

Social Impact Assessment (SIA) Report

September: 2021

Project ID: P154990

Jhelum Tawi Flood Recovery Project

Design and Construction of 3x30 meter Steel Trussed Girder Bridge on Bringi Nallah at Sadoora-Asajipora Kamad Road in District Anantnag, 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 Union Territory of J&K (erstwhile state). and massive infrastructure damages in which capital city Srinagar was most affected and a trail of siltation in most of the water bodies as environmental degradation which is always synonymous with major floods. In connection to a devastating flood, a mission of the World Bank visited the State during February 1-6, 2015 on the request of the Government of India to review and assess the damages to produce a rapid multi-sectoral assessment report of the damages and needs. The Rapid Damage and Needs Analysis (RDNA) estimates the total damages and loss caused by floods at about INR 2 11,975 million (US\$ 3,550.45), most of it to housing, livelihoods, and roads and bridges, which combined represent more than 70% of the damages in terms of value. Public service infrastructure and equipment of hospitals and education centers were also severely damaged and are still not fully operational. Based on the RDNA results, restoration works underway, and discussions with the GoJ&K, "Jhelum and Tawi Flood Disaster Recovery Project (JTFRP)" will focus on restoring critical infrastructure using international best practice on resilient infrastructure.

The objective of component 2 "Reconstruction of Roads and Bridges" is to restore and improve the connectivity disrupted due to the disaster through the reconstruction of damaged roads and bridges. The infrastructure will be designed to withstand earthquake and flood forces as per the latest official design guidelines. The affected areas will benefit from the restored access to the markets thereby increasing the economic growth in these areas and timely access to health and education services. Restoration of roads will also serve as supply/rescue lines in the event of a disaster. Under this component, one of the identified bridge subproject is "Design and Construction of 3x30 meter Steel Trussed Girder Bridge on Bringi Nallah at Sadoora-Asajipora Kamad Road in District Anantnag, J&K.

The social assessment scope includes screening and scoping, social assessment, and devising of Social Management Plan (SMP) for each bridge subprojects under component-2 of the Jhelum Tawi Flood Recovery Project. The objective of social screening is to identify the potentially significant social issues of the sub-project at an early stage for Social Assessment. 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.

The Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) for JTFRP identifies all the national and Union-Territory (erstwhile state)-level legislations, rules, and guidelines that

would apply to the JTFRP project. It has also identified all the World Bank Policies and guidelines which apply to JTFRP. 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.

Consultation with stakeholders and the general public was conducted on 18/03/2018, 10/09/2019, and 11/07/2020 with residents/ stakeholders in the project area of Sadoora village during the SIA survey of the sub-project as part of the study.

The SIA study revealed that the sub-project does not require private land since the sub-project is proposed on the government land under khasra number 1146-152. There is 286 kanal¹ and 02 marlas² (35.72 acre) of land under said khasra number and the kind of land is Banjr Qadeem (uncultivated land)/Mulberry and Gair- Mumkin (barren). No structure either residential, commercial, religious or any CPR fall in the alignment of the proposed sub-project. There is no adverse impact on livelihood of anyone due the proposed work.

Thus, it can be said that the proposed sub-project does not triggers involuntary resettlement either temporary or permanent rather it will strengthen the social capital.

¹ Kanal is a traditional unit of measurement. 1 kanal is equal to 5440 sft.

² Marla traditional unit of measurement. 1 marla is equal to 272 sft

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, Lidder 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

Anantnag district is the southernmost district of Kashmir valley separated from the Jammu Province by the mighty Pir-Panjal Range & connects both the regions by the famous Jawahar Tunnel. The district with its headquarters at Anantnag forms the southern part of Kashmir valley and is located between 33°17'20" and 34°15'30" North latitude and between 74°30'15" and 74°35'00" East longitude. It is bounded by two districts of the Kashmir division, one district of Leh (Ladakh Division), and three districts of the Jammu division. The district is bounded by Poonch district in the west, Srinagar district in the North & Kargil district in the North East and Doda district in the East, Pulwama district in the North West and Rajouri & Udhampur districts in the South & South East. The District Anantnag is situated at a distance of 55 km of southeast of Srinagar. Its entire southern sector and major parts of the eastern region are strewn with thick forests and mountains. The district has the largest number of health resorts in the whole state. Of them, particular mention may be made of Verinag, Kukernag, Achabal, and Pahalgam. Anantnag being the district headquarters comprises 12 tehsils. This district has been divided into 16 Community Development Blocks.

The village was connected with the main district with a 6x20 ft span submersible causeway, which was washed away due to the devastating flood of September 2014. During episodes of torrential rains, the villages get disconnected from other habitations and people of the area especially students, patients face a lot of difficulties in absence of connectivity over said Nallah during the rainy season. Now, to redress the demand of the public, it was proposed to construct a 3x30 meter Truss Girder Bridge on Bringi Nallah.

1.3. Benefits of the Sub-Project

Sadoora Village is Dooru Sub District's 6th most populous village, located in Kamad Block across Bringi Nallah of Anantnag District, Jammu & Kashmir. It is located 6.7 km towards North from District head quarters Anantnag and 66.3 km from the capital city of Srinagar. The total geographical area of Sadoora village is 3.37 km² and it is the 8th biggest village by area in the sub-district. The population of the village is 5482 and the Population density is 1627 persons per km². Sadoora is surrounded by Sechan village towards the East, Forah village towards the North, Napoora Village towards the west, Fatehpora village towards the South, Kamad village towards NE, and Vessu towards SW. Kulgam and Shopian are the nearby districts to Sadoora village. Most of the people of Sadoora are Associated with Walnut Business, Agriculture production is very low. Sadoora has one Railway Station which connects Sadoora with Srinagar, Anantnag, and Banihal.

The proposed bridge at Sadoora is a major/vital connecting link between Sadoora, Kamand, Vessu, Lallan, Ganoora, Ugjan, and Asajipora besides connecting district headquarter Anantnag. The proposed bridge is to be constructed on Sadoora-

Asajipora Kamad Road connecting a vast area to NH 44. The bridge will also serve indirectly to thousands of other souls of the other adjoining areas as it links these areas with National Highway and district head-quarter.

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 with special . Through SIA the envisaged social impacts can be identified and accordingly mitigative measures can be taken 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. During the site visits, meetings and consultations were organized with the local

community living in the surrounding areas of the subproject and the project proponents. The information was collected through primary as well as secondary sources. Primary data was collected during the SIA study at the bridge subproject site to ascertain the direct impact on the land and 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

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, history of submergence, and findings of the environment screening exercise.

