

Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Plan

January 2014

IND: SASEC Road Connectivity Investment Program

Changrabandha - Mainaguri - Dhupguri - Birpara - Hasimara – Jaigaon Section of Asian Highway 48

Prepared by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, Government of India for the Asian Development Bank.

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 13 December 2013)

Currency unit	–	Indian rupee (Rs)
INR1.00	=	\$ 0.016075
\$1.00	=	INR 62.209

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
AH	–	Asian Highway
BL&LRO	–	Block Land and Land Reforms Officer
BPL	–	Below Poverty Line
Col	–	Corridor of Impact
DH	–	Displaced Household
DM	–	District Magistrate / District Collector
DP	–	Displaced Person
EA	–	Executing Agency
FGD	–	Focus Group Discussion
GRC	–	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	–	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GoWB	–	Government of West Bengal
LA Act	–	Land Acquisition Act, 1894
L&LRO	–	Land and Land Reforms Officer
LARR	–	The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013
MoRTH	–	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways
NH	–	National Highway
NH Act	–	National Highways Act, 1956
NGO	–	Non Governmental Organization
NRRP	–	National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007
PIU	–	Project Implementation Unit
PMU	–	Project Management Unit
PW(R)D	–	Public Works (Roads) Department
RF	–	Resettlement Framework
RO	–	Resettlement Officer
RP	–	Resettlement Plan
R&R	–	Resettlement and Rehabilitation
RoB	–	Road over Bridge
RoW	–	Right of Way
SASEC	–	South Asia Subregional Economic Cooperation
SH	–	State Highway
SPS	–	Safeguard Policy Statement
ST	–	Scheduled Tribe
ST-DHs	–	Scheduled Tribe Displaced Households
WBEA Act	–	West Bengal Estates Acquisition Act, 1953
WHH	–	Women Headed Household

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

1 hectare	=	2.47 acre
1 kattha	=	720 sq.ft
20 kattha	=	1 bigha
1 bigha	=	0.3306 acre = 1338 sq.m

NOTE

In this report, "\$" refers to US dollars

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. Project Description

1. The SASEC Road Connectivity Investment Program (“SRCIP”) will improve road connectivity and efficiency of the international trade corridor, by expanding about 500km of roads in the North Bengal and Northeastern Region (NB-NER) of India. The project area under SRCIP is a key strategic thoroughfare integrating South and South East Asia, bordering Bangladesh, Bhutan, Myanmar and Nepal. It will enable efficient and safe transport within India and regionally with other South Asia Subregional Economic Cooperation (SASEC) member countries.¹ Ultimately, SRCIP will pave the way from India and other South Asian countries to Myanmar, and further afield to other member countries of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN). The proposed investment program will upgrade national highways (NH), and state highways (SH) connecting five countries: Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Myanmar and Nepal in the northeastern part of India including North Bengal. A Multitranchise Financing Facility modality is proposed to finance the program given the large scale of the program and the need to carefully study priority corridors particularly in the India-Bangladesh-Myanmar region.

2. PIU, NH Division No.IX, PW(R)D, GoWB has prepared this Resettlement Plan (RP) for *Changrabandha-Mainaguri-Dhupguri-Birpara-Hasimara-Jaigaon* Section of the Asian Highway 48 (AH-48), one of the road corridor that is being proposed for improvements under SASEC road connectivity investment program. This RP addresses social issues arising out of acquisition of land and other assets, eviction of squatters and removal of encroachments resulting in social and / or economic displacement to households / individuals / community, either direct or indirect and is in compliance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 and National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007.

3. The subproject involves improving the 90.686 km long section of the road corridor, which is part of the proposed Asian Highway 48 and connects *Changrabandha* (Bangladesh border) with *Phuentsholing* (Bhutan border). This subproject comprises of two National highways viz. NH31 and NH31C. The start point of the corridor is *Changrabandha*, from *Bangladesh* border, and it proceeds in the North West direction to reach *Maynaguri*. The stretch between *Mynaguri* and just before *Dhupguri* town (km 36/350) is not part of the project corridor and beyond that the corridor traverses along NH-31 until merging with NH-31C at *Birpara* (km 65/475). From *Birpara* the project road proceeds in east direction through NH 31C, then in North direction to *Madarihat*, then east along NH31C and then in north-easterly direction to *Hasimara* along NH31C. The corridor bypassing *Hasimara* town joins the BRO road at km 94.400 and proceeds North till km 101.100 where the *Pashaka* bypass begins.

B. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

4. The subproject will involve acquisition of private land measuring 6.91.10 ha, will impact 1443 private structures involving 1978 households including 249 tenants and 286 land owners who would lose a strip of their land under the subproject, proposed for acquisition for curve improvement, RoBs, bus bays, toll plaza and bypasses. Further, 140 community structures will also be impacted. The involuntary resettlement impacts is summarised in the following table.

¹ Comprising Bangladesh, Bhutan, India and Nepal.

Table 1: Summary of Involuntary Resettlement Impacts

Impact	Improvements to AH-48	
Permanent Land Acquisition (ha)	6.91.10 ha	
Government Land Required	19.15.00 ha	
Tea Garden Land Required	23.66.40 ha	
Land status to be established	1.16.50 ha	
Temporary Land Acquisition (ha)	Nil	
Displaced Households (DHs)	1978	
Physically Displaced Households (Loss of Residence)	199	
Economically Displaced Households (Loss of Shop)	792	
Physically and Economically Displaced Households (Loss of Residence cum Shop)	134	
Non Significant Impact	318	
Land Owners Losing strip of land	286	
Tenants	249	
Displaced Persons (DPs)	9910	
Titled DPs	2154	
Non-titled DPs	7756	
Affected employees	298	
Women Headed Household (WHH)	64	
Scheduled Tribe (ST) headed household	43	
BPL household	508	
Vulnerable households (ST, WHH, BPL & DHH) - Mutually exclusive)	567	
Affected Structures	1443	
Affected Private Trees	2	
Affected Common Property Resources	140	

Source: Census and Social Survey, April-June 2013

C. Socioeconomic Information and Profile

5. The census socio-economic survey identified 1726 households and 298 employees who would be affected and 140 community assets that would require to be relocated or compensated. Four percent of displaced households are headed by women and the remaining households are headed by men. Forty six percent of the displaced household belong to the general category, followed by 39 percent scheduled caste, 12 percent other backward caste and 3 percent scheduled tribe. The average size of the displaced household is 5.01 or say 5 members. The average household income is Rs.9,749/- per month. Seventeen percent of the households are indebted at different levels and the rest have not borrowed from anyone. BPL households (those having BPL ration card) account for 82 percent of the displaced vulnerable households, 11 percent are women headed households and 8 percent are scheduled tribe. In all there are 43 percent vulnerable households in this project.

6. Fifty five percent of the displaced households preferred cash assistance to enable them manage their relocation and/or rehabilitation. However, 44 percent wanted the subproject to assist them in getting an alternate shop/residence.

D. Impact to Scheduled Tribe Household

7. In accordance to ADB SPS, the subproject is categorized as “C”. The subproject will impact 43 scheduled tribe households, which accounts for 2.5 percent of the total displaced household in this subproject. The percentage of displaced ST households is lower than the ST population (5.8%) in the State (Census 2011). Amongst the ST displaced households, 7 percent households are headed by women, which is 5 percent of the total WHH displaced in this subproject. The census found that these households are not distinctive in the sense that they are inherently integrated with the dominant population of the project area. Tribal groups in the subproject areas freely interact with the outside community. These groups have nuclear families and are open to new ideas like family planning and formal education. Social impact assessments confirm that the socioeconomic impacts due to the subprojects will not be comparatively different for these people when compared with the remainder of the population. The combined resettlement plans and indigenous peoples plan provides adequate compensation provisions to mitigate adverse impacts on indigenous peoples.

8. The subproject will impact 36 structures belonging to ST-DH and 7 tenants. In all the subproject will impact 43 ST-DHs. Majority (72%) of the structures getting affected belong to squatters, 25 percent structures are owned and 3 percent structures getting affected belong to encroachers. Thirty one percent of the affected structures are used for commercial purpose, comprising largely of small business establishments, 28 percent as both residence and commercial, 19 percent structures are used for residence and 22 percent are structures like toilet, compound wall, building under construction, etc. In all, about 58 percent of the structures getting affected will cause loss of livelihood.

9. Impact to 22 percent structures affected are non-significant as they are like compound wall, basement, etc. The impact to 4 percent structures will also not be significant with loss to structure being 10 percent and less. Nineteen percent will face physical displacement, 31 percent will face economic displacement and 25 percent will face both physical and economic displacement, since the percentage of loss to structure being greater than 10 percent.

E. Consultation, Participation and Disclosure

10. Consultations and discussions were held during project preparatory stage with both primary and secondary stakeholders. During RP preparation stage consultations were held with displaced household and commercial establishment owners along the project corridor, officials of the district administration and elected members of the local panchayat.

11. Focused group discussions were held with the people living along the project corridor in 7 locations. The discussion were carried out with the people to explain to them about subproject features, understand their perceived benefits and losses due to the project and seek their views about the project. People were aware that there is going to be improvements to the road but not the details of how wide or what the quantum of compensation would be for those losing their place of business and / or living. Further, 6 consultations were held spread across the project corridor during September-October 2013, involving DPs, traders, key opinion makers totaling about 307 persons. Advance intimation was given to the people in the locality and at the start of each consultation, details of the proposed project including efforts made to minimize land acquisition and impact to people and structures was explained to the participants.

12. The resettlement framework principles and entitlements matrix and the RP will be translated in Bengali and both the English and Bengali versions will be made available to the

public and in particular to the affected people by the implementing agency. The disclosure plan will include uploading of the resettlement planning documents in ADB and EA websites.

F. Policy and Legal Framework

13. The resettlement principles adopted for this project is in line with the RF of SASEC Road Connectivity Investment Program, which reflect the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the National Highways Act, 1956 the entitlement benefits as listed in the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 and Asian Development Bank's Safeguards Policy Statement, 2009. This subproject involves improvements to 90.686km long National Highways section forming part of the AH-48 corridor and hence the land acquisition and compensation is governed by National Highways Act, 1956.

14. Alienation of tea garden land is governed by the provisions of the of the West Bengal Estates Acquisition (WBEA) Act, 1953.

G. Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits

15. Displaced persons meeting the cut-off date requirements will be entitled to a combination of compensation measures and resettlement assistance, depending on the nature of ownership rights of lost assets and scope of the impact, including social and economic vulnerability of the affected persons. For title holders, the date of notification vide Section 3A(1) of NH Act will be treated as the cut-off date, and for non-titleholders the start date of project census survey i.e. April 10, 2013 will be the cut-off date. Unforeseen impacts will be mitigated in accordance with the principles of the RF prepared for this sector loan.

H. Relocation of Housing and Settlement

16. The IA will provide compensation at replacement cost for affected land and structure in accordance with the eligibility and entitlements. Further, compensation for partially damaged structures and shifting assistance has also been provided for the displaced households in the entitlement matrix. Compensation to the non-title holders for the loss of assets other than land, such as dwellings and shops have been provided for in the entitlement matrix. The entitlements to the non-titleholders will be given only if they were in occupation of the land or structure in the project area prior to the cut-off date, the date of commencement of census survey i.e. April 10, 2013.

I. Income Restoration and Rehabilitation

17. The subproject will cause loss of livelihood to 857 DH losing their place of business, 139 DH losing their place of residence cum business and 236 commercial tenants, in all totalling 1232 DH losing livelihood. Further, there are about 298 employees engaged in these shops who would also lose their livelihood. The displaced persons losing livelihood will be assisted to improve or at least restore their income levels to pre-project level.

18. The entitlement proposed for this subproject has adequate provisions for restoration of livelihood of the affected communities. Wherever feasible and if the DP so desires, income restoration schemes will be identified and implemented by the PIU with the assistance of the implementing NGO. Efforts will be made to provide employment to the DPs during the construction phase by facilitating their engagement by the civil works contractor.

J. Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan

19. The resettlement cost estimate for this subproject include compensation for private land determined in accordance with NH Act, compensation for structure at replacement cost without depreciation, resettlement assistances in accordance with the RF, and cost of RP implementation. The total resettlement cost for the subproject is INR 722 million.

20. The MoRTH, the executing agency (EA) for this subproject, will provide necessary funds for compensation for land and structure and the cost of resettlement assistances and RP implementation. The EA will ensure timely availability of funds for smooth implementation of the RP. The NGO / research assistants in the social unit of the PIU will facilitate disbursements, but the responsibility of ensuring full and timely payment to displaced persons will be that of EA.

K. Grievance Redressal Mechanism

21. A project-specific grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be established to receive, evaluate and facilitate the resolution of displaced persons concerns, complaints and grievances about the social and environmental performance at the level of the subproject.

22. The GRC will be constituted at PWD level headed/chaired by Chief Engineer. At the PIU level comprising of the Project Director, Resettlement Officer, a representative from local NGOs or a local person of repute and standing in the society, elected representative from Zilla Parisad/District Council, two representatives of affected persons including vulnerable groups and women in the committee. The GRC will continue to function, for the benefit of the DPs, during the entire life of the project including the defects liability periods. The decision of the GRCs is binding, unless vacated by the court of law. The complainant can access the appropriate court of law or any alternative redress at any time and not necessarily go through the GRC.

L. Institutional Arrangement

23. MORTH will be the EA and the IA will be the NH Division of West Bengal Public Works (Roads) Department. PW(R)D will establish Project Implementation Unit (PIU) headed by a Project Director (PD) and they will be responsible for conducting the social assessment, updating the RP for the subproject and RP implementation.

24. The PIU will depute one full-time official as the Resettlement Officer (RO) for the duration of resettlement activities, with relevant experience in land acquisition and resettlement issues. A qualified and experienced firm, NGO, or designated in-house personnel (referred to onward as RP implementing unit) will be engaged by the PIU to assist in the implementation of the RP.

M. Implementation Schedule

25. Implementation of RP mainly consists of compensation to be paid for private land, compensation for structures, compensation for tea bushes and assistance for loss of homestead resulting in physical displacement, loss of livelihood resulting in economic displacement, and additional assistance to vulnerable household.

26. Wherever private land is involved, compensation for land should be paid to the land owner or into court deposit, in case of ownership/apportionment issues exist, prior to

commencement of civil works. In stretches where there is no land acquisition and all improvements are proposed within the right-of-way, all assistances should be paid to the DP prior to giving clearance for civil works

N. Monitoring and Reporting

27. The Project Implementation Unit will carry out concurrent monitoring of RP implementation through the NGO / research assistants of the social unit of PIU, and prepare monthly and quarterly progress report in terms of physical and financial indicators. In addition, the monitoring process will also look into: the communication and reactions of PAPs; use of grievance procedures; information dissemination to PAPs on benefits; and options and implementation time table.

28. This subproject involving significant resettlement impacts is classified as Category-A and hence will have to be monitored by an experienced external expert/agency and submit semi annual monitoring reports to EA/ADB.

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Background

1. The SASEC Road Connectivity Investment Program (“SRCIP”) will improve road connectivity and efficiency of the international trade corridor, by expanding about 500km of roads in the North Bengal and Northeastern Region (NB-NER) of India. The project area under SRCIP is a key strategic thoroughfare integrating South and South East Asia, bordering Bangladesh, Bhutan, Myanmar and Nepal. It will enable efficient and safe transport within India and regionally with other South Asia Subregional Economic Cooperation (SASEC) member countries.² Ultimately, SRCIP will pave the way from India and other South Asian countries to Myanmar, and further afield to other member countries of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN). The proposed investment program will upgrade national highways (NH), and state highways (SH) connecting five countries: Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Myanmar and Nepal in the northeastern part of India including North Bengal. A Multitranchise Financing Facility modality is proposed to finance the program given the large scale of the program and the need to carefully study priority corridors particularly in the India-Bangladesh-Myanmar region.

2. PIU, NH Division No.IX, PW(R)D, GoWB has prepared this Resettlement Plan (RP) for *Changrabandha-Mainaguri-Dhupguri-Birpara-Hasimara-Jaigaon* Section of the Asian Highway 48 (AH-48), one of the road corridor that is being proposed for improvements under SASEC road connectivity investment program. This RP addresses social issues arising out of acquisition of land and other assets, eviction of squatters and removal of encroachments resulting in social and / or economic displacement to households / individuals / community, either direct or indirect and is in compliance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 and National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007.

B. Subproject

3. The subproject involves improving the 90.686 km long section of the road corridor, which is part of the proposed Asian Highway 48 and connects *Changrabandha* (Bangladesh border) with *Phuentsholing* (Bhutan border). This subproject comprises of two National highways viz. NH31 and NH31C. The start point of the corridor is *Changrabandha*, from *Bangladesh* border, and it proceeds in the North West direction to reach *Maynaguri*. The stretch between *Mynaguri* and just before *Dhupguri* town (km 36/350) is not part of the project corridor and beyond that the corridor traverses along NH-31 until merging with NH-31C at *Birpara* (km 65/475). From *Birpara* the project road proceeds in east direction through NH 31C, then in North direction to *Madarihat*, then east along NH31C and then in north-easterly direction to *Hasimara* along NH31C. The corridor bypassing *Hasimara* town joins the BRO road at km 94.400 and proceeds North till km 101.100 where the *Pashaka* bypass begins.

4. The improvements proposed under this subproject include geometric improvements, junction improvement; provision of drain; footpath; and drain cum footpath in built up sections. Four truck lay bye have been proposed at the following locations (i) *Purba Altagram* (km 36/350), (ii) *Dhupguri* (km 38/580), (iii) *Uttar Dangapara* (km 49/400) and (iv) *Jogijhora Barabak* (km 58/755); and a toll plaza at *Paschim Khairbari* (km 88/020). One road-over-bridge has been proposed on *Hasimara* bypass in lieu of the level crossing along the bypass alignment at about km 0.680 from the start point of the bypass.

² Comprising Bangladesh, Bhutan, India and Nepal.



Fig 1: Key Plan of AH-48 with NH section and State roads marked

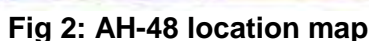
C. Profile of Subproject Area

5. The project corridor AH-48 passes through two districts viz. Koch Bihar and Jalpaiguri of West Bengal State.

6. The Koch Bihar district is situated in the north-eastern part of West Bengal. It is bounded by the Jalpaiguri district in the north and north-west, Assam State in the east and the Bangladesh in the south and south-west. The district is situated between 25°57'47" N to 27°36'20" N Latitude and 88°47'44" E to 89°54'35" E Longitude. The district is spread over an area of 3387 sq.km. and 5 sub-divisions, 12 blocks and 128 gram panchayat and it also comprises of 6 municipalities. The population³ of Koch Bihar district is 28,19,086 consisting of 51.5 percent males and 48.5 percent females. There are 6,65,720 household and the average size of family is 4.2. In 0-6 age group, male account for 51.3 percent and female 48.7. Scheduled caste account for 50.2 percent and schedule tribe account for 0.6 percent. The literacy rate is 65.6 percent and workers account for 40 percent of the population.

7. The Jalpaiguri district is situated in the northern part of West Bengal and has international borders with Bhutan in the North and Bangladesh in the South. The district borders with Assam and Darjeeling hills in the East, West and Northwest. The entire topography is crisscrossed with rivulets, rivers and hills. The district is the gateway to the entire North-Eastern States and Bhutan. The district is situated between 26° 16' N to 27° 0' N Latitude and 88° 4' E

³ Census 2011, Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India



8. The subproject will improve trade and tourism between India, Nepal, Bhutan and Bangladesh. Further, the local community living in the vicinity of the corridor will also have improved access to markets, health care facilities, and educational institutions due to better designed roads. However, removal of encroachments and squatting will become necessary for improving the corridor, resulting in negative impacts to some people living along the corridor.

9. The subproject will involve acquisition of private land measuring 6.91.10 ha, will impact 1443 private structures involving 1978 households, including 249 tenants and 286 land owners who would lose a strip of their land under the subproject, proposed for acquisition for curve improvement, RoBs, bus bays, toll plaza and bypasses. Further, 140 community structures will also be impacted. The involuntary resettlement impacts is summarised in Table 1.

⁴ Census 2011, Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India

Table 1: Summary of Involuntary Resettlement Impacts

Impact	Improvements to AH-48	
Private Land Acquisition (ha)	6.91.10 ha	
Government Land Required	19.15.00 ha	
Tea Garden Land Required	23.66.40 ha	
Land status not known ⁵	1.16.50 ha	
Temporary Land Acquisition (ha)	Nil	
Displaced Households (DHs)	1978	
Physically Displaced Households (Loss of Residence)	199	
Economically Displaced Households (Loss of Shop)	792	
Physically and Economically Displaced Households (Loss of Residence cum Shop)	134	
Non Significant Impact	318	
Land Owners Losing strip of land	286	
Tenants	249	
Displaced Persons (DPs)	9910	
Titled DPs	2154	
Non-titled DPs	7756	
Affected employees	298	
Women Headed Household (WHH)	64	
Scheduled Tribe (ST) headed household	43	
BPL household	508	
Disabled Headed Households (DHH)	-	
Vulnerable households (ST, WHH, BPL & DHH) - Mutually exclusive)	567	
Affected Structures	1443	
Affected Private Trees	2	
Affected Common Property Resources	140	

Source: Census and Social Survey, April-June 2013

E. Minimising Involuntary Resettlement

10. All improvement works were proposed within available right-of-way and only for curve improvements, junction improvements, truck lay bye and toll plaza, acquisition of minimal private land is envisaged. In built-up sections, to minimise impact to assets, the improvements were restricted to 28 meters for 4-lanning and 18 meters for 2-lanning, by proposing drain cum pavement. Further, in order to reduce impact to large number of commercial establishments and some residences totalling about 610 households, two bypasses have been proposed, one at *Hasimara* and the other at *Pashaka*.

F. Scope and Objective of Resettlement Plan

11. The objective of this Resettlement Plan (RP) is to mitigate involuntary resettlement impacts identified during census and socio-economic surveys carried out between April and June 2013 based on detailed design. This RP complies with National and State laws and policies and is also in compliance with ADB Safeguards Policy Statement.

⁵ Land records (*Kothiyan*) for these land parcels are not available with L&LRO, GoWB

II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

A. Introduction

12. The subproject involves improvements to the *Changrabandha to Mynaguri section*, *Dhupguri to Hasimara section* and *Hasimara to Jaigaon section*, including *Pashaka bypass*, connecting *Changrabandha* with *Phuentsholing* (Asian Highway 48). The 90.686 km long corridor is proposed for improvement and the improvement works include geometric improvement; junction improvement; provision of drain; and footpath.

B. Scope of Land Acquisition

13. Most of the improvements proposed have been accommodated within the existing right-of-way. The details of existing right-of-way (RoW) for the corridor were obtained from village maps and verified at site. The RoW in the *Changrabandha to Mynaguri section* and *Hasimara to Jaigaon section* varies between a minimum of 16m and a maximum of 30m. The RoW in *Dhupguri to Hasimara section* varies between a minimum of 34m and a maximum of 58m.

14. However, the subproject involves acquisition of private land and requires alienation of government and teagarden lands for realignments, truck lay bye, toll plaza and junction improvements. The total land required for the improvements proposed for the corridor is 50.89.00 ha and the distribution of the extent required between private, government and tea garden land in this subproject is summarised in Table 2. The private land to be acquired for this subproject is 6.91.10ha and constitutes 13.6 percent of the total land required.

