

LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT PLAN

RURAL ROADS SECTOR I PROJECT

Madhya Pradesh, India



Ministry of Rural Development
Government of India

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
APs	Affected Persons
AWR	All Weather Road
CG	Chattisgarh
EA	Executing Authority
GOI	Government of India
GOMP	Government of Madhya Pradesh
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
IA	Implementing Agency
ISA	Initial Social Assessment
LA	Land Acquisition
LARP	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan
MORD	Ministry of Rural Development
MP	Madhya Pradesh
MPRRDA	Madhya Pradesh Rural Road Development Authority
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NGO	Non - Governmental Organization
PMGSY	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (Prime Minister Rural Road Project)
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
RO	Resettlement Officer
R&R	Resettlement and Rehabilitation
SCs	Schedule Castes
STs	Schedule Tribes

GLOSSARY

Block	An administrative sub-division within a district.
Panchayat	Elected Village Council/ the third tier of decentralized governance
Sarpanch	Elected head of the Gram Panchayat
Tehsil	A revenue sub-division, within a district
Zila/District	It is the first administrative division at the state level.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF THE LAND ACQUISITION PLAN

Description of the Project

1. The proposed Rural Road Sector Project (the Project) under the Ministry of Rural Development (MORD) of the Government of India (GOI) involves improvement of rural roads in several states in the country. The Project is a part of the *Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana* (PMGSY) - a national program established in 2000 to provide rural connectivity through all-weather roads to villages with population of 500 to 1,000 persons by the end of 2007. The primary objective of the program is economic growth and poverty reduction through enhanced access to market, employment and social services, including health and education.
2. The states of Madhya Pradesh (MP) and Chhattisgarh (CG) have been selected as “core” subprojects for preparation of sector loan for the Project for 2003. Four districts were identified for subproject preparation in MP. Each selected district is considered a subproject, which consists of 30 to 50 km of rural roads in about six stretches (Table 1). Similar subprojects are also being prepared in the case of CG.

Table 1 Distribution of Stretches by District in Madhya Pradesh

District	Number of Stretches	Total Length (km)
Bhopal	7	25.04
Sehore	4	24.73
Guna	10	50.00
Sidhi	3	43.00
Total	24	142.00

3. The subprojects were selected following PMGSY criteria of 1,000 plus population without any all-weather road connection, which includes existing gravel roads and water bound (mud) roads. The PMGSY Guidelines¹ consider improvements and/or upgradation of existing roads only under the above criteria. Construction of new roads or alignments involving fresh acquisition of land and displacement of people are not eligible under the program. The selected subprojects will not displace any households.

Project Area and Impacts

4. The project area is predominantly agricultural and the road connectivity will allow motorized access to district and *taluka* (subdistrict) headquarters. The existing roads were constructed by *panchayat*/village governments on revenue land (government land). The width of the existing roads is sufficient for the proposed 7.5 m right-of-way (ROW) for improvements/upgradation, which was confirmed through field level verification of 142 km of core subprojects in four districts.
5. In some stretches, the construction of the subprojects will require minimal acquisition of land for adjustment of shoulder and drainage only. Based on the survey, it is estimated that about 0.05 to 0.1 acre of land/km of road will be required affecting an average of 3 families. This means an estimated 420 households will experience loss of land in 24 road stretches with an average of 0.07 acres per household (Table 2).

¹ *Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna* Guidelines (Prime Minister's Rural Road Program) , undated.

Table 2 Project Impacts in Madhya Pradesh

District	Number of Stretches	Total Length (km)	Number of Households	Total Loss in Subprojects (acre)
Bhopal	7	25.04	75	1.75
Sehore	4	24.73	75	1.61
Guna	10	50.00	150	3.50
Sidhi	3	43.00	129	3.01
Total	24	142.00	429	10.07

6. The effort to minimize impact was undertaken during the initial design by keeping the ROW within the existing alignments. In pursuant to the PMGSY Guidelines, technical design was adjusted to avoid or minimize loss of structures, particularly in cases where the existing road runs through intermediate village(s) either by construction within the ROW or bypass around the village. Out of the 24 stretches, only two bypasses would be required.

7. In case of road improvements through intermediary village, some households will likely experience loss of frontage by 5 to 10% of the structures. For the two bypasses (total length 0.75 km) around the affected villages, there would be loss of private and/or revenue land to the amount of 1.25 acres. The extent of the loss of agricultural land for ROW adjustments and drainage per household is very limited (0.07 acre or less than 0.2%) against the average farm size of 5 to 10 acres. This will not have any real impact on the livelihoods of the affected households.

Findings of Socioeconomic Survey

8. A socio-economic survey (SES) was conducted in November 2002 along the selected stretches. The SES covered 98 households or 23% of the total affected households. The survey collected detailed data on assets likely to be affected, ownership and tenure status of land, income and other socioeconomic parameters. The social assessment report indicates that no community structure and common property resources will be affected by the project. Based on estimated incomes from all sources, about 30% of the households are under the nationally defined poverty line.²

9. In the project area in general, about 20% of the population belongs to indigenous/scheduled tribes (STs) and scheduled castes (SC). However, no ST/SC will be displaced or severely affected by the subprojects. If any vulnerable group (e.g., STs/SC, female-headed households, disabled and elderly) is affected, additional assistance will be required.

Resettlement Principles and Compensation

10. The Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) is guided by the ADB policy on *Involuntary Resettlement*, *Land Acquisition Act* of 1894, *MP Land Revenue Code* (1959) and *MP Resettlement Policy* (2002). The MP Resettlement Policy recognizes all affected persons irrespective of titles and provides provisions for project-assisted resettlement. The Land Revenue Code of 1959 provides for alternative/replacement land in the case of acquisition for district and rural roads.

11. The experience from the First and Second Phases (2000-2001) of PMGSY Scheme show that villagers contributed voluntarily any additional land required for shoulder and drainage

² In terms of Rupee value, the poverty line is defined as an income of Rs. 311/per capita per month (rural) and Rs. 482 for urban. Government of India, *Poverty Estimates for 1999-2000*, New Delhi, February 2001.

adjustments for improvements of rural roads due to economic benefits and increased value of land property. In case of bypasses around the village, alternative/replacement land has been given to affected households under PMGSY schemes in Madhya Pradesh.

12. The primary objective of the LARP is to mitigate various losses and impact of the subprojects. Based on the inventory of losses, an entitlement matrix has been developed, which recognizes the type of losses. The matrix identifies the affected households/persons, their losses and defines compensation and entitlements (Figure 1).

Figure 1 Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Identification of Affected Household	Entitlement	Results of Action
1. Loss of agricultural land for shoulder and drainage	Owner/operator of the affected plot	Voluntary contribution for insignificant acquisition (less than 0.1 acre) having no real impact on the owner Replacement land as per Revenue code or cash compensation will be provided in cases where affected households request compensation	Increased value of property and benefits of motorized roads Replacement land or cash compensation for lost assets
2. Loss of agricultural land for bypass around the village	Owner/operator of the affected plot	Replacement land of equal value as per MP Land Revenue code	Restoration of lost agricultural land
3. Loss of crops and trees	Owner(s)/sharecropper/tenants	Market value by supplementing government department estimates as necessary	Cash compensation for lost assets
4. Loss of frontage /structure due to road improvements through the village	Owner(s) of structures affected due to road improvement/upgradation	Replacement/reconstruction value for lost frontage or structure including compensation for loss of workdays.	Restoration of structure
5. Loss of assets by vulnerable groups	Affected female-headed households, STs/SC, disabled/elderly	Lump sum assistance Rs. 2,000 per household.	Additional assistance due to vulnerability

13. As per the Matrix, affected people will be entitled to compensation for loss of land and trees/crops; structure/immovable properties; and additional assistance for vulnerable people. In case of loss of frontage/structure, the affected households will be allowed to take the salvageable at no costs. Income losses will be compensated, including additional assistance to vulnerable groups. The cut-off date for eligibility is the date of census and/or notification by district collector in the specific road stretches. Land replacement and compensation for structure will be paid at least three months prior to the commencement of construction work on the stretch.

Stakeholder Participation, Disclosure of LARP and Grievances

14. The Madhya Pradesh Rural Road Development Authority (MPRRDA), the implementing agency (IA) for the PMGSY, organized public consultation meetings with *sarpanch* (village head) and informed the stakeholders/villagers about the road improvement scheme, and the positive and possible negative impacts. During the social assessment phase, the consultant's team with IA staff also conducted 24 consultative meetings along the stretches with various stakeholders. The meetings were attended by *sarpanch*, *gram panchayat* members, heads of households, and women's groups.

15. A summary LARP for the subproject will be translated into the local language(s) and distributed to the affected households and other stakeholders prior to loan negotiation. The IA will conduct further public consultation during the implementation of the LARP. The summary of LARP will be disclosed on the ADB website. The consultation will continue throughout the project implementation period.

Implementation Framework and Budget

16. MORD of GOI is the executing agency (EA) of the Project. In MP, the project will be implemented under the general supervision of MPRRDA. A Social and Resettlement Circle (SRC) will be established within the implementation agency (IA) for LA and resettlement, and capacity building. At the subproject (district) level, the LA Plan will be implemented by the District Collector assisted by a MPRRDA staff as a Resettlement Officer (RO).

17. A Resettlement Implementation Committee (RIC) for the subproject will be formed to coordinate and supervise the implementation of the LA Plan. The RIC will be headed by the Head of *Zilla* (District) Parishad and consist of representatives from the district administration, local government and affected persons, including women's representatives. RIC will prepare verification reports on voluntary contribution of land and/or status of cash compensation/allocation of replacement land to those who claimed for such compensation to be submitted to ADB prior to the award of civil work contracts.

18. A Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be established at the IA level to resolve any dispute regarding compensation and other resettlement benefits. The Head of the SRC will chair the GRC with members from District Land and Revenue Department, representatives of affected people, including women/vulnerable groups. GRC claims will be reviewed and resolved within three weeks from the date of submission to the committee.

19. The estimated resettlement budget for the subproject is Rs. 58.08 lakhs. The estimates include all costs related to compensation for structures and other benefits as per the entitlement benefits, plus the LARP administration costs, and training/capacity building.

Monitoring and Evaluation

20. The LARP will have both internal and external monitoring. The Head of SRC through the Resettlement Implementation Committee will conduct internal monitoring and prepare bi-annual reports and submit to ADB. The reports will contain progress made in LARP implementation with particular attention to compliance with the principles and matrix set out in the Plan. Independent monitoring agency/expert to be hired by the EA with ADB concurrence will carry out external monitoring for the entire project at the state level. The monitoring consultant will be selected within three months of loan approval. The monitoring will be carried out every year during the RP implementation.

CHAPTER 1

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The government of India has formulated the *Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana* (PMGSY) - a national program launched in 2000 to provide all-weather road connectivity to all unconnected rural habitations with a population of more than 1,000 persons by the year 2003 and with a population of between 500-999 by the end of 2007. The fundamental objective of this program is to improve the accessibility of the inhabitants of the rural areas to education, health, employment, and trading opportunities and consequently alleviate poverty in the process.

The proposed Rural Road Sector Project (the Project) under the Ministry of Rural Development (MORD) of the Government of India (GOI) involves the improvement of rural roads in several states in the country. The states of Madhya Pradesh (MP) and Chhattisgarh (CG) have been selected as “core” subprojects for preparation of sector loan for the Project for 2003. Four districts were identified for subproject preparation in MP. Each selected district is considered a subproject, which consists of 30 to 50 km of rural roads in about *twenty-four* stretches (Table 1.1).

Table 1.1: District-wise distribution of stretches in Madhya Pradesh

District	Number of stretches	Total Length (km)
Bhopal	7	25.04
Sehore	4	24.73
Guna	10	50.00
Sidhi	3	43.00
Total	24	142.00

The four subprojects in M.P. were selected following the PMGSY criteria of 1,000 plus population without any all-weather road connection, which includes existing gravel roads and water bound (mud) roads. The PMGSY Guidelines (enclosed as Annexure VII) considers improvements and/or upgradation of existing roads only under the above criteria. Construction of new roads or alignments involving fresh acquisition of land and displacement of people are not eligible under the program. The selected subprojects will not displace any households.

While funds for PMGSY are provided by the Central Government, the planning and execution of the Project continues to rest with the State Governments. The State Governments are required to prepare a Master Plan for the Rural Roads in each district, in accordance with the Manual for the Preparation of District Rural Roads Plans formulated by the MORD. A District Rural Roads Plan is prepared in each district (based on Block level maps), indicating the existing road network, the unconnected habitations and the most cost-efficient roads to connect the habitations.

The Government of Madhya Pradesh has constituted an authority to plan and execute the construction work of rural roads called the Madhya Pradesh Rural Road Development Authority (MPRRDA). The MPRRDA, headed by a chief executive officer (CEO), has been designated as the Implementing Agency (IA) for overseeing the

implementation of the project at the state level. The Ministry of Rural Development will be the Executing Agency (EA) for the Project.

