

Social Impact Assessment (SIA) Report

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Project ID: P154990

Jhelum Tawi Flood Recovery Project

Design and Construction of 400 meter Span Trussed Girder Bridge on Vishav Nallah at Kulgam-Chambgund Road in District Kulgam, 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 a negative impact on economic aspects of the economic aspects of the Union Territory of J&K (erstwhile State) and massive infrastructure damaged in which not only the major town but far-flung areas were also affected damages in which capital city Srinagar was most affected and a trail of siltation in most of the water bodies. In connection to a devastating flood, a mission of the World Bank visited the State during February 1-6, 2015 at 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 are underway, and discussions with the GoJ&K, "Jhelum and Tawi Flood Disaster Recovery Project (JTFRP)" will focus on restoring critical infrastructure using international best practices 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 and bridges will also serve as supply/rescue lines in the event of a disaster.

Under this component, one of the identified bridge subprojects is "Design and Construction of 400 meter Span Truss Girder Bridge on Vishav Nallah at Kulgam-Chambgund Road in District Kulgam, J&K.

Sub-projects under "Jhelum and Tawi Flood Recovery Project" commonly known as JTFRP have a prior requirement of screening, which is based on three categories; viz.,

nature of the project, size of the project and location of the project that is sensitive area criteria. The screening exercise of the sub-project has been conducted and it did not envisage any significant impact of the sub-project in terms of acquisition of any private assets such as land or structures. Consultation with stakeholders and the general public was conducted on 10.9.2018/ 18.03.2019 and 14.01.21 with residents/ stakeholders in the project area of Chambgund in Kulgam district during the social assessment of the project.

The revenue record obtained from the revenue department revealed that two land parcels bearing Khasra number 1772 and 1775 will be impacted due to proposed construction. The type of land under Khasra number 1772 and 1775 is of Shamalat Deh (Community land) and government category respectively. The revenue record also confirms that land under Khasra number 1772 is 85 Kanals and 02 Marlas which is approximately 4.30 hectare and under Khasra number 1775 is approximately 6.56 hectare (129 Kanal and 13 Marlas). About 3 kanals i.e. app. 0.155 hectare land of Khasra number 1772 and 02 kanal i.e. app. 0.102 hectare of khasra number 1775 is under illegal occupation of private parties.

To confirm the usage of land by private parties, Gram Sabha head of the area was approached whereas due to his non-availability, Lambardar along with people was consulted on Jan 14, 2021. Lambardar has given NOC on behalf of the community/villagers for the use of land required from Khasra no. 1772 (Shamilat Deh land). It has also been confirmed in the NOC by Lambardar that there is neither any agricultural activity nor any kind of construction over it and it's free of encumbrances.

For Khasra no. 1775 (government land), a transect walk was conducted by PIU officers and consultants along with locals and it was found that the required land is free from any occupation and there is no agricultural activity over it. There is a structure along the road which is 30.00 mtrs away from the centre line and the land requirement is only 7.00 mtrs from the centreline on either side.

The Social Impact study, therefore, reveals that there are no likely adverse social impacts of the proposed sub-project as it does not involve any private land acquisition and have no negative impact on the livelihood of the local people either rather it will improve connectivity, save time and provide disaster resilient infrastructure to the people.

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 558 mm 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 Bringi nallah, Vishav nallah, Lider nallah, 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 state's vulnerability to both floods and earthquakes, the infrastructure will be designed with upgraded resilient features and will include contingency planning for future disaster events. Therefore, the project aims at both restoring essential services disrupted by the floods and improving the design standard and practices in the state to increase resilience.

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 Sub-Project

One of the bridge subprojects, “Design and Construction of 400-meter span truss Girder Bridge on Vishav Nallah at Kulgam- Chambgund road, including Construction of approach roads and nallah training works in District Kulgam, J&K is awarded to M/s Tarmac-TPG (JV). One of the prime requirements of the bridge project is to conduct an Environmental & Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) study and preparation of the report as per the World Bank guidelines.

1.3. Benefits of the Sub-Project

The Chambgund bridge project is located in Kulgam Tehsil of district Kulgam. The village and adjoining habitations were connected with the main district through a temporary causeway at the proposed site, which gets submerged/ flood with the increase in the water level in Vishav nallah. During the episodes of the precipitation during the rainy season or torrential rains, the village gets disconnected from other habitations and people of the area especially students/ old people, patients face a lot of difficulties in absence of connectivity over Vishav. To redress the demand of the public, it was proposed to construct a 400-meter span Truss Girder Bridge with a deck over Vishav Nallah including Nallah training works.

1.4. Need for Social Impact Assessment

The Social Impact Assessment is needed to ascertain the negative and positive impacts of the sub-project on the people. Through SIA the envisaged social impacts are identified and mitigative measures can be taken accordingly by the Executing Agency so that the affected persons are properly resettled and/or rehabilitated depending on the degree of impacts in line with the Safeguard policy of the World Bank. The SIA helps in identifying a range of anticipated social impacts during the design, pre-construction, operation, and maintenance

phases of the project, specifying 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

The Social Impact Assessment (SIA) study involves the identification of potential social issues in the project and trying to address them through the adoption of appropriate measures. The SIA further carries out impact prediction and evaluation of the social issues of the project. 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 Project.
- To gather baseline data for assessment of impacts (both direct and indirect) on the communities of the project area.
- To suggest appropriate mitigation measures to effectively manage potential adverse 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 this study, site visits were conducted for the proposed bridge subproject at Chambgund, Kulgam. During the site visits, meetings, and consultations with PIU, PMU, contractor's representative, and the local community living in the surrounding areas of the subproject. The information was collected through primary as well as secondary sources. Primary data was collected during the Social Screening survey at the bridge subproject site to ascertain the direct impact on the land and other assets. Secondary data/information was collected from various agencies to ascertain/verify the ground

realities and bring out the socio-economic characteristics, physical features, and cultural setup of the project area.

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 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 2.1 below. These bridge subprojects were selected based on the flood damages incurred during the September 2014 floods and history of submergence and findings of the environment screening exercise.

One of the bridge sub-project “Design & Construction of 400-meter span Truss Girder Bridge with deck over Vishav Nallah including Nallah training works at Kulgam-Chambgund road in Kulgam district, J&K. One of the prime requirements of the bridge project is to conduct Social Impact Assessment (SIA) study and preparation of the report as per the World Bank guidelines.

Table 2.1: List of the Bridge Sub-projects (EPC Mode) under Component-2 of JTFRP in Jammu & Kashmir

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 Raine Nallah at Kaliban in District Baramulla.	25	Baramulla J&K
3.	EPC Mode	1x45 meter span trussed Girder Bridge on Rambiara Nallah at Village Wachi in District Shopian.	45	Shopian, J&K
4.	EPC Mode	3x30 meter span steel truss girder bridge on Bringi Nallah at Sadora-Asajipora Kamad Road in District Anantnag.	90	Anantnag, J&K
5.	EPC Mode	2 Lane bridge on Vaishav Nallah at Chamgund in District Kulgam	400	Kulgam, J&K

2.2 Sub-Project Description

The bridge project at Chambgund consists of “design and construction of 2 lane 400-meter bridge over Vishav Nallah at Kulgam Chambgund road in km 1st RD 700 including nallah training works. The total length of the Truss Girder bridge is 400 meters having configuration settings of 8x40+(2x35+2x5) meters connecting span. The width of the Chambgund Bridge comprising of a 7.50m carriageway and 1.50m pedestrian footpath on both sides. The Protection works of Vishav nallah on the upstream side are 200 meters (both sides) and 100 meters (both sides) downstream. Soil strata comprised of boulders, gravel, and sand arrangement which is synonymous with a typical Kashmir stream. The road is a major district road (MDR) connecting Qazigund Town on NH44 with Kulgam Town. A typical site plan is shown below which describes the bridge location near Kulgam Town.

