

# DRAFT SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR MUMBAI METRO 7 PROJECT (ANDHERI (E) - DAHISAR (E))



**November, 2017**  
**MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION**  
**DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY**

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## ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	: Asia development Bank
AIDS	: Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
BARC	: Bhabha Atomic Research Centre
BEST	: Brihanmumbai Electric Supply and Transport Undertaking
BPL	: Below Poverty Line
BSES	: Baseline Socio-Economic Survey
CBDT	: Central Board of Direct Taxes
CBO	: Community Based Organization
CIDCO	: City and Industrial Development Corporation
CHS	: Co-operative Housing Society
CNG	: Compressed Natural Gas
CPI	: Consumer Price Index

DCRs	: Development Control Regulations
DMRC	: Delhi Metro Rail Corporation
DPR	: Detailed Project Report
EA	: Executing Agency
EIA	: Environmental Impact Assessment
EMP	: Environmental Management Plan
FSI	: Floor Space Index
FIR	: First Information Report
FLGRC	: Field Level Grievance Redressal Committee
FGD	: Focus Group Discussion
GC	: General Consultant
GRC	: Grievance Redressal Committee
GoM	: Government of Maharashtra
HIV	: Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICCP	: Information and Community Consultation Program
IEA	: Independent Evaluation Agency
IS	: Implementation Support
JPD	: Joint Project Director
JVLR	: Jogeshwari-Vikhroli Link Road
LAC	: Land Acquisition Commissioner
JNPT	: Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust
LAA	: Land Acquisition Act
LA & R&R	: Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement
M & E	: Monitoring and Evaluation
MCGM	: Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai
MIDC	: Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation
MMRDA	: Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority
MMRCL	: Mumbai Metro rail Corporation Ltd.
MUTP	: Mumbai Urban Transport Project
NTH	: Non-Title Holder
NGO	: Non-Governmental Organization
PAP /AP	: Project Affected Person / Affected Person
PD	: Project Director

PIU	: Project Implementation Unit
PIC	: Public Information Centre
PMU	: Project Monitoring Unit
PPP	: Public Private Partnership
PR	: Public Relations
QPR	: Quarterly Progress Report
RAP / RP	: Resettlement Action Plan / Resettlement Plan
R + C	: Residential plus Commercial
RFCTLARR Act	: Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement, Act, 2013
ROW / RoW	: Right Of Way
R&R	: Rehabilitation and Resettlement
SC	: Scheduled Castes
SDC	: Social Development Cell
SIA	: Social Impact Assessment
SLGRC	: Senior Level Grievance Redressal Committee
SPS	: Safeguard Policy Statement
SRS	: Slum Rehabilitation Scheme
ST	: Scheduled Tribes
STD	: Sexually Transmitted Disease
SBE	: Small Business Enterprise
TDRs	: Transferrable Development Rights
TIFR	: Tata Institute of Fundamental Research
TH	: Title Holder
WEH	: Western Express Highway



## Definitions

- a) **Affected Area** means such area as may be notified by the Government of Maharashtra or by a Competent authority under the relevant statute and / or policy for the purposes of the Project.
- b) **Compensation** refers to the amount paid or any other benefits provided as compensation under various provisions of the relevant statute and / or policy for private land, structures and other assets acquired for the project, excluding rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements.
- c) **Cut-off Date** for compensation for land to legal Titleholders is the date of notification for acquisition of private land under the appropriate statute and / or policy, and cut-off date for R&R entitlements for both Titleholders and Non-Titleholders, is the date of completion of Baseline Socio-Economic Survey as stipulated by the Project Implementing Agency (MMRDA).
- d) **Grievance Redressal Committees (GRCs)** means Committees set up to hear and decide grievances related to eligibility and entitlements of PAPs and other such matters and may include Field Level and Senior Level GRCs.
- e) **Land acquisition** means acquisition of private land under the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 or any other suitable statute and / or policy for the Mumbai Metro 7 Project (Andheri (E) – Dahisar (E)).
- f) **MUTP R&R Policy** refers to the Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy for Mumbai Urban Transport Project (MUTP) approved by the Government vide GR No. Prakaalp 1700/CR 31/Slum 2, dated December 12, 2000.
- g) **Non-Titleholders** means squatters who do not hold legal titles of lands and buildings and include non-resident structure owners, resident structure owners and tenants
- h) **Notification** means a notification published in the Gazette of the State of Maharashtra;
- i) **Project** means the Mumbai Metro 7 Project (Andheri (E) - Dahisar (E)) consisting of North-South corridor along the Western Express Highway in Greater Mumbai.
- j) **Project Affected Persons (PAPs)** includes households, business units including their workers and owners of assets like land and buildings directly or indirectly affected by the Project and may include non-resident land owners, non-resident lessees, resident landlords, resident lessees, tenants and sub-tenants of buildings; squatters (non-resident structure owners, resident structure owners, tenants); pavement dwellers and a PAP household means all the males/females, their family members and relatives staying in a house/tenement/hut as specified in the MUTP R&R Policy.
- k) **Project Affected Structures** means permanent structures directly or indirectly affected by the Project irrespective of the type of ownership and type of use of land and buildings and type of structures as specified in the MUTP R&R Policy.
- l) **Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R)** means rehabilitation and resettlement of PAPs carried out under the MUTP R & R Policy or under Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 or as per any other law and / or policy in force as may be applicable for rehabilitation and resettlement.
- m) **R & R Entitlements** means the benefits awarded to PAPs under the MUTP R & R Policy or under Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 or as per any other law and / or policy in force as may be applicable for rehabilitation and resettlement.
- n) **State Government/ Government** refers to the Government of Maharashtra.

o) **Titleholders** means persons holding legal titles to lands and buildings and include resident and non-resident land owners and lessees, tenants and sub-tenants of such lands and buildings

p) **Vulnerable PAs** means persons such as women headed households, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes, persons or families below the poverty line.

Terms not defined here but used in the SIA report will have the same meaning as defined in the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013 and MUTP R&R Policy depending on the context.

## **DRAFT SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (SIA) OF MUMBAI METRO 7 PROJECT**

### **E.0 Executive Summary**

#### **E.1 INTRODUCTION**

The Andheri (E) - Dahisar (E) Mumbai Metro 7 corridor is 16.475 km long with 14 stations involving construction of Viaduct, Stations and One Depot at Dahisar. The project alignment follows the existing Right of Way of Western Express Highway (WEH) thereby reducing the social impacts to the barest minimum. Efforts have been made during the designing of the project to minimize the land acquisition, resettlement and adverse impacts on people in the project area through suitable engineering design.

The SIA Report, which includes Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), is based on the principle that the Project Affected Persons will be assisted to at least restore their former living standards and, if possible, also bring qualitative changes in their life. The SIA is based on available secondary information and primarily on the census survey of all structures (legal or illegal), which are numbered and mapped, and occupants of such structures affected by the project (excluding those found locked or non-responsive despite repetitive visits) and covers various structure related information and socio-economic characteristics of occupants (Titleholders or Non-Titleholders) including those of business enterprises. The survey is conducted in the form of Baseline Socio-Economic Survey (BSES) as used for the World Bank funded MUTP with the help of an NGO engaged for the project and is envisaged to meet the requirements of ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement. The methodology for conducting census survey involves review of engineering designs and drawings, field visits, data collection including photographs and stakeholder consultations.

While all the affected structures and occupants are surveyed as a part of the census survey, a separate survey and study is conducted to assess the location specific temporary and permanent land required for the project including its measurement, its ownership status and the need for acquisition of private land and the transfer of Government land.

#### **E.2 POTENTIAL RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS**

A census survey has been carried out in July, 2016 to assess the impacts of the Metro 7 project on all the affected structures and the Project Affected Persons (including families, enterprises etc.). Further census surveys of additional impacts were carried out during July, 2017 and October, 2017. The data is presented in the form of draft BSES reports covering various types of information and maps. For residential PAPs, the structure related information includes aspects such as type of structures, area, type of use, occupancy status, years of stay etc. The PAP information includes demographic and socio-economic characteristics of PAPs and their family members including education, employment and income. For commercial establishments the information includes years of establishment, natures of activity, area, monthly turnover, number of employees etc. accompanied by specific demographic information about employees themselves, their travel distance from residence,

monthly salary, nature of work etc. Such information is analysed and tabulated and is available in the form of a data base. The views/opinions of the people about the project and options for rehabilitation and resettlement have also been obtained. The project impacts on residential, commercial and community structures and their occupants have been identified.

The Andheri (E) – Dahisar (E) Mumbai Metro 7 project is expected to bring positive impacts like generate employment opportunities, economic growth, reliable and efficient mobility in the project area, safety in travelling, traffic decongestion, save fossil fuels, reduce levels of air and noise pollution and save foreign exchange by saving fuel. The positive impacts also include shifting of PAPs from kuccha and semi-pucca structures without any legal title to self-contained pucca tenements with legal title and facilities such as water, toilet etc., which would improve their living conditions. The likely negative impacts on the PAPs may include loss of land and structures, loss of jobs, loss of livelihood, loss of community structures like public toilets. However, the likelihood of loss of jobs and livelihood for residential PAPs is remote since their places of work will not be affected. The Metro 7 corridor will run for 16.475 km with 14 stations and one Depot. Land is mainly required for viaduct, construction of stations and allied services, construction of Depot including laying of stabling lines, workshops, washing lines, administrative buildings and Water, Sewage and Effluent treatment systems in addition to storage facilities. It is estimated that a total of 16.77 ha. land will be required for the project out of which 15.5 ha. will be required for the depot and 1.27 ha. along the project alignment. Out of 1.27 ha., 0.80 ha. will have to be acquired from private parties (0.39 ha. permanently and 0.41 ha. temporarily) and the remaining 0.47 ha. will be obtained from Govt. agencies. The land required for depot at Dahisar will be obtained from the Airport Authority of India.

Further, based on the Detailed Project Report, the alignment and the maximum possible impacts (assuming clearance requirements of 15 m from central line at station locations and 6 m from central line for viaduct), it is estimated that the impacts on structures could be at 10 locations including 8 stations and 2 viaduct locations. The maximum impacts thus assessed will extend to 347 structures consisting of 134 residential (as many families), 197 commercial (as many enterprises), 1 mix – use (R+C) and 13 community structures and 2 private structures for which the census survey is conducted. However, it may be noted that the actual land acquisition and clearance requirement will depend on the contractors' designs and if any new impacts are identified due to subsequent changes, the same will be incorporated in the SIA or supplementary SIA report.

### **E.3 BASELINE SOCIO ECONOMIC STUDY**

The interviewers interacted with the social groups involved for the study and disclosed the information required for filling the questionnaire formats for data collection. The survey was conducted for all the affected structures within the proposed Right of Way of viaduct and station areas. The census survey generated baseline data for socio-economic information about the PAPs.

The survey conducted in the project area revealed that there are 134 families in the ROW, and out of these, in case of 35 PAPs not all information included in the survey questionnaire could be collected. Out of these 35, however, many details such as names of PAPs etc. are available for most PAPs. In case of 11 PAPs, no details are

available since their structures were either locked or they were non-responsive. The salient socio-economic features of the 123 residential PAPs are as follows :

- a) The total number of households for which all data is available is 123 and the total number of persons is 497.
- b) The sex ratio is 827 females per 1000 males.
- c) 20.93 percent of the population are between the ages of 1 and 14, 68.41 percent are between 15 and 59 years old.
- d) 75.92 percent of the population over the age of 18 (for females) and 21 (for males) are married.
- e) Nuclear families account for 57.02 percent of households.
- f) The average family size is 3.68.
- g) 89.68 percent of households are Hindus, 7.14 percent are Muslim and 3.17 percent are Christian.
- h) The mother tongue of 35.97 percent of households is Marathi followed by 29.83 percent who speak Hindi.
- i) 72.69 percent of the population over the age of 6 are literate.
- j) While 82.93 percent of the males over the age of 6 are literate, the corresponding figure for females is 60.58 percent.
- k) 54.24 percent of all literates have attended high school.
- l) 70.71 percent of households earn above Rs. 10,000 per month.
- m) The average monthly household income is Rs. 14,514.07.
- n) The average monthly per capita income is Rs. 3,567.39.
- o) 56.57 percent of households earn a monthly per capita income above Rs. 3,000.
- p) 47.51 percent of all earners earn between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000 per month.
- q) 40.48 percent of female earners earn between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000 per month as compared to 49.64 percent for men.
- r) The average monthly income of earners is Rs. 10,145.86.
- s) The average number of earners per households is 1.34 and 46 percent of households have only 1 earner.
- t) All occupants of residential structures own their structures.
- u) 37.04 percent of residential structures are between 10 and 15 sq.m. in area and 27.40 percent less than 10 sq.m.
- v) 66.19 percent of males and 23.20 percent of females over the age of 14 are employed.
- w) 43.65 percent of employed persons work in private service.
- x) 61.33 percent of employed persons have a fixed job location.

The vulnerability of the PAPs has been determined based on the combination of factors covering the categories of scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, below poverty line (BPL), women headed households. If the households fall under BPL as a result of loss of livelihood/assets due to the proposed project, then they shall also be classified as vulnerable family. As such only 5 families among PAPs are identified as vulnerable.

Sex trade and spread of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) also came up as critical socio-cultural and health issue, which needs to be addressed to ensure that the construction of Metro rail project is a socially responsible development project. Most of the respondents have shown awareness about HIV/AIDS. The main source of information is television, newspaper and advertisement boards displayed by the government.

The options on resettlement and rehabilitation measures have also been collected from Project Affected Families. Most of the PAPs considered the project as good for people and have sought resettlement in the same area.

Out of the 197 commercial structures, in case of 10 structures (locked and non-responsive) no information is available and in case of 57 structure / PAPs some of the information sought in the questionnaire could not be obtained. The salient features of the information for 130 commercial PAPs is as follows ;

- a) 54.69 percent of the establishments have been operating from a period prior to 1990 and the balance from a later period.
- b) 48.10 percent establishments are shops while 48.74 percent provide various services.
- c) 53.40 percent establishments have monthly turnover of Rs. 1,00,000 or more and 34.95 percent between Rs. 5,001 to Rs. 50,000.
- d) 36.04 percent establishments were occupying area more than 10 sq.m.
- e) There are in all 363 employees (including owners themselves and their relatives (22.04 percent) and the balance 77.96 percent of other employees) out of which 93.94 percent were males.
- f) 79.89 percent employees were literate and out of them 94.83 percent had attended high school or higher levels of education.
- g) 88.55 percent employees earn between Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 20,000.

Some common property resources are getting affected due to construction of the project. The 13 common community structures include 7 temples and 1 church, 4 public toilets, 1 school and there are 2 private structures including a security cabin. The common property resources and structures related to public utilities shall be relocated / redeveloped outside the project area in consultation with the local communities.

#### **E.4 ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENTS**

The basic eligibility and entitlements framework gets divided based on the ownership of land i.e. in the form of Titleholder (owners, lessees, legal tenants) and

Non-titleholder (encroachers, squatters, unauthorized occupants of public lands) PAPs. The titleholder PAPs will only be those who are affected due to acquisition of private land required for the project and will be eligible for compensation and R&R benefits as per the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013. The RFCTLARR Act does not provide for any resettlement benefits (only financial compensation is envisaged) for PAPs occupying non-residential structures. However, such benefits will be provided under the MUTP R&R Policy to all Titleholder (in lieu of financial compensation) and Non-titleholder non-residential PAPs. The RFTLARR Act also does not provide for any benefits to non-titleholder PAPs occupying public lands, which are required for the projects. Such PAPs enumerated in the Baseline Socio-Economic Survey (BSES) will be provided R&R benefits under the MUTP R&R Policy. Thus together the RFTLARR Act (or any other suitable statute) and MUTP Policy cover compensation and R&R benefits to all the PAPs of the project. The cut-off date for compensation for land for those who have legal title is the date of notification for acquisition of land as per the RFCTLARR Act (or any other suitable statute) and the cut-off date for R&R entitlements for Titleholders and Non-titleholder is the date of completion of BSES. The entitlement matrix provides category wise details regarding the entitlements in relation to the R&R principles enumerated above. The following **Table** presents the entitlement matrix for the titleholder and Non-titleholder PAPs of Metro 7 project.

#### Basic Features of Entitlement Matrix

Category of Loss	Compensation and R&R benefits for Titleholder PAPs	Compensation and R&R benefits for Non-Titleholder PAPs (MUTP R&R Policy)
Loss of land	The price for acquisition of land as per the RFCTLARR Act (at least 200% of ready reckoner value of land) or as per the mutually agreed negotiated terms.	Not Applicable
Loss of house	A constructed house not less than 50 sq.m.in plinth area or one-time financial assistance for house construction of Rs. 5.5 lakhs as per the RFCTLARR Act.	Occupants: A house of 225 sq.ft. carpet area free of cost in multi-storey building in R&R colony. Structure Owners: Replacement cost of lost structure
Loss of Non-residential structure	Either commercial tenement as per the MUTP R&R Policy or compensation applicable to small traders as per the RFCTLARR Act.	Occupants: A shop of equivalent area with a maximum 750 sq.ft. out of which 225 sq.ft. carpet area free of cost and additional area at prevalent Ready Reckoner rate in R&R colony or monetary amount of value of structure if more than 225 sq.ft.

Category of Loss	Compensation and R&R benefits for Titleholder PAPs	Compensation and R&R benefits for Non-Titleholder PAPs (MUTP R&R Policy)
		Structure Owners: Replacement cost of lost structure
Transportation Cost for displaced PAPs	One-time financial assistance of Rs.50,000/- to each family	Arrangement for actual transportation on payment of amount based on actual cost
Livelihood Assistance	One-time payment of Rs. 5 lakhs per affected family as per the RFCTLARR Act.	For increased travel distance: Monetary compensation for 3 year travel  Permanent loss of Livelihood: Monetary compensation equivalent to 1 year income, access to employment information and training facilities and assistance through community operated fund
Subsistence grant to displaced families for a period of one yr	Rs. 3,000 per month for a period of one year for each family after displacement. In case of SC, ST families additional Rs. 50,000.	Not Applicable
One time resettlement allowance	Rs. 50,000 per family after shifting of house	Not Applicable
Stamp Duty and Registration fee	The stamp duty and other fees payable for registration of house allotted to the affected families shall be borne by MMRDA.	The stamp duty and other fees payable for registration of house allotted to the affected families shall be borne by MMRDA.
Inflation Adjustment	All monetary values to increase by 5% every year unless rate of inflation is less than 5%	Not Applicable

The detailed eligibility and entitlement matrix for non-titleholders shall be as per the matrix included in the MUTP R&R Policy (refer Chapter 4).

As per the Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) Order dated 25/10/2016, no income tax will be levied / deducted from compensation paid in respect of award or agreement.

The community assets like public toilets will be restored / relocated outside the RoW of the project, if necessary, in consultation with users of such facilities. Such restoration / relocation will be made by making space for construction by resettling non-affected families with their consent, if so required.



## E.5 Institutional Framework

The successful implementation of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) requires involvement of various institutions at different stages of project cycle. A Project Implementation Unit (PIU) has been set up in the MMRDA headed by the Additional Metropolitan Commissioner for co-ordination and monitoring of the project. The PIU consists of various verticals dealing with planning, execution, land and R&R, environment etc. An officer of the rank of Additional Collector will be in-charge of the unit for social safeguards related to acquisition of land and R&R and will be assisted by a team of Dy. Collectors, Tehsildars etc. He will oversee and monitor implementation of RAP. The Chief, Social Development Cell (SDC) of MMRDA will co-ordinate with funding agencies and for inputs from the SDC. The PIU will be responsible for coordinating with other concerned Government departments for land acquisition, planning and implementation of RAP which will include the disbursement of compensation, assistance, shifting and relocation of affected people.

All the grievances will be first addressed at the level of the Land and R&R Unit of PIU. The grievances, which are not resolved at the PIU level and involve legal issues related to Titleholders, will be dealt as per the mechanism provided under the concerned regulatory framework. For example, Grievances related to ownership rights and land compensation will be dealt as per RFCTLARR Act. All other grievances particularly of Non-Titleholders, which are not redressed by the Land and R&R Unit will be addressed through the Field Level and Senior Level Grievance Redress Committees (FLGRC & SLGRC) specifically established for Metro projects. The GRCs will address all such grievances including those related to eligibility and entitlement as per guidelines for their functioning. As indicated earlier, most of the land required for the execution of the project is already available and most of the land required to be obtained is held by government agencies and is in the process of being transferred for the project. The private land required to be acquired is very less. The civil works of the project will be commenced initially only on land already obtained and will proceed as per the progress of transfer / acquisition of necessary lands.

### RAP Implementation Schedule For Metro Project

Description \ Months	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<b>Identification of Required Land and Affected structures</b>	■	■																
<b>Community / Public Consultation</b>	■	■																
<b>Disclosure of RAP</b>			■	■														
<b>Notification for Land Acquisition</b>				■														
<b>Determination of Compensation /</b>					■	■	■	■										

Negotiations																
Payment for Land Acquisition																
Delivery of R&R Entitlements																
Internal Monitoring																
External Evaluation																

1st month= The month of start of project Activities

**E.6 Public Consultation**

A general consultation on social and environmental issues and safeguards with all the stakeholders was carried out on 12<sup>th</sup> May, 2016 in the MMRDA. The consultation primarily helped in disclosing technical information about the project and the social and environmental safeguards proposed to be followed to the participants. The proceedings of the consultation are at **Annexure-I**. In addition, during the census survey, Public consultations / Focus Group Discussions were held with various sections of affected persons such as traders, women and other inhabitants in the areas likely to be affected by the project. The roadside communities, particularly the affected small business enterprises, took interest in the meetings. This consultative approach led to identification of a range of issues related to road diversion and improvements before construction of Mumbai Metro7 Project and reducing disruption of livelihoods. A detailed Public Consultation with all the probable PAPs of Metro 7 was held on 27<sup>th</sup> December, 2016 by issuing them individual invitation letters. Information brochures in Marathi, Hindi and English languages providing details of basic features of the project, framework for land acquisition and R&R impacts, eligibility and entitlements grievance redress mechanism etc. were distributed, presentations on related issues were made and their queries were clarified. A Public Information Centre (PIC) is also opened on the first floor of the MMRDA old building. The proceedings of the consultation are at **Annexure-VII**. The RAP addresses all issues raised during public consultation. During RAP implementation and Post – R&R, additional rounds of consultations will be held with PAPs as may be necessary.

**E.7 Resettlement Assistance Plan and Cost**

Land requirements have been kept to the barest minimum and worked out on area basis. Acquisition of private land has been minimised as far as possible. Private land for Metro7 project will be acquired by the MMRDA with the help of the Competent Authority and the compensation shall be paid as per the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013. For acquiring private land temporarily, if any, also compensation as per the RTFCTLARR Act shall be provided.

The MMRDA has ready possession / under construction stock of residential and commercial tenements in various R&R colonies in Greater Mumbai, also in Western Suburbs (Oshiwara, Malad), and also a stock of commercial tenements procured under Rental Housing programme near Dahisar just outside Greater Mumbai with all related services and amenities. It is proposed to resettle the PAPs of the project in

these colonies depending on the proximity and suitability and their choice of locations depending on availability of stock.

The details of R&R budget are given in following Table. The total cost for acquisition of private land and resettlement and rehabilitation will be about Rs.4531.24 Lakhs (excluding indirect cost for obtaining depot land at Dahisar from AAI).

**Details of Cost of Acquisition of Private Land and R&R (Rs. in Lakhs)**

S. No.	Description	Entitlement	Unit	Quantity	Rate	Amount
1	Acquisition of Permanent land Private Land	Total Replacement Cost of land *	m2	3900	0.50	1950.00
2	Solatum	100% as per RTFCTLARR Act	m2	3900	0.50	1950.00
3	Acquisition of temporary private land	6% of total land cost per year for 3 years	m2	4100	0.09	369.00
4	Acquisition of structures					
4.1	Residential PAPs	Tenement area 20.91 m2 free of cost	Per unit	134		**
4.2	Commercial PAPs	Area equivalent to affected area (upto 20.91 m2 free of cost)	Per unit	197		**
5.	Subsistence Allowance ***	For a period of one year @ Rs.3000/ month	Family	134	0.36	48.24
6.	Shifting Allowance ***	A lump sum shifting allowance of Rs.50,000/-	Family	134	0.50	67.00
7.	One time resettlement allowance ***	For All the affected families	Family	134	0.50	67.00
8	Employees Transportation cost	12 Quarterly passes for differential distance for employees in shops	LS	283		60.00
9.	Independent Evaluation		LS		10.00	10.00
10.	Miscellaneous		LS		10.00	10.00
	<b>Cost of R &amp; R</b>					<b>4531.24</b>

\* Average rate of land for all the locations

\*\*the resettlement benefits to be provided are available with MMRDA and are obtained by it free of cost against Transferrable Development Rights (TDRs). Hence their cost cannot be

ascertained. If any of the residential PAPs are found to be titleholders, they can be provided multiple units of 20.91 sq.m. tenements. The commercial PAPs will be entitled for one-time payment of grant as per the RTFCTLARR Act if they choose such assistance over the alternative commercial space provided under the MUTP R&R Policy. The Non-titleholder occupants of commercial structures with areas more than 225 sq.ft. will be provided an option to take monetary amount of value of affected structure.

\*\*\* applicable for only titleholders

The cost of 15.50 ha. depot land to be obtained from Airport Authority of India will depend on the cost MMRDA will have to incur to make alternative arrangement for the same.

## **E.8 Monitoring and Evaluation**

PIU will be responsible for internal monitoring through their field level offices and will prepare six-monthly reports on the progress of RAP implementation. An Independent Evaluation Consultant will be hired by PIU for mid and end term evaluation of RAP implementation. Internal monitoring will focus on measuring progress against the schedule of actions defined in the RAP. Activities to be undertaken by the PIU will include :

- Liaison with the Land Acquisition and R&R team, General Consultant, construction contractor and project affected communities to review and report progress against the RAP;
- Verification of land acquisition compensation and R&R entitlements being delivered in accordance with the RAP;
- Identification of any problems, issues, or cases of hardship resulting from resettlement process;
- Collection of records of grievances, follow up of appropriate corrective actions undertaken and satisfactory outcomes;

Monitoring is a continuous process and will be carried out by Land Acquisition and R&R Unit of PIU on regular basis to keep track of the R&R progress. Field Offices will be responsible for monitoring the day-to-day resettlement activities of the project. Baseline socio-economic census and the land acquisition data provide the necessary benchmark for field level monitoring. As mentioned earlier, an Independent Evaluation Agency (IEA) will be hired by PIU for mid and end term evaluation. PIU will be responsible for supervision and implementation of the RAP. PIU will prepare six-monthly progress reports on resettlement activities. The Independent Evaluation Consultant will submit mid and end term evaluation report to PIU and determine whether resettlement goals have been achieved, more importantly, whether livelihoods and living standards have been restored / enhanced and suggest suitable recommendations for improvement.

# 1.0 Introduction

## 1.1 BACKGROUND

Mumbai is the financial, commercial and entertainment capital of India. It is also one of the world's top ten centres of commerce in terms of global financial flow, generating 6.16% of India's GDP and accounting for 25% of industrial output, 70% of maritime trade in India (Mumbai Port Trust and JNPT), and 70% of capital transactions of India's economy. The city houses important financial institutions such as the Reserve Bank of India, the Bombay Stock Exchange, the National Stock Exchange of India, the SEBI and the corporate headquarters of numerous Indian companies and multinational corporations. It is also home to some of India's premier scientific and nuclear institutes like BARC, NPCL, IREL, TIFR, AERB, AECI and the Department of Atomic Energy. The city also houses India's Hindi (Bollywood) and Marathi film and television industry. Mumbai's business opportunities, as well as its potential to offer a higher standard of living, attract migrants from all over India, making the city a melting pot of many communities and cultures.

Public transport systems in Mumbai include the Mumbai Suburban railway, Monorail, Metro, Brihanmumbai Electric Supply and Transport (BEST) buses, black-and-yellow meter taxis, auto rickshaws and ferries. Suburban railway and BEST bus services together accounted for about 88% of the passenger traffic in 2008. Auto rickshaws are allowed to operate only in the suburban areas of Mumbai, while taxis are allowed to operate throughout Mumbai, but generally operate in South Mumbai. Taxis and rickshaws in Mumbai are required by law to run on compressed natural gas (CNG), and are a convenient, economical, and easily available means of transport.

## 1.2 PROJECT PROPOSAL

Metro 7 Project corridor is proposed in Western Suburbs of Greater Mumbai between Andheri (E) and Dahisar (E) along Western Express Highway to cater the requirement of the city. This corridor is proposed for a length of about 16.475 km. It includes 14 stations, one maintenance Depot and Receiving Sub Station for power supply and the Construction Depots at suitable locations.



**Fig.1.1 Index Plan of Mumbai Metro 7**

### 1.3 LOCATION OF STATIONS

A total of 14 stations are proposed in the Metro 7 corridors and 1 depot is proposed near Dahisar Toll naka on Western Express Highway. The details are given in **Table 1.1**.

**Table 1.1. Details of Stations of Andheri (E) to Dahisar (E) Mumbai Metro 7**

S. No	Station Name	Line Chainage (m)	Inter Distance Between Two Stations	U/G / ELEVATED
	Dead End	(-) 450		
1	Andheri (E)	0.0		Elevated
2	Shankarwadi	1567.63	1567.63	Elevated
3	JVLR Junction	3152.50	1584.87	Elevated
4	Mahanand	4218.45	1065.95	Elevated
5	Aarey	5894.10	1675.65	Elevated
6	Pathanwadi	7275.82	1381.72	Elevated
7	Pushpa Park	8068.00	792.18	Elevated
8	Bandongri	9412.20	1344.20	Elevated
9	Mahindra & Mahindra	10080.00	667.80	Elevated
10	Magathane	11757.30	1677.30	Elevated
11	Devipada	12549.60	792.30	Elevated
12	National Park	13743.00	1193.40	Elevated
13	Overipada	14714.10	971.00	Elevated
14	Dahisar(E)	15524.9	810.80	Elevated
	Depot	16025.7	500.8	Elevated

*Source: Project Implementation Unit*

### 1.4 OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE OF THE SIA

In order to enable MMRDA to implement appropriate social measures by making clear its procedures and criteria for decision making and for meeting the requirements of ADB, the main objective of the social assessment is to ensure transparency, predictability and accountability. The preparation of this report has following objectives :

- To assess the land and structures affected by the Mumbai Metro 7 Project
- To assess the socio-economic conditions of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs)
- To examine potential positive and negative impacts on the socio-economic conditions of PAPs,
- To develop appropriate measures to minimise the negative socio-economic impacts,
- To prepare Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) based on the existing policies, laws and guidelines of the government for the loss caused to the PAPs in order to improve or at least restore their former living standard.

## **1.5 LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT**

While all the affected structures and occupants are surveyed as a part of the census survey, a separate survey and study is conducted to assess the location specific temporary and permanent land required for the project including its measurement, its ownership status and the need for acquisition of private land and the transfer of Government land. Land is mainly required for viaduct, construction of stations and allied services, construction of Depot including laying of stabling lines, workshops, washing lines, administrative buildings and Water, Sewage and Effluent treatment systems in addition to storage facilities. Most of the land required for viaduct and stations is part of the existing Right of Way and is already available. Efforts have been made to keep other land requirement to the barest minimum. It is estimated that a total of 16.77 ha. land will be required for the project out of which 15.5 ha. will be required for the depot and 1.27 ha. along the project alignment. Out of 1.27 ha., 0.80 ha. will have to be acquired from private parties (0.39 ha. permanently and 0.41 ha. temporarily) and the remaining 0.47 ha. will be obtained from Govt. agencies. The land required for depot at Dahisar will be obtained from the Airport Authority of India.

Further, based on the Detailed Project Report, the finalized alignment and the maximum possible impacts (assuming clearance requirements of 15 m from central line at station locations and 6 m from central line for viaduct), it is estimated that the impacts on structures will be at 10 locations including 8 stations and 2 viaduct locations. The maximum impacts thus assessed will extend to 347 structures consisting of 134 residential (as many families), 197 commercial (as many enterprises), 1 mix – use (R+C) and 13 community structures and 2 private structures for which the census survey is conducted. However, it may be noted that the actual land acquisition and clearance requirement will depend on the contractors' designs and if any new impacts are identified due to subsequent changes, the same will be incorporated in the SIA or supplementary SIA report. The project does not involve relocation of any person due to Depot since the area is reported to be in the possession of Airports Authority of India.

## **1.6 MINIMISING DISPLACEMENT**

Attempts have been made during the designing of the project to minimize the land acquisition, resettlement and adverse impacts on people in the project area through suitable alignment and engineering design. This involves maintaining most of the project alignment and stations within the existing Right of Way of the Western Express Highway and restricting impacts to 2 locations along the alignment of viaduct and to 8 station locations primarily for landings.

## **1.7 OBJECTIVE OF RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN**

The Resettlement Action Plan is based on the principle that the population affected by the project will be compensated for losses to improve or at least restore their former living standards. Further, it also takes into account ways of avoiding or minimizing the impacts wherever possible by exploring alternatives in finalisation of designs by contractors. Where displacement is unavoidable, people losing assets, livelihood or other resources will be provided compensation and resettlement benefits based on the applicable policy framework. Considering that the ultimate aim



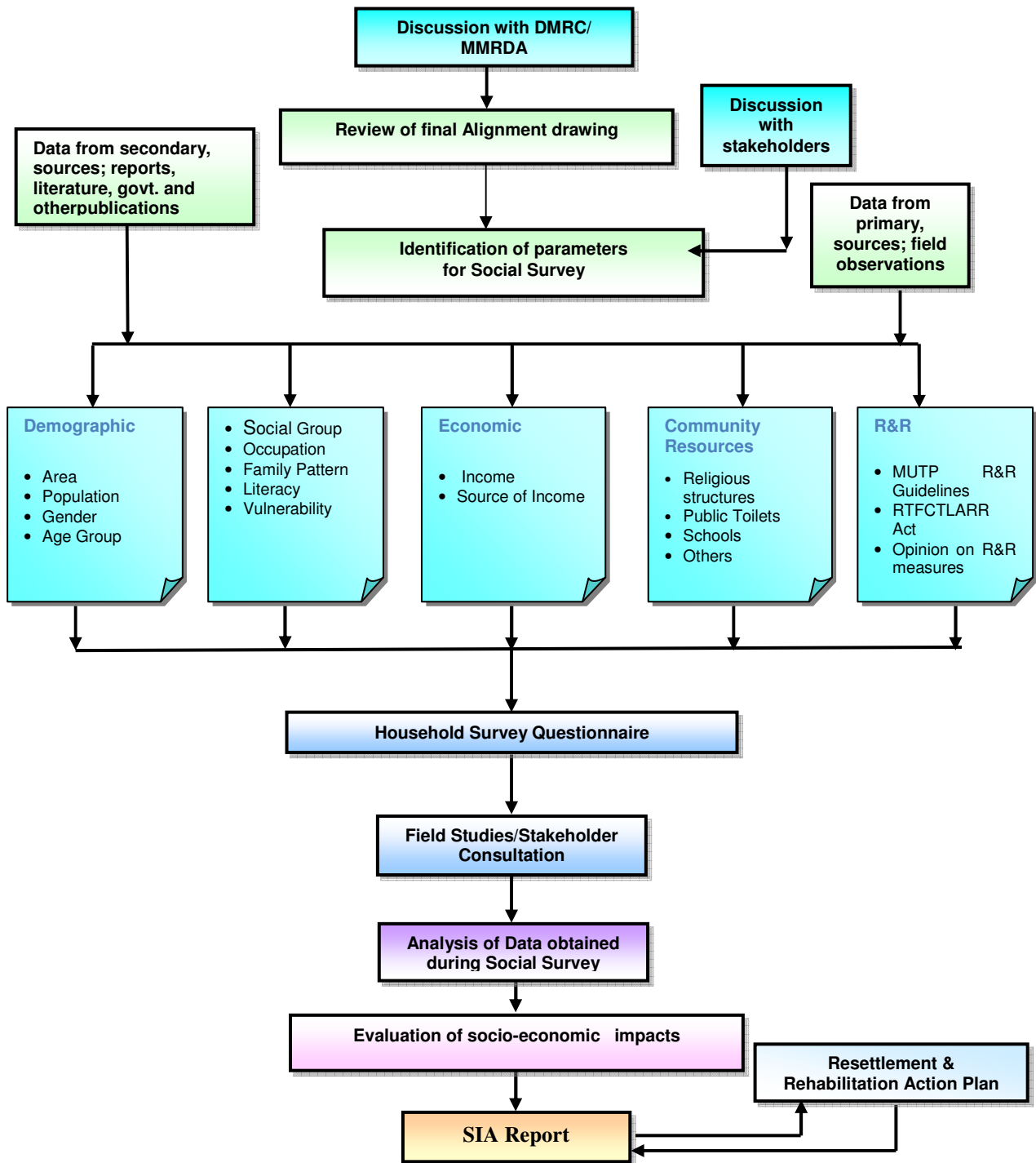
of RAP is to at least restore quality of life of the affected persons, it is important to assess the changes brought about by the project. The resettlement and rehabilitation entitlements are proposed in accordance with "Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy for Mumbai Urban Transport Project (MUTP) of March, 1997 as amended in December, 2000 which still holds good and The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation And Resettlement Act, 2013.

