

Social Impact Assessment (SIA) Report

April: 2022

Project ID: P154990

Jhelum Tawi Flood Recovery Project (World Bank Funded)

Design and Construction of 1x45 meter Trussed Girder Bridge Over RambiaraNallah at Wachi, including Construction of Approach Roads and Nallah Training Works in District Shopian, J&K.

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ABBREVIATIONS

AEE	Assistant Executive Engineer
ARAP	Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan
BP	Bank's Policies
BPL	Below Poverty Line
BRO	Boarder Roads Organisation
CD	Community Development
DC	Design Consultant
DEA	Department of Economic Affairs
DLC	Divisional Level Committee
EE	Executive Engineer
EPC	Engineering, Procurement and Construction
ESMF	Environment and Social Management Framework
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FHH	Female Headed Households
GAP	Gender Action Plan
GIS	Geographic Information System
Go J&K	Government of Jammu & Kashmir
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
HIV	Human Immune Deficiency Virus
HR	Human Resource
IMD	Indian Metrological Department
J&K ERA	Jammu & Kashmir Economic Reconstruction Agency
J&K	Jammu and Kashmir
JE	Junior Engineer
JTFRP	Jhelum and Tawi Flood Disaster Recovery Project
LAA	Land Acquisition Act
LGC	Local Grievance Committee
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MSL	Mean Sea Level
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NH	National Highway
OP	Operational Policies
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PD	Project Director
PIA	Project Impact Area
PIU	Project Implementation Units
PMU	Project Management Units
PRI	Primary Representative Institutions
PSC	Project Steering Committee
PWD	Public Works Department

R&R	Resettlement and Rehabilitation
RDNA	Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SA	Social Assessment
SC	Scheduled Caste
SDA	Srinagar Development Authority
SDS	Social Development Specialist
SE	Superintendent Engineer
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SMP	Social Management Plan
SSO	Social Safeguard Officer
ST	Scheduled Tribes
STD	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
TAQAC	Technical Assistance and Quality Audit Consultants
WB	World Bank

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A catastrophic deluge of September 2014 shows negative impact on socio-economic aspects of the Jammu & Kashmir (Union Territory) and massive infrastructure damaged in which capital city Srinagar was most affected and a trail of siltation in most of the water bodies as environmental degradation which is always synonymous with major floods. In connection to a devastating flood, a mission of the World Bank visited the Union Territory (former State) during February 1-6, 2015 on the request of the Government of India to review and assess the damages to produce a rapid multi-sectoral assessment report of the damages and needs. The Rapid Damage and Needs Analysis (RDNA) estimates the total damages and loss caused by floods at about INR 2 11,975 million (US\$ 3,550.45), most of it to housing, livelihoods, and roads and bridges, which combined represent 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 GoJ&K, "Jhelum and Tawi Flood Disaster Recovery Project (JTFRP)" will focus on restoring critical infrastructure using international best practice on resilient infrastructure.

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.

Under component-2 of the Jhelum Tawi Flood Recovery Project. Under this component, one of the identified subprojects is "Design and Construction of 1x45 meter Trussed Girder Bridge over RambiaraNallahat Kumar MohallaWachi including Construction of Approach Roads and Nallah Training Works in District Shopian, J&K".The SIA of the sub-project was conducted to identify the potentially significant social issues of the sub-project at an early stage. The SIA exercise envisaged that the sub-project approach road will pass through Khasra numbers, these are 01 (government land), 1117 (Shamilat deh land) and 1118 (private land).

One of the objectives of the JFRP is to inform public about the sub-project under execution, incorporate their inputs in the sub-project and involve them in the sub-project activities. Consultations with stakeholders and the general public were conducted on 11/9/2018, 19/03/2019, and 11/07/2020 with residents/ stakeholders in the subproject area of Wachi village during the screening and SIA survey of the sub-project as part of the study.

The study as stated above revealed that as per the initial design for the sub-project, land from three khasra numbers i.e., 01 (government land), 1117 (Shamilat deh land) and 1118 (private land) was required. For Khasra number 1117, which is Shamilat deh¹land, Lambardar² has provided no objection and a declaration for using community land in a community meeting held on 14.01.2021. They confirmed that there is neither any agricultural activity nor any kind construction over the land required for the sub-project, hence, is encumbrance free. Further, PIU PWD (R&B) Kashmir through letter no. SE/R&B/CRP/WB/429-33 dated 19-04.2022 addressed to Director Safeguards has confirmed that as per the final design, land from Khasra number 1118 (private land), has been avoided by prudently aligning ROW of the approach road through government land.

Therefore, there is no requirement of private land from khasra number 1118. For the Shamilat Deh land, NOC/declaration from the Lambardar on behalf of community has been annexed in the report. However, any unanticipated impact shall be addressed as per the applicable law's of the Union Territory of the J&K and ESMF of the project.

To handle the grievances in the project three tier grievance system has been adopted viz. Local Level, District level and Division level. Since the sub-project has avoided adverse impact on the private land, therefore only implementation of social management plan is required. Director Safeguards in J&K ERA with the support of the experts will deal with the all the

¹ Community land

²In revenue terminology, it means Village Headman. As per J&K Lambardai Act 1980: A person shall not be qualified to be elected or appointed as Lambardar, if the person is under 30 years of age; is an employee of the government or local body; is not tilling the land; is of unsound mind, is a person who has been convicted of any offence, is of bad character involving moral turpitude. Lambardar can be elected, appointed and nominated depends upon the circumstances. Major duties of Lambardar: A Lambardar shall report to the Tehsildar about all the encroachments on common lands including roads, grazing grounds or government lands and damage to the Government property such as electric transmission lines etc; assist in such a manner as the revenue officer, may from time to time direct in crop inspection mutation proceedings, survey, preparation of records or other revenue department business within the limits of constituency; report to the Tehsildar or any concerned officer about any extra-ordinary event of public importance

social safeguard issues arises at any stage of the project. 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. R&B (PWD) Kashmir is the PIU for the sub-project.

CHAPTER 1: BACKGROUND AND INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

In September 2014, Jammu & Kashmir experienced torrential monsoon rains in the region causing major flooding and landslides. The continuous spell of rains from September 2 to 6, 2014, caused Jhelum and Chenab Rivers as well as many other streams/tributaries to flow above the danger mark. The Jhelum River also breached its banks flooding many low-lying areas in Kashmir, including the capital. In many districts, the rainfall exceeded the normal by over 600%. 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. The district of Qazigund recorded over 550 mm of rainfall in 6 days as against a historic normal of 6.2 mm over the same period.

Due to the unprecedented heavy rainfall, the catchment areas particularly the low-lying areas were flooded for more than two weeks. Some areas in urban Srinagar stayed flooded for 28 days. Water levels were as high as 27 feet in many parts of Srinagar city. The areas from the main tributaries of river Jhelum vis-à-vis Bringinallah, Vishavnallah, Lidernallah and Sandran nallah started overflowing due to the heavy rainfall causing water levels in the Jhelum River to rise.

Based on the Rapid Damage Needs Assessment (RDNA) results, restoration works underway, and discussions with the GoJ&K, the project will focus on restoring critical infrastructure using international best practices on resilient infrastructure. Given the U.T'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 U.T. to increase resilience.

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 comprises the following seven components:

1. Reconstruction and strengthening of critical infrastructure (US\$60 million)

2. **Reconstruction of roads and bridges (US\$80 million)**
3. *Restoration of urban flood management infrastructure (US\$50 million)*
4. Strengthening and restoration of livelihoods (US\$15 million)
5. Strengthening disaster risk management capacity (US\$25 million)
6. Contingent Emergency Response (US\$0 million)
7. Implementation Support (US\$20 million)

1.2 Brief Description of the Subproject

Shopain is situated at a distance of 51 Km from Srinagar and 20 Km from Pulwama. The district is located in the south and South-west extremity of Kashmir valley, Shopian is lying in the close proximity of PirPanjal Mountain range. The total area of the district is 30,742 hectares out of which 19692.5 hectares are of cultivable nature, the grazing lands are of the order of 2948 hectares and 260.5 are forest land. The district is located between 33.43 °North to 74.49 °East of latitude & longitude respectively. Presently the District Shopian having two Assembly Constituencies consists of one Tehsil, One CD Block Shopian and a part of Block Keller.

Wachi village is located in Shopian Tehsil of Shopian district in Jammu & Kashmir. The village code of the Wachi is 003327. It is situated 20km away from Shopian, which is both district & sub-district headquarter of Wachi village. The total geographical area of village is 533.4 hectares. Wachi has a total population of 3,943 peoples. There are about 705 houses in Wachi village. Beijbehara is nearest town to Wachi which is approximately 8.00 km away. The nearby villages of Wachi are AglarCharat, Shermal, Heff, Kashwah, Reshipora, MalawrahSafanagri, Zainapora, Babapora, Durajpora, Awnera etc.

The main occupation of the people is agriculture. The proposed bridge is to connect Kumar Mohalla and other areas of village Wachi to other Mohalla and adjoining villages.

1.3 Benefits of the Sub-Project

To redress the demand of the public for the better and improved connectivity with the Shopian district head quarter, it was proposed to construct 1x45 meter trussed girder bridge with deck over RambiaraNallah including the construction of approaches and nallah training works. It will increase mobility of the women, elderly

and differently abled people.

1.4 Need for Social Impact Assessment

The Social Impact Assessment is needed to ascertain the positive as well as negative impacts of the sub-project. The SIA also helps in identifying a range of anticipated social impacts during the design, pre-construction, operation, and maintenance phases of the subproject. It specifies the measures to avoid, minimize, and mitigate negative impacts and maximize positive impacts and integrate possible mitigation measures through Social Management Plan (SMP).

1.5 Objective and Scope of Social Impact Assessment(SIA)

The Social Impact Assessment (SIA) study involves the identification of potential social issues in the subproject. On the basis of the study mitigation measures in the form of social management plan also provided. The SIA further carries out impact prediction and evaluation of the social issues of the subproject. It outlines the proposed mitigation measures for potential social impacts. The objectives of the SIA include:

To identify all potential adverse social issues/impacts of the sub-project.

- To gather baseline data for assessment of impacts (both direct and indirect) on the communities of the subproject area.
- To suggest appropriate mitigation measures to effectively manage potential adverse social impacts.

1.6 Methodology

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.

For the purpose of the SIA study of Wachi bridge, site visits were conducted for the proposed bridge subproject. During the site visits, meetings and consultations were organized with the local community living in the surrounding areas of the subproject and the project proponents. 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 if any. 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 subproject area.