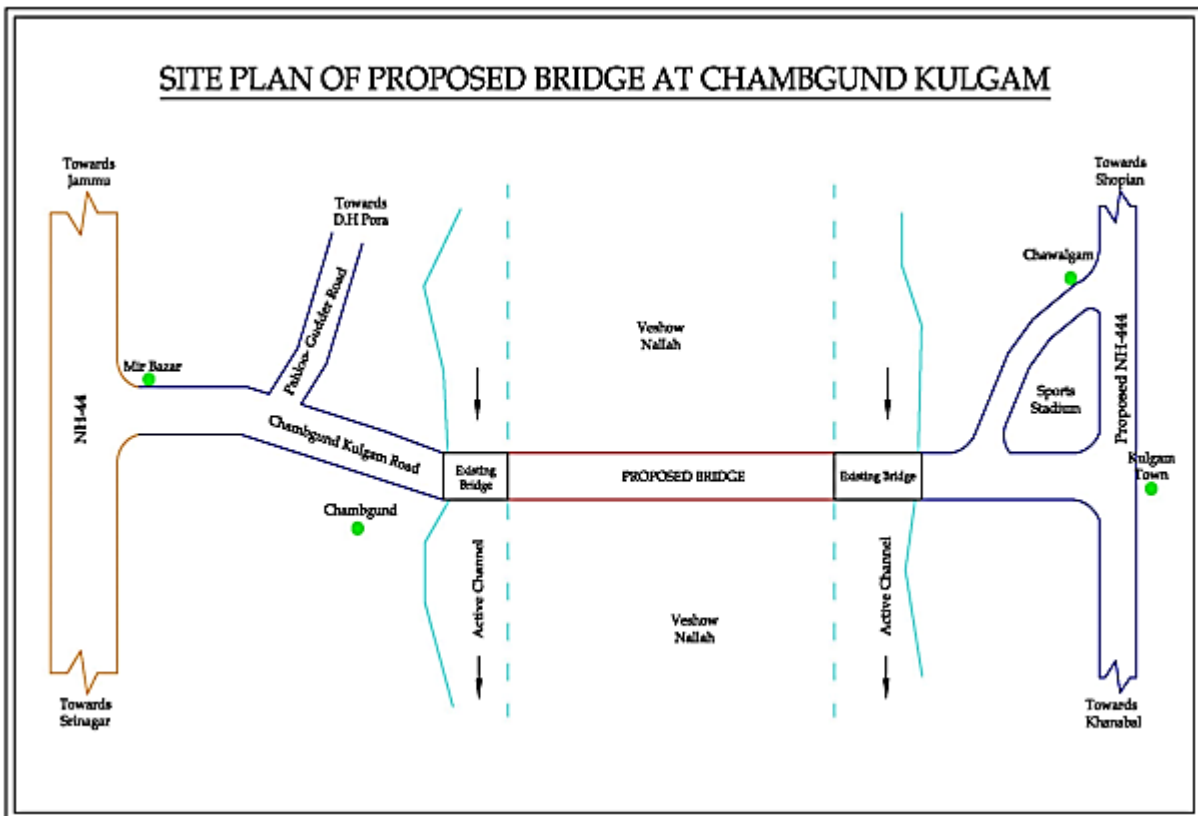


Figure 3.1: Site Plan of the proposed bridge at Chambgund, Kulgam

2.3 Project Location

The bridge project is located in the Chambgund village across Vishav Nallah of District Kulgam. The project lies between the Latitudes of 33°38'06.30"N and Longitude of 75°01'06.63"E.

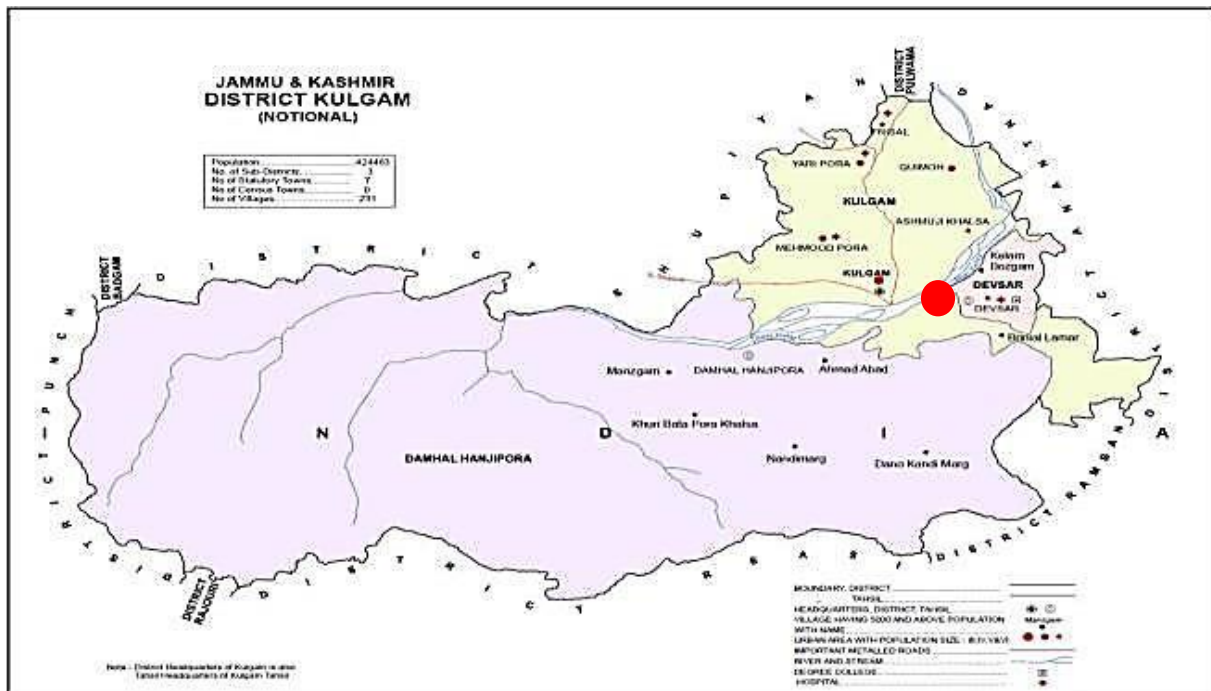


Figure 2.2: Map of District Kulgam showing the proposed Chambgund Bridge (Red dot for illustration purpose)

2.4 Details of the existing project bridge

2.4.1. Salient Features of the 400-meter Chambgund Bridge, Kulgam

S. No.	Item	Description
01.	Span arrangement	2x34 +8x38.80 meter c/c of bearings having a total length of around 400mts end to end between existing
02.	No. of Spans	Ten Spans overall with end spans provided in grade
03.	Type of Bridge	High-Level Motorable Major Bridge
04.	Substructure	RCC Wall Abutments with open foundations RCC Wall type Piers with open foundations
05.	Superstructure	Steel Truss Girder with RCC Deck Slab compositely constructed
06.	Carriageway	Double Lane CW of 7.50 meters width
07.	Footpaths	1.50 meters Footpath on either side of CW.

08.	Bearings	POT/PTFE Bearings as per Design Load capacity
09.	Nallah	Vishav nallah tributary of Jehlum
10.	Flood Discharge	Max. discharge Calculated from A-V Method = 946.75 Cumecs
11.	Silt Factor	Adopted value of 2.49 for 2mm particle size.
12.	Scour Depth	- 5.16 mts from HFL for Abutments --- 8.13 mts from HFL for piers
13.	Founding Level	- 5.00 meters below bed level for Abutments - 7.00 meters below bed level for piers
14.	Bearing Capacity for Foundation Design	Gross SBC of 38.0 T/ Sqm (avg.) as per Geotech report
15.	Approaches	- Approaches not part of the contract
16.	Nallah training Works	Wire crated nallah protection works in several tiers both on U/S for 100 meters & D/S for 100 meters of the bridge as per NIT.

