

Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Plan

January 2014

IND: SASEC Road Connectivity Investment Program

Panitanki - Bagdogra – Shivmandir More - Medical More - Fulbari Section of
Asian Highway 02

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

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 13 December 2013)

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

ABBREVIATIONS

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

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

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

NOTE

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

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. Project Description

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

2. PIU, PW(R)D, GoWB has prepared this Resettlement Plan (RP) for Panitanki –Bagdogra - Shivmandir More - Medical More - Fulbari Section of the Asian Highway 02 (AH-02), a road corridor that is being proposed for improvements under SASEC road connectivity investment program. This RP addresses social issues arising out of acquisition of land and other assets, eviction of squatters and removal of encroachments resulting in social and / or economic displacement to households / individuals / community, either direct or indirect and is in compliance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 and National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007.

3. The subproject involves improving the 37.271 km long road corridor, which is part of the proposed Asian Highway 02 connecting *Panitanki* (Nepal border) with *Fulbari* (Bangladesh border). This corridor traverses along sections of two National highways viz. NH31C and NH31. The start point of the corridor is *Panitanki* and the proposed bypass to *Panitanki* branches off to the left at km 0.750 from zero-point and joins NH-31C at km 1.800m. The proposed corridor traverses along NH-31C until merging with NH-31 at km 18.600 and thereafter the subproject corridor traverses east along NH-31 till km 23.995, where it takes a right turn to join the *Shivmandir More* through the proposed realignment. After *Shivmandir More realignment* the project road turns in a southeast direction along the PWD road passing through *Medical More-Naukhaghat–Teenbhatti More-Fulbari* Junction to reach the Bangladesh border.

B. Scope of land Acquisition and Resettlement

4. The subproject will involve acquisition of private land measuring 2.13.80 ha, will impact 1979 private structures involving 2232 households (including 253 tenants) and 214 community structures. Further, there are 104 landowners who will lose a strip of their land under the subproject proposed for acquisition for curve improvement, RoBs, bus bays and toll plaza.

5. Out of 1979 structures, compound wall, basement, etc. account for 221 structures and of the remaining 1758 structures, 1662 structures (95%) will face significant impact with more than 10 percent loss to structure. In all, 13 percent will face physical displacement, 52 percent will

¹ Comprising Bangladesh, Bhutan, India and Nepal.

face economic displacement, 10 percent will face both physical and economic displacement, the impact to 14 percent will be non-significant (includes impact less than 10% and structures like compound wall, basement, etc.) and another 11 percent are tenants. The involuntary resettlement impacts is summarised in the following table.

Summary of Involuntary Resettlement Impacts

Impact	Improvements to AH-02	
Permanent Land Acquisition (ha)	2.13.80 ha	
Government Land Required	1.80.00 ha	
Tea Garden Land Required	5.21.80 ha	
Temporary Land Acquisition (ha)	Nil	
Total Displaced Households (DHS)	2336	
Physically Displaced Households (Loss of Residence)	290	
Economically Displaced Households (Loss of Shop)	1152	
Physically and Economically Displaced Households (Loss of Residence cum Shop)	220	
Non Significant Impact	317	
Land Owners Losing strip of land	104	
Tenants	253	
Displaced Persons (DPs)	11610	
Titled DPs	870	
Non-titled DPs	10740	
Affected employees	745	
Women Headed Household (WHH)	72	
Scheduled Tribe (ST) headed household	92	
BPL household	445	
Disabled Headed Households (DHH)	-	
Vulnerable households (WHH, ST, BPL & DHH- Mutually exclusive)	551	
Affected Structures	1979	
Affected Private Trees	Nil	
Affected Common Property Resources	214	

Source: Census and Social Survey, April-June 2013

C. Socioeconomic Information and Profile

6. The census socio-economic survey identified 2336 households and 745 employees who would be affected and 214 community assets that would require to be relocated or compensated.

D. Impact to Scheduled Tribe Household

7. In accordance to ADB SPS, the subproject is categorized as "C". The subproject will impact 92 scheduled tribe households, which accounts for 4.1 percent of the total displaced household in this subproject. The percentage of displaced ST households is lesser than the ST population (5.8%) in the State (Census 2011). The scheduled tribe are part of the mainstream and do not maintain a distinct culture or custom. The census found that these households are not distinctive in the sense that they are inherently integrated with the dominant population of the project area. Tribal groups in the subproject areas freely interact with the outside community. These groups have nuclear families and are open to new ideas like family planning

and formal education. Social impact assessments confirm that the socioeconomic impacts due to the subprojects will not be comparatively different for these people when compared with the remainder of the population. The combined resettlement plans and indigenous peoples plan provides adequate compensation provisions to mitigate adverse impacts on indigenous peoples.

E. Consultation, Participation and Disclosure

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

9. Consultations and discussions were held along the corridor with the displaced households during census and socio-economic survey. Focused group discussions were held during the survey in 10 locations to elicit the opinion of the displaced persons and others along the subproject corridor. Further, during September 2013, consultations were held in 6 locations involving about 493 DPs who participated in the discussions. The discussion were carried out with the people to explain to them about subproject features, understand their perceived benefits and losses due to the project and seek their views about the project. People were aware that there is going to be improvements to the road but not the details of how wide or what the quantum of compensation would be for those losing their place of business and / or living. An overview of the magnitude of impact, entitlements proposed and details of improvements proposed were explained.