1.7 Structure of SIA Report

This report has been organized in the following Chapters:

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:	Stakeholder's Consultation
Chapter 6:	Analysis of Alternatives
Chapter 7:	Analysis of Social Impacts
Chapter 8:	Mitigation Measures
Chapter 9:	Monitoring and Evaluation
Chapter 10:	Grievance Redressal Mechanism
Chapter 11:	Institutional Arrangements

CHAPTER 2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1. Description of the Project

Under Jhelum Tawi Flood Recovery Project (JTFRP), component-2 “Reconstruction of roads and bridges” aims at the Construction of 5 bridges in the Kashmir Region under the Engineering, Procurement, and Construction (EPC) type contract as listed in Table 2 below. These bridge subprojects were selected based on the flood damages incurred during the September 2014 floods, history of submergence and findings of the environment and social screening exercise.

One of the bridge sub-projects “Design & Construction of of 1x45 meter span trussed girder bridge at Kumar Mohalla in Wachi of Shopian district in J&K has been awarded to M/s Khanday infrastructure Pvt Ltd. One of the prime requirements of the bridge subproject is to conduct Social Impact Assessment (SIA) study and preparation of the report as per project ESMF.

Table 1: List of the Bridge Sub-projects (EPC Mode) under Component-2 of JTFRP

S. No.	Project Type	Subprojects	Span/ Length (in meters)	District
Kashmir Region				
1.	EPC Mode	1x110 meter Span Semi Arch Segmental Through Type Steel Trussed Girder Bridge Over River Sindh at Wayil in District Ganderbal	110	Ganderbal, J&K
2.	EPC Mode	1x25 meter span plate girder bridge on RaineNallah at Kaliban in District Baramulla.	25	Baramulla J&K
3.	EPC Mode	1x45 meter span trussed Girder Bridge on RambiaraNallah at Village Wachi in District Shopian.	45	Shopian, J&K
4.	EPC Mode	1x110 meter span steel truss girder bridge on BringiNallah at Sadora-AsajiporaKamad Road in District Anantnag.	90	Anantnag, J&K
5.	EPC Mode	2 Lane bridge on VaishavNallah at Chamgund in District Kulgam	400	Kulgam, J&K

2.2. Subproject Description

The proposed bridge site is located at Kumar Mohalla of Wachi in Shopian Block in Shopian District of Jammu & Kashmir, India. The proposed bridge is 7 Km towards East from District headquarters Shopian and 46 Km from State capital Srinagar. Wachi is surrounded by Kulgam Block towards East, Pulwama Block towards North, Devsar Block towards East, Qaimoh Block towards East. The bridge shall provide connectivity between twin districts of Pulwama & Shopian via Wachi-Zainapora Road. The bridge is vital to boost the economic activity of the area as it provides nearest link to the National Highway Passing at Sangam, Bijbehara

To address the demand of the public, it was proposed to construct a 1x45 meter Trussed Girder Bridge over Rambiara Nallah including the construction of approaches and nallah training works.

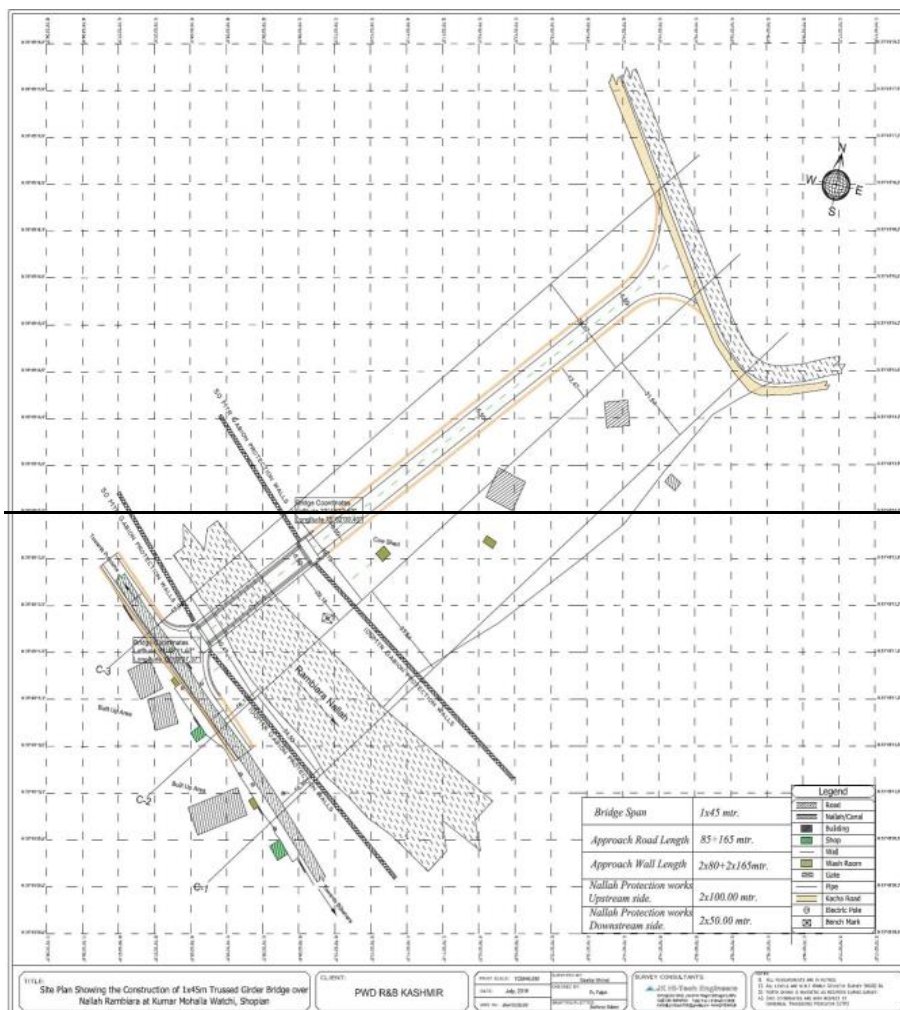


Figure 1: Plan and Profile of the Wachi Bridge and its Approach Roads on both sides

Keeping in view the importance of road connecting with district headquarter, it is

proposed to construct a single lane bridge in open trench foundation with RCC wall type abutments, open web girder superstructure laden with RCC composite deck slab, and Wire Crate type protection work.

The proposed bridge is a major/vital connecting link between various villages and district headquarter Shopian. The proposed bridge is to be constructed at Wachi, connecting villages to district headquarter. The bridge will also serve indirectly to thousands of other souls of the adjoining areas as it links these areas with their orchid gardens and fields etc.

The Wachi bridge is of single span high level minor bridge of 45 mts span on Rambhara nallah in Shopian District of J&K. The bridge has the span configuration of 1x45 meters with open web girder superstructure laden with RCC composite deck slab. The bridge has a clear carriageway of 7.50 meters and a provision of 1.50m wide footpath on both sides of the bridge along with the provision to accommodate utilities especially PHE Pipes. The bridge is resting on both sides on RCC wall type abutment supported on pile foundations. There are eight no. RCC bored cast in situ piles at each abutment location having length of 25mts & 1.2 mts of dia. The pile cap thickness is 1.80 mts. The lattice girder has the arrangement of warren with verticals having 6 mts height from centre of top chord to centre of bottom chord. The load transfer from superstructure to substructure has been ensured through Pot/PTFE of designed load capacity.

2.3. Project Location

The project is located in Kumar Mohalla of Wachi Village in District Shopian. The project lies between the latitudes of 33°48'10.28"N and Longitude of 75°02'10.67"E. The bridge site is located at Wachi in Shopian Block in Shopian District of Jammu & Kashmir State, India. The proposed bridge is 7 Km towards East from District headquarters Shopian and 46 Km from State capital Srinagar. Wachi is surrounded by Kulgam Block towards East, Pulwama Block towards North, Devsar Block towards East, Qaimoh Block towards East.

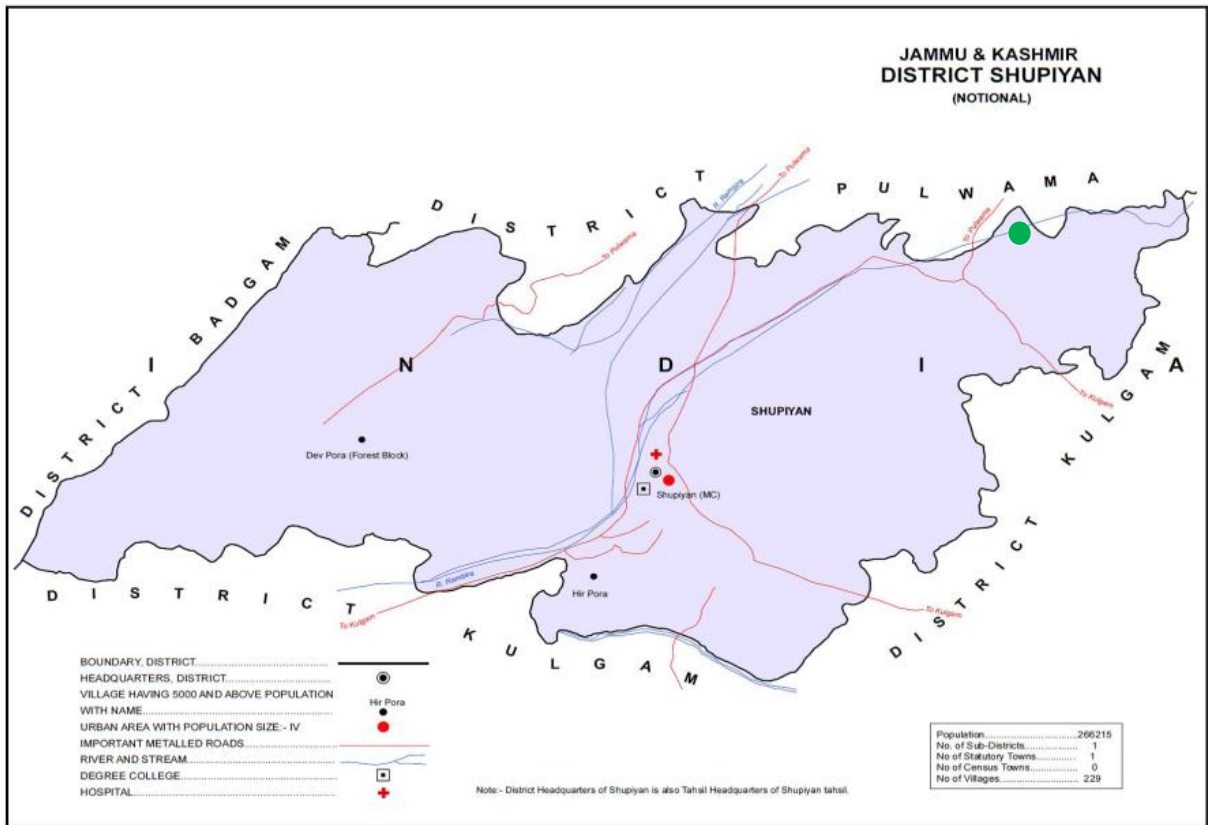


Figure 2: Map of District Shopian showing proposed Wachi Bridge site (green dot for site reference)

CHAPTER 3.LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

3.1 Applicable National and U.Ts Regulations

The Environmental & Social Management Framework (ESMF) for JTFRP identifies all the national and state-level legislation, rules, and guidelines which would apply to the JTFRP. It has also identified all the World Bank Policies and guidelines which apply to JTFRP. This section highlights only the relevant social policies and regulations and World Bank guidelines, which are applicable for this sub-project.

