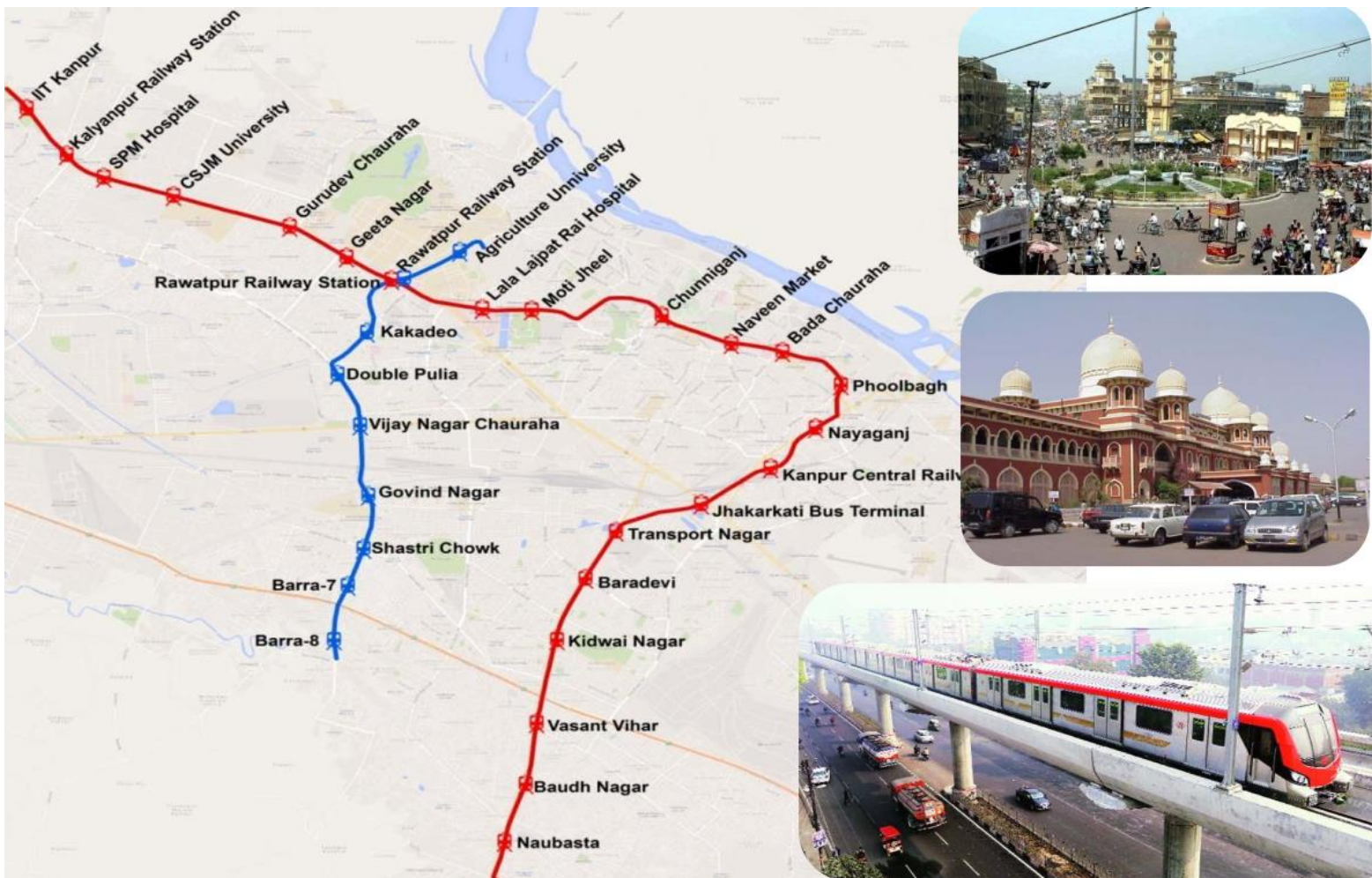




Uttar Pradesh Metro Rail Corporation Limited उत्तर प्रदेश मेट्रो रेल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड

A joint Venture of Govt. of India and Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
Formerly Lucknow Metro Rail Corporation Limited
An ISO 14001:2015 & OHSAS 18001:2007 Certified Organisation

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY FOR PROPOSED KANPUR METRO RAIL PROJECT-PHASE-I IIT Kanpur to Naubasta (Corridor 1) Agricultural University To Barra – 8 (Corridor 2)



FINAL SIA REPORT

September 2022



A Government of India Enterprise

Client:



Uttar Pradesh Metro Rail Corporation Limited
उत्तर प्रदेश मेट्रो रेल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड

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Document:

**SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY
AND RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN
FOR CORRIDOR 1 AND PRELIMINARY
RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR
CORRIDOR 2
FOR PROPOSED KANPUR METRO RAIL PROJECT-PHASE-I**

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADM	Additional District Magistrate
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
BPL	Below Poverty Line
BSES	Baseline Socio-Economic Survey
BSR	Basic Schedule of Rates
CBO	Community Based Organization
CBTC	Communication Based Train Control
CMP	Comprehensive Mobility Plan
COD	Cut-off Date
CoI	Corridor of Impact
COVID	Corona Virus Disease
CPM	Chief Project Manager
CPR	Common Property Resources
DM	District Magistrate
DPR	Detailed Project Report
E&S	Environmental and Social
EIB	European Investment Bank
ESS	Environmental and Social Standards
ESCP	Environmental and Social Commitment Plan
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
FGD	Focused Group Discussion
GAP	Gender Action Plan
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GBVH	Gender Based Violence Hotspot
GE	General Electric
GEC	General Engineering Consultancy
GESI	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
G.O	Government Order

GoI	Government of India
GoUP	Government of Uttar Pradesh
GRC	Grievance Redressal Cell
GRC	Grievance Redressal Committee
GRM	Grievance Redressal Mechanism
GSVM	Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi Medical College
ha	Hectares
HBTI	Harcourt Butler Technical Institute
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency virus
ICAR	Indian Council of Agricultural Research
ICC	Internal Complaints Committee
IEA	Independent Evaluation Agency
IEEE	Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
IIT	Indian Institute of Technology
IP	Internet Protocol
IPDP	Indigenous People Development Plan
IR	Income Restoration
IRP	Income Restoration Plan
ISDRR	Institute for Sustainable Development, Research and Reform
JMS	Joint Measurement Survey
KDA	Kanpur Development Authority
km	kilometre
KMC	Kanpur Municipal Corporation
KMRP	Kanpur Metro Rail Project
LA	Land Acquisition
LMPR	Lucknow Metro Rail Project
LRP	Livelihood Restoration Plan
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
mm	millimetre
MRTS	Mass Rapid Transit System
NACO	National Aids Control Organisation

NFHS	National Family Health survey
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NULM	National Urban Livelihood Mission
OBC	Other Backward Class
OCS	Operation Control System
PAD	Project Appraisal Document
PAHs	Project Affected Households
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PEA	Passenger's Emergency Alarm
PHPDT	Peak Hour Peak Direction Traffic (transportation)
PLHIV	People Living with HIV
PMAY	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna
PWD	Public Work Department
R&R	Resettlement and Rehabilitation
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RFCTLARR	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement
RFP	Resettlement Policy Framework
RITES	Rail India Technical and Economic Service
RoW	Right of Way
SC	Scheduled Caste
SDO	Social Development Officer
SEMU	Social and Environmental Management Unit
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SHARP	Safety and Health Achievement Recognition Programme
SHWW	Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SLAO	Special Land Acquisition Officer
SLMO	Special Land Acquisition Officer
ST	Scheduled Tribe
STD	Sexually Transmitted Disease

ToR	Term of Reference
TV	Television
UG	underground
UN	United Nation
UP	Uttar Pradesh
UPMRCL	Uttar Pradesh Metro Rail Corporation Ltd
UPSACS	Uttar Pradesh State AIDS Control Society
WHO	World Health Organisation

GLOSSARY

The Social Impact Assessment (SIA) is an important document which will guide anticipated resettlement and rehabilitation that may be caused due to the project activity. Hence, it is imperative that various terms and terminologies as well as expressions are clearly understood. There are many terms used in this report which may need explanation. Hence, the definitions of such terms have been given in this section. It is hoped that after this explanation, there shall be no ambiguity in the SIA.

- a. **Acquired land** means the land acquired under the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 or any other prevailing GOs for the Kanpur Metro Rail Project.
- b. **Agricultural Land** means lands being 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;
- c. **Affected Area** means such area as may be notified by the Government of U.P under the relevant land acquisition acts for the purposes of land acquisition for the Project;
- d. **Affected family means:**
 - A family whose land or other immovable property has been acquired for the Kanpur Metro Rail Project;
 - 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 running a commercial establishment in the Affected Area, whose primary source of livelihood stand affected by the acquisition of the land;
 - The Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have lost any of their forest rights recognized under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional

Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 due to acquisition of land;

- A family without formal title of ownership or use but who have established usage of public or private land by investing in immovable objects, crops woods, trees, fruit bearing trees, vineyards, the age of crops and the time needed to reproduce them;
- e. **Compensation** refers to the amount paid as compensation under various provisions of the RTFCTLARRA 2013, or the GOs of GoUP/LMRC for private property, structures and other assets acquired for the project, excluding rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements as per this policy.
- f. **Cut-off Date** is the date of first notification for land acquisition for the project under applicable Act or Government Order in the cases of land acquisition affecting legal titleholders. For the Non-Title holder's cut-off date would be the date of Census Survey;
- g. **Displaced Family** means any Affected Family, (i) who on account of acquisition of land has to be relocated from the affected area; (ii) a family whose primary place of residence or other property or source of livelihood is adversely affected by the acquisition of land for the Project (iii) any tenure holder, tenant, lessee or owner of other property, who on account of acquisition of land in the affected area, has been involuntarily displaced from such land or other property; (iv) any agricultural or non-agricultural labourer, landless person (not having homestead land or agricultural land) rural artisan, small trader or self-employed person; who has been residing or engaged in any trade, business, occupation or vocation in the acquired land, and who has been deprived of earning his livelihood or alienated wholly or substantially from the main source of his trade, business, occupation or vocation because of the acquisition of land in the affected area.
- h. **Employee** means an individual engaged by a displaced commercial establishment in the Acquired Land, for compensation under a contract for employment whether express or implied on cut-off date.

- i. **Encroachers** are those persons who have extended their building, business premises or work places or agriculture activities into government lands.
- j. **Family** means a person, his or her spouse, parents, children, brothers and sisters dependent on him:
 - Provided that Widows/divorcees and women deserted by families shall be considered as separate families.
- k. **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.
- l. **Land acquisition** means acquisition of land under the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 or any other prevailing Government Orders.
- m. **Market Value of Land as per act 2013/Circle Rate**
 - The Market Value or Circle Rate of the proposed land to be acquired shall be set as the higher of:
 - 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
 - the average of the sale price for similar type of land being acquired, ascertained from the highest fifty per cent of the sale deeds registered during the preceding three years in the nearest village or nearest vicinity of the land being acquired.;
- n. **Minimum Wages** means the minimum wage of a person for his/her services/labour per day as per notification published by Department of Labour, Government of U.P.
- o. **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.
- p. **Notification** means a notification published in the Gazette of India, or as the case may be, the Gazette of the State;

- q. **Perennial Crop:** means any plant species that live for years and yields its products after a certain age of maturity.
- r. **Project** means the Kanpur Metro Rail Project (KMRP) covering 32.385 km consisting of 2 corridors: Corridor-1 is from IIT Kanpur to Naubasta and Corridor-2 is from Agriculture University to Bara-8.
- s. **Rehabilitation and Resettlement** means carrying out rehabilitation and resettlement as per KMRC Policy on rehabilitation and resettlement.
- t. **R & R Entitlements** means the benefits awarded as per the R & R Policy Framework given in the KMRC Policy on Rehabilitation & Resettlement.
- u. **Severance of Land** means a land holding divided into two or more pieces due to acquisition of land mainly for laying new project alignment or a re-alignment.
- v. **Squatter** means those persons who have illegally occupied government land for residential, business and or other purposes by making some investments on the land.
- w. **State Government:** Government refers to the Government of Uttar Pradesh;
- x. **Tenants** are those persons having bonafide tenancy agreements on cut-off date with a property owner with clear property titles, to occupy a structure or land for residence, business or other purposes.
- y. **Vulnerable groups:** persons such as differently able, widows, women headed households, persons above sixty years of age, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, persons or families below the poverty line and other groups as may be specified by the State Government.
- z. **House Types**
 - aa. **Pucca housing (or pukka or pacca)** refers to dwellings that are designed to be solid and permanent. This term is applied to housing built of substantial material such as stone, brick, cement, concrete, or timber.

bb. **Kutchra (kuccha) houses** is a kind of house, where the walls are made up of bamboo, mud, grass, reed, stones, thatch, straw, leaves and unburnt bricks, are These are not permanent structures like flats or buildings.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Introduction and Project Description

Kanpur is one of the most populous cities in India and the largest within the state of Uttar Pradesh (UP). The population of Kanpur Municipal Corporation (KMC) is about 27.7 Lakh as per census 2011. With the increasing trade and commerce and a centre for higher education, the population of the city is touching 30 lakh including Municipality and Cantonment and this heavy growth continues. The increasing population requires faster transportation to avoid delay in work and to avoid decongestions in the city. Thus, in order to improve traffic and transportation and solve pollution related issues and also considering future growth and development of the city, Uttar Pradesh Metro Rail Corporation Ltd (UPMRCL) a joint venture of GoI and GoUP is in process of delivering metro rail project in Kanpur city.

It is proposed that the Metro project will be taken up in Phases. Two corridors have been finalized for implementation in Phase-1 of Kanpur Metro Rail project. Under Phase I, the length of the alignment considered is 32.385 Km and there would be 29 stations. The Phase-1 divided into two following corridors.

- **Corridor-1** starts from IIT Kanpur to Naubasta with 23.785 km length.
- **Corridor-2** starts from Agriculture University to Bara-8 with 8.600 km length.

In order to prepare Social Impact Assessment studies for the proposed corridors, Uttar Pradesh Metro Rail Corporation (UPMRCL) has commissioned the services of RITES.

2. Approach and Methodology

The SIA which includes RAP has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines of the GoI, GoUP, and EIB'S Environmental and Social Standards (ESS). The base line data have been collected from secondary sources such as the Census and the Statistical Hand Book and primary data have been collected through household survey conducted by RITES through consultant during October-November, 2020.

3. Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement

The proposed metro project will involve permanent land acquisition of 123.0404 ha and temporary land acquisition of 37.36 ha. Total 101.6904 ha land for corridor-1 and 21.35 ha required under corridor-2. Out of the total permanent land requirement

98.3004 ha and 21.11 ha is government land acquisition under corridor-1 and corridor-2 respectively. After design optimisation during RAP implementation, the permanent land acquisition for corridor 1 is 86.01 ha of which 83.63 ha is government-owned.¹

As per census carried out in October 2022 - total 154 structures were expected to be affected out of which 20 are residential, 115 commercials in In **Corridor-1**. There were 147 affected households consisting 252 persons. Out of the total households, 26 PAHs are titleholders and 121 are non-titleholders. About 7 other structures were expected to be affected which include one educational institute, one community toilet, two police booths and three religious structures.

Similarly in **corridor-2** total 222 structures affected out of which 158 are residential and 34 are commercials. Most of the affected structures are residential in Corridor-2. There are 215 affected households consisting 801 persons. All 215 PAHs are non-titleholders. About 7 other structures will be affected which include one educational institute, one garden, one water body, three religious' structures and one open plot.

RAP for corridor -1 is finalised and due to interventions in designs & by deploying engineering solutions the number of affected structures has been reduced to 87. Out of these 81 structures only 6 were titleholders and rest 74 are non-title holders and 7 are other structures.

As design and route alignment for Corridor -2 is yet to be finalized, updated RAP for Corridor -2 will be released as addendum.

4. Socio-Economic Information and Profile

The socio-economic survey results indicate that sex ratio is 695 female per 1000 males. Majority of the surveyed households are Hindu followed by Muslim. Majority of households speak Hindi as mother tongue. Majority of surveyed Household members are married. Majority of household patterns are found as nuclear and small in size. Majority of them have studied up to high school. Average Household income is Rs.10,308/- per month. Majority of surveyed persons are engaged in business activities.

¹ Kanpur Metro DPR.

5. Consultation, Participation and Information Disclosure

Primary stakeholder consultations were organised at 5 and 10 locations at corridor-1 and Corridor-2 respectively within the project affected areas during October-November, 2020. About 215 persons who represent different community and society participated in the consultation process at community level. The major social issues raised by the people were loss of house, loss of livelihood and customer, traffic during construction, facilities at resettlement sites, compensation, traffic during construction, employment opportunity, safety for women and children, R&R option, income restoration, transportation facilities, issues of migration. The UPMRCL 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 RAP translated in Hindi will be distributed to the stakeholders and their views and suggestions will be considered depending on their applicability.

6. Policy and Legal Framework

This RAP is prepared based on the review and analysis of all applicable legal and policy frameworks of the country, State and EIB policy requirements. Compensation for land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation shall be considered as per Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013(RTFCTLARR Act), UPMRCL's R & R policy and government order for land acquisition. The gaps between the country/State and funding agency policies have been identified and addressed to ensure that the RAP adheres to the EIB's Environmental and Social Standards (ESS). UPMRCL on behalf of Government will use the Project Resettlement Policy (the Project Policy) for the Proposed Kanpur Metro Rail Project (Phase-I). The Project Policy is aimed at filling-in any gaps in what local laws and regulations cannot provide in order to help and ensure that PAPs are able to rehabilitate themselves to at least their pre-project condition.

7. Gender Action Plan

The SIA (census survey 2022) results showed that total 3 and 27 female headed households will be affected during the project execution in corridor-1 and corridor-2 respectively. The corridor-1 consisting 60 and Corridor-2 consisting 375 women family members of project affected households. The sex ratio was found to be 695 females

against 1000 males. It is observed that although 41% women constitute out of the total affected persons in the affected area their socio-economic development was neglected. It is, thus, imperative that women are required to be involved as full-fledged participants taking part at all the stages of the project starting from planning through implementation and even at the post project stages. Gender action plan (GAP) is a gender mainstreaming tool and mechanism for ensuring inclusive design and implementation of the proposed Kanpur metro rail project. It is intended to address gender equality issues, facilitate women's involvement, participation in, and tangible benefits from the project. The project allocates budget of INR 25.00 Lakh for implementation of gender related activities.

8. Stakeholder Engagement Plan

As a part of Social and Environment Impact Assessment Study, a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) has been prepared for Kanpur Metro Rail Project Phase-I to keep stakeholders informed on the project progress. Stakeholders will be actively involved in decision making and project implementation processes throughout the project. SEP has been prepared in line with EIB's Environmental and Social Standards (ESS). Two types of stakeholders such as primary stakeholder and secondary stakeholders are identified. The strategies and methods that will be adopted to conduct stakeholder engagement process have also been discussed. The project allocates an annual budget of INR 11.00 Lakh for stakeholder engagement activities in the initial phase of the project.

9. Institutional Arrangement

UPMRCL is the executing and implementing agency for the proposed metro rail project in Kanpur. Project Director, Kanpur of UPMRCL will be the overall in charge of rehabilitation and resettlement issues such as implementation, monitoring and execution of land acquisition and resettlement issues. UPMRCL will be responsible for coordinating with other government departments concerned for land acquisition, planning and implementation of RAP which will include the disbursement of compensation, assistance, shifting and relocation of affected people. UPMRCL will be responsible for paying R&R benefits to the affected people.

UPMRCL will establish a Social and Environmental Management Unit (SEMU), which will be headed by an officer of the executive rank. SEMU will look after Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement process under the project. UPMRCL

as project implementation agency is responsible for monitoring the use of loan funds and overall implementation process. UPMRCL, headed by Managing Director, will have overall responsibility for policy guidance, coordination and planning, internal monitoring and overall reporting of the Project. SEMU facilitates land acquisition and compensation, relocation and resettlement, and the distribution of assistance for the PAPs. The main responsibility of SEMU is monitoring and implementing all resettlement and rehabilitation activities, including land acquisition.

10. Relocation and Resettlement and Income Restoration

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 socio-economic conditions of PAPs. In addition to this, the project will facilitate in taking full advantage of existing government poverty alleviation schemes by the affected persons. The NGO, which would implement the RAP, will coordinate with various departments to integrate with overall project scenarios. The project has provision of training to upgrade the skill level and one-time economic rehabilitation grant to vulnerable households in re-establishing themselves economically.

11. Resettlement and Compensation Cost and Budget

The budget is indicative and cost will be updated and adjusted to the inflation rate as the project continues and during implementation. The total cost of proposed metro rail project for resettlement and rehabilitation of project affected households would be **Rs.1202.55 lakh**.

12. Implementation Schedule

The period for implementation of RAP has been taken as approx. two and half years. The R&R activities of the proposed project are divided in to three broad categories based on the stages of work and process of implementation. In the project preparation stage, identification of required land for acquisition, census & socio-economic survey, stakeholder consultation, preparation and review/approval of draft SIA and RAP, disclosure of SIA and RAP, establishment of GRC and preparation of resettlement site shall be carried out. Activities like notification of land acquisition, valuation of structure, payment by competent authority, shifting of PAPs shall be taken up during RAP implementation. During monitoring and evaluation stage internal monitoring will

be carried out by UPMRCL and mid and end term evaluation will be carried out by an independent evaluation agency.

13. Monitoring and Evaluation

Implementation of RAP will be monitored by internally and evaluated by externally. UPMRCL will be responsible for internal monitoring whereas mid and end term evaluation will be conducted by independent evaluation consultant. The SEMU of UPMRCL is responsible for supervision and implementation of the RAP and will prepare quarterly progress reports on resettlement activities. Independent Evaluation Agency/Consultant will submit mid and end term evaluation report to UPMRCL and EIB 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.

1 INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.1 Background

Kanpur is one of the most populous cities in India and the largest within the state of Uttar Pradesh (UP). The population of Kanpur Municipal Corporation (KMC) is about 27.7 Lakh as per census 2011. Kanpur has a distinct image due to its central location, linkages and being one of the oldest industrial townships of North India.

Towards the end of 19th century, Sir John Burney Allens established a group of companies such as Kanpur Textiles, Cawnpore Woolen Mills (Lallmli), Flex Shoes Company, Elgin Mills and North Tannery having headquarters at Kanpur. Kanpur is one of the biggest producers of leather products in the world and they are exported in bulk to various destinations. Apart from the leather and textile industries, the fertilizer, chemicals, two wheelers, soaps, pan masala, hosiery and engineering industries are also operating in the City. Indian Institute of Pulse Research (an institute of ICAR) and National Sugar Institute are situated here. The stock yard of Hindustan Aeronautics Limited and Steel Authority of India Limited are also located in Kanpur. The City is an educational hub with premier institute like Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Harcourt Butler Technical Institute (HBTI), Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi Medical College (GSVM), Chatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University, Chandra Shekhar Azad University of Agriculture & Technology etc. Kanpur also has a strong cantonment base along with ordinance establishments and arms factories.

Large-scale urbanization and rapid growth of vehicles population has laid severe stress on the urban transport system in Kanpur city. The sharing of limited right of way by a variety of modes and other utility services has resulted in traffic congestion, accidents and environment deterioration. The nature of trips is also quite varied and people use private means of transport for most of these trips given the convenience of accessibility. The usage of private modes is growing tremendously mainly due to inadequate and inconvenient public transport facilities with poor level of service. The augmentation in capacity of public transport infrastructure has become necessary.

In order to alleviate the transport related problems in the City, Comprehensive Mobility Plan (CMP) has been prepared in 2017 adhering to Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA), Government of India (GoI) guidelines. It identifies various short, medium- and long-term measures of transport infrastructure in the City. CMP recommends mass transport systems along two major travel corridors.

Based on the proposals from CMP, an Alternatives Analysis has been carried out to find the most viable mass transit system along two identified corridors. Alternatives Analysis Report recommended to implement a Metro Rail system on these two corridors in Kanpur. In this view, Uttar Pradesh Metro Rail Corporation Ltd (UPMRCL) a joint venture company of Government of India (GoI) and Government of Uttar Pradesh (GoUP) is in process of developing the Kanpur metro rail project. It is proposed that the Metro project will be taken up in Phases. Two corridors have been finalized for implementation in Phase-I and the length of the alignment of Phase-I is considered 32.385 km with 30 stations.

1.2 Benefits of the Project

The proposed metro rail project shall have tangible and non-tangible benefits. The project shall contribute to reduce in road traffic and road stress, fuel consumption, air pollution, travel time, vehicle operating cost, accidents and road maintenance. The project shall increase mobility, better accessibility to facilitate the influence area, increase economic stimulation in the micro region of infrastructure, increase business opportunities, and improve aesthetics and image of the city. Overall the metro rail project shall change the transportation face of Kanpur city.

1.3 Project Description

The total length of the proposed metro network is 32.385 km which include 19.354 km elevated and 13.031 km underground section having 30 metro stations along the route. There are two corridors:

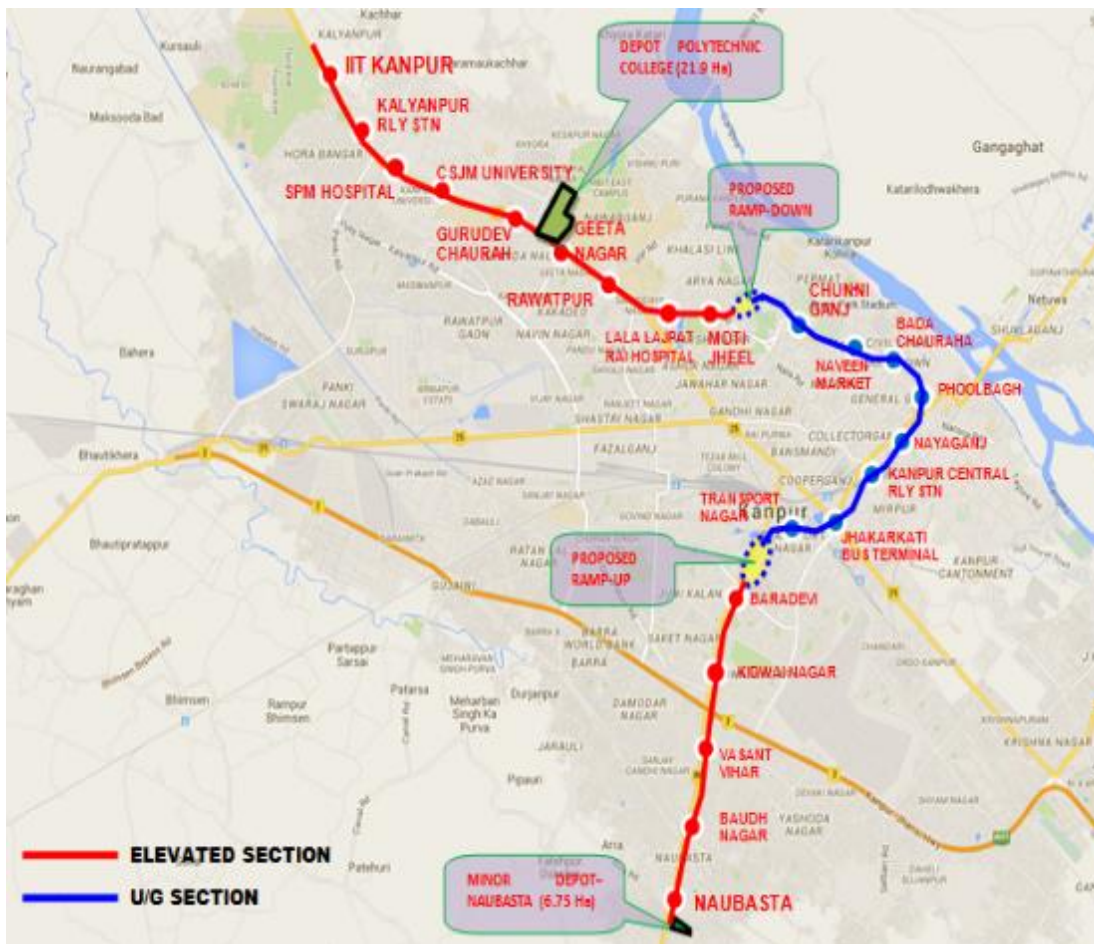
Corridor-1: Corridor 1 is from IIT Kanpur to Naubasta. Total length of the corridor-1 is 23.785 Km and is elevated for a length of 15.164 Km and underground for 8.621 Km. Total of 21 stations have been proposed in Corridor-1 consisting of 14 stations as

elevated and 7 stations as underground. Alignment plan of Corridor-1 is given in **Figure 1.1.**

Corridor-2 is from Agriculture University to Bara-8. The total length of Corridor-2 is about 8.600 Km having 4.190 Km as elevated and 4.410 Km as underground. Total of 8 stations have been proposed for the corridor which includes 4 underground and 4 elevated stations. Alignment plan of Corridor-2 is given in **Figure 1.2.**

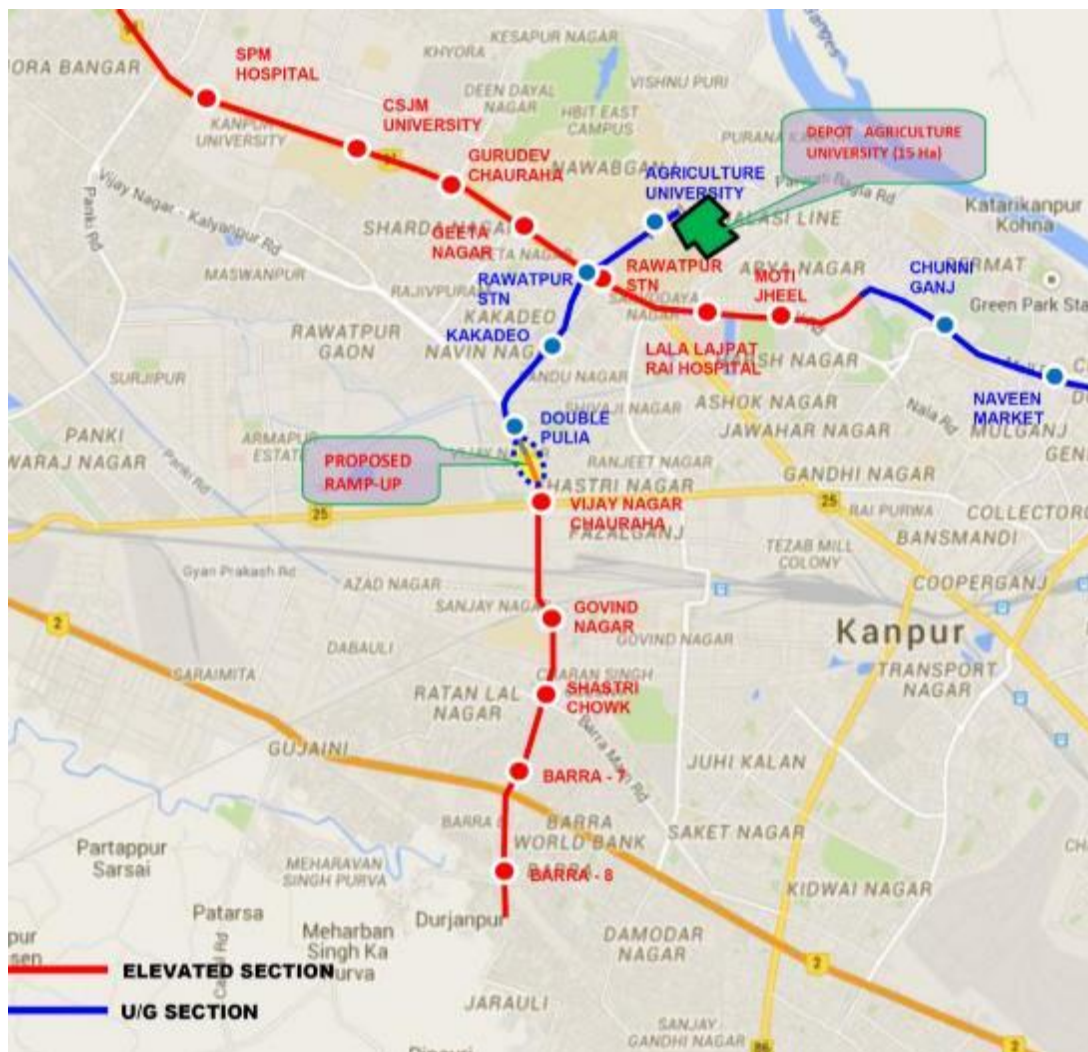
Corridor wise graphical Details on length and no of stations are given in **Figure 1.1** and **Figure 1.2.** . The Salient features of the proposed metro are listed in **Table 1.1** and **1.2.**

Figure 1.1: Alignment Plan of Corridor-1



Source : DPR, 2017

Figure 1.2: Alignment Plan of Corridor-2



Source : DPR, 2017

Table 1.1: Details of Kanpur Metro Rail Project

Corridors	Strach	Length(km)			Number of Stations		
		Underground	Elevated	Total	Underground	Elevated	Total
Corridor-1	IIT Kanpur to Naubasta	8.621	15.164	23.785	7	14	21
Corridor-2	Agriculture University to Bara-8	4.410	4.190	8.600	4	4*	8*
Total		13.031	19.354	32.385	11	18	30

*Excluding Govind Nagar metro station, which has been identified as future station.

Table 1.2: Salient Features of the Proposed Metro Rail

Sr. No	Parameters	System Specification
1.	Traffic Handling capacity (PHPDT)	10000-80000
2.	Alignment and Gauge	
	Minimum radius of curvature	Min. for elevated = 120m
		Min. for UG = 200m
	Gradient	4%
	Gauge	Standard gauge (1435 mm)
3.	Traction System	750 Volt AC Third Rail
4.	Signaling System	Communication Based Train Control (CBTC) System as per IEEE 1474.1
5.	Telecommunication System	IP GE based
6.	Rolling Stock	
	Coach Width	2.9 m wide coaches
	Basic Unit	Two motor car and one trailer car
	Train Composition	3- Car: DMC-TC-DMC
		6 –Car: DMC-TC-MC-MC-TC-DMC
		Capable of GoA4 operation
		Every coach should be fully interchangeable with any other coach of same type
7.	Coach construction	Light weight stainless steel/Aluminum body
8.	Axle load	≤17 T
9.	Braking System	Regenerative Braking
10.	Propulsion system	3 phase drive system with VVVF control
11.	Performance Characteristics	Max. Design speed : 90 kmph
		Max. Acceleration :1.2 m/s ²
		Max. Deceleration : 1.0 m/s ² (Normal brake) More than 1.3 m/s ² (Emergency brake)

Source: Kanpur Metro Rail DPR, 2017.

Note: At this stage the design for Corridor 2 is still preliminary and is being finalised. The numbers and figures presented for Corridor 2 in this report are therefore subject to change once the design is final. This is explained further in Section 2.1.1 where the scope of the present Social Impact Assessment (SIA) report is presented.

1.4 Alternative Analysis

Alternatives Analysis has been carried out to find the most feasible alternative transport system for Kanpur.

- Qualitative evaluation of the available alternatives namely Normal Bus system, Bus Rapid Transit, Metro Rail and Light Rail Transit have been carried out. Normal Bus and Bus Rapid Transit have been ruled out in view of limited RoW, inability to meet the passenger demand in future and significant greenhouse gas emissions.
- In preliminary screening, Metro Rail and Light Rail Transit emerged as prospective mass transport system for Kanpur for further quantitative evaluations.
- With several operational metro rail systems in India, its technology as well as various components like track gauge, civil structures and rolling stock components have been standardized and now available within the country. Efforts have also been made by the Government and Implementing Agencies towards indigenizing the various components of metro rail systems. Technical expertise has also been developed in the country over the period of time.
- Based on both qualitative and quantitative screening carried out Metro System has emerged as the most viable alternative mass transport system to meet the transport needs of Kanpur city.

1.5 Public Purpose of the Project

Section 2 (1) of Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act 2013 states that the land may be acquired only for the public purpose. The public purpose mentioned in the Act includes defence and national security; roads, railways, highways, and ports built by government and public sector enterprises etc. UPMRCL was established to build the metro rail system by adopting adequate environmental standards to provide for the protection of the people and the environment. Being a GoI and GoUP undertaking, UPMRCL falls into the category of public sector enterprises mentioned above. Also, the primary objective of the proposed metro rail project is to meet the local transport requirement of Kanpur city. The land acquisition is to support the operation of the proposed metro rail project, thus serving the public purpose. The process of land acquisition, compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement will be followed by RFCTLARR Act, 2013, UPMRCL's R & R policy and Government Order (G.O) of GoUP bearing No.-632 / One-13-11-5) / 2004,

dated 02 June 2011 for determination of procedure in relation to purchasing land on the basis of mutual agreement with the land owners.

1.6 Land Acquisition and Resettlement

The proposed metro project requires land. Acquisition of land for the project shall displace people from their home, livelihood base, and business base. Therefore, efforts have been made to keep land requirement to the barest minimum by so choosing the alignments that the acquisition of private property is minimal. From Kanpur DPR, 2017, it is noted that the proposed metro rail project will involve acquisition of 123.0404 ha. Out of the total land requirement, in Corridor-1 98.3004 ha and in Corridor-2 21.11 ha is government land. And only 3.63 ha is under private acquisition, out of which 0.24 ha is land affected by Corridor-2. About 25.86 ha and 11.5 ha land is identified for temporary use. The project impacts assessed through project census survey includes loss of private land, loss of non-land assets, and loss of livelihoods.

As per survey findings in Corridor-1, there are 87 private structures including 7 community structures, with 12 households consisting of 48 persons who will be affected. The affected households include 6 titleholders and 74 non-titleholders i.e. encroachers, squatters, mobile vendors and kiosks.

Similarly, in Corridor-2, 222 private structures and 7 community structures, with 215 households consisting of 802 persons will be affected. All 215 HHs belongs to non-titleholders. As previously stated all numbers and figures for Corridor 2 at this stage are preliminary and subject to change upon design finalisation.

Land is mainly required for MRTS Structure (including Route Alignment), Station Building, Platforms, Entry/Exit Structures, Traffic Integration Facilities, Car shed, Power Sub-stations, Ventilation shafts, Property Development, depots and work sites etc. The land for acquisition is unavoidable, if project has to be completed. The acquisition of land for the proposed project involves relocation of shops and hutments along the corridor. Compensation for land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation shall be considered as per Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in land acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RTFCTLARR Act), UPMRCL's R & R policy and

Government Order (G.O) of GoUP bearing No.-632 / One-13-11-5) / 2004, dated 02 June 2011 for determination of procedure in relation to purchasing land on the basis of mutual agreement with the land owners.

1.7 Minimizing Resettlement

Attempts have been made during the detailed design of the project preparation to minimize the land acquisition, resettlement and adverse impacts on people in the project area through suitable engineering design. Steps have been made to confine the project area in the government land and in available Right of Way (RoW) where feasible. This has been done with proper consultation with the local people and affected communities. Their suggestions have been incorporated in the design whenever technically feasible. However, there will be some unavoidable land acquisition for which adequate compensation has been considered as per RCTLARR Act, 2013, UPMRCL's R & R policy and G.O of GoUP. For the proposed work the following specific measures are taken to minimize resettlement in this project.

- Selection of the project sites and its various components in the government land;
- Utilization of the existing road ROW to the maximum extent in order to minimise the land acquisition and also length of diversions.
- Proper engineering design to avoid dismantling of existing structures/Buildings etc. to the extent feasible and minimize displacement and hence resettlement; and
- Avoid private built up areas, villages, habitation and religious structures etc. to the extent feasible.
- Provide adequate clearance from existing Railway/ Highway structures.
- Satisfy the requirements of sound economic engineering practices.
- Rationalise the location of proposed stations and underground ramps

1.8 Need of Social Impact Assessment and Resettlement Action Plan

Development of proposed two metro rail corridors in Kanpur involves acquisition of land for stations, running sections, TSS, Depot and for other facilities. Acquisition of this private land may cause social disruption and economic loss for the families/people that are likely to be affected. While implementing the project, there is a need to take into

account these disturbances and losses due to the project, their impact on socio-economic condition of the people and plan for their mitigation measures to minimize any negative impacts. Recognizing the need to address involuntary displacement of people and their properties, the UPMRCL has commissioned the services of RITES Ltd to prepare a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) report including Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the project.

The SIA study includes RAP which is based on the principle that the population affected by the proposed metro rail project will be assisted to improve their living standards. The RAP is project specific and it has been prepared in accordance with the RTFCLARR Act 2013, Lucknow Metro Rail Project (LMPR) resettlement policy and European Investment Bank (EIB) guidelines. The RAP is based on the general findings of the census socio-economic survey, field visits, and meetings with various project affected persons in the project area. The primary objective of the RAP is to identify social impacts and risks and to develop measures to mitigate various losses of the project while the specific objectives are as follows:

- To prepare an action plan for the project affected people for improving or at least retaining the living standards in the post resettlement period;
- To outline the entitlements for the affected persons for payment of compensation and assistance for establishing the livelihoods;
- To develop communication mechanism to establish harmonious relationship between UPMRCL and Project Affected Persons (PAPs);
- To ensure adequate mechanism for expeditious implementation of Resettlement and Relocation (R&R) plan.

1.9 Screening and Categorization

The project will involve resettlement due to land acquisition of approximately 3.63 ha private land (out of which 0.24 along Corridor 2) and affected 295 households (80 affected by C1 and 215 by C2). As per the Screening Report prepared by UPMRCL (2020), the project belongs to Category “B” with moderately significant R&R impacts. SIA assesses that major portion of land to be acquired belongs to the Government.

The project is assigned as Category B for involuntary resettlement impacts. As per EIB's Environmental and Social Standards (2018), Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks: Involuntary Resettlement: Rights and Interest of Vulnerable Groups: and Stakeholder Engagement will be triggered.

1.10 COVID19 Lockdown and Its Impact on SIA/RAP Process

COVID-19 has become a global issue and declared as pandemic by World Health Organisation (WHO). Over the last few months, the whole world is collectively fighting against this pandemic to keep people safe. With the intent to contain the spread of COVID-19, GoI announced a nationwide complete lockdown on 25th March, 2020 and this lockdown continued till 31st May, 2020. The pandemic has affected the country in different ways, with many states implementing border closures, other movement and social restrictions. Kanpur city lies in the state of UP was also followed the same guidelines issued by GoI. People have been mandated by national or local law to exercise social distancing, and specifically to avoid public gatherings to prevent and reduce the risk of the virus transmission. Various restrictive measures have been adopted including some imposing strict restrictions on public gatherings, meetings and people's movement, and others advising against public group events. At the same time, the general public has become increasingly aware and concerned about the risks of transmission, particularly through social interactions at large gatherings.

Mandatory restrictions and social distancing measures associated with COVID-19 rule out some traditional consultation approaches. Therefore, there is need to develop alternate plans for active engagement with stakeholders in different stages of the project. Our survey team has followed following precautions and measures during survey and data collection to ensure protection and safety of both the survey teams as well the respondents.

- Adherence to the all Central, State and Local Government's regulations regarding the COVID-19 related mobility restrictions and social distancing norms.

- The survey team followed “Do Not Harm’ and ‘Duty of Care’ principles while rolling out field activities/ primary data collection
- The enumerators engaged for data collection had to undergo initial screening for a week’s time before joining for data collection.
- The survey team was sensitized on COVID-19 as part of training which included information on all important COVID-19 related precautionary, safety measures and hygienic behaviour.

The following measures were followed by the team members as follows:

Before Data Collection	During Data Collection	After Data Collection
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that the team is conversant with local government advisories and mobility guidelines • Ensure that the members of the team are up to date on the most recent information and measures to be followed in respect of COVID-19 • Ensure availability and adequacy of equipment and supplies for screening and sanitation • Ensure that SOPs are in place to guarantee adherence to required measures and precautions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remind teams to adhere to general guidelines and protocols on a daily basis • Approach the respondents and conduct interviews as per SOPs with due respect to psychological and cultural factors • Ensure SOPs are being followed within the team and while conducting interviews 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure all teams returning from data collection thoroughly wash hands with soap (40-60 seconds) • Ensure enumerators report to their supervisors and coordinators as per survey protocol • Monitor the sign and symptoms pertaining to respondents having fever, cough, or shortness of breath on a daily basis • Ensure that all team members are monitoring self-temperature and other symptoms on a daily basis

1.11 The Report

The Social Impact Assessment report is presented in 12 chapters. Chapter-1 is on Introduction and Project Description. Approach and Methodology is given in Chapter-2. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement is given in Chapter-3. Socioeconomic

Information and Profile are detailed in Chapter-4. Chapter-5 details Information Disclosure, Consultation and Participation. Legal and Policy Framework are explained in Chapter 6. Chapter 7 outlines Gender Action Plan. Chapter-8 is on Stakeholder Engagement Plan. Institutional Framework is presented in Chapter 9. Chapter 10 is on Relocation, Resettlement and Income Restoration. Chapter 11 details on Resettlement and Compensation Cost and Budget. Chapter 12 is on Implementation Schedule and Monitoring and Reporting is detailed in Chapter 13.

Information collected for the census survey and potential Land Acquisition and Resettlement has been updated in Chapter 3 and other relevant sections as on September 2022. The changes in the initial survey and final RAP implementation has been discussed in Chapter 3.

