

Resettlement Planning Document

Resettlement Plan for Kirti Nagar – Sorakhal Road Subproject
Document Stage: Final
Project Number: 38255
May 2008

India: Uttarakhand State Road Investment Program

Prepared by Public Works Department, Government of Uttarakhand.

The resettlement plan is a document of the borrower. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of ADB's Board of Directors, Management, or staff, and may be preliminary in nature.

**INDIA: UTTARAKHAND STATE ROAD INVESTMENT
PROGRAM**

Kirti Nagar - Sorakhal Road Subproject

SHORT RESETTLEMENT PLAN

**Public Works Department
Government of Uttarakhand
India**

May 2008

SHORT RESETTLEMENT PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS

List of Abbreviations.....	2
Executive Summary	3
Section A: Description of the Project.....	6
Section B: Scope and Objectives of SRP.....	6
Section C: Resettlement Impacts.....	7
Section D: Socio-economic Profile of the Affected Families.....	9
Section E: Relocation and Compensation.....	11
Section F: Issues Related with Indigenous People.....	11
Section G: Gender Impacts.....	11
Section H: Policy Framework.....	12
Section I: Stakeholders' Participation and Disclosure of RP.....	14
Section J: Institutional Arrangements.....	15
Section K: Grievance Redressal.....	15
Section L: Monitoring & Evaluation.....	15
Section M: R&R Cost Estimate.....	16
Section N: Implementation Schedule.....	17
GLOSSARY.....	18

LIST OF ANNEXES

Annexure I :	List of Affected Persons
Annexure II:	Public Consultation Participants
Annexure III:	Terms of reference for NGO/agency
Annexure IV:	Terms of Reference for an External Monitoring & Evaluation Agency/Consultant

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AP	Affected Person
BPL	Below Poverty Line
EA	Executing Agency
FGD	Focus Group Discussions
GOI	Government of India
GRC	Grievance Redressal Committee
HH	Family
IPSA	Initial Poverty & Social Assessment
IP	Indigenous Peoples
LA	Land Acquisition
NGO	Non-Government Organizations
NPRR	National Policy on Resettlement & Rehabilitation
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PMU	Project Management Unit
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PWD	Public Works Department
RF	Resettlement Framework
RO	Resettlement Officer
RP	Resettlement Plan
R&R	Resettlement & Rehabilitation
SC	Schedule Caste
ST	Schedule Tribe
TOR	Terms of Reference

Executive Summary of the Short Resettlement Plan

A. Description of the Project

1. Under the Uttarakhand State Road Investment Program (USRIP) Phase II, Package-II, the Kirti Nagar-Sornakhal road is one of the subprojects as part of Package II, selected for improvement funded by the Asian Development Bank. The selected road is a village road with ODR specification. The key benefits envisaged out of the Project mainly comprise of improved connectivity and accessibility to Nanisian, Sendhi, Chopda, Badyalgaht, Dholang, Tegad, Chiredi, Shham, Ghanjee, Khola, Byunta, Syari and Sorankhal. Indirect benefits will be available in the form of improved living conditions of the poor people inhabiting in the neighbouring villages, a healthier living environment and the prospect of improved health status of the population plus an improved economic climate with employment opportunities.

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

B. Objectives of the Short Resettlement Plan

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

C. Resettlement Impacts

4. The Project has its objectives of avoiding involuntary resettlement wherever possible, by means of adopting an appropriate technical design, which leads to minimization of the resettlement impact. In keeping with this objective, the detailed assessment aims at minimization of the resettlement impact by means of best utilization of the available space by avoiding private and public assets and land acquisition as far as possible. In keeping with the detailed assessment and the census survey undertaken during 3-12 February 2008. On this basis, the resettlement impacts in this subproject are found to be 'insignificant'¹. Based on the detailed technical design and census survey, the nature of resettlement impacts identified in the subproject mainly comprise of impact on land. After minimizing the impacts, only two families will be affected, losing some parts of agricultural land, which they have encroached upon the government land.

D. Socio-economic Profile of Affected Families

5. The census survey identified religious and social categories of the affected families. The 2 affected families belong to General category and SC category. Among the affected persons only 1 was illiterate. All affected families belong to the below poverty line (BPL) category.

¹ As per the ADB's 'Handbook on Resettlement' – Resettlement is defined as '**insignificant**' when: (i) less than 200 people are displaced from housing; (ii) less than 200 people will lose fewer than 10% of their productive assets (income). When less than 100 indigenous people/scheduled tribes (individuals) are affected, a full IPDP is not required but impact and mitigation measures can be dealt through the resettlement plan. Short RP is required for 'insignificant' resettlement.

E. Relocation and Compensation

6. In this subproject, no relocation of families is envisaged as there is no total loss of any residential or commercial structures. At two places agricultural land will be affected, which was reported to be encroached upon. However, in this subproject none of the APs will be displaced.

F. Issues related with Indigenous People

7. In the state of Uttarakhand, the scheduled tribe (ST) population constitutes only 3 percent of the total population. In this road subproject, not a single ST family is being negatively impacted. Therefore, no separate Indigenous People Development Plan has been prepared for this road subproject.