One of the bridge sub-project “Design and Construction of 3x30 meter Steel Trussed Girder Bridge on Bringi Nallah at Sadoora-Asajipora Kamad Road in District Anantnag, J&K has been awarded to M/s Khanday Infrastructures Pvt. Ltd. One of the prime requirements of the bridge project is to conduct an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment study 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 Sadoora- 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

Anantnag district is the southernmost district of Kashmir valley separated from the Jammu Province by the mighty Pir- Panjal Range & connects both the regions by the famous Jawahar Tunnel. The district with its headquarters at Anantnag forms the southern part of Kashmir valley and is located between 33°17'20" and 34°15'30"

North latitude and between 74°30'15" and 74°35'00" East longitude. It is bounded by two districts of the Kashmir division, one district of Leh (Ladakh Division), and three districts of the Jammu division. The district is bounded by Poonch district in the west, Srinagar district in the North & Kargil district in the North East and Doda district in the East, Pulwama district in the North West and Rajouri & Udhampur districts in the South & South East. The District Anantnag is situated at a distance of 55 km of southeast of Srinagar. Its entire southern sector and major parts of the eastern region are strewn with thick forests and mountains. The district has the largest number of health resorts in the whole state. Of them, particular mention may be made of Verinag, Kukernag, Achabal, and Pahalgam. Anantnag being the district headquarters comprises 12 tehsils. This district has been divided into 16 Community Development Bloc ks. Sadoora Village is Dooru Sub District's 6th most populous village, located in Kamad Block across Bringi Nallah of Anantnag District, Jammu & Kashmir. It is located 6.7 km towards North from District head quarters Anantnag and 66.3 km from the capital city of Srinagar. The total geographical area of Sadoora village is 3.37 km² and it is the 8th biggest village by area in the sub-district. The population of the village is 5482 and the Population density is 1627 persons per km². Sadoora is surrounded by Sechan village towards the East, Forah village towards the North, Napoora Village towards the west, Fatehpora village towards the South, Kamad village towards NE, and Vessu towards SW. Kulgam and Shopian are the nearby districts to Sadoora village. Most of the people of Sadoora are Associated with Walnut Business, Agriculture production is very low. Sadoora has one Railway Station which connects Sadoora with Srinagar, Anantnag, and Banihal. The village was connected with the main district with a 6x20 ft span submersible causeway, which was washed away due to the devastating flood of September 2014. During episodes of torrential rains, the villages get disconnected from other habitations, and people of the area especially students, patients face a lot of difficulties in absence of connectivity over said Nallah during the rainy season. Now, to redress the demand of the public, it was proposed to construct a 3x30 meter Truss Girder Bridge on Bringi Nallah.

The proposed bridge at Sadoora is a major/vital connecting link between Sadoora, Kamand, Vessu, Lallan, Ganoora, Ugjan, and Asajipora besides connecting district headquarter Anantnag. The proposed bridge is to be constructed on Sadoora-Asajipora Kamad Road connecting a vast area to NH 44. The bridge will also serve indirectly to thousands of other souls of the other adjoining areas as it links these areas with National Highway and district head-quarter.

2.3 Project Location

The project is located in Sadoora village across Bringi Nallah in District Anantnag. It

is located 6.7 km towards North from District head quarters Anantnag and 66.3 km from the capital city of Srinagar. The total geographical area of Sadoora village is 3.37 km² and it is the 8th biggest village by area in the sub-district of Dooru. The project lies between the latitudes of 33°6'77.52"N and Longitude of 75°14'53.44"E. Sadoora is surrounded by Sechan village towards the East, Forah village towards the North, Napoora Village towards the west, Fatehpora village towards the South, Kamad village towards NE, and Vessu towards SW. Kulgam and Shopian are the nearby districts to Sadoora village. The total length of the steel trussed girder bridge is 93.60 meters. The proposed Sadoora Bridge project will directly connect Sadoora village with the rest of the adjoining areas like Kamand, Vessu, Lallan, Ganoora, Ugjan, and Asajipora, etc.

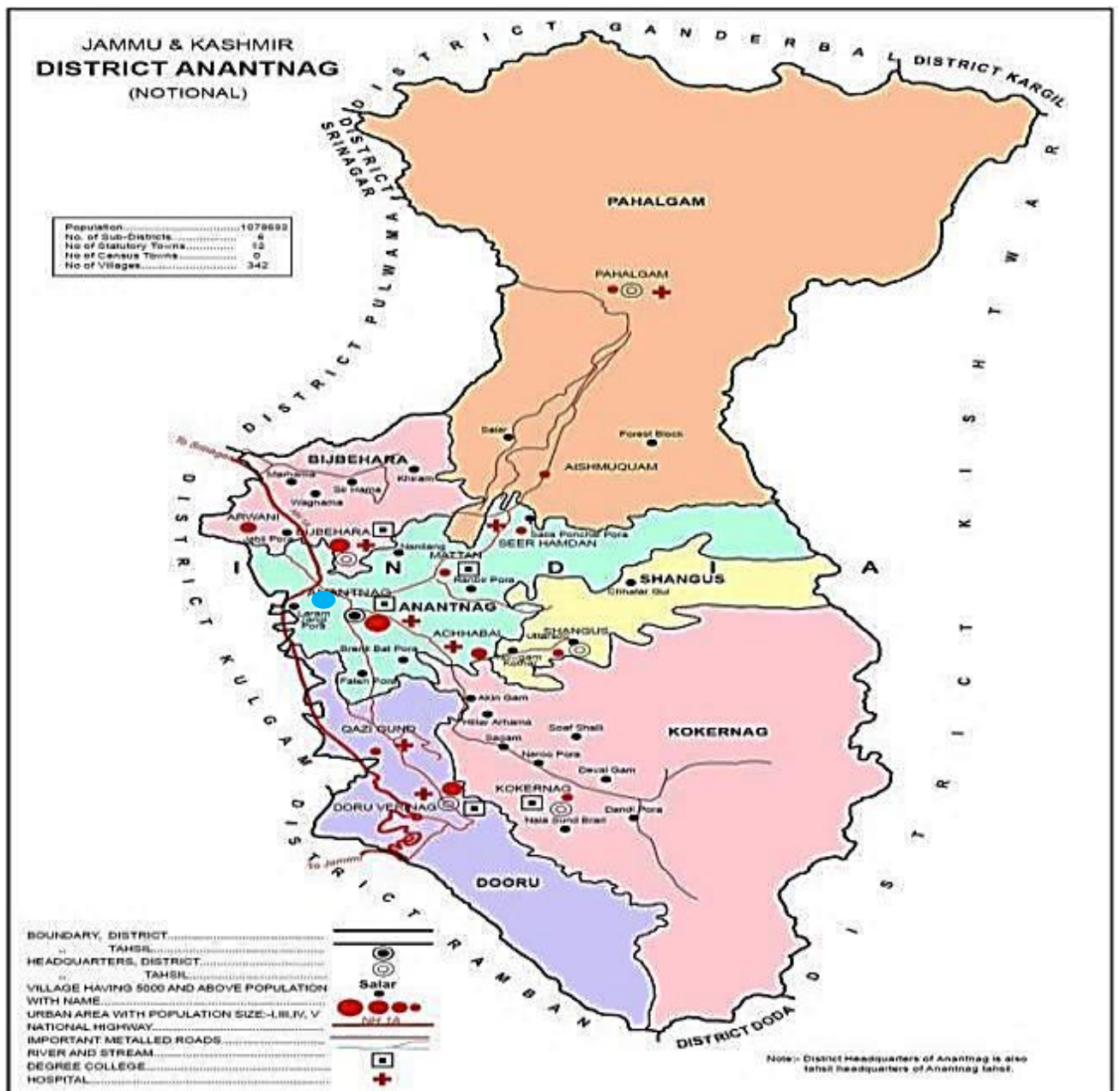


Figure 5.1: Map of District Anantnag (Blue dot showing the project location)