## **1.8 APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDIES**

The SIA Report, which includes Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), is based on the principle that the Project Affected Persons will be assisted to at least restore their former living standards and, if possible, also bring qualitative changes in their life. The SIA is based on available secondary information and primarily on the census survey of all structures (legal or illegal), which are numbered and mapped, and occupants of such structures affected by the project (excluding those found locked or non-responsive despite repetitive visits) and covers various structure related information and socio-economic characteristics of occupants (Titleholders or Non-Titleholders) including those of business enterprises. The survey is conducted in the form of Baseline Socio-Economic Survey (BSES) as used for the World Bank funded MUTP with the help of an NGO engaged for the project and is envisaged to meet the requirements of ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement. The methodology for conducting census survey involves review of engineering designs and drawings, field visits, data collection including photographs and stakeholder consultations. Based on the survey details, measures to safeguard the PAPs from the loss occurring due to the project are developed within the framework of the Policy with an objective of improving or at least restoring their former living standards.

The approach adopted to conduct socio-economic study is described below. Figure 1.2 presents the methodology in the form of a flow chart which indicates various steps involved in the study.

**FIGURE - 1.2 APPROACH FOR SOCIAL ASSESSMENT**



## 2.0 POTENTIAL RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

### 2.1 SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

A census survey has been carried out in July, 2016 and between July 2017 and October, 2017 to assess the impacts of the Metro project on all the affected structures and the Project Affected Persons (including families, enterprises etc.). The data is presented in the form of a draft BSES report covering various types of information and maps. For residential PAPs, the structure related information includes aspects such as type of structures, area, type of use, occupancy status, years of stay etc. The PAP information includes demographic and socio-economic characteristics of PAPs and their family members including education, employment and income. For commercial establishments the information includes years of establishment, natures of activity, area, monthly turnover, number of employees etc. accompanied by specific demographic information about employees themselves, their travel distance from residence, monthly salary, nature of work etc. Such information is analysed and tabulated and is available in the form of a data base. The views/opinion of the people about the options for rehabilitation and resettlement has also been obtained. The project impacts on residential, commercial and community structures and their occupants have been identified.

The data collected through socio-economic survey of the project affected area and presented in the survey report (draft BSES) is described in detail in **Chapter 3**. The major findings and magnitude of impacts of the proposed Mumbai Metro 7 project are discussed in the following sections. The project impacts have been classified into different categories such as impacts on land, impacts on the affected families and their livelihood resources, impacts on structures and impacts on the common property resources.

### 2.2 PROJECT IMPACTS

The Metro7 project will have a number of positive and negative impacts. In general the project shall bring following positive impacts :

- Generate Employment opportunities,
- Economic Growth,
- Reliable and Efficient Mobility in the project area,
- Safety in Travelling,
- Traffic Decongestion,
- Saving in Fossil Fuel,
- Reducing Levels of Air and Noise Pollution
- Save Foreign Exchange by saving fuel.

The positive impacts also include shifting of PAPs from kuccha and semi-pucca structures without any legal title to self-contained pucca tenements with legal title and facilities such as water, toilet etc., which would improve their living conditions.

The proposed project is not so positive for a section of people / project affected persons. The anticipated negative impacts on these people **may** include :

- Loss of Land and Structures
- Loss of Jobs/Works,
- Loss of Livelihood,
- Loss of Common Property Resources
- Loss of Public Utility structures

However, the likelihood of loss of jobs and livelihood for residential PAPs is remote since their places of work will not be affected.

The proposed corridor will run for 16.475 km with 14 stations and one Depot. A total of about 134 residential, 197 commercial, 1 R+C, 13 community structures and 2 private structures are affected by the project.

### 2.2.1 Land Requirement and Acquisition

The proposed Mumbai Metro project shall require land for different purposes. Land is mainly required for viaduct, construction of stations and allied services, Construction of Depot including laying of stabling lines, workshops, washing lines, administrative buildings and Water, Sewage and Effluent treatment systems in addition to storage facilities. Additionally, land is also required for TSS. Details of land required for stations have been given in Table 2.1.

**Table 2.1 Land Requirement at various Locations**

S. No.	Station Name/ Location	Permanent Requirement (m2)	Temporary Requirement (m2)	Total Requirement (m2)
1	Andheri (E)	880.98	0.00	880.98
2	Shankarwadi	0.0	0.00	0.00
3	JVLR Junction	73.37	556.12	629.49
4	Mahanand	101.00	476.68	577.68
5	Aarey	1253.19	677.20	1930.39
6	Pathanwadi	292.61	2123.19	2415.80
7	Pushpa Park	562.35	795.94	1358.29
8	Bandongri	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Mahindra & Mahindra	391.04	417.91	808.95
10	Magathane	238.34	352.00	590.34
11	Devipada	375.00	662.00	1037.00
12	National Park	507.56	777.05	1284.61
13	Overipada	391.18	657.88	1049.06
14	Aarey Viaduct	135.27	0.00	135.27
	Total	5201.89	7495.97	12,697.86
	Dahisar Depot	1,55,000	0.00	1,55,000
	Grand Total	1,60,201.89	7495.97	1,67,697.86

*Note : Land requirement for Dahisar Station, if any, will be additional.*

*Source: Estimated from Project Drawings and actual measurements but may change depending on final designs.*

Every effort has been made to keep land requirements to the barest minimum by realigning the alignments away from private property / human habitation and adjusting station designs. It is estimated that a total of 16.77 ha. land will be required for the project out of which 15.5 ha. will be required for the depot and 1.27 ha. along the project alignment. Out of 1.27 ha., 0.80 ha. will have to be acquired from private parties (0.39 ha. permanently and 0.41 ha. temporarily) and the remaining 0.47 ha. will be obtained from Govt. agencies. The land required for depot at Dahisar will be obtained from the Airport Authority of India. Additionally, 8.00 ha land is required temporarily for casting yards etc., which is provided by the MMRDA. Details of land requirement based on ownership of land is summarised below in **Table 2.2**.

**Table 2.2 Nature of Land Requirement Area in m<sup>2</sup>**

Nature of requirement	Land Requirement		Total
	Govt.	Private	
Permanent	1,56,263.26	3,938.63	1,60,201.89
Temporary	3,393.09	4,102.88	7,495.97
Total	1,59,656.35	8,041.51	1,67,697.86

*Note : Land requirement may change depending on final designs.*

### 2.2.2 Impact on Structures and its Magnitude

Maximum number of structures that can be affected by the Metro7 project are 347. The details of types of structures and location and use of these structures are given in Table 2.3 and Table 2.4.

**Table 2.3: Types of Structures**

SR NO	TYPE OF STRUCTURE	NUMBER OF STRUCTURES	PERCENTAGE OF STRUCTURES
1	RESIDENTIAL	134	38.62
2	COMMERCIAL	197	56.77
3	RESIDENTIAL-CUM-COMMERCIAL	1	0.29
4	OTHER*	15	4.32
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>100.00</b>

\* Structures in the category of 'Others' include 7 temples, 4 toilets, 2 private properties, a church and a school.

*Note : Impacts on structures may change depending on final designs.*

**Table 2.4 : Location and Use of Affected Structures**

Sr. No.	Location	Residential	Commercial	R+C	Others	Total
1	Andheri Station	30	34	0	4	68
2	JVLR Station	2	22	0	0	24
3	Aarey Viaduct	11	20	0	2	33
4	Aarey Station	27	5	0	1	33

5	Pushpa Park Station	32	15	0	3	50
6	Bandongri Station	8	9	1	1	19
7	Devipada Station	13	1	0	2	16
8	National Park Viaduct	6	34	0	0	40
9	Overipada	2	29	0	1	32
10	Dahisar Station	3	28	0	1	32
Total		134	197	1	15	347

*Note : Pushpa Park and Bandongri Stations are not likely to have any impacts as per final designs.*

A maximum of 347 structures are likely to be affected due to the project. Out of these 347 structures 134 structures are residential, 197 structures are commercial, 1 R+C and 15 are community structures located at Andheri Station, JVLR, Aarey Viaduct, Aarey Station, Pushpa Park Station, Bandongri Station, Devipada Station, National Park Viaduct, Overipada and Dahisar Station. The community structures include 7 temples, 4 toilets, a church and a school and there are 2 private properties. The total employment in the 197 are commercial establishments is 363 (workers 283).

The above impacts are assessed based on the Detailed Project Report, the alignment and the maximum possible impacts (assuming clearance requirements of 15 m from central line at station locations and 6 m from central line for viaduct), it is estimated that the impacts on structures will be at 10 locations including 8 stations and 2 viaduct locations. The maximum impacts thus assessed will extend to 347 structures. However, it may be noted that the actual land acquisition and clearance requirement will depend on the contractors' designs and if any new impacts are identified due to subsequent changes, the same will be incorporated in the SIA or supplementary SIA report.

### **2.3 REHABILITATION/ RELOCATION**

The project mostly affects only a few structures of Non-titleholders located on Government land with an exception of a few located on private land along the entire alignment of Metro 7. The loss of a few affected structures and loss of certain community structures will have only marginal social impacts on the local society. On the basis of social impacts, rehabilitation of the PAPs has been proposed. During social survey at project sites, the PAPs have indicated their choice for resettlement in nearby areas in the Western Suburbs. However, since the land currently occupied by them is mostly Government land and is required for the project and that it is difficult to find suitable vacant lands outside the RoW in the vicinity, it will not be possible to relocate them in the vicinity. The following mitigation measures will be undertaken:

- to resettle PAPs preferably in the R&R colonies located in the Western suburbs,

- to provide any other assistance in the form of shifting allowance etc. as per the Policy.

MMRDA will rehabilitate the PAPs occupying residential and commercial structures in the residential and commercial tenements already constructed in multi-storied buildings in Oshiware or those being constructed at Malad as per their legal entitlements. For community structures, suitable relocation options will be worked out in consultation with the community. Depending on the option, necessary assistance in the form of clearance of space through additional R&R and funds for construction will be provided for relocation of community structures affected by the project outside the RoW. The employees of commercial establishments would be compensated as per MUTP R&R policy. The PAPs with legal titles will be resettled and rehabilitated as per the provisions of the RTFCTLARR Act.



**Photographs of Affected Structures**



**Photographs of Affected Structures**



**Photographs of affected Commercial properties**



## 3.0 Baseline Socio-Economic Study

### 3.1 PROFILE OF PROJECT AFFECTED FAMILIES

The alignment/station drawings and information provided by PIU was the basis for identification of the project affected persons. The study represents assessment of the affected households, which includes titleholders and non-titleholders. The group of non-titleholders include actual occupants of affected structures. The interviewers interacted with the social groups involved for the study and discussed the information required for the questionnaires format for data collection. The format of Questionnaire is placed as **Annexure II**. The survey was conducted within the proposed Right of Way of viaduct, station areas and the land to be acquired for the project. The socio-economic census survey has been carried out for 134 PAPs losing residences and 197 affected shopkeepers and 1 R+C and the socio-economic analysis of all the surveyed PAPs is presented here. The social survey generated baseline data for socio-economic information about the PAPs.

#### 3.1.1 Demographic and Social Conditions

The survey conducted in the project area revealed that there are 134 families in the ROW, and out of these, in case of 35 PAPs not all information included in the survey questionnaire could be collected. Out of these 35, however, many details such as names of PAPs etc. are available for most PAPs. In case of 11 PAPs, no details are available since their structures were either locked or they were non-responsive. The salient socio-economic features of the residential PAPs are as follows :

##### Age-Sex

Table 3.1: Distribution of Individuals by Sex and Age

SR NO	AGE \ SEX	MALE		FEMALE		ROW TOTAL	
		n	%	n	%	n	%
1	1-14 YEARS	60	57.69	44	42.31	104	20.93
			22.06		19.56		
2	15-59 YEARS	186	54.71	154	45.29	340	68.41
			68.38		68.44		
3	60 & ABOVE	26	49.06	27	50.94	53	10.66
			9.56		12.00		
	COLUMN TOTAL	272	54.73	225	45.27	497	100.00

123 surveyed households had in all 497 persons. Of the population of 497 persons, 54.75 percent are male and 45.27 percent are female. The sex ratio is 827 females per 1000 males, as compared with 860 females per 1000 males in Mumbai as a whole and 940 females per 1000 males in urban areas nationwide (Census of India, 2011), which indicates poorer human development aspect. 20.93 percent of the population are below 14 years of age, and 68.41 percent are between 15 and 59. The average age of all persons in the settlement is 31.70 years.

## Marital Status

**Table 3.2: Distribution of Individuals by Sex and Marital Status\***

SR NO	MARITAL STATUS \ SEX	MALE		FEMALE		ROW TOTAL	
		n	%	n	%	n	%
1	MARRIED	139	51.87	129	48.13	268	75.92
			76.37		75.44		
2	UNMARRIED	42	61.76	26	38.24	68	19.26
			23.08		15.20		
3	OTHERS	1	5.88	16	94.12	17	4.82
			0.55		9.36		
	COLUMN TOTAL	182	51.56	171	48.44	353	100.00

\* The legal age for marriage in India is 18 for females and 21 for males. Therefore, all persons below these ages were excluded for computation of this table.

75.92 percent of individuals are married and 19.26 percent are unmarried. 4.82 percent fall under the category of “Other,” which includes widowed, separated, divorced or abandoned persons.

## Literacy Status

**Table 3.3: Distribution of Individuals (Over Age 6) by Sex and Literacy Status**

SR NO	LITERACY STATUS \ SEX	MALE		FEMALE		ROW TOTAL	
		n	%	n	%	n	%
1	LITERATE	204	61.82	126	38.18	330	72.69
			82.93		60.58		
2	ILLITERATE	42	33.87	82	66.13	124	27.31
			17.07		39.42		
	COLUMN TOTAL	246	54.19	208	45.81	454	100.00

72.69 percent of the population over the age of 6 are literate. 82.93 percent of males over age 6 are literate as compared to a corresponding figure of 60.58 percent for females. These figures are lower than those for Mumbai as a whole but comparable with urban areas in general. The literacy rate in Mumbai is 89.91 percent, 92.92 percent among men and 86.37 percent among women. Within urban areas nationwide, the literacy rate is 74.04 percent, 80.00 percent among men and 65.46 percent among women (Census of India, 2011).

## Educational Attainment

**Table 3.4: Distribution of Literate Persons (Over Age 6) by Sex and Highest Course Level Attended\***

SR NO	COURSE LEVEL ATTENDED \ SEX	MALE		FEMALE		ROW TOTAL	
		n	%	n	%	n	%
1	PRIMARY SCHOOL	26	60.47	17	39.53	43	13.03
			12.75		13.49		

2	HIGH SCHOOL	111	62.01	68	37.99	179	54.24
			54.41		53.97		
3	HIGHER SECONDARY	51	62.20	31	37.80	82	24.85
			25.00		24.60		
4	GRADUATE LEVEL	9	56.25	7	43.75	16	4.85
			4.41		5.56		
5	TECHNICAL DIPLOMA	7	70.00	3	30.00	10	3.03
			2.43		2.38		
	COLUMN TOTAL	204	61.82	126	38.18	330	100.00

\*The word “attended” is used rather than “completed,” as the former word accurately describes the educational attainment of the literate - the exact classes passed get subsumed in the class categories which, therefore, are not indicative of the number of students who have actually been educated up to a certain school level.

13.03 percent of all literates have attended up to or are attending primary school, 54.24 percent have attended up to or are attending high school, and only 32.73 percent have gone beyond high school. Whereas 32.84 percent of literate males have been educated beyond high school, 32.54 percent of literate females have also achieved the same. The education level indicates the relatively poorer human development status of PAPs.

### 3.1.2 Social Characteristics

#### Religion

**Table 3.5: Distribution of Households by Religion**

SR NO	RELIGION	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS
1	HINDU	113	89.68
2	MUSLIM	9	7.14
4	CHRISTIAN	4	3.17
	TOTAL	126	100.00

The vast majority (89.68 percent) of the population is Hindu. The largest minority are Muslims, who make up 7.14 percent of the population. There were 4 Christian households in the settlement.

#### Caste

The issue of caste was raised only in relation to Hindus. There were 11 households belonging to Scheduled Caste.

#### Mother Tongue

**Table 3.6: Distribution of Households by Mother Tongue**

SR NO	MOTHER TONGUE	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS
1	HINDI	34	29.83

2	MARATHI	41	35.97
3	GUJARATI	28	24.56
4	TAMIL	6	5.26
5	KONKANI	2	1.75
6	TELUGU	2	1.75
7	URDU	1	0.88
	TOTAL	114	100.00

A majority of households (35.97 percent) speak Marathi as a mother tongue, followed by 29.83 percent who speak Hindi and 24.56 percent who speak Gujarati.

### 3.1.3 Family Structure

#### Family Type

**Table 3.7: Distribution of Households by Type of Family**

SR NO	TYPE OF FAMILY	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS
1	NUCLEAR	65	57.02
2	JOINT	25	21.93
3	EXTENDED	14	12.28
4	SINGLE	10	8.77
	TOTAL	114	100.00

57.02 percent of households consist of nuclear families. Another 21.93 percent are joint families, 12.28 percent are extended families and 8.77 percent is single-member family to some extent explaining predominance of males.

#### Family Size

**Table 3.8: Distribution of Households by Family Size**

SR NO	NUMBER OF FAMILY MEMBERS	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS
1	1	10	9.77
2	2	15	13.16
3	3	8	7.02
4	4	35	30.70
5	5	19	16.67
6	6	9	7.89
7	7	10	8.77
8	> 7	8	7.02
	TOTAL	114	100.00

30.70 percent of households are comprised of four members. Five-member families make up the next largest group (16.67 percent), while two-member families constitute 13.16 percent and single-member families represent 9.77 percent of all households. The average family size is 3.68, which is relatively small.

## Number of Married Couples

**Table 3.9: Distribution of Households by Number of Married Couples**

SR NO	NUMBER OF MARRIED COUPLES IN HOUSEHOLD	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS
1	0	35	25.93
2	1	73	54.08
3	2	18	13.33
4	3	6	4.44
5	> 3	3	2.22
	TOTAL	135	100.00

54.08 percent of households include only one married couple. In another 13.33 percent of households there are two married couples. 25.93 percent of households do not include any married couples. (This does not necessarily imply that in these families the spouse is not alive or that the couple is separated.)

### 3.1.4 Economic Conditions

#### Household Income

**Table 3.10: Distribution of Households by Monthly Household Income\***

SR NO	MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME (IN RS.)	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS
1	UP TO RS.2900	0	0.00
2	RS.2901 – RS.5000	5	5.05
3	RS.5001 – RS.10,000	24	24.24
4	> RS.10,000	70	70.71
	TOTAL	99	100.00

\* 36 households were non-responsive to this question.

5.05 percent households' incomes are between Rs.2901 and Rs. 5000. Another 24.24 percent households have incomes between Rs.5001 and Rs.10,000 and 70.71 percent households have incomes above Rs.10,000. The average monthly household income is Rs.14,514.07. While the international poverty line prescribed by the World Bank based on purchasing power parity is US\$ 1.25 (Rs. 84 if 1 US\$ is Rs. 67) per person per day, the Indian poverty line for urban areas is Rs. 32 (prescribed in 2007). A monthly income of Rs. 5000 for a family of 4 is Rs. 42 per person per day. It may be seen that only 5 PAP families earned Rs. 5000 or less per month.

#### Number of Earners

**Table 3.11: Distribution of Households by Number of Earners\***

SR NO	NUMBER OF EARNERS	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS
1	1	46	46.00
2	2	37	37.00

3	3	11	11.00
4	> 3	6	6.00
	TOTAL	100	100.00

\* 35 households were non-responsive to this question.

46 percent of households have only one earner. These households are vulnerable in case of loss of or decline in employment opportunities, illness or death of the sole earner. 37 percent of households have two earners. The average number of earners in a household is 1.34, which is also explained by more skewed sex ratio in favour of males.

### Individual Earnings

**Table 3.12: Distribution of Employed Persons (Over Age 14) by Individual Income Earned and Sex**

SR NO	INDIVIDUAL INCOME \ SEX	MALE		FEMALE		ROW TOTAL	
		n	%	n	%	n	%
1	UP TO RS.2900	1	12.50	7	87.50	8	4.42
			0.72		16.67		
2	RS.2901 – RS.5000	16	59.26	11	40.74	27	14.92
			11.51		26.19		
3	RS.5001 – RS.10,000	69	80.23	17	19.77	86	47.51
			49.64		40.48		
4	> RS.10,000	52	88.14	7	11.86	59	32.60
			37.41		16.67		
5	NO RESPONSE	1	100.00	0	0.00	1	0.55
			0.72		0.00		
	COLUMN TOTAL	139	76.80	42	23.20	181	100.00

47.51 percent of all earners earn between Rs.5001 and Rs.10,000. Another 32.60 percent of all earners earn above Rs.10,000. However, substantial wage differentials exist between male and female earners. 40.48 percent of female earners, as compared with 49.64 percent of male earners, makes between Rs.5000 and Rs.10,000 per month. 37.41 percent of males make above Rs.10,000, compared with 16.67 percent of females. On an average, earners make Rs.10,145.86 per month.

### Per Capita Income

**Table 3.13: Distribution of Households by Per Capita Income\***

SR NO	MONTHLY PER CAPITA INCOME (IN RS.)	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS
1	UP TO RS.580	0	0.00
2	RS.581 – 1000	4	4.04
3	RS.1001 – 2000	25	25.25
4	RS.2001 – 3000	14	14.14
5	> RS.3000	56	56.57
	TOTAL	99	100.00

\* 36 households were non-responsive to this question.

25.25 percent of households have a monthly per capita income between Rs.1000 and Rs.2000. Another 14.14 percent of households, with a monthly per capita income in the range Rs.2000 and Rs.3000, can also be characterized as low-income households and 56.57 percent reported a monthly per capita income above Rs.3000. The average per capita figure for the settlement is Rs.3,567.39.

### Vulnerable categories of PAPs

**Table 3.14: Distribution of Households by Vulnerable Category\***

SR NO	VULNERABLE CATEGORY	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	*PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS
1	HOUSEHOLDS BELOW MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME OF RS.2900.	0	0.00
2	WOMEN HEADED HOUSEHOLDS NOT HAVING MALE OF ABOVE 21 YEARS.	3	2.22
3	WOMEN HEADED HOUSEHOLDS HAVING INCOME UPTO RS.5000 PER MONTH.	2	1.48
4	NOT VULNERABLE (INCLUDING INCOME NOT GIVEN)	130	96.30

\* Percentages for each vulnerability factor are calculated as a percentage of the total. Any one category of vulnerability does not preclude a household from being vulnerable in another category.

### 3.1.5 Housing Conditions

#### Tenure

**Table 3.15: Distribution of Households by Tenure Status**

SR NO	TENURE STATUS	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS
1	OWNER	126	100.00
2	TENANT	0	0.00
	TOTAL	126	100.00

All PAP households owned their structures. So the entire R&R benefits will have to be given to the occupants themselves.

#### Construction Materials

**Table 3.16: Distribution of Household Structures by Material Used for Roof**

SR NO	ROOF MATERIAL	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS
1	ASBESTOS	96	76.80
2	CEMENT	6	4.80

3	PLASTIC	21	16.80
4	TIN	2	1.60
	TOTAL	125	100.00

**Table 3.17: Distribution of Household Structures by Material Used for Wall**

SR NO	WALL MATERIAL	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS
1	BRICKS	87	69.60
2	CEMENT	14	11.20
3	TIN	3	2.40
4	WOOD	21	16.80
	TOTAL	125	100.00

**Table 3.18: Distribution of Household Structures by Material Used for Floor**

SR NO	FLOOR MATERIAL	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS
1	TILES	63	50.40
2	CEMENT	62	49.60
	TOTAL	125	100.00

The affected settlements include pucca, semi-pucca, and kutcha structures. Many structures are constructed with permanent or semi-permanent materials: A majority of structures (76.80 percent) use asbestos as roofing material, and 16.80 percent use plastic. 69.60 percent have bricks walls, and 16.80 have wood walls. A majority (50.40 percent) of households have tiled floors. The type of structures indicates that none of the PAPs stay in formal proper RCC buildings.

### House Size

**Table 3.19: Distribution of Households by Structure Area**

SR NO	TYPE OF USE	RESIDENTIAL	
	STRUCTURE AREA (IN SQ. MTS.)	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS
1	UP TO 5	7	5.18
2	5 – 10	30	22.22
3	10 – 15	50	37.04
4	15 – 20	35	25.93
5	20 – 25	11	8.15
6	25 – 50	2	1.48
7	50 & ABOVE	0	0.00
	TOTAL	135	100.00

22.22 percent of households live in structures between 5 and 10 square metres in area. 37.04 percent of households live in structures between 10 and 15 square metres in area. 25.93 percent of structures have areas between 15 and 20 square metres. Most of the households stay in houses of less than 225 sq.ft.



### 3.1.6 Employment-Related Information

#### Employment Status

**Table 3.20: Distribution of Individuals (Over Age 14) by Employment Status and Sex**

SR NO	EMPLOYED \ SEX	MALE		FEMALE		ROW TOTAL	
		n	%	n	%	n	%
1	EMPLOYED	139	76.80	42	23.20	181	46.29
			66.19		23.20		
2	NOT EMPLOYED	71	33.81	139	66.19	210	53.71
			33.81		76.80		
	COLUMN TOTAL	210	53.71	181	46.29	391	100.00

46.29 percent of the population over the age of 14 are employed. 66.19 percent of males over age 14 are employed, as against 23.20 percent of females.

#### Nature of Work

**Table 3.21: Distribution of Employed Persons by Sex and Job Category**

SR NO	WORK \ SEX	MALE		FEMALE		ROW TOTAL	
		n	%	n	%	n	%
1	GOVT. SERVICE	1	100.00	0	0.00	1	0.55
			0.72		0.00		
2	PVT. SERVICE	50	63.29	29	36.71	79	43.65
			35.97		69.05		
3	SELF-EMPLOYED	56	88.89	7	11.11	63	34.81
			40.29		16.67		
4	CASUAL WORK	32	84.21	6	15.79	38	20.99
			23.02		14.29		
	COLUMN TOTAL	139	76.80	42	23.20	181	100.00

43.65 percent of all employed persons are in private service, 34.81 percent are self-employed and 20.99 percent work as casual labourers.

Of those who are self-employed or are in private service, a majority are male (35.97 percent and 40.29 percent, respectively). Of employed females, the largest number work in private service (69.05 percent) or are self-employed (16.67 percent).

#### Job Location

**Table 3.22: Distribution of Employed Persons by Sex and Place of Work\***

SR NO	PLACE OF WORK \ SEX	MALE		FEMALE		ROW TOTAL	
		n	%	n	%	n	%
1	FIXED	77	69.37	34	30.63	111	61.33
			55.40		80.95		

2	NOT FIXED	30	88.24	4	11.76	34	18.78
			21.58		9.52		
3	NOT GIVEN	14	100.00	0	0.00	14	7.73
			10.07		0.00		
4	AT HOME	13	76.47	4	23.53	17	9.39
			9.35		9.52		
5	ITINERANT	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
			0.00		0.00		
6	PERIPATETIC	5	100.00	0	0.00	5	2.76
			3.60		0.00		
	COLUMN TOTAL	139	76.80	42	23.20	181	100.00

61.33 percent of employed persons have a fixed job location and 18.78 percent was not fixed. Among female workers, 80.95 percent work at a fixed location, while 9.52 percent have no fixed job location. The largest proportion of male workers (55.40 percent) has a fixed job location, while 21.58 percent do not have a fixed location. Of those who work from home, 9.35 percent are male and 9.52 percent are female.

In general, it is observed that most of the PAP households belong to lower income group, people are moderately educated, employed in private service or self employed, have smaller families and live in smaller and semi-permanent but their owned houses

### 3.2 Characteristics of Commercial Establishments

Out of the 197 commercial structures, in case of 10 structures (locked and non-responsive) no information is available and in case of 57 structure / PAPs some of the information sought in the questionnaire could not be obtained. The salient features of the information for commercial PAPs is as follows ;

#### Age of Establishment

**Table 3.23: Distribution of Commercial Establishments by Year of Establishment \***

DECADE	NUMBER OF STRUCTURES	PERCENTAGE OF STRUCTURES
1950s	1	0.78
1960s	16	12.50
1970s	25	19.53
1980s	28	21.88
1990s	25	19.53
2000s	33	25.78
TOTAL	128	100.00

\* 69 establishments were non-responsive to this question in this category.

Some of the commercial establishments (19.53 percent) began operating since the 1970s and some (21.88 and 19.53 percent respectively) began operating from 1980s and 1990s.

### Type of Establishment

**Table 3.24: Distribution of Commercial Establishment by Type of Commercial Activity**

SR NO	NATURE OF ACTIVITY	NUMBER OF STRUCTURES	PERCENTAGE OF STRUCTURES
1	SHOP	76	48.10
2	SERVICES	77	48.74
3	PRODUCTION UNIT	5	3.16
	TOTAL	158	100.00

48.10 percent of commercial establishments were shops and 48.74 percent of commercial establishments provided services.

### Monthly Turnover

**Table 3.25: Distribution of Commercial Establishments by Monthly Turnover\***

SR NO	MONTHLY TURNOVER	NUMBER OF STRUCTURES	PERCENTAGE OF STRUCTURES
1	UP TO Rs.5000	5	4.85
2	Rs.5001 - 50,000	36	34.95
3	Rs.50,001 - 100,000	7	6.80
4	> Rs.100,000	55	53.40
	TOTAL	103	100.00

\* 94 establishments were non-responsive to this question in this category.

34.95 percent of establishments had a monthly turnover between Rs.5,001 and Rs.50,000. Another 53.40 percent had a turnover above Rs.100,000.

### Area

**Table 3.26: Distribution of Commercial Establishments by Size of Structure\***

SR NO	AREA (IN SQUARE METRES)	NUMBER OF STRUCTURES	PERCENTAGE OF STRUCTURES
1	UP TO 5	9	4.57
2	5 TO 10	38	19.29
3	10 TO 15	42	21.32
4	15 TO 20	37	18.78
5	20 TO 25	12	6.09
6	25 TO 30	24	12.18
7	30 TO 50	35	17.77
	TOTAL	197	100.00

21.32 percent of establishments have an area between 10 and 15 square metres, 19.29 percent of establishments have an area between 5 and 10 square metres and 18.78 percent of establishments have an area between 15 and 20 square metres, which indicates that the sizes of most commercial establishments are small.

## Socio-economic profile of affected employees

### Age & Sex of Employees

**Table 3.27: Distribution of Employees in Commercial Establishments by Sex and Age\***

SR NO	AGE \ SEX	MALE		FEMALE		ROW TOTAL	
		n	%	n	%	n	%
1	UP TO 14	2	100.00	0	0.00	2	0.55
			0.59		0.00		
2	15 - 17	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
			0.00		0.00		
3	18 - 24	55	94.83	3	5.17	58	15.98
			16.13		13.64		
4	25 - 34	122	99.19	1	0.81	123	33.88
			35.78		4.55		
5	35 - 44	83	92.22	7	7.78	90	24.79
			24.34		31.82		
6	45 - 59	63	90.00	7	10.00	70	19.28
			18.48		31.82		
7	60+	16	80.00	4	20.00	20	5.51
			4.69		18.18		
	COLUMN TOTAL	341	93.94	22	6.06	363	100.00

\* Workers include employers, their family members and paid employees.

Three-fourths (93.94 percent) of workers in commercial establishments are male, 6.06 percent are female. 33.88 percent of employees are between the ages 25 and 34, 24.79 percent are between 35 and 44 and 19.28 percent are between 45 and 59 age.

### Literacy Status

**Table 3.28: Distribution of Employees in Commercial Establishments by Literacy Status and Sex**

SR NO	LITERACY STATUS	MALE		FEMALE		ROW TOTAL	
		n	%	n	%	n	%
1	LITERATE	276	95.17	14	4.83	290	79.89
			80.94		63.64		
2	ILLITERATE	65	89.04	8	10.96	73	20.11
			19.06		36.36		
	COLUMN TOTAL	341	93.94	22	6.06	363	100.00

79.89 percent of employees are literate, while 20.11 percent are not. Among male workers, 80.94 percent are literate, compared with 63.64 percent of female workers.

## Educational Attainment

**Table 3.29: Distribution of Literate Employees in Commercial Establishments by Educational Levels**

SR NO	LEVELS	MALE		FEMALE		ROW TOTAL	
		n	%	n	%	n	%
1	PRIMARY	14	93.33	1	6.67	15	5.17
			5.07		7.14		
2	HIGH SCHOOL	194	95.10	10	4.90	204	70.34
			70.29		71.43		
3	HIGHER SECONDARY	57	95.00	3	5.00	60	20.69
			20.65		21.43		
4	GRADUATION	6	100.00	0	0.00	6	2.07
			2.17		0.00		
5	TECHNICAL DIPLOMA	5	100.00	0	0.00	5	1.78
			1.81		0.00		
	COLUMN TOTAL	276	95.17	14	4.83	290	100.00

70.34 percent of employees have attended high school.

## Employees' Status

**Table 3.30: Distribution of Employees by Status**

SR NO	STATUS	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES	PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYEES
1	OWNER/FAMILY MEMBER	80	22.04
2	SHOP ASSISTANT	0	0.00
3	SKILLED WORKER	283	77.96
	TOTAL	363	100.00

22.04 percent of workers were either owners of the commercial establishment or members of the owner's family.

## Monthly Income

**Table 3.31: Distribution of Employees by Monthly Income\***

SR NO	MONTHLY INCOME	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES	PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYEES
1	UP TO Rs.2900	2	0.67
2	Rs.2900 – 5000	26	8.76
3	Rs.5000 – 10,000	194	65.32
4	Rs.10,000 -20,000	69	23.23
5	> Rs.20,000	6	2.02
	TOTAL	297	100.00

\* No information could be collected for 66 workers.

65.32 percent of employees earn a monthly income between Rs.5000 and Rs.10,000. Another 23.23 percent have monthly incomes between Rs.10,000 and Rs.20,000. 77.96 percent of workers were skilled workers.

In general it is observed that the commercial establishments are mostly in the nature of shops or service units, occupy areas bigger than houses and had significant monthly turnover.

### 3.3 Awareness about HIV/AIDS

Sex trade and spread of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) also came up as critical socio-cultural and health issue, which needs to be addressed to ensure that the construction of Metro rail project is a socially responsible development project. Most of the respondents have shown awareness about HIV/AIDS. The main source of information is television, news paper and advertisement boards displayed by the government.

### 3.4 Opinion about the Project and R&R

During the socio-economic survey, some questions were asked to the PAPs regarding the awareness, source of information and opinion about the proposed Metro project. The options on resettlement and rehabilitation measures have also been collected from Project Affected Families. Most of the PAPs considered the project as good for people and have sought resettlement in the same area. However, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Plan has been worked out as per the provisions given in MUTP R & R Policy and the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 including the notification of Maharashtra Govt. dated 27 August, 2014 issued in this regard.