G. Gender impacts

8. The Consultants, to look into the status and needs of the women in the subproject area and the potential impact of the Project on them by means of undertaking discussions with women, undertook a gender analysis during the course of the social assessments. The subproject as per the women's group will benefit them indirectly by means of better access to nearby urban centres, better access to health facilities and educational institutions. In their view, the probable negative impact may include increase in accidents due to greater speed of vehicles. Overall, they felt that the proposed rehabilitation would lead to the greater prosperity in their area.

H. Policy Framework

9. The resettlement principles adopted for this subproject recognize the Land Acquisition (LA) Act 1894 and the entitlement benefits as listed in the National Policy on R&R, (Govt of India) 2006, and the relevant Asian Development Bank's (ADB) policies and operations manuals, in particular the policy on *Involuntary Resettlement* (1995), and Operations Manual F2 on Involuntary Resettlement (2006).

10. The RP is based on the general findings of the census survey, field visits, and meetings with various project-affected persons in the subproject area. Taking into account the various losses, the Entitlement Matrix provides for compensation and resettlement assistance to all affected persons including the non-titleholders in the subproject area. In general terms, the people affected by the Project will be entitled to the following types of compensation and assistance - (i) Compensation for loss of land and crops/trees at replacement value; (ii) Assistance for restoration of income and livelihoods and (iii) Additional assistance to vulnerable groups namely - Female-headed families, Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST), those below poverty line, elderly and disabled. A detailed Entitlement Matrix for the subproject is provided in the main text.

I. Stakeholder Participation and Disclosure of RP

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

J. Institutional Arrangements

12. PWD will be the Executing Agency (EA) for the Project. The Project Management Unit (PMU) with assistance of Social Development & Resettlement specialist, & experienced NGO/agency will have the primary responsibility of the RP preparation and implementation. The PMU would ensure

monitoring any changes to subproject design which may require re-evaluation of the need for and adequacy of the RP. The PMU will ensure resettlement budgets are delivered on time to the for timely RP implementation.

K. Grievance Redressal

13. A Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) will be established at the subproject level with the primary objective of providing a mechanism to mediate conflict and disputes concerning compensation payments and cut down on lengthy litigation. Headed by the District Collector, the GRC shall comprise of members from the District Land and Revenue Department, representatives of affected people, including women and vulnerable groups. The GRC will meet as and when grievances are referred it for redress, grievances will be redressed within two to four weeks from the date of lodging the complaints. All costs incurred in resolving the complaints will be borne by the projects.

14. All compensation and other assistances will be paid to all APs prior to commencement of civil works. A detailed implementation schedule for the various activities is provided in the main text.

L. Monitoring and Evaluation

15. Both internal and external monitoring will form as the part of implementation process. Internal monitoring will be the responsibility of the PIU. This will include: administrative monitoring, socio-economic monitoring and impact evaluation monitoring. For external monitoring and evaluation, the PMU will engage an independent monitoring and evaluation specialist. The specialist should have the experience in resettlement activities and familiarity with government and ADB resettlement policy. The external monitoring will be done independently and the report by the external expert will be submitted to the ADB.

M. Budget

16. Since the affected families have encroached upon the government land carrying out cultivation for some parts of the year, they are not entitled for compensation for the land. However, they will be notified and given a time in which they will be required to harvest their crops. One time lump sum assistance of Rs. 5000/ will be provided to affected families whom they are belong to vulnerable households. The total estimated cost is Rs. 61500/. The estimate includes all costs related to assistance as per the entitlement benefits and RP implementation.

Short Resettlement Plan

A. Description of the Subproject

1. Under the Uttarakhand State Road Investment Program (USRIP) Phase II, the Kirti Nagar-Sorankhal road is one of the subprojects as part of Package II, selected for improvement funded by the Asian Development Bank. USRIP is intended to support the State's 'infrastructure vision' under ADB's multi tranche facility. The focus in the second tranche is on improving the condition of the existing road by carrying out rehabilitation and reconstruction works that are mostly confined within edge-to-edge of the road, as decided by the Public Works Department to be applicable in the hilly areas.

2. The selected road is a village road with single road specification and is proposed to be improved within ODR specifications. As per the technical specifications, 5.95 metres of requirement for the formation width has been taken as the outer limit for conducting the census survey. The existing road is kutchra.

3. Kirtinagar- Sorankhal is another important road of Tehri district that connects the Badiyar Ghar Patti with Kirtinagar block. The total length from Kirtinagar to Sorankhal is 59 kms. in which 8 kms road is in good condition and around 34.7 kms is cemented but having lot of potholes and rest is Kuccha and formation cutting is still going on near Sorankhal. The entire area is backward having drinking water and employment as main problems. Most of the agriculture except in low lying areas and along the Badiyar Gad stream is rainfed. Migration rate is high in this part of Kirtinagar block. The key benefits envisaged out of the Project mainly comprise of improved connectivity and accessibility to Nanisian, Sendhi, Chopda, Badyalgaht, Dholang, Tegad, Chiredi, Shham, Ghanjee, Khola, Byunta, Syari and Sorankhal. Indirect benefits will be available in the form of improved living conditions of the poor people inhabiting in the neighbouring 10 villages, a healthier living environment and the prospect of improved health status of the population plus an improved economic climate with employment opportunities. However, the surveys and assessments undertaken during project preparation also indicate that the subprojects will entail some degree of resettlement impacts.