The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) has been prepared for JTFRP to mitigate any potential adverse impacts and to maximize the positive impacts. RPF is a guiding tool in deciding the assessment procedures and mitigation measures to minimize any likely negative impacts due to any subproject under JTFRP. The Resettlement Policy Framework for JTFRP provided in ESMF is drawn following the World Bank's Safeguard Policies, National policy, and State's policies on land acquisition. The framework has been referred to as a guiding tool to mitigate the potential adverse social impacts triggered due to the implementation of the bridge subproject.

The applicable State Acts/Policies in this sub-project are discussed in Table 3. as given below.

Table 2: Applicable U.Ts and National regulations

S.No.	Act/Rules	Purpose	Remarks on Applicability
Land Acquisition and R&R			
1.	State Land Acquisition Act 1990 (1943 AD)	The act provides the legal framework for land acquisition for public purposes in J&K. It enables the State Government to acquire private lands for public purposes and seeks to ensure that no person is deprived of land except under the act. The general process for land acquisition under the act is Private Negotiation and /or Compulsory acquisition under the provision of the act.	Not Applicable, since the sub-project does not involve land acquisition.
Labour			
2.	Workmen Compensation Act, 1923	It provides for payment of compensation by	Applicable, awareness workshop for

		employers to their employees for injury by accident i.e., personal injury or occupational disease.	construction workers will be conducted
3.	Inter-state Migrant Workers Act, 1979	It protects workers whose services are requisitioned outside their native states in India. A contractor who employs or who employed five or more Inter-State migrant workmen need to obtain registration under this act	Applicable, awareness workshop for construction workers will be conducted
4.	The Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016	It prohibits the employment of children in certain specified hazardous occupations and processes and regulates the working conditions in others.	Applicable, no child labour shall be employed on the subproject at any stage
5.	Minimum Wages Act, 1948	Payment of minimum rate of wages as fixed and periodically revised by the State Government	Applicable, provision of minimum wages shall be followed
6.	Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1996	An Act to provide for the levy and collection of a Cess on the cost of construction incurred by employers.	Applicable, awareness workshop for construction workers will be conducted

3.2 Applicable World Bank Operational Policies

The objective of the World Bank operational policies seeks to avoid, minimize or mitigate the adverse social impacts, including protecting the rights of those likely to be affected or marginalized by the proposed sub-project. Based on the information gathered during the study, the applicability of Bank policies is given in below table:

Table 3: World Bank Operational Policies

World Bank Safe Guard Policies	Objective	Applicability
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<p>OP/BP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>Not applicable to the sub-project because the sub-project does not have any adverse impact on private land and assets.</p>
<p>OP/BP 4.10 Indigenous People</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>Not applicable for this sub-project since there are no indigenous people in the sub-project area.</p>
<p>OP/BP 4.11 Physical Cultural Resources</p>	<p>This policy aims at assisting in the preservation of cultural property, historical, religious and unique natural value-this includes remains left by previous human inhabitants and unique environment features, as well as in the protection and enhancement of cultural properties encountered in Bank-financed project.</p>	<p>Not applicable to the project. There is no such physical cultural asset around the sub-project area.</p>

CHAPTER 4: SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE PROJECT IMPACT AREA

To understand the socio-economic background of the project area, a socio-economic profile of the Project Impact Area (PIA) has been prepared based on data from secondary sources such as Census 2011 and other published reports and studies. The sub-project is located in Wachi village of Zainpora Block in the Shopian district of Jammu & Kashmir. The project lies between the latitudes of 33°48'10.28"N and Longitude of 75°02'10.67"E.

4.1. Economy

The Shopian district is known as Apple Bowl of the state as it is famous for Horticulture sector. The district possesses tremendous scope for expansion of fruit industry under different schemes which can boost the economy not only of this district but the whole state. In floodplains of the lower Shopian, rice cultivation is the main activity. The District with lush green forests especially in the areas like Sedow, Hirpora & Keller is rich in scenic beauty. Development of these villages/areas as tourist villages will boost the tourism in the District for economic development of the people. Shopian district has many places with tourism potential: the waterfalls of Aharbhal, Kounsernag, Kongiwatan, Arshi Pora, Lahanthour, Sedow, Herpora etc

The mineral activity is also one of the important components of the Shopian economy. Nallabajri, nalla muck, boulders, sand and brick earth are the main minor minerals found in District Shopian. The district does not possess any established major mineral, besides quarry development for building stones. The available minor minerals occur as river bed material in Nallah Rambhara, Veshav and Sasara and are utilized as construction material and road metal. Karewa and alluvium soils are consumed as brick earth for the manufacturing of bricks. Crusher units and 3 brick units are sustaining on the locally available minor minerals. About 96,150 metric tonnes of minor minerals were produced in the financial year 2015-16 and an amount of Rs 15.16 lac was realized as royalty on account of minor mineral extraction in the district. The locally available mineral resources of the district have played a significant role in the developmental activities of the region, source of employment for the local populace, raised the socio-economic profile of the region and revenue generation for the state exchequer.

The district has a good potential of production of the different kinds of fish. Dozens of

nallahs, fresh water stream, springs, and ponds have a high potential for fish production. Some of the commercially important varieties of fish found in the district are Kashir Gad (Kashmiri origin fish), Punjab Gad(Punjabi origin fish) and Trout fishes. About fourteen species of fish are found in fresh water of rivers, springs, streams, ponds etc. of this district.

4.2. Administrative Set-up

The district headquarter of Shopian town is situated at a distance of 51 kilometers (32 mi) from Srinagar and 20 kilometers (12 mi) from Pulwama at an elevation of 2146 meters (7041 ft) above the sea level and is located in the south and South-west extremity of Kashmir valley. Shopian is lying in the close proximity of PirPanjal Mountain range. The district is located between 33.43 N to 74.49 degree east of latitude & Longitude respectively. It has decades old road connectivity with Anantnag as well as Kulgam. Shopian was one out of six Wazarat Headquarters in Kashmir from 1872-1892 A.D. It has decades-old road connectivity with Anantnag as well as Kulgam. Presently, the District Shopian is having two Assembly Constituencies, 2 Tehsils, 9 CD Blocks, One Municipal Committee with 13 wards, 43 PatwariHalqas and 231 villages out of which 226 are inhabited and 3 are uninhabited.

Table 4: Details of the Shopian District

S. No.	District	Shopian			
1	Tehsils	Shopian	Barbugh	Hermain	Keegam
		Chitragam	Zainpora	Keller	
2	Blocks	Shopian	Harman	Imamsahib	Kanji Ullar
		Kaprin	Keller	Ramnagri	Chitragam
		Zainpora			
3	Town	Shopian			
4	Villages	231			

Source: Official Website of Shopian District. www.shopian.nic.in (Website Accessed- 18/07/2020)

The Primary Census Abstract which is an important publication of the 2011 Census gives basic information on Area, Total Number of Households, Total Population, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes Population, Population in the age group 0-6, Literates, Main Workers and Marginal Workers classified by the four broad industrial categories, namely, (i) Cultivators, (ii) Agricultural Labourers, (iii) Household Industry Workers, and (iv) Other Workers and also non-Workers. The characteristics of the Total Population

include Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Institutional and Houseless populations and are presented by sex and rural-urban residence.

Table 5: Census Abstract (Census 2011) of District Shopian and the village Wachi

Location Code Number	District/Block/Town/Village	Area of Village (in hectares)	Particulars	Total	Male	Female
0087	Shopian District	2384.84	Total No. of Houses	31488	-	-
			Population	190636	96810	93826
			Child (0-6)	29991	15963	14028
			Scheduled Caste	5	5	-
			Scheduled Tribe	11918	6227	5691
			Literates	97562	56650	40912
			Illiterates	93074	40160	52914
			Total Workers	62998	44815	18183
			Main Worker	38447	34641	3806
			00327	Wachi (Shopian Block)	533.40	Total No. of Houses
Population	3943	1931				2012
Child (0-6)	484	239				245
Scheduled Caste	-	-				-
Scheduled Tribe	-	-				-
Literates	2304	1317				987
Illiterates	1639	614				1025
Total Workers	1727	1077				650
Main Worker	769	709				60

00332 6	AglarCharat	380.80	Total No. of Houses	522	-	-
			Population	2864	1422	1442
			Child (0-6)	434	224	210
			Scheduled Caste	-	-	-
			Scheduled Tribe	-	-	-
			Literates	1571	930	641
			Illiterates	1293	492	801
			Total Workers	1412	857	555
			Main Worker	771	555	216
			00332 8	Malawrah	309.60	Total No. of Houses
Population	3247	1677				1570
Child (0-6)	577	311				266
Scheduled Caste	-	-				-
Scheduled Tribe	-	-				-
Literates	1622	977				645
Illiterates	1625	700				925
Total Workers	1539	819				720
Main Worker	276	258				18
00332 5	Shermal	242.80				Total No. of Houses
			Population	979	502	477
			Child (0-6)	182	97	85
			Scheduled Caste	-	-	-
			Scheduled	-	-	-

			d Tribe			
			Literates	494	288	206
			Illiterates	485	214	271
			Total Workers	557	296	261
			Main Worker	115	110	5
003329	Safanagri	230.70	Total No. of Houses	266	-	-
			Population	1461	750	711
			Child (0-6)	157	91	66
			Scheduled Caste	-	-	-
			Scheduled Tribe	-	-	-
			Literates	850	510	340
			Illiterates	611	240	371
			Total Workers	627	363	264
			Main Worker	294	283	11
003330	ZainaPora	351.30	Total No. of Houses	331	-	-
			Population	1739	887	852
			Child (0-6)	205	115	90
			Scheduled Caste	-	-	-
			Scheduled Tribe	12	7	5
			Literates	1074	631	443
			Illiterates	665	256	409
			Total Workers	998	527	471
			Main Worker	541	409	132
003331	Babapora	228.60	Total No. of	304	-	-

			Houses			
			Population	1840	926	914
			Child (0-6)	235	118	117
			Scheduled Caste	-	-	-
			Scheduled Tribe	-	-	-
			Literates	1032	607	425
			Illiterates	808	319	489
			Total Workers	862	466	396
			Main Worker	475	381	94
003332	DurahPora	267.90	Total No. of Houses	138	-	-
			Population	839	427	412
			Child (0-6)	98	60	38
			Scheduled Caste	-	-	-
			Scheduled Tribe	-	-	-
			Literates	407	236	171
			Illiterates	432	191	241
			Total Workers	361	232	129
			Main Worker	194	185	9
003333	Awnera	302.70	Total No. of Houses	138	-	-
			Population	839	427	412
			Child (0-6)	98	60	38
			Scheduled Caste	-	-	-
			Scheduled Tribe	-	-	-
			Literates	1765	1018	747

			Illiterates	1239	461	778
			Total Workers	1178	780	398
			Main Worker	740	650	90
003322	Heff	413.60	Total No. of Houses	413.60	-	-
			Population	2125	1050	1075
			Child (0-6)	336	184	152
			Scheduled Caste	-	-	-
			Scheduled Tribe	-	-	-
			Literates	1211	657	554
			Illiterates	914	393	521
			Total Workers	865	522	343
			Main Worker	490	423	67

The highlighted Green section (Row) of Wachi of Shopian Block reflects the main project area.