Table 2: Land Requirement

Subproject Component	Design Chainage	Extent of Land (in hectares)					Number of owners in Private Land
		Private Land	Govt Land	Tea garden Land	Status not known ⁶	Total	
Changrabandha to Phuentsholing Corridor (AH-48)							
Uttar Bhotbari curve improvement	0.000 - 0.643	0.009	0.046	-	-	0.055	1
Nagar Changrabandha Major Junction improvement	0.930 - 1.136	0.089	0.070	-	-	0.159	44
Nagar Changrabandha Bus bay	1.810 - 1.900	0.015	0.011	-	-	0.026	3
Paschim Harmoti Curve Improvement	12.170 - 12.612	0.144	0.015	-	0.071	0.230	16
Barakamat Curve Improvement	13.810 - 13.910	-	0.022	-	0.018	0.040	
Dakshin Bhuskadanga & Uttar Bhuskadanga Curve improvement	16.083 - 16.200	-	-	-	0.100	0.100	
Dakshin Madabdanga Curve improvement	17.715 - 17.924	0.092	0.089	-	-	0.181	12

⁶ Land records (*Kothiyan*) for these land parcels are not available with L&LRO, GoWB

Subproject Component	Design Chainage	Extent of Land (in hectares)					Number of owners in Private Land
		Private Land	Govt Land	Tea garden Land	Status not known ⁶	Total	
Purba Altagram & Bhemtia Truck parking	36.300 - 36.500	0.409	1.206	-	0.328	1.943	3
Dhupguri Truck lay bye	38.580 - 38.680	0.036	-	-	-	0.036	10
Mallik Shoba Curve improvement	46.127 - 46.250	0.108	-	-	-	0.108	8
Uttar Dangapara Truck lay bye	49.400 - 49.600	0.224	0.004	-	-	0.228	23
Gaikata Tea Garden RHS low R.O.W	52.425 - 52.952	-	0.025	-	0.232	0.257	-
Gaikata Major junction Improvement	53.405 - 53.657	0.103	0.032	-	0.052	0.187	29
Jogijhora Barabak Truck lay bye	58.755 - 58.950	0.193	0.017	-	-	0.210	17
Birpara RHS low R.O.W	64.342 - 65.142	-	-	0.234	-	0.234	-
Toll Plaza in Paschim Khairbari	74.820 - 74.946	0.329	-	-	0.364	0.693	16
Straight before Hasimara bypass start	88.020 - 88.395	-	0.637	0.134	-	0.771	-
Hasimara Bypass	88.540 - 92.500	-	0.827	14.131	-	14.958	-
Junction proposed from Hasimara bypass to Existing road at ending portion	92.300 - 92.340	-	-	0.059	-	0.059	-
Busbay at Dalsingpara	97.140 - 97.195	-	0.004	0.004	-	0.008	-
Dalsingpara LHS low R.O.W	97.753 - 97.920	-	0.003	0.005	-	0.008	-
Dalsingpara LHS low R.O.W	97.753 - 97.920	-	-	0.112	-	0.112	-
Pasakha Access Road	0.000 - 6.558	5.160	16.142	8.985	-	30.287	104
Total		6.911	19.15	23.664	1.165	50.890	286⁷

Source: Census and Social Survey, April-June 2013; LPS, October 2013

15. *Hasimara* bypass: There are two main built up sections in *Hasimara*, viz. (i) new *Hasimara*, a relatively new settlement abetting the *Hasimara* railway station, with an available right-of-way (building to building) of about 17m; and (ii) old *Hasimara*, the heavily built-up settlement with significant commercial activity where the available right-of-way is about 11m. Improvements in these two sections will result in impact to 4 common property structures and displacement of 495 households who would face loss of residence or livelihood or both. To avoid impacts to such a large number of private structures, a bypass has been proposed at *Hasimara*. Further, the bypass will facilitate construction of an RoB meeting design standards, where long delays due traffic jams is a regular feature, which otherwise will be difficult to construct at the existing level crossing location due to absence of land for traffic diversion during civil works,

⁷ Large number of landowners in small extent is due to joint holding by family members



Old Hasimara - Heavy Built up section



New Hasimara - Built up section

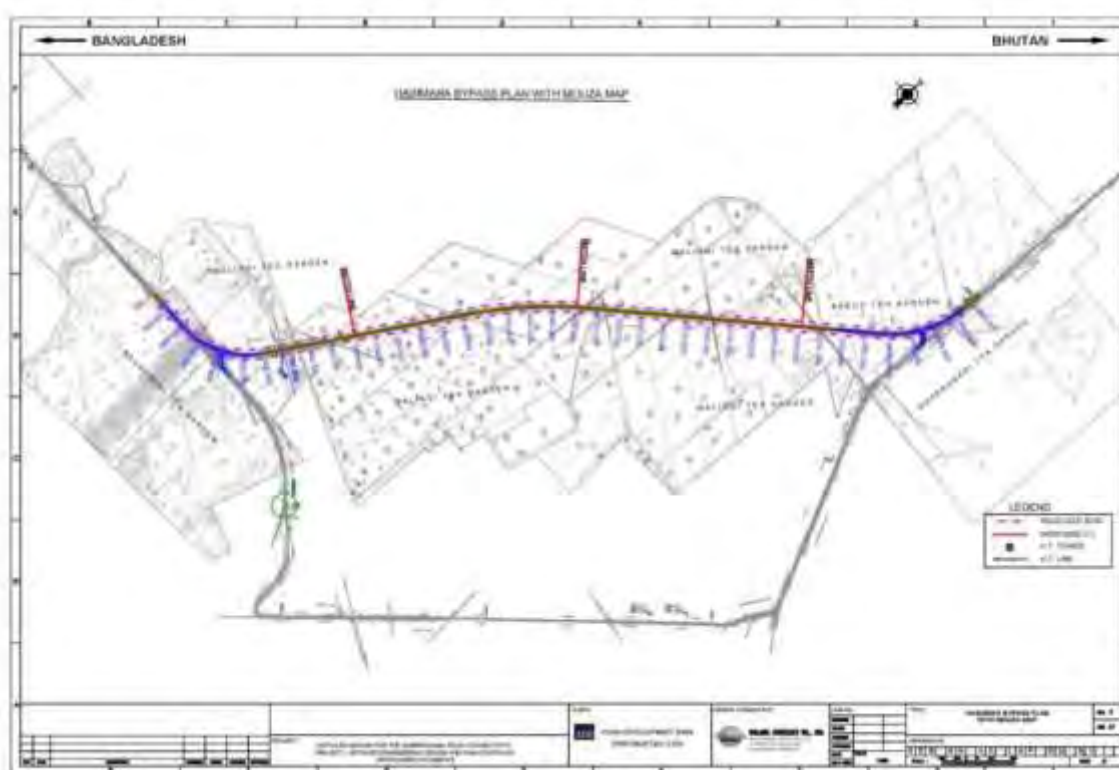


Fig 3: Hasimara bypass alignment superimposed on Village map

16. **Pasakha bypass:** The existing corridor beyond km 102.700 towards Jaigaon, passes through *Birbadi* settlement along BRO road where the available right-of-way (building to building) is only 12m; and the proposed feasibility stage bypass passes a settlement in *Bolan Chopati* where the available right-of-way is between 10m and 12m. Improvements along this alignment will impact 3 places of worship and displace 115 households who would face loss of residence or livelihood or both. To avoid impact to private structures and improve upon the 'S' curve near *Birbadi* settlement, the *Pasakha* bypass has been proposed on the right hand side of the BRO road at km 102.700, passing through tea plantation of *Toorsa Tea Estate* and then through open land with some cultivated patches before reaching the end point.



Birbadi settlement



Bolan Chopati settlement



Fig 4: Pasakha bypass alignment superimposed on Village map

C. Impact to Structures

17. The improvements proposed will impact 1443 private structures and 140 community structures. Further, there are 249 tenants and 298 employees who would be displaced due to this project. Sixty nine percent of the affected structures are commercial in nature, including structure that are residence cum commercial, and hence the number of employees displaced is high.

D. Loss of Private Structures

18. Majority (83%) of the structures getting affected belong to squatters, 10 percent structures are owned and 7 percent structures getting affected belong to encroachers. The ownership details of the private structures getting affected is presented in Table 3.

Table 3: Ownership of Private Structures

Tenure	Number of Structures	Percentage
Owner	144	10.0
Encroacher	104	7.2
Squatter	1195	82.8
Total	1443	100.0

Source: Census and Social Survey, April-June 2013

19. Fifty three percent of the private structures getting affected are temporary in nature, followed by 32 percent structures that are semi permanent in nature, 3 percent of structures are permanent in nature and structure like compound wall, basement of buildings, etc account for 12 percent. The type of construction of the affected structures is presented in Table 4.

Table 4: Type of Construction of the Affected Structures

Type of Structure	Number of Structures	Percentage
Permanent	48	3.3
Semi permanent	468	32.5
Temporary	758	52.5
None (cw, basement etc.)	169	11.7
Total	1443	100.0

Source: Census and Social Survey, April-June 2013

20. Fifty nine percent of the structures getting affected are being used for commercial purpose, comprising largely of small business establishments. Fifteen percent of the affected structures are used as residence, 10 percent of the structures are used as both residence and commercial, and structures like compound wall, building under construction, party offices, etc account for 16 percent. In all, about 69 percent of the structures getting affected will cause loss of livelihood. Economic displacement in this project is much higher than physical displacement. The use of the affected structure is presented in Table 5.

Table 5: Use of the Affected Structures

Use of Structure	Number of Structures	Percentage
Residential	215	14.9
Commercial	857	59.4
Residential & Commercial	139	9.6
Other (CW, toilet, etc)	232	16.1
Total	1443	100.0

Source: Census and Social Survey, April-June 2013

E. Magnitude of Impact on Structures

21. Vendors, minor impacts such as compound wall, basement, etc. and loss of up to 10% of the structure area account for 22 percent. Structures with loss of more than 10% and up to

50%, account for 21 percent, loss of more than 50% and up to 99% account for 17 percent, and loss of entire structure accounts for 41 percent. Significant number of displaced household will face loss of livelihood. The extent of loss to the affected structure is presented in Table 6.

Table 6: Extent of loss to the Affected Structures

Magnitude of Impact	Number of Structures	Percentage
Party office, CW, basement etc	232	16.1
Upto 10% loss	86	6.0
Above 10% and Upto 25%	128	8.9
Above 25% and Upto 50%	167	11.6
Above 50% and Upto 75%	139	9.6
Above 75% and Upto 99%	106	7.3
100% loss	585	40.5
Total	1443	100.0

Source: Census and Social Survey, April-June 2013

22. Out of 1443 structures, compound wall, basement, party offices, etc. account for 232 structures and of the remaining 1211 structures, 1125 structures (93%) will face significant impact with more than 10 percent loss to structure. In all, 14 percent will face physical displacement, 55 percent will face economic displacement, 9 percent will face both physical and economic displacement, the impact to 22 percent will be non-significant (includes impact less than 10% and structures like compound wall, basement, etc.). The extent of loss to structure and its use is presented in Table 7.

Table 7: Use by Extent of loss to the Affected Structures

Impact	Residence	Commercial	Residence cum Commercial	Total
≤ 10% Loss to Structure	16	65	5	86
>10% Loss to Structure	199	792	134	1125
	215	857	139	1211

Source: Census and Social Survey, April-June 2013

F. Loss of Livelihood

23. The subproject causes impact to large number of commercial establishments (59.4%) and residence cum commercial establishments (9.6%) [see Table 5] resulting in loss of livelihood to about 69 percent of the displaced household. Further, there are 236 commercial tenants (95% of the tenants) and 298 employees who would also face economic displacement. The category of impacts causing loss of livelihood is presented in Table 8.

Table 8: Loss of Livelihood

Category of Loss	Number of Displaced Households	Number of Displaced Persons
Owners of Business	996	4990
Commercial Tenants	236	1183
Employees	-	298
Total	1232	6471

Source: Census and Social Survey, April-June 2013

G. Loss of Trees

24. The subproject will involve loss of 2 private trees belonging to 1 DH. Since 90 percent of the displaced households are squatters or encroachers with commercial establishments, very few private trees are affected. All other trees, except these two, being affected in this project belong to PWD, GoWB. The re-establishment of non-private trees will be done in accordance with the Forest Act. For this project, the replanting will be done at the ratio of 1:5. The valuation and compensation of trees is detailed in para 118.

H. Loss of Community Assets

25. The project will affect 140 community structures, among which 76 percent are public facilities and amenities. Place of worship accounts for 24 percent of community assets getting affected. The community assets getting affected in this project is presented in Table 9. Where ever required, the PIU will ensure that utilities are relocated, in accordance to ADB SPS, prior to commencement of civil works in that stretch of the road corridor in accordance with the civil works schedule.

Table 9: Loss of Community Structures

Type of Community Asset	Number of Structures	Percentage
Bus Shelter	29	20.7
Hand pump	16	11.4
Water tap	38	27.1
Pump house	1	0.7
Place of worship	34	24.3
Compound wall of community structures	6	4.3
Public toilet	3	2.1
Kitchen of a School	1	0.7
Check post / booth	8	5.7
Other government buildings	4	2.9
Total	140	100.0

Source: Census and Social Survey, April-June 2013

III. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

A. Census Survey

26. The draft RP is based on the census and socioeconomic survey carried out between April 10, 2013 and June 04, 2013 based on detailed design drawing. The census survey identified 1,726 households and the salient findings are discussed in the following sections.

B. Methodology Adopted

27. The census survey enumerated all private assets/properties and community assets within the Corridor-of-Impact (Col), more defined in the following table.

Table 10: Corridor-of-Impact

S.No	Design Standard	Corridor of Impact
1	4-lane urban (built-up) section	28 meters
2	4-lane urban - grade separator	34 meters
3	4-lane rural section	30 meters
4	2-lane urban section	20 meters
5	2-lane rural section	30 meters

28. For every displaced household, a pretested structured questionnaire was administered during the census survey. The survey recorded identity details and gathered information regarding type and extent of loss, household characteristics including social, economic and vulnerability status. Further, for all commercial activities, nature of business activity and the impact to employees was collected.

29. In addition to recording the above information, detailed household characteristics, including demographic profile of members of the household, standard of living, inventory of physical assets, indebtedness level, health and sanitation, and ascertaining perceptions about subproject, resettlement options and compensation, was collected from all Women Headed Households (WHH), Scheduled Tribe (ST) households and 30 percent of the remaining households. All assets were photographed and numbered for reference and record. Details of community assets within the Col were also recorded.

Census Survey - Sample DP/Community Asset



*Commercial DP-Asset No.542 in Uttardanga para
Km 49.587 - Offset 9.8m - RHS*



*Place of worship - Asset No. C-76 in Garikata
Km 53.290 - Offset 4.8m - RHS*



*Res Cum Comm DP - Asset No.208 in Dalsingpara
- Km 98.929 - Offset 8.2m - RHS*



*Bus shelter - Asset No C-30 in Pachim Harmati -
Km 14.964 - Offset 9.3m - LHS*

30. The census socio-economic survey identified 1726 households and 298 employees who would be affected and 140 community assets that would require to be relocated or compensated. Of the 1726 households, 422 households could not be enumerated as their shop was closed all the time. However, these shopkeepers were identified based on information provided by neighbours. The summary of Displaced Households and the summary of Affected Community Assets is presented as a separate volume to this report.

31. Further, as per the land-plan-schedule there are 286 landowners who would be losing strip of their land due to curve improvement, truck lay bye, toll plaza and RoB. From amongst them, 34 land owners displaced due to *Pashaka* bypass have been enumerated. The whereabouts of the remaining landowners could not be ascertained as the place of living of these landowners were not known.

C. Demographic Profile of Project Displaced Households

1. Household by Sex

32. Four percent of displaced households are headed by women and the remaining households are headed by men. Males account for 52 percent and female account for 48 percent amongst Displaced Persons (DPs).

Table 11: Head of Household by Sex

	Number	Percentage
Male	1662	96.3
Female	64	3.7
Total	1726	100.0

Source: Census and Social Survey, April-June 2013

2. Household by Religion

33. Excluding the absentee households (422), Hindus account for 83 percent of the remaining household getting affected, followed by 15 percent Muslims, 1 percent Buddhist and few Christians.

Table 12: Household by Religion

Religion	Number	Percentage
Hindu	1085	83.2
Muslim	195	15.0
Christian	4	0.3
Buddhist	18	1.4
Not disclosed	2	0.2
Total	1304	100.0

Source: Census and Social Survey, April-June 2013

3. Household by Social Group

34. Forty six percent of the displaced household belong to the general category, followed by 39 percent scheduled caste, 12 percent other backward caste and 3 percent scheduled tribe. The percentage of Scheduled Tribe (ST) amongst the displaced households is only one-sixth of the population of ST in *Jalpaiguri* district (19%). The 3 percent scheduled tribe are part of the mainstream and do not maintain distinct culture or custom. However, a detailed analysis of the scheduled tribe households has been carried out in Chapter-IV.

Table 13: Household by Social Category

Social Category	Number	Percentage
General	596	45.7
Other Backward caste	159	12.2
Scheduled caste	506	38.8
Scheduled tribe	43	3.3
Total	1304	100.0

Source: Census and Social Survey, April-June 2013

4. Household by Size of Family

35. The socio-economic survey was carried out amongst 1032 households and the details of the same are analysed and presented in the following sections.

36. Family of size 3 to 4 members account for 37 percent, followed by 36 percent with a family of size 5 to 6 members, 11 percent with a family of size 7 to 8 members, 8 percent with a family of size 1 to 2 members and 7 percent with families having above 8 members. The average size of the displaced household is 5.01 or say 5 members.

Table 14: Size of the household

Size of the Family	Number	Percentage
≤ 2	84	8.1
> 2 and ≤ 4	383	37.1
> 4 and ≤ 6	375	36.3
> 6 and ≤ 8	116	11.2
> 8	74	7.2
Total	1032	100.0
Average size of the family is 5.01		

Source: Census and Social Survey, April-June 2013

5. Age group of DPs

37. The number of women aged above 65 years are marginally lower compared to men in

the same age group. However, in the 21 and below age group the women account for 38 percent and men account for 36 percent. In all, 37 percent of the displaced persons are in the age group of 21 and below, followed by 28 percent in the age group of 22 and 35, 13 percent in the age group of 36 and 45, 11 percent in the age group of 46 and 55, 7 percent in the age group of 56 and 65 and 5 percent in the above 65 age group.

Table 15: Age Group of DPs

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
≤ 21	973	36.1	934	37.8	1907	36.9
> 21 and ≤ 35	769	28.5	676	27.3	1445	27.9
> 35 and ≤ 45	328	12.2	323	13.1	651	12.6
> 45 and ≤ 55	301	11.2	276	11.2	577	11.2
> 55 and ≤ 65	199	7.4	150	6.1	349	6.7
> 65	127	4.7	115	4.6	242	4.7
Total	2697	100.0	2474	100.0	5171	100.0

Source: Census and Social Survey, April-June 2013

D. Socio-economic Profile

1. Educational level of DPs

38. Twenty eight percent amongst females and 17 percent amongst males are uneducated. High school is the highest level of educational attainment for most of the females with the number of females beyond high school declining compared to the males.

Table 16: Educational level of DPs

Educational level	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Primary (5th)	597	22.1	547	22.1	1144	22.1
Upper primary (8th)	562	20.8	440	17.8	1002	19.4
High School (10th)	571	21.2	471	19.0	1042	20.2
Higher Secondary (12th)	245	9.1	187	7.6	432	8.4
Graduate	218	8.1	135	5.5	353	6.8
Post Graduate	30	1.1	10	0.4	40	0.8
Technical Education	2	0.1	1	0.0	3	0.1
Uneducated	472	17.5	683	27.6	1155	22.3
Total	2697	100.0	2474	100.0	5171	100.0

Source: Census and Social Survey, April-June 2013

2. Occupation of DPs

39. Ninety five percent amongst females and 46 percent amongst males are not in workforce, comprising largely of children, students, elderly, housewives and females who do not go for work. Thirty two percent of the male are engaged in business followed by 6 percent who are salaried. This being a highway improvement project involving linear development, the impact to shops along the road margins are higher and hence the occupational pattern of displaced person reflects greater impact to trade. Women are mostly into business and some work as daily wage earners. The business category in this project are those having shops and are not into any big business venture worth mentioning. The livelihood of majority of the households are non-land based.

Table 17: Occupation of DPs

Occupation	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Petty / Tea shop	54	2.0	5	0.2	59	1.1
Eatery / Daba	9	0.3	2	0.1	11	0.2
Repair / Spare part	30	1.1	0	0.0	30	0.6
Business / Trade	770	28.6	39	1.6	809	15.6
Self employed	102	3.8	15	0.6	117	2.3
Salaried / Pension	165	6.1	15	0.6	180	3.5
Professional	5	0.2	1	0.0	6	0.1
Industrial worker	2	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.0
Casual labourer	168	6.2	24	1.0	192	3.7
Cultivator	63	2.3	8	0.3	71	1.4
Agricultural labourer	10	0.4	2	0.1	12	0.2
Tea Garden labourer	15	0.6	2	0.1	17	0.3
Unemployed	70	2.6	13	0.5	83	1.6
Not in workforce	1234	45.8	2348	94.9	3582	69.3
Total	2697	100.0	2474	100.0	5171	100.0

Source: Census and Social Survey, April-June 2013

3. Income of Household

40. Forty percent of the households are earning above Rs.6000 per month, followed by 10 percent who earn between Rs.4001 and Rs.5000, 8 percent earn between Rs.5001 and 6000, 7 percent earn between Rs.2001 and Rs.3000, 6 percent earn between Rs.3001 and Rs.4000, 3 percent earn between Rs.1001 and Rs.2000 and the rest (0.5%) earn below Rs.1000 per month.

Table 18: Monthly Household Income of DHs

Monthly Family Income Range	Number	Percentage
> 0 and ≤ 1000	9	0.5
> 1000 and ≤ 2000	50	2.9
> 2000 and ≤ 3000	122	7.1
> 3000 and ≤ 4000	98	5.7
> 4000 and ≤ 5000	168	9.7
> 5000 and ≤ 6000	142	8.2
> 6000	688	39.9
Not disclosed / absentee	449	26.0
Total	1726	100.0

Source: Census and Social Survey, April-June 2013

4. Indebtedness of Household

41. Seventeen percent of the households (171 out of 1032⁸ DHs) are indebted at different levels and the rest have not borrowed from anyone. Forty one percent amongst the indebted-DHs have borrowed from private money lenders indicating that these DHs not only lack credit worthiness but also pay high interest on private loan (3%-5% per month), further impoverishing them.

⁸ Socio-economic survey was carried out amongst 1032 households

Table 19: Indebtedness of HH

Loan Taken	Number	Percentage
Banking institutions	101	59.1
Money lenders	61	35.7
Both bank and Money lenders	9	5.3
Total	171	100.0

Source: Census and Social Survey, April-June 2013

5. Level of Indebtedness - Banking Institutions

42. Thirty six percent had borrowed over Rs.1,00,000 (average Rs.4,18,149), followed by 34 percent who had borrowed between Rs.25,001 and Rs.50,000 (average Rs.40,945), 16 percent had borrowed between Rs.50,001 and Rs.100,000 (average Rs.84,118) and 12 percent of the households had borrowed between Rs.10,001 and Rs.25,001 (average Rs.21,308).

Table 20: Extent of Loan taken - Bank

Amount Borrowed	Number	Percentage	Average
≤ 5,000	-	-	-
> 5,000 and ≤ 10,000	3	2.7	9,000
> 10,000 and ≤ 25,000	13	11.8	21,308
> 25,000 and ≤ 50,000	37	33.6	40,945
> 50,000 and ≤ 100,000	17	15.5	84,118
> 100,000	40	36.4	418,149
Total	110	100.0	

Source: Census and Social Survey, April-June 2013

6. Purpose of Loan - Banking Institutions

43. Seventy three percent of the borrowers had used the loan for productive investments, viz. business/shop, followed 11 percent had borrowed to meet cost of cultivation, 8 percent who had borrowed for their house construction/repair and 4 percent had borrowed to meet medical expenses.

Table 21: Purpose of Loan

Borrower	Number	Percentage
Agriculture	12	10.9
Business / trade	80	72.7
Medical Exp	4	3.6
Wedding / family function	1	0.9
House construction / repair	9	8.2
Miscellaneous expenses	4	3.6
Total	110	100.0

Source: Census and Social Survey, April-June 2013

7. Level of Indebtedness - Money Lenders

44. Thirty one percent had borrowed between Rs.25,000 and Rs.50,000 (average Rs.40,363), followed by 26 percent who had borrowed between Rs.10,000 and Rs.25,000 (average Rs.18,556), 19 percent had borrowed between Rs.5,000 and Rs.10,000 (average Rs.9,308), 11 percent had borrowed over Rs. 100,000 (average Rs.235,625), 9 percent had borrowed between Rs.50,000 and Rs.100,000 (average Rs.74,167) and 4 percent are small

borrowers who had taken less than Rs.5,000 (average Rs.4,667).

