



Draft Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)

(Revised Version 26.11.2025)

Subject to Change- For Comments

Maharashtra Resilience Development Project (MRDP)



**CLIMATE-INFORMED
FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT**



**MULTI-HAZARD
RESILIENCE IN DISTRICTS
AND CITIES**



**ENHANCED
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
CAPACITIES**



**PRIVATE CAPITAL
MOBILIZATION FOR
RISK FINANCING**



Maharashtra Institution for Transformation

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

BPL	Below Poverty Line
BSR	Basic Schedule of Rates
CC	Climate Change
CIROS	Climate Informed Reservoir Operation System
CPGRAMS	Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System
ROS	Reservoir Operation System
CPR	Common Property Resources
CSO	Community Support Organization
CWC	Central Water Commission
DPR	Detailed Project Report
DRDB	Disaster Risk Database
DSR	District Schedule of Rates
DSS	Decision Support System
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EOC	Emergency Operation Center
E&S	Environment and Social
EP	Entitled Person
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESS	Environmental and Social Standard

EWS	Early Warning System
FAQ	Frequently Asked Questions
FGD	Focused Group Discussion
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GIS	Geographical Information System
GoI	Government of India
GoM	Government of Maharashtra
GPS	Global Positioning System
GR	Government Resolution
GRC	Grievance Redressal Committee
GRM	Grievance Redressal Mechanism
GRO	Grievance Redressal Officer
HH	Households
HRVA	Hazard Risk Vulnerability Assessment
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IEMS	Integrated Emergency Management System
IMC	Ichalkaranji Municipal Corporation
IMD	Indian Meteorological Department
IPDP	Indigenous People Development Plan
KMC	Kolhapur Municipal Corporation
Lo-LEWS	Local Landslide Early Warning System
MARP	Maharashtra Resilience Financing Program
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MITRA	Maharashtra Institution for Transformation
MIS	Management Information System
MKVDC	Maharashtra Krishna Valley Development Corporation
MRDP	Maharashtra Resilience Development Project
MSME	Micro Small and Medium Enterprises
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
PAF	Project Affected Family
PAP	Project Affected Person
PCC	Project Coordination Committee
PCM	Private Capital Mobilization
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PMTC	Project Management and Technical Consultancy

PMU	Project Management Unit
PwD	Person With Disability
PWD	Public Works Department
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RFCTLARR Act	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act
RoW	Right of Way
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
R&R	Rehabilitation and Resettlement
RRO	Resettlement & Rehabilitation Officer
RTDAS	Real Time Data Acquisition System
RTSF	Real-Time Stream Forecast
SC/ST	Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe
SDS	Social Development Specialist
SEF	Stakeholder Engagement Framework
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SMKMC	Sangli-Miraj-Kupwad Municipal Corporation
SMU	Social Management Unit
SSC	State Steering Committee
SWD	Storm Water Drain
TDP	Tribal Development Plan
ToR	Terms of Reference
TV	Television
ULB	Urban Local Bodies
U/S	Under Section
WHH	Women House Holds
WRD	Water Resources Department

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The **Maharashtra Resilience Development Project (MRDP)** is a flagship initiative by the Government of Maharashtra aimed at enhancing the state's resilience to climate-induced disasters such as floods, droughts, and landslides. Maharashtra has witnessed a significant increase in the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events over the past decades, particularly in districts like Sangli and Kolhapur. These areas have suffered recurring floods, with the 2019 event being one of the most severe, affecting thousands of villages and causing substantial economic losses. In response, MRDP has been conceptualized to adopt a climate-informed, multi-hazard risk management approach that integrates advanced forecasting, institutional strengthening, and community-based resilience strategies.

The MRDP is structured into five major components. The first component focuses on climate-informed flood risk management, including reservoir operations, flood forecasting systems, and river training works. The second component addresses multi-hazard resilience in urban and district areas, particularly targeting urban flood landslide mitigation in Kolhapur, Sangli-Miraj-Kupwad, and Ichalkaranji Municipal Corporation jurisdiction and landslide mitigation in Kolhapur District. The third component enhances emergency management capacities through the modernization of Emergency Operation Centers (EOCs) and early warning systems. The fourth component mobilizes private capital for risk financing, offering insurance subsidies and loan rebates to climate-proof housing and MSMEs. The fifth component supports implementation and knowledge management, including capacity building, stakeholder engagement, and dissemination of best practices.

Given the scale and nature of interventions, MRDP may involve land acquisition and displacement of people in some of its components, especially in component 1 and 2, necessitating a robust **Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)**. The RPF provides a comprehensive framework to identify, assess, and mitigate adverse social and economic impacts resulting from involuntary resettlement. It ensures that affected persons—whether titleholders, non-titleholders, tenants, or vulnerable groups—are adequately compensated and supported to restore or improve their livelihoods and living standards. The RPF is aligned with national legislation, particularly the **Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARR Act, 2013)**, and the **World Bank's Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS5)**.

The RPF outlines the legal and policy framework governing land acquisition and resettlement. It includes a comparative analysis of national and state laws with World Bank standards, identifying gaps and proposing measures to bridge them. For instance, while RFCTLARR provides compensation to legal titleholders, ESS5 extends entitlements to non-titleholders such as squatters and encroachers. The RPF incorporates these provisions to ensure inclusivity and equity. It also emphasizes the preference for land acquisition through Maharashtra's Direct Purchase Policy (2015), which offers 25% additional compensation over RFCTLARR rates and has been successfully implemented in various projects across the State.

In cases where acquisition through direct purchase of land is not feasible, the RPF details the procedures for involuntary acquisition under the RFCTLARR Act, 2013. These include conducting Social Impact Assessments (SIA), public consultations, compensation awards, and rehabilitation planning. The framework also provides detailed guidelines for asset valuation, including land, structures, crops, and trees, ensuring compensation at replacement cost. A district-level committee chaired by the Collector is responsible for determining compensation under the Direct Purchase Policy, with expert input from relevant departments.

The RPF includes a comprehensive **Entitlement Matrix** that categorizes affected persons based on the nature of impact—loss of land, structures, livelihood, or access to common property resources—and specifies corresponding compensation and assistance. Titleholders are entitled to compensation for land and structures, solatium, interest, and rehabilitation benefits. Non-titleholders receive compensation for loss of structure, and R&R assistance as per the Entitlement matrix. Tenants and leaseholders are eligible for subsistence grants and transportation costs. Vulnerable groups such as Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, women-headed households, and BPL families receive additional support, including linkage to welfare schemes. Community assets will be reconstructed in consultation with affected communities.

Institutional arrangements for RAP implementation are clearly defined. The **Project Management Unit (PMU)** at MITRA oversees coordination, monitoring, and compliance. **Project Implementation Units (PIUs)** are established within MKVDC, the Relief and Rehabilitation Department, and municipal corporations of Kolhapur, Sangli-Miraj-Kupwad, and Ichalkaranji. These PIUs are responsible for executing sub-projects and preparing Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs). NGOs and consultancy firms are proposed to be engaged as RAP implementation agencies to facilitate community engagement, verification, micro-planning, and delivery of entitlements. An independent external monitoring agency is also proposed to evaluate RAP implementation at mid-term and project completion.

A robust **Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM)** is proposed to address complaints related to land acquisition, compensation, and resettlement. The GRM follows a three-tier structure, starting with field-level grievance officers, escalating to PIU-level committees, and culminating at the PMU. Multiple channels are available for submitting grievances, including written submissions, helplines, websites, and in-person complaints. The GRM emphasizes accessibility, transparency, and responsiveness, with special provisions for vulnerable groups. Quarterly status reports and breakdowns of pending grievances are mandated to ensure accountability.

Monitoring and evaluation are integral to the RPF. Internal monitoring is conducted by PIUs with support from PMTC and social safeguard experts, while external monitoring is carried out by an independent agency. Key indicators include land acquisition progress, disbursement of compensation and R&R benefits, support to vulnerable groups, functioning of GRM, and livelihood restoration outcomes. The RPF also includes detailed templates for tracking physical and financial progress, as well as impact evaluation indicators to assess changes in income, asset ownership, and living standards.

The RPF is designed as a **living document**, subject to updates based on changes in legal frameworks, project design, and implementation experience. Any revisions will be made in

consultation with the World Bank and disclosed publicly. This ensures that the framework remains relevant, responsive, and aligned with evolving needs and best practices.

In conclusion, the Resettlement Policy Framework for MRDP reflects the Government of Maharashtra's commitment to inclusive, equitable, and sustainable development. It provides a structured and transparent approach to managing social impacts, ensuring that affected persons are not only compensated but also empowered to rebuild their lives with dignity and resilience.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

India, one of the most climate-vulnerable countries in the world, has experienced an increasing frequency of extreme weather events over the past few decades. The country's diverse geography and large river systems make it highly susceptible to floods, droughts, cyclones, and landslides.

During the past 50 years, the State has experienced a seven-fold increase in the frequency of drought and a six-fold increase in the frequency of flood events. The situation has been further exacerbated due to climate change phenomenon. Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) have observed that due to Climate Change effect, since 2000, frequency of Tropical Cyclonic Storms on Arabian Sea has increased by about 52%. Cyclonic storms, in effect, have also increased the Flood Size in the State. The State has faced recurring flood events in 2005, 2006, 2019 and 2021. The 2019 flood event was the severest of them which lingered for more than a week.

Significant areas of Satara, Sangli and Kolhapur districts of western Maharashtra along the river Krishna and its tributaries are recurrently and chronically affected by the floods. During the 2019 flood event, about 332 sq. km. of area in the Kolhapur district and 207 sq. km. of area in the Sangli district were inundated. About 2260 villages were severely affected. Monetary compensation required to be given to the flood affected persons during 2019-20 and 2020-21 were INR 641 crore and 336 crores respectively. Additionally, the expenditure incurred on restoration of flood damaged public infrastructure was nearly INR 800 crore. A substantial portion of the developmental budget was required to be reappropriated to meet these unforeseen expenses.

As observed by the Expert Study committee, constituted by Government of Maharashtra, Sangli and Kolhapur districts, due to their peculiar topographic features are worst hit during the floods. During 2019 flood event, 215 villages of Kolhapur district and 58 villages of Sangli district were affected. The inundated areas in Kolhapur and Sangli district was 1567 square kilometres and 692 square kilometres.

Additionally, Maharashtra faces a multi-hazard risk scenario, where extreme weather events often occur simultaneously across different districts. The challenge is compounded by the absence of a robust risk-informed decision-making system, lack of disaster risk mainstreaming, limited institutional capacity, and an inadequate emergency response framework. As climate change accelerates, the State requires a comprehensive resilience program to mitigate these risks and safeguard lives, livelihoods, and assets. Addressing these challenges requires a scientific, data-driven approach to flood and disaster risk management, integrating advanced forecasting systems, climate risk modelling, and coordinated emergency response mechanisms.

The Government of Maharashtra (GoM) recognizes the urgent need for a holistic resilience strategy and has launched the Maharashtra Resilience Development Project (MRDP) to address this crisis. The program aims to enhance resilience across the State of Maharashtra through climate-informed and integrated flood, drought, and landslide risk management. This entails strengthening institutional capacities for adaptive planning, mainstreaming disaster risk reduction, and implementing multi-hazard mitigation strategies. MRDP will focus on establishing a decision-making system based on state-of-art technology for risk management, investment planning, and emergency preparedness, in the Krishna River basins. Additionally, the program will develop risk

modelling and climate scenarios, conduct feasibility studies, and prepare Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for long-term investments in flood and water resource management, ensuring a resilient future for Maharashtra.

1.2 Goals & Objectives¹ of the Project

Overarching objectives of the project are:

- I. To Strengthen the institutional capacities for adaptive planning and main streaming flood and multi- hazard mitigation and management, to reduce the impacts of climate change (CC) and build resilience to future disasters.
- II. Establish knowledge base and systems for informed decision making based on scientific evidence for planning and investments for management of flood and droughts in Krishna and Bhima River basins.

The implementation progress and success will be measured and monitored via following indicators:

- a) People benefitting from climate resilient planning, preparation, surveillance, and/or response
- b) People with access to information of improved early warning systems
- c) People covered by risk finance and insurance

1.3 Project Description

The project seeks to strengthen resilient development in Maharashtra by demonstrating an integrated climate and disaster risk management approach across levels. This includes strengthening overall risk governance and emergency management capacity at State level, flood hazard reduction activities in the upper Krishna River sub-basin, multi-hazard reduction in the downstream cities of Kolhapur, Sangli, and Ichalkaranji, and risk financing to mitigate residual risks at MSME- and household-level. The project is divided into 5 components as describes below-

Component 1: Climate-Informed Flood Risk Management (Total: US\$130 million; IBRD: US\$91 million; GoM: US\$39 million). This component will reduce the fluvial flood risk in the upper-Krishna sub-basin through the following hard and soft interventions:

- A. **Enhancing Reservoir Operations and Flood Forecasting** (Total: US\$5 million; IBRD: US\$3.5 million; GoM: US\$1.5 million): Enhancement of climate-informed reservoir operation system (CIROS) including the upgrade of the Real Time Data Acquisition System (RTDAS) and integration with reservoir operation system, Real-Time Stream Forecast (RTSF), and policy reforms for revision of the ROS operation manual towards better and efficient flood risk management. State-of-art digital technology integrating future climate change scenarios will be piloted in the Krishna basin for future scale-up to other states or other countries. Coordination mechanisms to feed the flood forecast information produced by WRD/MKVDC into the flood early warning issued by the Dept. of R&R will be established.
- B. **River Works** (Total: US\$122 million; IBRD: US\$85.4 million; GoM: US\$36.6 million): In planning the interventions the approach would be to reduce the flood peaks to the extent

¹ PPRID-12090, approved by Government of Maharashtra, Ministry of Jal-Shakti Department of WRD and GR dated 17th October 2023

possible and then to increase the existing discharge carrying capacity of the river by resorting to minimum disruption approach.

The interventions will be identified by rigorous survey and hydraulic modelling. The interventions for moderating the flood peaks would be such as:

- (i) Provision of additional spillway to the Radhanagari dam which will facilitate early depletion of dam in anticipation of approaching floods. This will create a flood cushion in the dam and hence reduce the flood peaks substantially;
- (ii) Restoration paleo channels;
- (iii) Rejuvenation of existing natural drainage systems (nalas) to enhance flood retention capacity and early recession of flood;
- (iv) Nature based solutions;
- (v) Rejuvenation of storage capacity of old storage tanks and construction of detention tanks in free catchment;

The river training works for increasing the existing discharge carrying capacity of the river channels would be such as:

- (i) Restoration of natural cross section of the river by removing man-made interventions;
- (ii) Enlargement of cross sections in selective reaches, wherever it is absolutely necessary;
- (iii) Removing rock outcrops in the river course;
- (iv) Removing redundant structures in the river course;
- (v) Modifying hydraulically inefficient structures such as Sangli K. T. Weir;
- (vi) Installation of sluice gates or inflatable rubber dams at the confluence to prevent the backflow in tributaries;
- (vii) Straightening the river meanders;
- (viii) Construction of levees / flood embankments / flood walls;

C. Conducting Capacity Development and Feasibility Studies (Total: US\$3 million; IBRD: US\$2.1 million; GoM: US\$0.9 million): Capacity development of WRD/MKVDC, integrated flood risk management plan and feasibility studies for proposals to moderate extremely high flood intensities and reduce drought risk, expected to increase due to climate change. Technical feasibility studies and capacity development of WRD/MKVDC and related institutes in areas such as flood planning and flood forecasting will also be implemented.

Component 2 Multi-Hazard Resilience in Districts and Cities (Total: US\$186 million; IBRD: US\$130.2 million; GoM: US\$55.8 million). This component will undertake both city and district-scale actions in downstream areas in the upper Krishna sub-basin which were heavily impacted during the 2019/21 floods, face evolving risks in the context of climate change, and have high exposure of public and private assets. This component has two sub-components:

A. Reducing Urban Flood Risk (Total: US\$168 million; IBRD: US\$117.6 million; GoM: US\$50.4 million): A program of mitigation measures will be developed for Kolhapur, Sangli-Miraj-Kupwad, and Ichalkaranji Municipal Corporation jurisdiction based on climate change-informed flood risk assessments and development of high-resolution flood maps with a focus on blue, green and grey measures that also offer co-benefits for extreme heat stress and air pollution reduction and the community. This will include upgrading of storm water drainage network, culverts, desilting measures, and nature-based solutions that integrate the cities' parks, lakes, and other multi-use urban spaces. This data-enabled and analyses-based

prioritization and design of resilience investments will inform the pilot cities' efforts in risk-informed development planning. A potential future scale-up of similar investments in other cities will be considered based on the demonstration effect in the three target cities of the MRDP.

- B. Reducing Landslide Risk** (Total: US\$18 million; IBRD: US\$12.6 million; GoM: US\$5.4 million): This activity will include landslide risk assessments and a mix of mitigation, monitoring, and early warning related investments in selected landslide hotspots in Kolhapur district. Given the variance across these sites in terms of landslide triggers (e.g., increasingly extreme precipitation due to climate change), severity and size of slides, and exposed elements at risk (residential settlements, pilgrims, infrastructure, and agricultural land), a systematic approach to investment design will be adopted including the development of Landslide Hazard Zonation Maps and Landslide Risk Assessment Maps, developing a catalogue of different treatment measures ranging from engineering, non-engineering measures, and bio-engineering measures / vegetative measures together with an evaluation of design alternatives for each site.

Component 3 Enhanced Emergency Management Capacities (Total: US\$43 million; IBRD: US\$30.1 million; GoM: US\$12.9 million). This component will strengthen multi-level emergency preparedness and response capabilities through the following:

- 1.1. Upgrading District and City EOCs** (Total: US\$33 million; IBRD: US\$23.1 million; GoM: US\$9.9 million): Non-structural upgrade of 36 district and 3 city emergency operation centres with state-of-the-art command and control facilities for improved situational awareness and decision-making in addition to modernization of EOC infrastructure, IT Systems, and investments in resilient communication networks between the different EOCs. An Integrated Emergency Management System (IEMS) will be deployed as a crucial element of the EOC operations to enhance emergency management capacities of a robust Multi-Hazard Impact-Based Early Warning System.
- 1.2. Strengthening Early Warning and Risk Communication** (Total: US\$10 million; IBRD: US\$7 million; GoM: US\$3 million): This will include investments in early warning for multiple hazards amplified by climate change (e.g., lightning, landslides, floods), dissemination (cell broadcasting) and action (community-based capacity building). This sub-component will also include the development of state-wide climate-informed multi-hazard risk assessments using innovative approaches such as earth observation, feeding into the systems developed in the EOCs as an integrated digital platform for resilience-building and resilient development planning.

Component 4: Private Capital Mobilization for Risk Financing (Total: US\$19 million; IBRD: US\$13.3 million; GoM: US\$5.7 million; Commercial Financing: US\$800 million). This component will reduce the financial burden of increasingly frequent climate disasters on the state budget by mobilizing private capital for climate-proofing housing stock in disaster-prone areas and increasing the financial resilience of homeowners and MSMEs to climate risk through private insurance. The component will finance the following activities at the state and pilot city levels:

- A. Conducting Analytics and Informing Government Policies on Private Capital Mobilization** (Total: US\$0.9 million; IBRD: US\$0.63 million; GoM: US\$0.27 million),

through development of analytical tools, guidelines, and technical studies (incl. demand assessments for the climate finance products to be supported under the project).

