



PWD

Public Works Department
Government of Rajasthan

DEVELOPMENT OF DEEG – ALWAR – BEHROR SECTION OF SH-14 AS SAFE DEMONSTRATION CORRIDOR PROJECT UNDER RRSMP



Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

November - 2018

ABBREVIATIONS

BPL	Below Poverty Line
CBO	Community Based organisations
COI	Corridor of Impact
CPR	Common Property Resources
DC	District Collector
DSC	Design & Supervision Consultant
EP	Entitlement/Eligible Persons
ESMF	Environment and Social Management Framework
ESMU	Environment and Social Management Unit
EM	Entitlement Matrix
Govt.	Government
GRC	Grievance Redressal Cell/Committee
IRC	Indian Road Congress
IDA	International Development Agency
IRAP	International Road Assessment Programme
MoEF	Ministry of Environment and forest
MORTH	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways
M&EA	Monitoring and Evaluation Agency
DSC	Design & Supervision Consultant
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OP	Operational Policy
PAP	Project Affected Person
PAF	Project Affected Family
PDF	Project Displaced Family
PDP	Project Displaced Person
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PMU	Project Management Unit
PMC	Project Management Consultant
PMGSY	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

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PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PWD	Public Works Department
R&R	Resettlement & Rehabilitation
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RFCTLA	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition
R&R	Rehabilitation and Resettlement act, 2013
RLARR	Rajasthan Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2016
RRSMP	Rajasthan Road Sector Modernization Programme
ROW	Right of Way
RTI	Right to information Act
RSMCR	Road Safety Management Capacity Review
SES	Socio Economic Survey
SH	State Highway
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SC/ST	Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribe
SMF	Social Management Framework
SOR	Schedule of Rates
SDCP	Safe Demonstration Corridor Program

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY of RAP

The Project

The Government of India (GOI) has received a Credit from International Development Association (IDA) towards the cost of the Rajasthan Road Sector Modernization Project (RRSMP), and it intends to apply part of the proceeds for consulting services. The Consulting Services ("the Services") include "Carrying out iRAP survey, designing of counter measures and supervision of implementation of targeted multi sector road safety interventions on demo corridor(s)" in Public Works Department, Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur. The project road starts at Deeg (32.700) of Bharatpur district up to Behror (162.850) of Alwar district.

The objective of the assignment is to develop and manage the implementation of a Safe Demonstration Corridor Program (SDCP) aimed at reducing the number of road accident fatalities and serious injuries through coordinated multi-sectoral interventions. This will be accomplished through establishing and implementing a multi-sector Road Safety Strategy on two/three selected demonstration corridors, iRAP surveys on high-risk, high-volume state highways, support to the state on select policy reviews, capacity building of PWD and other agencies in road safety engineering and integration of road safety into asset and project management, road safety education and awareness programs, and possible support to procure equipment for ongoing safety programs of the state's Transport and/or Police Departments. These interventions have been designed based on a detailed Road Safety Management Capacity Review (RSMCR), which followed established guidelines to assess the preparedness of the state's agencies in tackling the state's road safety challenges. Considering the importance of the project, careful planning has been done to provide various components of the highway to benefit the people. Improvements have been proposed as per IRC guidelines and site specific requirements that may affect the safety and operation of the highway. The proposed improvements are aimed at easing traffic congestion, reducing the road accidents by improving physical characteristics of the road, which includes geometry, pavement strength, drainage, road safety appurtenance and also enhancing the aesthetics. General philosophy followed in formulating the improvement proposals are;

- Junction improvements;
- Improvement of geometric deficient curves;
- Four laning in town and cities.
- Provision of footpath cum built-up drains;
- Improve the existing project facilities and introducing new facilities
- Strengthening/reconstruction/ new construction of the existing pavement;
- Provision for Pedestrian crossing facilities;
- Provision of traffic signs and road furniture;
- Improvement of road safety features;
- Provision of bus bays and passenger shelters

The project road traverses an area that is both urban and rural character; highly built-up and with residential neighborhoods of high and medium density housing; commercial activities and low level industrial activities. The project area is agrarian. There are no major industrial activities along the highway. This document comprises the Resettlement and Rehabilitation Action Plan (RAP) of the proposed Safe Demo Corridor project. The RAP meets all Government of India (GOI) and World Bank Resettlement-related requirements and complies with applicable GOI and World Bank (OP/BP 4.12) regulations, policies, and procedures including those on public participation, environmental assessment and indigenous people.