Table 22: Extent of Loan taken - Money Lender

Amount Borrowed	Number	Percentage	Average
≤ 5,000	3	4.3	4,667
> 5,000 and ≤ 10,000	13	18.6	9,308
> 10,000 and ≤ 25,000	18	25.7	18,556
> 25,000 and ≤ 50,000	22	31.4	40,363
> 50,000 and ≤ 100,000	6	8.6	74,167
> 100,000	8	11.4	235,625
Total	70	100.0	

Source: Census and Social Survey, April-June 2013

8. Purpose of Loan - Money Lenders

45. Eighty percent of the borrowers had used the loan for productive investments, viz. business/shop and 9 percent had borrowed for their house construction/repair.

Table 23: Purpose of Loan - Money Lender

Borrower	Number	Percentage
Agriculture	3	4.3
Business / trade	56	80.0
Medical Exp	-	-
Wedding / family function	3	4.3
House construction / repair	6	8.6
Miscellaneous expenses	2	2.9
Total	70	100.0

Source: Census and Social Survey, April-June 2013

9. Impact to Vulnerable HH

46. The percentage of displaced households qualifying as BPL households as per planning commission of India definition is 18 percent. However, households having BPL ration card issued by Government of West Bengal is 40 percent (508 out of 1304 DHs). Considering that there is no documentary evidence to substantiate the income reported by displaced households, households holding BPL ration card have been considered as BPL households in this report.⁹

47. BPL households (those having BPL ration card) account for 82 percent of the displaced vulnerable households, 11 percent are women headed households and 8 percent are scheduled tribe. In all there are 43 percent vulnerable households in this project. These percentages are mutually exclusive in the order of priority as presented in the following table.

Table 24: Vulnerable (mutually exclusive)

Vulnerability Type	Number of HH impacted	Percentage
Scheduled Tribe	43	7.6
Women headed household	61	10.8
Below poverty line	463	81.7

⁹ As per Planning Commission of India, the state specific poverty line for rural West Bengal is Rs.783 per capita per month for the year 2011-12. This is based on 'Professor Suresh D.Tendulkar committee' methodology, and updated based on NSS 68th round 2011-12.

Vulnerability Type	Number of HH impacted	Percentage
Disabled headed household	-	-
Total Vulnerable	567	100.0

Source: Census and Social Survey, April-June 2013

10. Assets Owned

48. Eighty one percent of the households have a mobile phone, 72 percent have bicycle, 64 percent have a television, 32 percent of the households have cooking gas connection, 16 percent have motor cycle, 3 percent have telephone (landline) and 2 percent own a car.

Table 25: Assets Owned

Asset Type	Number	Percentage
Television - B&W	44	4.3
Television - Color	617	59.8
Cycle	740	71.7
Motor cycle	166	16.1
Car	25	2.4
Telephone	29	2.8
Mobile phone	837	81.1
Cooking gas	329	31.9

Source: Census and Social Survey, April-June 2013

11. Livestock

49. Twenty six percent (266 out of 1032 DHs) of the households own livestock and the fact that not many households own livestock, that supports an agricultural family at times of crop failure, is another indication that the livelihood of majority of the displaced households are non-land based.

Table 26: Livestock Ownership

Type of Livestock Owned	Number of DH having Livestock	Percentage	Average number owned
Cow	232	17.8	3
Goat / Sheep	116	8.9	3

Source: Census and Social Survey, April-June 2013

E. Health Seeking Behaviour

1. Disease in Family

50. Surprisingly only 9 percent reported that a family member suffered from a disease requiring treatment. Amongst those families (94 out of 1032 DHs) that reported illness, 53 percent had taken allopathic treatment from government run clinics and 44% had taken treatment from private practitioners. One percent reported of traditional healing and 2 percent reported of buying medicine off the counter.

Table 27: Health Seeking Behaviour

Place / Source of Treatment	Number	Percentage
Primary Health Centre	50	53.2
Private Clinic	41	43.6
Traditional healing	1	1.1
Medical Shop	2	2.1

Do not take treatment	-	-
Total	94	100.0

Source: Census and Social Survey, April-June 2013

2. Institutional Delivery

51. Eighty one percent of the displaced household reported of having utilised government institutional facility during delivery of the child, followed by 4 percent who had utilised private hospital and 3 percent had delivered at home with the assistance of a midwife.

Table 28: Maternal Delivery

Place / Source of Treatment	Number	Percentage
Govt Hospital	838	81.2
Private Hospital	41	4.0
Midwife at home	28	2.7
Village elder at Home	3	0.3
Other	-	-
Not disclosed	122	11.8
Total	1032	100.0

Source: Census and Social Survey, April-June 2013

3. HIV-AIDS

52. Seventy eight percent (800 out of 1032 DHs) of the displaced households reported of having heard about HIV-AIDS. Amongst those who were aware of HIV-AIDS, television had been the source of information about its spread and its prevention methods for 50 percent of them, followed by government campaign for 20 percent and print media for 13 percent. Nine percent had come to know through NGO campaign and 8 percent through radio. During project implementation, HIV-AIDS awareness raising sessions will be carried out in project affected communities to strengthen awareness.

Table 29: Awareness to HIV AIDS

Source of HIV Awareness	Number	Percentage
Print media	102	12.8
Radio	63	7.9
Television	401	50.1
Government Campaign	156	19.5
NGO Campaign	75	9.4
Other (neighbour, friend, etc)	3	0.4
Total	800	100.0

Source: Census and Social Survey, April-June 2013

F. Role of Women

1. Participation in Economic Activity

53. Majority (95%) of the women are primarily involved in household work and are not into any economic activity, except a few who manage shops, or work as casual labourers or are self-employed.

2. Decision making

54. Only 38 percent (387 out of 1032 DHs) of the women reported that they play an active role in financial decisions of the household. Further, it is mostly the lady of the household (90%) who fetches drinking water for the household.

Table 30: Fetching Drinking Water

Person fetching water	Number	Percentage
Lady of the house	930	90.1
Girl child	7	0.7
Others (servants, hired, etc.)	7	0.7

Source: Census and Social Survey, April-June 2013

G. Key Socio-economic Indicators

55. The key socio-economic indicators established based on the socio-economic survey carried out amongst the DHs between April and June 2013 are presented below. These indicators would form the baseline indicators that would be compared with the evaluation carried out by the independent external evaluation agency.

Table 31: Key Socio-economic Indicators

S.No	Indicator	Unit	Value/Figure
a)	Income (N = 1726)		
1	Monthly family income	Average	Rs.9,749
2	Number of earners	Average	1.36
3	Business establishment	%	76.8
b)	Housing (N = 1032)		
4	Permanent	%	7.1
5	Semi-permanent	%	73.6
6	Temporary houses	%	11.3
7	Owned	%	98.6
8	Rented	%	1.4
9	Having separate kitchen	%	90.9
10	Having separate toilet	%	85.2
11	Having separate bath	%	69.2
12	Houses electrified	%	86.6
13	House with piped water supply	%	10.2
14	LPG as fuel for cooking	%	34.6
c)	Demographic Details (N = 1726)		
15	Family size	Average	5.01
16	Women headed household	%	3.7
d)	Standard of Living (N = 1032)		
17	B&W Television	%	3.9
18	Colour Television	%	54.5
19	Cycle	%	65.4
20	Motorcycle	%	14.7
21	Car	%	2.2
22	Phone	%	2.6
23	Mobile phone	%	73.9

Source: Census and Social Survey, April-June 2013

H. Perceived Benefits / Negative Impacts

56. Fifty percent consider increased transport facility as a benefit of this sub-project, followed by 22 percent who consider that they will have better access to markets, 14 percent

believe that they will get better access to employment, 5 percent are of the opinion that it will give them better access to health care, 4 percent feel that there will be lesser accidents, 3 percent each consider that this subproject will reduce travel time and think that the project will result in increase of the land value. The opinion of the displaced household to the perceived benefits from this subproject is presented in Table 32. Based on this information, civil works contractors are encouraged to engage local laborers.

Table 32: Perceived Benefits (mutually inclusive)

Benefits	Number	Percentage
Increased transport facility	517	50.1
Access to employment	141	13.7
Access to markets	224	21.7
Access to health care	51	4.9
Reduced travel time	33	3.2
Lesser accidents / safety	45	4.4
Increase in land value	28	2.7

Source: Census and Social Survey, April-June 2013

57. Sixty nine percent of the displaced households consider that this subproject will have negative impact in terms of loss of assets and structure to people. Thirty seven percent feel that there could be more accidents due to increased speed. The opinion of the displaced households to the negative impacts of the subproject is presented in Table 33. Based on this information, road safety audit have been undertaken for the road by the technical team, and road safety measures and awareness raising campaign will be under taken. Raised sidewalks will be constructed in urban areas.

Table 33: Negative Impacts (mutually inclusive)

Negative Impacts	Number	Percentage
Loss of assets / structure to people	707	68.5
Accident due to increased speed	384	37.2

Source: Census and Social Survey, April-June 2013

I. Resettlement Preferences

58. Among the total displaced households (1,726), the resettlement preferences of 1,055 displaced households excluding 422 absentee households and 249 tenants are presented in Table 34. Fifty five percent of the displaced households preferred cash assistance to enable them to manage their relocation and/or rehabilitation. However, 44 percent wanted the subproject to assist them in getting an alternate shop/residence.

Table 34: Resettlement Preferences

Preference	Number	Percentage
Self managed - Cash assistance	577	54.7
Project assisted - House / shop	460	43.6
Undecided	18	1.7
Total	1055	100.0

Source: Census and Social Survey, April-June 2013

59. The displaced households were asked to indicate their preferred place for relocation if the subproject were to assist them. Eighty nine percent preferred to be in the same settlement, 7 percent were willing to go anywhere and 4 percent were undecided. The preferred relocation place of the displaced household is given in Table 35.

Table 35: Project Assisted Preferences

Preference	Number	Percentage
Same settlement	410	89.1
Any where	30	6.5
Undecided	20	4.3
Total	460	100.0

Source: Census and Social Survey, April-June 2013

IV. IMPACT TO SCHEDULED TRIBE HOUSEHOLDS

A. Background

60. West Bengal has a scheduled tribe (ST) population of 5,296,953 persons which accounts for 5.8 percent of the total population of the State (Census 2011). The State registered 20.2 percent decadal growth of ST population in 2001-2011, higher than the overall decadal population growth of 13.93 percent in West Bengal and also that of the decadal growth of ST population in 1991-2001 (15.7%). There are total thirty eight (38) notified STs in the state (Census 2001), of which the *Santal* group represents more than half (51.8%) of the total ST population of the State. Further, more than half of the total ST population of the state is concentrated in the four districts namely *Medinapur*, *Jalpaiguri*, *Purulia*, and *Bardhaman*. Of the remaining districts having ST population, *Bankura*, *Maldah*, *Uttar Dinajpur*, and *Dakshin Dinajpur* have sizable ST population (Census 2001).

B. Scheduled Tribe DHs (ST-DHs)

61. In accordance to ADB SPS, the subproject is categorized as “C”. The subproject will impact 43 scheduled tribe households, which accounts for 2.5 percent of the total displaced household in this subproject. The percentage of displaced ST households is lower than the ST population (5.8%) in the State (Census 2011). Amongst the ST displaced households, 7 percent households are headed by women, which is 5 percent of the total WHH displaced in this subproject. The census found that these households are not distinctive in the sense that they are inherently integrated with the dominant population of the project area. Tribal groups in the subproject areas freely interact with the outside community. These groups have nuclear families and are open to new ideas like family planning and formal education. Social impact assessments confirm that the socioeconomic impacts due to the subprojects will not be comparatively different for these people when compared with the remainder of the population. The combined resettlement plans and indigenous peoples plan provides adequate compensation provisions to mitigate adverse impacts on indigenous peoples.

1. Educational level of ST-DHs

62. Thirty three percent of the ST are uneducated and the highest educational attainment of ST is high school level. Amongst the male members of ST households, 20 percent are uneducated and amongst female members 40 percent are uneducated. While the educational attainment of STs is lower at primary level and is higher in all other levels compared to the educational level of all DHs (see Table 16). However, compared to all DHs, the percentage of uneducated is higher amongst ST-DHs.

Table 36: Educational level of ST-DHs

Educational level	Percentage		
	Male	Female	Total
Primary (5th)	25.3	25.6	25.5
Upper primary (8th)	21.5	13.4	17.4
High School (10th)	15.2	9.8	12.4
Higher Secondary (12th)	10.1	3.7	6.8
Graduate	6.3	4.9	5.6
Post Graduate	1.3	1.2	1.2
Technical Education	-	1.2	0.6
Uneducated	20.3	40.2	30.4

Source: Census and Social Survey, April-June 2013

2. Occupation of ST-DHs

63. Forty four percent of the head of ST displaced households are into trade including petty/tea shop and dhaba, followed by 28 percent who are casual labourers. Six percent each are self-employed and salaried. Three percent of the head of ST-DHs are not in workforce.

3. Income of ST-DHs

64. Thirty five percent of the households are earning above Rs.6000 per month, followed by 12 percent each who earn between Rs.4001 and Rs.5000 and Rs.5001 and Rs.6000, 16 percent earn between Rs.2001 and 3000, 12 percent earn between Rs.1001 and Rs.2000 and 7 percent earn between Rs.3001 and Rs.4000. The income levels of ST-DHs is not very different from that of the income levels of all DHs and in fact marginally better than that of the combined overall income level of all DHs.

Table 37: Monthly Household Income of ST-DHs

Monthly Family Income Range	ST-DHs Number	ST-DHs Percentage	All DHs Percentage
> 0 and ≤ 1000	-	-	0.5
> 1000 and ≤ 2000	5	11.6	2.9
> 2000 and ≤ 3000	7	16.3	7.1
> 3000 and ≤ 4000	3	7.0	5.7
> 4000 and ≤ 5000	5	11.6	9.7
> 5000 and ≤ 6000	5	11.6	8.2
> 6000	15	34.9	39.9
Not disclosed / absentee	3	7.0	26.0
Total	43	100	100.0

Source: Census and Social Survey, April-June 2013

4. Indebtedness of ST-DHs

65. Fourteen percent of the ST displaced households are indebted and is marginally less than the indebtedness level of all DHs (17%). Nine percent of ST-DHs have borrowed from banking institutions and 5 percent from private money lenders. The rest (86%) not having any debt does not imply that there is no need for credit, but could be due to lack credit worthiness.

Table 38: Indebtedness of ST-DHs

Loan Taken	Number	Percentage
Banking institutions	4	9.3
Money lenders	2	4.7
No debt	37	86.0
Total	43	100.0

Source: Census and Social Survey, April-June 2013

5. Disease in Family of ST-DHs

66. Seven percent of the ST-DHs reported of having suffered from disease requiring treatment and they had taken treatment form private hospital. Also none reported that they either believe in traditional healing methods or buy medicine off the counter.

6. Institutional Delivery

67. Seventy seven percent of the ST displaced households reported of having utilised government institutional facility during delivery of the child and the rest did not disclose details of place of delivery.

Table 39: Maternal Delivery of ST-DHs

Place / Source of Treatment	Number	Percentage
Govt Hospital	33	76.7
Private Hospital	-	-
Midwife at home	-	-
Village elder at Home	-	-
Other	-	-
Not disclosed	10	23.3
Total	43	100.0

Source: Census and Social Survey, April-June 2013

C. Loss of Private Structures of ST-DHs

68. The subproject will impact 36 structures belonging to ST-DH and 7 tenants. In all the subproject will impact 43 ST-DHs.

69. Majority (72%) of the structures getting affected belong to squatters, followed by 25 percent structures that are owned and 3 percent structures getting affected belong to encroachers. The ownership details of the private structures belonging to ST displaced households and getting affected is presented in Table 40.

Table 40: Ownership of Private Structures belonging to ST-DHs

Tenure	Number of Structures	Percentage
Owner	9	25.0
Encroacher	1	2.8
Squatter	26	72.2
Total	36	100.0

Source: Census and Social Survey, April-June 2013

70. Forty two percent of the private structures getting affected are temporary in nature, followed by 31 percent structures that are semi-permanent in nature, 5 percent structures are permanent in nature and the rest (22%) are structures like compound wall, basement, etc. The type of construction of the affected structures is presented in Table 41.

Table 41: Type of Construction of the Affected Structures belonging to ST-DHs

Type of Structure	Number of Structures	Percentage
Permanent	2	5.5
Semi permanent	11	30.6
Temporary	15	41.7
None (cw, basement etc.)	8	22.2
Total	36	100.0

Source: Census and Social Survey, April-June 2013

71. Thirty one percent of the affected structures are used for commercial purpose,

comprising largely of small business establishments, 28 percent as both residence and commercial, 19 percent are residential and 22 percent are structures like toilet, compound wall, building under construction, etc. In all, about 58 percent of the structures getting affected will cause loss of livelihood. The ST-DHs face marginally higher economic displacement compared to the extent of physical displacement, unlike the overall DHs where economic displacement (69%) is much higher than physical displacement. The use of the affected structure is presented in Table 42.

Table 42: Use of the Affected Structures

Use of Structure	Number of Structures	Percentage
Residential	7	19.4
Commercial	11	30.6
Residential & Commercial	10	27.8
Other (CW, toilet, etc)	8	22.2
Total	36	100.0

Source: Census and Social Survey, April-June 2013

72. Out 36 structures getting affected 22 percent structures are like compound wall, basement, etc. The impact to 4 percent structures will not be significant with loss to structure being 10 percent and less. Nineteen percent will face physical displacement, 31 percent will face economic displacement and 25 percent will face both physical and economic displacement, since the percentage of loss to structure being greater than 10 percent.

Table 43: Use by Extent of loss to the Affected Structures

Impact	Residence	Commercial	Residence cum Commercial	Total
≤ 10% Loss to Structure	-	-	1	1
>10% Loss to Structure	7	11	9	27
Total	7	11	10	28

Source: Census and Social Survey, April-June 2013

D. Resettlement Preferences of ST-DHs

73. Among the total ST displaced households (43), the resettlement preferences of 36 displaced households excluding 7 tenants is presented in Table 44. Seventy percent of the ST displaced households preferred cash assistance to enable them manage their relocation and/or rehabilitation. However, 22 percent wanted the subproject to assist them in getting an alternate shop/residence, which is lower than the preference of overall DHs.

Table 44: Resettlement Preferences of ST-DHs

Preference	ST-DHs Number	ST-DHs Percentage	All DHs Percentage
Self managed - Cash assistance	25	69.5	54.7
Project assisted - House / shop	8	22.2	43.6
Undecided	3	8.3	1.7
Total	36	100.0	100.0

Source: Census and Social Survey, April-June 2013

E. Consultations with ST-DHs

74. Consultations were held with the ST displaced households living along the project corridor along with the other DHs during census and socio-economic surveys. Detailed consultations were held in September-October 2013 with ST-DHs in two locations where concentration of ST-DHs were noticed during enumeration.

75. Consultations were held at *Garikata Tea Garden, Murgilarai* on October 06, 2013 in which 27 persons participated and amongst them 10 persons belonged to scheduled tribe. The attendance sheet of the participants is in Appendix-IV. The second consultation was held at *Madarihat* on October 07, 2013, in which 51 persons participated including scheduled tribe persons.

76. The participants at *Garikata Tea Garden, Murgilarai and Madarihat* wanted to know how much would be paid as compensation for land and building and in particular to those who are on the right-of-way. They were informed that as far as possible land acquisition has been minimised and compensation will be at replacement cost. Further, it was explained to them that those living on government land will be provided assistance for the structure/building lost and assistance for loss of livelihood. The people at *Murgilarai* were concerned of the trees along the road and were told that afforestation activity will be undertaken as part of the project. Participants at *Madarihat* stated that elephants sometimes damage their houses and speeding vehicles kill deer, fox and snakes. They were informed that adequate safety measures, including elephant underpasses are been proposed as part of the project.



Garikata Tea Garden, Murgilarai



Madarihat

F. Impact to ST-DHs and Mitigation Measures

77. The ST-DHs are either having small business establishments or work as casual/tea garden labourers. Their educational level and occupation are similar to the mainstream population and these ST-DHs do not maintain any distinct culture or custom. Though they are not IPs as per SPS definition, they have been categorised as vulnerable and provided with additional assistance.

78. Seventy two percent of the structures getting affected belong to squatters, followed by 25 percent structures that are owned and 3 percent structures getting affected belong to encroachers. Further, 31 percent of the affected structures are used for commercial purpose, comprising largely of small business establishments, 28 percent as both residence and

commercial, 19 percent are residential and 22 percent are structures like toilet, compound wall, building under construction, etc. In all, about 58 percent of the structures getting affected will cause loss of livelihood.

79. Twenty two percent structures are like compound wall, basement, etc and the impact is non-significant. Further, the impact to 4 percent structures will not be significant with loss to structure being 10 percent and less. Nineteen percent will face physical displacement, 31 percent will face economic displacement and 25 percent will face both physical and economic displacement, since the percentage of loss to structure being greater than 10 percent

80. This resettlement and indigenous peoples plan has provisions to mitigate the impact to ST-DHs and they include:

- i) Subsistence allowance for residential owners, who loses complete house and require to relocate, has been provided for a period of 3 months based on minimum agricultural wages.
- ii) Subsistence allowance for business owners, if s/he has to relocate, has been provided for a period of 12 months based on minimum agricultural wages.
- iii) Tenants who have to relocate have been provided with rental allowance for 3 months at Rs.3000/- per month to facilitate taking another place on rental. However, the tenant will not be entitled for rental allowance if the tenant is given 3-months notice in writing to vacate.
- iv) Subsistence allowance to business owner-squatter has been provided for 6 months based on minimum agricultural wages.
- v) Employees losing their employment and labourers losing their wages have been provided with subsistence allowance for 1 month based on minimum agricultural wages.
- vi) Shifting assistance of Rs.10,000/- has been provided to all displaced households who have to relocate.
- vii) Vulnerable households, including ST-DHs have been provided with additional assistance based on 25 days minimum agricultural wages per month for a period of 6 months per displaced household. This skill development linked component will be additional assistance that ST-DHs will get totalling Rs.33,150/- per ST-DHs.

V. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND DISCLOSURE

A. Stakeholders

81. Consultations and discussions were held during project preparatory stage with both primary and secondary stakeholders. The primary stakeholders include project displaced persons (DPs), project beneficiaries and implementing agency. The secondary stakeholder includes district magistrates, sub divisional magistrates, land and land revenue officials and elected representatives of local bodies.

B. Consultation in the Project

82. During RP preparation stage consultations were held with displaced household and commercial establishment owners along the project corridor, officials of the district administration and elected members of the local panchayat. Issues and concerns pertaining to design that were raised during the consultations were communicated to design team to address them, if feasible.

83. Detailed consultations regarding the extent of involuntary resettlement impact and mitigation measures proposed in the RP were discussed with the DP and general public during September 2013. A brief summary of the discussions is presented Section E in this chapter.

C. Methods of Consultation

84. Consultations and discussions were held along the corridor with the displaced households during census and socio-economic survey. Focused group discussions were held during the survey in 7 locations to elicit the opinion of the displaced persons and others along the subproject corridor. The consultation methods followed and proposed are detailed below in Table 45.

Table 45: Methods of Public Consultations

Stakeholders	Consultation Method
DPs	Census & Socioeconomic Survey
Representative of DPs	Focus Group Discussions
Local communities	Focus Group Discussions
Women's groups	Focus Group Discussions
Vulnerable groups (ST, WHH, BPL, DHH)	Focus Group Discussions
EA / PIU / Panchayat leaders	Individual interview, discussion, joint field visit
Line Departments (Revenue / L&LRO)	Individual meeting/interview, discussion

D. Findings of Focused Group Discussions

85. Focused group discussions were held with the people living along the project corridor in 7 locations (Table 46). The discussion were carried out with the people to explain to them about subproject features, understand their perceived benefits and losses due to the project and seek their views about the project. People were aware that there is going to be improvements to the road but not the details of how wide or what the quantum of compensation would be for those losing their place of business and / or living.





86. The people were briefed about the project and the likely impact to the shops and residences of those having title, those who have encroached upon the right-of-way and those

squatting on the right-of-way, along the project corridor. They were also informed that a plan will be prepared based on the detailed survey and it will provide specific measures to mitigate the involuntary resettlement impacts. The participants were keen to know the date on which improvement works would begin and how much they would be paid for their land, shops and huts. They were informed that the project commencement will be after a year and advance notice would be given to all concerned people. It was also informed that wherever there is land acquisition, the District administration will determine the compensation in accordance with NH Act and set procedures. Further, they were informed that if the replacement cost of the land, as determined by the valuation committee of the project authority, is higher than the compensation determined by the competent authority, the project will pay them the difference between the compensation determined and the replacement cost. They were also informed that only title holders will be entitled for compensation for land and structures will be compensated at replacement cost.