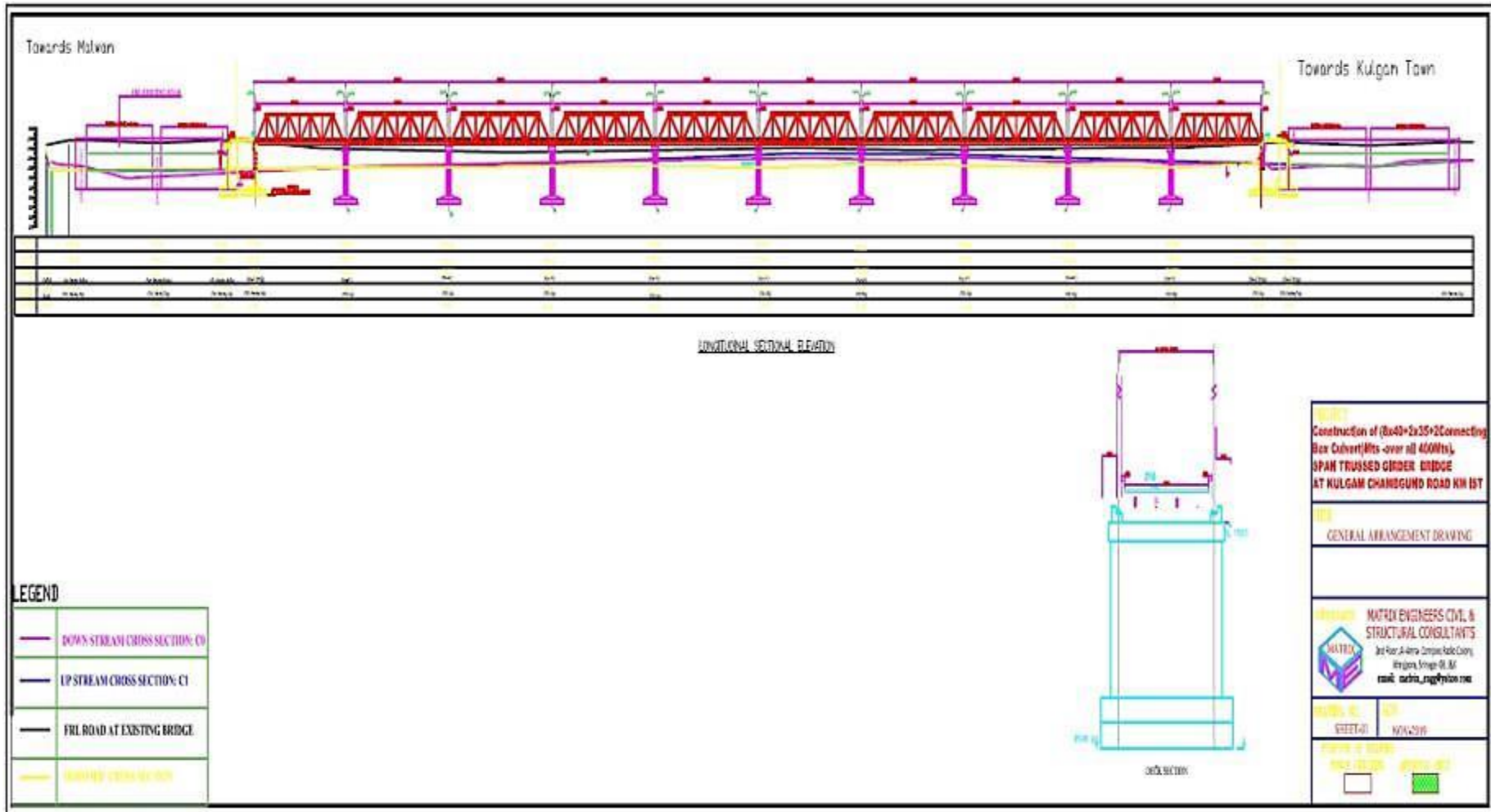


Figure 2.3: General Arrangement Drawing (GAD) of the Proposed Construction 400 meter Span Truss Girder Bridge over Vishav Nallah at Kulgam-Chambgund Road in District Kulgam

2.5 Technical description of the Chambgund Bridge, kulgam

The design of the multi-span reinforced proposed bridge of overall length 400mts on Vishav nallah in Kulgam District in J&K. The bridge has the span configuration of 2x34mts+8x38.8 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 end spans of 34 meters c/c of bearings are resting on one side on RCC wall type abutment and the other side on RCC Wall type piers. The inner eight spans of 38.80 meters c/c spacing are resting on both ends on RCC wall-type piers having circular ends. The lattice girder has the arrangement of warren with verticals having 6 its height from center of the top chord to the center of the bottom chord. Both RCC Wall type Abutment well Wall type Piers are resting on open foundations. The load transfer from the superstructure to substructure has been ensured through Pot/PTFE of designed load capacity.

Following components of Substructure and foundation are designed :

- Design of Foundation for Abutment and Pier
- Design of Abutment & Pier Shaft
- Design of Abutment Cap & Pier Cap
- Design of Dirt Wall
- Design of Return Wall
- Design of Bearing Pedestal
- Design of Seismic Stopper/Arrester

CHAPTER 3. LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

3.1 Applicable national and regulations of U.T. of J&K

The Environmental & Social Management Framework (ESMF) designed for the JTFRP identifies all the national and state-level legislation, rules, and guidelines that would apply to the JTFRP project. It has also identified applicable World Bank Policies and guidelines which pertain 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 Chambgund bridge subproject.

The applicable Acts/Policies of U.T. and national regulations in this sub-project are discussed in Table 3.1 given below.

Table 3.1: Applicable Acts/Policies of U.T. and National regulations

S.No.	Acts/Policies/Rules	Relevance to this project	Applicability in the sub-project
1	The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 The old act is Land Acquisition Act, 1894 and it is replaced by the new Act RFCTLARR,2013	The Act has provisions to provide fair compensation to those whose land is taken away, brings transparency to the process of acquisition of land to set up factories or buildings, infrastructural projects, and assures rehabilitation of those affected.	Not Applicable. The sub-project does not trigger Involuntary displacement.

S.No.	Acts/Policies/Rules	Relevance to this project	Applicability in the sub-project
2	State Land Acquisition Act 1990 (1934 AD)	The State Land Acquisition Act 1990 (1934 AD) is in force in the state of Jammu and Kashmir. This Act provides the legal framework for land acquisition for public purposes in J&K. It enables the State Government to acquire private lands for a public purpose, and seeks to ensure that no person is deprived of land except under the Act.	Not Applicable. The sub-project does not require land acquisition.
5	Jammu and Kashmir Common Lands (Regulation) Act, 1956	An Act to regulate the rights in common lands. Provide relief to the user of the lands, used for common purposes like roads, streets, lanes, pathways, water channels, drains, wells, tanks, or any other source of water supply to the villagers in general. Provision for the prohibition of encroachments over such common lands and public places and eviction thereof and in case of encroachments, to restore the rights of the users. Provision for assigning land for extension of "Village Abadi", if existing land is inadequate for the habitation of the villagers at any point of time.	Not Applicable. No common land is involved.

3.2 Applicable World Bank operational policies

The objective of the World Bank Operational Policies seek 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 following Policy will be triggered and would require adequate measures to address the safeguard concerns.