The MPRRDA as part of Phase-I of PMGSY project has identified 157 blocks in the state, primarily comprising of unconnected villages with population more than 1000, for road upgradation & new road construction. This network of all weather roads (AWR) will join hitherto unconnected villages to their respective Development Blocks and Tehsil headquarters. The proposed project in MP to be funded by ADB under the sector loan involves about 1,000 km of rural roads. Rural road stretches totaling 142 km in four districts have been identified as “core” subprojects, which will be used as “model” for project preparation for the remainder of the alignments.

1.2 PROJECT REGION: An Overview

Location: The state of Madhya Pradesh comprises of what was formerly known as Madhya Bharat, Bhopal and Vindhya Pradesh. As a plateau it's broken up by the mighty Vindhya and Satpura mountains and is streaked by numerous rivers.

Climate: The climate is generally tropical with temperatures ranging from 10°C to 40°C. The annual rainfall in the area is in the range of 850 to 900 mm and monsoon generally breaks in the month of June and continues till September.

Area & Population: Madhya Pradesh is the second largest state of India (after Rajasthan) with an area of 308,245 sq. kms, (i.e. 9.37% of total land area of the country) and has a population of 60,385,118 persons (i.e. 5.9% of the total population of the country) according to the Census of India 2001. The population of the state up to the year 2016 is projected to increase by almost 30% raising the current population density of 196 persons per km area to 255 persons per km of the area during the next 15 years.

Economy & Land use: Madhya Pradesh is endowed with rich natural resources, salubrious climate and fertile agro climatic conditions. Of the total geographical land area of 307 Lakh hectares, approximately 62% is under cultivation, 28% under forests and 10% under non-agricultural use.

Agriculture is the mainstay of the people of the region and forms the backbone of the Madhya Pradesh economy. It contributes almost 40% of the state domestic product and provides employment to 77% of the total work force. Thus, with the majority of the population deriving its livelihood from agriculture, its health has a direct impact on the prosperity of Madhya Pradesh. From lack-luster growth rates of 1.5 - 2% in the eighties, the agricultural sector in Madhya Pradesh made rapid strides in the following decade, growing at rates of 4 - 5%, much faster than the all India average of 3.1%.

The industry sector, on the other hand contributes only 8% to the employment of the state workforce and 23% to the state GDP. The rate of annual industrial growth in the recent past has varied from 4% to 6%.

Cropping Pattern: Madhya Pradesh, with its large land area, enjoys diverse climatic and soil conditions making it possible to grow a broad range of agricultural products round the year. The state comprise of a total of 11 agro-climatic zones and 5 crop zones. In terms of cropping pattern, 65% of the cropped area is under food crops including food grains and horticulture. The remaining is under non-food crops, such as oil seeds, plantation and fibre crop. The main crops grown in Madhya Pradesh include Wheat, Rice, Maize, Gram, Oil seeds, Sugar cane, Cotton, Millets, Pulses and spices.

Majority of area under cultivation is rain-fed with only 28% having access to irrigation. Thus, leading to a high dependency on monsoons and resulting in a low cropping intensity. Of the total net sown area of 151-lakh hectare, barely one third of the land is sown in both *Kharif* and the *Rabi* season.

Table 1.2 Economic Structure - Benchmarking

	INDIA	MADHYA PRADESH
AGRICULTURE	29%	32%
INDUSTRY	20%	25%
SERVICES	51%	43%

Source: *Economic Survey of MP 1999-2000.*

1.3 OBJECTIVE OF LAND ACQUISITION & RESETTLEMENT PLAN (LARP)

The Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) is guided by the ADB policy on *Involuntary Resettlement*, *Land Acquisition Act* of 1894, *MP Land Revenue Code* (1959) and *MP Resettlement Policy* (2002). The primary objective of the LARP is to mitigate various losses and impact of the project. The LARP is based on the general findings of the socioeconomic survey, field visits, and meetings with various project-affected persons in the project area.

The LARP presents (i) type and extent of loss of assets, including land and houses; (ii) entitlement matrix, based on the inventory of loss and (iii) institutional framework for the implementation of the plan, including monitoring and evaluation.

1.4 PROJECT IMPACTS AND BENEFITS

Road infrastructure is critical to economic development of an area and its population. Besides providing improved transport services, it reduces travel time and transport costs. Improved roads help people to have better & improved access to health, education & other social services. Further, it opens new economic & employment opportunities by providing improved linkages to new markets, production centers & other areas of economic opportunities. The proposed rural road project is also expected to bring in economic and social changes in the area, which in turn would bring economic prosperity and would lead to poverty alleviation. The expected positive impacts of the Project, as derived from the consultations held with the people during the course of the Initial Social Assessment (ISA) are as follows: -

1. Increase in employment opportunities

With the construction of rural road and increased vehicular movement, it is perceived that employment opportunities will go up as other nearby towns will be better connected. People will be able to move to farther distances in search of employment. Thus, the immediate benefits of road construction and improvement will come in the form of employment opportunities for the local communities especially those who are engaged as wage laborers. It is expected that during the construction phase, number of employment opportunities will be available viz., labour force in construction site. In addition, local people are also looking forward to setting up petty business like tea stalls, vegetable shop, milk vending etc. by the roadside. The local people are of the opinion that the construction of road would boost up their income and would also increase the

number of days of work by providing better connectivity for those traveling to far-flung areas for work.

2. Increase in Market Opportunities

It is further expected that the improved network of roads would provide for improved linkages between the village communities and urban centers that provide wider marketing facilities. People will, as a result, have wider options in buying and selling their commodities. Small & big farmers would be able to transport their produce faster and get more profit margins instead of depending solely on local markets and middleman. Speedy and efficient transportation will help in saving time and reduce wastage, particularly in case of agricultural produces, vegetables, milk and other perishable items.

3. Increase in land rates

The average market value of irrigated land in the four sub-project region ranges from Rs 100000 to Rs 202500 per acre, whereas unirrigated land varies from Rs 30,000 to 80,000 per acre. Discussion with the villagers revealed that the improved road network in the area would increase the land rates at least by 30% and will certainly bring in some change in the land use pattern.

4. Improved connectivity with the institutional networks

Construction of roads is also seen as a means that would provide better connectivity between the villages and their respective Development Blocks & Tehsil headquarters, thereby augmenting the frequency and quality of interaction. This would in turn help villagers in airing out their problems and grievances in an effective manner. Essential and emergency services like electricity, health centers, public distribution system would also be better availed.

5. Improved accessibility to social/welfare services like education, health and transport

The advent of road will improve access to various social/welfare services like education, health facilities and transport manifold. The Rural road will benefit in terms of higher education, as it will be connecting the villages with the nearby towns with better education facilities.

During the course of ISA, it was found that most of the villagers had to visit the nearby towns in case of any medical ailment or emergency due to the lack of primary health center and qualified doctors in the village. However, this access is completely severed during the rainy season. With the construction of the road, the health facilities will become more accessible for the villagers at all times. Health would, thus, receive a major boost as a result of the proposed road construction in these villages.

Some of the villages surveyed are already connected by road transport i.e. bus. However, the frequency of the service is restricted to twice a day only. Further, these buses stop plying altogether during the rainy seasons (as it becomes impossible to use the existing tracks). Transport facilities are estimated to improve by the construction of roads, decreasing the travel fares as well as travel time in the process.

The benefits described above are already evident in villages covered by Phase I of the PMGSY (2000-2001) in Madhya Pradesh.

The **negative impact of the project** is minimal or limited in nature since the construction of the subprojects will require minimal acquisition of land for adjustment of shoulder and drainage only. Based on the experience of first and second phase (2000-2001) of PMGSY Scheme show that villagers contributed voluntarily any additional land required for shoulder and drainage adjustments for improvements of rural roads, due to economic benefits and increased value of land property.

Based on the Initial Social Assessment, it is estimated that about 0.05 to 0.1 acre of land/km of road will be required affecting an average of 3 families. This means an estimated 420 households will experience loss of land in 24 road stretches with an average of 0.07 acres per household (Table 1.3). The loss of such miniscule parcel of land will have no impact on the households.

Table 1.3 Project Impacts in Madhya Pradesh

District	Number of Stretches	Total Length (km)	Number of Households	Total Loss in Subprojects (acre)
Bhopal	7	25.04	75	1.75
Sehore	4	24.73	75	1.61
Guna	10	50.00	150	3.50
Sidhi	3	43.00	129	3.01
Total	24	142.00	429	10.07

Source: SES

1.5 MEASURES TO MINIMIZE IMPACT

To minimize impact and to reduce disruption of livelihood, efforts were undertaken during the initial design by keeping the ROW within the existing alignments. In pursuant to PMGSY guidelines, technical design was adjusted to avoid or minimize loss of structures, particularly when the road runs through an intermediate village either by construction within the ROW or bypass around the village. Further, field visits and public consultations helped in developing the measures towards minimizing negative social impacts.

To minimize the negative impact of road, particularly in cases where the road runs through an intermediate village(s), a strategic decision of construction of bypasses has been taken. Out of the 24 stretches, bypass would be required in two cases. In case of construction of bypass around the village, there would be loss of private and/or revenue land to the amount of 1.25 acres. The acquisition of private land for the construction of the bypass will be compensated by giving land for land compensation, as per the MP State Resettlement Policy 2002.

CHAPTER 2

FINDINGS OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

This Chapter presents an overview of the Project area and an analysis of the project impacts based on the initial social assessment. The purpose of this analysis is to develop profiles of the people and communities getting affected by the project and to identify the nature and types of losses, if any. The following section briefly describes the project area.

2.1 The Project Area

Madhya Pradesh is a densely populated state with a total population of 60,385,118. The sex ratio is 920 females per 1000 males. The statewide literacy rate is 64.11 %. (Source: Census of India, 2001). The schedule caste (SC) and schedule tribes (ST), according to the 1991 Census of India constitute 14.5% and 23.26% of the total population of the state.

The project area covers 38 villages in the four districts of Madhya Pradesh namely, Bhopal, Guna, Sehore and Sidhi. The total land area covered by these districts is 30,671 sq. km. Table 2.1 represents the land area covered by each of these four sub-projects/districts.

Table 2.1

District	Total Land Area (in sq. km)
Bhopal	2,772
Guna	11,065
Sehore	6,578
Sidhi	10,256
Total	30,671

In these four districts, unconnected villages with a population of more than 1000 have been identified for new road construction. This network of all weather roads (AWR) will join these hitherto unconnected villages to their respective Development Blocks and Tehsil (sub-district) headquarters. The existing roads were constructed by the *panchayats* /village governments on the revenue land (government land). The width of the existing roads is sufficient for the proposed 7.5 m right-of-way (ROW) for improvements/upgradation, which was confirmed through field level verification of 142 km of core subprojects in the four districts.

Table 2.2 presents some of the socio-demographic data of the state and the four sub-project regions.

Table 2.2 Socio-Demographic Profiles of the Project Area

District	Population			Density	Literacy			SC*	ST*
Year 2001	Total	Male	Female		Total %	Male %	Female %	%	%
Bhopal	1836784	968964	867820	663	75.08	82.56	66.67	13.8	3.0
Guna	1665503	883433	782070	151	59.93	74.70	43.06	18.1	12.0
Sehore	1078769	565387	513382	164	63.83	78.14	47.95	20.3	10.2
Sidhi	1830553	947276	883277	174	52.82	68.03	36.43	11.4	30.4
Madhya Pradesh	60,385,118	31456873	28928245	196	64.11	76.80	50.28	14.5	23.26

* District-wise % of SC & ST population is according to the Census of India, 1991.

Source: Provisional Census of India 2001

The proposed Rural Road Network in each sub-project is based on a district rural roads plan, which is prepared in each district (based on Block level maps), indicating the existing road network, the unconnected habitations and the most cost-efficient roads to connect the habitations.

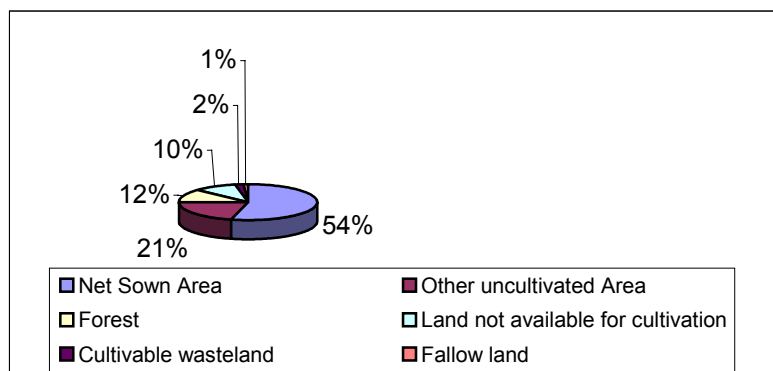
2.1.1 SUB-PROJECT I: Bhopal

The first sub-project area covers two blocks, namely Phanda & Berasiya in the district of Bhopal. The district of Bhopal occupies an area of 2,772 sq.kms & has a population of 18,36,784 out of which 3,57,665 comprises of the rural population. The sex ratio of Bhopal is 896 females per thousand males. (Source: 2001 Census of India)

The sub-project consists of seven (7) stretches covering fourteen (14) villages. Out of these, six (6) villages are in Phanda Block and eight (8) in Berasiya Block. The district wise list of the proposed stretches is enclosed as Annexure I.