87. Regarding impact to houses and shops in the government land (RoW), the people were told that they will be provided rehabilitation assistance in accordance with the policy currently under preparation by MORTH/PW(R)D. They were also informed that consultations will be held regarding, details of entitlements and magnitude of involuntary resettlement impact before finalising the resettlement plan.

Table 46: Details of Focused Group Discussions

SNo	Village Name	Date	Photo
1	Sarat Pally Dhupguri (KM 40.020)	June 06, 2013	
2	Harimandir Para (KM 43.060)	June 07, 2013	
3	Purba Magurmari Club (KM 43.170)	June 07, 2013	

SNo	Village Name	Date	Photo
4	Purba Magurmari Club (KM 43.390)	June 08, 2013	
5	Mallik Shobha Pachhim (KM 46.100)	June 09, 2013	
6	Demdima Hatkhola T G (KM 61.820)	June 16, 2013	
7	Sisubari (KM 69.155)	April 24, 2013	




E. Summary of Consultations




88. Consultations were held in 4 locations (in addition to 2 locations discussed under ST consultations – Chapter IV) spread across the project corridor during September-October 2013, involving DPs, traders, key opinion makers totaling about 307 persons (see Table 47). Advance intimation was given to the people in the locality and at the start of each consultation, details of the proposed project including efforts made to minimize land acquisition and impact to people and structures was explained to the participants. The locations where consultations were held are: (i) Dalsingpara on September 26, 2013 at 2pm; (ii) Votpaty Bus stand on October 06, 2013 at 10.30am; (iii) Ethelbhari on October 06, 2013 at 3.30pm; and (iv) Khokla Basti, Chota Jaigaon on October 07, 2013 at 11.30am. The alignment plan was displayed in the place of consultations for people to have a look at the proposed alignment.

89. The participants enquired about the start date of the project and the amount of compensation that would be paid for land and structure. It was explained to them that the project work is likely to commence sometime in late 2014 and compensation for land and building would be at replacement cost. Participants were concerned about the shops being

affected. They were informed that the project would provide compensation for structure and also assistance for loss of livelihood wherever livelihood is affected. They were asked to make a representation to the District administration regarding their request for market complex in built-up areas where large number of shops are present and regarding demarcation of PWD boundary, they were informed that it would be done during project execution. Queries regarding eligibility of tenants and compensation for land for squatters were addressed. The GRC and project information brochure will be distributed once the government approval of RP which is expected by early 2014. The list of participants along with their signature and contact number is enclosed as Appendix-IV.

Table 47: Locations of Consultations

S.No	Location of Consultation	Number of Participants	Photograph
1	Madarihat (ST)	51	
2	Votpatty More	57	
3	Gairkata Tea Garden, Murgilarai (ST)	27	

S.No	Location of Consultation	Number of Participants	Photograph
4	Ethelbari	37	
5	Khokla Basti, Chota Jaigaon	25	
6	Dalsingpara	110	

F. Plan for further Consultation in the Project

90. The extent and level of involvement of stakeholders at various stages of the project from design to throughout implementation will open up the line of communication between the various stakeholders and the project implementing authorities, thereby aiding the process of resolving conflicts at early stages of the project rather than letting it escalate into conflicts resulting in implementation delays and cost overrun. Participation of the local community in decision- making will help in mitigating adverse impacts.

91. Further, successful implementation of the RP is directly related to the degree of continuing involvement of those affected by the subproject. Consultations with DPs has been proposed during RP implementation and the PIU and the implementing NGO will be responsible for conducting these consultations. The proposed consultation plan will include the following.

- i) In case of any change in subproject design the DPs and other stakeholders will be consulted regarding the factors that necessitated the change, efforts taken to minimise resettlement impacts and mitigation measures available in accordance with the principles of the RF.
- ii) The PIU with the assistance of the NGO will carry out information dissemination

sessions in the project area and solicit the help of the local panchayat / community leaders and encourage the participation of the DP's in Plan implementation.

- iii) During the implementation of RP, NGO will organize public meetings, and will appraise the communities about the progress in the implementation of project works, including awareness regarding road construction and safety.
- iv) Consultation and focus group discussions will be conducted with the vulnerable groups like women, SC and ST to ensure that the vulnerable groups understand the process and their needs are specifically taken into consideration in the implementation.

92. A Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan will be finalised by PIU/NGO for the subproject as per the tentative format given in Table 48.

Table 48: Format for Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan

Activity	Task	Period	Agencies	Remarks
Stakeholder identification	Mapping of the project area	Feb-Mar 2013	PIU Officials / TA Consultant	
Census and Socio-economic survey	Identified DPs and collected socioeconomic information on DP's	Apr-Jun 2013	TA Consultants	
Consultative meetings on resettlement mitigation measures	Discuss entitlements, compensation rates, grievance redress mechanisms	Apr-Jun 2013	TA Consultants	
Project information dissemination	Distribution of information leaflets to displaced persons (DPs)	Feb-Mar 2014	PIU	After RF/RP approval from GoWB
Public Notification	Publish list of affected lands/sites in a local newspaper; project commencement details	Mar 2014	PIU / NGO	
Publicize the resettlement plan (RP)	Distribute leaflets or booklets in local language	Feb-Mar 2014	PIU / NGO	
Full disclosure of the RP to DPs	Distribute RP in local language to DPs	Apr 2014	PIU / NGO	
Internet disclosure of the RP	RP posted on ADB and EA website	Apr 2014	ADB / EA / PIU	

G. Information Disclosure

93. The resettlement framework principles and entitlements matrix and the RP will be translated in Bengali and both the English and Bengali versions will be made available to the public and in particular to the affected people by the implementing agency. The disclosure plan will include uploading of the resettlement planning documents in ADB and EA websites. The following documents will be made available by EA to ADB for uploading them in the website.

- i) the final resettlement plan endorsed by the EA after the census of displaced persons has been completed;
- ii) an updated resettlement plan, and a corrective action plan prepared during project implementation, if any; and
- iii) the resettlement monitoring reports.

94. The EA will provide relevant resettlement information, including information from the above mentioned documents in a timely manner, in an accessible place and in a form and language(s) understandable to displaced persons and other stakeholders.

VI. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

A. Background

95. Recognising the social issues that can arise in transport projects, MORTH, WB PW(R)D and Manipur PWD (Highways Division), have prepared a Resettlement Framework (RF) and indigenous peoples planning framework in line with National and State Laws and Policies, and ADB Safeguards Policy Statement. The frameworks provide an overview of subproject selection, screening for social impacts, categorisation based on significance of the potential impacts, information disclosure and consultations required through planning to implementation, assessment of potential social impacts, planning to minimise and mitigate impacts, institutional arrangement required and the processes to be followed in the formulation and implementation of subproject plans during project implementation.

96. The resettlement principles adopted in the RF reflect the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the National Highways Act, 1956 the entitlement benefits as listed in the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 and Asian Development Bank's Safeguards Policy Statement, 2009. This subproject involves improvements to 90.686km long National Highways section forming part of the AH-48 corridor and hence the land acquisition and compensation is governed by National Highways Act, 1956.

B. National Highways Act, 1956 (Act 48 of 1956)

97. The act provides for declaration of certain highways as national highways, development and maintenance of national highways by Central government with its own funds and also governs land acquisition and compensation for development of national highways in all States. Within a year from January 01, 2014, the NH Act will have to adopt the (i) compensation for land owners (First Schedule); (ii) rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements (Second Schedule); and (iii) provision of infrastructure amenities (Third Schedule) as outlined in LARR.

- i) Notification under Section 3A(1): Whenever the Central Government is satisfied that for a public purpose, land is required for the building, maintenance, management or operation of national highway, it causes a notification under Section 3A(1) in the official Gazette; and in two daily newspapers circulated in that locality of which at least one shall be in the vernacular language.
- ii) Power to enter for survey, etc under Section 3B: Upon issuing notification under Section 3A(1), the Central government can authorise any person to make inspection, carryout survey, etc.
- iii) Hearing of objections under Section 3C: Within 21 days from the date of 3A(1) notification, any interested person can object to the acquisition in writing to the competent authority with reasons thereof and will be heard by the competent authority. The competent authority after hearing the objection and making such further enquiry, will either allow or disallow the objections.
- iv) Declaration of acquisition under Section 3D: Where there is no objection or the objections have been disallowed, the competent authority as soon as may be, submit a report to the Central government, and on receipt of such report, the Central government will declare, by notification in the official Gazette, that the land be acquired for the purpose mentioned in the 3A(1) notification. On publication of declaration under Section 3D(1), the land shall vest absolutely with Central government, free from all encumbrances. Further, if declaration under 3D(1) is not made within 1-year from the date of 3A(1) notification, the notification will lapse.

- v) Power to take possession under Section 3E: Upon the land vesting with Central government vide declaration 3D, and the amount determined by competent authority in accordance with Section 3G is deposited in accordance with Section 3H with the competent authority by Central government, the competent authority will in writing direct the owner or any person in possession the land, to deliver possession within 60 days from service of the notice. If any persons fails to deliver the possession, the act empowers the Commissioner of Police or the District Collector, as the case may be, to take possession and deliver the said land to the competent authority.
- vi) Right to enter into land under Section 3F: The Sec 3F gives right to Central government to enter into the land and carry out building, maintenance, management or operation of a national highway or part thereof, or any other work connected therewith upon declaration under Sec 3D. However, the Central government should deposit to the competent authority, the amount determined by him, before taking possession of the land.
- vii) Determination of compensation under Section 3G: The competent authority will determine the compensation to be paid. If the compensation determined is not acceptable, an application can be made for arbitration, to an arbitrator appointed by Central government.

98. The National Highways Act, does not have provision for payment of 30% solatium and additional 12 percent. However, there is no bar in the competent authority including solatium and 12 percent additional payment as part of the compensation determined. The act provides for expeditious acquisition of land for forming, strengthening and widening of national highways.

C. National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy (Ministry of Rural Development), 2007

99. The National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 (NRRP) provided broad guidelines and executive instructions and was applicable to projects involving displacement. The provisions of the NRRP-2007 provided for the basic minimum requirements, and projects leading to involuntary displacement of people were expected to address the rehabilitation and resettlement issues comprehensively. The State Governments, Public Sector Undertakings or agencies, and other requiring bodies were at liberty to put in place greater benefit levels than those prescribed in the NRRP-2007. The principles of this policy also applied to the rehabilitation and resettlement of persons involuntarily displaced permanently due to any other reason. This policy has become infructuous with the notification of LARR.

D. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (Act 30 of 2013)

100. The act provides for transparent process and fair compensation to land owners and those affected by land acquisition, for land acquired for public purpose. In determining market price, (Sec 26 read with 1st Schedule) the land owner in urban area will get twice, due to the 100% solatium and in rural area, the multiplying factor is 1 to 2 depending on distance from nearest urban centre, to be notified by appropriate government, and then 100% solatium. Sec 40 (2) restricting use of emergency clause to defense, national security and natural calamities. For other requirement, parliamentary approval is required for invoking emergency clause. Addition 75% compensation to be provided if emergency clause is invoked.

101. The Central Government has notified January 01, 2014 as the effective date of the act,

in accordance with Sec 1(3) of LARR. The existing National Highways Act (NHA) and other Acts specified in the Fourth Schedule of LARR will have 1 year to adopt the; (i) compensation for land owners (First Schedule); (ii) rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements (Second Schedule); and (iii) provision of infrastructure amenities (Third Schedule). If the changes in the NH Act are notified prior to the RP implementation, the MoRTH and WBPWD will have the RF and RP revised in accordance with the provisions of modified NHA.

102. The Draft Rules framed by Ministry of Rural Development, GoI is under review and is expected to be notified by mid February 2014 and the respective State Governments will have to enact/adopt the LARR, frame rules and constitute the various committees envisaged under LARR. If the enactment/adoption of the LARR and the rules for the same are notified by Government of Manipur, prior to RP implementation, the RF and RP will be revised by MoRTH and MPWD in accordance with the new act.

E. Legal and Policy Framework of West Bengal State

a. West Bengal Public Land (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1962 (WB Act XIII of 1962)

103. Eviction of encroachers from the government lands is governed by the provisions of this act and the rules framed there under. The Act provides for speedier and less cumbersome procedure for removing the encroachment / illegal construction by encroachers. Under this act, the District Collector can order eviction and even execute such eviction. BL&LROs should identify the encroached lands and send proposals to SDEMs who function as Collector, through SDL&LROs. After serving notice U/s 3 of the Act and giving not less 15 days to show cause, action for demolition of structures / removal of encroachment can be initiated after providing reasonable time for hearing.

b. West Bengal Land and Land Reforms Manual, 1991

104. The manual lays down the principles and procedures to be followed by the officials and functionaries in matters relating to land and land reforms in accordance with the provisions of the relevant act and rules; and it also lays down government policy in matters relating to management, use and settlement of government lands.

c. New Approach in Land Acquisition - GO No. 1701 to 1707-LA-3M-07/06, 2006

105. Revised Procedure and administrative arrangements for effective and efficient disposal of land acquisition cases under the provisions of Land Acquisition Act, 1894 was issued by Land & Land Reforms Department, Government of West Bengal on June 06, 2006.

106. In case of compulsory acquisition of land resulting in eviction of a family from homestead, Para 11 of GO No.1701 outlines the need for basic minimum resettlement and rehabilitation package in accordance with provisions of GO No. 1706.

107. Consent award has been introduced vide Para 12 of GO No.1701, by giving right to land owner to submit compensation claim to the land acquisition collector as outlined in GO No.1703.

F. ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009

108. The objectives of ADB's SPS (2009) with regard to involuntary resettlement are: (i) to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; (ii) to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; (iii) to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and (iv) to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

109. ADB's SPS (2009) covers physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of; (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. It covers displaced persons whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary.

110. The three important elements of ADB's SPS (2009) are: (i) compensation at replacement cost for lost assets, livelihood, and income prior to displacement; (ii) assistance for relocation, including provision of relocation sites with appropriate facilities and services; and (iii) assistance for rehabilitation to achieve at least the same level of well-being with the project as without it. The SPS gives special attention to poor and vulnerable households to ensure their improved well-being as a result of project interventions.

G. Comparison of Government and ADB Policies

111. A policy comparison between NH Act, 1956, NRRP, 2007 and ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement, 2009 is presented in Appendix-I along with measures to bridge the gap between National / State laws and policies and ADB policy requirements. The National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy (NRRP) 2007, represents a significant milestone in the development of a systematic approach to address resettlement issues in India and closes significantly the gap between Indian national policies and those of ADB. The National Highways Act, 1956, gives directives for the acquisition of land in the public interest and provides benefits only to titleholders. NH Act does guarantee compensation at replacement cost for the loss of land and assets. By contrast, the NRRP recognizes non-titleholders, although the basic requirement is for the non-titleholder to have been in the project-affected area at least 3 years prior to the declaration of the area as an affected area.

112. One outstanding difference between the government and ADB policies is with regard to the cut-off date for access to compensation and entitlements. According to the NRRP (2007), the cut-off-date for non-titleholders' to be eligible for compensation/assistance is three years preceding the date of declaration of the affected area and for the titleholders it is the date of notification under NH Act. In this subproject, in the case of land acquisition, the date of publication of preliminary notification for acquisition under Section 3A(1) of the NH Act, will be treated as the cut-off date for title holders, and for non-titleholders such as squatters the cut-off date will be the start date of the project census survey.

H. Involuntary Resettlement Safeguard Principles for the Project

113. Based on the analysis of government provisions and ADB policy, the following resettlement principles are adopted for this sub-project:

- (i) Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning

through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks. Measures to avoid and minimize involuntary resettlement impacts include the following: (i) explore alternative alignments or locations which are less impacting, (ii) ensure the appropriate technology is used to reduce land requirements, (iii) modify the designs, cross sections, and geometrics of components to maximize the ROW and ensure involuntary resettlement is avoided or minimized.

- (ii) Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned nongovernment organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, women headed households, scheduled tribe, and disabled headed household, and indigenous peoples, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the concerns of affected persons. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.
- (iii) Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through; (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement cost for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.
- (iv) Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.
- (v) Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.
- (vi) Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement¹⁰ to ensure that those people who

¹⁰ ADB SPS 2009 (Safeguards Requirements 2) does not apply to negotiated settlements. The policy encourages acquisition of land and other assets through a negotiated settlement wherever possible, based on meaningful consultation with affected persons, including those without title to assets. A negotiated settlement will offer adequate and fair price for land and/or other assets. Also, an independent external party will be engaged to document the negotiation and settlement processes. In cases where the failure of negotiations would result in expropriation through eminent domain or the buyer could acquire the property regardless of its owner's decision to sell it or not, will trigger ADB's involuntary resettlement policy. The Safeguard Requirements 2 will apply in such cases, including preparing a resettlement plan.

- enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.
- (vii) Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of nonland assets.
 - (viii) Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on the entitlements of displaced persons, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule. This resettlement plan will be approved by ADB prior to contract award.
 - (ix) Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders.
 - (x) Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.
 - (xi) Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.
 - (xii) Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standard of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

I. Valuation of Assets

114. Compensation for land proposed for acquisition will be determined by the Competent Authority viz. the District Magistrate/Additional District Magistrate in accordance with provisions of National Highways Act, 1956.

115. The project authority will determine the possible replacement cost of land and assets to be acquired, possibly on the market rate through an independent valuer preferably hired from Land and Land Revenue (L&LR) department. This difference between the award money and the market/replacement rate will be determined by an independent Land Valuation Committee (LVC) before resettlement plan (RP) implementation i.e. during physical verification and updation of database. The PIU will send all land acquisition proceedings/awards to the LVC for review. The LVC will refer the same to the independent valuer and get an opinion before determining the replacement cost. The LVC will be formed only where land acquisition is involved. In case of insignificant resettlement impacts with no land acquisition the cost of structures can be determined by the PWD itself with the help of their Building Wing.

116. If the compensation determined by the competent authority under NH Act is less than the market/replacement cost of the land, determined by LVC, the competent authority will award the compensation and the difference between the award amount and market / replacement amount will be paid by the EA as 'assistance'.

117. The value of houses, buildings and other immovable properties will be determined on the basis of West Bengal PWD Schedule of Rates (Buildings), 2012 (or by the latest fiscal year) without depreciation. While considering the Schedule of Rates (SoR), project-implementing agency will ensure that it uses the latest SoR for the residential and commercial structures in the urban and rural areas of the region. Compensation for properties belonging to the community or common places of worship will be provided to enable construction of the same at new places through the local self-governing bodies like Municipalities/Village Panchayat in accordance with the modalities determined by such bodies to ensure correct use of the amount of compensation.

118. Compensation for trees will be based on their replacement cost. Loss of timber bearing trees will be compensated at their replacement cost and compensation for the loss of crops fruit bearing trees will be decided by the EA in consultation with the Departments of Forest, Agriculture and Horticulture. The Compensation will be paid before taking possession of the land/properties.

119. The independent valuer will assess the compensation rates for various types of losses during the implementation of RP. Also, to ensure that the rates reflect current replacement costs, the LVC will verify and approve the estimates wherever felt necessary. The methodology for verifying the replacement cost for each type of loss will include, but not be limited to, the following:

- i) For valuation of land: Appraisal of recent sales and transfer of title deeds, informal sale and purchase of land among people in the project area, registration certificates for land in urban and rural areas of the district and consultation with local panchayats, municipalities, land & land revenue department and APs; and determination of whether the rates established for the project are sufficient or not to purchase the same quality and quantity of land based on compilation of appraised rates.
- ii) For valuation of crops and trees: Crops and trees will be compensated at replacement cost. Survey of replacement prices in the district and adjacent districts for different types of crops to establish an average replacement price and an assessment to know whether the compensation is less or greater than that price; and the income loss will be calculated as annual produce value for one season to 3 seasons depending on the nature of crops/trees.
- iii) Even after payment of compensation, DPs would be allowed to take away the materials salvaged from their dismantled houses and shops, and no charges will be levied upon them for the same. A notice to that effect will be issued intimating that DPs can take away the materials so salvaged within 5 days of their demolition, otherwise, the same will be disposed by the project authority without giving any further notice.

120. Trees standing on the land owned by the government will be disposed off through open auction by the concerned Revenue Department/ Forest Department. DPs will be provided with an advance notice of three months prior to relocation. Further, all compensation and assistance will be paid to APs at least 3 months prior to displacement or dispossession of assets.

J. Procedure for Land Acquisition under the Project

121. The land acquisition for this subproject comprising of the NH Section, will be in accordance with the National Highways Act, 1956. The process of land acquisition invoking NH Act will be as discussed under Section-B above.

K. Procedure for alienation of Tea Garden Land

122. Alienation of tea garden land is governed by the provisions of the of the West Bengal Estates Acquisition (WBEA) Act, 1953. All the tea gardens are leased out for a term of thirty years as per the provisions of the lease deed (Form I, Schedule F) in accordance with Section 6(3) of the West Bengal Estates Acquisition (WBEA) Act, 1953. This section is also provides for realisation of revenues in the form of land rent, penalty and fines, payable by a tea garden to the District Collector. The WBEA Act provides for penalising for felling of trees or extending the boundaries of the leased land. Further, the District Collector is also empowered to grant permission: (i) for bringing virgin land under tea plantations; (ii) uprooting tea bushes; (iii) felling shade trees for the fuel wood; (iv) repair and construction of labour lines; and (v) putting land under various other uses, based on BL&LRO enquiry report.

VII. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

A. Introduction

123. The project will have three types of displaced persons i.e.: (i) persons with formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part; (ii) persons who have no formal legal rights to such land, but who have claims to such lands that are recognized or recognizable under national laws; and (iii) persons who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land. The involuntary resettlement requirements apply to all three types of displaced persons.

124. In accordance with the R&R measures suggested for the project, all affected households and persons will be entitled to a combination of compensation packages and resettlement assistance depending on the nature of ownership rights on lost assets and scope of the impacts including socio-economic vulnerability of the affected persons and measures to support livelihood restoration if livelihood impacts are envisaged. The affected persons will be entitled to the following five types of compensation and assistance packages:

- i) Compensation for the loss of land, crops/ trees at their replacement cost;
- ii) Compensation for structures (residential/ commercial) and other immovable assets at their replacement cost;
- iii) Assistance in lieu of the loss of business/ wage income and income restoration assistance;
- iv) Assistance for shifting, and
- v) Rebuilding and/ or restoration of community resources/facilities

B. Cut-off Date for Entitlements

125. Displaced persons meeting the cut-off date requirements will be entitled to a combination of compensation measures and resettlement assistance, depending on the nature of ownership rights of lost assets and scope of the impact, including social and economic vulnerability of the affected persons. For title holders, the date of notification vide Section 3A(1) of NH Act will be treated as the cut-off date, and for non-titleholders the start date of project census survey i.e. April 10, 2013 will be the cut-off date¹¹. A formal communication to this effect will be made to general public along with project information once upon receiving government approval, before the commencement of any land acquisition or project activities. Unforeseen impacts will be mitigated in accordance with the principles of the RF prepared for this sector loan.

126. Persons who settle in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. They, however will be given sufficient advance notice (60 days), requested to vacate premises and dismantle affected structures prior to project implementation. The project will recognize both licensed and non-licensed vendors, and titled and non-titled households.

¹¹ Handouts printed in both Bengali and English and dated April 30, 2013 were distributed to all DHs during the census and socio-economic survey stating that the GoI and GoWB have undertaken the survey as part of the subproject corridor improvement. Copy is provided in Appendix-V. Prior to survey commencement, commencement details, scope and objective of the survey and cut-off date have been communicated by PW(R)D, GoWB to government and respective DMs.