2 STUDY APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Background

The SIA for the proposed Kanpur Metro Phase-I includes a census of all affected structures, and Socio-economic Survey of project affected households. It also includes information on public consultations and Focused Group Discussions (FGDs) with the affected people. The SIA identifies and measures impacts on land, residential and commercial structures, and the impact of the project on title holders, tenants, encroachers, non-title lease occupiers, squatters, kiosks, wage earners and loss of livelihood due to acquisition of land. In order to capture data for the present exercise, both primary as well as secondary sources were systematically tapped. As a part of SIA, census socio-economic survey has been conducted in the Corridor of Impact (CoI) zone to identify the affected structures, households/persons and list out the adverse impacts of the project. The approach and methodology for undertaking the SIA and developing the RAP is discussed in this chapter.

2.1.1 Objectives and Scope of SIA

This study focuses on presenting the social impact assessment and RAP for Corridor 1 of the Kanpur Metro Rail Project Phase-I based on the final design for that Corridor. The design for Corridor 2 is not yet final at this stage and as such the figures and numbers and the associated assessment for that corridor are preliminary and subject to change upon finalisation of the design. After completion of tender process and ground specific design, a specific due diligence exercise of the displacement impacts will be conducted and an addendum for Corridor 2 will be developed on this basis to present the final design for Corridor 2 along with the updated numbers and figures and assessment for that corridor.

The main objectives of SIA study are as following:

- To collect all possible primary and secondary data on social baseline Information, that may affect social components of the project area;

- To assess and calculate potential social impacts caused by the proposed metro rail project;
- To prepare RAP for the necessary actions to minimize potential social impacts as well as to propose proper mitigation measures;
- To disseminate the information of SIA and RAP study.

The scope of SIA study is as follow:

- A social assessment to be conducted for the project and this should cover key areas (a) overall project impact analysis, (b) development of socio-economic baseline, (c) stakeholder analysis, (d) identification and consultation with vulnerable and indigenous communities;
- Socio-economic surveys to be conducted for all affected households located within area under RoW of line, stations and depot/facilities of the project and prepare socio-economic profile of project affected households (PAHs) and project area. The social assessment should include gender, disadvantage groups and poverty issues and local aspects;
- Gathering of baseline information on the demographic, social, cultural and political characteristic of the affected people communities, the land and territories that they have traditionally owned or customarily used or occupied and the natural resources on which they depend;
- Mapping of key stakeholders at state, and local levels, including, PAHs, affected communities, local government bodies, Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO)/ Community Based Organization (CBOs), media and key individuals etc. Carrying out consultations with various stakeholders to bring out their views, concerns associated with the project and analyses of consultation feedback, their roles and possible interventions in project design and construction.
- SIA and RAP to be prepared in accordance with the guidelines of the GoI, GoUP, UPMRCL's R & R policy and EIB.

- Inventory survey of physical impacts, census survey of affected populations to be conducted. Review of relevant laws, policies of GoI, GoUP, UPMRCL's R & R policy and EIB and identifies gaps and propose measures to fill in these gaps.
- A summary of the social assessment including a census survey covering current occupants of the affected area, standard characteristics of displaced households, the magnitude of the expected loss total or partial of assets, and information on vulnerable groups or persons;
- A summary of the results of the free, prior and informed consultation with the affected people communities that was carried out during project preparation and that led to broad community support for the project;
- Development of project resettlement policy including a resettlement entitlement matrix for the project;
- Development of resettlement site plan, income/livelihood restoration plan, gender action plan (GAP), vulnerable and indigenous people development plan (IPDP) and stakeholder engagement plan (SEP);
- Institutional framework covering the identification of agencies responsible for resettlement activities and NGOs that may have a role in project implementation;
- Grievance redress mechanism to be developed and it should be open to all issues related to the project, including resettlement issues. The mechanism should ensure fair, transparent and independent deliberations.
- An implementation schedule covering all resettlement activities from preparation through implementation, including target dates for the achievement of expected benefits to re-settlers and terminating the various forms of assistance;
- The cost estimates and financing plan for the RAP.
- Mechanisms and benchmarks appropriate to the project for monitoring, evaluating and reporting on the implementation of the resettlement and rehabilitation plan including external monitoring conducted by

independent experts. The monitoring and evaluation mechanism should include arrangements for the free, prior and informed consultations with the affected people communities.

2.2 Approach and Methodology

The SIA and the preparation of RAP was structured according to the Term of Reference (ToR) issued by UPMRCL and guidelines of the GoI, GoUP, UPMRCL's R & R policy and the EIB. The study was primarily based on field data generated by the consultant during social survey and secondary data collected from the state / district level census handbooks/gazetteers. **Figure-2.1** presents the methodology of SIA study in the form of a flow chart.

2.2.1 Step:-1 Mobilization

The consultant on award of project mobilized the planning team to have an introductory meeting with the officers of UPMRCL, District Collector, Revenue Department, and other concerned departments, citizens groups, NGOs and CBOs etc. The consultant assisted UPMRCL to publish a notification in local newspaper of Kanpur for information of public before commencement of SIA study.

2.2.2 Step:-2 Desk Research

The consultant reviewed available documents related to the project such as alignment drawing, maps, background information about the project area, social, historical and cultural background of the districts of the project area to develop understanding about the project including broad technical aspects, the magnitude of impacts, census reports etc. The consultant also reviewed applicable policies, rules & regulations and Acts related to land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement issues of GoI, GoUP and EIB guidelines. The consultant formulated data collections instruments. Literature review and interaction with client formed the basis for finalization of data collection tools and identification of key stakeholders.

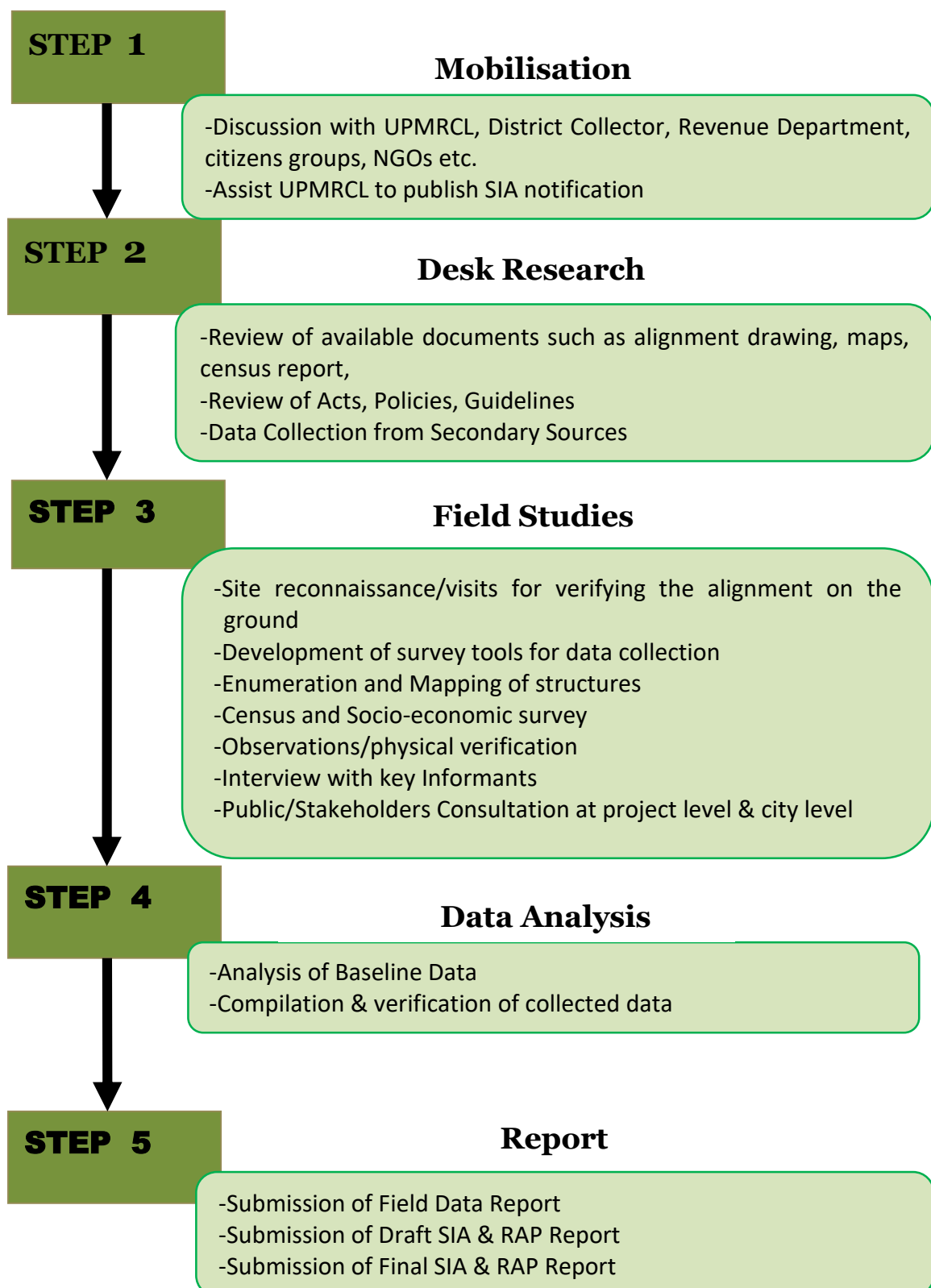
2.2.3 Step:-3 Field Visit

2.2.3.1 Reconnaissance Survey

Considering restrictions and social distancing measures associated with COVID-19, a local survey agency namely Institute for Sustainable Development, Research and

Reform (ISDRR) was engaged for data collection and public consultation. Local investigators including female investigators were hired and provided two days training about the project and data collection process. The survey team conducted field visits over entire length of the proposed corridors. During site visits the team verified the alignment drawings on the ground and also identified and consulted with various stakeholders to create awareness about the project. Accordingly all features falling along the alignment was identified for social analysis. The survey team visited each and every potentially affected property/community structures indicating their nature and types, viz. house hold structure, commercial and social structure, religious structure, office and educational, hospital, irrigation canal, infrastructure, agricultural firms, ponds, gardens, crops, and trees etc. during the field visit.

Figure 2.1: Methodology of SIA Study





2.2.3.2 Survey Tools for Data Collection

Survey tools namely, census survey format, socio-economic survey format, inventor of properties, public consultation and focus group discussion checklist etc. were developed in discussion with UPMRCL and then the survey tools were used in the field for data collection.

2.2.3.3 Enumeration of Structure and Mapping

Before the actual household socio-economic survey, all the structures that are likely to be affected by the project were identified and enumerated considering the RoW and its alignment drawing. The first step was to number the structures in chalk. One point was selected from where the numbering starts involving community members in the survey process. The survey team was divided in groups who then started the numbering from different points. Once the numbering was done, it was verified with the communities to check if some structures were left out. Once this was finalized, the structures were numbered.



2.2.3.4 Census and Socio-Economic Survey

With a view to draw need-based RAP, field surveys were conducted during the period for collection of primary data in each and every affected location over the entire stretch of the project corridor, in strict compliance of social guidelines and regulations issued by GoI, and GoUP. Besides, the team also followed necessary precaution measures such as maintaining social distance, wearing mask and use of sanitizer and guidelines issued by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, GoI time to time. The survey team visited the affected locations as well as each and every potentially affected household to record the details of the affected properties (including common properties) to collect socio-economic data of the affected persons/households.



Two sets of data were collected through socio-economic survey. One related to affected properties a) owned by individual person / household and b) common properties. The enquiries aim at assessment of types and extent of damage in the form of loss of open land, home stead land, loss of



living quarters and other physical infrastructures due to demolition of buildings, loss of commercial and business activities, loss of occupied land, loss of structure illegally constructed for dwelling or business, loss of tenant contract, loss of community facilities and utilities, social networks and social organization, cultural systems.

The other set of enquiry aims at preparing socio-economic profile of the project affected people including demographic features like household size, age distribution, sex ratio, education and economic characteristics like occupation, household income and source of income, annual household expenditure, commercial/self-employment

activities, employment pattern, indebtedness, health issues, gender issues, opinion on resettlement and rehabilitation etc. Most of the questionnaire was left pre coded except those reflecting the opinion and views of the PAPs, which was left open ended. Sample questioner for census survey, socio-economic survey (**Annexure 2.1**) and Public consultation is attached as **Annexure 2.2**.

2.2.3.5 Observations/Physical Verifications

Observations as a survey approach was applied in all social survey tools. For all structures that were covered for preparation of inventory of loses, still images were captured. This will help both in validations of field data collected and also as a proof of structure condition/status for future cut-off date reference purposes.

2.2.3.6 Interview with Key Informants

The survey team first identified key informants in the project area and then conducted interview with them to collect valuable information on the proposed project.

2.2.3.7 Public/Stakeholders Consultation at Project Level

15 public consultations and FGDs were conducted at both the corridors by survey team with the help of UPMRCL officials through community meetings with PAPs as well as general public at nine locations. These locations are IIT Kanpur, Rawatpur, Kachi Basti, Dada Nagar Colony, Labour Colony area, Talab factory, near railway crossing, Transport Nagar and Malini Basti. The objective of conducting public consultations and FGDs was to obtain the views and suggestions of the potentially affected persons to minimize adverse social impacts. The consultation and



discussion process involved various sections of affected persons such as traders, women, squatters, kiosks and other inhabitants. Special care was taken during the study to hold discussions with women group to elicit the adverse effects they may anticipate due to the project and their suggestions in this regard for mitigating the foreseeable adverse effects.

2.2.4 Step:-4 Data Analysis

2.2.4.1 Analysis of Baseline Data

Both quantitative and qualitative data analysing methods and statistical techniques were used to analyse the data collected from primary as well as secondary survey to obtain the required results.

2.2.4.2 Compilation and Verification of Data

Survey forms duly filled were consolidated and entered into a database. This information was updated on a regular basis. Once the data were collected and finalized with all the necessary changes, analysis of collected data was done for corridor wise.

2.2.5 Step:-5 Preparation of Report

2.2.5.1 Preparation of Field Data Report

After collection and analysis of primary data a field data report was prepared. The report present project description, approach and methodology used for data collection, data tables on affected properties, households, affected women, community structures and data tables on socio-economic profile of project affected households. RITES submitted the Field Data Report to UPMRCL on December 24, 2020.

2.2.5.2 Preparation of SIA Report

Based on the information collected during census and socio-economic survey, FGDs, preliminary public consultation and interviews, the social analysis was carried out. The draft SIA including RAP report consist of baseline socio-economic environment, social impacts analysis, policy and legal framework, entitlement matrix, institutional arrangement, relocation and resettlement, income restoration, grievance redress

mechanism, implementation schedule for RAP, monitoring and evaluation of RAP and cost estimate. Draft SIA report shall be presented to UPMRCL and EIB for their comments and suggestions.

2.2.5.3 Preparation of Final SIA & RAP Report

All comments and suggestions received during public consultation and from UPMRCL and EIB will be incorporated in the final SIA and RAP report and the same will be submitted to the UPMRCL.

3 SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT

3.1 Background

The proposed project would require land for construction metro rail project. Mostly the project has been proposed on government land in order to utilize the existing government property and resources and to avoid private land acquisition and involuntary resettlement of project affected households. This chapter describes the land acquisition and resettlement impacts arising out of the Kanpur Metro Rail Phase-I. All the structures that are affected by the project were identified and enumerated considering the alignment, station location including entry & exist, ramp area, depots are covered under SIA study. The alignment drawing was provided by UPMRCL.

3.2 Potential Impacts in Phase 1

The anticipated negative impacts will include loss of land and structure, loss of livelihood, Impact on households, impact on women and vulnerable groups and loss of community resources. The anticipated positive impacts will include generation of employment opportunities, economic growth of city, improvement in mobility, safe travel, reduction in pollution and pollutants, more systematic and cheaper way of commute. Impacts in Phase-1 for corridor 1 and corridor 2 are summarised in the figure below. The impacts for corridor 1 are actual based on RAP implementation status, while impacts for corridor 2 are preliminary at this stage, which will be updated in a separate addendum for corridor 2 once the design is final.

Figure 3.1: Impacts in Phase-1



Area to be acquired (corridors 1) – 86.01 ha*
 Area to be acquired (corridor 2) – 22.52 ha*
 Structures to be Affected in Corridor 1 – 87
 Structures to be Affected in Corridor 2 – 222
 Person Affected Corridor 1: 148 (16 residential households having total 76 members + 64 commercial + 8 workers)
 Person Affected Corridor 2: 801
 Cultural Properties Corridor 1: 7
 Cultural Properties Corridor 2: 7

Source: Updated RAP and RITES Field Study, 2020, and Kanpur Metro DPR

Note: The figures for Corridor 2 are preliminary at this stage. () 97% and 93% of land in corridors 1 & 2 respectively is government land.*

The Metro project will be taken up in Phases. Two corridors have been finalized for implementation in Phase-1 of Kanpur Metro Rail project. Under Phase I, the length of the alignment considered is 32.385 Km and there would be 29 stations. The Phase-1 is divided into the two following corridors.

- **Corridor-1** starts from IIT Kanpur to Naubasta with 23.785 km length.
- **Corridor-2** starts from Agriculture University to Bara-8 with 8.600 km length.

As previously stated in Section 2.1, the figures and numbers and the associated assessment for Corridor 2 are preliminary at this stage. The final assessment and census results for Corridor 2 will be presented in a separate addendum to this report once the design is finalised.

The socioeconomic surveys and RAP census undertaken in October – November 2020 for the purpose of this report (see Section 2.1.4) identified PAFs at 10 station locations out of 12 along Corridor 1. However after design optimisation, project execution has been able to minimise the number of PAFs substantially, with PAFs now remaining only in two locations, Chunniganj Ramp and Transport Nagar.

The following sub-sections present the details of land acquisition and resettlement impacts in Corridor 1 as per the original census (Section 3.3). The actual figures after project execution and RAP implementation are presented in Section 3.4 below. Sub section 3.5 presents the details of land acquisition and resettlement impacts in Corridor 2 based on original census results which was conducted on the basis of the preliminary design for Corridor 2.

3.3 Details of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impact in Corridor-1 as per Original Census (Nov 2020)

The proposed metro project for corridor-1 will involve permanent land acquisition of 101.6904 ha and temporary land acquisition of 25.86 ha. The temporary land requirement falls under the government land only. Out of the total permanent land requirement 98.3004 (97%) is government land.

Table 3.1: Land Requirement as per DPR, 2017 in Corridor-1

Sr. No		Permanent Land including area of structures (in ha)	Number of families/structures affected	Temporary Land (in ha)	Number of families /structures Affected*
1.	Govt. Land	98.3004	127	25.86	1
2.	Private Land	3.39	26	-	-
	Total	101.6904	153	25.86	1

Source: Kanpur Metro DPR, 2017.

Note: * No. of families and structures affected are as per the RITES SIA field study of 2021

Land requirement for the corridors have been kept at minimal requirement from the private land holders. The required government land will be transferred from the respective departments to UPMRCL for the project. Land acquisition for the project will be guided by the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 and relevant U.P Government orders.

3.3.1 Impact on Structures in Corridor-1 as per Original Census (Nov 2020)

It is observed in **Table no 3.2** that out of the total 154 structures identified in November 2020 20 (12.99%) were residential, 115 (74.68%) commercial, 12 (7.79%) residential cum commercial and remaining 7 (4.55%) were other structures. Most of the affected structures in Corridor-1 were commercial. **Table no 3.3** shows station wise number of affected structures in Corridor-1. The other structures included school, public toilet, police booth and religious structures. It is observed from the table that majority of affected structures identified in 2020 were commercial in nature and these structures were found more in Transport Nagar and Chunni Ganj.

Table 3.2: Corridor wise Types of Affected Properties in Corridor-1

Sr.No	Name of Corridor	R	C	M(R+C)	Others*	Total
1	Corridor-1	20(12.99)	115(74.67)	12(7.79)	7(4.55)	154

Source: RITES Field Study, 2020

Figure given in bracket indicates percentage.

R: Residential; C: Commercial; M(R+C): mix of residential and commercial. *Others include school, public toilet, temple, mosque, police booth, pond, park, etc

Table 3.3: Station wise Number of Affected Properties in Corridor-1 as per Census (Nov 2020)

Sr. No	Station Name	R	C	M (R+C)	Others*	Total
1	Moti Jheel	0	0	0	3	3
2	Chunni Ganj	16	13	0	1	30
3	Naveen Market	0	2	0	1	3
4	Bada Chauraha	0	5	0	0	5
5	Naya Ganj	0	6	0	0	6
6	Transport Nagar	4	59	5	1	69
7	Baradevi Chauraha	0	8	2	0	10
8	Kidwai Nagar	0	9	1	0	10
9	VasantVihar	0	4	0	0	4
10	Baudh Nagar	0	4	4	0	8
11	Naubasta	0	5	0	1	6
	Total	20	115	12	7	154

Source: RITES Field Study2020

*Others include school, public toilet, temple, mosque, police booth, pond, park, etc.

Table no 3.4 shows extent of impact of project on affected structures in corridor-1. Out of the total 154 structures, 61 structures were found fully affected and remaining 93 structures partially affected.

Table 3.4: Extent of Impact on Structures in corridor-1

Sr.No	Name of Corridor	Extent of Impact on Structures		Total
		Fully	Partially	
1	Corridor-1	61	93	154

Source: RITES Field Study,2020

Note: Partially affected: If the structure affected <50% of total constructed area.

Fully Affected: If the structure affected >50% of total constructed area.

Type of partially affected structures shows in **Table no 3.5**. Total 111 structures were affected partially. Out of 63 partially affected structures majority are commercial (43) followed by residential cum commercial (11) structures. 6 were residential structures and remaining 4 were other structures.

Table 3.5: Partially Affected Structures in Corridor-1

Sr.No	Name of Corridor	Partially Affected Structures				Total
		R	C	M(R+C)	Others	
1	Corridor-1	6	43	11	4	93

Source: RITES Field Study, 2020

Note: R: Residential; C: Commercial; M: Mixed(R+C) Structure.

Type of fully affected structures presented in **Table no 3.6**. Out of the total affected structures, 43 structures were affected fully in corridor-1. Of these, 14 were residential, 25 commercial, 1 residential cum commercial and remaining three were other structures.

Table 3.6: Fully Affected Structures in Corridor-1

Sr.No	Name of Corridor	Fully Affected Structures				Total
		R	C	Mixed(R+C)	Others	
1	Corridor-1	14	43	1	3	61

Source: RITES Field Study, 2020

Note: R: Residential; C: Commercial; M: Mixed(R+C) Structure.

Table no 3.7 shows type of construction of affected structures in corridor-1. Out of the total 154 affected structures majority of structures (64) were Pucca in nature whereas 47 structures were semi-pucca, 41 structures temporary and remaining 2 structures reported during survey were Katcha.

Table 3.7: Type of Construction of Structures in Corridor-1

Sr.No	Name of Corridor	Kutchha	Semi-Pucca	Pucca	Temporary	Total
1	Corridor-1	2	47	64	41	154

Source: RITES Field Study, 2020.

The **Table no 3.8** shows type of ownership of affected structures for corridor-1. Out of the total 154 structures, only 26 structures were owned by the title-holders. 121 structures were occupied by non-title holders which includes 65 squatters (only residential), Kiosks (38), Encroachers (9) (residential and commercial). 7 structures were community properties like religious place, police booth, school, etc.

It is important to be mentioned that the kiosks were not privately owned. Kiosks are considered as nontitle-holders.

Table 3.8: Ownership of Structures in Corridor-1

Sr. No	Name of Corridor	Title-holder	Leased	Encroacher	Squatter	Kiosk	Community Properties	Total
1	Corridor-1	26	9	9	65	38	7	154

Source: RITES Field Study, 2020

3.3.2 Impact on Households and Persons in Corridor-1 as per original census (Nov 2020)

It is observed in **Table no 3.9** that total 147 project affected households (PAHs) consisting 252 persons were identified to be affected during execution of the Corridor-1 of Phase-1. The average size of household was 6.25 in Corridor-1. **Table no 3.10** shows station location wise number of PAHs and PAPs along with number of title holders and non- title holders in Corridor-1. Out of 147 PAHs, 26 Households (HHs) were Titleholders and 121 HHs were non-titleholders. It is observed from the table that majority of PHAs are non-titleholders.

Table 3.9: no of PAHs and PAPs in Corridor-1

Sr.No	Corridors	No of PAHs	No of PAPs	No. of employees	Average household Size
1	Corridor-1	147	252	54	1.7≈2

Source: RITES Field Study,2020

Table 3.10: Corridor-1 Station Location wise PAHs & PAPs

S.No	Station Name	Total PAHs	Title Holders	Non- title Holders	No. of PAPs
1	Moti Jheel	0	0	0	0
2	Chunni Ganj	29	16	13	72
3	Naveen Market	2	0	2	6
4	Bada Chauraha	5	0	5	5
5	Naya Ganj	6	0	6	6
6	Transport Nagar	68	1	67	110
7	Baradevi Chauraha	10	0	10	12
8	Kidwai Nagar	10	4	6	12
9	Vasant Vihar	4	0	4	4
10	Baudh Nagar	8	5	3	20
11	Naubasta	5	0	5	5
	Total	147	26	121	252

Source: RITES Field Study, 2020

Table no 3.11 shows loss of residence of PAHs. The table shows that total 20 households were to be physically displaced due to the reason that their residential structures will be fully or partially affected by the project activity. This number does not include the category of Residential cum Commercial or Mixed. 11.24% PAHs who will be displaced physically are found in Corridor-1.

Table 3.11: PAHs Losing only Residence in Corridor-1

Sr. No	Corridors	No of PAHs	Fully affected Res. Structure	Partially affected Res. Structure	Title Holders	No. of PAPs	Percentage (%)
1	Corridor-1	20	14	6	20	125	11.24

Source: RITES Field Study, 2020

Note: Partially affected: If the structure affected <50% of total constructed area.

Fully Affected: If the structure affected >50% of total constructed area.

It is noted that it is highly unlikely that household being affected physically are going to be economically displaced too even when they don't run any commercial establishment as if the PAH's or the individual whose household is going to be displaced. If engaged in organised sector of work then his/her work is not going to be hampered as the relocation location is going to be in within reach of commute to work. In fact, relocation has already taken place for PAHs along corridor 1 as part of the RAP implementation process. The PAHs losing residence in Corridor 1 have chosen to relocate within a 3 to 4km radius from their original locations. To add to this, the size of Kanpur city is not that big to travel from work from new place of relocation. However, assistance will be provided to the PAH's and PAP's for proper relocation and income restoration. UPMRC will provide compensation as per Resettlement Policy Framework and assistance in relocation, if required.

Table no 3.12 shows loss of commercial structures of PAHs. The table shows that total 115 households were to be physically displaced due to the reason that their commercial structures will be fully or partially affected by the project activity. Majority of PAHs (77.18%) who will be displaced physically are found in Corridor-1.

Table 3.12: PAHs losing only Commercial Units in Corridor-1

Sr. No	Corridors	No of PAHs	Fully affected Com. Structure	Partially affected Com. Structure	Title Holders	No. of PAPs ²	Percentage (%)
1	Corridor-1	115	25	90	5	169	77.18

Source: RITES Field Study, 2020

² For the purpose of this SIA only one PAP has been accounted in each business affected by the Project resulting in same number of PAHs and PAPs. However, the total number of people living in PAHs that will lose their livelihood will be assessed at a later stage.

*Note: Partially affected: If the structure affected <50% of total constructed area.
Fully Affected: If the structure affected >50% of total constructed area.*

Table no 3.13 shows loss of mixed (residential plus commercial) of PAHs. The table shows that total 12 mixed PAHs are to be physically displaced due to the reason that their structures will be fully or partially affected by the project activity. 34.29% PAHs will be displaced physically were found in Corridor-1.

Table 3.13: PAHs losing both Residence and Commercial Units in Corridor-1

Sr. No	Corridors	No of PAHs	Fully affected Res.+Com. Structure	Partially affected Res.+Com. Structure	Title Holders	No. of PAPs	Percentage (%)
1	Corridor-1	12	1	11	5	48	34.29

Source: RITES Field Study, 2020

*Note: Partially affected: If the structure affected <50% of total constructed area.
Fully Affected: If the structure affected >50% of total constructed area.*

As assessed during social impact assessment study, out of total PAHs, there were 127 PAHs whose business/livelihoods will be affected due to the loss of the commercial structure’s vis-a-vis business base (**Table 3.14**). About 69% PAHs will lose their commercial units in corridor-1. Along with the business owners total 54 employees who work under them will also lose their livelihood.

As observed during field study, the PAHs are involved in different types of business activities. The different type of business in the project area includes but not limited to furniture shop, general store, grocery, restaurants, bakery, Juice shop, medical shop, scrap shop etc. The shop owners are mixed population of both the tenants and owner themselves.

Table 3.1415: Loss of Livelihood in Corridor-1

Sr. No	Corridors	No of PAHs	Owners	Tenants	Structure Fully affected	Structure Partially affected	PAPs (losing livelihood) ³	No. of employees	Percentage (%)
1	Corridor-1	127	47	34	26	101	127	54	69.02

Source: RITES Field Study,2020

³ For the purpose of this SIA only one PAP has been accounted in each business or livelihood activity affected by the Project resulting in same number of PAHs and PAPs. However, the total number of people living in PAHs that will lose their livelihood will be assessed at a later stage.

3.3.3 Impact on Vulnerable Households in Corridor-1 as per original census

As regards vulnerability among PAHs, there are 43 total PAHs out of these 3 households are women headed households, 10 PAHs are in below poverty line (BPL),. Apart from that, 28 PAH belong to Scheduled Castes (SCs) and only two PAHs belong to Scheduled Tribes (STs). **Table 3.15** below shows the corridor wise details of vulnerable households along with percentages.

Both Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are considered as vulnerable group because the SCs and STs falls under the provisions of Constitution of India and get preferential treatment in the government benefits because these people are traditionally vulnerable.

Table 3.165: Corridor wise Vulnerable Households

Sr. No	Vulnerability	Corridor-1
1	Women Headed Household	3
2	Below Poverty Line	10
3	Family with disability and Old age	0
4	Scheduled Castes	28
5	Scheduled Tribes	2
	Total	43

Source: RITES Field Study, 2020

Note: Figures given in bracket indicates percentage

3.3.4 Impact on Women in Corridor-1 as per original census

Table no 3.16 shows that 147 households consisting 60 (23.81%) women family member would be affected in Corridor-1. Out of Total 147 PAHs, 3 affected families are headed by women in corridor-1 shown in **Table 3.15**.⁴

Table 3.176: Number of Affected Women in Corridor-1

Sr.No	Corridors	No. of PAHs	Total PAPs	No of Women
1	Corridor-1	147	252	60

Source: RITES Field Study,2020

⁴ For the purpose of this SIA only one PAP has been accounted in each business or livelihood activity affected by the Project resulting in same number of PAHs and PAPs. In contrast all household members have been accounted for in the case of households loosing residence. Therefore the total number of PAPs reported might not accurately reflect the actual number of PAPs. The number of women in each household is therefore expected to be higher. Updated numbers of PAPs and women as per RAP implementation status are provided in Section 3.4.

Note: Figures given in bracket indicates percentage

3.3.5 Impact on SC/ ST PAHs in Corridor-1 as per original census

As per **Table 3.15** numbers of SC PAHs were 28 and ST PAHs were 2. Out of total 30 SC/ST HHs, 57 were residential, 16 were commercial and 4 were mixed type of use of structure. Among them 16 were found titleholder, rest 61 PAH were not-title holder among which 54 were squatters, 5 were kiosk, one was on leased and one was encroacher. Construction type of affected structure of SC/ ST HHs were 08 were Kutcha, 21 were semi-pucca, 25 were pucca and 23 were temporary.

3.3.6 Impact on Community Property and other Structures in Corridor-1 as per original census

No heritage building is affected due to development of Kanpur metro rail project. **Table no 3.17** shows community property and other types of structures in corridor-1. Only seven community structures including one primary school, one community toilet, two police booths and three religious places are getting affected.

Table 3.187: Community Property and other type of Structures in Corridor-1

Sr. No	Station name	School	Community Toilet	Police Booth	Religious place
1	Moti Jheel	1	1	1	0
2	Chunni Ganj	0	0	0	1
3	Naveen Market	0	0	1	0
4	Transport Nagar	0	0	0	1
5	Naubasta	0	0	0	1
	Total	1	1	2	3

Source: RITES Field Study, 2020

3.4 Updated Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts based on RAP Implementation status for Corridor 1

3.4.1 Overview of Implementation Status

RAP implementation for corridor 1 has started and the number of PAF's has reduced drastically after completion of census verification exercise conducted in 2021-22 The reason for reduction in number of PAF's is discussed in subsequent paragraphs and the change in numbers are tabulated below:

Table 3.19: Station wise number of affected Structures in Corridor-1 after final design and implementation

Sr.No	Station Name	Structures As per Census Survey Nov 2020				Structures As per final design and RAP Implementation				
		R	C	M(R+C)	Others*	R	C	M(R+C)	Others*	
1	Motijheel	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	3
2	Chunni Ganj	16	13	0	1	12	0	0	1	13
3	Naveen Market	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
4	Bada Chauraha	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	NayaGanj	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Kanpur Central	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Jhikarkatti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Transport Nagar	4	59	5	1	4	59	5	1	69 ⁵
9.	BaradeviChauraha	0	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Kidwai Nagar	0	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	VasantVihar	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Baudh Nagar	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Naubasta	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
	Total	20	115	12	7	16	59	5	7	87

*R: Residential; C: Commercial; M(R+C): mix of residential and commercial. *Others include school, public toilet, temple, mosque, police booth, pond, park, etc*

⁵ Transport Nagar has already been relocated at the time of writing. The situation at Transport Nagar and available information to date on the eviction process that was followed is presented in Section 3.4.3 further below.

Table 3.20: PAHs Losing only Residence in Corridor-1

Sr. No	Corridors	No of PAHs	Fully affected Res. Structure	Partially affected Res. Structure	Title Holders	No. of PAPs	Percentage (%)
1	Corridor-1	16	16		6	60	

Source: RAP implementation status update survey for corridor 1 (July 2022)

Note: Partially affected: If the structure affected <50% of total constructed area.

Fully Affected: If the structure affected >50% of total constructed area.

Table 3.21: PAHs losing only Commercial Units in Corridor-1

Sr. No	Corridors	No of PAHs	Fully affected Com. Structure	Partially affected Com. Structure	Title Holders	No. of PAPs	Percentage (%)
1	Corridor-1	59	64	0	0	76	

Source: RAP implementation status update survey for corridor 1

Note: Partially affected: If the structure affected <50% of total constructed area.

Fully Affected: If the structure affected >50% of total constructed area.

Table 3.22: PAHs losing both Residence and Commercial Units in Corridor-1

Sr. No	Corridors	No of PAHs	Fully affected Res.+Com. Structure	Partially affected Res.+Com. Structure	Title Holders	No. of PAPs	Percentage (%)
1	Corridor-1	5	5	0	0	12	

Source: RAP implementation status update survey for corridor 1

Note: Partially affected: If the structure affected <50% of total constructed area.

Fully Affected: If the structure affected >50% of total constructed area.

Table 3.2320: Loss of Livelihood in Corridor-1

Sr. No	Corridors	No of PAHs	Owners	Tenants	Structure Fully affected	Structure Partially affected	PAPs (losing livelihood)	No. of employees	Percentage (%)
1	Corridor-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: RAP implementation status update survey for corridor 1

Table 3.24: Corridor wise Vulnerable Households

Sr. No	Vulnerability	Corridor-1
1	Women Headed Household	-
2	Below Poverty Line	-
3	Family with disability and Old age	-
4	Scheduled Castes	12
5	Scheduled Tribes	-
	Total	12

Source: RAP implementation status update survey for corridor 1

Note: Figures given in bracket indicates percentage. These figures do not take into account the PAPs of Transport Nagar as information is not available for this area at this stage. This table will be updated at a later stage as part of the RAP implementation monitoring process.

Table 3.25: Number of Affected Women in Corridor-1

Sr.No	Corridors	No. of PAHs	Total PAPs	No of Women
1	Corridor-1			

Source: RAP implementation status update survey for corridor 1

Note: Figures given in bracket indicates percentage. These figures do not take into account the PAPs of Transport Nagar as information is not available for this area at this stage. This table will be updated at a later stage as part of the RAP implementation monitoring process.

Table 3.26 below provides a comparison of the number of PAFs as per the original census and as per RAP implementation status segregated by type of loss.

Table 3.26: Revised PAFs in Corridor 1 with segregated information as per RAP implementation Status

Sl	Description	Corridor 1 as per Census (Nov 2020)	Corridor 1 as per implementation
a	Fully impacted structure	61	87
b	Partially impacted structure	93	0
c	Total of a+b	154	87
d	No. of Kutcha structure	2	
e	No. of Semi-Pucca structure	47	44
f	No. of Pucca structure	64	0
g	No. of Temp structure	41	43
h	Total of d+e+f+g	154	87
i	Title holder	26	6
j	Non Title Holder	121	71
k	Total of i+J	147	77
l	PAFs loosing livelihood	127	0

During the time of census survey in November 2020, the design details of section from Chunniganj to Naubasta was not finalised; the survey was conducted based on the alignment drawings presented in the Kanpur Metro DPR. After the design finalization and optimization, the number has been reduced drastically. The reason for reduction in number of PAF's has been detailed section wise, as follows:

3.4.2 Underground section from Chunniganj to Nayaganj

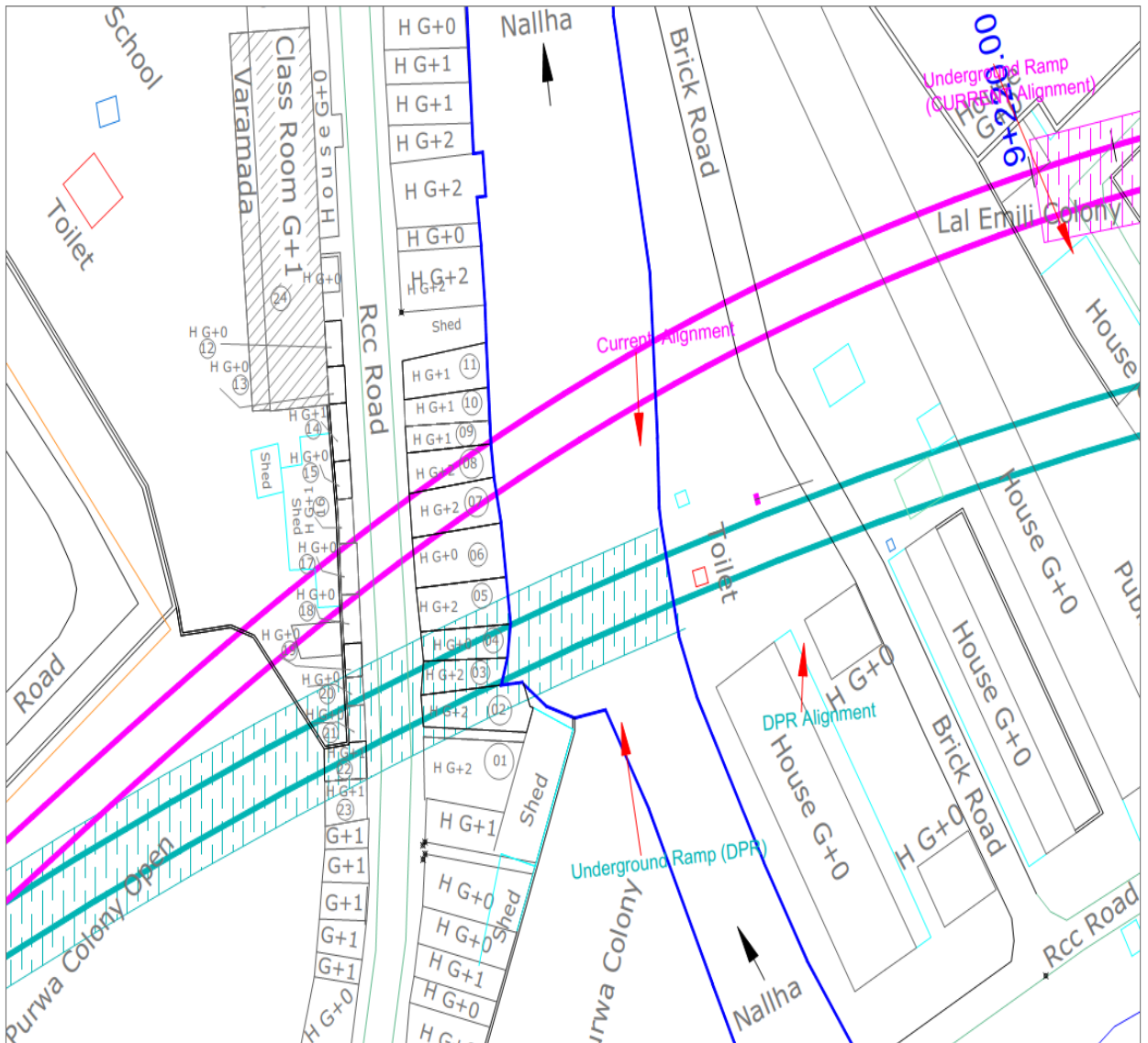
Chunniganj⁶

This is first station for start of underground section, involving ramp portion for movement of metro train from elevated section to underground section. Initially there were 30 structures which was likely to be impacted due to insertion of start of underground ramp in that locality. Later upon design finalization, the ramp was moved ahead reducing the number to 12 in Chunniganj. Out of these 12 structures, 6 are titleholder and 6 are non-title holder. These 12 families have been compensated as per approved Entitlement Matrix.

These 12 structures were pucca type of construction and were used for residential purposes. Total 38 PAP's were estimated to be effected due to physical resettlement. All these 12 structures are fully affected for construction of elevated section just before the ramp portion. None of these families are economically displaced as they have been assisted to resettle in the adjoining area of 3km. People have therefore relocated within the same area and employment is not believed to have been affected as such, especially considering that none of the 12 families were identified as having members with disabilities or old age or facing mobility issues that would prevent them from commuting to work within this 3-4km radius.

The drawing below depicts the before and after situation of the ramp portion, it is clearly evident from the drawing that earlier ramp portion was going to impact more houses than now.

⁶ The relocated families in Motihjeel station area are covered in the section on Chunninganj since the area they have been relocated from has been clear for the establishment of Chunninganj station.

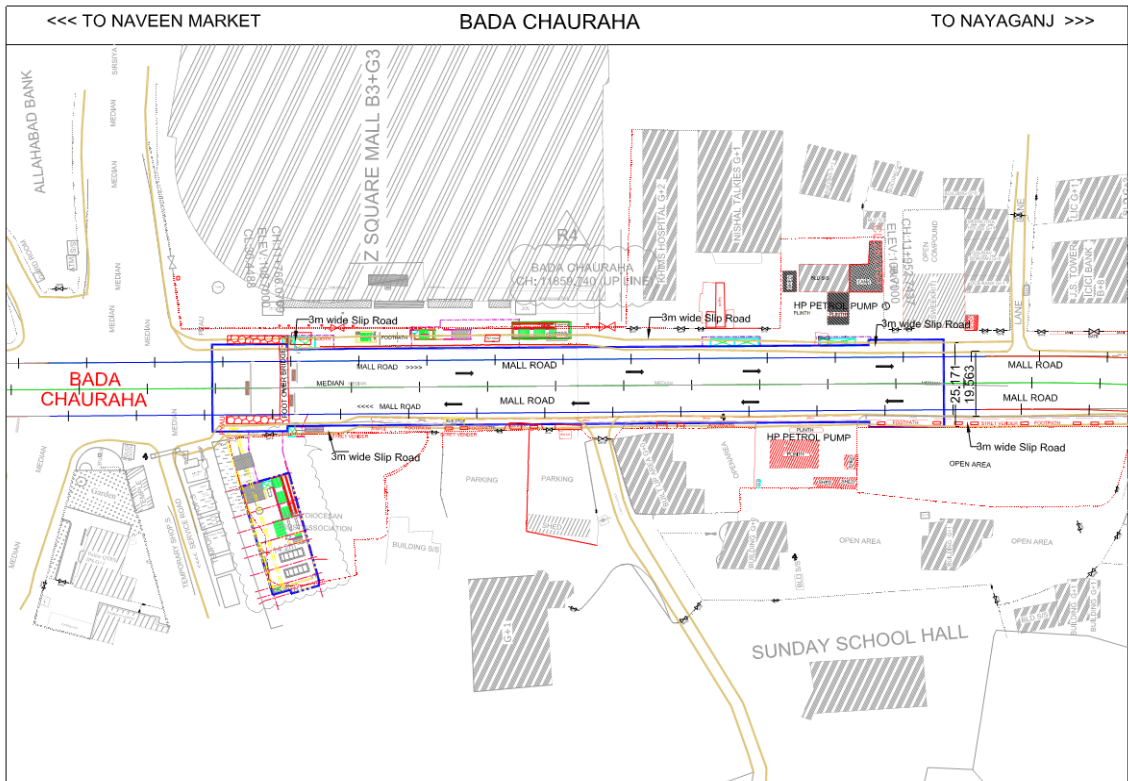


Note: Green coloured shaded area was the earlier proposed ramp which was later moved further to minimise the impact, marked in pink coloured box

Naveen Market, Bada Chauraha and Nayaganj

These underground stations are going to be built as cut and cover method and tunnel to be constructed by tunnel boring machine. These underground stations are going to be constructed on the existing roads and the traffic on these roads will be diverted from the parallel roads. Total 14 structures were estimated to be impacted during the census survey, all these structures were of commercial nature (table 3.3) and were mobile cart or movable kiosk type having temporary movable establishment.