4. In keeping with ADB's MFF loan procedures; this short Resettlement Plan (RP) has been prepared for this subproject based on the technical design for this road (59.0 km of length). Small pieces of land need to be acquired at two places viz. at chainage Km 19.900 and km 21.500. Overall, this subproject would experience 'insignificant' impact'. This short RP identifies the broad scope of the subproject and outlines the policy, compensation and other assistance measures for affected families and institutional requirements for this subproject under the loan.

5. The Public Works Department (PWD) of the State government is the Executing Agency (EA), of the subproject and will be responsible, through its Project Management Unit (PMU), for overall strategic guidance. The Project Management Unit (PMU) will have the primary responsibility for RP implementation.

B. Scope and Objectives of the SRP

6. This Short Resettlement Plan is prepared to deal with the impact of resettlement impact resulting from the improvement of the said road subproject. The plan has been

prepared on the basis of survey findings and consultations with various stakeholders in accordance with the ADB's policy on Involuntary Resettlement (1995), and Operations Manual F2 on Involuntary Resettlement (2006) and other social safeguard policies designed by the Bank to protect the rights of the affected persons and communities. The following issues have been identified and discussed in this SRP:

- Type and extent of loss of assets, loss of income and livelihood opportunities, common property resources and other social assets, if any.
- Impact on vulnerable groups and identification of indigenous groups and impact on women, if any.
- Identification of issues through consultation with affected persons and other stakeholders.
- Existing policies and guidelines and legal framework and formulation of project specific entitlements.
- Entitlement matrix with provisions for relocation assistance.
- Estimation of cost for implementation of R&R activities.
- Institutional framework for the implementation of plan and including monitoring and evaluation mechanism.

C. Resettlement Impacts

7. The Project has its objectives of avoiding involuntary resettlement wherever possible, by means of adopting an appropriate technical design, which leads to minimization of the resettlement impact. In keeping with this objective, the technical design aims at minimization of the resettlement impact by means of best utilization of the available space by avoiding private and public assets. Based on the available width and likely improvement strategy, it was agreed in consultation with the PIU to confine the improvement within the existing formation width. However, at chainage km 19.9 and km 21.5 the available width is inadequate and hence the only issue is that of land acquisition in this subproject.

8. In keeping with the technical design the census survey undertaken during 3-12 February 2008. On this basis, the resettlement impacts in this subproject are found to be 'insignificant'². Based on the detailed assessment and census survey, the nature of resettlement impacts identified in the subproject mainly comprise of impact on small piece of land, affecting 2 families. Type and use of various structures with number of families and project affected persons as enumerated during the census survey are summarized in Table-1. From the table it becomes apparent that no impact was found on the commercial and residential assets in this subproject. The 2 affected families comprise of 14 family members. The details of affected persons have been provided in **Annexure-I** of this report.

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

Table-1: Types and Uses of Assets to be Affected

Types of Assets	No. of Assets	No. of Families	No. of Affected Persons
Land	2	2	14
Residential	0	0	0
Residential cum Commercial	0	0	0
Residential cum Agriculture	0	0	0
Agriculture land	0	0	0
Other (Boundary walls, old structure, open land etc.)	0	0	0
Total	2	2	14

Source: Census Survey, Feb. 2008.

9. Titleholders and Non-titleholders details: The private structures likely to be affected belong to encroachers. The details of ownership by various types of impacts are given in Table-2.

Table-2 Legal Status of Affected Assets

Categories of losses	Encroachers	Squatters	Titleholders	Total
Land	2	0	0	2
Residential	0	0	0	0
Residential cum Commercial	0	0	0	0
Residential cum Agriculture	0	0	0	0
Agriculture land	0	0	0	0
Other (Boundary walls, old structure, open land etc.)	0	0	0	0
Total	2	0	0	2

Source: Census Survey, Feb. 2008

10. No residential or commercial assets are getting affected. The extent of losses of various kinds is provided in Table-3 as given below.

Table-3: Extent of Impact

Categories of losses	Upto 10%	10 to 30 %	30 to 50 %	50 to 70%	Above 70%
Residential	0	0	0	0	0
Residential cum Commercial	0	0	0	0	0
Residential cum Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0
Land	2	0	0	0	0
Other (Boundary walls, old structure, open land etc.)	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	0	0	0	0

Source: Census Survey, Feb. 2008.

D. Socio-economic Profile of the Affected Families

11. The 2 affected families comprise of 14 family members. Also see annex. I

Table-4: List of Affected Families

SI No.	Head of the Household	Father's Name	Location	Chainage KMs.	Area Affected Sq.m	Social Category	Legal Status
1	Makan Singh	Govind Singh	Badyar	19.9	30 (Agri)	GEN	Encroacher
2	Pushu Mistri	Molu Mistri	Patudi	21.5	36 (Agri)	SC	Encroacher

Source: Census Survey, Feb. 2008.

