

## **Social Impact Assessment Report (SIA)**

**September: 2021**

**Project ID: P154990**

**Sub-Project: Construction of 1x43Mtr span Steel Decked Foot Bridge over Anji Nallah at Sukhal Ghati including approach path on both sides (complete job) Road in Reasi District under JTFRP Project**

**(Jhelum Tawi Flood Recovery Project)**

**(World Bank Funded)**

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## Executive Summary

The devastating deluge of September 2014 had enormous negative impact on the socio-economic aspects of the Union Territory of J&K (erstwhile State) and massive infrastructure damaged in which not only the major town but far-flung areas were also affected. In response to this tragedy, a mission of the World Bank visited the Union Territory (erstwhile State) during February 1-6, 2015 in order to produce a rapid multi-sectoral assessment report of the damages and needs. The RDNA estimates the total damages and loss caused by floods at about INR 211,975 million (US\$ 3,550.45), most of it to housing, livelihoods, and roads and bridges, which combined represented more than 70% of the damages in terms of value. Public service infrastructure and equipment of hospitals and education centers were also severely damaged and are still not fully operational.

The objective of component 2 “Reconstruction of Roads and Bridges” is to restore and improve the connectivity disrupted due to the disaster through the reconstruction of damaged roads and bridges. The infrastructure will be designed to withstand earthquake and flood forces as per the latest official design guidelines. The affected areas will benefit from the restored access to the markets thereby increasing the economic growth in these areas and timely access to health and education services. Restoration of roads will also serve as supply/rescue lines in the event of a disaster. One of the bridge sub-projects identified under this component is “construction of 43 mtr span Steel Decked foot Bridge over Anji Nallah at Sukhal Ghati, Reasi” Jammu & Kashmir.

Sub-projects under “Jhelum and Tawi Flood Recovery Project” commonly known as JTFRP have a prior requirement of screening, which is based on three categories; viz., nature of the project, size of the project and location of the project that is sensitive area criteria. The screening exercise (annexed as annexure A) of the sub-project has been conducted and it did not envisage any significant impact of the sub-project in terms of acquisition of any private assets such as land or structures.

Public consultations were conducted on 29-10-2020, 14.11.2020 and 15.11.20 with local people during social impact assessment study. During consultation all the pros and cons of the sub-project were discussed and design of the sub-project was also shared with people.

The study revealed that the sub-project does not require acquisition of private land and other assets. The revenue record shows that there is 156 kanal<sup>1</sup> and 06 Marlas<sup>2</sup> (19.6 acres) of government land available under khasra number 96. During consultation people have expressed keen interest about the proposed sub- project.

The Social Impact study, therefore does not envisage any adverse social impacts of the proposed sub-project, rather the sub-project will improve connectivity, save time and provide disaster resilient infrastructure to the people. However, in order to assess the impact on encroachers and other non-titleholder, the SIA study has been carried out.

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<sup>1</sup> 01 Kanal is equal to 5440 sft

<sup>2</sup> 01 Marlas is equal to 272 sft



# 1. Background and Introduction

## 1.1 Project Background

In September 2014, J&K experienced torrential monsoon rains in the region causing major flooding and landslides. The continuous spell of rains from September 2-6, 2014, caused Jhelum River in Kashmir and Chenab River in Jammu as well as many other streams/tributaries in the state to flow above the danger mark. Many districts of the Jammu Division received rainfall in the excess of the normal. The Jammu district received 467.3mm of rainfall in Sept 2014, which exceeds normal by 339%. Similarly, Reasi District received 681.7mm of rainfall which is 182% in excess of normal (Indian Meteorological department website). The Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) records precipitation above 244.4 mm as extremely heavy rainfall, and J&K received 558mm of rain in the June- September period, as against the normal 477.4 mm.

A Joint team led by the Department of Economic Affairs (DEA), GoI, with representation from the World Bank visited J&K on October 21, 2014. Subsequently, GoI has sent a request to the World Bank on January 5, 2015 to field a Joint Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment (RDNA) Mission within the State. In response, a mission of the World Bank visited the state during February 1 -6, 2015 in order to produce a rapid multi-sectoral assessment report of the damages and needs. The RDNA estimates the total damages and loss caused by floods at about INR 211,975 million (US\$ 3,550.45), most of it to housing, livelihoods, and roads and bridges, which combined represented more than 70% of the damages in terms of value. Public service infrastructure and equipment of hospitals and education centers were also severely damaged and are still not fully operational.

Based on the RDNA results, restoration works underway, and discussions with the Go J&K, the project will focus on restoring critical infrastructure using international best practice on resilient infrastructure. Given the state's vulnerability to both floods and earthquakes, the infrastructure will be designed with upgraded resilient features, and will include contingency planning for future disaster events. Therefore, the project aims at both restoring essential services disrupted by the floods and improving the design standard and practices in the state to increase resilience.

## 1.2 Project Development Objective

The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to support the recovery and increase disaster resilience in targeted areas of the state, and increase the capacity of the State entities to respond promptly and effectively to an eligible crisis or emergency.

The project is comprised of the following seven components:

- I. Reconstruction and strengthening of critical infrastructure (US\$60million).
- II. Reconstruction of roads and bridges (US\$80 million).**
- III. Restoration of urban flood management infrastructure (US\$50 million).
- IV. Strengthening and restoration of livelihoods (US\$15 million).
- V. Strengthening disaster risk management capacity (US\$25 million).
- VI. Contingent Emergency Response (US\$0 million).
- VII. Implementation Support (US\$20 million).

Under component-2 of Jhelum Tawi Flood Recovery Project (JTFRP) “construction of 43 mtr span Steel Decked foot Bridge over Anji Nallah at Sukhal Ghati, Reasi has been approved under Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) mode.

## 1.3 Description of the Sub-Project

The sub-project includes construction of 43Mtr span Steel Decked foot Bridge over Anji Nallah at Sukhal Ghati, Reasi. The Single foot suspension Bridge will rest on side abutments of open trench foundation resting on rock. The bridge is a major/vital connecting link between vast areas of the Tote, Ladda-A, Ladda-B, Sari, Sukhal Ghati villages having approximate population of 10,500. The bridge will also serve indirectly thousands of souls of the other adjoining areas as it will provide useful link between these area and Districts headquarter Reasi. Moreover, the area being rich in Horticulture products like Anardana, Walnuts and local vegetables/fruits etc. will get enormous economic and social upliftment due to this proposed connectivity. The proposal for proposed bridge for a 43 m span single foot bridge has been adapted. The proposed bridge will be of single span and will rest on side abutments of open trench foundation. The substructure of the project consists of two abutments built with stone masonry. The elevation different between deck top level and the founding level of left abutment is 2.15 m whereas the elevation difference between deck top level and founding level of right abutment is 4.3 m. The grade of concrete used in foundation and abutment caps is M20. The Project is located in the Reasi district of Jammu and Kashmir

in Sukhal Ghat over Anji nallah. Longitude: 74°59' 37.108'' E, Latitude: 33°4' 8.192'' N. The awarded cost of the contract is INR 12.2 million.

#### **1.4 Benefits of the Sub-Project**

The village and adjoining habitations were connected with the main district with the bridge which was damaged in September 2014 floods. Anji nallah is perennial nallah and during the lean season people cross it by foot to reach the market, schools, to meet their relative and access agricultural fields. In the rainy season, it's impossible to cross the nallah other habitations and people of the area especially students, patients face lot of difficulties in absence of connectivity. The bridge would provide convenience in travelling and shorten the trip and strengthen transport system in the area. This proposed bridge will improve rural connectivity. The bridge will be a lifeline connecting various villages such as the Tote, Ladda-A, Ladda-B, Sari, Sukhal Ghati. It will save approximately 2-3 hours' time.

#### **1.5 Need of SIA**

The Social Impact Assessment study involves the identification of potential social issues in the project and trying to address them through design interventions. The SIA further carries out impact prediction and evaluation of social issues of the sub-project. More specifically, it describes the existing social conditions within the Project area; describes the extent, duration and severity of potential impacts; analyzes all significant impacts; and formulates the mitigation actions and presents it all in the form of a Social Management Plan (SMP).

#### **1.6 Scope of the Social Impact Assessment**

The scope of SIA includes the following.

- To identify all potential adverse and positive social issues/impacts of the Project.
- To gather baseline data for assessment of impacts (both direct and indirect) on the communities of the project area;
- To suggest appropriate mitigation measures to effectively manage potential adverse impacts; and
- To develop a Social Management Plan (SMP) suggesting the mitigation measures to minimize adverse impacts through effective management systems including formulation of monitoring and reporting requirements.

- Collection of baseline data describing the existing socio-economic environment in the area likely to be benefitted by the proposed project including:

## **1.7 Methodology of SIA**

- 2 The SIA approach and methodology aims at the collection of socio-economic data and its analysis for understanding the various types of impact the project would bring on the local social, cultural, and economic spheres of the society. It also discusses the methods, tools, and techniques used for screening and identifying the areas of concern during the SIA study. To comply with the applicable national and state laws acts, and guidelines and the World Bank OP 4.12, a conjunctive approach of integrating the social, environmental, and design aspects as well as intensive stakeholder consultations were adopted.
- 3 For this study, site visits were conducted for the proposed bridge subproject at Anjhi (Sukhal Ghat). During the site visits, meetings, and consultations with PIU, PMU, contractor's representative, and the local community living in the surrounding areas of the subproject. The information was collected through primary as well as secondary sources. Primary data was collected during the Social Screening survey at the bridge subproject site to ascertain the direct impact on the land and other assets. Secondary data/information was collected from various agencies to ascertain/verify the ground realities and bring out the socio-economic characteristics, physical features, and cultural setup of the project area.

## **3.1 Structure of the SIA report**

Executive Summary

Chapter 1: Background and Introduction

Chapter 2: Project Description

Chapter 3: Legal and Regulatory Framework

Chapter 4: Socio-Economic profile of Project Impact Area

Chapter 5: Stakeholders Consultations

Chapter 6: Analysis of Alternatives

Chapter 7: Social Impact Assessment (SIA)

Chapter 8: Mitigation Measures

Chapter 9: Monitoring and Evaluation

Chapter 10: Grievance Redressal Mechanism

Chapter 11: Institutional Arrangements

## **2. Project Description**

### **2.1 Description of Project**

The sub-project includes construction of 43Mtr span Steel Decked foot Bridge over Anji Nallah at Sukhal Ghati, Reasi. The Single foot suspension Bridge will rest on side abutments of open trench foundation.

The bridge is a major/vital connecting link between vast areas of the Tote, Ladda-A, Ladda-B, Sahri, Sukhal Ghati villages having approximate population of 10,500. The bridge will also serve indirectly thousands of souls of the other adjoining areas as it will provide useful link between these area and District's headquarter at Reasi. Moreover, the area being rich in Horticulture products like Anardana, Walnuts and local vegetables/fruits etc. will get enormous economic and social upliftment due to this proposed connectivity.

### **2.2 Sub-project Description**

The proposal for proposed bridge for a 43 m span single foot bridge has been adapted. The proposed bridge will be of single span and will rest on side abutments of open trench foundation. The substructure of the project consists of two abutments built with stone masonry. The elevation different between deck top level and the founding level of left abutment is 2.15 m whereas the elevation difference between deck top level and founding level of right abutment is 4.3 m. The grade of concrete used in foundation and abutment caps is M 20. The bridge connects the villages of Ladda A, Ladda B, Kothari, Devigarh and Tote with population of over 10,500 people.

### **2.3 Objective of the Sub-Project**

The objective of the sub-project is to provide connectivity to the people of Sukhal ghat area in district Reasi by reconstructing the bridge which was devastated in the September 2014 floods. It will provide much needed relief to the surrounding population.