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

F. Policy and Legal Framework

11. The resettlement principles adopted for this project is in line with the RF of SASEC Road Connectivity Investment Program, which reflect the National Highways Act, 1956 the entitlement benefits as listed in the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 and Asian Development Bank's Safeguards Policy Statement, 2009. This subproject involves improvements to 37.271km long National Highways section forming part of the AH-02 corridor and hence the land acquisition and compensation is governed by National Highways Act, 1956.

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

G. Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits

13. Displaced persons meeting the cut-off date requirements will be entitled to a combination of compensation measures and resettlement assistance, depending on the nature of ownership rights of lost assets and scope of the impact, including social and economic vulnerability of the affected persons. For title holders, the date of notification vide Section 3A(1) of NH Act will be treated as the cut-off date, and for non-titleholders the start date of project census survey i.e. April 30, 2013 will be the cut-off date. Unforeseen impacts will be mitigated in accordance with the principles of the RF prepared for this investment program.

H. Relocation of Housing and Settlement

14. The IA will provide compensation at replacement cost for affected land and structure in accordance with the eligibility and entitlements. Further, compensation for partially damaged structures and shifting assistance has also been provided for the displaced households in the entitlement matrix. Compensation to the non-title holders for the loss of assets other than land, such as dwellings and shops have been provided for in the entitlement matrix. The entitlements to the non-titleholders will be given only if they were in occupation of the land or structure in the project area prior to the cut-off date, the date of commencement of census survey i.e. April 30, 2013.

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

I. Income Restoration and Rehabilitation

16. The subproject will cause loss of livelihood to 1209 DH losing their place of business, 236 DH losing their place of residence cum business and 235 commercial tenants, in all totalling 1866 DH losing livelihood. Further, there are about 745 employees engaged in these shops who would also lose their livelihood. The displaced persons losing livelihood will be assisted to improve or at least restore their income levels to pre-project level.

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

J. Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan

18. The resettlement cost estimate for this subproject include compensation for private land determined in accordance with NH Act, compensation for structure at replacement cost without depreciation, resettlement assistances in accordance with the RF, and cost of RP implementation. The total resettlement cost for the subproject is INR 426 million.

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

K. Grievance Redressal Mechanism

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

21. The GRC will be constituted at PWD level headed/chaired by Chief Engineer. At the PIU

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

L. Institutional Arrangement

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

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

M. Implementation Schedule

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

25. Wherever private land is involved, compensation for land should be paid to the land owner or into court deposit, in case of ownership/apportionment issues exist, prior to commencement of civil works. In stretches where there is no land acquisition and all improvements are proposed with the right-of-way, all assistances should be paid to the DP prior to giving clearance for civil works

N. Monitoring and Reporting

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

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

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Background

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

2. PIU, PW(R)D, GoWB has prepared this Resettlement Plan (RP) for *Panitanki –Bagdogra - Shivmandir More - Medical More - Fulbari* Section of the Asian Highway 02 (AH-02), a road corridor that is being proposed for improvements under SASEC road connectivity investment program. This RP addresses social issues arising out of acquisition of land and other assets, eviction of squatters and removal of encroachments resulting in social and / or economic displacement to households / individuals / community, either direct or indirect and is in compliance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 and National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007.

B. Subproject

3. The subproject involves improving the 37.271 km long road corridor, which is part of the proposed Asian Highway 02 connecting *Panitanki* (Nepal border) with *Fulbari* (Bangladesh border). This corridor traverses along sections of two National highways viz. NH31C and NH31. The start point of the corridor is *Panitanki* and the proposed bypass to *Panitanki* branches off to the left at km 0.750 from zero-point and joins NH-31C at km 1.800m. The proposed corridor traverses along NH-31C until merging with NH-31 at km 18.600 and thereafter the subproject corridor traverses east along NH-31 till km 23.995, where it takes a right turn to join the *Shivmandir More* through the proposed realignment. After *Shivmandir More realignment* the project road turns in a southeast direction along the PWD road passing through *Medical More-Naukhaghat–Teenbhatti More-Fulbari* Junction to reach the Bangladesh border.

4. The improvements proposed under this subproject include geometric improvements, junction improvement; road-over-bridges; grade separator; provision of drain; footpath; and drain cum footpath in built up sections. Three road-over-bridge have been proposed, one at *Panitanki* in lieu of the level crossing along the bypass at about km 1.285, another at *Naxalbhari* in lieu of the level crossing at km 7.500 and third at *Shivmandir* in lieu of the level crossing along the realignment at about km 0.400; a grade separator has been proposed at *Bagdogra*; and a tollplaza at *Barajharu* km 9.560.

² Comprising Bangladesh, Bhutan, India and Nepal.