2.4 Details of the Existing Bridge Project

The total length of the Steel Trussed Girder bridge is 93.60 meters. The width of the Sadoora bridge is 7.5 meters, comprising of 7.50-meter carriageway width and a 1.50-meter footpath (both sides). The total length of the approach road from the Sadoora side is 65 meters and towards the Kamad side is 50 meters with a formation width of 7.225 meters.

The bridge has a span configuration of 3x30 meters with an open web girder superstructure laden with an RCC composite deck slab. The bridge has a clear carriageway of 7.50 meters and a provision of 1.50 meters wide footpath on both sides of the bridge along with the provision to accommodate utilities especially PHE Pipes. The bridge has all three spans of the same configuration having 30 meters c/c Span. The end spans are resting on one side on RCC wall type abutment and the other side on RCC Wall type piers. The inner span is resting on both ends on RCC wall-type piers having circular ends. The lattice girder has the arrangement of warren with verticals having 6 meters height from the 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 the substructure has been ensured through the Pot/PTFE of the designed load capacity.

Following components of Substructure and foundation are designed

- a) Design of Foundation for Abutment and Pier
- b) Design of Abutment & Pier Shaft
- c) Design of Abutment Cap & Pier Cap
- d) Design of Dirt Wall
- e) Design of Return Wall
- f) Design of Bearing Pedestal
- g) Design of Seismic Stopper

CHAPTER 3. LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

3.1 Applicable National and Regulations of U.T of J&K

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

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

The applicable State Acts/Policies in this sub-project are discussed in Table 3.1 given below.

Table 3.1: Applicable State 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.
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.	Not Applicable. The sub-project does not require

S.No.	Acts/Policies/Rules	Relevance to this project	Applicability in the sub-project
		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.	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

World Bank Safe Guard Policies	Objective	Applicability
OP/BP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement	The objective of this policy is to avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement where feasible, exploring all viable alternative	Not applicable to the sub-project because the sub-project does

	project designs. Furthermore, it intends to assist displaced person in improving their former living standards; community participation in planning and implementing resettlement; and to provide assistance to affected people, regardless of the legality of title of land	not involve any land acquisition.
OP/BP 4.10 Indigenous People	This policy aims to protect the dignity, right and cultural uniqueness of indigenous people; to ensure that they do not suffer due to development; that they receive social and economic benefits	Not applicable for this sub-project since there is indigenous people in the area.
OP/BP 4.11 Physical Cultural Resources	This policy aims at assisting in the preservation of cultural property, historical, religious and unique natural value-this includes remains left by previous human inhabitants and unique environment features, as well as in the protection and Enhancement of cultural properties encountered in Bank-financed project.	Not applicable to the project. There is no such physical cultural asset around the sub-project area.

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

To understand the socio-economic background of the project area, a socio-economic profile of the Project Impact Area (PIA) has been prepared based on data from secondary sources such as Census 2011 and other published reports and studies.

The sub-project is in Sadoora village of Kamad Block in the Anantnag district of Jammu & Kashmir. The project lies between the latitudes of 33°6'77.52"N and Longitude of 75°14'53.44"E.

4.1 Economy

District Anantnag is richly endowed with natural resources. Its fertile land, abundant water resources & favorable climatic conditions have helped in growing a variety of cereals, pulses, fruits, vegetables, flowers, plant nurseries, honey production, mushroom cultivation, rearing of fish, silkworms, and livestock, etc. The district is known for handicraft and handloom products of carpet weaving, embroidered gabba making, sozni works, chain stitch, khatamband, karimunakash, woodworks. The district is also famous for the cricket bat industry which is concentrated in villages of Sether Sathghar and Halmullah situated on the National Highway. Besides, it has famous tourist destinations showcasing its natural beauty, splendor, and historical monuments. The work of construction of railway line from Banihal to Baramulla via Qazigund, Anantnag has been completed and the work on other. The stations of this Railway track falling in District Anantnag are also located Sadoora. The local economy depends on agriculture. Apple growing "employs the local population and is the main source of livelihood of many households. Fruit-growing is more profitable than other crops, partly because the hilly nature of the land makes it harder to cultivate other crops than apples.

4.2 Administrative Set-up

The district Anantnag named after the springs of Anantnag is one of six districts of the Kashmir division situated in its south and southwestern direction. It is intersected by a national highway connecting Pathankote with Jammu, Srinagar and Ladakh. Two districts of Kashmir division, one district of Ladakh and three districts of Jammu division bound the district. Anantnag is also called the Gateway of Kashmir Valley The nearest airport is located at Srinagar which is 65 km from the District Head quarter and the nearest railhead is located at Jammu. The general approach to the whole of the district is through road and one can avail the transport facilities like Taxi, Delux buses, etc. both from Jammu and Srinagar. The district constitutes 6 tehsils, 8 Community Development Blocks, and 342 villages.

Table 4.1: Details of the Anantnag District

Tehsil	Number of Villages: 342		
	Inhabited	Uninhabited	Total
Pahalgam	065	1	066
Bijbehara	050	2	052
Anantnag	082	4	086
Shangus	025	0	025
Kokernag	051	0	051
Dooru	061	1	062

Source: Census 2011

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

District/ CD Town Block/ Town	Particulars	Total	Male	Female
Sadoora	Total No. of Households	691	-	-
	Population	5482	2874	2608
	Child (0-6)	1137	690	447
	Schedule Caste	0	0	0
	Scheduled Tribe	2	2	0
	Literacy	3282	1839	1443
	Total Workers	1794	950	844
	Main Worker	733	683	50
	Marginal Worker	1061	267	794

District/ CD Town Block/ Town	Particulars	Total	Male	Female
	Cultivators	655	102	553
	Agricultural labourers	235	120	115
Vesu	Total No. of Househols	410	-	-
	Population	3,772	1,952	1,820
	Child (0-6)	899	493	406
	Scheduled Caste	3	1	2
	Scheduled Tribe	-	-	-
	Literates	2,210	1,239	971
	Total Workers	629	552	77
	Main Worker	307	259	48
	Marginal Worker	322	293	29
	Cultivators	31	29	2
	Agricultural labourers	131	127	4
	Kamad	Total No. of Houses	453	
Population		3,265	1,742	1,523
Child (0-6)		455	255	200
Scheduled Caste		1	-	1
Scheduled Tribe		1	-	1
Literates		2,119	1,257	862
Total Workers		1,438	816	622
Main Worker		561	496	65
Marginal Worker		877	320	557
Cultivators		194	117	77