## 2.4 Project Location

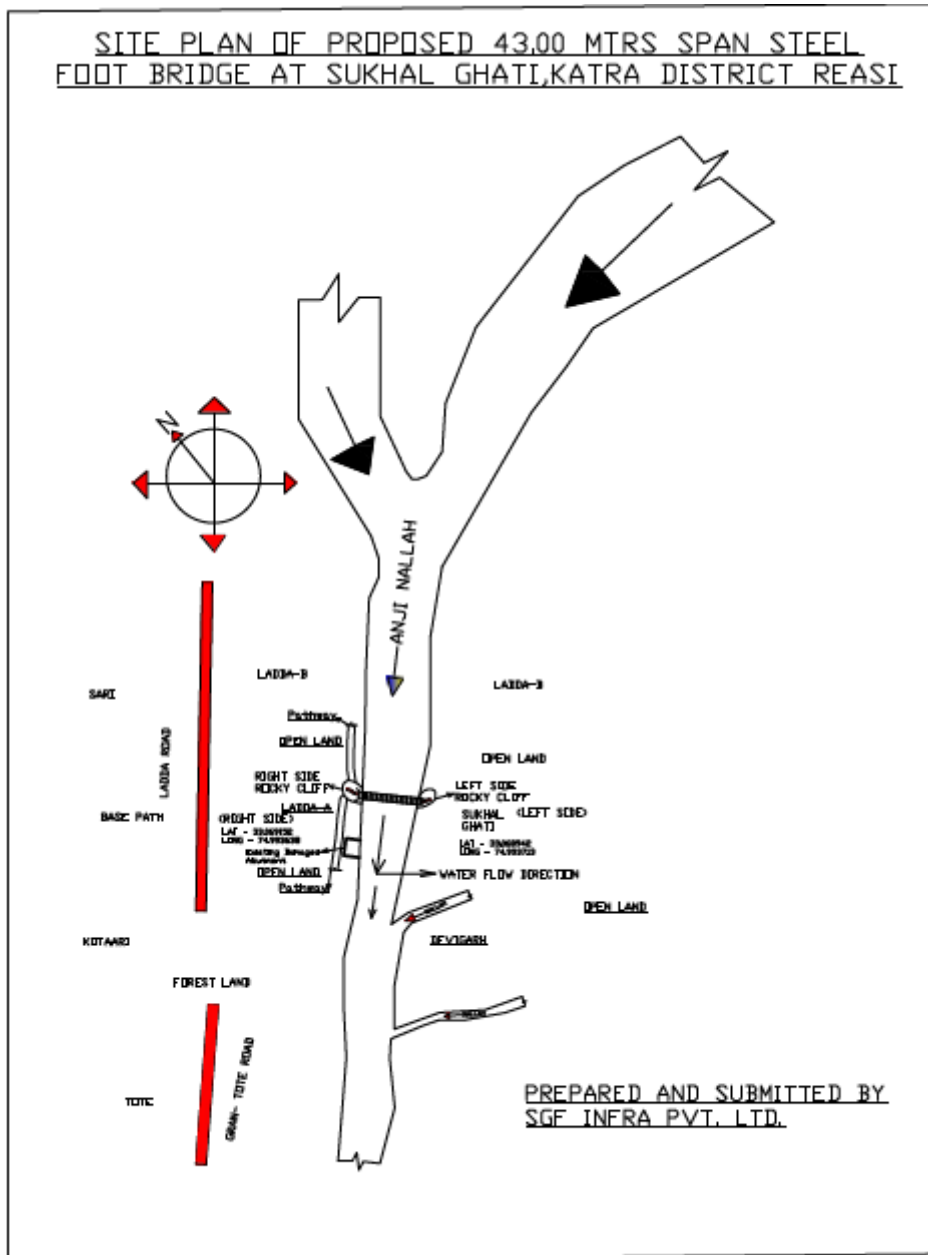


Figure 1: Site plan for proposed project at Anji Nallah

The Sub-project is located in the Reasi Distt of Jammu and Kashmir in Sukhal Ghat over Anji Nallah. Longitude: 74°59' 37.108" E, Latitude: 33°4' 8.192" N. The site plan is shown in Figure 1. The location of project site is shown on the GIS map in

Figure 2.

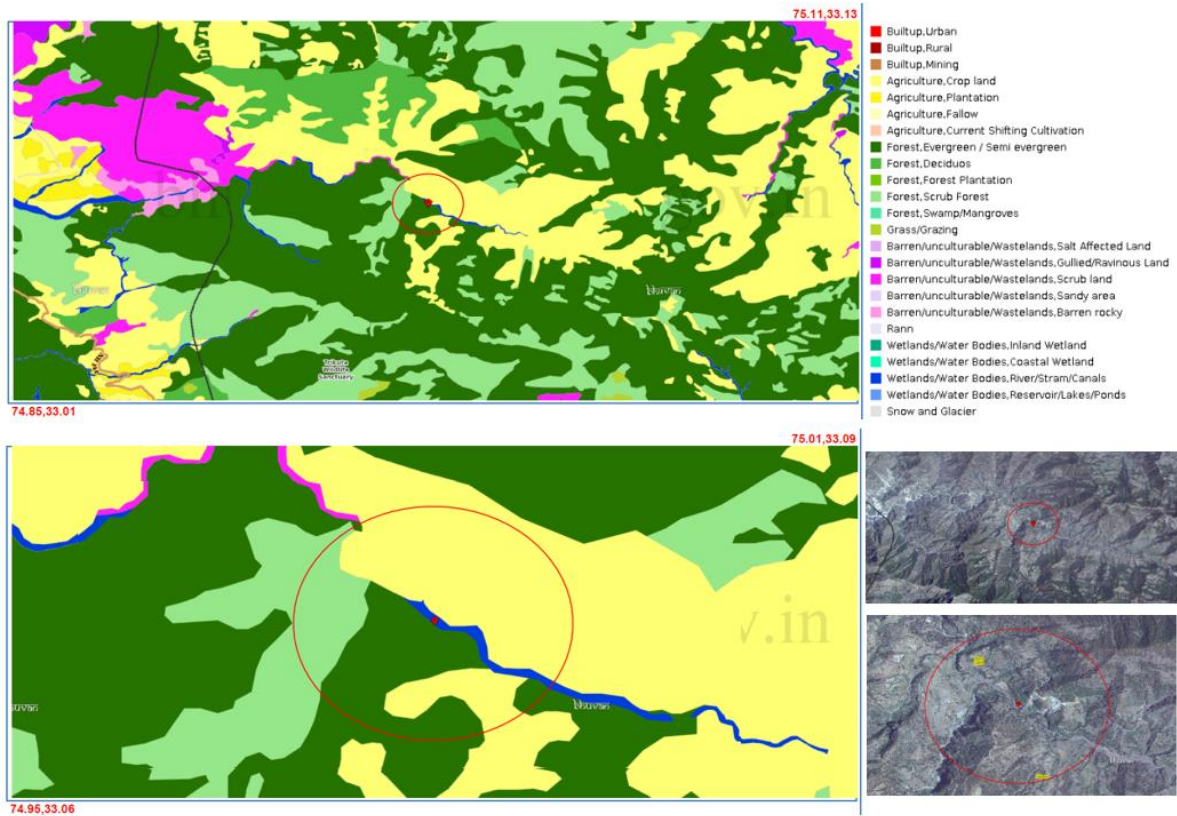


Figure 2: Location of proposed bridge site on GIS Map

The location of project on google maps is shown in Figure 3:



Figure 3: Location of the project in Google Maps

## 2.5 Proposed Bridge Details

The proposal for proposed bridge for a 43 m span single foot bridge has been adapted. The proposed bridge will be of single span and will rest on side abutments of open trench foundation. The substructure of the project consists of two abutments built with stone masonry. The elevation different between deck top level and the founding level of left abutment is 2.15 m whereas the elevation difference between deck top level and founding level of right abutment is 4.3 m. The grade of concrete used in foundation and abutment caps is M20. General arrangement drawing (GAD) for the proposed bridge over Anji Nallah is shown in **Error! Reference source not found.** given below. The design data for the bridge is shown in Table 1.

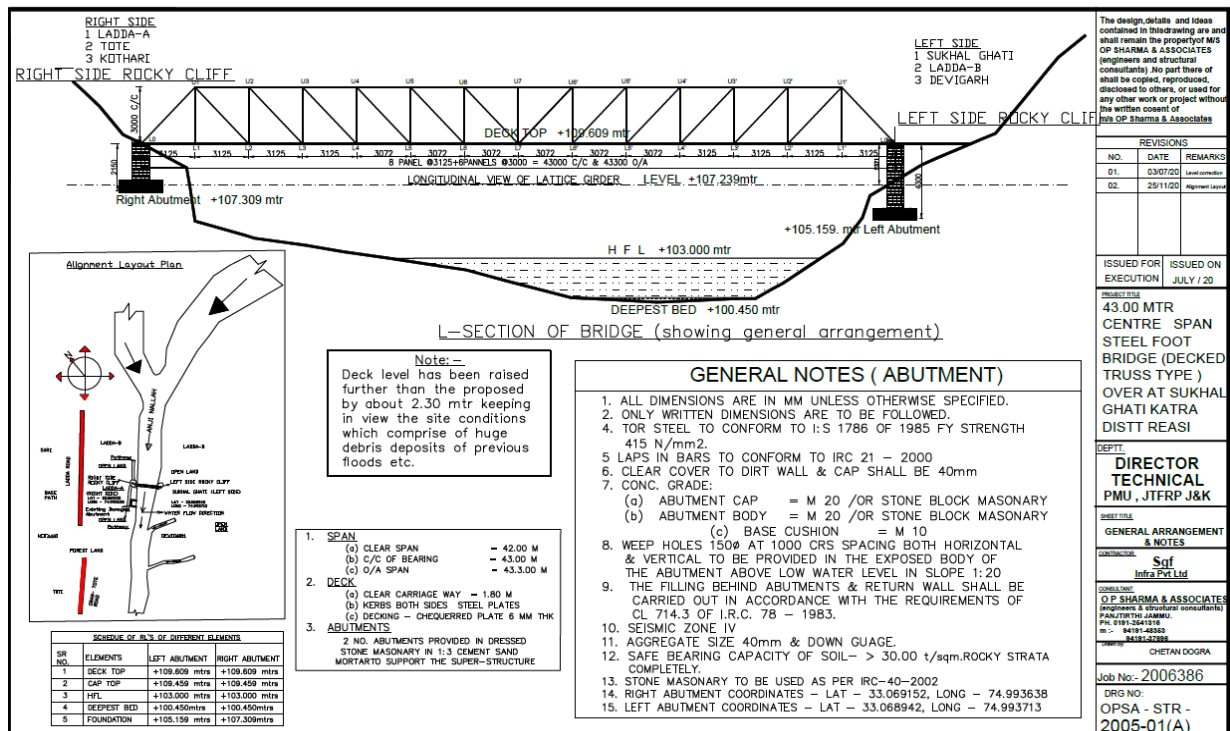






Table 1: Design Data for the Proposed Bridge

<b><u>SITE AND DESIGN DATA OF THE BRIDGE</u></b>		
<b><u>BRIDGE DETAIL</u></b>		
1	Site of bridge	Anji Nallah at Sukhal Ghat
2	Length of bridge	43 mtr length single Span Footbridge Bridge (C/C of abutment bearing)
3	Span arrangement	Two Stone Masonary Abutments and Steel Decked Foot-bridge
<b><u>RIVER DETAILS</u></b>		
1	Clear linear water way at HFL	24.5 mtr
2	Highest flood level	RL 103 mtr
3	Lowest Bed level	RL 100.45 mtr
4	Nature of foundation strata	Rock on Both Sides
5	Max scour level for Abutments	NA since abutments are located on rocky non-scourable strata
6	Minimum vertical clearance required above HFL	1.50 mtr
7	Deck level	RL 109.609 Mtr
8	Discharge	357.29 Cumes
9	Bed Slope	1:20
<b><u>SUB STRUCTURE</u></b>		
1	Type of Foundation	Open foundation
2	Foundation Level of Abutments	Abutment RL 105.159. mtrs (Left Side) (Open on Non scour criteria). Abutment RL 107.309 mtrs (Right Side) (Open on Non scour criteria).
3	Foundation level of Piers	NA
4	Safe Bearing Capacity	50 T/m <sup>2</sup> for left abutment and 60 T/m <sup>2</sup> for right abutment
<b><u>SUPERSTRUCTURE</u></b>		
1	Type of superstructure	Steel Superstructure (Through Type)
2	Clear Footway width.	1800 mm
3	Deck	6 mm Thick Plate
4	Railings	25 mm Dia MS Pipe

5	Overall Width of Superstructure	2190 mm
6	Bearings	Rocker and Roller Pin Bearings
<b><u>DESIGN DATA</u></b>		
1	Footpath load	500 kg per square meter of footpath load
2	Seismic coefficient	Seismic Zone IV Horizontal - 0.12 Vertical - 0.06
3	Snow load	NA
4	Unit Weight of Soil	1.8 T/cum

## 2.6 Hydrology at Anji Nallah

Hydrological details of Anji Nallah are given below:

Discharge = 357.29 Cumes

Highest Flood level (HFL) = 103 m

Bed Slope = 1:20

## 2.7 Geotechnical Details

Subsoil investigations have been carried out by SMVDSR Lab. Open cutting of rock mass at abutment locations was done to understand the geological nature of the strata. Rock drilling was performed to get core samples and Unconfined Compressive test was done as per IS code to derive the bearing capacity for placing open foundations. The soil report recommends 50 T/sqm bearing Capacity for left abutment and 60 ton bearing capacity for right abutment. However, to keep additional factory of safety only SBC of 30 t/m<sup>2</sup> was adopted in the design of foundation.

## 2.8 Details of Existing sub-Project Roads

The roads nearest to the sub-project site are Ladda Road and Gran Tote Road. The roads are not motorable and are accessible only on foot. From the Ladda Road a track leads to the location of the bridge. There is no vehicular traffic on the roads and the sub-project will not involve disruption of traffic. On the Sukhal Ghat side, there is no permanent road but there is a track which leads to the villages.

## 2.9 Proposed Activities

The Project involves the following activities:

- Survey of site and investigation of surrounding strata to assess the suitability of foundations
- Construction of abutments on both sides of Anji Nallah
- Erection of pre-fabricated steel members on the constructed abutments
- Construction of 50 m approach path on both sides of the bridge
- River protection works 40 m upstream site and 50 m downstream side.

### 3. Legal and Regulatory Framework

#### 3.1 Introduction

This chapter deals with the laws, regulations and policies, of Government of India, the State Government and the World Bank, related to social issues. Only the laws, regulations and policies relevant to the project are discussed here. This section needs to be updated as when new laws, regulations and policies are made and enforced or the existing ones are revised.

#### 3.2 Operational Policies and Directive of the World Bank

The implementation of the World Bank Operational Policies seeks to avoid, minimize or mitigate the adverse environmental and social impacts, including protecting the rights of those likely to be affected or marginalized by the proposed project. Based on the literature review and preliminary research, following OPs given in Table 2 might be triggered and would require adequate measures to address the safeguard concerns.