- B. Establishing the Maharashtra Resilience Financing Program (MARF)** (Total: US\$17.3 million; IBRD: US\$12.11 million; GoM: US\$5.19 million; Commercial Financing: US\$800 million) to provide financial incentives for homeowners and MSMEs to invest in climate-proofing their homes and businesses and increase their financial resilience to disasters through insurance. The activities financed under this sub-component include but are not limited to:
- (i) Provision of partial rebates to homeowners and MSMEs that took out home or property improvement loans from commercial banks (accredited financial institutions) to finance climate-proofing of housing and business assets. PCM of US\$300 million is estimated based on 10,000 loan rebates of on average US\$1,000 for loan sizes of US\$30,000.
 - (ii) Insurance premium subsidies for qualifying catastrophe insurance products provided by accredited insurance companies (e.g., insurance coverage for climate hazards linked to mortgages or home-improvement loans or coverage against business interruption or damage to business inventories caused by climate disasters). PCM of US\$500 million is estimated based on 20,000 insurance premium subsidies at an average of about US\$50 premium, i.e. 0.2 percent of the average insured value.
 - (iii) Grants for homeowners and business associations to implement local climate-proofing projects (e.g., drainage improvements, retaining walls, slope stabilization).
- C. Developing Skills and Building Public Awareness** (Total: US\$0.8 million; IBRD: US\$0.56 million; GoM: US\$0.24 million), through skill development activities at existing vocational training programs to ensure sufficient supply of qualified labour for green jobs (e.g., building climate-proofing) and increasing public awareness of climate finance products and structural improvements that can be financed to enhance the climate and disaster resilience of private dwellings.

Component 5: Implementation Support and Knowledge Management (Total: US\$22 million; IBRD: US\$15.4 million; GoM: US\$6.6 million). This component includes project and knowledge management activities, i.e.,

- (i) Capacity building,
 - (ii) Coordination, financial management, procurement, environmental and social risk management, communication, monitoring and evaluation, and stakeholder engagement, and the
 - (iii) Development of a knowledge lighthouse for dissemination at state and country level.
- Institutional and Implementation Arrangements** The proposed project implementation setup involves the establishment of a Project Management Unit (PMU) and several Project Implementation Units (PIUs). The PMU will be set up at MITRA, including a high-level Steering Committee for regular monitoring and coordination. A PIU for disaster risk management activities will be within the State Relief and Rehabilitation Department (R&R) and for activities at river basin level within the Maharashtra Krishna Valley Development Corporation (MKVDC) within the Water Resources Department. Both agencies have experience of implementing externally aided projects, including World Bank financed projects. Three PIUs will be set up at the municipal corporations of Kolhapur (KMC), Sangli-Miraj-Kupwad City (SMKMC) and

Ichalkaranji (IMC) respectively. MITRA will be responsible for the implementation of Component 5. Capacity constraints in PIUs with less experience handling externally aided projects will be addressed through pro-active training, support from MITRA, and hiring Project Management and Technical Consultancy firms.

1.4 Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

The project will be implemented through 5 Project Implementing Units (PIUs): Maharashtra Krishna Valley Development Corporation (MKVDC), the Relief & Rehabilitation Department (Government of Maharashtra), and three Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)—Kolhapur Municipal Corporation, Sangli-Miraj-Kupwad Municipal Corporation, and Ichalkaranji Municipal Corporation. These PIUs will be responsible for executing specific components of the project within their respective jurisdictions.

Maharashtra Institution for Transformation (MITRA) is the nodal agency, responsible for coordinating and overseeing the implementation of the Maharashtra Resilience Development Project (MRDP). The details of component specific implementing agencies are provided in the table below:

Table 1: Details of component specific implementing agencies

Sr. No	Component	Implementing Agencies
1	Climate-Informed Flood Risk Management	Maharashtra Krishna Valley Development Corporation (MKVDC), under Water Resources Department (WRD)
2	Multi-Hazard Resilience in Districts and Cities	Kolhapur Municipal Corporation (KMC), Sangli, Miraj and Kupwad Municipal Corporation (SMKMC), Ichalkaranji Municipal Corporation (IMC)
3	Enhanced Emergency Management and Early Warning Capacities	Relief and Rehabilitation (R&R) Department
4	Private Capital Mobilization for Risk Financing	Maharashtra Institution for Transformation (MITRA)
5	Implementation Support and Knowledge Management	Maharashtra Institution for Transformation (MITRA)

1.5 Project Beneficiaries

The Project is expected to benefit approximately 120 million people (of which 48 percent are women) living in the State. The direct beneficiaries include the following groups:

- Residents and farmers along the river system who will get enhanced protection from the recurrent losses due to flood;
- Residents of Kolhapur, Sangli-Miraj-Kupwad and Ichalkaranji municipal corporations, after implementation of Storm Water Drainage system in its jurisdiction will get increased protection against urban flooding and get better hygienic conditions;
- The people residing in landslide prone areas will get enhanced protection;
- The early warning system will help the Disaster Mitigation Authorities to prepare in advance for meeting the incoming disasters;

- (e) The communication in the flood prone areas will be uninterrupted.

1.6 Implementation Area

The river interventions will be implemented in the upper Krishna sub-basin (K1-sub-basin) including the cities of Kolhapur, Sangli and Ichalkaranji, which face frequent flood situations. The proposed project is going to benefit the entire State of Maharashtra. However, the structural interventions are focuses in Sangli and Kolhapur districts of the State i.e. K1 Sub-basin of river Krishna. Kolhapur lies between 15°43' to 17°17' North latitude and 73°42' to 74°42' East longitude, whereas Sangli lies between 16° to 17° North latitude and 73° to 75° East longitude. A map showing districts of structural interventions under MRDP in the State of Maharashtra is mentioned below:

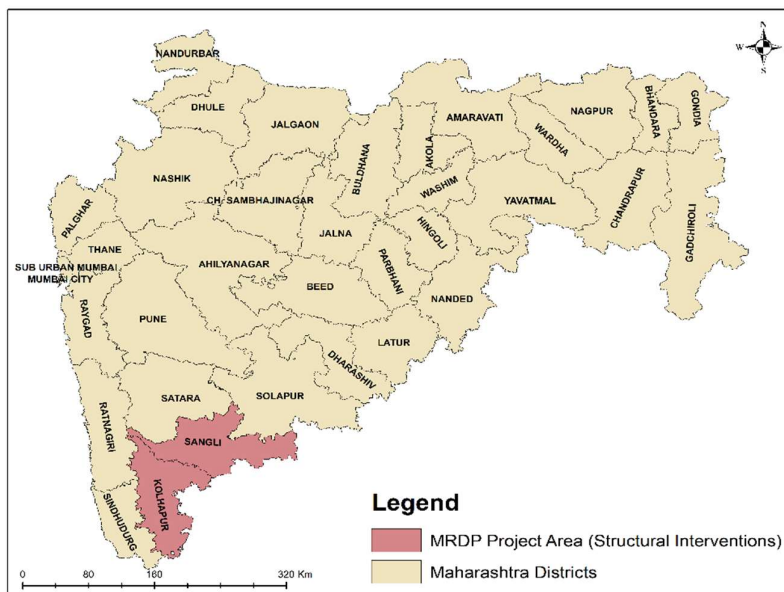


Figure 1: Districts of structural interventions under MRDP

1.7 Terms and Definitions

The terms used in the document, and their definitions are presented below.

Project: means the Maharashtra Resilience Development Project (MRDP)

Project Affected Person (PAP): means a person whose place of residence or other properties or sources of livelihood are affected within the area being acquired/used for the project preceding the cut-off date. PAP is either Title holder or non-Title holder.

Titleholders/ owners: People those who have legal title of land, structure and other assets.

Non-titleholder: Affected persons/families with no legal title to the land, structures and other assets adversely affected by the project. Non-titleholders include encroachers, squatters, kiosk operators, etc.

Squatters (Non-Titleholders): Squatter are those persons who have occupied government/public lands illegally for residential, business and or other purposes prior to cut off date.

Encroachers (Non-Titleholders): Are those persons who have extended their building, business premises or workplaces or agriculture activities into government/public lands.

Tenants: Are those persons having Bonafide tenancy agreements, written or unwritten, with a private property owner with clear property titles, to occupy a structure or land for residences and business, Those who don't have any written documents need to furnish documentary proof such as telephone bills, electricity bills, ration cards, any postal evidence, passport and any other legal documents to prove occupation of the premises.

Displaced Family: means any Affected Family, who on account of acquisition of land has to be relocated from the affected area.

Family: means a person, his or her spouse, parents, children, brothers and sisters dependent on him/her. Widows/divorcees and women deserted by families shall be considered as separate families.

Entitled Person (EP): A person, who is adversely impacted by the project and is thus entitled for assistance as per the project RPF/entitlement framework.

Vulnerable Groups: are those persons such as people differently abled, women headed households, and people belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes persons or families below the poverty line and other groups as may be specified by the State Government.

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.

Award / Compensation: refers to the amount paid under Land Acquisition Act for private property, structures and any other assets acquired for the project using compensation principles and provisions of RFCTLARR Act 2013

Consent Award: refers to the amount paid as compensation under the Maharashtra Government Resolution Revenue and Forest Department No MIS -03/2015/C.N.34/A-20N 12th May and 30th Sept 2015 in the context of acquiring land from private owner by method of direct purchase through private negotiations for irrigation and other projects.

Cutoff 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 shall be the date of Census Survey.

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.

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.

1.8 Need for Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)

In MRDP, few components, particularly Component no. 1, are in formulation stage. The interventions are to be finalized after the detailed surveys and mathematical simulation studies. Hence, likely nature, magnitude and extent of the land acquisition or restrictions on land use related to a project with potential to cause physical and/or economic displacement is not known at this stage.

The project proponent before finalizing the project designs will make every effort to avoid or minimize the land acquisition or restrictions on land use, especially where this would result in physical or economic displacement. The project proponents will consider feasible alternative

project designs to avoid or minimize the land acquisition and other adverse impacts on the community.

Further during land acquisition, the first attempt will be made to purchase the land required by direct negotiations with the landlord, under the Government of Maharashtra Policy dated 12th May 2015. (Voluntary market transaction). However, the involuntary land acquisition/resettlement cannot be totally ruled out. Hence, to address any adverse impact of the acquisition, and involuntary resettlement, this Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) is formulated. Through this RPF, the framework is set up for the Project Activity specific Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs).

1.9 Objective of RPF

The objective of the RPF document is to provide a comprehensive framework to identify, address and mitigate adverse social and economic impacts caused by involuntary land acquisition and resettlement activities related to the Project.

This RPF will guide to formulate subproject/ activity specific Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) which will ensure that the affected persons are properly compensated, assisted to restore or improve their livelihoods and living standards.

This RPF specifically aims to:

- i. Guide the preparation of Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) for persons adversely affected by MRDP.
- ii. Ensure proper consultation and participation of affected persons.
- iii. Outline the compensation, rehabilitation and livelihood restoration entitlements within the framework prevailing National, State and World Bank's ESS standards.
- iv. Specify implementation procedures, including the budget, institutional arrangements, and capacity development requirements;
- v. Define appropriate institutional arrangements for the implementation and monitoring of the RPF and RAP, as well as consultations, disclosures and monitoring.

1.10 Rationale of RPF

The newly adopted Environmental and Social Standards (October 2018) sets out the requirements for Borrowers relating to the identification and assessment of environmental and social risks and impacts associated with projects supported by the Bank through Investment Project Financing. The Bank believes that the application of these standards, by focusing on the identification and management of environmental and social risks, will support Borrowers in their goal to reduce poverty and increase prosperity in a sustainable manner for the benefit of the environment and their citizens. The standards will:

- i. Support Borrowers in achieving good international practice relating to environmental and social sustainability;
- ii. Assist Borrowers in fulfilling their national and international environmental and social obligations;
- iii. Enhance non-discrimination, transparency, participation, accountability and governance; and

- iv. Enhance the sustainable development outcomes of projects through ongoing stakeholder engagement.

Ten Environmental and Social Standards establish the standards that the Borrower and the project will meet through the project life cycle. ESS5 on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement recognizes that project-related land acquisition and restrictions on land use can have adverse impacts on communities and persons. The proposed activities are not expected to generate serious adverse effects to human health and the social environment. However, the project-related land acquisition or restrictions on land use may cause physical and economic displacement.

Maharashtra Resilience Development Program (MRDP) by design will avoid activities that may involve physical/ economic displacement and/ or loss of structures. However, there could be some instances wherein lands need to be acquired involuntarily. To prevent, avoid, mitigate and reduce those risks and to meet ESS5 requirements the present Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) is developed. The Resettlement Policy Framework will be disclosed in public domain.

The framework clarifies resettlement principles, organizational arrangements, and design criteria to be applied to subprojects or project components to be prepared during project implementation. Once the subproject or individual project components are defined and the necessary information becomes available, such a framework will be expanded into a sub-project specific resettlement action plan. Project activities that will cause physical and/or economic displacement will not commence until such specific plans have been finalized and approved by the Bank.

The RPF will be reviewed and updated from time to time to ensure relevance and consistency with applicable country/state legal frameworks and Environment and Social Framework of World Bank.

1.11 Guiding Policies of RPF

Resettlement & Rehabilitation activities of MRDP will be governed by the following guiding principles, which are in conformity with the national act RFCTLARR Act, 2013 State policies and World Bank policies.

- i. Where involuntary displacement is unavoidable, mitigate the adverse impacts through properly designed Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme (R&R Scheme) based on the detailed survey and the census, of the affected families and following the procedure prescribed in RFCTLARR Act, 2013;
- ii. R&R scheme will be designed and implemented with meaningful consultation and participation of the PAPs;
- iii. Adverse impacts on PAPs will be captured through Census survey and baseline socioeconomic study, including information of vulnerable groups or persons for whom special provisions have to be made;
- iv. In the case of involuntary land acquisition, in addition to the payment of fair market value for land and structures thereon, PAPs will be supported with applicable R&R entitlements. However, these benefits do not extend to individuals who commence any activities after cut-off date of the project or those who have sold the assets as per the Direct Land Purchase Policy of GOM;

- v. No PAP with or without formal title, will be worse off due to project;
- vi. PAPs will be assisted, preferably to improve or at least to restore their former living standards, income earning capacities and production levels;
- vii. The property and inheritance rights of project affected persons will be respected;
- viii. If the livelihood of the PAPs, without formal title (e.g. workers, squatters, encroachers, etc.) depends on the public land that they are using, they will be assisted with applicable benefits;
- ix. In cases where land is needed on a temporary basis, PAPs who have formal title will be compensated with the assessed fair rental price, for the period lease and at the end of the lease period land will be returned to the landlord, in the original or better condition;
- x. Payment of entitled compensation and eligible R&R assistance will be made prior to taking over of land and other assets;
- xi. Easily accessible channels for registering the grievance of PAPs will be established, at early phase of the land acquisition;
- xii. Effective Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM) will be established for addressing the grievances of the PAPs;
- xiii. Special attention will be given towards poor, vulnerable and marginalized PAPs;
- xiv. Harmonious relationship will be maintained between the Implementing Authority (Acquiring Body) and PAFs;
- xv. Transparency in decision making;
- xvi. Clear disclosure of information related to project, planning and implementation of RAP;
- xvii. All activities and procedures will be formally documented;
- xviii. Provide adequate budget for the implementation of the RAP;
- xix. Timebound implementation of RAP.

1.12 Scope of RPF

This RPF is applicable to all MRDP activities in which involuntary land acquisition or resettlement is involved. The RAPs will be prepared for each individual sub – project, following this RPF and consistent with the guidelines and procedures mentioned therein.

2 SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS REQUIREMENTS

2.1 Sub-project specific land acquisition and R&R impacts

Sub-project specific extent of land acquisition and displacement, based on the information available so far is as below:

- River works including nalla rejuvenation works: The interventions are not yet finalised. Hence exact figure can't be given at this stage. However, as an estimate this component will require 75 Ha of Government land and 140 Ha of private land for the river works. Approximate number of landlords has been estimated to be 120 (Average land to be acquired per title holder will be 1.60 Ha approximately). Based on the drone survey, and walkthrough survey no structures are likely to be impacted.
- Provision of additional spillway and retrofitting of sluice gates of Radhanagri dam: This activity will not require any acquisition of private or forest land. The work is planned to be carried out on 2.31 Ha of the land which is in possession of the Water Resources Department (WRD). The excavated material is planned to be deposited in the existing quarries which were opened at the time of construction of the dam. These quarries are also in possession of the WRD. Thus, this sub-project does not call for any land acquisition and physical or economical displacement.
- Construction of barrage at the location of Sangli KT Weir : Under the project K.T.Weir will be dismantled and barrage is proposed. This will not require any additional land acquisition. The storage of water in the barrage is planned within riverbanks only minimizing the land acquisition requirement.
- Desilting and maintenance of existing and construction of new flood mitigation water storage structures in the free catchment of Krishna and Panchganga River in Kolhapur and Sangli districts : The interventions are not yet finalised. Hence exact figure can't be given at this stage. However, as an estimate this component will require 50 Ha of private land will be required.
- Landslide risk mitigation measures: The project has identified 8 land slide locations and 1 road in Kolhapur district for landslide risk mitigation. These activities will not involve any land acquisition.
- Storm Water Drainage (SWD) works in 3 ULBs: The project will undertake storm water drainage works in Kolhapur, Sangli-Miraj- Kupwad and Ichalkaranji ULBs. This will involve restoration of natural storm water drainage in the 3 cities, construction of missing links and pumping stations. Based on the studies conducted, the planned interventions will not require acquisition of private land in these three ULBs. The impacts of project activities in each ULB are discussed below:

Sangli-Miraj-Kupwad Municipal Corporation (SMKMC)

There is no impact on any private land, therefore no need of Land Acquisition. Major resettlement is unlikely. As per the census survey, a total of 81 structures will be impacted which includes 32 residential, 45 commercial and 2 Community Property resources and 2 squatters. The affected 80 private structure belongs to 22 titleholders and 59 Non-titleholders.

Kolhapur Municipal Corporation (KMC)

Based on the baseline survey, the socio-economic impact is minimal. There is no impact on private, government and community land in this project. The impact is avoided by proposed the new storm water alignment parallel to existing stormwater drain to save the loss of property and livelihood. As per the census survey, only 1 NTH structure will be impacted along with 1 CPR.

Ichalkaranji Municipal Corporation (IMC)

Project do not require any acquisition of private land. However, during transect Walk-through and 100% socioeconomic survey along both sides of the drain identified that thirty-seven (37) commercial space owners will be temporarily impacted during construction phase.

2.2 Types of impacts

The type of impact will vary during various stages of project implementation. Below sections summarize the impacts in these stages:

Pre-construction: The impacts during the pre-construction stage are as below:

- Loss of land (agricultural/ homestead/ commercial/ Community land etc.) of title holders;
- Loss of structures (residential/ commercial/ residential cum commercial, cattle sheds) of titleholders and non-titleholders (encroachers, squatters);
- Disproportionate impacts on vulnerable groups including women, income below the poverty line families and People with Disabilities (PWDs);
- partial/minor impacts on community/ religious land and structures and other common/ community properties e.g., Anganwadi center;
- temporary or permanent disruption of livelihoods², including the loss of tenancy (rental structures) due to clearing of RoW particularly, petty shop owners, squatters and encroachers;
- Loss of trees and crops;
- Loss of village grazing land.