- **Land Use Pattern**

Of the total geographical land area (2,772 sq. km), 54% is under cultivation, 12% under forest, 21% other uncultivated land, 10% land not available for cultivation and the rest comprises of cultivable wasteland & fallow land.



Source: MP Human Development Report 1998

- **Employment Pattern**

Table 2.3 draws attention to the Employment Pattern in the district of Bhopal. The majority of worker participation in the district is concentrated in the rural sector with a participation rate of 43.0%. Tertiary sector with a total share of 50.6% has a substantial share in the employment followed closely by the primary and secondary sector, contributing 24.9% and 24.5% respectively.

Table 2.3: Employment Pattern

EMPLOYMENT				
	1991			1991
Workers Participation Rate				
All	31.8%		Employment Rate of Growth (1981 to 1991)	4.11%
Rural	43.0%		Total employment in Farm Sector (%)	24.5%
Urban	29.0%		Rural employment in Non Farm Sector (%)	13.5%
Share of Primary Sector (%)	24.9%		Agriculture Labour (%)	9.2%
Share of Secondary Sector (%)	24.5%		Precarious Employment	10.4%
Share of Tertiary Sector (%)	50.6%			

Source: MP Human Development Report 1998

- **Habitat**

The following table (Table 2.4) highlights the data on habitat, giving a comprehensive idea on the type of houses, information on the percentage of population residing in slums and the rate of overcrowding and afforestation in the district. There is a preponderance of *pucca* houses in the district, with a total of 58 % occupied houses being *pucca* in nature. Kutcha houses occupied constitute only a miniscule 8.1%.

Table 2.4: Habitat

HABITAT				
	1991			1991
Rate of Overcrowding (%)	36.4%		Number of Houses Occupied:	
Population of towns residing in slums (%)	6.22%		<i>Pucca</i> (%)	58.0
Annual Rate of Afforestation (%)	-0.01%		<i>Semi-Pucca</i> (%)	33.9
			<i>Kutcha</i> (%)	8.1

Source: MP Human Development Report 1998

- **Infrastructure**

The information on the Infrastructure available in the district is enumerated in Table 2.5. The table gives comprehensive details about the number and availability of schools, Primary Health Centers, banks, post office, telephone etc. per lakh population. The table also enumerates the %age of electrified villages and villages with drinking water facilities. Of the total villages in the district, almost all the villages are electrified and also have drinking water facility. There are a total of 35.3 middle schools and 6.22 high schools per lakh population. With regard to the health facilities, the scenario is not very encouraging. The availability of Primary Health Centers is quiet low with only 2.9 centers per lakh rural population.

Table 2.5: Facilities Available

INFRASTRUCTURE/ FACILITIES				
Middle schools per lakh population (1996)	35.3		Pucca Roads per 100 sq. km (1994)	30.9
High schools per lakh population (1996)	6.22		Number of Banks per lakh population (1996)	9.3318
Primary Health Centers per lakh rural population (1996)	2.9		Villages with Drinking water Facility – 1996 (%)	100.0
Population Serviced Sub Health Centre (1996)	5173		Telephone per lakh population (93-94)	2582
Electrified Villages (%) (1995-96)	99.6%		Population per Post Office (93-94)	11543

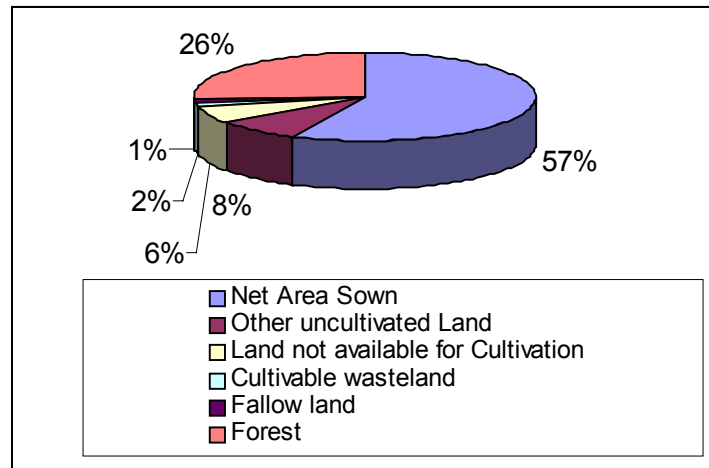
Source: MP Human Development Report 1998

2.1.2 SUB-PROJECT II: SEHORE

The second sub-project area covers three blocks, namely Sehore, Icchawar & Nasrullaganj in the district of Sehore. The district of Sehore covers an area of 6,578 sq. kms and has a total population of 10,78,769. Out of this, 8,84,345 consists of the rural population. The sex ratio is 908 females per thousand males. (Source: 2001 Census of India)

This sub-project comprises of four (4) road packages in nine (9) villages. Out of these, two (2) villages are in Sehore block, four (4) in Icchawar block and three (3) in Nasrullaganj. The district wise list of the proposed stretches is enclosed as Annexure I.

- **Land Use Pattern –**



Source: MP Human Development Report 1998

Of the total geographical land area (6,578 sq. km), 57% is under cultivation, 26% under forest, 14% uncultivated land and the rest comprises of cultivable wasteland & fallow land.

- **Employment Pattern**

Table 2. 6

EMPLOYMENT			
	1991		1991
Workers Participation Rate			
<i>All</i>	42.0%		
<i>Rural</i>	45.0%		
<i>Urban</i>	29.0%		
Share of Primary Sector (%)	81.4%		
Share of Secondary Sector (%)	5.9%		
Share of Tertiary Sector (%)	12.6%		
		Employment Rate of Growth (1981 to 1991)	2.87%
		Total employment in Farm Sector (%)	81.4%
		Rural employment in Non Farm Sector (%)	9.6%
		Agriculture Labour (%)	30.7%
		Precarious Employment	33.5%

Source: MP Human Development Report 1998

Table 2.6 draws attention to the Employment Pattern in the district of Sehore. The majority of worker participation in the district is concentrated in the rural sector with a participation rate of 45.0%. Primary sector with a total share of 81.4% has a substantive share in the employment followed by the tertiary and secondary sector, contributing 12.6% and 5.9% respectively. Thus, agriculture constitutes the mainstay of the population of the region.

- **Habitat**

Table 2.7 presents the data on habitat, giving a comprehensive idea on the type of houses, information on the percentage of population residing in slums and the rate of overcrowding and afforestation in the district. There is a majority of *semi-pucca* houses in the district, with a total of 56.6 % occupied houses being *semi-pucca* in nature. Kutcha houses occupied constitute only a miniscule 4.9%.

Table 2.7 HABITAT				
	1991			1991
Rate of Overcrowding (%)	46.3%		Number of Houses Occupied:	
Population of towns residing in slums (%)	1.34		<i>Pucca (%)</i>	38.4
Annual Rate of Afforestation (%)	0.00		<i>Semi – Pucca (%)</i>	56.6
			<i>Kutcha (%)</i>	4.9

Source: MP Human Development Report 1998

- **Infrastructure**

The information on the Infrastructure available in the district is enumerated in Table 2.8. The table gives broad details about the number and availability of schools, Primary Health Centers, banks, post offices, telephones etc. per lakh population in the district of Sehore. The table also enumerates the %age of electrified villages and villages with drinking water facilities. Of the total villages in the district, almost all the villages are electrified and also have drinking water facility. There are a total of 26.6 middle schools and 7.7 high schools per lakh population. With regard to the health facilities, the scenario is not very encouraging. The number of Primary Health Centers (PHC) is very low with only 2.4 centers per lakh rural population.

Table 2.8 INFRASTRUCTURE/ FACILITIES				
Middle schools per lakh population (1996)	26.6		Pucca Roads per 100 sq. km (1994)	12
High schools per lakh population (1996)	7.7		Number of Banks per lakh population (1996)	5.9884
Primary Health Centers per lakh rural population (1996)	2.4		Villages with Drinking water Facility – 1996 (%)	100.0
Population Served Sub Health Centre (1996)	5062		Telephone per lakh population (93-94)	520
Electrified Villages (%) (1995-96)	99.1%		Population per Post Office (93-94)	5317

Source: MP Human Development Report 1998

2.1.3 SUB PROJECT – III: GUNA

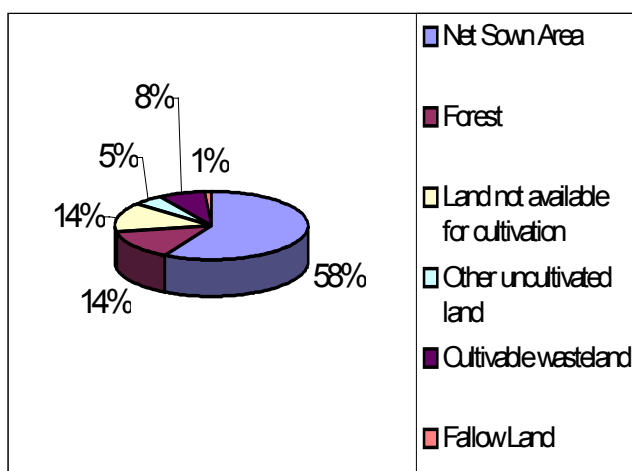
The third sub-project area covers four blocks namely, Aron, Raghogarh, Chachora & Isagarh in the district of Guna. The district of Guna covers an area of 11,065 sq. kms and has a total population of 16,65,503. Out of which, 13,10,768 persons reside in the rural areas. The sex ratio is 885 females per thousand males. (Source: 2001 Census of India)

There are ten (10) road stretches connecting 23 villages in this sub-project, out of which three (3) villages are in Aron Block, four (4) in Raghogarh Block, eleven (11) in Chachora Block and five (5) in Isagarh Block. The district wise list of the proposed stretches is enclosed as Annexure I.

• Land Use Pattern

The district of Guna has a total land area of 11,065 sq.km. 58% of the total land area is under cultivation, 19% is uncultivated, and 14% under forest and the rest comprises of wasteland.

LAND USE PATTERN IN GUNA



Source: MP Human Development Report 1998

• Employment Pattern

The information on the Employment Pattern in the district of Guna is represented in table 2.9 In comparison to the worker participation rate in urban area, which is 28.0%, the worker participation is higher in rural area with 39.0%. With a total share of 79.1%, the primary sector has a significant share in the employment. Regarding the tertiary and secondary sector, the data reflects that the two sectors contribute 14.1% and 6.8% respectively in the employment.

Table 2.9
EMPLOYMENT

		1991	
Workers Participation Rate			
<i>All</i>	37.0%	Employment Rate of Growth (1981 to 1991)	2.35%
<i>Rural</i>	39.0%	Total employment in Farm Sector (%)	79.0%
<i>Urban</i>	28.0%	Rural employment in Non Farm Sector (%)	8.6%
Share of Primary Sector (%)	79.1	Agriculture Labour (%)	18.8%
Share of Secondary Sector (%)	6.8	Precarious Employment	21.3%
Share of Tertiary Sector (%)	14.1		

Source: MP Human Development Report 1998

- **Habitat**

Table 2.10 describes the data on habitat, giving a complete/detailed idea on the type of houses, information on the percentage of population residing in slums and the rate of overcrowding and afforestation in the district. There is a majority of *semi-pucca* houses in the district, with a total of 68.5% occupied houses being *semi-pucca* in nature. Kutcha houses occupied constitute only 5.3%, while the number of pucca houses occupied is 26.2%.

Table 2.10

HABITAT				
	1991			1991
Rate of Overcrowding (%)	34.8%		Number of Houses Occupied:	
Population of towns residing in slums (%)	43.15		<i>Pucca (%)</i>	26.2
Annual Rate of Afforestation (%)	0.00		<i>Semi – Pucca (%)</i>	68.5
			<i>Kutcha (%)</i>	5.3

Source: MP Human Development Report 1998

- **Infrastructure**

Table 2.11 highlights the information on the facilities available in the district of Guna. The table gives broad details about the number and availability of schools, Primary Health Centers (PHCs), banks, post offices, telephones etc. per lakh population in the district of Sehore. In 1996, there were a total of 20.4 middle schools and 5.3 high schools per lakh population. With regard to the health facilities, the scenario is not very encouraging. The number of Primary Health Centers (PHCs) and sub-health centers was 2.2 and 5145 respectively for per lakh rural population. The table also enumerates the %age of electrified villages and villages with drinking water facilities. Of the total villages in the district, 95.1% of the villages have electricity and almost all have availability of drinking water.

