the losses to be compensated. Both can take place concurrently. The following considerations are important:

- (a) The survey and verifications should be done jointly by representatives of the project authorities and the PDPs/PAPs, and other authorities such as local revenue officials, as appropriate based on local rules;
- (b) During this survey, the PDPs/PAPs shall be explained the likely impact of the project, and presented with a copy of the entitlement framework in his/her local language;
- (c) The assets to be acquired shall be tabulated, bearing in mind that each PDP/PAP may have losses in more than one category. The compensation or assistance he/she is entitled to shall be clearly explained, as well as the likely timetable for when the acquisition is likely to take place;
- (d) Where different options have been developed, these shall be explained along with the likely risks involved. Wherever possible, the principle of high vulnerability/low risk should be followed, i.e. those among the PAPs identified as particularly vulnerable should be encouraged to choose the assistance or compensation that offers the least risk. The choice shall not be made on the spot. Provision should be made in the RAP for further consultation, and sufficient time should be given to the PDPs/PAPs to make their choices. Where possible provision also be made to allow people to change their mind about the entitlements opted for, within reasons;
- (e) The table of likely losses and types of entitlements shall be verified by the three parties present, and signed by each of them. The PDPs/PAPs shall be given a copy. This will serve as proof of his status as PDPs/PAPs, and each PAP should be given a unique identification code. Other measures such as identity cards may be considered if necessary;
- (f) This information should be coded and computerized, and updated as required following finalization of the data. Developing a database to track PDPS/PAPs, entitlements and compensation or assistance given should be considered to ensure accurate and efficient implementation of the RAP;
- (g) It should be made clear to the PDPs/PAPs that if the final design and the choice of alignment mean that he/she is no longer within the area of construction/submergence/zone of impact, no compensation will be given;
- (h) The PDPs/PAPs shall be advised that in the case of cash or kind compensation, or resettlement to a new site, such compensation shall take place before the project acquires the assets;
- (i) The PDP/PAP shall also be informed about the mechanism set up for grievance procedures;
- (j) Provision should be made for collecting the missing data later, and other mechanisms for information sharing and local participation should also be developed.

(k) Undertaking this baseline socioeconomic survey and joint verification is a time consuming exercise. People are not always available, and it may be difficult to coordinate the movements of local government officials with the project authorities. It is therefore, essential to allow sufficient time for the survey and verification before any civil works start, and to coordinate the planning of the different project components.

(l) Summary information shall be tabulated district wise land to be acquired (cultivated and homestead listed separately), temporary and permanent buildings and number of households and total persons affected (broken down the bender and other relevant categories such as majors/minors/divorcee and widowed daughters, SC, tribals, OBC, etc.).

Institutional Arrangements : Responsibilities for implementation of various parts of the RAP should be clearly delineated.

(a) While elements of the plan may be undertaken by other institutions (for example by contracting with NGOs to undertake income generating activities, or local consultants to develop a tracking database for PDPs/PAPs and entitlements), the overall coordination and capacity to monitor the project should be maintained by the project as the main responsible agency;

(b) For tasks involving coordination among different agencies of government or community organizations, appropriate mechanisms should be identified and established. The organizational structure and type of skills required should be specified. The possibility of setting up an environmental and social cell, and of creating a joint task force or steering committee with representatives of different agencies involved as well as from local government and representatives of the PDPs/PAPS, should be explored;

(c) Appropriate monitoring and evaluation arrangements should be developed. It should be the responsibility of the implementing agency to systematically monitor the progress of the RAP, and analyse and report on its impacts compared with the baseline data. Suitable indicators should be developed for this. Independent evaluation or supervision should be provided for and guidelines prepared for how this is to be undertaken;

(d) Grievances and appeals mechanism should be evolved;

(e) It is essential to document the institutional capacity of the agency or agencies responsible for implementing the RAP. Where institutional capacity is yet to be developed or identified, a realistic plan shall be presented for how this is to be achieved, bearing in mind likely constraints and delays.