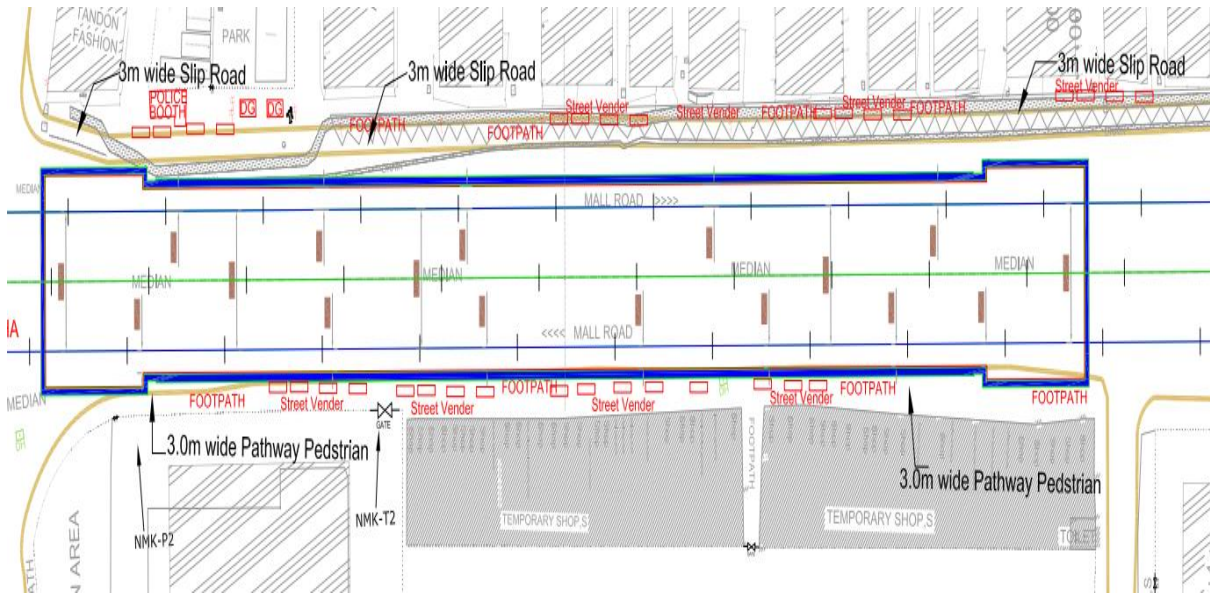
However, during the execution it has been ensured that no kiosk or establishment to be disturbed by properly barricading the working area and by providing slip road for traffic movement at both sides of operation. One sample station drawing of Station Bada Chauraha is placed for ready reference:



The vendors or commercial establishments which were captured in census survey are operating comfortably at the same spot as earlier. Pictures added for reference:



As it is clear from the pictures that the nearby vendors are operating their business as usual on the footpath as they are doing it before the start of metro construction work. The below attached drawing is for Naveen Market and Nayaganj area where similar arrangement has been made to keep slip route provided for smooth movement of traffic. By adopting this slip route method, displacement of any of the near by street vendor has been avoided, on the contrary these vendors are getting more business due to metro staff working in these areas.



Naveen Market

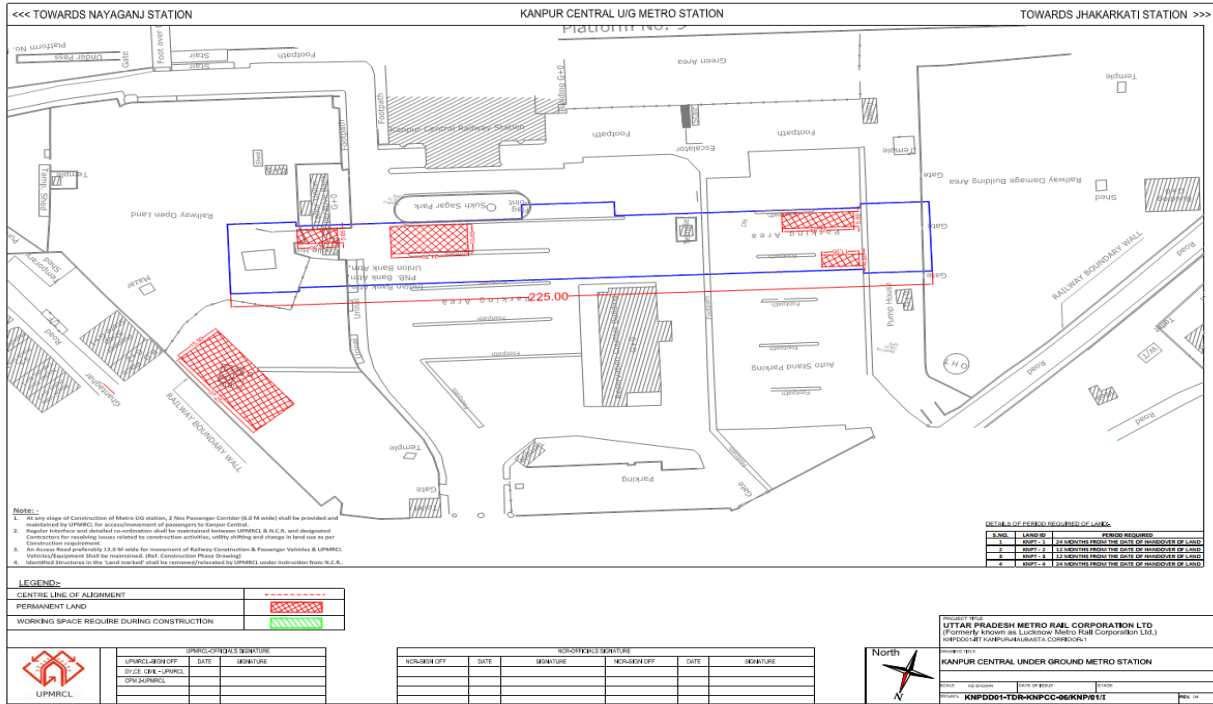


Nayaganj

3.4.3 Underground section from Kanpur Central to Transport Nagar

After Nayaganj the alignment moves to next underground stations named Kanpur Central Railway Station, Jhakarkatti Bus Terminal and Transport Nagar. All these stations are going to be constructed as cut and cover method. Kanpur Central is government land owned by Indian

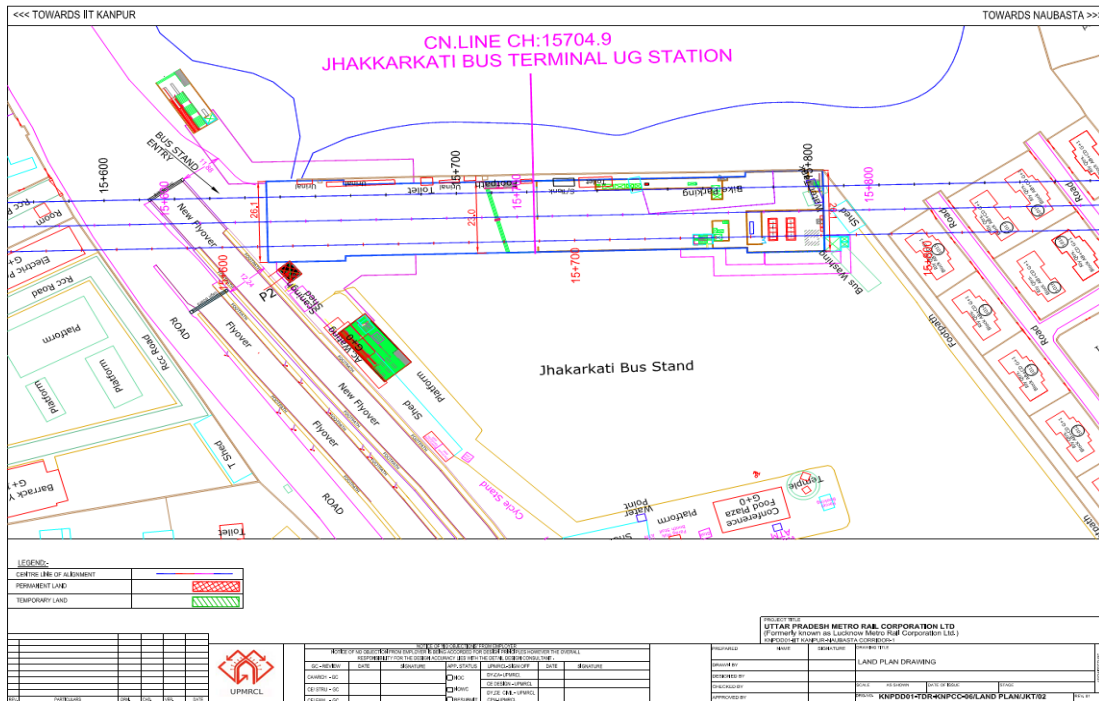
Railways. This land is being under operation for Kanpur Central Railway station premises hence devoid of any R&R. Similarly, Jhakarkatti Bus terminal is state owned Bus terminal under operation for intra state movement. This land parcel is devoid of any R&R. Drawings and pictures of these two stations are placed below for ready reference:



Kanpur Central



Kanpur Central



Jhakkarkatti Bus Terminal

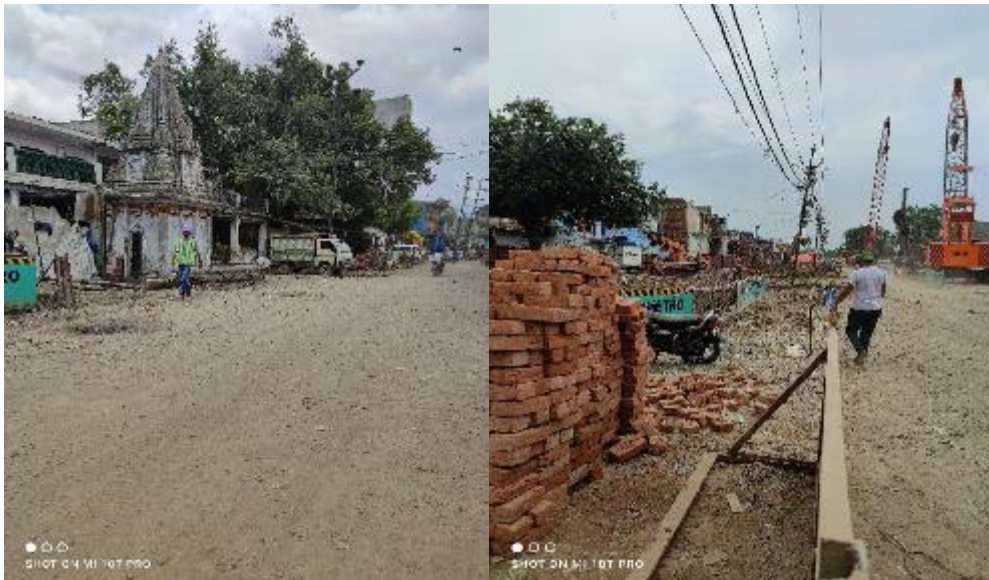


Transport Nagar

Transport Nagar underground station is going to be constructed on the government land belonging to Kanpur Development Authority, Irrigation Department and Nagar Nigam.

During census in Nov-20, total 68 Mixed and Commercial and one other type of community structure, semi pucca type structures were identified in this area for displacement due to the

proposed metro station and all these PAF's were encroachers having no land title. In April 2022, during a state wide government anti-encroachment drive, this land parcel in Kanpur city has been also cleared from the encroachers. This information was received by Kanpur Metro Project through local media and news agencies.



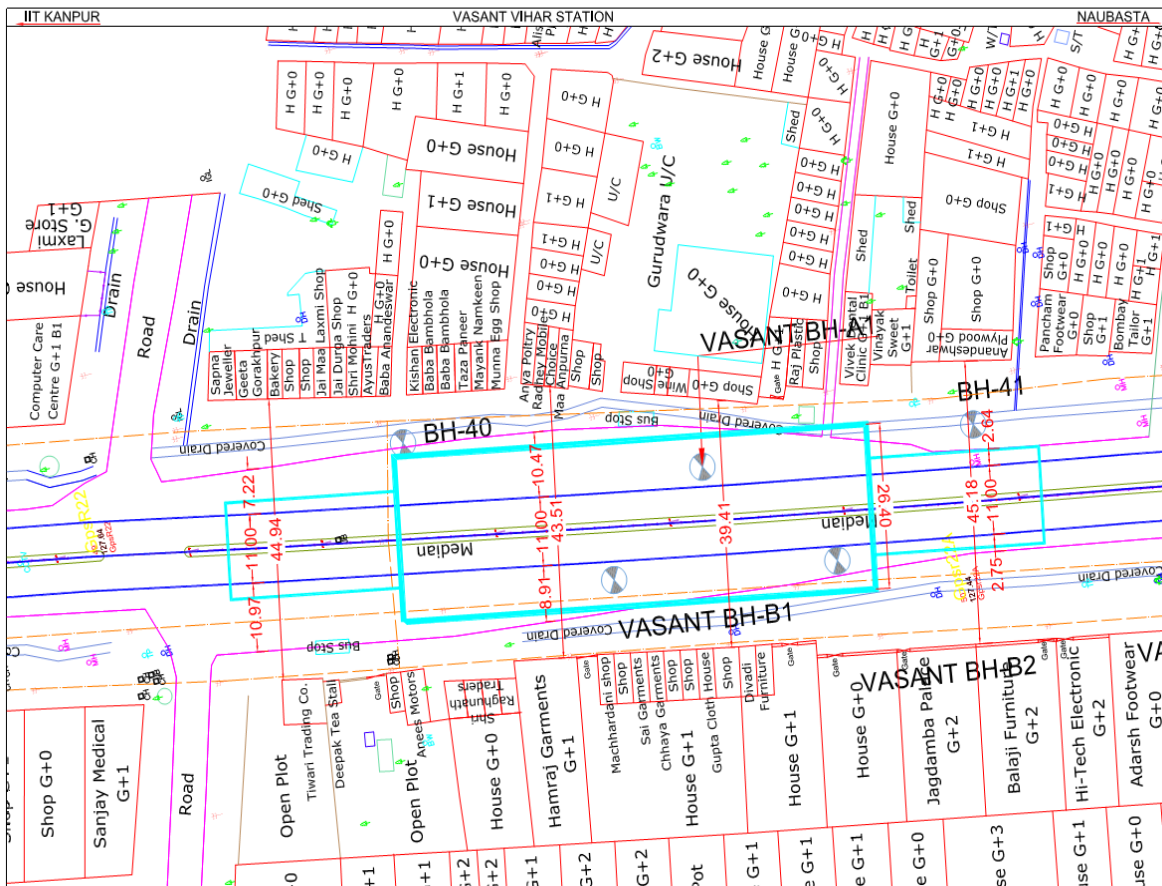
Encroachment free Transport Nagar land (before and after land clearance executed by local administration responsible for law and order)

Since, all the encroachers have been removed from the land by the three Government Authorities owning the land (i.e. Irrigation Department, Kanpur Development Authority, and Municipal Corporation also referred as “Nagar Nigam”). UPMRC has no information on the whereabouts of the displaced PAF's; UPMRC is in engagement with the Kanpur Development Authority, Irrigation Department and Nagar Nigam to locate these displaced PAF's and to disburse the compensation as per R&R policy & Act and EIB's standards.

3.4.4 Elevated section from Bara Devi to Naubasta

This elevated section contains 5 elevated station naming – Baradevi, Kidwai Nagar, Vasant Vihar, Baudh Nagar and Naubasta. These are elevated station and going to be built over the road. The Right of Way of the road here is almost more than 40m and the working area required for construction activities is around 11m.

One sample drawing of Vasant Vihar station is placed below, the ROW is 44m and after barricading 11m width over the road almost 10m width is still available on both side. The existing road are 4 lane black top coupled with footpath and service lane there after on both sides.



Total 34 structures were marked to be affected in the oct-nov 2020 census survey and there was no residential structure involved, 33 were of commercial nature.

These commercial establishments are street vendors, kiosks, fruit sellers with mobile cart etc., basically are of movable nature. Due to broad ROW, these vendors were operating close to the moving road were using the footpath. Now, upon installation of board and road widening work is happening. To accommodate the construction activity, these vendors has just moved 2-3 mtrs with their movable carts etc. Due to this, UPMRC has not anticipated any R&R in this elevated section.

Some sample pictures are placed for reference⁷



⁷ Station wise auto cad drawings are unavailable as design is yet to be finalized.



3.5 Details of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impact in Corridor-2

As previously stated, the impact of land acquisition on PAFs is presented based on Census Survey dated October-November 2020 and preliminary design. The number of PAFs at every location may change after design finalization and optimization which will be recorded in a RAP Addendum later. The expectation as it was the case in Corridor 1 is that numbers of affected people will significantly decrease as a result of smart design and construction approaches.

3.5.1 Land Requirement and Acquisition in Corridor-2

Table no 3.18 shows that out of the total permanent land requirement in corridor-2 is 21.11 ha (99%) is government land and very less 0.24 ha (30%) is under private acquisition. 11.5 ha of land is required for temporary use under Corridor-2 and the whole of it is owned by the government.

Table 3.218: Land Requirement as per DPR, 2017 in Corridor-2

Sr. No		Permanent Land including area of structures (in ha)	Number of families/structures affected	Temporary Land (in ha)	Number of families /structures Affected*
	Corridor-2				
1.	Govt. Land	21.11	222	11.5	-
2.	Private Land	0.24	0	-	-
	Total	21.35	222	11.5	-

Source: Kanpur Metro DPR, 2017.

Note: * No. of families and structures affected are as per the RITES SIA field study of 2021

Land requirement for both the corridors have been kept at minimal requirement from the private land holders. The required government land will be transferred from the respective departments to UPMRCL for the project. Land acquisition for the project will be guided by the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 and relevant U.P Government orders.

3.5.2 Impact on Structures in Corridor-2

Table no 3.19 presented that in Corridor-2 out of 222 affected structures, 71.17% (158 structures) of the affected structures are commercial. Out of rest affected structure 34 (15.32%) are commercial and 23 (10.36%) residential cum commercial and remaining 7 (3.15%) are other structures. **Table no 3.20** shows station wise number of affected structures in Corridor-2. The other structures include pond and monument, farm land, park, and religious structures. It is observed from the table that majority of structures are residential followed by commercial structures. Majority of structures are affected in Vijay Nagar (184).

Table 3.229: Types of Affected Properties in Corridor-2

Sr.No	Name of Corridor	R	C	M(R+C)	Others*	Total
1	Corridor-2	158(71.81)	34(15.15)	23(10.04)	7(0.03)	222

Source: RITES Field Study,2020

Figure given in bracket indicates percentage.

*Others include school, public toilet, temple, mosque, police booth, pond, park, etc

Table 3.230: Station wise Number of Affected Properties in Corridor-2

Sr.No	Station Name	Residential	Commercial	Mixed	Others*	Total
1	Agriculture University	0	0	0	3	3
2	Kakadeo	0	9	0	0	9
3	Double Pulia	7	5	1	0	13
4	Vijay Nagar	145	18	19	2	184
5	Govind Nagar	4	1	2	1	8
6	Shastri Chowk	2	1	1	1	5
	Total	158	34	23	7	222

Source: RITES Field Study,2020

*Others include school, public toilet, temple, mosque, police booth, pond, park, etc.

Out of 222 affected structures at corridor-2, 206 structures might be fully affected and rest 16 structures might be partially impact by project.

The partially affected structures will be compensated for the loss of land and structures as per RFCTLARR Act, 2013.

Table 3.241: Extent of Impact on Structures in Corridor-2

Sr.No	Name of Corridor	Extent of Impact on Structures		Total
		Fully	Partially	
1	Corridor-2	206	16	222

Source: RITES Field Study, 2020

Note: Partially affected: If the structure affected <50% of total constructed area.

Fully Affected: If the structure affected >50% of total constructed area.

Table no 3.22 shows only 19 structures might be affected partially in corridor-2. Out of 19 partially affected structures majority are commercial (8) and residential (8) followed by residential cum commercial (2) structures. Only remaining 1 is fall in category of other structures

Table 3.252: Partially Affected Structures in Corridor-2

Sr.No	Name of Corridor	Partially Affected Structures				Total
		R	C	M(R+C)	Others	
1	Corridor-2	8	8	2	1	19

Source: RITES Field Study, 2020

Note: R: Residential; C: Commercial; M: Mixed(R+C) Structure.

Out of the total affected structures, 203 structures might be be fully affected structures shown in **Table no 3.23** for corridor-2. Out of 203 structures, 150 are residential, 26 are commercial, 21 is residential cum commercial and remaining six are other structures.

Table 3.263: Fully Affected Structures in Corridor-2

Sr.No	Name of Corridor	Fully Affected Structures				Total
		R	C	Mixed(R+C)	Others	
1	Corridor-2	150	26	21	6	203

Source: RITES Field Study, 2020

Note: R: Residential; C: Commercial; M: Mixed(R+C) Structure.

Type of construction of affected structures shown in **Table no 3.24** in corridor-2. Out of the total 222 affected structures majority of structures (81) are Pucca in nature whereas 63 structures are temporary, 59 structures are semi-pucca and remaining 19 structures are reported Katcha during survey.

Table 3.274: Type of Construction of Structures in Corridor-2

Sr.No	Name of Corridor	Kutchha	Semi-Pucca	Pucca	Temporary	Total
1	Corridor-2	19	59	81	63	222

Source: RITES Field Study,2020.

Table no 3.25 shows all total 222 structures are occupied by non-title holders, which includes 188 squatters (only residential), Kiosks (14), Encroachers (10) (residential and commercial) and 3 leased. 7 structures are community properties like religious place, police booth, school, etc.

It is important to be mentioned that the kiosks are not privately owned. Kiosks are considered as nontitle-holders.

Table 3.285: Ownership of Structures in Corridor-2

Sr. No	Name of Corridor	Title-holder	Leased	Encroacher	Squatter	Kiosk	Community Properties	Total
1	Corridor-2	0	3	10	188	14	7	222

Source: RITES Field Study,2020

3.5.3 Impact on Households and Persons in Corridor-2

Table no 3.26 presented that in Corridor-2, 215 project affected households (PAHs) consisting 801 persons. The average size of household is 4 in Corridor-2. **Table no 3.27** shows station wise number of PHAs and PAPs in Corridor-2. All 215 PAHs are belonging to the category of non-titleholders.

Table 3.296: No of PAHs and PAPs in Corridor-2

Sr.No	Corridors	No of PAHs	No of PAPs	No. of employees	Average household Size
1	Corridor-2	215	801	12	3.7≈4

Source: RITES Field Study,2020

Table 3.30731: Corridor-2 Station Location wise PAHs & PAPs

Sr .No	Station Name	Total PAHs	Title Holders	Non- title Holders	No. of PAPs
1	Agriculture University	0	0	0	0
2	Rawatpur	0	0	0	0
3	Kakadeo	9	0	9	9
4	Double Pulia	13	0	13	45
5	Vijay Nagar	182	0	182	719
6	Govind Nagar	7	0	7	19
7	Shastri Chowk	4	0	4	9
8	Barra-7	0	0	0	0
9	Barra-8	0	0	0	0
	Total	215	0	215	801

Source: RITES Field Study, 2020

The **Table 3.28** shows that total 158 households are to be physically displaced due to the reason that their residential structures will be fully or partially affected by the project activity. This number does not include the category of Residential cum Commercial or Mixed. Majority of PAHs (88.76%) who will be displaced physically are found in Corridor-2. Majority of the PAHs in Corridor 2 belongs to the area of Vijay Nagar.

Table 3.328: PAHs Losing only Residence in Corridor-2

Sr. No	Corridors	No of PAHs	Fully affected Res. Structure	Partially affected Res. Structure	Title Holders	No. of PAPs	Percentage (%)
1	Corridor-2	158	150	8	0	744	88.76

Source: RITES Field Study, 2020

Note: Partially affected: If the structure affected <50% of total constructed area.

Fully Affected: If the structure affected >50% of total constructed area.

It is noted that it is highly unlikely that household being affected physically are going to be economically displaced too even when they don't run any commercial establishment as if the PAH's or the individual whose household is going to be displaced. If engaged in organised sector of work then his/her work is not going to be hampered as the relocation location is going to be in within reach of commute to work.

To add to this, the size of Kanpur city is not that big to travel from work from new

place of relocation. However, assistance will be provided to the PAH's and PAP's for proper relocation and income restoration. UPMRC will provide compensation as per Resettlement Policy Framework and assistance in relocation, if required.

Table 3.29 shows that total 34 households are to be physically displaced due to the reason that their commercial structures will be fully or partially affected by the project activity. 22.82% PAHs will be displaced physically are found in Corridor-2.

Table 3.33934: PAHs losing only Commercial Units in Corridor-2

Sr. No	Corridors	No of PAHs	Fully affected Com. Structure	Partially affected Com. Structure	Title Holders	No. of PAPs ⁸	Percentage (%)
1	Corridor-2	34	26	8	0	46	22.82

Source: RITES Field Study, 2020

Note: Partially affected: If the structure affected <50% of total constructed area.

Fully Affected: If the structure affected >50% of total constructed area.

Table no 3.30 shows that total 12 mixed PAHs are to be physically displaced due to the reason that their structures will be fully or partially affected by the project activity. Majority of PAHs (65.71%) who will be displaced physically are found in Corridor-2.

Table 3.350: PAHs losing both Residence and Commercial Units in Corridor-2

Sr. No	Corridors	No of PAHs	Fully affected Res.+Com. Structure	Partially affected Res.+Com. Structure	Title Holders	No. of PAPs	Percentage (%)
1	Corridor-2	23	21	2	0	87	65.71

Source: RITES Field Study, 2020

Note: Partially affected: If the structure affected <50% of total constructed area.

Fully Affected: If the structure affected >50% of total constructed area.

Table 3.31 shows total 57 PAHs losses their business/livelihoods to the loss of the commercial structure's vis-a-vis business base during project execution. About 31% PAHs will lose their commercial units in corridor-2. Along with them total 12

⁸ For the purpose of this SIA only one PAP has been accounted in each business affected by the Project resulting in same number of PAHs and PAPs. However, the total number of people living in PAHs that will lose their livelihood will be assessed at a later stage.

employees who work under them will also lose their livelihood. All of these projects affected families will be relocating to some other areas.

As observed during field study, the PAHs are involved in different types of business activities. The different type of business in the project area includes but not limited to furniture shop, general store, grocery, restaurants, bakery, Juice shop, medical shop, scrap shop etc. The shop owners are mixed population of both the tenants and owner themselves.

Table 3.361: Loss of Livelihood in Corridor-2

Sr. No	Corridors	No of PAHs	Owners	Tenants	Structure Fully affected	Structure Partially affected	PAPs (losing livelihood)	No. of employees	Percentage (%)
1	Corridor-2	57	12	12	47	10	57	12	30.98

Source: RITES Field Study, 2020

3.5.4 Impact on Vulnerable Households in Corridor-2

The **Table 3.32** below shows the details of vulnerable households. There are 181 total PAHs, out of these 27 households are women headed households, 102 PAHs are in below poverty line (BPL), five PAHs having disability and old age persons. Apart from that, 43 PAH belong to Scheduled Castes (SCs) and only four PAHs belong to Scheduled Tribes (STs).

Both Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are considered as vulnerable group because the SCs and STs falls under the provisions of Constitution of India and get preferential treatment in the government benefits because these people are traditionally vulnerable.

Table 3.372: Vulnerable Households in Corridor-2

Sr. No	Vulnerability	Corridor-2
1	Women Headed Household	27
2	Below Poverty Line	102
3	Family with disability and Old age	5
4	Scheduled Castes	43
5	Scheduled Tribes	4
	Total	181

Source: RITES Field Study, 2020

Note: Figures given in bracket indicates percentage

3.5.5 Impact on Women in Corridor-2

Table no 3.33 shows Total 215 project affected HHs consisting 375 (46.82%) women members, who would be affected in Corridor-2. Out of total PAHs, 27 number of HHs are headed by women in corridor-2 is given in **Table 3.32** based on socio-economic survey data.

Table 3.383: Number of Affected Women in Corridor-2

Sr.No	Corridors	No. of PAHs	Total PAPs	No of Women
1	Corridor-2	215	801	375(46.82)

Source: RITES Field Study, 2020

Note: Figures given in bracket indicates percentage

3.5.6 Impact on SC/ ST PAHs in Corridor-2

As per **Table 3.32** numbers of SC PAHs were 43 and ST PAHs were 4. Out of total 47 SC/ST HHs, 57 were residential, 16 were commercial and 4 were mixed type of use of structure. Among them 16 were found titleholder, rest 61 PAH were not-title holder among which 54 were squatters, 5 were kiosk, one was on leased and one was encroacher. Construction type of affected structure of SC/ ST HHs were 08 were Kutcha, 21 were semi-pucca, 25 were pucca and 23 were temporary.

3.5.7 Impact on Community Property and other Structures in Corridor-2

Table no 3.34 shows community property and other types of structures in corridor-2. Only seven community structures are getting affected due to Kanpur Metro Rail. These community structures include one pond, one educational institution, one park and three religious places and one open plot are getting affected.

Table 3.394: Community Property and other types of Structures in Corridor-2

Sr. No	Station name	Water Body	Education Institution	Park	Religious place	Open Plot
1	Agriculture University	1	1	0	0	1
2	Vijay Nagar Chauraha	0	0	0	2	0
3	Govind Nagar	0	0	1	0	0
4	ShastriChowk	0	0	0	1	0
	Total	1	1	1	3	1

Source: RITES Field Study, 2020

4 SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

4.1 Background

The draft RAP is prepared based on census and socio-economic survey carried out in October-November, 2020 based on detailed design drawing provided by UPMRCL. The methodology adopted for census and socio-economic survey and salient findings of the study are discussed in the following sections.

4.2 Demographic and Socio-economic Profile of Uttar Pradesh and Kanpur City

Kanpur is the metropolitan city and is also main centre of commercial, industrial and educational activities of Uttar Pradesh. The city area of Kanpur approximately spread on 260 km². Demographic data of Kanpur city is collected from 2011 census and has been analysed to understand the demographic patterns. The total population growth of the city in the year 2021 is projected at the rate of 7.68% w.r.t 2011 census which is 31,53,000 including Municipality and Cantonment. The sex ratio of the city is 856 females per 1000 males which is lower than the state ratio i.e. 912. Average literacy rate of Kanpur city is 84%. **Table 4.1** indicates demographic and socio-economic characteristics of Uttar Pradesh and Kanpur City.

**Table 4.1: Demographic and Socio-economic Characteristics of
Uttar Pradesh and Kanpur City**

Sr. No	Description	Kanpur City (Census 2011)	Uttar Pradesh (Census)2011
1.	Area (sq. km)	260	2,43,286
2.	Population	2,920,067	199812341
2.1	Male	1,584,967	104480510
2.2	Female	1,335,100	95331831
3.	Population Density (per sq. km)	18,000	829
4.	0-6 population	2,66,336	30791331
5.	Sex Ratio	856	912
6.	Literacy Rate (%)	83.98	69.72
6.1	Males (%)	85.73	79.24
6.2	Females (%)	81.89	59.26
6.3	Gender Gap in Literacy rate (%)	3.84	19.98
7	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	40	63*

Sr. No	Description	Kanpur City (Census 2011)	Uttar Pradesh (Census)2011
8	Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)	500	359*

Source: District Census Handbook, Kanpur, 2011

*Sample Registration System (SRS) 2009

4.3 Socio- economic Profile of Affected Households

The alignment drawing and information provided by engineering team was the basis for identification of affected structures, project affected households (PAHs) and project affected persons (PAPs). To collect the information about socio-economic profile of affected households, Questionnaire based survey and census survey form was used by the team. These census survey form had the section for collecting information about the property, type of structure, type of use, type of loss due to project, use of structure, status of ownership and other basis information, whereas the Questionnaire for socio-economic survey was used to collect the information pertaining to PAHs gender, social status, ethnicity, family particulars, education level, work profile and status, income level and other related information. This information helps in preparation of specific and focused SEP and other related plan for R&R activities.

The study covers 376 no. of project affected households in both corridors, which include both titleholders and non-titleholders and other structures. The group of non-titleholders includes tenants, squatters and kiosk. The tenants can be residential or commercial in nature. The analysis is based on the responses from the surveyed households. The study estimates that due to development of proposed metro rail project 362 PAHs would be affected either because of loss of residence, commercial or other structures. All the 362 PAHs were covered under census and socio-economic survey. The data collected through survey generated demographic and socio-economic profile of affected population. The data has been compiled and presented in tabular forms.

While the number of PAHs and PAFs along Corridor 2 may change after design finalisation the socioeconomic profile and key indicators of these PAFs is expected to remain valid.

4.3.1 Key Socio-economic Indicators

Table 4.2 gives a bird's eye view of socio-economic profile of the affected population. It is to be noted that the socioeconomic information is mainly based on results of assessment on physically displaced household members losing structures and information on individuals that are losing their business.

Table 4.2: Socio-Economic Profile of Affected Households

	Indicators	Value
1.	Income	
a)	Number of households with income less than Rs. 5000 p.m.	35
b)	Number of households with only one earner	295
c)	Number of earners with monthly income less than Rs. 5000 p.m.	91
d)	Average income per month	Rs. 10,308
2.	Employment and occupations	
a)	Number of persons over 18 who are unemployed	344
b)	Number of males over 18 who are unemployed	110
c)	Number of females over 18 who are unemployed	204
d)	Number of employed persons over 18 who are in private service	75
e)	Number of employed persons over 18 who are in self-employed	215
3.	Literacy and Education	
a)	Number of persons over 6 who are literate	643
b)	Number of males over 6 who are literate	417
c)	Number of females over 6 who are literate	226
d)	Number of males over 6 who have attended or are attending high-school (Class 5-12)	250
e)	Number of females over 6 who have attended or are attending high-school (Class 5-12)	110
4.	Demographic data	
a)	Number of Hindus	272
b)	Number of Muslims	90
c)	Number of populations with Hindi as Mother- tongue	325
d)	Number of nuclear households	297
e)	Average size of household	3
5.	Housing Condition	
a)	Number of households with Pucca construction	145
b)	Number of households with Semi-pucca construction	106
c)	Number of households with Kutcha construction	21
d)	Number of households with Temporary construction	104
6.	Vulnerability	
a)	Number of Women Headed Household	30

	Indicators	Value
b)	Number of households who are Below Poverty Line	112
c)	Number of households who has household member with disability and old age	5
d)	Number of Scheduled Castes	71
e)	Number of Scheduled Tribes	6

Source: RITES Field Study, 2020

4.3.2 Demographic Characteristics of Affected Households

Table 4.3 shows demographic characteristics (i.e. sex, age and marital status) of the surveyed household members.

4.3.2.1 Gender and Sex Ratio

The data on gender and sex ratio is very helpful indicator to know the participatory share of male and female in the society, which is also an important indicator for human development index. Among the surveyed PAP's, data reveals that in corridor-1 majority (76%) are male and 24% are female. 54% male and 46% female persons are reported in corridor-2. It is observed that males dominate in both the corridor. The sex ratio of project area is 695 female per 1000 males which is lower than the state. The sex ratio in corridor-1 is 312 and 867 in corridor-2 per 1000 males. The sex ratio is relatively high in corridor-2.

4.3.2.2 Age Group

The persons of surveyed households have been categorized into five age groups. The distribution of member's age in various group shows that 20% of the total surveyed members are aged below 14 years. 9% of members belong to the age group of 15-18 years. About 35% belong to the age group of 19 to 35 years who are potentially productive group. 28% of members belong to 36-59 years. Remaining 8% of total members belong to 60 years and above, who are dependent population. It is observed that majority of members belong to 19-35 years age group.

Table 4.3: Corridor wise Demographic Characteristics of PAPs

Characteristics	Corridor-1	Corridor-2	Total
Sex			
Male	192 (76)	429 (54)	621 (59)
Female	60 (24)	372 (46)	432 (41)
Total	252 (24)	801 (76)	1053 (100)

Characteristics	Corridor-1	Corridor-2	Total
Age group			
0-14	18 (7)	200 (25)	218 (20)
15-18	15 (6)	77 (10)	92 (9)
19-35	95 (38)	275 (34)	370 (35)
36-59	102 (40)	191 (24)	293 (28)
60 & above	22 (9)	58 (7)	80 (8)
Total	252 (24)	801 (76)	1053 (100)
Marital status			
Married	171 (32)	363 (68)	534 (73)
Unmarried	36 (26)	104 (74)	140 (19)
Divorced	1 (33)	2 (67)	3 (0.41)
Separated	0 (0)	1 (100)	1 (0.14)
Widow	7 (14)	44 (86)	51 (7)
Total	215 (29)	514 (71)	729 (100)

Source: RITES Field Study, 2020

The legal age for marriage in India is 18 for females and 21 for males. Therefore, all persons below these ages were excluded for computation of this table. (324 PAPs)

Figure given in bracket indicates percentage (%)

4.3.2.3 Marital Status

The marital status of the surveyed household members is indicated under five categories – married, unmarried, divorced, separated and widow. It is observed that out of total PAPs, majority of them (73%) are married whereas 19% are unmarried. Remaining 7% of them are widow and less than 1% are divorced and separated.

4.3.3 Social Characteristics

Table 4.4 shows social characteristics like religious and social groups, household pattern and its size of PAHs. **Table 4.5** shows gender wise educational level of household members.

4.3.3.1 Religious and Social Groups

Data on religious groups was collected in order to identify people with the specific religious belief among the surveyed households. The religious beliefs and social affiliation of the people are indicators that help to understand cultural behaviour of the groups. The social and cultural behaviour will help to understand the desires and preferences of surveyed households, which is a prerequisite to rehabilitate the surveyed members and their households. **Table 4.4** shows that only 2 religions are practiced in the study area viz., Hindu and Muslim. The study result shows that about

55% and 89% of the surveyed households are Hindu in corridor-1 and corridor-2 respectively and 45% and 11% Muslim in corridor-1 and corridor-2 respectively (. Majority of households are Hindu in both the corridors.

Table 4.4: Corridor wise Social Characteristics of PAHs

Characteristics	Corridor-1	Corridor-2	Total (%)
Religious groups			
Hindu	81 (55.10)	191 (88.84)	272 (75.14)
Muslim	66 (44.90)	24 (11.16)	90 (24.86)
Total	147 (40.61)	215 (59.39)	362 (100)
Social groups			
Scheduled Castes	28 (19.05)	43 (20.00)	71 (19.61)
Scheduled Tribes	2 (1.36)	4 (1.86)	6 (1.66)
OBC	57 (38.78)	106 (49.30)	163 (45.03)
General	60 (40.82)	62 (28.84)	122 (33.70)
Total	147 (40.61)	215 (59.39)	362 (100)
Household pattern			
Joint	9 (6.12)	43 (20.00)	52 (14.36)
Nuclear	134 (91.16)	163 (75.81)	297 (82.04)
Individual	4 (2.72)	9 (4.19)	13 (3.59)
Total	147 (40.61)	215 (59.39)	362 (100)
Household size			
Small (2-4)	130 (88.44)	140 (65.12)	270 (74.59)
Medium (5-7)	16 (10.88)	63 (29.30)	79 (21.82)
Large (Above 7)	1 (0.68)	12 (5.58)	13 (3.59)
Total	147 (40.61)	215 (59.39)	362 (100)

Source: RITES Field Study, 2020

*Figure given in bracket indicates percentage (%)

The social affiliation of the group differentiates them for benefits under government schemes. Social groups indicate status within the society, preferences and vulnerability. The households belonging to Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) falls under the provisions of Constitution of India and get preferential treatment in the government benefits because the group includes the people who are traditionally vulnerable. Except general category, all other groups need attention and to be addressed for their backward socio-economic conditions. The survey result shows that about 45% of PAHs belong to Other Backward Class followed by General category (34%). About 20% PAHs are reported Scheduled Caste and remaining only 1% is Scheduled Tribes. Both Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes households are found in both the corridors.

4.3.3.2 Household Pattern and Household Size

Household Pattern and Household Size indicate the fabric of sentimental attachment among the household members, social value, economic structures and financial burden. It is observed from the **Table 4.4** that majority of surveyed households are nuclear (82%) followed by joint (14%) and individual (4%). It is also observed that majority of surveyed households belong to nuclear household in both the corridors. Household size has been classified into three categories i.e. small (2-4), medium (5-7) and large (7 & above). **Table 4.4** shows that majority of households (74%) are small in size followed by 22% households are medium and remaining 4% households have their members more than seven. Majority of small size households are found in both the corridors.

4.3.3.3 Educational Attainment

Education is a tool for vertical mobility in the society. It provides an opportunity to participate in the process of growth and development. However, it also creates differences among people and introduces a new kind of inequality between those who have it and those who do not. In all the cases, education is a basic need and the best indicator of socio-economic development of a region.

Table 4.5 shows that out of the total surveyed PAPs, about one-third are illiterate (male 28% and female 42%). Female are found more illiterate than male in project area. So far as educational attainment is concerned 17.67% are educated up to primary class whereas 27% members have studied upper primary. About 23.24% of them have studied up to high school. Majority of male and females have studied up to high school in corridor-1 and illiterate population in corridor-2 is 36.46%. 8.06% surveyed persons have graduated whereas 2% have done post-graduation. About 1.24% PAPs has studied technical courses. Remaining 0.31% has undergone vocational courses. More illiterate are found in both the corridors due to the presence of large number of squatters and kiosks.

Table 4.5: Gender wise Education Level of PAPs

Level of Education	Corridor-1			Corridor-2			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Illiterate	39 (20.97)	22 (37.93)	61 (25.00)	122 (31.12)	142 (42.77)	264 (36.46)	161 (27.85)	164 (42.05)	325 (33.57)
Primary	19 (10.22)	6 (10.34)	25 (10.25)	81 (20.66)	65 (19.58)	146 (20.17)	100 (17.30)	71 (18.21)	171 (17.67)
Upper Primary	38 (20.43)	14 (24.14)	52 (21.31)	54 (13.78)	29 (8.73)	83 (11.46)	92 (15.92)	43 (11.03)	135 (13.95)
High School	61 (32.80)	9 (15.52)	70 (28.69)	97 (24.74)	58 (17.47)	155 (21.41)	158 (27.34)	67 (17.18)	225 (23.24)
Graduate	22 (11.83)	5 (8.62)	27 (11.07)	24 (6.12)	27 (8.13)	51 (7.04)	46 (7.96)	32 (8.21)	78 (8.06)
Post Graduate	7 (3.76)	2 (3.45)	9 (3.69)	5 (1.28)	5 (1.51)	10 (1.38)	12 (2.08)	7 (1.79)	19 (1.96)
Technical	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	8 (2.04)	4 (1.20)	12 (1.66)	8 (1.38)	4 (1.03)	12 (1.24)
Vocational	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (0.26)	2 (0.60)	3 (0.41)	1 (0.17)	2 (0.51)	3 (0.31)
Total	186 (100)	58 (100)	244 (25.21)	392 (100)	332 (100)	724 (74.79)	578 (59.71)	390 (40.29)	968 (100)

Source: RITES Field Study, 2020

PAPs of age groups of 0-5 are not considered in the above table (85).

*Figure given in bracket indicates percentage (%)

4.3.4 Economic Characteristics

The economic condition of surveyed households describes occupational pattern, total household income, and number of earning and dependent members. The occupational pattern includes work in which the surveyed PAPs 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 household; however dependents include housewife, children, elderly people and others who cannot work and earn.

4.3.4.1 Occupation of Surveyed PAPs

Occupational pattern of the surveyed PAPs is recorded to assess their skill so that income generation plan can be prepared accordingly for alternative income generating scheme. Secondly, occupational pattern helps in identifying dominating economic activity in the area. The survey results in **Table 4.6** show that 41.22% of surveyed PAPs are working. Out of the total working population, half of them (49.54%)

are employed in business/trade activities. 17.28% of PAPs are working in private sector. About 29.26% PAPs are working as daily wage labour in the project area. Remaining 2.7% PAPs are engaged in govt. services. Less than 1% PAPs reported as artisans and house help. However, majority of PAPs are engaged in business activities in corridor-1 whereas in corridor-2 majority of them are working as daily wage labour.

4.3.4.2 Household monthly income

Table 4.6 shows corridor wise monthly income of head of the household and other earning members in the household. The table shows that majority of households (45%) have monthly income in between Rs.5001 to Rs. 10000 in both the corridors. The average monthly income of a household is Rs.10,341/- in corridor-1 and Rs.10,275/- in corridor-2. Average monthly income in both the corridor is Rs.10, 308.

4.3.4.3 Household earning and dependent members

Table 4.6 shows total number of earning and dependent members in the surveyed households. Majority (81.49%) of households have only 1 earning member. The average number of earning member is 1 in both the corridors. Talking about dependents, majority (81.49%) of households have 1 to 2 dependent members in both the corridors.