Table 2: Operational Policy and Directives of the World Bank

World Bank Safe Guard Policies		Objective	Applicability
OP/BP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement	4.12	The objective of this policy is to avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement where feasible, exploring all viable alternative project designs. Furthermore, it intends to assist displaced person in improving their former living standards; community participation in planning and implementing resettlement; and to provide assistance to affected people, regardless of the legality of title of land	Not applicable to the sub-project because the sub-project does not have any adverse impact on private land and assets.
OP/BP 4.10 Indigenous People	4.10	This policy aims to protect the dignity, right and cultural uniqueness of indigenous people; to ensure that they do not suffer due to development; that they receive social and economic benefits	Not applicable for this sub-project since there are no indigenous people in the sub-project area.
OP/BP 4.11 Physical Cultural	4.11	This policy aims at assisting in the preservation of cultural property, historical, religious and unique natural value-this includes remains left by previous	Not applicable to the project. There is no such physical cultural

Resources	human inhabitants and unique environment features, as well as in the protection and Enhancement of cultural properties encountered in Bank-financed project.	asset around the sub-project area.
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### 3.3 Policy and Regulatory Framework of GoI and the U.T. of J&K

This deals with various policies, acts, rules and regulations promulgated by the central and state government related to environment and relevant to present project. Scope of relevant social regulations and applicability is furnished in the Table 3 below:

Table 3: Policy and Regulatory Framework GoI and Union Territory

S.No.	Acts/Policies/Rules	Relevance to this project	Applicability in the sub-project
1	<p>The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013</p> <p>The old act is Land Acquisition Act, 1894 and it is replaced by the new Act RFCTLARR,2013</p>	<p>The Act has provisions to provide fair compensation to those whose land is taken away, brings transparency to the process of acquisition of land to set up factories or buildings, infrastructural projects, and assures rehabilitation of those affected.</p>	<p>Not Applicable.</p> <p>The sub-project does not involve acquisition of private land and other assets.</p>
2	<p>State Land Acquisition Act 1990 (1934 AD)</p>	<p>The State Land Acquisition Act 1990 (1934 AD) is in force in the state of Jammu and Kashmir. This Act provides the legal framework for land acquisition for public purposes in J&amp;K. It enables the State Government to acquire private lands for a public purpose, and seeks to ensure that no person is deprived of land except under the Act.</p>	<p>Not Applicable.</p> <p>The sub-project does not require land acquisition.</p>

S.No.	Acts/Policies/Rules	Relevance to this project	Applicability in the sub-project
5	Jammu and Kashmir Common Lands (Regulation) Act, 1956	An Act to regulate the rights in common lands. Provide relief to the user of the lands, used for common purposes like roads, streets, lanes, pathways, water channels, drains, wells, tanks, or any other source of water supply to the villagers in general. Provision for the prohibition of encroachments over such common lands and public places and eviction thereof and in case of encroachments, to restore the rights of the users. Provision for assigning land for extension of “Village Abadi”, if existing land is inadequate for the habitation of the villagers at any point of time.	Not Applicable.  No common land is required for the sub-project

## **4. Socio-Economic Profile of the Area**

### **4.1 Introduction**

This section provides an understanding of the administrative setup of the district, the demographic profile of the villages in the project area, the social groups present, the land use pattern in the area, the livelihood profile of the community, the common property resources, the social and physical infrastructure available in terms of the education and health infrastructure, the water supply for irrigation and drinking purposes, sanitation facilities and connectivity. The purpose of this section is to allow for an increased understanding of the key issues identified as well as identify areas of intervention in future scenarios.

### **4.2 Demography**

With a geographical area of 42241 sq. km, Jammu and Kashmir ranks as the second largest union territory in the country accounting for 1.28% of the country's area. The proposed project is located in Reasi district of Jammu. The district headquarters is located in Reasi Town. According to the 2011 census Reasi district has a population of 314,667, roughly equal to the nation of The Bahamas. This gives it a ranking of 570th in India (out of a total of 640). The district has a population density of 184 inhabitants per square kilometer (480/sq mi). Its population growth rate over the decade 2001-2011 was 27.06%. Reasi has a sex ratio of 890 females for every 1000 males (which varies with religion), and a literacy rate of 59.42%.

Reasi has a population which is a blend of almost equal percentage of Muslims and Hindus and has set an example for tolerant and peaceful religious co-existence. Reasi's population stands at 314,667 (2011) constituting 49.67% of Muslims and 48.90% of Hindus. The district is divided into ten Tehsils and 22 Niabats. There are 12 Development Blocks with 147 Panchayat Halquas. The demographic profile of Reasi is summarized in Table 4.



Table 4: General Demographic Profile of Reasi District, Census 2011

Parameter	Total	Rural	Urban
Area (sq. km)	1719	1679.99	39.01
No of Households	56,689	51,659	5,030
Total Population (lakh)	3,14,667	2,87,671	26,996
Male Population	1,66,461	1,51,481	14,980
Female population	1,48,206	1,36,190	12,016
SC population	37,757	33,232	4,525
ST Population	88,365	86,608	1,757
Population density (people/sq km)	183	171	692
Literacy Rate	48%	46%	71%
Sex Ratio	890	899	802

Source: Census of India, 2011

### 4.3 Land Use

The total geographical area of the district is 1.52 lakh ha. The land utilisation pattern as available in the district during the year 2017-18 is given in the Digest of Statistics 2017-2018 published by directorate of economics & statistics, Government of Jammu and Kashmir. The total cropped area is 0.39 lakh ha. Area sown more than once is 0.15 Lakh ha. The cultivated area of the District is 0.34 Lakh Hects. out of which 0.22 Lakh ha is under maize and 0.14 lakh ha is under wheat during the year 2017-18. For the study area, the land use pattern is similar to the Reasi district. The study area has no Barren and Uncultivable Land, Permanent Pastures and Grazing Lands, Land Under Misc. Tree Crops, and Fallows. Out of the total of 2733 hectares, more than 61% land is covered by forests and 19% is used in non-agricultural uses. Only 11% Area is Sown. Table 5 shows the land use pattern in the study area for greater detail.

Table 5: Land Use Pattern in the Study Area,

Name of Village	Area of village in hectares	Area of Forests in	Area Under Agricultural Uses	Non-Culturable Waste Land	Net Area Sown
Sahri	690.4	27%	47%	11%	15%
Sukhal Ghat	824	83%	1%	8%	7%
Devi Garh	632.1	77%	3%	7%	13%
Toot	587.2	53%	29%	8%	10%

Total for Study Area	2733.7	61%	19%	9%	11%
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Source: Digest of Statistics 2017-2018

The District occupies lower position in respect of Irrigation facilities with only 5.8% of the net cropped area irrigated during 2017-2018. Out of the gross irrigated area of 1397 ha during 2017-18, canals accounted for 96.9%, and Tanks 3.1%. All the principal sources except canals are non-precarious.

#### 4.4 Demographic Profile of the project district

The proposed project is located in Reasi district with district headquarters located in Reasi town. The district has four Community Development Blocks according to 2011 census namely Mahore, Reasi, Pouni, and Arnas.

The Project site is located approximately 25 km away from Reasi town which also includes approximately 4 km distance which needs to be covered on foot. Also, there is a road under construction which is located roughly 1 km away from the project site which connects one of the neighboring villages to Udhampur and the total time to reach Udhampur from the village is around 6-7 hours. The study area for this proposed project has been considered as the area around Sukhal ghat. The area around Sukhal ghat has the following villages from the Reasi CD Block of Reasi District:

- Tote
- Sahri
- Devi Garh
- Sukhal Ghat

The area around Sukhal Ghat has the villages from Pancheri CD Block of Udhampur District but they are located outside the radius of 3 km defined for the study area (**Error! Reference source not found.**) for socio-economic conditions. On the basis of available census data, 2011 different aspects of socio-economic condition of the above-mentioned villages have been analyzed which area presented in Table 6.

Table 6: Demographic Profile of the Study Area

S. No.	Village Name	Area\ (Hectare)	Population			Literates			Main Workers			Marginal Workers			Non-Workers		
			Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F
1.	Sahri	690	1,100	582	518	542	334	208	298	289	9	252	2	250	550	291	259
2.	Sukhal Ghat	824	668	322	346	291	174	117	199	152	47	123	6	117	346	164	182
3.	Devi Garh	632	1,151	591	560	380	230	150	399	324	75	220	4	216	532	263	269
4.	Toot	587	713	357	356	381	242	139	356	181	175	10	5	5	347	171	176
Reasi CD block Total		37761	73,000	38,629	34,371	42088	24987	17101	20231	17634	2597	19640	5091	14549	33129	15904	17225

Source: Census of India, 2011

#### 4.5 Baseline Data of the CD Block of the Study Area

The Table 7 provides salient features of socio-economic features of the Reasi CD Block.

Table 7: Demography, Literacy and Occupational details for Reasi CD Block

S. No.	Description	Number	% of total
1	Total Population - Gender wise	73000	
	Male	38629	52.92
	Female	34371	47.08
	Sex ratio (No. of females per 1000 males)	890	
2	Total Population (0-6 years) - Gender wise	11003	15.07
	Male	5882	53.46
	Female	5121	46.54
	Sex ratio (No. of females per 1000 males)	871	
4	Total no. of households	13147	
	Average House hold size	5.6	
5	Total SC & ST Population	31128	
	Total Population (SC)	18098	24.79
	Total Population (ST)	13030	17.85
6	Total Literates – Gender wise	42088	
	Male Literacy (with respect to the male population)	24987	64.68
	Female Literacy (with respect to the female population)	17101	49.75
	Literacy gap between male and female		17.84
10	Total Main & Marginal Workers & percentage to total worker	39871	
	Male (Number and % with respect to the male working population)	22725	58.83
	Female (Number and % with respect to the female working population)	17146	49.89
	Gender Gap in Workforce (in Percentage)	8.94	
a)	Worker as Cultivator (Number and Percentage)	25689	64.43
b)	Worker as Agricultural Labour (Number and Percentage)	1700	4.26
c)	Worker as Household Industry Worker (Number and Percentage)	100	0.25
d)	Worker as Other workers (Number and Percentage)	12382	31.06

Source: Census of India 2011

#### 4.5.1 Demographic Composition of Population

According to Census of India 2011, the total population of Reasi CD Block is 73,000 in which 52.92% are males and 47.02% are females. An average gender ratio of the study area is approx. 890 females per 1000 males, which is much lower than national average of 933 females per 1000 males. The total study area comes under rural settlement. Approx. 15.07% of the total population belongs to 0-6 age group. The sex ratio of this age group is 871 female children per 1000 male children, which is lower than average sex ratio of the study area.

Table 8: Village-wise Break up of Population in Study Area

S. No.	Study Area	House-holds	House hold Size	Population				Population (06 years)			
				Total	M	F	Gender Ratio	Total	M	F	Gender Ratio
1	Sahri	191	5.76	1100	582	518	890	196	107	89	832
2	Sukhal Ghat	116	5.76	668	322	346	1075	99	44	55	1250
3	Devi Garh	204	5.64	1151	591	560	948	224	115	109	948
4	Toot	134	5.32	713	357	356	997	126	57	69	1211
5	Total for study area	645	5.63	3632	1852	1780	961	645	323	322	997

Source: Census of India 2011

With reference to the Table 9, approx. 18% of the total population of the study area belongs to Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribes. Among the total population, Scheduled Caste constitutes of 9% and 9% belongs to Schedule Tribe community. Their livelihood depends on agriculture and agricultural labour. During construction period, they will be given employment opportunities and skill development training will be provided to them on the basis of their skills and existing employment opportunities in the region. The break up distribution of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population in the project area is shown in Table 9.

Table 9: Village-wise Distribution of SC and ST Population in Study Area

S. No.	Village	Schedule Caste Population				Schedule Tribe Population			
		Total	M	F	Percentage	Total	M	F	Percentage
1	Sahri	42	17	25	4%	23	10	13	2%
2	Sukhal Ghat	102	50	52	15%	0	0	0	0%
3	Devi Garh	54	32	22	5%	272	142	130	24%
4	Toot	122	59	63	17%	41	23	18	6%
Total for study area		320	158	162	9%	336	175	161	9%

Source: Census of India 2011

#### 4.5.2 Literacy and Literacy Rate

The average literacy rate of the study area is 44% in which male's literacy is 53% with respect to the male population as against 34% for females with respect to the female population, creating a gender gap of 18%. Though the state govt. has provided every village with Govt. Primary Schools, Upper Primary Schools and Anganwadi Centers, the quality of education in the study area is very poor. As per our observation and consultation with villagers, it was found out that most of the villagers above 50 years of age are literate but they do not have any educational certificates. Dropout rates especially for girl child are very high in these villages and also in the study area. This is mostly because of poor economic conditions of the families and low status and several restrictions for women in the study area. Hence, instead of attending schools, these small girls/boys help their parents in household works, sibling care, or in daily paid labor jobs. The break up distribution of literate population in the project area is shown in Table 10.

Table 10: Village-wise Distribution of Literacy in the Study area

S. No.	Study Area	Number of Literates			Literacy Rate			Gender Gap
		Total	M	F	Total	M	F	
1	Sahri	542	334	208	49%	57%	40%	17%
2	Sukhal Ghat	291	174	117	44%	54%	34%	20%
3	Devi Garh	380	230	150	33%	39%	27%	12%
4	Toot	381	242	139	53%	68%	39%	29%

Total for study area	1594	980	614	44%	53%	34%	18%
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Source: Census of India, 2011

The literacy rate of the project area has been compared with the literacy rate of district level which shows that literacy rate of the study area is much below than the literacy rate of the district level.

