

Resettlement Planning Document

Short Resettlement Plan – Gunderdehi-Dhamtari Road
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India: Chhattisgarh State Roads Sector Development Project

SHORT RESETTLEMENT PLAN

Gunderdehi-Dhamtari Road Subproject

**Public Works Department
Government of Chhattisgarh**

September 2007

SHORT RESETTELMENT PLAN
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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
BPL	Below Poverty Line
EA	Executing Agency
FGD	Focus Group Discussions
GOI	Government of India
GRC	Grievance Redressal Committee
IPSA	Initial Poverty & Social Assessment
IP	Indigenous People
LA	Land Acquisition
NGO	Non-Government Organizations
NPRR	National Policy on Resettlement & Rehabilitation
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PAHs	Project Affected Households
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PWD	Public Works Department
PWDGoC	Public Works Department Government of Chhattisgarh
RP	Resettlement Plan
R&R	Resettlement & Rehabilitation
RRP	Report and Recommendation of the President
SC	Schedule Caste
ST	Schedule Tribe
ToR	Terms of Reference

Executive Summary

A. Description of the Project

Dhamtari-Nagri road is one of the subprojects in the Chhattisgarh selected for rehabilitation under Chattisgarh State Road Sector Development Project (CSRSDP), phase II Package B, funded by the Asian Development Bank. Located in Dhamtari district, the improvement of this road is expected to improve connectivity and link to a number of villages and provide improved connectivity to urban centres.

In keeping with ADB's sector loan procedures; this short Resettlement Plan (RP) has been prepared for this subproject. This short RP identifies the broad scope of the subproject and outlines the policy, procedures for acquisition of land, compensation and other assistance measures for affected persons and institutional requirements for this subproject under the loan.

B. Objectives of the Short Resettlement Plan

This Short Resettlement Plan is prepared to deal with impacts of land acquisition and resettlement issues resulting from the rehabilitation of the said road subproject. The Plan provides an analysis of the impacts, identifies the nature and types of losses, and establishes an entitlement matrix as a guide to payments for compensation and resettlement benefits. The primary objective of this short RP is to restore the income and living standards of the affected persons (APs) if any, due to land acquisition within a short period of time without any disruptions in their own economic and social environment.

C. Scope of Land Acquisition & Impacts

The Project has its objectives of avoiding involuntary resettlement wherever possible, by means of adopting an appropriate technical design, which leads to minimization of the resettlement impact. The proposed works under this sub-project will be limited to the existing ROW and thus does not envisage any land acquisition. After the finalization of technical design, the census survey was undertaken on 30th April 2007, to record the resettlement impacts in this subproject, which was found to be 'insignificant'¹. **The minimization exercise has facilitated in reducing the impact as mentioned above to only 9 assets.** There are 9 project affected households with 53 Project Affected Persons (PAPs). Only 9 structures are likely to be affected due to the project which includes 3 residential and 6 commercial structures.

D. Socio-economic Profile of Affected Households

All the affected families belong to the OBC category. All the affected families are BPL and identified as vulnerable. Six families are engaged in petty business along the road. The three residential structures are partially affected. The families in these residential structures are engaged in agriculture. 30% of the affected persons are illiterate whereas 50% are educated upto primary level, only 20% have attained education above primary level. The average household size of the affected families is 5.9. This Short RP addresses the concerns of these households, as per Project entitlement framework.

E. Gender impacts

The Consultants tried to examine the potential impact of the Project on women by means of undertaking FGDs, during the course of the social assessments. The subproject as per the women groups will benefit them indirectly by means of better access to nearby urban centres, better access to

¹ As per the ADB's 'Handbook on Resettlement' – Resettlement is defined as '**insignificant**' when: (i) less than 200 people are displaced from housing; (ii) less than 200 people will lose fewer than 10% of their productive assets (income generation). When less than 100 indigenous people/scheduled tribes (individuals) are affected, a full IPDP is not required but impact and mitigation measures can be dealt through the resettlement plan. Short RP is required for 'insignificant' resettlement. However, short RP must (i) summarize the impacts and extent of losses; (ii) the policies and legal framework applicable; (iii) arrangements made for asset valuation, payments of compensation and relocation; (iv) responsibilities in delivering entitlement, consultation with APs, grievance resolution; (v) cost estimates; and (vi) monitoring.

health facilities and educational institutions. In their view, the probable negative impact may include increase in accidents due to greater speed of vehicles. Therefore they suggested that near settlements appropriate measures should be taken. Overall, they felt that the proposed rehabilitation would lead to the greater prosperity in their area.

F. Resettlement Principles and Policy Framework

The legislation governing the land acquisition is the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (revised in 1984). In accordance with the Act the legal process for the acquisition of the land, if required, shall be initiated by the Executing Agency (EA) through the District Collector (DC) of the respective district. It also takes into account the entitlement benefits as listed in the National Policy on R&R, (Govt of India) as notified in February 2004 and the relevant Asian Development Bank's (ADB) policies and operations manuals, in particular the policy on *Involuntary Resettlement* (1995), and Operations Manual F2 on Involuntary Resettlement (2006).

The RP is based on the general findings of the census survey, field visits, and meetings with various project-affected persons in the subproject area. Taking into account the various losses, the Entitlement Matrix provides for compensation and resettlement assistance to all affected persons including the non-titleholders in the subproject area. In general terms, the people affected by the Project will be entitled to the following types of compensation and assistance - (i) Compensation for loss of structure at replacement value; (ii) Assistance for restoration of income and livelihoods and (iii) Additional assistance to vulnerable household. A detailed Entitlement Matrix for the subproject is provided in the main text.

G. Stakeholder Participation and Disclosure of RP

Consultations were carried out with the project affected persons in the subproject area. The consultation details are enclosed with the main report. Due consideration was also given for Stakeholder consultations and community participation at different levels in the preparation of the short RP. The short RP will be translated into Hindi and will be made available to the affected people by the Executing Agency (EA) for review and comments. Copies of the short RP will also be made available at the local level public offices such as revenue offices to stakeholders for local inputs prior to award of civil work contract. The final RP will also be disclosed on the ADB and PWDGoC websites.

H. Implementation Arrangements

The Public Works Department, Government of Chhattisgarh (PWDGoC) will be the Executing Agency of the Project. The Project Implementation Unit (PIU) of the PWDGoC will be headed by a Project Director. A Social and Resettlement Expert will be appointed by the PIU. PIU Field offices will be established for each package under Phase II roads to assist in the coordination and day-to-day implementation and management of the Project. Resettlement Officers (ROs) will be designated at the field office level and will work closely with the District Collector, Resettlement Implementation Committee and NGO to expedite the payments of compensation for land acquisition and assistance. The Resettlement Implementation Committee (RIC) will be formed to coordinate and supervise the RP implementation. The RIC will be headed by the head of Zilla (District) Parishad and will comprise of representatives from the district administration, local government and APs including women representatives.

I. Grievance Redressal

In order to address the grievances and complaints, if any, with respect to the land acquisition, compensation and resettlement, a grievance redressal mechanism is required. As per existing law, grievances or queries will be filed first at the Panchayat Level Committees (PLCs). The PLC comprises of AP representatives (including from vulnerable groups), Panchayat members of the affected villages and the NGO implementing the RP. PLCs will meet at regular intervals as decided by the community. The PLC has the power to resolve the issues or reject grievances that are not legitimate. However, if

such grievances are not resolved amicably at the PLCs, the case will be forwarded to the Grievance Redress Committees (GRC). Each district will have a GRC and will be headed by the District Land and Revenue Department representative and will be composed of representatives from APs (including female and vulnerable groups), PIU, and NGO implementing the RP. The GRC will meet at least once a month and will deliver the decision within four weeks of registration of the case.