Table 4.6: Corridor wise Economic Characteristics

Characteristics	Corridor-1	Corridor-2	Total PAPs
Occupation (PAPs)			
Artisan	1 (0.66)	2 (0.71)	3 (0.69)
Labour	11 (7.28)	116 (40.99)	127 (29.26)
Business/ Trade	117 (77.48)	98 (34.63)	215 (49.54)
Govt. Service	7 (4.64)	5 (1.77)	12 (2.76)
Private Service	15 (9.93)	60 (21.20)	75 (17.28)
House help	0 (0)	2 (0.71)	2 (0.46)
Total	151 (34.79)	283 (65.21)	434 (100)
Monthly Household Income (PAHs)			
Rs.<5000	10 (6.80)	25 (11.63)	35 (20.97)
Rs.5001 -10,000	41 (27.89)	105 (48.84)	146 (44.93)
Rs.10001 -20000	34 (23.13)	62 (28.84)	96 (17.28)
Rs.20001 -30000	31 (21.09)	16 (7.44)	47 (8.53)
Rs.30001-40000	8 (5.44)	1 (0.47)	9 (2.07)
Rs.40001-50000	5 (3.40)	1 (0.47)	6 (1.15)
Rs. >50000	18 (12.24)	5 (2.33)	23 (5.07)

Characteristics	Corridor-1	Corridor-2	Total PAPs
Average monthly household income (Rs.)	Rs.10,341	Rs.10,275	Rs. 10,308
Total	147 (40.61)	215 (59.39)	362 (100)
Earning Members of household (PAHs)			
1 member	143 (97.28)	152 (70.70)	295 (81.49)
2 members	1 (0.68)	44 (20.47)	45 (12.43)
3 members	2 (1.36)	15 (6.98)	17 (4.70)
More than 3 members	1 (0.68)	4 (1.86)	5 (1.38)
Average earning member	0.58≈1	0.26≈1	1
Total	147 (40.61)	215 (59.39)	362 (100)
Dependent Members (PAHs)			
Less than 2	121(82.31)	69 (32.09)	295 (81.49)
2-3 members	7 (4.76)	33 (15.35)	45 (12.43)
3- 5 members	11 (7.48)	70 (32.56)	17 (4.70)
Above 5 members	8 (5.44)	43 (20)	5 (1.38)
Average dependent members	1.71≈2	3.72≈4	
Total	147 (40.61)	215 (59.39)	362 (100)

Source: RITES Field Study, 2020

Figure given in bracket indicates percentage (%)

4.3.4.4 Household Consumption pattern

Table 4.7 shows corridor wise average monthly expenditure of PAHs. The table indicates the consumption pattern. It is observed that majorly people are spending on food, education, housing, clothing, transport, health and social function. This reflects the basic necessity of the surveyed households. According to Cost of Living in India-A 2018 Guide, monthly food (groceries) would cost around Rs.1500-4000 a month per person.

Table 4.7: Corridor wise Consumption Patterns of PAHs

Particulars	Average monthly expenditure (Rs)	
	Corridor-1	Corridor-2
Food	5,718.75	3,541.99
Agriculture	0.00	77.35
Housing	1,403.13	777.90
Cooking Fuel	365.63	379.01
Clothing	678.13	793.92
Health	534.38	761.33
Education	2,868.13	1,466.85
Transport	615.63	486.74
Communication	537.81	378.18
Social Function	468.75	614.36
Others	1,140.63	192.27

Source: RITES Field Study, 2020

Food consumption in corridor-1 is slightly higher than the national average. The housing expenses include electricity bill, municipal corporation tax (water bill) and repairing & maintenance cost. In corridor-1 PAPs tends to spend more on education.

4.3.4.5 Possession of Household Assets

The possession of household assets has been identified of the project affected households during the census socio-economic survey. The following assets have been identified in the surveyed households as mentioned in the **Table 4.8**. It can be observed from the table that majority of them have mobile phone (64.32%), television (45%), motor cycle (28%), Car (28.64%) and refrigerator (15%). Some of the households have washing machine (16.43%), air cooler (15.49%), food processor/mixer/grinder (11.27%), air conditioner (3.67%). 6% households have computer or Laptop and around 3.29% households have microwave.

Table 4.8: Corridor wise Possession of Assets of PAHs

Particulars	Number of Household Assets		
	Corridor-1	Corridor-2	Total
TV	28 (87.50)	68 (37.57)	96 (45.07)
Refrigerator	7 (21.88)	25 (13.81)	32 (15.02)
Two-wheeler	24 (75)	36 (19.89)	60 (28.17)
Four-Wheeler	24 (75)	37 (20.44)	61 (28.64)
Telephone/Mob. Phone	29 (90)	108 (59.67)	137 (64.32)
Washing Machine	19 (59.38)	16 (8.84)	35 (16.43)
Food Processor/Mixer/Grinder	16 (50)	8 (4.42)	24 (11.27)
Computer/Laptop	7 (21.88)	6 (3.31)	13 (6.10)
Air Conditioner	2 (6.25)	6 (3.31)	8 (3.76)
Air Cooler	15 (46.88)	18 (9.94)	33 (15.49)
Microwave oven	5 (15.63)	2 (1.10)	7 (3.29)

Source: RITES Field Study, 2020

Figure given in bracket indicates percentage (%)

4.3.5 Gender Issues

Table 4.9 shows corridor wise property ownership by women. Out of the surveyed households, only one household was identified where women have title for land and house along with joint ownership. It is observed from survey data that in majority of cases husbands have titles for the ownership of land and house.

Table 4.9: Corridor wise property ownership by Women

Women ownership	Corridor-1	Corridor-2	Total PAHs
-----------------	------------	------------	------------

Sr. No		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Do the women have title for land and house	1 (3.13)	31 (96.88)	0 (0)	181 (100)	1 (0.47)	212 (99.53)
2	Does the woman hold a joint ownership?	1 (3.13)	31 (96.88)	0 (0)	181 (100)	1 (0.47)	212 (99.53)
	Total N	32		181		213	

Source: RITES Field Study, 2020

Figure given in bracket indicates percentage (%)

Although the husbands hold the ownership of land and house but they have informed and discussed with women before purchasing the property.

4.3.5.1 Decision making and participation

Table 4.10 shows corridor wise decision making and participation at household level. It is observed in both the corridors that majorly both male and female together have participated in the decision making at household level. But male is dominant in taking decision in both the corridors. During social survey both men and women members of household have responded to this question in majority of cases.

Table 4.10: Corridor wise Decision Making and Participation at HH Level

Sr. No	Subject	Corridor-1			Corridor-2		
		Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both
1	Financial matter	14 (43.75)	2 (6.25)	16 (50)	80 (44.20)	14 (7.73)	87 (48.07)
2	Education of Child	14 (43.75)	4 (12.5)	14 (43.75)	63 (34.81)	30 (16.57)	88 (48.62)
3	Health care of Child	11 (34.38)	2 (6.25)	19 (59.38)	48 (26.52)	15 (8.29)	118 (65.19)
4	Purchase of Assets	11 (34.38)	4 (12.5)	17 (53.13)	49 (27.07)	29 (16.02)	103 (56.91)
5	Day to day household activities	11 (34.38)	6 (18.75)	15 (46.88)	43 (23.76)	36 (19.89)	102 (56.35)
6	On social function & marriage	12 (37.5)	4 (12.5)	16 (50)	44 (24.31)	19 (10.50)	118 (65.19)
7	Women to earn for household	12 (37.5)	7 (21.88)	13 (40.63)	48 (26.52)	30 (16.57)	103 (56.91)
8	Land and property	10 (31.25)	6 (18.75)	16 (50)	46 (25.41)	32 (17.68)	103 (56.91)

Source: RITES Field Study, 2020

Figure given in bracket indicates percentage (%)

4.3.6 Health Seeking Behavior

Table 4.11 shows corridor wise health seeking behaviour of surveyed PAPs. About 15.19% of household members have suffered from diseases in both the corridors. It is observed that majority (58.18%) have suffered from general illness whereas 13 members (23.64%) suffered from Malaria or fever and 10 members (18.18%) have suffered from other type of diseases from last one year in the project area. Majority (62%) of household members have taken treatment from private clinic/ hospital whereas 31% of them have taken treatment from government hospital. It is observed that majority of patients are travelling less than 5km in both the corridors in order to avail health services.

Table 4.11: Corridor wise Health Seeking Behaviour

Sr. No	Description	Corridor-1	Corridor-2	Total
1	Household members suffered from any disease in the past one year			
	Yes	17 (11.56)	38 (17.67)	55 (15.19)
	No	130 (88.44)	177 (82.33)	307 (84.81)
	Total	147	215	362
2	Type of Disease			
	Malaria (Fever)	1 (5.88)	12 (31.58)	13 (23.64)
	General Illness	12 (70.59)	20 (52.63)	32 (58.18)
	Other	4 (23.53)	6 (38)	10 (18.18)
	Total	17	38	55
3	Treatment taken from			
	Govt. Hospital	6 (35.29)	11 (28.95)	17 (30.91)
	Pvt. clinic/hospital	10 (58.82)	24 (63.13)	34 (61.82)
	Traditional Healing	1 (5.88)	0 (0)	1 (1.82)
	Quacks	0 (0)	3 (7.89)	3 (5.45)
	Total	17	38	55
4	Distance travelled for treatment			
	< 5 km	15 (88.24)	34 (89.47)	49 (89.09)

Sr. No	Description	Corridor-1	Corridor-2	Total
	5-10 km	2 (11.76)	4 (10.53)	6 (10.91)
	Total	17	38	55

Source: RITES Field Study, 2020

Figure given in bracket indicates percentage (%)

4.3.7 Awareness about HIV/AIDS

Table 4.12 shows corridor wise awareness about HIV/AIDS. It is observed that majority (87.85%) of surveyed households are aware about HIV/AIDS in both the corridors whereas 12.15% are unaware.

Table 4.12: Corridor wise Awareness about HIV/ AIDS

Sr. No	Description	Corridor-1	Conrridor-2	Total
1.	Have you heard about HIV/AIDS			
	Yes	139 (94.56)	179 (83.26)	318 (87.85)
	No	8 (5.44)	36 (16.74)	44 (12.15)
	Total	147	215	362
2.	Source of information			
	Print media	3 (2.16)	20 (11.17)	23 (7.23)
	Radio	13 (9.35)	30 (16.76)	43 (13.52)
	TV	62 (44.60)	127 (70.95)	189 (59.43)
	NGO camp	25 (17.99)	26 (14.53)	51 (16.04)
	Govt. Camp	67 (48.20)	24 (13.41)	91 (28.62)
	Others	5 (3.60)	14 (7.82)	19 (5.97)
	Total	139	179	318

Source: RITES Field Study, 2020

Figure given in bracket indicates percentage (%)

Majority of surveyed households have heard about HIV/AIDS from sources like television, Govt. and NGO campaign, radio and other sources.

4.3.8 Perceived Benefits about the Project

Table 4.13 shows corridor wise perceived benefits of the surveyed households about the Project. Majority (95%) of households are aware about the project since the construction is in the process. Majority of the households reported that they came to know about the project from newspaper, hoardings, TV and other source of information. The table comprises of both positive and negative impacts responded by the participants during the census socio-economic survey. Nearly half (48%) of the PAHs reported that the project will help in employment generation and development of Kanpur city. About 30% PAHs considered that the metro project will develop the

transport facility. 13.62% PAHs said that the metro project will enlarge their accessibility to local market, health care and educational facilities. Remaining (9.35%) PAHs said that the project will create job opportunity for daily wage labour. Talking about negative impacts, majority (70%) of respondents reported that they will lose their structures which will indirectly affect their livelihood. Majority of residential structure will be affected due to the metro project.

Table 4.13: Corridor wise Perceived Benefit on Proposed Project

Sr. No	Description	Corridor-1	Corridor-2	Total
1	Are you aware of the proposed metro Rail Project in Kanpur city			
	Yes	140 (95.24)	203 (94.42)	343 (94.75)
	No	7 (4.76)	12 (5.58)	19 (5.25)
	Total	147	215	362
2	Source of Information on Metro Project			
	Print Media	24 (16.33)	50 (23.26)	74 (20.44)
	TV	5 (3.40)	18 (8.37)	23 (6.35)
	Other	118 (80.27)	147 (68.37)	265 (73.20)
	Total	147	215	362
3	Positive Impacts			
	Labor work opportunity	11 (12.09)	9 (7.32)	20 (9.35)
	Will help in employment generation and regional development	41 (45.05)	62 (50.41)	103 (48.13)
	Access to markets, healthcare & education facilities	18 (19.78)	9 (7.32)	27 (13.62)
	Transport Development	21 (23.08)	43 (34.96)	64 (29.91)
	Total	91	123	214
4	Negative Impacts			
	Loss of structures	12 (52.17)	6 (16.67)	18 (30.51)
	Loss of House	11 (47.83)	30 (83.33)	41 (69.49)
	Total	23	36	59

Source: RITES Field Study, 2020

Figure given in bracket indicates percentage (%)

4.3.9 Rehabilitation and Resettlement Options

Table 4.14 shows the resettlement and rehabilitation options of PAHs. The affected households were consulted during census and socio-economic survey to understand

their views/opinions. Majority (95%) of PAHs are willing to shift to new structure within the area. Remaining 5% of surveyed households would like to relocate outside the area. About 74% PAHs in corridor-2 preferred house at resettlement site whereas 75% PAHs in corridor-1 opted shops at resettlement site. Remaining 7.18% of PAHs opted for cash assistance. The rehabilitation and resettlement options will be governed by the UPMRCL's R& R policy. Talking about factors to be considered in providing alternate place, half of the PAHs responded that they want to be resettled to a place where they can secure their income from business activity. About 15% PAHs reported that the resettlement site should be provided near to market place and commercial area. Under the scope of income restoration assistance, half of the surveyed households demanded employment opportunity during the construction of the metro project. About 26% households opted vocational training whereas 24% PAHs opted financial loan assistance.

Table 4.14: Resettlement and Rehabilitation Option

Sr. No	Description	Corridor-1	Corridor-2	Total
1.	In case you are displaced (residentially/commercially where and how far you prefer to be located?)			
	Within the area	141(95.92)	203(94.42)	344 (95.03)
	Outside the area	6(4.08)	12(5.58)	18 (4.97)
	Total	147	215	362
2.	Replacement Option			
	Land for land lost	17(11.56)	3(1.40)	20 (5.52)
	Cash assistance	11(7.48)	15(6.98)	26 (7.18)
	House in Resettlement site	9(6.12)	159(73.95)	168 (46.41)
	Shop in Resettlement Site	110(74.83)	38(17.67)	148 (40.88)
	Total	147	215	362
3.	Factors to be considered in providing alternate place			
	Access to household/friends	7 (4.76)	14 (6.51)	21 (5.80)
	Income from household activity	6 (4.08)	44 (20.47)	50 (13.81)
	Income from business activity	102 (69.39)	87 (40.47)	189 (52.21)
	Daily job	18(12.24)	33(15.35)	51(14.09)
	Close to market	14(9.52)	37(17.21)	51(14.09)
	Total	147	215	362
4.	Income Restoration Assistance			
	Employment opportunities in construction work	90 (62.93)	91 (41.55)	181(50.01)
	Financial assistance/Loan	21 (14.68)	66 (30.13)	87 (24.03)
	Vocational training	32 (22.37)	62 (28.31)	94 (25.96)
	Total	143	219	362

Source: RITES Field Study, 2020

Figure given in bracket indicates percentage (%)

5 CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

5.1 Background

Stakeholder consultation is a continuous process throughout the project period right from project preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation stages. The sustainability of any infrastructure development project depends on the participatory planning in which stakeholder consultation plays major role. Aiming at promotion of public understanding and fruitful solutions of developmental problems such as local needs, problem and prospects of resettlement, various stakeholders i.e., affected households both from residential and commercial units, local community members along with local people are consulted through community meetings, focused group discussions, individual interviews and formal consultations. The project will therefore ensure that the affected households and other stakeholders are informed, consulted, and allowed to participate actively in the development process. This will be done throughout the project, during preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of project results and impacts.

Consultation and stakeholder engagement is a two-way process, making people aware of the up-coming project of Kanpur metro rail project phase-I and at the same time enables them to express their views and suggestions in order to make it more meaningful and beneficial to all. The objective of the consultation and participation mechanism is to minimize negative impact in the project and to make people aware of the project. Stakeholders identified in the project, stakeholder consultation and methods of consultation, summary of consultations, and plan for further consultation and information disclosure are discussed in this chapter.

5.2 Project Stakeholders

Stakeholders can be classified as primary stakeholder and secondary stakeholder. Primary stakeholders are stakeholders who are likely to be benefitted, affected or influenced directly due to the proposed project whereas secondary stakeholders are stakeholders who are likely to be influenced, benefitted or affected indirectly due to the proposed Kanpur metro rail project. RITES team identified both Primary and Secondary stakeholders

for the proposed development. The consultations were conducted with primary stakeholders such as PAHs, shop keepers, local community people. A stakeholder engagement plan (SEP) has been proposed for consultation with stakeholders in different stages of the project is discussed in chapter 8 of this report.

5.3 Consultations in the Project

Stakeholder consultations were arranged at the stage of project preparation to ensure peoples' participation in the planning phase of this project and to treat stakeholder consultation and participation as a continuous two way process. Preliminary stakeholder consultations and discussions were conducted by RITES team through community meetings with Project PAPs as well as general public and group discussions at identified locations in Kanpur. The consultations were conducted with the help of trained local investigators including female investigators in October- November, 2020 at 5 and 10 different locations of Corridor-1 and Corridor-2 respectively. The consultation process involved various sections of affected persons such as traders, shop owners, residents, squatters, kiosks and other inhabitants. Consultations will also be carried out during the implementation, monitoring and evaluation stage. Concerns, views and suggestions expressed by the participants during these consultations have been presented in minutes of consultations in **Table 5.1**.

5.4 Methods of Consultation

The following methods were adopted for conducting stakeholder consultation:

- Community meetings/consultations
- Focus Group Discussions (FGD) with different groups of affected people including residential groups, shop owners, traders, slum dwellers (squatters), etc.
- Discussions and interviews with key informants

Before the commencement of the consultations, the participants were informed in details about the project. Special focus was given on women participation. During consultation, issues related to loss of house, loss of livelihood and customer, traffic during construction, facilities at resettlement sites, compensation, traffic during construction, employment opportunity, safety for women and children, (R & R) option, income restoration,

transportation facilities, issues of migration etc. were discussed during consultation. No false promises were made to the participants while discussing above mentioned issues. Due to the current COVID-19 pandemic situation, the consultations were conducted by following precautionary measures and guidelines issued by GoI and GoUP. The norms of wearing mask and social distancing measures have been taken care of throughout the consultation process.

5.5 Scope of Consultation and Issues

All the survey and consultation meetings were organized with free and prior information to the affected persons and participants. Women members of the survey team assisted women respondents to present their views on their particular concerns. During the consultation process efforts were made by the survey teams to:

- Ascertain the views of the affected persons, with reference to Kanpur metro rail project;
- Understand views of the people and community on loss of structure, resettlement issues and rehabilitation options;
- Identify and assess the major socio-economic characteristics of the people to enable effective planning and implementation;
- Obtain opinion of the community on issues related to the impacts on community property and relocation of the same;
- Examine affected persons' opinion on problems and prospects of transport related issues;
- Identify people's expectations from project and their absorbing capacity;
- Finally, to establish an understanding for identification of overall developmental goals and benefits of the project.

5.6 Summary of Stakeholder consultations

The summary of stakeholder consultation is given in **Table 5.1**.



Table 5.1: Summary of Stakeholder consultation

(Corridor-1)					
Location	Type of Stakeholder	Date and Time	Number of participants	Issues	Views/opinion, concerns
IIT Kanpur	Residential and commercial group	17.10.2020 11:30 AM	12: Female- 8 Male-4	Loss of customer & loss of livelihood	Due to the existing construction of the proposed stations, temporary barricades are being installed in the project site. As a result, it is blocking the entry/exit point of the commercial units or shops which is resulting in loss of customers and loss of livelihood across the project corridor.
				Effect on household activities	The barricades are also blocking the residential structures as well. As a result, the daily household activities are getting affected.
				Save time and road accidents	The metro train will save time and will address the issue of road accidents in the city.
				Traffic during construction	The traffic issues during construction of the project have become a challenge for the people on a regular basis.
				Pollution during construction	The pollution arising due to construction of the project is a concern of the people.
				Positive Impact	The metro project would decrease the number of road accidents. The property value along the metro alignment would increase. The project would provide a better connectivity and transport facilities with nearby industrial network which will help in generating employment and would also develop the city.
				Compensation	In case, any property affected due to the project, adequate compensation should be provided to the affected people.

Location	Type of Stakeholder	Date and Time	Number of participants	Issues	Views/opinion, concerns
Rawatpur	Commercial group	20.10.2020 11:00 AM	11: Female- 6 Male-5	Loss of Livelihood	Due to the current construction, the temporary barricading has hampered their functioning of shops and almost in the closed situation. The businesses are badly affected. Income has hampered thus issue of survival has become a challenge.
				Positive Impact	When the metro would function, traffic system should be improved. The respondents welcomed the metro project.
				Safe travel	Metro would be a safe means of travelling especially for women and children.
				Improved transport facility	Metro project would increase the accessibility to facilities and would improve transport system.
				Underground stations	The respondents demanded that alignment and metro stations should be underground from IIT to medical college.
				Metro fare	The metro fare should be minimum and affordable to people.
				Traffic during construction	Since the construction of the project has started therefore the traffic during construction has become challenge for the people.

Location	Type of Stakeholder	Date and Time	Number of participants	Issues	Views/opinion, concerns
Moti Jheel/ Chunniganj (Malin Basti)	Residential group	2.11.2020 3:00 PM	20: Female- 9 Male-11	Loss of houses	The respondents reported that they have been staying there generation after generation. Therefore, they do not want their houses to be acquired. They have invested a lot of money to build and construct their pucca houses.
				Lack of planning of metro route	People complained that metro routes have not been planned well. Unnecessarily the route is passing through their habitants which can be planned through main road as well.
				Transportation	This shall not benefit to them as metro will not pick up the passengers from their homes and when you reach on the road, other modes of travel are available which are much cheaper
				Health and education	People will not get benefit of the connectivity which facilitates connectivity in economic ways

Location	Type of Stakeholder	Date and Time	Number of participants	Issues	Views/opinion, concerns
				Shifting of metro route	People said that they are already rehabilitated from some other places in past. They are settled now here somehow and don't want to undergo same pain again. Metro should plan their route through other routes.
				Relocation site	The affected households demanded to be rehabilitated properly to the resettlement site near to their existing location If their houses get displaced.
				Income restoration	Under the scope of income restoration, people demanded job opportunity in the on-going construction work as well during operation of the project.
				R & R option	Each affected households should be provided with housing facility as they opted structure for structure loss.

Location	Type of Stakeholder	Date and Time	Number of participants	Issues	Views/opinion, concerns
Transport Nagar	Commercial group	2.11.2020 11.00 a.m.	13: Female- 11 Male-2	Encroachment	The owner of the commercial units reported that they have encroached the land of Kanpur Development Authority (KDA) and they have staying in this place since more than 30 years.
				Prior notice	The participants welcomed the project. However, they said that the metro implementing agency should serve prior notice to them before land acquisition. So that they can relocate their goods and other belongings.
				Allocation land	The shop keepers reported that since they have been doing their business from a long time in the project area therefore, KDA should allocate them an alternate land where they can carry out their business activities.

Location	Type of Stakeholder	Date and Time	Number of participants	Issues	Views/opinion, concerns
				Loss of shop and income	A lot of commercial units are located here. The land acquisition will impact on loss of shop and income of the affected shops
				Unemployment	Metro project may create unemployment as majority of the people here are self-employed and due to the loss of structure and land they would suffer the most.
				Compensation and employment	Due to metro work people's employment activities will be affected and also some would be homeless. Compensation and job should be provided by the government.
				Utilisation of govt. land	Since a lot of commercial units will get affected due to the metro project, UPMRCL should utilise the existing govt. land and in order to avoid land acquisition

Location	Type of Stakeholder	Date and Time	Number of participants	Issues	Views/opinion, concerns
Transport Nagar	Commercial group	2.11.2020 1:00 PM	12: Female- 1 Male-11	Transport facility	The metro project would be a better and transport facility in a city like Kanpur.
				Save time and road accidents	The metro train will save time and it will decrease the number of road accidents.
				Controlled pollution	Kanpur has lot of industries as well as lot of vehicles run on the road. Therefore, the metro train will control the level of pollution in the city.
				Effect on business/shops	As metro project shall take over or break the shops, major source of livelihood in the area which is kabari/waste material business shall be affected.
				Non-requirement of metro station	This area deals with all kind of Kabari (waste) materials and people come to sell their wastes from home and those materials are further sold to the industries for further processing. These works require transportation through commercial vehicle where metro has no role to play and un-necessarily structures of these shopkeepers shall be affected.

Location	Type of Stakeholder	Date and Time	Number of participants	Issues	Views/opinion, concerns
				Prior Notice	If the government decides/ finalize the name of shops which would be affected due to construction work, they should be given ample time to vacate. This enables the shopkeepers to shift/ settle their goods.
				Compensation and employment	Due to metro work people's employment activities will be affected and also some would be homeless. Compensation and job should be provided by the government.
				Utilisation of govt. land	Since a lot of commercial units will get affected due to the metro project, UPMRCL should utilise the existing govt. land and in order to avoid land acquisition

Corridor-2					
Location	Type of Stakeholder	Date and Time	Number of participants	Issues	Views/opinion, concerns
Double Pulia – Vijay Nagar (Near Fire Station/ Lucky Sanitary Store)	Residential group	27.10.2020 2:00 PM	16: Female- 8 Male-8	Resettlement site	New resettlement site should have a permanent shelter where they can stay and make their products made by iron rod.
				Loss of Livelihood	Majority of them do some iron work in their squatters and sell their products (Customers buy the products from these squatters only beside the road). They would lose the customers.
				Lack of Documents and ownership	They do not have any recognition (Voter ID, Aadhar, and Ration Card). Some of them reported that they even born at this location but due to non-recognition the government has not provided any facility to them.
				Lack of Health facility	They often have no access to the health facility due to their poor status.
				Loss of structure and Livelihood	In this location the PAPs works near to their resident area and also sell their products there. Therefore, due to metro they will lose their livelihood, income, home, shops as well as customers and supplies. They may have to migrate and they were very much concerned about their resettlement and income restoration.
				Compensation	In case, any property affected due to the project, adequate compensation should be provided to the affected people as per the market rate.

Corridor-2					
Location	Type of Stakeholder	Date and Time	Number of participants	Issues	Views/opinion, concerns
				Transport facility	The metro project will lead to a better transport facility in Kanpur city. Therefore, people welcome the project.

Location	Type of Stakeholder	Date and Time	Number of participants	Issues	Views/opinion, concerns
Dada Nagar Chauraha/ After Vijay Nagar Chowk/ Kachhi Basti Area	Residential group	28.10.2020 10:00 AM	16: Female- 8 Male-8	Loss of structure & livelihood	Loss of structure is a major concern of the project affected households. It will affect their livelihood as well.
				Job Opportunity	Majority of people in this place are labour class. Therefore, people should be provided with job opportunity during construction and operation of the project.
				R & R option	One house should be provided to each of the affected households.
				Income restoration	Under scope of income restoration, job opportunity should be provided to the affected households during construction as well as operation of the project.
				Relocation site	The affected households should be rehabilitated properly in the resettlement colony before start of the construction work.
				Facilities at relocation site	Location of resettlement site should be near the affected area and it should have all sorts of basic facilities like access to drinking water, sanitation, dust bean, children's park, playground etc. It should have better connectivity.
				Better transport facility	Undoubtedly, Kanpur city will have a better transport facility.

Location	Type of Stakeholder	Date and Time	Number of participants	Issues	Views/opinion, concerns
Dada Nagar	Residential group	28.10.2020 12.00 pm	15: Female- 6	Third mile connectivity	Metro route does not cover entire Kanpur city. We would have to depend on other modes of transportation also hence this is not going to beneficial.

Location	Type of Stakeholder	Date and Time	Number of participants	Issues	Views/opinion, concerns
Chauraha/ After Vijay Nagar Chowk/ Kachhi Basti Area			Male-9	Loss of house	Loss of house is going to be a major concern of the affected households. People are really worried for this.
				Loss of livelihood	Daily wage earners who are involved in informal works and others who are self-employed would be affected due to relocation.
				Increase in migration	People might go outside in search of job opportunity due to loss of houses.
				Safety for women	Women traveller would be benefited in terms of security and safety while travelling in metro but job opportunity for them is critical.
				Job opportunity for women	The women participants reported that they should be provided with job opportunity during construction as well as operation of the project.
				Use of Govt. land and structure	The government should use the existing govt. land and structures in order to avoid land acquisition and loss of structures due to the construction of the project.
				Compensation	The affected households should be provided with adequate compensation as per the market rate.

Location	Type of Stakeholder	Date and Time	Number of participants	Issues	Views/opinion, concerns
Dada Nagar Chauraha/ After Vijay Nagar Chowk/ Kachhi Basti Area	Residential group	28.10.2020 2:00 PM	14: Female-6 Male-8	Gender inclination	Metro should have preference for female travellers. The train should have a separate coach reserved for women. Few seats should also be reserved for women in other coaches. A separate ticket counter should also be available for women.
				Job opportunity	As a part of income restoration, the project proponent (UPMRCL) should provide job opportunities to the affected households considering the qualification.
				Housing facility	Metro should give appropriate house to accommodate entire household while before their relocation or damaging/ deconstructing their houses where they are currently staying.
				Migration	Metro would increase the employment and would improve the transport facilities which would result in increase in migration and would decrease out migration.

Location	Type of Stakeholder	Date and Time	Number of participants	Issues	Views/opinion, concerns
				Loss of structure	The metro project will have impact loss of structure.
				Compensation	Adequate compensation should be provided to the affected households as per the market rate.
				Transport facility	Considering the traffic in the city, metro project would be a better transport facility for the citizens.

Location	Type of Stakeholder	Date and Time	Number of participants	Issues	Views/opinion, concerns
Dada Nagar Chauraha/ After Vijay Nagar Chowk/ Kachhi Basti Area	Residential group	28.10.2020 3.30 pm	15: Female- 12 Male-3	Loss of structure	Undoubtedly, the loss of structure would be a major concern of major affected households.
				City Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The metro project would give chance to Kanpur for becoming smart city. The project would improve the transport system. The project would also improve the accessibility to facilities.
				Employment	Educated and eligible people should be provided job opportunity in metro during operation.
				Gender inclination	Women should get separate coaches in the metro and separate entry-exit point in the stations.
				Safety of women	The metro train facility will ensure safety of women during travelling.
				R & R option	Structure should be provided against loss of structures
				Utilization of govt. property	The implementing agency should utilize the existing govt. land and structures in order to avoid private land acquisition and loss of structure.

Location	Type of Stakeholder	Date and Time	Number of participants	Issues	Views/opinion, concerns
Dada Nagar Chauraha/ After Vijay	Residential group	28.10.2020 4.30 pm	14: Female- 6 Male-8	Income opportunities	Due to the project, the local shopkeepers may get more customers and thus their income might get increase.
				Travel Time	Due to metro travel time would be decreased.
				Safe travel	Metro is the safe travel for everyone and it should be environmental friendly.

Location	Type of Stakeholder	Date and Time	Number of participants	Issues	Views/opinion, concerns
Nagar Chowk/ Kachhi Basti Area				Loss of Residential structure	Displacement of residential structure is a big concern for PAPs.
				Compensation	The compensation should be provided to the affected households as per the market rate.
				R & R option	Under scope of r & r option, people opted structure for structure loss.
				Transport facility	The metro train would be a better transport facility as it will solve the traffic problem in the city to a large extent.

Location	Type of Stakeholder	Date and Time	Number of participants	Issues	Views/opinion, concerns
Vijay Nagar (Govindpur Area/ Labour Colony Area	Residential group	29.10.2020 11.30 pm	12: Female- 7 Male-5	Household based economic activities	People who are involved in the household-based works would be affected due to the displacement. They should be provided opportunity for their economic wellbeing.
				Safety of women	Metro will ensure safety for women and children while travelling.
				Separate coach in metro	There should be separate coach for ladies and children with lower economic fare
				Metro fare	People are happy with the current transport system. Sometimes when they are stuck in the traffic, it irritates but fare is minimal. Metro should be cost effective and affordable to all.
				Loss of houses	The project will affect on loss of structure and it is a major concern of the people. They welcome the project but their houses should not be affected.
				Prior notice	The government should serve prior notice to the affected households in order vacant the place and to relocate their goods and other belongings.
				Relocation site	The affected households should be rehabilitated properly in the resettlement colony before start of construction work.
				Employment opportunity	Majority of the people are labour by occupation. Therefore, the affected households and others should be provided job opportunity during construction of the project.

Location	Type of Stakeholder	Date and Time	Number of participants	Issues	Views/opinion, concerns
Vijay Nagar (Govindpur Area/ Labour Colony Area)	Residential group	29.10.2020 1.00 pm	17: Female- 6 Male-11	Benefits for the citizens	Citizens would be benefitted with the metro service.
				Accidents/ Road traffic	Kanpur has a lot of traffic in the city. Frequent road accidents also take place. The metro train will address both the issues.
				Pollution control and cleanliness of the city	If majority of people use public transport, there would be less pollution and the city should be clean.
				City development	The city would also get developed with metro coming to Kanpur.
				Safety and ticket fare	Women and children would be benefitted more from metro. However, ticket fare should be minimal and affordable in the limit like Rs. 5, 10 etc.
				Role of government	The government should cooperate with local people and people should be informed and involved in all stages of the project for its successful completion
				Housing scheme	The affected households should be rehabilitated through housing schemes by the project implementing agency.

Location	Type of Stakeholder	Date and Time	Number of participants	Issues	Views/opinion, concerns
Vijay Nagar to Govindpur (Temple on the left side)	Residential group	4.11.2020 11:30 AM	14: Female- 12 Male-2	Loss of house	Many people are living since years. Where will they go? One said this is third generation and showed graveyard of two earlier generations near temple as well.
				Income	People may get working opportunity in metro but unless they are provided opportunity, their livelihood will be affected badly.
				Preference to women	Women should be given priority and special consideration and concession in metro during operation.
				Safety for women	The metro will ensure safety of women passengers while travelling at night.
				R & R option	People preferred structure for structure loss.

Location	Type of Stakeholder	Date and Time	Number of participants	Issues	Views/opinion, concerns
				Relocation site	The affected households should be properly rehabilitated to the resettlement site with all the basic facilities.
				Income restoration	The respondents said that they would like to work during the operation of the project considering their skill and qualification.
				Capacity building	The women participants said that they would like to be part of capacity building programmes for livelihood promotion considering their skills and capabilities.

Location	Type of Stakeholder	Date and Time	Number of participants	Issues	Views/opinion, concerns
Vijay Nagar – Factory Area towards Railway Crossing	Residential group	4.11.2020 2.00 pm	16: Female- 12 Male-4	Job Opportunity for labourers	Labourers may get opportunity to work in the construction of metro work.
				Loss of employment	Majority of the area people are working in the spices factory and living in squatters. Due to metro work if they are displaced, they will also loose job. Thus, the livelihood of the household.
				Rehabilitation	People should be provided alternate place to live with dignity before displacement.
				Transport facility	The metro train facility would be good for the city and for its development.
				Metro fare	The metro fare should be minimal and affordable to people.
				Cooperation with local people	The government should cooperate with the local people in order to ensure their housing and livelihood.
				Smart city	The government has already declared Kanpur to be a smart city therefore introduction of metro rail project is a positive step that people will realize.
				Compensation	In case any property gets affected due to the project, adequate compensation should be provided to the affected people.

5.7 Major Findings of the Consultations

The stakeholder consultations were conducted with both types of respondents either directly or indirectly affected or influenced due the project. The consultations were conducted at 5 locations across the corridor-1 with total 68 participants. Out of 68 participants 35 (51.47%) are female. At Corridor-2, consultation were carried out at 10 location and a total of 147 persons participated in the consultation including 83 (56.46%) female participants. Public consultation was organised by putting up information through newspaper and other media forums. Notice were shared in the area where land acquisition is to take place and consultation will happen. These consultations were conducted as open forum and representation from all sections of society was welcomed. Though consultations were never organized with focus on any specific section of society, however any marginalised section/representation was treated with utmost care and sensitivity to understand the concern & to provide the best possible solution.

The major findings of the consultation are:

- Loss of houses is a major concern of the affected households. Majorly residential structures will be affected. Under the scope of resettlement and rehabilitation option, majority of PAHs preferred structure for structure loss.
- In Motijheel Basti area, the affected households demanded to change the metro alignment in order to save the residential structures.
- In Transport Nagar, the shop keepers reported that since they have been doing their business from a long time in the project area therefore, Kanpur Development Authority (KDA) should allocate them an alternate land where they can carry out their business activities after the displacement of their shop.
- People at Dada Nagar said that if the people are displaced due to the proposed metro rail project, then people should be rehabilitated properly in resettlement colony before start of construction work. Majority of people in Dada Nagar are labour class. Therefore, people of this area should be provided job opportunity during construction and operation of the project considering their skills and capabilities.
- The government should utilize the existing govt. land and structures in order to avoid private land acquisition and loss of residential structures particularly.
- In case, any property gets affected due to the project, adequate compensation should be provided to the affected people.

- Under the scope of income restoration, the affected households demanded employment opportunity during construction as well as operation of the project considering their qualification.
- Due to existing construction of the proposed stations, temporary barricades are being installed in the project site. As a result, it is blocking the entry/exit point of the commercial units or shops which is resulting in loss of customer and loss of livelihood across the project corridor.
- Traffic issues during the construction of the project have become a challenge for the citizens.
- 60% of the participants reported that the metro rail project is necessary for the city, as it will help in development of Kanpur city. The transport facilities as well as the connectivity would improve. It will save time of passengers.
- The pollution level of the city might get under control after introduction of metro project.
- The metro fare should be minimal and affordable to people.
- The implementing agency should cooperate with local people and people should be informed and involved in all stage of the project for its successful completion.
 - Travelling in metro would be safe particularly for women, elders, differently abled and children's.
 - The female respondents demanded to have a separate coach in metro, ticket counter along with other facilities to be available for women in metro stations. They also would like to take part in construction work and capacity building programmes under the scope of income restoration.
 - The PAHs shall be relocated to the resettlement site before the displacement. Majority of them have proposed Kalyanpur for resettlement site. A prior notice needs to be served to the PAPs so that they can relocate their goods and belongings within given time.
 - Location of resettlement site should be near the affected area and it should have all sorts of basic facilities like access to drinking water, sanitation, dust bean, health, education, children's park, playground etc.
- **Positive Impacts:**
 - 93% of participants reported that metro would decrease the road accidents.

- 60% of participants stated that the project will increase and generate employment opportunity.
- The property value would increase rapidly along the metro corridor as the project will improve the connectivity and transport facilities. The nearby industrial areas will also be helped out of the metro project.
- Some participants also stated that it would decrease the crime rates.
- **Negative Impacts:**
 - Commercial PAPs reported that due to loss of shop, they will lose their regular customers and it will impact on their income and would affect their livelihood as well.
 - If PAPs lose their residential or commercial unit, they may migrate to some other place to in order to secure their income and livelihood.
 - The education of children would be affected if the households are relocated to the resettlement site.

5.8 Disclosure

During the Disclosure process, information will be made available to the groups of stakeholders who are affected by the Project, have interests in the Project or have the potential to influence the Project outcomes. The stakeholder categories that will be targeted for engagement during the disclosure as well as over the entire cycle of the Project are:

- PAPs and the Project affected households
- General members of the communities within the Project scope
- Residents in the Project area;
- Vulnerable groups identified in the settlements within the project scope
- Statutory stakeholders (e.g. governmental bodies, administration).

5.8.1 Disclosure activities in Corridor 1

In order to make the RAP preparation and implementation process transparent, a series of stakeholder consultation meetings with all stakeholders were carried out in the field for dissemination of information regarding rehabilitation process and entitlement framework.

The salient features of SIA and the R&R policy should be translated in Hindi and disclosed

through the UPMRCL and prominent places in the project area. The documents will be available in public domain will include: Entitlement Matrix and RAP (summary in Hindi). All the related documents will be made available in the site offices for easy access by the interested stakeholder. The UPMRCL 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 RAP translated in Hindi will be distributed to the stakeholders and their views and suggestions will be considered depending on their applicability.

Issues Discussed During Public Consultation

Sl.No	Issues discussed	Important opinions and views	UMRC reply
1	Overall project	Advantages & disadvantages of this project	Associated Environmental (positive & adverse) impacts with this project were explained in detail. R & R plan and Employment opportunity was explained in detail.
2	Land	What is the basis of compensation of land?	Compensation for land is calculated on the basis of circle rate . In addition to the circle rate, 100% solatium will also be paid.
3	Land acquisition	Why notice was not issued to land owners from UMRC.	One public notice was issued for acquisition of land for the construction activity. Shortly individual notices will be issued to private land owners.
		Land acquisition at Mawaiya area	LMRC assured that the land is being acquired only temporarily. The land is being temporarily acquired for safety reasons. Only men not belongings are shifted. They are not permanently shifted because it is an old and large settlement and only 18 families are affected. Permanent shifting would result in separation from their land and neighbours. Sufficient time will be given for vacating the premises.
4	Compensation	What will be the compensation for acquisition of buildings.	Cost of Building is based on valuation . In addition, 100% solatium will also be paid.



6 POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

6.1 Applicable Laws and Regulations

The applicable laws and policies on land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement for the proposed metro rail project in Kanpur are as follows:

- The RFCTLARR Act, 2013. **(Annexure 6.1)**
- Uttar Pradesh Metro Rail Corporation Limited's R&R Policy
- Government Order (G.O) of GoUP bearing No.-632 / One-13-11-5) / 2004, dated 02 June 2011 for determination of procedure in relation to purchasing land on the basis of mutual agreement with the land owners. **(Annexure 6.2)**
- EIB's Environmental and Social Standards, 2018.

The other acts and policies, which may be relevant, are:

- Minimum Wages Act, 1948
- Contract Labour Act, 1970
- The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976
- Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1996 along with Rules, 1988
- Children (Pledging of Labour) Act, 1933 (as amended in 2002)
- The Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995
- The Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Rules, 1996
- Untouchability Offences Act, 1955
- The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989
- The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995
- Right to Information Act, 2005

The following section deals with these acts and policies with the entitlements and eligibility for compensation and other resettlement entitlements.

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

The RFCTLARR 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 circle value, multiplier and Solatium; 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:

- i. To ensure, gentle, participative, informed and transparent process for land acquisition.
- ii. Provide just and fair compensation to the affected households whose land has been acquired or proposed to be acquired or already affected by such acquisition.
- iii. Make adequate provisions for affected persons for their rehabilitation and resettlement.
- iv. 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.

Salient features of the RTFCTLARRA, 2013 are listed below:

- i. The Act provides for land acquisition as well as rehabilitation and resettlement. It replaces the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 and National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007.
- ii. The Act 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;
- iii. The affected communities shall be duly informed and consulted at each stage, including public hearings in the affected areas for social impact assessment, wide

dissemination of the details of the survey to be conducted for R&R plan or scheme.

- iv. Compensation in rural areas would be calculated by multiplying market value by up to two and adding assets attached to the land or building and adding a Solatium. In urban areas, it would be market value plus assets attached to the land and Solatium;
- v. The Collector shall take possession of land only after ensuring that full payment of compensation as well as rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements are paid or tendered to the entitled persons; families will not be displaced from land till their alternative R&R sites are ready for occupation;
- vi. The benefits to be offered to the affected households include; Financial support to the affected households for construction of cattle sheds, shops, and working sheds; transportation cost;
- vii. Rehabilitation and Resettlement benefits to which they are entitled in monetary terms along with a one-time entitlement of fifty thousand rupees;
- viii. For ensuring transparency, provision has been made for mandatory dissemination of information on displacement, rehabilitation and resettlement, with names of the affected persons and details of the rehabilitation packages. Such information shall be placed in the public domain on the Internet as well as shared with the concerned Gram Sabhas and Panchayats, etc. by the project authorities;
- ix. No income tax shall be levied and no stamp duty shall be charged on any amount that accrues to an individual as a result of the provisions of the new law;

6.3 Uttar Pradesh Metro Rail Corporation's Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy

6.3.1 Guiding Principles

Resettlement & Rehabilitation activities of Kanpur Metro Rail Project (KMRP) will be governed by the following general principles, which are based on The RFCTLARR Act, 2013; the G.O 24/2015/387/8-1-15-50- LDA/204 dated 04.02.2015 of UP Government. The GoUP is also in line with provisions of the new LARR Act, 2013.