Source: Primary Census Abstract 2011

4.3. Demographic profile

The total population of the Shopian district as per Census 2011 is 266215. It consists of 136480 males and 129735 females. As per the 2011 census, the rural sector of the district is inhabited by 249855 persons, 127161 males and 122694 females.

Table 6: Population Profile of District Shopian

Population	Total	Persons	266215
		Males	136480
		Females	129735
	Rural	Persons	249855
		Males	127161
		Females	122694
	Urban	Persons	16360

		Males	9319
		Females	7041

Source: 2011 Census of India District Profile

4.4. Population density

The density of population is 853 persons per km² as against 124 persons per km² for Jammu and Kashmir.

4.5. Sex Ratio

The Shopian district has a Sex Ratio of 951 as per Census 2011. The Sex Ratio in comparison to the average national sex ratio of 940 is healthy.

4.6. Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Population

The schedule caste population in the district is 43 and the schedule tribe population is 21,820.

Table 7: SC & ST population

District	Total Population	Percentage of scheduled Castes population to Total population	Percentage of scheduled Tribes' population to Total population
Shopian	266215	0.016	8.19

Source: 2011 Census of India District Profile

4.7. Literacy Rate

The average literacy rate of Shopian district as per Census 2011 is 60.76%. Gender-wise segregation of this data shows that male and female literacy rates are 70.27% and 50.90% respectively.

4.8. Occupational pattern

The data also shows that out of the total population of Shopian district, 32.95% of the population is working and 67.05% of the population is not working.

Table 8 : Work Profile of Shopian

Particular	Number	Percentage
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Working Population	Male	63,931	46.84
	Female	23,790	18.34
	Total	87,721	32.95
Non-Working population	Male	72,549	53.16
	Female	105,945	81.66
	Total	178,494	67.05

Source: 2011 Census of India District Profile

CHAPTER 5. ANALYSIS OF THE ALTERNATIVES

5.1. 'With' and 'Without' Project Scenario.

The 'with' and 'without' project scenarios are analysed for the development of the U.T by the backdrop of the requirement of reliable quality infrastructure for sustained economic growth and consequent well-being of local people. Providing better connectivity will ensure that goods/services and people from areas covered by the proposed bridge construction can move in and out of the areas quickly and thereby save time. Increased trade and commerce activity are expected as agriculture/ horticulture are the main activity for growth. By construction of climate-resilient and flood-proof infrastructure, will provide all weather road connectivity to the people. It has been designed with the objective to connect various settlements with better access and smooth flow of traffic.

If the proposed bridge at Wachivillage is not constructed, there is everylikelihood that the people of the sub-project area will continue to suffer and quality of life will deteriorate like, loss of time, the frequent problem of floods in Rambiaranallah, etc. Without the proposed sub-project people of the area will no longer be able to access the basic services. During floods, it becomes very difficult to move to the other side of these areas. In the absence of the bridge, the J&K Govt may find it difficult to generate resources for such a bridge infrastructure which is required and for the benefit of the people at large.

Therefore, the "with" project scenario, with its temporary adverse such as noise pollution/dust is more acceptable than the "without" project scenario which would mean an aggravation of the existing problems. 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. Potential benefits of the construction of the bridge project at Wachi village are substantial and far-reaching both in terms of the geographical spread and the importance of the settlement 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.

CHAPTER 6: STAKEHOLDER'S CONSULTATIONS

6.1. Identification of Stakeholders

Public consultation/meetings for the subproject were conducted in Kumar Mohalla and Dablepora of Wachi village in September 2018, March, 2019 and July 2020 for the proposed "Construction of 1x45 meter Single Span Truss Girder Bridge over Rambiaranallah in District Shopian. Consultations followed the World Bank's ESMF-JTFRP protocol which is the pre-requisite for the social screening process and social assessment. The purpose and objective of these consultation were the involvement of residents/ stakeholders and to make them cognizant about the proposed construction of a bridge subproject. Details of the consultations are captured in Table 10 below:

Table 9: Public consultation details

S. No.	Name of the Subproject	Location of Consultation	Date of Consultation
1.	Construction of 1x45 meter Single Span Truss Girder Bridge over Rambiaranallah at Kumar MohallaWachi	Kumar Mohalla/ Dablepora in village Wachi of Zainpora Block in District Shopian	11-09-2018 19-03-2019 11-07-2020

A reconnaissance survey was also conducted for the proposed bridge subproject in Wachi Village. Baseline information were also collected from the adjoining areas nearby within the Project Influence Area (PIA) in September 2018 and July 2020. Formal and informal consultations were undertaken with the project stakeholders to take the views and propositions about the project activities. The following section highlights the level of consultative procedure adopted at various stages, strategies to participatory and continued consultation, and specific inputs from the stakeholder's consultation in project planning.

Consultations were conducted with both primary and secondary stakeholders in the project area. The primary stakeholders consulted are usually (i) Local community having their permanent or temporary residences (ii) Roadside shop owners (iii) Road users and (iv) Community Leaders. While the secondary stakeholders are mostly the project officials, village representatives, and social activists.

Table 10: Identification of Stakeholders

1	Primary Stakeholders (Main stakeholders)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Local people and community leaders
2	Secondary Stakeholders (Other Stakeholders)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Local voluntary organizations like NGOs etc• Field level Engineers, Assistant Engineers, Junior Engineers), PIU/ PWD (R&B, Government of J&K.• Other project stakeholders such as officials of line Department

Consultation with the community was carried out near the bridge site at Kumar Mohalla and Dablepora in Wachi Village wasto inform stakeholders about the proposed action before the finalization of the design to include their inputs/ suggestions in the final design, if feasible. The consultation was also carried out to identify the issues associated with the proposed sub-project and requirement of the community. Locations of consultation were selected which represent the predominant land uses of the sub-project area. Attempt was made to involve all sections of the people-from agricultural laborers to landowners, employee and business community, and shop keepers. In each of these consultations, the villagers were briefed about the proposed bridge subproject and land requirement.The photographs/ signatures of the participants in the public consultationsare given in annexureIII.

6.2. The objective of the Consultation

The process of public participation/consultations was taken up as an integral part of the sub-project keeping in mind the following objectives:

- To informthe general publicand stakeholders about the proposed sub-project activities;
- To familiarize the people with technical, social, and environmental issues of subproject for better understanding;
- Dissemination of information to local communities through the public consultation by briefing the project including its benefits.

6.3. Approach for Consultation

Consultations were conducted at two different locations on different dates these are, Kumar Mohalla andDablepora on 11.9.2018, 19.03.2019 and 11.7.2020.The

participants were mainly locals, businessmen, Contractor staff and workers, PIU (R&B) officials, etc. People, in general, were very enthusiastic about the benefits of the proposed bridge as it will provide direct connectivity with different settlements, to the district headquarter, and more importantly connectivity to the other side of the village, which usually get cut off during the rainy season/floods.

As per the present scenario, people will continue to suffer due to the lack of a proper bridge. People are ready to extend all support during the execution of the proposed Wachibridge for its successful completion and early commencement of works.

PIU (R&B) ensured that the requisite social management measures shall be incorporated in SMP and public consultation shall be a regular process during all stages of the sub-project execution to solve any issues arising out of proposed works.

6.4. Details of Consultation

The issues discussed during public consultation for the proposed Wachibridge subproject at Wachi Village of District Shopian are given below:

- Proposed bridge subproject, source of assistance and its implementation/execution, etc.
- Information on perceived benefits from the proposed bridge subproject including travel time, connectivity in rainy seasons, etc.
- People were updated about the Covid-19 Pandemic crisis happening throughout the world and its increased spread at National and State levels. People were apprised about the importance of Social Distancing, wearing masks, sanitization/frequent washing. People were also informed that the construction work will not start unless the Contractor for this project will implement stringent measures/Guidelines as devised/ recommended by the World Health Organization/ Ministry of Health, Govt. of India/ International Labour Organization, and Local Administration.
- People were also informed that Covid-19 Marshal/ Officer will be also be appointed and mobilized by the contractor during the commencement of the works until the completion of the project. This exercise will ensure that the stringent Govt. protocol and international guidelines are strictly followed.

- Information on the impacts from the proposed bridge subproject during the construction stage in terms of inconvenience to the public, air, and noise pollution, etc.
- Information on the impacts from the proposed bridge subproject during the construction stage in terms of temporary loss of access, etc.
- Discussions among the public for sharing of information related to the proposed bridge subproject, social policy of World Bank, direct and indirect impacts of improvement/construction work on the community.
- Any loss of land/structure/business or other community property due to the proposed bridge subproject.
- Any possible problems to be faced by the local people in their daily activities due to the construction of the proposed bridge subproject.

6.5. Outcome and Feedback received from the Stakeholder Consultation

The valuable feedback received from the consultations conducted in the project area with the stakeholders is summarized below.

- The local people requested the proper access route during the construction of the bridge & approaches.
- Labour class people from Wachi Village shall be preferred for employment in the project activities as enough laborers are available in the area which will be beneficial for the contractor.
- People suggested that the construction zone must be properly barricaded to avoid any threat to the local population of falling into pits during construction. Contractor to ensure that safety marshal/ safety officer in place will not allow any person especially kids to enter into open trenches or excavated areas.
- Proper and timely disposal of construction wastes shall be ensured and all necessary measures to be properly implemented for the preservation of Rambiara Nallah.
- Noise generating activities should be scheduled only during working hours (daytime).