3.5 As seen from the following tables, the choice for relocation for residential as well as non-residential PAPs was near their present location in the Western suburbs.

**Table 3.32 :Distribution of Households by Choice of Location for Rehabilitation**

SR NO	LOCATION OF REHABILITATION	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS
1	ANDHERI-EAST WITHIN 2 KMS.	27	77.14
2	MALAD-EAST	4	11.43
3	BORIVALI-EAST	3	8.57
4	GOREGAON-EAST	1	2.86
	TOTAL	35	100.00

**Table 3.33 : Distribution of Commercial Establishments by Choice of Location for Rehabilitation**

SR NO	LOCATION OF REHABILITATION	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS
1	ANDHERI-EAST WITHIN 2 KMS.	34	30.91
2	BORIVALI-EAST	22	20.00

3	DAHISAR-EAST	14	12.73
4	GOREGAON-EAST	32	29.09
5	GOREGAON-EAST WITHIN 2 KMS.	6	5.45
6	MALAD-EAST	2	1.82
	TOTAL	110	100.00

## 4.0 Policy, Legal and Administrative Framework

### 4.1 POLICY FRAMEWORK

Over the years, R&R policies have been developed at international, national and organizational levels. The Acts and Policies relevant to the SIA are:

- Asian Development Bank's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009
- The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (No. 30 OF 2013)
- Resettlement & Rehabilitation Policy for Mumbai Urban Transport Project (MUTP).
- The notifications of Department of Revenue and Forest, Maharashtra Government for Resettlement and Rehabilitation dated 13/08/2014, 27/08/ 2014 (2 Nos.)
- Order of CBDT, Ministry of Finance, Govt. Of India dated 25/10/2016

The following section deals with these policies with a comparison and subsequently deals with the entitlements and eligibility for compensation and other resettlement entitlements.

### 4.2 ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009 on Involuntary Resettlement

**Objectives:** To avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

**Scope and Triggers:** The involuntary resettlement safeguards cover physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. It covers them whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary.

#### **Policy Principles:**

1. Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.
2. Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned nongovernment organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay



particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.

3. Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.

4. Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.

5. Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.

6. Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.

7. Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.

8. Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.

9. Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons

and other stakeholders.

10. Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.

11. Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.

12. Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

### **Involuntary Resettlement Categorization**

A proposed project is assigned to one of the following categories depending on the significance of the probable involuntary resettlement impacts:

(i) **Category A.** A proposed project is classified as category A if it is likely to have significant involuntary resettlement impacts. A resettlement plan, including assessment of social impacts, is required.

(ii) **Category B.** A proposed project is classified as category B if it includes involuntary resettlement impacts that are not deemed significant. A resettlement plan, including assessment of social impacts, is required.

(iii) **Category C.** A proposed project is classified as category C if it has no involuntary resettlement impacts. No further action is required.

A project's involuntary resettlement category is determined by the category of its most sensitive component in terms of involuntary resettlement impacts. The involuntary resettlement impacts of an ADB-supported project are considered significant if 200 or more persons will experience major impacts, which are defined as (i) being physically displaced from housing, or (ii) losing 10% or more of their productive assets (income generating). The level of detail and comprehensiveness of the resettlement plan are commensurate with the significance of the potential impacts and risks.

The Mumbai Metro<sup>7</sup> project falls in "Category A" based on Asian Development Bank's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009 since the project is likely to have involuntary resettlement impacts with more than 200 persons will be physically displaced from housing or will lose 10% or more of their productive assets (income generating).

### **4.3 THE RIGHT TO FAIR COMPENSATION AND TRANSPARENCY IN LAND ACQUISITION, REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT ACT, 2013 (NO. 30 OF 2013)**

The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013 is effective from January 1, 2014 after receiving the assent of the President of Republic of India, repealing the Land Acquisition Act, 1894. The new Act extends to the whole of India except the state of Jammu and Kashmir. The aim of the new act is to minimize displacement and promote, as far as possible, non-displacing or least displacing alternatives and also aims to ensure adequate compensation including rehabilitation package and expeditious implementation of the rehabilitation process with the active participation of those affected. The Act also recognizes the need for protecting the weaker sections of the society especially members of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

The aims and objectives of the Act include: (i) to ensure, in consultation with institutions of local self-government and Gram Sabhas established under the Constitution of India, a humane, participative, informed and transparent process for land acquisition for industrialization, development of essential infrastructural facilities and urbanization with the least disturbance to the owners of the land and other affected families; (ii) provide just and fair compensation to the affected families whose land has been acquired or proposed to be acquired or are affected by such acquisition; (iii) make adequate provisions for such affected persons for their rehabilitation and resettlement; (iv) ensure that the cumulative outcome of compulsory acquisition should be that affected persons become partners in development leading to an improvement in their post-acquisition social and economic status and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

The key features of the new land acquisition act are as follows: Schedule I outlines the proposed minimum compensation based on a multiple of market value. Schedule II and III outline the resettlement and rehabilitation (R&R) entitlements to land owners and livelihood losers, which shall be in addition to the minimum compensation per Schedule I. The Schedules IV lists out other land acquisition acts, which will be repealed with 1 year after LAAR is effective.

The salient provisions of the RTFCTLARR Act relevant to the Metro project are as follows:

1. The Act (Section 105) specifies that the provision of the Act shall not apply to the enactments relating to land acquisition specified in the Fourth schedule of the Act which includes Metro Railways (Construction of Works) Act, 1978. However, as stipulated in Sub Section (3) of Section 105 and as subsequently notified by the GoI, the compensation for acquisition of private land and rehabilitation and resettlement benefits specified under the new LARR Act remain applicable even for such activities taken up under the Metro Railways Act.

2. Preparation of Social Impact Assessment study including assessment of public purpose through a process of public consultation and disclosure for land acquisition proposals covered under the Act.
3. Transparent procedures to be followed in the acquisition of land from preliminary notification to award and possession and preparation and implementation of rehabilitation and resettlement schemes for those affected by acquisition of land for public purpose.
4. Procedure and methodology for determination of market value for compensation to be provided to legal title holders.
5. Infrastructural facilities to be provided in resettlement areas and special provision for Scheduled Castes and Tribes.
6. Institutional mechanism for implementing the provision of the Act, monitoring of R&R and grievance redressal.
7. Procedure for payment of compensation.
8. Temporary possession of land.
9. The owners of land and structures (including those having certain legal rights) proposed to be acquired and, in urban areas, those who are staying on or whose livelihood is dependent on such land for a period of 3 years prior to acquisition of land are entitled for certain compensation and benefits under the Act.
10. For legal title holders in urban areas, the compensation for land is equivalent to market value of land, value of assets attached to the land or buildings and 100% solatium on value of land.
11. For houses lost as a result of acquisition of land in urban areas, a constructed house of not less than 50 sq.m. plinth area (if required in multi-storied building) is to be provided for a family. Alternatively, if so desired by the PAP, a one-time financial assistance of not less than Rs. 1.5 lakhs is to be given for construction of a house. However, the location of house in terms of the distance from lost house is not prescribed.
12. In addition, the affected family is to be provided (i) training and skill development for job to one family member in the project or one-time payment of Rs. 5 lakhs or annuity policies that pay Rs. 2,000 per month per family for 20 years indexed to CPI (ii) monthly subsistence allowance of Rs. 3,000 per month for a period of one year (iii) one-time financial assistance of Rs. 50,000 towards transportation cost for shifting (iv) one-time resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000.
13. Each petty shop owner / small trader / self employed person and family owning non-agricultural land or commercial, industrial or institutional structure is to be provided one-time financial assistance of minimum Rs. 25,000 for construction of shop.
14. The stamp duty and registration charges for the land and house to be provided to the PAPs shall be borne by the acquiring body.

It may be seen that while elaborate provisions for compensation and R&R benefits are made for those affected due to the acquisition of land for the project, the Act does not prescribe any benefits for occupants of structures located on public (Government) land and affected by the project. Further, the Act does not envisage any resettlement benefit for occupants / owners of structures used for other than residential purposes and affected by the project.

The Central Board of Direct Taxes, vide Order dated 25/10/2016 has clarified that the compensation received in respect of award or agreement, which has been exempted from levy of income tax vide Section 96 of the RFCTLARR Act shall also not be taxable under the provisions of Income Tax Act, 1961.

#### **4.4 RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION POLICY FOR MUMBAI URBAN TRANSPORT PROJECT (MUTP)**

The MUTP R & R policy was formulated and approved by Govt. of Maharashtra in order to bring it in line with the requirements of Social Safeguard policies of the World Bank, which funded the Mumbai Urban Transport Project (MUTP) and the objectives include minimizing displacement and restoration of living standards of affected PAPs. The basic features of the policy include entitlement for R&R benefits in addition to compensation for acquisition of land for titleholders. It covers all types of structures, uses and interested parties (owners, occupants etc.) for R&R benefits. The non-titleholders enumerated in the Baseline Socio-Economic Survey (BSES) are also entitled. The entitlements for non-titleholder residential PAPs include a free of cost tenement of 225 sq.ft. carpet area and for titleholder residential PAPs minimum 225 sq.ft. and additional 525 sq.ft. depending on size of affected structure (out of which 225 sq.ft. free and at cost for additional area). For all commercial PAPs, the entitlements include commercial tenements of sizes equivalent to affected non-residential structures (maximum 750 sq.ft. of which 225 sq.ft. free and at cost for additional area of 525 sq.ft.). The MUTP R&R Policy additionally provides for compensation for economic losses, grievance redress mechanism and resettlement of even indirectly affected PAPs. The MUTP R & R policy is given in **Annexure III**.

#### **4.5 MAHARASHTRA NOTIFICATION ON RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION**

Revenue and Forest Department of Maharashtra Government has issued Notification No. LQN. 12/2013/C.R. 190/A-2 on 27th August 2014 for Resettlement and Rehabilitation of PAPs for projects in the state of Maharashtra as per Section 108 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 to provide higher compensation. The details of the notification are given in the following paragraphs:

##### **Part-1. Land Valuation:**

1. The market value of land to be acquired will be determined by ready reckoner value fixed under the Maharashtra Stamp Act (59 of 1958) and the Maharashtra Stamp (Determination of True Market Value of Property) Rules, 1995.

2. The multiplication factor by which market value of the land is multiplied will be 1.20 in case of rural areas and 1.10 for urban areas. (This factor should be at least 10% higher than the state approved multiplier.)
3. Compensation of the land to be acquired in rural area: (market value x 1.20) *plus* value of assets attached to land or building) *Plus* (100% solatium) = Land Compensation Price;  
  
Compensation of the land to be acquired in urban area: (market value x 1.10) *plus* value of assets attached to land or building) *plus* (100% solatium) = Land Compensation.
4. In case the land is acquired for urbanization purpose 20% of the developed land will be reserved and offered to the landowner at price equal to cost of acquisition and cost of development. The net land reserved and offered will be excluding the land required for infrastructure development by recovering the cost of acquisition and cost of development gross land i.e. 20%. The land required for infrastructure development and cost of the same as per norms prescribed by Public Works Department or Irrigation Department or Rural Development Department or Municipal Corporations or City and Industrial Development Corporation of Maharashtra (CIDCO) or Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority (MMRDA) or Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC). The actual area required for development of infrastructural facilities will be taken into consideration at the time of calculation of land to be allotted.

The net land to be reserved or offered to land owner will be :—

20% of the gross land-land required for infrastructural development as per norms prescribed by Public Works Department or Irrigation Department or Rural Development Department or Municipal Corporations or City and Industrial Development Corporation of Maharashtra (CIDCO) or Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority (MMRDA) or Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC) norms-recovery of cost of acquisition as per Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 and cost of development as per norms prescribed by Public Works Department or Irrigation Department or Rural Development Department or Municipal Corporations or City and Industrial Development Corporation of Maharashtra (CIDCO) or Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority (MMRDA) or Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC) for gross 20% land.

*Explanation.*— As per the City and Industrial Development Corporation of Maharashtra (CIDCO) norms, the area required for infrastructure development considered is 30%., then the net land to be reserved or offered to land owner will be : 20% of the gross land-7% area required for infrastructure development=14% of the land acquired-(recovery of cost of acquisition and cost of development as per City and Industrial Development Corporation of Maharashtra (CIDCO) norms for gross 20% land.

The acquiring body may also give monetary value equivalent of the net developed land in lieu of actually providing the land to the displaced persons or his family.

## **Part-2. Rehabilitation and Resettlement components:**

1. If a house is lost in rural area, a constructed house shall be provided as per the specifications of *Indira Aawas Yojana* or Rs. 1.65 lacs in lieu of house.

*Explanation.* - In case of *Indira Aawas Yojana*, a house of 25 sq.mt. will be provided. Considering the low specifications, the construction cost will be minimum Rs. 600 per sq. ft. which gives Rs. 1,61,400 excluding the cost of the developed land.

2. If a house is lost in urban area, a constructed house shall be provided of 50 sq.mt. plinth area as per Public Works Department norms or Rs. 5.5 lacs in lieu of house.

*Explanation.*—Considering the construction cost of Rs. 1000 per sq.ft., the cost of house will be Rs. 5,38,000 excluding the cost of the developed land.

3. One time payment of Rs. 5 lacs to each affected family to those who have eligible candidate for employment.

4. Subsistence allowance to the affected displaced families of Rs. 3000 per month for a year after displacement date. For the families belonging to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes such families will get additional Rs. 50,000.

5. Transportation cost of Rs. 50,000 per affected displaced families.

6. Those families having cattle shed or petty shops will get Rs. 25,000 one time financial assistance.

7. One time grant for artisans, small traders of Rs. 50,000.

8. One time resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000 after shifting of house.

9. Stamp duty and registration charges will be borne by Requiring Body for the first transaction of the rehabilitated person only.

10. The Requiring Body will provide the infrastructure in Rehabilitation and Resettlement area, which includes the roads, drainage, *Panchayatghar*, post office, *Samajmandir* and other facilities as mentioned in the THIRD SCHEDULE of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013. However, if the Requiring Body monetize the amenities as per family costs of constructing these amenities as per cost norms developed by Public Works Department or Rehabilitation Department or Irrigation Department or Rural Development Department or Urban Development Department or Municipal Corporations or City and Industrial Development Corporation of Maharashtra (CIDCO) or Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority (MMRDA) or Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC). In such an eventuality, the Requiring Body shall offer 10% plus the total per family cost of all the amenities to be provided under the THIRD SCHEDULE of the said Act

11. All monetary value fixed above shall be entitled to be increased by 5% on the 1st January of each year unless the rate of inflation index is less than 5 % for that year.

12. Above package will be applicable if the affected person accepts the same through a written consent.

*[Note.*—The explanations provided above are only the supportive information on the basis of City and Industrial Development Corporation of Maharashtra (CIDCO) practice and shall not be included part of the Guidelines]

It may be seen that the Government of Maharashtra has further prescribed entitlements for families affected due to acquisition of land, which are currently applicable.

The Revenue and Forest Dept., Govt. of Maharashtra, vide Notification dated 27/08/2014, has prescribed rules for various matters under Section 109 of the RFCTLARR Act.

The policy comparison matrix indicating requirements of ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement vis-à-vis the applicable provisions of the RTFCTLARR Act and MUTP R&R Policy proposed to be applied to the Mumbai Metro 7 Project is given below :



**Table 4.1 :Comparison of ADB, GoI and MUTP R&R Policies**

Sr. No.	Aspect	ADB Safeguard Requirement	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013	MUTP R&R Policy	Measures to Bridge the GAP, if any
1	Screen the project	Screen the project to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Conduct survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement.	4 (I) it is obligatory for the appropriate Government if it intends to acquire land for a public purpose to carry out a Social Impact Assessment study in consultation with concerned Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, at village level or ward level in the affected area. The Social Impact Assessment study report shall be made available to the public in the manner prescribed under section 6.	A Baseline Socio-Economic Survey (BSES) is to be carried out covering all impacts and PAPs. A Resettlement Action Plan is to be prepared with active participation of eligible PAPs. While preparing the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) the baseline survey will be updated if the gap between the baseline survey and the RAP is more than one year.	No gap between SPS and RTFCTLARR Act as well as MUTP R&R Policy. Screening of Metro 7 is done in line with the IR checklist of ADB towards enabling identification of the potential resettlement impacts and associated risks.
2	Consultation with stake holders and establish grievance redress mechanism	Carryout consultations with displaced persons, host communities and concerned NGOs. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options	Whenever a Social Impact Assessment report is required to be prepared under section 4, the appropriate Government shall ensure that a public hearing is held at the affected area, after giving adequate publicity about the date, time and venue for the public hearing, to ascertain the views of the affected families to be recorded and included in the Social Impact Assessment Report. The Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority shall be established in each State by the concerned State Government to hear disputes arising out of projects where land acquisition has been initiated by the State Government or its agencies.	Based on the BSES carried out through close participation of NGOs and CBOs, a list of eligible project affected structures, households and, shops and business activities shall be prepared and announced for community endorsement to avoid conflict over subsequent entrants in the project area.  RAP preparation shall be undertaken with active participation of eligible PAPs. Draft RAP shall be shared with the PAPs, NGOs, CBOs and general public in the area through community meetings and other appropriate media. The views of PAPs will be taken into account in finalizing the RAP. Provisions for dissemination of information on R&R Policy, RAP and EMP through various media.  Designation of senior officer at the local level to consider any grievances of PAPs in consultation with the concerned NGO and also establishment of Grievance Redressal Committee for appeal.	No gap between SPS,RTFCTLARR Act as well as MUTP R&R Policy.

Sr. No.	Aspect	ADB Safeguard Requirement	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013	MUTP R&R Policy	Measures to Bridge the GAP, if any
3.	Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced, and payment at replacement cost	Improve or restore the livelihoods of all displaced persons through: (i) land-based resettlement strategies; (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.	The Collector having determined the market value of the land to be acquired shall calculate the total amount of compensation to be paid to the land owner (whose land has been acquired) by including all assets attached to the land. Livelihood losers are eligible for various rehabilitation grants.	<p>The Policy is based on the objective of compensation for losses at replacement cost and providing assistance in improving or at least restoring their former living standards, income earning capacity and production levels. For acquisition of land for the project, landowners and lessees shall be compensated as per the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (now replaced by RTFCTLARR Act). The facility of Transferable Development Rights (TDRs) will be available as an alternative to compensation under the LA Act, in accordance with the Development Control Regulations (OCRs) for Greater Mumbai 1991 as amended from time to time and being in force.</p> <p>Even the Non-titleholder PAPs will be provided constructed houses and shops, the value of which is much higher than the lost structure. The squatter PAPs who opt for township option (sites and services), shall be entitled to a monetary supplement that represents the replacement cost of their shelter at the time of baseline survey.</p> <p>In addition, there are provisions for compensation for economic losses in the form of financial assistance for increased travel distance, towards actual income and in the form of employment information and community operated fund.</p>	No gap between SPS, RTFCTLARR Act as well as MUTP R&R Policy.. Assets to be compensated at replacement cost without depreciation and other Livelihood assistances and income restoration measures are included.
4.	Assistance for displaced persons	Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance	Schedule I, provides market value of the land and value of the assets attached to land. Schedule II provides R&R package for land owners and for livelihood losers	The Policy envisages compensation and other benefits for acquired land and structures thereon on par with RTFCTLARR Act. Further, resettlement	No gap between SPS, RT FCTLARR Act as well as MUTP R&R Policy. However, PAPs, particularly non-

Sr. No.	Aspect	ADB Safeguard Requirement	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013	MUTP R&R Policy	Measures to Bridge the GAP, if any
			including landless and special provisions for Scheduled Tribes.	benefits in the form of constructed premises and compensation for economic losses are provided to all the PAPs including the Non-titleholders.	residential, located on private land to be acquired for the project may have to choose between benefits under RTFCLARR Act and MUTP R&R Policy.  Entitlement Matrix outlines the compensation and assistance for PAPs.
5.	Improve standard of living of displaced vulnerable groups	Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards	Special provisions are provided for vulnerable groups (Scheduled Caste and Tribes)	Vulnerable households such as women headed households, handicapped and the aged will be extended an additional package of rehabilitation services to help them overcome the difficulties on account of resettlement. This will include preference in allotment of dwelling units on the ground floor for the handicapped and preference in sanctioning of loans from the community operated fund mentioned.	No gap between SPS, RTFCTLARR Act as well as MUTP R&R Policy.  The vulnerable households are provided all the benefits applicable to the PAPs, which are aimed at improving the living standard.  Entitlement Matrix outlines assistance for vulnerable groups.
6.	Negotiated Settlement	Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status	RTFCTLARR Act only applicable in case of land acquired/purchased for PPP projects and for Private Companies. Section: 2. (2), and 46.	The facility of Transferable Development Rights (TDRs) is available as an alternative to compensation under the RTFCTLARR Act, which could involve negotiations.	Compensation can also be considered in the form of allotment of constructed premises in lieu of monetary value of compensation. Provisions outlined in ADB SPS will be followed for the project in cases where negotiations are carried out.
7.	Compensation For non-title holders	Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.	Non-titleholders on acquired land area are only included but non-titleholders on public (Govt.) land are not covered.	The Policy fully covers all Non-titleholders for various resettlement and other benefits.	Gap exists between ADB SPS and RTFCTLARR Act but no gap exists between SPS and MUTP R&R Policy, which will be followed for the Non-titleholders of the project.
8.	Requirement of RP	Prepare a resettlement plan / indigenous peoples plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the	Preparation of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme including time line for implementation. <i>Section: 16. (1) and (2).</i>	RAP preparation shall be undertaken with active participation of eligible PAPs. Draft RAP shall include, a statement of objective and policies, an executive summary, and	No gap between SPS, RTFCTLARR Act as well as MUTP R&R Policy.

Sr. No.	Aspect	ADB Safeguard Requirement	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013	MUTP R&R Policy	Measures to Bridge the GAP, if any
		income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.	Separate development plans to be prepared. <i>Section 41</i>	provision for the following : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• organizational responsibilities,</li> <li>• community participation and integration with host populations, ;</li> <li>• socioeconomic survey,</li> <li>• legal framework,</li> <li>• alternative sites and selection,</li> <li>• valuation of and compensation for lost assets,</li> <li>• land tenure, acquisition, and transfer,</li> <li>• access to training, employment, and credit,</li> <li>• shelter, infrastructure, and social services,</li> <li>• environmental protection and management; and</li> <li>• implementation schedule, monitoring, and evaluation.</li> </ul>	
9.	Public disclosure	Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to displaced persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to displaced persons and other stakeholders	Under clause 18, the Commissioner shall cause the approved Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme to be made available in the local language to the <i>Panchayat</i> , Municipality or Municipal Corporation. As the case may be, and the offices of the District Collector, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the <i>Tehsil</i> , and shall be published in the affected areas, in such manner as may be prescribed and uploaded on the website of the appropriate	Draft RAP shall be shared with the PAPs, NGOs, CBOs and general public in the area through community meetings and other appropriate media. The views of PAPs will be taken into account in finalizing the RAP  In addition, general dissemination of information on R & R policy, specific RAPs and environmental management plan related to Project shall also be undertaken in a planned manner. These activities may	No gap between SPS, RTFCTLARR Act as well as MUTP R&R Policy.  In addition to the publishing of the approved resettlement plan, the RF includes provision for disclosure of the various documents pertaining to RP implementation.

Sr. No.	Aspect	ADB Safeguard Requirement	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013	MUTP R&R Policy	Measures to Bridge the GAP, if any
			Government.	include organizing seminars, bringing out the news items in newspapers, TV, radio, technical and academic journals	
10.	Cost of resettlement	Include the full costs of measures proposed in the resettlement plan and indigenous peoples plan as part of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts and / or indigenous peoples plan, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.	As per clause 95 of RTFCTLARR Act, the cost of R&R is to be borne by the Local Authority or the acquiring body.	Cost estimates should be prepared for activities mentioned in the RAP, should be budgeted and scheduled in coordination with the physical works of the main investment project.	No gap between SPS, RTFCTLARR Act as well as MUTP R&R Policy. Cost of resettlement will be covered as the project cost..
11.	Taking over possession before Payment of compensation	Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.	38 (I) The Collector shall take possession of land after ensuring that full payment of compensation as well as rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements are paid or tendered to the entitled persons within a period of three months for the compensation and a period of six months for the monetary part of rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements listed in the Second Schedule commencing from the date of the award made under section 30.	For acquisition of land, provisions of RTFCTLARR Act will apply. The resettlement activities shall be generally completed prior to commencement of the relevant section of the civil works of the project.	No gap between SPS, RTFCTLARR Act as well as MUTP R&R Policy.
12.	Monitoring	Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring.	48 (I)The Central Government may, whenever necessary for national or inter-State projects, constitute a National Monitoring Committee for reviewing and monitoring the implementation of rehabilitation and resettlement schemes or plans under this Act.	Provision for prescribing institutional arrangements, including interdepartmental oversight committees, the hiring of experts in housing, engineering, social development, land acquisition, legal, environment, PR and other relevant areas and monitoring mechanisms, to be set forth.	No gap between SPS, RTFCTLARR Act as well as MUTP R&R Policy.  For project, monitoring mechanism and frequency will follow ADB SPS based on categorization.

Sr. No.	Aspect	ADB Safeguard Requirement	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013	MUTP R&R Policy	Measures to Bridge the GAP, if any
		Disclose monitoring reports.			

It may be seen from the comparison that the provisions of RTFCTLARR Act and MUTP R&R Policy together do not show any significant gap with the requirements of SPS, 2009. Gaps, if any, will be bridged by adopting suitable procedures in consultation with the ADB.

#### 4.6 ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENTS

The basic eligibility and entitlements framework gets divided based on the ownership of land i.e. in the form of Titleholder (owners, lessees, legal tenants) and Non-titleholder (encroachers, squatters, unauthorized occupants of public lands) PAPs. The titleholder PAPs will only be those who are affected due to acquisition of private land required for the project and will be eligible for compensation and R&R benefits on par with the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013. The RFCTLARR Act does not provide for any resettlement benefits (alternative commercial constructed space) for non-residential PAPs. However, such benefits will be provided under the MUTP R&R Policy to all Titleholder (in lieu of financial compensation) and Non-titleholder non-residential PAPs. The RFTLARR Act also does not provide for any benefits to non-titleholder PAPs occupying public (Govt.) lands, which are required for the projects. Such PAPs will be provided R&R benefits under the MUTP R&R Policy. Thus together the RFTLARR Act and MUTP Policy cover compensation and R&R benefits to all the PAPs of the project. The cut-off date for compensation for land for those who have legal title is the date of notification for acquisition of land as per the RFCTLARR Act (or any other suitable statute) and the cut-off date for R&R entitlements for Titleholders and Non-titleholder is the date of completion of BSES. The entitlement matrix provides category wise details regarding the entitlements in relation to the R&R principles enumerated above. The following **Table 4.2** presents the entitlement matrix for the titleholder and Non-titleholder PAPs of the proposed Metro project.

##### Basic Features of Entitlement Matrix

Category of Loss	Compensation and R&R benefits for Titleholder PAPs	Compensation and R&R benefits for Non-Titleholder PAPs (MUTP R&R Policy)
Loss of land	The price for acquisition of land as per the RFCTLARR Act (at least 200% of ready reckoner value of land) or as per the mutually agreed negotiated terms.	Not Applicable
Loss of house	A constructed house not less than 50 sq.m. in plinth area or one-time financial assistance for house construction of Rs. 5.5 lakhs as per the RFCTLARR Act.	Occupants : A house of 225 sq.ft. carpet area free of cost in multi-storey building in R&R colony.  Structure Owners : Replacement cost of lost structure
Loss of Non-residential structure	Either commercial tenement as per the MUTP R&R Policy or compensation applicable to small traders as per the RFCTLARR Act.	Occupants : A shop of equivalent area with a maximum 750 sq.ft. out of which 225 sq.ft. carpet area free of cost and additional area at

Category of Loss	Compensation and R&R benefits for Titleholder PAPs	Compensation and R&R benefits for Non-Titleholder PAPs (MUTP R&R Policy)
		prevalent Ready Reckoner rate in R&R colony or monetary amount of value of structure if more than 225 sq.ft. Structure Owners : Replacement cost of lost structure
Transportation Cost for displaced PAPs	One-time financial assistance of Rs.50,000/- to each family	Arrangement for actual transportation or payment of amount based on actual cost
Livelihood Assistance	One-time payment of Rs. 5 lakhs per affected family as per the RFCTLARR Act.	For increased travel distance : Monetary compensation for 3 year travel Permanent loss of Livelihood : Monetary compensation equivalent to 1 year income, access to employment information and training facilities and assistance through community operated fund
Subsistence grant to displaced families for a period of one yr	Rs. 3,000 per month for a period of one year for each family after displacement. In case of SC, ST families additional Rs. 50,000.	Not Applicable
One time resettlement allowance	Rs. 50,000 per family after shifting of house	Not Applicable
Stamp duty and Registration fee	The stamp duty and other fees payable for registration of house allotted to the affected families shall be borne by MMRDA.	The stamp duty and other fees payable for registration of house allotted to the affected families shall be borne by MMRDA.
Inflation Adjustment	All monetary values to increase by 5% every year unless rate of inflation is less than 5%	Not Applicable

The eligibility and entitlement matrix for non-titleholders shall be as per the matrix included in the MUTP R&R Policy (**Annexure III**). A detailed combined entitlement matrix is given in **Annexure IV**.

As per the Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) Order dated 25/10/2016, no income tax will be levied / deducted from compensation paid in respect of award or agreement.



As regards, the occupants of structures not directly affected but closely located to the barricading to be done for carrying out project works, engineering solutions will be applied to maintain effective access for them. In cases where such solutions will not be possible, the occupants will be offered the choice of R&R benefits on temporary or permanent basis.

The community assets like public toilets will be restored / relocated outside the RoW of the project, if necessary, in consultation with users of such facilities. Such restoration / relocation will be made by making space for construction by resettling non-affected families with their consent, if so required.

## 5.0 Institutional Framework

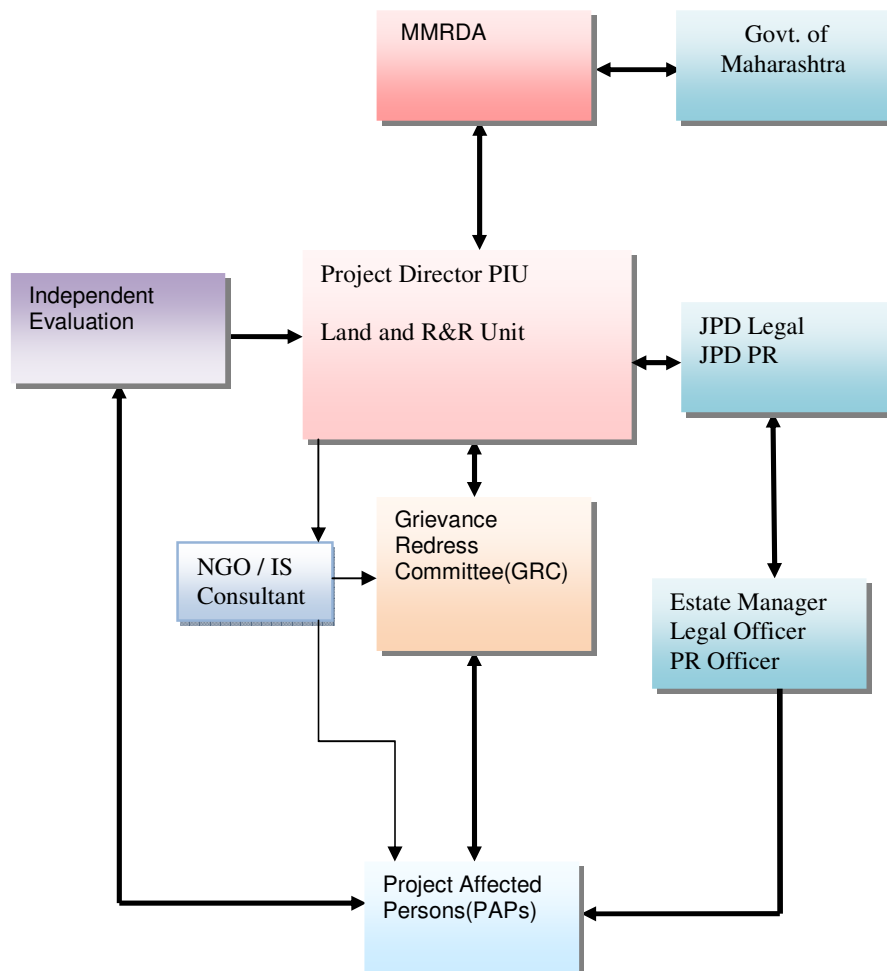
### 5.1 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

The implementation of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) requires involvement of various institutions at different stages of project cycle. This section deals with roles and responsibilities of various institutions for a successful implementation of the RAP. The institutions to be involved in the process are as follows:

1. Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority (MMRDA)
2. Project Implementation Unit of Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority (MMRDA).
3. The Land and R&R Unit of the PIU.
4. NGOs Support during Implementation and Post Resettlement Phase, if found necessary.
5. Public Relation Cell of MMRDA.
6. Grievance Redress Committee.

The institutional framework for RAP implementation is shown in **Figure 5.1**.

**Figure 5.1 Institutional Chart For RAP Implementation**



### **5.1.1 PIU of Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority (MMRDA)**

Project Implementation Unit (PIU) of MMRDA is responsible for planning and implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation component of the proposed project. The PIU will coordinate with all the implementing agencies and monitor the progress of the project. The PIU is also responsible for the delivery of entitlements, supervising the work of the General Consultants (GC), NGO, Public Relations Dept. etc. It will provide logistical support for the purpose of reviewing the progress of project implementation. It will generate Progress Reports for effective management decision. The PIU headed by Project Director (PD) will be responsible for overall planning, acquisition of land, supervision of all activities related to resettlement and rehabilitation of the proposed project, which will be implemented by the Land and R&R Unit of the PIU during preparation, implementation and post implementation phase.

### **5.1.2 Land and R&R Unit of PIU**

PIU has a Land and R&R Unit which shall look after land acquisition and resettlement and rehabilitation activities. An officer of the rank of Additional Collector will be in-charge of the unit for social safeguards related to acquisition of land and R&R and will be assisted by a team of Dy. Collectors, Tehsildars etc. He will oversee and monitor implementation of RAP. The Unit will also coordinate with the respective JPDs to ensure implementation of various R&R activities that require the inputs of the respective officers from the environment, finance, legal and PR section of the PIU. The Chief, Social Development Cell (SDC) of MMRDA will co-ordinate with funding agencies and for inputs from the SDC. The MMRDA will ensure that all issues related to land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation are handled according to the policies/guidelines as it is laid down in this report.

### **5.1.3 NGOs Support during Implementation and Post Resettlement Phase**

Local NGO plays a very crucial role in implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation activities. The NGO is appointed by PIU of MMRDA to extend implementation support to MMRDA in the form of assisting affected families/persons during relocation. The responsibilities of NGO will be assisting MMRDA in conducting regular consultations, survey, issue of identity cards, assisting affected families/persons during and post resettlement phase, formation of co-operative societies, providing training for managing the societies etc. An experienced NGO working in the field of resettlement and rehabilitation is hired by PIU for implementation of SIA.

### **5.1.4 Implementation Support Consultant**

During implementation phase of RAP, PIU may appoint a consultant to assist PIU in implementation of resettlement plan, if so considered necessary. The consultant will carry out due diligence in the implementation of land acquisition and resettlement and rehabilitation programmes as per the provisions of RTFCTLARR Act and MUTP R&R Policy through periodic monitoring. The consultant will be responsible for (i) Preparation of database of affected structures, families, persons, (ii) Verification of database through field survey, (iii) Improve monitoring system, (iv) Capacity building, (v) Regular follow up implementation activities and other relevant activities.

### 5.1.5 Public Relation Dept.

MMRDA already has Public Relations Department to support in public relations and to ensure availability of information to the affected families/persons, traders and concerned third parties to create an environment that is supportive of the process of Land Acquisition and Resettlement and Rehabilitation. The Public Relations Department would coordinate with Land and R&R Unit and the PR agency in information sharing on the R&R activities of the Metro project and coverage of the R&R activities in the print and electronic media.