12. The survey also identified social composition of the affected families. The affected families belong to General category, as shown in Table-5.

Table-5 Social Composition of PAHs

Sl. No.	Social Category	No. of Families
1.	General Caste	1
2.	SC	1
3.	ST	0
4.	OBC	0
	Total	2

Source: Census Survey, Feb. 2008

13. Among the affected persons only 1 was found illiterate. The educational attainment and literacy is detailed out in Table-6.

Table-6: Educational Attainment of PAPs

Sl. No.	Educational Attainment	No. of PAPs
1.	Functional Literate	0
2.	Primary	7
3.	Middle	3
4.	Higher Secondary	2
5.	Senior Secondary/ graduate	1
6.	Technical	0
7.	Illiterate	1
	Total	14

Source: Census Survey, Feb. 2008.

14. The affected family was reported to be engaged in agriculture as shown in Table-7.

Table-7: Main Occupation of Affected Families

Sl. No.	Occupation Category	No. of Families
1.	Cultivators	0
2.	Agricultural/ Labours	2
3.	Trade/ Business	0
4.	Government Service	0
5.	Private Service	0
6.	Other (old age)	0
	Total	2

Source: Census Survey, Feb. 2008.

15. The affected families fall in the BPL category.

Table-8: Annual Income of Families

Sl. No.	Annual Income (in Rs.)	No. of Families
1.	Less than 25000	2
2.	25000-50000	0
3.	50000-100000	0
4.	Above 100000	0
5.	No Response	0
	Total	2

Source: Census Survey, Feb. 2008.

16. The survey also aimed to identify the socially and economically vulnerable groups amongst those affected, needing special consideration so that they can benefit from the project namely - (a) those who are below the poverty line (BPL); (b) those who belong to Scheduled Castes (SC), (c) Scheduled Tribes (ST); (c) female-headed families (FHH); (d) elderly-headed family and (e) disabled person headed families. According to the census survey, only 2 families in the subproject belong to socio-economically vulnerable group.

Table-9: Vulnerable Families being Affected

Sl No.	Vulnerable Category	No. of Families
1.	BPL	2
2.	SC	0
3.	ST	0
4.	WHH	0
5.	PH	0
6.	Elderly-headed	0
	Total	2

Source: Census Survey, Feb. 2008

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

E. Relocation and Compensation

18. In this subproject, no relocation of families is envisaged as there is no total loss of any residential or commercial structures. One small piece of agricultural land will be affected. The compensation will be given as per the entitlement matrix. As far as the relocation is concerned, APs have indicated relocation within their own land. However, in this subproject none of the APs will be displaced.

19. The impact will not affect the income and livelihood of the affected families since no commercial structure is getting affected completely. Two affected families, who use the piece of land will not lose any significant income due to the improvement of this road. Overall, the affected families will remain where they are. Since the affected families have encroached upon the government land carrying out cultivation for some parts of the year, they are not entitled for compensation for the land as per entitlement matrix. However, they will be notified and given a time in which they will be required to harvest their crops. One time lump sum assistance of Rs. 5000/ will be provided to affected families whom they are belong to vulnerable households.

F. Issues related with Indigenous People

20. In the state of Uttarakhand, the scheduled tribe (ST) population constitutes only 3 percent of the total population. In this road subproject, not a single ST family is being negatively impacted. Further, one may observe in this state that the socio-cultural customs and practices of tribal population are not distinctive from the rest of the population in the sense that they have also adopted the modern way of living and having a similar lifestyle of that of the dominant population. The ST groups share the sources of water, folklore, food and other resources with the mainstream population and also freely interact with them. Mostly, they cannot be differentiated from the mainstream population as they also have nuclear families. Hence the socio-economic impact in general will be the same as on the mainstream population. Therefore, no separate Indigenous People Development Plan has been prepared for this road subproject.

G. Gender Issues

21. The Consultants tried to gauge the potential impact of the Project on women by means of undertaking FGDs, during the course of social assessments. No female-headed family would experience any impact on their assets due to the subproject. During meetings, it came to the fore that adequate compensation will mitigate the adverse impact and further they added that the improvement of this road will benefit most of the people, those who reside in close proximity.

22. In general, the subproject, as per the women groups will benefit them indirectly by means of better access to nearby urban centres, better access to health facilities and educational institutions. In their view, the probable negative impact may include increase in accidents due to greater speed of vehicles. Therefore they suggested that near settlements appropriate measures should be taken. Overall, they felt that the proposed improvement would help ushering in greater prosperity in their area.