All compensation and other assistances will be paid to all APs prior to commencement of civil works.

J. Budget

The total estimated cost for resettlement operation and management for the Project is **Rs. 3,76,995 /-** **(Rupees Three Lakh Seventy Six Thousand Nine Hundred and Ninety Five Only).**

K. Monitoring & Evaluation

PWD will organize monitoring of project performance at two levels viz. head office and the field office. First, internal monitoring of land acquisition and resettlement will be carried out at both PIU Head Office and PIU Field Offices. The Social / Resettlement Expert appointed in PIU will prepare and present a consolidated monthly report to the PIU on all the above parameters, including a monthly review of overall progress of compensation payments against budget and time schedule. The second level, PWD will engage the independent Supervisory Consultant (Social / Resettlement expert from CSC) with expertise in resettlement as an external monitor. The Supervisory Consultant will review internal Social Expert's monthly reports, and report quarterly to the PIU on issues that have arisen in land acquisition and resettlement. These reports will be submitted to the ADB.

Draft Short Resettlement Plan

A. Description of the Subproject

1. Gunderdehi-Dhamtari road is one of the subprojects in the Chhattisgarh selected for rehabilitation under Chattisgarh State Road Sector Development Project (CSRSDP), phase II Package B, funded by the Asian Development Bank. Located in Dhamtari and Durg districts, the improvement of this road is expected to improve connectivity and link to a number of villages and provide improved connectivity to urban centres viz., Dhamtari, Raipur and Durg. The length of this project road is 40.5 Kilometers. The road is proposed to be rehabilitated as per the specifications of the state highways. Existing formation width is 3.5 meters and the proposed width will vary between 10-12 meters. However, the stretch between km 28.000 – km 29.500 has been kept out of the purview of the subproject. The excluded is not covered under the ADB assisted Package.

2. The key benefits envisaged out of the Project mainly comprise of improved connectivity and accessibility to access to several villages along the corridor, besides quicker access to the towns of Dhamtari, Raipur and Durg. Indirect benefits will be available in the form of improved living conditions, a healthier living environment and the prospect of improved health status of the population plus an improved economic climate with employment opportunities. The surveys and assessments undertaken during Project Preparation indicate that the subproject will entail insignificant resettlement impacts.

3. In keeping with ADB's sector loan procedures; this short Resettlement Plan (RP) has been prepared for this subproject. This short RP, identifies the broad scope of the subproject and outlines the policy, procedures for acquisition of land, compensation and other assistance measures for affected households and institutional requirements for this subproject under the loan.

4. Public Works Department, Government of Chhattisgarh (PWDGOC) will be the Executing Agency of the Project. The Project Implementation Unit (PIU) of the PWDGOC of the State government is responsible, through its Field Offices for overall strategic guidance. Technical Design and supervision is being done by the Consultants. The EA will be responsible for RP implementation.

B. Objectives of the Short Resettlement Plan

5. This Short Resettlement Plan is prepared to deal with the impact of land acquisition and resettlement impact resulting from the rehabilitation of the said road subproject. The Plan provides an analysis of the impacts, identifies the nature and types of losses, and establishes an entitlement matrix as a guide to payments of compensation and resettlement benefits. The primary objective of this short RP is to restore the income and living standards of the affected households due to land acquisition within a short period of time without any disruptions in their own economic and social environment.

C. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

6. The Project has its objectives of avoiding involuntary resettlement wherever possible, by means of adopting an appropriate technical design, which leads to minimization of the

resettlement impact. The proposed works under this sub-project will be limited to the existing ROW and thus does not envisage any land acquisition.

7. The proposed road alignments, in general are guided by the availability of the Land or the existing RoW (public land available with the PWD). The preliminary surveys revealed a total 144 structures within this 15 m width which include 6 small temples. In order to avoid any impact on these structures, the social teams in consultation with the local population and the highway design engineers, conducted a joint exercise. In the course of the exercise, the total formation width including the carriage way, shoulders and embankment was considered for identifying the impacts. The impacts were further minimized by restricting the road section wherever possible in order to avoid the impact on built-up properties. The Consultation process also helped design team to make changes in the design so that no temple should be touched.

8. After the finalization of technical design, the census survey undertaken on 30th April 2007, to record the resettlement impacts in this subproject, which was found to be 'insignificant'². **The minimization exercise has facilitated in reducing the impact as mentioned above to only 9 assets.**

9. The proposed works under this sub-project will be limited to the existing ROW and does not envisage any land acquisition. Only 9 structures are likely to be affected due to the project which includes 3 residential and 6 commercial structures. Six of the affected structures are temporary. The number of Project Affected Families (PAFs) is 9. The total number of Project Affected Persons is 53.

D. Socio-economic Profile of the Affected Households

10. The census survey identified religious and social categories of the affected households. None of the affected families belong to scheduled tribe or scheduled caste; however, the census surveys revealed that all of the affected families are in low income category and thus identified as vulnerable as per the resettlement framework for the project. All the affected families belong to the OBC category. All the affected families are BPL and identified as vulnerable. Six families are engaged in petty business along the road. The three residential structures are partially affected. The families in these residential structures are engaged in agriculture. 30% of the affected persons are illiterate whereas 50% are educated upto primary level, only 20% have attained education above primary level. The average household size of the affected families is 5.9. The male literacy was 86.5 % and female literacy 63.4%. The consultations revealed that the wages paid to the women for similar kind of work is almost half than that of men.

11. The survey also aimed to identify the socially and economically vulnerable groups amongst those affected in need special consideration so that they can benefit from the project namely - (a) those who are below the poverty line (BPL); (b) those who belong to scheduled castes (SC), scheduled tribes (ST); those who belong to Other Backward Class

² As per the ADB's 'Handbook on Resettlement' – Resettlement is defined as '**insignificant**' when: (i) less than 200 people are displaced from housing; (ii) less than 200 people will lose fewer than 10% of their productive assets (income generation). When less than 100 indigenous people/scheduled tribes (individuals) are affected, a full IPDP is not required but impact and mitigation measures can be dealt through the resettlement plan. Short RP is required for 'insignificant' resettlement. However, short RP must (i) summarize the impacts and extent of losses; (ii) the policies and legal framework applicable; (iii) arrangements made for asset valuation, payments of compensation and relocation; (iv) responsibilities in delivering entitlement, consultation with APs, grievance resolution; (v) cost estimates; and (vi) monitoring.

(OBC); (c) female-headed households (FHH); (d) elderly and (e) disabled persons. According to the census survey, all affected families belong to the BPL category. This Short RP addresses the concerns of the household, as per Project entitlement framework.

12. In case there is any change in the subproject design during project implementation, it will necessitate updating of the project impact and preparation of the final RP for implementation purposes by the EA. The final RP will be submitted to ADB prior to award of civil works contract.

E. Gender Impacts

13. The Consultants tried to examine the potential impact of the Project on women by means of undertaking FGDs, during the course of the social assessments. The subproject as per the women groups will benefit them indirectly by means of better access to nearby urban centres, better access to health facilities and educational institutions. In their view, the probable negative impact may include increase in accidents due to greater speed of vehicles. Therefore they suggested that near settlements appropriate measures should be taken. Overall, they felt that the proposed rehabilitation would lead to the greater prosperity in their area. The Surveys and consultations have revealed that the Social status of the women is not good. Women are generally paid less than men for the similar kind of work. People informed that the wages paid to women is almost half than that for men. The decision making power of women is also low as they have limited role in the decision making at the household level.