Objective of RAP

The overall objective of the RAP is to ensure that all PAPs at least regain their status of living they had prior to the project implementation or improve upon that. The specific objectives of this RAP are to:

- Identify the PAPs by the type of loss and extent of damage
- Categorize Entitled Persons (EPs) according to the eligibility criteria mentioned in the R&R policy of Safe Demo Corridor Project.
- Work out entitlements for each Eligible Person based on the criteria as laid down in the R&R policy of the project
- Ensure that all PAPs are aware of their entitlements under the policy and participate actively in the project.
- Identify land for resettlement and the preferences of the PAPs for their relocation if there will be any land acquisition in the future.
- Develop an institutional support for the implementation of R&R process.
- Evolve a suitable mechanism for monitoring and evaluation of the R&R process and indicate the parameters for monitoring
- Phase the implementation of RAP through Design & Supervision Consultant, which is described in the subsequent section

The RAP components are

- Introduction and methodology
- Legal Framework and Resettlement Policy
- Census Results
- Public Consultations
- Income Restoration
- Institutional Arrangements
- Grievance Redress Mechanism
- Implementation Schedule
- Estimated Budget for implementation

While the policy document describes what need to be done, why and how, the action plan describes in more detail how, when by whom the activities will be carried out.

Expected Project Benefits

With potential benefits in Fatalities and Serious Injuries prevention, as a result of convergent approach by stakeholder departments as oppose to divergent approach towards road safety, the Demonstration Corridor project is very much in the need of the hour.

If successfully implemented, the project, as a Demonstration/ Model Project, the corridor can be beacon of light for the decision makers (who are working towards safer roads) in the state, they will be equipped with ground results. This project would be a milestone in the Honorable Minister of Road Transport and Highways commitment to reduce fatalities & serious injuries by 50% as per Brasilia Declaration on Road Safety.

The Corridor will have an effective emergency care management system. “Golden Hour” principle of attending to road accident victims potentially is attained, saving many lives.

Those businesses and people will have improved access to markets and services through safer connectivity. Modernization of the PWD will improve road sector management and build capacity of its staff and indirectly will benefit all road users. Road users will also benefit from a safer transport system developed and implemented on the demonstration corridors.

Over and above, this multi sectoral approach brings all (road safety) stakeholders at a table in exploring solutions for road accidents. Congruence of decisions towards enhancing road safety will be realistic. Stakeholder departments will be facilitated with a common platform to find solutions.

Impact on Land acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement

As per the Census survey (carried out between June to September, 2017), land acquisition (Private land) has not been envisaged in Safe Demo Corridor project. Construction has been proposed on the existing government land only. There are 13 villages which are going to be impacted (minor) in this project. There will be minor impact on the structures and other assets in all the 13 villages. All the PAPs in these villages are Non-titleholders. This RAP deals with the minor impacts in 13 villages of project area. Summary highlights of type of impacts are presented in Table below:

Table 1: Type of Impact

Name of the Village	Chainage	No. of PAPs	Type of impact	Remarks
Deeg	34.300	1	Impact on part of Structure	Encroacher
Panohari	41.700	9	Impact on part of Structure	All are Encroachers
Kherli Road, Nagar		8	Impact on part of Structure	All are Encroachers
Jaluki	72.200	21	Impact on part of Structure	All are Encroachers
Baroda Meo	81.000	27	Impact on part of Structure	All are Encroachers

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Name of the Village	Chainage	No. of PAPs	Type of impact	Remarks
Bagad Thiraya	95.500	10	Impact on part of Structure	All are encroachers
Dhara	116.500	4	Impact on part of Structure	All are Encroachers
Nangli Munshi	118.000	1	Impact on part of Structure	Encroacher
Jindoli	125.100	2	Impact on part of Structure	All are Encroachers
Samda	145.300	2	Impact on part of Structure	All are Encroachers
Sodawas	149.00	7	Impact on part of Structure	All are Encroachers
Bardod	155.200	11	Impact on part of Structure	All are Encroachers
Behror	162.050	3	Impact on part of Structure	All are Encroachers
Total		106		
Loss of livelihood				
Jaluki	72.300	7		
Total		113		
There are 40 CPR's which is going to be affected due to the project There are 279 PAPs in the project that includes 166 encroachers who are voluntarily ready to relocate when construction will start.				