Assessments of institutional capacity will be a key factor in the appraisal of the RAP.

Reporting : In addition to the reports described in paragraphs 16 and 17 above, and beyond the RAP itself, the following reports should also be prepared.

(a) An Inception Report presenting the initial findings and detailed plan of activities. This should contain charts showing the estimated start and end dates for the different activities, as well as responsibility for implementations;

(b) Monthly progress report for each calendar month out lining the details of various activities undertaken;

(c) Following agreements on an entitlement framework, a summary publication with project description, estimates of land acquisition losses and entitlements; both in English and local languages. This is to be distributed among the local communities and to other stakeholders.

Annexure-III

Guidelines For Allotment Of Agricultural Land

1. Displaced and affected Khatedars are given compensation for their land at the market value and, therefore, normally the Govt. is under no obligation to allot them land. Nevertheless, displaced and affected agriculturists stated in paras 1.1 (a), 1.2(a) & 1.2(b) or affected Khatedars losing more than 50% of their land holding or those Khatedars who are left with less than MEH or small and marginal Khatedars shall be given the option of being allotted unoccupied Govt. land of equal quality upto at least MEH, provided the affected person does not hold M.E.H. anywhere in the state. Land-less farmers will also be allotted land upto MEH free of charge.

2. However, for small pieces of agriculture land acquired of less than one acre or of less than 25% of the total holding of an individual, only cash compensation shall be paid. In case any PAP becomes landless or is left with less than MEH, then such PAP will be entitled to the R&R assistance as provided to the landless PAPs or will be allotted land to make his holding upto MEH, as the case may be.

3. The share croppers and landless agricultural labour among the displaced shall be allotted agriculture land, if available, treating them as landless persons. But their priority would be lower than those whose lands have been acquired. However such persons will be assisted in income generating activities.

4. Where it is not possible to allot agriculture land in the Project district or in the adjoining district(s), the entitlement of the affected agriculturists for allotment of land of equal quality upto M.E.H. shall be considered for IGNP area also, on payment of the charges prescribed for general category of farmer. If needed the project organisation would arrange a visit of the displaced agriculturists wishing to have such allotment at project cost to the IGNP area.

5. Displaced Persons To Be Resettled In The Same District/Adjoining District:

5.1 Attempts shall be made to first resettle displaced agriculturists & those Project affected agriculturists who lose the land for the project but are not displaced in their block or district and if no lands are available there, then in the neighbouring districts. The Khatedar tenants or their adult sons/adult grand sons, widowed/un-married adult daughters/divorcees staying in the family whose name do not appear in the record of rights, but who have notional right in the land (under acquisition) on account of their share not having been transferred to their respective names will

be allotted as much land as has been acquired under the project rounded off to a full acre subject to a ceiling of MEH for each.

5.2 The persons cultivating certain categories of lands on a temporary basis shall be allotted Govt. unoccupied lands of the similar category for temporary cultivation. Cultivators of river bed shall also be allotted land. However in the event of non-availability of land or the land allotted is not acceptable to them on valid grounds, or if the land based resettlement is not preferred, then such persons will be assisted in culturally acceptably income generating activities for which necessary provision will be made in the assistance provided as per para 7.7 of the General Part of the Policy.

5.3 Since the displaced persons are paid compensation at market price along with 30% solatium, land shall be allotted to them at a price decided by the Govt. on the basis of the recommendations of a committee formed by the District Collector with representatives from NGOs and displaced/affected persons. However, the price of the undeveloped land to be allotted to the oustees shall not exceed 50% of the price of the developed land of similar category at which compensation is paid. The compensation payable will be adjusted against the price of the allotted land. Where the value of the acquired land is more than the value of the allotted land, the excess amount of compensation shall be paid in cash.

5.4 Alternatively, instead of land-for- land option, cash compensation may be paid to the affected Khatedars mentioned in para 7.4 herein.