District/ CD Town Block/ Town	Particulars	Total	Male	Female
	Agricultural labourers	283	74	209
Lallan	Total No. of Household	237	-	-
	Population	2,871	2,049	822
	Child (0-6)	307	157	150
	Schedule Caste	24	24	-
	Scheduled Tribe	3	3	-
	Literates	2,065	1,713	352
	Total Workers	1,934	1,588	346
	Main Worker	1,577	1,540	37
	Marginal Worker	357	48	309
	Cultivators	201	37	164
	Agricultural labourers	128	4	124

Source: District Census Handbook 2011, Anantnag

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 district Anantnag has a population of 1,078,692 people of which males and females were 55,767 and 518,925 respectively. There was a change of 38.58 % in the population compared to the population as per 2001. In the previous census of India 2001, Anantnag district records an increase of 32.77 % to its population compared to 1991.

Table 4.3: Population Profile of Anantnag District

Population	Total	Persons	1078692
		Males	559767
		Females	518925

	Rural	Persons	282887
		Males	148755
		Females	134132
	Urban	Persons	795805
		Males	411012
		Females	384793

Source: 2011 Census of India District Profile

4.4 Population density

The density of the population of the district as per the 2011 census is 370 persons per Sq. Km as compared to 124 persons for the state.

4.5 Sex Ratio

The Anantnag district has a Sex Ratio of 927 as per Census 2011 and stood close to the Sex Ratio in comparison to the average national sex ratio of 940.

4.6 Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Population

The schedule caste population in the Anantnag district is 1826 and the schedule tribe population is 116006.

Table 4.4: SC & ST population

	Total Population	Percentage of scheduled Castes population to Total population	Percentage of scheduled Tribes population to Total population
Anantnag District	1,078,692	0.169	10.75

Source: 2011 Census of India District Profile

4.7 Literacy Rate

The average literacy rate of Anantnag district as per Census 2011 is 64.32% against 67.16%. The literacy rate is 74.13% in males and 54.15% in females. In rural areas, the rate of literacy is at 59.24% while as in urban areas, it is 71.97%.

4.8 Occupational pattern

The data also shows that out of the total population of Anantnag district, 30.18% of the population is working and 63.87% of the population is not working.

Table 4.5: Work Profile of Anantnag

Particular		Number	Percentage
Working Population	Persons	176800	16.39
	Male	158226	28.27
	Female	18574	3.58
Non-Working population	Persons	689008	63.87
	Male	315735	56.40
	Female	373273	71.93

Source: District Census Handbook, Anantnag 2011

CHAPTER 5: STAKEHOLDER’S CONSULTATIONS

5.1 Identification of Stakeholders

Public consultation/meeting for the subproject was conducted at Sadoora village near the proposed bridge site on 18.3.2018,10.9.2019 and 11.7.2020. Consultations have been followed following the World Bank’s ESMF-JTFRP protocol which is the pre-requisite for the social screening process and social assessment. The sub-project does not require private land acquisition, therefore, local people living around the site along with officers of line departments and PIU/PMU are the major stakeholders. The purpose and objective of this consultation are 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 6.1: Public consultation details

S. No.	Name of the Subproject	Location of Consultation	Date of Consultation
1.	Construction of 3x30 meter Three Span Steel Trussed Girder Bridge on Bringi Nallah at Sadoora-Asajipora Kamad Road in District Anantnag	Sadoora Village near Bridge site	10.09.2018 18.03.2019 11/07/2020

A reconnaissance survey was also conducted for the proposed bridge subproject in Sadoora Village. Baseline information was also collected from the adjoining areas nearby within the Project Influence Area (PIA) in September 2018 and July 2020. Formal and informal consultations were undertaken with the project stakeholders to take the views and propositions about the project activities.

The following section highlights the level of consultative procedure adopted at various stages, strategies to participatory and continued consultation, and specific inputs from the stakeholder's consultation in project planning.

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

Table 6.2: Identification of Stakeholders

1	Primary Stakeholders (Main stakeholders)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local people, stakeholders, and community leaders
2	Secondary Stakeholders (Other Stakeholders)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Village representatives- like Sarpanch and members, PRI's, Village Level health workers, Patwaris

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local voluntary organizations like NGOs etc • Field level Engineers, Assistant Engineers, Junior Engineers), PIU/ PWD (R&B, Government of J&K. • Other project stakeholders such as official of line Department
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Consultation with the community was carried out near the bridge site at Sadoora (refer to Table 6.1) to inform and educate the stakeholders about the proposed action before the finalization of the design to include their inputs. The consultation was also carried out to identify the problems associated with the proposed project and the needs and values of the population likely to be impacted by the 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 laborers to landowners, employee and business community, and shop keepers. In each of these consultations, the villagers were briefed about the proposed bridge subproject and its approach to road alignments, and the potential benefits of the subproject. The signatures/photographs of participants in the public consultation are given in Annexure III and IV.

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, and environmental issues of subproject for better understanding;
- Dissemination of information to local communities through the public consultation by briefing the project including its benefits.

5.2 Approach for Consultation

At Sadoora village near the bridge site, local people participated in the consultation process. The participants were mainly locals, businessmen, crusher unit owners, and their staff and workers, PIU (R&B) officials, etc. People, in general, were very enthusiastic about the benefits of the proposed Sadoora bridge as it will provide direct connectivity with different settlements, to the district headquarter, and more importantly connectivity to the other side of the village, which usually get cut off during the rainy season.

As per the present scenario of the old temporary wooden footbridge, people will continue to suffer. People are ready to extend all support during the execution of the proposed Sadoora bridge for its successful completion.

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

5.3 Details of Consultation

The issues discussed during public consultation for the proposed bridge project at Sadoora Village in District Anantnag are given below:

- About the proposed bridge project, source of assistance and its implementation/execution, etc.
- Information on perceived benefits from the proposed bridge project including travel time, fuel cost, noise, and air pollution.
- People were updated about the Covid-19 Pandemic crisis happening throughout the world and its increased spread at the National and State level. People were apprised about the importance of Social Distancing, wearing of masks, sanitization/ frequent washing. People were also informed that the construction works will not start unless the Contractor for this project will implement stringent measures/ Guidelines as devised/ recommended by the World Health Organization/ Ministry of Health, Govt. of India/ International Labour Organization, and Local Administration guidelines.
- People were also informed that Covid-19 Marshal/ Officer will be also appointed and mobilized by the contractor during the commencement of the works until the completion of the project. This exercise will ensure that the stringent Govt. protocol and international guidelines are strictly followed.
- Covid-19 WHO/ ILO guidelines Government protocol will form part of the SMP report for its effective implementation in this project.
- Information on the impacts from the proposed bridge project during the construction stage in terms of inconvenience to the public, air and noise pollution, etc. The occurrence of a disaster like floods and cloud bursting in past.
- Whether construction activities will cause any type of health hazard or not?
- Discussions among the public for sharing of information related to the proposed bridge project, environment policy of World Bank, direct and indirect impacts of improvement/construction work on the environment.
- Any loss of land/structure/business or other community property due to the proposed bridge project.
- Presence of any historical or cultural monuments near the project area and any impact is seen due to the proposed bridge project?
- Any possible problems to be faced by the local people in their daily activities

due to the proposed bridge project construction work.