Policy, Legal Framework and Entitlement

The Resettlement Policy and Framework (RP&F) prepared by Public Works Department (PWD, Govt. of Rajasthan) in 2013 has been adopted for Safe Demo Corridor project. It is in accordance with the National Policies, State Policies and World Bank's Operational policies (OP. 4.12, OP 4.10 and OP 4.11). This Policy and Framework document describes the principles and approach to be followed in minimizing and mitigating adverse socio-economic impacts caused by up gradation of selected corridors for safety enhancement under the project. The action plan has been prepared is based on the broad outline laid down in the above mentioned policies.

The principle of the R&R policy is the guiding philosophy to provide a development approach to resettle and rehabilitate the people affected by project. In particular:

- Wherever possible, displacement will be reduced on or avoided altogether by sensitive design of civil works (e.g. alternative designs or modification to the design).
- Where displacement is unavoidable, those displaced will have their living standard improved. They will be located as a single unit among the peer groups or will be assisted to integrate into their new community. Attention will be paid to the needs of the most vulnerable groups to be resettled.
- PAPs will be compensated, at replacement cost, for assets lost.

- Adequate social and physical infrastructure will be provided.
- PAPs would be encouraged to participate in the design and the implementation of RAP.

Entitlement Matrix

Under this Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy adopted for the project, several categories of project affected persons are recognized with varying eligibility for the compensation and assistance packages in the entitlement matrix given in table below. This entitlement matrix has been developed in accordance with the basic principles and guidelines adopted in the RPF and analysis of initial identification of project impacts.

Table 2 : Entitlement matrix

Sl. No	Impact type	Entitlements
1	Those who have formal/recognizable legal rights to the land (Title-holder's)	
	Loss of Private Agriculture, Homestead and Commercial Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land for land, if available. Or, Cash compensation for the land at replacement value, which will be determined as provided under section 26 of RFCTLARR Act 2013. • The land if allotted will be in the name of both husband and wife. • If post acquisition, residual land is economically unviable, the land owner will have the choice of either retaining or sell off rest of the land. • Refund of stamp duty and registration charges incurred for replacement land to be paid by the project; replacement land must be bought within a year from the date of payment of compensation to project affected persons. • One time grant of Rs. 500,000 or annuity. • Compensation at market value for loss of crops if any.
	Loss of Private Structures (Residential/Commercial /Residential cum commercial)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation for the structure at replacement value which would be determined as per as per section 29 of the RFCTLARR Act 2013. House under Indira Awas Yojna in rural area or Rs 50000 in lieu off and house under RAY in urban area or Rs 100,000 in lieu off. The house if allotted will be in the name of both husband and wife. • Right to salvage material from the demolished structures. • Three months' notice to vacate structures • Refund of stamp duty and registration charges for purchase of new alternative houses/shops at prevailing rates on the replacement value as determined in above. Alternative houses/ shops must be bought within a year from the date of payment of compensation.

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Sl. No	Impact type	Entitlements
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In case of partially affected structures and the remaining structure remains viable, additional 10% to restore the structure. In case of partially affected structures and the remaining structure becomes unviable additional 25% of compensation amount as severance allowance. Each affected family getting displaced shall get a one-time financial assistance of Rs 50,000 as shifting allowance. Each affected family that is displaced and has cattle, shall get financial assistance of Rs 25,000/- for construction of cattle shed. One time grant of Rs. 50,000 as resettlement assistance Each affected person who is a rural artisan, small trader or self-employed person and who has been displaced (in this project owner of any residential-cum commercial structure) shall get a one-time financial assistance of Rs 25,000/-for Construction of working shed or shop. One time grant of Rs. 500,000
2	Tenants/lease holder's	
	Loss of Private Structures (Residential/Commercial/Residential cum commercial)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Registered lessees will be entitled to an apportionment of the compensation payable to structure owner as per applicable local laws. In case of tenants, three months written notice will be provided along with Rs 50,000 towards shifting allowance.
3	Non-Titleholders - Loss of Residential/ Commercial Structures	
	Non -titleholders - structures on Government land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replacement cost for affected structure at current PWD schedule rates without depreciation for squatters and vulnerable encroachers. Right to salvage material from the demolished structures. Four months' notice to vacate structures will be given. Shifting allowance of Rs 10,000 per family for residential and commercial squatters will be given (para 7.11 NRRP 2007). Monthly subsistence/transitional allowance equivalent to twenty-five days minimum agricultural wages per month for a period of six months from the date of displacement (para 7.16 of NRRP-2007) to the commercial