C. Profile of Subproject Area

6. Darjeeling, the northernmost district of the Jalpaiguri Division, roughly resembles an inverted wedge with its base resting on Sikkim, its sides touching Nepal, Bhutan and the Jalpaiguri District of West Bengal. The district is situated between 27° 13' N to 26° 27' N Latitude and 88° 53' E to 87° 59' E Longitude. The district is spread over an area of 3149 sq.km. and 4 sub-divisions, 12 blocks and 134 gram panchayat. It also comprises of 1 corporation and 5 municipalities. The population³ of Darjeeling district is 18,46,823 consisting of 57.7 percent males and 49.3 percent females. There are 3,91,234 household and the average size of family is 4.7. In 0-6 age group, male account for 51.2 percent and female 48.8. Scheduled tribe account for 17.2 percent and schedule tribe account for 21.5 percent. The literacy rate is 71.2 percent and workers account for 37 percent of the population.

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

³ Census 2011, Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India

to 89° 53' E Longitude. The district is spread over an area of 6227 sq.km. and 3 sub-divisions, 13 blocks and 146 gram panchayat and it also comprises of 4 municipalities. The population⁴ of Jalpaiguri district is 38,72,846 consisting of 51.2 percent males and 48.8 percent females. There are 8,68,326 household and the average size of family is 4.5. In 0-6 age group, male account for 51.1 percent and female 48.9. Scheduled tribe account for 37.7 percent and schedule tribe account for 18.9 percent. The literacy rate is 64.5 percent and workers account for 39.1 percent of the population.

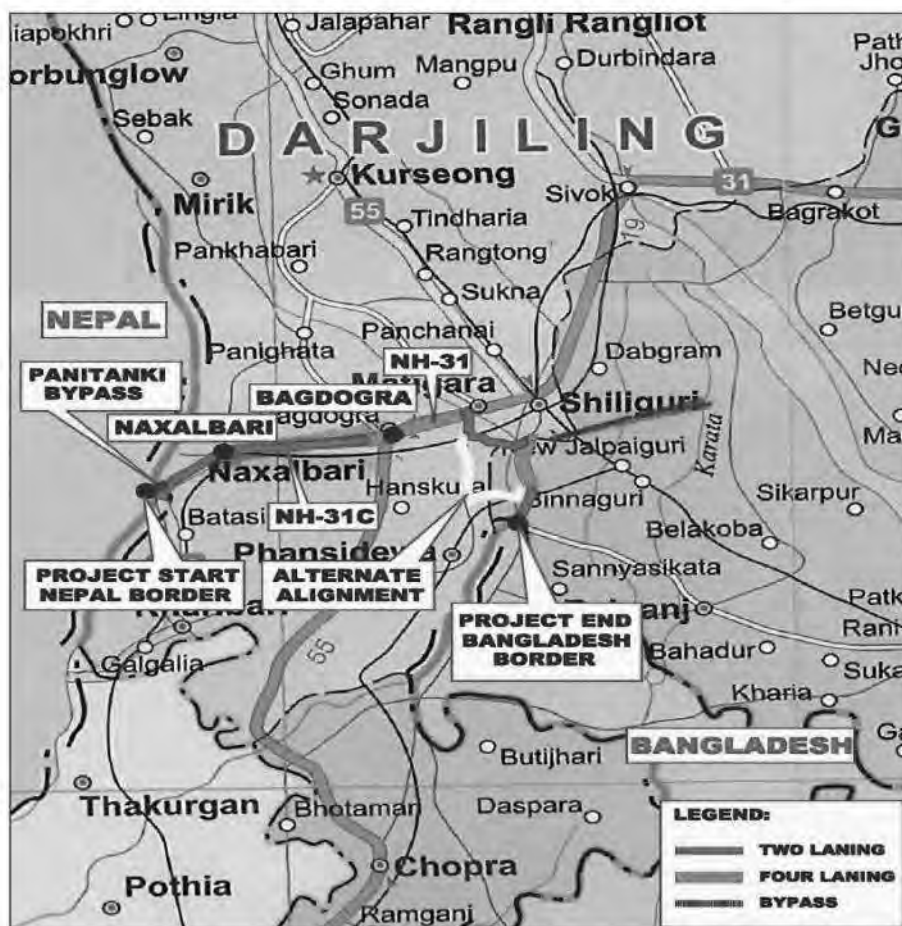


Fig 2: AH-02 location map

D. Subproject Impacts

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

⁴ Census 2011, Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India

9. The subproject will involve acquisition of private land measuring 2.13.80 ha, will impact 1979 private structures involving 2232 households (including 253 tenants) and 214 community structures. Further, there are 104 landowners who will lose a strip of their land under the subproject proposed for acquisition for curve improvement, RoBs, bus bays and toll plaza. The involuntary resettlement impacts is summarised in Table 1.