- In general, land acquisition will be undertaken in such a way that no project affected person, with or without formal title, will be worse off after land acquisition;

- all activities and procedures will be formally documented;
- the property and inheritance rights of project affected persons will be respected;
- if the livelihood of the project affected persons without formal title depends on the public land that they are using, they will be assisted in their effort to improve their livelihoods and standard of living to restore them to pre-displacement levels;
- if project affected person, without legal title, is not satisfied with the above decisions, they can approach the grievance redressal committee;
- in cases where there are persons working on the affected land or businesses, as determined by the social impact assessment, where the project affected person does not have formal title to the land (e.g. wage earners, workers, squatters, encroachers, etc.), then compensation/ assistance should be provided to these project affected persons to ensure no loss, to the extent as determined appropriate by the social impact assessment;
- in cases where land is needed on a temporary basis, project affected persons who have formal title will be compensated to the assessed fair rental price for the period during which the land is used and the land will be returned in the same condition or better as before it was rented;
- if resettlement is unavoidable in addition to the payment of fair market value for all land and immovable property, project affected persons will be provided assistance in relocation and other related expenses (i.e. cost of moving, transportation, administrative cost etc.);
- these rights do not extend to individuals who commence any activities after cut-off date of the project;
- the compensation and eligible resettlement and rehabilitation assistance will be paid prior to taking over of land and other assets for construction purposes;
- All project affected persons (private and public, individual and businesses) entitled to be compensated for land acquired; losses, structures or damages will be offered compensation in accordance with the provisions of this RPF. Those who accept the compensation amount will be paid prior to taking possession of

their land or assets. Those who do not accept it will have their grievance registered or referred to the GRC / courts as appropriate.

6.3.2 Eligibility for Compensation, Assistance and Rehabilitation

- i. Cut-off Date is the date of first notification for land acquisition for the project under applicable Act or Government Order in the cases of land acquisition affecting legal titleholders. For the Non-Title holders cut-off date would be the date of Census Survey.
- ii. Eligibility of different categories of PAHs will be as per the Entitlement Matrix shown in the section below.
- iii. The unit of entitlement will be the family.
- iv. Titleholder PAHs will be eligible for compensation as well as assistance if they are affected by the project.
- v. Non-titleholder PAPs will not be eligible for compensation of the land occupied by them however; they will receive compensation for the investment made by them on the land such as replacement value of structures and other assets. They will also be eligible for R&R assistance as per Resettlement Policy and Entitlement Matrix.
- vi. In case a PAHs could not be enumerated during census, but has reliable evidence to prove his/her presence before the cut-off date in the affected zone shall be included in the list of PAPs after proper verification by the grievance redress committee.
- vii. PAHs from vulnerable group will be entitled for additional assistance as specified in the Entitlement Matrix.
- viii. PAHs will be entitled to take away or salvage the dismantled materials free of cost without delaying the project activities.
- ix. If a notice for eviction has been served on a person/family before the cut-off date and the case is pending in a court of law, then the eligibility of PAP will be considered in accordance with the legal status determined by the court and the PAP will be eligible for compensation/assistance in accordance with the RAP provisions.
- x. The land losers shall be reimbursed stamp duty towards purchase of alternate land/assets with the compensation received within one year of the disbursement as per the Entitlement Matrix.
- xi. In case of Common Property Resources (CPR), if the land and structure is privately owned the compensation for land shall be paid to the title holder. The reconstruction/replacement of the CPR shall be implemented in consultation with the community as appropriate.

6.4 Government Order for Land Acquisition

As per the policy issued by Revenue Section-13 Government Order No.-632 / One-13-11-5) / 2004, dated 02 June 2011, the general policy of the state for acquiring land for all

"people" is that the land owners and as per the rules / orders related to purchase on the basis of mutual agreement between the acquiring bodies, the land should be purchased directly from the landowners. The Right to Compensation and Transparency Act, 2013 (Act No. 30 of 2013) has been promulgated "which is effective from 01-01-2014. In the case of persons other than those specified in section 46 of this Act, the said purchase of land directly. There is a provision for giving benefits related to rehabilitation and resettlement mentioned in the second schedule of the Act and to conduct the purchase proceedings through the Collector.

Under the new Act of the year 2013, for the purpose of making the process of land acquisition process time and labor practicable and encouraging the purchase of land, the state departments of the state, autonomous extracting industrial authorities, councils formed under the control of various departments and the process for purchasing the land directly from the land owners is being set up for the purchasing bodies, etc., such as the Public Private Partnership Projects to be implemented. The following procedure is prescribed for purchasing land on the basis of consent.

(1) For the above purchasing bodies "Small projects" is such projects for which the total cost of the land to be purchased for the project is up to Rs. 10 crore, for the approval of the rates of land and the approval of the total land value, under the chairmanship of the concerned Additional District Magistrate (Finance and Revenue) as follows: Project). The rate of purchase and the total land value approval a committee is formed.

(2) The District Magistrate concerned for the approval of the rates of land and the approval of the total land value of the "Central and Major Projects" for the above purchase units, ie the projects in which the total value of the land to be purchased for the project is more than Rs.10 crore. Under the chairmanship of the district, the rate of purchase of the district (medium and large project) and the total land value approval a committee is formed. The composition of committee members along with detailed procedures are given in **Annexure 6.2**.

6.5 EIB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement

EIB's Environmental and Social Standards No.6 on involuntary resettlement as its objective has the following:

- i. Avoid or, at least minimize, project induced resettlement whenever feasible by exploring alternative project designs;
- ii. Avoid and/or prevent forced evictions and provide effective remedy to minimize their negative impacts should prevention fail;
- iii. Ensure that any eviction which may be exceptionally required is carried out lawfully, respects the rights to life, dignity, liberty and security of those affected who must have access to an effective remedy against arbitrary evictions;
- iv. Respect individuals', groups' and communities' right to adequate housing and to an adequate standard of living, as well as other rights that may be impacted by resettlement;
- v. Respect right to property of all affected people and communities and mitigate any adverse impacts arising from their loss of assets or access to assets and/or restrictions of land use, whether temporary or permanent, direct or indirect, partial or in their totality.
- vi. Assist all displaced persons to improve, or at least restore, their former livelihoods and living standards and adequately compensate for incurred losses, regardless of the character of existing land tenure arrangements (including title holders and those without the title) or income earning and subsistence strategies;
- vii. Uphold the right to adequate housing, promoting security of tenure at resettlement sites;
- viii. Ensure that resettlement measures are designed and implemented through the informed and meaningful consultation and participation of the project affected people throughout the resettlement process;
- ix. Give particular attention to vulnerable groups, including women and minorities, who may require special assistance and whose participation should be vigilantly promoted.

6.6 Gap between Indian Laws and EIB Requirements

There are certain gaps between the prevailing Indian laws and EIB's requirements for resettlement and rehabilitation of project affected persons (PAPs). A comparative chart of EIB and Indian laws is given in the following **Table 6.1:**

The institutional framework for resettlement and rehabilitation in India is largely attuned with the EIB policies except in some areas where the Indian law does not explicitly state the requirements. In order to comply with EIB’s polices, the steps that will be taken by the project authority are described below.

S.No	Requirements	EIB Standard	Indian National Law (RTFCTLARR A 2013)	Identified Gap	How the Project will address the gap.
i	Avoid involuntary resettlement	Involuntary resettlement (IR) should be avoided wherever possible	Indian Law also acknowledges that impact of IR should be minimized.	No gap	
ii	Minimize involuntary resettlement	Minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring all viable alternative project design	Yes	No gap	
iii	Mitigate adverse social impacts	Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits.	Yes	No gap	
iv	Identify, assess and address the potential social and economic impacts	Through census and socio-economic surveys of the affected population, identify, assess, and address the potential economic and social impacts of the project that are caused by involuntarily taking of land (e.g. relocation or loss of shelter, loss of assets or access to assets, loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected person must move to	Yes	No Gap	

		another location) or involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas.			
v	Prepare mitigation plans for affected persons	To address the project impacts, prepare resettlement plan or resettlement policy framework prior to project appraisal, estimating to the extent possible the total population to be affected, nature of impact and the overall resettlement costs.	Yes	No gap	
vi	Cut Off Date	The census date is usually considered to be the cut-off date for eligibility claims	The date of public notification is considered to be the cut off date	No gap	
vii	Census and Baseline	Census and socio-economic baseline survey will be carried out to identify number of people to be displaced, livelihoods affected and property to be compensated.	Yes	No gap	
viii	Avoid Forced Eviction	Avoid and/or prevent forced evictions and provide effective remedy to minimise their negative impacts should prevention fail;	There is no specific mention	Gap identified with respect to Forced Eviction.	Project will follow the process where forced eviction can be avoided in compliance with EIB standard
ix	Consider alternative project design	Avoid or, at least minimise, project-induced resettlement whenever feasible by exploring alternative project designs	There is no specific mention	Gap identified with respect to exploring alternative project	Project will follow the process where adequate attention will be paid to explore design

				design to minimize Involuntarily resettlement (IR).	alternatives to minimize impact of IR in compliance with EIB standard
x	Involvement of and consultation with the stakeholders	Consult project-affected persons, host communities and Local non-governmental organizations, as appropriate. Provide them opportunities to participate in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of the resettlement program, especially in the process of developing and Implementing the process for determining eligibility for compensation benefits and development assistance (as documented in a resettlement Plan), and for establishing appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms. Pay particular attention to the needs of Vulnerable Groups among those displaced especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities, or other displaced persons who may not be protected .Through national land compensation legislation.	Yes However, Definition of vulnerable group is slightly different from EIB's requirement.	Gap identified in terms of definition of Vulnerable group.	Project will identify vulnerable groups among the project affected people and will take special attention for their compensation and livelihood restoration in compliance with EIB standard
xi	Eligibility	Any person (titleholders, non-titleholders including encroachers, Squatters, tenants, etc.) negatively affected by the project is eligible for compensation, livelihood restoration and/or other resettlement assistance.	The Indian National R&R law considers the Non-Titleholders only if they are residing on the land for the previous 3 years	Gap identified regarding rights of Non titleholders in case of IR.	Project will not consider any conditional approval in case of acknowledging the rights of the Non titleholders to comply with EIB norms.
xii	Special Attention to Vulnerable affected people	Particular attention to vulnerable groups, including women and minorities, who may require	Definition is narrower. It includes only	Gap identified in terms of	Project will accept EIB definition of vulnerable people

		special assistance and whose participation should be vigilantly promoted	scheduled caste and tribes displaced from scheduled areas ⁹ as specified by the Constitution of the country	special attention to vulnerable affected people.	and take adequate measure in compliance to EIB standard.
xiii	Replacement Cost	Monetary compensation shall take into account full replacement cost based on market value, productive potential, or equivalent residential quality, including any administrative charges, title fees, or other legal transaction costs. ¹³	Indian Law has detailed out determination of compensation for land and other immovable assets attached with land but the term Replacement cost is not used.	Gap identified in the use of terminology.	Project will mention the definition of Replacement Cost as per EIB norm.
xiv	Livelihood Restoration	The affected persons will be offered assistance for livelihood restoration or improvement through provision of training, credit, job placement, and/or other types of assistance;	Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme will take into account loss of livelihood of Titleholder and Non-titleholders.	Gap identified in mentioning livelihood restoration of PAFs	Project will pay adequate attention to ensure livelihood restoration of PAFs at least at the pre-project level.
xv	Relocation sites	Affected stakeholders should be consulted on the choice of sites and, as far as possible, offered choices among sites. In cases of physical resettlement, alternative housing should be situated as close as possible to the original place of residence and source of livelihood of those displaced, where possible. Identified relocation sites shall fulfill as a minimum the criteria for adequate housing	There is no specific mention	Gap identified in terms of absence of mentioning the characters of Relocation site when relocation is unavoidable.	Project will discuss with the Stakeholders especially with the vulnerable groups and finalize the relocation sites.
	Disclose and inform PAPs of RAP and mitigation measures	Disclose draft Resettlement Plans including documentation of the consultation process, in a timely manner, before appraisal formally begins, in an accessible place and in a form and language that are understandable to key stakeholders	Yes	No gap	

xvi	Support existing social and cultural institutions of the affected persons	To the extent possible, the existing social and cultural institutions of resettlers and any host communities are preserved and re-settlers preferences with respect to relocating in pre-existing communities and groups are honoured.	Yes	No gap	
xvii	Resettlement Plan	To cover the direct social and economic impacts that are caused by the involuntarily taking of land and/ or the involuntary restriction of access to legally designated lands and protected areas, the borrower will prepare a Resettlement plan or resettlement policy framework. The RP or framework will include measures to ensure that the displaced persons are provided assistance during relocation; provided with residential housing or housing sites, or as required agricultural sites; offered transitional support; provided with development assistance in addition to compensation.	Yes	No gap	
xviii	Supervision	The Bank regularly supervises resettlement implementation to determine compliance with the instrument	Yes	No gap	
xix	Monitoring & Evaluation	The borrower is responsible for adequate monitoring & evaluation of the activities set forth in the resettlement instrument. Assess whether the objectives of the resettlement instrument have been achieved, upon completion of the project, taking account of the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring.	Yes	No gap	
xx	Timeline of every process	Bank does give time schedule for activities.	Yes	No gap	

6.6.1 Grievance Redress Mechanism:

Efficient Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be developed to assist the PAPs to resolve their queries and complaints. A mechanism for lodging complaints/grievance will be implemented during implementation of project. Grievances of PAPs both Title and Non-Titleholders, will be first brought to the attention of field level officer of both project and land team. If Grievances are not redressed at Field Level, it will be brought to the Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) under the system of GRM. GRC is comprised of members from UPMRC officials, officials from Public Works Department or Land Revenue Dept., official from Kanpur Nagar Nigam and headed by Chief Project Manager. GRC will review matters involving all resettlement benefits for both titleholders and non-title holders along with other grievances. However, disputes relating to ownership rights-- disputes between

private and Government or dispute between two or more private parties regarding ownership of land ,shall be considered by the court of law. When any grievance is brought to the field level, it should be resolved within 45 days from the date of complaint. The GRC will meet every month (if grievances are brought to the Committee), determine the merit of each grievance, and resolve grievances within three months of receiving the complaint failing which the grievance can be referred to appropriate court of Law for Redressal by the PAP. Also PAPs can directly go to the court without waiting for GRC's resolution. UPMRC will maintain a log of grievances documenting the nature of grievance, date of submission, responsible party and date of resolution.

Grievances of general nature related to project activities in the locality, relocation, loss of land and structures etc will be dealt by field officer at first. Upon review, if it is decided for compensation as per UPMRC's RPF then competent authority (approving authority as per UPMRC Schedule of Power rule, which is the Managing Director of KPMRC here) will give approval for payment of compensation. For land purchase, based on mutually agreed terms and as per RPF and GoUP guideline, final compensation will be calculated and paid to the PAP. Till this stage the Grievance Redressal Committee will play its role. Any loss of land or structure will be attended as per RPF entitlement and compensation matrix. **GRC will manage the grievances relating to overall process of assessment, award of compensation and compensation related grievances for the Title and Non Titleholder affected people/families.**

In such case, when the PAP doesn't agree to the compensation amount or at times if the PAP agrees to the compensation amount, but the land ownership is disputed due to PAP's internal matters then the matter will be directed to court for decision.

Compensation for PAP will have value for land and structure, solatium and other entitlements as per proposed matrix.

6.6.2 Establishment of RAP Implementation Team:

As per the Act, the implementation of rehabilitation and resettlement is the responsibility of project proponent and the committee headed by the District Magistrate. However, the Act does not clearly mention about the implementation of rehabilitation and resettlement process at the project level. In order to implement and monitor RAP effectively, a Social and Environmental Management Unit (SEMU) will be constituted in UPMRCL. The roles,

responsibilities and other details pertaining to RAP implementation team is explained in subsequent chapter.

6.6.3 Monitoring and Evaluation:

A monitoring and evaluation (M&E) program will be developed to provide feedback to project management which will help keep the programs on schedule and make them successful. RAP implementation will be monitored both internally and externally. Project proponent will be responsible for internal monitoring through their site offices and will prepare quarterly reports on the progress of RAP implementation. Management Information System would be developed to monitor the resettlement and rehabilitation process. If required an Independent Evaluation Consultant will be hired by Project Authority for mid and end term evaluation of RAP implementation.

6.6.4 Other Measures:

The Act does not provide special benefits to all categories of vulnerable groups as defined in this policy; it has now been proposed to provide additional rehabilitation and resettlement benefits to vulnerable groups to bridge the gap with EIB's requirements.

6.7 Entitlement Matrix

The R&R entitlement framework has been formulated based on the guiding principles outlined in the Policy. The compensation package is provided as per the relevant laws of the land and the basic principles governing present compensation structure for the Project is given in **Table 6.2**.

Table 6.1: Entitlement Matrix (Compensation for land acquisition)

Sr.No	Category of Impact	Eligibility for Entitlement	LMRC Adopted Policy/Entitlement
1.	Loss of Land	Titleholder	Market value/ Circle rate as per stamp Act.
2.	Loss of other immovable assets (value of assets attached to land or building)	Titleholder	Will be determined on the basis of valuation by authorized expert based on a replacement value*.
3.	Solatum for loss of Land, Structure and other immovable assets	Titleholder	100% of arrived value of land and building.
4.	Loss of other immovable assets (value of assets attached to land or building)	Squatters	One time financial assistance based on valuation of the property subject to a minimum of Rs. 25,000 .

*Replacement value = Market Value + Solatium

This R&R entitlement matrix includes various components of R&R benefits and tabulated in **Table 6.3**. This matrix addresses all categories of people being affected and all categories

of impacts accrued to the affected households due to the Project. **Table 6.3** indicates the entitlements of all categories of impact as per the RFCTLARR 2013 and the EIB guidelines that are applicable for the project. The same can be classified under three major categories of impact, viz, loss of land, loss of structures and loss of livelihood, which covers the entire gamut of the affected population. The entitlements presented below are cumulative as PAFs can be eligible for multiple entitlements where applicable.

Table 6.2: Entitlement Matrix (Rehabilitation)

Sr. No	Category of Impact	Eligibility of Entitlement	LMRC Adopted Policy/Entitlement
1.	Construction allowance (for residential or commercial unit with civil structure)	Displaced family whose residential/commercial structure is lost due to acquisition (both for title holders or non-title holders) i.e. PAHs losing residence only; PAHS losing commercial units only; PAHs losing both residential and commercial units	Rs. 1, 50,000 will be given to displaced family whose dwelling or commercial units are lost completely or become unviable due to displacement. The amount has been worked out on the basis of construction of house and commercial unit as per Indra Awas Yojana of GOI.
2.	Subsistence grant for displaced family (for residential or commercial unit with or without civil structure)	Displaced family losing residential or non-residential structure (both title holders or non-title holders)	Onetime payment of Rs. 36,000 shall be paid to each Displaced Family. Displaced Family belonging to the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes or vulnerable group shall receive an amount equivalent to fifty thousand rupees. (Rs. 50,000). This amount is additional to subsistence grant. Additionally, Vulnerable groups who are impacted will be extended facility of Skill Improvement Training.
3.	Transportation cost	Displaced family (all above categories)	One time financial assistance of Rs.50,000 for shifting family, building material, belongings and cattle shall be given to each displaced family.
4.	Cattle shed / petty shops cost (for temporary non-residential structures without civil structure)	Affected Family whose temporary commercial structure is affected partially or is being lost.	Each Affected Family having cattle shed or having a petty shop in the acquired land shall get one-time financial assistance based on valuation of the structure subject to a minimum of Rs. 25,000 for re- construction of cattle shed or petty shop out of as the case may be.

Sr. No	Category of Impact	Eligibility of Entitlement	LMRC Adopted Policy/Entitlement
5.	One time grant to artisan, small traders and workers employed in businesses that will be relocated (for loss of income)	Affected Family ¹⁰ losing livelihoods	Each Affected Family of an artisan, small trader or self-employed person or a Displaced Family which owned non- agricultural land or commercial, industrial or institutional structure in the affected area, shall get one-time financial assistance based on valuation subject to minimum of Rs. 25,000.
6.	One time resettlement allowance	Affected Family (categories 4, 5, 6)	Each Affected Family will be given a one- time resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000.
7.	Loss of community structures	Community	100% replacement cost of equal type.

Note (This refers to all the categories present in Table 6.2 & 6.3)

1. Displaced family: Permanently displaced from the location. Applies to both residential and commercial properties.
2. Affected family: temporarily displaced or restricted from using of the area due to partial impact to the structure, reduced access, etc. but not having to relocate permanently to a different location.
3. State/Govt. Lands are transferred by holding department to Metro Department through order/approval from concerned govt. departments. Such land transfer doesn't involve payment as such, however the land holding department may advice for construction of new building or infra in lieu of old building/structure.
4. "Immobile assets" means any structure/building, residential or commercial on the acquired land.
5. Serial No."1" in Table 3.1 refers to the case where only loss of land is involved with due compensation as per the prevailing circle rate
6. Serial "2" refers where land involved have structure/building on it.
7. Serial "3" refers to Solatium which is 100% value of land or land and immobile assets as payment against damage. In case of Indian projects the word Solatium is used.
8. Squatter means those persons who have illegally occupied government land for residential, business and or other purposes by making some investments on the land. Assets could be "kaccha" or "puccka" structure. Squatters might lose some structures on the occupied land for the value of which they will be compensated. Squatter includes kiosks and encroachers also.
9. Serial no. 7 in Table 3.2 refers to the compensation in case of loss of community structures by 100% replacement of the same type which have been affected due to project.
10. The compensation for commercial workers' or community structure workers' loss of wage will be compensated under the provision of serial no.5 of "One time grant to artisan, small traders and certain others" in Table 3.2.
11. Affected Title and Non-Titleholders related to permanent as well as temporary land requirement for the project will have similar entitlements with respect to R&R.
12. Eligibility of any other category of PAP entering through the GRM will be assessed by the SEMU and the Competent Authority will approve the compensation claim following the RPF if the eligibility criteria is satisfied under overarching EIB requirements.

¹⁰ Workers employed in business that will be relocated will be provided with the same entitlements as small artisans and traders.

As per definition on page iv ; Affected Family and Displaced family covers both titleholders & non-titleholders, labourers, tenants or lease holders, artisans, small traders or self-employed.

Various entitlement/compensation planned as part of R&R management, governed by RPF are put in description as below. Amount and compensation will remain unchanged and shall be as per Table 6.3.

- Upon loss of land, the titleholder will be compensated with circle value and solatium decided by authorized expert based on replacement value. If there is existing structure on the land, then its valuation and solatium will be awarded to the PAP.
- In case of non-title holders which comprise of Squatters, encroachers, small traders and certain others like tenants/leaseholders etc, financial assistance in the following forms will be awarded based on their eligibility:
 - ✓ Construction cost: in lieu of loss of structure
 - ✓ One-time resettlement allowance will be given to each affected family.
 - ✓ Subsistence grant: one time grant to displaced family. Additional to Vulnerable families skill development training (need based) is also proposed.
 - ✓ Transportation cost: one time grant for shifting of household belongings etc.
 - ✓ Families having cattle or having petty shop will be provided financial assistance for re-construction of cattle shed or petty shop.
 - ✓ Artisan, small traders, certain other like workers in community structure may be provided financial assistance for temporary displacement, allowance for their wage loss for fixed number of days may be given at applicable state government rates for unskilled workers.

Actual valuation for the potential loss will be decided by joint team having officer from Public works department of the State or from the department having original land rights and UPMRC official. Upon joint survey proposed compensation will be shared with GRC for further process.

6.8 Compensation for Temporary Land Usage

Compensation for temporary land usage from private owners will be based on mutually agreed terms. Any affected person out of temporary usage of land would be entitled to the same kind of entitlements as in case of permanent use.

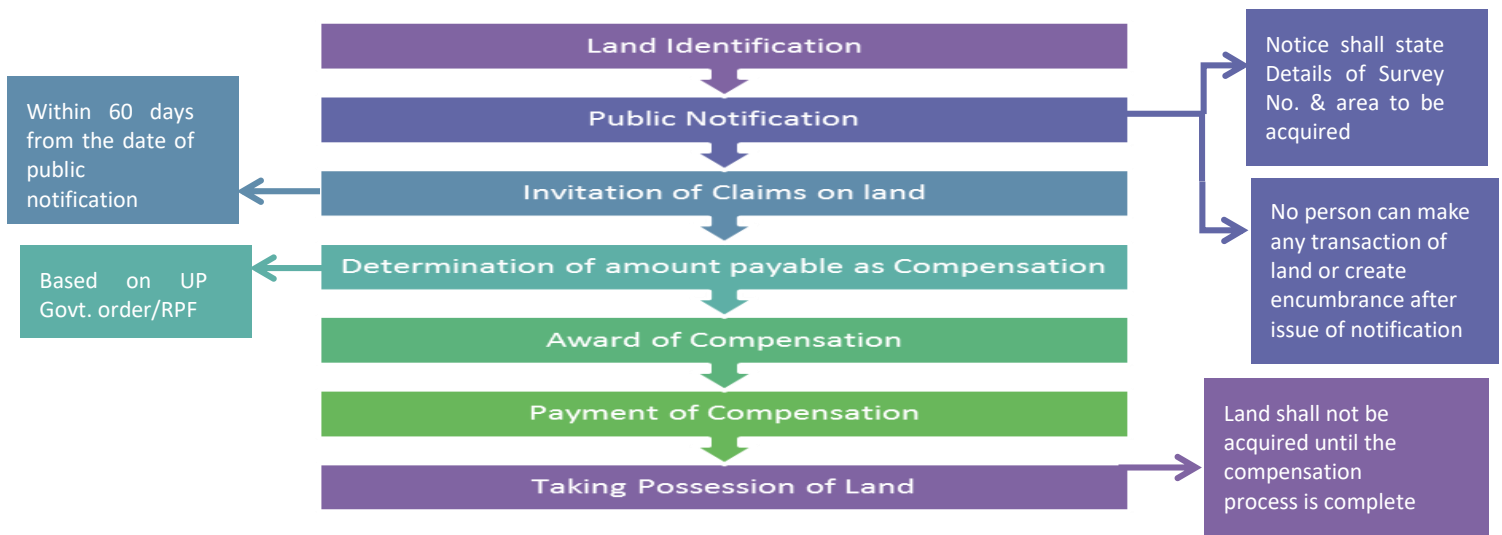
6.9 Land Acquisition Process of Private Land

Land acquisition for the project will be guided by the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 and relevant U.P Government orders. The land acquisition process is given in **Figure 6.1:**

A Land Acquisition Plan is also produced to indicate respective land plot (Khasra) revenue survey map boundaries and numbers referring to the land registration maps maintained by village level administration, together with detailed measurement in hectares. It also includes collecting details such as owner of property, type of structure, number of floors and land use patterns, such as agriculture, commercial, barren, forest etc.

Land acquisition proposal is generally prepared in the format prescribed by the revenue department of respective states including collection of property records, Khasra and Khatauni including superimposition of revenue record on proposed alignment and calculation of area to be acquired, preparation of statement of area to be acquired along with land owner’s details etc. This proposal is then submitted to the office of District Magistrate (DM) for acquisition.

Figure 6.1: Land Acquisition Process



6.10 Acquisition Process of Government Land

For acquisition of land from various departments, UPMRCL will submit the land requirement details along with ownership details to District Magistrate (DM), Kanpur. The DM will then submit an application to individual departments who own the land for transfer of ownership to UPMRCL or for long term lease. UPMRCL shall start physical

activity on government land only on getting a no objection certificate from the department concerned. Adequate notice will be given to illegally occupied PAHs prior to starting the civil work. These Non Tittleholder PAHs will receive compensation for structure loss and other admissible allowances as per RPF. No work will start till PAHs receive their entitlement.

6.11 Land and Property Valuation

Price of land to be acquired for Kanpur Metro project will be based on negotiation with the owner based on G.O of GoUP.No.-632 / One-13-11-5) / 2004, dated 02 June 2011, for the determination of procedure in relation to purchasing land on the basis of mutual agreement with the land owners. This is in accordance with provisions of Section 46 of the Act, 2013, formulating a committee of officials from relevant Government departments for determination of negotiated price for land acquisition. As mentioned above in the entitlement matrix, 100% Solatium will be provided to the owner of the land in addition to the negotiated price.¹¹

Public Work Department (PWD) of GoUP will be responsible for valuation of assets attached to the land to be acquired. The compensation for houses, buildings and other immovable properties will be determined on the basis of replacement cost by referring to relevant Basic Schedule of Rates (BSR) as on date without depreciation. The department will prepare asset valuation report and submit it to the office of Special Land Acquisition Officer(SLAO) of the LandDepartment for necessary action. As mentioned above in the entitlement matrix, 100% Solatium will be provided in addition to the valued cost.

The above process is majorly applicable for titleholders. For the non-titleholders only assets attached to the possessed land will be valued and paid along with other entitlements as per entitlement matrix.

6.12 Valuation of Residual Plots

If the residual plot (s) is (are) not economically viable, UPMRCL will follow the rules and regulations applicable in the state and compensate accordingly; if there are no state specific rules and regulations available regarding residual land UPMRCL in agreement with

¹¹ The circle rate will be used as base price to start the negotiation process, which will consist in a round of discussion before payment is made and land ownership is transferred.

the Affected Party, UPMRCL will either buy the residual land for the project following the entitlements listed in the entitlement matrix.

6.13 Compensation Payment Process

UPMRCL will get approval of required funds for both land acquisition and implementation of RAP from State Government and will maintain a separate account for land acquisition including R&R under the project. Disbursement of compensation will be done by Cheque signed by nominated officer of UPMRCL; UPMRCL will prepare all the documents required for taking possession of the land. The payment of R&R assistance will also be done in a similar fashion as per entitlement matrix by UPMRCL. All necessary arrangements for transferring the land title to UPMRCL with all legal formalities like purchase of stamp papers, handing/taking over land, attending the Revenue Department, all charges payable to Govt. such as stamp duty etc. shall be paid by UPMRCL. Payment of compensation and other R&R benefits entitled to affected persons shall be completed before taking the land into possession. In case of Titleholders payment will be made in the name of titleholder. But in case of Non-Titleholders UPMRC has considered to make payment in the joint names of husband and wife to ensure an intra-household gender equality.

7 GENDER ACTION PLAN

7.1 Background

GAP is a gender mainstreaming tool and mechanism for ensuring inclusive design and implementation of the proposed Kanpur metro rail project. It is intended to address gender equality issues, facilitate women’s involvement, participation in, and tangible benefits from the project. The GAP proposed here has been aligned with the project outputs and will be further refined with changes and revisions made to the overall design and monitoring framework for the project. In order to make it effective, it is important that GAP is understood and fully owned by the implementing agency and sufficient budget is allocated accordingly. This GAP plan provides an action plan which is required to be implemented for this project.

7.2 Legal Framework

There are many legal provisions and schemes to safeguard the interest of women, which has relevance to the proposed project. Some of these laws and schemes are given in **Table 7.1**.

Table 7.1: Legal Framework

Laws	Objectives	Relevance to the proposed metro project
The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act,1956	The Act intends to combat trafficking and sexual exploitation for commercial purposes.	To counter exploitation of women vulnerable to human trafficking in the project areas. In a transport project, human trafficking is a critical issue as migrant labor and vulnerable host population can be potential victims.
Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act,2017	The Act aims to regulate employment of women employees in certain establishments for certain periods before and after child birth and provides for maternity and certain other benefits.	Applicable to staff and other institutions established under the project
Minimum Wages Act,1948	The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 safeguards the interest of workers by providing fixation of minimum wages mainly focusing on unorganized sector and in	The minimum wages established for the sector by state should be ensured by the employers to all workers, male and female.

Laws	Objectives	Relevance to the proposed metro project
	specified occupations (called scheduled employments)	
Contact Labor (Regulation and Abolition) Act,1970	To regulate the employment of contract laborers in certain establishments and to provide for its abolition in certain circumstances and for matter connected therewith.	Applicable to construction activities that engage contract laborers. Women are often engaged as contract labor and are particularly vulnerable to exploitative practices.
Equal Remuneration Act,1976	To provide for the payment of equal remuneration to men and women workers and for the prevention of discrimination, on the ground of sex, against women in the matter of employment and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.	Women engaged in activities supported by the project should be paid at par with their male counterparts.
Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act,2013	Provides measures for prevention, prohibition and Redressal of complaints of sexual harassment by any women who is harassed at a workplace.	To address any issues related to sexual harassment at the workplace within the context of the project.
The United Nation UN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women	The declaration aims at strengthening state commitments to global participation and policy formation regarding violence against women.	Address violence against women and provide a framework for action at project level.

7.3 Institutional Mechanisms to Address Gender Based Violence

Violence against women and girls is one of the most prevalent human rights violations in the world. It knows no social, economic or national boundaries. Worldwide, an estimated one in three women experiences physical or sexual abuse in her lifetime. Gender-based violence undermines the health, dignity, security and autonomy of its victims, yet it remains shrouded in a culture of silence. Victims of violence can suffer sexual and reproductive health consequences, including forced and unwanted pregnancies, unsafe abortions, sexually transmitted infections including HIV, and even death. The UN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women states, “violence against women is a manifestation of historically unequal power relations between men and women” and “violence against women is one of the crucial social

mechanisms by which women are forced into a subordinate position compared with men.”

According to the National Family Health survey (NFHS) III, 44.3% of married women in rural areas and 36% of women in urban areas have experienced some form or other of spousal violence. The Survey points out those women who have had education of ten years and more, experience least spousal violence. The survey result shows that 23% of ever married women faced some kind of spousal violence. 26 % of women those who faced violence admitted that violence was physical.

GoUP has initiated the Mission Shakti Programme for women empowerment and safety in October 2020. In the first phase of the Mission Shakti Programme, government is going to spread awareness on women safety. In the second phase, legal action will be taken, and in the third phase, government will launch massive action against two kinds of people — one who are a threat to the security of women and those who are promoting wide scale corruption in the schemes meant for the welfare of women. A separate room will be allocated for women complaints in 1535 police stations across the state where a female Police constable will attend them and there will be urgent action on their complaint. Culprits of crimes against women will be punished swiftly.

Further, as per The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal Act, 2013 (SHWW Act 2013), which applies to the organized and unorganized sector, government and private sectors, employers are required to constitute an Internal Complaints Committee (ICC) to look into complaints of sexual harassment. Various other compliances related to creating a safe and enabling work environment are also required.

In both cities and rural areas, violence against women and girls in public spaces and on public transport is sadly not uncommon. Fear and threats of violence and harassment limit girls’ capacity to lead a free and full life.

7.4 The Project Impact on Women

The SIA results showed that due to development of proposed metro rail project in Kanpur city, about 362 households consisting 1053 persons would be affected in both the corridors. Among the affected persons nearly half were women members. As per census conducted in November 2020, 3 and 27 female headed households were affected in corridor-1 and corridor-2 respectively.

The social assessment also highlights lack of basic facilities and transportation in the project area. Accessibility to amenities and facilities affects women's daily lives. During the survey and consultation process, the accessibility to services and facilities to women has been assessed. The most important of which was the finding that currently travel by public transport is an uncomfortable experience especially for the women, elderly and persons with disabilities as the buses are not sufficient to cater to the traffic of the city and it takes one to two hours to access health facility. Therefore, the proposed metro rail will be safe, comfortable and reliable mode of public transportation which will considerably reduce their journey time and will provide them better access to markets, workplaces, higher education, health facilities, and employment opportunities. The project will also have positive impact on women for broadening their business activities in trade and commerce as the women and men in the project areas are interested to manage their own business even if it is a small one. However, there is predictability of negative impacts as a result of relocation or loss of livelihood and that may affect the women social relationships, adjustments in running a household in a different setting with lesser earnings. All this can result in the women opting for voluntary work to supplement income, which could lead to vulnerabilities that may affect her social, economic, physical and emotional health. It is, thus, imperative that women are required to be involved as full-fledged participants taking part at all the stages of the project starting from planning through implementation and even at the post project stages. The RAP of the project will keep in mind this factor during implementation and post project stage and consider overall development of affected women. However, GAP includes benefits for both female PAPs and other female in the project area.

7.5 Women Headed Households

According to Census 2011 (Government of India), about 68181 households, constituting 13% of total households in the Kanpur urban area, are headed by women. There are 30 households which are headed by women in the project affected area, out of which 27 are affected by Corridor 2. This constitutes 8.3% of total affected households. All these 30 women headed households are fully affected. Socio-economic profile of women headed households is given in **Table 7.2**.

As per the surveyed analysis 70% of the women headed households were nuclear and have small family size with 2 to 4 family members. 93.33% head of the household practice Hinduism. 60% of women headed household belongs to OBC. 53.33% household head were widowed and fall under the age group of 60 and above. And 56% of them were illiterate.

Table 7.2: Socio-Economic Profile of Women Headed Households

Sr. No	Description	Number	Percentage (%)
1	Family Type		
	Joint	8	26.67
	Nuclear	21	70.00
	Individual	1	3.33
	Total	30	100.00
2	Family Size		
	Small	21	70.00
	Medium	8	26.67
	Large	1	3.33
	Total	30	100.00
3	Religion		
	Hindu	28	93.33
	Muslims	2	6.67
	Total	30	100.00
4	Social Group		
	SC	8	26.67
	Other backward Class	18	60.00
	General	4	13.33
	Total	30	100.00
5	Marital Status*		
	Married	12	40.00
	Unmarried	1	3.33
	Divorced	1	3.33
	Widow	16	53.33
	Total	30	100.00
6	Age Group		
	19 to 35 years	6	20.00
	36 to 59 Years	11	36.67
	60 Years and Above	13	43.33
	Total	30	100.00
7	Educational Status**		
	Illiterate	17	56.67
	Primary	6	20.00
	Upper Primary	3	10.00
	Highschool	4	13.33

Sr. No	Description	Number	Percentage (%)
	Total	30	100.00

*The family members below 18 years of age are not considered in Marital Status.

**The girls below 6 years of age are not considered in Educational Status.

7.6 Socio-economic Condition of Affected Female PAPs

Under socio-economic characteristics data collected includes family pattern and its size, religion type, social group, age group, marital status, educational status, working status and monthly income for proposed metro rail project. Socio-economic conditions of affected female PAPs are given in **Table 7.3**.

Family Type and its Size: The family types i.e. nuclear, joint or extended of the affected households have an impact on the resettlement. It is observed from the **Table 7.3** that majority of women are from nuclear households. As found in data analysis, majority of women belong to medium households.

Religious and Social Groups: Data on religious groups were collected in order to identify people with specific religious belief of the female PAPs. The religious beliefs and social affiliation of the people are indicators that help understand cultural behaviour of the groups. The social and cultural behaviour will help understand the desires and preferences of women. As per the survey results religious and social groups were asked to the head of the family and data were analysed assuming that each family member is practicing same. 86% of female PAPs are Hindus and 14% are Muslims. As is shown in **Table 7.3**, the majority of women are from Other Backward Castes (OBCs) followed by SC (29.86%). More than one-fourth of female PAPs are from General category. About 2% of female PAPs belong to STs.

Age Group: It could be seen from the **Table 7.3** that more than one-third of women are between the age group of 19 to 35 years that is potentially productive group. One – fourth of women are under 14 years. The percentage of old women is low in the project area.

Marital Status: Data on the marital status of women was collected as this constitutes one of the criteria for identifying family for the purpose of rehabilitation and resettlement assistance under the project. As **Table 7.3** shows number of married

women is higher (65.45%) as compared to those unmarried (21.26%) in project area.

About 12% of women are found widow in the project area.

Table 7.3: Socio-Economic Profile of Project Affected female PAPs

Sr. No	Description	Number	Percentage (%)
1	Family Type		
	Joint	152	35.19
	Nuclear	277	64.12
	Individual	3	0.69
	Total	432	100.00
2	Family Size		
	Small	167	38.66
	Medium	207	47.92
	Large	58	13.43
	Total	432	100.00
3	Religion		
	Hindu	371	85.88
	Muslim	61	14.12
	Total	432	100.00
4	Social Group		
	Scheduled caste	129	29.86
	Scheduled Tribe	8	1.85
	Other backward Class	186	43.06
	General	109	25.23
	Total	432	100.00
5	Age Group		
	<14 Years	108	25.00
	15 to 18 Years	40	9.26
	19 to 35 years	148	34.26
	36 to 59 Years	105	24.31
	60 Years and Above	31	7.18
	Total	432	100.00
6	Marital Status*		
	Married	197	65.45
	Unmarried	64	21.26
	Divorced/ Separated	4	1.33
	Widow	36	11.96
	Total	301	100.00
7	Educational Status**		
	Illiterate	162	42.19
	Primary school	67	17.45
	Upper Primary school	43	11.20
	High school	67	17.45
	Graduate	32	8.33
	Post Graduate	7	1.82
	Technical	4	1.04
	Vocational	2	0.52
	Total	384	100.00
8	Working Status		

Sr. No	Description	Number	Percentage (%)
	Yes	80	18.52
	No	352	81.48
9	Monthly Income (Rs.)		
	<5000	29	36.25
	5001-10000	38	47.50
	10001-20000	9	11.25
	Above 20000	4	5.00
	Total	80	100.00

**The family members below 18 years of age are not considered in Marital Status.*

***The girls below 6 years of age are not considered in Educational Status.*

Educational Status: Education is the key that helps in empowering females. Education also undoubtedly contributes to development. It is universally accepted that female literacy rates have a positive impact on health, and other social issues such as crude birth rate and death rate, mean age of marriage, awareness of rights etc. It raises income, improvements and also enhances the level and magnitude of female participation in various development projects. The data shown in the **Table 7.3** clearly indicates that more than 40% of women are illiterate in project affected area, 17.5% of them have studied upto primary education. Another 17.5% of them have studied up to High school. About 10% of women have studied upto graduation and post-graduation.

7.7 Women Involvement in the Project

From the specific consultation with women group and socio-economic survey it is revealed that the socio-economic status of women in the project area which is characterized by low female literacy, poor health and nutritional conditions, low proportion of women in work participation, etc. Hence, it was important to bring the issue of women's development and socio-economic upliftment within the scope of the project. Participation of women in the project is required specifically in the following areas:

- Participation of women was sought in public consultation and FGDs during preparatory stage of the project. Consultations with women need to carry out during project implementation stage to provide more opportunities to women to voice their concerns and suggestions.
- A local NGO will be appointed by UPMRCL to extend implementation support in the form of assisting affected households in general and women in particular during relocation and implementation of GAP. The NGO in charge of GAP will play a very crucial role in implementing of rehabilitation and

resettlement activities. Each field team of NGO shall include at least one woman as investigator or facilitator. The NGO and UPMRCL will make sure that all project affected women PAPs and non-PAPs are adequately consulted in all stages of the project cycle.

- Authority in charge of disbursement of compensation shall ensure that the process of compensation disbursement is transparent and that compensation is in the name of both spouses. UPMRCL can assist women to open bank accounts. Counselling sessions will be held to advise women in affected households and particularly female headed households for better utilization of compensation.
- During FGDs, PAPs were specifically asked about their preference for rehabilitation in case they are affected or displaced by the proposed metro rail project. Majority of PAPs opted for relocation within the area and skill improvement training. UPMRCL with the help of NGO is to provide training for upgrading the skill in the alternative livelihoods and assist throughout till the beneficiaries start up with production and business.
- The NGO shall make sure that women are actually taking part in issuance of identity cards, opening accounts in the bank, receiving compensation amounts through cheques in their name or not, etc. This will further widen the perspective of participation by the women in the project implementation.
- It is important that women are consulted and provided opportunities to help them get benefits under the wage employment during project construction activities.
- Participation of women for monitoring and evaluation activities of the project will be promoted. Monitoring of project inputs concerning benefit to women shall invite their participation that will make the process more transparent to them.
- Women are to be encouraged to evaluate the project outputs from their point of view and their useful suggestions need to be noted for taking necessary actions for further modifications in the project creating better and congenial situation for increasing participation from women.
- Some important measures like recruitment of female staffs; zero tolerance policy for gender based violence in and around metros; sensitization of metro staffs on gender issues at work place and transport sector etc are also required to be taken.

7.8 Involvement of Women in Construction Activities

The labour force required for the construction activities will be mostly of high-skill nature since a lot of machine work will be involved in the construction of the project. But there will be requirement of unskilled labour where women may likely to involve in work like buildings (staff quarters, office complex), road, drain, utility and housekeeping work etc. Women as family members of the unskilled labourers will also stay in the construction camps and will be indirectly involved during the construction phase. The construction contractors are expected to bring along their labour force. Thus, in most cases the labourers, both male and female, will be migratory labourers. But, the involvement of local labour force, especially for unskilled activities cannot be fully ruled out. There will be involvement of local women also in the local labour force. Foreseeing the involvement of women both directly and indirectly in the construction activities, certain measures are required to be taken towards welfare and well-being of women and children in-particular during the construction phase.

7.9 Specific Provision for Women in the Construction Camp, Work Place and Metro Stations

It is important to be noted that number of female along with their spouses may be engaged in the construction work and may stay in temporary construction camps. They are likely to face many adverse conditions and realizing this a number of welfare provisions as per rules and regulation of State and Central Government such as The Building and other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Condition Services) Act, 1996, Minimum Wages Act, 1948, Contract Labour Act, 1970 etc. mentioned under this section have been planned to cover all women and children living in the construction camp.