Table 3.2: Applicable World Bank Operational Policies

S.No.	Acts/Policies/Rules	Relevance to this project	Applicability in the sub-project
1	<p>The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013</p> <p>The old act is Land Acquisition Act, 1894 and it is replaced by the new Act RFCTLARR,2013</p>	<p>The Act has provisions to provide fair compensation to those whose land is taken away, brings transparency to the process of acquisition of land to set up factories or buildings, infrastructural projects, and assures rehabilitation of those affected.</p>	<p>Not Applicable.</p> <p>The sub-project does not trigger Involuntary displacement.</p>
2	<p>State Land Acquisition Act 1990 (1934 AD)</p>	<p>The State Land Acquisition Act 1990 (1934 AD) is in force in the state of Jammu and Kashmir. This Act provides the legal framework for land acquisition for public purposes in J&K. It enables the State Government to acquire private lands for a public purpose, and seeks to ensure that no person is deprived of land except under the Act.</p>	<p>Not Applicable.</p> <p>The sub-project does not require land acquisition.</p>
5	<p>Jammu and Kashmir Common Lands (Regulation) Act, 1956</p>	<p>An Act to regulate the rights in common lands. Provide relief to the user of the lands, used for common purposes like roads, streets, lanes, pathways, water channels, drains, wells, tanks, or any other source of water supply to the villagers in general. Provision for the prohibition of encroachments over such common lands and public places and eviction thereof and in case of encroachments, to restore the rights of the users. Provision for assigning land for extension of "Village Abadi", if existing land is inadequate for the habitation of the villagers at any point of time.</p>	<p>Not Applicable.</p> <p>No common land is involved.</p>

CHAPTER 4: SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE PROJECT 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.

District Kulgam is a newly created district that came into existence after being carved out from district Anantnag and made functional administratively with effect from 2nd April 2007. Kulgam has the distinction of having contributed to the evolution of the present-day social cultural ethos of Kashmir hinged in sobriety, compassion, non-violence, yearning for learning, and receptiveness for new ideas and reformation with no parallel in terms of recorded history in the sub-continent. The geographical area of the districts is about 1067 sq Kms which includes 474 Sq. Kms of forest area (44.42%).

District Kulgam is situated in the southeast of the Kashmir valley on the northern flanks of the Pir Panjal mountain range. Nallah Vishav which drains most of the northern face of Pir Panjal is the main left bank tributary of river Jhelum and traverses through District Kulgam. The geographical area of the district is 1067 sq. km and has an average elevation of 2950 meters above mean sea level. It falls within the geographical coordinates of 33°27'59.32"N to 33°49'44.31"N and 74°30'52.45"E to 75°10'40.83"E. District Kulgam has the Districts of Anantnag and Shopian in its contiguity on its eastern and northern sides respectively. The Districts of Reasi, Ramban, and Rajouri fall on its south and south-west though separated by a mighty and majestic mountainous range of Pir Panjal acting as massive topological protection but rich in vegetation and forests with vast and extensive pastures on its lower slopes and foothills. The District has an administrative headquarter at Kulgam which is situated at a distance of 53 km from the state's summer capital Srinagar.

The Kulgam District presently consists of 267 inhabited villages. The villages have been grouped into 7 Tehsils (Kulgam, D.H Pora, Devsar, Frisal, Yaripora, Qaimoh, and Pahloo). District Headquarters of Kulgam is well connected by road.

4.1 Economy

Economically, the District is mainly dependent on agriculture. Several small-scale industries are functional in the District. Tourism is also a source of income to the

local populace in the District. Horticulture is another main source of livelihood here. The plane area of the District produces a rich quantity of paddy and is hence known as the ‘Rice Bowl of Kashmir’. Upper areas of the District produce several varieties of apple on large scale. Other occupations of the natives of the District are rearing livestock. Nature has endowed District Kulgam with abundant natural resources. Its fertile land, abundant freshwater resources, and favorable agro-climatic conditions have helped in growing a variety of cereals, pulses, fruits, vegetables, and rearing livestock. Apiculture, mushroom cultivation, rearing of fish and silkworms have of late been taken as remunerative economic activities in the district. The district is known for unique handicraft and handloom products of carpet weaving, crewel & embroidery, gabba and namda making, sozni works, chain stitch, woodworks, and willow wicking.

The District is blessed with significant deposits of minor mineral resources like boulder bajri and sand. Nalla Veshav represents the main source of these minor mineral resources. The Veshav Nalla along with its tributaries weather the catchment lithologies: Salkhalas, Panjal Traps, Limestone, and quaternary deposits which are subsequently transported and deposited as bedload in Nalla Veshav. The available minor mineral resources are extracted and utilized for infrastructure works in the district, generating employment and revenue for the state exchequer. In the year 2015-16 the production of these minor minerals was 306920 metric tons and the revenue realized was INR Rs74,03,558/- on account of mineral royalty.

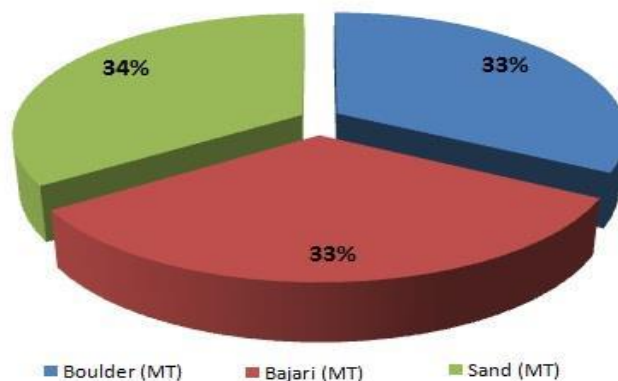


Figure 4.1: The mineral potential of the District Kulgam

4.2 Administrative set-up

District Kulgam is a newly created district that came into existence after being carved out from district Anantnag and made functional administratively with effect from 2nd April 2007. Kulgam has the distinction of having contributed to the evolution of the present-day socio-cultural ethos of Kashmir hinged in sobriety, compassion, non-violence, yearning for learning, and receptiveness for new ideas and reformation with no parallel in terms of recorded history in the sub-continent. The geographical area of the districts is about 1067 sq km which includes 474 Sq. Kms of forest area (44.42%).

Table 4.1: Details of the Kulgam District

S. No.	Number of Villages		
	Inhabited	Uninhabited	Total
Kulgam	161	2	163
Devsar	015	1	016
Damhal Hanjipora	050	2	052

Source: Official Website of Kulgam District. www.kulgam.nic.in

Tabel 4.2: Name of the CD Blocks in the Kulgam District

S. No.	Name of the CD Block
1.	Kulgam
2.	Quimoh
3.	Devsar
4.	DH Pora
5.	Qazigund
6.	Phaloo

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 4.3: Primary Census Abstract (Census 2011) of Villages in the project area

District/ Town	CD Block/ Town	Particulars	Total	Male	Female
Chambgund		Total No. of Households	361	-	-
		Population	2071	1037	1034
		Child (0-6)	339	163	176
		Schedule Caste	0	0	0
		Scheduled Tribe	0	0	0
		Literacy	1091	639	452
		Total Workers	975	568	407
		Main Worker	840	547	293
		Marginal Worker	135	21	114
		Cultivators	117	13	104
	Agricultural labourers	13	8	5	
Kulgam (CD)		Total No. of Households	13,590	-	-
		Population	75558	38281	37277
		Child (0-6)	12127	6408	5719
		Scheduled Caste	2	-	2
		Scheduled Tribe	127	61	66
		Literates	39454	23236	16218
		Total Workers	29811	17943	11868
		Main Worker	15203	13666	1537
		Marginal Worker	14608	4277	10331
		Cultivators	9537	1779	7758
	Agricultural labourers	2724	1537	1187	

Source: District Census Handbook 2011, Kulgam

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.

4.3 Demographic profile

The total population of the district as per census 2011 is 424483 persons. It consists of 217620 males and 206863 females. The rural sector of the district is inhabited by 343870 males and 168296 females spread over inhabited villages.