5.4 Outcome and Feedback received from the Stakeholder Consultation

During the consultation process of the proposed sub-project, people have expressed keen interest in the proposed bridge project at Sadoora village. The local people are expecting flood resilient bridge to be developed as they suffered due to the lack of the proper bridge and were apprised about the project details.

In the consultation process about the proposed bridge project, local people, students, businessmen, and fruit growers/farmers, expressed their keen interest. People, in general, were very enthusiastic about the benefits of the sub-project as it will be providing direct connectivity with the rest of the habitations with the Sadoora Village. The major problems faced by concerned people are difficulties being faced by them in the absence of a proper bridge on Bringi Nallah. People are ready to extend all supports during the execution of the sub-project.

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

The valuable feedback received from the consultation conducted in the project influence area with the residents are summarized below;

- Flood resilient bridge design to be implemented in synchronization with the 2014 floods and Bringi nallah discharge flow regime during flash floods as a lesson learned.
- Safety Protocol during excavation- 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 officers in place will not allow any person especially kids to enter into open trenches or excavated area
- Covid-19 SOP Protocol- Locals advised during labour influx for the construction of the bridge, the proper standard operating procedure is to be followed.
- Noise generating activities should be scheduled only during working hours (Day time).
- Proper and timely disposal of construction wastes shall be ensured.
- Geometric correction/ alignment of approach road surface should be followed strictly as per design protocol.
- 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.

CHAPTER 6. ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES

6.1 'With' and 'Without' Project Scenario.

The 'with' and 'without' project scenarios are analyzed for the development of the state 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 proposed bridge construction can move in and out of the areas quicker and save time. Increased trade and commerce activity are expected as agriculture/ horticulture are the main activity for growth. By construction of climate-resilient and flood-proof infrastructure, the 3x30m steel girder bridge at Sadoora on Asaji-Kamad road, including the construction of its approach roads and Nallah Training Works in District Anantnag has been designed to connect the various settlements with better access and smooth flow of traffic, etc.

If the proposed bridge at Sadoora village is not constructed, there is every likelihood that the people of the project area will continue to suffer and quality of life will deteriorate like, loss of time, frequent access problems by floods in Nallah, etc. and disruption of essential supplies to Sadoor and number of other settlements. As a present scenario, a temporary dilapidated single-lane bailey bridge exists and people will continue to suffer due to the lack of any connectivity. During floods, it becomes very difficult to move to the other side of these areas. 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.

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 3x30 meter span bridge project at Sadoora village are substantial and far-reaching both in terms of the geographical spread, the importance of the settlement connectivity. 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 at Sadoora.

CHAPTER 7: ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL IMPACTS

7.1 Impact on Land

The SIA study revealed that the sub-project does not require private land acquisition since the sub-project is proposed on the government land under khasra number 1146-152. There is 286 kanal³ and 02 marlas⁴ (35.72 acre) of land under said khasra number and the kind of land is Banjir Qadeem (uncultivated land)/Mulberry and Gair- Mumkin (barren).

7.2 Impact on Structures

The sub-project implementation will not have any adverse impact on structures either residential commercial, CPR or religious.

7.3 Impact on livelihood

The SIA study revealed that the sub-project will not cause adverse impact on the livelihood of anybody since there is no temporary or permanent commercial structure in the alignment of the proposed bridge. Whereas the sub-project during its execution will generate employment opportunities for the local people in terms of required labour both skilled as well as unskilled. Long-term impacts of the project in terms of improved access and better connectivity will bring lasting economic benefits since residents of the project area are predominantly fruit growers.

7.4 Impact on Indigenous People

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

³ Kanal is a traditional unit of measurement. 1 kanal is equal to 5440 sft.

⁴ Marla traditional unit of measurement. 1 marla is equal to 272 sft

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 Sadoora 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 needs to implemented for any impact on site. SMP will be implemented by the contractor under the supervision of PMU & PIU, JTFRP.

8.5 Methodology for SMP Preparation

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

- Screening of social impacts during the SIA study;
- Public consultation with the stakeholders;
- Discussion of Technical Proposal with the stakeholders;
- Development of measures aimed at avoiding, mitigating and offsetting or reducing impacts to levels that are socially accepted during implementation and operation of the project road.

Key social issues and impacts that may arise during construction stage

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

8.6 Social Management Plan

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

Table 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, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation with local community and stakeholder’s engagement. • Written consent from community or owner of the land required for stocking construction material temporarily. • Involving locals (Gram Sabha, if available) wherever any issues arise. 	Contractor	PIU

S.No.	Project Phase/Activity	Issues/Potential impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Monitoring Agency/Frequency
		if any.			
Construction Phase					
2	Influx of labour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction Camp Design and Layout. • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing accommodation facilities to the migrant 	Contractor	PIU/ PMU

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

S.No.	Project Phase/Activity	Issues/Potential impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Monitoring Agency/Frequency
			<p>security arrangements, like Security fence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 sanitizer, masks in the labor camps. • Provision a separate accommodation for COVID-19 infected labours or personal engaged by the contractor. • Provision of crèche on site for children. • Training programs for construction workers in basic sanitation and health care issues (e.g., how to avoid malaria and transmission of sexually transmitted infections (STI) HIV/AIDS. • Labour Registration. • Awareness program for labour rights • No employment of child labour. 		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registration of Complaint 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrangement to register and redress grievance of workers. • Gr 	Contractor	PIU/ PMU Monthl

S.No.	Project Phase/Activity	Issues/Potential impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Monitoring Agency/Frequency
		<p>s received from labour.</p>	<p> grievance Redressal System for the project to address such issues including sexual harassment at the workplace</p>		<p>y Monitoring</p>
		<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,	<p>PIU/ PMU</p> <p>Monthly Monitoring</p>
3	Community Health and Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Injury & sickness due to construction work and movement of heavy vehicles, contamination or other natural or human-made hazards. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of access to the community, shops, religious places during construction phase. • Better marking and signage. • Provision of alternative transportation route for vehicles and ambulances wherever required. • Undertaking regular surveillance at site to check on Hygiene conditions for disease control. • Creating mass awareness on HIV and STDs and COVID-19. • Ensure least contact between the labour and the local population. • Sharing grievance redressal system with the community and displaying contact numbers at site to register any grievances due to the 	Contractor	<p>PIU/ PMU</p> <p>Monthly Monitoring</p>