C. Project Entitlement

127. The entitlement provisions for different categories of DPs based on their tenure and the type of loss are detailed below:

- i) **Loss of land (agricultural, homestead, commercial or otherwise)** will be compensated in accordance with NH Act. The LVC will determine the replacement cost and if it is higher than the compensation amount, the EA will provide the difference as assistance. If land for land is provided to vulnerable household, the project will bear the transaction cost (land registration cost, stamp duties etc) incurred for purchase of replacement land. Further, if waste/degraded land is allotted, a onetime assistance of Rs.15,000/- will be given for land development; and if agricultural land is allotted, a onetime assistance of Rs.10,000/- will be given for agricultural production. If the residual land is not viable, i.e., the DP becomes a marginal farmer or the land is unviable for habitation, the DP if wishes can request the IA to acquire the entire land. For agricultural land where livelihood is affected by the project and the landowner becomes landless or small farmer or marginal farmer, a rehabilitation grant based on minimum wage for 750 days will be provided. An ex-gratia payment of Rs.20,000/- to land owners losing up to 250 sq.m of land and for those losing more than 250 sq.m. of land, ex-gratia at Rs.80/- per sq.m of land lost will be paid. A shifting assistance of Rs.10,000/- for households who require to relocate due to the project has also been provided.
- ii) **Loss of Residential Structures** will be compensated at scheduled rates without depreciation; the owner will have the right to salvage affected materials; shifting assistance of Rs.10,000/- will be paid to all those who lose complete house and require to relocate; Subsistence allowance based on 25 days minimum agricultural wages per month for a period of 3 months to the residential owner, who loses complete house and require to relocate will be paid. For partly affected structures, the DP will have the option of claiming compensation for the entire structure if the remaining portion is unviable or if the existing floor space cannot be restored. If the remaining portion is viable, additional 25% of the compensation for affected portion will be paid as restoration grant. Resettlement sites will be developed with basic amenities if more than 20 families opt in a project area, otherwise houses will be built in the existing villages
- iii) **Loss of Commercial Structures and / or business** will be compensated at scheduled rates without depreciation; the owner will have the right to salvage affected materials; shifting assistance of Rs.10,000/- will be paid to the business owner, who loses the complete structure and require to relocate; Subsistence allowance based on 25 days minimum agricultural wages per month for a period of 12 months will be paid to the business owner, if s/he has to relocate or he will be entitled for an alternative constructed shop (or) income generation asset (or) financial assistance not less than Rs.25,000. If more than one third of structure is affected, DP will have the option to offer the entire structure for acquisition. If after acquisition, the remaining portion is viable, additional 25% of the compensation for affected portion will be paid as restoration grant. Alternate constructed shop in lieu of shop lost will be considered, if there are minimum 20 beneficiaries, and if feasible.
- iv) **Loss of livelihood due to loss of primary source of income** will be compensated through rehabilitation assistances. The different categories of entitled persons and their entitlements are discussed below.
 - Titleholders losing income due to loss of agricultural land will be provided

- with the rehabilitation assistance as discussed in para 116 (i) above.
- Titleholders losing their business establishment due to displacement will be provided rehabilitation assistance as discussed in para 116 (iii) above.
- Squatters losing their place of business will be entitled for an alternative built shop if feasible or subsistence allowance based on 25 days minimum agricultural wages per month for a period of 6 months to the business owner-squatter. If a squatter is not the business owner and derives only rental from the structure, s/he will be entitled only for compensation at scheduled rates without depreciation for the structure.
- Employees of commercial establishment losing their employment due to loss of their workplace/shop, will be entitled for subsistence allowance based on monthly minimum wages for 1 month and economic rehabilitation assistance consisting of training and preference in employment in the project.
- Vulnerable person facing loss of livelihood, such as the disabled headed household, women headed households, scheduled tribe, and BPL households, will be provided additional assistance. If their livelihood is affected then they will be entitled for skill development and assistance for income generating asset based on 25 days minimum agricultural wages per month for a period of 6 months.
- v) **Loss of community infrastructure/common property resources** will be relocated in consultation with the affected community or will be compensated by cash at replacement cost to the community (registered trust, society or village committee as appropriate).
- vi) **Temporary Impacts** to commercial activities resulting in disruption/temporary displacement will be provided with alternative temporary space to enable continuity in economic activities and assistance at minimum wages for the duration of disruption/displacement. Temporary impact on agricultural land due to excavation/earthwork or plant site for contractor etc., will be eligible for cash compensation for loss of income potential including: (i) compensation for standing crops and trees as per the market rate, (ii) restoration of land to its previous or better quality, (iii) contractor to negotiate a rental rate with the owner for temporary use of land.
- vii) **Any unanticipated impacts** due to the project will be documented and mitigated based on the spirit of the principle agreed upon in this policy framework.
- viii) **Shifting assistance** will be payable to DH requiring to relocate and each household will be entitled for only one shifting allowance amounting to Rs.10,000

D. Entitlement Matrix

128. The Entitlement Matrix in Table 49 summarizes the main types of losses and the corresponding entitlements in accordance with the NRRP, RPF of NHIP - MORTH and ADB policies.

Table 49: Entitlement Matrix

	Impact Category / Entitlement	Remarks	Implementation Issues
I. Loss of Private Property			
a	Loss of Land (agricultural, homestead, commercial or otherwise)		
1	Land will be acquired on payment of replacement cost.	Negotiated settlement is encouraged wherever possible. Nevertheless Safeguard	Land will be acquired by the competent authority in accordance with the provisions of LA Act / NH Act. Compensation will be determined based on past sale statistics (circle rates / guideline value). However, if Land Valuation Committee of the PIU, finds the compensation so determined is lower than the replacement value of the land, the EA will provide the difference as assistance.
2	Rehabilitation grant based on minimum wage for 750 days ¹² for agricultural land where livelihood is affected by the project and the landowner becomes landless or small farmer or marginal farmer	Requirement 2 applies to the project even if negotiated settlement occurs. Therefore the EA must ensure negotiations with DPs openly address the risks of asymmetry of information and bargaining power of the parties involved. The EA will therefore engage an independent external party to document the negotiation and settlement processes; The EA will agree with ADB on consultation processes, policies, and laws that are applicable to such	
3	An ex-gratia payment of Rs.20,000/- ¹³ to land owners losing up to 250 sq.m of land and for those losing more than 250 sq.m. of land, ex-gratia at Rs.80/- per sq.m of land lost.	transactions; third-party validation; mechanisms for calculating the replacement costs of land and other assets affected; and record-keeping requirements	The IA will determine the replacement cost of land to be acquired, on the market rate through an independent valuer preferably hired from land and land revenue department. The valuer will carry out an appraisal of recent sales and transfer of title deeds, informal sale and purchase of land among people in the project area, registration certificates for land in urban and rural areas of the district and consultation with local panchayats, district council, village council and DPs to determine if the rates established for the project are sufficient or not to purchase the same quality and quantity of land based on compilation of appraised rates. The replacement cost so
4	Shifting assistance ¹⁴ of Rs.10,000/- for households who require to relocate due to the project		
5	Additional assistance for vulnerable households ¹⁵ whose livelihood is impacted by the project.		

¹² NRRP 2007 provides for 750 days minimum agricultural wages (para 7.19 read with 7.14)

¹³ NRRP 2007 provides ex-gratia payment for linear acquisition (para 7.19) and qualified based on RPF of NHIP, MORTH

¹⁴ NRRP 2007 provides for a lump sum of INR 10,000 per DH (para 7.11) shifting assistance will be payable to DH requiring to relocate and one displaced household will be entitled for only one shifting allowance amounting to Rs.10,000/-

¹⁵ Vulnerable household comprise female-headed household, disabled-headed household, indigenous person-headed households and Below Poverty Line households.

	Impact Category / Entitlement	Remarks	Implementation Issues
		<p>Land for land, where feasible, for vulnerable households. In lieu of land acquired, if waste/degraded land is allotted, a onetime assistance of Rs.15,000/-¹⁶ will be given for land development; and if agricultural land is allotted, a onetime assistance of Rs.10,000/-¹⁷ will be given for agricultural production.</p> <p>Additional assistance for vulnerable is detailed in Sec IV of this table</p>	<p>determined will be reviewed and approved by LVC.</p> <p>The DM/SDM will identify suitable land for giving to vulnerable household, in lieu of land lost, only if government land free from encumbrance is available</p>

¹⁶ NRRP 2007 provides land development assistance to land owners (para 7.9.1)

¹⁷ NRRP 2007 provides agricultural production assistance to land owners (para 7.9.2)

	Impact Category / Entitlement	Remarks	Implementation Issues
b	Loss of residential structure		
1	Cash compensation at scheduled rates ¹⁸ without depreciation	For partly affected structures, the DP will have the option of claiming compensation for the entire structure if the remaining portion is unviable or if the existing floor space cannot be restored.	The value of houses, buildings and other immovable properties will be determined by PWD, buildings wing, on the basis of relevant Basic Schedule of Rates (BSR) as on date without depreciation. If the BSR is not updated in the financial year of RP implementation, the same will be updated using approved tender rate escalations.
2	Right to salvage affected materials		
3	Shifting assistance of Rs.10,000/- for all those who lose complete house and require to relocate		
4	Subsistence allowance ¹⁹ based on 25 days minimum agricultural wages per month for a period of 3 months to the residential owner, who loses complete house and require to relocate	If the remaining portion is viable ²⁰ , additional 25% of the compensation for affected portion will be paid as restoration grant ²¹ .	

¹⁸ Schedule rates of Public Works Department (PWD), West Bengal for Building Works, 2012 or Manipur Schedule of Rates, as the case may be. If latest schedule rates are not available at the time of implementation, the Valuation Committee, PIU will update the same.

¹⁹ NRRP 2007 provides for monthly subsistence allowance for 12 months for involuntary displacement (para 7.16)

²⁰ For determining the viability of the dwelling unit, the norms of affordable houses under JnNURM in line with National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy 2007, for EWS/LIG/MIG will be adopted.

²¹ In accordance with provisions in RPF of NHIP, MORTH

	Impact Category / Entitlement	Remarks	Implementation Issues
c	Loss of Commercial structure		
1	Cash Compensation at scheduled rates without depreciation	If more than one third of structure is affected, DP has option to offer for acquisition of entire structure	The value of commercial structures and other immovable properties will be determined by PWD, buildings wing, on the basis of relevant Basic Schedule of Rates (BSR) as on date without depreciation. If the BSR is not updated in the financial year of RP implementation, the same will be updated using approved tender rate escalations.
2	Right to salvage affected materials	If after acquisition, the remaining portion is viable, additional 25% of the compensation for affected portion will be paid as restoration grant ²³ .	
3	Shifting assistance of Rs.10,000/- to the business owner, who loses the complete structure and require to relocate		
4	Subsistence allowance ²² based on 25 days minimum agricultural wages per month for a period of 12 months to the business owner, if he/she has to relocate.		
d	Impacts to tenants (residential / commercial)		
1	3-month notice to vacate or Rental allowance at Rs.3,000/- per month for three months to facilitate taking another place for rental in lieu of 3-month notice		
2	Shifting assistance of Rs.10,000/-		
3	In case of agricultural tenants advance notice to harvest crops or compensation for lost crop at market value of the yield determined by agricultural department		
4			

²² NRRP 2007 and RPF of NHIP, MORTH provides for monthly subsistence allowance for 12 months for involuntary displacement (para 7.16)

²³ In accordance with provisions in RPF of NHIP, MORTH

	Impact Category / Entitlement	Remarks	Implementation Issues
	Rental allowance to owners/landlords, for loss of rental income will be paid at Rs.3,000/- per month for three months.		
e	Impacts to trees, standing crops, other properties, perennial and Non-perennial crops:		
1	Three months (90 days) advance notification for the harvesting of standing crops (or) lump sum equal to the replacement value of the yield of the standing crop lost determined by agricultural department		Compensation for trees will be based on their replacement cost. Loss of timber bearing trees will be compensated at their replacement cost and compensation for the loss of crops fruit bearing trees will be decided by the IA in consultation with the Departments of Forest, Agriculture and Horticulture taking into account its age, yield and life.
2	Compensation for trees based on timber value at replacement cost to be determined by the Forest Department for timber trees and for other trees (perennial trees) by the Horticultural Department.		A survey of market prices in the district and adjacent districts for different types of crops will be collected to establish an average market price and an assessment to know whether the compensation determined is less or greater than that price; all compensation should be equivalent or higher than the prevalent market prices and the income loss will be calculated as annual produce value for one season to 3 seasons depending on the nature of crops/trees.
3	Loss of other properties such as irrigation wells will be compensated at scheduled rates of Public Works Department (PWD).		

	Impact Category / Entitlement	Remarks	Implementation Issues
II. Impacts to squatters / Encroachers (non-title holders)			
a	Impacts to squatters		
1(a)	Loss of House: Compensation at scheduled rates without depreciation for structure with 2-month notice to demolish the affected structure	.	
1(b)	Right to salvage the affected materials;		
1(c)	Shifting assistance of Rs.10,000/-		
2(a)	Loss of shop: Subsistence allowance ²⁴ based on 25 days minimum agricultural wages per month for a period of 6 months to the business owner-squatter, and compensation at scheduled rates without depreciation for structure with 2-month notice to demolish affected structure		Only business-owner squatter will be eligible for assistance and not those who build shops on RoW/Govt land and rent it for commercial/residential purpose.
2(b)	Right to salvage the affected materials;		
2(c)	Shifting assistance of Rs.10,000/-		
3	Cultivation: 2-month notice to harvest standing crops or market value of compensation for standing crops		
b	Impacts to encroachers		
1	Cultivation: 2-month notice to harvest standing crops or market value of compensation for standing crops, if notice is not given.		Market value for the loss of standing crops will be decided by the IA in consultation with the Agriculture and Horticulture.

²⁴ NRRP 2007 and RPF for NHIP, MORTH, provide for monthly subsistence allowance for 12 months for involuntary displacement (para 7.16) an

	Impact Category / Entitlement	Remarks	Implementation Issues
2(a)	Structure: 2-month notice to demolish the encroached structure;		The value of commercial structures and other immovable properties will be determined by PWD, buildings wing, on the basis of relevant Basic Schedule of Rates (BSR) as on date without depreciation. If the BSR is not updated in the financial year of RP implementation, the same will be updated using approved tender rate escalations.
2(b)	Compensation at scheduled rates without depreciation for the affected portion of the structure to vulnerable households		
III. Loss of employment to agricultural and non-agricultural workers/employees			
	Subsistence allowance based on monthly minimum wages for 1 month;	Preference in employment in the project	Only agricultural labourers who are in fulltime / permanent employment of the land owner, will be eligible for this assistance. Seasonal agricultural labourers will not be entitled for this assistance.

	Impact Category / Entitlement	Remarks	Implementation Issues
IV. Impact to Vulnerable²⁵ DPs			
	Training for skill development and assistance ²⁶ based on 25 days minimum agricultural wages per month for a period of 6 months per Displaced Household. This assistance includes cost of training and financial assistance for income generation.	Vulnerable Households whose livelihood is affected, will be entitled for skill development and assistance for income generating asset.	<p>The PIU with support from the DSC and NGO²⁷ will identify the number of eligible vulnerable displaced persons based on the 100% census of the displaced persons and will conduct a training need assessment in consultations with the displaced persons so as to develop appropriate income restoration schemes.</p> <p>Suitable trainers or local resources will be identified by PIU and NGO in consultation with local training institutes.</p> <p>The financial amount provided for training and income generating asset together will be equivalent to 300 days minimum wages.</p>
V. Temporary Impacts			

²⁵ Vulnerable Groups include (i) those below poverty line, (ii) female headed households, (iii) scheduled tribe, and (iv) disabled headed household and (v) Indigenous Peoples

²⁶ RPF for NHIP, MORTH, provide for 300 days of minimum wages

²⁷ When suitable NGO is not available, the PIU will be staffed with qualified and experienced social workers to assist the IA in RP implementation

	Impact Category / Entitlement	Remarks	Implementation Issues
a	Temporary disruption to livelihood		
1	All temporarily disrupted/displaced commercial activities will be provided with alternative temporary space to enable continuity in economic activities	PW(R)D will provide alternate space, for those DPs not involving permanent displacement, in consultation with local civic body .	
2	Assistance at minimum wages for the duration of disruption/displacement.		
VI. Loss of Community assets			
Relocation of community / cultural properties impacted or cash compensation in consultation with the community prior to demolition of impacted asset. Realignment of utilities and such will follow the ADB SPS in terms of notice and compensation.			
VII. Unidentified Impacts			
Unforeseen impacts will be documented and mitigated based on the principles of NRRP, 2007 and provisions of this Resettlement Framework			

129. Compensation for land and structure, in accordance with the eligibility and entitlement, will be paid prior to commencement of civil works. One-time rehabilitation assistances and shifting assistances paid as cash will also be disbursed prior to civil works. However, any long term rehabilitation measures like training for skill development and pension for life will continue for a longer period and such rehabilitation measures will not be a bar to commence civil works.

VIII. RELOCATION OF HOUSING AND SETTLEMENTS

A. Provision for Relocation

130. The IA will provide compensation at replacement cost for affected land and structure in accordance with the eligibility and entitlements elucidated in Chapter-VI of this report. Further, compensation for partially damaged structures and shifting assistance has also been provided for the displaced households in the entitlement matrix. Compensation to the non-title holders for the loss of assets other than land, such as dwellings and shops have been provided for in the entitlement matrix. The entitlements to the non-titleholders will be given only if they were in occupation of the land or structure in the project area prior to the cut-off date, the date of commencement of census survey i.e. April 10, 2013.

B. Need for Relocation

131. This being a liner project the impact to livelihood (includes significant impacted commercial and residence cum commercial) is about 69 percent (996 DH) and amongst them 89 percent (882 DH) are squatters. This excludes 236 commercial tenants. This is in spite of efforts taken to minimise resettlement impacts through design alternatives. The subproject will cause economic displacement and efforts to mitigate the adverse impacts has been made through various provisions in this resettlement plan. The displaced persons and communities will be supported in their relocation and provisions have been made to restore their income to pre-project levels.

132. The subproject will also cause residential loss to about 15 percent (215 DH) excluding those DPs facing loss of residence cum commercial. Further, those losing their place of residence along with their commercial establishment is 10 percent (139 DH).

C. Relocation and Compensation Option by DPs

133. To understand and know the relocation options, DPs were consulted during the census survey and 55 percent of households losing structures have opted for self-relocation and wanted cash assistance. However, there were 44 percent of the DP who preferred project assisted residence or shop, as the case may be.

D. Relocation Strategy

134. With the scattered nature of resettlement impacts a project based resettlement option is difficult. However, efforts will be made by IA to provide housing by adopting the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) guidelines through the respective nodal agency in the District. The cash compensation at market rate for loss of structures will be a more practical solution when it is not feasible to provide alternate residence/shop.

135. All the structures affected in the subproject will be entitled for the following assistances in accordance with the entitlement matrix.

- i) Compensation of structure will be paid at the replacement cost to be calculated as per latest prevailing basic schedules of rates (BSR) without depreciation.
- ii) Shifting assistance of Rs.10,000 to each household requiring relocation.
- iii) Right to salvage material from demolished structure and frontage etc.
- iv) Subsistence allowance as per the type of loss and as defined in the entitlement matrix.

136. To help the DPs losing structures, in getting all the above entitlements and facilitate self-relocation, following relocation strategy will be adopted in the subproject:

- i) All compensation will be paid and other resettlement entitlements will be provided before physical displacement.
- ii) At least one month advance notice before demolition of structure.
- iii) The DP will be entitled to salvage the material from their dismantled structure.
- iv) The NGO engaged for RP implementation will assist DPs during verification of assets and will provide necessary counseling on payment of compensation and assistance.
- v) The NGO will assist the project authorities in ensuring a smooth transition (during the part or full relocation of the DPs), helping the DPs to take salvaged materials and shift.
- vi) In close consultation with the DPs, the NGO will fix the shifting dates agreed with the DPs in writing and the arrangements desired by the DPs with respect to their entitlements.
- vii) In case of self relocation also, the NGO will assist the DPs in finding alternative land within the village if so desired by the DPs in consultation with village committee and other beneficiaries in the villages.
- viii) The NGO will assist the APs to get benefits from Indira Aawas Yojana (IAY) and various Credit-cum-Subsidy Scheme for Rural Housing (CSRH).

IX. INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION

A. Loss of Livelihood in this Subproject

137. The subproject will cause loss of livelihood to 857 DH losing their place of business, 139 DH losing their place of residence cum business and 236 commercial tenants, in all totalling 1232 DH losing livelihood. Further, there are about 298 employees engaged in these shops who would also lose their livelihood (Table 7).

B. Entitlements for Loss of Livelihood

138. The displaced persons losing livelihood will be assisted to improve or at least restore their income levels to pre-project level. The subproject entitlements for loss of livelihood include the following entitlements in accordance with the RF.

- i) Loss of livelihood to business owner:
 - a) cash compensation at replacement cost for affected land and at scheduled rates without depreciation for the structure,
 - b) right to salvage affected materials,
 - c) shifting assistance of Rs.10,000/- to the business owner, who loses the complete structure and require to relocate, and
 - d) subsistence allowance based on 25 days minimum agricultural wages per month for a period of 12 months to the business owner, if s/he has to relocate (or) an option of alternative constructed shop (or) income generation asset (or) financial assistance of not less than Rs.25,000/-
- ii) Commercial squatters:
 - a) an alternative built shop if feasible or subsistence allowance based on 25 days minimum agricultural wages per month for a period of 6 months to the business owner-squatter,
 - b) compensation at scheduled rates without depreciation for structure with 2-month notice to demolish affected structure,
 - c) right to salvage the affected materials, and
 - d) shifting assistance of Rs.10,000/-
- iii) Commercial tenants:
 - a) 3-month notice to vacate or rental allowance at Rs.3,000/- per month for three months to facilitate taking another place for rental in lieu of 3-month notice, and
 - b) shifting assistance of Rs.10,000/-
- iv) Employees of commercial establishments:
 - a) subsistence allowance based on monthly minimum wages for 1 month; and
 - b) economic rehabilitation assistance consisting of training and preference in employment in the project

139. Effort will be made by the PIU with the support of the NGO to assist the DP in their effort to restore their income. If the DP so desires, the subsistence allowance can be utilized to deliver suitable income restoration activities in order to leverage on the existing skills of the DP.

C. Income Restoration Measures

140. The entitlement proposed for this subproject has adequate provisions for restoration of livelihood of the affected communities. Wherever feasible and if the DP so desires, income

restoration schemes will be identified and implemented by the PIU with the assistance of the implementing NGO. Efforts will be made to provide employment to the DPs during the construction phase by facilitating their engagement by the civil works contractor. The PIU with the assistance of the implementing NGO will make the training need assessment and will impart training to the eligible DPs, in particular to the vulnerable DPs, for income restoration and skill up-gradation as necessary.

X. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

A. Introduction

141. The resettlement cost estimate for this subproject include compensation for private land determined in accordance with NH Act, compensation for structure at replacement cost without depreciation, resettlement assistances in accordance with the RF, and cost of RP implementation. The total resettlement cost for the subproject is INR 722 million. The major heads of budget items are listed below.

- Compensation for land,
- compensation for tea bush,
- compensation for structure (residential / commercial / residence cum commercial),
- assistance for loss of residence,
- assistance for loss of income / wages / livelihood,
- shifting assistance for those who have to relocate,
- additional assistance for vulnerable displaced households,
- rental allowance for tenants,
- compensation for community structures,
- cost of NGO / research assistants (social) in PIU,
- cost of monitoring and evaluation consultant,
- cost of dissemination of entitlement matrix, gist of RP, etc., and
- administrative cost for RP implementation.

B. Compensation

142. Private Land: The compensation for private land has been calculated as an average of replacement cost of land in rural and semi-urban area adjoining the road corridor. The replacement cost was gathered during census survey in discussion with local community and the elected local body representatives. For budgetary purpose, the replacement cost for land has been taken as Rs.10,00,000/- per bigha or say Rs.748/- per sq.m.

143. Government Land and Tea Garden land: Provision sum has been provided calculated as an average of replacement cost of land in rural and semi-urban area adjoining the road corridor. For budgetary purpose, the replacement cost for private land has been taken as the rate for Government / Tea Garden land i.e. Rs.10,00,000/- per bigha or say Rs.748/- per sq.m.

144. Structure: The compensation for structures have been arrived at based on PWD (WB) Schedule of Rates, 2012 for building works, material and labour. For budgetary purpose, the replacement cost for structure without depreciation has been taken as Rs.9,370/- per sq.m. for permanent structure, Rs.7192/- per sq.m. for semi-permanent structure and Rs. 2,178/- per sq.m. of temporary structure. Replacement cost for compound wall of stone masonry has been taken as Rs.3,608/- per running meter and a budgetary provision of Rs.30,000/- per well has been made for private wells of maximum 3' wide and 20' depth. For partially affected structures, additional grant for restoration of the building has been provided at the rate of Rs.6,247/- per sq.m.