Sl. No	Impact type	Entitlements
		<p>squatters.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training assistance up to the value of Rs 5000 for any one adult member of the commercial squatter family for income generation in opted areas.
4	Additional assistance to vulnerable families	
	Schedule Caste families, Schedule Tribe Families, Women Headed households and Divyangs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional one time financial assistance equivalent to two hundred days of minimum agricultural wages (para 7.21.5 NRRP 2007).
5	Loss of Community Infrastructure/ Community Property Resources	
	Structures & other resources (e.g. land, water, access to structures etc.) within the Corridor of Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reconstruction of community structure and Common property resources in consultation with the community.
6	Temporary impact during construction	
	Land & assets temporarily impacted during construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation to be paid by the contractor for loss of assets, crops and any other damage as per prior agreement between the 'Contractor' and the 'Affected Party'.

Public Consultations

Public participation was undertaken to make explicit the social factors that will affect the development impacts of planned highway improvements and mediate project results. Through public participation, stakeholders and key social issues were identified and strategy was formulated. It included socio-cultural analysis and design of social strategy, institutional analysis and specifically addressed the issue of how poor and vulnerable groups may benefit from the project.

Consultations were held at local (community) level. The main objectives of the consultation program were to minimize negative impact in the project corridors and to make people aware of the project.

Women were consulted to understand their work participation rate, perception about the project, impact of construction on their daily work etc. During the process efforts were made to ascertain the views and preferences of the women.

The aim of organising community consultations were:

- To understand views of the people affected with respect to the impacts of the road
- To identify and assess all major economic and sociological characteristics of the village

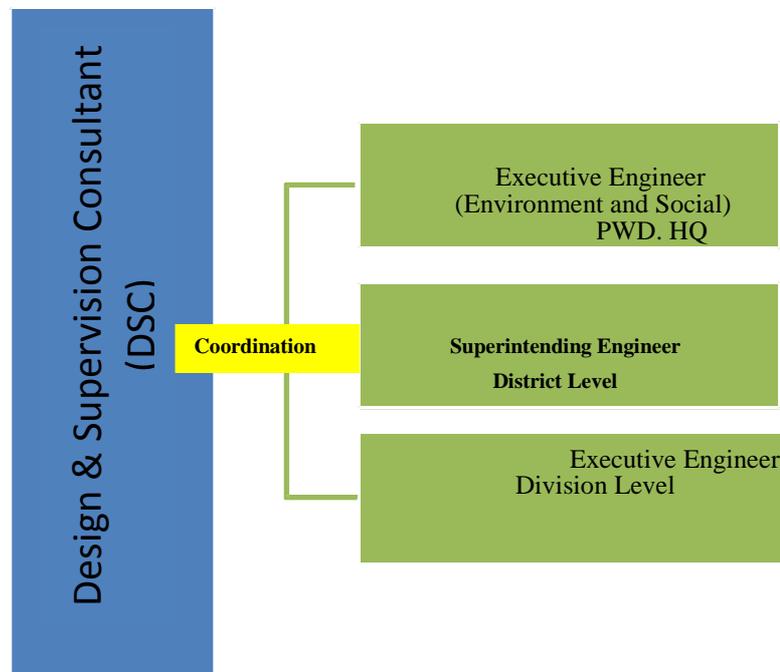
to enable

- Effective planning and implementation and,
- To resolve the issues relating to effect on community property.

Institutional arrangement in the Project (Present)

Chief Engineer (PMGSY), PWD Government of Rajasthan has the overall responsibility of the project, who is being assisted by Additional Chief Engineer, World Bank projects. The Addl. Chief Engineer is assisted by Executive Engineer (Environment and Social), who has been assigned to monitor the Environment and Social activities at the headquarter level.