S.No.	Project Phase/Activity	Issues/Potential impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Monitoring Agency/Frequency
			<p>project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 		
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 temperature and other symptoms among the labourers for COVID-19 and maintaining a register. Awareness program on COVID-19. Provision of hand sanitizer, masks in the labor camps and on the sites. Displaying of COVID-19 help line numbers on site as well as in labor camps. Provide separate toilets for male and female labour at the construction site Provide safe drinking water at the construction site. Providing a separate resting area at the site for breaks during the work period. 	Contractor	PIU/ PMU Monthly Monitoring

S.No.	Project Phase/Activity	Issues/Potential impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Monitoring Agency/Frequency
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 (SEA) • Workplace Sexual Harassment • Human Trafficking • Non-SEA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness program for the Contractors, Local Communities and labourers on national laws. • 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. 	Contractor	PIU/ PMU Monthly Monitoring
Post Construction Phase					
6		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Handing over 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation with the private 	Contractor	PIU/PMU

S.No.	Project Phase/Activity	Issues/Potential impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Monitoring Agency/Frequency
		<p>temporarily used private/community land to the landholders/community by the contractor without restoration work and payment of dues/lease amount.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-Removal of debris and other construction material from the site. 	<p>party or Community and restoration of their land.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	r	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 required.
- **Day Crèche Facilities:** It is expected that among the women workers there will be mothers with infants and small children. Provision of a day crèche may solve the problems of such women, who can leave behind their children in such a crèche and work for the day in the construction activities. If the construction work involves women in its day-night schedules, the provision of such a crèche should be made available on a 24-hour basis.

- **Proper Scheduling of Construction Works:** Owing to the demand of a fast construction work, it is expected that a 24 hours-long work-schedule would be in operation. Engaging women labor during night services should be avoided by the project or can be permitted only after getting written request from the women labor. In this case crèche facilities in the construction camps must be extended to them in the night.
- **Control on Child Labor:** Minors, i.e. persons below the age of 14 years, should be restricted from getting involved in the constructional activities. It will be the responsibility of Social and Environmental experts of PMU, 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 take appropriate measures time to time.
- **Complaints and incident reporting:** A formal Complaints Procedure will be implemented to ensure timely and transparent response to complaints as received from labour.

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

8.7.8 Hiring & Recruitment Procedures

- The manpower wherever possible, shall be locally recruited by the contractor. The following general measures shall be considered for the workforce during their employment tenure:
- The implementing agency in consultation with the PMU will include a code of conduct relating to the accommodation to be signed with the contract document of contractors.
- The contractor shall not employ any person below the age of 18 years nor will have any forced labour; The construction labourers will be provided with documented information regarding their rights under national labour and employment law such as but not limited to Factories Act, Minimum Wages Act, 1948 Trade Unions Act, and Workmen’s Compensation Act; 1923
- First priority for employment of labour should be given those impacted by the project such as landowners who have lost land / donated land;
- No discrimination shall be done by the construction contractor with respect to recruitment and hiring, compensation (including wages and benefits),

working conditions and terms of employment, access to training, job assignment, termination of employment or retirement, and disciplinary practices;

- The contractor to ensure that work hours are set at eight hours a day, 48 hours a week, with a weekly rest day for all engaged labour;
- Every labour is entitled to a maximum of only two hours a day as Overtime (OT) work. OT pay is twice the hourly remuneration;
- The project will ensure that equal wages for male and female workers for work of equal nature or value is maintained;
- A grievance redressal mechanism for workers to be put in place by the contractor to raise workplace concerns. The workers to be informed about the grievance mechanism at the time of recruitment; and
- The Contractor to ensure that they develop and implement a procedure to review the performance of their sub-contractors.
- The procedure developed should include regular inspection of the camp sites, maintaining information pertaining to labour sourced by sub-contractors;

8.7.9 Worker's Accommodation

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

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

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

8.7.10 Security

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

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

8.7.11 Provisions for Drinking Water

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

8.7.12 Cooking Arrangements

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

8.7.13 Waste Water Generation

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

8.7.14 Medical facilities

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

- Adequate first aid kits shall be provided in the campsite in an accessible place. The kit shall contain all type of medicines and dressing material;
- Contractor shall identify and train an adequate number of workers to provide first aid during medical emergencies;

- Regular health check-ups shall be carried out for the construction labourers every six month and health records shall be maintained;
- Labours should have easy access to medical facilities and first aider; where possible, nurses should be available for female workers;
- First aid kits 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 person shall be provided best solutions to their grievances if any.

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

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

1. **Grievance Redress Committee at Local Level:** This committee/cell will work at the local level i.e. site level. This will be comprised of the following members:
 - a. Engineer from PMU
 - b. Assistant Executive Engineer (PIU)
 - c. Site Engineer (PIU)
 - d. Local Revenue officer
 - e. Social Safeguard Officer
 - f. Ward Member/Halqa Panchayat member
 - g. Women representative (Retired Officer / Academicians/Development Professional)

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

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

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

The following will be the composition of the committee:

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

- k. A representative of PAPs who can articulate well.