Table 1: Summary of Involuntary Resettlement Impacts

Impact	Improvements to AH-02	
Permanent Land Acquisition (ha)	2.13.80 ha	
Government Land Required	1.80.00 ha	
Tea Garden Land Required	5.21.80 ha	
Temporary Land Acquisition (ha)	Nil	
Total Displaced Households (DHs)	2336	
Physically Displaced Households (Loss of Residence)	290	
Economically Displaced Households (Loss of Shop)	1152	
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Displaced Persons (DPs)	11610	
Titled DPs	870	
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Affected employees	745	
Women Headed Household (WHH)	72	
Scheduled Tribe (ST) headed household	92	
BPL household	445	
Disabled Headed Households (DHH)	-	
Vulnerable households (WHH, ST, BPL & DHH- Mutually exclusive)	551	
Affected Structures	1979	
Affected Private Trees	Nil	
Affected Common Property Resources	214	

Source: Census and Social Survey, April-June 2013

E. Minimising Involuntary Resettlement

10. All improvement works were proposed within available right-of-way and only for curve improvements, junction improvements, road-over-bridges and toll plaza, acquisition of minimal private land is envisaged. In built-up sections the improvements for 4-lanning was restricted to 28 meters and for 2-lanning 18 meters to minimise impact to assets by proposing drain cum pavement. Further, in order to reduce impact to large number of commercial establishments and some residences totalling 367 households, a bypass has been proposed at *Panitanki*.

F. Scope and Objective of Resettlement Plan

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

II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

A. Introduction

12. The subproject involves improvements to the road corridor connecting *Panitanki* with *Fulbari* (Asian Highway 02). The 37.271 km long section of the corridor is proposed for improvement and the improvement works include geometric improvement; junction improvement; road-over-bridges; grade separator; provision of drain; and footpath.

B. Scope of Land Acquisition

13. Most of the improvements proposed have been accommodated within the existing right-of-way. The details of existing right-of-way (RoW) for the National Highway section was made available by the PW(R)D⁵ and was also verified from village maps. The RoW in the NH section varies between a minimum of 32m and a maximum of 66m. The details of existing right-of-way (RoW) for the PW(R)D sections were obtained from the village maps and verified at site. The RoW in the SH section varies between a minimum of 32m and a maximum of 45m.

14. However, the subproject involves acquisition of private land and requires alienation of government and teagarden lands for realignments, toll plaza, road-over-bridges and *Panitanki* bypass. The total land required for the improvements proposed is 9.156 ha, of which private land accounts for 2.138 ha, which is about 23 percent of the total land required. The entire private land measuring 2.138 ha comprises of mostly strips of vacant land along the road corridor, required for curve improvement, realignments, road-over-bridges and toll plaza. The land requirement in this subproject is summarised in Table 2.

Table 2: Land Requirement

Subproject Component	Design Chainage	Extent of Land (in hectares)				Number of owners in Private Land
		Private Land	Government Land	Teagarden Land	Total	
Kakarbitta to Fulbari Corridor (NH Section)						
Panitanki bypass	0.710 - 1.370	-	1.222	1.736	2.958	-
Panitanki	1.655 - 1.700	-	0.016	-	0.016	-
Naxalbhari RoB	7.084 - 7.315	-	0.006	0.173	0.179	-
Tollplaza (Barajharu)	9.560 - 9.736	0.959	-	-	0.959	14
Dumriguri curve	20.310 - 20.510	0.041	0.006	-	0.047	32
Shivmandir More realignment and RoB	0.000 - 1.150	0.563	0.422	3.309	4.294	33
Medical More realignment	25.900 - 25.960	0.029	0.109	-	0.138	2
Medical College Jn	26.875 - 26.900	0.005	-	-	0.005	3
Thiknikatta Curve improvement	27.585 - 27.653	0.004	0.018	-	0.022	1
Naukaghat Curve improvement	30.375 - 30.515	0.451	-	-	0.451	5
Naukaghat RoB	31.375 - 32.070	0.086	0.001	-	0.087	14
Total		2.138	1.800	5.218	9.156	104 ^b

Source: Census and Social Survey, April-June 2013

⁵ Office of the Executive Engineer, National Highway Division No.IX, PW(R)D, Siliguri

⁶ Joint holding by family members

15. Panitnaki bypass: Improvements to the existing corridor between km 0.710 and km 1.819, will displace about 367 household who would face loss of residence or livelihood or both and will also cause impact to 5 common property structures. To avoid impacts to such a large number of private structures in about 1100m length, a bypass has been proposed at *Panitnaki*. Further, the bypass will facilitate construction of a RoB meeting design standards, which otherwise will not be feasible at the existing level crossing location, where long delays due traffic jams is a regular feature.