Construction stage: The major social impacts during the construction stage are:

- Temporary disruption/access to settlement and utilities;
- Temporary loss of livelihoods – fishing and boating;
- Disruption to traffic movement leading to time delays;
- Damage to adjacent land parcels and structure;
- Air pollution due to construction vehicles and equipment;
- Disturbances in settlement areas due to Noise pollution;
- Dumping of construction waste in nearby private land/ along the road, leading to inconvenience;
- Occupational Health and Safety (OHS);
- Labour influx.

² ESS5, Footnote 3- “Livelihood” refers to the full range of means that individuals, families, and communities utilize to make a living, such as wage-based income, agriculture, fishing, foraging, other natural resource-based livelihoods, petty trade, and bartering

2.3 Scope of land acquisition³ and resettlement impacts⁴

The component specific impacts due to land acquisition and displacement have been discussed in chapter 2.1 above. The summary of activity specific land acquisition requirement is below:

Table 2: Component Specific identified project activities and land acquisition requirements

Sr. No	Project Activity	Land Acquisition requirement Yes/No
Component 1		
1.	Rejuvenation of Existing Natural Drainage System draining into Krishna River	Yes. The component will require approximately 140 Ha of private land.
2.	Rejuvenation of Existing Natural Drainage System draining into Panchganga River	
3.	<p>River Training Works (To be finalized after river flow modelling)</p> <p>(In respect of component -1, detailed survey investigation of the entire river system of 1455 km, hydrological and hydraulic modelling are required to be done, before finalizing the interventions. The survey is almost complete, and hydraulic modelling is in progress. Hence, river interventions under this component are yet to be finalized. However, based on preliminary model studies, following broad interventions have been identified, which will be finalized in due course based on model studies.)</p> <p>(Such interventions shall be comprising of restoration of natural river cross sections of the rivers, Restoration of paleo channels, desilting, removing Rock out crop, straightening of meanders, construction of levees/flood embankments / flood walls, retrofitting of hydraulically inefficient and redundant in line structures on rivers etc.)</p>	

³ ESS5, Footnote 1 “Land acquisition” refers to all methods of obtaining land for project purposes, which may include outright purchase, expropriation of property, and acquisition of access rights, such as easements or rights of way. Land acquisition may also include: (a) acquisition of unoccupied or unutilized land whether or not the landholder relies upon such land for income or livelihood purposes; (b) repossession of public land that is used or occupied by individuals or households; and (c) project impacts that result in land being submerged or otherwise rendered unusable or inaccessible. “Land” includes anything growing on or permanently affixed to land, such as crops, buildings and other improvements, and appurtenant water bodies.

⁴ ESS5 recognizes that project-related land acquisition and restrictions on land use can have adverse impacts on communities and persons. Project-related land acquisition or restrictions on land use may cause physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter), economic displacement (loss of land, assets, or access to assets leading to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood), or both. The term “involuntary resettlement” refers to these impacts. Resettlement is considered involuntary when affected persons or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition or restrictions on land use that result in displacement.

Sr. No	Project Activity	Land Acquisition requirement Yes/No
4.	Desilting and maintenance of existing and construction of new flood mitigation water storage structures in the free catchment of Krishna and Panchganga River in Kolhapur and Sangli districts	Yes. The component will require approximately 50 Ha of private land.
Component 2		
5.	Implementation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) for Urban Flood Management in Sangli, Miraj and Kupwad	No land Acquisition but petty structures will be affected.
6.	Implementation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) for Urban Flood Management in Kolhapur	In Sangli-Miraj-
7.	Implementation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) for Urban Flood Management in Ichalkaranji	<p>Kupwad, 81 structures will be partially affected.</p> <p>In Kolhapur Municipal Corporation area, 1NTH and 1 CPR structure is likely to be impacted.</p> <p>In Ichalkaranji 57 structures will be partially affected.</p>

3 LEGAL FRAMEWORK

3.1 Background

This chapter focuses on the legal framework applicable to land acquisition, resettlement, and rehabilitation under the Maharashtra Resilience Development Project (MRDP). The Article 300A of the Constitution of India states that no person shall be deprived of their property save by authority of law. Accordingly, the Government of India (GoI) and the Government of Maharashtra (GoM) have enacted a series of Laws, Policies, Rules, and Regulations governing land acquisition, compensation, rehabilitation, and resettlement. These laws provide the legal foundation for the preparation and implementation of Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) under MRDP.

This Resettlement Policy Framework is founded on the legislations of the Republic of India and the State of Maharashtra, viz. (i) the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARR Act, 2013) together with the Maharashtra RFCTLARR Rules, 2016; (ii) the Maharashtra Government Direct Purchase Policy (Government Resolutions of 2015 and 2017); and other relevant national and state legislations governing land acquisition and resettlement. The framework is also guided by the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF, 2018), Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS5): Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement. Whenever there is a difference between local regulations and the WB's policies, whichever is more stringent and/or is more favourable to the affected people, will prevail.

3.2 World Bank Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS5)

The World Bank has adopted the Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) to ensure that projects are implemented in a socially inclusive and sustainable manner. Within this framework, Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS5): Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement is particularly relevant for the MRDP as it addresses the impacts of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement. The applicability of ESS5 in the project is given in the table below:

Table 3: Applicability of ESS 5 to MRDP

World Bank ESS Policy, Standards	Objective	Relevance	Applicability
ESS5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives. Avoid forced displacement. Mitigate unavoidable adverse impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use by providing compensation at replacement cost. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applies to permanent or temporary physical and economic displacement resulting from different types of land acquisition and restrictions on access. Does not apply to voluntary market transactions, except which results in 	This standard is applicable as some of the interventions planned under the project may require private land acquisition and have impacts on both titleholders and non-titleholders.

World Bank ESS Policy, Standards	Objective	Relevance	Applicability
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist displaced persons in their efforts to improve, or at least restore, livelihoods and living standards to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher. • Improve living conditions of poor or vulnerable persons who are physically displaced, through provision of adequate housing, access to services and facilities, and security of tenure. • Conceive and execute resettlement activities as sustainable • development programs. • Improve or restore the livelihoods of displaced persons. 	<p>displacement of persons (third parties).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides criteria for “voluntary” land donations, sale of community land, and parties obtaining income from illegal rentals. 	

3.3 National and State legal and Regulatory Framework

The applicable Government of India and Government of Maharashtra regulations and their relevance to this project is given below:

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

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

The aim and objectives of the Act include: (i) to ensure, in consultation with institutions of local self-government and Gram Sabhas established under the Constitution of India, a humane, participative, informed and transparent process for land acquisition for industrialization, development of essential infrastructural facilities and urbanization with the least disturbance to the owners of the land and other affected families; (ii) provide just and fair compensation to the affected families whose land has been acquired or proposed to be acquired or are affected by such acquisition; (iii) make adequate provisions for such PAPs for their rehabilitation and resettlement;

(iv) ensure that the cumulative outcome of compulsory acquisition should be that PAPs become partners in development leading to an improvement in their post-acquisition social and economic status and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

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

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

The RFCTLARR Act, 2013 empowers the State Legislature to enact any law more beneficial to affected families as specified under Section 107.

The Act further specifies under Section 108 that:

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

(ii) Where a state law or a policy framed by the Government of a State offers more beneficial rehabilitation and resettlement provisions under that Act or policy than under this Act, the PAPs or his family or member of his family may at his option to avail such rehabilitation and resettlement provisions under such State law or such policy of the State instead of under this Act.

2. Direct Land Purchase Policy of Maharashtra, 2015

The Government of Maharashtra has formulated and adopted the policy for direct purchase of land for various projects other than irrigation projects through the Government Decision (G.R. No.: Miscellaneous-03/2015/No.34/A-2, dated 12 May 2015). If the land required by Land Acquiring Institution is acquired by a direct purchase method instead of acquiring it as per Land Acquisition Act, which is not prohibited through direct purchase method, it shall be done considering the following directive principles:

Guiding Principle of the Policy: While acquiring land through direct purchase method, land shall be acquired for the entire project. There will be a committee at district level chaired by district collector to decide on the rate of land being acquired through direct purchase method.

Procedure for deciding compensation: The policy provides an additional ex-gratia 25% compensation on the market value calculated as per article 26 to 30 (read with THE FIRST SCHEDULE) of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013.

However, the purchase policy doesn't consider the R&R assistance to be provided under THE SCHEDULE II of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013. The detail notification of Maharashtra direct land purchase policy and procedure is attached under [Annexure I](#).

A review of the legal and regulatory framework in terms of their relevance and applicability to the project is presented below:

Table 4: Applicable National and State Laws Relevant to Resettlement

Relevant Acts and Policies	Relevant aspects	Relevance to the project
National Laws		
<p>The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013</p> <p>RFCTLARR (Amendment) Ordinance, 2014</p> <p>RFCTLARR (Amendment) Ordinance, 2015</p>	<p>The Act includes provisions for Social Impact Assessment (SIA), determination of minimum land requirement, assessment of impacts on livelihoods, assets, and community resources, cost-benefit analysis, compensation at replacement cost, livelihood restoration, relocation assistance, and safeguards for vulnerable groups. Also provides consultations, grievance redress, and mandatory payment of compensation before acquisition</p>	<p>Yes.</p> <p>As project interventions under Components 1 and 2 may involve private land acquisition and structures. Compliance ensures fair compensation, livelihood restoration, and social safeguards for affected households.</p>
<p>RFCTLARR (Compensation, Rehabilitation and Resettlement and Development Plan) Rules, 2015</p>	<p>The rules provide detailed procedure for the implementation of the RFCTLARR 2013</p>	<p>Yes.</p>
<p>The Right to Information Act, 2005</p>	<p>Ensures citizens' access to information under public authorities, promoting transparency, accountability, and public participation.</p>	<p>Yes.</p> <p>Ensures transparency and disclosure of project-related information, including land acquisition, resettlements entitlements, and grievance procedures, to all stakeholders.</p>
State Laws		
<p>Maharashtra Project Affected Persons Rehabilitation Act, 1999 and Project Affected Persons Rehabilitation (Amendment) Act, 2013</p>	<p>The Act provides fair and sustainable rehabilitation for individuals displaced by development projects under Maharashtra. It ensures land, housing, and livelihood support through structured planning and legal safeguards.</p>	<p>Yes, if the land is acquired under RFCTLARR, 2013</p>
<p>The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Maharashtra) Rules, 2013</p>	<p>Provides detailed procedures for implementation of the 2013 Act in Maharashtra, including valuation of assets, award procedures, and disbursement mechanisms.</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>In cases where private land is acquired under RFCTLARR Act, 2013 within Maharashtra.</p>

Relevant Acts and Policies	Relevant aspects	Relevance to the project
Maharashtra Land Acquisition Rules, 2014 (Notification no. LQN.12/2013/C.r.-190/A-2 as in 2015)	The rules notify the multiplying factors by which market value is to be multiplied to arrive at the compensation amount	Yes.
Maharashtra Direct Purchase Policy, 2015	As per this policy, if the land required by Land Acquiring Institution is acquired by direct purchase method instead of acquiring as per Land Acquisition Act which is not prohibited through direct purchase method. The Policy details the principles and procedures for such direct purchase.	Yes. If the Project adopts the direct purchase method for acquiring land required for interventions.
The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Maharashtra Amendment) Act, 2018	With this Amendment Act, certain State specific provisions are provided, by inserting Section 10A, 23A, 31A, 105A and Section 87 is amended. As per newly inserted Section 31A, the GoM has offered lump sum R&R benefits equal to 50% of the compensation as determined U/S 27 of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013, to the PAFs (50% of market value of land including assets attached to the land).	Yes.
The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Maharashtra)(Amendment) Rules, 2023	Rules make provision for taking the prior approval of the Divisional Commissioner if the award exceeds Rs. 10 Crores. Prior permission of State Government if Award is of more than Rs.100 Crores.	Yes.

3.4 Comparison of National Policies and World Bank ESF

A comparison between the Government of India/Maharashtra statutes and the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) that provides gap-filling measures is presented in the table below. The acquisition of private property and compensation under the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARR) and the Maharashtra Rules, 2014 may not, in all cases, reflect the replacement cost of lost land and assets as required under World Bank ESS5. Further, while the Act recognizes both titleholders and certain categories of non-titleholders, persons such as squatters, encroachers, and

those residing or earning a livelihood on rights of way or public lands remain excluded from the purview of compensation under the statute.

Table 5: Comparison between World Bank Policy and RFCTLARR act, 2013 with gap filing measures in MRDP

Sr. No.	World Bank ESF requirements	Provisions in the RFCTLARR Act, 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap between Policy/Acts and ESF, 2016 of World Bank
1.	Avoid involuntary resettlement wherever feasible	Social Impact assessment (SIA) should include: (i) whether the extent of land proposed for acquisition is the absolute bare minimum extent needed for the project; (ii) whether land acquisition at an alternate place has been considered and found not feasible [Ref: Section 4 sub-section 4(d) and 4(e)]	ESIA will be carried out.
2.	If unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives	None	Analysis of alternatives to avoid/ minimize involuntary settlement will be carried out before finalizing the design.
3.	To enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels	None	Would be ensured through suitable provisions in the RAP
4.	To improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.	None	Would be ensured through suitable provisions in the RAP
5.	Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks.	While the policy does not specify any requirement for screening of the project at an early stage for resettlement impacts and risks, it requires carrying out social impact assessment before any proposal for land acquisition (section-16).	Screening of all sub-projects towards enabling identification of the potential resettlement impacts and associated risks will be carried out.
6.	Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons,	Carry out census of affected people and their assets to be affected, livelihood loss and common property to be affected; R&R scheme including timeline for	The ESS-1 requirements will be followed based on which census and socio-economic will be carried out

Sr. No.	World Bank ESF requirements	Provisions in the RFCTLARR Act, 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap between Policy/Acts and ESF, 2016 of World Bank
	including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks (ESS-1)	implementation. (Section: 16. (1) and (2)).	
7.	Carry out consultations with displaced persons, host communities and concerned NGOs. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options (ESS- 10)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation with Panchayat, Municipality, to carry out SIA. <i>(Section: 4. (1))</i> • Public hearing for Social Impact Assessment <i>Section: 5.</i> • Discussion on and public hearing for Draft Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme <i>Section: 16. (4). and (5).</i> 	All impacted persons – landowners and users of land (including non-titleholders such as squatters and encroachers) would be consulted. The ESS-10 requirements will be followed
8.	Establish grievance redressal mechanism (ESS-1 and ESS-5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority for disposal of disputes relating to land acquisition, compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement. <i>Section: 51. (1). And Section: 64.</i> • The Requiring Body or any person aggrieved by the Award passed by an Authority under section 69 may file an appeal to the High Court within sixty days from the date of award. <i>Section: 74. (1). and (2).</i> 	A project level GRM will be included in the RAP and RPF/ESMF
9.	Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase. (ESS-1 and ESS-5)	Social Impact Assessment is must before taking final decision on acquisition of land followed by preparation of R&R Scheme	Social Impact Assessment, consultations with relevant stakeholders – affected and interested parties will be done
10.	Improve or restore the livelihoods of all displaced persons through	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land for land in case of irrigation projects to the landowners losing agricultural land. Land for land in every project to landowners belong to 	Structure to be compensated at replacement cost without depreciation, besides commensurate provisions to address livelihood issues.

Sr. No.	World Bank ESF requirements	Provisions in the RFCTLARR Act, 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap between Policy/Acts and ESF, 2016 of World Bank
	<p>(i) land-based resettlement strategies</p> <p>(ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value,</p> <p>(iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and</p> <p>(iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible. (ESS-5)</p>	<p>SC and ST community up to 2.5 acres of land. Section: 31 and The Second Schedule</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of housing units in case of displacement. Offer for developed land. Section: 31 and The Second Schedule • Recognizes 3 methods and whichever is higher will be considered which will be multiplied by a factor given in The First Schedule. Compensation given earlier will not be considered; If rates not available floor price can be set; Steps to be taken to update the market value. (Section 26 and The First Schedule) Provision for employment, fishing rights, annuity policy etc (Section: 31 and The Second Schedule) 	<p>Specific provisions to address impacts on non-titleholders will be incorporated</p>
11.	<p>If there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; provide transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A family as a unit will receive R&R grant over and above the compensation and those who are not entitled to compensation. Section: 31 • Homeless are entitled to constructed houses, land for land in irrigation projects in lieu of compensation, in case of acquisition for urbanization 20% of developed land reserved for owners at prices equal to compensation' jobs or onetime payment or annuity for 20 years' subsistence grant, transportation, land and house registered on joint name husband and wife, etc. Second Schedule • Provision for infrastructural amenities in resettlement areas. Section: 32 and Third Schedule 	<p>Would be ensured through suitable provisions in the RAP</p>

Sr. No.	World Bank ESF requirements	Provisions in the RFCTLARR Act, 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap between Policy/Acts and ESF, 2016 of World Bank
	community services, as required. (ESS-5)		
12.	Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. (ESS-5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landless people are considered and eligible for R&R grants. <i>Section: 16. (2).</i> • Widows, divorcees, abandoned women will be considered as separate family and entitled to R&R provisions <i>Section: 3. (m)</i> • Homeless entitled to constructed houses and landless entitled to land in irrigation project. <i>Second Schedule</i> • Special provision for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe; <i>Section: 41.</i> • Additional provisions for SC&ST for land for land in irrigation projects, additional sum over and above the subsistence grant. <i>Second Schedule</i> 	Commensurate measures would be provided for in the RAP
13.	If land acquisition is through negotiated settlement, ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status. (ESS-5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R&R entitlements apply in case of land acquired/purchased for PPP projects and for Private Companies. <i>Section: 2. (2), and 46.</i> 	Provisions as applied in the RFCTLARR Act and Direct Purchase Policy (SANKIRNA-03/2015/Para. Kra. 34/A-2 dated 12th May 2015 Revenue & Forest Department, Govt. of Maharashtra. will be used and additional measures where required will be used for vulnerable and disadvantaged persons.
14.	Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of nonland assets. (ESS-5)	<p>The Act recognizes: <i>Section: 3 (c)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a family which does not own any land but belongs to the family of an agricultural labourer, tenant, sharecroppers, or artisans or working in affected area for three years prior to the acquisition of the land • the Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who 	Under this project, provision would be made to that in the case of land acquisition, the date of publication of preliminary notification for acquisition under Section 4.1 of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 will be treated as the cut-off date for title holders, and for non-titleholders such as squatters,

Sr. No.	World Bank ESF requirements	Provisions in the RFCTLARR Act, 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap between Policy/Acts and ESF, 2016 of World Bank
		<p>have lost any of their forest rights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • a family residing or earning livelihoods on any land in the urban areas for preceding three years or more prior to the acquisition of the land 	<p>the start date of the project census survey.</p>
15.	<p>Prepare a resettlement plan / indigenous peoples plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule. (ESS-5 and ESS-7)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme including timeline for implementation. <i>Section: 16. (1) and (2).</i> • Separate development plans to be prepared. <i>Section 41</i> 	<p>Where required, RAP/ IPDP or TDP will be prepared.</p>
16.	<p>Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to displaced persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The draft Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme prepared shall be made known locally by wide publicity in the affected area and discussed in the concerned Gram Sabhas or Municipalities and in website. <i>Section: 16. (4)</i> • The approved Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme to be made available in the local language to the Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal 	<p>In addition to the publishing of the approved resettlement plan, the RAP and RPF includes provision for disclosure of the various documents pertaining to RAP implementation in accordance with Stakeholder Engagement Framework (SEF)</p>

Sr. No.	World Bank ESF requirements	Provisions in the RFCTLARR Act, 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap between Policy/Acts and ESF, 2016 of World Bank
	resettlement plan and its updates to displaced persons and other stakeholders. (ESS-10)	Corporation and in website. <i>Section: 18.</i>	
17.	Include the full costs of measures proposed in the resettlement plan and indigenous peoples plan as part of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts and / or indigenous peoples plan, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation. (ESS-5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The requiring body shall bear the cost of acquisition covering compensation and R&R cost. <i>Section: 19. (2) and Section 95. (1)</i> 	None
18.	Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation. (ESS-5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Collector shall take possession of land after ensuring that full payment of compensation as well as rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements are paid within three months for the compensation and a period of six months for the monetary part of rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements. <i>Section: 38.(1)</i> The Collector shall be responsible for ensuring that the rehabilitation and resettlement process is completed in all its aspects before displacing the affected families. <i>Section: 38. (2)</i> 	None
19.	Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impact on the standards of living of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee, to monitor and review the progress of implementation of the 	The ESS-5 requirements will be followed.