CHAPTER 7: ANALYSIS OF THE SOCIAL IMPACTS

7.1. Impact on the Land

The revenue documents revealed that as per the initial design the proposed work was to be carried out on the three khasra numbers i.e., 01 (Government land), 1117 (Shamilat deh land) and 1118 (private land). Khasra number 01 have a total of 227 kanals (28.35 acre) of land, Khasra number 1117 have 05 kanals (0.6244 acre) of land and Khasra number 1118 have 06 kanals and 07 marlas (0.7930 acre) of land (annexure II).

For khasra number 1117 (Shamilat deh land), people of the village Wachi decided to donate the land. Lambardar³ of the village Wachi in the presence of people issued no objection certificate and declaration. They confirmed that there is neither any agricultural activity nor any kind construction over the land required for the sub-project, hence, is encumbrance free (annexure IV).

During the execution of the sub-project PIU PWD (R&B) Kashmir with the prudent design of the engineers, the final design has avoided the requirement of land from khasra number 1118 which is under the private ownership (annexure V).

Therefore, it can be said that as per the final design, the proposed sub-project does not require acquisition of any private land.

7.2. Impact on the Structures

The sub-project implementation will not have any adverse impact on structures either commercial, residential, religious or CPR. However, Irrigation & Flood Control deptt. pipe of 200 dia is passing through the proposed approach corridor from Kumar Mohalla side for an approx. length of 50-60 meters and 2-3 electric poles are also located in the

³ In revenue terminology, it means Village Headman. As per J&K Lambardai Act 1980: A person shall not be qualified to be elected or appointed as Lambardar, if the person is under 30 years of age; is an employee of the government or local body; is not tilling the land; is of unsound mind, is a person who has been convicted of any offence, is of bad character involving moral turpitude. Lambardar can be elected, appointed and nominated depends upon the circumstances. Major duties of Lambardar: A Lambardar shall report to the Tehsildar about all the encroachments on common lands including roads, grazing grounds or government lands and damage to the Government property such as electric transmission lines etc; assist in such a manner as the revenue officer, may from time to time direct in crop inspection mutation proceedings, survey, preparation of records or other revenue department business within the limits of constituency; report to the Tehsildar or any concerned officer about any extra-ordinary event of public importance.

RHS alignment of the proposed corridor and will be relocated in the adjacent land free from the encumbrances. Both I&FC pipe and electric poles shall be suitably realigned in consultation with PIU and concerned agencies before commencement of the works.

7.3. Impact on the livelihood

The proposed sub-project does not have adverse impact on the livelihood of anyone. No temporary or permanent commercial structure is coming under the alignment of the proposed sub-project. There is no loss on account of agricultural land as well. Rather, the sub-project will directly and indirectly boost the economic activities. Long-term impacts of the project in terms of improved access and better connectivity will bring lasting economic benefits since residents of the project area are predominantly fruit growers.

CHAPTER 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 Wachibridge 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 11: Social Management Plan

S.No.	Project Phase/ Activity	Issues/ Potential impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Monitoring Agency/ Frequency
Planning/Pre-construction Phase					
1	Pre-construction phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sharing of design with the community. • Strengthening of trust between contractor and the community. • Provision of alternative access to the community for commuting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation with local community and stakeholder’s engagement. • Written consent from community or owner of the land required for stocking construction material temporarily. • Involving locals (Gram Sabha, if available) wherever any issues arise. 	Contractor	PIU

S.No.	Project Phase/ Activity	Issues/ Potential impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Monitoring Agency/ Frequency
		wherever required. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilization of private land temporarily. • Restoration and relocation of Common Property Resources, if any. 			
Construction Phase					
2	Influx of labour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction Camp Design and Lay-out. • Conflict with community due to social and cultural difference with the host community. • Potential impact of spreading infectious diseases from labor to the local or vice versa. • Possibility of Sexual abuse and assault in the labor camps or 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimize labour influx as much as possible by engaging local population. • Ensure separate labour camps for the labor (Away from religious places and localities to the extent possible). • Awareness on the health and sanitation for the labor. • Ensure least contact between the host community and the labour. • Awareness on sexual assault & drug abuse. 	Contractor	PIU/ PMU Monthly Monitoring

S.No.	Project Phase/ Activity	Issues/ Potential impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Monitoring Agency/ Frequency
		<p>otherwise</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drug abuse, gambling etc. 			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilities for the Labour in camp and on worksite 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing accommodation facilities to the migrant labours with proper ventilations. • Provision for safe drinking water and appropriate cooking arrangement at labour camps; • Provision of Separate toilet and bathing facilities for men and women • 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. • 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. • Provision of prayer rooms as per the religious beliefs of the workers. • Safe storage facilities for the gas cylinder, petroleum and other chemicals, used by labourers. • Proper solid waste collection and disposal system at the camp site. • The camp should have proper security arrangements, like Security fence. • Preparing a code of conduct 	Contractor	PIU/ PMU Monthly Monitoring

S.No.	Project Phase/ Activity	Issues/ Potential impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Monitoring Agency/ Frequency
			<p>for the migrant workers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting awareness programme about sexually transmitted diseases among the migrant workers, laborers and for community around project site; • Awareness program on COVID-19. • Provision of hand sanitizer, masks in the labor camps. • Provision a separate accommodation for COVID-19 infected labours or personal engaged by the contractor. • Provision of crèche on site for children. • 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. • Labour Registration. • Awareness program for labour rights • No employment of child labour. 		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registrations received from labour. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrangement to register and redress grievance of workers. • Grievance Redressal System for the project to address such issues including sexual harassment at the workplace 	Contractor	PIU/ PMU Monthly Monitoring
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equality of opportunity to work. • Equal Pay 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be ensured throughout project cycle. • Maintenance of payment registers by the contractor. 	Contractor,	PIU/ PMU Monthly Monitoring

S.No.	Project Phase/ Activity	Issues/ Potential impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Monitoring Agency/ Frequency
		<p>for equal work</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preference to the Women Laborers 			
3	Community Health and Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Injury & sickness due to construction work and movement of heavy vehicles, contamination or other natural or human-made hazards. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of access to the community, shops, religious places during construction phase. • Better marking and signage. • Provision of alternative transportation route for vehicles and ambulances wherever required. • Undertaking regular surveillance at site to check on Hygiene conditions for disease control. • Creating mass awareness on HIV and STDs and COVID-19. • Ensure least contact between the labour and the local population. • Sharing grievance redressal system with the community and displaying contact numbers at site to register any grievances due to the project. • No contamination of water bodies due to stocking of construction material etc. • Safeguarding pedestrians' safety including women, children. • During construction of side drains provide temporary/safe access to shops, kids, hospital/clinic, religious places etc. • Community Consultation 	Contractor	PIU/ PMU Monthly Monitoring
4	Occupational health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Injury and sickness of labour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide training on health and safety to all the workers. 	Contractor	PIU/ PMU Monthly Monitoring

S.No.	Project Phase/ Activity	Issues/ Potential impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Monitoring Agency/ Frequency
	and safety		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide PPE to workers as per work requirement. • Regular checking of body temperature and other symptoms among the labourers for COVID-19 and maintaining a register. • Awareness program on COVID-19. • Provision of hand sanitizer, masks in the labor camps and on the sites. • Displaying of COVID-19 help line numbers on site as well as in labor camps. • Provide separate toilets for male and female labour at the construction site • Provide safe drinking water at the construction site. • Providing a separate resting area at the site for breaks during the work period. • Provide adequate lighting in the construction area and along the roads. • Conduct an initial health screening of the labourers working at construction site, especially those who are coming from outside the project area. • Provide first aid facility at the construction site • Provide HIV awareness programming, including STI (Sexually Transmitted Infections) and HIV information, education and communication for all workers on regular basis. • Community Consultation 		
5	Gender Based Violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sexual Exploitation and Abuse 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness program for the Contractors, Local Communities and labourers on national laws. 	Contractor	PIU/ PMU Monthly Monitoring

S.No.	Project Phase/ Activity	Issues/ Potential impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Monitoring Agency/ Frequency
		(SEA) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workplace Sexual Harassment • Human Trafficking • Non-SEA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introducing a worker's code of conduct. • Displaying of various legal provisions on site, in labour camps and at prominent locations in the project area. • Ensure that complaints of GBV registered and maintain a register. • Strict code of conduct for workers with no tolerance for physical or verbal abuse of women or children. • Community Consultation. 		
Post Construction Phase					
6		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Handing over temporarily used private/ community land to the landholders/ community by the contractor without restoration work and payment of dues/ lease amount. • Non-Removal of debris and other construction material from the site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation with the private party or Community and restoration of their land. • Removing left over construction material from the site. • Payment of lease amount/rent, if any due, to the private party or community for utilization of their resources. 	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 10th 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

- Encouragewomen 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 whenever required.
- **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, JTRP 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 (iv) contractors adopting a policy to cooperate with law enforcement agencies in investigating complaints about gender-based violence.

8.7.5 Labor influx and 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.

8.7.6 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 epidemic in the country.

8.7.7 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 take appropriate measures time to time.
- **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 behaviour;
- **Labour behaviour in the campsite provided:** A Code of Behaviour governing appropriate behaviour 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.

8.7.8 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;

8.7.9 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.

8.7.10 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.

8.7.11 Provisions for Drinking Water

- Access to an adequate and convenient supply of free potable water is a necessity for workers.
- 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.

8.7.12 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.

8.7.13 Waste Water Generation

- There will of 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.

8.7.14 Medical facilities

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

- 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 should be adequately stocked. Where possible a 24/7 first aid service/facility is available.
- An adequate number of staff/workers need to be trained to provide first aid.

CHAPTER 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 fulfilment 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 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 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 safeguards to conduct a half-yearly project quality audit, which will include 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.

CHAPTER 10: GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MECHANISM

10.1 Grievance Redressal Mechanism

For addressing the grievances of the 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.

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 the district level. In case, the grievances are not resolved at these two levels, then it will be forwarded to R&R Committee at the Divisional level for this project which will be established under the Divisional Commissioner, Jammu/Srinagar. The grievances will be registered at the Project site. The local level grievance committee will try to resolve the case in a maximum of 14 days. In case the aggrieved person is not satisfied with the decision delivered at the local level or the grievance/s is 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 the aggrieved party is not satisfied with the decision delivered or the committee is not successful in resolving the grievance/s, they can approach the court of law on their expenses. The committees' composition is detailed below:

10.2 Composition of Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) at various levels of the Project

1. **Grievance Redress Committee at Local Level:** This committee/cell will work at the local level i.e. site level. This will be comprised of the following members:
 - a. Engineer from PMU
 - b. Assistant Executive Engineer (PIU)
 - c. Site Engineer (PIU)
 - d. Local Revenue officer

- e. Social Safeguard Officer
- f. Ward Member/Halqa Panchayat member
- g. Women representative (Retired Officer / Academicians/Development Professional)

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

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

3. Division Level Redressal Committee (DLC): In case, grievance/s is not addressed at the 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 concerning 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 decide 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 about land acquisition and resettlement and rehabilitation.