H. Policy Framework

23. The resettlement principles adopted for this Project recognize the Land Acquisition Act (1894), National Rehabilitation Policy (2006), and the relevant Asian Development Bank's (ADB) policies and operations manuals, in particular the policy on *Involuntary Resettlement* (1995), and Operations Manual F2 on Involuntary Resettlement (2006). Under the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, the compensation is paid only to the legal titleholders and does not include non-titleholders for any kind of compensation. However, the National Policy on Resettlement and Rehabilitation, brought out in 2004, revised in 2006 and got further revised in 2007 (Gazette is awaited) addresses development induced resettlement. The revised draft includes poor (BPL) and deprived groups viz. small and marginal farmers, SC/STs and women-headed families. For linear acquisition, the ex-gratia proposed is Rs. 20,000/- per family. Still, as far as encroachers are concerned, this policy falls short as no transitional allowance is provided to them. Based on the above analysis and ADB's policy on Involuntary Resettlement, the project specific resettlement and rehabilitation measures have been formulated as given below:

- The negative impact on persons affected by the project would be avoided or minimized as far as possible;
- For negatively impacted families, the persons affected by the project and vulnerable groups will be identified and assisted in improving or regaining their standard of living;
- Information related to the preparation and implementation of resettlement plan will be disclosed to the stakeholders and people's participation will be ensured in all stages;
- No land acquisition is envisaged, as this project would follow the existing formation width. However, in case required due to curve improvement etc. it will be done as per the Land Acquisition Act, 1894;
- Before taking possession of the acquired assets, compensation and R&R assistance will be paid in accordance with the provisions described in this document;
- An entitlement matrix for different categories of people affected by the project has been prepared and provisions will be kept in the budget for those who were not present at the time of the census survey. However, people moving in the project area after the cut-off date. For non-titleholders the date of the census survey or a similar date designated by the EA will be considered as cut-off date;
- Appropriate grievance redressal mechanism will be established at the district level to ensure speedy resolution of disputes;
- All resettlement activities at different stages would ensure the involvement of women and other vulnerable groups; and
- Consultation with APs will be a continuous process during the implementation.

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

25. The affected persons will be entitled to the following types of compensation and assistance:

- (i) Compensation for loss of land and crops/trees at replacement value;

- (ii) Compensation for loss of structures (residential/commercial);
- (iii) Assistance for restoration of income and livelihoods/ business loss/wage loss
- (iv) Assistance for shifting;
- (v) Additional assistance to vulnerable groups namely - Female-headed families, Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST), Other Backward Classes (OBC), those below poverty line, elderly and disabled; and
- (vi) Rebuilding or restoration of community assets/facilities.

26. The cut off date for those who have legal titles of their land/asset is the date of notification of acquisition under the State Land Acquisition Act 1990 and for those without titles the cut-off will be the date of the census survey as undertaken during 3-12 February 2008. People moving into the subproject area after this date will not be entitled for support or otherwise stated above.

27. An Entitlement Matrix specific to the road has been developed, which recognizes and lists various types of losses and the compensation and resettlement packages presented in Table-10.

Table-10: Entitlement Matrix

S. N	Type of Loss	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlement	Details
A. LOSSES OF NON-TITLEHOLDERS				
1.	Loss of agricultural land, residential and commercial structure by encroachers	Households who have illegally extended their legally owned land/ property onto public or other private land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No compensation for land ▪ Compensation for structures to only vulnerable household ▪ Shifting assistance for vulnerable encroachers ▪ R&R Assistance only to vulnerable households ▪ Right to salvage materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Encroachers will be notified and given a time in which they will be required to remove their assets and harvest their crops. b) Compensation for structures at replacement cost to the vulnerable households. c) Training would be provided for upgradation of skills to the APs belonging to vulnerable groups and losing their commercial structures. d) Shifting allowance of Rs. 1500 to 2500/- lump sum for shifting depending on the type of structure and extent of impact. e) Right to salvage materials from the demolished structure.
B. ADDITIONAL SUPPORT TO VULNERABLE GROUP				
2.	Primary source of income	Vulnerable households including BPL, SC, ST, WHH, disabled and elderly	Additional assistance to vulnerable groups	One time lump sum assistance of Rs. 5000/ to vulnerable households. This will be paid above and over the other assistance(s) as per this framework.
C. LOSS OF COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE/COMMON PROPERTY RESOURCES				

**Short Resettlement Plan
Kirti Nagar- Sorakhal Subproject**

S. N	Type of Loss	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlement	Details
3.	Temporary impact during construction include disruption of normal traffic, increased noise levels, and damage to adjacent parcel of land / assets due to movement of heavy machinery	Community / Individual	Compensation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The contractor shall bear the cost of any impact on structure or land due to movement of machinery during construction All temporary use of lands outside proposed RoW to be through written approval of the landowner and contractor. Location of Construction camps by contractors in consultation with PWD.
D. ANY OTHER IMPACT				
4.	Unforeseen impacts if any	Individual / Community	Unforeseen impacts will be assessed on case by case basis and suitable compensation / assistance will be paid as deemed fit by the Executive Agency / State government.	

I. Stakeholder Participation and Disclosure of RP

28. Consultations were carried out with both primary and secondary stakeholders including directly affected persons, executing agency, local administrative departments and elected representatives. Directly affected population was consulted to disseminate information regarding the project, understand their concerns and take their suggestions on the types of mitigation measures that should be addressed. In this road section, two consultations in terms of focus group discussion were organized in Sandri, Taigad and Chiladi villages. Name and signature of participants are enclosed with this report as **Annexure-II**.