#### 4.5.3 Categorization of Main Workers on the basis of Occupation

Table 11: Categorization of Main Workers on the basis of Occupation

S. No	Zone	Types of Main Workers							
		Cultivator		Agricultural Laborers		Household Industrial Workers		Other Workers	
		Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%
1	Sahri	269	93.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	29	10.0
2	Sukhal Ghat	177	61.2	1	0.3	0	0.0	21	7.3
3	Devi Garh	377	130.4	0	0.0	1	0.3	21	7.3
4	Toot	257	88.9	0	0.0	1	0.3	98	33.9
Total for study area		1080	373.7	1	0.3	2	0.7	169	58.5

Source: Census of India, 2011

#### 4.5.4 Categorization of Marginal Workers on the basis of Occupation

The following tables reflects that 98.2% of marginal worker are involved as cultivators and only few workers are involved in other categories.

Table 12: Categorization of Marginal Workers on the basis of Occupation

S. No.	Zone	Types of Marginal Workers							
		Cultivators		Agricultural Laborers		Household Industrial Workers		Other Workers	
		Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%

1	Sahri	252	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2	Sukhal Ghat	119	96.7	1	0.8	0	0.0	3	2.4
3	Devi Garh	218	99.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.9
4	Toot	5	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	50.0
Total for study area		594	98.2	1	0.2	0	0.0	10	1.7

Source: Census of India, 2011

Considering the work culture of the study area, it appears that most of the workers in both the category main and marginal are engaged as cultivators. In the study area most of the workers are either main/marginal cultivators.

#### 4.5.5 Culture and Religion

The **Error! Reference source not found.13** gives percentage distribution of population by religion in Jammu and Kashmir State and Reasi district-2011 Census.

Table 13 Population Distribution by Religion in Jammu and Kashmir State and Reasi

Religious Community	Jammu & Kashmir	Reasi
Muslims	68%	50%
Hindus	28%	49%
Sikhs	2%	1%
Buddhists	1%	N
Christians	0%	0%
Jain	0%	N
Others	0%	N
N denotes negligible		

Source: Census of India 2011

It is discernible from the data that Muslims have been returned as the predominant religious community of the State, claiming 68.31 per cent of the total population, followed by Hindus with 28.44 per cent and Sikhs 1.87 per cent). While the followers of Buddhism claim 0.90 per cent, Christians account for just 0.28 per cent. At the district level, the position is different.



Here, the largest proportion of total population has been returned by Muslims at 49.66 per cent. Hindu follow with a proportion of 48.91 per cent. Sikhs and Christians account for 0.99 per cent and 0.38 per cent of the total population of the district respectively.

The field survey has revealed that majority of the persons living in the villages are Hindus with approx. 90 % of population in the study area. Most part of the study area has been occupied by Hindus and they play a vital role in cultural and religious activities. Men of the study area generally wear Lungi and kamiz/shirt, pant and shirt and women wear saris and suits. Diwali, Lohri, Eid, Independence Day, Dussehra are the main festivals celebrated by the people of the study area. They worship Lord Shiva, Rama, Durga and Shiva etc.

#### **4.5.6 Archeological Site and Monuments**

In the entire study area, there is no site of archeological importance or historical or other protected monuments. Similarly, around the proposed alignment of the bridge no such features have been reported.

#### **4.5.7 House Types**

Houses in the study area are generally kuccha. Pucca and temporary types of house structures have also been observed. Water from Anji Nallah and water springs are the main sources of water for drinking and other domestic uses.

#### **4.5.8 Occupation and Economy**

The main occupation of the study area is cultivation as more than 98% workers are employed as cultivators. Cultivation also includes effective supervision or direction in cultivation. A person is classified as cultivator if he or she is engaged in cultivation of land owned or from government or from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share. Cultivation involves ploughing, sowing, harvesting and production of cereals and millet crops such as wheat, maize rice and other crops such as oil seeds Cultivation does not include the plantation crops like– tea, coffee, rubber, coconut and betel nuts (areca).

There are very few opportunities of livelihood except agriculture and agricultural cultivation. Average land holding size of the study area is 2.1 acre per holding. The range of income of the family of the study area is INR 5,000 to 12,000 per month while the income of BPL

family is < INR 5,000 per month and most part of the income is spent on food. There is requirement of skill development training so that local villagers may get more option to earn their livelihood.

#### **4.5.9 Roads**

The location of the project does not have a motorable road. The village Tote is connected to Reasi through a bus but the is not in good condition. The nearest motorable road away from the bridge location is 1 km away. The villages of Sahri and Sukhal Ghati have bus connectivity from Udampur. The project site only has walking trails which connects the motorable roads to the project site. The internal roads of the villages which link one village to another are kuccha roads.

#### **4.5.10 Education**

Out of the 4 villages all villages have Primary School, Sahri does not have middle school and Secondary School and Senior Secondary school are only present at Tote. The nearest degree college is however more than 10 km away.

In spite of government infrastructure facility and support (facility of mid-day meal, free books distribution and two pairs of uniform to every student) for education, the literacy rate is very poor in the study area. Although, there is support for girl child education, but it is only up to junior level. Very few people are willing or able to provide higher education to their girls.

#### **4.5.11 Health**

As per Digest of Statistics 2017-2018 there are 3 Govt./Private Hospitals, 22 PHC, 16 Ayurvedic and 9 Medical Aid Centers and Mobile Units in the Reasi District. In of the study area there is not PHC but there are 2 government PHS centers which were observed to be working properly, one is in Toot village and another is in Sukhal Ghat village. Toot also has a medical dispensary and Veterinary Hospital. There is not non-government medical facility available in the area. No epidemic or chronic disease have been reported in the study area during the consultations with local villagers except general fever, cough and cold.

#### **4.5.12 Drinking Water Facility**

As reported during the consultations, tap water is available in all the villages of the study area which is used for drinking purposes. Springs are also available for drinking water. People also use water from Anji nallah for irrigation purposes.

#### **4.5.13 Communication**

The villages in the study area are well connected via mobile, telephone and internet. Government post offices are also available in the village of Sukhal Ghat and Toot. Means of communications such as internet, telephone and television has played a vital role in increasing awareness and changing people's perceptions and attitudes positively towards development in the region.

## **5 Stakeholders Consultations**

### **5.1 Introduction**

The public consultations provide a platform for people's participation in the process through information dissemination, discussions about people's concerns and issues, developing ownership and participatory decision-making. The preliminary consultations were carried out through Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and meetings with general public in the project area.

Public participation and community consultations is an integral part of environmental and social assessment. Public participation is a continuous two-way process, involving promotion of public understanding of the processes and mechanisms through which developmental problems and needs are identified and addressed. Consultations are a tool to inform stakeholders about the proposed project and seek their involvement and ownership at all stages of the project cycle. It assists in identification of the problems associated with the sub-projects as well as the needs of the population likely to be impacted. This participatory process enables the participation of the local people in the decision-making process. Public discussions were conducted at nearby villages. Panchayat members were contacted to inform the people.

### **5.2 Stakeholders Analysis**

As a part of participatory process different stakeholders have been identified who could be involved in the process of identification of critical issues, identification of impacts, execution, monitoring and evaluation. The stakeholders have been classified as primary and secondary stakeholders. The sub-project has a public purpose and therefore, needs multiple stakeholder involvement for its success. This requires a participatory process from the beginning of project initiation. People in common have been considered as primary stakeholders and others include the service providers, authorities who have a say in the project etc. Since the sub-project does not have any involuntary resettlement, therefore, the identified stakeholders of the sub-project are sub-Project site villagers, Village Panchayat and Institutional Stakeholders.

### 5.3 Consultation and Participation Mechanisms

People are properly informed and consulted about the project, their situation and preferences, and allowed to make meaningful choices. The project will therefore ensure that the stakeholders are informed, consulted, and participate actively in the development process. This will be an ongoing process, both during preparation, implementation, and monitoring of project results and impacts.

During the implementation and monitoring stage, information will be disseminated to all stakeholders in appropriate ways. This information will describe the main project features. Consultation will be carried out taking into account the appropriate socio-cultural milieu, gender-considerations, and other differences among the stakeholders. Particular emphasis will be laid on the needs, concerns and priorities of vulnerable groups. The SIA provides detailed information regarding the consultation process. It describes information disclosure at preparation stage. The consultation process established during preparation stage of the project uses different types of consultation such as in-depth interviews with key informants, focus group discussions, seminars and meetings. The consultation program included the following:

- Villagers;
- Village panchayats
- PIU/PMU

As part of the consultation process, women were given the opportunity to voice their views without the presence of men. The main objectives of the consultation program were to make people aware of the project & ensure people participation. During the process efforts were made to ascertain the views and priorities of the people. The aims of community consultation were:

- To understand views of the people residing around the bridge site.
- To identify and assess all major economic and sociological characteristics of the village to enable effective planning and implementation

The consultation process was carried out at Village level and all the comments received have been incorporated in the SIA.

## 5.4 Local Level Consultations

The team of professionals carried out local level consultations for the project. Efforts were made to select individuals from all the villages in the study area. The objectives of local level consultations were to inform the village communities about the project and to incorporate their views in the SIA and mitigation measures as suggested by them. The community level consultations included participation and discussion with different groups within the community regarding improvement and changes at the ground level to be addressed and included in the mitigation plans.

## 5.5 Issues discussed During Consultation

The issues discussed during public consultation for the proposed bridge are given below:

- Proposed project, source of assistance and its implementation/ execution etc.
- Construction work, health hazards and mitigation measures.
- Discussions among public for sharing of information related to the proposed bridge, social safeguards policy of World Bank, direct and indirect impacts of improvement/construction work on environment.
- Any loss of land/structure/business or other community property due to proposed bridge.
- Any damage to historical or cultural monuments due to the proposed bridge.

## 5.6 Details of Community Consultations

The details of public consultation are given below in table no 14.

Table 14: Community Consultations

S. No	Date	Location of consultation	Number person attended in consultation as per records	Participants
Study Area				
1	14.11.20	Sahri	20	Local villagers, farmers, women, Sarpanch, Local representatives
2	14.11.20	Tote	20	
3	15.11.20	Devigarh	20	
4	15.11.20	Sukhal Ghat	20	

Photographs of the consultation's attendance sheets are attached as annexure C and D.

## 5.7 Key findings of the local level consultations

The key findings of the local level consultations are as follows:

- The participants were concerned about the speedy completion of the sub-project. Their daily routines were devastated after the floods of 2014 and after the existing footbridge was washed away. People wanted the new footbridge to withstand floods like that of 2014.
- Participants did not raise any concern of land acquisition as the bridge is not being constructed on private land.
- Members wanted employment opportunities from the sub-project and expressed their dissatisfaction because of the fact that they have to travel long distances to go for work.
- People are in favor of the proposed sub-project and are ready to extend all types of support during execution of the sub-project as their major difficulties will be overcome after completion of the sub-project.

## 6. Analysis of Alternatives

### 6 Introduction

In this section, attempt has been made to look at “with project” and “without project scenario”.

#### **“Without Project Scenario”**

If the proposed bridge at Anji village is not constructed, there is every likelihood that the people of the sub-project area will continue to suffer and quality of life will deteriorate due to loss of time, frequent access problems by floods in Nallah, etc. and disruption of essential supplies to Anji and surrounding villages. Without the proposed sub-project people of the Tote, Ladda-A, Ladda-B, Sari, Sukhal Ghati villages having approximate population of 10,000 souls are spending lot of time in accessing services such as primary health center, schools and marketplace.

#### **“With Project Scenario”**

Without the proposed sub-project people of the area will no longer be able to access the basic services. Since it's a hilly terrain and Anji nallah serve to a big catchment area due to which during rainy season and occasional rains it becomes difficult for people to access the basic services. Construction of the proposed sub-project will relieve people from day-to-day struggle of accessing the education, health services by saving their time which they otherwise can spend on their leisure and interaction with the community members. A big relief will be for students who can invest their saved time on their studies and learning new things.

The bridge will also serve indirectly thousands of souls of the other adjoining areas as it will provide useful link between these area and districts headquarter Reasi. Moreover, the area being rich in Horticulture products like Anardana, Walnuts and local vegetables/fruits etc. will get enormous economic and social up-liftment due to this proposed connectivity

Therefore, the sub-project will enhance their well-being by providing infrastructure which will be designed as per the latest standards to withstand the floods and other climatic conditions.



## 7. Analysis of Social Impacts

The sub-project has substantial benefits. The sub-project will generate employment opportunities for local people and provides a lifeline to the people of neighboring villages by replacing a bridge which was washed away in 2014 floods and is perceived as a positive development by all the stakeholders. The society will be benefitted from the new economic opportunities and reduction in travel time. In this chapter, potential social impacts, are assessed in terms of the direct and indirect nature of the impact, extent, duration and significance.

### 7.1 Impact on Land Resources

The revenue record obtained from the revenue department revealed that the sub-project is proposed on khasra number 96. The ownership of the said khasra number rests with the government. A total of 156 Kanal and 6 marlas i.e., 19.6 acres of land falls under khasra number 96 (annexure B). Therefore, sufficient state land is available for the proposed sub-project.

Table 15: Evaluation of impact on population surrounding project area

Impact Category	Impact
Loss of agricultural Land	No Impact
Loss of residential or commercial land	No Impact
Loss of structures	No Impact
Impact on marketplace, shops, businesses, and commercial enterprises	No Impact
Loss of crops and trees	No Impact
Loss of primary source of income	No Impact
Encroachers	No Impact
Squatters and informal settlers	No Impact
Temporary impacts on land and other assets during construction	No Impact
Loss of common property resources	No Impact

The sub-project, therefore, does not have adverse impact on the private properties and livelihood of the people.

## **7.2 Impact on structures**

There is no structure either private, government, CPR or religious along the sub-project alignment. No archeological, religious structures, or historical monuments are reported on the site.