The following will be the composition of the committee:

- a. Divisional Commissioner, (Chairman)
- b. Chief Executive Officer, JTFRP/JK ERA (Convener)
- c. Heads of participating departments
- d. Director Technical (PMU/JTFRP)
- e. A senior representative, one each from BC & EBC and SC & ST Welfare
- f. A senior representative of the revenue department
- g. A senior representative of the Disaster Management Department
- h. Social Safeguard Specialist (Nodal officer, PMU)
- i. A prominent woman representative (Retired/Development Professional/Academician)
- j. A PRI representative
- k. A representative of PAPs who can articulate well.

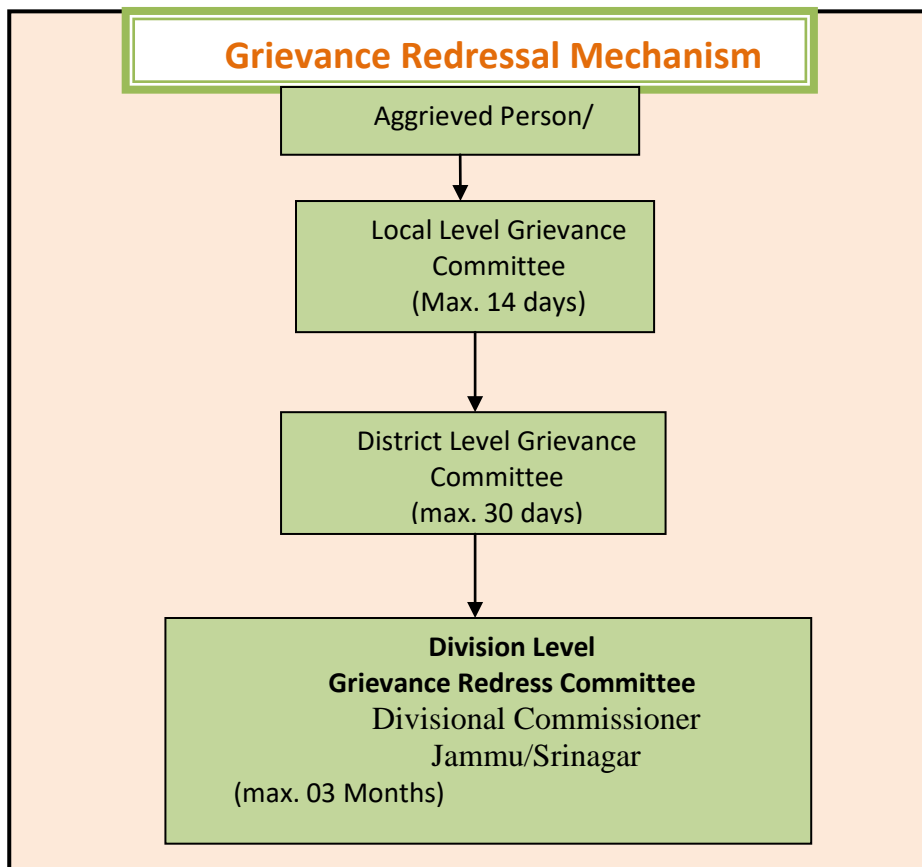


Figure 3: Structure of the GRM

10.3 Approach to GRC

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

- 1. Web-based:** The grievance corner will be provided at the website of PIU/PMU so that the affected person can register their complaint online.
- 2. 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.
- 3. 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 them. A grievance register will be maintained by the contractor/PIU at each site office. The phone number of the concerned engineer shall be displayed at the site so that the aggrieved person can contact the concerned site engineer in case of an emergency.
- 4. Through PMU:** PAPs/aggrieved party can register/file grievance/s directly to the PMU also. PMU will enrout the same through PIU to the site engineer who will try to resolve it within the stipulated time and the rest process will follow.

Besides the grievance redress mechanism of JTFRP,(www.jtfrp.in) the state has an 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>.

10.4 Legal Options to Aggrieved Persons/PAPs

In case PAPs are not satisfied with the decision of GRC at the 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. The general public and PAPs specifically will be informed about the Grievance/s redress committee and the mechanism through public consultations, disclosures, and distribution of PIBs. All PIBs will be translated into Urdu and will be distributed to the PAPs.

CHAPTER 11: INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

11.1 Institutional Arrangements

A Project Management Unit (PMU) for the project housed in Jammu & Kashmir Economic Reconstruction Agency (JK ERA) is responsible for the overall management of the World Bank-funded “Jhelum Tawi Flood Recovery Project (JTFRP)”. The PMU is headed by Chief Executive Officer and will be responsible for project coordination, reporting, technical assistance, monitoring, and budgeting of all the components. The Social Development Specialists have been mobilized in PMU to 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 the implementation of the project. The CEO will have administrative and financial powers for the implementation of the project including the implementation of the 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 to compliance with World Bank’s Safeguard Policy and applicable state 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 advice, developing the GIS-based reporting and monitoring system and result monitoring and impact evaluation, etc.

11.2 Implementation Arrangement

For the implementation of the subproject, PWD (R&B) will be the Project Implementation Unit (PIU). PIU will coordinate with Land Collectors and other revenue officers for land acquisition/purchase if any. PIU will be further strengthened by appointing a dedicated Social Safeguard Officer (SSO) who will ensure compliance at the PIU level and report through proper channels to Social Development Specialist at PMU. The SSO at PIU will report to PIU Head and seek guidance from SDS at PMU.

about the implementation of SMP. Thus, SSO will be the main link between the PIU and PMU, JTFRP for implementation of SMP.

ANNEXURES

Annexure I: Environment and Social Screening Data Sheets

Part A: General Information

1. Name of the sub-project	Construction of 1x45 meter Single Lane Trussed Girder Bridge over RambairaNallah at Wachi in District Shopian	
2. Type of proposed activity (tick the applicable option and provide details)		
▪ Road		-
▪ Bridge		✓
▪ Fire Station		-
▪ Hospital/Health Facility		-
▪ Educational Institute		-
▪ Building for Livelihoods		-
▪ Flood Infrastructure Related		-
▪ Other Public Building		-.
▪ Any Other (Please Specify)		-
3. Location of the proposed sub-project		
▪ Name of the Region		Kashmir (J&K State)
▪ Name of the District		Shopian
▪ Name of the Block		Zainpora
▪ Name of the Settlement		Kumar MohallaWachi
▪ Latitude		33°48'10.28" N
▪ Longitude		75°02'10.67" E

4a. Proposed Nature of Work (tick the applicable options)		
		-
▪ Minor Repairs		-
▪ Expansion of the facility		-
▪ New Construction		✓
▪ Any Other		-

4b. Size of the sub-project (approx. area in sq. mt/hac or length in mt/km, as relevant)	1x 45.00 mts Through Type Truss Girder Bridge in District Shopian including approach roads and
5. Land Requirement (in hac./sq.mt.)	
▪ Total Requirement	Nil
▪ Private Land	Nil
▪ Govt. Land	Nil
▪ Forest Land	Nil
6. Implementing Agency Details (sub-project level)	
▪ Name of the Department/Agency	Roads & Buildings Department
▪ Name of the contact person	
▪ Designation	Executive Engineer (Xen)
▪ Contact Number	
▪ E-mail Id	
7. Screening Exercise Details	
▪ The date on which it was carried out	11/09/2018
▪ Name of the Person	Yadullah Shah
▪ Contact Number	+91 9622672672
▪ E-mail Id	yaadshah@gmail.com

Part B (1): Environment Screening

Question	Yes	No	Details
1. Is the sub-project located in whole or part within 1 km of the following environmentally sensitive areas?			
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 categories of Forest		No	
l. Wetland		No	
m. Natural Lakes		No	
n. Rivers/Streams	Yes		1x45 m trussed girder bridge is proposed to be constructed over RambiaraNallah (tributary of river Jhelum)
Question	Yes	No	Details
o. Swamps/Mudflats		No	
p. Zoological Park		No	
q. Botanical Garden		No	
4. Is the sub-project located in whole or part within 500m of any of the following sensitive features?			
a. World Heritage Sites		No	
b. Archaeological monuments/sites (under ASI's central/state list)		No	
e. Historic Places/Monuments/ Buildings/Other Assets (not listed under ASI list but considered locally important or carry a sentimental value)		No	
f. Religious Places (regionally or locally important)		No	
g. Reservoirs/Dams		No	

h. Canals	Yes		A small irrigational water channel is running close at the end point of the approach road towards Kumar Mohalla.
i. Public Water Supply Areas from Rivers/Surface Water Bodies/Ground Water Sources		No	
4. What is the High Flood Level in the sub-project area?	1673.50 mts wrt MSL		
5. Is any scheduled/protected tree-like Chinar, Mulberry or Deodar likely to be affected/cut due to the project?		No	
6. Is the sub-project located in a landslide/heavy erosion-prone area or affected by such a problem?		No	
7. Is the sub-project located in an area that faces water paucity or water quality issues?		No	

Part B (2): Result/Outcome of Environmental Screening Exercise

1.	Environment Impact Assessment Required	No
2.	Environment Clearance Required	No
3.	Forest land Clearance/Diversion Required	No
4.	Tree Cutting Permission Required	No
5.	ASI (Centre/State) Permission Required	No
6.	Permission from ULB/Local Body/Department Required	Yes, permission from Irrigation & flood control department is required.
7.	Any other clearance/permission required	Only Statutory clearances and NOC's / PUC's for the establishment or operation of stone crushers, Hot Mix plants, generators, vehicles, etc shall be required to be obtained by the Contractor during the execution stage.