Table 4.4: Population Profile of Kulgam District

Population	Total	Persons	424483
		Males	217620
		Females	206863
	Rural	Persons	80613
		Males	42046
		Females	38567
	Urban	Persons	343870
		Males	175574
		Females	168296

Source: 2011 Census of India District Profile

4.4 Population density

The density of population is 1051 persons per km² as against 124 persons per km² for Jammu and Kashmir.

4.5 Sex ratio

The Kulgam district has a Sex Ratio of 951 as per Census 2011. Thus for every 1000 men, there were 951 females in Kulgam Tehsil.

4.6 Scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population

The schedule caste population in the district is 21 and the schedule tribe population is 26525.

4.7 Literacy rate

The average literacy rate of Kulgam district as per Census 2011 is 59.23%. Gender-wise segregation of this data shows that male and female literacy rates are 69.59% and 48.49% respectively.

4.8 Occupational pattern

The data also shows that out of the total population of Kulgam district, 37.69% of the population is working and 63.31% of the population is not working.

Table 4.5: Work Profile of the Kulgam District

Particular		Number	Percentage
Working Population	Male	3195090	48.11
	Female	1127623	19.11
	Total	4322713	34.47
Non-Working population	Male	8218589	51.89
	Female	111141	80.89
	Total	196556	65.53

Source: 2011 Census of India District Profile

CHAPTER 5: STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS

5.1 Identification of Stakeholders

Public consultation/meeting for the subproject was conducted at Chambgund village near the proposed bridge site in 2018 and 2019. Consultations have been conducted following 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 this consultation is 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 6.1 below:

Table 5.1: Public consultation details

S. No.	Name of the Project	Location of Consultation	Date of Consultation	Geo-coordinates of Location
1.	Construction of 400m Span Truss Girder Bridge on Vishav Nallah at Kulgam- Chambgund Road, Kulgam.	Chambgund Tehsil Kulgam in District Kulgam	10-09-2018 18-03-2019 14.1.2021	33° 6’35.38” N Lat 75° 0’18.63” E Long

A reconnaissance survey was also conducted on the proposed bridge in Chambgund in District Kulgam in 2018/2019. Baseline information was also collected from the adjoining areas nearby within the Project Influence Area (PIA) in August 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 as the secondary stakeholders are mostly the project officials, village representatives, and social activists.

Table 5.2: Identification of Stakeholders

1	Primary Stakeholders (Main stakeholders)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local people, Lambardar Gram Sabha (wherever available)
2	Secondary Stakeholders (Other Stakeholders)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local voluntary organizations like NGOs etc Village Level health workers, Patwaris Field level Engineers, Assistant Engineers, Junior Engineers), PIU/ PWD (R&B, Government of J&K. Other project stakeholders such as official of line Department

Consultation with the community was carried out at Chambgund Village (refer to Table 8.1) of the project to inform and educate the stakeholders about the proposed action before the finalization of design to include their inputs. The consultation was also carried out to identify the impacts associated with the proposed sub-project. Locations were selected which represent the predominant land uses of the project area and also included all sections of people in the project region -from agricultural labourers to landowners, employee and business communities, and shopkeepers. In each of these consultations, the villagers were briefed about the project (the RoW width, the length of the alignment, the locations where it would be crossing, etc.) and the potential benefits of the project.

The various forms of public consultations (consultation through ad-hoc discussions on site-along project corridor) have been used to discuss the sub-project and involve the community in planning the design and mitigation measures. The photographs/signatures of participants in the public consultation are given in Annexure IV.

5.2 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 educate the general public, especially potentially impacted or benefited communities/individuals and stakeholders about the proposed sub-project activities;
- To familiarize the people with technical, social, issues of subproject for better understanding;
- Dissemination of information to local communities through the public consultation

by briefing the project including its benefits.

5.3 Approach for Consultation

The local people participated in the consultation process near the Chambgund bridge site. The participants were mainly locals, farmers, business people, PIU (R&B) officials, etc. People, in general, were very eager about the benefits of the sub-project as it will be providing direct connectivity with the rest of the Kulgam district with the Chambgund Village and adjoining villages. The major problem faced by the people during the rainy season is a flooding of the approach road (causeways) between two existing bridges resulting in the total cut-off from the district due to the increase in the Vishav nallah. People are ready to extend all supports during the execution of the sub-project.

PIU (R&B) ensured that the requisite management measures shall be incorporated in SMP/EMP 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.

5.4 Details of Consultation

The issues discussed during public consultation for the proposed bridge subproject at Chambgund village near the bridge site of Kulgam district are given below:

- People suggested connecting both bridges so that the inhabitants/ commuters will not suffer in the future and the bridge to be developed as a flood resilient bridge structure.
- Local people must be preferred for employment in the project activity. As enough labourers are available in the area which will be beneficial for the contractor.
- Noise generating activities should be scheduled only during working hours (Day time).
- People suggested that the construction zone must be properly barricaded to avoid the local kids for swimming purposes which may possess safety issues during well-foundation. Contractor to ensure that safety marshals/ safety officer in place will not allow any person especially kids to enter into open trenches or excavated area
- Proper and timely disposal of construction wastes shall be ensured.

CHAPTER 6. ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES

6.1 'With' and 'Without' Project Scenario

This chapter presents a comparative analysis of various alternatives considered to avoid or minimize impacts that would be inevitable if technically (based on design and geometrics) best-fit alignment is followed. Component 2 of Jhelum and Tawi Flood Disaster Recovery Project" is 'to restore and improve the connectivity disrupted due to the disaster (deluge of September 2014) through the reconstruction of damaged infrastructure like 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. Based on the above assessment, bridge design parameters have been adopted as per the latest official design guidelines mandated for the seismic Zone-V as per BIS standards for the construction of the proposed bridge at Chambgund in District Kulgam. The synoptic descriptions of the design parameters are presented in Chapter 3 are flexible in design to avoid most of the impacts. An analysis of various alternatives is attempted to arrive at the technically and socially best-fit alternative.

The analysis of alternative is a documented illustration/evidence to show and ensure that final decisions taken are;

- Following the project objectives.
- In compliance with the country's laws, policies, and legal requirements.
- To confirm that the project is actually needed and not imposed and not to lead any major loss or destruction to natural resources either directly or indirectly.
- To confirm that the implementation of the project will not lead to any major crisis or conflict in the community during implementation.
- To confirm that the Public/Government financial resources are not wasted for wrong projects/infrastructural works without the consideration of views of the stakeholders.

- To confirm that no individual and biased approach (for example implementation of a personal ambition using public money in a secretive manner) from the responsible implementing official/s has taken place.
- By the actual requirements of the local people.
- Following the World Bank policies and procedures.
- To create climate-resilient and flood-proof bridge/road infrastructure.

These were also an integral part of the analysis of alternatives throughout the project preparation.

All-weather bridge connectivity is missing at the proposed bridge site. An approach road/causeway of 400 meters in length is there between the two existing bridges on Vaishav nallah/ stream. However, during the rainy season/ torrential rains in the upper reaches, the discharge in the Vaishav nallah/ stream increases many fold results in the complete flooding of this underlying approach road section. The Chambgund village and the adjoining villages remain cut off from district headquarter Kulgam and the inhabitants of the area have to face a lot of difficulties in absence of essential connectivity over said Nallah during the rainy season. At present people has to travel about >100 Km through Kulgam and Anantnag to reach the summer capital Srinagar. After the construction of the proposed bridge, traffic oriented to Srinagar will get shorter by around 50 Kms via Anantnag to the summer capital. To redress the demand of the public it is proposed to construct 2 lane 10 span bridge having a total length of 400 meters, with each span of 10 meters each with a 1.5 meters footpath, trussed girder bridge with deck over Vishav nallah.

The proposed bridge does not involve any land acquisition and no significant social impacts are anticipated.

6.2 With or Without Project Scenario

The 'with' and 'without' project scenarios are analyzed for the development of the U.T. by the backdrop of the requirement of reliable quality infrastructure for sustained growth economy and consequent well-being of local people.