Table 2.11

INFRASTRUCTURE/ FACILITIES				
Middle schools per lakh population (1996)	20.4		Pucca Roads per 100 sq. km (1994)	9.6
High schools per lakh population (1996)	5.3		Number of Banks per lakh population (1996)	5.6059
Primary Health Centers per lakh rural population (1996)	2.2		Villages with Drinking water Facility – 1996 (%)	100.0%
Population Serviced Sub Health Centre (1996)	5145		Telephone per lakh population (93-94)	422
Electrified Villages (%) (1995-96)	95.1%		Population per Post Office (93-94)	7092

Source: MP Human Development Report 1998

2.1.4 SUB-PROJECT – IV: SIDHI

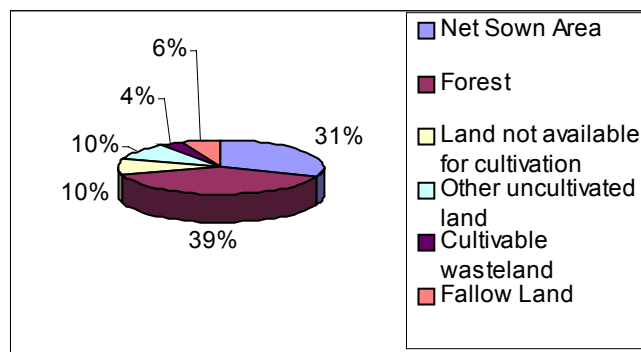
The fourth sub-project covers three blocks namely, Majhauri, Sihawal & Rampur Naikin, in the district of Siddhi. This district covers an area of 10,256 sq. kms and has a total population of 18,30,553, out of which 15,69,163 comprises of the rural population. The sex ratio is 932 females per thousand males. (Source: 2001 Census of India)

There are three road stretches covering seventeen (15 villages) under this sub-project out of these three (3) villages are in the Majhauri Block, nine (7) in the Sihawal Block and five (5) in the Rampur Naikin Block. The district wise list of the proposed stretches is enclosed as Annexure I.

• Land Use Pattern

Of the total land area of 10,256 sq. km, a major considerable share i.e 39% is covered by forest, and 31% is under cultivation. The remaining land area consists of 20% uncultivated and 10% fallow land.

LAND USE PATTERN IN SIDHI



Source: MP Human Development Report 1998

• Employment Pattern

The employment pattern in the district of Sidhi are enumerated in Table 2.12. The worker participation rate in the rural sector is 44.0%, while the urban worker participation rate is 31.0%. The Primary Sector clearly dominates with a total share of 87.5% in the employment. In comparison, the tertiary and secondary sector contribution is only limited to 8.2% and 4.3% respectively.

Table 2.12
EMPLOYMENT

		1991	
Workers Participation Rate			
All	43.0%	Employment Rate of Growth (1981 to 1991)	2.26%
Rural	44.0%	Total employment in Farm Sector (%)	85.3%
Urban	31.0%	Rural employment in Non Farm Sector (%)	10.8%
Share of Primary Sector (%)	87.5%	Agriculture Labour (%)	24.1%
Share of Secondary Sector (%)	4.3%	Precarious Employment	28.1%
Share of Tertiary Sector (%)	8.2%		

Source: MP Human Development Report 1998

- **Habitat**

Table 2.13 represents that out of the total number of houses occupied, 88.4% are semi-pucca in nature, and while Pucca and kutcha houses are limited to 9.9% and 1.6% respectively. The rate of overcrowding in the district is quiet low in comparison to the other districts, which can be attributed to the low density of population in the district.

Table 2.13

HABITAT				
	1991			1991
Rate of Overcrowding (%)	11.0%		Number of Houses Occupied:	
Population of towns residing in slums (%)	---		<i>Pucca (%)</i>	9.9
Annual Rate of Afforestation (%)	0.00		<i>Semi – Pucca (%)</i>	88.4
			<i>Kutcha (%)</i>	1.6

Source: MP Human Development Report 1998

- **Infrastructure**

Table 2.14 gives broad details about the various facilities like the number and availability of schools, Primary Health Centers (PHCs), banks, post offices, telephones etc. per lakh population in the district of Sidhi. In 1996, there were a total of 21.6 middle schools and 8.2 high schools per lakh population. The number of Primary Health Centers (PHCs) and sub-health centers was 2.8 and 5149 respectively for per lakh rural population. The table also enumerates that 98.5% of the villages have electricity. Drinking water facility is available in 98.9% of the total villages in the district.

Table 2.14

INFRASTRUCTURE/ FACILITIES				
Middle schools per lakh population (1996)	21.6		Pucca Roads per 100 sq. km (1994)	18.4
High schools per lakh population (1996)	8.2		Number of Banks per lakh population (1996)	5.4412
Primary Health Centers per lakh rural population (1996)	2.8		Villages with Drinking water Facility – 1996 (%)	98.9%
Population Serviced Sub Health Centre (1996)	5149		Telephone per lakh population (93-94)	147
Electrified Villages (%) (1995-96)	98.5%		Population per Post Office (93-94)	7432

Source: MP Human Development Report 1998

2.2 SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY (SES)

The socio-economic survey (SES) was conducted in the month of November 2002 on the 24 proposed road alignments, covering a total of 142 kilometers, in the four sub-project/districts of Bhopal, Guna, Sehore, Sidhi. The reconnaissance team comprised of 6 trained social scientists. The objective of the SES was to generate information on the magnitude of loss (land acquisition), extent to which groups will lose assets partially or totally and the attitude/response of people about the project.

During the course of the ISA, the team used several techniques for data collection. These included –

- Field visits to all the villages/ communities getting affected by the proposed project intervention, in order to ascertain the socio-economic profile of the area.
- Twenty-four focus group discussions (FGD's) were organized at the village level with different potential affected groups of people, more importantly, women, children (adolescent girls), indigenous and other socio-economically deprived people to ascertain the impact of the project on them.
- A socio-economic survey (covering 23% of the AP's) was conducted among the Affected People (AP's), by means of a detailed questionnaire.

The detailed questionnaire contained questions on assets lost, income structure, demographic composition, perception about the project and opinion on resettlement preferences, needs and anxieties. The data hence collected enabled identification of vulnerable groups. SES covered 98 households or 23% of the total affected households. The survey collected detailed data on assets likely to be affected, ownership and tenure status of land, income and other socioeconomic parameters. The social assessment report indicates that no community structure and common property resources will be affected by the project.

2.3 PROJECT DATA BASE

The survey collected a wide range of data including demography, religion, social stratification, loss of assets, present usage of structures, education, occupation, income, expenditure patterns, tenure/ownership, access to public amenities, preference for compensation etc. The database provides a detailed picture of the social and economic conditions and the likely impact that the people may have to sustain due to the project. A selected set of socioeconomic information is presented in the following sections to establish a profile of the affected people and communities.

2.4 SOCIO- ECO PROFILE OF THE APs

2.4.1: Demographic Profile

The SES identified an estimated 912 affected persons (AP's) who will experience some loss of land or structure as a consequence of the project in the four sub-project regions. The SES covered 98 households (23% of the total 912 affected households) in the four sub-project regions namely – Bhopal, Sehore, Guna and Sidhi. Table 2.3.1 illustrates the district-wise number of sample AP's covered during the course of the SES.

Table 2.4.1 - Project Affected Households

Districts	No. of APs
Bhopal	16
Sehore	5
Guna	39
Sidhi	38
Total	98

Source: SES

2.4.2 Family Type and Composition

Among the APs, 51 households are nuclear and 47 are joint families (Table 2.4.2). District Bhopal and Sehore have more number of joint families than nuclear. On the other hand, there is a preponderance of nuclear families in the Districts of Guna and Sidhi.

Table 2.4.2: Family Composition and Size

DISTRICT	Joint	Nuclear	Total
Bhopal	9	7	16
Sehore	5		5
Guna	18	21	39
Sidhi	15	23	38
Total	47	51	98

Source: SES

2.5 Social Profile

2.5.1 Educational Levels of the APs

Out of the 98 APs, 54 have studied only upto the middle school level, while 21 are illiterates. Table 2.4.1 illustrates that out of the four sub-project regions, the proportion of illiterates is highest in the district of Sidhi.

Table 2.5.1

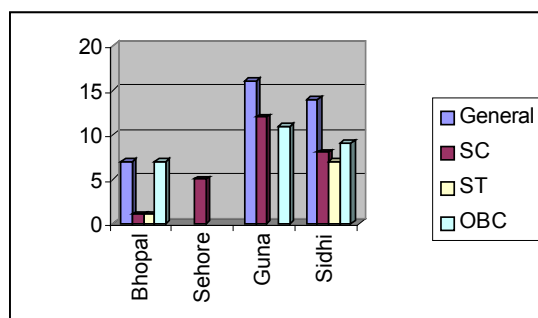
District	Illiterate	Primary	Middle	Higher Secondary	Senior secondary	Total
Bhopal	1	2	11	-	2	16
Sehore			5	-	-	5
Guna	12	3	20	2	2	39
Siddhi	10	3	16	9	-	38
Total	23	8	54	11	4	98

Source: SES

2.5.2 Social Status of the APs

Table 2.4.2 presents information on the social status of the project-affected persons in each of the sub-project regions. Out of the total APs interviewed, during the course of SES, 37 APs belonged to the general category. Socially vulnerable groups like Schedule Caste, (SC), Schedule Tribe (ST) and Other Backward Classes (OBC) also constitute a sizeable number of the project-affected population. There are 26 APs belonging to the Schedule Caste (SC) group. The ST population is mainly concentrated in the District of Sidhi.

Table 2.4.2



Source: SES

2.6 Economic Profile

2.6.1 Occupational Background of the Affected Households

According to the SES data, agriculture is major source of occupation. Out of the 98 APs interviewed, 58 APs work as agricultural labour to substantiate their income and only 34 APs were solely engaged in agriculture. Out of the remaining 6 APs, 2 were engaged in the service sector, 2 in trade and the rest 2 in others.

Table 2.6.1

District	Agriculture	Agriculture labour	Trade	Govt service	Others	Total
Bhopal	2	10	-	2	2	16
Sehore	3	2	-	-	-	5
Guna	10	27	2	-	-	39
Siddhi	19	19	-	-	-	38
Total	34	58	2	2	2	98

Source: SES

2.6.2 Ownership Status of the APs

2.6.2.A: Residential Ownership Status

Table 2.6.2.A highlights the ownership pattern of the residential units of the APs. According to the SES data, the majority of APs are the legal titleholders of their residential units. The number of illegal titleholders/encroachers was very limited, with only 6 encroachers.

Table 2.6.2.A: Residential Ownership Status of APs

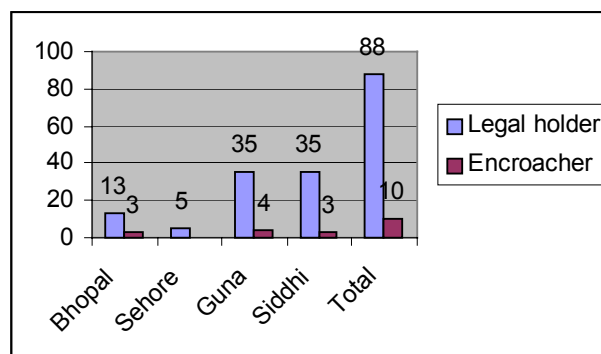
District	Legal holder	Encroacher	Total
Bhopal	14	2	16
Sehore	5	-	5
Guna	38	1	39
Siddhi	35	3	38
Total	92	6	98

Source: SES

2.6.2.B: Land Ownership Status of APs

According to the SES data, legal titleholders form the majority group of APs in the four sub-project areas. Out of the 98 APs interviewed during the SES, 88 are legal titleholders of the land they are cultivating. Encroachers constitute only 10 of the total APs interviewed.

Table 2.6.2.B: Land Ownership Status of APs



2.7 Types of Project Impacts

2.7.1 Negative Impact

The negative project impacts are very limited in nature. However, the SES revealed a few negative impacts or losses of the proposed road construction in the four sub-project or districts. Of the 98 APs, 40 APs will not suffer any negative impact as a result of the project. 30 APs will suffer structural loss. The remaining negative impacts of the project, as voiced by the APs, comprise of – decrease in the value of property, loss of income, livelihood and others.

Table 2.7.1: Negative impact of the Project

Negative Impact of the Project								
District	Loss of livelihood	Loss of Income	Structural loss	Decrease in value of property	Others	Most of above	None	TOTAL
Bhopal		3	1	1		1	10	16
Sehore							5	5
Guna		1	8	3	9		18	39
Sidhi	2	2	21	4	1	1	7	38
TOTAL	2	6	30	8	10	2	40	98

Source: SES

2.7.2 Positive Impact

According to the SES data, 29 APs consider the increase in accessibility as the most positive impact of the proposed rural road construction in the four sub-project regions. 19 APs perceive increase in income as another advantage of the project.

Table 2.7.2: Positive Impact of the Project

POSITIVE IMPACT OF THE PROJECT							
District	Increase in income	Increased accessibility to facilities	Increase in value of property	Others	Most of above	None	TOTAL
Bhopal	5	4	4	1	-	2	16
Sehore	1	3	-	-	-	1	5
Guna	6	16	7	4	4	2	39
Sidhi	7	6	2	11	6	6	38
TOTAL	19	29	13	16	10	11	98

Source: SES

2.8 Summary of SES Findings

The socio-economic survey (SES) conducted in November 2002 along the selected stretches, covered 98 households or 23% of the total affected households. The survey collected detailed data on assets likely to be affected, ownership and tenure status of land, income and other socioeconomic parameters. The social assessment report indicates that no community structure and common property resources will be affected by the project. Based on estimated incomes from all sources, about 30% of the households are under the nationally defined poverty line.³ Further, it was observed that agriculture is the major source of occupation in the four sub-projects, with the majority of the APs engaged in agriculture and agriculture labour. The bulk of the population in the

³ In terms of Rupee value, the poverty line is defined as an income of Rs. 311/per capita per month (rural) and Rs. 482 for urban. Government of India, *Poverty Estimates for 1999-2000*, New Delhi, February 2001.

four sub-projects is literate. The proportion of illiterates is highest in the district of Sidhi. The SES sited that the greater part of the APs are legal titleholders of their land and residential unit, with very few encroachers. It is also noted that the ST population is mainly concentrated in the Sidhi district. The Project will not have any adverse impacts either on their socio-economic and cultural integrity or their customary rights of use and access to land and natural resources.