### 5.2 Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)

The most common reason for delay in implementation of projects is grievances of people losing their land and residential and commercial structures. Resolving such cases in the Court of Law will be a very time consuming process. Considering this, a Grievance Redress mechanism has been put in place in order to address the grievances of project affected persons. Such a redressal mechanism available at the project level itself will mean that the complainants do not necessarily have to directly approach a Court of Law although availability of GRC mechanism will not bar them from doing so.

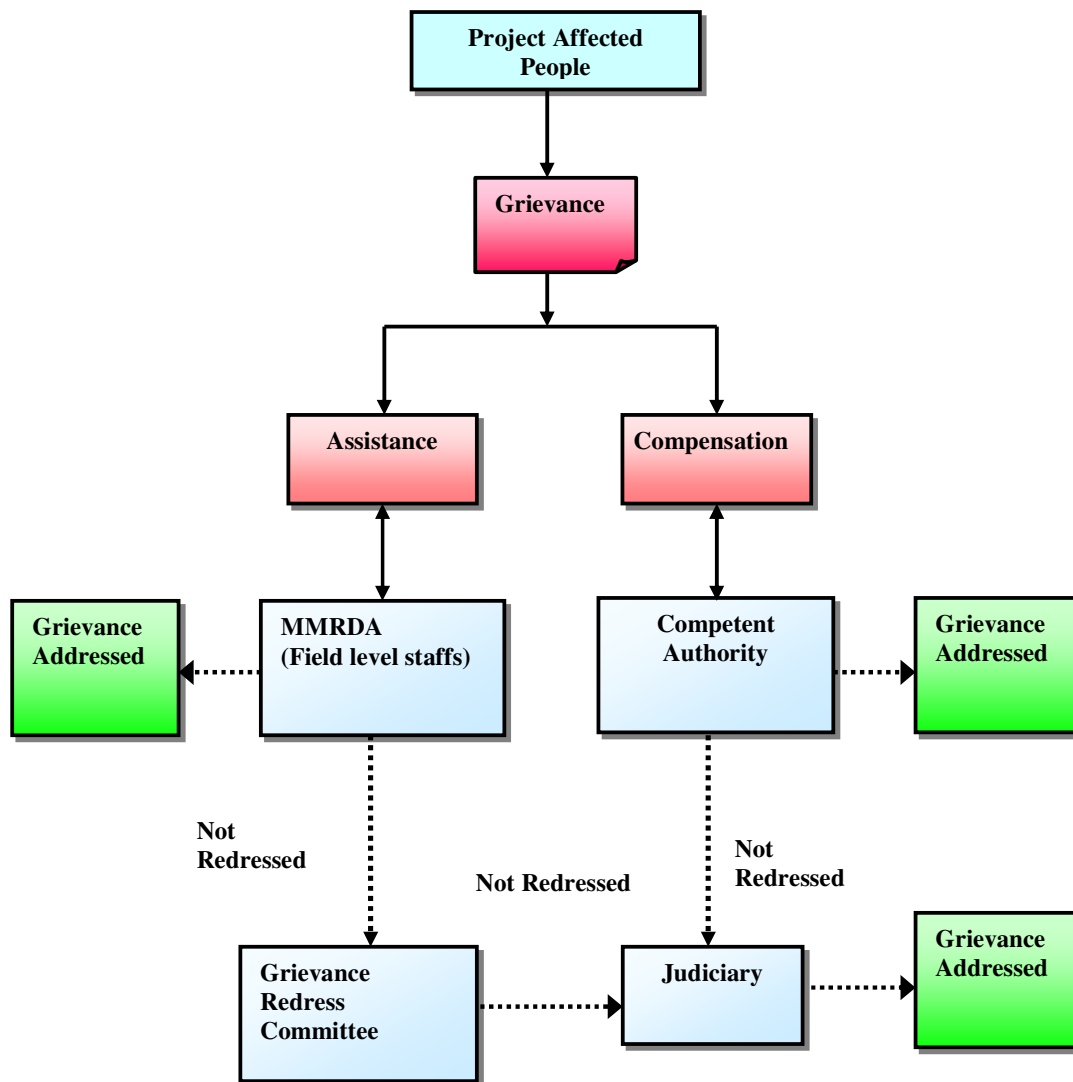
All the grievances will be first addressed at the level of the Land and R&R Unit of PIU. The grievances, which are not resolved at the PIU level and involve legal issues related to Titleholders, will be dealt as per the mechanism provided under the concerned regulatory framework. For example, Grievances related to ownership rights and land compensation will be dealt as per RFCTLARR Act. All other grievances particularly of Non-Titleholders, which are not redressed by the Land and R&R Unit will be addressed through a two tier Field Level and Senior Level Grievance Redress Committees (FLGRC and SLGRC) specifically established for Metro projects constituting the following :

FLGRC : Dy. Collector working on deputation with MMRDA but not working on land acquisition and R&R of Metro project

SLGRC: Addl. Collector working on deputation with MMRDA but not working on land acquisition and R&R of Metro project

The GRCs will address all such grievances including those related to eligibility and entitlement as per the guidelines for their functioning. The FLGRC and SLGRC are one person committees headed by an independent Chairperson with representatives from MMRDA and assisting NGO, PAP, his or her representatives as respondents. An organizational set up of FLGRC and SLGRC is presented in **Figure-5.2**. The grievances will be first addressed by the FLGRC whereas SLGRC will review decisions of FLGRC on grievance petitions filed by affected families / persons not satisfied with the FLGRC verdict. Both FLGRC and SLGRC will follow the procedure of carrying out record and field verification and holding meeting with the concerned PAP after informing him/ her about specific location, date, and time of such meetings.

Figure-5.2 Stages of Grievance Redressal



### 5.3 ROLE OF STAKEHOLDERS

Role of stakeholders of resettlement plan is presented in Table 5.1

**Table-5.1 Role of Stakeholders for Implementation of RAP**

Position	Responsibility
Project Director-(PIU), MMRDA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overall planning and supervision of all project activities;</li> <li>• Exercise of administrative approval for finance &amp; execution related activities;</li> <li>• Supervision and control over responsible officers in PIU</li> <li>• Coordination with ADB, Govt. of India, Govt. of Maharashtra and other concerned agencies.</li> </ul>
Land and R&R Unit, PIU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning, supervision and implementation of R&amp;R components;</li> <li>• Report to Project Director, PIU;</li> <li>• Supervision and control over the Managers, Officers and support staff ;</li> <li>• Liaison and coordination with PIU, Estate Management Cell, Legal Cell, PR Cell, NGOs, PAPs &amp; other stakeholders;</li> <li>• Prepare and submit all reports and communication to Project Director;</li> <li>• The administrative domain of Officer In-Charge include: -Approval of eligibility list -Approval of Progress Reports -Procurement of Consultancy services for R&amp;R components; -Disclosure of information to requesters and external agencies -Release of payment to Consultants and NGO</li> </ul>

NGO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assist PIU in conducting public consultation, survey, information disclosure, issue of identity cards,</li> <li>• Organize meeting with PAPs and assist them during relocation;</li> <li>• Explain the entitlements and R&amp;R policy provisions;</li> <li>• Acting as catalysts between PAPs and project authorities;</li> <li>• Assist PIU in delivery of entitlements and in shifting of PAPs</li> <li>• Assist PIU in assessment and preparing and implementing plans for relocation of community structures and livelihood support activities including those for vulnerable PAPs</li> <li>• Serve as initial step to redress grievances;</li> <li>• Assist the PAPs in redressing grievances with Project Authorities;</li> <li>• Provide support for post resettlement activities such as registration of Cooperative Societies and training related to maintain the building etc.</li> <li>• Report to Officer In-Charge</li> <li>• Prepare monthly progress reports and submit to Officer In-Charge</li> </ul>
Implementation Support of Consultant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preparation of database of affected structures, families, persons;</li> <li>• Verification of database through field survey;</li> <li>• Improve monitoring system;</li> <li>• Capacity building,</li> <li>• Regular follow up implementation activities and other relevant activities.</li> </ul>
Public Relations Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinate with the Officer In-Charge</li> <li>• Coordinate with PR agency in information sharing on R&amp;R activities of the project;</li> <li>• Ensure availability of information to PAPs and other stakeholders;</li> <li>• Coverage of progress of R&amp;R activities in the print and electronic media.</li> </ul>
Grievance Redressal Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FLGRC to first address grievances;</li> <li>• SLGRC to review decisions of FLGRC on grievance petitions filed by PAPs.</li> </ul>
Independent Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mid - term and End-term Evaluation of the implementation of the various provisions and activities planned in the RAP;</li> <li>• Review the plan implementation in the light of the targets, budget and duration that had been laid down in the plan.</li> </ul>

## **5.4 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE**

The Resettlement Action Plan will be implemented as per the overall schedule of project implementation. All activities related to the land acquisition and resettlement will be planned to ensure that land is acquired / is in possession prior to commencement of civil works in a particular section. Public consultation, internal monitoring and grievance redressal will be undertaken intermittently throughout the project duration. However, the schedule is subject to modification depending on the progress of the project activities. As part of advance actions, PIU will establish the GRC, and initiate the resettlement implementation. The R&R activities of proposed project are divided into three broad categories based on the stages of work and process of implementation. The details of activities involved in these three phases are project preparation phase, RP implementation phase and Monitoring and Evaluation phase.

### **5.4.1 Project Preparatory Stage (Pre-Implementation Stage)**

The PIU is already set up and the Land and R&R Unit is established under the Additional Collector. The Unit is being strengthened with necessary officers and staff at the lower level and will look after the activities related with planning of acquisition of land and resettlement and rehabilitation process.

### **5.4.2 RAP Implementation Stage**

With the approval and disclosure of RAP, all the arrangements for fixing the compensation and the disbursement will be done which include payment of all eligible assistance; relocation of PAPs; initiation of economic rehabilitation measures, if any; site preparation for delivering the site to contractors for construction and finally commencement of the civil work. Considering the lengthy and time taking process for land acquisition, initial steps are taken up by the PIU in advance. However, the resettlement and rehabilitation fund will be monitored as a part of the RAP implementation at each stage. Internal monitoring will be the responsibility of PIU which will start in the early stages of the project when implementation of RAP starts and will continue till the completion of the implementation of RAP. The PIU will be responsible for carrying out the monitoring on a regular basis.

### **5.4.3 RAP Implementation Schedule**

The RAP implementation schedule for R&R activities for Metro project including various sub tasks and time line is prepared and presented in **Table 5.2**. Wherever project works have to be taken up on private lands or lands occupied by structures, such land will be handed over to concerned contractors only after such lands are cleared through land acquisition and R&R is carried out.



**Table 5.2 RAP Implementation Schedule For Mumbai Metro Project**

Description \ Months	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1	12	13	14	1	1	17	18		
<b>Identification of Required Land and Affected structures</b>	■																			
<b>Community/ Public Consultation</b>	■																			
<b>Disclosure of RAP</b>			■																	
<b>Notification for Land Acquisition</b>				■																
<b>Determination of Compensation / Negotiations</b>					■															
<b>Payment for Land Acquisition</b>						■														
<b>Delivery of R&amp;R Entitlements</b>						■														
<b>Internal Monitoring</b>			■																	
<b>External Evaluation</b>					■												■			

**1st month= The month of start of project Activities**

## 6.0 Public Consultation

### 6.1 BACKGROUND

Public consultation is a continuous process throughout the project period, during project preparation, implementation, and monitoring stages. The sustainability of any infrastructure development depends on the participatory planning in which public consultation plays a major role. Experience indicates that involuntary resettlement generally causes numerous problems for the affected population. These problems may be reduced to a great extent if people are properly informed and consulted about the project and allowed to make meaningful choices or preferences. This serves to reduce the insecurity and opposition to the project which otherwise are likely to occur during project implementation. The overall objective of the consultation program is to minimize negative impact in the project corridors and to make people aware of the project.

A general consultation on social and environmental issues and safeguards with all the stakeholders was carried out on 12<sup>th</sup> May, 2016 in the MMRDA. The consultation primarily helped in disclosing technical information about the project and the social and environmental safeguards proposed to be followed to the participants. The proceedings of the consultation are at **Annexure-I**. Keeping in mind the significance of consultation and participation of the people likely to be affected or displaced due to the proposed project, both formal and informal discussions were conducted with PAPs during census survey when the social experts consulted with the key Project Affected People / stakeholders and discussed the issues regarding land acquisition, structures likely to be affected, social risk, presence of significant CPR (Common Property Resource) and vulnerable population, mitigation measures, value of affected assets, and other assistance & allowances. In this chapter detailed methodology adopted for stakeholder consultation and key findings of consultations are discussed.

### 6.2 APPROACH AND METHODS OF CONSULTATION

Public consultations / Focus Group Discussions were held with various sections of affected persons such as traders, women, squatters, kiosks and other inhabitants in the areas likely to be affected by the project. During public consultations, issues related to land acquisition, compensation, income restoration, employment generation, information flow, grievance redressal, safety, role of administration etc. were discussed. The RAP addresses all issues raised during public consultation and recommends measures as well.

The following methods were adopted for conducting public consultation:

- Walk-through informal group consultation at affected places along the alignment.
- Focus Group Discussions (FGD) with different groups of affected people including the PAPs.
- In-depth individual interviews
- Discussions and interviews with key informants
- Sharing the opinion and preferences of the PAPs

### 6.3 INFORMATION DISCLOSURE AND CONSULTATION

During social survey, meetings and focus group discussions were conducted to get wider public input from the primary and secondary stakeholders. The roadside communities, particularly the affected small business enterprises, took good interest in the meetings. This consultative approach led to identification of a range of issues related to service road closure / diversion and improvements before construction of Mumbai Metro 7. Perhaps more importantly, the affected communities strongly felt a sense of participation in the decision-making process.

### 6.4 KEY FINDINGS OF CONSULTATIONS HELD DURING SURVEY

The key findings of public consultation are presented in **Table 6.1**.

**Table 6.1 Stakeholder Consultation**

Place	Issues Discussed	Important Opinion & Views	Remarks
Various Locations	Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PAPs are dependent solely on Shops and People's survival is based on the shop only.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MMRDA shall rehabilitate the affected people within the framework of RTFCTLAR Act and MUTP R &amp; R policy.</li> </ul>
	Land acquisition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The location of stairs and lifts may be diverted to avoid their shops. These may be developed on roadside.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The route has been worked out on the basis of workable curves as the project is longitudinal in nature and abrupt curves cannot be planned</li> </ul>
	Compensation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>People of market will not co-operate with MMRDA. They shall be paid compensation at market rate which is about 2 Lakh per m.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MMRDA shall compensate the affected people within the framework of RTFCTLAR Act and MUTP R &amp; R policy.</li> </ul>
	Compensation to employees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Every shop is having employees. Employees are dependent on the shops concerned. They will also be affected</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The employees may be considered for compensation as per the provisions of MUTP Policy</li> </ul>

From the above table and discussions with PAPs it is evident that many people in affected commercial area had questions and objection to the proposed Metro project

since they considered that the project would displace them and there was fear among people that they might not get fair compensation. Moreover, they were not sure about the timeline of the project. They considered that the project might take several years as in case of earlier Metro Project in Mumbai. Simultaneously, they also have expressed the desire to be resettled in the same area, which was difficult due to non-availability of vacant land outside the RoW.

A detailed Public Consultation with all the probable PAPs of Metro 7 was held on 27<sup>th</sup> December, 2016 by issuing them individual invitation letters. Information brochures in Marathi, Hindi and English languages providing details of basic features of the project, framework for land acquisition and R&R impacts, eligibility and entitlements grievance redress mechanism etc. were distributed, presentations on related issues were made and their queries were clarified. A Public Information Centre (PIC) is also opened on the first floor of the MMRDA old building.

The salient features of Public Consultation held with PAPs are as follows :

1. The Public Consultation meeting was attended by 248 persons.
2. In all 22 queries were raised. 9 queries were about the technical issues such as location, specification, impacts of barricading, piling etc. related to viaduct and stations.
3. While 4 queries were related to individual issues about survey, its requirement, correctness etc., 5 queries were related to entitlements against land and affected residential and commercial structures, including relocation sites, tenements sizes etc.
4. While 3 queries were mixed covering above mentioned points and also issues related to GRC, FSI compensation, Post R&R and livelihood, one query was about disclosure of the proceedings of Public Consultation.

All the queries were replied and related clarification / additional information was provided. None of the queries suggested any significant change related to proposed project or the social safeguard framework. The detailed proceedings of the consultation are at **Annexure-VII**.

During project implementation, the Land & R&R Unit of the PIU will conduct Information and Community Consultation Program (ICCP) in the project area before starting the process of land acquisition. The main objectives of the ICCP are to: (i) inform and explain the entitlement policy and the various options to the affected people prior to payments of compensation and other assistance; and (ii) socially prepare the Small Business Enterprises (SBE), and households for relocation and assist them in the process.

## **6.5 COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION DURING PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION**

The effectiveness of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is directly related to the degree of continuing involvement of those affected by the project. Several additional rounds of consultations with PAPs will form part of the project implementation. Consultations

during resettlement plan implementation will involve discussions on compensation and assistance options and entitlement package. Another round of consultation will occur when compensation and assistance are provided.

The following set of activities will be undertaken for effective implementation of the plan:

- a) The LA & R&R Unit will conduct information dissemination sessions in the project area and solicit the help of the local community / leaders and encourage the participation of the PAP's in RAP implementation.
- b) Consultation and focus group discussions will be conducted with the vulnerable groups like women, families of BPL, Scheduled Castes, if any identified to ensure that the vulnerable groups understand the process and their needs are specifically taken into consideration, if necessary.
- c) The LA & R&R Unit will organize public meetings, and will appraise the communities about the progress in the implementation of project works and payment and assistance paid to the community. Regular update of the program of resettlement component of the project will be placed for public display at the project offices.
- d) Taking into consideration the risks of HIV / AIDs during the project construction period and road safety issues, specialist will be invited to undertake activities related to their core competencies.

Lastly, participation of PAPs will also be ensured through their involvement in various local committees. PIU and field offices will maintain an ongoing interaction with PAPs to identify problems and undertake remedial measures.



**Photographs of on-site Public Consultation**

## 7.0 RESTTLEMENT ASSISTANCE PLAN AND COST

### 7.1 BACKGROUND

This chapter presents an overview of eligibility for entitlement, valuation and compensation for losses, income restoration and cost estimates. The present cost estimates for land and structures are based on average value of land. The budget is indicative and costs will be updated and adjusted to the inflation rate as the project continues and during implementation. However, the final compensation amount for the land acquisition and structures will be determined by the competent authority.

### 7.2 ELIGIBILITY FOR ENTITLEMENT

Broadly, all interested parties of private land to be acquired for the project are entitled for compensation and residential PAPs for resettlement benefits as per the RFCTLARR Act. The eligibility and entitlements for non-titleholders will be as per the MUTP R&R Policy. The basic entitlement framework has the following provision for providing compensation for land acquisition and resettlement and rehabilitation of project affected families/people:

#### **Titleholder:**

##### ***Residential***

- Compensation at least at 200% of market value of land
- A constructed house of not less than 50sq.m.in plinth area or Rs. 5.5 lakhs
- Shifting allowance @ Rs.50,000/-.
- Subsistence Allowance @ Rs. 3,000/- per month for 12 months= Rs. 36,000/- to all PAPS. SC, ST to be paid additional Rs. 50,000/-
- One time resettlement allowance @ Rs. 50,000/-.
- Livelihood allowance of Rs. 5,00,000/-
- Stamp duty Registration Charges

##### ***Commercial:***

- One-time financial assistance of Rs. 25,000 or Commercial area equivalent to area of affected structure (free of cost upto 225 sq.ft. and at cost for more, maximum upto 750 sq.ft.)

#### **Non-Title Holder:**

##### ***Occupant of residential unit***

- Residential tenement of 225 sq.ft. per PAP family free of cost.
- Shifting charges as per MUTP R&R Policy

##### ***Occupant of commercial unit***

- Commercial area equivalent to area of affected structure (free of cost 225 sq.ft. and at cost for more, maximum upto 750 sq.ft.) or monetary amount equivalent to value of lost structure for affected structures more than 225 sq.ft.
- Shifting charges as per MUTP R&R Policy

### **Employees of Enterprises**

- Amount equivalent to the fare of twelve quarterly season tickets for increased distance by suburban railway.
- Employees / entrepreneurs losing source of livelihood permanently shall be paid a lump sum compensation equivalent to one year income to be determined by R&R Agency's valuation committee.

As is seen from the survey, most of the affected PAPs are commercial (197) with only 134 residential PAPs. The MMRDA has ready possession of large stock of residential and commercial tenements in various R&R colonies in Greater Mumbai, also in Western Suburbs, procured in the form of slum rehabilitation schemes duly developed under the Development Control Regulations of Greater Mumbai and also a stock of commercial tenements procured under Rental Housing programme near Dahisar just outside Greater Mumbai with all related services and amenities. It is proposed to resettle the PAPs of the project in these colonies depending on the proximity and suitability of locations. The PAPs can be offered the choice depending on availability of stock at various locations such as Oshiware, Malad, Dahisar etc. and can be resettled accordingly. In order to offer better choice to the PAPs specific locations are not identified and included in the SIA as a part of the RAP. It may be noted that the ready reckoner values of such constructed properties are more than the estimated cost of the structures affected by the project, most of which are likely to be non-titleholders.

## **7.3 VALUATION AND COMPENSATION FOR LOSSES**

Land requirements have been kept to the barest minimum and worked out on area basis. Acquisition of private land has been minimised as far as possible. Private land for the Metro project shall be acquired by MMRDA under appropriate statute (like MR&TP Act) preferably through negotiations and with the assistance of the Competent Authority and the compensation shall be paid as per MUTP Policy / Maharashtra Notification which is in line with “The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation And Resettlement Act, 2013 (No. 30 OF 2013)”.

### **7.3.1 Loss of Land and Replacement Value**

The rate of private land has been taken as per the ready reckoner for the zones as specified by revenue department of Mumbai. However, actual rates will be finalized by LAC. An additional 100% cost has been taken as solatium over and above the compensation in consideration of compulsory nature of acquisition. About 12% as interest has also been considered. For acquiring temporary private land, compensation at the rate of 6% of total land cost per year for 3 years will be provided.

### **7.3.2 Loss of Structure and Replacement Value**

For loss of residential structures, the title holders will be compensated by providing alternative accommodation as per the RTFCTLARR Act. The Commercial Titleholders will have the option of choosing monetary compensation under RTFCTLARR Act or constructed premises under the MUTP R&R Policy. MMRDA will resettle and

rehabilitate the PAPs occupying residential and commercial units by providing suitable accommodation at nominated locations.

### 7.3.3 Assistance for Squatters

Squatters occupying their dwelling units will be provided 20.91 m<sup>2</sup> (225 sq.ft.) residential tenement free of cost and those having commercial units will be provided shops of equivalent areas with a maximum of 70 sq.m. out of which 20.91 sq.m. will be free of cost and excess area at prevalent Ready Reckoner rate or monetary amount of value of lost structure for affected structures more than 225 sq.ft.

### 7.3.4 Shifting Allowance

Each displaced project affected family shall be provided shifting allowance as per the RFCTLARR Act or MUTP R&R Policy depending on their status for shifting of household materials and belonging etc. Shifting allowance is one time grant.

## 7.4 INCOME RESTORATION

This Metro project may have an adverse impact on the income of PAPs losing commercial properties. Accordingly, it is the responsibility of MMRDA as the owner of the project to provide adequate provisions for restoration of livelihood of the affected families. The entitlement matrix proposed for this project based on the RFCTLARR Act and MUTP R&R Policy has provisions for restoration of livelihood of the affected communities. The focus of restoration of livelihoods is to ensure that the PAPs are able to regain their pre project living standards. To restore and enhance the economic conditions of the PAPs, various assistances are incorporated in the RAP. If the above entitlements, particularly for Non-titleholder and vulnerable PAPs, are not found to be adequate Post-R&R, their needs will be assessed and remedial measures for livelihood support will be undertaken as may be necessary.

## 7.5 COST ESTIMATE

The detail of R&R budget is given in **Table 7.1**. The total cost for resettlement and rehabilitation will be about **Rs.4531.24 Lakhs**.

**Table 7.1 Details of Cost of Acquisition of Private Land and R&R (Rs. Lakhs)**

S. No.	Description	Entitlement	Unit	Quantity	Rate	Amount Rs. Lakhs
1	Acquisition of Permanent land Private Land	Total Replacement Cost of land *	m2	3900	0.50	1950.00
2	Solatium	100% as per RTFCTLARR Act	m2	3900	0.50	1950.00
3	Acquisition of temporary private land	6% of total land cost per year for 3 years	m2	4100	0.09	369.00
4	Acquisition of structures					



4.1	Residential PAPs	Tenement area 20.91 m2 free of cost	Per unit	134		**
4.2	Commercial PAPs	Area equivalent to affected area 20.91 m2 free of cost	Per unit	197		**
5.	Subsistence Allowance ***	For a period of one year @ Rs.3000/ month	Family	134	0.36	48.24
6.	Shifting Allowance ***	A lump sum shifting allowance of Rs.50,000/-	Family	134	0.50	67.00
7.	One time resettlement allowance ***	For All the affected families	Family	134	0.50	67.00
8	Employees Transportation cost	12 Quarterly passes for differential distance for employees in shops	LS	283		60.00
9.	Independent Evaluation		LS		10.00	10.00
10.	Miscellaneous		LS		10.00	10.00
	<b>Cost of R &amp; R</b>					<b>4531.24</b>

\* Average rate of land for all the locations

\*\*the resettlement benefits to be provided are available with MMRDA and are obtained by it free of cost against Transferrable Development Rights (TDRs). Hence their cost cannot be ascertained. If any of the residential PAPs are found to be titleholders, they can be provided multiple units of 20.91 sq.m. tenements. The commercial PAPs will be entitled for one-time payment of grant as per the RTFCTLARR Act if they choose such assistance over the alternative commercial space provided under the MUTP R&R Policy. The Non-titleholder occupants of commercial structures with areas more than 225 sq.ft. will be provided an option to take monetary amount of value of affected structure.

\*\*\* applicable for only titleholders

The cost of 15.50 ha. depot land to be obtained from Airport Authority of India will depend on the cost MMRDA will have to incur to make alternative arrangement for the same.

## 8.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

### 8.1 BACKGROUND

Monitoring & Evaluation are critical activities in involuntary resettlement. Monitoring involves periodic checking to ascertain whether activities are progressing as per schedule while evaluation is essentially to assess the performance of PAPs at the end of the project. For this purpose, a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) program is required to be developed to provide feedback to project management which will help keep the programs on schedule and make them successful. Monitoring provides both a working system for effective implementation of the RAP by the project managers, and an information channel for the PAPs to assess how their needs are being met.

Monitoring will give particular attention to the project affected vulnerable groups such as scheduled castes, BPL families, women headed households. RAP implementation will be monitored only internally. Project Authority will be responsible for internal monitoring through and will prepare quarterly reports on the progress of RAP implementation. An Independent Evaluation Consultant will may be hired by Project Authority for mid and end term evaluation of RAP implementation.

### 8.2 INTERNAL MONITORING

The internal monitoring for RAP implementation will be carried out by Project Authority. The main objectives of internal monitoring are to:

- measure and report progress against the RAP schedule;
- verify that agreed entitlements are delivered in full to affected people;
- identify any problems, issues or cases of hardship resulting from the resettlement process, and to develop appropriate corrective actions, or where problems are systemic refer them to the management team;
- monitor the effectiveness of the grievance system

Internal monitoring will focus on measuring progress against the schedule of actions defined in the RAP. Activities to be undertaken by the Project Authority will include:

- Liaison with the General Consultant, construction contractor and project affected communities to review and report progress against the RAP;
- Verification of land acquisition and compensation entitlements are being delivered in accordance with the RAP;
- Verification of agreed measures to restore or enhance living standards are being implemented;
- Identification of any problems, issues or cases of hardship resulting from resettlement process;
- Through household interviews, assess project affected peoples' satisfaction with resettlement outcomes;
- Collection of records of grievances, follow up that appropriate corrective actions have been undertaken and that outcomes are satisfactory;

Monitoring is a continuous process and will be carried out by PIU on regular basis to keep track of the R&R progress. For this purpose, the indicators suggested have been given in **Table 8.1**.

**Table 8.1 Indicators for Monitoring of RAP Progress**

<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Parameters Indicators</b>
<b>Physical</b>	Extent of land acquired No. of residential and commercial PAPs resettled No. of Community Structures relocated Number of structures dismantled
<b>Financial</b>	Number of land owners and private structure owners paid compensation and other monetary benefits Amount of compensation paid for land/structure Cash grant for shifting PAPs Amount paid for training and capacity building of staffs Amount for restoration of CPR (Common Property Resource)
<b>Social</b>	No. of vulnerable PAPs identified Nature and extent of benefits provided to Vulnerable PAPs No. of PAPs provided employment information No. of PAPs provided training facilities Nature and extent of Post R&R grievances addressed
<b>Economic</b>	Successful implementation of Income Restoration Schemes, if any
<b>Grievance</b>	Consultation for grievance redressal PAPs knowledge about their entitlements Cases referred to court, pending and settled Number of grievance cell meetings Number of cases disposed by GRC to the satisfaction of PAPs.

The Officer In-Charge Land and R&R Unit will be responsible for monitoring the day-to-day resettlement activities of the project. Baseline socio-economic census and the land acquisition data provide the necessary benchmark for field level monitoring. A format for monitoring of RAP implementation is presented in **Annexure - V**.

### **8.3 INDEPENDENT EVALUATION**

As mentioned earlier, an Independent Evaluation Agency (IEA) will be hired by Project Authority for mid and end term evaluation. A detailed Terms of Reference for IEA is found as **Annexure - VI**.

The following should be considered as the basis for indicators in monitoring and evaluation of the project. The list of impact performance indicators suggested to monitor project objectives is delineated in **Table 8.2**.

**Table 8.2 Indicators for Project Outcome Evaluation**

<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Risk Factor</b>	<b>Outcomes and Impacts</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The negative impact on persons affected by the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Resettlement plan implementation may take longer</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Satisfaction of land owners with the compensation and assistance paid</li> </ul>

Objectives	Risk Factor	Outcomes and Impacts
<p>project will be minimized.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Persons losing assets to the project shall be compensated at replacement cost.</li> <li>• The project-affected persons will be assisted in improving or regaining their standard of living.</li> <li>• Vulnerable groups will be identified and assisted in improving their standard of living.</li> </ul>	<p>time than anticipated</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Institutional arrangement may not function as efficiently as expected</li> <li>• NGO may not perform the task as efficiently as expected</li> <li>• Unexpected number of grievances</li> <li>• Finding a suitable rehabilitation site for displaced population</li> <li>• PAPs falling below their existing standard of living</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Satisfaction of PAPs with compensation and assistance</li> <li>• Satisfaction of the PAPs with the process of R&amp;R including information disclosure, consultation</li> <li>• % of PAPs adopted the skill acquired through training</li> <li>• % PAPs got trained in the skill of their choice</li> <li>• Role of NGO in the process of R&amp;R</li> <li>• Types of grievances received</li> <li>• No. of grievances dealt by GRC and time taken to solve the grievances</li> <li>• % of PAPs aware about the GRC mechanism</li> <li>• % of PAPs aware about the entitlement frame work</li> <li>• PAPs opinion about NGO approach and accessibility</li> </ul>

#### 8.4 Reporting Requirements

PIU will be responsible for supervision and implementation of the RAP. Project authority will prepare six-monthly progress reports on resettlement activities. The Independent Evaluation Consultant will submit mid and end term evaluation report to PIU and determine whether resettlement goals have been achieved, more importantly whether livelihoods and living standards have been restored / enhanced and suggest suitable recommendations for improvement.

**Annexure – I**

**Minutes of the Public Consultation Meeting**  
**Environmental and Social Aspects of the Mumbai Metro Line 7- Andheri (E) to Dahisar (E) and**  
**Mumbai Metro Line 2A – Dahisar to D.N. Nagar projects**

The work for Mumbai Metro Line – 7 Andheri (E) to Dahisar (E) and Mumbai Metro Line 2A – Dahisar to D.N. Nagar has been undertaken by MMRDA with the approval of Govt of Maharashtra and assistance of DMRC. These projects are designed to minimise the environmental and social impacts. The civil works for the project will be financed by MMRDA while financial assistance is being sought from ADB for the rolling stock, signalling, communications systems, E&M, AFC, etc. The EIA and SIA reports prepared for these projects are being revised incorporating alignment changes and specific site conditions. R&R of the PAPs of the project will be carried out as per the Mumbai Urban Transport Project (MUTP) Policy. Public consultations being held in accordance with the ADB's Safeguards Policy for Information Disclosure, Consultation and Participation.

**Public Announcement in Newspapers:**

A public consultation meeting focussing on the environmental and social aspects of the Mumbai Metro line 7: Andheri (E) to Dahisar (E) and Metro line 2A: Dahisar to D.N. Nagar project was organised on May 12, 2016. A notice regarding the schedule of the meeting was advertised in prominent daily newspapers in three languages i.e. English, Hindi and Marathi on the 30<sup>th</sup> April, 2016 to inform the general public. The copies of the notices published in the newspapers are attached as Annexure-I. The details of the date, time and place of the Public consultation meeting were as follows:

Date	Time	Place
12/05/2016	3:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.	The Auditorium, New MMRDA building, G-Block, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (E), Mumbai - 400051.

The following officers from MMRDA and DMRC addressed the meeting:

Sr. No.	Metro Representatives	Designation
1.	Shri P.R.K. Murthy	Director (Projects) Metro, Metro PIU
2.	Shri P.K. Sharma	Director, DMRC
3.	Shri V.G. Patil	Chief, SDC
4.	Smt. K. Vijayalakshmi	Chief, T&C
5.	Shri Dilip Kawathkar	Dy. Metropolitan Commissioner (Admin),
6.	Smt. Indurkar	Tahsildar

The meeting started with introductions of officials and a power-point presentation on the project comprising of the Metro Master Plan, details including alignment, station locations and facilities, project status, method of construction, costs and financial obligations, measures that will be taken for traffic movement and minimising nuisance to public along the corridor, the environmental and social impacts and safeguards, clearances to be obtained, eligibility, entitlement and grievance redressal framework for

R&R etc. was made. A copy of the presentation is placed as Annexure II. The technical aspects of the project were presented by Shri. P.K. Sharma and environmental and social aspects were presented by Shri. V.G. Patil.

The consultation meeting was attended by fifteen persons. The list of attendees along with the attendance record consisting of their names, organisation represented and the contact details is attached as Annexure – III. The photographs of the meeting are attached as Annexure – IV.