F. Resettlement Principles and Policy Framework

14. The legislation governing the land acquisition is the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (revised in 1984). In accordance with the Act the legal process for the acquisition of the land, if required, shall be initiated by the Executing Agency (EA) through the District Collector (DC) of the respective district. It also takes into account the entitlement benefits as listed in the National Policy on R&R, (Govt of India) as notified in February 2004 and the relevant Asian Development Bank's (ADB) policies and operations manuals, in particular the policy on *Involuntary Resettlement* (1995), and Operations Manual F2 on Involuntary Resettlement (2006).

15. The primary objective of this short RP is to identify impacts and to plan measures to mitigate various losses due to the implementation of the subproject. The RP is based on the general findings of the census survey, field visits, and meetings with various project-affected persons in the subproject area. Taking into account the various losses, the Entitlement Matrix provides for compensation and resettlement assistance to all affected persons including the non-titleholders in the subproject area.

16. ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement requires (i) projects to avoid or minimize impacts where possible through making appropriate design modifications; (ii) consultation with affected people in project planning and implementation, including disclosure of RP and project related information; (iii) payment of compensation for acquired assets at the market/replacement value; (iv) resettlement assistance to be provided to affected people, including non-titled persons; (v) special attention to be given vulnerable people and/groups; and (vi) income restoration and rehabilitation program to be provided. Since compensation and rehabilitation based on the Land Acquisition Act and state policies do not meet the objectives and requirements of the ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement, the provisions of this Resettlement Policy, will be applied for all subprojects.

17. The policy also asserts integrated income restoration measures for affected households losing their source of income and income opportunity. As mentioned earlier, the census survey identified 6 households, running their shops, as encroachers. Due the subproject they will have to shift back marginally and in the process may experience temporary income loss.

18. The cut off date for those who have legal titles of their land/asset is the date of notification of acquisition and for those without titles the cut-off will be the date of the census survey as undertaken on 30th April 2007. People moving into the subproject area after this date will not be entitled for support.

19. The provisions of resettlement policy are presented in the entitlement matrix. The Project Entitlement Matrix has been formulated by the Chattisgarh State Government for this project to be adopted by the PWD for providing the compensation, assistance or allowances in accordance with the individual impacts accrued to the project affected families. The Project Entitlement Matrix is presented in Table 1. The matrix recognizes range of losses likely to be experienced by the affected families. The vulnerable groups including the Scheduled Caste (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST), Below Poverty Line (BPL), disabled, elderly people, women headed households etc. Table 1 presents the entitlement matrix that will be applicable for the project.

Table 1: Entitlement Matrix

Type of Losses	Identification of Affected Persons (APs)	Entitlements
Loss of Land	Legal owners, APs with traditional land rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation under The Land Acquisition Act 1894 (LAA) to be paid by the district collector at the replacement cost / market value
Loss of frontage / structures	Owners of structures (regardless of the ownership of land)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation under LAA. Depreciation value is applied for the structures The deducted value applied by the District Collector (DC) will be paid by the project as additional grant All salvageable material will be taken by the AP at no cost Shifting allowance of Rs 500
Loss of trees, crops	Owners and beneficiaries of land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation to be paid by DC at market value by (i) Forest department for timber trees, (ii) State Agriculture Extension Department for Crops and (iii) Horticulture department for perennial trees.
Loss of business income	Owner of affected businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lumpsum assistance of Rs 4,000 per owner of the affected businesses
Loss of assets by vulnerable groups*	SC, ST, WHH, BPL, elderly, disabled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional cash grant of Rs 2000 for the vulnerable
Loss of community structures / common property resources	Affected communities / groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restoration of affected structures or cash compensation at replacement cost

* The project will assist relocating APs, specially the vulnerable groups, in finding suitable sites / vendor markets to re-establish their houses / businesses in consultation with the APs.

G. Stakeholder Participation and Disclosure of RP

20. The public information and consultations (PIC) were carried out along with the socio-economic and census surveys targeting the local community and community leaders. The discussions were focused on project interventions, likely impacts and measures taken to minimize them, impact mitigation measures and the socio-economic status of the people. In addition to this the information about the project for the road widening was also provided to the general people during these consultations. The consultations along the project road are summarized in **Table 2**.

Table 2: Consultations in Gunderdehi to Dhamtari Road

S. No.	Location	Participants / Target Group	Issues Discussed
1	Khalari village, 4 Km from Gunderdehi towards Dhamtari	The participants included the Village President, village elders, farmers and agricultural labours	<p>a. The population of the village is around 1072. The existing road width is only 3.5 m. The participants informed that widening of road will benefit the local community as it will improve the connectivity and thus improve employment opportunities for the villagers.</p> <p>b. Participants suggested that the road should be straightened</p> <p>c. <u>Education</u>: People were satisfied with the education facilities available in village and the level of education among villagers. 150-200 people in the village are employed in government jobs. The participants informed that the villagers working as agricultural labours are generally poor. There is one middle school and one <i>Aanganbadi</i> for toddlers.</p> <p>d. <u>Health</u>: Village has problem of water logging and unhygienic conditions. This leads to spread of Malaria and Dengue fever. The patients have no choice but to travel to Gunderdehi for treatment, which is 4 Km from village. The polio immunization dose is given to children. The quality of drinking water is not good and leads to health related problems. There are no proper toilets in the village.</p> <p>e. <u>Poverty</u>: The participants informed that the villagers working as labours and agricultural labours are generally poor. There is lack of alternative employment opportunities.</p> <p>f. <u>Tribal Issues</u>: There are no Scheduled Tribes in the village. Most of the people are Sahu, Raut or Teli. These are OBC communities.</p> <p>g. <u>Status of Women</u>: Women work in farms as agricultural labours. They are paid half the wages as compared to men involved in similar kind of work. The daily wage rate for male agricultural labours is Rs. 50 whereas for female labours, it is</p>

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Gunderdehi-Dhamtari Road**

S. No.	Location	Participants / Target Group	Issues Discussed
			<p>Rs. 25.</p> <p>h. <u>Industry</u>: There is no alternative source of employment for the people of the village other than Agriculture.</p> <p>i. <u>Agriculture</u>: The livelihood of the villagers is primarily based on Agriculture. Paddy is the main crop. Women and men both engage in agriculture.</p> <p>j. <u>Child Labour</u>: Most of the village children are school going and are not forced to work as labours.</p> <p>k. <u>Public Partnership</u>: People in the village are cooperative towards project. The village people are willing to work as labours in road construction.</p>
2	Gunderdehi railway crossing near Hanuman Temple	The participants included the president Ex-Sarpanch	<p>The temple near Gunderdehi railway crossing is close to the existing road. People agreed to relocate the temple, if necessary. The village president expressed that road improvement will benefit the 15000 strong population of the village which also comprises 5000 voters. The people were willing to extend their full cooperation for construction of the road.</p> <p><u>Education</u>: People were generally satisfied with the education facilities available in the village and the level of education among villagers. Most of the villagers are educated. There are private colleges in Gunderdehi for both boys and girls. There are also middle and high schools in village.</p> <p><u>Health</u>: The people were satisfied with the health facilities and the health and hygiene conditions of village. They informed that there has not been any major epidemic in the village in the past. However, incidences of Malaria have been reported. Polio vaccination is done regularly. Community health centers in the village itself.</p> <p><u>Poverty</u>: Some people are poor mostly belonging to Halwa and Goud community. They earn their living by working as labours.</p> <p><u>Status of Women</u>: Status of women is not good and according to the village president the women are not treated well as they are paid less than men for the similar work.</p> <p><u>Industry</u>: There are 4-5 rice mills which provide employment to for three months in a year. Some villagers travel to other places and work as labour.</p> <p><u>Agriculture</u>: The land is highly productive. Agriculture is the main livelihood activity. Rice, wheat, gram and other grains are commonly grown here.</p> <p><u>Child Labour</u>: Children don't work as labour and they generally attend schools.</p> <p><u>Public Partnerships</u>: The people are willing to extend their cooperation in construction of road.</p>
3	Amadi Village	Village Sarpanch, Head Master	The road when passing through village is only 3 to 3.5 m wide and there are permanent built-up structures on