There is a strong support and positive public response to the project, since it will improve transportation and thus, access to various services like health and education; bring new opportunities for business and significant economic benefits for the communities. On the basis of the SES findings, it is concluded that the adverse impacts of the project are very limited in nature since the construction of road would require minimal acquisition of land and will not have any adverse impact on the livelihoods of the affected households. To minimize this limited impact, measures/policies for mitigation have been adopted and discussed in the next chapter.

Chapter 3

Resettlement Principles and Entitlement Matrix

The objective of this chapter is to discuss the key national, state and project-specific resettlement policies and to discuss the legal issues involved in land acquisition and compensation. This chapter further seeks to provide an analysis of the nature of legal framework available with regard to land acquisition and compensation.

3.1 Policy Framework (National legislation, State Policy & ADB requirements)

In India, compensation for land acquisition (LA) and resettlement assistance for project-affected people is generally governed by the Land Acquisition Act (1894), which has been amended from time to time. The resettlement policy/principles adopted in this project recognize the LA Act of 1894, Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code (1959) and Madhya Pradesh Resettlement Policy of 2002 to carry out land acquisition cases in the project area. It also complies with the requirements of ADB Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (1995).

The Madhya Pradesh Resettlement Policy of 2002 recognizes all affected persons irrespective of titles and provides provisions for project-assisted resettlement and offers for: (i) resettlement and relocation; (ii) income restoration program; (iii) special attention to vulnerable groups; (iv) time-bound and fair compensation; (v) rebuilding and/or restoration of community resources/facilities. The detailed policy is enclosed as Annexure VI.

The M.P Land Revenue Code (1959) provides for alternative/replacement land in case of land acquisition for district and rural roads.

The ADB policy requires compensation for lost assets at replacement costs both for titled and non-titled holders and assistance for lost income and livelihoods. The absence of formal titles to land or other assets will not be a bar to assistance and rehabilitation. In addition, the Policy necessitates special measures and assistance for vulnerable groups such as female-headed households, disabled people, and the poor.

3.2 Resettlement Principles and Assistance (Compensation)

In accordance with the above-mentioned policies, all affected persons (AP) will be entitled to a combination of compensation measures and assistance, depending on the nature of ownership rights of lost assets and scope of impact, including social and economic vulnerability of the affected persons.

Broadly speaking, the affected persons (AP) in the project will be entitled to the following types of compensation and assistance: -

- (i) Compensation for loss of agricultural land;
- (ii) Compensation for loss of crops and trees;
- (iii) Compensation for structures (both residential and commercial) and other immovable assets;
- (iv) Assistance for loss of income; and
- (v) Additional assistance to vulnerable groups.

The compensation measures and assistance, which is to be given to the AP's, is guided by the following broad principles: -

- Where land acquisition is required, it will be carried out in a way to minimize the adverse impacts and to avoid displacement as much as possible.
- Replacement land/or cash compensation at market value to households affected by the loss of agricultural or other kinds of land. Likewise, loss of standing crops and productive trees will be compensated at market price.
- Cash compensation/reconstruction value for structures (residential/commercial) affected by road widening and improvements at replacement cost.
- Shifting cost to owners of residential structures and informal dwellers/squatters households due to loss of ability to maintain livelihood during relocation/shifting.
- Special measures and assistance for vulnerable groups e.g., female-headed household, SCs, STs, OBCs and disabled persons.
- Affected people and other stakeholders will be informed and consulted about the project by the IA. All information related to LA Plan will be disclosed to the APs and all concerned.
- Appropriate grievance redress mechanism will be established at the IA level to resolve any dispute regarding compensation and other resettlement benefits.
- All activities related to implementation will be monitored by a suitably qualified independent agency.

3.3 The Entitlement Matrix

An entitlement matrix has been developed based on the categories of project-affected persons according to their losses and their entitlement benefits. It lists the type of losses, together with the definition of an entitled person, and his entitlement benefits. Table 3.1 illustrates the detailed entitlement matrix.

Table 3.1-Detailed Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Identification of Affected Household	Entitlement	Results of Action
1. Loss of agricultural land for shoulder and drainage	Owner/operator of the affected plot	Voluntary contribution for insignificant acquisition (less than 0.1 acre) having no real impact on the owner Replacement land as per the Revenue code or cash compensation will be provided in cases where affected households request compensation	Increased value of property and benefits of motorized roads Replacement land or cash compensation for lost assets
2. Loss of agricultural land for bypass around the village	Owner/operator of the affected plot	Replacement land of equal value as per MP Land Revenue code	Restoration of lost agricultural land
3. Loss of crops and trees	Owner(s)/sharecropper/tenants	Market value by supplementing government department estimates as necessary	Cash compensation for lost assets
4. Loss of frontage /structure due to road improvements through the village	Owner(s) of structures affected due to road improvement/upgradation	Replacement/reconstruction value for lost frontage or structure including compensation for loss of workdays.	Restoration of structure
5. Loss of assets by vulnerable groups	Affected female-headed households, STs/SC, disabled/elderly	Lump sum assistance Rs. 2,000 per household.	Additional assistance due to vulnerability

As per the Matrix, affected people will be entitled to compensation for loss of land and trees/crops; structure/immovable properties; and additional assistance for vulnerable people. In case of loss of frontage/structure, the affected households will be allowed to take the salvageable at no extra costs. Income losses will be compensated, including additional assistance to vulnerable groups.

The cut-off date for eligibility is the date of census and/or notification by district collector in the specific road stretches. Land replacement and compensation for structure will be paid at least three months prior to the commencement of construction work on the stretch.

3.4 Adequacy of the Mitigation Measures

In accordance with the above-mentioned policies, all affected persons (AP) will be entitled to a combination of compensation measures and assistance, depending on the nature of ownership rights of lost assets and scope of impact, including social and economic vulnerability of the affected persons. Further, since the adverse impacts of the project are limited in nature, and will not have any real impact on the livelihoods of the affected households, the measures adopted are adequate to mitigate the losses and to re-establish the affected households at the pre-project level.

Chapter 4

Stakeholder Participation and Consultation

4.1 Consultation During Project Preparation

Involvement of the affected people is vital in planning and implementing an action plan, to get their views and to ensure their acceptance of the actions planned under the project. The Madhya Pradesh Rural Road Development Authority (MPRRDA), the implementing agency (IA) for the PMGSY, organized public consultation meetings with *sarpanch* (village head) and the various stakeholders and informed them about the road improvement scheme, and the positive and possible negative impacts. During the social assessment phase, a series of 24 consultative meetings were held along the stretches with the affected families and other stakeholders including, village *sarpanch*, *gram panchayat* members, heads of households, and women's groups. These meetings were used to get wider public input from both the primary and secondary stakeholders. Whereas the consultation methods followed to elicit required information (their views and opinions) are detailed below, the details of consultation including the number of meetings held, number and profile of the participants, issues raised have been presented in Annexure III.

Table 4.1: Methods employed during the course of Consultations (with the Affected People)

Stakeholders	Method
Affected People	Individual interviews, field level observations, transect walk
Local communities	Public consultation meetings
Village sarpanch (local elected representatives)	Discussion/ (individual interview)
Women's groups	Focus group discussions
Other vulnerable groups (SC, ST, OBC, Disabled and Children)	Focus group discussions
Education & Health Institutions	Focus group discussions

Some of the specific issues that were raised during the course of the consultations and addressed in the LARP are mentioned below: -

- Villagers were willing to voluntarily contribute any additional land required for shoulder and drainage adjustments for improvement of rural roads due to the economic benefits and increased value of land property.
- In case of loss of frontage/structure especially residential structure getting affected due to road improvement through the village, the affected people demanded some amount of compensation for reconstruction.
- Consultation and discussions also revealed a number of social issues and dimensions related to the construction of rural roads. Some of these issues raised are mentioned below: -

- **SAFETY ISSUE -**

Road Safety was an important issue raised during the course of the consultations. In certain cases, where the proposed road is passing through a village, concern was raised on the future safety of the inhabitants of the village, especially the children. In village Lasudiya Khangar, which is getting connected on the way by the proposed 'Icchawar Nadan Road to Kalapipal' stretch (in Sehore District), strong concerns were raised with regard to safety issues, security of children & pollution by the villagers.

- **PROSTITUTION /HIV AIDS -**

On the Gulwara to Viryai alignment of block Chachora in District Guna all the connecting villages were of the Schedule Caste community (*Harijans*). In this particular alignment, the *Harijans* had received the government leased out land in the previous year. But due to lack of rainfall in the region, there was no income generation through agriculture. The women of these villages often danced in the marriages and also took to prostitution in nearby villages as a means of income-generation. It is envisaged that the improved road network & increase in number of outsiders into the village, might lead to promotion of the evil practice of prostitution. Thereby increasing the threat of HIV/AIDS and other Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs).

4.2 Disclosure of LARP

The draft/summary LARP will be disclosed to the affected households and other stakeholders for review and comments on the policy in general and adequacy of the mitigation measures in particular. The LARP will be translated into the local language(s) and placed at various public offices, places such as *tehsil* and district offices, schools, *panchayat* office and concerned officials and local dignitaries. The IA will do the distribution of LARP prior to the loan negotiation. The summary of LARP will be disclosed on the ADB website and the consultation will continue throughout the project implementation period.

The collection of comments will take place after one month of the disclosure of the LARP, followed by the compilation of the comments and responses received. Subsequently, the IA will organize further public consultation meetings and workshop of all the stakeholders to share the views of public on the Plan for all possible clarifications. The concerns and issues raised (concerning entitlements and policy measures) will be incorporated in the LARP.

4.3 Steps to Ensure Community Participation during Project Implementation

The effectiveness of the action-plan (LARP) is directly related to the degree of continuing involvement of those affected by the project. Several additional rounds of consultations with APs will form part of the project implementation. A local NGO will be entrusted with the task of conducting these consultations. Consultations during LA Plan implementation will involve agreements on compensation and assistance options and entitlement

package. Another round of consultation will occur when compensation and assistance are provided.

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

- Together with the NGO, PIU will conduct information dissemination sessions in the project area and solicit the help of the local community/ leaders and encourage the participation of the AP's in Plan implementation.
- Consultation and focus group discussions will be conducted with the vulnerable groups like women, SC, ST, and OBC's to ensure that the vulnerable groups understand the process and their needs are specifically taken into consideration.
- The NGOs involved in the implementation of RP will organize Public meetings, and will appraise the communities about the progress in the implementation of project works.
- The NGO will organize public meetings to inform the community about the payment and assistance paid to the community. Regular update of the program of resettlement component of the project will be placed for public display at the Project offices.
- Taking into consideration the risks of HIV/AIDS during the project period and road safety issues, *specialized* NGOs will be invited to undertake activities related to their core competencies.

Lastly, participation of APs will also be ensured through their involvements in various local committees such as Resettlement Implementation Committee (RIC), and Grievance Redress Committee (GRC). PIU and field offices will maintain an ongoing interaction with APs to identify problems and undertake remedial measures.

4.4 Awareness About Road Safety and HIV/AIDS Issues

Road safety was an important issue raised during the course of Community consultations and participation. Concerns regarding the future safety of the inhabitants of the village especially the children and other safety issues were raised that need to be addressed, since accidents are a very tangible impact of roads on the local community and public health. Sex trade and spread of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) also came up as critical socio-cultural and health issue on certain proposed road sections, which need to be addressed to ensure that the rural road construction is a socially responsible development project. Thus, taking into consideration the risks of HIV/AIDS during the project period and road safety issues, a specialized NGO will be hired by the Implementing Agency (IA) to undertake activities to deal with them. The major activities of such NGO will include awareness generation, information dissemination and mobilization of communities to act on the issues towards safer behavior.

Chapter 5

Implementation Framework and Budget

5.1 Executing Agency

The Ministry of Rural Development (MORD) of Government of India is the executing agency of the Project. MORD will be responsible for the overall execution, monitoring and policy enforcement of the LARP. To ensure proper coordination and execution of the LARP, the MORD will appoint a full-time Resettlement Specialist, who will be responsible for monitoring the progress of the implementation of the LARP and will ensure coordination with the IA.

An independent Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Specialist will be hired by the MORD to monitor the implementation of the various provisions and activities planned in the LARP. The independent M&E Specialist will review the Plan implementation in light of the targets, budget and duration that had been laid down in the plan.

The MORD will report to ADB regarding the progress made on the LA Plan implementation.

5.2 Implementing Agency

In the state of MP, the Government of MP has constituted an authority to plan and execute the construction work of the rural roads called the Madhya Pradesh Rural Road Development Authority (MPRRDA). The MPRRDA, headed by a Chief Executive Officer (CEO), has been designated as the Implementing Agency (IA) for the Project. The authority has a general body, which is chaired by the Chief Minister of the State. This body lays down the policy guidelines and monitors the program.