- At every workplace, shelter shall be provided free of cost, separately for use of men and women labourers. The height of shelter shall not be less than 3m from floor level to lowest part of the roof. Sheds shall be kept clean and the space provided shall be on the basis of at least 0.5m² per head.
- At every workplace, a readily available first-aid unit will be provided. Suitable transport will be provided to facilitate transportation of injured and ill persons to the nearest hospital.
- At every construction site, provision of a day crèche shall be worked out so as to enable women to leave behind their children. At construction sites, where the number of women workers is more than 25 but less than 50, the contractor shall provide with at least one hut and one maid servant to look

after the children of women workers. Size of crèches shall vary according to the number of women workers employed. Huts shall not be constructed to a standard lower than that of thatched roof, mud walls and floor with wooden planks spread over mud floor and covered with matting. Huts shall be provided with suitable and sufficient openings for light and ventilation. There shall be adequate provision of sweepers to keep the places clean.

- The construction workers are mainly mobile group of people. They are found to move from one place to another taking along their households with them. Thus, there is a need for educating their children at the place of their work. For this day crèche facilities could be extended with primary educational facilities.
- Visible reporting desks are required at construction camps, work place and metro stations to address incidents of sexual harassment. Due to demand of a fast construction work it is expected that a 24 hours long work schedule would be in operation. Women should be exempted from night shift works.
- HIV/AIDS is included in Goal-3 of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, which promises to halt spread of HIV/AIDS by 2030. The Government along with National Aids Control Organisation (NACO) and State AIDS Control Society has been carrying out awareness campaigns and free health care to minimize the spread of HIV/AIDS in various parts of the country.
- As per Uttar Pradesh state AIDS control society (UPSACS), UP is a low prevalence but highly vulnerable state. As per India HIV estimations 2015 Technical report NACO estimated adult (15-49 years) HIV prevalence of India is 0.26% and that of UP state is 0.12%, estimated number of PLHIV infection (Adult and Children) in India is 21.16 lakhs and in U.P is 1.50 lakhs, estimated number of annual new HIV infection (15+ years) in India is 75,948 while of U.P state is 9,474.
- UPMRCL will ensure that all civil works contractors to (i) carry out awareness programs for labourers on the risks of STDs/AIDS and human trafficking; and (ii) disseminate information at worksites on the risks of STDs/AIDS as part of health and safety measures for those employed during construction of the project in coordination with UPSACS. Contractors for the project will include specific clauses on these undertakings and compliance will be strictly monitored by UPMRCL.
- UPMRCL shall ensure that (i) civil work contractors comply with all applicable labour laws and regulations, do not employ the children below the age of 18

years for construction and maintenance activities, and provide appropriate facilities for women and children in construction camp sites; (ii) people directly affected by the projects are given priority to be employed by the contractor;(iii) contractors do not differentiate wages between men and women for work of equal value; and (iv) specific clauses ensuring these will be included in bidding documents. The construction supervision consultants should monitor the provisions.

A Gender Action Plan (GAP) is presented in **Table 7.4**.

Table 7.4: Gender Action Plan

Activity	Indicators/Target	Responsibility	Timeline (Year)	Budget
OUTPUT-1: ROLLING STOCK DESIGN ALLIGNED TO NEEDS OF FEMALE COMMUTERS				
1.1 Ensure that the design of metro coaches integrates international quality design features addressing the needs women.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Women have been given priority in metro coach design. Reserved seats in each coach have been included in each metro route operation for women. 2. Presence of female security staff in stations add to the security and comfort of female commuters. 3. CCTV cameras installed to monitor the security of women passengers inside coaches. 4. Information on mobile phone based application for security of women commuters disseminated through at least one signage inside the coached. 5. Information on helpline numbers, gender specific messaging, audio & video, emergency button, intercom in all coaches and stations. 6. Installation of passenger’s emergency alarms (PEAs) in each coach, including the women’s coach. 	Project Director, Kanpur, UPMRCL	1-5	Included in the project cost
OUTPUT-2: FACILITIES OF STATION ALLIGNED TO NEEDS OF FEMALE COMMUTERS				
2.1 Ensure all metro stations follow international standards and address gender specific safety and public health concerns with focus on the needs women.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. CCTV cameras to be installed to monitor coaches and public areas of all metro stations. 8. Women security staff in attach metro station. 9. Metro station to displays a help line number 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 	Project Director, Kanpur, UPMRCL	1-5	Included in the project cost

Activity	Indicators/Target	Responsibility	Timeline (Year)	Budget
	<p>cases handled by these desks (whether on a computer or logbook);(iii) direct lines to nearest police stations for immediate request for police help.</p> <p>10. Separate hygienic urinals and toilets for men and women at each metro station and operating during metro schedule, with dedicated urinals for children, sanitary pad dispensing machine, and dustbins with covers operated without hand contact.</p> <p>11. Provision of adequate lighting in the area outside the metro stations to ensure safety of women commuters.</p> <p>12. Installation of Sari guard in to the escalators for the safety of women in all metro stations.</p>			
OUTPUT-3: IMPROVE IMPLEMENTATION CAPACITY OF UPMRCL FOR A GENDER SENSITIVE ORGANISATION				
<p>3.1 Establish a gender inclusive agency, the UPMRCL, with attention to women’s equitable employment, gender aspects and the transformative impacts of its operations.</p>	<p>13. 20% of vacancy are reserved for women of UP in each vacancy notice. (Source: Personnel section-2 dated January,9 2007. Vide note no-18/1/99/Ka-2/2006) (Annexure 7.1)</p> <p>14. Social and gender specialist shall be available full time at the UPMRCL to conduct training/workshops and to ensure - effective monitoring and implementation of GAP.</p> <p>15. Chief (O&M) or other senior staff nominated as gender focal point in UPMRCL to oversee the GAP implementation. Social and gender specialist is to report to Chief (O&M) or other nominated senior staff.</p> <p>16. UPMRCL has already formed an Internal Complaint Committee (ICC) to look into</p>	<p>Project Director, Kanpur, UPMRCL, GESI Consultant and consulting firm/NGO</p>	<p>1-5</p>	<p>Included in the project cost</p>

Activity	Indicators/Target	Responsibility	Timeline (Year)	Budget
	complaints of sexual harassment in UPMRCL the same committee will be extended to Kanpur metro rail project. 17. Organization of health camp at project area and R&R site in association with Local Health Department and NGO			

7.10 Monitoring and Evaluation of GAP

GAP monitoring and evaluation will be incorporated into the overall project monitoring and evaluation plan. The social and gender specialist will work with UPMRCL 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 quarterly progress reports and consolidate annual report by UPMRCL. EIB staff with social/gender expert will participate in review mission.

7.11 Cost Estimate for Gender Plan

The tentative cost of **INR 2500000** has been kept in the provision for implementation of GAP.

8 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN

8.1 Background

As a part of Social Impact Assessment Study, a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) has been prepared for Kanpur Metro Rail Project Phase-I to keep stakeholders informed on the project progress. This would ensure appropriate project information on environmental and social risks and impacts is disclosed to stakeholders in timely, understandable, easily accessible and in appropriate manner through structured format. The SEP shall also to create a process that provides opportunities for stakeholders to express their views and concerns, and allows UPMRCL to consider and respond to them. Stakeholders will be actively involved in decision making and project implementation processes throughout the project.

The SEP has been prepared in line with EIB's guidelines. The EIB's ESS-10- Stakeholder Engagement recognizes the importance of open, transparent and accountable dialogue between the promoter and all relevant stakeholders at the local level as an essential element of good international practice. This Standard stresses the value of public participation in the decision making process throughout the preparation, implementation, and monitoring phases of the project.

The overall objective of this SEP is to define a program for stakeholder engagement, including public information disclosure and consultation, throughout the entire project cycle. The SEP outlines the ways in which Kanpur Metro Rail Project (KMRP) team will communicate with stakeholders and includes a mechanism by which people can raise concerns, provide feedback, or make complaints about metro project and any activities related to the project.

The involvement of the local population is essential to the success of the metro project in order to ensure smooth collaboration between project staff and local communities and i) minimize and mitigate environmental and social impacts/risks related to the project activities and (ii) to maximize the positive E&S impacts of the project.

8.2 Stakeholders Identification and Analysis

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. In order to develop an effective SEP, it is necessary to first identify who the stakeholders are, their groupings and sub-groupings. The RITES team along with the help of UPMRCL has identified two types of stakeholders such as primary stakeholder and secondary stakeholder. Primary stakeholders defines stakeholder who are likely to be benefitted, affected or influenced due to the project whereas secondary stakeholders defines stakeholder who are likely to be influenced, benefitted or affected indirectly due to the project. The secondary stakeholders were further divided into various categories such as A. Government Department, B. Educational Institutions, C. NGO & Private Institutions, D. Public and Academic Institutions, and Political Institutions.

Table 8.1 below identifies the key stakeholder groups that may have interest in a project and/or the ability to influence its outcome, either positively or negatively. This list of stakeholders is likely to expand/change in composition as the project moves and since the SEP is a “living document” it will be updated regularly throughout the project life as appropriate.

Table 8.1: Stakeholders Group with interest in KMRP

Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kanpur Development Authority • District Administration • Revenue Department, GoUP • Other related Government Departments
Lender	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EIB
Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hindustan Times • The Times of India • Others media houses
Internal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employees • Passengers
Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project affected people (includes all as per definition of Affected family) • Title Holders • Non Titleholders/Slum Dwellers/Squatters • Commercial Owners • Kiosk Owners • Mobile Vendors • Employees of Commercial Units • Resident Welfare Associations • Others

NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shiksha Sopan, Nankari, Kalyanpur, Kanpur • Action For Women And Rural Development, Kanpur • Other NGOs.
Public and Academic Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harcourt Butler Technical University • Chandra Shekhar Azad University of Agriculture & Technology • IIT Kanpur • Other Public and Academic Institutions

Stakeholder analysis, i.e. an in-depth look at each group’s interest, how they will be affected, and to what degree and what influence they could have on the project. Within the broader framework of the project and activities to be undertaken, the following categories of stakeholders can be identified:

- (a) Stakeholders who will be directly and/or indirectly affected by the project
- (b) Stakeholders that have interest in project and interventions under the metro project and have the potential to influence the project’s outcomes
- (c) Disadvantaged/ vulnerable individuals or groups.

8.3 Purpose and Timing of Proposed Stakeholder Engagement Program

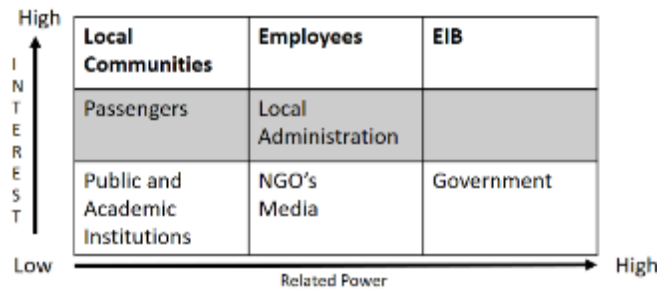
This SEP is designed to establish an effective platform for productive interaction with the potentially affected parties and others with interest in the implementation outcome of the KMRP. Meaningful stakeholder engagement throughout the project cycle will:

- Solicit feedback to inform project design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation
- Clarify project objectives, scope and manage expectations
- Assess and mitigate project environmental and social impacts and risks
- Enhance project outcomes and benefits
- Build constituencies and collaboration
- Disseminate project information/ materials
- Address project grievances

Adequate stakeholder consultations will require effective timing and advanced planning. To ensure information is readily accessible to affected stakeholders, and adequate representation and participation of the different groups in the process, the UPMRCL will adopt different methods and techniques based on an assessment of needs.

8.4 Stakeholder Engagement Methods

The stakeholder engagement method includes three components such as engagement techniques, applicability and target audience. The engagement techniques will involve websites, media announcements, individual interaction, FGD’s and community meetings. The project activities, project Grievance Redress Mechanism, other project related updates may be shared through media announcements to project-affected stake-holders and communities. The stakeholders shall be informed through correspondence by phone/ email/ written letters. Individual, group and community meetings will be will be used to convey general information on the Project activities, social impacts, risks and mitigation measures and to provide regular updates on implementation progress to all stakeholders. The project level meeting will also enable stakeholders to express their views, demands, constraints etc. The SIA report, minutes of stakeholder meetings will be published on official websites of UPMRCL and EIB.



Stakeholder Prioritization Matrix

8.5 Strategy to Conduct Stakeholder Engagement in COVID 19 Context

COVID-19 has become a global issue and declared as pandemic by World Health Organisation (WHO). Over the last few months, the whole world is collectively fighting against this pandemic to keep people safe. With the intent to contain the spread of COVID-19, Gol announced a nationwide complete lockdown on 25thMarch, 2020 and this lockdown continued till 31stMay, 2020. The pandemic has affected the country in different ways, with many states implementing border closures, other movement and social restrictions. Kanpur city lies in the state of Uttar Pradesh was also followed the same guidelines issued by Government of India. However, although COVID 19 vaccine has been introduced in the country, the situation is not normal even today.

During this lockdown period due to restrictions on movement and physical distancing, it was very difficult to conduct face to face interview, Focus Group Discussions, community meetings on the ground. Mandatory restrictions and social distancing measures associated with COVID-19 rule out some traditional consultation approaches. Therefore, there is need to develop alternate plans for active engagement with stakeholders in different stages of the project.

8.6 Proposed Strategy to Incorporate the Views of Vulnerable Groups

The principle of inclusiveness will guide the stakeholder engagements, particularly with respect to vulnerable individuals and groups. In case where vulnerable status may lead to people's reluctance or physical incapacity to participate in large-scale community meetings, the project will hold separate small group discussions with them at an easily accessible venue. This way, the project will reach out to groups who, under normal circumstances, may be insufficiently represented at general community gatherings.

Some strategies to be adopted to reach out to these groups include:

- Identify leaders of vulnerable and marginalized groups to reach-out to these groups
- Engage community leaders, CBOs and NGOs working with vulnerable groups
- Organize face-to-face focus group discussions with these populations.

8.7 Resources and Responsibilities

Project Director, Kanpur, UPMRCL has overall responsibility for stakeholder consultation and involvement. UPMRCL will set up a Social and Environment Management Unit (SEMU) which shall look after land acquisition, resettlement, rehabilitation activities and stakeholder consultation and involvement under Project Director, Kanpur. UPMRCL will appoint 4 members team with relevant work experience for SEMU.

8.8 Budget

Funding for the SEP implementation will be included as part of project cost and this will be financed by GoUP. The project allocates an annual budget of **INR 11.00 lakh** for stakeholder engagement activities in the initial phase of the project. This includes the cost of printing, documentation, advertisement, venue, transportation, refreshment and other miscellaneous. Stakeholder engagement budget will increase gradually

commensurate with project development. The estimated Cost of SEP is given in **Table 8.4.**

Table 8.2: Cost for SEP

Sr. No	Cost for SEP	Amount(Rs.)
A	Cost for one Consultation at City level	
1	Venue	100000
2	Sound Arrangement	30000
3	Refreshment	100000
4	Advertisement	40000
5	Printing documents, leaflets	50000
6	Video & photographic	30000
7	Stationary	25000
8	Transportation	50000
	Sub-Total-A	425000
B	Cost for two Consultation at City level (2xA)	850000
C	Consultation at Community level	
9	Local consultation at community level*	100000
	Sub-Total-C	100000
D	Total B+C	950000
10	Miscellaneous @ 10% of D	95000
	GRAND TOTAL	1045000
	Say	1100000

8.9 Grievance Management

Grievance redress mechanism has been given in Chapter-9 Metro projects have environmental and social impacts and therefore grievances are a fact of life. Grievance management has a significant implication on UPMRCL reputation. UPMRC will set a Grievance Redressal Cell (GRC) at Kanpur/Lucknow to provide support to problems arising out of the metro construction. Grievances related to Relocation & Rehabilitation has been covered separately in Chapter-9.

The main responsibilities of the GRC are to:

- Immediately inform the Chief Project Officer of serious cases and Report to PAPs on developments regarding their grievances and decisions of the GRC.
- Mitigating Grievance by distribution of information sheets related to traffic diversions, safety rules and important project announcements.

The detail address of Grievance redressal is as follow:

Phone calls: 0522-2304014, 7705005633

Emails: grievancecell@lmrc.in

Website: www.lmrc.in

Letter by post:

Uttar Pradesh Metro Rail Corporation
Ltd. Administrative Building,
Near Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar Samajik
Parivartan Sthal,
Vipin Khand, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow -226010

Fax: 0522-2304013

Complaint Box: Provided at site locations.

8.10 Monitoring and Evaluation of SEP

Monitoring stakeholder engagement process is still new to the project. A process of establishing monitoring criteria is an initial phase of development. The results to be analysed will provide background for planning better initiatives for the operation, closure and rehabilitation project stage. The following SEP activities require monitoring and evaluation from assigned personnel and team in the Project:

- Implementation of KMRP stakeholder engagement strategy that includes activities to be carried out in different phases of the project.
- Implementation of Grievance Mechanism as part of SEP which includes dissemination of Grievance Mechanism, grievance logging and tracking, action taken, effectiveness of grievance management, confidentiality of the grievance raised and number of grievances solved. A sample of stakeholder log is attached at **Annexure- 8.1**.

Evaluation of SEP implementation will be carried out at least annually. Evaluation is essential to provide feedback to improve Project SEP and enhance Project-stakeholder's relationship.

8.11 Reporting

Quarterly Reports: SEMU team will prepare brief quarterly reports on stakeholder engagement activities for the Project Director, Kanpur which includes:

- Activities conducted during each month;
- Public outreach activities (meetings with stakeholders and newsletters);

- Entries to the grievance register;
- Entries to the commitment and concerns register;
- Number of visits to the information centre;
- Progress on other social development activities
- Plans for the next month and longer term plans.

Quarterly and semi-annual reports will be used to develop annual reports reviewed by Project Director. These reports will be shared with EIB.

9 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

9.1 Background

The implementation of RAP requires involvement of various institutions at different stages of project cycle. This section deals with roles and responsibilities of various institutions for successful implementation of the RAP. The institutions to be involved in the process are as follows:

- I. UPMRCL
- II. Office of the DM, Kanpur
- III. PWD, GoUP
- IV. Other land holding departments of both State and Central governments (such as defence, railways etc)
- V. Non-Government Organisation (NGO)
- VI. Independent Evaluation Consultant
- VII. Implementation Support Consultant (R&R)

9.2 Uttar Pradesh Metro Rail Corporation Limited

UPMRCL is the executing and implementing agency for the proposed metro rail corridor in Kanpur. UPMRCL will be the overall in charge of rehabilitation and resettlement issues such as implementation, monitoring and execution of land acquisition and resettlement issues. The designated engineering department headed by Chief Project Manager in UPMRCL will assess the requirement of land acquisition and resettlement based on the engineering design. UPMRCL will be responsible for coordinating with other government departments concerned for land acquisition, planning and implementation of RAP which will include the disbursement of compensation, assistance, shifting and relocation of affected people. UPMRCL will be responsible for paying R&R benefits to the affected people.

UPMRCL will establish a Social & Environmental Management Unit (SEMU), which will be headed by an officer of the Executive rank. SEMU will have 4 members with relevant work experience. SEMU will look after Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement process under the project. UPMRCL as project implementation agency is responsible for

monitoring the use of loan funds and overall implementation process. UPMRCL, headed by Managing Director, will have overall responsibility for policy guidance, coordination and planning, internal monitoring and overall reporting of the Project. SEMU facilitates land acquisition and compensation, relocation and resettlement, and the distribution of assistance for the PAPs. The main responsibility of SEMU is monitoring and implementing all resettlement and rehabilitation activities, including land acquisition. The responsibilities of this unit include:

- i. Implementation of R&R activities of Kanpur metro rail project;
- ii. Land acquisition and R&R activities in the field;
- iii. Ensure availability of budget for R&R activities;
- iv. Liaison with district administration for support for land acquisition and implementation of R&R;
- v. Monitor land acquisition and progress of R&R implementation;
- vi. Develop communication strategy for disclosure of RAP;
- vii. Liaison with district administration for government's income generation and development programmes for the PAPs;
- viii. Monitor physical and financial progress on land acquisition and R&R activities;
- ix. Organize meetings with NGO, R&R officer and other support staffs to review the progress on R&R implementation;
- x. To provide support for the affected persons on problems arising out of LA/ property acquisition.

9.3 Office of the District Magistrate

The office of the district magistrate, Kanpur will be responsible for land acquisition. The District Magistrate will appoint Addl. District Magistrate/Land Acquisition (ADM/LA) as Special Land Acquisition Officer (SLAO), who will be coordinating between the UPMRCL and the affected land owners. UPMRCL will be providing the technical details and the land acquisition plan to the SLAO. The SLAO will be responsible for publishing notice and implementing necessary procedures for land acquisition under the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and relevant GoUP orders. The disbursement of compensation for land and assets of the legal owners and nontitle holders and registration of land will be done by SLAO.

9.4 Public Works Department

PWD of GoUP will be responsible for valuation of assets attached to the land to be acquired. The compensation for houses, buildings and other immovable properties will be determined on the basis of replacement cost by referring to relevant BSR as on date without depreciation. The department will prepare asset valuation report and submit it to the office of SLAO for necessary action.

9.5 Independent Evaluation Consultant

To ensure proper coordination and execution of the land acquisition and resettlement issues, an independent evaluation consultant (R&R) will be hired by UPMRCL for mid and end term evaluation of implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation activities. The independent evaluation consultant could review RAP implementation in light of the objectives, targets, budget and duration that is laid down in the plan. UPMRCL will report to funding agency regarding the progress made on land acquisition and implementation of resettlement plan.

9.6 Role of Non-Government Organization (NGO)

Resettlement relates to human aspects and economic rehabilitation that requires human resources development consisting of education, training, awareness generation, etc. Local NGO plays a very crucial role in implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation activities. The NGO will be appointed by UPMRCL to extend implementation support to SEMU in the form of assisting affected families/persons during relocation and preparation of Income Restoration Plan (IRP). The NGO will help educating PAPs on proper utilization of compensation and rehabilitation grant and help them in getting financial assistance. The NGO will be supervised by the head of the ESMU. The ToR for NGO is given in **Annexure 9.1**.

9.7 Implementation Support Consultant (R&R)

During implementation phase of RAP, UPMRCL will appoint a consultant (R&R) through General Engineering Consultancy (GEC) to assist UPMRCL in implementation of resettlement plan. The consultant will carry out due diligence in the implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation Programmes as per the provisions of Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 through periodic monitoring. The consultant will be responsible for (i) preparation of database of affected structures, households, persons, (ii) verification of database through

field survey,(iii)improve monitoring system,(iv)capacity building of implementation staffs ,(v)regular follow up implementation activities and other relevant activities.

9.8 Grievance Redressal Mechanism

Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) will have representative of UPMRC as well as State Government. Chief Project Manager from UPMRC and designated officers from Revenue Department, PWD and Social Welfare Department of Government of U.P. will be member of the Grievance Redressal Committee. The GRC will address only rehabilitation assistance which include compensation and relocation related issues both for title holders and non title holders. Grievances related to ownership rights and land compensation as also R&R can be dealt in court as per The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013. The main responsibilities of the GRC are to:

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

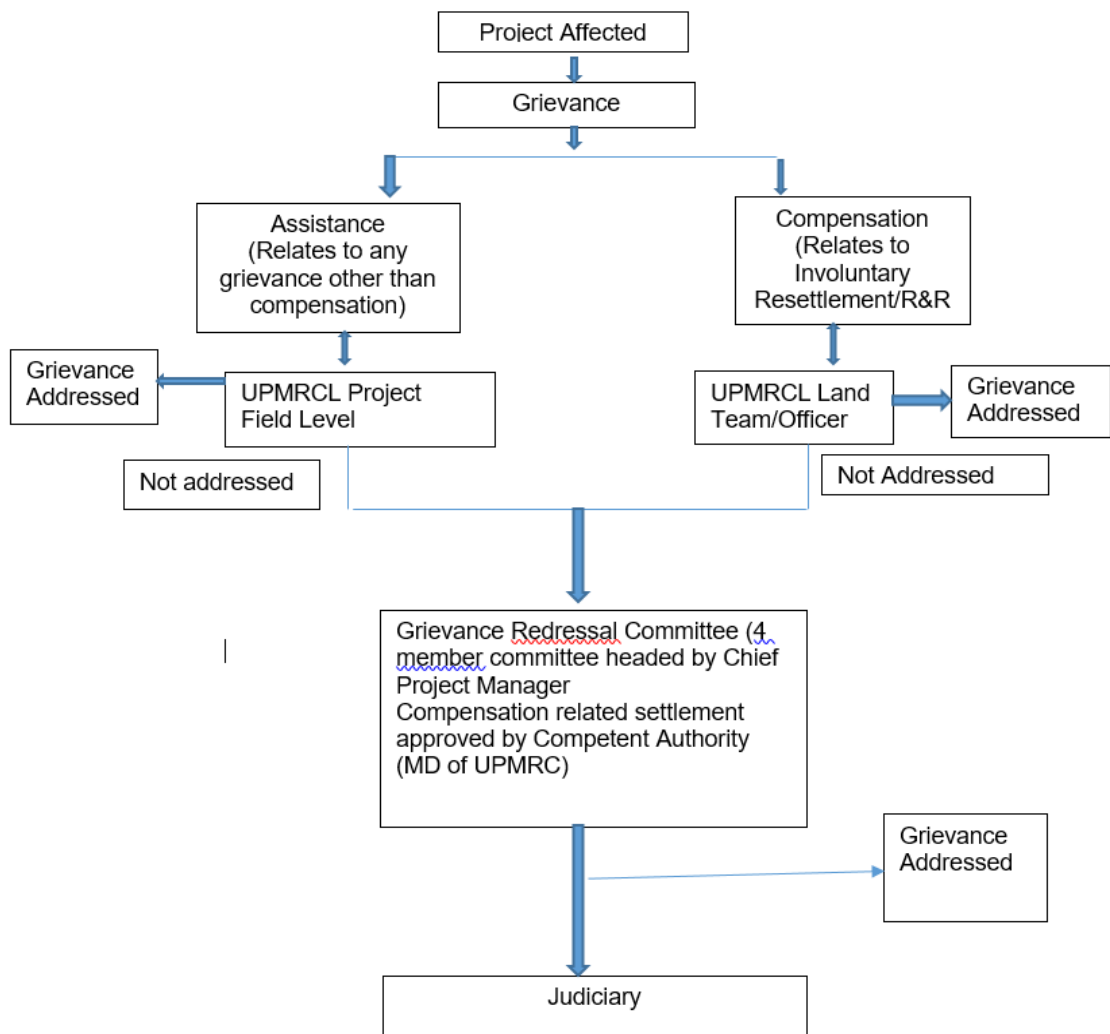
Grievances can be lodged anonymously by using email or letter or phone call to Project Director, Kanpur, UPMRCL who will remain overall in charge of grievances. Grievances of general nature related to project activities in the locality, relocation, loss of land and structures etc will be dealt by field officer at first. Upon review, if it is decided for compensation as per UPMRC's RPF then competent authority (approving authority as per UPMRC Schedule of Power rule) will give approval for payment of compensation. For land purchase, based on mutually agreed terms and as per RPF and GoUP guideline, final compensation will be calculated and paid to the PAP. Till this stage the Grievance Redressal Committee will play its role. Any loss of land or structure will be attended as per RPF entitlement and compensation matrix, GRC will manage the overall process of assessment and award of compensation to the affected people/families

In such case, when the PAP doesn't agree to the compensation amount or at times the PAP agrees to the compensation amount, but the land ownership is disputed due to PAP's internal matters then the matter will be directed to court for decision.

Compensation for PAP will have value for land and structure, solatium and other entitlements as per proposed matrix.

When any grievance is brought to the field level, it should be resolved within 45 days from the date of complaint. The GRC will meet every month (if grievances are brought to the Committee), determine the merit of each grievance, and resolve grievances within three months of receiving the complaint failing which the grievance can be referred to appropriate court of Law for redressal by the PAP. UPMRC will maintain a log of grievances documenting the nature of grievance, date of submission, responsible party and date of resolution.

A flow chart of grievances redressal is indicated below, in **Figure 9.1**.



9.9 Training and Capacity Building

Establishing sufficient implementation capacity to launch and carry out those components of project resettlement that must be completed before civil works is a task. To enhance capacities, SEMU staff can be sent on exposure visits to other projects with good resettlement programmes as well as sponsored for training courses in Resettlement and

Rehabilitation(R&R), if required. One-week training through specialists of the field will be arranged both for SEMU staff and NGO staff engaged for the job, if needed. The training activities will focus on issues concerning (i) principal and procedures of land acquisition; (ii) public consultation and participation; (iii) entitlement and compensation disbursement mechanisms;(iv) Grievance Redressal and (v) monitoring of resettlement operation.

10

RELOCATION, RESETTLEMENT AND INCOME RESTORATION

10.1 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 metro corridor. 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 UPMRCL in coordination with Kanpur Development Authority (KDA), and the local administration will conduct the relocation, resettlement and income restoration as is discussed in this chapter.

10.2 Scope of Displacement and Relocation

The metro project will entail both physical and economical displacement. Numerical details of project induced impact on structures and resultant displacement have been discussed in chapter 3 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 the following:

- Corridor 1:
 - based on original census (Oct. – Nov. 2020): relocation of 147 HHs of which 20 would be displaced physically by losing their residences, and 127 would be displaced economically due to loss of their Commercial establishments along with residences in a few cases. All will be relocated to a new location.
 - Updated numbers of households for Corridor 1 based on design execution and RAP implementation: 87 structures have been permanently affected which comprises of 12 residential and 68 commercials along with 7 other structures, including 69 in Transport Nagar which have been evicted and who have not been located or compensated at the time of writing (Ref. section 3.4.1).

- Corridor 2 based on original census (Oct. – Nov. 2020): relocation of 215 households is expected, of which 158 would be displaced physically and 57 economically. All will be relocated to a new location. These numbers are preliminary at this stage and will be confirmed or reviewed as needed in a dedicated Addendum for corridor 2 once design is finalised.

10.3 PAP Preference for Relocation

During primary stakeholder consultation it was noted that most of the residential PAHs preferred to resettle near their previous place of residence. As per socio-economic survey, majority of surveyed households (95%) are willing to shift within the area. R&R implementation NGO will be playing the key interface role between the project proponents and the PAHs for resettlement and rehabilitation. PAHs preferred the option of employment opportunities during construction and operation of the project, assistance and loan from government agencies and vocational training. Details are mentioned below in **Table 10.1**. For corridor 1 specifically, as per design finalisation and implementation, the 12 displaced residential PAFs have chosen to relocate within a 3-4km radius from their original location. These people have therefore relocated within the same area and employment is not believed to have been affected as such, especially considering that none of the 12 families were identified as vulnerable or facing mobility issues that would prevent them from commuting to work within this 3-4km radius. The situation of the PAFs of Transport Nagar who have been evicted is currently being investigated with the relevant authorities and a retroactive compensation process for the PAFs will be initiated at a later stage.

Table 10.1: Income Restoration Options as Preferred by PAHs

Preferred Option	Income Restoration Assistance
1	Employment opportunities in construction and operation work
2	Assistance/loan from government agencies
3	Vocational training

10.4 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, locations where large numbers of structures are impacted have been identified and the requirement of the people that will be subject to relocation will be assessed. This is especially the case of Vijay Nagar in Corridor 2. However, the actual number of structures that will be impacted will be verified after joint measurement survey (JMS) once the flyover area design is finalised. The relocation sites are yet to be finalized and provided by UPMRCL.¹² Along corridor 1, the 12 residential families have selected their own relocation option within 3-4 km distance from their original locations.

10.5 Relocation site plan

As per the guidelines of Government of India and EIB, the resettlement site should be selected out of the feasible options in consultation with the affected households, community, NGO and KDA. The principle criteria for site selection shall include access to employment opportunities, infrastructure and social services. Environmental assessment of the resettlement site shall be carried out.

10.6 Transitional Support

Transitional support will be given to PAPs during the transitional period immediately before and after relocation until they are able to restore their livelihoods. Beyond in cash allowances, transitional support will also include advice and counselling on financial management to ensure adequate spending of cash allowances, especially in the case of vulnerable households but also for all PAFs receiving cash to ensure proper management and spending.

10.7 Training Need Assessment

For income restoration it is important that available skills with the PAPs is identified and further upgraded. NGO/agency will be engaged to conduct surveys as part of the mid-

¹² Relocation sites will only be provided in the case where large numbers of residential structures need to be relocated to one same area. This has not been the case in Corridor 1 since only 12 residential families have been displaced. As for Transport Nagar, a resettlement site may be identified based on engagement with PAFs if required. This will be clarified at a later stage.

term and end-term project review to collect information on training needs for all PAFs.¹³ This NGO, will have to conduct an assessment of the training needs. This would include a survey among the PAFs 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. In addition, the NGO will also conduct a job market analysis to understand employment opportunities in the relocation areas as well as potential barriers and challenges faced by different groups (i.e. women, men, youth, etc.) to determine capacity building and training needs for each group. As mentioned in the GAP, specific actions will be undertaken to address the specific training needs of affected women. Based on the training, NGO will identify income-generating activities for sustainable economic opportunities. This would include establishing forward and backward linkages for marketing and credit facility. NGO in consultation with the PAFs, Environmental/Social Development Officer of SEMU, UPMRCL, district administration and other stakeholders in institutional financing and marketing federations will prepare micro-plans for IR activities and would be in-charge of implementing the same.

10.8 Business Development Support

Small traders and small businesses will receive business development support based on eligibility and which may include the following:

- Technical assistance in the form of business planning and transitioning
- Access to new markets such as support in identifying markets for new products, or support in adapting products to meet specific specifications to be competitive.
- Implementing agencies may be able to perform the role of a “middle buyer” guaranteeing a market for a specific product or they may provide specific training for families to be able to identify accessible markets for their products in neighboring areas.

¹³ At this stage, and considering the small number of PAFs (12) that were relocated an NGO was not needed to conduct the process. Instead the relocation process was conducted by Metro team in coordination with KDA and local administration. The need for an NGO will be reconsidered at a later stage in order to implement the retroactive compensation process for Transport Nagar 69 PAFs.

- Access to financing including support in establishing connections with available credit facilities, applying for loans, etc.

For Corridor 1 PAFs, at this stage the 12 PAFs that have been displaced are residential families. Applicability and need for business development support will be assessed during RAP mid-term and end-term reviews. This will also be assessed at a later stage for Transport Nagar PAFs once the retroactive compensation process starts.

10.9 Employment Support

Support mainly for workers and employees of relocated businesses or other vulnerable groups in the form of job placement and job retention support. Job placement may include support in finding employers and securing job positions for all PAFs and for highly impacted and vulnerable PAFs as a priority. Job retention support may take the form of monthly check-ins with job holders and employers, support in addressing any issues such as providing training refreshers, assisting in child-care issues, etc. Combining classroom training with on-the-job training will be considered where possible. For instance, the first 2-3 months of salary may be sponsored by the Project in order to incentivize employers to hire freshly trained individuals who may not have any prior relevant experience.

10.10 Inter-Agency Linkages for Income Restoration

Majority of the eligible households for income restoration earn their livelihood through daily labour work, petty businesses and therefore, it is imperative to ensure that the PAPs are able to reconstruct their livelihood. The NGO/agency who will be engaged in the implementation of the RAP will ensure that the PAPs are facilitated to obtain commercial units/plots near their existing habitation to minimize disruption to their social network and normal work pattern as required. For corridor 1 at this stage the 12 residential PAHs have been displaced within a 3-4km radius with limited impacts on employment due to short distance. Suitable alternative livelihood promotion 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 coordinator of the project through the NGO will ensure that these steps are followed. The results of concurrent monitoring and mid-term evaluation will be shared with the NGO 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 RAP and also supported by the government assistance. Government of India and the State Government run various poverty alleviation programs such as National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM)¹⁴, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana(PMAY)¹⁵, Self Employment Programme for Urban Poor,¹⁶etc. Government schemes can be linked for income restoration of persons who are losing their livelihood due to the project. Participation of PAPs in those schemes will be helpful for long- term IR gains. Partnering NGO can facilitate PAPs to participate in poverty alleviation programs.

10.11 Steps in Income Restoration

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.

¹⁴ The objective of NULM is to reduce poverty and vulnerability of the urban poor households by enabling them to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities, resulting in an appreciable improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis, through building strong grassroots level institutions of the poor.

¹⁵ PMAY seeks to address the housing requirement of urban poor including slum dwellers through (I) Slum rehabilitation of Slum Dwellers with participation of private developers using land as a resource (ii) Promotion of Affordable Housing for weaker section through credit linked subsidy,(iii) Affordable Housing in Partnership with Public & Private sectors, (iv)Subsidy for beneficiary-led individual house construction /enhancement.

¹⁶ The Self Employment Programme of urban poor is a component of the National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM). It provides financial assistance to individuals/groups of urban poor for setting up gainful self-employment ventures/ micro-enterprises, suited to their skills, training, aptitude and local conditions.

- Land based economic activities
- Non-land economic activities

Based on this information IR activities can be planned. At this stage, IR activities have not been conducted for the 12 displaced families of corridor as explained above. Applicability and need for IR will be assessed during RAP mid-term and end-term reviews. This will also be assessed at a later stage for Transport Nagar PAFs once the retroactive compensation process starts. The Project Director 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.

This 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 allowances
- Providing short term, welfare based grants and allowances such as: one time relocation allowance, Subsistence grant, free transport to resettlement areas or assistance for transport,
- Transitional allowances or grants until adequate income is generated, special allowances for vulnerable groups
- Transitional support in the form of advice and counselling on financial management to ensure adequate spending of allowances , especially in the case of vulnerable households
- With consideration of PAPs skills and needs, promoting PAPs access to project related employment opportunities such as:
 - Work under the main investment project
 - Work on relocation teams (e.g., driver, food provision, etc.)
 - Work on resettlement sites, if any (e.g. construction on, transport, maintenance, etc.

- Women will also be involved as a researcher of survey team, as unskilled labour and as manager during construction, as staff of NGO, SEMU, relocation team (food supplier etc.).

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 IR options. The long-term options are government financed schemes; 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 govt. departments for convergence of existing poverty alleviation schemes. The project officials will coordinate with government department (district administration), KDA, including social welfare departments, to assure PAPs get access to all development 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 on a case-by-case basis and as needed.

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

10.12 Plan for Income Restoration

- Identification of PAFs losing income and livelihoods and other vulnerable households by the Project Director, Kanpur, UPMRCL with the help of NGO.
- After completing the all necessary ground activities, an NGO will be engaged as needed to prepare income restoration plan for PAPs based on its field observations and survey outcome. The income restoration plan shall be discussed with the respective PAPs, SEMU officials, UPMRCL and the concerned government departments prior to execution.
- Identification of potential trainees and training needs assessment for PAFs losing income and livelihoods and vulnerable households will require a detailed survey and assessment of literacy/educational level and/or skill sets available with one member nominated by the households for skill training. The needs assessment would also document income from various sources, assets,

resources and coping strategies currently used by the households. 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 households to improve/maintain its living standards. Training needs assessment would be undertaken by the NGO, supported by Project Director, Kanpur. 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 Project Director, Kanpur, will depend on the type of skill training required (as identified through the needs assessment survey);
- Livelihood Skill Training will be coordinated by the SEMU,UPMRCL. 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 Project Director, Kanpur.
- Post-training impact assessment is proposed to be conducted by an independent agency, a year after project implementation. The family's asset base and socio-economic status would be compared with the pre-project scenario. Indicators would be developed during detailed design stage.

10.13 Monitoring of IR Schemes

The monitoring of IR schemes will be carried out along with the monitoring of other components of RAP by an outside agency contracted for the purpose. Data related IR schemes shall be included in the RAP quarterly report as well. The contract will specifically provide for regular (every six months) 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 6 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 upgradation 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.

10.14 Cost estimate and Source of Funding

A tentative cost for implementation of income restoration plan is INR. 50.00 lakh. However, detailed budget estimates for implementation of income restoration plan will be prepared by the SEMU assisted by the Project Director, UPMRCL. The budget shall include programs ranging from skill development, training programs, employment placements (in case PAPs meet requirements of available opportunities) etc. GoUP will provide adequate budget for implementation of livelihood restoration plan.

11 RESETTLEMENT AND COMPENSATION COST AND BUDGET

11.1 Background

This chapter presents a consolidated overview of budget and the cost estimates. The budget is indicative and cost will be updated and adjusted to the inflation rate as the project continues and during implementation. However, the final compensation amount for the land acquisition and structures will be determined by the Competent Authority based on the entitlement matrix and rates agreed with international financing institutions in a way that ensures replacement cost is met.

11.2 Budgeting and Financial Plan

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

11.2.1 Compensation for Loss of Land and Structure

Land Cost: Project will require acquisition of land for developing of MRTS structures (including route alignment), station building, platforms, entry/exist structures, traffic integration facilities, depots/stabling yard, receiving/traction sub-stations, radio towers, temporary construction depots and sites, and operation control system (OCC). Hence the project will need to provide compensation for land acquired from legal titleholders and from other government departments. Major proportion of land required for the proposed metro rail project is under government ownership. However, about 3.63 ha of land is to be acquired from private ownership. Compensation for loss of private land will be given as per Schedule-I of RTFCTLARR Act, 2013.

Structure Cost: On account of land acquisition, the project will cause loss of structures (details provided under Chapter 3 of this report) for which compensation will need to be paid to affected households (both titleholders and non-title holders alike). Compensation for loss of structure will be given as per entitlement matrix (Compensation for land acquisition). Note that for the 12 PAFs of corridor 1 compensation has already been paid as per the entitlement matrix.

The total compensation cost to be incurred for land and structure acquisition is part of the capital cost of the DPR. The approving Authority for this cost is Managing Director. The whole process of land acquisition to compensation disbursement involves the following steps:

- 1) Alignment survey by the engineer and contractor for mapping of land parcel and associated structure, if any to ascertain the ground conditions.
- 2) Census survey is done as part of SIA study
- 3) Based on survey, ownership of the required land parcel is identified.
- 4) If the land belong to government department, then the communication with the concerned depart is initiated.
- 5) If the land is private owned, then estimation of land and structure is done and discussed directly with the owner through local administration. Cost of land and structure in line with R&R matrix is awarded to the owner.
- 6) Based on the initial census survey If any of the land parcel have encroachers or squatters then resettlement and rehabilitation process is initiated after doing estimation of any assets attached with them.
- 7) R&R compensation is awarded to titleholder/non-titleholder after due diligence and paper work
- 8) Construction activities start after clearing of land parcel.

11.2.2 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 households and persons as per entitlement matrix (Rehabilitation).

11.2.3 R& R Implementation and M&E Cost:

UPMRCL will require to engage an external NGO/Consultant for implementation of R&R activities as required based on outcomes of mid-year reviews, Transport Nagar retroactive compensation processs initiation, and corridor 2 impementation. Similarly, an independent evaluation agency is proposed to be engaged for monitoring and

evaluation purposes. Related cost will be met from the budget provisions made under this head.

11.3 Assessment of Unit Value for Compensation and R&R Benefit Cost

11.3.1 Land and Structure Cost

Compensation for loss of private land and structures has already been considered in capital cost of DPR.

11.3.2 R&R Benefit Cost

The budget for this project is based on data and information collected during census and socio-economic surveys conducted in July, August, September 2019 and February 2020 and the unit rates are provisional sums. R&R benefits are proposed to be provided in addition to compensation (as per 11.3.1 above). The cost for implementation of Resettlement and Rehabilitation Plan is given in **Table 11.1**. The total cost for R&R implementation plan is estimated as **INR 1202.55 lakh**.

11.3.3 Source of Funding and Fund Flow

GoUP, executing agency for KMRP, will provide adequate funds for compensation for land and structure cost and for the cost of resettlement assistance and RAP implementation including livelihood restoration plan, stakeholder engagement plan, and gender action plan. The executing agency will ensure timely availability of funds for smooth implementation of the RAP.

Table 11.1: Cost for Resettlement & Rehabilitation

Sr.No	Description	Unit	Quantity	Rate (Rs.)	Amount (Rs)
1	Compensation for loss of private land and structure has been presented in capital cost of DPR				
Compensation for Titleholders					
Residential PAHs					
2	Construction allowance	no.	16	150,000	2,400,000
3	Subsistence allowance	no	16	36,000	576,000
4	Transportation allowance	no	16	50,000	800,000
5	Resettlement Allowance	no	16	50,000	800,000
Commercial PAHs					
6	Subsistence allowance	no	10	36,000	360,000
7	Resettlement Allowance	no	10	50,000	500,000
8	Transportation allowance	no	10	50,000	500,000
9	Loss of Small traders/ self-employment	no	10	25,000	250,000
Compensation for Non-Titleholders					
Tenants					
10	Rental Allowance	no	12	4,000	48,000
11	Shifting Allowance	no	12	50,000	600,000
12	Financial assistance for loss of trade	no	11	25,000	275000
Squatters					
13	Construction allowance for residential PAHs	no	150	150,000	22,500,000
14	Subsistence allowance	no	231	36,000	8,316,000
15	Shifting Allowance	no	231	50,000	11,550,000
16	Financial assistance for loss of trade	no	76	25,000	1,900,000
Kiosks (Vendors)					
17	Subsistence allowance	no	52	36,000	1,872,000
Vulnerable Group					
18	One time financial assistance	no	224	50,000	11,200,000
Cost for Implementation of LRP* & **					
19	LRP Implementation cost	LS		5,000,000	5,000,000
Cost for Implementation of SEP					
20	SEP cost(Considered lumsum Rs.1100000 per year for 5 years)	no	5	11,00,000	5,500,000
Cost for Gender Development Plan					
21	Cost for GAP and HIV Awareness	LS		2,500,000	2,500,000
Loss of Employment					
22	Compensation for economic loss of employees	no	66	36,000	2,376,000
Compensation for Community Structures					
23	Religious structures	LS	6	1500000	9,000,000
24	Community (Trust)	LS	0	1000000	0
25	Toilet	LS	1	1000000	1,000,000
26	Educational centre	LS	2	2500000	5,000,000

Sr.No	Description	Unit	Quantity	Rate (Rs.)	Amount (Rs)
General					
27	Cost of NGO Recruitment***	LS	1	10,000,000	10,000,000
28	Cost of Independent Evaluation Agency (LS)		1	2,500,000	2,500,000
29	Training for Staff	no	10	50,000	500,000
30	Dissemination of Entitlement Matrix, RP, etc	LS		500,000	500,000
31	Administrative Expenses	LS		1,000,000	1,000,000
				Sub Total	109,323,000
				<u>Contingency @ 10% of Sub Total</u>	10,932,300
				TOTAL	120,255,300

*R&R cost estimation is kept as per initial census survey (Nov 2020) this will be updated along with release of addendum for corridor 2

**LRP cost includes skill development, training programs, employment placements (in case PAP meets requirements of available opportunities) etc. This has been calculated based on Ahmedabad Phase-I metro project.