Built-up section on existing road avoided by proposing a bypass

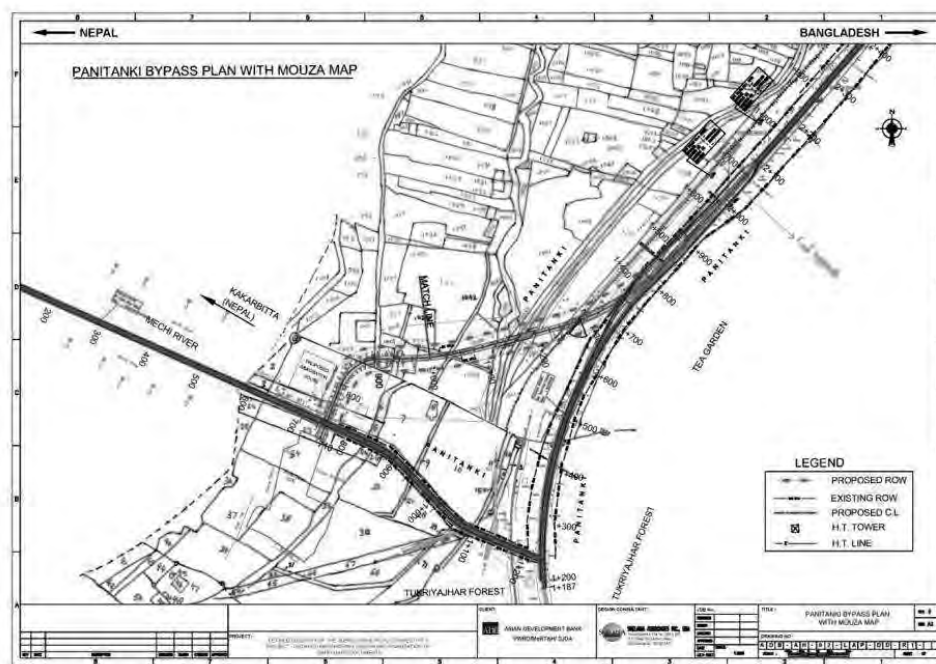


Fig 3: Panitnaki bypass alignment superimposed on Village map

C. Impact to Structures

16. The improvements proposed will impact 1979 private structures and 214 community structures. Further, there are 253 tenants and 745 employees who would be displaced due to this project. Seventy three percent of the affected structures are commercial in nature, including structure that are residence cum commercial, and hence the number of employees displaced is

high. The summary of displaced households is presented as a separate volume (Volume-II) to this report.

D. Loss of Private Structures

17. Majority (92%) of the structures getting affected belong to squatters, 4 percent structures getting affected belong to encroachers and another 4 percent structures are owned. The ownership details of the private structures getting affected is presented in Table 3.

Table 3: Ownership of Private Structures

Tenure	Number of Structures	Percentage
Owner	71	3.6
Encroacher	82	4.1
Squatter	1826	92.3
Total	1979	100.0

Source: Census and Social Survey, April-June 2013

18. Forty nine percent of the private structures getting affected are temporary in nature, followed by 36 percent structures that are semi permanent in nature, 4 percent of structures are permanent in nature and structure like compound wall, basement of buildings, etc account for 11 percent. The type of construction of the affected structures is presented in Table 4.

Table 4: Type of Construction of the Affected Structures

Type of Structure	Number of Structures	Percentage
Permanent	82	4.1
Semi permanent	711	35.9
Temporary	965	48.8
None (cw, basement etc.)	221	11.2
Total	1979	100.0

Source: Census and Social Survey, April-June 2013

19. Sixty one percent of the structures getting affected are being used for commercial purpose, comprising largely of small business establishments. Sixteen percent of the affected structures are used as residence, 12 percent are used as both residence and commercial and 11 percent are structures like compound wall, building under construction, etc. In all, about 73 percent of the structures getting affected will cause loss of livelihood. Economic displacement in this project is much higher than physical displacement. The use of the affected structure is presented in Table 5.

Table 5: Use of the Affected Structures

Use of Structure	Number of Structures	Percentage
Residential	313	15.8
Commercial	1209	61.1
Residential & Commercial	236	11.9
Other (CW, toilet, etc)	221	11.2
Total	1979	100.0

Source: Census and Social Survey, April-June 2013

E. Magnitude of Impact on Structures

20. Vendors, minor impacts such as compound wall, basement, etc. and loss of up to 10% of the structure area account for 16 percent. Structures with loss of more than 10% and up to 50%, account for 23 percent, loss of more than 50% and up to 99% account for 22 percent, and loss of entire structure accounts for 39 percent. The extent of loss to the affected structure is presented in Table 6.

Table 6: Extent of loss to the Affected Structures

Magnitude of Impact	Number of Structures	Percentage
Vendors, CW, basement etc	221	11.2
Upto 10% loss	96	4.9
Above 10% and Upto 25%	143	7.2
Above 25% and Upto 50%	307	15.5
Above 50% and Upto 75%	283	14.3
Above 75% and Upto 99%	158	8.0
100% loss	771	39.0
Total	1979	100.0

Source: Census and Social Survey, April-June 2013

21. Out of 1979 structures, compound wall, basement, etc. account for 221 structures and of the remaining 1758 structures, 1662 structures (95%) will face significant impact with more than 10 percent loss to structure. In all, 13 percent will face physical displacement, 52 percent will face economic displacement, 10 percent will face both physical and economic displacement, the impact to 14 percent will be non-significant (includes impact less than 10% and structures like compound wall, basement, etc.) and another 11 percent are tenants. The extent of loss to structure and its use is presented in Table 7.