C. Assistances

145. The minimum agricultural wages has been based on 'Minimum Rates of Wages in Scheduled Employments in West Bengal' as on February 01, 2013. The rate prescribed for

skilled agricultural labourer of Rs.221/- per day has been taken as minimum agricultural wages and is equivalent to Rs.5,525/- per month (Rs.221/- per day x 25 days per month).

146. Subsistence allowance for residential owners, who loses complete house and require to relocate, has been provided for a period of 3 months based on minimum agricultural wages.

147. Subsistence allowance for business owners, if s/he has to relocate, has been provided for a period of 12 months based on minimum agricultural wages.

148. Landlord of Tenants who will lose rental income have been provided with rental allowance for 3 months at Rs.3000/- per month to compensate loss of rental income.

149. Subsistence allowance to business owner-squatter has been provided for 6 months based on minimum agricultural wages.

150. Employees losing their employment and labourers losing their wages have been provided with subsistence allowance for 1 month based on minimum agricultural wages.

151. Shifting assistance of Rs.10,000/- has been provided to all displaced households who have to relocate.

152. Vulnerable households have been provided with additional assistance based on 25 days minimum agricultural wages per month for a period of 6 months per displaced household

D. Compensation for Community Assets and Government Structures

153. The unit cost for well, water tap, bus shelter, hand pump and public toilet has been arrived at based on replacement cost. For other community structures including places of worship, lump sum unit cost has been provided in the budget which would be assessed and paid during implementation by PIU.

E. RP Implementation Cost

154. The cost of hiring NGO or qualified research assistants in PIU for assisting PIU in RP implementation has been provided with a budget of Rs.18,00,000/- and the RP implementation is expected to be completed in 15 months including disbursement of compensation for land acquired under NH Act. Cost for external monitoring and evaluation has also been envisaged as this subproject is Category-A for IR and a budgetary provision of Rs.12,00,000/- has been made available for hiring of a consultant for the same. A lump sum budgetary provision of Rs.11,00,000/- has been made to meet administrative expenses. Further, a lump sum provision of Rs.50,000/- to meet disclosure expenses and a lump sum provision of Rs.80,000/- for staff training, in particular the social unit of the PIU, has also been budgeted.

F. Source of Funding and Fund Flow

155. The MoRTH, the executing agency (EA) for this subproject, will provide necessary funds for compensation for land and structure and the cost of resettlement assistances and RP implementation. The EA will ensure timely availability of funds for smooth implementation of the RP. The NGO / research assistants in the social unit of the PIU will facilitate disbursements, but the responsibility of ensuring full and timely payment to displaced persons will be that of EA.

G. Resettlement Budget Estimates

156. The budget for this sub-project is based on data and informed collected during census and socio-economic surveys conducted between April and June 2013 and unit rates worked out from the SoR. The total budget for the proposed subproject RP is estimated at Rs. 722364 million. A detailed budget estimate is given in Table 50.

Table 50: Resettlement Cost

Ref.No	Component	Unit	Unit Rate (in lakhs)	Quantity	Amount Rs in Lakhs
1	Land & Building				
1.1	Private Land	Sq.m	0.007	69110	516.94
1.2	Tea garden (for Tea Bush)	Sq.m	0.003	236640	657.86
1.3	Tea garden land (Provisional sum - MoRT to GoWB)	Sq.m	0.007	236640	1,770.07
1.4	Government Land (Provisional sum - MoRT to GoWB)	Sq.m	0.007	203150	1,519.56
1.3	Temporary Structures	Sq.m	0.022	13859	301.85
1.4	Semi-permanent Structures	Sq.m	0.072	10730	771.70
1.5	Permanent Structures	Sq.m	0.094	1137	106.54
1.6	Private well	Unit	0.300	8	2.40
1.7	Compound wall (Stone masonry)	Running Meter	0.036	897	32.36
2	R&R Assistance²⁸				
2.1	Building restoration grant for partially affected structures	Sq.m	0.062	118	7.37
2.2	Ex-gratia amount for not giving land-for-land	One Time	0.200	269	53.80
2.3	Subsistence allowance for residential owners	One Time	0.166	53	8.78
2.4	Subsistence allowance for commercial owners	One Time	0.663	38	25.19
2.5	Subsistence allowance for residence cum commercial owners	One Time	0.829	20	16.58
2.6	Subsistence allowance for commercial squatters	One Time	0.332	965	319.90
2.7	Rental allowance for landlords	One Time	0.090	241	21.69
2.8	Shifting allowance	One time	0.100	1471	147.10
2.9	Subsistence allowance for employees	One time	0.055	298	16.46
2.1	Assistance for vulnerable households	One Time	0.332	567	187.96
3	Community Assets				
3.1	Well	Unit	0.300	-	-
3.2	Bus shelter	Unit	0.750	29	21.75
3.3	Handpump	Unit	0.060	16	0.96
3.4	Water tap	Unit	0.020	38	0.76
3.5	Part of School building	Unit	0.250	1	0.25

²⁸ Subsistence allowance can be provided in the form of income restoration training.

Ref.No	Component	Unit	Unit Rate (in lakhs)	Quantity	Amount Rs in Lakhs
3.6	Places of Worship	Unit	0.300	34	10.20
3.7	Compound wall of community structures	Unit	0.200	6	1.20
3.8	Water tank	Unit	0.060	1	0.06
3.9	Public toilet	Unit	0.100	3	0.30
3.10	Other government buildings	Unit	0.150	4	0.60
4	General				
4.1	Training for staff	LS	-	-	0.80
4.2	NGO Recruitment	LS	-	-	18.00
4.3	Monitoring and Evaluation consultants	LS	-	-	12.00
4.4	Administrative expenses	LS	-	-	11.00
4.5	Dissemination of Entitlement matrix, RP, etc.	LS	-	-	0.50
	Sub Total				6,562.50
	Contingency @ 10%				656.25
	Total				7,218.75
	Rounded off to				7,219

XI. GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MECHANISM

A. Introduction

157. A project-specific grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be established to receive, evaluate and facilitate the resolution of displaced persons concerns, complaints and grievances about the social and environmental performance at the level of the subproject. The GRM is aimed to provide a trusted way to voice and resolve concerns linked to the project, and to be an effective way to address displaced person's concerns without allowing it to escalate resulting in delays in project implementation.

B. Grievance Redressal Mechanism

158. The GRM will aim to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism to voice and resolve social and environmental concerns linked to the subproject. The project-specific GRM is not intended to bypass the government's inbuilt redressal process, rather it is intended to address displaced persons concerns and complaints promptly, making it readily accessible to all segments of the displaced persons and is scaled to the risks and impacts of the project.

C. Grievance Redressal Committee

159. The EA will establish a mechanism to receive and facilitate the resolution of displaced persons' concerns and grievances about physical and economic displacement and other project impacts, paying particular attention to the impacts on vulnerable groups. The grievance redressal mechanism will address displaced persons' concerns and complaints promptly, using an understandable and transparent process that is gender responsive, culturally appropriate, and readily accessible to the affected persons at no costs and without retribution. The GRC will be established as soon as Government gives approval to project.

160. The RP will have a mechanism to ensure that the benefits are effectively transferred to the beneficiaries and will ensure proper disclosure and public consultation with the affected population. The GRCs are expected to resolve the grievances of the eligible persons within a stipulated time. The decision of the GRCs is binding, unless vacated by the court of law. The GRC will be constituted at PWD level headed/chaired by Chief Engineer. At the PIU level comprising of the Project Director, Resettlement Officer, a representative from local NGOs or a local person of repute and standing in the society, elected representative from Zilla Parisad/District Council, two representatives of affected persons including vulnerable groups and women in the committee. The GRC will continue to function, for the benefit of the DPs, during the entire life of the project including the defects liability periods.

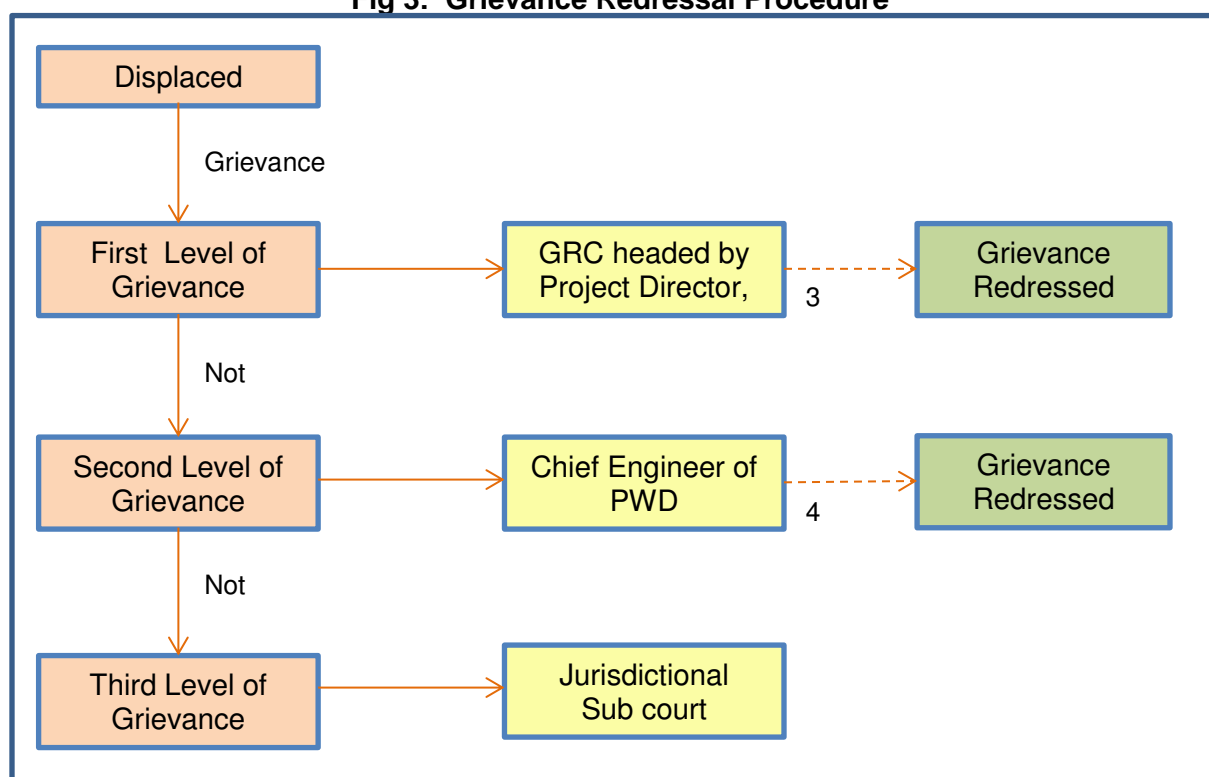
D. Operational Mechanism

161. The response time prescribed for the GRCs would be three weeks. Since the entire resettlement component of the project has to be completed before the construction starts for the whole project, the GRC, at PIU level, will meet at least once in three weeks to resolve the pending grievances and at PWD level as and when required. Other than disputes relating to ownership rights and apportionment issues under the court of law, GRC will review grievances involving all resettlement benefits, relocation, payment of compensation and other assistance.

162. Grievances related to RP implementation will be taken to GRC at PIU level and the NGO/research assistant of the social unit of PIU will facilitate displaced persons in registering

their grievances and being heard. The complaint / grievance will be redressed in 3 weeks time and written communication will be sent to the complainant. A complaint register will be maintained at PIU with details of complaint lodged, date of personal hearing, action taken and date of communication sent to complainant. If the complainant is still not satisfied s/he can approach the GRC at PWD level and still not satisfied can approach the jurisdictional court. The complainant can access the appropriate court of law or any alternative redress at any time and not necessarily go through the GRC. The grievance redressal procedure is shown in Figure 3.

Fig 3: Grievance Redressal Procedure



XII. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

A. Institutional Requirement

163. MORTH will be the EA and the IA will be the Public Works (Roads) Department, NH Division (PWD). PW(R)D will establish Project Implementation Unit (PIU) and they will be responsible for conducting the social assessment, updating the RP for the subproject and RP implementation. For resettlement activities, the IA will do the overall coordination, planning, implementation, and ensure that adequate finances are allocated for costs related to land acquisition and resettlement for the project.

B. Executing Agency

164. EAs will be supported by the Project Management Consultant (PMC) to ensure timely and effective implementation of RPs. EAs will coordinate with IAs/PIUs for project level RP related activities. The institutional framework and the roles and responsibilities of various institutions to be involved in the R&R activities of the project and implementation of RP are described in the following sections.

C. Project Implementation Unit

165. PIU will be established at subproject level headed by a Project Director (PD) responsible for the overall execution of this subproject. The PD will be responsible for (i) overall implementation of R&R activities according to the Plan including responsible for land acquisition and R&R activities in the field; (ii) ensure availability of budget for R&R activities; (iii) liaison with district administration for support for land acquisition and implementation of R&R; (iv) and selection and appointment of staff in the RP implementing unit and consultants/firms for monitoring and evaluation.

166. The PIU will depute one full-time official as the Resettlement Officer (RO) for the duration of resettlement activities, with relevant experience in land acquisition and resettlement issues. The PIU will maintain all databases and work closely with DPs and other stakeholders. Based on regularly updated data, a central database will also be maintained by EA.

167. The RO will work closely with the District Magistrate to expedite the payments of compensation for land acquisition. Further, the RO will ensure timely disbursement of assistances to DPs. Some of the specific tasks to be performed by PIU are: (i) translation of RP and the structure and process of GRC in local language and dissemination to DPs and other stakeholders; (ii) liaison with district administration for timely completion of land acquisition and payment of compensation; (iii) maintain the database of DPs; (iv) facilitate opening of bank accounts for DPs in nationalised banks to transfer assistances to DPs; (v) monitor physical and financial progress of RP implementation; (vi) convene GRC periodically and facilitate resolving grievances; and (vii) conduct monthly meetings with the implementing team to review the progress on R&R and submit monthly progress report to EA and quarterly progress report to ADB.

D. Non Governmental Organisation / In house Research Assistants

168. A qualified and experienced firm, NGO, or designated in-house personnel (referred to onward as RP implementing unit) will be engaged by the PIU to assist in the implementation of the RP. The RP implementing unit would play the role of a facilitator and will work as a link

between the PIU and the affected community. Key activities of the RP implementing unit in relation to resettlement planning and implementation include: (i) verify and update, if required, the detailed census and socio-economic survey of physically and economically displaced persons carried out during DPR preparation based on detailed design, and verify the identity of poor, female-headed, and vulnerable households affected by land acquisition and resettlement; (ii) prepare the list of the potential DPs and issue ID cards; (iii) facilitate the process of disbursement of compensation to the DPs – coordinating with the revenue department, informing the affected persons of the compensation disbursement process and timeline; (iv) assist DPs in opening bank accounts explaining the implications, the rules and the obligations of a joint account and how s/he can access the resources s/he is entitled to; (v) assist the DPs in ensuring a smooth transition (during the part or full relocation of the affected persons), helping them to take salvaged materials and shift, in close consultation with the affected persons, the RP implementing unit shall inform the PIU about the shifting dates agreed with them in writing and the arrangements they desire with respect to their entitlements; (vi) organize training programs for income restoration; (vii) conduct meaningful consultations throughout the RP implementation and ensure disclosure of resettlement plans in an accessible manner to the affected persons; (viii) assist PIUs in grievance redressal; (ix) assist PIUs in keeping detailed records of progress and establish monitoring and reporting system of RP implementation; (x) act as the information resource center for community interaction with the project and maintain liaison between community, contractors and project management and implementing units during the execution of the works; and (xi) provide advice, capacity building and other supports to PIU as required. The Terms of Reference for the NGO is provided as Appendix II.

E. Capacity Building of PIU

169. PIU will be created under PW(R)D and the staff in the PIU and RO, familiar with land acquisition policies and procedure, will also be familiarised in NRRP 2007 and ADB SPS. In order to build the capacity of the PIU and the RO, an orientation and training in resettlement management at the beginning of the project will be undertaken by EA with the assistance of ADB. The capacity development training inputs would include ADB resettlement policy and principles. The training activities will focus on issues concerning (i) principles and procedures of land acquisition, (ii) public consultation and participation, (iii) entitlements and compensation disbursement mechanisms, (iv) Grievance redressal, and (v) monitoring of resettlement operation. The training would specifically focus on the differences between provisions of ADB SPS, NH Act and NRRP 2007. The awareness of these differences and the need to follow the provisions of the ADB policy are critical for successful implementation of the RP.

170. The roles and responsibilities of the institution involved in RP planning and implementation is summarised in the following table.

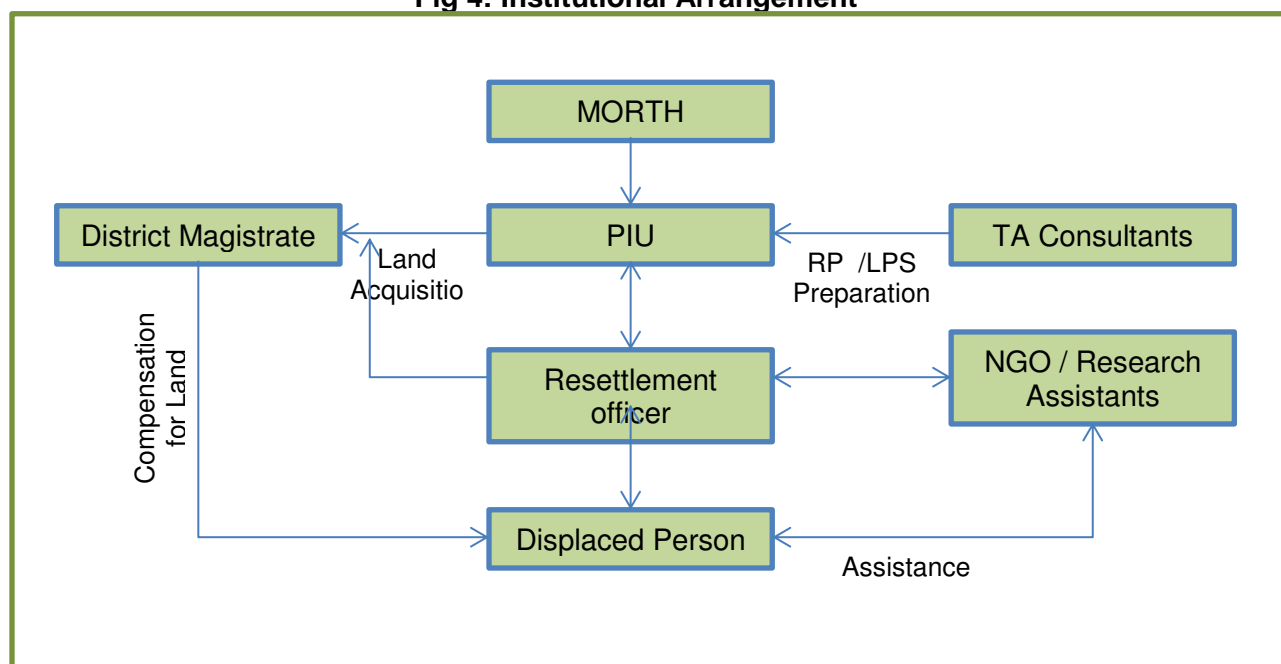
Table 51: Agencies Responsible for RP Planning and Implementation

Activity	Agency Responsible
Census and socio-economic survey based on final design	TA Consultants
Preparation of RP	TA Consultants / PW(R)D
Preparation of land acquisition plan	TA Consultants
Establishment of Social and Resettlement Unit in PIU and appointment of Resettlement Officer (RO)	PW(R)D
Organizing resettlement training workshop	ADB
Hiring of NGO / Research Assistants in PIU	PIU
Public consultation and disclosure of RP	PIU / NGO

Activity	Agency Responsible
Co-ordination with district administration for land acquisition	PIU
Declaration of cut-off date	PIU
Review and obtaining of approval of resettlement plan form ADB	EA / PIU
Submission of land acquisition proposals to District Magistrate	PIU
Compensation award and payment of compensation	District Magistrate
Payment of replacement cost and assistances	PIU / NGO
Taking possession of acquired land	PIU
Handing over the land free of encumbrance to contractors for construction	PIU
Notify the date of commencement of construction to DPs	PIU / NGO
Assistance in relocation, particularly for vulnerable groups	PIU / NGO
Internal Monitoring of RP Implementation	PIU / NGO
External Monitoring	External Monitoring Firm / Expert

171. The institutional arrangement of RP planning and implementation is presented in Figure 4.

Fig 4: Institutional Arrangement



XIII. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

A. Introduction

172. Implementation of RP mainly consists of compensation to be paid for private land, compensation for structures, compensation for tea bushes and assistance for loss of homestead resulting in physical displacement, loss of livelihood resulting in economic displacement, and additional assistance to vulnerable household. Wherever private land is involved, compensation for land should be paid to the land owner or into court deposit, in case of ownership/apportionment issues exist, prior to commencement of civil works. In stretches where there is no land acquisition and all improvements are proposed with the right-of-way, all assistances should be paid to the DP prior to giving clearance for civil works.

173. Public consultation, monitoring and grievance redressal will be undertaken intermittently throughout the project duration. The civil works contract for a particular package of the subproject will be awarded only after all compensation is paid and rehabilitation measures are implemented for that subproject.

B. Schedule for Project Implementation

174. The proposed RP implementation activities are divided into three broad phases viz. project preparation phase, RP implementation phase, and monitoring and reporting phase, and the activities envisaged in each phase is discussed below.

175. Project Preparation Phase: The activities to be performed in this phase include establishment of PIU with a designated officer (RO) in charge of safeguards; submission of RP to ADB for approval; appointment of NGO/recruitment of research assistants in PIU; and establishment of GRC. The information dissemination and stakeholder consultations will commence in this stage and continue till the end of the project.

176. RP Implementation Phase: In this phase, key activities will be carried out including payment of compensation for land and structure; payment of other rehabilitation assistances; and issuing site clearance certificate to enable commencement of civil works.

177. Monitoring and Reporting Phase: Internal monitoring will commence as soon as RP implementation begins and continue till end of RP implementation. External monitoring will also commence from the beginning of RP implementation.

C. RP Implementation Schedule

178. An implementation schedule for land acquisition, payment of compensation and resettlement activities in the project including various sub tasks and time line matching with civil work schedule is provided in Table 52.

Table 52: RP Implementation Schedule

Activity	Progress (Year/Quarter)							
	2013			2014				2015
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Project Preparation Phase								
Screen sub-project impact								
Carry out Census Survey								
Public consultation with DPs / Stakeholders								
Prepare Resettlement Plan (RP)								
Prepare LA Plan								
Updating of RP (if required)								
ADB Review of RP								
RP Implementation Phase								
Hiring of NGO / Recruitment of Research Assistants in PIU, for RP Implementation								
Obtaining approval of RP from ADB								
Disclosure of RP								
Declaration of cut-off date / LA Notification								
Submission of LA proposals to DC								
Public consultation								
Grievance Redressal								
Payment of compensation for Structures								
Disbursement of RP assistances								
Payment of compensation for land								
Taking possession of acquired land								
Handing over the acquired land to contractor								
Notify the date of start of civil works								
Rehabilitation of DPs								
Monitoring and Reporting Phase								
Monitoring and reporting to ADB								

XIV. MONITORING AND REPORTING

A. Introduction

179. The objective of monitoring is to provide the PIU with an effective tool for assessing rehabilitation progress, identifying potential difficulties and problems areas and provide an early warning system for areas that need correction. Continuous supervision and periodic monitoring are an integral part of successful implementation. Monitoring is a warning system for project managers and a channel for the PAPs to express their needs and reactions to the programme.

B. Monitoring Process

180. The Project Implementation Unit will carry out concurrent monitoring of RP implementation through the NGO / research assistants of the social unit of PIU, and prepare monthly and quarterly progress report in terms of physical and financial indicators. In addition, the monitoring process will also look into: the communication and reactions of PAPs; use of grievance procedures; information dissemination to PAPs on benefits; and options and implementation time table. The progress report will be reviewed by MoRTH and comments if any, will be communicated to PIU for immediate action. A copy of the quarterly report will be made available to ADB. In view the significance of resettlement impacts, the monitoring mechanism for this project will have both monitoring by PIU and monitoring by an external agency / expert.