6. Resettlement Of Displaced Persons In IGNP Command Area:

6.1 The affected agriculturists from non IGNP Area who get cash compensation and are willing to be resettled in the IGNP area would be allotted agricultural land there in the following manner :-

a) Affected persons losing MEH of land or less, landless agricultural labourers, major sons of Khatedar and their divorcee/ widowed/ adult daughters, residing permanently and continuously in the project area one year prior to the cut-off-date shall be allotted a minimum of MEH of land in IGNP Command Area.

b) An affected person losing more than MEH of land shall be allotted an equal area of land rounded off to a full acre subject to the ceiling of one murabba (6.32 Ha/15 acres).

c) The affected person desirous of getting lands allotted in excess of land for which he is entitled as per para (1) and (2) above will be allotted lands in excess of entitlement subject to ceiling of one murabba (6.32 Ha/15 acres) at twice the reserve price of such land prescribed in rule 17 of the Rajasthan Colonisation (Allotment and Sale of Govt. land in IGNP Area) Rules 1975.

Part or whole of the compensation payable shall be adjusted against the price of allotted land according to the above norms land. In case the value of the land acquired is more than the value of land allotted, the balance amount of compensation shall be paid to the displaced agriculturists.

In case the value of land allotted in IGNP is more than the value of land acquired, recovery of balance amount shall be made in 15 equated annual instalments.

6.2 Alternatively instead of cash compensation, land for land option upto MEH will be allowed.

Annexure-IV

Civic Amenities / Community Facilities In Resettlement Centres

1. At new settlements, suitable provisions shall be made for civic amenities like drinking water, wells/hand-pump, road, school, panchayat ghars, grazing land village wood lot and medical facilities etc. Pasture land and village wood lots provided for the PDPs at the resettlement sites shall be marked out in the R.A.P. sanitation facilities shall also be provided.

2. Buildings for educational facilities shall also be provided in the new colonies, as per scale given below :-

| S.No. | No. of Families | Educational facilities |
|-------|-----------------|------------------------|
| 1 | 25 and above | One Room School |
| 2 | 50 and above | Two Room School |

One Primary school on a population of 150 (as provided in norms of Education Department for SC & ST) and one medical sub-centre on a population of 1500 along with a delivery room and a staff quarter shall also be provided.

3. Each colony shall be linked by road.

4. Each colony having a cluster of 50 families or less shall be provided one drinking well/hand-pump and where there is no cluster, it shall be ensured that no family is to walk more than 0.5 Km to fetch drinking water.

5. Every colony having a population of 500 persons shall be provided with a community hall.

NOTE :

Where rehabilitation works are taken up which can become useful only upon issue of certain relevant sanctions from other departments, than prior sanction of such other departments should be obtained in this regard.

6. Other facilities : In addition to the above, the following facilities shall be provided in the new colony according to the number of families to be resettled:-

a) Chaupal (Tree Platform) : For community meetings a platform shall be constructed at the new settlement site.

b) Village Pond : A village pond shall be constructed, if feasible, at such new colonies where more than 50 families get settled.

c) Electrification : The new colonies having more than 50 families will be electrified, provided the power line is within 8 Kms. distance. The new colonies will, however, be electrified at Govt. cost in case their abandoned village had had electric supply.

d) Irrigation facilities : Irrigation facilities should be provided to irrigate the land allotted to the displaced persons in the new colony blocks, provided a suitable site for construction of a Minor Irrigation work is available.

e) Tribal people & /or pastoralists enjoying traditional usufruct rights to community land : For the tribal people and/ or pastoralists enjoying traditional usufruct rights on the community land, if common property resource (CPR) at the new place (of resettlement) is less than the original CPR, then subject to availability, unculturable land will be added to the CPR at the new place of resettlement.