***NGO cost includes cost of man month, travel expenses, accommodation, telecom, office equipment and coordination charges.

12 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

12.1 Background

Planning, surveying, assessing, policy development, institutional identification, PAHs/PAPs participation, establishment of GRC, income restoration plan (IRP) and implementation are typical activities of RAP. While these activities have discrete components that can be put on a time line, there is a close inter relationship of each activity to the whole implementation. The breakdown of each activity according to a specific time frame has been provided in the Implementation Schedule. It is further cautioned that 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. The sequence may change as delays occur due to circumstances beyond the control of the project.

12.2 Implementation Procedure

The implementation of RAP will consist of four major stages:

1. Identification of Cut-off Date (CoD) and notification for land acquisition as per Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (thereafter land will be purchased). For non-titleholders the cut-off date for proposed project shall be from the completion of Census and assets inventory of persons affected by the project.
2. Verification of properties of PAHs/PAPs and estimation of their type and level of losses.
3. Preparation of list of PAHs/PAPs for relocation/rehabilitation.
4. Information on acquisition/relocation/assistance to PAPs and their rights
5. Relocation and rehabilitation of the PAPs.
6. Monitoring and Social assistance including readjustment

12.3 Timing of Resettlement

The resettlement process must be completed by the start of civil works on the particular corridor. Requisite procedure will be developed by the UPMRCL 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. A notice will be given in well advanced to the affected people 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.

12.4 Implementation Schedule

The period for implementation of RAP has been taken as approximately two and half years. However, monitoring and evaluation will continue beyond the period of implementation. The R&R activities of proposed project are divided in to three broad categories based on the stages of work and process of implementation. The details of activities involved in these three phases are project preparation phase, RAP implementation phase and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) phase.

12.4.1 Project Preparatory Phase

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 SEMU and additionally, the GRC needs to be appointed at this stage.

12.4.2 RAP Implementation Phase

The RAP at this stage needs to be approved and will be disclosed to the PAPs. Upon the approval of RAP, 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.

12.4.3 Monitoring and Evaluation Phase

Internal monitoring will be the responsibility of UPMRCL which will start in early stage of the project when implementation of RAP starts and will continue till the completion of the implementation of RAP. An Independent Evaluation Agency will be hired by UPMRCL for mid and end term evaluation.

12.5 RAP Implementation Schedule

RAP 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 12.1**.

Table 12.1 Proposed Implementation Schedule

Sr.No	Activities	Yearly and Quarterly Progress																							
	Year	2017-2019				2020				2021				2022				2023				2024			
	Quarter					1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
A	Inception of Project																								
1	Completion of Detailed Technical Design	█																							
2	Identification of Land for acquisition	█																							
3	Community /Public Consultation					█				█				█											
4	Census and Socio-economic Survey					█				█															
5	Preparation of SIA					█				█															
6	Review/ Approval of SIA					█				█															
7	Consultation with PAPs					█				█				█											
8	Disclosure of SIA/ RAP					█				█															
B	RAP Implementation Stage																								
1	Notification of LA									█															
2	Joint Measurement Survey									█															
3	Preparation of Micro Plan									█															
3	Measurement & valuation of structure									█															
3	Consultation and negotiation with PAPs									█															
4	Disbursement of compensation to PAPs									█															
5	Delivery of R&R entitlements									█															
6	Shifting and land Clearance									█															
7	Grievance Redress									█				█											
8	Schedule of Civil Work									█				█											
C	Monitoring and Evaluation																								
1	Internal Monitoring													█				█							
2	External Evaluation													█				█							
3	Report to EIB													█				█							

13 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

13.1 Background

Monitoring & Evaluation are critical activities in involuntary resettlement. 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. RAP implementation will be monitored both internally and externally. UPMRCL will be responsible for internal monitoring through their field level officers of SEMU and will prepare quarterly reports on the progress of RAP implementation. An Independent Evaluation Agency may be hired by UPMRCL for mid and end term evaluation of RAP implementation.

13.2 Internal Monitoring

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

- Measure and report progress against the RAP schedule;
- Verify that agreed entitlements are delivered in full to affected people;
- 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
- Periodically measure the satisfaction of project affected people.

Internal monitoring will focus on measuring progress against the schedule of actions defined in the RAP. Activities to be undertaken by the UPMRCL will include:

- Liaison with the Land Acquisition team, construction contractor and project affected communities to review and report progress against the RAP;

- Verification of land acquisition and compensation entitlements are being delivered in accordance with the RAP;
- 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 SEMU on regular basis to keep track of the R&R progress. For this purpose, the indicators suggested have been given in **Table 13.1**.

Table 13.1: Indicators for Monitoring of RAP Progress

Indicators	Parameters 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

Indicators	Parameters Indicators
Grievance	Number of community level meeting Number of GRC meetings Number of cases disposed by UPMRCL to the satisfaction of PAPs Number of grievances referred and addressed by GRC 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. A format for monitoring of RAP implementation is presented in **Annexure 13.1**.

13.3 Independent Evaluation

As mentioned earlier, an Independent Evaluation Agency (IEA) will be hired by UPMRCL for mid and end term evaluation. A detailed Terms of Reference for IEA is presented in **Annexure 13.2**. The external evaluation 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 baseline information available in the BSES. 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 13.1**.

Table 13.1: Indicators for Project Outcome Evaluation

Objectives	Risk Factor	Outcomes and Impacts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The negative impact on persons affected by the project will be minimized. – Persons losing assets to the project shall be compensated at replacement cost. – The project-affected persons will be assisted in improving or regaining their standard of living. – Women will be identified and assisted in improving their standard of living – Vulnerable groups will be identified and assisted in improving their standard of living. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Resettlement plan implementation may take longer time than anticipated – Institutional arrangement may not function as efficiently as expected – NGO may not perform the task as efficiently as expected – Unexpected number of grievances – Finding a suitable rehabilitation site for displaced population – PAPs falling below their existing standard of living 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Satisfaction of land owners with the compensation and assistance paid – Type of use of compensation and assistance by land owners – Satisfaction of structure owner with compensation and assistance – Type of use of compensation and assistance by structure owner – % of PAPs adopted the skill acquired through training as only economic activity – % of PAPs adopted the skill acquired through training as secondary economic activity – % of PAPs reported increase in income due to training – % PAPs got trained in the skill of their choice – Role of NGO in helping PAPs in selecting trade for skill improvement – Use of productive asset provided to PAPs under on time economic rehabilitation grant – Type of use of additional assistance money by vulnerable group – Types of grievances received – No. of grievances forwarded to GRC and time taken to solve the grievances – % of PAPs aware about the GRC mechanism – % of PAPs aware about the entitlement frame work mechanism – PAPs opinion about NGO approach and accessibility

13.4 Reporting Requirements

UPMRCL will be responsible for supervision and implementation of the RAP. UPMRCL will prepare quarterly progress reports on resettlement activities and submit a copy to EIB. The Independent Evaluation Agency will submit draft and final reports of their assignment to UPMRCL 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 UPMRCL and EIB.

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ANNEXURES

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY FOR KANPUR METRO RAIL PROJECT

PART-A

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CENSUS SURVEY

Asset Information

Form No:(Match with Household no.)

Date of Survey:

Name of Investigator:

Name of agency:

1 Identification					
1.1	City/Town				
1.2	Place/Location				
1.3	Chainage No.				
1.4	Distance of structure from C/L				
1.5	Address of Property				
1.6	Name of the Respondent				
1.7	Relation with Owner				
1.8	Contact Details				
2 Type of Property					
Private	1	Government	2	Religious	3
Community	4	Trust	5		
Others(specify)	6				
3 Type of Use					
Residential	1	Commercial	2	Mixed(R+C)	3
Industrial	4	Agriculture	5	Under Construction	6
Open land/plot	7	Others (specify)	8		
4 Type of Loss due to the project					
Structure	1	Land	2	Land and Structure	3
Livelihood	4	Others (specify)	5		

5 If Structure is loss, use of Structure				
5.1 Residential Structure	House-1 Hut-2 Others (specify)3			
5.2 Commercial Structure	Shops- 4	Hotel-5	Small Eatery-6	
	Kiosk-7	Clinic-8	Farm House-9	
	Commercial Complex-10	Vendors-11	Petrol pump-12	
	Workshop-13	Industry-14	Restaurant-15	
	Private Office-16	Godown-17		
	Others, (Specify)-18			
5.3 Mixed Structure	Residential cum commercial structure -19			
5.4 Community Structure	Community center-20	Club-21	Trust-22	
	Memorials-23	Community Toilet-24		
	Water tank-25			
	Others, (Specify)-26			
5.5 Religious Structure	Mosque-27	Shrine-28	Burial-29	
	Temple-30	Gurudwara-31	Scared Grove-32	
	Others, (Specify)-33			
5.6 Government Structure	Office-34	Hospital-35	School-36	
	College-37	Bus Stop-38	Toilet-39	
	Water tank-40			
	Others, Specify-41			
5.7 Others Structure	Boundary Wall- 42	Foundation-43	Cattle shed-44	
	Well/Tube well-45			
	Others, (Specify)-46			
6 Details of Affected Structure				
Kutchra	1	Pucca	2	Semi-Pucca
Temporary	4	Others (specify)		
No. of floors of structure			No. of rooms of structure	
7 Status of Ownership				
Owner(Title Holder)	1	Leased	2	Encroacher
Squatter	4	Kiosk	6	Customary Rights
Others (Specify)	8			
8 Year/Month of occupying/owning the land/property				
9 Occupancy Status of Structure/plot				
Used by Owner-1	Rented-2	Leased-3	Encroached-4	

10 Name of owner of household/commercial entity								
11 Name of the tenant/lessee, if the structure/plot is rented/leased								
12 What is Monthly Rent, if the structure/plot is rented/leased								
13 If legal title holder, then do you have:								
13.1	Ration Card	BPL-1	Other-2		Number-			
13.2	Voters List	Yes-1	No-2		Number-			
13.3	Electricity Bill	Yes-1	No-2		Number-			
13.4	Legal Property Documents	Yes-1	No-2		Specify-			
14 Area of Plot/Structure (in Sq. ft)								
Total Plot/Open Land Area					Affected Area			
Total Structure Area					Affected Area			
15 Extent of Impact								
<20%		1	20-30%		2	30-40%		3
40-50%		4	50-60%		5	60-70%		6
70%>		7						
16 What is the current market value of Plot/Structure? (in Rs)								
17 Whether residential/commercial plot/structure viable after acquisition								
Yes		1		No				2
18 Assets in the Property								
SN	Utilities	Unit Owned	SN	Utilities	Unit Owned	SN	Utilities	Unit Owned
1	Dug well		2	Water tap		3	Shed	
4	Tube well		5	Hand pump		6	Tree	
7	Open well		8	Water tank				
9	Boundary wall		10	Fruit bearing tree				
11	Others(specify)							
12	Others(specify)							

Signature of Investigator	Signature of Supervisor

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR KANPUR METRO RAIL PROJECT

**PART-B
QUESTIONNAIRE FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY**

Form No:(Match with Household no.)

Date of Survey:

Name of Investigator:

Name of agency:

1 Identification					
1.1	City/Town				
1.2	Name of Street/Road				
1.3	Name of Settlement Area:				
1.4	Chainage No.				
1.5	Plot No.				
1.6	Name of the Respondent				
1.7	Relation with Owner				
1.8	Name of the owner of the structure/plot				
1.9	Contact Details of owner				
1.10	Name of the occupant of the structure				
1.11	Do you have ration card?				
	Yes-1/No-2		If yes, number		
1.12	Whether included in voter list				
	Yes-1/No-2		(if yes, checkup for the voters list and confirm domicile)		
2 General Information					
2.1	Religious Group				
	Hindu	1	Muslim	2	Christian
	Jain	4	Others (specify)	5	3
2.2	Social Group				
	SC	1	ST	2	OBC
	General	4	Others (specify)	5	3
2.3	Family Pattern				
	Joint	1	Nuclear	2	Individual
					3
2.4	Size of Family Yes-1/No-2				
	Small (2-4)	1	Medium (5-7)	2	Large (Above 7)
					3
2.5	Mother tongue				
2.6	Place of nativity:				

3 Vulnerability Status of Household			
3.1	Is it women headed household?		Yes-1 No-2
3.2	Is/are there any family member physically/mentally/Visually Disabled or of Old age?		Yes-1 No-2
3.3	Is it a household Below Poverty Line (BPL)?		Yes-1 No-2
3.4	If BPL, provide BPL card Number		

4 Family Particulars (Start from Head of the Household)

1	Self	2	Wife	3	Husband	4	Son
5	Daughter	6	Son-in-Law	7	Daughter-in-law	8	Grandfather
9	Grandmother	10	Grandson	11	Grand Daughter	12	Brother
13	Sister	14	Brother-in-law	15	Sister-in-law	16	Father
17	Mother	18	Father-in-law	19	Mother-in-law	20	Uncle
21	Aunt	22	Cousin	23	Nephew	24	Niece
25	Any other (Specify)						

Member Name	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1. Name													<p>Households: Write down the names of all people who live and eat together in this household starting with head</p> <p>Commercial: Write down the details of Owner/s</p>
2. Relationship													
3. Sex	Is the Name male or Female?												
	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	
	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	
4. Age	How old was Name on the Last Birthday												
													Record the age of last Birthday

Member Name	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
5. Marital status	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	Married
	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	Unmarried
	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	Divorced
	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	Separated
	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	Widow/Widower
6. Education	The Class till which the person has been educated.												
	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	Illiterate
	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	Primary
	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	Upper Primary
	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	High School
	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	Graduate
	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	Post Graduate
	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	Technical
	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	Vocational
7. Work Status	Is the Name working?												
	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	Yes
	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	No
8. Occupation	The Main activity at the place of job? (This may have multiple entries)												
	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	Artisans
	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	labor
	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	Business/Trade
	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	Govt. Service
	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	Private Service
	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	Maid Servant
	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	Unemployed
	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	Others(specify)
	⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨	NA
9. Reason for not working	Major reason for the Name not working? (Person who are not working)												
	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	No work available
	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	Seasonal inactivity
	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	Household family duties
	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	Old/Young
	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	Differently abled
	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	Others
10. Disabilities, if any	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	Physically Challenged
	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	Mentally retired
	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	Others

Member Name	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
11 Income	How much does the Name earn per month? (in Rs)												

5 Household Income & Source									
5.1	Household monthly income in Rs.								
5.2	Source of income								
5.3	No of adult earning members								
5.4	No of dependents								
5.5	Household monthly expenditure in Rs.								
6 Access to Utility									
				Type	Availability (Yes/No)				
6.1	Electricity								
6.2	Piped water supply								
6.3	Own water sources, well, tube well								
6.4	Separate Bath, Toilet								
6.5	Kitchen								
7 Households Assets:									
Sl. No	Particulars			Yes-1 No-2	Sl. No	Particulars			Yes-1 No-2
1	TV				7	Food Processor/Mixer/Grinder			
2	Refrigerator				8	Computer/Laptop			
3	Two-wheeler				9	Air Conditioner			
4	Four-Wheeler				10	Air Cooler			
5	Telephone/Mob. Phone				11	Microwave oven			
6	Washing Machine				12	Any others(specify)			
8 Participation in Economic Activities of Family Members									
Economic/Non-economic Activities					Male	Female	Both		
8.1	Cultivation								
8.2	Allied Activities (Dairy, Poultry, Sheep rearing etc.)								
8.3	Trade & Business								
8.4	Agriculture Labor								
8.5	Non-Agriculture labor								
8.6	HH Industries								
8.7	Service								
8.8	Household Work								
8.9	Collection of Fuel								
8.10	Others (Specify)								

9 Decision Making and Participation at HH Level					
Subject	Male	Female	Both		
Financial matter					
Education of Child					
Health care of child					
Purchase of assets					
Day to day household activities					
On social function and marriage					
Women to earn for family					
Land and property					
Others					
10 Do the women have title for land and house?		Yes-1 No-2			
11 If yes, does the woman hold a joint ownership? If yes, she is First owner or Second owner					
12 Quality of Life (Consumption Pattern)					
Kindly indicate the consumption/expenditure on different items in last one year					
Sr. No	Particulars	Monthly Expenditure	Rank them from highest to lowest		
1	Food				
2	Agriculture				
3	Housing				
4	Cooking Fuel				
5	Clothing				
6	Health				
7	Education				
8	Transport				
9	Communication				
10	Social function				
11	Others (Specify)				
13 Indebtedness					
Source	Amount Borrowed (Rs.)	When Borrowed (Year)	Purpose of Borrowing	Rate of interest per annum	Amount outstanding as on date
Institutional					
1.					
2.					
Non-Institutional					
1.					
2.					

14 Health Seeking Behavior					
14.1	Has any of your family members suffered from any disease in the past one year?			Yes-1; No-2	
14.2	If yes, How many members?				
14.3	If yes, please specify type of disease?			Disease/ Illness	
14.4	Where did you take treatment?			Government Hospital-1; Pvt Clinic/Hospital-2; Traditional Healing-3;Quacks-4; Medical Shop-5; No Treatment-6; Others-7(Specify)	
14.5	Distance travelled for treatment			(in Km)	
14.6	Have you heard about HIV/AIDS			Yes-1; No-2	
14.7	Awareness of prevention methods			Yes-1; No-2	
14.8	If yes, what is the source of information?			Print media-1;Radio-2; TV-3; NGO camp-4; Govt camp-5; Other-6(specify)	
15 Commercial/Self Employment Activities					
15.1 Name of the shop					
15.2 Type of shop/Business Enterprise					
Shops	1	Hotel-	6	Small Eatery	11
Kiosk	2	Clinic	7	Farm House	12
Vendors	3	Industry	8	Petrol pump	13
Commercial Complex	4	Private Office	9	Workshop	14
Restaurant	5	Godown	10		
Others, (Specify)-15					
15.3 Year of establishment?					
15.4 Whether licensed by KMC?					
15.5 No of partners/owners					
Sr. No	Name of Owners	Sex	Age	Education	Monthly income
1					
2					
3					
15.6 Employment pattern					

15.7 No of persons employed					
Sr. No	Name	Sex	Age	Education	Avg. salary paid
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
16 Project Related Information					
16.1 Are you aware of the proposed metro Rail Project in Kanpur city?				Yes-1/No-2	
16.2 If Yes, Source of information					
16.3 What is your opinion about the project?					
Good-1		Bad-2		Can't Say-3	
16.4 If good, what positive impacts do you perceive?					
16.5 If bad, What negative impacts do you perceive?					
16.6 How do you think women will affect or benefit differently from the project?					
16.7 Any further suggestions / comments					
17 Resettlement and Rehabilitation					
17.1 In case you are displaced (residentially/commercially where and how far you prefer to be located?					
Within the area - 1		Outside the area - 2			
17.2 Place name:					
17.3 Distance (in k.m.)					
17.4 Replacement Option					
Land for land lost	1	Cash Assistance	2		
House in Resettlement Site	3	Shop in Resettlement Site	4		
Other (Specify)					

17.5 Factors to be considered in providing alternate place			
Access to family/friends	1	Income from household activity	2
Income from Business activity	3	Daily Job	4
Close to Market	5		
Other (Specify)			
17.6 Income Restoration Assistance			
1. Employment Opportunities in construction work			
2. Financial Assistance/ Loan			
3. Vocational training			
4. Others(Specify)			

Signature of Investigator		Signature of Supervisor	
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रजिस्ट्री सं० डी० एल०—(एन)04/0007/2003—13

REGISTERED NO. DL—(N)04/0007/2003—13



भारत का राजपत्र The Gazette of India

असाधारण

EXTRAORDINARY

भाग II — खण्ड 1

PART II — Section 1

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं० 40] नई दिल्ली, शुक्रवार, सितम्बर 27, 2013/ आश्विन 5, 1935 (शक)
No. 40] NEW DELHI, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 2013/ ASVINA 5, 1935 (SAKA)

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।
Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE

(Legislative Department)

New Delhi, the 27th September, 2013/Asvina 5, 1935 (Saka)

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 26th September, 2013, and is hereby published for general information:—

THE RIGHT TO FAIR COMPENSATION AND TRANSPARENCY IN LAND ACQUISITION, REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT ACT, 2013

No. 30 OF 2013

[26th September, 2013.]

An Act to ensure, in consultation with institutions of local self-government and Gram Sabhas established under the Constitution, a humane, participative, informed and transparent process for land acquisition for industrialisation, development of essential infrastructural facilities and urbanisation with the least disturbance to the owners of the land and other affected families and provide just and fair compensation to the affected families whose land has been acquired or proposed to be acquired or are affected by such acquisition and make adequate provisions for such affected persons for their rehabilitation and resettlement and for ensuring that the cumulative outcome of compulsory acquisition should be that affected persons become partners in development leading to an improvement in their post acquisition social and economic status and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Sixty-fourth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

1. (1) This Act may be called the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013.

Short title,
extent and
commencement.

(b) for private companies for public purpose, as defined in sub-section (1):

Provided that in the case of acquisition for—

(i) private companies, the prior consent of at least eighty per cent. of those affected families, as defined in sub-clauses (i) and (v) of clause (c) of section 3; and

(ii) public private partnership projects, the prior consent of at least seventy per cent. of those affected families, as defined in sub-clauses (i) and (v) of clause (c) of section 3,

shall be obtained through a process as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government:

Provided further that the process of obtaining the consent shall be carried out along with the Social Impact Assessment study referred to in section 4:

Provided also that no land shall be transferred by way of acquisition, in the Scheduled Areas in contravention of any law (including any order or judgment of a court which has become final) relating to land transfer, prevailing in such Scheduled Areas.

(3) The provisions relating to rehabilitation and resettlement under this Act shall apply in the cases where,—

(a) a private company purchases land, equal to or more than such limits in rural areas or urban areas, as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government, through private negotiations with the owner of the land in accordance with the provisions of section 46;

(b) a private company requests the appropriate Government for acquisition of a part of an area so prescribed for a public purpose:

Provided that where a private company requests the appropriate Government for partial acquisition of land for public purpose, then, the rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements under the Second Schedule shall be applicable for the entire area which includes the land purchased by the private company and acquired by the Government for the project as a whole.

3. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

Definitions.

(a) "Administrator" means an officer appointed for the purpose of rehabilitation and resettlement of affected families under sub-section (1) of section 43;

(b) "affected area" means such area as may be notified by the appropriate Government for the purposes of land acquisition;

(c) "affected family" includes—

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

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

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

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

(v) cost of rehabilitation and resettlement as determined in accordance with the provisions of this Act;

(vi) administrative cost,—

(A) 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;

(B) 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;

(vii) cost of undertaking 'Social Impact Assessment study';

(j) "company" means—

1 of 1956.

(i) a company as defined in section 3 of the Companies Act, 1956, other than a Government company;

21 of 1860.

(ii) a society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 or under any corresponding law for the time being in force in a State;

(k) "displaced family" means any family, who on account of acquisition of land has to be relocated and resettled from the affected area to the resettlement area;

(l) "entitled to act", in relation to a person, shall be deemed to include the following persons, namely:—

(i) trustees for other persons beneficially interested with reference to any such case, and that to the same extent as the person beneficially interested could have acted if free from disability;

(ii) the guardians of minors and the committees or managers of lunatics to the same extent as the minors, lunatics or other persons of unsound mind themselves, if free from disability, could have acted:

5 of 1908.

Provided that the provisions of Order XXXII of the First Schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply in the case of persons interested appearing before a Collector or Authority by a next friend, or by a guardian for the case, in proceedings under this Act:

(m) "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 this Act.

(n) "holding of land" means the total land held by a person as an owner, occupant or tenant or otherwise;

(o) "infrastructure project" shall include any one or more of the items specified in clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 2;

(p) "land" includes benefits to arise out of land, and things attached to the earth or permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth;

(q) "landless" means such persons or class of persons who may be,—

(i) considered or specified as such under any State law for the time being in force; or

(ii) in a case of landless not being specified under sub-clause (i), as may be specified by the appropriate Government;

40 of 1996.

(zd) "Scheduled Areas" means the Scheduled Areas as defined in section 2 of the Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996;

(ze) "small farmer" means 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.

CHAPTER II

DETERMINATION OF SOCIAL IMPACT AND PUBLIC PURPOSE

A.—PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION FOR DETERMINATION OF SOCIAL IMPACT AND PUBLIC PURPOSE

4. (1) Whenever the appropriate Government intends to acquire land for a public purpose, it shall consult the concerned Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, at village level or ward level, in the affected area and carry out a Social Impact Assessment study in consultation with them, in such manner and from such date as may be specified by such Government by notification.

Preparation of
Social Impact
Assessment
study.

(2) The notification issued by the appropriate Government for commencement of consultation and of the Social Impact Assessment study under sub-section (1) shall be made available in the local language to the Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, and in the offices of the District Collector, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the Tehsil, and shall be published in the affected areas, in such manner as may be prescribed, and uploaded on the website of the appropriate Government:

Provided that the appropriate Government shall ensure that adequate representation has been given to the representatives of Panchayat, Gram Sabha, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, at the stage of carrying out the Social Impact Assessment study:

Provided further that the appropriate Government shall ensure the completion of the Social Impact Assessment study within a period of six months from the date of its commencement.

(3) The Social Impact Assessment study report referred to in sub-section (1) shall be made available to the public in the manner prescribed under section 6.

(4) The Social Impact Assessment study referred to in sub-section (1) shall, amongst other matters, include all the following, namely:—

- (a) assessment as to whether the proposed acquisition serves public purpose;
- (b) estimation of affected families and the number of families among them likely to be displaced;
- (c) extent of lands, public and private, houses, settlements and other common properties likely to be affected by the proposed acquisition;
- (d) whether the extent of land proposed for acquisition is the absolute bare-minimum extent needed for the project;
- (e) whether land acquisition at an alternate place has been considered and found not feasible;
- (f) study of social impacts of the project, and the nature and cost of addressing them and the impact of these costs on the overall costs of the project *vis-a-vis* the benefits of the project:

Provided that Environmental Impact Assessment study, if any, shall be carried out simultaneously and shall not be contingent upon the completion of the Social Impact Assessment study.

(5) While undertaking a Social Impact Assessment study under sub-section (1), the appropriate Government shall, amongst other things, take into consideration the impact that the project is likely to have on various components such as livelihood of affected families, public and community properties, assets and infrastructure particularly roads, public transport,

Provided that the grounds for such recommendation shall be recorded in writing by the Expert Group giving the details and reasons for such decision:

Provided further that where the appropriate Government, inspite of such recommendations, proceeds with the acquisition, then, it shall ensure that its reasons for doing so are recorded in writing.

(5) If the Expert Group constituted under sub-section (1), is of the opinion that,—

(a) the project will serve any public purpose; and

(b) the potential benefits outweigh the social costs and adverse social impacts,

it shall make specific recommendations within two months from the date of its constitution whether the extent of land proposed to be acquired is the absolute bare-minimum extent needed for the project and whether there are no other less displacing options available:

Provided that the grounds for such recommendation shall be recorded in writing by the Expert Group giving the details and reasons for such decision.

(6) The recommendations of the Expert Group referred to in sub-sections (4) and (5) shall be made available in the local language to the Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, and the offices of the District Collector, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the Tehsil, and shall be published in the affected areas, in such manner as may be prescribed and uploaded on the website of the appropriate Government.

8. (1) The appropriate Government shall ensure that—

(a) there is a legitimate and *bona fide* public purpose for the proposed acquisition which necessitates the acquisition of the land identified;

(b) the potential benefits and the public purpose referred to in clause (a) shall outweigh the social costs and adverse social impact as determined by the Social Impact Assessment that has been carried out;

(c) only the minimum area of land required for the project is proposed to be acquired;

(d) there is no unutilised land which has been previously acquired in the area;

(e) the land, if any, acquired earlier and remained unutilised, is used for such public purpose and make recommendations in respect thereof.

(2) The appropriate Government shall examine the report of the Collector, if any, and the report of the Expert Group on the Social Impact Assessment study and after considering all the reports, recommend such area for acquisition which would ensure minimum displacement of people, minimum disturbance to the infrastructure, ecology and minimum adverse impact on the individuals affected.

(3) The decision of the appropriate Government shall be made available in the local language to the Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, and the offices of the District Collector, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the Tehsil, and shall be published in the affected areas, in such manner as may be prescribed, and uploaded on the website of the appropriate Government:

Provided that where land is sought to be acquired for the purposes as specified in sub-section (2) of section 2, the appropriate Government shall also ascertain as to whether the prior consent of the affected families as required under the proviso to sub-section (2) of section 2, has been obtained in the manner as may be prescribed.

9. Where land is proposed to be acquired invoking the urgency provisions under section 40, the appropriate Government may exempt undertaking of the Social Impact Assessment study.

Examination of proposals for land acquisition and Social Impact Assessment report by appropriate Government.

Exemption from Social Impact Assessment.

Provided further that any loss or injury suffered by any person due to his wilful violation of this provision shall not be made up by the Collector.

(5) After issuance of notice under sub-section (1), the Collector shall, before the issue of a declaration under section 19, undertake and complete the exercise of updating of land records as prescribed within a period of two months.

12. For the purposes of enabling the appropriate Government to determine the extent of land to be acquired, it shall be lawful for any officer, either generally or specially authorised by such Government in this behalf, and for his servants and workmen,—

Preliminary survey of land and power of officers to carry out survey.

(a) to enter upon and survey and take levels of any land in such locality;

(b) to dig or bore into the sub-soil;

(c) to do all other acts necessary to ascertain whether the land is adapted for such purpose;

(d) to set out the boundaries of the land proposed to be taken and the intended line of the work (if any) proposed to be made thereon; and

(e) to mark such levels, boundaries and line by placing marks and cutting trenches and where otherwise the survey cannot be completed and the levels taken and the boundaries and line marked, to cut down and clear away any part of any standing crop, fence or jungle:

Provided that no act under clauses (a) to (e) in respect of land shall be conducted in the absence of the owner of the land or in the absence of any person authorised in writing by the owner:

Provided further that the acts specified under the first proviso may be undertaken in the absence of the owner, if the owner has been afforded a reasonable opportunity to be present during the survey, by giving a notice of at least sixty days prior to such survey:

Provided also that no person shall enter into any building or upon any enclosed court or garden attached to a dwelling-house (unless with the consent of the occupier thereof) without previously giving such occupier at least seven days' notice in writing of his intention to do so.

13. The officer so authorised under section 12 shall at the time of entry under section 12 pay or tender payment for any damage caused, and, in case of dispute as to the sufficiency of the amount so paid or tendered, he shall at once refer the dispute to the decision of the Collector or other chief revenue officer of the district, and such decision shall be final.

Payment for damage.

14. Where a preliminary notification under section 11 is not issued within twelve months from the date of appraisal of the Social Impact Assessment report submitted by the Expert Group under section 7, then, such report shall be deemed to have lapsed and a fresh Social Impact Assessment shall be required to be undertaken prior to acquisition proceedings under section 11:

Lapse of Social Impact Assessment report.

Provided that the appropriate Government, shall have the power to extend the period of twelve months, if in its opinion circumstances exist justifying the same:

Provided further that any such decision to extend the period shall be recorded in writing and the same shall be notified and be uploaded on the website of the authority concerned.

15. (1) Any person interested in any land which has been notified under sub-section (1) of section 11, as being required or likely to be required for a public purpose, may within sixty days from the date of the publication of the preliminary notification, object to—

Hearing of objections.

(a) the area and suitability of land proposed to be acquired;

(6) The Administrator shall, on completion of public hearing submit the draft Scheme for Rehabilitation and Resettlement along with a specific report on the claims and objections raised in the public hearing to the Collector.

17. (1) The Collector shall review the draft Scheme submitted under sub-section (6) of section 16 by the Administrator with the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee at the project level constituted under section 45;

Review of the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme.

(2) The Collector shall submit the draft Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme with his suggestions to the Commissioner Rehabilitation and Resettlement for approval of the Scheme.

18. The Commissioner shall cause the approved Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme to be made available in the local language to the Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, and the offices of the District Collector, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the Tehsil, and shall be published in the affected areas, in such manner as may be prescribed, and uploaded on the website of the appropriate Government.

Approved Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme to be made public

19. (1) When the appropriate Government is satisfied, after considering the report, if any, made under sub-section (2) of section 15, that any particular land is needed for a public purpose, a declaration shall be made to that effect, along with a declaration of an area identified as the "resettlement area" for the purposes of rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families, under the hand and seal of a Secretary to such Government or of any other officer duly authorised to certify its orders and different declarations may be made from time to time in respect of different parcels of any land covered by the same preliminary notification irrespective of whether one report or different reports has or have been made (wherever required).

Publication of declaration and summary of Rehabilitation and Resettlement.

(2) The Collector shall publish a summary of the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme along with declaration referred to in sub-section (1):

Provided that no declaration under this sub-section shall be made unless the summary of the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme is published along with such declaration:

Provided further that no declaration under this sub-section shall be made unless the Requiring Body deposits an amount, in full or part, as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government toward the cost of acquisition of the land:

Provided also that the Requiring Body shall deposit the amount promptly so as to enable the appropriate Government to publish the declaration within a period of twelve months from the date of the publication of preliminary notification under section 11.

(3) In projects where land is acquired in stages, the application for acquisition itself can specify different stages for the rehabilitation and resettlement, and all declarations shall be made according to the stages so specified.

(4) Every declaration referred to in sub-section (1) shall be published in the following manner, namely:—

(a) in the Official Gazette;

(b) in two daily newspapers being circulated in the locality, of such area of which one shall be in the regional language;

(c) in the local language in the Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, and in the offices of the District Collector, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the Tehsil;

(d) uploaded on the website of the appropriate Government;

(e) in the affected areas, in such manner as may be prescribed.

(5) Every declaration referred to in sub-section (1) shall indicate,—

(a) the district or other territorial division in which the land is situated;

45 of 1860.

(2) Every person required to make or deliver a statement under this section shall be deemed to be legally bound to do so within the meaning of sections 175 and 176 of the Indian Penal Code.

23. On the day so fixed, or on any other day to which the enquiry has been adjourned, the Collector shall proceed to enquire into the objections (if any) which any person interested has stated pursuant to a notice given under section 21, to the measurements made under section 20, and into the value of the land at the date of the publication of the notification, and into the respective interests of the persons claiming the compensation and rehabilitation and resettlement, shall make an award under his hand of—

Enquiry and land acquisition award by Collector.

(a) the true area of the land;

(b) the compensation as determined under section 27 along with Rehabilitation and Resettlement Award as determined under section 31 and which in his opinion should be allowed for the land; and

(c) the apportionment of the said compensation among all the persons known or believed to be interested in the land, or whom, or of whose claims, he has information, whether or not they have respectively appeared before him.

24. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, in any case of land acquisition proceedings initiated under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894,—

Land acquisition process under Act No. 1 of 1894 shall be deemed to have lapsed in certain cases.

(a) where no award under section 11 of the said Land Acquisition Act has been made, then, all provisions of this Act relating to the determination of compensation shall apply; or

(b) where an award under said section 11 has been made, then such proceedings shall continue under the provisions of the said Land Acquisition Act, as if the said Act has not been repealed.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), in case of land acquisition proceedings initiated under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, where an award under the said section 11 has been made five years or more prior to the commencement of this Act but the physical possession of the land has not been taken or the compensation has not been paid the said proceedings shall be deemed to have lapsed and the appropriate Government, if it so chooses, shall initiate the proceedings of such land acquisition afresh in accordance with the provisions of this Act:

Provided that where an award has been made and compensation in respect of a majority of land holdings has not been deposited in the account of the beneficiaries, then, all beneficiaries specified in the notification for acquisition under section 4 of the said Land Acquisition Act, shall be entitled to compensation in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

25. The Collector shall make an award within a period of twelve months from the date of publication of the declaration under section 19 and if no award is made within that period, the entire proceedings for the acquisition of the land shall lapse:

Period within which an award shall be made.

Provided that the appropriate Government shall have the power to extend the period of twelve months if in its opinion, circumstances exist justifying the same:

Provided further that any such decision to extend the period shall be recorded in writing and the same shall be notified and be uploaded on the website of the authority concerned.

26. (1) The Collector shall adopt the following criteria in assessing and determining the market value of the land, namely:—

Determination of market value of land by Collector.

(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

2 of 1899.

and administered by a religious or linguistic minority shall be such as would not restrict or abrogate the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.

27. The Collector having determined the market value of the land to be acquired shall calculate the total amount of compensation to be paid to the land owner (whose land has been acquired) by including all assets attached to the land.

Determination of amount of compensation.

28. In determining the amount of compensation to be awarded for land acquired under this Act, the Collector shall take into consideration—

Parameters to be considered by Collector in determination of award.

firstly, the market value as determined under section 26 and the award amount in accordance with the First and Second Schedules;

secondly, the damage sustained by the person interested, by reason of the taking of any standing crops and trees which may be on the land at the time of the Collector's taking possession thereof;

thirdly, the damage (if any) sustained by the person interested, at the time of the Collector's taking possession of the land, by reason of severing such land from his other land;

fourthly, the damage (if any) sustained by the person interested, at the time of the Collector's taking possession of the land, by reason of the acquisition injuriously affecting his other property, movable or immovable, in any other manner, or his earnings;

fifthly, in consequence of the acquisition of the land by the Collector, the person interested is compelled to change his residence or place of business, the reasonable expenses (if any) incidental to such change;

sixthly, the damage (if any) *bona fide* resulting from diminution of the profits of the land between the time of the publication of the declaration under section 19 and the time of the Collector's taking possession of the land; and

seventhly, any other ground which may be in the interest of equity, justice and beneficial to the affected families.

29. (1) The Collector in determining the market value of the building and other immovable property or assets attached to the land or building which are to be acquired, use the services of a competent engineer or any other specialist in the relevant field, as may be considered necessary by him.

Determination of value of things attached to land or building.

(2) The Collector for the purpose of determining the value of trees and plants attached to the land acquired, use the services of experienced persons in the field of agriculture, forestry, horticulture, sericulture, or any other field, as may be considered necessary by him.

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

30. (1) The Collector having determined the total compensation to be paid, shall, to arrive at the final award, impose a "Solatium" amount equivalent to one hundred per cent. of the compensation amount.

Award of solatium.

Explanation.—For the removal of doubts it is hereby declared that solatium amount shall be in addition to the compensation payable to any person whose land has been acquired.

(2) The Collector shall issue individual awards detailing the particulars of compensation payable and the details of payment of the compensation as specified in the First Schedule.

(3) In addition to the market value of the land provided under section 26, the Collector shall, in every case, award an amount calculated at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum on such market value for the period commencing on and from the date of the publication of the notification of the Social Impact Assessment study under sub-section (2) of section 4, in respect of such land, till the date of the award of the Collector or the date of taking possession of the land, whichever is earlier.

34. The Collector may, for any cause he thinks fit, from time to time adjourn the enquiry to a day to be fixed by him.

Adjournment of enquiry.

35. For the purpose of enquiries under this Act, the Collector shall have powers to summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses, including the parties interested of any of them, and to compel the production of documents by the same means, and (so far as may be) in the same manner as is provided in the case of a Civil Court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

Power to summon and enforce attendance of witnesses and production of documents.

36. The appropriate Government may at any time before the award is made by the Collector under section 30 call for any record of any proceedings (whether by way of inquiry or otherwise) for the purpose of satisfying itself as to the legality or propriety of any findings or order passed or as to the regularity of such proceedings and may pass such order or issue such direction in relation thereto as it may think fit:

Power to call for records, etc.

Provided that the appropriate Government shall not pass or issue any order or direction prejudicial to any person without affording such person a reasonable opportunity of being heard.

37. (1) The Awards shall be filed in the Collector's office and shall, except as hereinafter provided, be final and conclusive evidence, as between the Collector and the persons interested, whether they have respectively appeared before the Collector or not, of the true area and market value of the land and the assets attached thereto, solatium so determined and the apportionment of the compensation among the persons interested.

Awards of Collector when to be final.

(2) The Collector shall give immediate notice of his awards to such of the persons interested who are not present personally or through their representatives when the awards are made.

(3) The Collector shall keep open to the public and display a summary of the entire proceedings undertaken in a case of acquisition of land including the amount of compensation awarded to each individual along with details of the land finally acquired under this Act on the website created for this purpose.

38. (1) The Collector shall take possession of land after ensuring that full payment of compensation as well as rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements are paid or tendered to the entitled persons within a period of three months for the compensation and a period of six months for the monetary part of rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements listed in the Second Schedule commencing from the date of the award made under section 30:

Power to take possession of land to be acquired.

Provided that the components of the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Package in the Second and Third Schedules that relate to infrastructural entitlements shall be provided within a period of eighteen months from the date of the award:

Provided further that in case of acquisition of land for irrigation or hydel project, being a public purpose, the rehabilitation and resettlement shall be completed six months prior to submergence of the lands acquired.

(2) The Collector shall be responsible for ensuring that the rehabilitation and resettlement process is completed in all its aspects before displacing the affected families.

39. The Collector shall, as far as possible, not displace any family which has already been displaced by the appropriate Government for the purpose of acquisition under the provisions of this Act, and if so displaced, shall pay an additional compensation equivalent to that of the compensation determined under this Act for the second or successive displacements.

Additional compensation in case of multiple displacements.

40. (1) In cases of urgency, whenever the appropriate Government so directs, the Collector, though no such award has been made, may, on the expiration of thirty days from the publication of the notice mentioned in section 21, take possession of any land needed for a public purpose and such land shall thereupon vest absolutely in the Government, free from all encumbrances.

Special powers in case of urgency to acquire land in certain cases.

(8) The resettlement areas predominantly inhabited by the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes shall get land, to such extent as may be decided by the appropriate Government free of cost for community and social gatherings.

(9) Any alienation of tribal lands or lands belonging to members of the Scheduled Castes in disregard of the laws and regulations for the time being in force shall be treated as null and void, and in the case of acquisition of such lands, the rehabilitation and resettlement benefits shall be made available to the original tribal land owners or land owners belonging to the Scheduled Castes.

(10) The affected Scheduled Tribes, other traditional forest dwellers and the Scheduled Castes having fishing rights in a river or pond or dam in the affected area shall be given fishing rights in the reservoir area of the irrigation or hydel projects.

(11) Where the affected families belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are relocated outside of the district, then, they shall be paid an additional twenty-five per cent. rehabilitation and resettlement benefits to which they are entitled in monetary terms along with a one-time entitlement of fifty thousand rupees.

42. (1) All benefits, including the reservation benefits available to the Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Castes in the affected areas shall continue in the resettlement area.

Reservation and other benefits.

(2) Whenever the affected families belonging to the Scheduled Tribes who are residing in the Scheduled Areas referred to in the Fifth Schedule or the tribal areas referred to in the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution are relocated outside those areas, then, all the statutory safeguards, entitlements and benefits being enjoyed by them under this Act shall be extended to the area to which they are resettled regardless of whether the resettlement area is a Scheduled Area referred to in the said Fifth Schedule, or a tribal area referred to in the said Sixth Schedule, or not.

(3) Where the community rights have been settled under the provisions of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, the same shall be quantified in monetary amount and be paid to the individual concerned who has been displaced due to the acquisition of land in proportion with his share in such community rights.

2 of 2007.

CHAPTER VI

PROCEDURE AND MANNER OF REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT

43. (1) Where the appropriate Government is satisfied that there is likely to be involuntary displacement of persons due to acquisition of land, then, the State Government shall, by notification, appoint in respect of that project, an officer not below the rank of Joint Collector or Additional Collector or Deputy Collector or equivalent official of Revenue Department to be the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement.

Appointment of Administrator.

(2) The Administrator shall, with a view to enable him to function efficiently and to meet the special time-frame, be provided with such powers, duties and responsibilities as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government and provided with office infrastructure and be assisted by such officers and employees who shall be subordinate to him as the appropriate Government may decide.

(3) Subject to the superintendence, directions and control of the appropriate Government and the Commissioner for Rehabilitation and Resettlement, the formulation, execution and monitoring of the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme shall vest in the Administrator.