## **7.3 Impact on livelihood**

The sub-project will not have any impact on the livelihood sources. Rather, it will provide temporary work to the wage laborers, masons etc. till the completion of the sub-project.

## **7.4 Impact on Indigenous People**

No indigenous people are residing around the sub-project site.

## 8. Mitigation Measures

### 8.1 Social Management Plan

The Social Impact Assessment study does not envisage any significant adverse impact of the sub-project i.e., there is no involuntary displacement and land acquisition. Further, there is no temporary or permanent impact of any kind on the livelihood of people. Structures proposed shall be improved in the available government land. Technical department from PMU & PIU have made required modifications in design at initial stages to avoid negative impact as a part of mitigation measures. The Social Management Plan suggests the mitigation measures needs to be adopted during execution to deal with the envisaged and unanticipated impact of the sub-project.

### 8.2 Objectives

The main objective of the Social Management Plan is to mitigate the various adverse social impacts which may arise during the pre-construction, construction and post construction of the sub-project. The objective of SMP in preconstruction, construction & post construction stages are as follows:

#### **Preconstruction Stage**

To discuss the design and technical proposal with the stakeholders in order to know their suggestions and inputs. To inform them about the project, its funding, land requirements and policies and guidelines of funding agencies and applicable to the project.

#### **Construction Stage**

To ensure that the provision of the SMP (Social Management Plan) are strictly followed and implemented by strengthening implementation arrangement.

To address the construction stage social impacts arising due to various project activities enroute the corridor and particularly at habitations through specific measures that need to be applied across and certain specific measures that shall be determined on a case-by-case basis.

#### **Post construction Stage**

To ensure that all the issues rose during construction stage shall be addressed properly. In case land and other assets utilized by the EA or contractor shall be restored to the satisfaction of communities and owners of that assets.

### **8.3 Scope**

The Social Management Plan (SMP) in the sub-project consists of the set of mitigation, monitoring and institutional measures to be taken during the pre-construction, construction and operation stages of the project to minimize adverse social impacts, to offset them, or to reduce them to acceptable levels in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy. The plan also includes the actions needed for the implementation of these measures.

The major components of the Social Management Plan are:

- Mitigation of potentially adverse impacts;
- Integration of SMP with Project in construction and operation phases;
- Institutional Capacity Building and Training;
- Monitoring during project implementation and operations;

### **8.4 Context for the SMP**

This Social Management Plan for Anji bridge is based on the Social Impact Assessment study during which site visits carried out in the project corridor, meeting was done with people and project design was discussed and evaluated on the ground. The sub-project does not have any impact on the private land and all the construction activities will be carried out within the available government land. There would be no impact on the private assets, CPRs and any other religious property due to sub-project activities. The same has been confirmed by the PIU in number of meetings which took place during the social impact assessment with them. There can be few temporary impacts due to construction activities and to address these impacts, a Social Management Plan has been prepared which lays down mitigation measures that needs to implemented for any impact on site. SMP will be implemented by the contractor under the supervision of PMU & PIU, JTFRP.

### **8.5 Methodology for SMP Preparation**

The comprehensive approach followed for the preparation of Social Management plan. It involves following key steps and processes.

- Screening of social impacts during the SIA study;
- Public consultation with the stakeholders;
- Discussion of Technical Proposal with the stakeholders;

- Development of measures aimed at avoiding, mitigating and offsetting or reducing impacts to levels that are socially accepted during implementation and operation of the project road.

Key social issues and impacts that may arise during construction stage

- Drying up of seasonal springs or streams due to construction works.
- Dust emissions during construction leading to impacts on crops and trees resulting in lower yield or growth.
- Possibility of gender-based violence arising from influx of migrant labour for construction works.
- Likelihood of spread of HIV/AIDS among construction workers and road side communities.

## 8.6 Social Management Plan

Based on the findings and issues identified during SIA study, Social Management Plan has been prepared for the sub-project. The mitigation measures for the potential impacts are presented in form of a matrix according to the sequential flow of activities in the project life cycle. These measures would be further updated by Contractor during the implementation of the SMP.

Table 16: Social Management Plan

S.No	Project Phase/Activity	Issues/Potential impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Monitoring Agency/Frequency
<b>Planning/Pre-construction Phase</b>					
1	<b>Pre-construction phase</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sharing of design with the community.</li> <li>• Strengthening of trust between contractor and the community.</li> <li>• Provision of alternative access to the community for commuting wherever required.</li> <li>• Utilization of private land temporarily.</li> <li>• Restoration and relocation of Common Property Resources, if any.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consultation with local community and stakeholder's engagement.</li> <li>• Written consent from community or owner of the land required for stocking construction material temporarily.</li> <li>• Involving locals (Gram Sabha) wherever any issues arise.</li> </ul>	Contractor	PIU
<b>Construction Phase</b>					
2	<b>Influx of</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction Camp</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minimize labour influx as much as</li> </ul>	Contractor	PIU/ PMU Monthly

S.No	Project Phase/Activity	Issues/Potential impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Monitoring Agency/Frequency
	labour	Design and Lay-out. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conflict with community due to social and cultural difference with the host community.</li> <li>• Potential impact of spreading infectious diseases from labor to the local or vice versa.</li> <li>• Possibility of Sexual abuse and assault in the labor camps or otherwise.</li> <li>• Drug abuse, gambling etc.</li> </ul>	possible by engaging local population. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure separate labour camps for the labor (Away from religious places and localities to the extent possible).</li> <li>• Introducing code of conduct for labourers;</li> <li>• Awareness on the health and sanitation for the labor.</li> <li>• Ensure least contact between the host community and the labour.</li> <li>• Awareness on sexual assault &amp; drug abuse.</li> </ul>		Monitoring
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilities for the Labour in camp and on worksite</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing accommodation facilities to the migrant labours with proper ventilations.</li> <li>• Provision for safe drinking water and appropriate cooking arrangement at labour camps;</li> <li>• Provision of Separate toilet and bathing facilities for men</li> </ul>	Contractor	PIU/ PMU Monthly Monitoring

S.No	Project Phase/Activity	Issues/Potential impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Monitoring Agency/Frequency
			<p>and women</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of medical facility which includes first aid kit at the camp site and also ambulance facility to take patients to hospital in case of emergency.</li> <li>• Proper drainage facility at camp site along with water sewerage treatment facilities. No waste water should be discharge to any surrounding area without required permission and proper treatment.</li> <li>• Provision of prayer rooms as per the religious beliefs of the workers.</li> <li>• Safe storage facilities for the gas cylinder, petroleum and other chemicals, used by labourers.</li> <li>• Proper solid waste collection and disposal system at the camp site.</li> <li>• The camp should have proper security arrangements, like Security</li> </ul>		



S.No	Project Phase/Activity	Issues/Potential impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Monitoring Agency/Frequency
			<p>fence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preparing a code of conduct for the migrant workers.</li> <li>• Conducting awareness programme about sexually transmitted diseases among the migrant workers, laborers and for community around project site;</li> <li>• Awareness program on COVID-19.</li> <li>• Provision of hand sanitizer, masks in the labor camps.</li> <li>• Provision a separate accommodation for COVID-19 infected labours or personal engaged by the contractor.</li> <li>• Provision of crèche on site for children.</li> <li>• Training programs for construction workers in basic sanitation and health care issues (e.g., how to avoid malaria and transmission of sexually transmitted infections (STI) HIV/AIDS.</li> </ul>		

S.No	Project Phase/Activity	Issues/Potential impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Monitoring Agency/Frequency
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Labour Registration.</li> <li>• Awareness program for labour rights</li> <li>• No employment of child labour.</li> </ul>		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Registration of Complaints received from labour.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Arrangement to register and redress grievance of workers.</li> <li>• Grievance Redressal System for the project to address such issues including sexual harassment at the workplace</li> </ul>	Contractor	PIU/ PMU  Monthly Monitoring
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Equality of opportunity to work.</li> <li>• Equal Pay for equal work</li> <li>• Preference to the Women Laborers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To be ensured throughout project cycle.</li> <li>• Maintenance of payment registers by the contractor.</li> </ul>	Contractor,	PIU/ PMU  Monthly Monitoring
3	<b>Community Health and Safety</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Injury &amp; sickness due to construction work and movement of heavy vehicles, contamination or other natural or human-made hazards.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of access to the community, shops, religious places during construction phase.</li> <li>• Better marking and signage.</li> <li>• Provision of alternative transportation route for vehicles and ambulances wherever required.</li> <li>• Undertaking regular surveillance at site</li> </ul>	Contractor	PIU/ PMU  Monthly Monitoring

S.No	Project Phase/Activity	Issues/Potential impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Monitoring Agency/Frequency
			<p>to check on Hygiene conditions for disease control.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creating mass awareness on HIV and STDs and COVID-19.</li> <li>• Ensure least contact between the labour and the local population.</li> <li>• Sharing grievance redressal system with the community and displaying contact numbers at site to register any grievances due to the project.</li> <li>• No contamination of water bodies due to stocking of construction material etc.</li> <li>• Safeguarding pedestrians' safety including women, children.</li> <li>• During construction of side drains provide temporary/safe access to shops, kids, hospital/clinic, religious places etc.</li> <li>• Community Consultation</li> </ul>		
4	<b>Occupational health and</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Injury and sickness of labour</li> <li>• Facilities for</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide training on health and safety to all the workers.</li> </ul>	Contractor	PIU/ PMU  Monthly

S.No	Project Phase/Activity	Issues/Potential impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Monitoring Agency/Frequency
	safety	labour at work site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide PPE to workers as per work requirement.</li> <li>• Regular checking of body temperature and other symptoms among the labourers for COVID-19 and maintaining a register.</li> <li>• Awareness program on COVID-19.</li> <li>• Provision of hand sanitizer, masks in the labor camps and on the sites.</li> <li>• Displaying of COVID-19 help line numbers on site as well as in labor camps.</li> <li>• Provide separate toilets for male and female labour at the construction site</li> <li>• Provide safe drinking water at the construction site.</li> <li>• Providing a separate resting area at the site for breaks during the work period.</li> <li>• Provide adequate lighting in the construction area and along the roads.</li> <li>• Conduct an initial health screening of the labourers</li> </ul>		Monitoring

S.No	Project Phase/Activity	Issues/Potential impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Monitoring Agency/Frequency
			<p>working at construction site, especially those who are coming from outside the project area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide first aid facility at the construction site</li> <li>• Provide HIV awareness programming, including STI (Sexually Transmitted Infections) and HIV information, education and communication for all workers on regular basis.</li> <li>• Community Consultation</li> </ul>		
5	<b>Gender Based Violence</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA)</li> <li>• Workplace Sexual Harassment</li> <li>• Human Trafficking</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Awareness program for the Contractors, Local Communities and labourers on national laws.</li> <li>• Displaying of various legal provisions on site, in labour camps and at prominent locations in the project area.</li> <li>• Ensure that complaints of GBV registered and maintain a register maintaining the anonymity of the complainant.</li> <li>• Strict code of conduct for</li> </ul>	Contractor	PIU/ PMU  Monthly Monitoring

S.No	Project Phase/Activity	Issues/Potential impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Monitoring Agency/Frequency
			<p>workers with no tolerance for physical or verbal abuse of women or children.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community Consultation.</li> </ul>		
<b><i>Post Construction Phase</i></b>					
6		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Handing over temporarily used private/community land to the landholders/community by the contractor without restoration work and payment of dues/ lease amount.</li> <li>Non-Removal of debris and other construction material from the site.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consultation with the private party or Community and restoration of their land.</li> <li>Removing left over construction material from the site.</li> <li>Payment of lease amount/rent, if any due, to the private party or community for utilization of their resources.</li> </ul>	Contractor	PIU/PMU Within one Month

## **8.7 Gender Action Plan**

### **8.7.1 Status of Women in J&K**

Women constitute around 47% of the total population of the State. The development of women, no doubt, has been a part of the development planning process right from inception of Five-Year Plans but the shift in approach from welfare to development toward women took place in a focused manner in the 6th and 7th Five Year Plans. The 8th Five Year Plan promised to ensure that benefits of development do not by-pass women. The 9th Five Year Plan changed the strategy for women from development to empowerment and emphasis on preparation of separate Women Component Plan (WCP) by identifying specific Schemes/Projects having direct bearing on welfare and development of Women. The 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan further strengthened the implementation of Women Component Plan (WCP).

Moreover, the Women and Child Development Department in the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has also enjoined upon the states to monitor closely the flow of benefits of various schemes for the empowerment of women on regular basis. These initiatives have helped in improving the status of women in various spheres to a great extent, but the imbalance still exists which needs to be addressed over the years. The 11th Plan had taken numerous steps forward. However, the targets set out could be only partially achieved. In the 12th plan, the Government's priority would be to consolidate the existing initiatives and interventions relating to women, build upon the achievements and also move beyond to respond to new challenges. Female population of J&K State slashed down from 47.15% of the total population in 2001 to 46.88% in 2011. As per details from Census 2011, Jammu and Kashmir has population of 1.25 Crore souls over the figure of 1.01 Crore in 2001 census. Total population of Jammu and Kashmir as per 2011 census is 12,548,926 of which male and female are 6,665,561 and 5,883,365 respectively indicating a reduced sex ratio of 883. The corresponding figures of male and female as per Census 2001 were 5,360,926 and 4,782,774 respectively indicating sex ratio of 892. Sex ratio (females per thousand of males) is an important indicator of the social conditions particularly with respect to women's status in any society.