Part C (1): Social Screening

1. Does the sub-project activity require the acquisition of land?			
Yes		No	✓
Give the following details:	Private Land (sq. meters/hectares)		Nil
	Govt. Land (sq. metes/hectares)		Nil
	Forest land (sq. metes/hectares)		Nil
2. Does the proposed sub-project activity result in the demolition/removal of existing structures?			
Yes		No	✓
If so, give the following details:			
Number of public structures/buildings		Nil	
Number of common property resources (such as religious/cultural/drinking water/wells/etc.)		Nil	
Number of private structures (located on private or public land)		Nil	
3. Does the proposed project activity result in the loss of crops/trees?			
Yes	✓ (61 Poplar, Elm, Willow, Ailanthus, Acacia Trees)	No	
4. Does the proposed project activity result in loss of direct livelihood/employment?			
Yes		No	✓
5. Does the proposed activity result in the loss of community forest/pastures on which nearby residents/local population are dependent?			
Yes		No	✓
If yes, give the details of the extent of the area to be lost (in acres/hectares)			
6. Does the proposed project activity affect scheduled tribe/caste communities?			
Yes		No	✓

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

S. No.	Result/Outcome	Outcome
1.	The answer to all the questions is 'No' and only forest land is being acquired	NA
2.	The 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 ARAP is required
3.	The 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 required

Annexure-II: Revenue Documents of Wachi Bridge, Shopian

نظم انتخاب مجددی مرتبہ سال ۱۹۹۶-۹۵ء وضع ۹/۳

تحصیل شرویان ضلع بگرام

رقبہ	رقبہ	نام مالک معاد احوال	نام کارکن کار معاد احوال	رقبہ	رقبہ	رقبہ	رقبہ	رقبہ	رقبہ
۱۰۹	۲۷۲	عبد لیسر سید مسما جان وسما مغلی درختران قدوہہ برابر سید حضر ولدہہ لوہ غنہ لوہا وایک اسحاق ولد احمد سید مسما جان طاہر مسماہ درختران مسما جان جہدہ برابر سید مسما خان احمد سید مسما جان و مسما خان مغلی درختران مسما خان ۱۵۸ سید عثمان سید کریم لوہا سید جان جعفر اللہ ولد سید لوہا سید سمانندہ	خود کارکن میران کھانا	۱۱۸ ۳۶ ۳	۲۶ ۱۲ ۱۵	۱۰۸	۱۶۳	۱۰	۱۱
		میران کھوٹ :-							
		شمارات دھو صاحب رسد پر قبضہ مقررہ بنا دی	مقبوہ مکان میران کھانا :-	۱۱۱۷ ۱۰ ۱۰ ۱۰	۱۰ ۱۰ ۱۰ ۱۰	۱۰	۱۰	۱۰	۱۰
		میران کھوٹ :-							
		سکار -	مقبوہ سکار -	۱	۱	۱	۱	۱	۱
		میران کھوٹ :-							
		میران کھوٹ :-							

نویٹ :- نقل عند قرا حکم بنا۔ والا در پندر کے نزار میں سے
 Naib T. P. Zainapora
TEHSILBAR ZAINAPORA

شماره	تعداد	قیمت	ملاحظات	تاریخ
۱	۱۱	۱۱۳	موجوده سرکار	۱۳۱۴
	۲۳	۱۱۳		
	۱۳۳	۱۱۳		
	۲۳۲			
۱۱۱۷	۱۰	۲	موجوده سرکار	
	۱۰	۲		
	۲	۵		
۱۱۱۸	۷	۷	موجوده سرکار	
	۷	۷		

نوٹ:- برضو یہ ایک (پل) (foot bridge) تعمیر کرنا مطلوب ہے۔ لہذا اس نقل ہذا

مخبر حکم جناب والا رتبہ کے اندر سے چھ فریڈ ۱۱۱۸

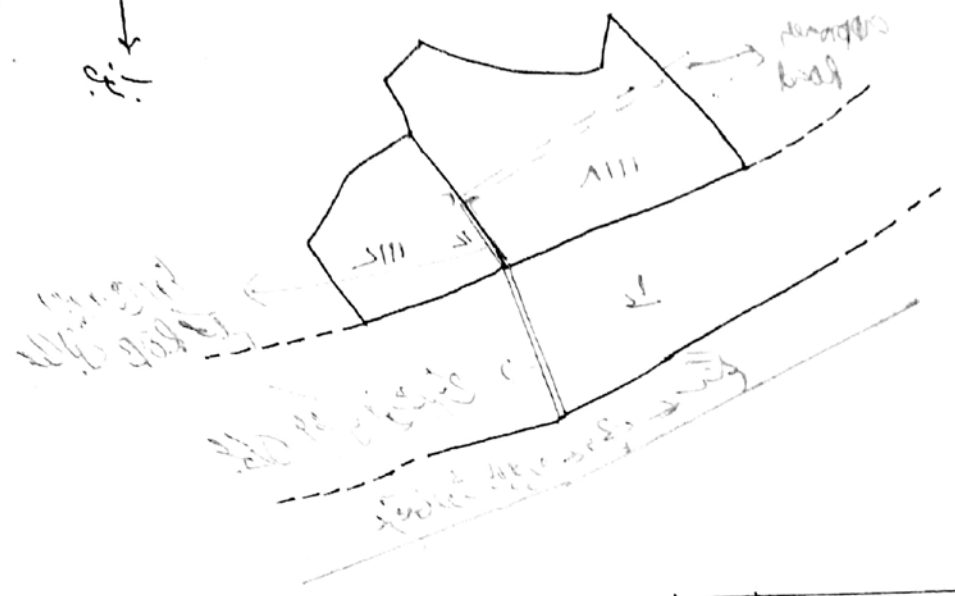
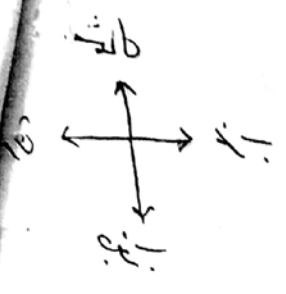
[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

Attested
Nab Tehsil
Wachi

[Handwritten signature]
TEHSILDAR ZAINAB

نام این زمین در دفتر ثبت اسناد رسمی شماره ۱۱۱۱ در تاریخ ۱۳۰۰/۰۱/۰۱ سند شماره ۱۱۱۱



شماره سند	تاریخ سند	محل زمین	مساحت زمین	وضعیت زمین		توضیحات
				کادستر	مهر	
۱۱۱۱	۱۳۰۰/۰۱/۰۱	محل زمین	۱۱۱۱	۱	۱	محل زمین
۱۱۱۱	۱۳۰۰/۰۱/۰۱	محل زمین	۱۱۱۱	۱	۱	محل زمین
۱۱۱۱	۱۳۰۰/۰۱/۰۱	محل زمین	۱۱۱۱	۱	۱	محل زمین

Handwritten signatures and stamps are present at the bottom of the table, including a circular stamp with the text 'REPUBLIC OF IRAN' and 'MINISTRY OF LANDS AND CONSTRUCTION'.

English Translation of Revenue Record

Extract of Khasra Girdawari for the village Watchi Tehsil Zainapora/Shopian District Shopian

Khasra No	Name of the Owner with Parentage & Address	Name of the Tenant with Parentage & Address	Area		Kind of Soil	Rabia 2018		Remarks
			Kanal	Marla		Crops	Change if any etc.	
			01	State				
			73	0	Willow Trees			
			143	0	River			
			227	0				
1117	Shamilat Deh	All villagers (Deh)	0	10	Banjri Kadeem Willow Trees	Banjri Kadeem Willow Trees	Nil	Nil
			04	10				
			05	0				
1118	Ama etc as Khasra No 43	Self Cultivation	06	07	Banjri Kadeem	Banjri Kadeem	Nil	Nil

Note: In the Khasra No: 01 (River) a Foot Bridge is to be constructed. This Extract prepared by the order of higher authority and submitted dated: 25-11-2018

Sd/ Patwari
C/s /Seal by Tehsildar
Verified by Naib Tehsildar

Extract of Jamabandi prepared in the year 1995-96 for the village Watchi Tehsil Shopian Distrcit Pulwama

Khewat No	Khata No	Name of the Mohalla/Village	Name of the owner with parentage & address	Name of the tenant with parentage with address	Source of Irrigation	Khasra No	Area	Leavy on behalf of tenent	Khasra no with name of the filed	Assesment of Revenue as per kind of land	Total assessment of revenue with cess	Mutations		Remarks
												No	Kind	
159	474		Ama son 23 Kanals,Mst Jani & Mst Mugli D/o Mohammud in equal 22 Kanals 16 Marlas Khyzer S/o Samud 49 Kanals,Gani S/o Wahab 47 Kanals 18 Marlas,Isma S/o Ahmud 35 Kanal 07 Marlas,Mst Fatah & Saja Daughters/o Mst Taja in equal 15 Kanal 19 Marlas,Ghulam Ahmad Son 77 Kanal 19 Marlas, Mst Jani& Mugli Daughters/o Mst.Mukhti in eaqual 76 Kanals 01 Marlas as Khewat No. 158 Satar 15 Kanal 09	Self Cultivation		1118	06 Kanals 07 Maris (Bunjri Kadeem)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

			Marlas Ramzan 12 Kanal 08 Marlas Sons/o Ibrahim, Rahim 28 Kanal 11 Marlas, Karim 29 Kanals 13 Marlas Sons/o Jaffer, Lassa S/o Kabir 29 Kanals but R/o village											
393	1080		Shamilat Deh share of land as per basic cultivated land	All villagers		1117	10 Marlas (Banjri Kadeem) willow Trees 04 Kanal 10 Marlas (Banjri Kadeem) 05 Kanals	Nil		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
441	1258		State land	State		01	11 Kanals Bung 73 Kanals Willow Trees 143 Kanals (River) Total 227 Kanals							

Note: This Extract prepared by the order of higher authority and submitted dated: 25-11-2018

Sd/ Patwari

Attested by Naib Tehsildar

Sd/ Tehsildar Zainapora

Annexure-III: Public Consultation/ Meeting Photographs at Wachi Bridge Site.



Consultation with the local people at Dablepora Wachi 2018



Meeting at Auqaf office Wachi dated 19/03/2019 with Central Aquaf Committee Ziyarat Shahi-Hamdan Mir Syed Ali Hamdani, Wachi Shopian





Public consultation with the local residents of the Wachi (Kumar Mohalla side/Dablepora side) dated 11/07/2020. Public consultation gathering was avoided due to the Covid-19 Pandemic spread. Consultation was conducted at Kumar MohallaWachi.