Sr. No.	World Bank ESF requirements	Provisions in the RFCTLARR Act, 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap between Policy/Acts and ESF, 2016 of World Bank
	displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports. (ESS-5)	Rehabilitation and Resettlement scheme and to carry out post-implementation social audits in consultation with the <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gram Sabha in rural areas and municipality in urban areas. <i>Section: 45. (1)</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set up National and State level Monitoring Committee to review and monitor progress. Section 48-50	

Based on the comparative analysis of applicable Laws and the WB ESF(ESS5), the gaps have been identified. Considering the measures to be taken by the project to bridge the gaps, necessary provisions are made in this RPF.

3.5 Change in Applicable Law / Policy

Whenever there is a change in applicable law, scheme, or policy, the same shall become applicable to eligible PAPs from the date of such change and shall be ratified through necessary orders/proceedings by GoM with prior consent from the World Bank.

4 LAND ACQUISITION POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

Project Proponents during the implementation of MRDP agrees to adopt the following Policies and Procedures.

4.1 Exploring Project Design Alternatives to avoid or minimize the Resettlement

At first instance, the Project Proponent, to the extent possible will consider feasible alternatives interventions/ project designs to avoid or minimize the land acquisition or restrictions of land use, especially where it would result in physical or economic displacement.

4.2 Exploring the Possibility of Direct purchase of Land

In the event that the land acquisition is unavoidable, the Project Proponent will initiate dialogue with the affected persons and make an attempt to for direct purchase of land; following the State Policy for the Direct Purchase of Land dated May 12, 2015 and September 30, 2015.

The Government of Maharashtra's (GoM) Policy for the Direct Purchase of Land dated December 31, 2022, offers 25% additional compensation over and above the compensation entitled as per the provisions in the RFCTLARR Act, 2013.

4.3 Involuntary land acquisition

In case the Direct Purchase Method fails, as a last resort, the land will be acquired under Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013.

4.4 Land Acquisition with GoM Direct Purchase Policy & Prescribed Procedure Therefor

The process of acquisition of land by following procedure prescribed in RFCTLARR Act, 2013 is very time consuming. It not only delays the project but also delays the payments of the affected persons. On this background the Government of Maharashtra, on May 12, 2015, released the policy for acquiring the land, required for various development projects by direct purchase. This policy offers additional 25% ex-gratia payment, for direct purchase, over and above the compensation, entitled as per the provisions in the Section 26 to 30 RFCTLARR Act, 2013. This policy has proved to be successful in many developing projects in the State. This policy along with its English translation is enclosed as [Annexure 1](#).

In furtherance to the issuance of policy document, the GoM has streamlined the procedure for direct purchase of land in Government of Maharashtra through Revenue and Forest Department's Circular LQN 01\2017\Case No.12\A-2 dated 25 March 2017. This procedure comprises of following sequential steps.

- i. Preparation of land acquisition plan for the finalized alternative alignment;
- ii. Project Proponent will submit a proposal in prescribed format to the District Collector;
- iii. Public Notice;

- iv. Seeking consent letters from the landlords for voluntarily offering their land at the rate to be decided by the District Level Committee (DLC);
- v. Demarcation and joint measurement of land to be purchased and Panchnamas of the structures/ trees/ standing crop if any attached to the land to be acquired;
- vi. Obtaining Legal Search Report from the District Government Pleader/ Advocate of Project Proponent and verification of Title Documents;
- vii. Valuation of land and assets attached to it, such as house/ building, well, cattle shed, standing crop, etc. by the experts;
- viii. Determination of compensation by the DLC under the Chairmanship of the District Collector;
- ix. Taking Indemnity Bond from the Landlord in prescribed format, Payment of Compensation to the landlord, signing of Sale Deed and Registration of Sale Deed;
- x. Taking over the possession and Mutation of entries in the land records (Updation of ownership details in the land records).

A detailed procedure for Land Acquisition with GoM Direct Purchase Policy is mentioned in [Annexure III](#).

For the sake of better understanding, the procedures is presented in the flow chart below:

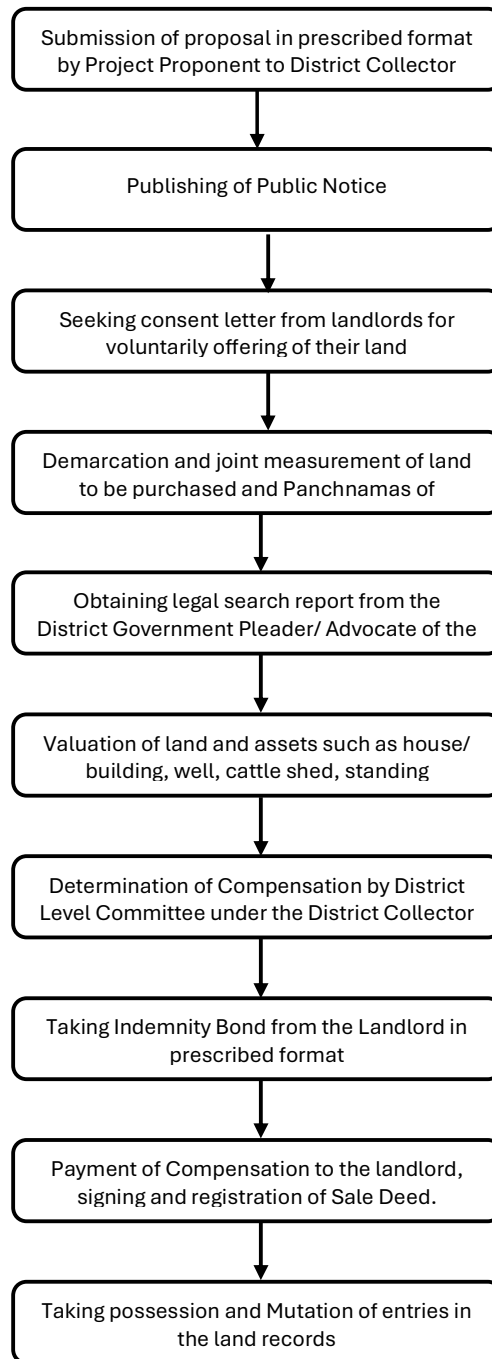


Figure 2: Flowchart for Land Acquisition by GOM Direct Purchase Policy

4.5 Land Acquisition as per the RFCTLARR Act, 2013

In case the Direct Purchase Method fails, the land will be acquired under Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act (RFCTLARR Act), 2013. This procedure is comparatively time consuming. The procedure involves following steps.

- i. Submission of requisition for land acquisition along with other required documents to concerned District Authority;
- ii. Preparation of Social Impact Assessment Study (SIA) Report (U/S 4 of the Act);
- iii. Publication of Notifications declaring the details of the land, nature of public purpose, summary of Social Impact Assessment Report, etc. (U/S 11 of the Act);
- iv. Conducting Public Hearing for SIA (U/S 5 of the Act);
- v. Publication of SIA study (U/S 6 of the Act);
- vi. Appraisal of SIA report by Expert Group (U/S 7 of the Act);
- vii. Publication of preliminary notification and power of officers (U/S 11 of the Act);
- viii. Preliminary survey of land (U/S 12 of the Act);
- ix. Hearing of the objectives (U/S 15 of the Act);
- x. Preparation of Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) Scheme by the Administrator (U/S 16 of the Act);
- xi. Review of the R&R Scheme by the Collector (U/S 17 of the Act);
- xii. Approved R&R Scheme to be made public (U/S 18 of the Act);
- xiii. Land Measurement (U/S 20 of the Act);
- xiv. Notice to interested persons inviting claims (U/S 21 of the Act);
- xv. Enquiry and land acquisition award by Collector (U/S 23 to 30 of the Act);
- xvi. Payment and taking possession (U/S 38 of the Act).

For better understanding, the procedure is illustrated in the flowchart below.

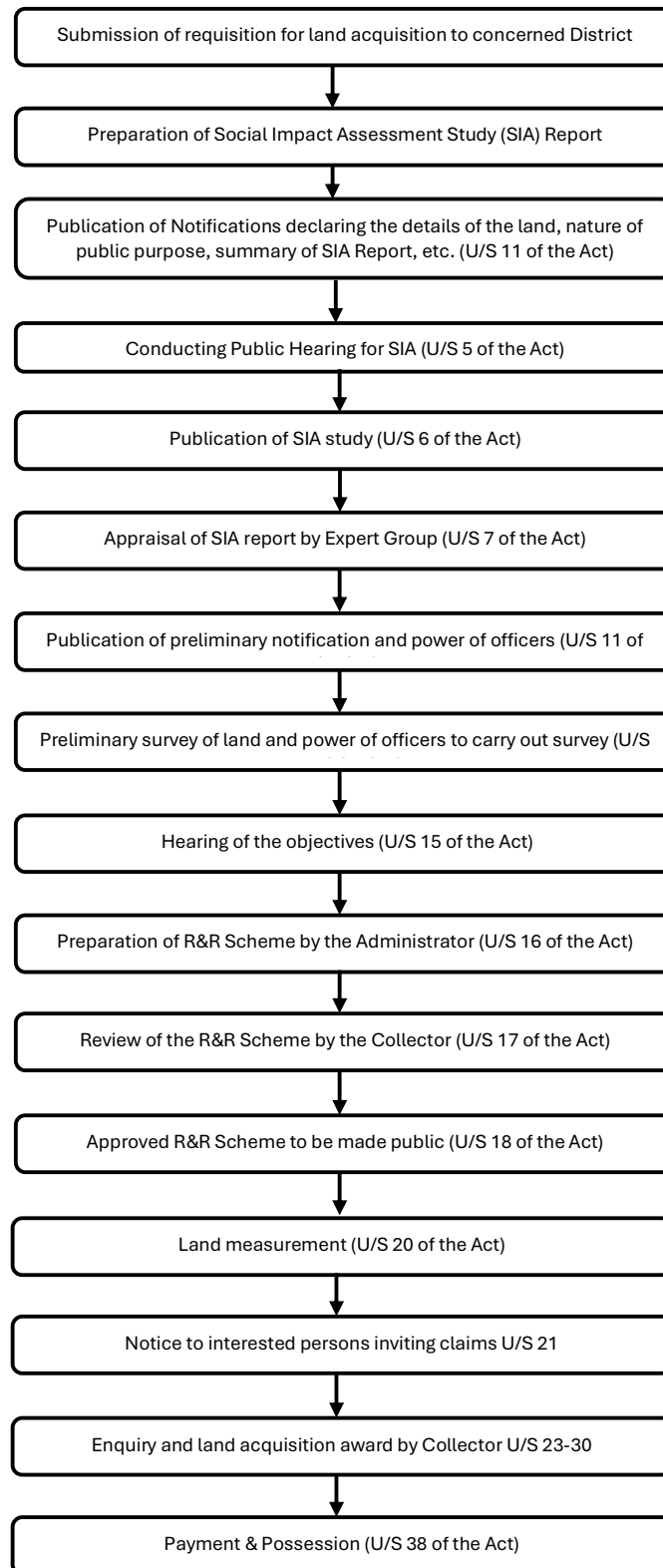


Figure 3: Flowchart for Land Acquisition by the RFCTLARR Act, 2010

5 RESETTLEMENT POLICIES & PROCEDURES

5.1 Objective

The broad objective of the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) is to detail the eligibility criteria the project will follow to identify the affected persons and the entitlements for compensation and assistance the eligible affected persons.

5.2 Categories Eligible for Compensation

The affected persons falling in any of the following three categories will be eligible for compensation and resettlement assistance in accordance with the principles of this RPF:

- a) Those who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country);
- b) Those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the census begins but have a claim to such land or assets; provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement plan (such as those in occupation, for over 30 years, of the land for which there is no claim of ownership or whatsoever and there is no dispute to the occupier's claim for the said land); and
- c) Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim in the land they are occupying (squatters and encroachers occupying the RoW or government land).

Any person or company, whose assets and/or income are affected by the Project, whether permanently or temporarily, and regardless of whether or not they have legal title to the affected land or asset, is eligible to receive compensation and other entitlements. If people or households reside in, occupy or use land needed for the Project prior to a determined cut-off date (that will be disclosed to all PAPs) then they will be considered affected and eligible for compensation and entitlements.

The census survey will identify the affected households that own assets or earn income on land required by the Project. The cut-of-date will be clearly disclosed to PAPs during consultation meetings and during one-on-one interviews for the census survey. Any persons moving into the Project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled for compensation.

Following guidelines shall also be applicable:

- i. Cutoff 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;
- ii. The unit of entitlement will be the family;
- iii. In case a PAFs 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;
- iv. PAFs from vulnerable group will be considered for additional assistance;
- v. PAFs will be entitled to take away or salvage the dismantled materials free of cost without delaying the project activities;

- vi. 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 provisions of the RPF;
- vii. In respect of involuntary land acquisition, the land losers shall be reimbursed stamp duty towards purchase of alternate land/assets with the compensation amount received, if purchased within one year of the disbursement of compensation amount;
- viii. In case of Common Property Resources, 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 appropriately.

5.3 Entitlement Matrix for Involuntary Displacement

As stated earlier under section 4.2 above, in the event that the land acquisition is unavoidable, the Project Proponent will initiate dialogue with the affected persons and make an attempt to for acquisition of land following the State Policy for the Direct Purchase of Land dated May 12, 2015, and September 30, 2015. In case the Direct Purchase Method fails, as a last resort, the land will be acquired under Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013.

In exceptional circumstances, where direct purchase policy could not succeed, the acquisition will be done, by exercising the provisions in the RFCTL&RR Act, 2013. Under this Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy Framework (RPF) adopted for the project, several categories of project affected persons are recognized with varying eligibility for the compensation and assistance packages in the entitlement matrix below in Table 7. In accordance with the principles of this RPF, all affected households and persons will be entitled to a combination of compensation packages and resettlement assistance depending on the nature of ownership rights on lost assets and scope of the impacts including socio-economic vulnerability of the affected persons and measures to support livelihood restoration if livelihood impacts are envisaged. The affected persons will be broadly entitled to the following five types of compensation and assistance packages:

- Compensation for the loss of land, crops/ trees at their replacement cost;
- Compensation for structures (residential/ commercial) and other immovable assets at their replacement cost;
- Assistance in lieu of the loss of business/ wage income, loss of agriculture livelihoods and income restoration assistance;
- Assistance for shifting and provision for the relocation site (if required), and
- Rebuilding and/ or restoration of community or common property resources/facilities.

Various categories of affected persons, depending on the adverse impact will be entitled to compensation and other benefits. As per Section 31 of RFCTLARR 2013, financial assistance and/or allowances to be appropriately indexed to the Consumer Price Index (CPI) to ensure real value of assistance. The project has updated unit costs for R&R assistance as per CPI of February 2025 and is given below. The same revised rates are reflected in Entitlement Matrix.

Table 6 : Resettlement unit costs

Sr.No.	Entitlement	Unit rates as of January 2014 (in INR)	Revised as of March 2025 (rounded off to nearest INR)
1.	Livelihood assistance (Lump sum)	5,00,000	7,05,000
2.	One-time assistance for loss of Cattle shed/petty shop	25,000	35,275
3.	One-time assistance for displaced artisan/small traders/small shops	25,000	35,275
4.	Transportation / Shifting assistance for displaced	50,000	70,550
5.	Subsistence allowance for displaced @ INR 3000 per month for 1 year	36,000	50,796
6.	One-time Resettlement Allowance	50,000	70,550

The unit of Rehabilitation & Resettlement assistance will be appropriately indexed to Consumer Price Index (CPI) of the payment year before the payment is disbursed. An Entitlement Matrix has been developed and shown in table below, summarizing the nature of losses and the corresponding entitlements.