The details of the points raised by the public and the reply to their queries were as follows:

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>The points that were raised by the Public</b>	<b>Response provided by officers</b>
1.	<p>Shri Ulhas Chaudhari from Paryawarniya Grahak Chalwal raised concerns regarding environmental effects and carbon emissions during the project execution caused by congestion, debris below the elevated structures viz a viz reduction after the project is implemented, . He also raised the question regarding the feasibility and need of the metro project viz a viz strengthening the existing western railway and public bus transport system run by the BEST in the city. He also raised concern on the water requirements and planning for its provision for the project. Drawing references of the previous infrastructure projects commissioned by various government bodies in the city, he pointed concerns on the quality, site management during and after the project implementation phases.</p> <p>He also submitted a detailed letter regarding his concerns. The letter is attached as Annexure – V</p>	<p>The need for these metro projects was established based on comprehensive transport study and as a part of assessment and feasibility of these projects. An extensive EIA study was being carried out to assess the baseline conditions and projected impacts which would take into account the impacts and suggest mitigation measures. Such measures will be implemented.</p>
2.	<p>Shri Sunil Sampatrao Shinde from the Aanyay Nivaran Samajik Santha raised concerns about awarding the contract to J.Kumar against whom FIR was launched by the Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai in case of some other work.</p>	<p>It was indicated that legal opinion was sought before awarding the contract to the said contractor.</p>

#### **List of Annexures**

- Annexure I A,IB, IC : Advertisements placed in English, Marathi and Hindi newspapers
- Annexure II : Public Consultation meeting Presentation copy

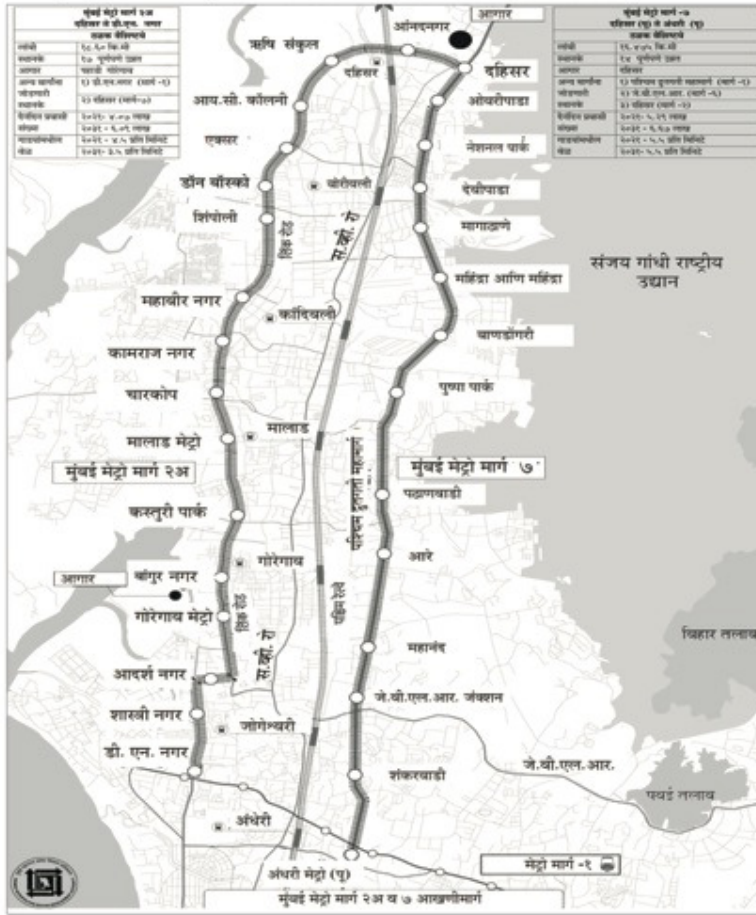
- Annexure III : List of Attendees
- Annexure IV : Photographs of the Public Consultation meeting
- Annexure V : Letter by Shri Ulhas Chaudhari from Paryawarniya Grahak Chalwal

**मुंबई महानगर प्रदेश विकास प्राधिकरण**  
**MMRDA** महाराष्ट्र शासन अंगीकृत  
 फ्लॉट नं. आर-५, आर-६ आणि आर-१२, वांद्रे-कुर्ला संकुल, वांद्रे (पूर्व), मुंबई - ४०० ०५१  
 दूरध्वनी : २६५९४००१/०४ फॅक्स : २६५९१२६४ वेबसाईट : <https://mmrda.maharashtra.gov.in>

## जनतेसाठी खुले चर्चासत्र

मेट्रो मार्ग - ७ : (अंधेरी (पू.) - दहिसर (पू.)) आणि  
 मेट्रो मार्ग २ अ : (दहिसर (प.) - डी. एन. नगर) संबंधी पर्यावरणीय व सामाजिक बाबी  
 महाराष्ट्र शासनाच्या मान्यतेने आणि एशियन डेव्हलपमेंट बँकेच्या (ए.डी.बी) वित्तीय सहाय्याने  
 मुं.म.प्र.वि. प्राधिकरणाने मेट्रो मार्ग ७ : (अंधेरी (पू.)- दहिसर (पू.)) व मेट्रो मार्ग २ अ : (दहिसर  
 (प.)- डी.एन.नगर) ची अंमलबजावणी हाती घेतली आहे.

## मेट्रो ७ व २ अ चे मान्यताप्राप्त आखणीमार्ग



मुं.म.प्र.वि. प्राधिकरणाद्वारे या प्रकल्पांच्या पर्यावरण परिणाम मूल्यमापन व सामाजिक परिणाम निर्धारण अहवालांना अंतीम स्वरूप देण्याचे काम प्रगतीपथावर असून ऑक्टोबर, २०१६ पासून स्थापत्य कार्ये हाती घेण्याचे प्रस्तावित आहे. या प्रकल्पांचे तपशील सादर करण्यासाठी आणि त्यावरील विचार आणि सूचना प्राप्त करण्यासाठी मुं.म.प्र.वि. प्राधिकरण या प्रकल्पांशी संबंधित विविध हितसंबंधीतांशी आणि सर्वसाधारण जनतेशी सल्लामसलत करण्यास इच्छुक आहे. याकरीता प्रकल्पांच्या पर्यावरणीय सामाजिक मुद्द्यांसह विविध पैलूंवर विचार विनिमय करण्यासाठी दि. १२ मे, २०१६ (गुरुवार) दु. ०३:०० ते ०५:०० दरम्यान मुं.म.प्र.वि. प्राधिकरणाचे सभागृह, नवीन प्रशासकीय इमारत, इ ब्लॉक, बांद्रा कुर्ला संकुल, मुंबई- ५१ येथे जनतेसाठी खुले चर्चासत्र आयोजित करण्यात आले आहे.

या प्रकल्पांमध्ये स्वारस्य असणाऱ्या सर्व व्यक्तींना बैठकीस उपस्थित राहून सहभागी होण्याचे निमंत्रण देण्यात येत आहे.

दिनांक : २७/०४/२०१६


ठिकाण : मुंबई.

अतिरिक्त महानगर आयुक्त-१

मुं.म.प्र.वि.प्रा.

Fulrani





## MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

(A Govt. of Maharashtra Undertaking)

Plot Nos. R-5, R-6 & R-12, Bandra-Kurla Complex, Bandra (E), Mumbai- 400 051.  
Tel.No. 26594001-04 Fax : 26591264 Website: <https://mnrda.maharashtra.gov.in>

PUBLIC CONSULTATION

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ASPECTS OF

METRO CORRIDOR VII : (ANDHERI (E) - DAHISAR (E)) AND


METRO CORRIDOR II A : (DAHISAR (W) - D.N. NAGAR).

The MMRDA has undertaken implementation of the Metro VII (Andheri (E) - Dahisar (E)) and IIA (Dahisar (W) - D.N. Nagar) corridors with the approval of the Government of Maharashtra and financial assistance of the Asian Development Bank (ADB).

Approved Alignment of the Metro VII & IIA

Mumbai Metro Line 2A: (Dahisar to DN Nagar)	
Salient Features	
Length	18.60 km
Stations	17 Nos. Fully Elevated
Depot	Pahadi Goregaon
Interchange Stations	1) DN Nagar (Line 1) 2) Dahisar (Line 7)
Daily Ridership	2021 - 4.07 Lakhs
	2031 - 6.09 Lakhs
Headway	2021 - 4.5 min
	2031 - 3.5 min

Mumbai Metro Line 7: (Dahisar (E) to Andheri (E))	
Salient Features	
Length	16.475 km
Stations	14 Nos. Fully Elevated
Depot	Dahisar
Interchange Stations	1) WEH (Line 1) 2) JVLR (Line 6) 3) Dahisar (Line 2)
Daily Ridership	2021 - 5.29 Lakhs
	2031 - 6.67 Lakhs
Headway	2021 - 5.5 min
	2031 - 5.5 min



Mumbai Metro Line IIA & VII Alignment

The MMRDA is in the process of finalising the EIA and SIA reports for these projects and proposes to take up execution of the civil works from October, 2016. The MMRDA desires to hold Public consultations with various stakeholders and public at large to share the details about these projects and obtain their views and suggestions. A Public consultation meeting on various aspects of these projects including the Environmental and Social issues is scheduled on May 12, 2016 (Thursday) between 3:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. at the Auditorium, New MMRDA Office Building, Bandra-Kurla Complex, Bandra (East) Mumbai – 400051.

All persons having interest in these projects are invited to attend and participate in the meeting.

Date :- 27.04.2016

Place : Mumbai

**Addl. Metropolitan Commissioner (I)**

**MMRDA**

Fulrani

# मुंबई महानगर प्रदेश विकास प्राधिकरण

MMRDA

महाराष्ट्र शासन अंगीकृत

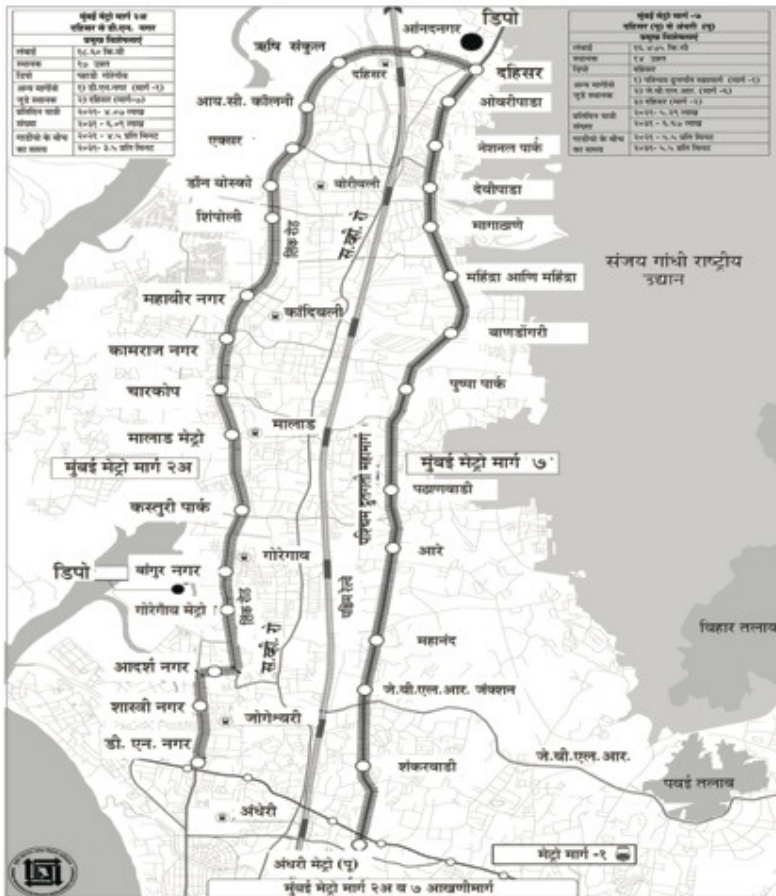
प्लॉट नं. आर-५, आर-६ और आर-१२, वांड्रे-कुर्ला संकुल, वांड्रा (पूर्व), मुंबई - ४०० ०५१  
दूरध्वनी : २६५९४००१/०४ फॉक्स : २६५९१२६४ वेबसाईट : <https://mmrda.maharashtra.gov.in>

## लोक परामर्श

मेट्रो मार्ग - ७ : (अंधेरी (पू.) - दहिसर (पू.)) तथा  
मेट्रो मार्ग २ अ : (दहिसर (प.) डि. एन. नगर) के पर्यावरणीय तथा सामाजिक पहलू

महाराष्ट्र सरकार की स्वीकृती तथा एशियन डेवलपमेंट बैंक (ए डी बी) की वित्तीय सहायता से मुंबई मेट्रोपॉलिटन क्षेत्र विकास प्राधिकरण ने मेट्रो मार्ग ७ : (अंधेरी (पूर्व)-दहिसर(पूर्व) मेट्रो २ : अ दहिसर(पश्चिम)- डी.एन.नगर) के मार्गों के कार्यान्वयन का कार्यभार लिया है।

### मेट्रो ७ व २ अ का अनुमोदित संरेखण



मुंबई मेट्रोपॉलिटन क्षेत्र विकास प्राधिकरण इन परियोजनाओं हेतु पर्यावरण परिणाम मूल्यापन (EIA) तथा सामाजिक परिणाम निर्धारण (SIA) रिपोर्ट को अंतिम रूप देने की प्रक्रिया में है तथा सिविल निर्माण कार्य को अक्टूबर, २०१६ से प्रारम्भ करने का प्रस्ताव है। मुंबई मेट्रोपॉलिटन क्षेत्र विकास प्राधिकरण विभिन्न स्टेकहोल्डर तथा सर्व सामान्य जनता से इन परियोजनाओं से संबंधित सूचना वांटने तथा उनके विचार और सुझाव प्राप्त करने हेतु जनता से परामर्श करने की इच्छुक है। इन परियोजनाओं के पर्यावरणीय एवं सामाजिक मुद्दों के साथ विभिन्न पहलुओं पर विचार हेतु नई एम आर डी ए कार्यालय बिल्डिंग, ई ब्लॉक, वांड्रा-कुर्ला संकुल, वांड्रा(पूर्व), मुंबई - ४०००५१ के प्रेक्षागृह में दिनांक १२ मई २०१६ (गुरुवार) को दोपहर ३.०० बजे से ५.०० तक लोक परामर्श बैठक का आयोजन किया है।

इन परियोजनाओं में रुचि रखने वाले सभी लोग बैठक में उपस्थित रहने तथा भाग लेने के लिए आमंत्रित हैं।

दिनांक : २७/०४/२०१६

स्थल : मुंबई.

अतिरिक्त महानगर आयुक्त-१

मुं.म.प्र.वि.प्रा.

Fulrani

Size : 12 x 25





**HOUSEHOLD SURVEY FOR R&R METRO RAIL PROJECT**  
**FOR MMRDA BY SPARC**

Name of Project: \_\_\_\_\_

Date of survey: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Investigator: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Schedule No.: \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Matched with House No.)

1. Name of Respondent: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Owner of Structure: \_\_\_\_\_

Religion: \_\_\_\_\_ Mother Tongue: \_\_\_\_\_

No. of years in the Settlement: \_\_\_\_\_

Are you owner/tenant/sub-tenant?

Whether SC/ST: \_\_\_\_\_

2. Documents available

1. Ration Card: Yes / No: \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Number)

2. No. of Electoral Roll: \_\_\_\_\_  
 (1995) (2000)

3. Part No.: \_\_\_\_\_ Sr. No.: \_\_\_\_\_ Structure No.: \_\_\_\_\_

4. Name in 2000 Census Receipt No.: \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Yes/No)

5. Photo Pass: \_\_\_\_\_

6. Shop Licence: \_\_\_\_\_

7. Savings Account at Bank: \_\_\_\_\_

8. Any Other: \_\_\_\_\_

3. **Have you taken Loan for**

Construction/Purchase/Repairs/Any Other purpose? Yes/No

If yes, Amount: \_\_\_\_\_

b) If yes, Repayment made up to what extent: \_\_\_\_\_

4. **Shelter**

Area of Structure (In Sq. Ft.): \_\_\_\_\_

No. of Rooms : \_\_\_\_\_

**Usage of Area for Non-residential use**

Sr. No.	In/Around House	Approximate Sq. Ft. Used
1.	Storage of Material	
2.	Production	
3.	Petty vending	
4.	Any Other	

**Materials used for House Structure**

	Cement Concrete	Tin/Bricks	Tiles	Plastic	Wood	Bamboo
Roof						
Wall						
Floor						

Preferred type of Rehabilitation: \_\_\_\_\_

Preferred location of Rehabilitation: \_\_\_\_\_

3. Details of Family Members:

Sr. No.	Name of the Individual	Age	Sex	Marital status	Relation-ship with the HH	Education	Nature of Employment	Exact Location for Work	Distance of Work	Income	Secondary
							1. Govt. 2. Private 3. Self Employed 4. Casual Labour	1. At home 2. All over 3. Specific Place	(Walking time, Bus time & Train time)	Last month/ Last week	Other if any Part-Time Employment
1.											
2.											
3.											
4.											
5.											
6.											
7.											
8.											
9.											
10.											

III. (a) No. of Married couples

Does anyone in the family have a disability ? Yes / No

If Yes, Who ? \_\_\_\_\_ . What kind of Disability: \_\_\_\_\_ .

**COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENT SURVEY FOR R&R METRO RAIL ROJECT  
FOR MMRDA BY SPARC**

NAME OF PROJECT : \_\_\_\_\_

DATE OF SURVEY : \_\_\_\_\_

NAME OF INTERVIEWER : \_\_\_\_\_

NAME OF AGENCY : \_\_\_\_\_

SCHEDULE : \_\_\_\_\_

1. NAME OF RESPONDENT : \_\_\_\_\_

AGE YEARS : \_\_\_\_\_

SEX:MALE/FEMALE : \_\_\_\_\_

EDUCATION : \_\_\_\_\_

2. NAME OF THE OWNER OF  
THE STRUCTURE : \_\_\_\_\_

3. STRUCTURE NO. : \_\_\_\_\_

4. NAME OF THE PRESENT  
STRUCTURE HOLDER : \_\_\_\_\_

5. YEAR OF CONSTRUCTION : \_\_\_\_\_

6. TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION :  
\_\_\_\_\_

7. NO. OF YEARS IN THE SETTLEMENT : \_\_\_\_\_

8. YEAR OF ESTABLISHMENT : \_\_\_\_\_

9. WHETHER LICENSED BY BMC : \_\_\_\_\_

10. USAGE OF STRUCTURE/TYPE &  
NATURE OF ACTIVITY : \_\_\_\_\_



- 1. SHOP : \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. WORKSHOP:PRODUCTION : \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. STORAGE OF MATERIAL : \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. PETTY VENDING : \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. ANY OTHER : \_\_\_\_\_
  - (a) APPROX. AREA SQ. FT. USED : \_\_\_\_\_
  - (b) NO. OF EMPLOYEES
    - WORKING : TEMPORARY : \_\_\_\_\_
    - PERMANENT : \_\_\_\_\_
  - (c) TOTAL TURNOVER : \_\_\_\_\_
  - (d) SOURCE OF INVESTMENT : \_\_\_\_\_
  - (e) TYPE OF FINISHED GOODS/  
RAW MATERIAL FROM  
WHERE MARKETED. : \_\_\_\_\_

PREFERED TYPE OF REHABILITATION : \_\_\_\_\_

PREFERED LOCATION OF REHABILITATION : \_\_\_\_\_

## 10. (f) Details of Employees :

Sr. No.	Name	Age	Sex	Education	Residence Address	Distance from place of residence to employment	No. of years in the employment	Monthly salary	Nature of work/skills
1.									
2.									
3.									
4.									
5.									
6.									
7.									
8.									
9.									
10.									

**COMMUNITY PROFILE**

- I. 1. Name of Project :
2. Is map of the location attached ? :
3. Ward Municipal :
4. Estimated No. of structures (Map attached) :
- Residential :
- Commercial :
- Others :
- TOTAL :

5. Prominent characteristics of the settlement

Type of Structures	Residential		Commercial		Others	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%

- b) i) History of Improvements under any program:

**INFRASTRUCTURE:****PHYSICAL**

<u>WATER</u>	<u>Source of Water</u>	<u>No.%</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Timing</u>		
	Individual Taps					
	Stand Posts					
	Well					
TOILETS	BLOCKS					

**ELECTRICITY**

	Individual Connection	Rent	
Connections			
Cost			

1. Are there street lights?

**Health Facilities**

What type of health facilities do communities use.

Health facilities	Government	BMC	Private	Distance from Settlement (Walking/Public Transport)
Dispensary				
Hospital				

**Educational**

	Language	Settlement	Distance from Settlement (Walking/Public Transport)	Bus/Train
Secondary School				
Primary School				
Balwadi				
Literacy Classes				

Social/Cultural

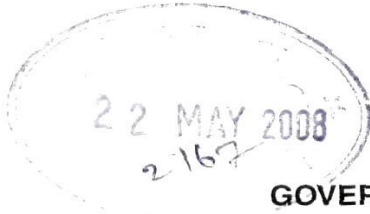
	In Settlement	Nearby
Community Centre		
Youth Recreation		
Rahiwasi Sangh		
NGO		
ICDS		
National Adult		
Educational Programmes		
Mahila Mandal		
Library		
Playground		

Other Amenities**Distance from Settlement**

	Yes/No	Walking/Public Transport
Ration Shops		
Vegetable Market		
Railway Station		
Post Office		
Bus Stop		

Is there a place of worship ?      Yes/No

Place of Worship	Numbers
1. Temple	
2. Mosque	
3. Church	
4. Gurudwara	

**Annexure - III**

Policy for Resettlement and  
Rehabilitation of persons affected  
by Mumbai Urban Transport  
Project.

**GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA**

Housing and Special Assistance Department  
Resolution No. Prakalpa 1700/CR 31/Slum 2,  
Mantralaya, Mumbai 400 032  
Dated the 12th December, 2000

**Read :** Government Resolution, Housing and Special Assistance Department, No. MIS 1094/CR 558/Slum 2, dated 12th March 1997.

**1. Resolution :**

Government of Maharashtra has decided to take up "Mumbai Urban Transport Project" (MUTP) with a view to bringing about improvements in traffic and transportation situation in the Mumbai Metropolitan Region (MMR). Efforts are being made to obtain financial assistance for this project from the World Bank. The schemes under MUTP include roads, Road Over Bridges (ROBs), traffic management schemes as well as various rail projects. The various schemes under MUTP would affect a substantial number of households, business activities and structures, which will have to be relocated. Resettlement of project affected persons, according to the World Bank operational directives, is required to be an integral part of World Bank financed projects. Preliminary estimate indicates that approximately 25,000 to 30,000 families will have to be relocated due to MUTP. Government of Maharashtra appointed a Task Force, in February, 1995 under the Chairmanship of Shri D. M. Sukthankar, former Chief Secretary, to prepare a framework for Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R & R) Policy and to assist the Government in determining the institutional arrangements and implementation strategies for R & R. The Task Force submitted its report to the Government after a detailed study of the households, business activities and structures likely to be affected by MUTP. Based on the recommendations of the Task Force, orders

prevailing for R & R of persons affected by the projects in rural areas, the legal provisions and a series of discussions with the World Bank missions a revised R & R Policy was submitted to the Government for approval. Accordingly the following Resettlement & Rehabilitation Policy has been formulated.

## **2. Applicability of the Policy :**

The following R & R policy shall be applicable to all the sub-projects described in the Borrower's Project Implementation Plan (BPIP) for the MUTP and also the sub-projects identified for inclusion in the subsequent phases of MUTP. Resettlement Action Plans (RAP) and Community Environmental Management Plans (CEMP) will be prepared for each subproject involving resettlers in accordance with this Policy.

## **3. Objectives :**

- (a) To minimise the resettlement by exploring all viable alternative project designs, and to prioritise various elements of the project by treating this as one of the important considerations,
- (b) Where displacement is unavoidable, to develop and execute resettlement plans in such a manner that displaced persons are compensated for their losses at replacement cost just prior to the actual move, displaced persons are assisted in their move and supported during the transition period in the resettlement site and displaced persons are assisted in improving or at least restoring their former living standards, income earning capacity and production levels; and to pay particular attention to the needs of poor resettlers in this regard,
- (c) To accord formal housing rights to the PAPs at the resettlement site. Such rights shall be in the form of leasehold rights of the land to the co-operative society of the PAPs and occupancy rights of built floor space to the members of the society. The membership of the co-operative society and the occupancy rights will be jointly awarded to the spouses of the PAP household. The documents in this respect will be the leasehold agreement with the co-operative society, which will include a list of its members and description of dwelling unit allotted to each member. The members of the co-operative society will receive a share certificate signifying the membership of the society.

- (d) To develop and implement the details of the resettlement programme through active community participation by establishing links with the community based organisations; and
- (e) To make efforts to retain existing community network in the resettlement area, wherever this is not feasible to make efforts to integrate the resettled population with the host community, and to minimise the adverse impact, if any, on the host community.

#### **4. Categories of Project Affected Structures :**

Project affected structures shall be categorised by referring to ownership, land use and type of construction.

Ownership :

- Land and building owned by the same person,
- Land owned by one person and building owned by the lessees,
- Land and building both leased to lessee,
- Land and building occupied by statutory tenants with owner occupant or where owner is a absentee
- Land occupied by squatters without any legal title. Category of squatters includes - non-resident structure owners, resident structure owners and tenants.

Land use :

- Land used for farming, horticulture etc.
- Land used for open uses such as storage, vehicle repairing etc.
- Structure used for residential purposes
- Structure used for shop-cum-residence
- Structure used for shop
- Structure used for workshop, factory etc.
- Structure used for schools, balwadis, community activities, religious purposes, medical and health facilities, gymnasium etc.



Type of structures :

- Multi-storeyed RCC structures,
- RCC or Steel frame structures in slum,
- Ground storeyed structures with RCC slab or tile or AC sheet or GI sheet roof,
- Ground storeyed structures/hutment in slums.

**5. Definition of Project Affected Persons (PAP) :**

Project Affected Person includes households, business units including their workers and owners of assets like land and buildings affected by MUTP shall be considered as PAPs and may include; non-resident land owners (including farmers and horticulturist); non-resident lessees; resident landlord (including farmers and horticulturists); resident lesseeresident lessees, tenants or sub-tenants of buildings; squatters (non-resident structure owners, resident structure owners, tenants); pavement dwellers. Household for this purpose means all the males/ females, their family members and relatives staying in a house/tenement/hut.

**6. Eligibility of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) for R & R :**

- (a) All legitimate occupants of land and building affected by MUTP up to the time of actual resettlement will be eligible for the benefit of R & R Policy. However, PAPs who are squatters and not the legitimate occupants of land or buildings shall be eligible for R & R only if enumerated during the baseline survey. The date of completion of baseline survey shall, therefore, be the cut-off date. While preparing the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) the baseline survey will be updated if the gap between the baseline survey and the RAP is more than one year. Any new unauthorised structures or additions to existing structures carried out after the cut-off date and their occupants will not be eligible for R & R.

Similarly, the occupants of a structure except legal heir who have acquired the structures after the cut off date shall not be eligible for the benefits of Resettlement and Rehabilitation. However, member added to the eligible households by way of birth and marriage after the cut-off date will be

considered eligible for R & R. For this purpose, the baseline survey will create a detailed data base available with both the R & R Agency and the affected community. The significance of the cut-off date will also be explained to the community.

- (b) PAPs who do not wish to participate in the RAP prepared in the manner as laid down in this policy will not be eligible for rehabilitation and will have to vacate the occupied space on their own.
- (c) Aerial photographs if available and visual documentation carried out during baseline surveys will help identify squatters entering the area after the baseline surveys. These squatters shall not be entitled for any R & R benefits. Motivating and strengthening of Community Based Organisations (CBOs) during the baseline survey will be attempted to help prevent further encroachment after baseline survey. R & R activities and MUTP project execution schedule shall be closely co-ordinated to minimise the time between site clearance and commencements of civil works so as to prevent further encroachment. Implementing agencies shall protect the cleared sites by appointing watch and ward staff. Even with these measures, if encroachment takes place, eviction will be resorted to.

#### **7. Selection of Resettlement Site :**

The site for resettlement shall be selected out of the feasible options in consultation with the affected community as a part of the RAP preparation. The principal criteria for site selection shall include access to employment opportunities, infrastructure and social services. Environmental assessment of the resettlement site shall be carried out as part of the preparation of CEMP.

#### **8. Land acquisition :**

- (a) For acquisition of land for the project, landowners and lessees shall be compensated as per the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (LA Act). The facility of Transferable Development Rights (TDRs) will be available as an alternative to compensation under the LA Act, in accordance with the Development Control Regulations (DCRs) for Greater Mumbai 1991 as amended from time to time and being in force.

- (b) TDRs will also be available to developers who agree to build and hand over free of cost dwelling units for R & R according to the approved RAP, in accordance with the DCRs more particularly the Urban Development Department Notification dated the 15th October 1997.<sup>1</sup> FSI of 2.5 shall be allowed for construction of tenements, under the above schemes, on the lands reserved for resettlement of PAPs by making appropriate changes in the reservation in the Development Plan. To provide incentive to landowners in residential zones to build dwelling units to the PAPs, an additional FSI of 1.5 may be permitted. 0.75 of this additional FSI shall be used for rehabilitating PAPs free of cost, and the balance FSI of 0.75 may be allowed for free sale.<sup>2</sup>

### 9. Resettlement Options :

While preparing RAP following two options may be explored with the community;

- (a) Township option : This will be in the form of a sites and services project developed by the R & R agency (or other public agency) on a green-field site owned by the agency. A fully developed plot of 25 sq. meters shall be allotted one year in advance of the target date of relocation. The agency can use some land for high income housing of non-PAPs and for commercial activities. The agency can sell plots for commercial activities and high-income housing at market price to recover the project cost.

<sup>1</sup> Transfer of Development Right is available as an alternative to compensation under the LA Act 1894. If the landowner whose land is reserved for a public purpose is prepared to surrender such land to free of cost and free of encumbrances to BMC he can opt for receiving TDR equivalent to floor space which he could have constructed had his land not been reserved. In Suburbs where most of the land acquisition is required to be carried out for MUTP such floor space (and therefore the TDR will be reckoned at the Floor Space Index (FSI) of 1. These TDRs are saleable in the market and can be used in areas specified in the DCRs. In addition to the TDR given for the land, TDR equivalent to the floor space constructed for the slum dwellers and handed over free of cost for can also be granted. Such floor space is restricted to FSI of 2.5 and consequently TDR available for constructed dwelling units is also restricted to 2.5.

<sup>2</sup> More particularly as provided for in Urban Development Department Notification dated the 15th October 1997.

- (b) Tenements under Slum Redevelopment (SRD)/Public Housing (PH)/Housing the Dishoused (HD) : A tenement of 20.91 sq.m. in multi-storeyed buildings.
- (c) The entitlement of PAPs in terms of floor space / plot at the resettlement site for the options described in section 9 above will be as stated in Appendix. I

#### 10. Other Amenities :

- (a) For township / sites and services option :

In addition to the developed plot of 25 sq.m., water supply at 90 lpcd, pedestrian pathways according to DCRs, on plot toilet seat and water tap, community facilities like primary school, dispensary, playground, fair price shop as may be required, and site for religious places that existed in the old community.

- (b) For PH / HD and SRD options :

PH / HD and SRD are a part of the Development Plan of Greater Mumbai. The standards of off-site amenities will therefore be according to the Development Plan. The on-site amenities like the recreational open space, Balwadis, water supply, sanitation, pathways and access streets etc. shall be provided according to the standards prescribed in DCR's.<sup>3</sup>

#### 11. Monetary Supplement to Squatters :

The Project Affected Squatters who opt for Township option, shall be entitled to a monetary supplement that represents the replacement cost of their shelter at the time of baseline survey. For calculating such monetary supplement, Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai and the Public Works Department shall determine for various types of construction, a unit cost of replacement based on the rate schedules used by them for construction activities undertaken by them. The monetary supplement shall be disbursed in suitable instalments related to the progress of work of building the structure on the serviced site. However, PAPs that opt for fully built dwelling unit will not be eligible for such monetary supplement.

<sup>3</sup> Some of the standards prescribed by the DCRs at present are; recreational open space @ of 15% of the plot area, water supply @ of 135 litres per capita per day, one balwadi of 20.9 sq.m. for every 100 dwelling units and minimum width of patway is 1.5 m.

## 12. Compensation for Economic Losses :

Every effort shall be made to relocate the affected households to nearby site and thus avoid cutting access to existing employment and income earning sources.

- (a) If the relocation of workers / employees results in an increase in travel distance to reach the original place of work or new place of work, a lump sum compensation not exceeding twelve quarterly season tickets for such excess distance by suburban railway at the time of resettlement shall be paid to such workers / employees subject to actual verification of extra expenditure incurred.
- (b) If it turns out to be impossible to continue present occupation or where workers / employees / entrepreneurs permanently lose their source of livelihood, because of displacement, a lump sum compensation equivalent to one year's income be given to such workers / employees / entrepreneurs at the rates to be determined by the R & R implementing agency. A valuation committee comprising the representatives of the R & R Agency and the NGO shall assist the R & R Agency in determining the annual income of PAPs.
- (c) Vulnerable households such as women headed households, handicapped and the aged will be extended an additional package of rehabilitation services to help them overcome the difficulties on account of resettlement. This will include preference in allotment of dwelling units on the ground floor for the handicapped and preference in sanctioning of loans from the fund mentioned below. Any further assistance required for vulnerable PAPs will be determined during RAP preparation.
- (d) For those who permanently lose their jobs, the rehabilitation package shall include access to employment information through employment exchange and training facilities. Moreover, community operated fund will be created to provide seed capital and other loans. Community operated fund could be linked with community saving programmes. The fund could be controlled and monitored by the community with the assistance of Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO).

## 13. Other Benefits :

In addition to the shelter-related rehabilitation described in the Appendix I, cost of shifting will be paid to the PAPs or free transport arrangements be made available to the PAPs for moving to the resettlement site.

#### 14. Planning and Implementation Procedure :

- (a) Based on the baseline survey carried out through close participation of NGOs and CBOs, a list of eligible project affected structures, households, lands, shops and business activities shall be prepared and announced for community endorsement to avoid conflict over subsequent entrants in the project area.
- (b) RAP preparation shall be undertaken with active participation of eligible PAPs. Draft RAP shall include, a statement of objective and policies, an executive summary, and provision for the following :
- organizational responsibilities,
  - community participation and integration with host populations,
  - socioeconomic survey,
  - legal framework,
  - alternative sites and selection,
  - valuation of and compensation for lost assets,
  - land tenure, acquisition, and transfer,
  - access to training, employment, and credit,
  - shelter, infrastructure, and social services,
  - environmental protection and management; and
  - implementation schedule, monitoring, and evaluation.

*Cost estimates should be prepared for these activities, and they should be budgeted and scheduled in coordination with the physical works of the main investment project.*

- (b) Draft RAP shall be shared with the PAPs, NGOs, CBOs and general public in the area through community meetings and other appropriate media. The views of PAPs will be taken into account in finalising the RAP.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>4</sup> In case indigenous people are affected by MUTP a separate Indigenous People Development Plan (IPDP) will be prepared along with the RAP in accordance with the World Bank's Operational Directive 4.20.

- (c) In addition, general dissemination of information on R & R policy, specific RAPs and environmental management plan related to MUTP shall also be undertaken in a *planned manner*. These activities may include organising seminars, bringing out the news items in newspapers, TV, radio, technical and academic journals.
- (d) The RAP prepared in this manner shall be implemented by the agency identified for the purpose.
- (e) "A two-stage resettlement process will be adopted only under emergency circumstances and only if the affected community agrees to move to the transit housing prior to shifting to permanent houses. Prior to shifting people to transit houses the following need to be ensured -
  - (i) the type of accommodation and basic amenities to be provided in the transit camps and a time table for moving to permanent sites are discussed and agreed with the PAPs and
  - (ii) the world Bank will verify the feasibility of the schedules in the time table, particularly whether acquiring permanent sites can be completed within at most two years and that permanent housing can be available before the end of the third year."

**15. Redressal of Grievances :**

R & R Agency shall designate a senior officer at the local level to consider any grievance of PAPs in consultation with the concerned NGO and give his decision in writing, within a stipulated time period, and also keep a record of such decisions. If the aggrieved PAP is not satisfied with this decision, final appeal, could be made to the Grievance Redressal Committee appointed by the R & R Agency comprising its officials and the representatives of NGOs.

**16. Completion of Resettlement Prior to Commencement of Civil Works :**

The agreed resettlement activities in transit structures in the case of two stage implementation procedure and in permanent settlements in other cases shall be generally completed prior to commencement of the relevant section of the civil work of the transport project. On completion of resettlement, the site shall be turned over to the concerned transport project-implementing agency.

**17. Indirectly Affected PAPs :**

The relocation of affected communities and persons may have adverse impact on the community linkages at the old site. In order to minimise such adverse impact appropriate and careful measures need be planned. For this purpose, the affected community be identified based on the social and economic linkages and not purely on the basis of right of way required for the project. If the social and economic linkages are substantially affected<sup>5</sup>, the remaining people, whose proportion should not exceed 20% of the directly affected PAPs. If they desire should be resettled along with the PAPs. However, if the remaining people do not desire to shift, efforts shall be made to provide earlier social and economic facilities at the old site.

**18. Host Community :**

The relocation of PAPs at the new site may impact two types of host communities. One, resident of the relocation site and the other living in the vicinity of the resettlement site. Resettlement of PAPs will displace the first type of host community and increase the burden on the infrastructure services available to the second type of the host community. The host community that is resident of the relocation site shall be treated as eligible PAPs and shall be extended all the benefits of this policy. In case of the host community in the vicinity of the relocation site, the increased demand of services on account of resettled community, may reduce the quality of life of the host community. In order to avoid or minimise such impacts the *RAP will propose augmentation of available services*. Such augmentation will be carried out as part of RAP implementation.