List of consulted participants and their signatures during consultation

List of participants of Public Consultation

Name of the Subproject: Construction of 1.845 m Trossed Lighter Barge
 Date: 11/09/2011
 Location: Rumbia Malleh at Kunal Malleh Water Ship

S. No	Name of	Address	Occupation	Contact no.	Signature
1.	Gh. Ahmad Kunal	Kunal Malleh	Farmer	9622757911	/
2.	Gulzar M. Bhat	Dakripola	Carpenter	9906643200	[Signature]
3.	Misraal M. Wani	Kunse malleh	Farmer	9089627250	[Signature]
4.	Istiyaq Gulzar	Kunal malleh	Student	9622879533	[Signature]
5.	Istiyaq M. Kunal	- do -	Gov. Serv	-	-
6.	Talib M. Kunal	- do -	Mechanic	-	-
7.	Ali. Md. Kunal	- do -	Farmer	-	/
8.	Mubarak M. Wani	- do -	Gov. Serv	-	/
9.	Gulzar M. Wani	- do -	Gov. Serv	-	[Signature]
10.	Md. Sultan Bhat	- do -	Farmer	-	-
11.	Rajeev M. Wani	- do -	Tanker	-	-
12.	Rajeev M. Wani	- do -	Tanker	-	-
13.	Sagar M. Wani	- do -	labour	-	-
14.	Fatke Kunal	- do -	labour	-	-

1636-83
MSL [Signature]

**Public Consultation for JFRP
Jammu & Kashmir**

Subproject Name: Wachi Bridge Location: Wachi Date: 19.03.2019

Information of Participants

Sl. No.	Name	Gender	Category (SC/ST/OBC/Gen/BPL)	Address	Occupation	Mobile number	Signature
1	Nazir Ahmad Rishi	M	GEN	Wachi	Ang of Chairman	9652550653	
2	Mohammad Shaban Khan	M	"	"	Ang of Githes	9622620607	
3	Mohammad Abdul Wahid	M	"	"	Zaminda	9797126861	
4	Abdul Gani Mu	M	"	"	Retd. Head Master	9596552869	
5	Gh. Mohammad Hu	M	"	"	Govt. Servant	9906763459	
6	Mohammad Amir Shah	M	"	"	Teacher	9797848297	
7	Gh. Rasool Rishi	M	"	"	Govt Servant	9797974140	
8	Mohd. Ramzan Lone	M	"	"	Govt Service	9906866866	
9	Ab. Rashid Bhat (JE)	M	"	(R & B) Zamapora	Jr Engineer	9906523324	
10	Gh. Nisar Bhat (JE)	M	"	R & B Zamapora (Bhat shop)	Jr. Engineer	8491826722	

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**Public Consultation for JFRP
Jammu & Kashmir**

Subproject Name: Wachi Bridge Location: Wachi Date: 19.03.2019

Information of Participants

Sl. No.	Name	Gender	Category (SC/ST/OBC/Gen/BPL)	Address	Occupation	Mobile number	Signature
11	Bashir Ah mir	male	GEN	Wachi	Carpenter		
12	Ajay Ah. Nalk	M	"	R & B	w/supervisor	9622761164	
13	Ab Rashid mir	M	"	Wachi			
14	M. Ashraf Khattar	M	"	"	Student	9622923910	
15	Bashir Ah	M	"	"			
16	Ab. Rashid-shah	"	"	"		979777034	
17	Gulla mohd. Bhat	"	"	"		849444366	
18	Master Gh. Mohd.	"	"	"	Master	9622477428	
19	Farooq Ah. Nalk	"	"	"	"	9906686434	
20	Mohvi M. Amin	"	"	"	Mohvi	9906446273	

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Jhelum Tawi Flood Recovery Project (JTFRP)-The World Bank Financed Project

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS IN PUBLIC CONSULTATION WITH SIGNATURES

SUB-PROJECT NAME: Design and Construction (Complete Job) of 1x45 Mtr Trussed Girder Bridge over Nallah Rambhara at Kumar Mohalla Wachi District Shopian, J&K.

LOCATION OF MEETING/ CONSULTATION: Doble Kumar Mohalla (Khalis)

DATE AND TIME: 11/09/2020 - 4:00 PM Public Consultation Conducted by: A. A. Bhat

S. No	Name	Age/ Sex	Occupation	Address	Signature
1.	Mohd Shafi Bhat	65/M	Farmer	Doble Mohalla	
2.	Nasir Ahmad	45/M	Shopkeeper	Dawkepora	
3.	Yasir Ahmad Wai	18/M	Student	Dawkepora	
4.	Khalid Ahmad	35/M	Student	Dawkepora	
5.	A. K. Bhat	41/M	Gov. Consultant	-	
6.	Waseem Ahmad	32/M	Project Engineer	M/S Khuday	
7.	Showkat Dh Bhat	33/M	Shopkeeper	Dawkepora	
8.	Mohd Rafiq Bhat	40/M	Carpenter	- do -	
9.	Abdul Kabir Wai	65/M	Carpenter	- do -	
10.	Ghulam Mohd Bhat	60/M	Carpenter	- do -	
11.	Farooq Dh. Wai	55/M	Farmer	- do -	
12.	Abdus Rashid Bhat	55/M	Farmer	- do -	
13.	G. Nabi Bhat	64/M	Business	Doblepora	
14.					
15.					
16.					

Annexure IV: NOC/Declaration from Lambardar of Wachi Village for Khasra number 1117

Public meeting for Sub-project:

Construction of 1x45 Mtr trussed Girder Bridge over nallah Rambiarra at Kumar Mohalla Wachi- District Shopian

Gram Sabha Name:


A public meeting is organized today on 14/01/2021 By the villagers/community of the Panchayat Wachi-A Of Tehsil Zambora district Shopian of J&K. The meeting is chaired by Sarpanch/Lambardar where the sub-project Construction of 1x45 Mtr trussed Girder Bridge over nallah Rambiarra at Kumar Mohalla Wachi Shopian under JFRP is proposed. The objective of the meeting is to deliberate the revenue record pertaining to the site of the sub-project, involvement of stakeholders and to obtain consent from the Lambardar/Sarpanch for doing construction on Shamilat Deh land.



It was deliberated and discussed with the people present in the meeting that bridge and its allied works will be constructed on the khasra number of 01 and 1117.

That land under khasra number 01 is government land whereas land under 1117 is Shamilat Deh land. Sarpanch/Lambardar was of the view that they are aware about the ownership of the land.

They confirmed that there is neither any agricultural activity on the Shamilatdeh land nor any kind of construction over it. Its free of encumbrances.

Undersigned on behalf of the community declared that we have no objection if PIU (R&B Kashmir), construct bridge or its allied components over the Shamilat Deh land.


Name & Signature Officer from PIU:
Designation: Junior Engineer
Mobile Number 9419234480.



Name & Signature of Sarpanch
Mobile Number 9541011861
Panchayat Name Wachi-A

Declaration

I, Lambardas Gh. Hassan Reshi, of Village Ahampora, Wachi
Panchayat Wachi - A R/O Wachi P/O
Wachi Tehsil Zampore District Shopian of Jammu &
Kashmir U.T., on behalf of community/village declared that we have **no objection** if Project
Implementation Unit R & B - Shopian Division
construct bridge/ approach road to bridge (World Bank Funded) for public purpose over the
land under khasra number 1117 measuring (sq.ft/sqm) 575 which is
Shamlatdeh land as per revenue record. I, voluntarily permit on behalf of community to PIU
(R&B) Kashmir for constructing bridge / approach road to bridge over this land under
subproject Bridge on Ransari Nallah @ Kumar Mohalla, Wachi (World
Bank funded).

Stamp:
R & B
Shopian Division
Jammu & Kashmir

via
Name & Signature of Lambardas Gh. Hassan Reshi
Mobile Number 9541011861
Panchayat name Wachi - A
Mobile number 9541011861



AnnexureV: Avoiding of land from Khasra number 1118 (private land)

Government of Jammu & Kashmir.
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER R&B CIRCLE PULWAMA / SHOPIAN
HQ: PULWAMA.

No.SE/PS/ 256-59

Dated.19-04-2022

The Superintending Engineer
R&B, Circular Road Project Srinagar
{Nodal Officer, JTFRP}

Subject: Construction of 1X45 Mtr Truss Girder Bridge, under world Bank funding {JTFRP } at watch Shopian -Involvement of land thereof .

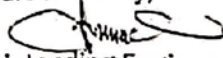
Ref: Executive Engineer, R&B Division Shopian,s letter No.623-26 dated.18-04-2022

Sir,

Kindly refer above cited reference on the subject matter .In this context it is to inform that Executive Engineer, R&B Division Shopian vide his letter under reference addressed to this office with a copy to Chief Engineer, PW(R&B) Deptt. Kashmir & your office as well reported therein that the ROW of the approach road on Naina side stands aligned through State Land only whereof a piece of proprietary land vide khasra No.1118 coming within the previously proposed alignment stands avoided in the approach road presently under construction.

Hence the report so received is submitted for favour of information and further course of action please.

Yours faithfully,


Superintending Engineer
R&B Circle Pulwama /Shopian
HQ: Pulwama

Copy to the :

1. Chief Engineer, PW(R&B) Deptt. Kashmir for favour of information please.
2. Director Technical, PMU, JTFRP for information please.
3. Executive Engineer R&B Division Shopian for Information and follow up action. This is with reference to his letter quoted above.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER
(R&B) CIRCULAR ROAD PROJECT, SGR.

HQs: Engineering Complex, Rajbagh e-mail sernbcpr@gmail.com

چونڈو ڈیپارٹمنٹ انجینئر سرکیولر روڈ پروجیکٹ سرنگم، راج باغ، سرائین، جموں و کشمیر۔

No. SE/R&B/CRP/WB 429-33

Dt. 19-04-2022

The Director safeguards
JTFRP, J&K ERA
Srinagar.

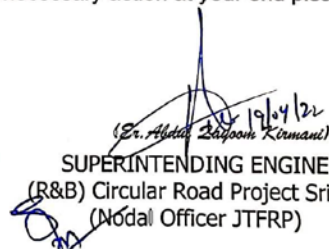
Subject:- Design and construction (Complete Job) of 1x45 m span steel trussed girder bridge at Watchi, shopian. (Under JTFRP).

Reference:- Superintending Engineer PW(R&B) Circle Pulwama-Shopian
communication No: SE/PS/256-59. Dt: 19-04-2022

Apropos to subject matter, kindly find enclosed the communication vide above reference from the Superintending Engineer PW(R&B) Circle Pulwama-Shopian regarding the involvement of land in the construction of the said work.

Hence, submitted for favour of further necessary action at your end please.

Encl: 01 Lv


19/04/22
(Sr. Asstt. Engineer Kashmir)
SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER,
(R&B) Circular Road Project Srinagar.
(Nodal Officer JTFRP)

Copy to:

1. Chief Engineer PW(R&B) Department Kashmir for information please.
2. Director Technical, PMU, JTFRP for information please.
3. Superintending Engineer (R&B), Circle Pulwama- Shopian for information.
4. Executive Engineer, R&B Shopian for information.

Annexure VI: Site Photographs of the Bridge Location at WachiShopian



View of Proposed Bridge Site at Wachi from RHS side (Dablepora)



Downstream of Rambiaranallah from Kumar Mohalla side



Upstream View from Kumar Mohalla Side