The CEO of MPRRDA will be in charge of the overall project activities and will facilitate land acquisition, capacity building and implementation of the LARP. The MPRRDA will be accountable to the MORD (i.e. the EA) for the implementation of the LARP.

At the State level, the following institutional framework will be responsible for the implementation of the Project:

5.3 Social and Resettlement Circle (SRC)

A Social and Resettlement Circle (SRC) will be established within the implementation agency (IA). The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of MPRRDA will be the head of the SRC. The SRC will be in charge of the overall project activities and will primarily facilitate - land acquisition, resettlement and capacity building

The Circle shall ensure that all the land acquisition issues are handled according to the LA policy/guidelines as laid down in the LARP. It will also monitor that all the procedural and legal issues involved in land acquisition are fulfilled. Furthermore, it will also monitor the progress of land acquisition.

Moreover, the SRC will co-ordinate the implementation of R&R activities at the district/sub-project level with the field staff. It will also monitor the resettlement process,

the entitlement benefits as well as the performance of the Resettlement Implementation Committee (RIC).

Lastly, the Circle will also be responsible for identifying the training needs of the staff and shall plan and conduct training programs for staff capacity building as well as capacity of field level NGOs and partner agencies. The SRC will also appoint two local NGOs in MP for the four subprojects, to facilitate smooth implementation of the LARP. It is extremely important for the success of the Plan to select NGO that are capable, genuine and committed to the tasks assigned. Key quality criteria include:

- Experience in direct implementation of programs in local, similar and/or neighboring districts;
- Availability of trained staff capable of including APs into their programs;
- Competence, transparency and accountability based on neutral evaluations, internal reports, and audited accounts; and
- Integrity to represent vulnerable groups against abuses; experience in representing vulnerable groups, demonstrable mandate to represent local groups.

The Terms of Reference for the NGO are appended as Annexure – IV.

The implementing NGO will be principally responsible for the day-to-day implementation work. The selected NGO shall-

- Develop rapport with the APs;
- Survey and verification of the APs;
- Prepare micro-plan for LARP implementation;
- Co-ordinate with the District Resettlement Officer (DRO) to implement R&R activities;
- Assist to issue identity cards to the APs;
- Valuation of properties/assets for finalization of replacement value;
- Participate with the DRO to undertake public information campaign at the commencement of the project;
- Distribute the pamphlets of LARP to the APs;
- Assist the APs in receiving the compensation;
- Facilitate the opening of joint accounts;
- Generate awareness about the alternate economic livelihood and enable the APs to make informed choice;
- Prepare micro-plans for R&R;
- Enable the APs to identify the alternate sites for agriculture, residential and commercial plots;
- Participate in the consultation on allotment of shops and residential plots;
- Ensure the APs have received their entitlements;
- Participate in the meetings organized by the PIU;
- Submit monthly progress reports;
- Identify training needs and institutions for the APs for income generating activities;
- Coordinate the training programs of the APs for income generating activities; and
- Coordinate the meeting of District Level Committees.

5.4 Project Implementation Unit (PIU)

The Project Implementation Unit (PIU), headed by a General Manager/Project Director, established at the district level, will be responsible for the overall execution of the project and will recruit a local NGO for information and community consultation program and other socio-cultural and health measures related to resettlement activities. A full-time MPRRDA official in the rank of an Executive Engineer will be deputed as the Project Resettlement Officer (PRO) and will be in charge of the resettlement operation and will report to the General Manager (GM) on the day-to-day activities of resettlement implementation. The GM through the PRO and the field offices will monitor the progress of the work and ensure coordination between the relevant departments and resettlement implementation committees.

The GM-PIU will be responsible to carry the following task concerning resettlement of the project:

- Overall responsibility of implementation of R&R activities of LA Plan;
- Responsible for land acquisition and R&R activities in the field;
- Ensure availability of budget for R&R activities;
- Liaison with district administration for support for land acquisition and implementation of R&R; and
- Participate in the district level committees.

5.5. Resettlement Implementation Committee (RIC)

A Resettlement Implementation Committee will be formed for the subproject to coordinate and supervise the implementation of the LARP. The RIC will be headed by the head of Zila (District) Parishad and consist of representatives from the district administration, local government and affected persons, including women's representatives. The RIC will prepare verification reports on voluntary contribution of land and/or status of cash compensation/allocation of replacement land to those who claimed for such compensation to be submitted to ADB prior to the award of civil work contracts.

5.6 Resettlement Field Offices And Staff Training

PIU will open Resettlement Field Offices with full-time Resettlement Officers (RO's) for LARP implementation. The RO's should be at least junior/assistant engineer or university post-graduate in social science. The ROs will undergo a weeklong orientation and training in resettlement management. 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 ROs will work closely with the District Collector to expedite the payments of compensation for land acquisition and assistance to APs. The ROs will form Local Resettlement Committees in each Block consisting of local representatives and other stakeholders, including APs/women to assist in the implementation of LARP activities within the Block.

5.7 Grievance Redress Committee

The LARP will not just ensure that the benefits are effectively transferred to the beneficiaries but will also ensure that proper disclosure and public consultation with the affected population is undertaken. However, need also exists for an efficient grievance redress mechanism which will assist the APs in resolving their queries and complaints.

A Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be established at the IA level with the primary objective of providing a mechanism to mediate conflict and cut down on lengthy litigation. It will also provide people, who might have objections or concerns about their assistance, a public forum to raise their objections and through conflict resolution, address these issues adequately. The Head of SRC will chair the GRC with members from District Land and Revenue Department, representatives of affected people, including women/vulnerable groups.

5.7.1 Functions of GRC

The functions of the GRC will be:

- To provide support for the APs on problems arising out of LA/property acquisition;
- To record the grievances of the APs, categorize and prioritize the grievances that needs to be resolved by the Committee;
- To inform PIU of serious cases within an appropriate time frame; and
- To report to the aggrieved parties about the development regarding their grievance and decisions of the Project authorities.

5.7.2 Operational Mechanisms of GRC

It is proposed that GRC will meet regularly (at least once a month) on a pre-fixed date. The committee will look into the grievances of the people and will assign the responsibilities to implement the decisions of the committee. The claims will be reviewed and resolved within three weeks from the date of submission to the committee

The mechanism will be based on existing laws. The Grievance Redress Committees (GRC) will be set up at each district. Grievance not resolved amicably at the Panchayat Level Committees (PLCs) will be routed through the NGO to the GRC. Arbitrator may also be appointed for unresolved cases. Minimizing litigation will be the prime effort and going to judiciary will be avoided as far as possible.

The various queries, complaints and problems that are likely to be generated among the APs and that might require mitigations include the following: -

- (i) APs not enlisted;
- (ii) Losses not identified correctly;
- (iii) Compensation/assistance inadequate or not as per entitlement matrix;
- (iv) Dispute about ownership;
- (v) Delay in disbursement of compensation/assistance; and
- (vi) Improper distribution of compensation/ assistance in case of joint ownership.

Through public consultations, the APs will be informed that they have a right to grievance redress. The APs can call upon the support of NGOs to assist them in

presenting their grievances or queries to the GRC .The NGOs will act as an in-built grievance redress body.

5.7.3 Grievance Redressal Steps

The successive grievance redressal stages are enumerated below: -

Panchayat Level Committees: The first stage will be Panchayat level Committees (PLCs) and the NGO. The APs will be encouraged to form PLCs, which will comprise of:

- Representatives of affected persons;
- Panchayat members of the affected villages; and
- NGO field worker

Fifty percent participation of women from affected families and full participation of women from the women headed households will be encouraged. In addition, the participation of vulnerable groups – SCs, STs and OBCs will also be promoted.

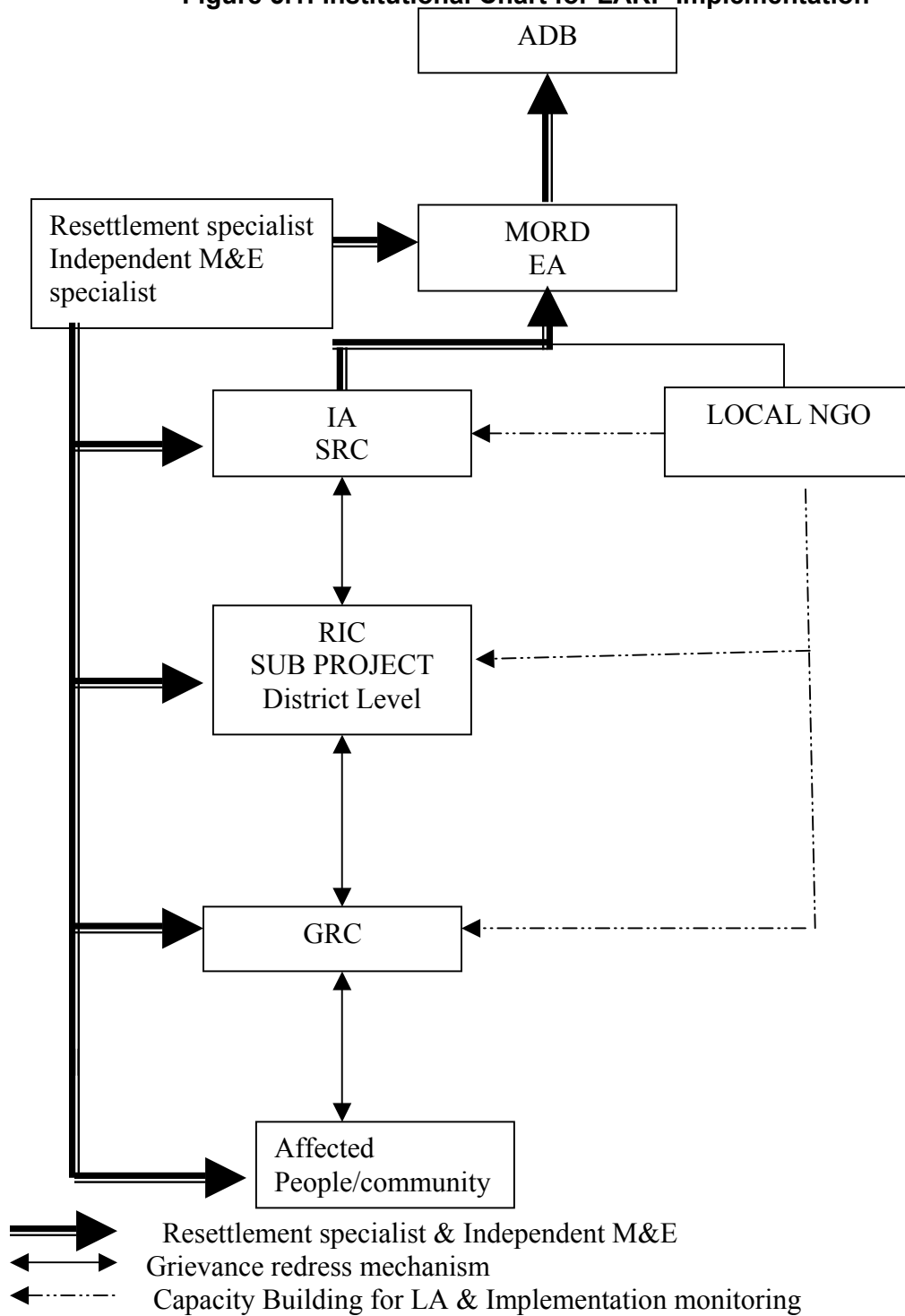
The PLCs (and the NGO/S) will meet at regular intervals as decided by the community, specifically for grievance redressing purposes at a pre-decided date, time and place. The APs can be formally present in these meetings and discuss their queries and grievances. At the community level, the committee will have the power to resolve matters either by providing information or agreeing on a follow-up action. It may also reject some grievances for not being legitimate. However, it will have to explain to the AP the premise for not recording the grievance. Legitimate grievances, which the PLC is unable to resolve, will be taken to the GRC, which will then take the necessary action after reviewing the finding of a thorough investigation. The PLC will maintain a register of all queries and grievances, and the subsequent action taken.

The APs will present their grievance, concerning compensation for structures / land and R&R assistance to the PLC / NGO. The PLC and NGO will examine the grievance, and will do utmost to reach an amicable settlement to the satisfaction of the APs.

Role of PIU: The APs, who would not be satisfied with the decision of the GRC, will have the right to take the grievance to the PIU Head Office for its redress. Failing the redressal of grievance at PIU, the APs will take the case to Arbitration. The Arbitrator (s) will be independent. Taking grievances to arbitration and Judiciary will be avoided as far possible and the NGO will make utmost efforts at reconciliation at the PLC Level or GRC.

Figure 5.1 on the following page illustrates the institutional arrangement for the LARP Implementation.