29. Main contribution towards this area from this road was reported to the improved connectivity for the people of this area. Some parts remain cut-off for 3-4 months due to landslides. Participants suggested that there should be breakers at village/ basti They also their concern over the drying of natural sources of water due to road construction and there is acute deficiency of drinking water in the village. At the same time they added that that the improvement of road would lead to enhancement of milk related activities.

30. The Consulted people reflected on how the adverse impact can be minimized, type of compensation and assistance will be required to rebuild their assets. Besides, they expressed their views on the negative and positive impacts. They pointed out that the compensation should be at replacement costs and should be provided before the commencement of demolition of structures. Positive impacts as aired by them include overall development of the area, faster transportation, enhanced frequency of public transport, increase in business and income and reduction in accidents due to proper safety measures that would be adopted. Public consultation will be a continuous process throughout the implementation process.

31. The summary of this short resettlement plan and the entitlement matrix will be translated in Hindi and will be disclosed to the affected persons and made available at offices of PWD, PMU and ADB website.

J. Institutional Arrangements

32. PWD, government of Uttarakhand will be the Executing Agency (EA) for the Project. The Project Management Unit (PMU) in Dehradun will have the primary responsibility of the RP implementation. For resettlement activities, PMU will do the overall coordination, planning and implementation. PMU has already appointed one R&R Officer look after these activities. The R&R Officer will be assisted by the consultant appointed by PWD for supervision during implementation. This will include on social development/ resettlement specialist, primarily responsible for implementation. PMU will coordinate with PIUs for road level RP related activities, and each PIU will designate one senior staff (not below the rank of Executive Engineer) to coordinate the resettlement activities. The PIU, if required, depending on the workload, will also appoint one Assistant Resettlement Officer (ARO) in rank of assistant engineer. The staff at the PIU level will be provided training by the social development/ resettlement specialist of the supervision consultants for implementation of the RP.

33. The PIU will maintain databases, work closely with APs and other qualified NGO in this field engaged to assist the PIUs in the implementation of RP. Keeping in view the minimum resettlement impacts that occurred from the project, only one NGO can be hired for Project 2 roads. The NGO would play the role of a facilitator and will work as a link between the PIU and affected community. An outlined terms of reference (ToR) for NGO is attached as **Annexure-III**.

K. Grievance Redressal

34. A Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) will be established at the PIU level with the primary objective of providing a mechanism to mediate conflict and disputes concerning compensation payments and cut down on lengthy litigation. The GRC, headed by the district collector (DC), shall comprise of members from the District Land and Revenue Department, representatives of affected people, including women and vulnerable groups. Other than disputes relating to ownership rights under the court of law, GRC will review grievances involving all resettlement benefits, compensation and other assistance. The GRC will meet as and when grievances are referred it for redress. Grievances will be redressed within two to four weeks from the date of lodging the complaints.

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

L. Monitoring and Evaluation

36. Both internal and external monitoring will form as the part of implementation process. Internal monitoring will be the responsibility of the PIU. This will include:

- (i) **Administrative Monitoring:** daily planning, implementation, feedback and trouble shooting, individual AP database maintenance and progress reports;
- (ii) **Socio-economic monitoring:** case studies, using baseline information for comparing AP's socio-economic conditions, demolition, salvaging materials, morbidity and mortality rate, community relationship, public consultations and number of appeals; and

- (iii) **Impact evaluation monitoring:** income standard restored/improved, socio-economic conditions of the affected persons, monitoring and evaluation reports documenting progress on resettlement implementation and RP completion reports will be provided by the PIU to PMU for review and approval from ADB.

37. For external monitoring and evaluation, the PMU will engage an independent monitoring and evaluation specialist. The specialist should have the experience in resettlement activities and familiarity with government and ADB resettlement policy. The person will monitor and verify RP implementation to determine whether resettlement goals have been achieved, livelihood and living standards have restored, provided recommendation for improvement. The domain of the specialist will also include site conditions, compensation, valuation and disbursement, grievance redress procedures, evaluate the performance of PIU and NGO. The PMU will submit quarterly progress report to ADB. Financial provisions will be made under the project budget for the above institutional arrangements. The terms of reference for External Monitor is enclosed as **Annexure-IV**.

M. R&R Cost Estimate

38. Since the affected families have encroached upon the government land carrying out cultivation for some parts of the year, they are not entitled for compensation for the land. However, they will be notified and given a time in which they will be required to harvest their crops. One time lump sum assistance of Rs. 5000/ will be provided to affected families whom they are belong to vulnerable households. The total estimated cost is Rs. 61500/. The estimate includes all costs related to assistance as per the entitlement benefits and RP implementation. The itemised subproject budget is enumerated in Table-11.

Table-11: Itemised subproject Budget

S.No.	Item	Total Unit	Unit Cost (Rs)	Total (in Rs.)
A: Assistance				
1.	Additional assistance to vulnerable groups	2	5000.00	10000.00
	Sub-total			10000.00
		TOTAL A		10000.00
	Contingency (15% of the total)*			1500.00
		SUB TOTAL		11500.00
C: Grant for NGO				
2.	Engaging of NGO for RP implementation		Lump sump	50000.00
			GRAND TOTAL	61500.00

* Cost of Consultations and community preparation and other administrative costs.