Providing better connectivity will ensure that goods and people from areas covered by the bridge construction can move in and out of the areas quicker and save time. Increased

trade and commerce activity are expected as agriculture and horticulture are the main activity for growth by climate-resilient and flood-proof infrastructure. The project has been designed to connect the various settlements with better access.

If the bridge project is not constructed, there is every likelihood that the people of the project area will continue to suffer and quality of life will be deteriorated and be impacted by flood further. As people and village habitants have to cross Vishav nallah and to reach Chambgund and district HQ and other towns, it is extremely difficult to cross this nallah during the rainy season/torrential rains. In the absence of the project, 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. Increased air pollution, is anticipated mainly attributed to the movement of construction vehicles which is temporary and site-specific. Noise levels will rise due to the operation of machinery and construction vehicles as well.

Therefore, the “with” project scenario, with its minor adverse impacts is more acceptable than the “without” project scenario which would mean an aggravation of the existing problems. Potential benefits of the construction of the bridge project at Chambgund are substantial and far-reaching both in terms of geographical spread and time. Hence, it is clear that the implementation of the project will have a definite advantage to the area to create a climate-resilient and flood-proof bridge.

CHAPTER 7: ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL IMPACTS

7.1 Impact on Land

The revenue record obtained from the revenue department revealed that two land parcels bearing Khasra number 1772 and 1775 will be impacted due to the proposed sub-project (Annexure III). The type of land under Khasra number 1772 and Khasra number 1775 is Shamalat Deh (Community land) and government land respectively. The revenue record also confirms that land under Khasra number 1772 is 85 Kanals and 02 Marlas which is approximately 4.30 hectare and under Khasra number 1775 is approximately 6.56 hectare (129 Kanal and 13 Marlas). About 3 kanals i.e. app. 0.155 hectare land of Khasra number 1772 and 02 kanal i.e. app. 0.102 hectare of land under khasra number 1775 is under illegal occupation of private parties.

To confirm the usage of land by some encroachers, Gram Sabha head of the area was approached whereas due to his non-availability, Lambardar along with other people was consulted on Jan 14, 2021. Lambardar has given NOC on behalf of the community/villagers for the use of Khasra no. 1772 (Shamalat Deh land). It has also been confirmed in the NOC by Lambardar that there is neither any agricultural activity nor any kind of construction over it and it's free of encumbrance free (Annexure IV).

For Khasra no. 1775 (government land), a transect walk was conducted by PIU officers and consultants along with locals and it was found that the required land is free from any occupation and there is no agricultural activity over it. There is a structure along the road which is 30 mtrs away from the centre line and the land requirement is only 7.00 mtrs from the centreline on either side (Annexure V).

However, in case of any unanticipated impact during construction, the same shall be addressed as per the requirements/ guidelines of the World Bank.

7.2 Impact on Structures

The sub-project implementation will not have any adverse impact on structures. Distance of the structure in question has been measured from the center line of the proposed alignment. Its 30.00 meter away from the center of alignment and requirement is only 07 meters either side from the center of alignment. Hence, sufficient space is available from

the existing structure to the proposed Pier (P-4) (Annexure-V). However, all precautionary measures (SMP) will be implemented during the execution of the project at this location.

7.3 Impact on livelihood

The SIA study revealed that the proposed work will not have any adverse impact on the livelihood of anyone.

7.4 Impact on Indigenous People

There are no indigenous people in the sub-project impact area.

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 Chambgund Bridge is based on the Social Impact Assessment study during which site visits carried out in the project corridor, meeting were 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 need to implement 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 8.1: 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 wherever required. • Utilization of private land temporarily. • Restoration and relocation of Common Property Resources, if 	<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) wherever any issues arise. 	Contractor	PIU

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S.No.	Project Phase/Activity	Issues/Potential impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Monitoring Agency / Frequency
		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 otherwise. Drug abuse, gambling etc. 	<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
		<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 	Contractor	PIU/PMU Monthly Monitoring

Jhelum & Tawi Flood Recovery Project (JTFRP)

S.No.	Project Phase/Activity	Issues/Potential impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Monitoring Agency / Frequency
			<p>toilet and bathing facilities for men and women</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 for the migrant workers. • 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 		

Jhelum & Tawi Flood Recovery Project (JTFRP)

S.No.	Project Phase/Activity	Issues/Potential impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Monitoring Agency / Frequency
			<p>sanitizer, masks in the labor camps.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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"> • Registration of Complaints 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 for equal work • Preference to the Women Laborers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be ensured throughout project cycle. • Maintenance of payment registers by the contractor. 	Contractor,	PIU/PMU Monthly Monitoring
3	Community Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Injury & sickness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of access to the community, shops, religious 	Contractor	PIU/PMU

Jhelum & Tawi Flood Recovery Project (JTFRP)

S.No.	Project Phase/Activity	Issues/Potential impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Monitoring Agency / Frequency
	and Safety	due to construction work and movement of heavy vehicles, contamination or other natural or human-made hazards.	<p>places during construction phase.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 		Monthly Monitoring
4	Occupational health and safety	<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. • Provide PPE to workers as per work requirement. • Regular checking of body 	Contractor	PIU/PMU Monthly Monitoring

Jhelum & Tawi Flood Recovery Project (JTFRP)

S.No.	Project Phase/Activity	Issues/Potential impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Monitoring Agency / Frequency
			<p>temperature and other symptoms among the labourers for COVID-19 and maintaining a register.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 labor 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 	Contractor	PIU/PMU Monthly

Jhelum & Tawi Flood Recovery Project (JTFRP)

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 	national laws. <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. 		y Monitoring
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

- Allow women to take part in the consultation process.

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

Involvement during Construction

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

Ensuring Facilities in Construction Camps

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

- **Temporary Housing:** During the construction the families of laborers/workers should be provided with residential accommodation suitable to nuclear families.
- **Health Centre:** Health problems of the workers should be taken care of by providing basic health care facilities whenever there is requirement.
- **Day Crèche Facilities:** It is expected that among the women workers there will be mothers with infants and small children. Provision of a day crèche may solve the problems of such women, who can leave behind their children in such a crèche and work for the day in the construction activities. If the construction work involves women in its day-night schedules, the provision of such a crèche should be made available on a 24-hour basis.
- **Proper Scheduling of Construction Works:** Owing to the demand of a fast construction work, it is expected that a 24 hours-long work-schedule would be in operation. Engaging women labor during night services should be avoided by the project or can be permitted only after getting written request from the women labor. In this case crèche facilities in the construction camps must be extended to them in the night.
- **Control on Child Labor:** Minors, i.e. persons below the age of 14 years, should be restricted from getting involved in the constructional activities. It will be the responsibility of

Social and Environmental experts of PMU, JTFRP to ensure that no child laborer is engaged in the activities. PMU& PIU shall keep strong vigilance to ensure cessation of such exploitation.

8.7.4 Avoiding Gender Based Violence

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

- Mandatory and repeated training and awareness-raising for the workforce about refraining from unacceptable conduct toward local community members, specifically women;
- informing workers about national laws that make sexual harassment and gender-based violence a punishable offense which is prosecuted;
- introducing a Worker Code of Conduct as part of the employment contract and including sanctions for non-compliance (e.g., termination), and (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 put in place a COVID-19 safeguard measures.
- **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 fire fighting 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 domestic water conforming to the IS 10500:2012 supply shall be made available by the contractor.
- The direct usage of water from bore well should not be allowed;
- The Contractor(s) should regularly monitor the quality of drinking water. In case of noncompliance with the Drinking Water Specifications, additional treatment shall be provided, or alternative sources of water supply shall be arranged; and
- All storage container of drinking water to be monitored from becoming polluted or contaminated.