Table 7: Entitlement Matrix- MRDP

Sr. No.	Impact	Affected Entity	Entitlement Details
A. Loss of Private Agricultural, Homestead & Commercial Land			
1	Loss of Land Only	Title holder family or families with traditional land rights / occupiers	i) Compensation/ lease amount shall be calculated and payable in accordance with Sections 26 to 30, First Schedule of RFCTLARR Act 2013 and multiplication factors for market value as prescribed in Government of Maharashtra GR dated May 26, 2015; ii) Partial Impact on Land: In case only part of any land plot is affected, and its owner desires the whole plot be acquired on grounds that the plot has become uneconomic or has been severed due to LA (under Section 94 c), the competent authority, will decide the matter, on case to case basis, within the framework of RFCTLARR Act, 2013. iii) For all land acquired RFCTL&RR Act, 2013, Each affected family will be paid Rehabilitation and Resettlement Assurances, as per, Section 31 and SECOND SCHEDULE of Act 2013, which includes:

Sr. No.	Impact	Affected Entity	Entitlement Details
			<p>a) In lieu of employment, each affected family will get one-time payment of Rs. 7,05,000/-</p> <p>OR,</p> <p>Annuity policies that shall pay not less than rupees two thousand per month per family for twenty years with appropriate indexation to the Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers.</p> <p>b) Each affected family will be given a one-time "Resettlement Allowance" of Rs. 70,550/- only.</p> <p>c) Support for livelihood restoration/enhancement in the form of counselling, skill development/Training support will be imparted through by RAP implementing agency, based on needs assessments. This assistance includes cost of training and financial assistance for travel/conveyance and food. Project work opportunities too would be explored.</p> <p>d) In case of Direct purchase of land, the stamp duty and registration charges shall be borne by the acquiring body;</p> <p>e) In case of acquisition of land under RFCTLARR Act, 2013 stamp duty and registration charges, incurred for purchase of replacement land shall be paid by, the project authorities; provided replacement land is bought within a year from the date of payment of compensation to project affected persons.</p>
B. Loss of Private Structures (Residential/Commercial)			
2	Loss of Structure within the Project Influence Area	Title holder or affected family which is without homestead land and has been residing	<p>i) Compensation in accordance with Sections 26 to 30 and First Schedule of RFCTLARR Act 2013 and multiplication factors for market value as prescribed in Government of Maharashtra GR dated May 26, 2015;</p> <p>In case, the structure is partially impacted, the</p>

Sr. No.	Impact	Affected Entity	Entitlement Details
		<p>in the area continuously for a period of not less than three years preceding the date of notification of the affected area.</p>	<p>compensation shall be decided by the competent authority following the provisions of Section 94 of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and the owner opts to retain the balance of structure; 25% additional award to be paid on compensation award for the affected part of the structure to enable damage repair where the owner/occupier of his/her own will, interested to retain the remaining part of the structure, provided the unimpaired continuous use of the such structure is possible without hazards.</p> <p>Three months of notice advance to vacate structure.</p> <p>ii) Additionally applicable R &R benefits as provided in Second Schedule of RFCTLARR Act 2013 such as:</p> <p>(a) Appropriate housing unit or cash in lieu of house as per provisions in SECOND SCHEDULE Sr. no. 1 of the Act.)</p> <p>Refund of stamp duty and registration charges for purchase of new alternative houses/shops at prevailing rates on the market value as determined; provided alternative houses/shops must be bought within a year from the date of payment of compensation</p> <p>(b) One-time subsistence grant of Rs. 50,996/- for each affected family who are displaced and require to relocate (THE SECOND SCHEDULE – Sr. No. 5 of the Act).</p> <p>(c)Transportation cost Rs. 70,550/- for each displaced family towards shifting/transportation cost for shifting of the family, building materials, belongings and cattle (THE SECOND SCHEDULE – Sr. No. 6 of the Act).</p> <p>(d)For those losing cattle shed, one-time assistance of Rs. 35,275/-would be payable (THE SECOND SCHEDULE – Sr. No. 7 of the Act).</p> <p>(e) One time grant of Rs. 35,275/- to each affected family of artisan, small trader or self-employed person and certain others specified in Sr. No. 8 of the SECOND SCHEDULE of the Act.</p> <p>(f) One time Resettlement Allowance of Rs. 70,550/-</p>

Sr. No.	Impact	Affected Entity	Entitlement Details
			<p>(g) Right to salvage material from affected structures.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>) Lump sum R&R entitlement, in lieu of R&R entitlements listed above at sr. no. ii (a) to ii(f), as per Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Maharashtra Amendment) Act, 2018, equal to 50% of the basic compensation, derived U/S 27 of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013.</p> <p>(iv) For commercial PAPs, Support for livelihood restoration/enhancement: Counselling, skill development/Training support shall be imparted through by RAP implementing agency, based on needs assessments. This assistance includes cost of training and financial assistance for travel/conveyance and food. Project work opportunities too would be explored.</p>
3	Structure within the Project Influence Area	Lease Holders/ Tenants	<p>i. Registered lessees will be entitled to get an apportionment of compensation payable to the structure owner as per applicable local laws.</p> <p>ii. One-time subsistence grant of Rs. 50,796/-</p> <p>iii. One-time financial assistance of Rs. 70,550/- as transportation cost for shifting of family, building materials, belongings and cattle etc. (THE SECOND SCHEDULE – Sr. No. 6 of the Act).</p> <p>iv. One time Resettlement Allowance of Rs. 70,550/-</p> <p>v. In case of tenants, three months written notice will be provided to vacate. In case three months’ notice to vacate structures is not provided, then three months’ rental allowance will be provided in lieu of notice.</p>
C. Loss of Trees and Crops			
4	Standing Trees, Crops within the Project Influence Area	Owners and beneficiaries (Registered/ Un-registered tenants, contract cultivators,	<p>(i) Three months advance notice will be to project affected persons to harvest fruits, standing crops and removal of trees,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Cash compensation as estimated under Section 29 (3) of Act, based on the value of the trees / crop assessed by the experienced persons in the field of agriculture, forestry, horticulture, sericulture etc.</p>

Sr. No.	Impact	Affected Entity	Entitlement Details
		leaseholders & sharecroppers	<p>(ii) Registered tenants, contract cultivators & leaseholders & sharecroppers will be eligible for compensation for trees and crops as per the agreement document between the owner and the beneficiaries.</p> <p>Un-registered tenants, contract cultivators, leaseholders & sharecroppers will be eligible for compensation for trees and crops as per mutual understanding between the owner and the beneficiaries.</p>
D. Loss of Residential/ Commercial Structures to Non-Title Holders			
5	Structures within the Project Influence Area or Govt. land	Occupants of structures including Encroachers and Squatters, identified as per Project Census Survey	<p>i. Compensation at PWD DSR without depreciation for structure with Right to salvage the affected materials.</p> <p>ii. One-time grant of Rs. 35,275/- for reconstruction of affected shop given to artisans (u/s THE SECOND SCHEDULE – 8 of the Act);</p> <p>iii. One-time subsistence grant of Rs. 50,796 or Rs. 50,796/- payable in installments over a period of 12 months (THE SECOND SCHEDULE – Sr. No. 5 of the Act).</p> <p>iv. Shifting/transportation assistance of Rs.70,550/- (THE SECOND SCHEDULE – Sr. No. 6 of the Act);</p> <p>v. Encroachers shall be given maximum of three months’ notice to vacate occupied land after disbursement of compensation;</p> <p>vi. Support for livelihood restoration/enhancement: Counselling, skill development/Training support will be imparted through by RAP implementing agency, based on needs assessments. This assistance includes cost of training and financial assistance for travel/conveyance and food. Project work opportunities too would be explored.</p>
E. Loss of Livelihood			
6	Loss of employment in non-agricultural	Livelihood loser	<p>i. Subsistence allowance equivalent to Minimum Wages/Minimum Agricultural Wages⁵ for 3 months.</p>

⁵ Maharashtra minimum wages rules, 1963

Sr. No.	Impact	Affected Entity	Entitlement Details
	activities or daily agricultural wages or other wage earners		(Only agricultural labourers who are in full-time / permanent employment of the landowner, or those affected full-time employees of the business, will be eligible for this assistance. Seasonal agricultural labourers will not be entitled for this assistance.)
7	Temporary loss of income	Business owners (Squatters, street vendors)	Compensation for temporary loss of income due to loss of access shall be determined as per data on income collected during SIA and paid commensurate to the period of loss of income.
F. Additional Support to Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes displaced from Schedule Areas			
8	Vulnerable affected families	Vulnerable affected families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. One-time Resettlement Allowance of Rs. 70,550/-; In addition to monthly subsistence allowance of Rs. 3000 per month for Three Years or ii. Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes families, displaced from Schedule Areas will get additional grant of Rs. 70,550/-. iii. Displaced vulnerable households will be linked to the government welfare schemes, if found eligible and not having availed the scheme benefit till date.
G. Loss of Community Infrastructure/Common Property Resources			
9	Structures & other resources (e.g. land, water, access to structures etc.) within the Project Influence Area	Affected communities and groups	Reconstruction of community structure and common property resources, will be done in consultation with community.
H. Temporary Impact During Construction			
10	Land and assets temporarily impacted during construction.	Owners of land and assets.	<p>Temporary losses incurred during construction will be paid by the contractor as determined below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Damaged structure: Compensation will be estimated as per the latest Basic Schedule of Rates (BSR) of Public Works Department, without depreciation. ii. Compensation for crops & tree damages will be estimated based on valuation done by the person experienced in the field of Agriculture and deputed by the Collector as per Section 29(3) of

Sr. No.	Impact	Affected Entity	Entitlement Details
			RFCTLARR Act ⁶ All temporary use of land outside ROW would be done based on written / prior approval of landowners.

Notes:

There shall be no income tax deductions in line with Section 96 of the RFCTLARR Act.

As provided in Section 31 of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013, while deciding the R&R award, the decision of the District Collector shall be final in respect of the applicability of certain R&R benefits to the particular affected family.

5.4 Valuation of Land and Affected Assets

5.4.1 Determination of Market Value of the Land

Section 26 of RFCTLARR Act, 2013 criteria for assessing and determining the market value of the Land, with certain explanations. Market value of the land is higher of the following.

- Market value specified, if any, for the area, under the provisions of Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (Ready Reckoner).
- Average sell price taking into account the sale deeds or agreement to sell registered for similar type of area in nearby village or vicinity, during immediately preceding three year;

5.4.2 Determination of Value of the assets attached to the land

Section 29 of RFCTLARR Act, 2013 provides methodology for determining the value of the building and other immovable property or assets attached to the land which are to be acquired. District Collector is a competent authority to determine the valuation who use the services of the competent engineer or any other specialist in the field.

Collector for the purpose of determining the value of trees and plants attached to the land can use the services of the persons in the field of agriculture, forestry, horticulture, sericulture or experts in any other field.

5.4.3 Committee for Determination of Compensation in Respect of Direct purchase

The Government of Maharashtra vide G. R. Dated May 12, 2015, has formulated a committee at district level under the chairmanship of District Collector. The structure of this committee is as follows:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------|
| 1. District Collector | : Chairman |
| 2. Superintending engineer (WRD) | : Member |
| 3. Superintending engineer (PWD) | : Member |
| 4. District Government Pleader | : Member |

⁶ RFCTLARR ACT, 2013 Section 28

5. Assistant Director Town Planning : Member
6. Competent officer of Acquiring body : Member
7. Relevant Deputy Collector : (Land Acquisition)

The Collector, as per requirement can invite officers of agriculture, forestry, horticulture, sericulture or experts in any other field, as special invitee, for valuation of trees / horticulture/ forestry/ standing crop, structures or any other asset attached to the land.

5.5 Compensation for Land and Assets attached to the Land

5.5.1 Compensation Package as per RFCTLARR Act, 2013

Section 26 to 30 and THE FIRST SCHEDULE of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 has prescribed the procedure for determining the compensation package which is as follows:

- i. Determine the market value of the land as per the provisions in Section 26 of the Act;
- ii. Multiply the market value so decided by the factor notified by the Government of Maharashtra, Revenue and Forest Department's notification dated May 26, 2015. These multiplication factors range from 1 to 2. The said notification is enclosed in the document as [Annexure II](#).
- iii. Determine value of asset attached to the land as provided in Section 29 of the Act;
- iv. Determine Solatium amount which is equivalent to 100% of (Market value x Multiplication factor + market value of the assets attached to the land);
- v. Thus, the compensation package = **2 (Market value of land x Multiplication factor + market value of the assets attached to the land);**

In respect of land in urban areas (area covered under Sr.No.1 of the notification) the notified multiplication factor is 1 whereas for rural areas (area covered under Sr.No.3 of the notification) the notified multiplication factor is 2;

Thus, the compensation package in rural areas = **2 (2 x Market value of the land + market value of the assets attached to the land);**

and

In urban areas it will be = **2 (Market value of the land + market value of the assets attached to the land);**

- vi. In addition to the compensation, the landlord will be awarded an amount calculated at the rate of 12 percent per annum on such market value for a period, commencing on and from the date of publication of the notification SIA studies U/S 4(2) , till the date of the award or the date of taking possession of the land whichever is earlier. Compensation Package as per THE SECOND SCHEDULE of RFCTLARR Act, 2013
- vii. In addition to the compensation for land and the assets attached to the land, the affected families will be entitled for applicable Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) entitlements provided in THE SECOND SCHEDULE of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013. These R&R entitlements will be applicable to both the landowners and also the families whose livelihood is primarily dependent on the land acquired.

The Government of Maharashtra, through amendment dated 26th April 2018, has inserted section 31A in RFCTLARR Act, 2013 which offers lumpsum R&R benefits equal to 50% of the amount of compensation as determined under section 27 of the Act i.e. amount equal to 50% of the market value of land including assets attached to it.

5.5.2 Compensation Package as per Maharashtra Direct Purchase Policy, 2015

The landlords willingly giving their lands for the Project will be offered 25% more amount as an ex-gratia payment towards direct purchase, on compensation, derived as per Section 26 to 30 and THE FIRST SCHEDULE of RFCTLARR Act, 2013. However, this being a willful sale transaction, other (R&R) entitlements of the Act are not applicable.

The stamp duty and registration charges are borne by the acquiring body (G.R. dated January 25, 2017)

5.6 Implementation & Monitoring of R&R

As per the provisions in the section 43, of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013, the responsibility of formulation of the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme (R&R scheme), its execution and monitoring is on the Administrator for Resettlement & Rehabilitation. Administrator is the officer not below the of the rank of Additional Collector or Deputy Collector who is provided with necessary powers, duties and responsibilities. Administrator R&R is expected to function as per the superintended, directions and control of the State Government and the Commissioner for R&R.

Further, the provisions in section 45 of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013, provides for the constitution of R&R Committee under the chairmanship of the district Collector, where land proposed to be acquired is equal to or more than 40 hectares. In R&R Committee, representative of the women, schedule cast and schedule tribe, NGO, Chairman of the local body, residing in the affected area, are be taken in addition to representative of the acquiring body and the nationalised bank operating in the affected area. This committee will monitor and review the progress of implementation of R&R scheme and is also expected to carry out post-implementation audit studies.

5.7 Rehabilitation and Resettlement Award

Administrator appointed by the State Government, exercising the powers vested on it, under section 43 of RFCTLARR Act, 2013 will pass a separate Rehabilitation and Resettlement Award, listing the names of affected and displaced persons and their entitlements in accordance with this RPF. The same will be displayed in prominent places such as the office of Panchayat Offices/ Urban Local Bodies, District Collector Offices, Block development Offices, District Public Relations Offices (at the state and district levels), Project office, and any other relevant offices, etc.

6 PREPARATION & IMPLEMENTATION OF RAP

On completion of the detailed engineering designs, a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) for each sub-project would be conducted to determine the magnitude of prospective losses, identify affected vulnerable groups and to decide the requirement of RAP. In case of any impact on private property (land, structure etc.), RAP shall be prepared based on a census survey of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and socio-economic survey of impacted PAPs. This RPF's processes and provisions will be applied for preparation of any impact study undertaken for this sub-project.

Respective PIU will prepare Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for each sub-project of MRDP which involves involuntary land acquisition, restrictions on land use and involuntary displacement, physical or economical or both. The generic outline of the RAP document is given in [Annexure IV](#). RAP will be prepared by the respective PIU following this Resettlement Policy Framework of MRDP.

RAP will be reviewed by PMU and submitted to the world bank for its approval preferably before calling the bids. Upon the approval of the World Bank, RAP document will be disclosed on Project's portal and the World Bank's portal.

6.1 Key Processes in Preparation and Implementation of RAP

Preparation and implementation of RAP involves following sequential processes.

- i. Census Survey and Baseline Socio Economic Study;
- ii. Stakeholder Consultation;
- iii. Defining eligibility and entitlements;
- iv. Drafting compensation and resettlement strategies;
- v. Discloser & feedback;
- vi. Finalizing RAP document;
- vii. Adequate Budgeting for implementation of RAP;
- viii. Institutional Arrangements: Identification of agencies NGOs/CSOs that can assist implementation of RAP;
- ix. Formulation Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM);
- x. Preparation of Micro Plan and updating it time to time;
- xi. Implementation;
- xii. Formulating Monitoring & Evaluation mechanism.

For the sake of better understanding of the process it is presented in the form of flow chart in Figure 4 below.

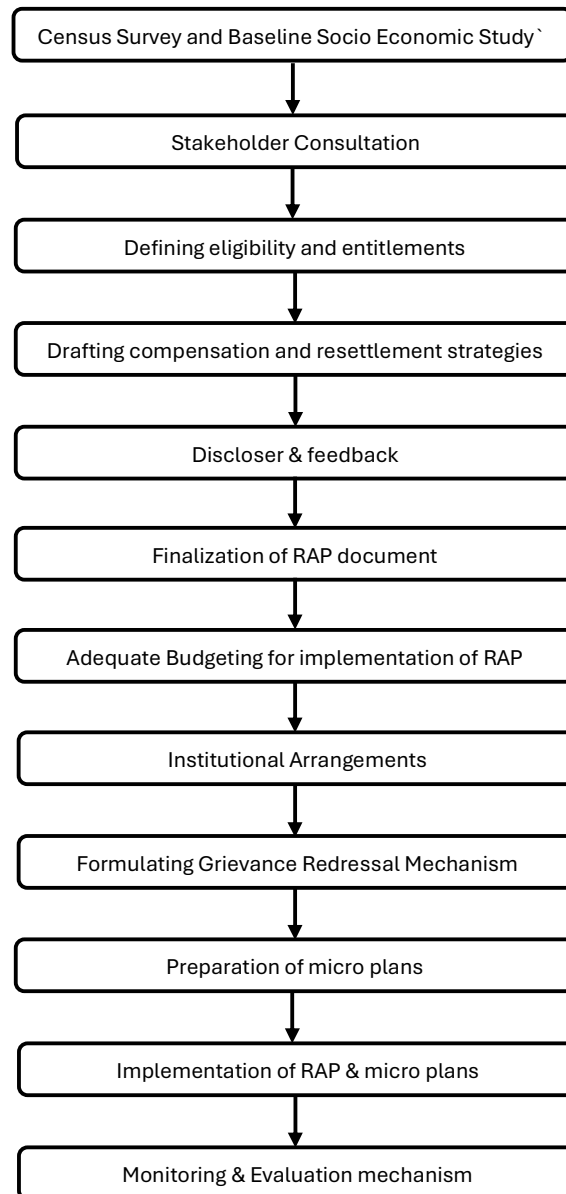


Figure 4: Flowchart for RAP preparation

6.2 RAP Preparation Processes

6.2.1 Establishing Cut-off Date

Project authorities will notify the cut-off dates for both Titleholder and Non-Titleholders. The cut-off date for informal settlers will be the start date of census survey and in case of title holders, the first notification for land acquisition. This date shall be considered as the date for declaring affected persons eligible to receive entitlements. No person who moves into the project area after determination of the ‘Cut-off-date’ will be eligible for any benefit. Appropriate measures will be put in place to prevent informal settlers moving into project area after the cut-off date.

6.2.2 Census Survey and Baseline Socio Economic Study

For preparation of RAP, Census survey and socio-economic survey of the affected families will be undertaken for each sub-project

The census survey provides baseline data to identify affected persons, their assets and socio-economic conditions. Information captured in census survey will be used for the preparation of a RAP and hence to mitigate adverse impact. The census shall cover 100 percent of the PAPs. All the affected persons will be informed in advance about the date, venue and time of the census survey and their presence will be recorded in the form of an attendance sheet. The census will help in determining the magnitude of impact on private land and structures, better targeting vulnerable groups, ascertaining the compensation amount for securing/acquiring private land and rehabilitation and resettlement. The survey shall cover all impacted project affected people and the survey shall also collect gender-disaggregated data to address gender issues in resettlement.

While census will be carried out for 100% of affected population, sample socio-economic surveys among severely affected people will be carried out to establish baseline socio-economic status and living standards which will become basis for measuring the changes in the living standards during the project implementation and end of the project implementation. The socio-economic survey shall be carried out using a structured questionnaire that would capture details of standard of living, inventory of assets, sources of income, level of indebtedness, profile of household members, health and sanitation, access to services and facilities, perceived benefits and impacts of the project and resettlement preferences for impacted households likely to be displaced. This information along with the census survey data would facilitate the preparation of a RAP to mitigate adverse impact.

6.2.2.1 Contents of Census Survey

The purpose of the census is to register and document the status of the project affected persons (PAPs). The census shall cover 100 percent of the PAPs. Census survey will be done with the involvement of the affected persons to capture following details:

- i. Socio-economic profile of the affected families (Names of affected household members, age, gender, marital status, education, source of livelihood, income level, etc.;
- ii. Inventory of assets including land ownership (titleholder, tenants, sharecroppers), type of land (rain-fed agriculture, irrigated agriculture, homestead, commercial)
- iii. Structures and other fixed assets affected by the Project;
- iv. Impacted Vulnerable groups and peoples such as women-headed households, scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Below Poverty Line (BPL), Elderly, disabled, landless etc.)
- v. Affected community assets such as schools, health centers, cremation / burial grounds, roads, community centers etc.;
- vi. Social and cultural characteristics of displaced persons ;
- vii. Any other details required for budgeting the resettlement program;

6.2.2.2 Tools for Census Survey

Following tools can be used for the census survey:

- i. Structured Questionnaires;

- ii. Door to door interactions;
- iii. GPS mapping of affected land and structures;
- iv. Focus group discussions;
- v. Photographic / video documentation.