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

Impact	Residence	Commercial	Residence cum Commercial	Total
≤ 10% Loss to Structure	23	57	16	96
>10% Loss to Structure	290	1152	220	1662
	313	1209	236	1758

Source: Census and Social Survey, April-June 2013

F. Loss of Livelihood

22. The subproject causes impact to large number of commercial establishments (61.1%) and residence cum commercial establishments (11.9%) [see Table 5] resulting in loss of livelihood to about 73 percent of the displaced household. Further, there are 235 commercial tenants (93% of the tenants) and 745 employees who would also face economic displacement. The category of impacts causing loss of livelihood is presented in Table 8.

Table 8: Loss of Livelihood

Category of Loss	Number of Displaced Households	Number of Displaced Persons
Owners of Business	1445	7182
Commercial Tenants	235	1168
Employees		745
Total	1680	9095

Source: Census and Social Survey, April-June 2013

G. Loss of Community Assets

23. The project will affect 214 community structures, among which 64 percent are public facilities and amenities. Place of worship accounts for 36 percent of community assets getting affected. The community assets getting affected in this project is presented in Table 9. Where ever required, the PIU will ensure that utilities are relocated, in accordance to ADB SPS, prior to commencement of civil works in that stretch of the road corridor in accordance with the civil works schedule.

Table 9: Loss of Community Structures

Type of Community Asset	Number of Structures	Percentage
Well	26	12.1
Bus Shelter	15	7.0
Hand pump	42	19.6
Water tap	26	12.1
Water tank	1	0.5
Place of worship	77	36.0
Compound wall of community structures	10	4.7
School - partially	2	0.9
Check post / booth	8	3.7
Other government buildings	7	3.3
Total	214	100.0

Source: Census and Social Survey, April-June 2013

H. Loss of Trees

24. The subproject will not impact any private trees. Since 90 percent of the displacement are commercial establishments. All other trees being affected in this project belong to PWD, GoWB. The re-establishment of non-private trees will be done in accordance with the Forest Act. For this project, the replanting will be done at the ratio of 1:5.

III. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

A. Census Survey

24. The draft RP is based on the census and socioeconomic survey carried out between April 30, 2013 and June 04, 2013 based on detailed design drawing. The census survey identified 2232 households and the salient findings are discussed in the following sections.

B. Methodology Adopted

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

Table 10: Corridor-of-Impact

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

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

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

Census Survey - Sample DP/Community Asset



*Commercial DP - Asset No.1028 in Hospital more
Km 18.380 - Offset 12.1m - LHS*



*Place of worship - Asset No. C-8 in Ramdhanjot
Km 3.141 - Offset 7.7m - RHS*

28. The census socio-economic survey identified 2336 households and 745 employees who would be affected and 214 community assets that would require to be relocated or compensated. Of the 2236 households, 591 households could not be enumerated comprising of 487 shops that were closed all the time and 104 landowners, losing strip of land due to the improvements proposed, whose whereabouts were not known. However, the 487 shopkeepers were identified based on information provided by neighbours. The summary of Displaced Households and the summary of Affected Community Assets is presented as a separate volume to this report.

29. The census survey identified 2232 DHs excluding the private landowners (104 DHs) whose whereabouts were not known. Out of these 2232 DHs, the socio-economic survey was carried out amongst 1151 DHs accounting for 49 percent of the DHs. The findings of the survey are discussed in the following sections.

C. Demographic Profile of Project Displaced Households

1. Household by Sex

30. Three percent of displaced households are headed by women and the remaining households are headed by men. Males account for 51 percent and female account for 49 percent amongst Displaced Persons (DPs).

Table 11: Head of Household by Sex

	Number	Percentage
Male	2160	96.8
Female	72	3.2
Total	2232	100.0

Source: Census and Social Survey, April-June 2013

2. Household by Religion

31. Excluding the absentee households (487), Hindus account for 89 percent of the remaining household getting affected, followed by 9 percent Muslims and 1 percent each of Christians and Buddhist.

Table 12: Household by Religion

Religion	Number	Percentage
Hindu	1544	69.2
Muslim	164	7.3
Christian	21	0.9
Buddhist	16	0.7
Absentee	487	21.8
Total	2232	100.0

Source: Census and Social Survey, April-June 2013

3. Household by Social Group

32. Thirty six percent of the displaced household belong to the general category, followed by 30 percent scheduled caste, 9 percent other backward caste and 4 percent scheduled tribe. The percentage of Scheduled Tribe (ST) amongst the displaced households, though significant, is almost five times lower than two-district average⁷ of 19.7 percent and the project area district population of ST are *Darjiling* (22%), and *Jalpaiguri* (19%). The 4 percent scheduled tribe are part of the mainstream and do not maintain distinct culture or custom. However, a detailed analysis of the scheduled tribe households has been carried out in Chapter-IV.

Table 13: Household by Social Category

Social Category	Number	Percentage
General	793	35.5
Other Backward caste	196	8.8
Scheduled caste	664	29.7
Scheduled tribe	92	4.1
Absentee	487	21.8
Total	2232	100.0

Source: Census and Social Survey, April-June 2013

4. Household by Size of Family

33. The socio-economic survey was carried out amongst 1151 households and the details of the same are analysed and presented in the following sections.

34. Family of size 3 to 4 members account for 41 percent, followed by 34 percent with a family of size 5 to 6 members, 11 percent with a family of size 7 to 8 members and 7 percent each with above 8 members and 1 to 2 members. The average size of the displaced household is 4.97 or say 5 members.