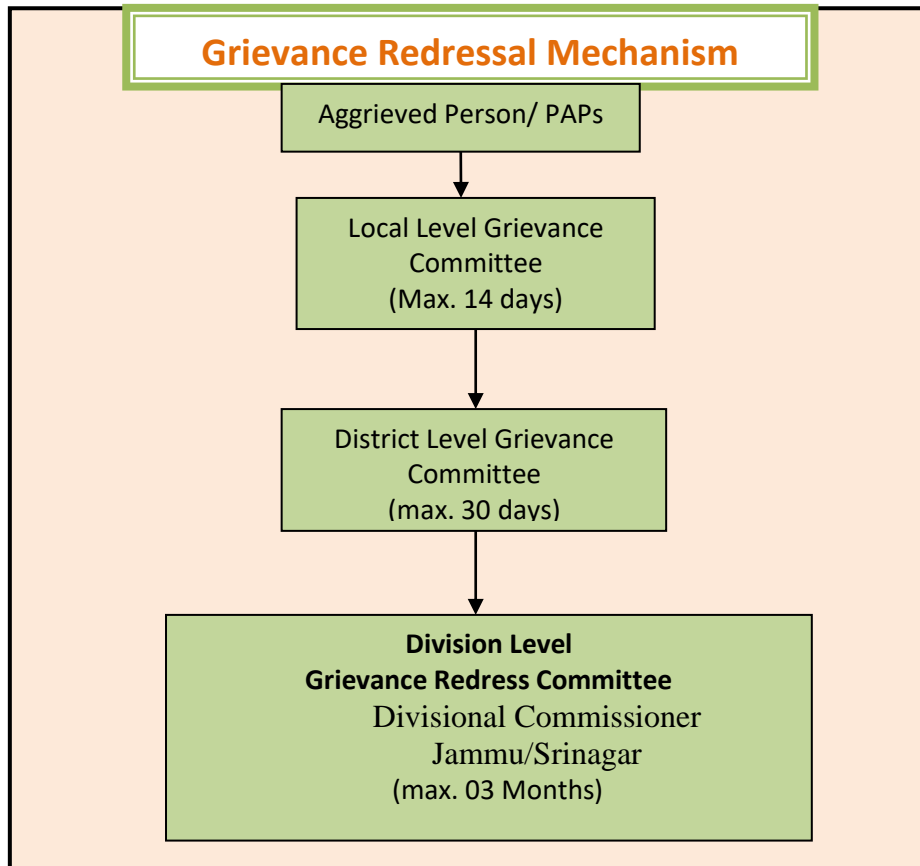


Figure 9.1: Structure of GRM

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, (www.jtfrp.in) the state has an online grievance monitoring system known as Awaz-A-Awam (People's voice). The PAPs can also lodge their grievance online at <http://www.jkgrievance.nic.in>.

10.4 Legal Options to Aggrieved persons/PAPs

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

CHAPTER 11: INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

11.1 Institutional Arrangements

A Project Management Unit (PMU) for the project housed in Jammu & Kashmir Economic Reconstruction Agency (JK ERA) is responsible for the overall management of the World Bank-funded “Jhelum Tawi Flood Recovery Project (JTFRP)”. The PMU is headed by Chief Executive Officer and will be responsible for project coordination, reporting, technical assistance, monitoring, and budgeting of all the components. The Social Development Specialists have been mobilized in PMU to provide assistance and support for addressing all safeguard-related issues during documentation and execution.

The Chief Executive Officer (JKERA/JTFRP) will be overall responsible for the implementation of the project. The CEO will have administrative and financial powers for the implementation of the project including the implementation of the Social Management Plan. The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) will be supported by Director Technical, Director Planning and Coordination, Director Disaster Management, AEEs, and Social Development Specialist. The PMU will be responsible for providing overall policy guidance, training, and capacity-building support to PIU to compliance with World Bank’s Safeguard Policy and applicable state and other acts, notifications, guidelines, etc. Social Development Specialist at PMU will ensure that all social safeguards issues are complied with as detailed out in SMP. Social issues will be coordinated by Social Development Specialist (SDS) within the PMU. PMU will be assisted by Project Management Consultants (Technical Assistance and Quality Audit Consultants) for technical support and advice, developing the GIS-based reporting and monitoring system and result monitoring and impact evaluation, etc.

11.2 Implementation Arrangement

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

ANNEXURE-I: Environment and Social Screening Data Sheets

Part A: General Information

1. Name of the sub-project	Construction of 3x30 meter Three Span Steel Trussed Girder Bridge on Bringi Nallah at Sadoora-Asajipora Kamad Road in District Anantnag	
2. Type of proposed activity (tick the applicable option and provide details)		
▪ Road		-
▪ Bridge		✓
▪ Fire Station		-
▪ Hospital/Health Facility		-
▪ Educational Institute		-
▪ Building for Livelihoods		-
▪ Flood Infrastructure Related		-
▪ Other Public Building		-.
▪ Any Other (Please Specify)		-
3. Location of the proposed sub-project		
▪ Name of the Region	Kashmir (U.T. of J&K)	
▪ Name of the District	Anantnag	
▪ Name of the Block	Kamad	
▪ Name of the Settlement	Sadoora, Asajipora, Kamad	
▪ Latitude	33° 6' 77.52"	
▪ Longitude	75° 14' 53.44"	

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 meter/km, as relevant)	3x30 meter Steel Trussed Girder Type Bridge
5. Land Requirement (in hac./sq.mt.)	
▪ Total Requirement	Nil (sub-project is proposed on government land)
▪ 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. Basharat Jaleel
▪ Designation	Executive Engineer (Xen)
▪ Contact Number	+91-9419590800
▪ E-mail Id	-
7. Screening Exercise Details	
▪ Date on which it was carried out	10/09/2018
▪ Name of the Person	Yadullah Shah/Vikas Sharma
▪ Contact Number	+91 9622672672/ 9419125803

▪ E-mail Id	yaadshah@gmail.com jkerasocial@gmail.com
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Part B (1): Environment Screening

Question	Yes	No	Details
1. Is the sub-project located in whole or part within 1 km of the following Environmental sensitive areas?			
a. Biosphere Reserve		No	
b. National Park		No	
c. Wildlife/Bird Sanctuary		No	
d. Wildlife/Bird Reserve		No	
e. Important Bird Areas (IBAs)		No	
f. Habitat of migratory birds (outside protected areas)		No	
g. Breeding/Foraging/Migratory route of Wild Animals (outside protected areas)		No	
h. Area with threatened/rare/ endangered fauna (outside protected areas)		No	
i. Area with threatened/rare/ endangered flora (outside protected areas)		No	
j. Reserved/Protected Forest		No	
k. Other category of Forest		No	
l. Wetland		No	
m. Natural Lakes		No	
n. Rivers/Streams	Yes		3x30 meter bridge at Sadoora is proposed to be constructed over Bringi Nallah/ Stream
Question	Yes	No	Details
o. Swamps/Mudflats		No	
p. Zoological Park		No	

q. Botanical Garden		No	
4. Is the sub-project located in whole or part within 500m of any of the following sensitive features?			
a. World Heritage Sites		No	
b. Archaeological monuments/sites (under ASI's central/state		No	
c. Historic Places/Monuments/Buildings/Other Assets (not listed under ASI list but considered locally important		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?			
5. Is any scheduled/protected tree like Chinar, Mulberry or Deodar likely to be affected/		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		No	

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

1.	Environment Impact Assessment Required	No
2.	Environment Clearance Required	No
3.	Forest land Clearance/Diversion Required	No
4.	Tree Cutting Permission Required	No

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

Part C (1): Social Screening

1. Does the sub-project activity require the acquisition of land?			
Yes		No	√
Give the following details:	Private Land (sqmts/hectare.)		Nil
	Govt. Land (sqmts/hectare.)		Nil
	Forest Land (sqmts/hectare.)		Nil
2. Does the proposed sub-project activity result in the demolition/removal of existing structures?			
Yes		No	✓
If so, give the following details:			
Number of public structures/buildings		Nil	
The 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 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 area to be lost (in acres/hac)			
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
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

ANNEXURE-II: Photographs of the Bridge Location at Sadoora Village



View of Brinji Nallah/ Stream at Sadoora



The downstream side of Brinji Nallah at Sadoora



The upstream side of Brinji Nallah at Sadoora



The proposed site for the bridge construction of a 3x 30-meter span bridge at Sadoora,

Anantnag.