N. Implementation Schedule

39. The timeframe for various activities of RP are shown in Figure-1.

Figure-1: RP Implementation Schedule

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

GLOSSARY

The definitions of the key terminologies or concepts used in the Resettlement Plan are as follows:

- **Land Acquisition** means the process whereby land and properties are acquired for the purpose of the project construction;
- **Compensation** means payment in cash or in kind of the replacement value of the acquired property.
- **Family** means project affected family consisting of such persons, his or her spouse, minor sons, unmarried daughters, minor brothers or unmarried sister, father, mother and other members residing with him/her and dependent on him/her for their livelihood.
- **Grievances Redressal Committee** means the committee established under the subproject to resolve the local grievances;
- **Involuntary resettlement** addresses social and economic impacts that are permanent or temporary and are (i) caused by acquisition of land and other fixed assets, (ii) by change in the use of land, or (iii) restrictions imposed on land as a result of an ADB Project.
- **Affected Person (AP)** includes any people including encroachers/ squatters, families, or firms who, on account of changes that result from the project will have their (i) standard of living adversely affected; and/or (ii) right, title, or interest in any house, land (including residential, commercial, agricultural, forest, and/or grazing land), water resources, or any other moveable or fixed assets acquired, possessed, restricted, or otherwise adversely affected, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily;
- **Replacement Cost** means the method of valuing assets to replace the loss at market value before the project or dispossession, or its nearest equivalent, plus any transaction costs such as administrative charges, taxes, registration, and titling costs. Replacement cost is based on market value before the project or dispossession, which ever is higher.
- **Resettlement** means all the measures taken to mitigate all or any adverse impacts of the project on the APs property and/or livelihoods including compensation, relocation (where relevant), and rehabilitation;
- **Rehabilitation** means the measures provided under the resettlement plan other than payment of the compensation of acquired property.

Annexure I

List of Affected Persons (All Family Members)

Kirtinagar- Sorankhal													
Sl. No.	Location of Structure	Village	Distance from Center Line (mtr)	Name	Father's / Husband's Name	Age	Sex	Social Status	Type of Structure	Type of Loss	Affected Area (Sq.m)		
											L	B	Area
01	Badiyar	Daldung	2.40	Makan Singh	Late Govind Singh	36	M	Gen (BPL)	Agri. Land	Agri. Land	15.00	2.00	30.00
02	-do-	-do-	-do-	Sunita	W/O Makan Singh	28	F	-do-	-do-	-do-	15.00	2.00	30.00
03	-do-	-do-	-do-	Vikram	do	9	M	-do-	-do-	-do-	15.00	2.00	30.00
04	-do-	-do-	-do-	Praveen	do	8	M	-do-	-do-	-do-	15.00	2.00	30.00
05	Patudi	-do-	-do-	Pushu Mistri	Late Molu Mistri	81	M	SC (BPL)	Agri. Land	Agri. Land	18.00	2.00	36.00
06	-do-	-do-	-do-	Subaaga Devi	W/O Pushu Mistri	64	F	-do-	-do-	-do-	18.00	2.00	36.00
07	-do-	-do-	-do-	Ramesh	Pushu	38	M	-do-	-do-	-do-	18.00	2.00	36.00
08	-do-	-do-	-do-	Beera Devi	Ramesh	35	F	-do-	-do-	-do-	18.00	2.00	36.00
09	-do-	-do-	-do-	Rahul	Do	14	M	-do-	-do-	-do-	18.00	2.00	36.00
10	-do-	-do-	-do-	Pankaj	do	12	M	-do-	-do-	-do-	18.00	2.00	36.00
11	-do-	-do-	-do-	Kavita	do	10	F	-do-	-do-	-do-	18.00	2.00	36.00
12	-do-	-do-	-do-	Babita	do	08	F	-do-	-do-	-do-	18.00	2.00	36.00
13	-do-	-do-	-do-	Sarita	Do	06	F	-do--do-	-do-	-do-	18.00	2.00	36.00
14	-do-	-do-	-do-	Suresh	Pushu	24	M	-do-	-do-	-do-	18.00	2.00	36.00

Annexure II
Public Consultation Participants

ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION

Name of the Village & Chainage: Chibaidi (Kirti Nagar)
Tehri Gashwal

Signature & Date: 5-02-08

Sl No	Name & Address	Phone/ Fax Number	Subjects Discussed	Suggestions	Remarks
1	Mr. Surbeer Singh	9411180799			<u>Shree</u>
2	Mr. Laxman Singh	9897820643			<u>Shree</u>
3	Mr. Sajal Lal	9917579171			<u>श्री साजल लाल</u>
4	Mr. Yadbeer Singh				<u>यदबीर सिंह</u>
5	Mr. Gajendra Lal				<u>गजेंद्र लाल</u>
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					



Road (Kirti Nagar - Sorakhhal)

ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION

Name of the Village & Chainage: Gihangi (Kirti Nagar)