Low sex ratio shows indulgence of artificial interventions, distorting the biological trend and natural balance in terms of number of females per thousand males. An important concern in the present status of Jammu and Kashmir's demographic transition relates to

adverse sex ratio. The sex-ratio as per census 2011 was 883 which is a matter of great concern and needs to be addressed on priority. Education of the women is very effective tool for women's empowerment not only from the point of view of literacy, but it has inter-linkage with other social parameters viz. population growth, health care, education of children etc. It enables rural women to acquire new knowledge and technology, required for improving and developing their tasks in all fields, besides availing new opportunities and combating emerging challenges of dynamic society.

Female education is essential for higher standards of health and improved "maternal competence" which leads to lower infant mortality. It also raises women's economic productivity. Despite its linkage to so many positive outcomes and the progress made over the past 50 years, female literacy remains low in J&K State as compared to men. Jammu and Kashmir's literacy rate has increased by 13% in the last decade i.e., from 55% in 2001 Census to 68% in the 2011 Census. While female literacy has increased from 42.22% in 2001 Census to 58.01% in 2011. Gender differential still exists both in rural and urban areas but it is comparatively higher in rural areas. This can be attributed to a number of factors viz., lack of access to schools, parents feeling insecure about sending girl children to schools, their engagement in agricultural and other domestic activities etc. Though, still being at a disadvantageous position, the women folk are breaking the barriers/shackles to get equal share in the basic human rights. With higher growth rate than male literacy, the goal is expected to be achieved in near future.

### **8.7.2 Legal Provision Related to Women in J&K**

- J&K Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2010
- Jammu and Kashmir Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2013
- State Commission for Women Act, 1999

### **8.7.3 Strategy**

#### **Suggestive Actions to be taken in the sub-project**



- Ensure participation of vulnerable groups in the project activities.
- Ensuring facilities in construction camps.
- Carrying out other responsibilities towards vulnerable groups.

### **Suggestions for increasing the Women's Participation in the sub-project**

- Allow women to take part in the consultation process.
- Ensure that the women are consulted and invited to participate in group-based activities, to gain access and control over the resources.
- Encourage women to evaluate the project outputs from their point of view and their useful suggestions should be noted for taking necessary actions for further modifications in the project creating better and congenial situation for increasing participation from women.
- Devise ways to make other vulnerable to participate in the project activities

### **Involvement during Construction**

Wherever possible, women's involvement in construction activities should be encouraged in order to help them have access to benefits of project activities.

### **Ensuring Facilities in Construction Camps**

Foreseeing the involvement of women, both direct and indirect in the construction activities, PMU, PIU & PMC shall ensure certain measures that are required to be taken by the construction contractor towards welfare and well- being of women and children during the construction phase such as:

- **Temporary Housing:** During the construction the families of laborers/workers should be provided with residential accommodation suitable to nuclear families.
- **Health Centre:** Health problems of the workers should be taken care of by providing basic health care facilities as and when required by labour.
- **Day Crèche Facilities:** It is expected that among the women workers there will be mothers with infants and small children. Provision of a day crèche may solve the problems of such women, who can leave behind their children in such a crèche and work for the day in the construction activities. If the construction

work involves women in its day-night schedules, the provision of such a crèche should be made available on a 24-hour basis.

- **Proper Scheduling of Construction Works:** Owing to the demand of a fast construction work, it is expected that a 24 hours-long work-schedule would be in operation. Engaging women labor during night services should be avoided by the project or can be permitted only after getting written request from the women labor. In this case crèche facilities in the construction camps must be extended to them in the night.
- **Control on Child Labor:** Minors, i.e., persons below the age of 14 years, should be restricted from getting involved in the constructional activities. It will be the responsibility of Social and Environmental experts of PMU, JTFRP to ensure that no child laborer is engaged in the activities. PMU & PIU shall keep strong vigilance to ensure cessation of such exploitation.

#### **8.7.4 Avoiding Gender Based Violence**

The contractor will prepare and implement robust measures to address the risk of gender-based violence that include:

- Mandatory and repeated training and awareness-raising for the workforce about refraining from unacceptable conduct toward local community members, specifically women;
- informing workers about national laws that make sexual harassment and gender-based violence a punishable offense which is prosecuted;
- introducing a Worker Code of Conduct as part of the employment contract and including sanctions for non-compliance (e.g., termination), and contractors adopting a policy to cooperate with law enforcement agencies in investigating complaints about gender-based violence.

#### **8.8 Labor Management**

Since the construction activities are mostly labor intensive by nature, therefore, it is also envisaged that both local and migrant labor shall be employed by the project. These migrant laborers will be accommodated in a temporary campsite within the project area.

### 8.8.1 Objectives

The influx of migrant labour will have both negative and positive impacts on the nearby community and local environment. The labour will be accommodated in a temporary campsite within the project area which can have a significant interface with the host community. The influx of migrant workers would lead to a transient increase of population in the immediate vicinity of the project area for a limited time. This would put pressure on the local resources such as roads, fuel for cooking, water, etc. Hence, a plan has been designed to demonstrate the:

- Potential impacts associated with influx on the host population and receiving environment are minimized;
- Provision of safe and healthy working conditions, and a comfortable environment for migrant labour; and
- To ensure compliance with the national labour laws, including guidance provided on latest COVID 19 epidemics in the country.

### 8.8.2 General Requirements

All migrant workers are envisaged to be accommodated in a proper temporary campsite within the project area. If migrant workers are accompanied by their families, provisions should be made accordingly. As per the National Acts, the inclusion of requirements for labour camp to be established by contractors during construction phase of the project. Contractor(s) shall ensure implementation of the following measures to minimize the potential negative impacts of worker accommodation and workers on local communities:

- **Cleanliness and Sanitization:** Pest extermination, vector control, and disinfection are to be carried out throughout the living facilities in compliance with local requirements and/or good practice. In light of the COVID-19 outbreak and increased risks to community health and safety and occupational health and safety, the contractor needs to put in place measures required to deal with COVID-19.
- **Complaints and incident reporting:** A formal Complaints Procedure will be implemented to ensure timely and transparent response to complaints as received from labour.

- **Labour education:** The workforce will be sensitized to local social and cultural practices through the provision of an induction course for all employees that stipulates expected behavior;
- **Labour behavior in the campsite provided:** A Code of Behavior governing appropriate behavior in the accommodation facilities to be kept in place and to be strictly enforced. The contractor shall ensure implementation of the “rules of engagement” between labourers living in campsite and community and shall be implemented by construction contractors for all engaged labourers.
- **Labour Compensation and Accommodation:** JTFRP shall ensure that labourers are provided with benefits such as leave, weekly rest day, etc. Accommodation to be provided for the construction labour which covers facilities (including catering facilities, dining areas, washing and laundry facilities, etc.) and supporting utilities.

### 8.8.3 Hiring & Recruitment Procedures

- The manpower wherever possible, shall be locally recruited by the contractor. The following general measures shall be considered for the workforce during their employment tenure:
- The implementing agency in consultation with the PMU will include a code of conduct relating to the accommodation to be signed with the contract document of contractors.
- The contractor shall not employ any person below the age of 18 years nor will have any forced labour; The construction labourers will be provided with documented information regarding their rights under national labour and employment law such as but not limited to Factories Act, Minimum Wages Act, 1948 Trade Unions Act, and Workmen’s Compensation Act; 1923
- First priority for employment of labour should be given those impacted by the project such as landowners who have lost land / donated land;

- No discrimination shall be done by the construction contractor with respect to recruitment and hiring, compensation (including wages and benefits), working conditions and terms of employment, access to training, job assignment, termination of employment or retirement, and disciplinary practices;
- The contractor to ensure that work hours are set at eight hours a day, 48 hours a week, with a weekly rest day for all engaged labour;
- Every labour is entitled to a maximum of only two hours a day as Overtime (OT) work. OT pay is twice the hourly remuneration;
- The project will ensure that equal wages for male and female workers for work of equal nature or value is maintained;
- A grievance redressal mechanism for workers to be put in place by the contractor to raise workplace concerns. The workers to be informed about the grievance mechanism at the time of recruitment; and
- The Contractor to ensure that they develop and implement a procedure to review the performance of their sub-contractors.
- The procedure developed should include regular inspection of the camp sites, maintaining information pertaining to labour sourced by sub-contractors;

#### **8.8.4 Worker's Accommodation**

The EA have to supervise and monitor the activities performed by their contractor and accommodation facilities provided in the campsite. The following measures shall be provided:

- The labourers to provide with accommodation made of insulating material and locally available building material, etc. along with storage of personal belongings;
- The migrant workers with families will be provided with individual accommodation comprising bedroom, sanitary and cooking facilities;
- The units to be supported by common latrines and bathing facilities duly segregated for male and female labour; A minimum of 1 unit to 15 males and 1 unit for 10 females shall be provided;
- The contractor shall provide a canteen facility with facility to cook food of appropriate nutritional value respecting religious/cultural backgrounds;

- All doors and windows shall be lockable and mobile partitions/curtains shall be provided for privacy;
- Dust bins to be provided for collection of garbage and to be removed on a daily basis;
- It is also required to provide first aid box in adequate numbers; and
- Ventilation should be appropriate for the climatic conditions and provide workers with a comfortable and healthy environment to rest and spend their spare time.

#### **8.8.5 Security**

The contractors shall put in place the following security measures to ensure the safety of the workers. The following measures shall be incorporated:

- Access to the campsite shall be limited to the residing workforce;
- The contractor shall be responsible for deploying an adequate number of guards;
- Adequate, day-time night-time lighting shall be provided;
- The security personnel shall be provided with training to respect the community traditions and in dealing with, use of force, etc.; and
- The rental accommodation shall be provided with firefighting equipment and portable fire extinguishers.

#### **8.8.6 Provisions for Drinking Water**

- Access to an adequate and convenient supply of free potable water is a necessity for workers. The domestic water conforming to the IS 10500:2012 supply shall be made available by the contractor.
- The direct usage of water from bore well should not be allowed;
- The Contractor(s) should regularly monitor the quality of drinking water. In case of noncompliance with the Drinking Water Specifications, additional treatment shall be provided, or alternative sources of water supply shall be arranged; and
- All storage container of drinking water to be monitored from becoming polluted or Contaminated.

#### **8.8.7 Cooking Arrangements**

- Places for food preparation are designed to permit good food hygiene practices, including protection against contamination between and during food preparation;
- Adequate personal hygiene including a sufficient number of washbasins designated for cleaning hands with clean, running water; and
- All kitchen floors, ceiling and wall surfaces adjacent to or above food preparation and cooking areas are built using durable, non-absorbent, easily cleanable, non-toxic materials;
- Food preparation tables are equipped with a smooth, durable, easily cleanable, non-corrosive surface made of non-toxic materials.
- To ensure that the fuel need of labourers in the project area does not interfere with the local requirements, necessary arrangements for supply of fuel to the labourers shall be done by the contractor.

#### **8.8.8 Waste Water Generation**

- There will be generation of wastewater from the campsite. About 80% of water used shall be generated as sewage/wastewater.
- Contractors to ensure that the campsite is equipped with the septic tank and soak pit for disposal of sewage. It is also recommended that the storm water and sewage system should be separate. The surface water drainage shall include all necessary gutters, down pipes, gullies, traps, catch pits, manholes, etc.
- Sanitary and toilet facilities are constructed of materials that are easily cleanable. Sanitary and toilet facilities are required to be cleaned frequently and kept in working condition.

#### **8.8.9 Medical facilities**

The following medical facilities shall be provided by contractors for the construction workers:

- A first aid centre shall be provided for the labour within the construction site equipped with medicines and other basic facilities;
- Adequate first aid kits shall be provided in the campsite in an accessible place. The kit shall contain all type of medicines and dressing material;
- Contractor shall identify and train an adequate number of workers to provide first aid during medical emergencies;

- Regular health check-ups shall be carried out for the construction labourers every six month and health records shall be maintained;
- Labours should have easy access to medical facilities and first aider; where possible, nurses should be available for female workers;
- First aid kits are adequately stocked. Where possible a 24/7 first aid service/facility is available.
- An adequate number of staff/workers is trained to provide first aid.



## **9. Monitoring and Evaluation**

The Project requires detailed supervision, monitoring, and evaluation of the impact on the environment and social aspects. Monitoring is the periodical checking of planned activities, which provides midway inputs, facilitates changes, if necessary, and provides feedback to Project Authority for better management of project activities. It helps in making suitable changes and modifications in safeguard documents during project implementation. Evaluation on the other hand assesses whether the activities have achieved the intended goal and objectives. Thus, monitoring and evaluation are critical to measuring the project performance and fulfillment of project objectives.

To carry out this, PMU has made specific arrangements. The executing agency has a dedicated unit to deal with the social and environmental safeguards. This unit is headed by Director Safeguards who is assisted by full-time Social Safeguards and Environmental Experts. To ensure compliance with the World Banks' social safeguard issues Director Safeguards will monitor and evaluate routine activities. Half-yearly Environmental and Social Audit, of ESMF implementation, will be done by the Technical Audits and Quality Control Consultants. Progress on social safeguards and other issues will be flagged in the MPR and QPRs.

### **9.1 Safeguards Supervision**

This will be done by PMU with the support of PIU and consultants. All the sub-projects will be visited at regular intervals by PMU to check if all safeguard requirements are met and to identify any issues that need to be addressed. PMU should submit quarterly progress reports to The World Bank on safeguards implementation.

### **9.2 Concurrent Monitoring and Quarterly Reporting**

The concurrent internal social monitoring will be done as part of the regular monitoring by the PIU, Implementing Agencies, and TAQAC. However, PMU, with the help of an in-house Social Specialist will do the regular social monitoring of sub-projects for safeguards compliance.