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S. No.	Location	Participants / Target Group	Issues Discussed
		(Government College), Janpad Member, Farmers, Shop Owners, Doctor	<p>either side of the road. People opined that the widening of road shall lead to heavy losses to the people living or running their business adjacent to the road. They insisted that the road improvement works should be limited to the existing carriage way. The existing road passing through village is narrow with sharp turns.</p> <p><u>Education:</u> People expressed that the village is advanced in terms of education facilities available. There are a primary schools, middle school and high school. In addition there are also private schools in the village. There are <i>Aanganwadis</i> for the toddlers. Children don't work as labours.</p> <p><u>Health and Hygiene:</u> There are medical facilities available in the village. However, advanced health facilities are only available in Dhamtari. There is lack of proper toilets in the village. Drainage system is also poor.</p> <p><u>Poverty:</u> The population of the village is 7500. Majority of the population is poor and working as agriculture labours.</p> <p><u>Employment:</u> There is a rice mill in the village. The employment provided by this mill is only limited to a few villagers and that too for some part of the year.</p> <p><u>Status of Women:</u> 70% women in the village are educated. Women also work in farms as agriculture labours. The women are paid less than men for similar work. Women agriculture labours, for example, are paid only Rs 30 per day as against Rs 50 paid to men.</p> <p><u>Public Participation:</u> People were willing to contribute in the road construction activity and work as labours during construction.</p>

List of project affected persons is enclosed as given as **Annexure I** and details of consultations along with the attendance sheets are enclosed in **Annexure II**.

21. Consultations revealed that the village communities were positive towards the project development and were willing to shift the road-side temples, if alternative temples are provided. The village communities as well as leaders expressed that the improvement of road was important for socio-economic development of the region as it will improve accessibility to facilities like better health care and higher education institutions located in nearby towns.

22. The copies of Resettlement Plan and the Resettlement Framework / Entitlement Matrix will be made available in the PIU head office and the PIU field offices (that will be established for each package) for the use of APs. This will be published in both English and Hindi / local dialect. The resettlement plan shall be translated and disseminated to APs through the NGO during implementation of resettlement plan. The detailed Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan is given in Annexure III. The resettlement plan will be uploaded on the ADB website and will be available for reference for all the stakeholders and general public through this website.

23. The final resettlement plan will be uploaded on the ADB and PWDGoC websites and will be available for reference for all the stakeholders and general public.

H. Implementation Arrangements

24. The Public Works Department, Government of Chhattisgarh (PWDGOC) will be the Executing Agency of the Project. The Project Implementation Unit (PIU) of the PWDGOC will be headed by a Project Director. A Social and Resettlement Expert will be appointed by the PIU. He will be responsible for social impact assessment, planning, implementation and monitoring of RPs and developing Indigenous Peoples Development Plans (IPDPs), as required, to mitigate social / resettlement impacts.

25. Under the institutional reform component of the Project, consulting services will be engaged to assist PWDGOC in implementing institutional reform and capacity building program. It is designed to hire and train qualified staff to ensure that the established environmental, resettlement and social analysis processes are operational.

26. PIU Field offices will be established for each package under Phase II roads to assist in the coordination and day-to-day implementation and management of the Project. Resettlement Officers (ROs) will be designated at the field office level and will work closely with the District Collector, Resettlement Implementation Committee and NGO to expedite the payments of compensation for land acquisition and assistance. The ROs will also undergo orientation and social and resettlement management training under the institutional reform component of the Project.

27. The Resettlement Implementation Committee (RIC) will be formed to coordinate and supervise the RP implementation. The RIC will be headed by the head of Zilla (District) Parishad and will comprise of representatives from the district administration, local government and APs including women representatives. The RIC will prepare verification reports on the status of compensation to be submitted to ADB prior to the award of civil works contracts.

28. The local NGO will assist in the resettlement planning and implementation. The tasks of the NGO will be, but not limited to, the following: (i) work closely with PIU, PIU Field Offices and concerned committees; (ii) develop rapport with APs, (iii) verify list of APs; (iv) prepare and issue Identity Cards to the APs; (v) prepare micro-plan for RP implementation; (vi) carry out public participation programs; (vii) assist in the translation of summary RP/pamphlets; (viii) distribute summary RP/pamphlets; (ix) assist APs in receiving their entitlements; (x) ensure that the special needs of all affected vulnerable families are properly addressed and; (xi) submit monthly progress reports to PIU. The Terms of Reference for NGO is given in Annexure IV.

29. The social / resettlement specialist from the CSC will supervise and monitor the RP implementation. The Supervisory Consultant will review internal ESMU Social Expert's monthly reports, and report quarterly to the PIU on issues that have arisen in land acquisition and resettlement. Quarterly reports will contain analysis of the ESMU Social Expert report in terms of progress against the principles and objectives of the RP.

I. Grievance Redressal

30. In order to address the grievances and complaints, if any, with respect to the land acquisition, compensation and resettlement, a grievance redressal mechanism is required. As per existing law, grievances or queries will be filed first at the Panchayat Level Committees (PLCs). The PLC comprises of AP representatives (including from vulnerable groups), Panchayat members of the affected villages and the NGO implementing the RP. PLCs will meet at regular intervals as decided by the community. The PLC has the power to resolve the

issues or reject grievances that are not legitimate. However, if such grievances are not resolved amicably at the PLCs, the case will be forwarded to the Grievance Redress Committees (GRC). Each district will have a GRC and will be headed by the District Land and Revenue Department representative and will be composed of representatives from APs (including female and vulnerable groups), PIU, and NGO implementing the RP. The GRC will meet at least once a month and will deliver the decision within four weeks of registration of the case. The functions of the GRC are:

- Provide support to APs on problems arising out of their land/property acquisition and/or eviction from the road ROW land;
- Record the grievance of the APs, categorize and prioritize the grievances that need to be resolved by the Committee; and
- Report to the aggrieved parties about the developments regarding their grievances and the decision of the Project authorities.

31. APs who are still not satisfied with the PLC or GRC decision has the right to forward their complaints to the Public Works Department, Government of Chattisgarh (PWDGOC) and if matters are still not resolved at the satisfaction of the APs, the case can be brought to the court. All efforts will be made to resolve the issues at the GRC level and avoid the judicial process to minimize litigation as much as possible.

32. In case of this sub-project 9 structure is affected, and the affected persons are willing to relocate, however, any grievances at any stage of the project shall be addressed as per the above mechanism.

J. Compensation

33. The compensation packages shall reflect replacement value for all losses to both titled and non-titled holders as per the entitlement matrix and resettlement assistances.

34. Those eligible for compensation will be given advance notice of the date, time and place of payment through public announcements. Receipts should be signed by all those receiving compensation payments and cheques will be retained for auditing purposes. The payment of compensation will be monitored and verified by NGO as well as representatives of the affected families.