The proposed institutional arrangement in the project is given in the figure given below:



Details of the proposed institutional arrangement with all the roles and responsibilities of concerned officials in Safe Demo Corridor project can be seen in table 3.

Grievance Redress Mechanism

The Grievance Redress Mechanism is an important aspect of R&R. The RFCTLARR Act, 2013 provides adequate provision at different stages of the Land Acquisition process for the PAPs to object to the proposed acquisition of land and other properties, compensation rates, etc.

Although there will be no land acquisition in the project but there may be the grievances related to rehabilitation assistances. To avoid litigations, which may delay the project implementation, RAP has a provision for constituting Grievance Redress Committee at field level (Division level) and at Headquarter level. The GRC will try to settle grievances at the project level itself. The proposed members of the committee at field level will comprise, Assistant Engineer (respective PIU), Concerned Ward Councilor/Sarpanch, Social Expert from Design &

Supervision Consultant and representative from PAPs. Grievance Redress Committee at Headquarter level will comprise Chief Engineer (PMGSY) PWD HQ, Executive Engineer (Environment & Social), ESMU, PWD HQ & PMC.

Table 3: Roles and responsibilities of PWD officials and other agencies

PERSONNEL	Roles and Responsibilities
EXECUTIVE ENGINEER (ENV. & SOCIAL), PWD HEADQUARTER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-ordinate the implementation of R&R activities with PIU, field staff, engineering and revenue officials; • Ensure availability of budget for R&R activities; • Approve micro plans prepared by the Design & Supervision Consultant for implementing RAP; • Monitor the progress related to R&R and LA carried out by Design & Supervision Consultant and M&E Consultants; • Hold periodic meetings on R&R implementation and review of activities at Divisional Offices. • Liaison with district administration for land acquisition (if required) and implementation of RAP. • Participate in state and district level committee meetings. • Organise training for PWD members and PIUs for capacity building to implement the RAP • Facilitate appointment of consultants to carry out the studies and coordinate them. • Monitor financial progress on RAP implementation
SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER AT DISTRICT LEVEL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verify and send the micro plans for approval of the PIU; • Assist the PIU in the progress related to R&R carried out by Design & Supervision Consultant and M&E Consultants; • Hold periodic meetings on R&R implementation and report to the Head office. • Coordination responsibility for re-constructions of community building
EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, DIVISION LEVEL (PIU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall in charge of LA (if required) and R&R. • Participate in State and District level meetings to facilitate LA and R&R activities. • Responsible for executing the work from

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PERSONNEL	Roles and Responsibilities
	<p>DSC and M&E consultants.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check and approve the micro plan prepared by Design & Supervision Consultant • Periodic appraisal of progress and reporting to the Headquarter on monthly basis • Disbursement of R&R assistance / compensation to the PAPs. • Coordination responsibility for re-constructions of community building
<p>PMC</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist in internal monitoring and supervision of the LA/R&R • Assist in coordinating the LA/ R&R and the civil work process
<p>DESIGN & SUPERVISION CONSULTANT</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain PAPs about the potential adverse impacts and proposed mitigation measures and, R&R entitlements; • Distribute the dissemination materials including pamphlets on RAP and other aspects; • Facilitate ESMU in organizing public information campaign at the commencement of R&R activities • Ensuring timely disbursement of assistance/compensation as per R&R policy of the project • To ensure that the activities of R&R is completed before start of civil works • Prepare the micro plans; • Participate in the meetings organized by HQ , District and Division levels; • Provide support for implementation of RAP; • Prepare and issue identity cards to identified PAPs; • Facilitate opening of joint bank accounts (PAPs and his/her spouse) • Assist PAPs in receiving assistance/compensation. • Focusing on vulnerable PAPs to ensure that they get their dues on time; • Generate awareness about the productive use of compensation money and R&R grants; • Explain the resource base and other opportunities to enable them to make informed choices and participate in their own