8.7.12 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;
- Regular health check-ups shall be carried out for the construction labourers every six month and health records shall be maintained;
- Labours should have easy access to medical facilities and first aider; where possible, nurses should be available for female workers;
- First aid kits are adequately stocked. Where possible a 24/7 first aid service/facility is available.
- An adequate number of staff/workers is trained to provide first aid.

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 (if any) 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 they 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 local level or PAP/ aggrieved person is not satisfied with the decision delivered at 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, (Chair)
- b. Chief Executive Officer, JPFRP/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.

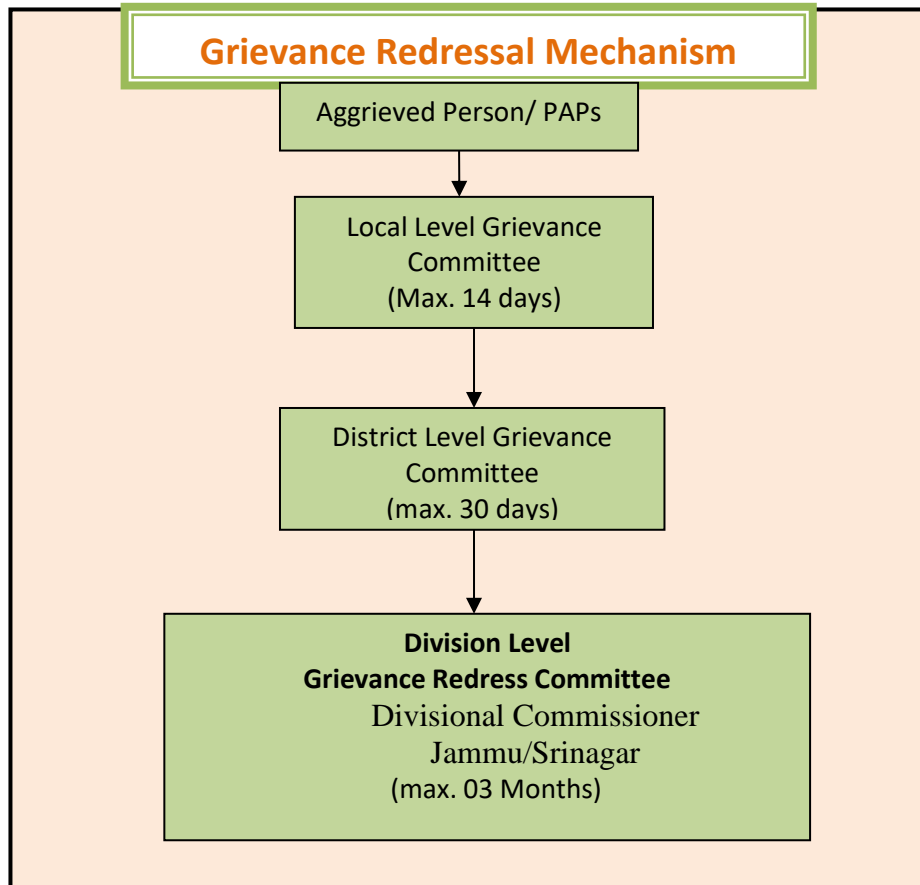


Figure 9.1: Structure of GRM

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, 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 “Jhelum Tawi Flood Recovery Project (JTFRP)”. This 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. 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.

Annexure I: Environment and Social Data Sheets

Part A: General Information

1. Name of the sub-project		Construction of 400 meters Span Truss Girder Bridge on Vishav Nallah at Kulgam-Chambgund Road in District Kulgam
2. Type of proposed activity (tick the applicable option and provide details)		
▪ Road	<input type="checkbox"/>	-
▪ Bridge	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	√
▪ Fire Station	<input type="checkbox"/>	-
▪ Hospital/Health Facility	<input type="checkbox"/>	-
▪ Educational Institute	<input type="checkbox"/>	-
▪ Building for Livelihoods	<input type="checkbox"/>	-
▪ Flood Infrastructure Related	<input type="checkbox"/>	-
▪ Other Public Building	<input type="checkbox"/>	-
▪ Any Other (Please Specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	-
3. Location of the proposed sub-project		
▪ Name of the Region	Kashmir (J&K State)	
▪ Name of the District	Kulgam	
▪ Name of the Block	Kulgam	
▪ Name of the Settlement	Chambgund, Kulgam	
▪ Latitude	33°38'06.30"N	
▪ Longitude	75° 01'06.63"E	

Jhelum & Tawi Flood Recovery Project (JTFRP)

4a. Proposed Nature of Work (tick the applicable options)	
▪ Minor Repairs	-
▪ Major Repairs/Rehabilitation	-
▪ Upgrading/Major Improvement	-
▪ Expansion of the facility	-
▪ New Construction	√
▪ Any Other	-
4b. Size of the sub-project (approx. area in sq. mt/hectare or length in mt/km, as relevant)	400-meter Multi-Span Truss Girder Type Bridge
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	Er. Muhammad Sidiq Dar
▪ Designation	Executive Engineer (Xen)
▪ Contact Number	+91-9419541698
▪ E-mail Id	Xenkul98@gmail.com
7. Screening Exercise Details	
▪ Date on which it was carried out	10/09/2018
▪ Name of the Person	Yadullah Shah/Vikash Sharma
▪ Contact Number	+91 9622672672/9419125803
▪ E-mail Id	yaadshah@gmail.com ikerasocial@gmail.com

Part B (1): Environment Screening

Jhelum & Tawi Flood Recovery Project (JTFRP)

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	No	
g. Breeding/Foraging/Migratory route of Wild Animals (outside protected areas)		No	
h. Area with threatened/rare/ endangered fauna (outside protected areas)		No	
i. Area with threatened/rare/ endangered flora (outside protected areas)		No	
j. Reserved/Protected Forest		No	
k. Other category of Forest		No	
l. Wetland		No	
m. Natural Lakes		No	
n. Rivers/Streams	Yes		Chambgund Bridge is proposed to be constructed on Vishav Nallah
Question	Yes	No	Details
o. Swamps/Mudflats		No	

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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	
c. Historic Places/Monuments/Buildings/Other Assets (not listed under ASI list but considered locally important or carry a		No	
d. Religious Places (regionally or locally important)		No	
e. Reservoirs/Dams		No	
f. Canals		No	
g. 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?	1725 meters 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		No	
7. Is the sub-project located in an area that faces water paucity or water quality issues?		No	

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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	√ Required land is available.
Give the following details:	Private Land (sq. meters/hectare)		Nil
	Govt. Land (sq. meters/hectare)		Nil
	Forest Land (sq. meters/hectare)		Nil
2. Does the proposed sub-project activity result in the demolition/removal of existing structures?			
Yes		No	√

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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		No	✓
4. Does the proposed project activity result in loss of direct livelihood/employment?			
Yes		No	✓
5. Does the proposed activity result in 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/hectare)			
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.	Answer to all the questions is 'No' and only forest land is being acquired	NA

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2.	Answer to any question is 'Yes' and the sub-project does not affect more than 200 people (i.e. either complete or partial loss of assets and/or livelihood)	No RAP is required
3.	Answer to any question is 'Yes' and the sub-project affects more than 200 people (i.e. either complete or partial loss of assets and/or livelihood)	No SIA/RAP required

انتخاب خسرہ گرداوری موضع کوٹگام		تحصیل کوٹگام		ضلع کوٹگام	
۱	۲	۳	۴	۵	۶
رقبہ	رقبہ	رقبہ	رقبہ	رقبہ	رقبہ
نام مالک معاہدہ احوال	نام کاشتکار معاہدہ احوال	رقبہ	رقبہ	رقبہ	رقبہ
۱۷۷۲	سلاطین شاہ کور	۳۳	۸۲	۸۲	۸۲
	رابع عام علیہ بکانت خاندانہ محمد شاہ واحد اول سیرہ شاہ محمد برامبر علی بھٹہ ناٹنر و مسٹر فی احمد داد محمد محمد آجنگریب ساکھ				
۱۷۷۵	سکھار	۱۲	۱۱۹	۱۱۹	۱۱۹
	منوہر سکرکار نارنج بانی بھوگر				

نوٹ:- مندرجہ بالا سلاطین شاہ کور و سکھار کے نام سے زمینیں کوٹگام تحصیل کے تحت رجسٹرڈ ہیں۔

13/10/2010
 PATIPARI
 H.Q. KULGA
 TEHSILAR
 KULGA

Jhelum & Tawi Flood Recovery Project (JTFRP)

English Translation of Revenue Record

Extract of Current Jamabandi for Village Kulgam Teh & Distt Kulgam for year 1968-69.