35. All payment will be made in a transparent manner in public. NGOs will provide support to the APs so as to prevent any defrauding of APs by officials. Orientation training will be organized for RO and NGO staff aiming to reinforce project pro-poor objectives.

K. Budget

36. There is only one temporary private structure being affected due to this development. The affected person shall be paid for the loss of his affected structure and other allowances as per the resettlement framework. The total assistance to the affected person includes the cost of structure, shifting allowance, loss of business income during the shifting. The affected family, as identified during the census surveys is a Below Poverty Line family and thus vulnerable. An extra allowance of Rs. 2000 shall be paid. The total resettlement budget is **Rs. 3,76,995 /- (Rupees Three Lakh Seventy Six Thousand Nine Hundred and Ninety Five Only)**. The Table 3 gives the Resettlement budget for Dhamtari-Nagri Road (Package 10).

Table 3: Resettlement Budget

Item	Number	Unit (Ha)	Quantity	Rate (Rs)	Total Rs	USD (=40Rs)
Temporary	6	Sq. M.	65	1000	65,000	
Permanent / Semi-permanent Structures	3	Sq. M.	39	5000	195,000	
Structures					260,000	6,500
Shifting Allowances	9	Family	9	500	4,500	
Loss of Business Income	6	Family	6	4000	24,000	
Additional Assistance for vulnerable	9	Family	9	2000	18000	
Total Assistance					306,500	7,663
Sub Total						
Additional costs:		% of subtotal				
Administration		10%			30650	
Contingency		3%			9195	
Supervisory Consultant		5%			15325	
NGO for implementation		5%			15325	
Total Budget					376,995	9,425

*The cost is taken lumpsum based on the Schedule of Rates for buildings prepared by the government of Chhattisgarh.

L. Implementation Arrangements and Schedule

37. The timeframe for various activities of RP are given under **Table 4**.

Table 4: RP Implementation Schedule

Months	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Activity												
Selection and training of ROs												
Selection of NGO to assist in Implementation												
Selection of Supervisory Consultant												
Census of APs and impacts (updating exercise as per the SRP)												
Advice to District Revenue Offices												
Information campaign												
Preparation of final compensation awards Disputes mediation												
Disbursement of compensation												
Internal monitoring												
External monitoring												

M. Monitoring & Evaluation

38. PWD will organize monitoring of project performance at two levels viz. head office and the field office. First, internal monitoring of land acquisition and resettlement will be carried out at both PIU Head Office and PIU Field Offices. The information required will mostly be available in the PWD and Revenue Offices. Indicators to track in this report will include: (i) Number of APs identified; (ii) Schedule of public information activities: meetings held, community leaders briefed, etc; (iii) Lands and assets notified/acquired; (iv) Numbers and values of claims lodged with the Revenue Department; (v) Numbers and values of claims settled against schedule for payments; (vi) Numbers of disputes and causes; (vii) Number of disputes mediated through GRCs; (viii) Number of disputes referred to Court; (ix) Outcomes of court cases; and (x) Public property/access restored under the RP.

39. The Social / Resettlement Expert appointed in PIU will prepare and present a consolidated monthly report to the PIU on all the above parameters, including a monthly review of overall progress of compensation payments against budget and time schedule.

40. At the second level, PWD will engage the independent Supervisory Consultant (Social / Resettlement expert from CSC) with expertise in resettlement as an external monitor. The Supervisory Consultant will review internal Social Expert's monthly reports, and report quarterly to the PIU on issues that have arisen in land acquisition and resettlement. Quarterly reports will contain analysis of the PIU Social Expert report in terms of progress against the principles and objectives of the RP. The external monitoring agency (CSC) will also report quarterly to the PIU and the ADB on impacts of the SRP, and in particular on the adequacy of the policy, principles and procedures of the SRP to meet the aim of livelihoods restoration of the affected persons (APs). The terms of reference (ToR) for external monitor is enclosed as Annexure-V.

41. Information gathering methods will be participatory. Indicators will include measures of the efficiency of delivery mechanisms; baseline socio-economic information on APs, measures of income and expenditure; physical, economic and social capital before and after the project to assess whether livelihoods have been fully restored.

Annexure I

List of Project Affected Families

S. No.	Name of Head of Family	Type of Impact	Type of Use	Type of Structure	Replacement cost of Structure	Shifting Allowance	Loss of Business Income	Assistance to Vulnerable	Total Assistance
1	Dehra Ram Thakur	Residential Structure Partially Affected	Residential	Semi Permanent	75000	500	4000	2000	81500
2	Triloki	Shifting of the Commercial Structure	Commercial	Temporary	10000	500	4000	2000	16500
3	Dinesh Kumar Sahoo	Commercial Structure to be shifted	Commercial	Temporary	9000	500	4000	2000	15500
4	Shiv Charan	Commercial Structure to be shifted	Commercial	Temporary	12000	500	4000	2000	18500
5	Basant Kumar Nishad	Commercial Structure to be shifted	Commercial	Temporary	16000	500	4000	2000	22500
6	Kekti Bai	Residential Structure Partially Affected	Residential	Semi Permanent	45000	500	4000	2000	51500
7	Sahas Serva	Comercial Structure to be Shifted	Commercial	Temporary	9000	500	-	2000	11500
8	Marittam Sahoo	Commercial Structure to be Shifted	Residential	Tmporary	9000	500	-	2000	11500
9	Vijay Sahoo	Residential Structure Affected	Residential	Semi Permanent	75000	500	-	2000	77500

Annexure II

Details of Public Consultation

Consultation

Gundardahi to Dharmtari x

Vill- Khakari

Dist - Durg

Time - 1:30 P.M.

Date - 16.09.06

गुण्डरदेही धर्मतरी मुख्य मार्ग पर गुण्डर देही से पश्चिमी ओर स्वच्छलरी नामक गांव अवस्थित है। यहां पर सड़क की चौड़ाई मब 3.5 मीटर है इस गांव के लोगों से जब सड़क बिना गया तो पता चला कि सड़क चौड़ी करना यहां के निवासियों को बहुत आशय होगा, सड़क चौड़ी करना से आवागमन बढ़ेगी, रोजगार का साधन बढ़ेगा

* Design Alternative:- लोगों का विचार है कि सड़क सीधी और मजबूत बने, सीधी बनने से दुर्घटना की संभावना नहीं होती है।

* Socio-economic character:-


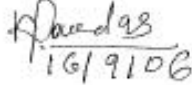

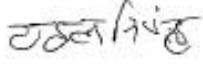
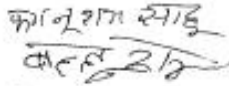
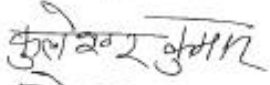
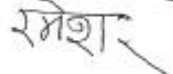

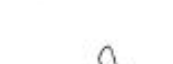
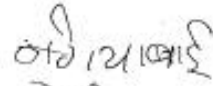
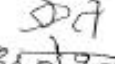
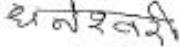
• Education:- यहां की शिक्षा प्रणाली ठीक ही स्थिति में है। 150-200 लोग सरकारी नौकरी करते हैं। कुछ लोग जो पढ़े-लिखे नहीं हैं वे मजदूरी करते हैं या फिर खेती कांड के साथ वृद्ध यहां बंटे रहते हैं, इस गांव में माध्यमिक शिक्षा भी है और आगे बढ़ी कुछ छोटे-छोटे बच्चे पढ़े जाते हैं।