Signature & Date: 6-02-08

Sl No	Name & Address	Phone/ Fax Number	Subjects Discussed	Suggestions	Remarks
1	Mr. Subbir Singh	211358			Subbir Singh
2	Mr. Makam Singh				Junin
3	11 Madhu Lal				Madhu Lal
4	11 Granber Singh	01368-211226			Granber Singh
5	11 Hans Raj				Hans Raj
6	11 Kailash Kaithayat	9756361127			Kaithayat
7	11 Kuldeep Kaithayat				Kuldeep
8	11 B. P. S. Kaithayat	9927282341			B. P. S. Kaithayat
9	11 Subeer Singh	1368 211226			Subeer Singh
10	11 Madan Singh				Madan Singh

Road

11- 11 Surendra Pokhal 9917967390

12- 11 Dhan Singh



ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION

Name of the Village & Chainage: Taigad (Kirtinagar)
Tehsil Gashwal

Signature & Date: 5-02-08

Sl No	Name & Address	Phone/ Fax Number	Subjects Discussed	Suggestions	Remarks
1	Mr. Saukar Singh Ull - Manguli	9917223676			
2	Mr. Jang Bodo Singh Ull - Taigadi	1376-268914			
3	Uttam Singh Ull - Chidadi	9897449839			
4	Kailash Pandey Taigadi	9917012085			
5	Vijay Singh Diddungi	95-1360 211258			
6	Madan Mohan Gashala	268913			
7	Tika Ram Gashyal				
8					
9					
10					



ANNEXURE III

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

I. Project description

1. The Uttarakhand State Road Sector Investment Project (USRIP) Phase II is the State Government's initiative to support economic growth and reduce poverty by improving connectivity and access to development opportunities and social services, including health and education. The Project also supports state government's initiative to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of state road sector management, and provide the sector with the capacity to ensure efficiency of road investments and sustainable road development impacts to support Uttarakhand's social and economic development.
2. The Project Implementation Unit (PIU) intends to engage an experienced agency to assist with the implementation of the social and resettlement aspects of the project namely the subproject Resettlement Plan (RP), Project Community Participation Strategy and implementation of the IPDP.

II. Scope of work

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

(i) Information Campaign on Resettlement Entitlements

4. The NGO will design, plan and implement an information campaign in the affected areas primarily to inform the APs about the entitlement policy and how to avail their respective entitlements. In particular, the agency will be responsible for undertaking a public information campaign at the project areas to inform the affected persons regarding:
 - The likely consequences of the project on the communities;
 - The R&R policy and entitlements;
 - Assist APs in getting the compensation for their land and properties acquired for the project;
 - Ensure proper utilization by the APs of various grants available under the R&R package. The agency will be responsible for advising the APs on how best to utilize any cash that may be provided under the RP, with emphasis placed on using such funds in sustainable way e.g. purchasing replacement land for that acquired.
5. The campaign would include measures such as distribution of information booklets, leaflets, notices and other materials among the APs, community meetings, public announcements, and any other measures necessary to provide information to all the APs.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(iv) Participation in Grievance Redress

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

(v) Income Restoration

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

(vi) Relocation assistance

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

(vii) Community Participation

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

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

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

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

III. Selection criteria, Staffing, Implementation Plan

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

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

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

- Experience in resettlement survey, planning, monitoring and evaluation.

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

- Team Leader
- Field coordinator
- Resettlement Implementation Worker

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

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

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

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

IV. Budget

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

ANNEXURE IV

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

I. Project description

1. The Uttarakhand State Road Sector Investment Project (USRIP) Phase II is the State Government's initiative to support economic growth and reduce poverty by improving connectivity and access to development opportunities and social services, including health and education. The Project also supports state government's initiative to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of state road sector management, and provide the sector with the capacity to ensure efficiency of road investments and sustainable road development impacts to support Uttarakhand's social and economic development.
2. The Project includes a provision for monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the subproject resettlement plan by an external monitoring agency. Therefore, the PIU for this project, requires services of a reputed individual/consultancy firm for monitoring and evaluation of RP implementation.

II. Scope of work - Generic

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

III. Scope of work- Specific

3. An independent monitoring agency will be involved in ongoing monitoring of the resettlement efforts by the EA/IA. The major tasks expected from the external monitor are:
 1. To develop specific monitoring indicators for undertaking monitoring for implementation of Resettlement Plans.
 2. Review results of internal monitoring and verify claims through random checking at the field level to assess whether resettlement objectives have been generally met.

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

IV. Time Frame and Reporting

4. The independent monitoring agency will be responsible for overall monitoring of the Executing Agency (EA) and will submit quarterly review directly to ADB and determine whether resettlement goals have been achieved, more importantly whether livelihoods and living standards have been restored/ enhanced and suggest suitable recommendations for improvement.

V. Qualifications

5. The monitoring agency will have significant experience in resettlement policy analysis and RP implementation. Further, work experience and familiarity with all aspects of resettlement operations would be desirable. Candidates with degrees in anthropology, sociology, and development studies will be preferred.
6. 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.
7. The profile of agency along with full CV of monitors to be engaged must be submitted along with the proposal. The agency must be an established organization registered with the Government of India.

VI. Budget and Logistics

8. The proposal - both technical and financial - should be submitted and the budget should include all cost and any other logistics details necessary for resettlement monitoring. Additional expense claims whatsoever outside the budget will not be entertained.