Figure 5.1: Institutional Chart for LARP Implementation



EA=Executing Agency
 IA=Implementing Agency (At State level)
 SRC=Social & Resettlement Circle
 NGO=Non Government Organization
 RIC=Resettlement Implementation Committee
 GRC=Grievance Redress Committee

5.8 LARP Implementation Schedule

MORD will initiate the following activities to commence and implement the LARP: -

- Establishment of the Social and Resettlement Circle (SRC) – by June 2003
- Establishment of Resettlement Implementation Committee (RIC) – by June 2003
- Setting up of PIU and field offices – already functional
- Setting up of Grievance Redress Committees (GRC) – by June 2003
- Selection of NGOs by June 2003, with a proven track record for the smooth implementation of R&R activities as stated;
- Orientation and awareness seminars for project implementation Unit (PIU), NGO and R&R officers – By August 2003
- Appointment of external monitoring and evaluation consultants – by June 2003

Table 5.2: LARP Implementation Schedule

Activity	2002		2003				2004			
	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4
I. LA and Resettlement Planning										
Census/surveys of the project										
Draft LARP										
Review and approval of LARP										
Establishment of SRC for LARP implementation										
Hiring of NGO for resettlement-related work										
Disclosure of LARP										
Information campaign and community consultation										
II. Preparation for LARP Implementation										
Resettlement Field Offices & staff training										
LARP completed and preparation of award										
Final list of APs and Distribution of ID cards										
Valuation of structures for compensation										
LA payments by competent authority										
Formation of RIC and GRC										
Payments of all other eligible assistance										
III. Monitoring and Evaluation										
Appointment of Panel of experts										
Internal monitoring										
External Monitoring										

5.9 Budget

The following table (Table 5.3) comprises of the cost estimate for LARP implementation. The total estimated project budget for the subprojects is Rs. 58.08 lakhs. The estimate includes all the costs related to land acquisition, compensation, resettlement assistance, transport, staff training, monitoring and evaluation, and administrative costs. The budget costs are based on field-level information and past experience in resettlement management.

Table 5.3: Resettlement Budget and Cost Estimates

Item	Unit Rates	Quantity	Compensation Rs. Lakhs)	R&R Costs Rs. Lakhs
*A: Compensation for Acquisition of Private Properties				
1	Agriculture Land for adjustment for shoulders & drains	Table 2	10.07 acres	6.04
2	Agriculture land for the bye pass		1.25 acres	0.75
3	Variation on value 15% of 1+2			1.01
	Sub Total			7.8
R&R costs				
B: Assistance				
	Residential structure	@Rs.2000 per HH	284	5.68
	Sub Total			5.68
C: Training				
	Training to EA/IA			5
	Training to RIC/GC for Rehabilitation			5
	Sub Total			10
D: Support Implementation of RP				
	RO at MORD	30000 * 12		3.6
	Social and Resettlement Circle (SRC) at PIU			
	PD PIU R&R Cell	30000 per month* 12 months		3.6
	RO at R&R cells	20000 per month * 12		2.4
	Independent Monitoring & Evaluation Agency			5
	Purchase of Vehicle and transport			20
	Sub-Total			34.6
	Total			58.08

Rs.49= US\$ 1

*This allocation will not be utilized if the land is voluntary contributed by the household.

The summary of the detailed Resettlement Budget is mentioned below: -

Summary of R&R Budget

▪ **Compensation**

✓ Acquisition of land and Structures : **Rs.7.8 lakh**

▪ **R&R Costs**

Assistance

Community Infrastructure Replacement & Improvement : **Rs.5.68 lakh**

Including Agency Charge

✓ Training : **Rs.10 lakh**

✓ Support Implementation of RP : **Rs. 34.6 lakh**

TOTAL : **Rs.58.08 lakh**

Chapter 6

Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring is understood as a dynamic process that is an active and integral part of the overall project functioning and management. In absence of an effective monitoring strategy it would be impossible to ensure that all anticipated benefits and entitlement reaches to APs in time and in an efficient grievance free manner. It is a systematic and continuous process of collecting and analyzing information about the progress of the project and a tool for identifying strengths and weaknesses within a project. The LARP monitoring will include the collection; analysis, reporting and use of information about the progress of plan activities, based on the LARP.

6.1 Monitoring at the EA Level

The Monitoring Mechanism will have a two-tier system – both at the EA and the IA level. At the EA level, LARP implementation will be further sub-divided into 2 levels of monitoring systems - Internal and External monitoring.

6.1.1 Internal Monitoring

A full-time Resettlement Specialist appointed by the MORD will be responsible for the internal monitoring of the Project. The Resettlement Specialist shall monitor and review the progress of LARP implementation at the IA level and will prepare bi-annual reports, which will be submitted, to the ADB. The Resettlement Specialist will review the status of the LARP implementation in the light of targets, budget and duration that had been laid down in the plan. The vital tasks during monitoring will include:

- Review and verification of the monitoring reports prepared by the SRC
- Status of land acquisition and payments on land compensation
- Assessment of the disbursement of compensation procedure
- Appraisal of the grievance procedure
- APs reaction/ satisfaction with the entitlements, compensation etc.
- Assessment of the resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability, drawing lessons for future policy implementation, formulation and planning.

Reporting Requirement: The Resettlement Specialist will review the LARP implementation and the quarterly report submitted by the SRC and will prepare a bi-annual report that will be submitted to the ADB.

6.1.2 External or Independent Monitoring

An independent monitoring agency/experts will be hired to provide an independent periodic assessment of LARP implementation and impacts to verify internal monitoring and to suggest adjustment of delivery mechanisms and procedures as required. The external monitoring will be carried out for the entire project and will be responsible for the overall monitoring of the EA as well as the IA. The team of experts will be selected by the EA with ADB concurrence. Further, the monitoring consultant will be selected within three months of loan approval. The monitoring will be carried out every year during the LARP implementation.

A sample Terms of Reference (TORs) to hire an external monitor is enclosed as Annexure V.

The key tasks during external monitoring include:

- Review and verify the internal monitoring reports prepared by RIC;
- Review of socio-economic baseline census information of pre-displaced persons;
- Identification and selection of impact indicators;
- Impact assessment through formal and informal surveys with the affected persons;
- Consultation with APs, officials, community leaders for preparing review report;
- Assess the resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability, drawing lessons for future resettlement policy formulation and planning.

The following should be considered as the basis for indicators in monitoring and evaluation of the project: (i) socio-economic conditions of the APs in the post-resettlement period; (ii) communication and reactions from APs on entitlements, compensation, options, alternative developments and relocation timetables etc.; (iii) changes in housing and income levels; (iv) rehabilitation of informal settlers; (v) valuation of property; (vi) grievance procedures; (vii) disbursement of compensation; and (viii) level of satisfaction of APs in the post resettlement period.

6.1.3 Reporting Requirement

The independent monitoring agency/expert, responsible for overall monitoring of both the EA and the IA, will submit an annual 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.

6.2 Internal Monitoring at the IA Level

The head of the SRC through the Resettlement Implementation Committee (RIC) will be responsible for the internal monitoring. The SRC will prepare quarterly reports on the progress of LARP implementation and will submit to the EA.

The LARP includes indicators and benchmarks for achievement of the objectives under the LA program, which can be categorized as follows:

- (i) *Process indicator*, which includes project inputs, expenditures, staff deployments, etc;
- (ii) *Output indicators* are results in terms of numbers of affected persons compensated and resettled, incomes restored, additional assistance provided etc; and
- (iii) *Impact indicators* related to the long-term effect of the project on people's lives in the project-affected area.

The first two types of indicators, related to process and immediate outputs and results, will be monitored internally by SRC. SRC will collect this information from the project site and assimilate in the form of a quarterly report to assess the progress and results of LARP implementation, and adjust the work program, where necessary, in case of any delays or problems.

Specific activities under LARP implementation that will be monitored internally by the SRC are the following:

- Information campaign and consultation with APs
- Status of land acquisition and payments on land compensation
- Compensation for affected structures (households) and other assets
- Relocation of APs
- Payments for loss of income
- Income restoration activities, if required

Resettlement Field Offices will be responsible for monitoring the day-to-day resettlement activities of the project. Baseline socio-economic census and the land acquisition data provide the necessary benchmark for field level monitoring. Field level monitoring will be carried out through –

- (i) review of census information for all APs;
- (ii) consultation and informal interviews with APs;
- (iii) in-depth case studies;
- (iv) informal sample survey of APs;
- (v) key informant interviews; and
- (vi) Community public meetings.

A performance datasheet will be developed to monitor the project at the field level. Reports will be received from the field offices by the SRC, which will be responsible for overall project level monitoring. The SRC will thereafter submit a quarterly report to the EA.

Reporting Requirement: At the IA level, the Head of SRC will prepare quarterly report on the progress made by the IA in LARP implementation. This report will be submitted to the EA for review. The EA will forward the internal monitoring reports every six months to ADB.

6.3 Methodology and Approach

The general approach to be used is to monitor activities and evaluate impacts ensuring participation of all stakeholders especially women and vulnerable groups. Monitoring tools would include both quantitative and qualitative methods:

- Baseline household survey of a representative sample, disaggregated by gender and vulnerable groups to obtain information on the key indicators of entitlement delivery, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability. 25% percent random sample of APs will be covered.
- Focused Group Discussions (FGD) that would allow the monitors to consult with a range of stakeholders (local government, resettlement field staff, NGOs, community leaders and APs).
- Key informant interviews: select local leaders, village workers or persons with special knowledge or experience about resettlement activities and implementation.

- Community public meetings: open public meetings at resettlement sites to elicit information about performance of various resettlement activities.
- Structured direct observations: field observations on status of resettlement implementation, plus individual or group interviews for crosschecking purposes.
- Informal surveys/interviews: informal surveys of APs, host village, workers, resettlement staff, and implementing agency personnel using non-sampled methods.
- Special attention to the status of project affected vulnerable groups such as female-headed households, disabled/elderly, economically backward families (below poverty line) and socially backward families - SC, ST and OBC's.

In the case of special issues, in-depth case studies of APs and host populations from various social classes will be undertaken to assess impact of resettlement.

ANNEXURE 1: District-wise List of Proposed Stretches

SUB-PROJECT I: BHOPAL

S.No	BLOCK	ROAD		ROAD LENGTH (in Km)
		From	To	
1.	Phanda	Kajlas to Kodiya		2.85
		Tara Sevaniya to Bagoniya		3.00
		Pipalya to Kalyanpur		5.40
2.	Berasiya	Nayasamand to Bilkho		5.20
		SH-23 to Bhansoda		1.01
		Katighati to Pipal Kheda		4.20
		Ijgiri to Rondiya		3.38
		TOTAL LENGTH		25.04

Source: PIU – Bhopal, MPRRDA

SUB-PROJECT II: SEHORE

S.No	BLOCK	ROAD		ROAD LENGTH (in Km)
		From	To	
1.	Sehore	Satpipaliya to Jatakhara		3.64
2.	Ichhawar	Ichhawar Nadan Road to Kalapipal		3.95
		Dhablamata to Ichhawar		7.05
3.	Nasrullaganj	Hameedganj to Pipalani		10.75
		TOTAL LENGTH		24.73

Source: PIU – Sehore, MPRRDA.

SUB-PROJECT III: GUNA

S.No	BLOCK	ROAD		ROAD LENGTH (in Km)
		From	To	
1.	Aron	Raghogarh to Jhajhon		3.55
		Panwadi Haat road to Salay		2.75
		Panwadi Haat to Kaswamani		2.70
2.	Raghogarh	Suthaliya to Gwarkheda		1.30
		Nasirpur to Shahpur		4.10
		Janjali to Ditalwadha		3.55
3.	Chachora	Sani Banshaheda to Khedikalan		1.15
		Gulwara to Viryai		6.35
		Binaganj - A.B road to Konaya Kalan		13.60
4.	Isagarh	Dhakoni to Patkheda		9.90
		TOTAL LENGTH		48.95

Source: PIU – Guna, MPRRDA.

SUB-PROJECT IV: SIDHI

S.No	BLOCK	ROAD	ROAD LENGTH (in Km)
		From To	
1.	Majhauri	Chamaradol to Badkadol Baherwal	10.00
2.	Sihawal	Bahari Hanumana main road to Bithouli	12.00
3.	Rampur Naikin	Zhalwar to Amdar	21.60
		TOTAL LENGTH	43.60

Source: MPRRDA, PIU - Sidhi

ANNEXURE: III

Consultation with affected community and other stakeholders

The Madhya Pradesh Rural Road Development Authority (MPRRDA), the implementing agency (IA) for the PMGSY, organized public consultation meetings with *sarpanch* (village head) and the various stakeholders and informed them about the road improvement scheme, and the positive and possible negative impacts. During the social assessment phase, the consultant's team with IA staff conducted 24 consultative meetings with the affected families and other stakeholders including, village *sarpanch*, *gram panchayat* members, heads of households, and women's groups. These meetings were used to get wider public input from both the primary and secondary stakeholders.