Annexure-V-A

**SCHEDULE-I
RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION DIRECTORATE
(In Irrigation Department)**

| | | |
|---|---------------------|------------------|
| Director (SE Level) | | |
| LA & R&R Unit | Socio-economic Unit | Misc. Unit |
| Rehabilitation Officer-1 (Executive Engineer) | Social Scientist -1 | Statistician - 1 |

Note : - Support staff will be provided to the R&R Cell

Annexure-V-B

**SCHEDULE-II
DUTIES AND FUNCTION OF THE DIRECTOR, RESETTLEMENT AND
REHABILITATION**

The Director of Resettlement & Rehabilitation is the Head of the Department under the Department of water resources. It shall be the duty of the Director :

(a) To see that acquisition of land for different project activities is done speedily as per Rules in force and compensation due to the affected persons is paid in time;

(b) To see that the resettlement and rehabilitation plan is prepared in keeping with the policy, guidelines of government and the same is implemented in time and successfully;

- (c) To visit the work sites, supervise the work relating to land acquisition, payment of compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation of displaced persons and give proper advice and direction to the officers under him during their work from time to time;
- (d) To prepare/cause to be prepared annual budget for providing funds for carrying out L.A. and resettlement and rehabilitation activities in different projects in the State. He will also function as the Controlling Officer in respect of these activities and will be responsible for proper utilization of funds.
- (e) Subject to the general or special orders of the State Government, if any, to disburse, out of the grants duly sanctioned by law for L.A. resettlement and rehabilitation activities, sum to such officers and authorities at such intervals according to their requirement, as he may think fit for carrying out the purposes of this policy;
- (f) To arrange, as far as practicable, for implementation of different development schemes, vocational training creation of employment opportunities etc., for the displaced persons;
- (g) To coordinate the work relating to land acquisition and resettlement and rehabilitation between the implementing agencies on the one hand and different Department of Government on the other. For better functioning of the Directorate, he may be given Secretariat status to assist the Government in the formulation of policy and plans relating to L.A. resettlement and rehabilitation activities and issue of sanction orders and executive instructions, whenever necessary.
- (h) To see that the interest of the displaced persons are duly safeguarded and the provision made for them under the resettlement and rehabilitation policy are observed;
- (i) To dispose of grievances against the decision of the R&R. O./L.A.O. relating to enumeration of affected families, provision of rehabilitation benefits etc.;
- (j) To give advice to Government in all matters relating to the L.A. and R.O. resettlement and Rehabilitation activities of Projects; and
- (k) To keep such other functions as the State Govt. may, from time to time by and order in writing entrust to him.

1. Duties and Functions of the Sociologist/ Anthropologist:-

He will work under the direct supervision and guidance of the Director. His duties shall be:

- (a) To supervise and ensure that the Socio-economic baseline survey is prepared and correctly;
- (b) To supervise and assist in the activities, so that the displaced persons are resettlement effectively in close coordination with host population and their Socio-cultural bias is not disturbed in the new settlement.

(c) To supervise and assist the resettlement and rehabilitation staff in the field so as to ensure that the displaced persons at least regain their pre-submergence Socio-economic status and efforts are made to be better it;

(d) To assist the Director/Resettlement and Rehabilitation officer in selecting the site for resettlement, finding avenues for the land based as well as economic rehabilitation of the displaced etc.; and

(e) To perform such other functions as the Director or the State Govt. may from time to time entrust to him;

2. Duties and Functions of Assistance Director, Statistics:-

He will work under the direct supervision and guidance of the Director. His duties shall be:

(a) To assist the Director in preparation of statistical reports and returns;

(b) To assist the Director in review of the monitoring progress reports and returns, evaluation reports etc.

(c) To assist the Director in evolving sound and effective management information system relating to land acquisition and resettlement and rehabilitation activities; and

(d) To perform such other functions as the Director, or State Government may from time to time entrust to him.

3. Duties and Functions of Assistance Conservator of Forests:

He will work under the direct supervision and guidance of the Director. His duties shall be:

(a) To aid and advise in the matter of environmental protection and management relating to resettlement and rehabilitation activities.

(b) To help the resettlement and rehabilitation organization in raising of wood lots, plantation including social forestry, allotment and utilization of waste land/degraded forest land etc.;

(c) To act as Contact Officer for everything relating to forest, forest materials and environment; and

(d) To perform such other functions as the Director or State Government may from time to time entrust to him;