• Health:- यहां पर सड़की फैलने से अफिर बरसात में जल-जमाव से मलेरिया आदि बिगारी फैलती है, कभी-कभी डेरा बुखार का भी प्रकोप रहता है इस गांव में स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र नहीं है लोग अपनी रोज़ाना के लिए यहां से चार से बीस दूर गुण्डर देही जाते हैं, इस गांव में कभी-कभी बीम बरफ़ करवा जा रहा है इस गांव में एक जंजीर लाला पेशाबल का है, और शौचालय का गांव के कुछ और पारिवारिक लोग शौचालय में जाते हैं।

- Poverty:- गरीबी की समस्या प्रायः सभी उपग्रह क्षेत्रों की तरह इस गाँव में भी कुछ गरीब लोग हैं जो भूमिहीन रहते या इसी के खेत में कम काम करके जीविक चरकर रहते हैं।
- * Tribal Issues:- इस गाँव में बहुत भूमि जाति से जनजाति के लोग नहीं हैं ज्यादातर साहु, राउत या मेली जाति के लोग हैं।
- * Status of women:- महिलाओं लोग यहां खेती वाली आती हैं या फिर इसी के यहां काम आती हैं। अभी दैनिक आय मात्र 250 है जब कि पुरुषों को 500 मिलता है।
- * Industry:- इस गाँव में कोई उद्योग बन्द्या नहीं है। जिस कारण कुछ लोग बेकार बैठे रहते हैं। कुछ लोग यहां दुसरे शहरों में काम करने जाते हैं।
- * Agriculture:- गाँव में कृषि प्रधान है ज्यादातर लोग अपनी खेती करते हैं, और ज्यादातर धान की खेती ज्यादा होती है, खेती में ही और कुछ दोमो मिलकर काम करते हैं।
- * Child labour:- यहां बालश्रम नहीं है क्योंकि चॉकरहालसे कम उम्र के बच्चे पढ़ने के लिए विद्यालय जाते हैं और उनकी देखभाल होती है। पढ़कर अपना भविष्य उज्जवल करने हैं।
- * Public Partnership:- गाँवों में आपसी सहयोग है इस गाँव की जनसंख्या करीब 1872 है। कुछ पॉली इकाई में गाँव के लोग मजदूरी या काम करते अपनी सहयोग प्रदान करते हैं।

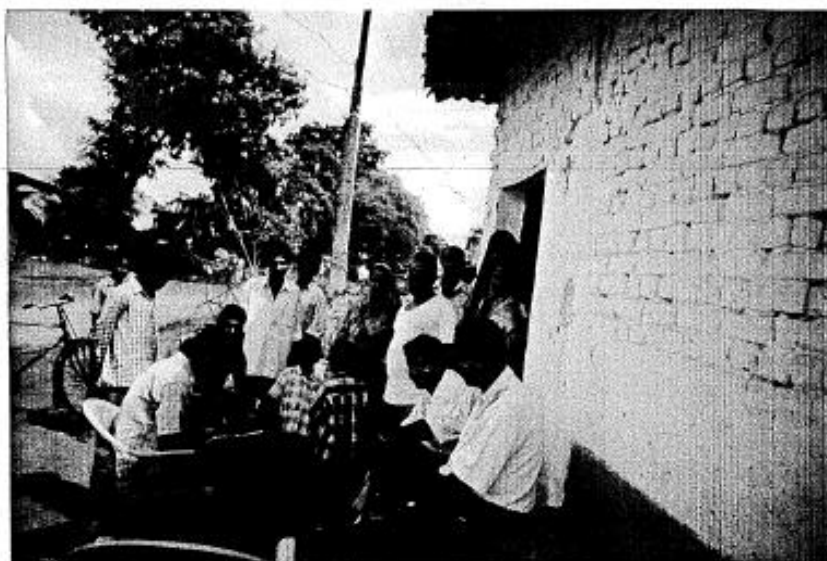
Gunderdehi to Dhamtari

Vill - Khabari
Dist - Durg
Date - 16.09.06
Time :- 1:30

Name	Org	Sign
Eshwari Lal Sahu	President	
Kuleshwar Dewdas	Villagers	
Prakash Kumar Sahu	Villagers	
Tahar Singh Sahu	Farmer	
Faguna Lal Sahu	Farmer	
Ballu	"	
Kuleshwar	"	
Rameshwar	"	
Budanti	"	
Tagia Bai	Agri labour	
Arbua Bai	"	
Dhameshwari	"	

CONSULTATION

Village:- Khalari
Dist :- Surg
Time :- 1.30pm
Date :- 16/05/06



Gunderdehi to Dhamtari

Consultation

Vill - Gunderdehi Nagar:

Village - President office

Time - 12:00 PM

Date - 06.09.06

गुण्डर देही धमतरी के बीच रेलवे फास्ट के पैसे ए
हुमान मंदिर है जिसका कुछ भाग धड़ चोड़ी करण के अकार
आ रहा है। इस नगर के सचिव से वार्डनम डील से पता-पता है
कि सड़क चोड़ी करण होना चाहिए इससे वे लोग भी रगे मरफ
कीने कभीके सड़क चोड़ी करण से आवागमन जिकेगा नगर
President का कहना है कि सड़क चोड़ी करण से जमीन का मूल्य
बढेगा, इस गांव में जनसंख्या करीब 15 हजार है और
5 हजार मतदाता हैं।

* Socio Economic Character

- Education :- इस गांव शिक्षण प्रणाली ज्यादा है। ज्यादा
लोग पढे-लिखे हैं। गुण्डर देही नगर में प्रेसिडेंट कॉलेज है जहां
पढ़े-लिखे लड़के-लड़कियां शिक्षा ग्रहण करते हैं। इसके अलावे
मिडिल और हाई स्कूल भी हैं।

Health Centre :- यहां पर लोगों का स्वास्थ्य की रखाई इसका
महत्वायी कमी नहीं फैला है। मलेरिया के कुछ मरीज देखे हैं
मिलते हैं। जो महिला किंगो छाती-छाती बच्चा की नहीं जा पाते
हैं उन्हें M.M.M. आकर देती है। यहां पर एक सबुकार्डिड स्पेस
केन्द्र भी है।

Poverty :- कुछ लोग यहां गरीब हैं जिनसे हलवा, गोंडू ब्रैसव
मजदूरी काउंट अपने परिवार का पालन पोषण करते हैं। नैलिया
ज्यादा पढे लिखे भी नहीं होते हैं। छिड़न उनकी भाषा कुछ है।

Status of women :- इस जगह पर महिलाओं के काम की कमी
होना जाना है। कुछ लोग अपने घरों महिलाओं पर जुर्माने हैं
महिलाओं से दैनिक काम पुरुषों की अपेक्षा कम है।

Industry :- गुण्डरदेही नगर में प-ड-रिसे मिल है जहाँ
कुछ लोग काम करते हैं। कुछ लोग दूसरे जगह जाकर
गजबुसी करते हैं।

Agriculture :- इस जगह की खेती प्रणाली बुरी है। खेती यहाँ
अच्छी होती है। ज्यादा लोग खेती से जुड़े हैं। धान, गेहूँ, चने
आदि खेती उगाये जाते हैं।

Child labour :- बाल श्रम नहीं है। छोटे-छोटे बच्चे पढ़ते हैं
लिपि लिखते जाते हैं। उनका काम के लिए बल नहीं दिया
जाता है। वे पढ़कर कुछ बनना चाहते हैं।

Public Partnership :- लोगों में एकता की भावना है और
लोग एक दूसरे की सहायता करते हैं। उनका कहना है कि सड़क
चौड़ी करना में के लोग भी बांधे-सँ बांधे मिलकर काम करेंगे।