**19. Modification of Development Plan :**

Urban Development Department shall decide, on case to case basis, about the changes to be carried out in the reservation in the Development Plan for lands

<sup>5</sup> The social and economic linkages shall be considered to be substantially affected when almost all the residents of the affected area had shifted together to the area from the same area of origin, or; some common infrastructure facilities such as, school, dispensary etc. were shared by all the residents, which need to be demolished to clear the site for the project and providing these facilities for the remaining families is not feasible, or; the number of the remaining families is so small that it is not possible for them to stay as a community.



to be acquired and utilised for R & R of PAPs according to the procedure laid down in the Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act 1966 (MR & TP Act).<sup>6</sup>

**20. Institutional Arrangements :**

Institutional arrangements, including interdepartmental oversight committees, the hiring of experts in housing, engineering, social development, land acquisition, legal, environment, PR and other relevant areas and monitoring mechanisms, will be set forth in a separate notification to be issued on institutional arrangements.

**21. Restrictions on Transfer / Disposal of Tenements Allotted to the PAPs :**

No PAPs shall transfer / dispose of the tenement allotted to him without prior permission of the Government. The procedure followed by Slum Rehabilitation Authority for transfer / disposal of tenements under Slum Rehabilitation Schemes shall mutatis-mutandis be applied in case of transfer / disposal of tenements allotted to the PAPs under this policy.

These orders are issued after obtaining concurrence of the Urban Development Department vide informal reference No. 594 Dated 22/11/2000.

This Government Resolution shall supersede all the previous Government Resolutions on this subject.

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

Sd/-

(R. B. Budhiraja)

Principal Secretary to Government of Maharashtra,

<sup>6</sup> The procedure for modifying the Development Plan reservation is prescribed in Section 37 of the MR & TP Act 1966. This requires publication of proposed modification for inviting public suggestions and objections, hearing the suggestions and objections and then taking a final decision.

## Copy to :

1. Secretary to Hon. Governor,
2. Secretary to Chief Minister,
3. Chief Secretary,
4. Chairman, Railway Board, Rail Bhavan, New Delhi.
5. Private Secretaries to all Ministers and State Ministers,
6. Additional Secretary, Urban Development Department, Government of India. New Delhi.
7. General Manager, Western Railway, Churchgate, Mumbai
8. General Manager, Central Railway, CST, Mumbai.
9. Managing Director, M.R.V.C. 2nd floor, Churchgate Station Building, Mumbai 400 020.
10. Metropolitan Commissioner, MMRDA, Bandra Kurla Complex, Mumbai.
11. Secretary to All Department, Mantralaya, Mumbai.
12. Vice President and Chief Executive Officer, MHADA, Mumbai 400 051.
13. Chief Executive Officer, S.R.A., Bandra (East) Mumbai 400 051.
14. Divisional Railway Manager, Western Railway, Mumbai Central, Mumbai.
15. Divisional Railway Manager, Central Railway, CST, Mumbai.
16. Additional Police Commissioner, Traffic Police, Worli, Mumbai.
17. Commissioner, Gr. Mumbai Municipal Corporation, Mumbai.
18. Commissioner, Thane Municipal Corporation.
19. Collector, Mumbai
20. Collector, Mumbai Suburban District, Mumbai.
21. Additional Collector (ENC), Mumbai.
22. Controller, Encroachment, Mumbai.
23. All Officers, Housing and Special Assistance Department, Mantralaya, Mumbai.
24. Select File.

## Appendix - I

## SUMMARY OF REHABILITATION MEASURES

Sr. No.	Category of RAP	Legal Compensation	Rehabilitation		
			Monetary Supplement	Type of Shelter related Rehabilitation	Price to be Charged
1.	Non-resident land Owners (Including farmers and horticulturists)	Market value of land and building according to LA Act.	Nil	Nil	
	Non-resident lessees	Apportionment of compensation for the unexpired period of lease according to LA Act.	Nil	Nil	
2.	Resident landlord (land and building) (including farmers and horticulturists)	As in 1 above.	Nil	Cash supplement equivalent to cost of construction of floor space (subject to a max. of 20.91 sq.m) occupied prior to resettlement. OR Floor space equal to self occupied floor area, subject to maximum of 70 sq.m., irrespective of use of floor space	First 20.91 sq.m. of floor space free of cost and at actual cost for the area in excess thereof
	Resident lessee of land and building	Apportionment of compensation for the unexpired period of lease according to LA Act.	Nil	Floor space equal to self occupied floor area, subject to maximum of 70 sq.m., irrespective of use of floor space	First 20.91 sq.m. of floor space free of cost and at actual cost for area in excess thereof.
3.	Resident lessees, tenants or sub-tenants of buildings	Shifting charges according to LA Act.	Nil	Floor space equal to self occupied floor area, subject to a maximum of 70 sq., irrespective of use of floor space.	Free of cost on ownership basis up to 20.91 sq.m. of floor space and at actual cost for area in excess thereof

4.	Squatters				
	Non-Resident structure owners (The status to be established by documentary evidence in	Nil	Replacement cost of lost structure	Nil	
	Resident structure owners	Nil	Replacement cost of lost structure	Township option Plot of 25 sq.m.	Free of cost
			Nil	Plot in excess of 25 sq.m.	At cost of excess area.
				<b>PH/HD/SRD Option :</b> Residential : floor space of 20.91 sq.m.	Free of cost.
				Shops & business Area equivalent to existing area with a maximum of 70 sq.m. Out of which 20.91 sq.m.	Free of cost
				Area in excess of 20.91 sq.m.	At cost for the excess area
	Tenants	Nil	Nil	<b>Township option</b> Plot of 25 sq.m.	Free of cost.
				Plot in excess of 25 sq.m.	At cost for the excess area.
				<b>PH/HD/SRD Option :</b> Residential : floor space of 20.91 sq.m.	Free of cost
				For shops & business Area equivalent to existing area with a maximum of 70 sq.m. out of which 20.91 sq.m.	Free of cost
				Area in excess of 20.91 sq.m.	At cost for the excess area

5.	Pavement dwellers	Nil	Replacement cost of lost structure  Nil	<p><b>Township option</b></p> <p>Plot of 25 sq.m.      Free of cost.</p> <p>Plot in excess of 25 sq.m.      At cost for the excess area</p> <p><b>PH/HD/SRD Option :</b> Residential : floor space of 20.91 sq.m.      Free of cost. For shops &amp; business: Area equivalent to existing area with a maximum of 70 sq.m. Out of which 20.91 sq.m.      Free of cost</p> <p>Area in excess of 20.91 sq.m.      At cost for the excess aea.</p>	
6.	<p>Employees and entrepreneurs</p> <p>(a) Employees residing in the affected community and working at some other place</p> <p>(b) Non-resident employees</p> <p>(c) Employees and entrepreneurs who permanently lose their source of livelihood</p>	<p>Nil</p> <p>Nil</p> <p>Nil</p>	<p>Amount equivalent to the fare of twelve quarterly season tickets for excess distance by suburban railway.</p> <p>Same as above</p> <p>A lump sum compensation equivalent to one year's income, determined by the R &amp; R Agency's valuation committee.</p>	<p>Nil</p> <p>Nil</p> <p>The rehabilitation package shall include access to employment information through employment exchange, and training facilities for appropriate skills be provided through on going government programs, and credit through community operated fund.</p>	

### Entitlement Matrix

S.N.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
<b>Land</b>						
1-a	Loss of private land	Agricultural land, homestead land or vacant plot	Legal titleholders/ Family with traditional title <sup>1</sup>	<p>It is a Metro project in urban area and does not involve acquisition of any agricultural or homestead land and PAPs do not include families with traditional titles. The following compensation will be paid on par with RTFCTLARR Act.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Market value of land, value of assets attached to the land or buildings and 100% solatium (or as decided by GoM)</li> <li>• Training and skill development for job to one family member in the project or one-time payment of Rs. 5 lakhs or annuity policies that pay Rs. 2,000 per month per family for 20 years indexed to CPI</li> <li>• Monthly subsistence allowance of Rs. 3,000 per month for a period of one year</li> <li>• One-time financial assistance of Rs. 50,000 towards transportation cost for shifting</li> <li>• One-time resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000.</li> <li>• Displaced families<sup>2</sup> belonging to Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) will</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Owners as per record of rights and actual holder of land could be different. The holder could be the purchaser of property. Assessment and apportionment of compensation as per legal rights will have to be determined before payment.</li> </ul>	The Competent Authority for land acquisition will implement the entitlement provisions. If negotiations are involved, the same will be carried out by the MMRDA.

<sup>1</sup> Traditional land rights refer to households with customary rights to land, and shall be treated equivalent to titleholders. The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 defines “Forest Dwelling Scheduled Tribes” as the members or community of the Scheduled Tribes who primarily reside in and who depend on the forests and forest lands for bona fide livelihood needs and includes the Scheduled Tribe pastoralist communities. The act provides right to in situ rehabilitation including alternative land in cases where the Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers have been illegally evicted or displaced from forest land of any description without receiving their legal entitlement or rehabilitation prior to the 13th of December 2005.

<sup>2</sup> Displaced family" as defined by the LARR Act–2013, means any family, who on account of acquisition of land has to be relocated and resettled from the affected area to the resettlement area. According to ADB SPS-2009, displaced persons are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. Thus, under this RF, the subsistence allowance is applicable for all affected families losing land irrespective of their nature of physical or economic displacement.

S.N.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
				<p>receive additional one-time Rs. 50,000 as subsistence allowance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Additional assistance to Vulnerable Households</li> </ul>		
1-b	Loss of private land	Agricultural land, homestead land or vacant plot	Tenants and leaseholders (whether having written tenancy/lease documents or not / Sharecroppers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Apportioned compensation as per the provisions of the RTFCTLARR Act.</li> <li>• Training and skill development for job to one family member in the project or one-time payment of Rs. 5 lakhs or annuity policies that pay Rs. 2,000 per month per family for 20 years indexed to CPI</li> <li>• Monthly subsistence allowance of Rs. 3,000 per month for a period of one year</li> <li>• One-time financial assistance of Rs. 50,000 towards transportation cost for shifting</li> <li>• One-time resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000.</li> <li>• Displaced families<sup>3</sup> belonging to Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) will receive additional one-time Rs. 50,000 as subsistence allowance.</li> <li>• Additional assistance to Vulnerable Households</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Competing claims will have to be decided by the Competent Authority based on legal documents.</li> </ul>	The Competent Authority for land acquisition will implement the entitlement provisions. If negotiations are involved, the same will be carried out by the MMRDA.
2-a	Loss of Government land	Vacant plot, Agricultural land, homestead land	Leaseholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land transfer charges, if any, levied by the concerned Government Agency (which may include compensation to be paid to the lessee for obtaining possession of land)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The terms of transfer of land will either be decided by the Central / State Govt. or will have to be negotiated with the concerned Government agency.</li> </ul>	MMRDA will hold negotiations, if necessary.

<sup>3</sup> Displaced family" as defined by the LARR Act–2013, means any family, who on account of acquisition of land has to be relocated and resettled from the affected area to the resettlement area. According to ADB SPS-2009, displaced persons are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. Thus, under this RF, the subsistence allowance is applicable for all affected families losing land irrespective of their nature of physical or economic displacement.

S.N.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
2-b	Loss of Government land	Vacant plot, Agricultural land, homestead land, RoW of road	Non-Title Holders/Squatters <sup>4</sup> , Encroachers <sup>5</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No compensation against land envisaged for Non-titleholders.</li> <li>Land transfer charges, if any, levied by the concerned Government Agency</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The terms of transfer of land will either be decided by the Central / State Govt. or will have to be negotiated with the concerned Government agency.</li> </ul>	MMRDA will hold negotiations, if necessary.
<b>Residential Structures<sup>6</sup></b>						
3-a	Loss of residential structure	Residential structure and other assets <sup>7</sup>	Legal titleholders  Family with traditional land right	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No resettlement benefit if legal titleholder is non-resident.</li> <li>If resident, a constructed house of not less than 50 sq.m. plinth area (if required in multi-storied building) for a family. Alternatively, if so desired, a one-time financial assistance of not less than Rs. 1.5 lakhs for construction of a house (or as decided by the GoM)</li> <li>The above benefits will be in addition to the compensation and benefits against acquired land.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Specific arrangements will have to be made to provide such housing which is different than that provided to Non-titleholder PAPs</li> </ul>	MMRDA will identify and make available suitable housing stock.
3-b	Loss of residential structure	Residential structure and other assets	Tenants and leaseholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No resettlement benefit if non-resident.</li> <li>If resident, a constructed house of not less than 50 sq.m. plinth area (if required in multi-storied building) for a family. Alternatively, if so desired, a one-time financial assistance of not less than Rs. 1.5 lakhs for construction of a house (or as decided by the GoM)</li> <li>The above benefits will be in addition to the compensation and benefits against acquired land.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Specific arrangements will have to be made to provide such housing which is different than that provided to Non-titleholder PAPs</li> </ul>	MMRDA will identify and make available suitable housing stock.
3-c	Loss of residential structure	Residential structure and other assets	Non-Title Holders	<p>If resident on Private Land :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A constructed house of not less than 50 sq.m. plinth area (if required in multi-storied</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Specific arrangements will have to be made to provide such housing which is</li> </ul>	MMRDA will identify and make available suitable housing stock.

<sup>4</sup> Squatters are those who have no recognizable rights on the land that they are occupying.

<sup>5</sup> Encroachers are those who build a structure which is in whole or is part of an adjacent property to which he/she has no title. They are not vulnerable.

<sup>6</sup> Some of the some entitlements under section are the same as previous rows as it is structured separately for each affected category and should not be duplicated in reading.

<sup>7</sup> Other assets include, but are not limited to walls, fences, sheds, wells, etc.



S.N.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
				<p>building) for a family. Alternatively, if so desired, a one-time financial assistance of not less than Rs. 1.5 lakhs for construction of a house (or as decided by the GoM)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training and skill development for job to one family member in the project or one-time payment of Rs. 5 lakhs or annuity policies that pay Rs. 2,000 per month per family for 20 years indexed to CPI</li> <li>• Monthly subsistence allowance of Rs. 3,000 per month for a period of one year</li> <li>• One-time financial assistance of Rs. 50,000 towards transportation cost for shifting</li> <li>• One-time resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000.</li> <li>• Displaced families<sup>8</sup> belonging to Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) will receive additional one-time Rs. 50,000 as subsistence allowance.</li> </ul> <p>Additional assistance to Vulnerable Households</p> <p>If on Govt. Land :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Occupants : A house of 225 sq.ft. carpet area free of cost in multi-storey building in R&amp;R colony.</li> <li>• Structure Owners : Replacement cost of lost structure</li> <li>• Arrangement for actual transportation or payment of amount based on actual cost</li> <li>• For increased travel distance : Monetary compensation for 3 year travel</li> </ul>	<p>different than that provided to Non-titleholder PAPs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Specific method will have to be derived to determine cost of increased travel distance, assessment of past income and establishment of community operated fund.</li> </ul>	<p>MMRDA will formulate necessary guidelines and implement them.</p>

<sup>8</sup> Displaced family" as defined by the LARR Act–2013, means any family, who on account of acquisition of land has to be relocated and resettled from the affected area to the resettlement area. According to ADB SPS-2009, displaced persons are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. Thus, under this RF, the subsistence allowance is applicable for all affected families losing land irrespective of their nature of physical or economic displacement.

S.N.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Permanent loss of Livelihood : Monetary compensation equivalent to 1 year income, access to employment information and training facilities and assistance through community operated fund</li> </ul>		
<b>Commercial Structures</b>						
4-a	Loss of commercial structure	Commercial structure and other assets	<p>Legal titleholders</p> <p>Family with traditional land right</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No benefit if legal titleholder is not occupant</li> <li>For Occupant, one-time financial assistance of minimum Rs. 25,000 for construction of shop as per the RTFCTLARR Act.</li> <li>The above benefits will be in addition to the compensation and benefits against acquired land.</li> </ul> <p>OR following benefits under MUTP R&amp;R Policy :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Occupants : A shop of equivalent area with a maximum 750 sq.ft. out of which 225 sq.ft. carpet area free of cost and additional area at prevalent Ready Reckoner rate in R&amp;R colony or monetary amount of value of affected structure if more than 225 sq.ft..</li> <li>Arrangement for actual transportation or payment of amount based on actual cost</li> <li>For increased travel distance : Monetary compensation for 3 year travel</li> <li>Permanent loss of Livelihood : Monetary compensation equivalent to 1 year income, access to employment information and training facilities and assistance through community operated fund</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PAPs will have to be requested to make a choice from the benefits available under the RTFCTLARR Act and those under the MUTP R&amp;R Policy.</li> </ul>	MMRDA will provide R&R package based on the choice made by the PAPs.
4-b	Loss of commercial structure	Commercial structure and other assets	Tenants and leaseholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No benefit if legal titleholder is not occupant</li> <li>For Occupant, One-time financial assistance of minimum Rs. 25,000 for construction of shop as per the RTFCTLARR Act.</li> </ul>	PAPs will have to be requested to make a choice from the benefits available under the RTFCTLARR Act and those	MMRDA will provide R&R package based on the choice made by the PAPs.

S.N.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The above benefits will be in addition to the compensation and benefits against acquired land.</li> </ul> <p>OR following benefits under MUTP R&amp;R Policy :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Occupants : A shop of equivalent area with a maximum 750 sq.ft. out of which 225 sq.ft. carpet area free of cost and additional area at prevalent Ready Reckoner rate in R&amp;R colony or monetary amount of value of affected structure if more than 225 sq.ft.</li> <li>Structure Owner : Replacement cost of lost structure</li> <li>Arrangement for actual transportation or payment of amount based on actual cost</li> <li>For increased travel distance : Monetary compensation for 3 year travel</li> <li>Permanent loss of Livelihood : Monetary compensation equivalent to 1 year income, access to employment information and training facilities and assistance through community operated fund</li> </ul>	under the MUTP R&R Policy.	
4-c	Loss of commercial structure	Commercial structure and other assets	Non-Title Holders	<p>If structure on Private Land :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One-time financial assistance of minimum Rs. 25,000 for construction of shop as per the RTFCTLARR Act.</li> <li>Training and skill development for job to one family member in the project or one-time payment of Rs. 5 lakhs or annuity policies that pay Rs. 2,000 per month per family for 20 years indexed to CPI</li> <li>Monthly subsistence allowance of Rs. 3,000 per month for a period of one year</li> <li>One-time financial assistance of Rs. 50,000</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PAPs will have to be requested to make a choice from the benefits available under the RTFCTLARR Act and those under the MUTP R&amp;R Policy.</li> </ul>	MMRDA will provide R&R package based on the choice made by the PAPs.

S.N.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
				<p>towards transportation cost for shifting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One-time resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000.</li> <li>• Displaced families<sup>9</sup> belonging to Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) will receive additional one-time Rs. 50,000 as subsistence allowance.</li> </ul> <p>Additional assistance to Vulnerable Households</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If on Govt. land :</li> <li>• Occupants : A shop of equivalent area with a maximum 750 sq.ft. out of which 225 sq.ft. carpet area free of cost and additional area at prevalent Ready Reckoner rate in R&amp;R colony or monetary amount of value of affected structure if more than 225 sq.ft.</li> <li>• Structure Owner : Replacement cost of lost structure</li> <li>• Arrangement for actual transportation or payment of amount based on actual cost</li> <li>• For increased travel distance : Monetary compensation for 3 year travel</li> <li>• Permanent loss of Livelihood : Monetary compensation equivalent to 1 year income, access to employment information and training facilities and assistance through community operated fund</li> </ul>		
<b>Livelihood</b>						
5	Loss of livelihood	Livelihood	Legal titleholder losing business/ commercial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Under the RTFCTLARR Act, the livelihood support / restoration measures are already</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vulnerable households will be identified during the census.</li> </ul>	Assessment of vulnerable households and PAPs needing

<sup>9</sup> Displaced family" as defined by the LARR Act–2013, means any family, who on account of acquisition of land has to be relocated and resettled from the affected area to the resettlement area. According to ADB SPS-2009, displaced persons are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. Thus, under this RF, the subsistence allowance is applicable for all affected families losing land irrespective of their nature of physical or economic displacement.

S.N.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
			establishment Family with traditional land right Commercial tenant Commercial leaseholder Employee in commercial establishment Agricultural laborer (long term) Artisans Squatters	incorporated in the form of compensation and additional benefits. However, these are restricted to people affected on account of acquisition of private land. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PAPs occupying Government Land are provided the following support for livelihood:</li> <li>For increased travel distance : Monetary compensation for 3 year travel</li> <li>Permanent loss of Livelihood : Monetary compensation equivalent to 1 year income, access to employment information and training facilities and assistance through community operated fund</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An assessment of loss of livelihood can be made post R&amp;R and additional remedial measures can be undertaken, if necessary</li> </ul>	additional support for livelihood will be assessed by the MMRDA with the help of the NGO and necessary actions will be undertaken.
<b>Trees and Crops</b>						
6	Loss of trees and crops	Standing trees and crops	Legal titleholder Family with traditional land right Agricultural tenant/ leaseholder Sharecroppers Non-Title Holders Squatter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loss of trees located on private land will be incorporated as a part of the compensation payable to the concerned titleholders.</li> <li>No compensation will be payable for loss of trees located on Government land and measures will be taken as per the conditions stipulated, if any, by the Tree Authority while granting permission to cut trees.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Value of trees on private land will have to be determined by the Competent Authority.</li> <li>Permission of Tree Authority will have to be obtained.</li> </ul>	MMRDA will undertake measures as may be necessary.
<b>Vulnerable</b>						
7	Impacts on vulnerable APs	All impacts	Vulnerable APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Additional benefits, if any, prescribed under the RTFCTLARR Act will be provided.</li> <li>Under MUTP R&amp;R Policy, vulnerable households such as women headed households, handicapped and the aged will be extended an additional package of rehabilitation services to help them overcome the difficulties on account of resettlement. This will include preference in allotment of dwelling units on the ground floor for the handicapped and preference in sanctioning of loans from the community operated fund .</li> </ul>	Vulnerable households will be identified during the census and implementation of project.	MMRDA will provide assistance as per the policy with the help of the NGO.

S.N.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
<b>Temporary Loss</b>						
8	Temporary loss of land <sup>10</sup>	Land temporarily required for sub-project construction	Legal titleholders  Family with traditional land right	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any land required by the Project on a temporary basis will be compensated as per the legal provisions and in consultation with the landholders.</li> <li>Rent at market value for the period of occupation</li> <li>Compensation for assets at replacement cost</li> <li>Restoration of land to previous or better quality<sup>11</sup>.</li> </ul>	<p>Assessment of impacts if any on structures, assets and trees due to temporary occupation.</p> <p>Site restoration.</p>	MMRDA/ Valuation Committee will determine rental value and duration of construction in consultation with PAPs. MMRDA will ensure compensation is paid prior to site being taken-over by contractor. Contractor will be responsible for site restoration.
9	Temporary disruption of livelihood		Legal titleholders, non-titled APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cash assistance based on the average earnings per month for the loss of income/livelihood for the period of disruption, and contractor's actions to ensure there is no income/access loss consistent with the EMP.<sup>12</sup></li> <li>Assistance to mobile vendors/hawkers to temporarily shift for continued economic activity.<sup>13</sup></li> </ul>	<p>Efforts to be made to avoid such a situation</p> <p>Identification of alternative temporary sites to continue economic activity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MMRDA / valuation committee will determine income loss and will pay compensation accordingly.</li> <li>Contractors will perform actions to minimize income/access loss.</li> </ul>
<b>Common Resources</b>						
10	Loss and temporary impacts on common resources	Common resources	Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Replacement or restoration / redevelopment of the affected community facilities – including public water stand posts, public utility posts, temples, shrines, etc.</li> <li>Restoration or relocation / redevelopment of community facilities like primary school, dispensary, playground, fair price shop as may be required, and site for religious places that existed in the old community.</li> </ul>	<p>Identification of suitable site for relocation, land clearance and financial assistance for re-construction of community assets.</p>	MMRDA and Contractor.

<sup>10</sup>Temporary possession of land for project purpose can be taken only for three years from the date of commencement of such possession/occupation.

<sup>11</sup> If the land has become permanently unfit to be used for the purpose for which it was used immediately before the commencement of such term, and if the persons interested shall so require, the appropriate Government shall proceed under the Act to acquire the land as if it was needed permanently for a public purpose.

<sup>12</sup> This includes: leaving spaces for access between mounds of soil, providing walkways and metal sheets to maintain access across trenches for people and vehicles where required, increased workforces to finish work in areas with impacts on access, timing of works to reduce disruption during business hours, phased construction schedule and working one segment at a time and one side of the road at a time.

<sup>13</sup>For example assistance to shift to the other side of the road where there is no construction.

S.N.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
<b>Other</b>						
11	Any other loss not identified	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unanticipated involuntary impacts will be documented during the implementation phase and mitigated based on provision made in this regard..</li> </ul>	-	MMRDA will finalize the entitlements in line with ADB's SPS, 2009.

Mumbai Metro 7 Project

Six-monthly Monitoring of RAP Implementation

Report for the six-monthly period ending .....

**Part-I: Quantitative monitoring format**

Activity	Indicator	Total Target	Progress of Cases Dealt		
			Cumulative Past Progress	Reporting Period	Total
Rehabilitation and Resettlement	No. of PAPs Surveyed		--	--	--
	No. of PAPs / Structures Affected		--	--	--
	No. of PAPs Held Eligible on Verification				
	No. of PAPs opting for Retention of Part Structure / Self Resettlement / SRS		--	--	--
	Total No. of PAPs Required to be Rehabilitated				
	No. of Res. PAPs provided Alternative Houses				
	No. of Com. PAPs provided Alternative Shops				
	No. of Com. PAPs provided Financial Compensation				
	Amount of Financial Compensation Paid (Rs.)				
	No. of R+C PAPs provided Alternative Built Space				
	No. of Other PAPs / Structures Relocated				
	No. of Title Holder PAPs provided Financial Benefits				
	Amount Paid as Financial Benefits to TH PAPs (Rs.)				
	No. of Non-Title Holder PAPs provided Structure Compensation				
	Amount Paid as Structure Compensation to NTH PAPs (Rs.)				



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Activity	Indicator	Total Target	Progress of Cases Dealt		
			Cumulative Past Progress	Reporting Period	Total
	No. of PAPs Paid				
	Transportation Cost				
	Amount Paid as Transportation Cost (Rs.)				
	No. of Affected Structures Cleared on Site				
Land Acquisition	Total Area of Land Surveyed for Acquisition (sq.m.)		--	--	--
	Total Area of Land Required (sq.m.)				
	No. of Cases Requiring Acquisition of Private Land Permanently		--	--	--
	No. of Cases of Permanent Acquisition without Fin. Compensation (FSI, TDR etc.)				
	Area of Private Land Acquired Permanently (sq.m.)				
	Amount of Financial Compensation Paid for Permanent Land (Rs.)				
	No. of Cases Requiring Acquisition of Private Land Temporarily		--	--	--
	Area of Private Land Acquired Temporarily(sq.m.)				
	Amount of Financial Compensation Paid for Temporary Land (Rs.)				
	Area of Govt. / Other Land Obtained (sq.m.)				
	Amount of Financial Compensation Paid for Govt. / Other Land (Rs.)				
Grievance Redress	FLGRC - No. of Cases Received	--			
	FLGRC - No. of Cases Dealt				

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Activity	Indicator	Total Target	Progress of Cases Dealt		
			Cumulative Past Progress	Reporting Period	Total
	FLGRC - No. of Cases Held Eligible for Benefits	--			
	FLGRC - No. of Eligible Cases whom Benefits Extended				
	SLGRC - No. of Cases Received	--			
	SLGRC - No. of Cases Dealt				
	SLGRC - No. of Cases Held Eligible for Benefits	--			
	SLGRC - No. of Eligible Cases whom Benefits Extended				
Livelihood Support (if found necessary)	No. of Vulnerable and Any Other PAPs Losing Livelihood Permanently (Post Resettlement) provided Livelihood support through training etc.				
	No. of Vulnerable and Any Other PAPs Losing Livelihood Permanently (Post Resettlement) provided Financial Assistance for Livelihood				
	No. of PAPs Paid Financial Assistance for Losing Livelihood Temporarily during Construction				
	Amount of Financial Assistance provided for Permanent Loss of Livelihood				
	Amount of Financial Assistance provided for Temporary Loss of Livelihood				
	No. of Employees of Commercial Establishment provided Financial Assistance				

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Activity	Indicator	Total Target	Progress of Cases Dealt		
			Cumulative Past Progress	Reporting Period	Total
	Amount of Financial Assistance provided to Employees				
Post-R&R Support	No. of Co-operative housing Societies Registered				
	No. of CHS provided Tenements for Social Amenities				
	No. of CHS to whom Interest on Maintenance Deposit paid				

The information should be based on and backed by detailed tables prepared in appropriate formats providing case-wise data covering PAP details (such as Name, ID No. Map. No., asset details {structure, land etc.}), eligibility, entitlement and benefit details and also dates of dealing with them. For GRC data, suitable details such as date of application of complainant, hearing, decision taken etc. should be added.

### Part-II- Qualitative Monitoring format

1. Notes / reports on consultations / negotiations carried with individual or groups of PAPs (e.g. commercial PAPs, PAPs with partly affected structures, community structures) including documentation of notices issued / correspondence, attendance sheets, minutes, photographs etc.
2. Notes on process followed for deciding eligibility, entitlements and delivery of entitlements in the form of allotment of alternative accommodation, payment of financial compensation etc. including related documentation.
3. Notes on process adopted for valuation of various assets for deciding entitlements / compensation.
4. Notes on process adopted for the relocation of Community structures such as religious places, public toilets and others.
5. Notes on process adopted for the dealing with grievances by FLGRC and SLGRC.
6. Notes on process adopted for establishment of need, identification and implementation of Livelihood support activities.
7. Notes on process adopted for Post R&R support activities.
8. Major issues faced during RAP implementation and actions taken to resolve it.
9. Major lessons learned and documented.

## **Draft Social Impact Assessment Report for Mumbai Metro 7**

Out of the various notes specified above, process notes will have to be mostly prepared one-time and revised in case of change in the process while other notes and documents will have to be prepared as per the events.

Signature

Name and Designation of the Reporting Officer

Date:

**Terms of Reference for Independent Evaluation Agency**

**1. Project Description**

MMRDA is in process to implementing the Metro Project. The project involves construction of 182 km long corridors. This project is being implemented by Executing Agency (EA) with financial support of International funding agencies. The project gives utmost importance to the Rehabilitation and Resettlement of project affected families. Accordingly, a Resettlement Action Plan has been developed for implementation.

The project includes a provision for monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) by an external monitor. Therefore, the EA, which is the Executing Agency (EA) for this project, requires services of a reputed Social Sector specialist individual / firm for monitoring and evaluation of RAP implementation referred to as the “Independent Evaluation Agency”(IEA).

**2. Scope of Work of IEA- Generic**

- To review and verify the progress in resettlement implementation as outlined in the RAP
- To evaluate the effectiveness and efficiency of MMRDA and the concerned agency in RAP implementation.
- To assess whether resettlement objectives, particularly livelihoods and living standards of the affected persons have been restored or enhanced
- To assess the efforts of MMRDA and concerned agency in implementation of the ‘Community Participation strategy’ with particular attention on participation of vulnerable groups namely (i) those who are below poverty line (BPL), (ii) those who belong to Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST), (iii) Women headed families, (iv) elderly and (v) disabled persons.
- To assess resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability, drawing both on policies and practices and to suggest any corrective measures, if necessary.

**3. Scope of work- Specific**

The independent evaluation agency (IEA) will be involved in evaluation of the resettlement efforts by the EA. The major tasks expected from the external evaluator are:

- Review pre-displaced baseline data on income and expenditure, occupational and livelihood patterns, arrangements for use of common property, social organization, community organizations and cultural parameters.
- To review and verify the progress in land acquisition/resettlement implementation of subproject on a sample basis and prepare reports for the EA.
- To evaluate and assess the livelihood opportunities and income as well as quality of life of affected persons of project induced changes.
- To evaluate and assess the adequacy and effectiveness of consultative process with affected persons, particularly those vulnerable, including the adequacy and effectiveness of grievance procedures and legal redress available to the affected parties and dissemination of information about these.

## **Draft Social Impact Assessment Report for Mumbai Metro 7**

- **To** identify an appropriate set of indicators for gathering and analyzing information on resettlement impacts; the indicators shall include but not limited to issues like restoration of income and living standards and level of satisfaction by the APs in post-resettlement period.
- **To** review results of internal monitoring and verify claims through random checking at the field level to assess whether resettlement objectives have been generally met. Involve the PAPs, host population, and community groups in assessing the impact of resettlement for monitoring and evaluation purposes.
- Conduct both individual and community level impact analysis through the use of formal and informal surveys, key informant interviews, focus group discussions, community public meetings, and in-depth case studies of PAPs and host population from various social classes to assess the impact of resettlement.
- Identify the strengths and weaknesses of basic resettlement objectives and approaches, implementation strategies, including institutional issues, and provides suggestions for improvements in future resettlement policy making and planning

### **4. Time frame and Reporting**

The independent evaluation agency will be responsible for independent evaluation of the RAP implementation. The work is scheduled to start in and continue till the end of the project. The duration of RAP implementation is as per the given RAP time schedule. The evaluation report should be submitted to EA.

### **5. Qualifications**

The evaluation agency will have significant experience in resettlement policy analysis and RAP implementation. Further, work experience and familiarity with all aspects of resettlement operations would be desirable.

Interested agencies should submit proposal for the work with a brief statement of the approach, methodology, staff strength, and relevant information concerning previous experience on evaluation of resettlement and rehabilitation implementation and preparation of reports.

### **6. Budget and Logistics**

Copies of the proposal- both Technical and Financial- should be submitted and the budget should include all cost and any other logistics details necessary for resettlement monitoring. Additional expense claims whatsoever outside the budget will not be entertained.

**Proceedings of Public Consultation with PAPs**

**Of Mumbai Metro 7 (Andheri (E) – Dahisar (E))**

**held on 27<sup>th</sup> December, 2016**

**Metro Line 7 (Andheri (E) to Dahisar (E))**

The MMRDA has undertaken execution of Mumbai Metro Line 7 (Andheri (E) to Dahisar (E)) with the approval of Govt. of Maharashtra based on the Detailed Project Reports prepared by Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC). The funding for execution of this project is expected to be obtained from Asian Development Bank (ADB).

**Public Consultation :**

The Public Consultation for Mumbai Metro Line 7 project with project affected persons (PAPs) was held on 27<sup>th</sup> December, 2016. Individual letters in two languages i.e. Marathi & English were issued to all the PAPs enumerated in the census survey and also to the owners of lands identified as affected by the project informing them about the schedule of programme and requesting them to attend. A sample copy of Letter issued is kept at *Annexure-I*.

The details of the date, time and venue of the Public Consultation meeting were as follows:

<b>Date</b>	<b>Time</b>	<b>Venue</b>
27/12/2016	11:00 am to 1:00 pm	The Auditorium, New MMRDA building, G-Block, Bandra-Kurla Complex, Bandra (E), Mumbai-400051

All the attendees were provided copies of printed information brochures in Marathi, Hindi and English languages before commencement of deliberations. Copies of brochures are kept at *Annexure IIA, IIB and IIC*.

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The following officers from MMRDA attended the meeting:

Sr. No.	Metro Representative	Designation
1	Shri Sanjay Yadav, IAS	Jt. Metropolitan Commissioner
2.	Shri Vishram Patil	Chief, SDC
3	Shri. Sameer Kurtkoti	Additional Collector, Metro-I
4	Shri Madhukar Kharat	Superintendent Engineer
5	Shri Ravindra Hazare	Deputy Collector
6	Smt Shilpa Kamthe	Tahsildaar

Shri. Vishram Patil started the meeting by welcoming all and giving short description of schedule of the programme. Further Shri. Kharat presented the technical details of the project comprising of the Metro Master Plan, details of alignment of Metro 7 (Andheri (E) to Dahisar (E)), station locations and facilities, project status, design and construction, nature of Land requirement etc.