Table 14: Size of the household

Size of the Family	Number	Percentage
≤ 2	83	7.2
> 2 and ≤ 4	466	40.5
> 4 and ≤ 6	392	34.1
> 6 and ≤ 8	128	11.1
> 8	82	7.1
Total	1151	100.0
Average size of the family is 4.97		

Source: Census and Social Survey, April-June 2013

⁷ Census 2011, Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India

5. Age group of DPs

35. The percentage of women aged above 65 years is marginally higher compared to men in the same age group. However, in the 21 and below age group the women account for 41 percent and men account for 40 percent. In all, 40 percent of the displaced persons are in the age group of 21 and below, followed by 26 percent in the age group of 22 and 35, 14 percent in the age group of 36 and 45, 10 percent in the age group of 46 and 55, 6 percent in the age group of 56 and 65 and 4 percent in the above 65 age group.

Table 15: Age Group of DPs

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
≤ 21	1164	39.6	1132	40.6	2296	40.1
> 21 and ≤ 35	771	26.3	719	25.8	1490	26.0
> 35 and ≤ 45	397	13.5	422	15.1	819	14.3
> 45 and ≤ 55	314	10.7	256	9.2	570	10.0
> 55 and ≤ 65	188	6.4	156	5.6	344	6.0
> 65	102	3.5	102	3.7	204	3.6
Total	2936	100.0	2787	100.0	5723	100.0

Source: Census and Social Survey, April-June 2013

D. Socio-economic Profile

1. Educational level of DPs

36. Thirty percent amongst females and 20 percent amongst males are uneducated. High school is the highest level of educational attainment for most of the females with the number of females beyond high school declining compared to males.

Table 16: Educational level of DPs

Educational level	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Primary (5th)	722	24.6	591	21.2	1313	22.9
Upper primary (8th)	594	20.2	547	19.6	1141	19.9
High School (10th)	578	19.7	472	16.9	1050	18.3
Higher Secondary (12th)	250	8.5	195	7.0	445	7.8
Graduate	183	6.2	128	4.6	311	5.4
Post Graduate	27	0.9	12	0.4	39	0.7
Technical Education	5	0.2	1	0.0	6	0.1
Uneducated	577	19.7	841	30.2	1418	24.8
Total	2936	100.0	2787	100.0	5723	100.0

Source: Census and Social Survey, April-June 2013

2. Occupation of DPs

37. Ninety four percent amongst females and 48 percent amongst males are not in workforce, comprising largely of children, students, elderly, housewives and females who do not go for work. Thirty percent of the male are engaged in business followed by 7 percent who are self employed. This being a highway improvement project involving linear development, the impact to shops along the road margins are higher and hence the occupational pattern of displaced person reflects greater impact to trade. Women are either into business, salaried or work as daily wage earners. The business category in this project are those having shops and

are not into any big business venture worth mentioning. The livelihood of majority of the households are non-land based.

Table 17: Occupation of DPs

Occupation	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Petty / Tea shop	46	1.6	18	0.6	64	1.1
Eatery / Daba	3	0.1	0	0.0	3	0.1
Repair / Spare part	32	1.1	0	0.0	32	0.6
Business / Trade	873	29.7	61	2.2	934	16.3
Self employed	192	6.5	8	0.3	200	3.5
Salaried / Pension	172	5.9	25	0.9	197	3.4
Professional	1	0.0	3	0.1	4	0.1
Industrial worker	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Casual labourer	145	4.9	28	1.0	173	3.0
Cultivator	5	0.2	2	0.1	7	0.1
Agricultural labourer	4	0.1	0	0.0	4	0.1
Tea Garden labourer	17	0.6	20	0.7	37	0.6
Unemployed	49	1.7	16	0.6	65	1.1
Not in workforce	1396	47.5	2606	93.5	4002	69.9
Total	2936	100.0	2787	100.0	5723	100.0

Source: Census and Social Survey, April-June 2013

3. Income of Household

38. Forty five percent of the households are earning above Rs.6000 per month, followed by 8 percent each who earn between Rs.4001 and Rs.5000 and between Rs.5001 and 6000, 7 percent earn between Rs.2001 and Rs.3000, 5 percent earn between Rs.3001 and Rs.4000, 3 percent earn between Rs.1001 and Rs.2000 and the rest (1%) earn below Rs.1000 per month.

Table 18: Monthly Household Income of DHs

Monthly Family Income Range	Number	Percentage
> 0 and ≤ 1000	17	0.8
> 1000 and ≤ 2000	57	2.6
> 2000 and ≤ 3000	150	6.7
> 3000 and ≤ 4000	110	4.9
> 4000 and ≤ 5000	189	8.5
> 5000 and ≤ 6000	174	7.8
> 6000	996	44.6
Not disclosed / absentee	539	24.1
Total	2232	100.0

Source: Census and Social Survey, April-June 2013

4. Indebtedness of Household

39. Fifteen percent (175 out of 1151 DHs) of the households are indebted at different levels and the rest have not borrowed from anyone. Seventy percent amongst the indebted-DHs have borrowed from private money lenders indicating that these DHs not only lack credit worthiness but also pay high interest on private loan (3%-5% per month), further impoverishing them.