6.2.2.3 Documentation, Public Disclosure & Updation

Individuals and group consultations will be carried out as part of the RAP preparation to understand the needs and concerns of PAPs with regard to various issues such as project impacts, alternative design options, compensation, assistance, resettlement options, value addition to the project etc. Consultations shall be carried out with respective groups of affected population including vulnerable groups such as women groups, farmers and agricultural labourers, ST & SC population etc. Consultation with the community for affected cultural properties shall be carried out to inform them about the nature of impact (no impact, partial or full) and to obtain their response and views on mitigation measures. All the participants will be informed in advance about the date, venue and time of the consultation and their presence to be noted in the form of an attendance sheet. Documentation of all public meetings held with affected people and other stakeholders including government officials shall be maintained. The documentation of these consultations shall be appended to RAP. In the event of public announcements being made, the details / notices of such announcements including a copy of the text of such announcements shall also be included in the documents.

The objective of the consultations during implementation is to (i) understand the view of the affected persons on rehabilitation and resettlement issues; and (ii) make the resettlement and rehabilitation process transparent. [In order to make the RAP implementation process transparent, a series of public disclosure meetings will be arranged. The RAP Executive Summary, translated into local language, will be disclosed through public consultations and will also be made available on project's website.](#)

The RAP will be prepared based on the findings of census/socio-economic survey and consultations. The RAP will include entitlements for different type of impacts, socio economic characteristics of the displaced persons, institutional mechanisms, implementation schedules, budgets, assessment of feasible income restoration mechanisms, development of resettlement sites (if any) and relocation, grievance redress mechanism, coordination of implementation in conjunction with civil works procurement and construction schedules and internal and external monitoring mechanisms. An indicative outline of the RAP has been provided in [Annexure IV](#) and will be detailed as needed depending upon the magnitude and nature of impacts. The impacts and mitigation measures will be presented in the RAP document in detail to coordinate with the procurement and construction schedules of the respective sub-projects. The RAPs will comply with the principles outlined in this RPF adopted for the project.

The RAP for each sub-project will be reviewed by the project and by World Bank and upon approval by World Bank, will be disclosed on Project's portal and the World Bank's portal prior to invitation of bids for civil works. Disbursement of compensation payments and entitlements will be made prior to displacement and handing over of the land parcels to civil work contractors.

6.2.2.4 Preparation of Micro Plan

Micro Plans is the operational blueprint for RAP implementation, translating the intents of RPF into actionable and trackable steps. It is a detailed individualised plan, developed for each project affected person or family. Micro plan contains names and details of each PAP/PAF, the types of losses they will experience, their tenure and status, compensation and any other applicable benefits as per the eligibility criteria and Entitlement Matrix given in RPF, bank details.

The Micro Plan will be prepared by the concerned PIUs by engaging an NGO and submitted to Project Authority for approval. The Project Authority with or without involvement of the District Collector Office, as applicable will approve the micro plan for disbursement of assistance to entitled persons. The assistance will be disbursed by cheque or by direct transfer to PAPs bank account. For non-titleholders, however, the replacement amount of structures and other properties affected shall be worked out by the NGO based on the BSR rates and will be approved by the District Level Committee PIU.

This plan also documents the compensation delivery timelines and methods for its delivery. Micro plan will be regularly updated to reflect the changing circumstances.

Any grievance, reported by the PAPs, regarding their eligibility, valuation of affected property, compensation amount or any other entitlements shall be addressed through the Grievance Redressal Committee. The structure and process of these committee is provided under section on Institutional arrangements.

6.2.3 Co-ordination with Civil Works

The land acquisition and R&R activities will be aligned with the project procurement schedule. Preferably the land required for the particular work will be acquired before initiating the bidding process. If the entire land required for the particular work package cannot be acquired for any reasons, a clear indication will be given in the bid document regarding the extent of unencumbered land that would be handed over at the time commencement of works and subsequent schedule for handing over the remaining land. This commitment will be strictly followed as it has a direct impact on the timely completion of the project and failure to do so may create contractual liabilities.

PIU will make its best efforts for timely acquisition of land and implementing RAP. PIU will ensure the payments of land and R&R compensation well before the scheduled bidding program and provide necessary notification, counselling and assistance to PAPs so that they are able to move or give up their assets, without undue hardship before commencement of civil works.

6.2.4 Resettlement Budget

Adequate and itemized budget provision will be made in the sub-project specific RAP document. List of Budget essential items requiring budget allocation is indicated below. This itemized list of budget provisions may change as per the nature of the project. Standard template for budgeting is provided in [Annexure V](#) same may be modified to suit any other sub-project specific requirements.

The budget will be updated from time to time, as per the circumstantial requirements. Based on the initial estimates provided by the RAP preparation consultants and later by the RAP implementation agency, the PIU shall update and prepare final estimates for compensation and assistances payable. They shall jointly review the compensation for land with the Revenue department and with Public Works Department for cost of structures and CPRs. Based on these estimates the PIU shall prepare a request for funds and submit the same through the Project Director to the Government of Maharashtra for release of funds for disbursement. Each sub-project specific RAP shall provide for contingency costs to meet any unforeseen expenditure.

Further, the cost budget will be divided in two categories i.e. Costs charged to State contribution such as cost of LA and R&R and costs chargeable to World Bank loan component, such as costs towards purchase of goods and services of NGO, consultants, M&E services etc.

7 STAKEHOLDER'S CONSULTATION

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

7.1 National legal and Regulatory and World Bank ESS 10 requirements

Stakeholder Engagement is mandated within the existing institutional and regulatory framework of the National and State legal instruments as well as the ESS compliance requirements of Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), 2016 of the World Bank and is mentioned below:

- The Environmental Impact Assessment Notification (EIA), 2006 (including all amendments to date), notified by MoEF&CC, GoI
- The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013
- The Right to Information Act 2005
- Guidelines for Assessing and Managing Risks Associated with Dams (CWC, February 2019) and the Good Practice Note on Risk-Informed Dam Safety Management (World Bank, March 2020)
- ESS 10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure, ESF 2016, World Bank

The Environmental Protection Laws mentioned above mandate that the Citizens have the right to environmental information as well as to participate in developing, adopting and implementing decisions related to environmental impacts. The provisions of environmental law provide the assurances for public hearing during the process of project planning and also ensure the public discussion during implementations. Public representative bodies have an obligation to take into consideration citizens' comments and suggestions. The RFCTLARR Act, 2013 maintains the ethos and culture of public participation through social impact assessment. The Right to Information Act, 2005 provides for setting out the practical regime of right to information for citizens to secure access to information under the control of public authorities, in order to promote transparency and accountability in the working of every public authority. The ESS-10, Stakeholder engagement and information disclosure mandates stakeholder engagement is an inclusive process conducted throughout the project life cycle.

The World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF)'s Environmental and Social Standard (ESS) 10, "Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure", recognizes "the importance of open and transparent engagement between the Borrower and project stakeholders as an essential element of good international practice" (World Bank, 2017: 97). Specifically, the requirements set out by ESS10 are the following:

- “Borrowers will engage with stakeholders throughout the project life cycle, commencing such engagement as early as possible in the project development process and in a timeframe that enables meaningful consultations with stakeholders on project design. The nature, scope and frequency of stakeholder engagement will be proportionate to the nature and scale of the project and its potential risks and impacts.
- The Borrower will maintain and disclose as part of the environmental and social assessment, a documented record of stakeholder engagement, including a description of the stakeholders consulted, a summary of the feedback received, and a brief explanation of how the feedback was taken into account, or the reasons why it was not.”

7.2 Consultation and participation

PIU will engage with affected communities, including host communities, through the process of consultation, with an objective of ensuring stakeholder’s acceptability and support for the project, through inclusive decision making. Through the community engagements views and concerns of the PAPs will be captured and mitigation plan will be formulated through inclusive decision making.

The affected people will be consulted on all relevant phases of the project life cycle, such as but not limited to finalization of alternative designs, land acquisition including planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the R&R activities, delivery of compensation and livelihood restoration activities etc.

During consultation process special emphasis will be given on vulnerable groups and women’s participation. For better understanding of the PAPs, a summary of RAP will be made available in the local language (Marathi), during the community level public meetings. Information will also be distributed through FAQs, on local noticeboards, in affected villages. This will enable stakeholders to provide input on the resettlement process prior to land acquisition and R&R awards.

These consultations will be carried out through focus group discussions (FGDs), meetings, and individual interviews during the preparation and implementation of the RAP. The views and perceptions expressed by stakeholders during these consultations will be respected, documented, disclosed and appropriately integrated into the RAP preparation and implementation phase.

During the project preparation, several consultations were held with the primary stakeholders and presented in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan. Stakeholder Consultations were carried out with multiple stakeholders including the local communities, their representatives, community-based organizations, government departments, and non-government institutions associated with or having vested interests in MRDP. These consultations were carried out from 24 to 27 December 2024, February 2025, 7 to 10 March 2025 in Sangli and Kolhapur districts, and 2 to 11 July 2025 in Ichalkaranji at the local community, institutional level, and at a state-level stakeholder workshop to gather stakeholder feedback and concerns and consult on the key points of the emerging stakeholder engagement approach of MRDP. Community-level consultations were attended by more than 90 participants from various stakeholder groups from about 6 hotspot wards in Kolhapur and Sangli and Ichalkaranji. The consultations included multiple stakeholders.

Further consultations will be held with special emphasis on vulnerable groups. The PMU and PIUs will ensure that PAPs and other stakeholders are informed and consulted about the project sites, their impact, their entitlements and options, and allowed to participate actively in the development of the sub-project. For the benefit of the community in general and PAPs in particular, a summary of each RAP will be made available in local language during public meetings at the community level and be disclosed in public during consultations. This will enable stakeholders to provide input on the resettlement process, prior to award of civil work contract. As per Access to Information Policy of the WB, this RPF will be made available at the World Bank Portal. This RPF will be kept in project's portals and their District offices.

8 INSTITUTIONAL AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

As per the provisions in the section 43, of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013, the primary responsibility of formulation of the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme (R&R scheme), its execution and monitoring is on the Administrator for Resettlement & Rehabilitation. Administrator is the officer, not below the of the rank of Additional Collector or Deputy Collector and who is empowered with necessary powers to perform assigned duties and responsibilities. Administrator R&R is expected to function, within the framework of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 with state specific amendments and guidelines issued by the State Government.

Further, the provisions in section 45, of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013, provides for the constitution of R&R Committee, under the chairmanship of the District Collector, where land proposed to be acquired is equal to or more than 40 hectares. R&R Committee includes representative of the women, schedule cast and schedule tribe, NGO, Chairman of the local body, residing in the affected area, in addition to representative of the acquiring body and that of nationalised bank, operating in the affected area. This committee will monitor and review implementation progress of R&R scheme and is also expected to carry out post-implementation audit studies.

Further, as per the provisions in Section 44 of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013, Commissioner R&R is the authority responsible for formulation of R&R Plan and its implementation.

In addition to above mentioned statutory arrangements, following institutional arrangements are already in place for seamless implementation in definite time frame. The roles and responsibilities at various levels are already defined.

8.1 State Steering Committee (SSC) and Project Coordination Committee (PCC)

The State Steering Committee (SSC) constituted at apex level for MRDP will take policy decisions and provide guidance in respect of land acquisition and R&R activities while the State-level Project Coordination Committee (PCC) under the chairmanship of Joint Chief Executive Officer MITRA will ensure seamless implementation by interdepartmental coordination, resolving high-level issues. PCC will also be responsible for capacity building of the officers involved in implementation.

8.2 Project Management Unit (PMU)

The Project Management Unit (PMU) will be responsible for monitoring and evaluation of the activities at PIU level, including grievance redressal and ensuring compliance with World Bank safeguards. PMU will be supported by a Social Management Unit (SMU-PMU) comprising of full-time Social Development Specialist (SDS), Resettlement & Rehabilitation (R&R) Specialist and Grievance Redressal Officer (GRO).

The designated SDS and R&R specialist will be specifically responsible for the preparation, implementation, monitoring, and reporting of RAP activities, ensuring compliance with the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and World Bank ESS10 Requirements.

The roles and responsibilities of the SDS & R&R specialist would broadly include the following:

- Facilitate the preparation, disclosure and implementation of RAP in compliance with approved RPF;
- Ensure meaningful community engagement in the finalization of RAP;
- Guide and supervise RAP implementation at the sub-project level and ensure integration of social safeguards into project activities;
- Undertake regular field visits to monitor RAP implementation and directly interact with PAPs;
- Co-ordinate with various government departments in matters related to the implementation of RAP;
- Monitor implementation of RAP by the PIU, from time to time, by undertaking site visits and consultations with PAPs;
- Facilitate third-party audits and independent monitoring of RAP implementation;
- Ensure a well-functioning GRM, including “confidential” handling of complaints relating to Gender Based Violence;
- Compile data on Land Acquisition progress and RAP implementation activities received from field offices and suggest suitable measures to be taken to address any social issues;
- Undertake any other social safeguard responsibilities assigned by the PMU.

8.3 Project Implementation Unit (PIU)

PIUs have been established, for implementation of each individual sub-component of the MRDP (KMC, SMKMC, IMC, MKVDC, R&R). PIUs will be responsible for, day-to-day project implementation, supervision, and adherence to all Environmental and Social (E&S) requirements. PIU will be responsible for preparation, implementation and monitoring of the sub-component specific RAP.

Considering the fact that sub-component-1 of MRDP is expected to displace significant number of people, Project Management and Technical Consultancy has already been hired, comprising of Social Development Specialist, Communication Stakeholder Consultation Specialist, Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist and MIS specialist. This PMTC is tasked with Environmental and Social Safeguard due diligence compliance, through precisely drafted TOR.

Furthermore, there will be a designated Resettlement & Rehabilitation Officer (RRO) at MKVDC who will be responsible for the implementation of RAP at the site. An additional Social Development Specialist, as an individual consultant will also be engaged to assist RRO, as required. RRO will assist the Project Director at PIU in all matters related to resettlement and rehabilitation.

The roles and responsibilities of the Resettlement and Rehabilitation Officer will be as below:

- Ensure RAP implementation with assistance from the implementation agency as per the timeline agreed upon;
- Capacity building of the field level PIU staff;
- Interact with RAP implementation agency/ NGO regularly;
- Undertake field visits with implementation agency/ NGO from time to time;
- Co-ordinate with district administration and other departments in matters related to implementation of R&R;
- Facilitate necessary help needed at site with regard to LA and R&R, to implementation agency;
- Ensure preparation and distribution of photo identity cards;
- Ensure and attend meetings organized by implementation agency on thematic areas related to resettlement and rehabilitation policy and entitlements and awareness generation including aspects relating to GBV;
- Ensure inclusion of PAPs who could not be enumerated during census but have documentary evidence to be included in the list of PAPs;
- Ensure timely preparation of micro-plan by RAP implementation agency and its approval;
- Ensure disbursement of resettlement and rehabilitation assistance in a transparent manner;
- Participate in meetings related to resettlement and rehabilitation issues;
- Ensure release of compensation and assistance before taking over the possession of land for start of construction work;
- Ensure relocation, rehabilitation and reconstruction of CPRs before dismantling through proper mechanism;
- Ensure development of resettlement sites where required;
- Attend and participate in Grievance Redress Committee meetings for redressal of grievances of PAPs and other committees involving R&R matters;
- Liaison with government and other agencies for inclusion of PAPs in employment and income generation program/scheme;
- Ensure that tribal families get equal opportunity to participate during implementation and become overall beneficiaries in the project;
- Prepare monthly progress report related to physical and financial progress of implementation of RAP & submit to PMU;
- Provide all necessary information and data related to R&R on a monthly basis to designated Social Officer at PMU Level;
- Carry out any other work related to resettlement and rehabilitation that may be entrusted from time to time by the PMU for compliance of R&R.

8.4 RAP Implementing Support Agency at Sub-Project Level

PIU will engage the services of NGOs/Consultancy firms, having experience in resettlement and rehabilitation issues, for the effective implementation of RAP. Broad roles and responsibilities of implementation agency would be:

- The RAP implementation agency will serve as a main linkage between the Project Authority and PAPs;

- Responsible for verification of PAPs as per the final RAP;
- Undertake public information campaign along with RRO, PIU, at the commencement of the RAP;
- Develop rapport with PAPs and inform them about their eligibility for compensation and assistance as per RAP;
- Include PAPs who could not be enumerated during census cum socio-economic survey and certify from R&R Officer, PIU;
- Distribute identity cards for PAPs;
- Prepare and submit micro-plan to RRO (PIU) for approval from PMU;
- Organize consultations at regular interval with PAPs with regard to resettlement and rehabilitation;
- Organize training program for skill upgradation of the PAPs;
- Assist PAPs in all matters related to compensation and R&R;
- Assist and facilitate aggrieved PAPs (for compensation and assistance) by bringing their cases to GRC;
- Facilitate in opening of joint account of PAPs;
- Generate awareness about the alternative economic livelihood and enable PAPs to make informed choice;
- Consultations with PAPs regarding the choice of resettlement (i.e. self or assisted), development of resettlement site, participation of women, etc;
- Identify training needs of PAPs for income generation and institutions for imparting training;
- Hold consultations with local people with regard to relocation, rehabilitation, reconstruction of affected CPRs as well as provision of new facilities under the project;
- Participate in various meetings relating to RAP preparation and implementation,
- Submit monthly progress report, and
- Undertake any other activities that may be required for the implementation of RAP etc.

Indicative ToR for RAP Implementing Support Agency/ NGO is attached as [Annexure VII](#).

9 GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MECHANISM (GRM)

As mentioned in paragraph 5.4 above, as per provisions in RFCTLARR, Act 2013, the primary responsibility of implementation, review, monitoring and carrying out post-implementation audit studies of RAP is on the District Collector and the R&R the committee.

However, in view of respecting the committed ESS standards, in addition to these prevailing arrangements, in MRDP development process, independent Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM) will be established for facilitating the redressal of the issues, raised by the PAPs, related to relocation, compensation, livelihood restoration measures.

The Project Director, MRDP will ensure that a GRM is in place, as early as possible but before the commencement of the land acquisition process.

The project component-specific Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will include the necessary details pertaining to GRM such as but not limited to:

- p) Objectives of GRM;
- q) Principles for redressal of the grievances;
- r) Arrangements for registering the grievances;
- s) Formulated three-tier institutional arrangement for grievance redressal;
- t) Grievance Handling Process, hierarchical approach and workflow;
- u) Defined roles and responsibilities and powers;
- v) The details of formulated Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC);
- w) Guidelines for functioning of GRC;
- x) Tracking Monitoring arrangements;
- y) Reporting mechanism.

Wide publicity will be given to the RAP document and the GRM formulated.

9.1 Objective of the GRM

Objective of the GRM will be to ensure that the grievances of the PAPs, related to compensation, relocation or livelihood restoration are addressed fairly, transparently and in a reasonable time.