CONSULTATION

village :- gunderdehi nagar

Road :- gunderdehi to Dhamtari

CH :-

Vmuc :- Nagar office

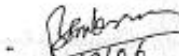
Sob :- Hanuman Temple

Name

:- sig

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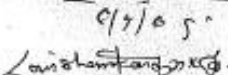
1. SMT Bharti Sonkar :- President

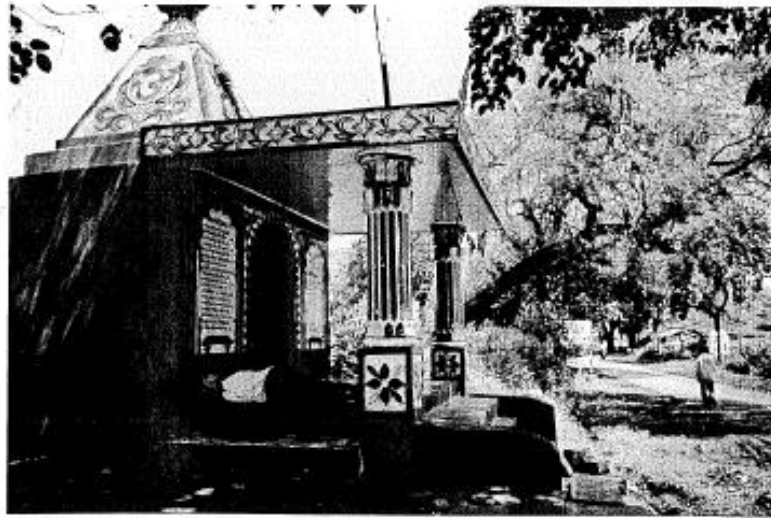
:- 
6/9/06

2. A. Kumari Sonkar :- Ex sarpanch

:- 
9/9/05

3. Ravishankar Kumar Jha :-

:- 
Ravishankar Jha



Annexure III

PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE PLAN

Activity	Task	Dates	Target Group	Responsible Agencies	Feedback, Issues, Concerns Raised	Remarks
Stakeholder Identification	Mapping of the project area	15 April 07	All PAPs	Consultant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People along the road are generally aware about the project and want completion for the losses. APs are aware about the illegal status of their structures. APs are willing to shift their structure at the time of construction. 	Activity completed during the design preparation stage
Consultative Meetings with APs during Scoping Phase	Discuss potential impacts of the project	15 May 07	With all APs	EA/PIU/NGO/Consultant	Discuss potential impacts of the project	Public consultations have been done during survey along the project road and will be carried out by the NGO during implementation.
Socio-Economic Survey	Collect socio-economic information on AP's perception on the project	30 April 07	With all APs	NGO/Consultant	Collection of socio-economic information of APs	Census and Socio-economic survey has been conducted during the DPR preparation
Consultative Meetings on Resettlement Mitigation Measures during Implementation	Discuss entitlements, compensation rates, grievance redress mechanisms before disbursement	15 Nov 07	With all APs and representatives	EA/PIU/NGO	Discuss with entitlements, compensation rates, grievance redress mechanisms	Entitlements will be discussed with the affected persons before the actual disbursement.
Publicize the Resettlement Plan (RP)	Distribute Leaflets or Booklets in local language	30 Oct 07	Among all APs and representatives	EA/PIU/NGO	About the R&R Policy and entitlement matrix	RP information will be distributed at Panchayat Level, Block Development Office, Tehsil Office, District

**Short Resettlement Plan
Gunderdehi-Dhamtari Road**

Activity	Task	Dates	Target Group	Responsible Agencies	Feedback, Issues, Concerns Raised	Remarks
						Magistrate Office and PIU Office.
Full Disclosure of the RP to APs	Distribute RP in local language to APs	30 Oct 07	Among all APs	EA/PIU/NGO/Consultant	About the R&R Policy and entitlement matrix and resettlement assistance provision.	
Web Disclosure of the RP	RP posted on ADB and/or EA website	30 Nov 07	General Public/ Among all APs	EA/PIU		

Disclosure Plan –Additional Information

Gunderdehi-Dhamtari Road (Package 11)

The Schedule for Posting SRP on ADB Website:

The Schedule for the Short Resettlement Plan

S. No.	SRP	Start Date of Public Consultation/ dissemination of information	Start date of SRP disclosure to the entitled APs	Close date of public consultation/ dissemination of information
1.	Gunderdehi-Dhamtari	15th April 2007	30 th November 2007	15 th November 2007

2. Prepared (Author) by : Project Implementation Unit, Public Works Department, Government of Chhattisgarh.
3. Consultant Firm Name: SMEC India Pvt Ltd, Gurgaon.
4. Government/Ministry: Chhattisgarh State Road Sector Development Project.

Annexure IV

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION (NGO)/AGENCY

I. Project description

The Chattisgarh State Road Sector Development Project (CSRSDP) is the State Government's initiative to support economic growth and reduce poverty by improving connectivity and access to development opportunities and social services, including health and education. The Project also supports state government's initiative to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of state road sector management, and provide the sector with the capacity to ensure efficiency of road investments and sustainable road development impacts to support Chattisgarh's social and economic development.

The Project Implementation Unit (PIU) intends to engage an experienced agency to assist with the implementation of the social and resettlement aspects of the project namely the subproject Resettlement Plan (RP), Project Community Participation Strategy and implementation of the IPDP.

II. Scope of work

In general, the NGO / Agency will be responsible for the effective, timely and efficient execution of the RP. The key tasks of the selected organization will be responsible for the following: -

(i) Information Campaign on Resettlement Entitlements

The NGO will design, plan and implement an information campaign in the affected areas primarily to inform the APs about the entitlement policy and how to avail their respective entitlements. In particular, the agency will be responsible for undertaking a public information campaign at the project areas to inform the affected persons regarding:-

- The likely consequences of the project on the communities;
- The R&R policy and entitlements;
- Assist APs in getting the compensation for their land and properties acquired for the project;
- Ensure proper utilization by the APs of various grants available under the R&R package. The agency will be responsible for advising the APs on how best to utilize any cash that may be provided under the RP, with emphasis placed on using such funds in sustainable way e.g. purchasing replacement land for that acquired.

The campaign would include measures such as distribution of information booklets, leaflets, notices and other materials among the APs, community meetings, public announcements, and any other measures necessary to provide information to all the APs.

(ii) Identification of APs and Issuance of Identity (ID) Cards

The agency will identify and verify APs, on the basis of the resettlement census survey carried out and will facilitate the distribution of ID cards.

This work will include identification of APs based on a census survey, preparation of ID cards, taking photograph of APs in the field, issuance of ID cards to APs and updating of ID cards, if required. An identity card would include a photograph of the AP, his/her socio-economic profile and vulnerability, the nature and extent of loss suffered due to the project construction, and the choice of AP with regard to the mode of compensation and assistance (if applies, as per the RP).

The agency shall prepare a list of APs, enlisting the losses and the entitlements as per the RP, after verification. During the identification and verification of the eligible APs, agency shall ensure that each of the APs are contacted and consulted either in groups or individually. The agency shall especially ensure consultation with vulnerable groups namely (a) those who are below the poverty line (BPL); (b) those who belong to scheduled castes (SC), scheduled tribes (ST); (c) female-headed households (FHH); (d) elderly and (e) disabled persons.