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PERSONNEL	Roles and Responsibilities
	<p>development;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ensure that vulnerable PAPs are given their dues both for payment of compensation and rehabilitation assistance;• Submit monthly progress reports to Head Office ;• Identify training needs of PAPs for income generating activities and ensure they are adequately supported during the post-training period on respective income generating activities, and,• Ensure that the grievances and problems faced by PAPs are presented to the Grievance Redress Committee for their resolution• Co-ordinate with HO& PIU to implement RAP activities• Verification of PAPs listed out in RAP.• Prepare micro-plans for economic rehabilitation(format of micro plan is attached in annexure 4) of PAPs• Participate in consultation process for allotment of Shops in proposed Vending Zone• Participate in the disbursement of cheques of assistance/compensation at public meetings and Gram Sabhas

Implementation Schedule, Monitoring and Budget

Implementation of RAP mainly consists of assistance to be paid for affected structures; Rehabilitation and Resettlement activities. Implementation plan has been spread over a period of within one year. The civil works contract for each sub-project is normally awarded when compensations and R&R assistance is disbursed to the entitled persons as per Entitlement Matrix.

Specific situations may require an increase in timeline for the implementation of RAP. Such situations include, but not limited to local opposition, seasonal factors, social and economic concerns, training of support staff and financial constraints. Completion schedule will involve continuous coordination among the project management units and the various other involved departments and agencies.

Implementation of Resettlement Action Plan in this project consists of Resettlement & Rehabilitation of all PAPs. As per the conditions in the civil works contracts, land free from all encumbrances is to be made available to the contractors for the contract package. Time frame for implementation of RAP is synchronized with the proposed project implementation (construction schedule) in a way that commencement and progress of civil works is not jeopardized. A composite implementation schedule for R&R activities in the sub project including various sub

tasks and time line matching with civil work schedule shall be further prepared in the design stage of the project. However, the sequence may change or delays may occur due to circumstances beyond the control of the Project and accordingly the time can be adjusted for the implementation of the plan. Details are given in Table below:

Table 4: Implementation Plan

Activity	Status	Time	Responsibility
Activity I. Resettlement and Rehabilitation			
1.Finalization of alignment	Completed		DPR consultant and PWD
2.Finalization of identification of PAPs	Completed	November 2017	DPR consultant
3.Finalization of draft RAP	In process	May 2018	DPR consultant
4.Review and approval of RAP	In process	September 2018	PWD, PMC consultant
5.Disclosure of RAP	Pending	November 2018	PWD
6.Formation of DGRC	Pending	December 2018	PWD
Activity II. Land Acquisition			
Land acquisition	Nil		

Income Restoration

The basic objective of income restoration activities is that no project affected person shall be worse off than before the project. Restoration of pre-project levels of income is an important part of rehabilitating individuals, households, and socio-economic and cultural systems in affected communities. Income restoration (IR) schemes will be designed in consultation with affected persons so as to benefit them. Based on the information collected on IR activities through the census socio-economic surveys, the Design & Supervision Consultant (DSC) will identify suitable IR programme for the affected persons. Steps to be followed for income restoration include:

Identification of target groups and choosing respective income restoration activities – Design & Supervision Consultant needs to identify the affected persons and prepare a list of feasible income restoration options. While identifying IR options, DSC shall consider the following factors:

- Education level of affected persons,
- Skill possession,
- Likely economic activities in the post-displacement period,

- Extent of land left,
- Suitability of economic activity to supplement the income, and
- Market potential and marketing facilities.
- Training assistance to the affected PAPs.

Training: Monetary assistance for training on skill enhancement for those losing their livelihood has been provided in the Entitlement Matrix. Training programmes will be conducted by PIU with assistance from Design & Supervision Consultant. Periodic review meeting will be carried out by the PIU to assess the efficacy of training programmes and corrective measures, if required, will be suggested for coordination with various training institutes/departments. Design & Supervision Consultant (DSC) shall group the affected persons based on their preferred trades and make all the arrangements such as fixing the venue etc for the training.

Design & Supervision Consultant (DSC) shall have to identify the training institute for different trades / activities who can provide on-the-job training to the PAPs losing livelihood.

The entitlement framework has the following provisions for restoration of income:

- Monthly subsistence/transitional allowance equivalent to twenty-five days minimum agricultural wages per month for a period of six months from the date of displacement (para 7.16 of NRRP-2007) to the commercial squatters
- Training assistance up to the value of Rs 5000 for any one adult member of the commercial squatter family for income generation in opted areas.