9.2 Principles for Grievance Redressal

GRM will be guided by following principle:

- Easy accessibility;
- Inclusivity;
- Responsiveness;
- Trustworthiness;
- Transparency;
- Uniform approach;
- Special considerations towards vulnerable groups / people;
- Timeliness;

9.3 Channels for Submitting Grievances

The main channels for submitting grievances are:

- Writing directly to Grievance Redressal Officers;
- Submitting through Grievance Redressal Committees;
- Using PMU and PIU websites and emails;
- Calling PMU and PIU grievance telephone numbers;
- Submitting complaints via CPGRAMS or the Chief Minister's Helpline (Toll-Free: 1800-120-8040).
- In-person, by phone, or using forms in Hindi, Marathi, or English.
- The Aaple Sarkar Grievance Redressal Portal allows citizens to submit grievances without mandatory personal identification, enabling anonymous reporting.

9.4 Institutional Arrangement for GRM

MRDP will have three-tiered grievance redress mechanism. Sub-project specific RAP document will clearly define the grievance redressal arrangements at each level with assigned roles, responsibilities and powers and contact details of the field level Grievance Redressal Officer (GRO), PIU level GRO and PMU level GRO.

Field level GRO will be located at a place which is easily accessible to the PAPs, for registering their grievances. Depending on the scale of impact and resettlement volume, MIS will also be developed for registering, tracking and monitoring the grievances.

Appropriate signage in local language will be displayed at the sites of all works, providing updated project information and summarizing the GRM process, including contact details of the GROs. This will facilitate any affected person to approach the concerned GRO and lodging its grievance.

Depending on the scale of impact and resettlement volume, Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) will be formed by the PIU to assist the competent authority in decision making,

9.5 Grievance Redressal Process and guidelines there for

- The initial point of contact is often a field level GRO who will receive and register the complaints (oral / written / telephonic / received by post or email), in the register / MIS. Field Level GRO will acknowledge the complaints within 7 days from the date of receipt of the grievance.
- The Field Level GRO will categorize, prioritize and resolve the complaints within the framework and powers delegated to him within 3 weeks from the receipt of the grievance
- If the resolution of the grievance is not in purview of the powers delegated to the Field Level GRO, it will escalate the grievance, to PIU level GRO and GRC (if constituted), along with all the field data required for the decision making, within 3 weeks from the receipt of the grievance.

- GRC may undertake site visits, discuss them with PAPs, gather factual information and give solutions for the redressal of the complaint. GRC will give its recommendations to the PIU level GRO within 1 month from the date of referral of grievance to the GRC.
- GRO at PIU level will also maintain a log of grievances, documenting the nature of grievances, date of submission and date of resolution.
- PIU level GRO, on receipt of the recommendations of the Field Level GRO/ GRC place the matter promptly before the competent authority for decision and communicate the decision of the authority to the PAP who has raised the complaint,
- If the PIU Level GRO fails to redress the grievance and communicate the same to the PAP, within 4 months from the date of receipt of the grievance.
- The decision of the Project level GRM will not be binding to PAPs, and they will have the option of taking recourse to a court of law, if she/he so desires, at his or her own expense.
- Project Director (PMU) will be responsible for overall grievance handling and it's monitoring. Project Director through Social Management Unit (SMU-PMU) comprising full-time Social Development Specialist (SDS), Resettlement & Rehabilitation (R&R) Specialist and Grievance Redressal Officer (GRO) will assist the Project Director for grievance redressal management at PMU level. Project Director (PMU) will also give necessary guidance to the PIU and decision-making authorities on matters related to it. PMU will also ensure that the grievance is redressed within 4 months.
- Grievance Redressal Officer (GRO) at PMU will be responsible for the overall management and monitoring of the grievance.

9.6 Training for Government Officials

Capacity building trainings of the officials will be done through PMTC Social Development experts. MKVDC-PMTC is already tasked with such capacity building trainings through TOR. Other Social Development experts will also be invited for such capacity building programs.

9.7 Integration with Project-Specific GRM

The MRDP will establish clear protocols for integration with existing state mechanisms: Where feasible, the project GRM database will be interoperable with existing state systems to enable seamless transfer of grievances and tracking of resolution across platforms.

9.8 Monitoring and Reporting of GRM

PIU shall prepare a component-specific abstract of grievance redressal status quarterly in a format given in [Annexure VI \(A\)](#) and [Annexure VI \(B\)](#) submit it to PMU. Further PMU will submit consolidated abstract to the World Bank.

10 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The primary objective of monitoring is to provide the Project Implementing Units (PIUs) with a robust mechanism for assessing the progress of land acquisition and resettlement, identifying potential risks or implementation bottlenecks, and serving as an early warning system to enable timely corrective actions. Effective monitoring ensures that affected persons are adequately rehabilitated and that commitments made in the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) are fulfilled in both letter and spirit.

Continuous supervision and periodic monitoring are integral to the successful implementation of MRDP. Accordingly, monitoring will be carried out through two complementary mechanisms: internal monitoring, conducted by the PIUs with the assistance of PMTC, Social Safeguard and M&E Experts and external monitoring, undertaken by an independent third party, to provide impartial assessment of compliance with World Bank's ESS, particularly ESS5 on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement.

10.1 Internal Monitoring

The Project Management Units (PIUs) will undertake internal monitoring of RAP implementation, with the assistance of PMTC. The PIUs will set up a monitoring protocol and also a reporting mechanism.

In addition to tracking disbursement of compensation and assistance, the monitoring process will assess the communication and feedback from the PAPs, the functioning of grievance redress mechanisms, the adequacy of information dissemination to PAPs regarding their entitlements and benefits, progress against the implementation schedule and support provided to vulnerable groups.

Sub-project specific monitoring parameters may vary depending on the nature of work and displacement. PIU will identify the monitoring parameters, based on the Census and Baseline Survey and prepare a format of the monthly progress report covering both physical and financial aspects of RAP. This monitoring & reporting protocol will be disclosed in the RAP.

PIUs will submit the monthly monitoring reports to the PMU, by the first week of the subsequent month. The PMU will review the reports and provide comments or directions for corrective actions to be taken by the concerned PIU. The PMU will also consolidate the monthly reports into a quarterly monitoring report, which will be shared with the World Bank. This consolidated report will highlight progress, key implementation issues, and corrective measures undertaken.

Table 8 below provides indicative monitoring Indicators for Physical Progress and Table 9 below provides indicative monitoring indicators for financial Progress. During preparation of RAP, component specific indicators should be identified based on the nature of work and impact and accordingly the table should be modified.

Table 8: Indicative monitoring indicators for physical progress

Monitoring Indicators (1)	Implementation Target (2)	Progress This Month (3)	Cumulative Progress (4)	% Progress= [(4)/(2)]*100
1. Land acquisition				
Land Acquisition done (Ha)				
Preparation and dissemination of leaflets to various stakeholders.				
Preparation and approval of Micro-Plans.				
Number of joint bank accounts opened.				
Issuance of identity cards				
2. Disbursement of compensation for land				
Percentage of compensation disbursed for acquired assets				
Number of PAPs compensated				
Percentage of eligible PAPs receiving full entitlements				
3. Disbursement of R&R entitlements (as per RFCTLARR Act, 2013 – THE SCHEDULE II)				
a) No. of PAPs entitled for housing units				
b) No. of PAPs entitled for Choice of Annuity or Employment				
c) No. of PAPs entitled for Subsistence grant				
d) No. of PAPs entitled for Transportation cost for displaced families				
e) No. of PAPs entitled for compensation for Cattle shed/Petty shops cost				
f) No. of PAPs entitled for One-time grant to artisan, small traders and certain others				

Monitoring Indicators (1)	Implementation Target (2)	Progress This Month (3)	Cumulative Progress (4)	% Progress= [(4)/(2)]*100
g) No. of PAPs with Fishing rights				
h) No. of PAPs entitled for One-time Resettlement Allowance				
4. Support to Vulnerable groups				
Allowances paid to Vulnerable groups				
5. Stakeholder Engagement				
Feedback received from PAPs				
Feedback implemented				
Percentage of Feedback implemented				
6. Grievance Redressal (Up to date)				
Grievances Received				
Grievances Redressed				
Percentage of Grievances redressed				
Average time taken for redressal				
7. Trainings for Livelihood restoration/ Enhancement				
No. of PAPs who have received training for Livelihood restoration/ enhancement				

Table 9: Indicative monitoring indicators for financial progress

Category	Estimated Cost (INR)	Progress this month
R&R Assistance		
RAP Implementation Services		
M&E Services		
Total		

10.2 External Evaluation

The PMU will engage an independent external monitoring agency (not associated with project implementation) to undertake external evaluation twice – at mid-term and project completion. The agency must have prior experience in RAP/Resettlement

monitoring under World Bank Projects and familiarity with the Government and World Bank resettlement policy. The external monitoring agency will serve as an independent mechanism to ensure that the objectives of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) are being achieved in a fair, transparent, and sustainable manner. The agency will not merely track progress but will validate the quality and effectiveness of RAP implementation by the PIUs and its support agencies. It will review and verify the internal monitoring reports prepared by the PIU, assess the functioning of the grievance redressal mechanism, and provide guidance and capacity support to NGOs involved in the process. Emphasis will be placed on mid-term impact assessments to capture early lessons and recommend corrective actions where needed.

The evaluation will draw upon consultations with affected households, community leaders, and relevant officials to provide an independent perspective on the extent to which resettlement entitlements are understood, accessed, and delivered. It will also examine the efficiency and accountability of the PIUs, the sustainability of livelihood restoration efforts, and the responsiveness of grievance redressal mechanisms. The external agency will undertake sample-based socio-economic surveys both at mid-term and at project completion to assess changes in living standards, income, and social well-being of project-affected people (PAPs). Indicative parameters for such survey are mentioned in Table 10.

To guide this process, indicative monitoring indicators for physical progress will include the extent of private and government land acquired and transferred, the issuance of identity cards, the number of titleholder and non-titleholder, PAPs who have received full resettlement assistance, the provision of alternative housing, the support extended to vulnerable households, the number of women beneficiaries of compensation and entitlements, the relocation of common property resources, and the resolution of grievances. Financial indicators will focus on the adequacy and timeliness of payments, including compensation for land and structures, livelihood assistance, and expenditures on the restoration of community assets.

In addition to compliance with entitlements, the evaluation will also assess the degree of social inclusion and gender responsiveness in RAP implementation. This will include an appraisal of the proportion of women titleholders receiving compensation, women-headed households accessing R&R assistance, the participation of women and scheduled caste labor in project-related employment, and the involvement of women in consultations and decision-making. These dimensions are critical for ensuring that the RAP contributes not only to the mitigation of adverse impacts but also to equitable development outcomes.

Finally, the agency will provide an overall assessment of the project's performance concerning resettlement, drawing lessons for future policy formulation and planning. A detailed Terms of Reference (ToR) for the engagement of the external monitoring and evaluation agency is presented in [Annexure VIII](#).

Table 10: Indicative Impact Evaluation Indicators

Parameter	Breakup of parameter	Baseline (%)	Mid-Term (%)	End -Term (%)
Occupation of HH*	Agriculture			
	Trade/Business			
	Petty shop keeping			
	Agri labour			
	Non-Agri labour			
	Service			
Annual Income*	<75000			
	75000 - 1lakh			
	1lakh - 2.5lakh			
	2.5lakh - 5lakh			
Possession of Assets*	TV			
	Fridge			
	Cycle			
	Motorcycle			
	Car			
Land Assets	Marginal Farmers			
	Small Farmers			

11 UPDATING RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK

This RPF will be an “up to date” or a “live document”. It will be updated as and when necessary. Unexpected situations and/or changes in the project or subcomponent design would therefore be assessed, and appropriate management measures will be incorporated by updating the Resettlement Policy Framework to meet the requirements of the country’s legislation and Bank ESF. Such revisions will also cover and update any changes/modifications introduced in the legal/regulatory regime of the Country or the State. Also, based on the experience of application and implementation of this framework, the provisions and procedures would be updated, as appropriate, in consultation with the World Bank and the implementing agencies/departments.

Annexure I: GoM Policy for Purchasing Private Land for Projects by Direct Negotiations

(Read with Section 3.3 and 4.4)

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

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

प्रस्तावना:-

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

शासन निर्णय :-

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

(अ) मार्गदर्शक तत्वे

नविन प्रकल्पासाठी :-

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

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

अपूर्ण प्रकल्पासाठी :-

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

(ब) मोबदला निश्चितीसाठीची जिल्हास्तरीय समिती

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

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

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

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

(क) मोबदला निश्चितीची कार्यपध्दती

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

(ड) मोबदला स्विकारतांना शेतक-यांसाठीचा विकल्प

प्रकल्पासाठी शेतकऱ्यांची जमीन थेट खरेदीने घेतांना त्यांना देय होणाऱ्या मोबदल्यासाठी त्यांना पुढीलप्रमाणे दोन विकल्प देण्यात यावेत.

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

पृष्ठ ३ पैकी २

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

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

महाराष्ट्राचे राज्यपाल यांचे आदेशानुसार व नावाने.

**SUBHASH
KISANRAO
GAWADE**

Digitally signed by SUBHASH
KISANRAO GAWADE
DN: CN = SUBHASH KISANRAO
GAWADE, C = IN, S = Maharashtra, O =
GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA,
OU = REVENUE AND FOREST
Date: 2015.05.12 15:51:39 +0530'

(सु.कि.गावडे)

उप सचिव, महाराष्ट्र शासन

प्रत,

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

पृष्ठ ३ पैकी ३

English Version of Land Purchase Policy

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

Considering the recommendations of committee Govt. is taking decision as under:

Govt. Decision (Shasan Nirnay):-

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

(A) Directive Principle

For new Projects:

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

For incomplete Projects:

1. For other than irrigation project land required for any incomplete project all the balance land can be acquired by direct purchase method instead Land Acquisition Act. But the said land shall be purchased in one stroke instead of in piecemeal.
- 2(A). In case of incomplete irrigation project balance land required for Dam site, Submergence Area, Rehabilitation Area, Main canal (50%) and distribution canal (where Land Acquisition process not started) shall be acquired through direct

purchase method.

2(B) Where water has been stored and land required for canals only then from the point where water reached to carry further land shall be acquired by direct purchase method.

(B) Distt. level committee for deciding compensation.

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

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

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

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

(C) Procedure for deciding compensation.

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

(D) Options to farmers while accepting compensation.

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

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

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

This order is issued on digital signature.

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

C/- all concerned.

Sd/-

Subhash Kisanrao Gawande

Dy. Secretary Maharashtra Govt.

Annexure II: Government of Maharashtra, Revenue and Forest Department's
notification dated May 26, 2015

[Read with Section 5.5.1(ii)]

महाराष्ट्र शासन राजपत्र असाधारण भाग चार-अ, मे २६, २०१५/ज्येष्ठ ५, शके १९३७

REVENUE AND FORESTS DEPARTMENT

Madam Kama Marg, Hutatma Rajguru Chowk, Mantralaya,
Mumbai 400 032, dated the 26th May 2015.

NOTIFICATION

RIGHT TO FAIR COMPENSATION AND TRANSPARENCY IN LAND ACQUISITION, REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT Act, 2013.

No. LQN.12/2013/C.R.-190/A-2.—Whereas, in the First Schedule of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (30 of 2013), the component of compensation package in respect of land acquired under the said Act as well as the manner of determination of value thereof are specified;

And whereas, in entry 2 and 3 of the said First Schedule the factor by which the market value is to be multiplied in the case of rural areas is specified as 1.00 (One) to 2.00 (Two) based on the distance of project from urban area, as may be notified by the appropriate Government and in the case of urban areas is specified as 1(One), respectively;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by entry 2 of the First Schedule of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (30 of 2013) and of all other powers enabling it in that behalf, and in supersession of all other Government Notifications issued in this behalf, the Government of Maharashtra, being the appropriate Government, hereby notifies the factor by which the market value is to be multiplied in column (3) of the Schedule appended herewith in respect of the areas specified in column (2) thereof, as follows :—

Schedule

Sr. No. (1)	Area (2)	Factor (3)
1	<p>(a) Areas of Municipal Corporations established in accordance with the Mumbai Municipal Corporation Act (III of 1888) or the Maharashtra Municipal Corporations Act (LIX of 1949).</p> <p>(b) Areas of Class "A", "B" and "C" Municipal Councils established as per section 4 of the Maharashtra Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchayats and Industrial Townships Act, 1965 (Mah. XLI of 1965).</p> <p>(c) Industrial Townships established as per section 341-G of the Maharashtra Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchayats and Industrial Townships Act, 1965 (Mah. XLI of 1965).</p> <p>(d) Special Planning Authorities, Area Development Authorities, New Town Development Authorities, such as City Industrial Development Corporation (CIDCO), Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority (MMRDA), Pune Metropolitan Region Development Authority (PMRDA), Pimpri-Chinchwad New Town Development Authority (PCNDA), Nagpur Improvement Trust (NIT), as well as Pilgrim Development Authorities such as Pandharpur, Shirdi etc., for which Development plans are prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act, 1966.</p>	1.00

४ महाराष्ट्र शासन राजपत्र असाधारण भाग चार-अ, मे २६, २०१५/ज्येष्ठ ५, शके १९३७

(1)	(2)	(3)
2	Areas covered by Regional Plans for Districts, as well as Development Plan prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act, 1966 for non-Municipal Council areas, excluding the areas mentioned in clauses (a) to (d) above.	1.50
3	Rural area, excluding the areas mentioned in entries 1 and 2 above.	2.00

By order and in the name of the Governor of Maharashtra,

S. K. GAWADE,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

Annexure III: Land Acquisition with GoM Direct Purchase Policy & Prescribed Procedure Therefor

(Read with Section 4.4)

Submission of Proposal to the District Collector's Office

- i. The concerned implementing officer from the Project Development Department / Implementing Agency / Corporation must submit a proposal regarding the acquisition of private land through direct purchase via private negotiations, in accordance with the provisions of Government Resolutions dated 12.05.2015 and 30.05.2015. The proposal should follow the prescribed format and include all necessary documents. A sample format of the proposal is attached herewith.
- ii. The District Collector should scrutinize the submitted proposal and appoint a suitable Sub-Divisional Officer / Sub-Divisional Collector (Land Acquisition) for further necessary action.

Issuance of Public Notice

- i. The appointed Sub-Divisional Officer / Sub-Divisional Collector (Land Acquisition) must consult the legal panel lawyer of the concerned Project Development Department / Implementing Agency / Corporation, or an independent legal advisor, to finalize the content of the public notice regarding acquisition through private negotiations. The finalized content must be provided by the respective department/agency/corporation to the Sub-Divisional Officer without delay. It shall be binding on them.
- ii. The Sub-Divisional Officer / Sub-Divisional Collector (Land Acquisition) shall issue the public notice regarding land acquisition through private negotiations in the following manner:
 - a) In two (2) widely circulated local language newspapers in the district;
 - b) On notice boards of the offices of the District Collector, Sub-Divisional Officer, Tahsildar, Gram Panchayat, local Implementing Agency, and other relevant offices;
 - c) On the official website of the concerned Project Development Department / Implementing Agency / Corporation.
 - d) Any other method as deemed appropriate by the Sub-Divisional Officer / Sub-Divisional Collector (Land Acquisition).

Consent of Landowners (Willingness Letter)

The concerned landowners must provide their consent (willingness letter) to sell the private land through direct purchase in accordance with the prevailing government policy and accept the compensation amount as approved by the District Level Committee. This consent must be obtained by the Sub-Divisional Officer / District Collector (Land Acquisition) and the respective implementing officer. The content of the consent letter as provided by the concerned department/agency/corporation must be duly verified.