Khe wat No	Kh ata No	Name of Lumberd ar	Name of Owner with particulars	Name of tenant with particulars	Irrigat ion Sourc e	Survey No	Area with Type of Land	Taxa tion levie d	Scal e of Taxa tion	Lan d Rev enue	Mutations	
											N o	Kind
325	18 75	--	State Land	Public Purpose	--	1772	85 K Gairmun kin River	--	--	--	-	--
326	19 52	--	State Land	State Land 129K-13M & under the occupation of Mohammad Amin, Qamauddin Ss/o Shamsuddin in equal shares 02 Kanals Rs/o Deh.	--	1775	02 K Abi- Awwal 129K- 13M Gair- Munkin Nallh	--	--	--	-	--

Note: The Extract of Jamabandi has been translated from Urdu extract issued by Patwari Halqa Concerned dtd: 13-10-2018.

The document is attested to the extent of translation (Urdu into English) of the enclosed revenue extracts issued by concerned Revenue Officials.

Collector ERA.

Extract of Khasra Girdawari for Village Kulgam Teh & Distt Kulgam.

Survey No	Name of Owner with particulars	Name of tenant with particulars	Area		Kind of land	Kharief 2017	
			K	M		Crop	Mutations, Tenancy & Taxation
1772	Shamilat Deh	Public Purpose Road 82K-02M, Under cultivation of Khaliq S/o Samad Shah & Ahad S/o Mahad Shah in equal shares 03 Kanal illegal occupation & Mashooq Ahmad S/o Mohammad Shafi Ahangar 01K Rs/o Deh.	03	--	Abi-Awwal	Paddy	
			82	02	Gair-Mumkin Nallah	Gair- Mumkin	
			85	02			
1775 min	State Land	State Land 129K-13M, under cultivation of Mohammad Amin & Qamaruddin Ss/o Shamsuddin in equal shares 02 Kanals R/o Chumgund.	02	--	Abi-Awwal	Paddy	
			129	13	Gair-Munkin Arah (Nallah)	Gair- Mumkin	
			131	13			

Note: The Extract of Girdawari has been translated from Urdu extract issued by Patwari Halqa Concerned dt: 13-10-2018.

The document is attested to the extent of translation (Urdu into English) of the enclosed revenue Extracts issued by concerned Revenue Officials.

Collector ERA.

Annexure-III: Site Photographs of the Bridge Location at Chambgund, Kulgam



Jhelum & Tawi Flood Recovery Project (JTFRP)



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Annexure IV: Public meeting and NOC from Lambardar of the Chambgund Village

Public meeting for sub-project:

Construction of bridge of Kulgam Chamgund road Km-1st RD-700- District Kulgam

Gram Sabha Name:



A public meeting is organized today on 14/01/2021 By the villagers/community of the Panchayat Chamgund of Tehsil Pahloo district.....Kulgam... of J&K. The meeting is chaired by Sarpanch/Lambardar where the sub-project Construction of bridge of Kulgam Chamgund under JTFRP 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 the bridge and its allied works will be constructed on the khasra number 1772 and 1775.

That land under khasra number 1775 is government land whereas land under 1772 is Shamilat Deh land. Sarpanch/Lambardar was of the view that they are aware about the ownership of the land.

Although, revenue record says that it's under cultivation but from site visits and during public meeting its confirmed by Sarpanch/Lambardar that the Shamilatdeh land which will be used for proposed construction there is neither any agricultural activity nor any kind of construction over it. It's 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: J-E
Mobile Number 9596567330



Name & Signature of Sarpanch/Lambardar
Mobile Number 7889989676
Panchayat Name Bashir Ahmed Nani
Stamp: ✓


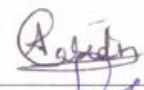
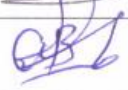

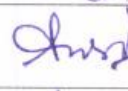
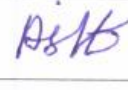
Jhelum & Tawi Flood Recovery Project (JTFRP)

Declaration

I Sarpanch Mambadar Bashir Ahmad Wani (Name), Sarpanch of village Changmud
Panchyat Changmud R/O Changmud P/O.....
Tehsil Pahloo District Kulgamof Jammu &
 Kashmir U.T., on behalf of community/village declared that we have **no objection** if Project
 Implementation Unit R&B Kulgam Dist.
 construct bridge/ approach road to bridge (World Bank Funded) for public purpose over the
 land under khasra number 1772-1775 measuring ~~(sq ft)~~/sqm 12300 Sqm which is
 Shamatdeh 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 Construction of Kulgam Changmud Bridge RD700 (World
 Bank funded).


 Name & Signature of Sarpanch.....
 Mobile Number 7889989676
 Panchayat name Bashir Ahmad Wani
 Mobile number Bashir Ahmad Wani

Public Meeting

S.no	Name	Address	Mobile Number	Signature
1.	Ataq Hussain Ramia.	Buzam	9596567530	
2.	Abid Hussain Thokez	Kohzote	7006032184	
3.	Bashir Ah. wani	Pahloo.	7889989676	
4.	Rajaz Ahmad Wani	Pahloo	8082503164	
5.	Asif Hussaini	Changmud	7005067850	
6.	Arif Ahmad Khan	Changmud	7780907253	

Photographs of Public Consultation

Date: 10.9.2018



Date: 14.01.2021



List of Participants of Public Consultation

Name of the Sub-Project: Construction of 6x40 M Trussed Girder Bridge at Kulgam/Changund Road
 Date: 10-9-2018 Location: Changund Road.

S. No	Name	Residence	Occupation	Contact No.	Signature
1	Barrat Ahmad Wani	Kulgam	Business	7106562640	[Signature]
2	Mohd. Yousaf Wani	Kulgam	Business	9469171961	[Signature]
3	Jumant Jhal	Kulgam	Student	7740945836	[Signature]
4	Muhammad	Changund	Labourer	9055403410	[Signature]
5	Yousuf	Changund	Labourer	9906174516	[Signature]
6	Fahad	Changund	Labourer	7051637407	[Signature]
7	Ab. Rasheed Shukh	Changund	Employee	00002595875	[Signature]
8	M. Yousaf Wani	Bt B	Singer	Kulgam	[Signature]
9	Ab. Rasheed Wani	Kulgam	Contractor	9474436881	[Signature]
10	Ma. Yousaf Wani	Changund	Contractor	9419112131	[Signature]
11	Ab. Ahmad	Kulgam	Business	-	[Signature]
12	Muhammad Ahmad	Changund	Student	-	[Signature]
13	Mohd. Yousaf Wani	-do-	Farmer	-	[Signature]
14	Waseem Ahmad	Kulgam	Student	-	[Signature]
15	Shahid Ahmad Shah	-do-	-do-	-	[Signature]
16	Ab. M. Raza	-do-	Govt. emp.	-	[Signature]

[Signature]
 Signature of Official
 10/9/2018

Annexure V: Photographs While Measuring Distance From Centre of the Road



Annexure VI: Photos Of Transect Walk & Discussion with Locals (18.3.2019)