The details of consultation including the number of meetings held, number and profile of the participants, issues raised have been presented in the table below: -

S.no	STRETCH From To	PLACE	Number & profile of Participants	Issues Raised
1.	Kajlas to Kodiya	Village: Kodiya Block: Phanda District: BHOPAL	25 Farmers belonging to all castes and communities	The proposed benefits of the project on the community. Demand for compensation raised.
2.	Pipalya to Kalyanpur	Village: Pipalya Block: Phanda District: BHOPAL	10 Farmers from all castes and communities	People opposed to the proposed alignment & suggested a bypass.
3.	Nayasamand to Bilkho	Village: Bilkho Block: Berasiya District: BHOPAL	8 women belonging to general & SC communities.	Benefits of road for women especially in terms of health benefits.
4.	Ilgiri to Rondiya	Village: Rondiya Block: Berasiya District: BHOPAL	20 men and women belonging to the SC community.	Benefits & impacts of the project were discussed.
5.	Satpipaliya to Jatakhara	Village: Satpipaliya Block: Sehore District: SEHORE	18 men belonging to the general category.	People very enthusiastic about the project. Project benefits discussed.
6.	Ichchawar Nandan Road to Kalapipal	Village: Kalapipal Block: Ichchawar District: SEHORE	15 men and women belonging to SC, ST & OBC.	Some disagreement with regard to the passing of the road through the village 'Lasudiya'

7	Hameedganj to Piplani	Village: Piplani Block: Nasrullaganj District: SEHORE	10 women belonging to genera, ST & OBC communities.	People in agreement with the alignments and will benefit from the project.
8.	Hameedganj to Piplani	Village: Hameedganj Block: Nasrullaganj District: SEHORE	20 men and women belonging to the SC group.	Negative and positive impacts of the project discussed.
9.	Gulwara to Viryai stretch	Village: Viryai Block: Chachoda District: GUNA	8 women participants from the backward class <i>yadav</i> community.	Literacy status, health conditions, the level of awareness & benefits of the project on their day-to-day life.
10.	Dhakoni to Patkheda stretch	Village-Neemkheda Block – Isagarh District: GUNA	10 participants belonging to the Scheduled Tribe.	Occupational Pattern, socio-eco, status, effect of the project.
11.	Binaganj AB Road to Konyakalan stretch	Village – Ketakheri Block- Chachoda District: GUNA	15 children of middle school, belonging to SC & OBC groups.	Effect of the project.
12.	Gulwara to Viryai stretch	Village: Viryai Block: Chhachoda District: GUNA	4 disabled persons (3 men and one woman)	Impact of road construction on their mobility & life.
13.	Gulwara to Viryai Stretch	Village: Chinta Ka Dera Block: Chachoda District: GUNA	8 SC women	Their socio-economic status, and impact of the project on it.
14.	Binaganj AB Road to Konyakalan Stretch	Village- Keetakeri Block – Chhachoda District: GUNA	6 adolescent girls belonging to the other backward classes.	Literacy status, health status and impact of road on their lives.
15.	Aron-Panwadi Hat road to Salay	Village: Salay Block: Aron District: GUNA	15-18 farmers belonging to SC, ST & OBC groups.	Mobility pattern, cropping pattern, social infrastructure available in the village & overall impact of the project.
16.	Janjali to Ditalwada	Village: Sujapura Block: Raghogarh District: GUNA	10 participants belonging to the OBC group.	Impact of the project.
17.	Zhalwar to Amdarh	Village: Maldeva Block: Rampur Naikin District: SIDHI	25 men & women belonging to SC & ST groups.	Socio-economic & literacy status

18.	Bahari Hanumana Road to Bithouli	Village: Bithouli Block: Sihawal District: SIDHI	25 farmers belonging to general, SC, ST & OBCs.	Impact of road and response towards the project.
19.	Chamaradol to Barkadol stretch	Village: Chamaradol Block: Majhuli District: SIDHI	12 participants belonging to ST.	Their customs, occupational pattern, literacy status & the project impact.
20.	Zhalwar to Amdar	Village: Zhalwar Block: Rampur Naikin District: SIDHI	11 men & women belonging to general, SC & ST groups.	Impact of road and response towards the project.
21.	Bahari Hanumana Road to Bithouli	Village: Bithouli Block: Sihawal District: SIDHI	12 farmers and landless laborers belonging to SC, ST & OBC groups.	Their response towards the project and its impact on their lives.
22.	Zhalwar to Amdar	Village: Aamdarh Block: Rampur Naikin District: SIDHI	11 men and women belonging to SC and ST groups.	Occupational Pattern, socio-eco, status & effect of the project.
23.	Bahari Hanumana Road to Bithouli	Village: Baragaon Block: Sihawal District: SIDHI	14 farmers and landless laborers belonging to SC, ST and OBC groups.	Social infrastructure available in the village & overall impact of the project.
24.	Chamaradol to Barkadol stretch	Village: Barkadol Block: Majhouli District: SIDHI	20 men belonging to SC and ST groups.	Literacy status, Health conditions and their level of awareness and benefit of road on their day-to-day life.

ANNEXURE IV

Rural Roads Project Draft Terms of Reference for Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

I. Background

The government of India has formulated the *Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana* (PMGSY) - a national program launched in 2000 to provide all-weather road connectivity to all unconnected rural habitations with a population of more than 1,000 persons by the year 2003 and with a population of between 500-999 by the end of 2007.

The fundamental objective of this program is to improve the accessibility of the inhabitants of the rural areas to education, health, employment, and trading opportunities and consequently alleviate poverty in the process.

The proposed Rural Road Sector Project (the Project) under the Ministry of Rural Development (MORD) of the Government of India (GOI) involves the improvement of rural roads in several states in the country. The states of Madhya Pradesh (MP) and Chhattisgarh (CG) have been selected as “core” subprojects for preparation of sector loan for the Project for 2003. Rural road stretches totaling 142 km in four districts have been identified as “core” subprojects, which will be used as “model” for project preparation for the remainder of the alignments.

It is in this background that MORD/MPRRDA carried out a social assessment of the Project Affected persons on the 142 km of the project roads and prepared a Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP). The affected persons

Broadly stated, mitigation of losses and restoration of socio-economic status of the APs are the prime objectives of the LARP. The core component of the LARP is to provide institutional and financial assistance to the APs to replace their lost resources such as land, residential structures, and employment opportunities. The Project has approved a policy to pay compensation as appropriate to all affected persons, irrespective of ownership rights. Both the resettlement policy and its implementation are discussed in detail in the LARP. To keep the negative impact to a minimum, various measures are undertaken such as redesigning of project roads where large numbers of people are likely to be affected by means of construction of a bypass. The estimated number of affected persons is 912 in the four subprojects.

The Project intends to engage an experienced NGO to assist with the implementation of the LARP for the project-affected persons.

II. Scope of Work - General

In general, the implementing NGO will be responsible to the Social and Resettlement Circle (SRC), who will select and hire the NGO as the implementing agency for the LARP. The responsibility for the effective, timely and efficient execution of the LARP will be with the NGO.

The NGO must ensure highest standards and accuracy in all aspects of the implementation work. It will particularly ensure that all APs are identified and that no AP is excluded from resettlement benefits, and that data provided in reports, files and computer disc are accurate and reliable.

III. Scope of Work - Specific

The NGO will work as a link between the Project represented by the MPPRRDA and the affected community. The NGO will be responsible for assisting the APs during resettlement process and shall ensure that all the provisions of the resettlement policy and the LARP with regard to the well being of APs are implemented.

The **major tasks** to be performed by the NGO are enumerated below: -

- To assess the capacity of state level implementing agencies and establish a work plan for capacity building, including workshop and training in social assessment and land acquisition and resettlement management.
- Prepare materials for training and workshop in consultation with MORD and other state level implementing agencies, including related government agencies such as departments of land, environment, forestry and tribal development.
- Assist SRC in preparing land acquisition/resettlement plan based on the findings of the socio-economic survey, social impact assessment data and community inputs derived from consultative meetings with affected groups, particularly vulnerable groups such as female-headed households, disabled persons and STs/SC.
- Conduct subproject level participatory rural appraisal and consultative process for information gathering and feedback for integration of social dimensions in project design, with particular attention to foster participation of key stakeholders in the process of land acquisition/resettlement planning and implementation.
- Assist SRCs in planning and implementation of land acquisition and resettlement monitoring systems, identification of set of indicators to be used in the internal monitoring of subprojects and conduct training on monitoring systems.

Specifically, the selected NGO will carry out its work in the following areas: -

(i) Information Campaign:

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. 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.

The NGO will undertake a public information campaign at the project areas to inform the affected persons of:

- ❑ The need for Land Acquisition (LA);
- ❑ 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 of by the APs of various grants available under the R&R package. The NGO will be responsible for advising the APs on how best use any cash that may be provided under the LARP. Emphasis should be placed on using such funds in sustainable way e.g. purchasing replacement land for that acquired.

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

The NGO will identify and verify APs, on the basis of the census survey carried out and will facilitate the distribution of ID cards. This work will include identification of APs based on a census survey, preparation of ID cards, taking photograph of APs in the field, issuance of ID cards to APs and updating of ID cards, if required. An identity card should include a photograph of the AP, the extent of loss suffered due to the project, and the choice AP with regard to the mode of compensation and assistance (if applies, as per the LARP).

The NGO shall prepare a list of APs, enlisting the losses and the entitlements as per the LARP, after verification. During the identification and verification of the eligible APs, NGO shall ensure that each of the APs are contacted and consulted either in groups or individually. The NGO shall specially ensure consultation with the women from the affected households especially female-headed households.

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

A database containing the data on land, structure, trees and other properties lost by the APs have to be computerized to prepare AP files and entitlements cards (EC). The database will contain information from land records and 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) Assistance to APs to Relocate and Resettle:

The implementing NGO will assist the APs in pre- and post relocation period and help find land for resettlement. Also, where needed, the staff will help APs to obtain their compensation money and resettlement benefits from the Project.

(v) Participation in Grievance Redress:

The NGO will act as an in-built grievance redress body and shall assist in finding solutions to any dispute over resettlement benefits through the Panchayat Level Committees (PLCS). Grievance not resolved amicably at the Panchayat Level Committees (PLCs) will be routed through the NGO to the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC). The APs can call upon the support of NGOs to assist them in presenting their grievances or queries to the GRC.

V. Time Frame

The work is scheduled to start in June 2003 and will continue till the end of the Project i.e. December 2004. The NGO should be fully prepared in terms of all logistics support to tackle and carry out the resettlement activities and tasks laid down above.

VI. Selection Criteria, Staffing, Implementation Plan

The NGO 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 neighboring districts;
- Availability of trained staff capable of including APs into their programs;
- Competence, transparency and accountability based on neutral evaluations, internal reports, and audited accounts; and
- Integrity to represent vulnerable groups against abuses; experience in representing vulnerable groups, demonstrable mandate to represent local groups.
- Demonstrated experience in computerizing resettlement-related database,
- Experience in resettlement survey, planning, monitoring and evaluation.

The NGO chosen will have to agree to the terms and conditions under the LARP.

The following staffing provision may be necessary for smooth and effective implementation of the LARP within the time frame:

- ❑ Team Leader (1);
- ❑ Field coordinator (1);
- ❑ Resettlement Implementation Worker (5);

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

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

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

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

VII. Budget and Logistics:

Three copies of the proposal - both technical and financial - should be submitted. 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.

ANNEXURE: V

Rural Roads Project Draft Terms of Reference for External Monitoring and Evaluation

I. Background

The government of India has formulated the *Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana* (PMGSY) - a national program launched in 2000 to provide all-weather road connectivity to all unconnected rural habitations with a population of more than 1,000 persons by the year 2003 and with a population of between 500-999 by the end of 2007.

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The LARP includes a provision for monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the plan by an external monitor. Therefore, the Ministry of Rural Development (MORD), which is the Executing Agency (EA) for this project, requires services of a reputed individual/consultancy firm for monitoring and evaluation of LARP implementation.

II. Scope of work- General

- ❑ To review and verify the progress in resettlement implementation as outlined in the LARP;
- ❑ To assess whether resettlement objectives, particularly livelihoods and living standards of the Affected Persons (APs) 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.

III. Scope of work- Specific

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

1. To review and verify the progress in land acquisition/resettlement implementation of subprojects on a sample basis and prepare bi-annual reports for MORD and ADB.
2. To assess whether land acquisition and resettlement objectives, particularly with regard to vulnerable groups have been achieved.
3. To assess efficacy of the voluntary land contribution in rural road improvements/construction with attention to local response, impacts and sustainability, drawing both on policies and practices and to suggest any measures, if necessary.
4. Study pre-project baseline data on income and expenditure, occupational and livelihood patterns, arrangements for use of common property, social organization, leadership patterns, community organizations and cultural parameters on sample subproject basis.
5. Review results of internal monitoring and verify claims through random checking 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.
6. Conduct both individual and community level impact analysis through the use of formal and informal surveys, key informant interviews, focus group discussions, community public meetings, and in-depth case studies of affected households from various social classes (e.g., scheduled caste, scheduled tribes, other backward castes) to assess the impact of resettlement.
7. Identify the strengths and weaknesses of the land acquisition/resettlement objectives and approaches, implementation strategies, including voluntary land contribution issues, and provides suggestions for future rural road projects in India.

IV. Time Frame and Reporting

Resettlement monitoring is an ongoing process during project implementation. The monitoring consultant will be selected within three months of loan approval and the monitoring will be carried out every year during the LARP implementation. External or independent monitoring may begin as soon as the LARP implementation starts and should be carried out till the implementation is complete.

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

V. Qualifications

The individual consultant/consultancy firm will have significant experience in resettlement policy analysis. 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.