Joint Measurement

- i. The implementing officer from the concerned Project Development Department / Implementing Agency / Corporation must demarcate the private land included in the project plan.
- ii. After demarcation, the Sub-Divisional Officer / District Collector (Land Acquisition) must conduct a joint measurement of the specified private land.
- iii. During the joint measurement, if any forest land or government land is present along with the required private land, the officers from the relevant departments (e.g., Revenue, Forest, Agriculture, Public Works, etc.) must also be present. A formal letter should be issued to inform these departments accordingly.
- iv. The concerned department / agency / corporation must deposit the required measurement fees with the land records office to enable speedy completion of the joint measurement.
- v. Once the Collector's office appoints a survey team, the joint measurement should be conducted as per their protocol. If a Collector is designated for a particular project, the land records department should carry out the measurement under their jurisdiction.

Legal Search Report

- i. The concerned Project Development Department / Implementing Agency / Corporation must obtain detailed land records such as 7/12 extracts, mutation entries, and village maps from the Tahsildar or relevant Revenue Office for the land (survey/gat numbers) dating back to the year 1950.
- ii. They must also collect details of all registered documents from the last 30 years related to the concerned survey/gat numbers (e.g., sale deeds, mortgage deeds, gift deeds, wills, inheritance, etc.) from the Sub-Registrar's Office.
- iii. Based on these records, the Sub-Divisional Officer / District Collector (Land Acquisition) should prepare a comprehensive Legal Search Report for the land and get it verified by the district government legal advisor or an empaneled lawyer.

Valuation

- i. The concerned Project Implementing Department / Implementing Agency / Corporation should obtain detailed copies of registered sale deeds of the private lands involved—identified by Survey Number / Gat Number—for the past three (3) years from the concerned Sub-Registrar's office.
- ii. Based on the above registered sale deeds from the past three years, the concerned Project Implementing Department / Implementing Agency / Corporation should obtain the transaction details (such as document registration number and date, sale value, etc.) from the concerned Tahsildar's office, aligned with the mutation entries (Ferfar Nond) accordingly.
- iii. Certified copies of the ready reckoner values for the relevant financial years should be obtained from the Sub-Registrar's office or from the website of the Inspector General of Registration.
- iv. As per the prevailing government policies and the directive dated 26.05.2015 by the Revenue and Forest Department regarding land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement under the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, the Project Implementing Department / Agency / Corporation should obtain from the Chief Planner, Town Planning

Department, the component-wise break-up (index value-wise) used for valuation of the concerned land parcel(s).

- v. For structures, fruit-bearing trees, forest trees, wells, etc., located on the land as per the joint measurement report, the respective technical departments should provide a valuation report through a competent authority.
- vi. Taking into account the above-mentioned components and the applicable government policies, the Divisional Commissioner / District Collector (Land Acquisition) should prepare a land valuation statement/report and get it authenticated by the Chief Planner, Town Planning Department.

District-Level Approval for Compensation:

- i. The Sub-Divisional Officer / Collector (Land Acquisition) should organize a District-Level Committee meeting under the chairmanship of the Collector and submit the proposal and supporting documents for approval of the compensation amount.
- ii. Prepare minutes of the meeting and issue necessary orders, especially for Category-2 occupancy and restricted tenure landowners, as per GR dated 26.05.2016. The approved compensation amount should be finalized accordingly.

Execution of Agreement to Sale / Sale Deed:

- i. The Sub-Divisional Officer / Collector (Land Acquisition) must ensure that the Legal Search Report confirms there are no legal disputes or encumbrances on the land.
- ii. Once confirmed, the implementing officer should obtain an Indemnity Bond from the landowner before making any payments.
- iii. After the Indemnity Bond is obtained, the compensation should be transferred to the landowner's bank account.
- iv. The implementing agency must pay the stamp duty and registration fees to the Sub-Registrar's office.
- v. The Sale Deed must mention details of the Indemnity Bond, payment made, and all supporting documents. The original registered deed should be retained.

Updating Land Records:

- i. Based on the registered Sale Deed, the implementing officer should ensure that the name of the Project Department / Corporation is entered into the revenue records.
- ii. The updated land records (7/12 extracts, mutation entries, etc.) must be obtained for documentation.

Document Archiving:

- i. All reports, minutes, documents, maps, and supporting records related to the direct purchase process should be archived as permanent records.
- ii. Soft copies of all documents must also be preserved.

Annexure IV: Outline of RAP Document

(Read with Section 6 and 6.2.2.3)

RAP document will cover following essential elements along with any other project component -specific information.

- i. Brief description of the project component that give rise to displacement, alternatives considered to avoid or minimize displacement and why those were rejected, efforts made to minimize displacement;
- ii. Perceived Positive Impact
- iii. Perceived Negative Impact
- iv. Objective and methodology adopted for preparation of RAP;
- v. Overview of Resettlement Policy Framework and Legal framework;
- vi. Stakeholder Consultation Report including feedbacks received, feedbacks accepted and feedbacks rejected along with the reasons of such rejection;
- vii. Cutoff dates;
- viii. Findings of the household level Census Survey, identifying and enumerating affected persons, land, structures and other fixed assets;
- ix. Inventory of affected structures;
- x. Impact on Common Property Resources (CPR)
- xi. Information on vulnerable groups and persons which need special assistance;
- xii. Socio-Economic Baseline conditions for monitoring & evaluation;
- xiii. Eligibility and Entitlement definitions;
- xiv. Methodology to be used for valuation and compensation for losses;
- xv. Entitlement matrix;
- xvi. Micro plan;
- xvii. Discloser & Public Consultation Feedback;
- xviii. Budget provisions for implementation;
- xix. Procedures for Delivering Compensation
- xx. Institutional arrangements for implementation of RAP / Identification of agencies NGOs/CSOs that can assist implementation of RAP;
- xxi. Roles and Responsibilities pertaining to implementation;
- xxii. Implementation Planning and schedule;
- xxiii. Grievance redressal mechanism;
- xxiv. Monitoring & Evaluation mechanism including indicators for monitoring.

Annexure V: Standard template for RAP budgeting

(Read with Section 4)

Sr. No	Cost Items	Unit	Rate	Quantity	Amount (INR)	Amount (Cr. INR)
A.	Land Compensation					
1	Compensation of Land	Hectare				
2	Compensation for structures	Sq.m				
3	Solatium & Interest	Lump sum				
Subtotal (I)						
B.	Resettlement and Rehabilitation					
1	One-time Subsistence Grant for Displacement					
2	Transportation Cost					
3	Cattle Shed or Petty Shop					
4	Resettlement Allowance					
5	Vulnerability Allowance					
6	CPR Rehabilitation Cost					
Subtotal (II)						
C.	Livelihood Training and Support					
Subtotal (III)						
D.	Administrative Cost					
1	GRC and GRM Functioning					
2	NGO for RAP implementation					
3	Community Engagement					
Subtotal (IV)						
E.	Monitoring & Evaluation					
	Internal Monitoring					
	External Monitoring					
Subtotal (V)						
Total Cost (I+II+III+IV+V)						
F.	Contingency: 10% of the Total Cost					
TOTAL BUDGET=Total Cost + Contingency						

Annexure VI(A): Template for Quarterly Status Report Grievance Redressal

(Read with section 9.8)

Sr. No.	Name of the Sub-project	No. of pending complaints at the end of the previous quarter	Number of complaints received during the quarter	Number of complaints addressed during the quarter	Number of complaints pending at the end of the quarter
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6) = [(3) + (4)] – (5)

Annexure VI(B): Breakdown of Pending Grievances

(Read with section 9.8)

Sr. No	Cases of Grievance	Total no. of cases
1	Cases pending with GRO-Field	
2	Cases pending with GRC	
3	Cases pending with PIU	
4	Cases pending with PMU	
5	Cases pending in Court	

Annexure VII: Indicative TOR for RAP implementation agency / NGO

(Read with Section 8.4)

1. Background of the Project

The Maharashtra Resilience Development Project (MRDP) aims to enhance resilience across Maharashtra through climate-informed and integrated flood, drought, and landslide risk management. This entails strengthening institutional capacities for adaptive planning, mainstreaming disaster risk reduction, and implementing multi-hazard mitigation strategies. MRDP will focus on establishing a science-based decision-making system for risk management, investment planning, and emergency preparedness in the Krishna and Panchganga river basins. Additionally, the program will develop risk modeling and climate scenarios, conduct feasibility studies, and prepare detailed project reports (DPRs) for long-term investments in flood and water resource management, ensuring a resilient future for Maharashtra.

Some of the components of the project involve involuntary land acquisition, restrictions on land use and involuntary displacement, physical or economical or both. Project Implementation Unit (PIU) has prepared Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), to address social issues, arising out of acquisition of land and other assets, eviction of squatters and removal of encroachments resulting in social and / or economic displacement to households / individuals / community, either direct or indirect. This RAP document is in compliance with World Bank ESF and Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013. PIU intends to appoint a local NGO, having experience, in implementation of RAP, as a RAP implementing agency. The recruited NGO shall associate with the Project Implementing Unit (PIU) to implement the RAP. NGO should have adequate number of qualified domain experts and team composition should have adequate women participation.

2. Scope of Work

NGO shall serve as a main link between the Project Authority and PAPs and facilitate the land acquisition and Resettlement & Rehabilitation (R&R) activities. It has been attempted to outline the scope of the services as precisely as possible. However, NGO should bear in mind that this list of tasks is bare minimum and indicative only and in no means be considered as complete and exhaustive description of duties. It is rather the agency's responsibility to apprise holistically and verify critically the scope of services using its professional experience, judgement and knowledge and quote the bid accordingly. Key tasks are outlined below.

2.1. Consultation

The NGO shall educate the PAPs on their rights, entitlements and obligations under the RAP. It shall disseminate information to the PAPs on the possible consequences of the project on the communities' livelihood systems and the options available, so that they do not remain ignorant. It shall explain to the PAPs the need for land acquisition, the provisions of the policy and the entitlements under the RAP. This shall include communication to the roadside squatters and encroachers about the need for their eviction, the timeframe for their removal and their entitlements as per the RAP.

NGO shall develop rapport with PAPs and inform them about their eligibility for compensation and assistance as per RAP. NGO shall also hold consultations with local people with regard to relocation, rehabilitation, reconstruction of affected CPRs.

2.2. Land Acquisition

NGO will facilitate PAP, in land acquisition process up to receipt of compensation cheques in consultation with PIU. NGO will support land losers to complete the required documents to access compensation cheques. NGOs will facilitate disbursement of compensation cheques.

2.3. Verification

NGO shall undertake joint verification with the Field Offices of PIU of the project affected persons to identify PAFs, eligible as per the cut-off date, for R&R entitlement and shall update the database accordingly. The RAP implementing agency shall verify the information already contained in the RAP and the individual losses of PAPs and validate the same and suggest suitable changes if required. NGO shall include PAPs who could not be enumerated during census cum socio-economic survey with due verification and approval of PIU.

During the identification and verification of the eligible PAPs and PAFs, the RAP implementing agency shall ensure that each of them are contacted and consulted. The RAP implementing agency shall conduct consultation with the women including women headed households.

2.4. Distribution of Identity Cards

After finalization of verification, the NGO shall distribute Identity Cards to all PAPs. The identity card should include a photograph of the head of the PAF, the extent of loss, and entitlement i.e. compensation and assistance, as applicable. The Identity Cards are to be signed by the responsible person at the respective Field Offices of PIU.

2.5. Prepare Micro Plan

The NGO shall prepare Micro Plans that details out category of PAF, asset lost, compensation and all types of assistance, alternate livelihood options, details of resettlement, specific training requirement for skill upgradation and institutions responsible for training. A separate plan has to be prepared for the shifting of community assets.

2.6. Training and Support for income restoration

In addition to providing assistance given in the entitlement package, the NGO shall be responsible for training and assistance of PAPs in establishing linkages with government programs.

The NGO shall train PAPs losing their livelihood for suitable income restoration programs, depending on the skills and interest of the PAPs. The NGO shall prepare individual Income Restoration Plan, as a part of the Micro Plan. The NGO shall assist the PAPs to establish linkages with Government departments, district administration, etc., and ensure that the PAPs are included in the development schemes, as applicable especially with reference to vulnerable

groups, in pension schemes for senior citizens, widow pensions, schemes for women or women headed households, schemes for handicapped persons etc.

2.7. Disbursement of Assistance and delivery of entitlements

The NGO shall assist PIU in ensuring all the PAFs obtain their full entitlements under the RAP before being dispossessed; to ensure benefits due to the PAFs under the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) are provided to the PAFs. Where options are available, the NGO shall provide advice to PAPs on the relative benefits of each option. The NGO shall assist the PAPs in opening bank accounts explaining the implications, the rules and the obligations of a joint account and how she/he can access the resources she/he is entitled to

2.8. Relocation

The NGO shall assist the project authorities in ensuring a smooth transition guiding the PAFs through the resettlement period. In consultation with the PAFs, the NGO shall inform the PIU about the date of relocation as suggested by PAF within stipulated time given in notice.

The NGO shall advise the PAPs on utilization of R&R benefits to create productive asset. NGOs will verify and prepare utilization certificates for the assistance disbursed to PAFs. The funds will be disbursed against the approved plan for creating productive assets.

2.9. Grievance Redressal

The NGO shall make PAPs aware of the grievance mechanism set out in the RAP and shall assist them to resolve the grievances. The NGO shall help the PAPs to file a grievance application. Assist and facilitate aggrieved PAPs (for compensation and assistance) by bringing their cases to GRC.

2.10. Undertake a public information campaign along with the responsible representative of the PIU, at the commencement of the RAP;

2.11. Undertake any other activities that may be required for the implementation of RAP or as directed by the PIU.

3. Deliverables

NGO shall submit the monthly / Quarterly Progress Reports to PIU with all supporting documents such as photographs, video- graphs, primary and secondary information collected, etc., taken during the assignment shall be submitted in support of the reports, along with an electronic copy of the documents. The following deliverables has to be submitted.

3.1. Inception Report:

The NGO shall submit to the PIU an inception report detailing plan of action, manpower deployment, time schedule, and detailed methodology, within 21 days of the commencement of the assignment.

3.2. Monthly and Quarterly Progress Reports:

The NGO shall also submit monthly progress reports on the activities carried out during that month and proposed activities for the next month. The formats of the monthly and quarterly progress report shall be based on pre-identified parameters / indicators. NGO shall submit the templets for such progress reports in the inception report and get it approved from the Client. The monthly progress report shall have to be submitted on or

before Third working day of every month. The quarterly progress report shall have to be submitted on or before 7th of the First month in the following quarter. Reports to PIU shall be accompanied by all supporting documents such as photographs, video- graphs, primary and secondary information collected, etc., taken during the assignment shall be submitted in support of the reports, along with an electronic copy of the documents.

Annexure VIII: Indicative TOR for External Monitoring Agency

(Read with Section 10.2)

1. Project Description

The Maharashtra Resilience Development Project (MRDP) aims to enhance resilience across Maharashtra through climate-informed and integrated flood, drought, and landslide risk management. This entails strengthening institutional capacities for adaptive planning, mainstreaming disaster risk reduction, and implementing multi-hazard mitigation strategies. MRDP will focus on establishing a science-based decision-making system for risk management, investment planning, and emergency preparedness in the Krishna and Panchganga river basins. Additionally, the program will develop risk modeling and climate scenarios, conduct feasibility studies, and prepare detailed project reports (DPRs) for long-term investments in flood and water resource management, ensuring a resilient future for Maharashtra.

Some of the components of the project involve involuntary land acquisition, restrictions on land use and involuntary displacement, physical or economical or both. Project Implementation Unit (PIU) has prepared Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) to address social issues arising out of acquisition of land and other assets, eviction of squatters and removal of encroachments resulting in social and / or economic displacement to households / individuals / community, either direct or indirect. This RAP document is in compliance with World Bank ESF and Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013. The Client has already appointed NGO, having experience in implementation of RAP, as a RAP implementing agency.

The RAP document describes the magnitude of impact, mitigation measures proposed, method of valuation of land, structure and other assets, eligibility criteria for availing benefits, baseline socio- economic characteristics, entitlement based on type of loss and tenure, the institutional arrangement for delivering the entitlements and mechanism for resolving grievances and monitoring.

Thus, implementation of RAP is planned through RAP Implementing agency. Now the Client intends to appoint independent External Monitoring Agency, for monitoring and evaluation of the RAP implementation.

2. Scope of work:

External Monitoring Agency is expected to monitor the implementation of RAP. It has been attempted to outline the scope of the services as precisely as possible. However, External Monitoring Agency shall bear in mind that this list of tasks is bare minimum and indicative only and in no means be considered as complete and exhaustive description of duties. It is rather the External Monitoring Agency's responsibility to apprise holistically and verify critically the scope of services using its professional experience, judgement and knowledge and quote the bid accordingly. Key tasks are outlined as below.

2.1. Scope of work-Generic

- To review and verify the progress in resettlement implementation as outlined in the RAP;

- To monitor the effectiveness and efficiency of PIU, and NGO in RAP implementation;
- To assess whether resettlement objectives, particularly livelihoods and living standards of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) have been restored or enhanced;
- To assess resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability, drawing both on policies and practices and to suggest any corrective measures, if necessary; and
- To review the project impacts on vulnerable groups, indigenous people and groups and assess the effectiveness of the mitigative actions taken.

2.2. Scope of work-Specific

The major tasks expected from the External Monitoring Agency:

- To develop specific monitoring indicators for undertaking monitoring for RAP implementation;
- Review results of internal monitoring and verify claims through random checking by adopting suitable sampling method at the field level to assess whether land acquisition/resettlement objectives have been generally met;
- Involve the affected people and community groups in assessing the impact of land acquisition for monitoring and evaluation purposes;
- Evaluate and assess the adequacy of compensation and R&R assistances given to the PAPs, the resettlement sites developed and relocation process and the livelihood opportunities and incomes as well as the quality of life of PAPs; and
- To evaluate and assess the adequacy and effectiveness of the consultative process with PAPs, particularly those vulnerable, including the adequacy and effectiveness of grievance procedures and legal redress available to the displaced persons, and dissemination of information about these.

3. Reporting Obligation

The External Monitoring Agency will be responsible for overall monitoring of the RAP implementation and will submit quarterly review directly to PMU for onward transmission to World Bank with PMU’s comments.

4. Qualifications & Experience

External Monitoring Agency should necessarily have previous experience in resettlement policy analysis and RAP implementation. Further, the team leader should satisfy following educational and work experience requirements. Further, the agency should have adequate support staff for completing the assignment and submit deliverables.

The Team Leader / Expert should have a. Further, the Team Leader / Expert should have:

Position	Minimum Educational Qualification	Experience
Team Leader	Postgraduate degree in social science	(i) 15 years’ experience in R&R; (ii) experience in World Bank funded R&R projects;

Position	Minimum Educational Qualification	Experience
		(iii) R&R monitoring experience in World Bank funded projects.

The profile of agency/expert along with full CV of monitors to be engaged must be submitted along with the proposal. Further, External Monitoring Agency should have adequate number of qualified domain experts in the team, including women experts.

5. Budget and Logistics

Copies of the proposal - both technical and financial - should be submitted and the offer should include all cost and any other logistics details necessary for the assignment.