Existing temporary bailey bridge on RHS of the proposed bridge. This temporary was constructed after the 2014 floods and was damaged several times.



Odds and ends of the damaged bridge (which was washed away during the 2014 floods) near the proposed bridge site downstream.



The approach road from Sadoora side (view from Brinji nallah)



The approach road from Sadoora side (view from approach road towards Brinji nallah)





The approach road from the Kamad side



The approach road from the Kamad side. A small 4-5 ft water channel is running close to the existing Kamad road.



ANNEXURE-III: Public Consultation/ Meeting Photographs at Sadoora Bridge Site (18.3.2018).



View of Proposed Bridge Site at Sadoora and onsite Public Consultation 10.3.2019



Public Consultation at Sadoora



Consultation at Bridge Site 11.7.2020

The consultation was conducted in the Sadoora (Kamad Block). The proposed bridge project was discussed with the local people and participated in this process. People here are suffering as direct access route does not exist and they have to cross the Nallah by foot. A temporary bridge was there which was washed away by September 2014 floods. Construction of the proposed bridge at Sadoora on Bringi Nallah will address their problems manifold like transportation horticultural/ agricultural produce, other goods, etc.

ANNEXURE-IV: List of consulted participants and their signatures during the consultation (10.9.2018).

List of Participants of Public Consultation

Name of the Sub-Project: Construction of 3x30 meter Steel Trussed Girder Bridge
 Date: 10-09-2018 Location: Nallah-Bringi Sadoora Anantnag

S. No	Name	Residence	Occupation	Contact No.	Signature
10	Uzayyid Ahmad	Sadara		9799803081	[Signature]
20	Jull-Hamad Ha	Sadara		9596579318 8491004101	[Signature]
30	Muzayyid Ahmad	Big Sadoora			[Signature]
4	Fayaz Ahmad	Big Sadoora			[Signature]
5	Mohd Azab	Big Sadoora			[Signature]
6	Zaboor Ahmad	Mir			[Signature]
7	Shayad Ahmad	Mir			[Signature]
8	Ab Hamid	Mir			[Signature]
9	Mohd Yasser	Mir		705186	[Signature]
10	Gh Hassan	Mir			[Signature]
11	Ab Salam	Mir			[Signature]
12	Gh Nabi	Mir			[Signature]
13	Haji Gh Nabi	Mir		705151378	[Signature]
14	Mohd Azab	Mir		9797131021	[Signature]
15	Bashir Ahmad	Big Sadoora		9797969504	[Signature]
16	Ghulzar Ahmad	Mir		9906966287	[Signature]
17	Indiyaz Ahmad	Mir		9622420414	[Signature]
18	Gh Hassan	Malik			[Signature]

Signature of Official: [Signature] 10/9/18

Public Consultation for JTFRP
Jammu & Kashmir

Subproject Name: SADRA Bridge Location: Sadras Date: 18/03/19

Information of Participants

Sl. No.	Name	Gender	Category (SC/ST/OBC/Gen/BPL)	Address	Occupation	Mobile number	Signature
1	Bashir Ahmad Mir	M	Gen	Sadras	Business	7006049268	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	Manzoor Ah. Beg	M	Gen	Sadras	Business	8491004141	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	Mushtaq Ah. Bhat	M	Gen	low Sadras	Labourer	6005543689	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	M. Ishaq Beg	M	Gen	Sadras	Business	9906496554	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	Ghulam Mohd Rabbani	M	Gen	Sadras	Retd. Employee	8082077253	<i>[Signature]</i>
6	Gh. Mahiuddin Mir	M	Gen	Sadras	Retd. Employee	9797803082	<i>[Signature]</i>
7	Jawid Ahmad ^{Mir} Bhat	M	Gen	Sadras	Student	700423325	<i>[Signature]</i>
8	Saropam Singh	F	Gen	TAGE	805, TAGE	989042200	<i>[Signature]</i>
9	Ah. Nabi	M	Gen	Buzan	Post-Service	9419031020	<i>[Signature]</i>
10	Sajad Ah	M	Gen	REB Kmi	"	946924366	<i>[Signature]</i>

JHELUM TAWI FLOOD RECOVERY PROJECT (JTFRP)

LIST OF THE PARTICIPANTS IN PUBLIC CONSULTATION WITH SIGNATURES

Name of the Sub-project: Construction of 3x3 m bridge at Sadoora

Location of the Meeting/ Consultation: Sadoora near bridge

Date: 11/07/2020 Time: 2:30

Consultation Conducted By: A. L. [Signature]

S.No	Name of the Participant	Address	Age/Sex	Occupation	Signatures
1	Altaf Ahmad	Sadoora	56/M	Business	[Signature]
2	Imayaz Ullah	Sadoora	53/M	Business	[Signature]
3	Zaffer Ali	Grand Baffer	40/M	Farmer	[Signature]
4	Wahid Usayb	Smart way	30/M	Project Manager M/S KIPZ	[Signature]
5	Wahid Ahmad	Vesno	27/M	Employee	[Signature]
6	Wahid Ghani	Vesno	23/M	Scholar Farmer	[Signature]
7	Mansoor Ahmad	Sadoora	52/M	Prog. Mgr. SCP	[Signature]
8	Musir Ahmad	Monteband	63/M	Farmer	[Signature]
9	Gulzar Mohi Jafar	Monteband	59/M	Farmer	[Signature]
10	Yasir Ahmad Ullah	Sadoora, Kamad	67/M	Business	[Signature]
11	Zehra Usayb	Asajipora, Sadoora	40/M	Entrepreneur, Bank	[Signature]
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					
17					
18					

Closed for the consult

[Signature]
11/07

Annexure V: Revenue Records

نقل انعام سے سہولت دہانی کے لئے یہ زمینیں سہولت سے خارج ہیں

رقبہ (کچھڑ)	رقبہ (کچھڑ)	رقبہ (کچھڑ)		رقبہ (کچھڑ)	رقبہ (کچھڑ)	رقبہ (کچھڑ)
		کچھڑ	کچھڑ			
1124	10	12	12	12	12	12

مفت سے سہولت سے خارج زمینیں سہولت سے خارج ہیں

11/9/2018
 Pawan Kumar
 Tehsil

Extract of Khasra Girdawari for Village Sadoora Teh & Distt Anantnag.

Survey No	Name of Owner with particulars	Name of tenant with particulars	Area		Kind of land	Rabi 2018	
			K	M		Crop	Mutations, Tenancy & Taxation
1146/152	State Land	State Land	48	--	Banjr-Qadeem/Mulberry	Banjr Qadeem	
			239	02	Gair-Mumkin River	Gair-Mumkin	
			287	02			

Note: The Extract of Girdawari has been translated from Urdu extract issued by Patwari Halq Concerned dt: 11-09-2018.

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

Collector B.R.A.