The social impacts including acquisition of land and R&R, overall social safeguards framework, eligibility and entitlements, institutional and grievance redressal mechanism contact details etc. were presented by Shri. Patil. Copies of presentations made during consultation are attached as *Annexure-III*.

The Consultation meeting was attended by 248 persons. The list of attendees along with the attendance record consisting of their names and the contact details are attached as *Annexure-IV*. The photographs of the meeting are attached as *Annexure-V*.

The details of the queries raised by the PAPs and replies given by the officials are as follows:

Sr. No.	The queries raised by PAPs	Response given by the MMRDA officials
1.	Smt. Keer raised the query about barricading for metro construction, height of metro, distance of metro from service road as well as building and precautions to be taken during piling work.	Barricading will be restricted to actual work requirement. Height varies between 9 m to 11 m as per site condition. Andheri to Shankarwadi Metro is in the centre of road (WEH) and then it will be on the left side of road towards Dahisar. Basically this alignment is in the ROW and at very few places it's going on service road. Safety, Health and Environment Manual is submitted by contractor which includes all the



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		mitigations and work will be done accordingly. Noise reduction panels / barriers will be installed at construction sites if found necessary in EIA report. A center will be set up for Grievances which can be approached in case of any complaints.
2.	Shri. I S Singh What will be width of station from centre line of Column.	Total width of station will be 20 mtr.
3.	Shri. Singh wanted to know location of Metro station in Borivali at National Park.	It is at a distance of 100 mts from main gate of National Park on the opposite side at edge of the Road. The detailed plans can be made available to see exact location.
4.	Shri. Madan wanted to know Pushpa Park Metro station location.	The detailed plans can be made available to see exact location.
5.	Whether these station locations are fixed or likely to be changed.	The station locations are fixed but marginal changes can happen in final designs and as per site conditions.
6.	Smt. Shah complained that during survey her documents for commercial shop were not taken into account instead some other persons documents were collected by the survey agency at National park.	It is clarified that the R & R benefit will be given to the present occupier and not the owner of the affected structure located on Government land. Further, MMRDA will verify and resolve such disputes, if any, if written request is made to concerned officers.
7.	<p>Smt. Keer wanted to know whether Grievances Redressal Committee members will be from MMRDA or outside?</p> <p>Further, she complained that when survey was done in July, 2016, nobody approached for survey in their building (Radium Apartment) at Goregaon Check Naka.</p> <p>She asked whether higher FSI will be given along Metro line for redevelopment of existing buildings and what if cracks develop in present buildings during construction.</p>	<p>For GRC, person with related work experience will be appointed either from Revenue Dept. or any other Division of MMRDA who is not working on this Metro project.</p> <p>If the said building is out of ROW and if it is not affected, it is not necessary to carry out survey.</p> <p>Regarding higher FSI, MCGM will be appropriate authority to incorporate Metro lines in the Development Plan and recommend such FSI through Development Control Regulations.</p> <p>Before starting construction work, vibration meters will be installed on identified old buildings and mitigation measures will be taken in case of any adverse impact. If there are any problems, the concerned should</p>

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		approach MMRDA.
8.	<p>Shri. K. P. Shah complained that proper name is not mentioned in survey, he has submitted all the documents like PR card and other documents still name of earlier owner has come in the survey.</p> <p>Further he requested not to interfere in his land matter pending in Hon. High Court (Court Receiver) till the judgment is passed on the same.</p>	<p>MMRDA will go through all the documents about the discrepancy in name and rectify the same, if necessary.</p> <p>Irrespective of current status of land in terms of litigation, MMRDA requires that land for project and it will move appropriate forum to get the land and due compensation will be paid to whoever is proved to be the ultimate owner through judicial process.</p>
9.	<p>Shri. Malkar- owner of commercial shop at Jogeshwari wanted to know the exact time frame for demolition and shifting so as to plan their business schedules.</p>	<p>Firstly concerned officer should be contacted to confirm whether the structure is required to be demolished.</p> <p>Contracts have been awarded and work is expected to start soon most likely in about 6 months time. MMRDA will surely communicate in advance with PAPs and will provide appropriate time before demolitions.</p>
10.	<p>Shri. Zagde wanted to know whether person having commercial shop can take residential allotment.</p> <p>Further, she enquired about how much will be the area of commercial shop as well as residential tenement i.e 225 and 269 sq.ft respectively.</p>	<p>MMRDA has decided some criteria for allotting residential tenement against commercial shop indicating area of shop etc. Request can be considered depending on exact case. Such application in writing for allotment of residential tenement should be submitted to concerned officer.</p> <p>Residential tenements available at Oshivare are of 225 sq. ft carpet area. Commercial area to be allotted depends on affected area.</p>
11.	<p>Shri. Nazareth asked whether being a legal tenant from private land in Goregaon, they can sell their tenements before completion of 10 years.</p> <p>If property is with court receiver, can they shift without permission of court?</p>	<p>Allowing such sale can be considered.</p> <p>There would not be any restriction on shifting but MMRDA will check the same. MMRDA has handled such cases earlier, has intervened in the court and court has allowed MMRDA to go ahead with acquisition of land. R &amp; R benefit is in addition to compensation for acquisition of land so whoever is affected will get alternative accommodation which does not deprive anyone of a dwelling unit. Since this is brought to MMRDA's notice, it can take appropriate action.</p>

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12.	Shri. Dubey raised the query that almost 40 tours and travels offices are operating at National Park, Borivali from where almost 250 buses ply daily to Gujrat and Rajasthan so where will be barricading done for the construction and what parking facilities will be provided to these buses during construction?	Barricading for construction will be done from Andheri (E) to Dahisar (E) wherever Metro will be constructed. For alternative plans for bus operations and parking, MMRDA is coordinating with Traffic Police and once it is finalized the same can be informed.
13.	Shri. Jain wanted to know whether they can construct upper floors on balance plot after demolition, if structure is not completely affected.	If the structure is on private land and it is partly affected then compensation for acquired land will be given and benefit of rehabilitation will be given if balance structure is inhabitable. If the structure is on Government land and partly affected, then the PAP can decide to retain and use balance structure or opt for benefit of rehabilitation by agreeing to demolish entire structure. In both the cases, if benefit of rehabilitation is given, the PAP will have to demolish entire structure. If somebody opts to stay on balance part of structure, MMRDA will give letter stating how much area of structure has been demolished for the project and that no alternative accommodation is given for the same. Such PAP can approach MCGM to construct upper floor under Kurar pattern.
14.	Shri. Panchal wanted to know about the benefit against acquisition of private land if owner is not available / died and no evidence of ownership is available with present occupiers.	In such cases, where owner is not present, compensation will be deposited in Court by following due process of Law.
15.	Shri. Pal complained that the name appeared on Notice given by MMRDA is not correct.	If in case there are corrections required to be made in names appearing in the survey list, PAPs are requested to make applications to concerned officers for rectification with proper and valid proofs.
16.	Shri. Sawe wanted to know whether the buildings in Oshiware where rehabilitation is proposed were new or old. What if the society was already registered and dues of taxes and any	The buildings where rehabilitation is proposed are old. If the society is already registered then PAP will become a member of CHS and all their rules will be applicable to the PAP after allotment. Most of the

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	<p>other charges are pending with them? For other METRO project, rehabilitation is being done in new buildings at Vidyavihar and Chakala then why we are being shifted to old buildings in Oshiwara? If there are any illegalities in project like someone taking illegal possession where we should complain other than GRC? If our business is lost due to rehabilitation and it is not possible to do business in newly allotted tenement, then what benefit will be given?</p>	<p>buildings identified for rehabilitation are partly occupied hence the liability of past taxes and other charges of vacant tenements is on MMRDA and MMRDA is already paying such taxes. The PAP will be required to pay such taxes applicable from date of allotment. For Metro-3 project undertaken by MMRCL no tenements were available with them hence under special consideration it is proposed to rehabilitate PAPs in Chakala and Vidyavihar and that buildings at Vidyavihar were also constructed almost 6-7 years back. As regards the issues of repairs, MMRDA will carry out repairs of tenements before starting allotment and will also take up one time building repair after registration of CHS. Complaint can be made to concerned in charge of land acquisition and R &amp; R unit. If complaints are related to environmental and social issues, MMRDA has proposed to form single unit for making complaints. The PAP has an option to take residential tenement subject to certain conditions. Besides whatever benefits applicable under MUTP policy, will be provided.</p>
17.	<p>Shri. Keer raised concern that since piers are taken to the depth till rock is found, the foundation of nearby buildings will get damaged and there can be seepage in foundation.</p>	<p>Piers will have to be constructed till hard rock is found for safety of the Metro and for that basic precautions to reduce vibrations and other necessary measures will be taken. There would not be any direct damage to foundations of nearby buildings.</p>
18.	<p>Shri. Dubey complained that the person who came for survey asked Rs. 50,000 to include their names in survey list &amp; had given many fake IDs at National Park, Borivali.</p>	<p>The person is requested to make written complaint to concerned officer and MMRDA will investigate and take appropriate action on the same.</p>
19.	<p>Shri. Baksh wanted to know whether SRA scheme at Annawadi, Andheri will be get affected or not?</p>	<p>It is not certain yet as to exactly how many structures will be affected from this area. Once the designs are finalized, MMRDA will communicate with concerned PAPs.</p>

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20.	Shri. Murgera suggested that they be shifted to Poonam Nagar instead of Oshiware.	Rehabilitation will be done at places where sufficient tenements are available and currently there are no tenements available in Poonam Nagar. If PAPs want tenements in other colonies in Eastern Suburbs, rather than taking in Oshiware, they may opt for such option as per availability of tenements.
21.	Shri. Dhotre asked if people take more area than 225sq.ft for commercial tenement then they will have to pay for it but if you are giving 225 sq.ft instead of 269 sq.ft then is any compensation will be given against loss of area. Is there any stamp duty, registration fees need to be paid and if yes, who will bear these expenses.	For commercial area to be allotted more than 225 sq.ft. depending on affected area, PAP will be required to pay value of additional area as per Ready Reckoner rate. If PAP want to take residential tenement of 269 sq.ft area they will have to accept allotment wherever such tenements are available. The PAP need not pay any stamp duty or registration charges. Once CHS will be registered, PAP will become member of that society and he / she will get a share certificate. Whenever the land of the R & R colony is conveyed to the Association of all the CHS, the expenses related to stamp duty etc of lease deed will be borne by the MMRDA.
22.	Whether minutes of this meeting will be recorded and can we get the minutes of meeting?	Proceedings will be prepared and will be included in SIA report, and if possible, will also be uploaded on website.

### List of Annexure

Annexure I	:	Sample intimation letter
Annexure IIA, IIB, IIC	:	Information brochures in three languages
Annexure III	:	Presentation made by MMRDA officers
Annexure IV	:	List of Attendees
Annexure V	:	Photographs of the PAP Consultation Meeting

**Annexure I**  
**Intimation Letter**



MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

मुंबई महानगर प्रदेश विकास प्राधिकरण

जा.क्र. मेट्रो लाईन -७ १४८/२०१६

दिनांक १६/१२/२०१६

प्रति,

श्री/श्रीमती - रामसेजिव ए. जिवारी

संजिवन जिवारी तळेला, वेह्ने एल्मेन्ट्री हल्ले, नरानल जाकु, बोरीवली

आय डी नं.३७, नकाशा नं.५ ठिकाण: नरानल जाकु  
मुंबई

(पूर्व) मुंबई.

**विषय : मेट्रो लाईन -७ प्रकल्पाच्या (अंधेरी (पूर्व) ते दहिसर (पूर्व)) प्रकल्प बाधित व्यक्तींसाठी चर्चासत्र**

महोदय / महोदया,

महाराष्ट्र शासनाच्या दि. १७/१०/२०१५ रोजीच्या शासन निर्णयान्वये मुंबई मेट्रो लाईन -७ प्रकल्प (अंधेरी (पूर्व) ते दहिसर (पूर्व)) या उन्नत मेट्रो रेल्वे प्रकल्पाची अंमलबजावणी करण्यास राज्य शासनाने मान्यता दिलेली आहे. सदर प्रकल्प हा मुंबई महानगर प्रदेश विकास प्राधिकरण यांचेमार्फत एशियन डेव्हलपमेंट बँक यांच्या अर्थ सहाय्याने राबविण्यात येणार आहे. महाराष्ट्र शासनाने मुंबई मेट्रो लाईन - ७ हा प्रकल्प "निकडीचा सार्वजनिक प्रकल्प" व "म्हत्त्वपूर्ण नागरी वाहतूक प्रकल्प" म्हणून घोषित केलेला आहे. बाधित जमिनीची मोजणी व बाधित होणाऱ्या बांधकामाचे सर्वेक्षण पूर्ण झाले आहे. सामाजिक व पर्यावरण विषयक विविध बाबींची शहर पातळीवरील सल्लामसलत दिनांक १२/०५/२०१६ रोजी करण्यात आली आहे. अतिकडेच सामाजिक परिणामांच्या मूल्यापन अहवालास सद्यस्थितीत अंतिम स्वरूप देण्यात येत आहे. महाराष्ट्र शासनाने सदर प्रकल्पांतर्गत बाधित होणाऱ्या प्रकल्प बाधितांचे (PAP) पुनर्वसन मुंबई नागरी परिवहन प्रकल्पाच्या पुनर्वसन धोरणानुसार करण्यासाठी मान्यता दिलेली आहे.

सर्वेक्षणानुसार आपली जमीन न.पू.क्र. १४८ आणि / अथवा निवासोवाणिज्य/इतर बांधकाम आयडी नं. ३७ नकाशा क्र. ५ मध्ये नरानल जाकु ठिकाणी सदर प्रकल्पांतर्गत बाधित होण्याची शक्यता आहे. ज्या प्रकल्प बाधित व्यक्तींची खाजगी जमीन संपादित करण्यात येईल त्यांना निदमप्रमाणे नुकसान भरपाई देण्यात येणार आहे आणि सदर प्रकल्पांतर्गत ज्यांचे बांधकाम बाधित होणार आहे त्यांचे शासकीय धोरणाप्रमाणे पुनर्वसन करण्यात येणार आहे.

मेट्रो लाईन - ७ च्या प्रकल्प बाधित व्यक्तींना सदर प्रकल्प, सामाजिक परिणाम, पुनर्वसन योजना इ. संबंधी माहिती देण्यासाठी तसेच याबाबतच्या मुद्द्यांचे शंकांनिरसन व आपला दृष्टीकोन व सुचना जाणून घेण्यासाठी चर्चासत्र आयोजित करण्याचे प्रस्तावित आहे. सदर चर्चासत्र पुढील प्रमाणे नमूद तपशीलानुसार विक्रित ठिकाणी व वेळेनुसार आयोजित केले आहे.

दिनांक	ठिकाण	वेळ
२७ डिसेंबर, २०१६ (मंगळवार)	ऑडिटोरियम, पॉइडियम, एम. एम. आर. डी. ए. नवॉन इमारत (जुन्या इमारतीच्या मागे) ई- ब्लॉक बांद्रा कुर्ला कॉम्प्लेक्स, बांद्रा पूर्व, मुंबई - ४०० ०५१	सकाळी ११.०० धानता

आपणास विनंती करण्यात येते की सदर चर्चासत्रासाठी आपण आवर्जून उपस्थित राहावे. आपले सहकार्य व सहभाग सदर कामासाठी अभाला अत्यंत बहुमूल्य ठरणार आहे.

(समीर कुतकोटी)  
अपर निहाधिकारी-१  
मेट्रो विभाग, मं.म.प.वि.प्रा.

Bandra - Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai - 400 051.

EPABX : 2658 0501 - 04 / 2658 4900 - FAX : 2658 1264 - WEB SITE : <http://www.mmrda.maharashtra.gov.in>

# Draft Social Impact Assessment Report for Mumbai Metro 7

Letter No.Metroline-7/148/2016

Date-16/12/2016

To

Shri/~~Smt~~ Ramsensium A Tiwari

ID No. 37, Map No. 5

----- (Area)

Mumbai

**Sub :-** Public Consultation for Project Affected Persons (PAPs) of Metro 7 project ( Andheri (E) to Dahisar (E) )

Sir / Madam


The Mumbai Metro Line 7 project from ( Andheri (E) to Dahisar (E) ) has been approved by the Govt. of Maharashtra (GoM), vide GR dated 17<sup>th</sup> October, 2015 and will be implemented by the MMRDA with the financial assistance of Asian Development Bank (ADB). The GoM has declared Metro 7 project as a ' Vital Public Project' and as an 'Important Urban Transport Project'. The survey of lands and structures affected by the works of the project has been completed. A city level consultation on social and environmental issues was also held on 12<sup>th</sup> May, 2016. The Social Impact Assessment (SIA) report is being currently finalized. The GoM has approved Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) as per the MUTP (R&R) Policy.

As per the survey, your land at CTS No. --- and /or your residential / commercial/ other structure with ID No. 37, Map No. 5 in National Park area is likely to be affected by the project works. The PAPs whose privately owned lands will be acquired will be compensated, and whose structures will be demolished, will be provided R&R benefits, as per Govt. policies.

It is proposed to hold a public consultation with all PAPs of the Metro 7 project to inform you about the details of the project, SIA , proposed Resettlement Action Plan and also to clarify any issues and know your views / suggestions in this regard. The public consultation will be held at the place and time as per details given below :

Date	Venue	Time
27 <sup>th</sup> December, 2016 (Tuesday)	Auditorium, Podium, MMRDA New Building, (Behind Old Bldg.), E- Block, Bandra -Kurla Complex, Bandra (E), Mumbai 400 051	Morning 11 am

You are requested to make it a point to attend the programme. Your co-operation and participation in this programme is valuable to us.

  
Additional collector-1  
Metro  
MMRDA

**Annexure II A**  
**Information brochures in English**

**MUMBAI METROPOLITAN REGION DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY**

**MUMBAI METRO LINE 7 PROJECT**  
 Andheri (E) to Dahisar (E)

**Information Brochure**  
 for Project Affected Persons

**AN IMPORTANT "URBAN TRANSPORT PROJECT"**

**SALIENT FEATURES**

- Length: 10.475 km (Fully Elevated)
- Stations: 14 nos. (Andheri Metro, Shanarwad, JLR Junction, Mahanand, Aarey, Patharwad, Poojya Park, Bandongri, Mahindra & Mahindra, Magadhane, Devpada, National Park, Overpada, Dahisar)
- Interchanges**
  - WEH (Line 1)
  - JLR (Line 6)
  - Dahisar (Line 2)
- Rolling Stock: Fully air conditioned 6 coaches trains.
- Integration and seamless travel between all public transport modes.
- Commencement of operations 2019
- Car depot at Dahisar.

**Benefits:**

- World class mass transit system
- Fully air conditioned
- Safest public transport mode
- Significant travel time reduction
- Automatic Fare Collection system

**Contact Details**

The RFP work for the Mumbai Metro Line 7 project is being carried out by a unit headed by Additional Collector (I), Metro from the premises of old building of MMRDA. The PAPs may contact concerned MMRDA offices at 3rd Floor, A-Wing, MMRDA, Old Building, E-Block, Bandra-Kurla Complex, Bandra (E), MUMBAI-400 051.



## MUMBAI METRO LINE 7 PROJECT

(Andheri (E) to Dahisar (E))

### Entitlement Details

Sr. No.	PAP Category (as per use of Structure)	RMR Entitlements*
1	Residential PAP	Residential tenement free of cost in the building developed under SR Scheme
2	Non-residential PAP	Commercial tenement equivalent to size of affected structure maximum upto 750 sq.ft. out of which 225 sq.ft. free of cost and additional area as per Ready Reckoner rate in the building developed under SR Scheme.
3	Residential + Non-residential (R+NC Combined) PAP	Either as per Sr. No. 1 or 2 above

\* The entitlements will be provided in MMRDA's RAR colonies developed as per the norms of Slum Rehabilitation Scheme (SR) where vacant stock is available, particularly at Oldware.

The Post RAR entitlements include allotment of 3 tenements per 100 tenements for Society Office, Balwadi and Welfare Centre and financial benefits related to Rs. 20,000 per tenement to the registered Co-operative Housing Societies of PAPs. No PAP is allowed to transfer or dispose tenement in any manner within a period of 10 years from the date of allotment as per the provisions approved by the Government for Slum Rehabilitation (SR) Schemes.

### Information Disclosure

The MMRDA has set up a Public Information Centre (PIC) in its office on 1st Floor, 'A' Wing at MMRDA (old building), E Block, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (E), Mumbai-400 051, where various documents providing information related to the project will be available for examination from 10 am to 1 pm on Monday to Friday (except holidays).

### Grievance Redress

A separate two-level mechanism has been constituted for redressal of grievances of PAPs. Individual PAPs having any grievances about eligibility and entitlements for RAR can make a written application along with related documentary evidence to the Field Level Grievance Redressal Committee (FLGRC) and can appeal to the Senior Level Grievance Redressal Committee (SLGRC) against the decision of the FLGRC.

## MUMBAI METRO LINE 7 PROJECT

(Andheri (E) to Dahisar (E))

### Information Brochure

#### Basic Features of the Project

The Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority (MMRDA) has undertaken implementation of a 16.50 km long and fully elevated Mumbai Metro Line 7 Project extending from Andheri (E) to Dahisar (E) with 14 stations and the depot at Dahisar. Metro 7 will follow the alignment of Western Express Highway (WEH) and connect important business and other activity areas in the eastern parts of Western Suburbs such as Andheri, J.V.P.R., National Park etc., which are currently not served by the existing mass transit systems. Metro 7 will connect with Metro 2A at Dahisar (E) thereby making seamless travel upto D. N. Nagar in Andheri (W) and further connect with Metro 2B upto Mulund in the Eastern suburbs via Bandra-Kurla Complex. It is also proposed to provide interchanges to connect with the existing and proposed mass transit systems such as Metro 1 at Andheri (E) and Metro 6 at Jogeshwari (E). The Mumbai Metro Line 7 Project has been approved by the Govt and will be implemented with the financial assistance of Asian Development Bank (ADB). The Govt has declared Metro 7 project as a 'Vital Public Project and as an 'Important Urban Transport Project'.


#### Framework for Land Acquisition and R&R Impacts

Most of the Metro corridor falls within the Right of Way of the WEH thereby minimizing land acquisition and displacement. Public consultation meetings were held with Project Affected Persons (PAPs) at different locations during the carrying out of the baseline census survey and a city level consultation was also held on 12th May, 2016, which provided useful inputs in finalizing design and implementation strategy. A detailed survey and Social Impact Assessment (SIA) has been carried out and further efforts have been made to minimize the impacts on structures. Although the metro corridor will be elevated, land on the surface will be mainly required for landing (staircases, lifts) at station locations, at few plots for construction of viaduct, allied facilities and for a common depot for Metro 2A and 7. It is estimated that a total of 16.77 ha. land will be required for the project out of which 15.5 ha. will be required for the depot and only 1.27 ha. along the project alignment. Further, out of 1.27 ha., only 0.80 ha. will have to be acquired from private parties (0.30 ha. permanently and 0.41 ha. temporarily) and the remaining 15.97 ha. will be obtained from Govt. agencies. The private land will be acquired through negotiations under appropriate legal provisions and Govt. policies. It is also observed that a maximum of about 250 structures used as residences, business establishments and for certain other activities are likely to be affected by the project. The Govt has approved Rehabilitation and Redressment (R&R) of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) as per the MUPP R&R Policy as amended and approved by the Government in the year 2000.

#### Eligibility and Entitlements


All categories of PAPs in terms of ownership of land and buildings, use and type of structures are covered in the survey. PAPs who are squatters and are not legitimate occupants of lands and buildings but are covered in the baseline survey, are actually affected by the project works and are included in the approved Eligibility List, will be eligible to receive R&R entitlements, which include alternative tenement, shifting charges or free transport arrangements and certain other assistance as per the R&R Policy. PAPs occupying any new unauthorized structures or additional parts of existing structures built and occupied after the baseline survey and those enumerated in the survey but do not participate in the R&R, will not be eligible for the entitlements.

**Annexure II B**  
**Information brochures in Hindi**



**मुंबई महानगर प्रदेश विकास प्राधिकरण**

**मुंबई मेट्रो लाइन ७ परियोजना**  
अंधेरी (पूर्व) से दहिसर (पूर्व)



**प्रभावित लोगोंके लिए सूचना विवरणिका**  
**महत्वपूर्ण नगरीय परिवहन परियोजना**


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**मुंबई मेट्रो लाइन 7 प्रमुख विवरणिकाएँ**

- लंबाई: 16.475 किलोमीटर (पूर्व-उत्तर)
- स्टेशनों की संख्या: 14 (अंधेरी मेट्रो, अंधेरीवार्डी, डे. सी. एम. आर. जंक्शन, पारदर्भ, आर्. पदरवाडी, सुभाष पार्क, कावठेवली, अहिरा एवं अहिरा, मागावतने, इलीवाडा, राशि व राशि, अमोहावडा, दहिसर)

**उद्देश्य व लक्ष्य :**


- परिवार एकात्मक इकाई (मेट्रो लाइन 1)
- डे. सी. एम. आर. (मेट्रो लाइन 6)
- दहिसर (मेट्रो लाइन 2)
- पूर्णतः आधुनिकीकृत गाड़ियाँ (6 बल्ले)
- सभी लोक परिवहन माउडों का एकात्मिक एवं निर्वाह सेवा
- 2019 में कार्य उन्मादी का प्रारम्भ
- दहिसर से काम किये



**शुभ संकेतन :**


मुंबई मेट्रो लाइन 7 परियोजना की प्रारंभिक कार्य मुंबई महानगर प्रदेश विकास प्राधिकरण की पूर्णतः संचालित सेवा है जो दिल्लीमेट्रो (एम) की अंश में सेवा के तहत है। परियोजना उन्मादी सेवा मुंबई महानगर प्रदेश विकास प्राधिकरण संचालित, राशि व, ई ब्लॉक, काठ सुभाष पद-सेवा, काठ(पूर्व), अर्ध-400051 का संचालित अधिकारी से कार्य का कार्य है।

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**सूचना :**

- नियोजनित समुचित परिवहन प्रणाली
- पूर्णतः आधुनिकीकृत
- सबसे सुशील लोक परिवहन माउड
- साठ घण्टे में चिपिठ कटौती
- पर्यावरण विकास संगठन प्रणाली






**Annexure II C**  
**Information brochures in Marathi**



**मुंबई महानगर प्रदेश  
विकास प्राधिकरण**

**मुंबई मेट्रो लाईन ७ प्रकल्प**  
अंधेरी (पूर्व) ते दहिसर (पूर्व)



**प्रकल्पग्रस्तांसाठी माहिती पत्रक**

**महत्वाचा नागरी वाहतूक प्रकल्प**

---

**सेटो लाईन-७ प्रकल्पाची वैशिष्ट्ये**


लांबी ११.३७१ कि.मी. (पूर्वतः पश्चतः)

रथावळ १४

(अंधेरी मेट्रो, हंजवारी, जे.पी.एन.आर. मंगलम, चव्हाण, आर. चव्हाणवाडी, पुष्पा चव्हाण, चव्हाणवाडी, चव्हाण आरिफ चव्हाण, माणसूर, देवीवाडा, वैजनाथ चव्हाण, अंधेरीपार, दहिसर)

**FEATURES :**

- पश्चिम टुणवली मार्ग (सेटो मार्ग-१)
- जे.पी.एन.आर. (सेटो मार्ग-२)
- दहिसर (सेटो मार्ग-३)
- पुष्पा, चव्हाणवाडी मार्ग (६ कोन)
- सर्व वाहतूक यंत्रणांमधील सुरक्षित एकात्मिक मेट्रो मार्ग २०११ पर्यंत कार्यान्वित होणारा कार्गो सेटो दहिसर सेटो




**संक्षेपित माहिती :**

- आर्थिक दृष्टीने माहितीपूर्ण दृष्टिकोन
- पूर्णतः वास्तव्युत्प्रेषण
- आंतर-युक्तित्व सर्वोत्तम वास्तव्युत्प्रेषण
- प्रवाही वेळेत उच्चगतीय रचना
- सुरक्षित मार्ग वास्तव्युत्प्रेषण

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**संक्षेपित माहिती :**

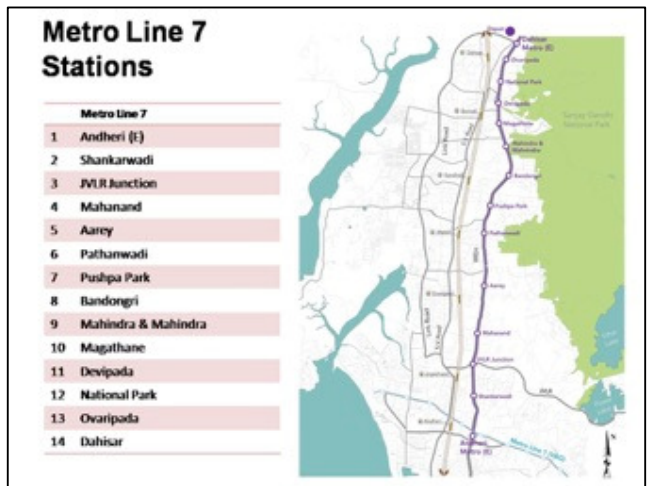
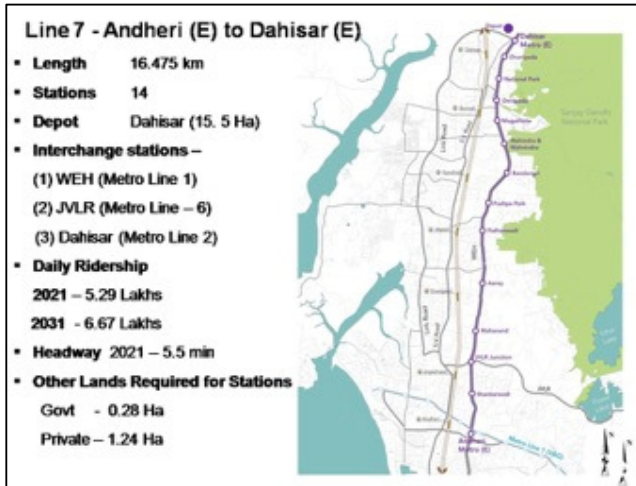
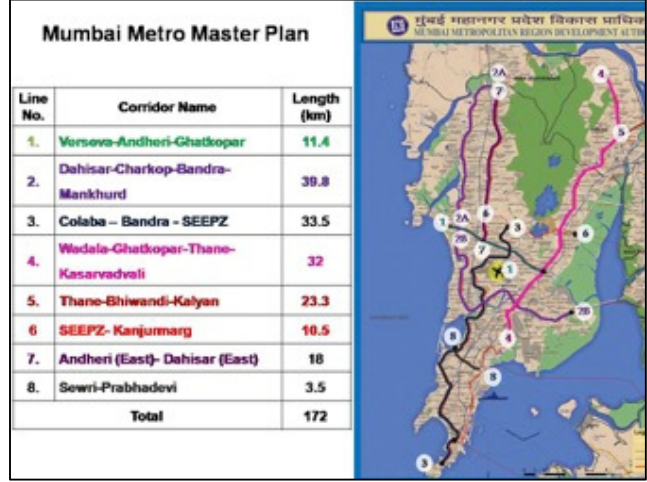
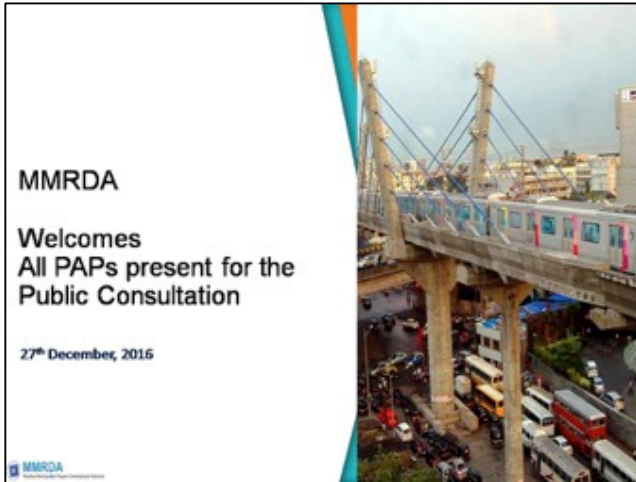
मुंबई मेट्रो लाईन ७ १४ रथा वास्तव्युत्प्रेषण करणारे वास्तव्युत्प्रेषण (१) मेट्रो मार्ग वास्तव्युत्प्रेषण करणारे वास्तव्युत्प्रेषण करणारे आहे. उच्चगतीय यंत्रणेने विना वास्तव्युत्प्रेषण, २ कि.मी. १४ रथा वास्तव्युत्प्रेषण, ६ कोन, चव्हाण-पुष्पा मार्ग, सेटो (६), सेटो- ३०० ०११ रथा वास्तव्युत्प्रेषण करणारे आहे.





**Annexure III**

**Technical Presentation By Shri. M.R. Kharat**



**Metro Line 7 Project Status**

- DPRs prepared by DMRC – August 2015
- Govt of Maharashtra approval – 06/10/2015
- Part funding by ADB loan assistance
- ADB Mission visited MMRDA -11 to 13<sup>th</sup> January 2016.
- LOA issued for Civil Works in 3 packages on 09.05.2016.
- Civil works date of commencement : 01.06.2016.
- Target Date of completion of civil works : 30.11.2018
- Planning for other works of OHE, Signalling, Rolling stock and Depot etc in progress.
- Target Completion of Project : 2019

**Station Facilities**

- Lifts, Escalators and Stair cases.
- Improved footpaths with ramps for differently abled and senior citizens
- Integrated Ticketing System
- Bus, Auto/Taxi Pick up and Drop off point.
- Integration with Other Transport Modes
- Application of Intelligent Transportation Systems for Arrival and Departure.
- Parking facilities

# Draft Social Impact Assessment Report for Mumbai Metro 7

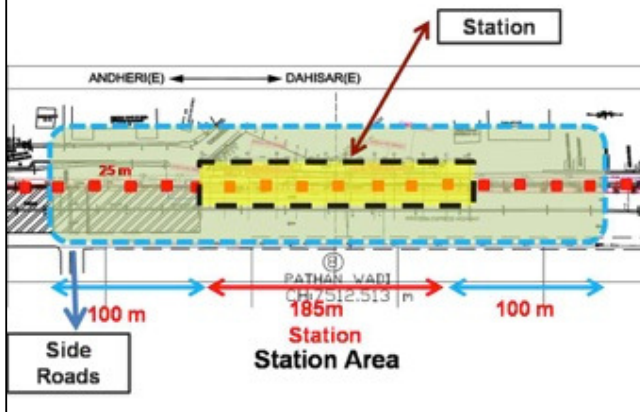
## Station Facilities

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- Bus, Auto/Taxi Pick up and Drop off point.
- Integration with Other Transport Modes
- Application of Intelligent Transportation Systems for Arrival and Departure.
- Parking facilities

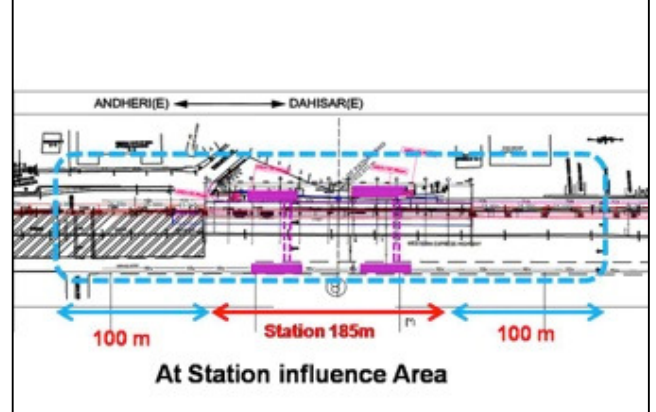
## Construction Planning & Methodology

- Construction aimed at least inconvenience to the public & commuters
- The civil works are awarded to three agencies in parts, to achieve required pace of construction
- Entire viaduct and stations are supported on single pier system, thus minimum footprint.
- Superstructure (U-girders) will be precast at casting yards and will only be erected at the site. Hence construction activity at the site is greatly reduced.
- Additional carriageway width is being made available where possible, in consultation with Traffic Police.