44. (1) The State Government shall appoint an officer of the rank of Commissioner or Secretary of that Government for rehabilitation and resettlement of affected families under this Act, to be called the Commissioner for Rehabilitation and Resettlement.

Commissioner for rehabilitation and resettlement.

(5) Any purchase of land by a person other than specified persons without complying with the provisions of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme shall be void *ab initio*:

Provided that the appropriate Government may provide for rehabilitation and resettlement provisions on sale or purchase of land in its State and shall also fix the limits or ceiling for the said purpose.

(6) If any land has been purchased through private negotiations by a person on or after the 5th day of September, 2011, which is more than such limits referred to in sub-section (1) and, if the same land is acquired within three years from the date of commencement of this Act, then, forty per cent. of the compensation paid for such land acquired shall be shared with the original land owners.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this section, the expression—

(a) “original land owner” refers to the owner of the land as on the 5th day of September, 2011;

(b) “specified persons” includes any person other than—

(i) appropriate Government;

(ii) Government company;

(iii) association of persons or trust or society as registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, wholly or partially aided by the appropriate Government or controlled by the appropriate Government.

21 of 1860.

47. Where the Collector is of the view that the obligations of the Requiring Body with regard to rehabilitation and resettlement can be quantified into monetary amount, he shall allow the payment of such amount into an account in complete satisfaction of such obligations, which shall be administered by the Administrator appointed under section 43, under the supervision of the Collector.

Quantification and deposit of rehabilitation and resettlement amount.

CHAPTER VII

NATIONAL MONITORING COMMITTEE FOR REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT

48. (1) The Central Government may, whenever necessary, for national or inter-State projects, constitute a National Monitoring Committee for reviewing and monitoring the implementation of rehabilitation and resettlement schemes or plans under this Act.

Establishment of National Monitoring Committee for rehabilitation and resettlement.

(2) The Committee may, besides having representation of the concerned Ministries and Departments of the Central and State Governments, associate with it eminent experts from the relevant fields.

(3) The procedures to be followed by the Committee and the allowances payable to the experts shall be such as may be prescribed.

(4) The Central Government shall provide officers and other employees to the Committee necessary for its efficient functioning.

49. The States and Union territories shall provide all the relevant information on the matters covered under this Act, to the National Monitoring Committee in a regular and timely manner, and also as and when required.

Reporting requirements.

50. (1) The State Government shall constitute a State Monitoring Committee for reviewing and monitoring the implementation of rehabilitation and resettlement schemes or plans under this Act.

Establishment of State Monitoring Committee for rehabilitation and resettlement.

(2) The Committee may, besides having representatives of the concerned Ministries and Departments of the State Government, associate with it eminent experts from the relevant fields.

(3) The procedures to be followed by the Committee and the allowances payable to the experts shall be such as may be prescribed by the State.

58. (1) The Presiding Officer of an Authority may, by notice in writing under his hand addressed to the appropriate Government, resign his office:

Resignation
and removal.

Provided that the Presiding Officer shall, unless he is permitted by the appropriate Government to relinquish his office sooner, continue to hold office until the expiry of three months from the date of receipt of such notice or until a person duly appointed as his successor enters upon his office or until the expiry of his term of office, whichever is earlier.

(2) The Presiding Officer of an Authority shall not be removed from his office except by an order made by the appropriate Government on the ground of proven misbehaviour or incapacity after inquiry in the case of the Presiding Officer of an Authority made by a Judge of a High Court in which the Presiding Officer concerned has been informed of the charges against him and given a reasonable opportunity of being heard in respect of these charges.

(3) The appropriate Government may, by rules, regulate the procedure for the investigation of misbehaviour or incapacity of the aforesaid Presiding Officer.

59. No order of the appropriate Government appointing any person as the Presiding Officer of an Authority shall be called in question in any manner, and no act or proceeding before an Authority shall be called in question in any manner on the ground merely of any defect in the constitution of an Authority.

Orders
constituting
Authority to
be final and
not to
invalidate its
proceedings.

60. (1) The Authority shall, for the purposes of its functions under this Act, shall have the same powers as are vested in a civil court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 in respect of the following matters, namely:—

Powers of
Authority and
procedure
before it.

(a) summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person and examining him on oath;

(b) discovery and production of any document or other material object producible as evidence;

(c) receiving evidence on affidavits;

(d) requisitioning of any public record;

(e) issuing commission for the examination of witnesses;

(f) reviewing its decisions, directions and orders;

(g) any other matter which may be prescribed.

(2) The Authority shall have original jurisdiction to adjudicate upon every reference made to it under section 64.

(3) The Authority shall not be bound by the procedure laid down in the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 but shall be guided by the principles of natural justice and subject to the other provisions of this Act and of any rules made thereunder, the Authority shall have the power to regulate its own procedure.

(4) The Authority shall, after receiving reference under section 64 and after giving notice of such reference to all the parties concerned and after affording opportunity of hearing to all parties, dispose of such reference within a period of six months from the date of receipt of such reference and make an award accordingly.

(5) The Authority shall arrange to deliver copies of the award to the parties concerned within a period of fifteen days from the date of such award.

61. All proceedings before the Authority shall be deemed to be judicial proceedings within the meaning of sections 193 and 228 of the Indian Penal Code and the Authority shall be deemed to be a civil court for the purposes of sections 345 and 346 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

Proceedings
before
Authority to
be judicial
proceedings.

62. The Member and officers of the Authority shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code.

Members and
officers of
Authority to
be public
servants.

5 of 1908.

5 of 1908.

45 of 1860.

2 of 1974.

45 of 1860.

(c) if the objection is in regard to the area of the land or to the amount of the compensation, the Collector.

67. The scope of the enquiry in every such proceeding shall be restricted to a consideration of the interest of the persons affected by the objection. Restriction on scope of proceedings.

68. Every such proceeding shall take place in public, and all persons entitled to practice in any Civil Court in the State shall be entitled to appear, plead and act (as the case may be) in such proceeding. Proceedings to be in public.

69. (1) In determining the amount of compensation to be awarded for land acquired including the Rehabilitation and Resettlement entitlements, the Authority shall take into consideration whether the Collector has followed the parameters set out under section 26 to section 30 and the provisions under Chapter V of this Act. Determination of award by Authority.

(2) In addition to the market value of the land, as above provided, the Authority shall in every case award an amount calculated at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum on such market value for the period commencing on and from the date of the publication of the preliminary notification under section 11 in respect of such land to the date of the award of the Collector or the date of taking possession of the land, whichever is earlier.

Explanation.— In computing the period referred to in this sub-section, any period or periods during which the proceedings for the acquisition of the land were held up on account of any stay or injunction by the order of any Court shall be excluded.

(3) In addition to the market value of the land as above provided, the Authority shall in every case award a solatium of one hundred per cent. over the total compensation amount.

70. (1) Every award under this Chapter shall be in writing signed by the Presiding Officer of the Authority, and shall specify the amount awarded under clause first of section 28, and also the amounts (if any) respectively awarded under each of the other clauses of the same sub-section, together with the grounds of awarding each of the said amounts. Form of award.

(2) Every such award shall be deemed to be a decree and the statement of the grounds of every such award a judgment within the meaning of clause (2), and clause (9) of respectively, of section 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

5 of 1908.

71. (1) Every such award shall also state the amount of costs incurred in the proceeding under this Chapter, and by what persons and in what proportions they are to be paid. Costs.

(2) When the award of the Collector is not upheld, the cost shall ordinarily be paid by the Collector, unless the Authority concerned is of the opinion that the claim of the applicant was so extravagant or that he was so negligent in putting his case before the Collector that some deduction from his costs should be made or that he should pay a part of the Collector's costs.

72. If the sum, which in the opinion of the Authority concerned, the Collector ought to have awarded as compensation is in excess of the sum which the Collector did award as compensation, the award of the Authority concerned may direct that the Collector shall pay interest on such excess at the rate of nine per cent. per annum from the date on which he took possession of the land to the date of payment of such excess into Authority: Collector may be directed to pay interest on excess compensation.

Provided that the award of the Authority concerned may also direct that where such excess or any part thereof is paid to the Authority after the date or expiry of a period of one year from the date on which possession is taken, interest at the rate of fifteen per cent. per annum shall be payable from the date of expiry of the said period of one year on the amount of such excess or part thereof which has not been paid into Authority before the date of such expiry.

the compensation in the Authority to which a reference under section 64 would be submitted:

Provided that any person admitted to be interested may receive such payment under protest as to the sufficiency of the amount:

Provided further that no person who has received the amount otherwise than under protest shall be entitled to make any application under sub-section (1) of section 64:

Provided also that nothing herein contained shall affect the liability of any person, who may receive the whole or any part of any compensation awarded under this Act, to pay the same to the person lawfully entitled thereto.

78. (1) If any money is deposited in the Authority concerned under sub-section (2) of section 77 and it appears that the land in respect whereof the same was awarded belonged to any person who had no power to alienate the same, the Authority concerned shall—

(a) order the money to be invested in the purchase of other lands to be held under the like title and conditions of ownership as the land in respect of which such money shall have been deposited was held; or

(b) if such purchase cannot be effected forthwith, then in such Government of other approved securities as the Authority concerned shall think fit,

and shall direct the payment of the interest or other proceeds arising from such investment to the person or persons who would for the time being have been entitled to the possession of the said land, and such moneys shall remain so deposited and invested until the same be applied—

(i) in the purchase of such other lands as aforesaid; or

(ii) in payment to any person or persons becoming absolutely entitled thereto.

(2) In all cases of money deposited to which this section applies the Authority concerned shall order the costs of the following matters, including therein all reasonable charge and expenses incident thereon, to be paid by the Collector, namely:—

(a) the costs of such investments as aforesaid;

(b) the costs of the orders for the payment of the interest or other proceeds of the securities upon which such moneys are for the time being invested, and for the payment out of the Authority concerned of the principal of such moneys, and of all proceedings relating thereto, except such as may be occasioned by litigation between adverse claimants.

79. When any money shall have been deposited in the Authority concerned under this Act for any cause other than the causes mentioned in section 78, the Authority may, on the application of any party interested or claiming an interest in such money, order the same to be invested in such Government or other approved securities as it may think proper, and paid in such manner as it may consider will give the parties interested therein the same benefit from it as they might have had from the land in respect whereof such money shall have been deposited or as near thereto as may be.

80. When the amount of such compensation is not paid or deposited on or before taking possession of the land, the Collector shall pay the amount awarded with interest thereon at the rate of nine per cent. per annum from the time of so taking possession until it shall have been so paid or deposited:

Provided that if such compensation or any part thereof is not paid or deposited within a period of one year from the date on which possession is taken, interest at the rate of fifteen per cent. per annum shall be payable from the date of expiry of the said period of one year on the amount of compensation or part thereof which has not been paid or deposited before the date of such expiry.

Investment of money deposited in respect of lands belonging to person incompetent to alienate.

Investment of money deposited in other cases.

Payment of interest.

person who at the time the offence was committed was in charge of, and was responsible to, the company for the conduct of the business of the company, shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly:

Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall render any such person liable to any punishment if he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that he had exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such offence.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), where an offence under this Act has been committed by a company and it is proved that the offence has been committed with the consent or connivance of, or that the commission of the offence is attributable to any neglect on the part of, any director, manager, secretary or other officer of the company, such director, manager, secretary or other officer shall also be deemed to be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

Explanation.— For the purposes of this section,—

(a) "company" means any body corporate and includes a firm or other association of individuals and a Requiring Body; and

(b) "director", in relation to a firm, means a partner in the firm.

87. (1) Where an offence under this Act has been committed by any department of the Government, the head of the department, shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly: Offences by Government departments.

Provided that nothing contained in this section shall render any person liable to any punishment if such person proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that such person exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such offence.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), where any offence under this Act has been committed by a Department of the Government and it is proved that the offence has been committed with the consent or connivance of, or is attributable to any neglect on the part of any officer, other than the head of the department, such officer shall also be deemed to be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

88. No court inferior to that of a Metropolitan Magistrate or a Judicial Magistrate of the first class shall be competent to try any offence punishable under this Act. Cognizance of offences by court.

89. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 every offence under this Act shall be deemed to be non-cognizable. Offences to be non-cognizable.

90. No court shall take cognizance of any offence under this Act which is alleged to have been committed by a Requiring Body except on a complaint in writing made by the Collector or any other officer authorised by the appropriate Government or any member of the affected family. Offences to be cognizable only on complaint filed by certain persons.

CHAPTER XIII

MISCELLANEOUS

91. If the Collector is opposed or impeded in taking possession under this Act of any land, he shall, if a Magistrate, enforce the surrender of the land to himself, and if not a Magistrate, he shall apply to a Magistrate or to the Commissioner of Police, and such Magistrate or Commissioner, as the case may be, shall enforce the surrender of the land to the Collector. Magistrate to enforce surrender.

92. (1) Save as otherwise provided in section 66, the service of any notice under this Act shall be made by delivering or tendering a copy thereof signed, in the case of a notice, by Service of notice.

Provided that no such local authority or Requiring Body shall be entitled to demand a reference to the Authority concerned under section 64.

16 of 1908. 96. No income tax or stamp duty shall be levied on any award or agreement made under this Act, except under section 46 and no person claiming under any such award or agreement shall be liable to pay any fee for a copy of the same.

Exemption from income-tax, stamp duty and fees.

97. In any proceeding under this Act, a certified copy of a document registered under the Registration Act, 1908, including a copy given under section 57 of that Act, may be accepted as evidence of the transaction recorded in such document.

Acceptance of certified copy as evidence.

98. No suit or other proceeding shall be commenced against any person for anything done in pursuance of this Act, without giving to such person a month's previous notice in writing of the intended proceeding, and of the cause thereof, nor after tender of sufficient amendments.

Notice in case of suits for anything done in pursuance of Act.

99. No change from the purpose or related purposes for which the land is originally sought to be acquired shall be allowed:

No change of purpose to be allowed.

Provided that if the land acquired is rendered unusable for the purpose for which it was acquired due to a fundamental change because of any unforeseen circumstances, then the appropriate Government may use such land for any other public purpose.

100. No change of ownership without specific permission from the appropriate Government shall be allowed.

No change of ownership without permission to be allowed.

101. When any land acquired under this Act remains unutilised for a period of five years from the date of taking over the possession, the same shall be returned to the original owner or owners or their legal heirs, as the case may be, or to the Land Bank of the appropriate Government by reversion in the manner as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government.

Return of unutilised land.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this section, "Land Bank" means a governmental entity that focuses on the conversion of Government owned vacant, abandoned, unutilised acquired lands and tax-delinquent properties into productive use.

102. Whenever the ownership of any land acquired under this Act is transferred to any person for a consideration, without any development having taken place on such land, forty per cent. of the appreciated land value shall be shared amongst the persons from whom the lands were acquired or their heirs, in proportion to the value at which the lands were acquired within a period of five years from the date of acquisition:

Difference in price of land when transferred for higher consideration to be shared.

Provided that benefit shall accrue only on the first sale or transfer that occurs after the conclusion of the acquisition proceedings.

103. The provisions of this Act shall be in addition to and not in derogation of, any other law for the time being in force.

Provisions to be in addition to existing laws.

104. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the appropriate Government shall, wherever possible, be free to exercise the option of taking the land on lease, instead of acquisition, for any public purpose referred to in sub-section (1) of section 2.

Option of appropriate Government to lease.

(b) the limits of land in rural areas or urban areas under clause (a) of sub-section (3) of section 2;

(c) the manner and the time limit for carrying out social impact assessment study under sub-section (1) of section 4;

(d) the manner of preparing and publishing social impact assessment study reports under sub-section (1) of section 6;

(e) the manner and time for conducting survey and undertaking census under sub-section (1) of section 16;

(f) the manner of preparing draft Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme under sub-section (2) of section 16;

(g) the manner of conducting public hearing under sub-section (5) of section 16;

(h) the manner of depositing amount by the Requiring Body under second proviso to sub-section (2) of section 19;

(i) the manner in which and the period within which any excess amount paid may be recovered under sub-section (3) of section 33;

(j) the form in which the Development Plan shall be prepared under sub-section (4) of section 41;

(k) the powers, duties and responsibilities of Administrator under sub-section (2) of section 43;

(l) the procedure of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee under sub-section (3) of section 45;

(m) the procedure to be followed by the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee and allowances to be paid to the experts under sub-section (3) of section 48;

(n) the procedures to be followed by the State Monitoring Committee and the allowances payable to the experts under sub-section (3) of section 50;

(o) the salaries and allowances and other conditions of service of the Registrar and other officers and employees of an Authority under sub-section (3) of section 55;

(p) the salary and allowances payable to and the other terms and conditions of service (including pension, gratuity and other retirement benefits) of, the Presiding Officer of an Authority under section 56;

(q) any other matter under clause (g) of sub-section (1) of section 60;

(r) the manner of recovery of the rehabilitation and resettlement benefits, availed of by making false claim or through fraudulent means, under sub-section (2) of section 84;

(s) the manner of returning the unutilised land by reversion under section 101;

(t) manner of publication wherever the provisions of this Act provide for;

(u) any other matter which is required to be or may be specified under this Act.

110. Every rule made by the Central Government under this Act shall be laid as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament while it is in session for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such

Rules made by
Central
Government
to be laid
before
Parliament.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

[See section 30 (2)]

COMPENSATION FOR LAND OWNERS

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

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

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

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

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

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

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

THE THIRD SCHEDULE

[See sections 32, 38(1) and 105(3)]

PROVISION OF INFRASTRUCTURAL AMENITIES

For resettlement of populations, the following infrastructural facilities and basic minimum amenities are to be provided at the cost of the Requisitioning Authority to ensure that the resettled population in the new village or colony can secure for themselves a reasonable standard of community life and can attempt to minimise the trauma involved in displacement.

A reasonably habitable and planned settlement would have, as a minimum, the following facilities and resources, as appropriate:

Serial No.	Component of infrastructure amenities provided/proposed to be provided by the acquirer of land	Details of infrastructure amenities provided by the acquirer of land
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Roads within the resettled villages and an all-weather road link to the nearest pucca road, passages and easement rights for all the resettled families be adequately arranged.	
2.	Proper drainage as well as sanitation plans executed before physical resettlement.	
3.	One or more assured sources of safe drinking water for each family as per the norms prescribed by the Government of India.	
4.	Provision of drinking water for cattle.	
5.	Grazing land as per proportion acceptable in the State.	
6.	A reasonable number of Fair Price Shops.	
7.	Panchayat Ghars, as appropriate.	
8.	Village level Post Offices, as appropriate, with facilities for opening saving accounts.	
9.	Appropriate seed-cum-fertilizer storage facility if needed.	
10.	Efforts must be made to provide basic irrigation facilities to the agricultural land allocated to the resettled families if not from the irrigation project, then by developing a cooperative or under some Government scheme or special assistance.	
11.	All new villages established for resettlement of the displaced persons shall be provided with suitable transport facility which must include public transport facilities through local bus services with the nearby growth centres/urban localities.	
12.	Burial or cremation ground, depending on the caste-communities at the site and their practices.	
13.	Facilities for sanitation, including individual toilet points.	

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE

(See section 105)

LIST OF ENACTMENTS REGULATING LAND ACQUISITION AND
REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT

1. The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 (24 of 1958).
2. The Atomic Energy Act, 1962 (33 of 1962).
3. The Damodar Valley Corporation Act, 1948 (14 of 1948).
4. The Indian Tramways Act, 1886 (11 of 1886).
5. The Land Acquisition (Mines) Act, 1885 (18 of 1885).
6. The Metro Railways (Construction of Works) Act, 1978 (33 of 1978).
7. The National Highways Act, 1956 (48 of 1956).
8. The Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962).
9. The Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952 (30 of 1952).
10. The Resettlement of Displaced Persons (Land Acquisition) Act, 1948 (60 of 1948).
11. The Coal Bearing Areas Acquisition and Development Act, 1957 (20 of 1957).
12. The Electricity Act, 2003 (36 of 2003).
13. The Railways Act, 1989 (24 of 1989).

P.K. MALHOTRA,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

संख्या- ^{24/2015/387} /आठ-1-15-50एल.डी.ए./2014

प्रेषक,

सदा कान्त
प्रमुख सचिव
उत्तर प्रदेश शासन।

सेवा में,

जिलाधिकारी,
लखनऊ।

आवास एवं शहरी नियोजन अनुभाग-1

लखनऊ : दिनांक : 04 फरवरी, 2015

विषय : लखनऊ मेट्रो रेल परियोजना के लिए आपसी समझौते से भूमि क्रय तथा परिसम्पत्तियों का मूल्य निर्धारण।

महोदय,

लखनऊ महानगर में यातायात की गम्भीर समस्या के निराकरण हेतु लखनऊ मेट्रो रेल परियोजना का क्रियान्वयन किया जा रहा है। परियोजना के क्रियान्वयन हेतु यथावश्यक भूमि का क्रय किया जाना आवश्यक है। भूमि अर्जन अधिनियम, 1894 के स्थान पर प्रभावी भूमि अर्जन, पुनर्वासन और पुनर्व्यवस्थापन में उचित प्रतिकर और पारदर्शिता का अधिकार अधिनियम, 2013 के आधार पर भूमि अर्जन की कार्यवाही किये जाने में काफी समय लगने व भूमि मूल्य सम्बन्धी वाद योजित होने से परियोजना में विलम्ब एवं उनकी लागत में वृद्धि होना संभाव्य है। उक्त के दृष्टिगत लखनऊ मेट्रो रेल परियोजना हेतु भूमि क्रय किया जाना औचित्यपूर्ण है।

2- अतएव, सम्यक विचारोपरान्त लखनऊ मेट्रो रेल परियोजना हेतु आपसी समझौते के आधार पर भूमि क्रय किये जाने तथा भूमि एवं परिसम्पत्तियों का मूल्य निर्धारण किये जाने हेतु निम्नवत प्रक्रिया निर्धारित किये जाने का निर्णय लिया गया है :-

(1) लखनऊ मेट्रो रेल परियोजना हेतु ली जाने वाली भूमि, भू-स्वामियों से निर्धारित प्रारूप पर आपसी समझौते के आधार पर क्रय की जायेगी। उस भूमि की दर निम्नलिखित समिति द्वारा निर्धारित की जायेगी :-

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| 1- जिलाधिकारी, लखनऊ | - अध्यक्ष |
| 2- अपर जिलाधिकारी (भूमि अध्याप्ति) अथवा विशेष भूमि अध्याप्ति अधिकारी, लखनऊ | - सदस्य |
| 3- अपर जिलाधिकारी (वित्त एवं राजस्व), लखनऊ | - सदस्य |
| 4- प्रबन्ध निदेशक, एल.एम.आर.सी., लखनऊ | - सदस्य सचिव |
| 5- अधिशापी अभियन्ता, प्रान्तीय खण्ड, लो.नि.वि., लखनऊ | - सदस्य |
| 6- निबन्धक, लखनऊ द्वारा नामित उप निबन्धक स्तर के अधिकारी | - सदस्य |

(2) समिति आपसी समझौते के आधार पर भू-अर्जन अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा-46 एवं इस सम्बन्ध में शासन द्वारा समय-समय पर जारी नियमों, अधिसूचनाओं,

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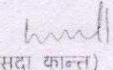
शासनादेशों, निर्देशों तथा प्रचलित बाजार दरों व भूमि एवं परिसम्पत्तियों का मूल्य निर्धारण, पुनर्वास एवं पुनर्व्यवस्थापना संबंधी राजस्व विभाग के समय-समय पर निर्गत शासनादेशों को ध्यान में रखते हुए भूमि काय के लिए दर निर्धारित कर अपनी संस्तुति लखनऊ मेट्रो रेल कारपोरेशन को प्रेषित करेगी। भूमि/परिसम्पत्तियों के मूल्य के भुगतान के उपरान्त यदि प्रकरण धारा-46 से आच्छादित नहीं है, तो पुनर्वासन एवं पुनर्व्यवस्थापना सम्बन्धी लाभ पृथक से देय नहीं होगा। लखनऊ मेट्रो रेल कारपोरेशन द्वारा नियमानुसार कारपोरेशन के निदेशक, मण्डल की बोर्ड बैठक में उक्त संस्तुति को प्रस्तुत कर अनुमोदन प्राप्त करते हुए अग्रेतर आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जायेगी तथा संलग्न प्रारूप के अनुसार किसानों से अलग से सहमति ली जायेगी। दर निर्धारण के उपरान्त उपरोक्त भूमि की आवश्यकता को जनसाधारण के उपयोग संबंधी सूचना प्रख्यापित किया जायेगा, जिसकी अवाधि प्रख्यापन की तिथि से 02 माह की होगी।

(3) भूमि मूल्य के भुगतान व अन्य अनुमन्य लाभ/सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराये जाने का दायित्व लखनऊ मेट्रो रेल कारपोरेशन का होगा।

3- यह आदेश तत्काल प्रभाव से लागू होगा।

संलग्नक - यथोक्त।

भवदीय,


(सदा कान्त) 26/11/15
प्रमुख सचिव
8

संख्या व दिनांक तदैव।

उपर्युक्त की प्रतिलिपि निम्नलिखित को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित:-

- 1- प्रमुख सचिव, लोक निर्माण विभाग/नगर विकास/राजस्व/अवस्थापना एवं औद्योगिक विकास/स्टाम्प एवं रजिस्ट्रेशन विभाग, डीपीओ शासन।
- 2- आयुक्त, लखनऊ मण्डल, लखनऊ।
- 3- प्रबन्ध निदेशक, लखनऊ मेट्रो रेल कारपोरेशन लि० को उनके पत्र संख्या-699/एल.एम.आर.सी.-एल-1/2014 दिनांक 31.10.14 के क्रम में उपर्युक्तानुसार कार्यवाही सुनिश्चित करने हेतु।
- 4- गार्ड युक्त।

आजा से,

(शिव जनम चौधरी)
संयुक्त सचिव

संख्या-18/1/99/का-2/2006

प्रेषक,

पी०एन० यादव,

विशेष सचिव,

उत्तर प्रदेश शासन।

सेवा में

1. समस्त प्रमुख सचिव/सचिव, उ०प्र० शासन।
2. समस्त विभागाध्यक्ष/कार्यालयाध्यक्ष, उ०प्र०।
3. समस्त मण्डलायुक्त/जिलाधिकारी, उ०प्र०।

कार्मिक अनुभाग-2

लखनऊ दिनांक, 9 जनवरी, 2007

विषय:-राज्याधीन लोक सेवाओं और पदों पर सीधी भर्ती के प्रक्रम पर महिलाओं के लिए आरक्षण।

महोदय,

उपर्युक्त विषयक समसंख्यक शासनादेश दिनांक 26 फरवरी, 1999 तथा 30 अगस्त, 1999 का कृपया संदर्भ ग्रहण करें।

2. उपर्युक्त परिप्रेक्ष्य में मुझे आपसे यह कहने का निदेश हुआ है कि उक्त शासनादेशों द्वारा राज्याधीन लोक सेवाओं और पदों पर सीधी भर्ती के प्रक्रम पर महिलाओं के लिए 20 प्रतिशत आरक्षण प्रदान किये जाने के संबंध में निम्नलिखित निर्देश प्रसारित किये गये थे :-

- (1) आरक्षण राज्याधीन लोक सेवाओं और पदों पर केवल सीधी भर्ती के प्रक्रम पर होगा। पदोन्नति के पदों पर नहीं होगा।
- (2) आरक्षण हारिजेन्टल प्रकृति का होगा अर्थात् किसी राज्याधीन लोक सेवा और पद पर महिला आरक्षण के अधीन चयनित महिला जिस श्रेणी की होगी उसे उसी श्रेणी के प्रति समायोजित किया जायेगा।
- (3) यदि कोई महिला, किसी राज्याधीन लोक सेवा और पद पर मेरिट के आधार पर चयनित होती है तो उसकी गणना उस पद पर, महिलाओं के लिए आरक्षित रिक्ति के प्रति की जायेगी।
- (4) राज्याधीन लोक सेवाओं पर पदों में सीधी भर्ती के लिए किसी चयन में महिलाओं के लिए आरक्षित पद यदि महिला अभ्यर्थियों के उपलब्ध न होने के कारण नहीं भरा जा सके तो वह पद उपर्युक्त प्रक्रम अभ्यर्थियों से भरा जायेगा व भविष्य के लिए अग्रणीत नहीं किया जायेगा।

(5) राज्याधीन लोक सेवाओं और पदों पर सीधी भर्ती के लिए महिलाओं के सम्बन्ध में वांछित सभी अहंतायें, पद सम्बन्धी सुसंगत नियमावली में उल्लिखित पूर्ववत् अहंताओं के अनुरूप रहेगी व उनमें इस शासनादेश से कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होगा।

(6) यह आदेश तत्काल प्रभाव से लागू होंगे, लेकिन जिन रिक्तियों को भरने के लिए लिज्ञापन जारी किये जा चुके हैं, या जिन रिक्तियों के लिए चयन की प्रक्रिया प्रारम्भ हो चुकी हो, उन पर यह आदेश लागू नहीं होंगे। चयन की प्रक्रिया प्रारम्भ होने का आशय भर्ती का आधार केवल लिखित परीक्षा या साक्षात्कार होने की स्थिति में ऐसी परीक्षा/साक्षात्कार प्रारम्भ हो जाने से है। जिन पदों पर भर्ती का आधार लिखित परीक्षा और साक्षात्कार दोनों हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में चयन प्रक्रिया प्रारम्भ होने का आशय लिखित परीक्षा प्रारम्भ हो जाने से है।

(7) लोक सेवाओं एवं पदों का तात्पर्य उ0प्र0 लोक सेवा (अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों और अन्य पिछड़े वर्ग के लिए आरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1994 में परिभाषित "लोक सेवाओं और पदों" से है।

3. शासन के संज्ञान में यह तथ्य आया है कि उपर्युक्त निर्देशों का समुचित अनुपालन नहीं किया जा रहा है। अतः आपसे अनुरोध है कि कृपया उक्त शासनादेशों की व्यवस्था का सभी स्तरों पर कड़ाई से अनुपालन सुनिश्चित कराने का कष्ट करें।

4. यह भी स्पष्ट किया जाता है कि राज्याधीन लोक सेवाओं और पदों पर सीधी भर्ती के प्रक्रम पर महिलाओं को अनुमन्य उपरोक्त आरक्षण केवल उत्तर प्रदेश की मूल निवासी महिलाओं को ही अनुमन्य है।

भवदीय,

(पी0एन0 यादव)
विशेष सचिव,।

संख्या-18/1/99/का-2/2005(1) तददिनांक

प्रतिलिपि सचिवालय के समस्त अनुभागों को सूचनाार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित।

आज्ञा से
(मन्दलाल प्रसाद)
अनु सचिव।

Terms of Reference For Social Development Officer

Background

The main objective of the Social and Environmental Management Unit (SEMU) in UMRCL is to undertake resettlement and rehabilitation issues during project planning and implementation of Kanpur metro rail project so as to mainstream attention to social issues that may arise during implementation. The Social Development Officer shall play a key role in taking forward the land acquisition, compensation and R&R issues, during the course of Phase-I metro.

Job Description

- Manage day to day implementation of land acquisition and R&R activities and report the same to head of ESMU.
- Monitor land acquisition and progress of R&R implementation;
- Supervise and monitor the activities of RAP implementation;
- Develop communication strategy for disclosure of RAP;
- Liaison with district administration for government's income generation and development programmes applicable for PAPs;
- Monitor physical and financial progress on land acquisition and R&R activities;
- Organize monthly meetings with support staff to review the progress on R&R implementation;
- Liaison and coordination with different departments of IA, Government, NGOs, PAPs & other stakeholders;
- Prepare monthly progress report and submit to head of ESMU.

Qualification and Experience

- Advanced degree (Master's) in relevant social sciences/earth sciences preferably Social Work or Sociology and at least 10 years of relevant work experience out of which 5 years in preparation of social impact assessment, planning/implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation activities.
- Substantial work experience in addressing issues covered by compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation in complex and difficult settings, across different sectors.
- Demonstrated capacity to translate analytical work related to resettlement and rehabilitation issues into advice and operational, actionable, recommendations.
- Passionate commitment to social development and safeguards; Deep understanding of the relationship between social development, and those affected by involuntary resettlement.
- In-depth knowledge and professional experience with the social issues (i.e., land acquisition, rehabilitation, resettlement, poverty and gender, stakeholder/citizen engagement, labour, community health etc.) faced by urban region of Uttar Pradesh state would be a plus.

**DRAFT TERMS OF REFERENCE FORM FOR
NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATION (NGO)**

BACKGROUND

UPMRCL is responsible for implementation of proposed metro rail project in Kanpur. UPMRCL desires to build the Metro Rail System by adopting adequate environmental standards to provide for the protection of the people and the environment. Under Phase I, the length of the alignment considered is 32.38 Km and there would be 30 stations. Total 30 stations are proposed consisting of elevated and underground stations. First corridor is proposed from IIT Kanpur to Naubasta Line. The length of this corridor will be 23.78 km of which 15.16 km would be elevated and the rest 8.62 km will be underground. Second corridor is from Agriculture University to Bara-8. The length of this corridor will be 8.60 km of which 4.41 km would be underground and 4.19 km would be elevated.

In this background RITES Ltd (A Govt.of India Enterprise) carried out Social Impact Assessment (SIA) study of proposed metro rail corridors and prepared SIA includes Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).Broadly stated, mitigation of losses and restoration of socio-economic status of the affected persons are the prime objective of the RAP. The estimated number of affected household is 362 consisting 1053 persons.

The project intends to hire an experienced local non-governmental organization (NGO) to assist in implementation of RAP for project affected households.

SCOPE OF WORK

The NGO will work as a link between the project represented by the UPMRCL and the affected community. The NGO will be responsible for assisting the PAPs during resettlement process and shall ensure that all the provisions of the resettlement policy and the RAP with regard to the well being of PAPs are implemented.

The major tasks to be performed by the NGO are enumerated below: -

- Assist UPMRCL in conducting public consultation, survey, issue of identity cards,
- Organize meeting with PAPs assist them during relocation;
- Explain the entitlements and R&R policy provisions;
- Acting as catalysts between PAPs and project authorities;
- Educate PAPs on their right to entitlements and obligations under the R&R policy;
- Serve as initial step to redress grievances;
- Assist the PAPs in redressing grievances with Project Authorities;

- Verify that all PAPs are given their full entitlements as due to them under the R&R policy; and
- Provide support for post resettlement activities such as registration of Cooperative Societies and training related to maintain the building etc.
- Report to Sr.SDO-SEMU
- Prepare monthly progress reports and submit to Sr.SDO-SEMU

Specifically, the selected NGO will carry out its work in the following areas:

INFORMATION CAMPAIGN

The NGO will design, plan and implement an information campaign in the affected areas primarily to inform the PAPs about the entitlement policy and how to avail their respective entitlements. The campaign would include measures such as distribution of information booklets, leaflets, notices and other materials among the PAPs, community meetings, public announcements, and any other measures necessary to provide information to all the PAPs.

The NGO will undertake a public information campaign at the project areas to inform the affected persons of:

- The need for Land Acquisition (LA);
- The likely consequences of the project on the communities;
- The R&R policy and entitlements;
- Assist PAPs in getting the compensation for their land and structures acquired for the project.
- Ensure proper utilization of by the PAPs of various grants available under the R&R package. The NGO will be responsible for advising the PAPs on how best use any cash that may be provided under the RAP.

IDENTIFICATION OF APS AND ISSUANCE OF ID CARDS

The NGO will identify and verify PAPs, on the basis of the census survey carried out and will facilitate the distribution of ID cards. This work will include identification of PAPs based on a census survey, preparation of ID cards, taking photograph of APs in the field, issuance of ID cards to APs and updating of ID cards, if required. An identify card should include a photograph of the AP, the extent of loss suffered due to the project, and the choice AP with regard to the mode of compensation and assistance (if applies, as per the RAP).

The NGO shall prepare a list of PAP, enlisting the losses and the entitlements as per the RAP, after verification. During the identification and verification of the eligible

PAPs, NGO shall ensure that each of the PAPs are contacted and consulted either in groups or individually. The NGO shall specially ensure consultation with the women from the affected households especially female-headed households.

CREATION/ COMPUTERIZATION OF DATABASE AND AP FILES

A database containing the data on land, structure, trees and other properties lost by the PAPs have to be computerized to prepare PAPs files and entitlements cards (EC). The database will contain information from lands records and census data. The PAPs and EC files will be used for making payments of entitlements to the PAPs and monitoring the progress of resettlement work.

ASSISTANCE FOR PAPS TO RELOCATE AND RESETTLE

The implementing NGO will assist the APs in pre and post relocation period and help in finding for resettlement. Also, where needed, the staff will help APs to obtain their compensation money and resettlement benefits from the project.

PARTICIPATION IN GRIEVANCE REDRESS

The NGO will act as an in-built grievance redress body and shall assist in finding solutions to any dispute over resettlements benefits through the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC). The PAPs can call upon the support of NGOs to assist them in presenting their grievances or queries to the GRC.

Selection Criteria, Staffing, Implementation Plan

The NGO to be selected for the tasks must have proven experience in resettlement planning and implementation. Specifically, key quality criteria include: -

- Experience in direct implementation of programs in local, similar and/ or neighboring districts;
- Availability of trained staff capable of including APs into their programs
- Competence, transparency and accountability based on neutral evaluations, internal reports and audited accounts;
- Integrity to represent vulnerable groups against abuses; experience in representing vulnerable groups, demonstrable mandate to represent-local groups;
- Demonstrated experience in computerizing resettlement-related database;
- Experience in resettlement survey, planning, monitoring and evaluation;

The NGO chosen will have to agree to the terms and conditions under the RAP. The following staffing provision may be necessary for smooth and effective implementation of the RAP within the time frame.

1. Team Leader (1)
2. Field Coordinator (1);
3. Resettlement Implementation Worker (5)

Interested NGOs should submit proposal for the work with a brief statement of the approach, methodology, and field plan to carry out the tasks. The proposal should include:-

- Relevant information concerning previous experience on resettlement implementation and preparation of reports.
- The proposal should also include samples of ID cards, information brochures, PAP files etc. to be used during the implementation phase.
- The field plan must address training and mobilization of resettlement workers.

Full curriculum vitae (2-3 pages) of key personnel (for e.g. the Team Leader, Field Co-coordinator) must be submitted along with the proposal. The Team Leader must have master degree in social sciences (preferably social work, sociology) with experience in implementation of resettlement action plan. The field coordinator must have prior experience in resettlement operation and management.

The NGO must be an established organization registered under the Society Registration Act, 1860.

BUDGET AND LOGISTICS

Three copies of the proposal-both technical and financial-should be submitted. The budget should include all expenses such as staff salary, training, computer/database, transport, field and any other logistics necessary for resettlement implementation. Additional expense claims whatsoever outside the budget will not be entertained.

Monitoring of RAP Implementation

Report for the month of

Part-I: Quantitative monitoring format

Activity	Indicator	Target/Status		Achievement/Resolution	
		This Month	Cumulative	This Month	Cumulative
Staffing	Number of IA staff on the project by job function				
	Number of other line agency officials available for tasks				
Verification of impact	No. of project affected households				
	No. of project affected people(male & female)				
	No. of people(male & female) loss residence				
	No. of people(male & female) loss livelihood				
	No. of people(male & female) displace				
Resettlement	No. of people provided with ID Card				
	No. of resettlement sites developed				
	No. of people received compensation before starting construction activities				
	Area of private land acquired				
	Area of Govt. land acquired				
	No. of people resettled				
	No. of religious properties relocated				
	No. of community properties relocated				

Activity	Indicator	Target		Achievement	
		This Month	Cumulative	This Month	Cumulative
	No. of Govt. properties relocated				
Rehabilitation	No. of training agencies identified				
	No. of people(male & female) undergone skill development training				
	No. of people restarted their income restoration activities				
	No. of new enterprises started				
Grievance Redressal	No. of grievance redress committee formed				
	No. of grievance redress committee meetings conducted				
	No. of grievances received				
	No. of grievances addressed				
Public consultation/ Disclosure of information	No. of public consultations				
	Frequency of consultation				
	No. of participants(male & female) in the consultation meetings				
	Whether the entitlement matrix has been translated in a understandable local language.				
	No. of translated copies distributed to relevant stakeholders including Aps				
	No. of locations where the list of entitled persons displayed				
Review and Monitoring	No. of staff meetings conducted at Project Management level				
	Date of appointment of				

Activity	Indicator	Target		Achievement	
		This Month	Cumulative	This Month	Cumulative
	Independent Evaluation Agency (IEA)				
	Frequency of submitting progress reports				
Awareness programs	No. of HIV/AIDS awareness programs conducted				
	No. of hotspots identified				
	No. of road safety awareness programs conducted.				
Fund utilization	Funds utilized				

Part-II- Qualitative Monitoring format

1. Composition/type of participants and specific issues raised by the participants especially the vulnerable groups.
2. Specific issues raised by the participants especially women.
3. Actions/follow-up taken to address the issues raised in the public consultation meetings.
4. Process adopted for the relocation of PAHs, religious and community structures. The process adopted for relocation of squatters and other vulnerable groups may be specified.
5. Process of distribution and allotment of compensation and other R&R assistances.
6. When the compensation/assistance has been paid, and the utility of compensation amount and other R&R assistances.
7. Type of grievances, its reasons and measures taken to address this.
8. Brief description of income generation activities undertaken by the PAPs.
9. Major issues faced during RAP implementation and actions taken to resolve it.
10. Major lessons learned and documented.

Signature

Name and Designation of the Reporting officer

Place:

Date:

Terms of Reference for Independent Evaluation Agency

1. Project Description

This project is being implemented by UPMRCL with financial support of EIB. The project gives utmost importance to the Rehabilitation and Resettlement of project affected households. Accordingly, a Resettlement Action Plan has been developed for implementation.

The project includes a provision for monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) by an external monitor. Therefore, the UPMRCL, which is the Executing Agency (EA) for this project, requires services of a reputed Social Sector specialist individual /firm for monitoring and evaluation of RAP implementation referred to as the “Independent Evaluation Agency”(IEA).

2. Scope of Work of IEA- Generic

- To review and verify the progress in resettlement implementation as outlined in the RAP
- To monitor the effectiveness and efficiency of Social and Environmental Management Unit (SEMU) and the concerned agency in RAP implementation.
- To assess whether resettlement objectives, particularly livelihoods and living standards of the affected persons have been restored or enhanced
- To assess the efforts of SEMU and concerned agency in implementation of the ‘Community Participation strategy’ with particular attention on participation of vulnerable groups namely (i) those who are below poverty line (BPL), (ii) those who belong to Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST), (iii) Women headed households, (iv) elderly and (v) disabled persons.
- To assess resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability, drawing both on policies and practices and to suggest any corrective measures, if necessary.

3. Scope of work- Specific

The independent evaluation agency (IEA) will be involved in ongoing monitoring of the resettlement efforts by the UPMRCL. The major tasks expected from the external monitor are:

- Review pre-displaced baseline data on income and expenditure, occupational and livelihood patterns, arrangements for use of common property, social organization, community organizations and cultural parameters.
- To review and verify the progress in land acquisition/resettlement implementation of subproject on a sample basis and prepare reports for the UPMRCL.
- To evaluate and assess the livelihood opportunities and income as well as quality of life of affected persons of project induced changes.

- To evaluate and assess the adequacy and effectiveness of consultative process with affected persons, particularly those vulnerable, including the adequacy and effectiveness of grievance procedures and legal redress available to the affected parties and dissemination of information about these.
- Identify an appropriate set of indicators for gathering and analyzing information on resettlement impacts; the indicators shall include but not limited to issues like restoration of income and living standards and level of satisfaction by the APs in post-resettlement period.
- Review results of internal monitoring and verify claims through random checking at the field level to assess whether resettlement objectives have been generally met. Involve the APs, host population, and community groups in assessing the impact of resettlement for monitoring and evaluation purposes.
- Conduct both individual and community level impact analysis through the use of formal and informal surveys, key informant interviews, focus group discussions, community public meetings, and in-depth case studies of APs and host population from various social classes to assess the impact of resettlement.
- Identify the strengths and weaknesses of basic resettlement objectives and approaches, implementation strategies, including institutional issues, and provides suggestions for improvements in future resettlement policy making and planning

4. Time frame and Reporting

The independent monitoring agency will be responsible for independent evaluation of the RAP implementation. The work is scheduled to start in and continue till the end of the project. The duration of RAP implementation is as per the given RAP time schedule. The monitoring and evaluation report should be submitted to UPMRCL.

5. Qualifications

The monitoring and evaluation agency will have significant experience in resettlement policy analysis and RAP implementation in the Indian legislative context as well as in the funding agencies like World Bank, ADB etc context. An experience in conducting gender-sensitive evaluations is required. Further, work experience and familiarity with all aspects of resettlement operations is also required.

Interested agencies should submit proposal for the work with a brief statement of the approach, methodology, staff strength, and relevant information concerning previous experience on monitoring and evaluation of resettlement and rehabilitation implementation and preparation of reports.

6. Budget and Logistics

Copies of the proposal- both Technical and Financial- should be submitted and the budget should include all cost and any other logistics details necessary for resettlement monitoring. Additional expense claims whatsoever outside the budget will not be entertained.