### **9.3 Safeguards Monitoring Plan**

Apart from the quarterly monitoring reports submitted to the World Bank, once every year, the PMU will prepare a report of the environmental and social situation in the project districts including data and analysis of relevant parameters as given in the plan below. This report also should give a listing of relevant new legislation and regulations

that have a bearing on the environmental and social performance of the project. PMU will submit this report to The World Bank.

#### **9.4 Independent Safeguard Audits**

The PMU will appoint Independent Project Implementation Quality Audit Consultants with expertise in social and environmental safeguards to conduct a half-yearly project quality audit, which will include Environmental and Social Audit of selected sub-projects for compliance with the ESMF.

#### **9.5 Right to Information and Disclosure**

The Jammu and Kashmir Right to Information Act 2004 gives the right to persons to obtain any document or information relating to the affairs of the state or public body. In addition to the provisions of the above Act, the JTFRP provides for voluntary disclosure of information and project documents in English, Hindi, and Urdu on the Government and implementing agencies' websites for public consumption.

## 10. Grievance Redressal Mechanism

For addressing the grievances of aggrieved person/Project Affected People, Project will adopt a Grievance Redressal Mechanism which will ensure that PAPs/aggrieved person shall be provided best solutions to their grievances if any.

In order to address people's grievances related to land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation or any other social issue arising out of the project related activities; executing agency will establish two bodies, one at a local level (site level) and another at District level. In case, the grievances are not resolved at these two levels, then it will be forwarded to R&R Committee at Divisional level for this project which will be established under the Divisional Commissioner, Jammu/Srinagar. The grievances will be registered at Project site. The local level grievance committee will try to resolve the case in maximum 14 days. In case the aggrieved person is not satisfied with the decision delivered at local level or the grievance/s are not resolved, the same shall be forwarded to the district level committee, headed by District Collector. No grievance can be kept pending for more than a month which means the committee has to meet every month. Executing Agency through PMU, JTFRP will monitor the implementation of the decision of the committee. In case the aggrieved party is not satisfied with the proposed redressal measures, it can approach the Divisional level redressal Committee, headed by Divisional Commissioner, Jammu/Srinagar. If aggrieved party is not satisfied with the decision delivered or committee is not successful in resolving the grievance/s, they can approach the court of law on their own expenses. The committees' composition is detailed below:

### 10.1 Composition of GRC at various levels of the project

**Grievance Redress Committee at Local Level:** This committee/cell will work at local level i.e. site level. This will be comprising of the following members:

- Engineer from PMU
- Assistant Executive Engineer (PIU)
- Site Engineer (PIU)
- Local Revenue officer
- Social Safeguard Officer
- Ward Member/Halqa Panchayat member

- Women representative (Retired Officer/Academicians/Development Professional)

**Grievance Redress Committee at District Level:** In case grievance/s are not addressed at local level or PAP/ aggrieved person is not satisfied with the decision delivered at local level, he/she can approach to the grievance redressal committee constituted at district level. The following will be the composition of the committee.

- District Collector
- Director/Head PIU (Convener)
- Nodal officer of the Project Component (PMU)
- Nodal Officer (Social Safeguards, PMU)
- Representative of PRIs
- A Prominent Women (Retired Officer/Academicians/Development Professional)
- A senior representative of SC/ST Welfare Board

**Division Level Redressal Committee (DLC):** In case, grievance/s are not addressed at local and district level, the same will be forwarded to the Divisional Level Redressal Committee through PMU. The committee will provide a major platform to people who might have objections with respect to the decisions taken at the two previous levels. The committee will look into the grievances of the people and will assign responsibilities to implement the decisions of the committee. This Committee (after formation) will be convened by the Chief Executive Officer, ERA/JTFRP and headed by Divisional Commissioner Jammu/Srinagar. This committee should meet every quarter to solve any grievance/s and will take decision within 03 months of receiving the grievance/complaint. Nodal Officer (Social Safeguards) will coordinate the meetings. This committee will also provide policy related directions to the Grievance Redressal Committee and the participating departments with regard to land acquisition and resettlement and rehabilitation.

The following will be the composition of the committee:

- Divisional Commissioner, (Chair)
- Chief Executive Officer, JPFRP/JK ERA (Convener)
- Heads of participating departments
- Director Technical (PMU/JTFRP)

- A senior representative, one each from BC & EBC and SC & ST Welfare
- A senior representative of the revenue department
- A senior representative of the Disaster Management Department
- Social Safeguard Specialist (Nodal officer, PMU)
- A prominent woman representative (Retired/Development Professional/  
Academician)
- A PRI representative
- A representative of PAPs who can articulate well.

## 10.2 Structure of GRM

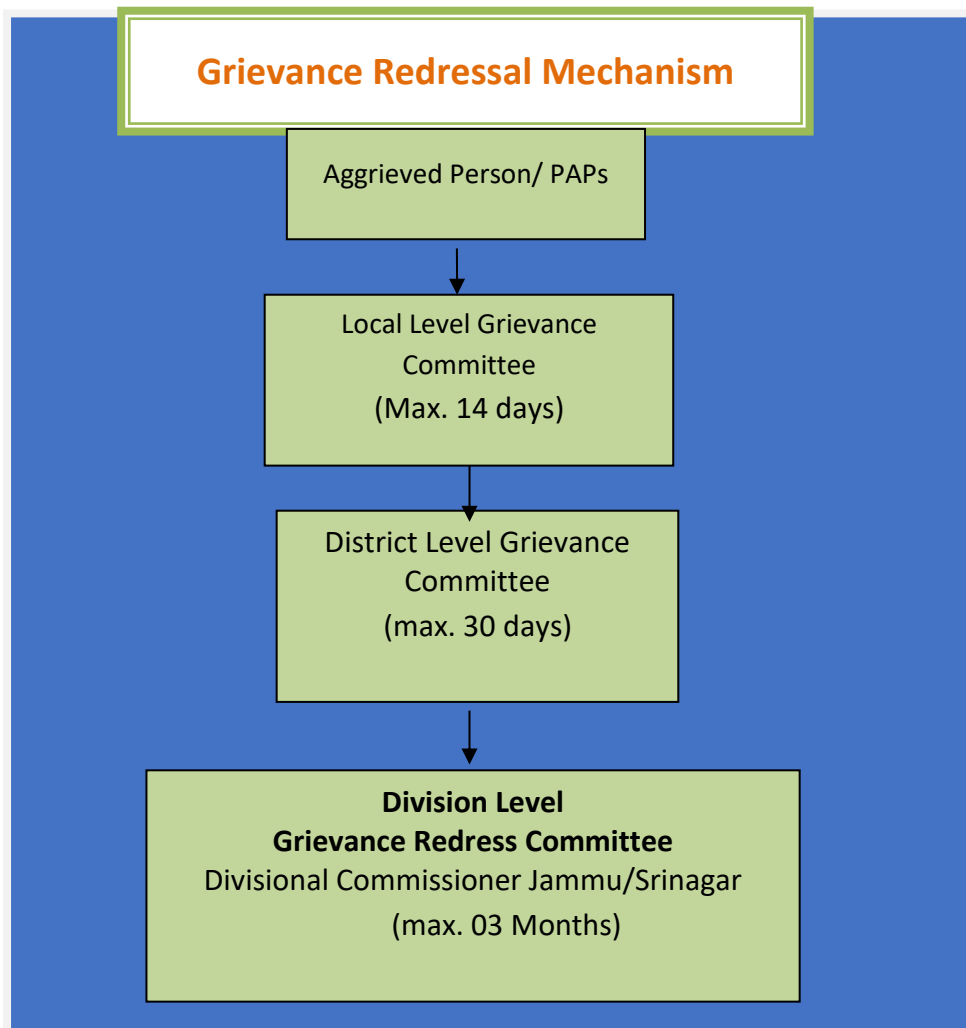


Figure 4 Structure of the GRM

## 10.3 Approach to GRC

Project Affected Person/aggrieved party can approach to GRC for redress of their grievances through any of the following modes-

**Web based:** The grievance corner will be provided at the website of PIU so that affected person can register their complaint online.

**Telecom based:** If needed a toll-free number will be issued by the PMU/ PIU so that affected people can register their complaints through telephone / mobile phone to the PIU/PMU office.

**Through LGC:** The LGC will collect the problems & issues of the community or affected persons and pass on the same to PIU / PMU and try to resolve. A grievance register will be maintained by the contractor/PIU at each site office. Phone number of concerned engineer shall be displayed at the site so that aggrieved person can contact the concerned site engineer in case of emergency.

**Through PMU:** PAPs/aggrieved party can register/file grievance/s directly to the PMU also. PMU will en route the same through PIU to the site engineer who will try to resolve it within the stipulated time and rest process will follow.

Besides the grievance redress mechanism of JTFRP, state has online grievance monitoring system known as Awaz-A-Awam (People's voice). The PAPs can also lodge their grievance online at <http://www.jkgrievance.nic.in> and on <http://115.124.102.135/JTFRP /Grievance/GrievanceForm.aspx>

#### **10.4 Legal Options to Aggrieved persons/PAPs**

In case PAPs are not satisfied with the decision of GRC at local/district level and Divisional Level committee, they are free to approach the court of law on their own will and expenses at any time to redress their grievance/s. General public and PAPs specifically will be informed about Grievance/s redress committee and mechanism through public consultations, disclosures and distribution of PIBs. All PIBS will be translated into Urdu and will be distributed to the PAPs.

## **11. Institutional Arrangements**

A project steering committee will be set up for the overall strategy guidance and monitoring of the project. It will be headed by Chief Secretary and will comprise of all involved line departments and additionally departments of planning, environment and social welfare. A Project Management Unit (PMU) for the project housed in Jammu & Kashmir Economic Reconstruction Agency (JK ERA) will be responsible for overall management of the “Jhelum Tawi Flood Recovery Project” (JTFRP). The PMU will be headed by Chief Executive Officer and will be responsible for the project coordination, reporting, technical assistance, monitoring and budgeting of all the components. The Social Development Specialists in PMU will provide assistance and support for addressing all safeguard related issues during documentation and execution.

The Chief Executive Officer (JKERA/JTFRP) will be overall responsible for implementation of the project. The CEO will have administrative and financial powers for the implementation of the project including implementation of Social Management Plan. The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) will be supported by Director Technical, Director Planning and Coordination, Director Disaster management, AEEs and Social Development Specialist. The PMU will be responsible for providing overall policy guidance, training and capacity building support to PIU and the contractor in order to compliance with World Bank’s Safeguard Policy and applicable laws to the U.T and other acts, notifications, guidelines etc. Social Development Specialist at PMU will ensure that all social safeguards issues are complied with as detailed out in SMP. Social issues will be coordinated by Social Development Specialist (SDS) within the PMU. PMU will be assisted by Project Management Consultants (Technical Assistance and Quality Audit Consultants) for technical support and advise, developing the GIS based reporting and monitoring system and result monitoring and impact evaluation etc.

### **11.1 Implementation Arrangement**

Project Implementation Unit of JK ERA, headed by Project Manager to the level of Superintending Engineer shall be responsible for execution of the civil works. For social safeguards documentation, implementation of Resettlement plan and Social Management Plans, there is a dedicated section in JK ERA which is headed by the Director Safeguards. Director Safeguards is assisted by the Social Safeguards Specialist in documentation and ensuring compliance to the WB guidelines.



## Annexure: A: Environment and Social Screening Form

<b>1. Name of the sub-project</b>	Construction of 43Mtr span Steel Decked Foot Bridge over Anji Nallah at Sukhal Ghati Reasi	
<b>2. Type of proposed activity</b> (tick the applicable option and provide details)		
Road	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Bridge	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	43Mtr Steel Decked foot Bridge
Fire Station	<input type="checkbox"/>	-
Hospital/Health Facility	<input type="checkbox"/>	-
Educational Institute	<input type="checkbox"/>	-
Building for Livelihoods	<input type="checkbox"/>	-
Flood Infrastructure Related	<input type="checkbox"/>	-
Other Public Building	<input type="checkbox"/>	-
Any Other (Please Specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	-
<b>3. Location of the proposed sub-project</b>		
Name of the Region	Jammu(J&K State)	
Name of the District	Reasi	
Name of the Block	Reasi	
Name of the Settlement	Sukhal Ghat	
Longitude	74°59'37.108"E	
Latitude	33°4'8.192" N	

### Part A: General Information

<b>4a. Proposed Nature of Work</b> (tick the applicable options)	
Minor Repairs	-
Major Repairs/Rehabilitation	-
Upgrading/Major Improvement	-
Expansion of the facility	-
New Construction	√
Any Other	-
<b>Size of the sub-project</b> (approx. area in sq. mt/hac or length in mt/km, as relevant)	1x 43.00m span Steel Decked Foot Bridge over Anji Nallah at Sukhal Ghati Reasi.
<b>5. Land Requirement</b> (in hac./sq.mt.)	
Total Requirement	Nil
Private Land	Nil
Govt. Land	Nil (No additional government land is required)
Forest Land	Nil
<b>6. Implementing Agency Details</b> (sub-project level)	
Name of the Department/Agency	PWD (R&B) Division Reasi
Name of the contact person	Er. Raj Kumar Kapahi
Designation	Executive Engineer
Contact Number	+91-9419651938
E-mail Id	<a href="mailto:xenpwdranbreasi@gmail.com">xenpwdranbreasi@gmail.com</a>
<b>7. Screening Exercise Details</b>	
Date on which it was carried out	29/09/2018
Name of the Person	Tejinder Gupta
Contact Number	+91 9419134347
E-mail Id	<a href="mailto:tejindergupta41@gmail.com">tejindergupta41@gmail.com</a>