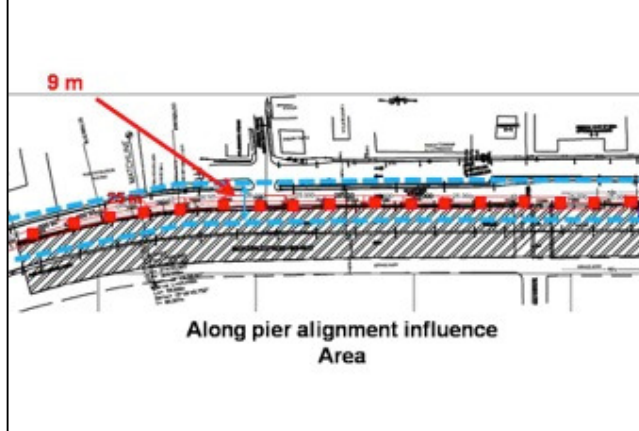
## Station Barricading Area



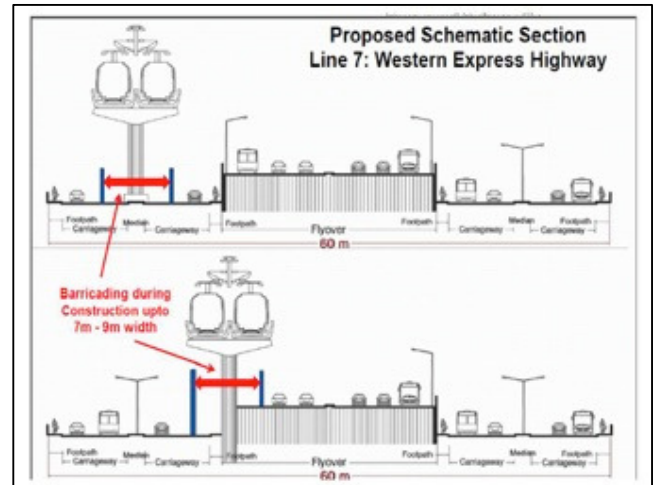
## Station Influence Area



## Barricading Requirements



## Proposed Schematic Section Line 7: Western Express Highway



# Draft Social Impact Assessment Report for Mumbai Metro 7

## Rolling Stock

- Width: 3.20 m
- Height : 3.9 m
- Length : 21.84 m
- Axle load 17 tonnes
- Seating Arrangement - Longitudinal
- Capacity : 6 coach train; 1,756  
8 coach train; 2,244

## Benefits

### Interchange facility at:

- |        |   |
|--------|---|
| Line 7 | —Western Express Highway Station (Metro Line 1) |
|        | —JVLJunc.(JVLJ-SEEPZ-Kanjurmarg proposed)       |
|        | —Dahisar (Metro Line -2)                        |

### Travel time saving

- |        |           |
|--------|-----------|
| Line 7 | 30-45mins |
|--------|-----------|

- Expected Shift from Road vehicular traffic is 30 to 35%
- Relief to the Western Railway commuters from overcrowded travel condition
- Reduction in road congestion
- Environment friendly, reliable, safe and comfortable

## Line 7 – Financing Plan

- Completion cost - Rs. 6,208.00 cr (incl. taxes, land, escalation, IDC, etc.)
- EIRR - 22.54 %
- FIRR - 8.23 %

Source	Amount (cr)	Percent
State Government / MMRDA	3,962.00	64%
ADB Loan	2,246.00	36%
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,208.00</b>	

- Proposed ADB funding for systems includes Rolling stock, Signalling, Communication systems, E&M, AFC etc.

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## Project Activities Undertaken by MMRDA

- Setting up dedicated Metro Project Implementation Unit (PIU) for expeditious implementation of Master Plan
- Empowered Committee under chairmanship of MC, MMRDA set up by State Govt. for time bound approvals. 1<sup>st</sup> meeting held on 15/12/2015
- State Govt. set up High Level Steering Committee under chairmanship of Chief Secretary, GoM
- Coordination / discussion with utility and other agencies is on-going
- General Consultants appointed for quality control & supervision
- Traffic diversion plans prepared in consultation with Traffic Police
- Barricading, Utility identification and Foundation works are in progress
- Casting yards set up at Wadala & Bandra

16

THANK YOU



# Draft Social Impact Assessment Report for Mumbai Metro 7

## Presentation By Shri. V.G. Patil

**Mumbai Metro 7**

**Public Consultation with PAPs**

Social Impact Assessment (SIA)  
and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

27<sup>th</sup> December, 2016

**Policy Framework for Social Impacts**

- Metro 7 alignment mostly falls within the RoW of WEH and is chosen with a view to minimize land requirement and displacement
- Social impacts will be addressed as per the ADB's Social Safeguard Policies.
- Necessary private land is proposed to be acquired through negotiations under appropriate legal provisions
- Govt. of Maharashtra has approved application of MUTP R&R Policy for R&R of PAPs

**Objectives of Social Impact Assessment**

- To assess the land and structures affected by the Metro 7 Project
- To assess the socio-economic conditions of the PAPs
- To examine potential positive and negative impacts on the socio-economic conditions of PAPs
- To develop appropriate measures to minimise the negative socio-economic impacts
- To prepare RAP based on the existing policies, laws and guidelines of the government for the loss caused to the PAPs in order to improve or at least restore their former living standard.

**Surveys and Consultation**

- Public Consultation on overall social and environmental impacts carried out on 12<sup>th</sup> May, 2016
- Baseline census surveys of PAPs covering mapping of structures and collection of demographic and socio-economic information carried out in July, 2016
- Land requirement and ownership survey carried out
- Draft SIA report prepared and is currently being finalized

**Land Requirement**

- Entire corridor being mostly within RoW and also elevated land required outside the road only for –
  - Landing (staircases, lifts) at station locations
  - Construction of viaduct at few places
  - Depot and allied facilities

Nature of requirement	Land Requirement		Total
	Govt.	Private	
Permanent	1,56,245.24	3,638.83	1,60,884.07
Temporary	3,393.09	4,162.89	7,555.97
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,59,638.33</b>	<b>8,801.72</b>	<b>1,68,440.05</b>

- Total Land Required - 16.77 ha. : Depot – 15.50 ha., Alignment – 1.27 ha.
- Pvt. Land Required – 0.80 ha. : Temporary – 0.41 ha., Permanent – 0.39 ha.

**R&R Requirement**

- R&R impacts only at 6 locations where land outside the RoW of WEH is required for landing at 4 stations and for construction of viaduct at 2 places

**Location and Use of Affected Structures**

Sl. No.	Location	Residential	Commercial	Others	Total
1	Andheri Station	30	34	4	68
2	JVLR Station	2	22	0	24
3	Aarey Viaduct	11	20	2	33
4	Pudlga Park Station	32	15	3	50
5	National Park Viaduct	6	34	0	40
6	Overipada Station	2	29	1	32
<b>Total</b>		<b>83</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>247</b>

- Actual impacts are likely to be less than 150

## Draft Social Impact Assessment Report for Mumbai Metro 7

### Socio-Economic Characteristics of R-PAPs

- The total number of households for which all data is available is 62 and the total number of persons is 243.
- The sex ratio is 748 females per 1000 males.
- 16.87 % of the population is between the ages of 1 and 14, and 73.25% are between 15 and 59 years old.
- 75.41% of the population over the age of 18 (for females) and 21 (for males) are married.
- Nuclear families account for 56.45% of households.
- The average family size is 3.92.
- 83.87% of households are Hindus, 9.68% are Muslim and 6.45% are Christian.
- The mother tongue of 41.94% of households is Hindi followed by 27.41% who speak Marathi.
- 77.97% of the population over the age of 6 is literate.

### Socio-Economic Characteristics of R-PAPs

- While 85% of the males over the age of 6 are literate, the corresponding figure for females is 67.68%.
- 55.93% of all literates have attended high school.
- 68.63% of households earn above Rs. 10,000 per month.
- The average monthly household income is Rs. 14,360.65.
- The average monthly per capita income is Rs. 3,892.62.
- 23.53 % of households earn a monthly per capita income above Rs. 3,000.
- 45.75% of all earners earn between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000 per month.
- 21.05% of female earners earn between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000 per month as compared to 52% for men.
- The average monthly income of earners is Rs. 9,650.

### Socio-Economic Characteristics of R-PAPs

- The average number of earners per households is 1.52 and 50% of households have only 1 earner.
- All occupants of residential structures own their structures.
- 43.55% of residential structures are between 10 and 15 sq. m. in area.
- 66.37% of males and 21.35% of females over the age of 14 are employed.
- 41.49% of employed persons work in private service.
- 63.83% of employed persons have a fixed job location.

### Socio-Economic Characteristics of C-PAPs

- 72.63% of the establishments have been operating since the 1980s and the balance from a prior period.
- 45% establishments are shops while 54% provide various services.
- 57.50% establishments have monthly turnover of Rs. 1,00,000 or more and 27.50% between Rs. 5,001 to Rs. 50,000.
- 59.80% establishments were occupying area of 10 sq. m. or less.
- There are in all 278 employees (including owners themselves and their relatives (23.74%) and the balance 76.26% of other employees) out of which 93.88% were males.
- 78.06% employees were literate and out of them 95.39% had attended high school or higher levels of education.
- 88.79% employees earn between Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 20,000.

### Eligibility for Entitlements

- All categories of PAPs in terms of ownership of land and buildings, use and type of structures are covered in the survey.
- All those covered in the survey (as actually existing at the time of survey) and affected by the project will be held eligible.
- New structures (including partitions made in existing structures) will not be eligible.
- PAPs who do not participate in the Rehabilitation and Resettlement will also not be eligible.
- For private lands, legal title holders will be eligible for compensation and R&R benefits.

### Basic Features of Entitlement

Basic Features of Entitlement Matrix

Category of Loss	Compensation and R&R benefits for Titleholder PAPs	Compensation and R&R benefits for Non Titleholder PAPs (MUTP R&R Policy)
Loss of land	The price for acquisition of land as per the RFCTLARR Act (at least 200% of ready reckoner value of land) or as per the mutually agreed negotiated terms.	Not Applicable
Loss of house	A constructed house not less than 50 sq.m. in plinth area or one-time financial assistance for house construction of Rs. 5.5 lacs as per the RFCTLARR Act.	Occupants : A house of 225 sq.ft. carpet area free of cost in multi-storey building in R&R colony. Structure Owners : Replacement cost of lost structure

# Draft Social Impact Assessment Report for Mumbai Metro 7

## Basic Features of Entitlement

Basic Features of Entitlement Matrix

Category of Loss	Compensation and R&R benefits for Titleholder PAPs	Compensation and R&R benefits for Non-Titleholder PAPs (MUTP R&R Policy)
Loss of Non-residential structure	Either commercial tenement as per the MUTP R&R Policy or compensation applicable to small traders as per the RFLTLARR Act.	Occupants : A shop of equivalent area with a maximum 750 sq.ft. out of which 225 sq.ft. carpet area free of cost and additional area at Ready Reckoner rate in R&R colony. Structure Owners : Replacement cost of lost structure
Transportation Cost for displaced PAPs	One-time financial assistance of Rs.50,000/- to each family	Arrangement for actual transportation on payment of amount based on actual cost

Non-title holder Non-residential PAPs with structure areas more than 225 sq.ft. will be offered the choice of financial compensation based on value of structure if they do not want alternative premises.

## Basic Features of Entitlement

Basic Features of Entitlement Matrix

Category of Loss	Compensation and R&R benefits for Titleholder PAPs	Compensation and R&R benefits for Non-Titleholder PAPs (MUTP R&R Policy)
Livelihood Assistance	One-time payment of Rs. 1 Lakh per affected family as per the RFLTLARR Act.	For increased travel distance : Monetary compensation for 3 year travel Permanent loss of Livelihood : Monetary compensation equivalent to 1 year income, access to employment information and training facilities and assistance through community operated fund
Subsistence grant to displaced families for a period of one year	Rs. 3,000 per month for a period of one year for each family after displacement. In case of SC, ST families additional Rs. 50,000.	Not Applicable

## Basic Features of Entitlement

Basic Features of Entitlement Matrix

Category of Loss	Compensation and R&R benefits for Titleholder PAPs	Compensation and R&R benefits for Non-Titleholder PAPs (MUTP R&R Policy)
One time resettlement allowance	Rs. 50,000 per family after shifting of house	Not Applicable
Stamp duty and Registration fee	The stamp duty and other fees payable for registration of house allotted to the affected families shall be borne by MMRDA.	The stamp duty and other fees payable for registration of house allotted to the affected families shall be borne by MMRDA.
Inflation Adjustment	All monetary values to increase by 5% every year unless rate of inflation is less than 5%	Not Applicable

## Grievance Redressal

- Two level mechanism for grievances related to eligibility and entitlements
  - Field Level Grievance Redressal Committee (FLGRC)
  - Senior Level (Appellate) Grievance Redressal Committee (SLGRC)
- Grievance Redressal Committees will be headed by independent and experienced persons
- Complainants to submit written complaints to the GRCs
- GRCs will work from MMRDA office

## Features of R&R and Post R&R

- PAPs will be resettled in tenements constructed in R&R colonies of MMRDA primarily at Oshiware in the Western Suburbs
- Post-R&R, an amount of Rs. 20,000 / PAP will be provided to CHS of building for maintenance. Concession in P. Tax & Water Charges for R-tenement
- 3 tenements will be provided to CHS for social facilities (Society Office, Balwadi and Welfare Centre)
- MMRDA also carries out one-time repairs of buildings and on-site infrastructure
- Allotted tenement is not allowed to be transferred for a period of 10 years from the date of allotment and later with stipulated procedure

## Institutional Features

- MMRDA has experience in rehabilitating about 43,000 families & business enterprises in past 15 years.
- MMRDA has established a Project Implementation Unit for Metro Projects.
- Further, a dedicated unit for Land Acquisition and R&R for Metro Projects is set up.
- Public Information Centre with necessary documents is established in MMRDA office. One more PIC will be established at site.
- Grievance Redressal Committees are being set up.

## Draft Social Impact Assessment Report for Mumbai Metro 7

### Contact Details

The LA & R&R Unit for Metro is headed by an Additional Collector, who is assisted by Dy. Collector, Tahsildar and other staff

Address -

Land Acquisition and R&R Unit  
3<sup>rd</sup> Floor, A-Wing, MMRDA Building (Old),  
E-Block, Bandra Kurta Complex,  
Bandra (E), Mumbai 400 051

THANK YOU

Draft Social Impact Assessment Report for Mumbai Metro 7

**Annexure IV**  
**List of Attendees**

भुसंपादन व पुनर्वसन शाखा रजिस्टर/नोंदणीपत्रक (वि. २७.१२.२०१६ च्या विटीगसाठी हजेरीपत्रक)						
अनु.	टोकन क्र.	प्रकल्पवाचितांचे नाव व पदा	आय.टी.क्र.	मोबाईल नं.	स्वाक्षरी	जेरा
१	१	सुरेका के केर्ने	$\frac{१२५}{३}$	९१२०५६२२१२	शारदा केर्ने	
२	२	कान्हेनाथाल उद्योगाला इका न (नर)	शारे लॉड	९४२०५२२५२३	Kanhe	
३	३	श्रीरामकाळेन शो गीकाम केरन	शारे लॉड	९४२०९२२५३३	Kanhe	
४	४	सलीम नुरमोहमद मेहनर	$\frac{२०}{३}$	९२०३३३५५५८		
५	५	सपेतीतल शार - शिरीका एम. शारका	$\frac{५}{३}$	९२०९२५३३३५		
६	६	इसीन सलीम मेहनर	$\frac{२१}{५}$	९२०९२५५५५९		
७	७	शारनकाळ शरनकाळ शेर	$\frac{१२}{२}$	९२०९०१९२२०	S. Sherkar	
८	८	शारनकाळ शरनकाळ शेर	$\frac{१३}{२}$	- 11 -	S. Sherkar	
९	९	शिराक फारमीन शरकार शेर	$\frac{२०}{२}$	९९२०३३३३३३		
१०	१०	शारनकाळ शरनकाळ शेर	$\frac{२२}{२}$	- 11 -		
११	११	श. श्री. शेरमल	$\frac{१५}{२}$	९९९०२२२२२२		
१२	१२	शेरमल शेर शेर	$\frac{१०}{२}$	९२०९२९२९२९		
१३	१३	शेरमल शेर शेर	$\frac{१३}{२}$	९२०९२९२९२९		
१४	१४	शेरमल शेर शेर	$\frac{५}{२}$	९२०९२९२९२९		
१५	१५	शेरमल शेर शेर	$\frac{२०}{२}$	९२०९२९२९२९		
१६	१६	शेरमल शेर शेर	$\frac{२२}{२}$	९२०९२९२९२९		
१७	१७	शेरमल शेर शेर	$\frac{१}{२}$	- 11 -		
१८	१८	शेरमल शेर शेर	$\frac{१०}{५}$	९२०९२९२९२९		
१९	१९	शेरमल शेर शेर	$\frac{२५}{५}$	९२०९२९२९२९		
२०	२०	शेरमल शेर शेर	$\frac{२३}{१}$	९२०९२९२९२९		
२१	२१	शेरमल शेर शेर	$\frac{२५}{३}$	९२०९२९२९२९		
२२	२२	शेरमल शेर शेर	$\frac{२३}{१}$	९२०९२९२९२९		
२३	२३	शेरमल शेर शेर	$\frac{२३}{५}$	९२०९२९२९२९		
२४	२४	शेरमल शेर शेर	$\frac{२३}{२}$	९२०९२९२९२९		
२५	२५	शेरमल शेर शेर	$\frac{२३}{५}$	९२०९२९२९२९		
२६	२६	शेरमल शेर शेर	$\frac{११}{३}$	९२०९२९२९२९		

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२१	११३	अनिल राजेश्वर शिंदे अनिल राजेश्वर शिंदे अनिल राजेश्वर शिंदे	—	०१६९५१५१३६	Sanjay
२२	११४	अनिल राजेश्वर शिंदे-मैट्रो अनिल राजेश्वर शिंदे-मैट्रो	२५	८०३२३५११५५	Sanjay
२३	११५	अनिल राजेश्वर शिंदे-मैट्रो अनिल राजेश्वर शिंदे-मैट्रो	१९	१८०३९६९८५	Sanjay
२४	११६	अनिल राजेश्वर शिंदे अनिल राजेश्वर शिंदे	३७	०३२४२०१४७९	Sanjay
२५	११७	अनिल राजेश्वर शिंदे अनिल राजेश्वर शिंदे (मुंबई)	३६	९९६७७२२१३७	Sanjay
२६	११८	रवि लक्ष्मी जोषी	२९	३३६९१०४१३३	Ravi
२७	२६	अनिल राजेश्वर शिंदे-मैट्रो अनिल राजेश्वर शिंदे-मैट्रो	७	०७५७२९१७५३	Sanjay
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३४	४१	अनिल राजेश्वर शिंदे B-६१०, Radium Apts, Shreyas Colony, Anand Rd, Goregaon (E)		११३०३५८६८६	Sanjay
३५	४६	अनिल राजेश्वर शिंदे	८	—	
३६	४७	अनिल राजेश्वर शिंदे	९	—	अनिल राजेश्वर शिंदे
३७	४२	अनिल राजेश्वर शिंदे	१९	९२२४५६८४३	Anilraj
३८	४३	अनिल राजेश्वर शिंदे	२०	९००४२२४५२०	अनिल राजेश्वर शिंदे
३९	४४	अनिल राजेश्वर शिंदे	२१	८०९०३४१३४०	Anilraj
४०	४५	अनिल राजेश्वर शिंदे	२३	९८६७८०६५३१	Kapoor
४१	४८	अनिल राजेश्वर शिंदे अनिल राजेश्वर शिंदे (मुंबई)	२९	९८६९३३१९३	Anilraj
४२	४९	अनिल राजेश्वर शिंदे	३३	१८३१०८०८५	Anilraj
४३	५०	अनिल राजेश्वर शिंदे	३२	९८२१४०१८६६	Anilraj
४४	५१	अनिल राजेश्वर शिंदे	१६	९९२०६२७५९७	Anilraj
४५	५२	अनिल राजेश्वर शिंदे	१४	८५५५९८६५८४	Anilraj
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44	55	अनंत डी. पहिल	28	8898393747		
45	56	शिवा देवराज मादरी	13	9757889412	LIMBA	
46	57	बाबू देवराज मादरी वरुणवती ड्रॉइंग ऑफिस	12	9920053900		
47	58	माध्यामा मन्ना डरिनन	45	9699998848		
48	59	वशीकल्या मोह वजा	22/23	9324455667		
49	60	शिवकुंवा वजान	20/21	9223359364		
अनु.	टीकण क्र.	प्रकल्पप्रतिपादने नाव व पत्ता	आय.डी.क्र.	मोबाईल नं.	स्वाक्षरी	नोंद
51	6	रविशंकर नंदलाल (डॉ.) शॉप 20, राजपुत्र कुवे-वाक, कोरगाव गोविंदपवार, नारायण पाई वगोड, कोरगाव (पु.) ६९	६९६६६	9870829996		
52	८	आशिष रवींद्र के. पंडित राजपुत्र कुवे-वाक, एम.जी. रोड, नारायण पाई वगोड, कोरगाव (पु.) ६९	27	9892421273		
53	९	अरुण उपाध्याय शॉप-६	-	8879445566		
54	१०	नारायणलाल राजपुत्र शॉप-१६	-	9821920562		
55	११	हकीमलाल पटेल शॉप १४	-	9930320746		
56	१२	आशिष अरुण विनायक कुवे-वाक, नारायणपाई वगोड कोरगाव (पु.) ६९	-	9892462574		
57	१३	अशोक जोशी	-	9892178146		
58	१४	अशोक पी. नारायण २६/३ गोविंदपवार, पुष्पा पाई, मालाड (पु.) ६९	०३	9832968958		
59	१९	सुधीर अशोक शॉप १, २, सत्यनरतिवती लगेला, कोरगाव (पु.) ६९	-	9821800588		
60	२०	निनेश पटेल विनायक कुवे-वाक, नारायणपाई वगोड, शॉप-१०, कोरगाव (पु.) ६९	-	9869166477		
61	२१	रुपनी पटेल शॉप-१०	-	9001853313		
62	२२	शोभित वशिष्ठ शॉप.१	-	9930746349		
63	२३	अशोक विनायक पंडित शॉप-२, विनायक कुवे-वाक, कोरगाव (पु.) ६९	-	9869789304		
64	२४	अशोक एम. पंडित नारायण पाई वगोड, नारायण (पु.) ६९	१५	9820880547		
65	२५	रविशंकर मंगलनाथ २६/३ गोविंदपवार, कोरगाव (पु.) ६९	-	989272558		
66	२६	अशोक मुरारी लखनकर कुवे-वाक, नारायण पाई वगोड, कोरगाव (पु.) ६९	२२	9869775592		
67	२७	पुष्पा व. विठ्ठल ६३, आणवारी टाकलावाडी रोड, कोरगाव (पु.) ६९	३२	7506839695		
68	२८	अशोक अशोक विठ्ठल आणवारी, कोरगाव (पु.) ६९	३३	9769118961		
69	२९	रविशंकर विनायक पंडित आणवारी, कोरगाव (पु.) ६९	३४	9664313284		

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60	65	महाराष्ट्र राज्य (जी.डी.डी.) राज्यीय-सांख्यिक सेवा, वरिष्ठ (यु. जि. 25 (सौकर्याय)	72	9892155822	✓
61	62	जीवा जेम्स मल्हारकर मल्हारकर माल, युवा माल, मालास (यु.) 25	20	9819311507	✓
62	923	राज्य वरिष्ठ राज्यीय सेवा, वरिष्ठ (यु. जि. 25	08	9869635098	✓
63	65	राज्य वरिष्ठ राज्यीय सेवा, वरिष्ठ (यु. जि. 25	09	9967437318	✓
64	909	राज्य वरिष्ठ राज्यीय सेवा, वरिष्ठ (यु. जि. 25	3	9323366171	✓
64	196	राज्य वरिष्ठ राज्यीय सेवा, वरिष्ठ (यु. जि. 25	70	9324743944	✓
65	196	राज्य वरिष्ठ राज्यीय सेवा, वरिष्ठ (यु. जि. 25	7290	9987420240	✓
60	97	अनुसंधान के. पटेल	11	9863562556	✓
66	88	जयप्रकाश कुमार पांडे	13	9663135878	✓
67	89	— u —	14	—	✓
68	90	जयप्रकाश कुमार पांडे	16	9821375121	✓
69	91	बाबाजीजी श्री. रावटे	40	982161307	✓
70	92	— u —	41	—	✓
70	93	महाराष्ट्र राज्य (जी.डी.डी.) राज्यीय-सांख्यिक सेवा, वरिष्ठ (यु. जि. 25	08	8652205829	✓
94	94	राज्य वरिष्ठ राज्यीय सेवा, वरिष्ठ (यु. जि. 25	04	9322321748	✓
94	95	राज्य वरिष्ठ राज्यीय सेवा, वरिष्ठ (यु. जि. 25	99	—	✓
95	96	राज्य वरिष्ठ राज्यीय सेवा, वरिष्ठ (यु. जि. 25	24	9037862952	✓
96	97	राज्य वरिष्ठ राज्यीय सेवा, वरिष्ठ (यु. जि. 25	03	26864251	✓
96	98	राज्य वरिष्ठ राज्यीय सेवा, वरिष्ठ (यु. जि. 25	52	9819339301	✓
99	99	राज्य वरिष्ठ राज्यीय सेवा, वरिष्ठ (यु. जि. 25	21	9879050073	✓
100	900	राज्य वरिष्ठ राज्यीय सेवा, वरिष्ठ (यु. जि. 25	52	9082410475	✓
101	101	राज्य वरिष्ठ राज्यीय सेवा, वरिष्ठ (यु. जि. 25	44	8109822355	✓
102	102	राज्य वरिष्ठ राज्यीय सेवा, वरिष्ठ (यु. जि. 25	43	8870905633	✓
103	103	राज्य वरिष्ठ राज्यीय सेवा, वरिष्ठ (यु. जि. 25	90	9821481536	✓
104	104	राज्य वरिष्ठ राज्यीय सेवा, वरिष्ठ (यु. जि. 25	20	9920769111	✓
104	105	राज्य वरिष्ठ राज्यीय सेवा, वरिष्ठ (यु. जि. 25	89	9045236325	✓
105	106	राज्य वरिष्ठ राज्यीय सेवा, वरिष्ठ (यु. जि. 25	69	9322017036	✓
106	107	राज्य वरिष्ठ राज्यीय सेवा, वरिष्ठ (यु. जि. 25	30	9619702982	✓



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१०८	१०८	पुस्तक समन्वयक, कोवडीपट्ट, इलीक्ट्रॉनिक-२	१	९८३३०८९२०५	
१०९	१०९	कामठानी दासकर, कोवडीपट्ट, इलीक्ट्रॉनिक-२	२	९९२२-१९९२०८९	रामजोशी
११०	११०	संजय मोहन किरी, अहोबादी, अंबेदीक-२	५३	९८६९५९८५९	
१११	१११	एखातानी, इंदोरवाडी, यमुनाक, इलीक्ट्रॉनिक-२	१५	९३०२५५०८१६	
११२	११२	आशाबाई इंदोरवाडी, यमुनाक, इलीक्ट्रॉनिक-२	२२		
११३	११३	मोहन इलीक्ट्रॉनिक यमुनाक	५	७९९३६८६५५	
११४	११४	इलीक्ट्रॉनिक-२ इलीक्ट्रॉनिक यमुनाक	५५	९९६९०२-९९९३	

क्र.	टीकण क्र.	प्रकल्पवाहिनीचे नाव व पत्ता	आय.प्र.क्र.	मोबाईल नं.	स्वाक्षरी	जेरा
१	१२१	अमृता सुधी सुभा	७	७७३६२९२९३०	२९६६६६६६	
२	१२२	रोमेश अमृता सुभा	०५	९८१९५२५९६५	२९९९९९९९	
३	१२३	अमृता सुधी सुभा	०८	९९७५१०५३९०		
४	१२४	सुधी सुधी (अमृता सुभा)	०१	—		
५	१२५	अमृता सुधी सुभा	०२	—		

६	१२६	विनाय सुधी सुभा	१२	९८१९५६९६५३	सत्यपराजित	
७	१२७	सुधी सुधी सुधी	१०	९९९२५५५९९९		
८	१२८	सुधी सुधी सुधी	३५	—		
९	१२९	अमृता सुधी सुधी	२६	९८९२९६९०५२		
१०	१३०	सुधी सुधी सुधी	०५	९८२०८५९९०५		
११	१३१	अमृता सुधी सुधी	२५	९९३०५२१२०७		
१२	१३२	सुधी सुधी सुधी	१७	९८२०८९५९०९		

१३	१३३	सुधी सुधी सुधी सुधी सुधी सुधी	७५	९९२०१५९५९९		
१४	१३४	सुधी सुधी सुधी सुधी सुधी सुधी	०७	९७७७९९९९९९		
१५	१३५	सुधी सुधी सुधी सुधी सुधी सुधी	३९	९९३०१०३०९९		
१६	१३६	सुधी सुधी सुधी सुधी सुधी सुधी	५५	९०२९६९६९६९		
१७	१३७	सुधी सुधी सुधी सुधी सुधी सुधी	२५	९९२५९९५९९९		
१८	१३८	सुधी सुधी सुधी सुधी सुधी सुधी	२८	९८२०९६९९९९		
१९	१३९	सुधी सुधी सुधी सुधी सुधी सुधी	५०	९९२५३०९०९९		

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140	मा.म. ए. प्रेम	04	9324648112	Mumbai
141	अश्विनी भा. प्रेम	20	11	Mumbai
142	सिलीय मन्सिण्डु भा.म	09	9821145740	सिलीयमन
143	साधुभा मन्सिण्डु भा.म	07	9321371805	सिलीयमन
144	दीपक भा.म. रोणे	09	9842228644	सिलीयमन
145	अ.म.भा. स. मन्सिण्डु भा.म	12	981237201	सिलीयमन
146	अ.म.भा. स. मन्सिण्डु भा.म	17	9867039993	सिलीयमन

क्र.	टोकन क्र.	प्रकल्पवाधितांचे नाव व पत्ता	आय.सं.क्र.	मोबाईल नं.	स्वाक्षरी	शेरा
181		भा.म.भा. स. मन्सिण्डु भा.म अ.म.भा. स. मन्सिण्डु भा.म	30	9920305914	M.P. Dey	
182		इमिना डार. सा.म. मंच फुड्यापार्क अ.म.भा. स. मन्सिण्डु भा.म	32	7039142170	Nebshabau	
183		अ.म.भा. स. मन्सिण्डु भा.म अ.म.भा. स. मन्सिण्डु भा.म	24, 25, 26, 27 30, 32	9322241250	G. Jandy	अ.म.भा. स. मन्सिण्डु भा.म
184		अ.म.भा. स. मन्सिण्डु भा.म अ.म.भा. स. मन्सिण्डु भा.म	28	7757251652	अ.म.भा. स. मन्सिण्डु भा.म	अ.म.भा. स. मन्सिण्डु भा.म
185		अ.म.भा. स. मन्सिण्डु भा.म अ.म.भा. स. मन्सिण्डु भा.म	22, 3	9757365805	अ.म.भा. स. मन्सिण्डु भा.म	अ.म.भा. स. मन्सिण्डु भा.म

186		अ.म.भा. स. मन्सिण्डु भा.म	118, 119, 120.	9821075818	Tabbar	अ.म.भा. स. मन्सिण्डु भा.म
187		अ.म.भा. स. मन्सिण्डु भा.म अ.म.भा. स. मन्सिण्डु भा.म	24, 20	9930053480	अ.म.भा. स. मन्सिण्डु भा.म	अ.म.भा. स. मन्सिण्डु भा.म
188		अ.म.भा. स. मन्सिण्डु भा.म अ.म.भा. स. मन्सिण्डु भा.म	14, 18	9004000311	Hirajad	अ.म.भा. स. मन्सिण्डु भा.म
189		अ.म.भा. स. मन्सिण्डु भा.म अ.म.भा. स. मन्सिण्डु भा.म	19, 15	9849145703	Shankar	अ.म.भा. स. मन्सिण्डु भा.म
190		अ.म.भा. स. मन्सिण्डु भा.म अ.म.भा. स. मन्सिण्डु भा.म	12	9224168589	Seshant	
191		Rajenderprashad A. Singh Dahisar (E.)	10	9867506142	Rajesh	
192		अ.म.भा. स. मन्सिण्डु भा.म अ.म.भा. स. मन्सिण्डु भा.म	2	9869093229	W. A. Dada	

207		अ.म.भा. स. मन्सिण्डु भा.म	207	9821006841	अ.म.भा. स. मन्सिण्डु भा.म	
208		अ.म.भा. स. मन्सिण्डु भा.म	208	9769311483	अ.म.भा. स. मन्सिण्डु भा.म	
209		अ.म.भा. स. मन्सिण्डु भा.म	209	9367525863	अ.म.भा. स. मन्सिण्डु भा.म	
210		अ.म.भा. स. मन्सिण्डु भा.म	210	9820325622	अ.म.भा. स. मन्सिण्डु भा.म	
211		अ.म.भा. स. मन्सिण्डु भा.म	211	9820460387	अ.म.भा. स. मन्सिण्डु भा.म	
212		अ.म.भा. स. मन्सिण्डु भा.म	212	8425007657	अ.म.भा. स. मन्सिण्डु भा.म	
213		अ.म.भा. स. मन्सिण्डु भा.म	213	7738337128	अ.म.भा. स. मन्सिण्डु भा.म	

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21		शहीद कुतुबुद्दीन 291133		9892915588	Proba	
22		Mohammad Shafi Khan		9892020850	AS	
23		Maliullah Khan		9987333901	Mohammed Khan	
24		Korunnakere Shale		9821335000	ILUR	
25		A.C. Dinkar (अनुपमिका)		9821255333	A.C. Dinkar	अनुपमिका 207
26		G=Chaitanyarao	31	8108921921	G=Chaitanyarao	
27		Harish B. Shetty	3	7208944494	Harish B. Shetty	
28		रामानंद गुणवत्कर गिरी	221	9324648921	24806273 93246 (अनुपमिका)	P.60
29		कलीक शर्मिष्ठा	222	9699378996	26604663 8143 (अनुपमिका)	अनुपमिका
30		अश्विनी चैतन्येन अक्षय	223	8108921941	(अनुपमिका)	अनुपमिका
46		पापा बोकल	224			
04		राजेश नरेश नरेश नरेश	225	9819121161		अनुपमिका
70		अंशुता मुकुण्ड केवळकर	228	9819997171		अनुपमिका
85		राजेश अक्षय अक्षय	6	975727943		अनुपमिका
228		मनोज देवू चौधरी	10	9004192773	मनोज	
229		अक्षय अक्षय अक्षय	11	9819177135	अक्षय अक्षय	
230		अक्षय अक्षय अक्षय	06	-11-	अक्षय अक्षय	
231		अक्षय अक्षय अक्षय	03	9221063663	अक्षय अक्षय	
232		अक्षय अक्षय अक्षय	06	9820230301	अक्षय अक्षय	
233		अक्षय अक्षय अक्षय	-	9323585806	अक्षय अक्षय	
234		अक्षय अक्षय अक्षय	-	9324624232	अक्षय अक्षय	
235		अक्षय अक्षय अक्षय	235	9324703573	अक्षय अक्षय	
236		अक्षय अक्षय अक्षय	04/03	9702255462	अक्षय अक्षय	
237		अक्षय अक्षय अक्षय	13	9969153351	अक्षय अक्षय	
238		अक्षय अक्षय अक्षय	49	9821296596	अक्षय अक्षय	
239		अक्षय अक्षय अक्षय	-	9820990842	अक्षय अक्षय	
84		अक्षय अक्षय अक्षय	22	9773441045 158	अक्षय अक्षय	

**Annexure V**  
**Photographs of the PAP Consultation Meeting**



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