C. Internal Monitoring by PIU

181. PIU will be responsible for the timely implementation of all activities in RP. The monitoring will include: (i) administrative monitoring to ensure that implementation is on schedule and problems are dealt with on a timely basis; (ii) socio-economic monitoring during and after the rehabilitation process utilising the baseline information established by the socio-economic survey of DPs undertaken during project preparation to ensure that people are rehabilitated and are recovering; (iii) overall monitoring whether recovery from loss due to project has indeed taken place successfully and in time; (iv) data from the baseline socio-economic surveys undertaken during the project preparation stage will provide the benchmark for the monitoring process to assess the progress and success of the resettlement and rehabilitation programme.

182. Further, monitoring process will also include the following: (i) communication and reactions from DPs; (ii) valuation of properties; (iii) usage of grievance redress mechanism; and (iv) disbursement of compensation and assistance amounts.

D. External Monitoring

183. This subproject involving significant resettlement impacts is classified as Category-A and hence will have to be monitored by an experienced external expert/agency and submit semi annual monitoring reports to EA/ADB. The main objective of this monitoring is to supervise overall monitoring of the subproject to determine whether RP goals have been achieved, more importantly whether livelihoods and living standards have been restored/ enhanced and suggest suitable recommendations for improvement. The external monitoring consultant will be selected within three months of loan approval and the monitoring will be carried out intermittently during the RP implementation. A sample ToR for External monitoring agency/expert is attached as Appendix-III.

184. The external monitoring will include: (i) review and verify the monitoring reports prepared by PIU; (ii) review of socio-economic baseline census information of displaced persons; (iii) identification and selection of indicators for monitoring and impact evaluation; (iv) impact assessment through sample surveys amongst displaced persons; (v) consultation with DPs, officials, community leaders for preparing review report; (vi) assess the resettlement efficiency, effectiveness and efficiency of PIU, impact and sustainability, and drawing lessons for future resettlement policy formulation and planning.

E. Reporting Requirements

185. The RO in PIU responsible for RP implementation will prepare monthly and quarterly progress reports on resettlement activities and submit to PIU. The quarterly progress report will be submitted by PIU to MoRTH and ADB for review.

186. The external monitoring expert/agency responsible for monitoring of the RP implementation will submit a semi annual review report to PIU and ADB to determine whether resettlement goals have been achieved, more importantly whether livelihoods and living standards have been restored/ enhanced and suggest suitable recommendations for improvement.

187. All the resettlement monitoring reports will be disclosed to DPs in line with the procedure followed for disclosure of resettlement documents by the EA. The monitoring reports will also be disclosed in ADB website.

Comparison between National / State laws and policies and ADB's SPS

SNo	ADB Safeguard Requirement	National Highways Act 1956	NRRP 2007	Remarks, and provisions in NRRP	Measures to bridge the Gap
Objectives					
1	Avoid involuntary resettlement wherever feasible	X	✓	-	-
2	If unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives	X	✓	-	-
3	To enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels	X	✓	-	-
4	To improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.	X	✓	-	-
Policy Principles					
5	Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks.	X	✓	While the policy does not specify any requirement for screening of the project at an early stage for resettlement impacts and risks, the process for resettlement planning is defined.	Screening of all sub-projects in line with the IR checklist of ADB, towards enabling identification of the potential resettlement impacts and associated risks.
6	Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks	x	✓	Clause 23. (1) After completion of baseline survey and census of the affected families under section 21, and assessment of the requirement of land for resettlement under section 22, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall prepare a draft scheme or plan for the rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families after consultation with the representatives of the affected families including women and the representative of the requiring body.	-
7	Carryout consultations with affected persons, host communities and concerned NGOs. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options	X	✓	Clause 10 (ii) hold consultation with the affected persons while formulating a rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan;	In addition to the consultations with the affected population, the framework includes provisions for information dissemination about the project including the entitlement and resettlement options to the affected persons.
8	Establish grievance redressal mechanism	X	✓	Clause 14.—provides for appointment by the appropriate Government of an	Given that the Resettlement Impacts are not envisaged to be significant, a project

SNo	ADB Safeguard Requirement	National Highways Act 1956	NRRP 2007	Remarks, and provisions in NRRP	Measures to bridge the Gap
				ombudsman for time bound disposal of grievances, etc.	level GRM is included in the RP.
9	Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.	X	✓	Clause 4.—seeks to provide for social impact assessment study in certain cases in the proposed affected areas taking into consideration the impact that the project will have on public and community properties etc., and specify the ameliorative measures.	Social Impact Assessment, awareness campaigns, and social preparation phase will be done for any projects with significant impacts.
10	Improve or restore the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (i) land-based resettlement strategies (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.	X	✓	Clause 36 provides for the option of land based resettlement strategies	Structure to be compensated at replacement cost without depreciation
11	If there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; provide transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.	X	✓	Clause 30 – specifies that in case of involuntary displacement of less than four hundred families en masse in plain areas, or less than two hundred families en masse in tribal or hilly areas, DDP blocks or areas mentioned in the Fifth Schedule or Sixth Schedule to the Constitution, all affected families shall be provided basic infrastructural facilities and amenities at the resettlement area as per the norms specified by the appropriate Government	Not envisaged under the proposed project. Therefore, the provision of alternative resettlement sites is not provided for in the framework.
12	Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards	X	✓	Clause 46. The project authorities shall, at their cost, arrange for annuity policies that will pay a pension for life to the vulnerable affected persons (such as the disabled, destitute, orphans, widows, unmarried girls, abandoned women, or persons above fifty years of age), of such amount as may be prescribed by the appropriate	-

SNo	ADB Safeguard Requirement	National Highways Act 1956	NRRP 2007	Remarks, and provisions in NRRP	Measures to bridge the Gap
				Government subject to a minimum of five hundred rupees per month.	
13	If land acquisition is through negotiated settlement, ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status	X	✓		Not envisaged
14	Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.	X	✓	Clause 3 provides that non-titleholders who has been residing or engaged in any trade, business, occupation or vocation continuously for a period of not less than three years in the affected area preceding the date of declaration of the affected area, and who has been deprived of earning his livelihood or alienated wholly or substantially from the main source of his trade, business, occupation or vocation because of the acquisition of land in the affected area or being involuntarily displaced for any other reason;	RP mandates that in the case of land acquisition, the date of publication of preliminary notification for acquisition under Section 3A(1) of NHA, will be treated as the cut-off date for title holders, and for non-titleholders such as squatters the start date of the project census survey.
15	Prepare a resettlement plan / indigenous peoples plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.	X	✓	Clause 23 provides for the preparation and content of the Resettlement Plan to be prepared.	-
16	Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders	X	X	The approved scheme or plan for rehabilitation and resettlement shall be published in the Official Gazette by the appropriate Government	In addition to the publishing of the approved resettlement plan, the RP includes provision for disclosure of the various documents pertaining to RP implementation.

SNo	ADB Safeguard Requirement	National Highways Act 1956	NRRP 2007	Remarks, and provisions in NRRP	Measures to bridge the Gap
17	Include the full costs of measures proposed in the resettlement plan and indigenous peoples plan as part of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts and / or indigenous peoples plan, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.	X	✓	Clause 28—seeks to make it the responsibility of the requiring body to provide requisite funds to the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement for implementation of the scheme/plan for affected families; the requiring body to deposit 1/3rd cost of the scheme or plan with the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement on finalization of the scheme or plan.	-
18	Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.	X	✓	Clause 29— seeks to provide that the compensation award, full payment of compensation etc. shall precede actual displacement of affected families where land acquisition is on behalf of a requiring body.	-
19	Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.	X	✓	Clause 10 - The formulation, execution and monitoring of the rehabilitation and resettlement plan shall vest in the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement.	-

Terms of Reference (TOR) for the NGO to assist PIU in Resettlement Plan Implementation

[Note to EA / PIU: There will be no requirement for hiring of a NGO, if the EA/IA decide to implement the RP by engaging qualified in house personnel]

A. Project Background

1. Government of West Bengal (GoWB) and Government of India (GoI) propose to improve two-road corridors in the State of West Bengal and provide necessary cross border facilities to facilitate regional socio-economic development through improved trade and tourism between India, Nepal, Bhutan and Bangladesh.
2. PIU, PW(R)D, GoWB has prepared this Resettlement Plan (RP) *Dhupguri-Birpara-Hasimara* Section of the Asian Highway 48 (AH-48). This RP addresses social issues arising out of acquisition of land and other assets, eviction of squatters and removal of encroachments resulting in social and / or economic displacement to households / individuals / community, either direct or indirect and is in compliance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 and National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007.
3. To assist in the implementation of the RP for *Dhupguri-Birpara-Hasimara* Section of the Asian Highway 48 (AH-48), PW(R)D now invites the services of eligible NGO.

B. Objectives of the Assignment

4. The NGO shall be responsible for the following, according to the Resettlement Plan:
 - Educating the DPs on their rights to entitlements and obligations.
 - To ensure that the DPs are given the full entitlements due to them, according to the entitlements in the RP.
 - To provide support and information to DPs for income restoration.
 - Assist the DPs in relocation and rehabilitation, including counseling, and coordination with local authorities.
 - Assist the DPs in redressing their grievances (through the grievance redress committee set up for the subproject)
 - To assist the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) with social responsibilities of the subproject, such as compliance with labour laws, prohibition of child labour, and gender issues.
 - To conduct awareness program for HIV/AIDs, Health and Hygiene, and Human Trafficking.
 - To collect data and submit progress reports on a monthly and quarterly basis for PW(R)D to monitor the progress of RP implementation.

C. Scope of Work

- a) Administrative Responsibilities of the NGO
5. The administrative responsibilities of the NGO will include:
 - Working in co-ordination with the Resettlement Officer (RO) in the PIU;
 - Assist the RO in carrying out the implementation of the RP;
 - To co-ordinate with the GRCs in redressing grievances;

- Assist the RO in conducting all public meetings, information campaigns at the commencement of the project and give full information to the affected community;
- Translate the summary RP in local language for disclosure and disseminate to DPs;
- To assist the PIU to ensure that the Contracts comply with the applicable labour laws (including prohibition of child labour) and gender issues;
- To assist the PIU in ensuring compliance with the safety, health and hygiene norms, and the conduct HIV/AIDS and Human Trafficking awareness/prevention campaigns;
- Submit monthly and quarterly progress report to the RO including both physical and financial progress. The report should cover implementation issues, grievances and summary of consultations
- Assist PIU in the management of the data base of the DPs.
- Assist PIU in providing training to DP, wherever required in the implementation of RP.

b) Responsibilities for Implementation of the RP

- NGO shall verify the information already contained in the RP and the individual losses of the DPs. They should validate the data provided in the RP and make suitable changes if required and wherever changes are made it should be supported by documentary evidence. The NGO shall establish rapport with DPs, consult and provide information to them about the respective entitlements as proposed under the RP, and distribute entitlement cum Identity Cards to the eligible DPs. The identity card should include a photograph of the DP, the extent of loss suffered due to the project, and the choice of the DP with regard to the mode of compensation and assistance.
- The NGO shall develop rapport between the DPs and the Project Authority, particularly the RO. This will be achieved through regular meetings with both the RO and the DPs. Meetings with the RO will be held at least fortnightly, and meetings with the DPs will be held monthly, during the entire duration of the assignment. All meetings and decisions taken shall be documented by the NGO.
- Prepare monthly action plans with targets in consultation with the RO.
- The NGO shall display the list of eligible DPs in prominent public places like villages, Panchayat Offices, Block/Tehsil headquarters, and the District Headquarters.
- During the verification of the eligible DPs, the NGO shall ensure that each of the DPs are contacted and consulted either in groups or individually. The NGO shall specially ensure consultation with women from the DP families especially women headed households.
- Participatory methods should be adopted in assessing the needs of the DPs, especially with regard to the vulnerable groups of DPs. The methods of contact may include village level meetings, gender participation through group's interactions, and Individual meetings and interactions.
- The NGO shall explain to the DPs the provisions of the policy and the entitlements under the RP. This shall include communication to the roadside squatters and encroachers about the need for their eviction, the timeframe for their removal and their entitlements.

- The NGO shall disseminate information to the DPs on the possible consequences of the project on the communities' livelihood systems and the options available, so that they do not remain ignorant.
 - NGO will monitor the involvement of child labour in the civil construction work in each package.
 - In all of these, the NGO shall consider women as a special focus group, and deal with them with care and sympathy.
 - The NGO shall assist the project authorities in ensuring a smooth transition (during the part or full relocation of the DPs), helping the DPs to take salvaged materials and shift. In close consultation with the DPs, the NGO shall inform the RO about the shifting dates agreed with the DPs in writing and the arrangements desired by the DPs with respect to their entitlements.
 - The NGO shall assist the DPs in opening bank accounts explaining the implications, the rules and the obligations of a joint account and how s/he can access the resources s/he is entitled to.
 - The NGO shall ensure proper utilisation of the R&R budget available for the subproject. The NGO shall facilitate the DPs in finding suitable economic investment options and help them in regaining the losses of land and other productive assets. The NGO shall identify means and advise the RO to disburse the entitlements to the eligible persons/families in a manner that is transparent, and shall report to the PW(R)D on the level of transparency achieved in the project.
- c) Accompanying and Representing the DPs at the Grievance Committee Meetings
- The NGO shall nominate a suitable person (from the staff of the NGO) to be a member of the GRCs.
 - The NGO shall make the DPs aware of the existence of grievance redressal committees (GRCs)
 - The NGO shall help the DPs in filling the grievance application and also in clearing their doubts about the procedure as well as the context of the GRC award.
 - The NGO shall record the grievance and bring it to the notice of the GRCs within seven days of receipt of the grievance from the DPs. It shall submit a draft resolution with respect to the particular grievance of the DP, suggesting multiple solutions, if possible, and deliberate on the same in the GRC meeting through the NGO representative in the GRC.
 - To accompany the DPs to the GRC meeting on the decided date, help the DP to express his/her grievance in a formal manner if requested by the GRC and again inform the DPs of the decisions taken by the GRC within 3 days of receiving a decision from the GRC.
- d) Carry out Public Consultation
- In addition to counseling and providing information to DPs, the NGO will carry out periodic consultation with DPs and other stakeholders.
- e) Assisting the PIU with the Project's Social Responsibilities
- The NGO shall assist the PIU to ensure that the Contractors are abiding by the various provisions of the applicable laws, concerning the worker's safety, health and hygiene; women's issues and the child labour issues. The applicable laws include (i) the Maternity Benefit Act, 1951; (ii) the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1948; (iii) the Minimum Wages act, 1948. (iv) The Equal

Remuneration Act, 1979. (v) the Industrial Employment (Standing Order) Act, 1946; (vi) the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986; (vii) the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act 1996; (viii) the Cess Act of 1996 and (ix) the Factories Act, 1948. Any divergence from the (workers welfare and remuneration, safety, health, hygiene, women's issues, and child labour issues) provisions of these laws should be brought to the notice of the RO.

- The NGO shall assist the PIU to implement HIV/AIDS awareness measures, including collaboration with the line agencies.

f) Monitoring and Reporting

- The RP includes provision for monitoring by NGO/ RO and quarterly, mid-term, and post-project monitoring and evaluation by external agency. The NGO involved in the implementation of the RP will be required to supply all information, documents to the external monitoring consultants.

D. Documentation and Reporting by NGO

6. The NGO selected for the assignments shall be responsible to:

- Submit an inception report within three weeks; on signing up of the contract including a work plan for the whole contract period, staffing and personnel deployment plan, and a withdrawal plan at the end of the period of contract. The withdrawal plan shall be detailed and reflect how the DPs will maintain the assets created and transferred to the DPs.
- Prepare monthly progress reports to be submitted to the RO, with weekly progress and work charts as against the scheduled timeframe of RP implementation.
- Prepare and submit quarterly reports on a regular basis, to be submitted to the EA.
- Submit a completion report at the end of the contract period summarizing the actions taken during the project, the methods and personnel used to carry out the assignment, and a summary of support/assistance given to the DPs.
- All other reports/documentation as described in these terms of reference.
- Record minutes of all meetings.

E. Timeframe for Services

- The NGO will be contracted for a period of 15 months from the date of commencement, with a withdrawal methodology built in to the proposals from the NGO.

F. Data, Services and Facilities to be provided by the Client

- The PIU will provide to the NGO the copies of the RP/ DPs' Census, the strip plan of final design and any other relevant reports/data prepared by the TA consultants. All facilities required in the performance of the assignment, including office space, office stationery, transportation and accommodation for staff of the NGO, etc., shall be arranged by the NGO.

G. Team for the Assignment

7. The NGO shall assign a team of professionals for assisting PIU in RP implementation.

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR AN EXTERNAL MONITORING AGENCY/EXPERT

A. Project Description

1. The India Subregional Road Connectivity Investment Program includes improvements to *Dhupguri-Birpara-Hasimara* Section of the Asian Highway 48 (AH-48). The subproject includes a provision for monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the subproject resettlement plan by an external monitor. Therefore, the PW(R)D, which is the IA for this project, requires services of a reputed individual/consultancy firm for monitoring and evaluation of RP implementation.

B. Scope of work – Generic

2. The scope of work include:
- 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 Displaced Persons (DPs) have been restored or enhanced;
 - To assess resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability, drawing both on policies and practices and to suggest any corrective measures, if necessary; and
 - To review the project impacts on Indigenous People and groups and assess the effectiveness of the mitigative actions taken.

C. Scope of work- Specific

3. The major tasks expected from the external monitor are:
- To develop specific monitoring indicators for undertaking monitoring for RP implementation;
 - Review results of internal monitoring and verify claims through random checking by adopting suitable sampling method at the field level to assess whether land acquisition/resettlement objectives have been generally met;
 - Involve the affected people and community groups in assessing the impact of land acquisition for monitoring and evaluation purposes;
 - Evaluate and assess the adequacy of compensation given to the DPs and the livelihood opportunities and incomes as well as the quality of life of DPs of project-induced changes; and
 - To evaluate and assess the adequacy and effectiveness of the consultative process with DPs, particularly those vulnerable, including the adequacy and effectiveness of grievance procedures and legal redress available to the displaced persons, and dissemination of information about these.

D. Time Frame and Reporting

4. The independent monitoring agency/expert will be responsible for overall monitoring of the RP implementation and will submit quarterly review directly to EA/ADB.

E. Qualifications

5. The monitoring agency/expert 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 postgraduate degree in social science 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.

6. The profile of agency/expert along with full CV of monitors to be engaged must be submitted along with the proposal.

F. Budget and Logistics

7. Copies of the proposal - both technical and financial - should be submitted and the budget should include all cost and any other logistics details necessary for resettlement monitoring.

Detailed Design of the Sub Regional Road Connectivity Project

জন সাধারণের সহিত আলোচনা

উপস্থিতি তালিকা

বিষয় : চ্যংড়াবান্কা - ধূপগুড়ি - হাঁসিমাড়া - জঁয়গা-ফুন্টশেলিং সড়ক উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প।

তারিখ :

স্থান : MADARILAT

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
1	আব্দুল হুসেইন	Madarilat, Asuani nagar. 1 u/no-4	আব্দুল হুসেইন
2	দীনক জিঃ	— do —	দীনক জিঃ
3	চন্দনসাহা	— do —	চন্দনসাহা
4	Ranjana Ansari	— do —	Ranjana Ansari
5	আব্দুল হুসেইন	9734935343	আব্দুল হুসেইন
6	২১২২৫ নং	8972527074	২১২২৫ নং

Detailed Design of the Sub Regional Road Connectivity Project

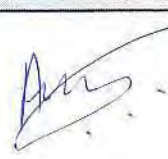


জন সাধারণের সহিত আলোচনা

উপস্থিতি তালিকা

বিষয় : চ্যাংড়াবান্ধা - ধূপগুড়ি - হাঁসিমাড়া - জঁয়গা-ফুন্টশেলিং সড়ক উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প।

তারিখ :

স্থান : MADARI HAT

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
7	HAMID MIYA	MADARI HAT SUBHASH NAGAR WARD NO.4	
8	Anifa Shing mahabo	Aswani Nagar w. No. 3	এমিতাঙ্গি মহাভো
9	Asra bali	Aswani Nagar w. No-3	
10	রুমডান বিবি A	Aswani Nagar w. No-3	রুমডান বিবি
11	Rajiya bibi	Aswani Nagar w. No-3	
12	Hamit miya	Aswani Nagar w. No-3	হামিদ মিয়ার

Detailed Design of the Sub Regional Road Connectivity Project






জন সাধারণের সহিত আলোচনা

উপস্থিতি তালিকা

বিষয় : চ্যংড়াবান্কা - ধূপগুড়ি - হাঁসিমাড়া - জঁয়গা-ফুন্টশেলিং সড়ক উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প।

তারিখ :

স্থান : MADARI HAT

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
13	Aslina Bibi	Madarihat Aswaninagar	
14	Rejiya Bibi	Madarihat Aswaninagar	
15	Rahima Bibi	- do -	
16	Jomuna Das	- do -	
17	Sakina Begum	- do -	
18	Kailash Mahato	- do -	Kailash Mahato

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জন সাধারণের সহিত আলোচনা

উপস্থিতি তালিকা

বিষয় : চ্যংড়াবান্কা - ধূপগুড়ি - হাঁসিমাড়া - জঁয়গা-ফুন্টশেলিং সড়ক উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প।

তারিখ :

স্থান : MADARI HAT

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
19	Bodiyas Rahaman	Madarihat Subash Nagar W. No - 4	
20	Nobiuddin	Madarihat Aswaninagar W. No - 3	
21	Abada Bibi	Madarihat Aswaninagar W. No - 3	
22	Monimi Bibi	Madarihat Aswaninagar W. No - 3	
23	Amina Khatun	Subash Nagar W. No - 4	
24	Basanta Das	Subash Nagar W. No - 4	Basanta Das

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জন সাধারণের সহিত আলোচনা

উপস্থিতি তালিকা

বিষয় : চ্যাংড়াবান্ধা - ধূপগুড়ি - হাঁসিমাড়া - জঁয়গা-ফুন্টশেলিং সড়ক উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প।

তারিখ :

স্থান : MADARI HAT

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
25	Tassari Serman	Asani Nagor ৩০৩১-৩	
26	Achapa bibi	Asani Nagor ৩০৩১-৩	
27	Kathaga Kathun	Asani Nagor Subash Nagor	
28	Hasina Begum	Subash Nagor Kulani	
29	Ali man Haque	Subash Nagor	
30	Auifa mahabo	Subash Nagor	

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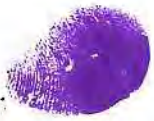

জন সাধারণের সহিত আলোচনা

উপস্থিতি তালিকা

বিষয় : চ্যংড়াবান্কা - ধূপগুড়ি - হাঁসিমাড়া - জঁয়গা-ফুন্টশেলিং সড়ক উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প।

তারিখ :

স্থান : MADARIHAT

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
31	Md. Farum box	Matharihat Agwaninagar W. No. 3	শ্রী: করিমুল বাকশ
32	Joshna Das	- DO -	
33	Safiya Khatun	- DO -	
34	Sosibala Barman	- DO -	
35	Khatya Bibi	- DO -	
36			অসমিলিত বিবৃতি

Detailed Design of the Sub Regional Road Connectivity Project






জন সাধারণের সহিত আলোচনা

উপস্থিতি তালিকা

বিষয় : চ্যংড়াবান্কা - ধূপগুড়ি - হাঁসিমাড়া - জঁয়গা-ফুন্টশেলিং সড়ক উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প।

তারিখ :

স্থান : MADARIHAT

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
37	Dhiren Barman	Madarihat Aswaninagar	
38	Rahima Khatun	- Do -	
39	Satipar Rahman	- Do -	
40	Suresh Mahato	- Do -	
41	Subash Mondal		Subash Mondal
42	Aainoor Haque		

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জন সাধারণের সহিত আলোচনা

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তারিখ :

স্থান : MADARIHAT

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
43	রামজানুল মুহম্মদ	Madarihat, Aswani Nagar,	রামজানুল মুহম্মদ
44	Anil Sharma.	8670064617	Anil Sharma.
45	AMINUR HOSEIN	MADARIHAT SUBHASH NAGAR WARD/NO/4) 8145729589	Aminur
46	Robi mehebo	Madarihat Subash nagar LENO-2 9641231130	Robi mehebo
47	MAKBUL HOSSON	MADARHAT SUBASH 8670760118	MAKBUL HOSSON