(iii) Updation of AP Database and Creation/Computerization of Database and AP Files

The agency will be responsible for updating and preparing a comprehensive computerised database containing the data on land, structure, trees and other affected properties of the APs which will be used to prepare AP files and entitlements cards (EC). The database will contain information from land records and resettlement census data. The AP and EC files will be used for making payments of entitlements to the APs and monitoring the progress of resettlement work.

(iv) Participation in Grievance Redress

The NGO will be a part of the Panchayat level committee and will try to resolve the grievances at the Panchayat level. If the dispute remains unresolved at the panchayat level, the agency will play a key role in assisting the APs in presenting their grievances or queries to the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) which will be established at the PIU level with the primary objective of providing a mechanism to mediate conflict and cut down on lengthy litigation.

(v) Income Restoration

The agency will also play a key role in providing income restoration assistance to the affected households losing their primary sources of livelihood/income as a result of the Project. Emphasis will be laid on the vulnerable groups such as female headed households, SC & ST households, poor etc. In addition, the development agency would also be responsible for liaising with the various government departments, in order to create a link up between the existing government schemes and the affected groups.

(vi) Relocation assistance

The development agency shall facilitate the transfer of shifting allowance to the affected persons in a timely manner, i.e., before the actual shifting.

(vii) Community Participation

In addition to the resettlement activities, the NGO will implement 'Community Participation Strategy' for the Project. As part of this, the NGO will mobilize the various stakeholders in the community and organize focus group discussions (FGDs)³ at the subproject level, with community leaders, eminent citizens, Community based Organization (CBOs), as well as women and other socio-economically vulnerable groups such as Indigenous groups, scheduled caste and poor households, in order to establish direct public contact. The FGDs will aim at sharing information regarding the Project in each of the subproject area so as to ascertain views of the various groups in the community on their priorities, choice of technology, their views and concerns on the Project design and any other concern on safety and other issues. In particular the NGO will undertake the following:

Formation of Community based groups in the subproject areas so as promote organized community participation and representation. Special focus will be made on formation of women's groups representing women belonging to various socio-economic groups to act as active agents and change makers in the process of participation thereby leading to their empowerment.

Awareness Building Component would focus on conducting public awareness campaigns like awareness building campaigns would be undertaken on road safety especially in case of areas where road alignment is passing through built-up areas. Women would be especially encouraged in playing an active role as Community Action Groups in raising awareness and disseminating information of road safety measures.

Capacity Building Component: Under this component, training and sensitization inputs would be provided to the NGOs, community based organizations and groups such as women's groups in leadership and management of the asset created under the subprojects. In addition, maintenance skills trainings would also be conducted.

III. Time frame

The work is scheduled to start in October 2007 and will continue till the end of the Project. The agency should be fully prepared in terms of all logistics support to tackle and carry out the resettlement activities and tasks laid down above.

IV. Selection criteria, Staffing, Implementation Plan

The NGO/agency to be selected for the tasks must have proven experience in resettlement planning and implementation. Specifically, key quality criteria include: -

³ Focus Group Discussion (FGD) is a qualitative method of in-depth interview with a small number from a homogeneous group, brought together to discuss various topics. Some examples of focused groups are – men, women, youth, farmers, panchayat representatives etc.

- Experience in direct implementation of programs in local, similar and/or other states;
- Availability of trained staff
- Competence, transparency and accountability based on neutral evaluations, internal reports, and audited accounts; and
- Integrity and experience to represent vulnerable groups against abuses and demonstrable mandate to represent local groups.
- Demonstrated experience in computerizing and managing resettlement-related database,
- Experience in resettlement survey, planning, monitoring and evaluation.

The agency chosen will have to agree to the terms and conditions under the RP. The following staffing provision may be necessary for smooth and effective implementation of the RP within the time frame:

- Team Leader ;
- Field coordinator ;
- Resettlement Implementation Worker

Interested agency should submit proposal for the work with a brief statement of the approach, methodology, and field plan to carry out the tasks. The proposal should include: -

- (i) Relevant information concerning previous experience on resettlement implementation and preparation of reports.
- (ii) The proposal should also include samples of ID cards, information brochures, AP files etc. to be used during the implementation phase.
- (iii) The field plan must address training and mobilization of resettlement workers.

Full CVs (2-3 pages) of key personnel (for e.g. the Team Leader, Field Co-coordinator) must be submitted along with the proposal. The Team Leader must have degree in social science (preferably economics, sociology, anthropology, development studies). The Field coordinator must have prior experience in resettlement operation and management.

The agency must be an established organization registered with the Government of India.

V. Budget

The budget should include all expenses such as staff salary, training, computer/database, transport, field and any other logistics necessary for resettlement implementation. Additional expense claims whatsoever outside the budget will not be entertained. Copies of the proposal - both technical and financial - should be submitted.

Annexure V

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR AN EXTERNAL MONITORING & EVALUATION CONSULTANT/AGENCY

I. Project description

The Chattisgarh State Road Sector Development Project (CSRSDP) is the State Government's initiative to support economic growth and reduce poverty by improving connectivity and access to development opportunities and social services, including health and education. The Project also supports state government's initiative to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of state road sector management, and provide the sector with the capacity to ensure efficiency of road investments and sustainable road development impacts to support Chattisgarh's social and economic development.

The Project includes a provision for monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the subproject resettlement plan by an external monitoring agency. Therefore, the PIU for this project, requires services of a reputed individual/consultancy firm for monitoring and evaluation of RP implementation.

II. Scope of work - Generic

- To review and verify the progress in resettlement implementation as outlined in the RP;
- To monitor the effectiveness and efficiency of PIU and NGO in RP implementation.
- To assess whether resettlement objectives, particularly livelihoods and living standards of the Affected Persons (APs) have been restored or enhanced;
- To assess the efforts of PIU & NGO in implementation of the 'Community Participation strategy' with particular attention on participation of vulnerable groups namely (a) those who are below the poverty line (BPL); (b) those who belong to scheduled castes (SC), scheduled tribes (ST); (c) female-headed households (FHH); (d) elderly and (e) disabled persons.
- To assess resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability, drawing both on policies and practices and to suggest any corrective measures, if necessary.
- To review the project impacts on Indigenous People and groups and assess the effectiveness of the mitigation measures adopted;

III. Scope of work- Specific

An Independent monitoring agency will be involved in ongoing monitoring of the resettlement efforts by the EA/IA. The major tasks expected from the external monitor are:

1. To develop specific monitoring indicators for undertaking monitoring for implementation of Resettlement Plans.
2. Review results of internal monitoring and verify claims through random checking at the field level to assess whether resettlement objectives have been generally met.

3. Identify the strengths and weaknesses of the resettlement objectives and approaches, implementation strategies.
4. To review and verify the progress in resettlement implementation of subproject on a sample basis and prepare quarterly reports for the EA/IA and ADB.
5. Evaluate and assess the adequacy of compensation given to the APs and the livelihood opportunities and incomes as well as the quality of life of APs of project-induced changes.
6. To evaluate and assess the adequacy and effectiveness of the consultative process with affected APs, 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.

IV. Time Frame and Reporting

The independent monitoring agency will be responsible for overall monitoring of the Executing Agency (EA) and will submit quarterly review directly to ADB 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.

V. Qualifications

The monitoring agency will have significant experience in resettlement policy analysis and RP implementation. Further, work experience and familiarity with all aspects of resettlement operations would be desirable. Candidates with degrees in anthropology, sociology, and development studies will be preferred.

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

The profile of agency along with full CV of monitors to be engaged must be submitted along with the proposal. The agency must be an established organization registered with the Government of India.

VI. Budget and Logistics

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.