**Part B (1): Environment Screening**

Question	Yes	No	Details
<b>1. Is the sub-project located in whole or part within 1 km of the following environmentally sensitive areas?</b>			
a. Biosphere Reserve		No	
b. National Park		No	
c. Wildlife/Bird Sanctuary		No	
d. Wildlife/Bird Reserve		No	
e. Important Bird Areas (IBAs)		No	
f. Habitat of migratory birds (outside protected areas)		No	
g. Breeding/Foraging/Migratory route of Wild Animals (outside protected areas)		No	
h. Area with threatened/rare/ endangered fauna (outside protected areas)		No	
i. Area with threatened/rare/ endangered flora (outside protected areas)		No	
j. Reserved/Protected Forest		No	
k. Other category of Forest	Yes		No impact on the nearby forest area is envisaged. No tree cutting is required.
l. Wetland		No	
m. Natural Lakes		No	
n. Rivers/Streams	Yes		Bridge is proposed to be constructed over Anji Nallah which is perennial stream.
<b>Question</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>

o. Swamps/Mudflats		No	
p. Zoological Park		No	
q. Botanical Garden		No	
<b>Is the sub-project located in whole or part within 500m of any of the following sensitive features?</b>			
a. World Heritage Sites		No	
Archaeological monuments/ sites (under ASI's central/state list)		No	
Historic Places/Monuments/ Buildings/Other Assets (not listed under ASI list but considered locally important or carry a sentimental value)		No	
Religious Places (regionally or locally important)		No	
e. Reservoirs/Dams		No	
f. Canals		No	
Public Water Supply Areas from Rivers/Surface Water Bodies/Ground Water Sources		No	
What is the High Flood Level in the sub-project area?	2.0 mtrs from lowest water level.		
Is any scheduled/protected tree like Chinar, Mulberry or Deodar likely to be affected/ cut due to the project?		No	
Is the sub-project located in a landslide/heavy erosion prone area or affected by such a problem?		No	

s sub-project located in an area that faces water paucity or water quality issues?		No	
<b>Part B (2) : Result/Outcome of Environmental Screening Exercise</b>			
1.	Environment Impact Assessment	No	
2.	Environment Clearance Required	No	
3.	Forest land Clearance/Diversion	No	
4.	Tree Cutting Permission Required	No	
5.	ASI (Centre/State) Permission Required	No	
6.	Permission from ULB/Local Body/Department Required	No	-
7	Any other clearance/permission required	Only Statutory clearances and NOC's / PUC's for establishment or operation of stone crushers, generators, vehicles etc shall be required to be obtained by the Contractor during execution stage if established.	

**Part C (1): Social Screening**

<b>1. Does the sub-project activity require acquisition of land?</b>			
Yes		No	✓ It is being constructed on the site it was washed away. Therefore, no additional government land is required.
Give the following details:	Private Land (sqmts/hac.)		-
	Govt. Land (sqmts/hac.)		-
	Forest Land (sqmts/hac.)		-
<b>Does the proposed sub-project activity result in demolition/removal of existing structures?</b>			

Yes		No	✓
If so, give the following details:			
Number of public structures/buildings			
Number of common property resources (such as religious/cultural/drinking water/wells/etc.)			
Number of private structures (located on private or public land)			
<b>3. Does the proposed project activity result in loss of crops/trees?</b>			
Yes		No	✓
<b>Does the proposed project activity result in loss of direct livelihood/employment?</b>			
Yes		No	✓
<b>Does the proposed activity result in loss of community forest/pastures on which nearby residents/local population are dependent?</b>			
Yes		No	✓
If yes, give the details of the extent of area to be lost (in acres/hac)			
<b>Does the proposed project activity affect scheduled tribe/caste communities?</b>			
Yes		No	✓

**Part C (2): Result/Outcome of Social Screening Exercise**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Result/Outcome</b>	<b>Outcome</b>
1.	Answer to all the questions is 'No' and only forest land is being acquired	No SIA/RAP required
2.	Answer to any question is 'Yes' and the sub-project does not affect more than 200 people (i.e., either complete or partial loss of assets and/or livelihood)	No Abbreviated RAP is required
3.	Answer to any question is 'Yes' and the sub-project affects more than 200 people (i.e., either complete or partial loss of assets and/or livelihood)	No SIA/RAP required

Annexure: B: Revenue Record

نقل خسرہ گرداوری بابت موضع کھٹھری تحصیل موٹری

1	2	3		4	5	6	7
		تعداد	رقبہ				
شمارہ نمبر حاکمیت	نام مالک معاہدات	نام کاشت کار معاہدات	تعداد کھل	رقبہ	نام زمین معاہدات	نام مالک معاہدات	غرفہ پلاک انتقال کاشت مکان
94	سسرکار	مقبوضہ محکمہ جنگلات	104	7	نام زمین معاہدات	نام مالک معاہدات	
<p>نوٹ:- نقل و حوالہ اصل ہے۔</p> <p>شمارہ نمبر حاکمیت 94 سسرکار کے قبضہ میں ہے۔</p> <p>نقل و حوالہ اصل ہے۔</p> <p>شمارہ نمبر حاکمیت 94 سسرکار کے قبضہ میں ہے۔</p>							
<p>Patwari Patwar Helqa.....</p>							



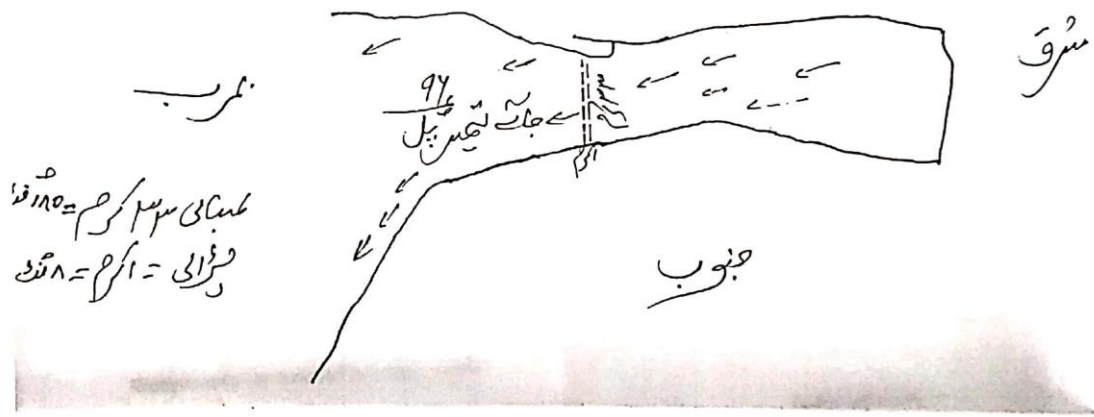
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عکس کو بائیں طرف سے لیں۔ بابن حوض کو ٹیڈی کیفل و ضلع آدھم لری

ہیجانہ کھناب ہر گرم ٹو ارج

شمال



نوٹ:۔ عکس و بائیں صورت موٹم درو لست ہے۔  
مترادھم ضیالو الم نقل ہوا وریف کر کے ٹیڈی ڈھم کھناب گندار کی صورت ہے مٹر 19

Patwar Helga


Deputy Commissioner, Jammu & Kashmir for information  
 Director Safety, J&K for favour of information  
 Director Technical, PMU JTFRP for information  
 Assistant Commissioner (Rev), Udhampur for information  
 Superintending Engineer, Nodal Officer JTFRP, R&B Jammu for information  
 Assistant Executive Engineer, JTFRP, R&B Jammu for information  
 A to CEO J&KERA/JTFRP for information to work

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## Translated Revenue Papers

Nakai Khasra Girdwari of the village Kothri (Anji Nallah Bridge) Tehsil Mounгри, Distruct Udhampur

1	2	3		4	5
Number of Khasra	Name of Owner	Area		Type of Land (entry in Revenue Records)	Remarks
		K	M		
96	State	156	6	Anji Nallah 156 Kanal, 6 marla	Existing Bridge stands damaged on this site

  
Collector ERA  
J&K ERA, Jammu

18/11/2018  
08/06/2018  
18/11/2018

## Annexure: C: Consultation Photographs

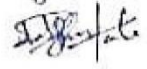
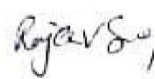

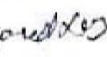
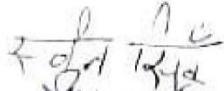
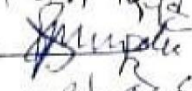
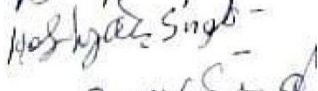
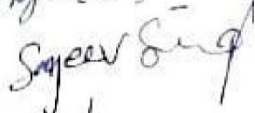








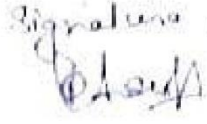


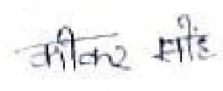
**Annexure: D: Attendance Sheets**

**village Tote (14.11.20)**





S.No.	Name	Village : Tote Occupations	Signature
1.	Laldeep Singh.	Private business	
2.	Rajeev Singh	Farmer/labour	
3.	Pooran Singh	Farmer/labour	
4.	Mohd. Yunus	Farmer/labour	
5.	Sawarn Singh	Farmer	
6.	Breen Singh.	Farmer	
7.	Hoshyar Singh	Farmer	
8.	Sanjeer Singh	Farmer/labour	
9.	Gardee Singh	Farmer/labour	
10.	Deep Singh.	Farmer/labour	

S.No	Name	Occupation	Signature
1.	Koushlaya Devi	Household	Vaishno Devi
2.	Vashano Devi		मिश्रमणि देवी
3.	Lakshmi Devi		Lakshmi Devi
4.	Tamama Devi		Tamama Devi
5.	Sushma Devi		Sushma Devi
6.	Shelto Devi		Shelto
7.	Pooja Devi		Pooja Devi
8.	Rajkumari		Rajkumari
9.	Geeta Devi		Geeta
10.	Pooji Devi		Pooji

Village Sahri (14.11.20)

Village - Sahri			
S.No	Name	Occupation	Signature
1.	Rambhupal Singh	shopkeeper	
2.	Baldew	shopkeeper	
3.	Balwant Kumar	labour	Balwant
4.	Suram Singh	labour	Suram
5.	Narinder Kumar	labour	
6.	Vijay Singh	labour	Vijay Singh
7.	Romail Singh	Farmer/labour	Romail Singh
8.	Balbir Singh	Farmer/labour	Balbir Singh
9.	Kiran Singh	Farmer/labour	
10.	Mohd. Latif	labour	Latif



No.	Name	Village - Sahari Occupation	Signature.
1	Kirna Devi	Household	Kirna
2	Santosh Kauri		रतना
3	Rajni Devi		Rajni Devi
4	Kalo Rani		
5	Sushma		 रतना
6	Sukainla Rani		
7	Chanchlo devi		
8	Rubina		 Rubina
9	Namita Rani		रतना
10	Kalasho Devi		

Village Sukhal Ghati (15.11.20)

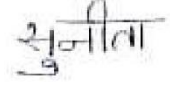

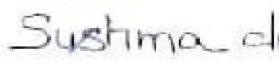
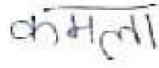

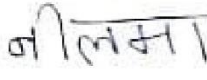



Village = Sukhalghatti			
Sr.no	Name	Occupation	Signature
1.	Asha Devi	Household.	Asha
2.	Usha Rani	n	Usha
3.	Shivani Devi	n	Shivani Devi
4.	Vashanti Devi	n	वशांती
5.	Tripata Rani	n	तरीपता रानी
6.	Sushma.	n	सुषमा
7.	Rajni	n	राजनी
8.	Suarna Devi	n	सवरना देवी
9.	Parsholma Devi	n	
10.	Kampayari Rani	n	



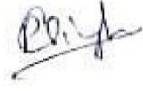


Village - "Lalohal (Ghat)"

S.No.	Name	Occupation	Signature
1	Baldev Singh	Farmer/Labour	Baldev Singh
2	Sukhdas Singh	Farmer	<del>Abu</del>
3	Pandav Kumar	Labour	Pawan
4	Suresh Kumar	Labour	<del>Singh</del> Anil Kumar
5	Anil Singh	Labour	Anil Kumar
6	Bansinder Singh	Farmer	Bansinder
7	Chamir Singh	Farmer	Chamir Singh
8	Rakesh Singh	Shopkeeper	<del>Abu</del>
9	Gobind	Labour	(Gobind)
10	Kulbir	Labour	Kulbir

Village Devigarh (15.11.20)

S.No	Name	Occupation	Signature
1.	Suneta Kumari	Household	
2.	Vimla Devi	n	
3.	Sushma Devi	n	 Sushma d
4.	Santosh Kumari	n	Santosh
5.	Kamla Devi	n	
6.	Parvasho Devi	n	
7.	Neelma	n	
8.	Raj Kumari	n	
9.	Shanti Devi	n	
10.	Anita	n	

## Village - Deuigarh

S.No.	Name	Occupation	Signature.
1.	Ranjan Kumar (Sarpanch)	Business	
2.	Mohol. Yenus	labour	Yenus
3.	Latif.	labour	Latif
4.	Romesh Kumar	labour	
5.	Utam Singh	farmer/labour	Utam
6.	Arjun Kumar	farmer/labour	
7.	Suneel Singh	farmer/labour	Suneel
8.	Anuj	student	Anuj
9.	Omparkash Kumar	farmer	Omparkash
10.	Rajesh Thakur	student	