Detailed Design of the Sub Regional Road Connectivity Project




জন সাধারণের সহিত আলোচনা

উপস্থিতি তালিকা

বিষয় : চ্যংড়াবান্ধা - ধূপগুড়ি - হাঁসিমাড়া - জঁয়গা-ফুন্টশেলিং সড়ক উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প।

তারিখ :

স্থান : MADARIHAT

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
48	Mujibur Hossain	Aswami Nagar w.No-3	
49	Sabita Barman	Aswami Nagar w.No-3	Sabita Barman
50	Alaya Begam	Aswaminagar	
51	Aliyar Rahaman	Aswaminagar Madarihat	

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জন সাধারণের সহিত আলোচনা

উপস্থিতি তালিকা

বিষয় : চ্যংড়াবান্ধা - ধূপগুড়ি - হাঁসিমাড়া - জঁয়গা-ফুন্টশেলিং সড়ক উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প।

তারিখ :

স্থান : VOT PATTY MORE (BHOTE PATTY)

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
1	Jogajish Sarker	vot patty	জগজিষ সর্কার
2	Sagar Talukder	NHPS Bhotepty P.S. Manjuria Dist. Jalpaiguri M. 9838056104	
3	Ronjan Siddha	BhotePatty 9679668407	
4	Chon Chel Sale	Bhote patty 9832649865	<u>Chel Sale</u>
5	Manoj ko. Roy	Bhote patty 03581-2720330	Mr
6	Alor Sarker	8509069140	Alor

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জন সাধারণের সহিত আলোচনা

উপস্থিতি তালিকা

বিষয় : চ্যংড়াবান্কা - ধূপগুড়ি - হাঁসিমাড়া - জঁয়গা-ফুন্টশেলিং সড়ক উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প।

তারিখ :

স্থান :

50 VOTPATTY MORE (BHOOTE PATTY)

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
7	Ramu Saha (Raja)	Do, Bhote patty (near) Jalpaiguri, maynaguri Vill. West Horrauli - 03561272034	TARUN SAHA
8	Prafulla Ch. Paul	Bhote patty 8101415606	Paul
9	Shyamal Ray	Bhote patty 7384411268	Ray
10	Abdul Karim	Do 9734197724	Karim
11	Jayanta Ray	Bhote patty, Jalpaiguri 9126800668	Ray
12	Indrajit Mandal	Bhote patty 7384671875	Mandal

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জন সাধারণের সহিত আলোচনা

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তারিখ :

স্থান : VOTPATTY MORE (BHOTE PATTY)

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
13	ইম্মল	9749 088730	ইম্মল
14	Gouram Ray	7679796899 9	
15	Badal Surkar	9832661334	<u>B Surkar</u>
16	Madhab pal	bhotpatty	
17	Jaycharan Ray	Bhotepatti 9832586476	
18	সুমন্যাস সর্কার	— do —	সুমন্যাস সর্কার

Detailed Design of the Sub Regional Road Connectivity Project

জন সাধারণের সহিত আলোচনা

উপস্থিতি তালিকা

বিষয় : চ্যংড়াবান্কা - ধূপগুড়ি - হাঁসিমাড়া - জঁয়গা-ফুন্টশেলিং সড়ক উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প।

তারিখ :

স্থান : VOT PATTY MORE (BHOTE PATTY)

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
19	পার্বীতosh Sarkar	Bhote patty 9932514462	পার্বী tosh Sarkar.
20	Sudapan Kp Barman	9475250664	
21	Akhil Sarkar	Bhote patty 9832650014	Akhil Sarkar
22	Anjanendra Sarkar	967966842	
23	Sima Tarafder	8900515560	
24	Anima Roy	8509563362	Anima Roy

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জন সাধারণের সহিত আলোচনা

উপস্থিতি তালিকা

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তারিখ :

স্থান : VOTPATTY MORE (BHOTE PATTY)

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
25	এম এম জোয়াস ম জয়সার	Bhot Patty	এম এম জোয়াস ম জয়সার
26	Pritya Tor mwendel	—do— 8436364185	Pritya
27	Ratem ch. Mandal.	—do— 9832846496	Ratem
28	বিশুনা রায়	—do—	বিশুনা রায়
29	Prabhas Paul	9733309015 Bhotpatty	Prabhas Paul
30	Gautam Berman.	7407646437 Bhotepatty	Gautam Berman.

Detailed Design of the Sub Regional Road Connectivity Project

জন সাধারণের সহিত আলোচনা

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তারিখ :

স্থান : VOTPATTY MORE CBHOTE PATTY

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
31	জৈপুল রায়	৭৬০৭৭৭৫৭৭	✓
32	Rabin Sarma	৯৭৩৩১৭১২৫৭	Rabin
33	Pratibha Sarma	৯৮৮২৪৬৪৬৭	
34	ব্রজেন্দ্র সরকার		
35	নয়নু সরকার	৮৬০৭০৭৭৫৪০	নয়নু সরকার
36	Pravrat Kp. Mohanli	৯৭৩৩৩১২০৪৬	

জন সাধারণের সহিত আলোচনা

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তারিখ :

স্থান : VOT PATTY MORE (BHOOTE PATTY)

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
37	Selbosh mandal	860909 7540 Bhotepalli (Bustend)	Selbosh mandal
38	Sejal Talukdar	9775801271 Bhotepalli (Bustend)	
39	Madhu Mandal	Bhote pett 9733064267 (Bustend)	Madha Mandal
40	Koushik Ghosh	Bhote patty জা. 9832562348	K. Ghosh
41	B Mandal (G-P)	8116814943	B Mandal
42	কমলজ্যোতি কান্ত	9002310982	কমলজ্যোতি কান্ত

Detailed Design of the Sub Regional Road Connectivity Project

জন সাধারণের সহিত আলোচনা

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তারিখ :

স্থান : VOTPATTY MORE (BHOTE PATTY)

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
43	Gitan Roy	vofe Pally 9547432649	Gitan Roy
44	Ropal Mandal	vofe Pally 9749059508	Ropal Mandal
45	Nimai Mandal	vofe Pally 9749059508	Nimai Mandal
46	MD Sata Bordin	vofe Pally 9932541504	
47	Jagadindra Nath Sarkar.	8927993368	
48	Goutam Roy	8116628235 Paschimhar mati	

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জন সাধারণের সহিত আলোচনা

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বিষয় : চ্যংড়াবান্ধা - ধূপগুড়ি - হাঁসিমাড়া - জঁয়গা-ফুন্টশেলিং সড়ক উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প।

তারিখ :

স্থান : VOTPATTY MORE (BHOTE PATTY)

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
49	Sanjib Sarker. P	Bhokpatty. 9832236136	
50	Parvej M. Mahanta.	Bhotepatty. Jm. 9734154366	
51	Anirudh Sarker	Bhote Patti 7384646754	
52	Swapan Ghosh.	Bhotepatty 9832687121	
53	Susanta Sarker	9733304764	
54	সুজিতা সর্কার	9832878849	সুজিতা সর্কার

Detailed Design of the Sub Regional Road Connectivity Project


জন সাধারণের সহিত আলোচনা

উপস্থিতি তালিকা

বিষয় : চ্যংড়াবান্কা - ধূপগুড়ি - হাঁসিমাড়া - জঁয়গা-ফুন্টশেলিং সড়ক উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প।

তারিখ :

স্থান : VOIPATTY MORE (BHOTE PATTY)

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
55	Khokan Chakraborty	Bhote patty 9733153079	
56	Subhash ch. Paul	vote patty 9932452914	Subhash ch. Paul
57	Sahadeb Ray	Bhote patty 8813994852	Sahadeb Ray

Detailed Design of the Sub Regional Road Connectivity Project

জন সাধারণের সহিত আলোচনা

উপস্থিতি তালিকা

বিষয় : চ্যংড়াবান্ধা - ধূপগুড়ি - হাঁসিমাড়া - জঁয়গা-ফুন্টশেলিং সড়ক উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প।

তারিখ :

স্থান :

GAIRKATA TEA GARDEN, MURGILARA

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
1	Bumba Roy	Gairkata Dalpaiguri 9641868842	<u>B. Roy</u>
2	কৃষ্ণ হাজা (ST)	9609067622	C K
3	Mohamed Tigg (ST)	Gairkata. T. G.	MD
4	Alexious xaxa (ST)	Gairkata T. G.	Alexious xaxa
5	Krishna Sah	Gairkata T. G.	কৃষ্ণা সাহ
6	হেন্সিকা হাজা	8372068615	হেন্সিকা হাজা

Detailed Design of the Sub Regional Road Connectivity Project

জন সাধারণের সহিত আলোচনা

উপস্থিতি তালিকা

বিষয় : চ্যংড়াবান্ধা - ধূপগুড়ি - হাঁসিমাড়া - জঁয়গা-ফুন্টশেলিং সড়ক উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প।

তারিখ :

স্থান : GAIRKATA TEA GARDEN, MURGILARA

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
7	শ্রী: হৃদিশঙ্কর	Gairkata, murgulari 9641549794	শ্রী: হৃদিশঙ্কর
8	রুজা ব্রজা	Gairkata, murgilai 7865865988	রুজা ব্রজা
9	Jayanti Devi	Gairkata, murgilai	
10	Bidu bhushan Roy	Gairkata murgilai	
11	Gyori -lohar (ST)	Gairkata, murgi lai	
12	Kirti Bala Roy	Gairkata, murgilai Dhupguri road 8348637691	

Detailed Design of the Sub Regional Road Connectivity Project






জন সাধারণের সহিত আলোচনা

উপস্থিতি তালিকা

বিষয় : চ্যংড়াবান্ধা - ধূপগুড়ি - হাঁসিমাড়া - জঁয়গা-ফুন্টশেলিং সড়ক উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প।

তারিখ :

স্থান : GAIRKATA TEA GARDEN, MURGILARAI

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
13	Shaybaaty Shing (ST)	Murgi Larai	
14	Bodhi Bara (ST)	Murgi Larai	ST 
15	Sabita Roy	Murgi Larai Shupguri Road	ST 5/16/14
16	Laxmi Bara (ST)	Shupguri Road Murgi Larai	ST 
17	Rubel Roy	Shupguri Road	
18	Saparna Bara (ST)	Shupguri Road	

Detailed Design of the Sub Regional Road Connectivity Project

জন সাধারণের সহিত আলোচনা

উপস্থিতি তালিকা

বিষয় : চ্যংড়াবান্কা - ধূপগুড়ি - হাঁসিমাড়া - জঁয়গা-ফুন্টশেলিং সড়ক উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প।

তারিখ :

স্থান : GAIRKATA TEA GARDEN, MURGULARAI

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
19	Banti Bora	9735331965	Banti Bora ST
20	Anan Roy	8145066896	Roy
21	Manoj Laksh (ST)	9593879850	Manoj Laksh ST
22	Sunny Kachhoo	956362437	Sunny Kachhoo (ST)
23	Lafasur Rahman	Dhupguri Road 9933322156	LUTAPHARRAHAMAH

Detailed Design of the Sub Regional Road Connectivity Project



জন সাধারণের সহিত আলোচনা

উপস্থিতি তালিকা

বিষয় : চ্যংড়াবান্কা - ধূপগুড়ি - হাঁসিমাড়া - জঁয়গা-ফুন্টশেলিং সড়ক উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প।

তারিখ :

স্থান : GAIRKATA TEA GARDEN, MURGILARA

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
24	Budhaya Bara (ST)	Gairkata, Murgilari	
25	Sarala Roy	Gairkata, Murgilari Dhupguri road	

Detailed Design of the Sub Regional Road Connectivity Project


জন সাধারণের সহিত আলোচনা

উপস্থিতি তালিকা

বিষয় : চ্যংড়াবান্কা - ধূপগুড়ি - হাঁসিমাড়া - জঁয়গা-ফুন্টশেলিং সড়ক উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প।

তারিখ :

স্থান : CAIRKATA TEA GARDEN , MURGILARA

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
26	Santi Dibi Dasgupta	Murgi Larai	
27	Anjali Mandal	#1 Dasgupta Road	অঞ্জলি মন্ডল

Detailed Design of the Sub Regional Road Connectivity Project

জন সাধারণের সহিত আলোচনা

উপস্থিতি তালিকা

বিষয় : চ্যংড়াবান্ধা - ধূপগুড়ি - হাঁসিমাড়া - জঁয়গা-ফুন্টশেলিং সড়ক উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প।

তারিখ :

স্থান : ETHEL BARI

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
1	Tarun Thakur S/o Sakal dipe Thakur	Ethel Bari Post- Ethel Bari Dist- Jalpaiguri 735204	<i>Tarun</i> 6/10/2013 PH-89725359 34
2	Dipankar Ukele	Ethel Bari Post- Ethel Bari Dist- Jalpaiguri PIN-NO-735204 PH-NO-9733118581	Dipankar Ukele 06/10/2013
3	Shekhar B Swad	Village Ethel Bari Dist- Jalpaiguri PIN 735204 9475811600	S B Swad 6-10-13
4	Mohan Lal Sharma	445-P.O. Ethel Bari Post- Jalpai guzi 9593661681	Mohan Lal Sharma
5	তমলমণ্ডল	তমলমণ্ডল	তমলমণ্ডল
6	Robinora mandal	Ethel Bari (mor)	964138 0986

Detailed Design of the Sub Regional Road Connectivity Project

জন সাধারণের সহিত আলোচনা

উপস্থিতি তালিকা

বিষয় : চ্যংড়াবান্কা - ধূপগুড়ি - হাঁসিমাড়া - জঁয়গা-ফুন্টশেলিং সড়ক উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প।

তারিখ :

স্থান : ETHEL BARI

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
7	Gopal Mohato	Ethelbari More	G. Mohato 9735807822
8	Pawan Kr Singh	Ethelbari 8 No. OPP- Sangam Hotel PK- 9735041316	Pawan Kr Singh
9	Nmugabai Biswas	Ethel Bari More 7699896315	Nmugabai Biswas
10	Subhash Chandra Gupta	Sejumar ethel bari. 887800408006	Chandu
11	Shyam Miswanna	Seshyghumra (Rahimpur More) P.O. Ethelbari 9932217305	Shyam Miswanna
12	Tarun Mandal	Josighora Barabak (Rahimpur More) P.O. Ethelbari 9847314141	Tarun Mandal

Detailed Design of the Sub Regional Road Connectivity Project

জন সাধারণের সহিত আলোচনা

উপস্থিতি তালিকা

বিষয় : চ্যংড়াবান্ধা - ধূপগুড়ি - হাঁসিমাড়া - জঁয়গা-ফুন্টশেলিং সড়ক উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প।

তারিখ :

স্থান : ETHELBARI

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
13	বিক্রম বিহারী	Ethel Bari 9733324405	বিক্রম বিহারী
14	তদন মন্ডল	9641524753 Ethel Bari	তদন মন্ডল
15	জলিন অনসারী	9593639815 Ethel Bari	জলিন অনসারী
16	অরুণ ২২৮৮	9158847933 Ethel Bari	অরুণ ২২৮৮
17	Malay Ghor	Ethel Bari Post - Ethel Bari PH/NO - 9733118581	Mr. Ghor
18	Digvijay Kumar Gupta	Ethel Bari P.O. Ethel No. 9832848124	Digvijay Kumar Gupta

Detailed Design of the Sub Regional Road Connectivity Project

জন সাধারণের সহিত আলোচনা

উপস্থিতি তালিকা

বিষয় : চ্যাংড়াবান্ধা - ধূপগুড়ি - হাঁসিমাড়া - জঁয়গা-ফুন্টশেলিং সড়ক উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প।

তারিখ :

স্থান : ETHELBARI

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
19	Subarna Dev	Eathel Bari Crossing Jalpaiguri 9734058441	Subarna Dev
20	MD Shakil	Eathel Bari Crossing Jalpaiguri 9609904518	MD Shakil
21	Noor MD Khan	Eathel Bari Crossing Rohimpur More 9832472764	Noor MD Khan
22	Soil Anwarul	Eathel Bari Crossing Jalpaiguri	Soil Anwarul
23	Sujit Subro Khan	Eathel Bari Crossing Jalpaiguri 810112690	Sujit Subro Khan
24	Sanni Rajin B.S. Khan 9832426178	Ethelbari Dt. Jalpaiguri	Sanni Rajin B.S. Khan

Detailed Design of the Sub Regional Road Connectivity Project

জন সাধারণের সহিত আলোচনা

উপস্থিতি তালিকা

বিষয় : চ্যংড়াবান্কা - ধূপগুড়ি - হাঁসিমাড়া - জঁয়গা-ফুন্টশেলিং সড়ক উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প।

তারিখ :

স্থান : ETHEL BARI

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
25	Dipak Mandal	98320-48274	Dipak mandal
26	Ratan Sarkar	9474532135	Ratan Sarkar
27	Binwajit Roy	9126015550	Roy
28	Pradeep Bhowmik	ভোটে নাই	pradeep
29	Moufo Majumdar	vofe fully 9733199147	২৯৬২৫২৪৯
30	Sunil Sarkar	vofe fully 8927891361	সুনীল সর্কার

Detailed Design of the Sub Regional Road Connectivity Project


জন সাধারণের সহিত আলোচনা

উপস্থিতি তালিকা

বিষয় : চ্যংড়াবান্কা - ধূপগুড়ি - হাঁসিমাড়া - জঁয়গা-ফুন্টশেলিং সড়ক উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প।

তারিখ :

স্থান : ETHELBARI

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
31	Bali Ram Prasad.	Ethel Bari, C	Bali Ram Prasad
32	Ravi Kr. Sharma. r/s. Devendra Sharma.	Khatol Bari Crossing 9734189005	Ravi Kr. Sharma
33	রাস হুদা/২ সাহেব	হাতল বারি 7699551362	রাস হুদা/২ সাহেব
34	umesh Sharma	9733244758	umesh Sharma
35	Sukdeb Pandit	Ethel Bari	
36	চন্দ্রনাথ ২১২১	— do — 7699838872	চন্দ্রনাথ ২১২১

Detailed Design of the Sub Regional Road Connectivity Project

জন সাধারণের সহিত আলোচনা

উপস্থিতি তালিকা

বিষয় : চ্যংড়াবান্কা - ধূপগুড়ি - হাঁসিমাড়া - জঁয়গা-ফুন্টশেলিং সড়ক উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প।

তারিখ :

স্থান : ETHELBARI

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
37	Bakun Mandal	9733184083	Bakun Mandal

Detailed Design of the Sub Regional Road Connectivity Project



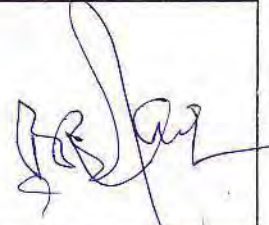
জন সাধারণের সহিত আলোচনা

উপস্থিতি তালিকা

বিষয় : চ্যাংড়াবান্কা - ধূপগুড়ি - হাঁসিমাড়া - জঁয়গা-ফুন্টশেলিং সড়ক উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প।

তারিখ :

স্থান : KHOKLA BASTY, CHOTA JANGAON

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
1	Bakuli Doo	9735901147 Khokla Basti	
2	Lal Bahadur Sam	9735919458 Khokla Basti	
3	Bhannu Barojan	9593795790	
4	দর্শন চন্দ্র		রতন চন্দ্র
5	Kamal Chhetri		Kamal Chhetri
6	Gopal Samphar		Gopal Samphar

Detailed Design of the Sub Regional Road Connectivity Project




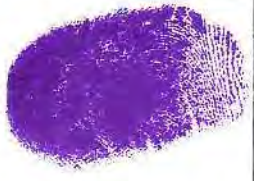
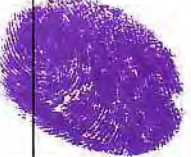
জন সাধারণের সহিত আলোচনা

উপস্থিতি তালিকা

বিষয় : চ্যংড়াবান্কা - ধূপগুড়ি - হাঁসিমাড়া - জঁয়গা-ফুন্টশেলিং সড়ক উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প।

তারিখ :

স্থান : KHOKLA BASTI, CHOTTA JAIGAON

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
7	Ram Bahadur Gera	Khokla Bastite	
8	Man Bar Tamang	Khokla Basti	
9	বুদৈনা চাউলিয়া	বুদৈনা চাউলিয়া	বুদৈনা চাউলিয়া
10	Tanka Raj Chhetri	Khokla Basti Jot Line 9593637889	
11	Kabir Kauri	upper khokla Bastite Mangla Kauri Jaigam	
12	Bir bahadur Lama	- do -	

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জন সাধারণের সহিত আলোচনা

উপস্থিতি তালিকা

বিষয় : চ্যংড়াবান্কা - ধূপগুড়ি - হাঁসিমাড়া - জঁয়গা-ফুন্টশেলিং সড়ক উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প।

তারিখ :

স্থান : KHOKLA BASTY, CHOTTA JAIGAON

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
13	Chhatra Man Rai	Upper khokla Busty Monglabarey, Jaigaon 9531629249	
14	Jiban Tamang	upper khokla B Busty Manglabarey Jaigaon 9709409373	
15	Jay Prasad Rai	Upper khokla Busty Manglabarey / Jaigaon	
16	Janga Bdr. Tamang	— do —	
17	Dhan Bdr. Rai	— do —	
18	Parburam Rai	— do —	

Detailed Design of the Sub Regional Road Connectivity Project

জন সাধারণের সহিত আলোচনা

উপস্থিতি তালিকা

বিষয় : চ্যংড়াবান্কা - ধূপগুড়ি - হাঁসিমাড়া - জঁয়গা-ফুন্টশেলিং সড়ক উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প।

তারিখ :

স্থান : KHOKLA BASTY, CHOTTA JHAGAON

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
19	Nitu Sharma	Kahala Busty	Nitu.
20	Nima Lama	Khokla Busty	Nima
21	Jit Bedu Rai	17	Jit Rai
22	Nirmal Sharma	Khokla Busty	Nirmal Sharma

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তারিখ :

স্থান : KHOKLA BASTY , CHOTTA JAIGAON

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
23	Ratumanan Pradhan	Khokla Basti	Ratumanan Pradhan
24	Shyam Chhetri	Chokla Basti	9593939871
25	Tara Pradhan	Khokla Basti	95 Tara Pradhan

নোটিস

বিষয় : চ্যংড়াবান্কা - ধূপগুড়ি - হাঁসিমাড়া - জঁয়গা-ফুন্টশেলিং সড়ক উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প।

ভারত সরকার, এশিয়ান ডেভলোপমেন্ট ব্যাঙ্ক (A.D.B.) এর সহযোগিতায় চ্যংড়াবান্কা - ধূপগুড়ি - হাঁসিমাড়া - জঁয়গা-ফুন্টশেলিং সড়ক উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প গ্রহণ করেছে।

সেজন্য রাস্তার আশেপাশের বিষয় সম্পত্তি ও তাঁর মালিকদের ওপর একটি সার্ভে করা হচ্ছে যাতে সেই সকল সম্পত্তি ও তাঁর মালিকদের যত সম্ভব কম ক্ষয়ক্ষতি হয়।

সুতরাং আপনাদের সকলকে অনুরোধ করা হচ্ছে দয়া করিয়া আপনাদের সকল সামাজিক, অর্থনৈতিক ও অন্যান্য সকল প্রকার বিষয় সম্বন্ধে আমাদের অনুসন্ধানকারী (Investigator) কে তথ্য দিয়া সাহায্য করুন।

নির্বাহী প্রকল্প অধিকর্তা

(পি. আই. ইউ)

পূর্ত দপ্তর (সড়ক)

শিলিগুড়ি - ৭৩৪০০৮

স্থান : শিলিগুড়ি।

তারিখ : ৮ই এপ্রিল, ২০১৩।

ফোন / ফ্যাক্স - ০৩৫৩-২৫৩১৭৭৯

ই-মেল - piupwrdsil@gmail.com

NOTICE

Subject : Changrabandha - Dhupguri - Hasimara - Jaigaon - Phuentsholing road Improvement Project.

The Government of India has proposed to improve the Changrabandha - Dhupguri - Hasimara - Jaigaon - Phuentsholing Road with assistance from Asian Development Bank (ADB).

In this connection, a survey of all inventories and assets along the road is being undertaken to carry out improvements with minimal impact to people and their assets.

You are requested to kindly extend full cooperation to the investigators who will approach you for collecting socio-economic and other information.

Siliguri
8th April 2013

Acting Project Director
Project Implementation Unit
Public Works (Roads) Department
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Hillcart Road, Silguri - 734 008
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