Table 19: Indebtedness of HH

Loan Taken	Number	Percentage
Banking institutions	52	29.7
Money lenders	116	66.3
Both bank and Money lenders	7	4.0
Total	175	100.0

Source: Census and Social Survey, April-June 2013

5. Level of Indebtedness - Banking Institutions

40. Amongst those who had borrowed from bank, 63 percent had borrowed over Rs.1,00,000 (average Rs.3,27,422), followed by 22 percent who had borrowed between Rs.50,001 and Rs.1,00,000 (average Rs.57,462), 9 percent of the households had borrowed between Rs.10,001 and Rs.25,001 (average Rs.21,000), 5 percent of the households had borrowed and between Rs.25,001 and Rs.50,000 (average 40,000) and small borrowers who had borrowed less than Rs.10,000 (average Rs.10,000) account for 2 percent.

Table 20: Extent of Loan taken - Bank

Amount Borrowed	Number	Percentage	Average
≤ 5,000	0	0.0	
> 5,000 and ≤ 10,000	1	1.7	10,000
> 10,000 and ≤ 25,000	5	8.5	21,000
> 25,000 and ≤ 50,000	3	5.1	40,000
> 50,000 and ≤ 100,000	13	22.0	57,462
> 100,000	37	62.7	327,422
Total	59	100.0	

Source: Census and Social Survey, April-June 2013

6. Purpose of Loan - Banking Institutions

41. Seventy percent of the borrowers had used the loan for productive investments, viz. business/shop, followed by 20 percent who had borrowed for their house construction/repair, 8 percent had borrowed for miscellaneous expenses and 2 percent each had borrowed to meet expenses of wedding/family function.

Table 21: Purpose of Loan

Borrower	Number	Percentage
Agriculture	-	-
Business / trade	41	69.5
Medical Exp	-	-
Wedding / family function	1	1.7
House construction / repair	12	20.3
Miscellaneous expenses	5	8.5
Total	59	100.0

Source: Census and Social Survey, April-June 2013

7. Level of Indebtedness - Money Lenders

42. Amongst those who had borrowed from private money lenders, 43 percent had borrowed between Rs.25,000 and Rs.50,000 (average Rs.37,000), followed by 35 percent who had borrowed between Rs.10,000 and Rs.25,000 (average Rs.18,558), 11 percent are small borrowers who had taken less than Rs.10,000 (average Rs.9,714), 6 percent had borrowed

between Rs.50,000 and Rs.100,000 (average Rs.71,000) and 5 percent had borrowed over Rs.100,000 (average Rs.166,667).

Table 22: Extent of Loan taken - Money Lender

Amount Borrowed	Number	Percentage	Average
≤ 5,000	-	-	
> 5,000 and ≤ 10,000	14	11.4	9,714
> 10,000 and ≤ 25,000	43	35.0	18,558
> 25,000 and ≤ 50,000	53	43.1	37,000
> 50,000 and ≤ 100,000	7	5.7	71,000
> 100,000	6	4.9	1,66,667
Total	123	100.0	

Source: Census and Social Survey, April-June 2013

8. Purpose of Loan - Money Lenders

43. Seventy one percent of the borrowers had used the loan for productive investments, viz. business/shop, followed by 23 percent who had borrowed for their house construction/repair, 3 percent had borrowed for miscellaneous expenses, 2 percent had borrowed to meet expenses of wedding/family function and 1 percent had borrowed to meet medical expenses.

Table 23: Purpose of Loan - Money Lender

Borrower	Number	Percentage
Agriculture	-	-
Business / trade	87	70.7
Medical Exp	1	0.8
Wedding / family function	3	2.4
House construction / repair	28	22.8
Miscellaneous expenses	4	3.3
Total	123	100.0

Source: Census and Social Survey, April-June 2013

9. Impact to Vulnerable HH

44. The percentage of displaced households qualifying as BPL households as per planning commission of India definition is 10 percent. However, households having BPL ration card issued by Government of West Bengal is 20 percent. Considering that there is no documentary evidence to substantiate the income reported by displaced households, households holding BPL ration card have been considered as BPL households in this report.⁸

45. BPL households (those having BPL ration card) account for 72 percent of the displaced vulnerable households, 17 percent are scheduled tribe and 11 percent are women headed households. In all there are 25 percent vulnerable households (551 DHs out of 2232 DHs) in this project. These percentages are mutually exclusive in the order of priority as presented in the following table.

⁸ As per Planning Commission of India, the state specific poverty line for rural West Bengal is Rs.783 per capita per month for the year 2011-12. This is based on 'Professor Suresh D.Tendulkar committee' methodology, and updated based on NSS 68th round 2011-12.

Table 24: Vulnerable (mutually exclusive)

Vulnerability Type	Number of HH impacted	Percentage
Scheduled Tribe	92	16.7
Women headed household	63	11.4
Below poverty line	396	71.9
Disabled Headed Household	-	-
Total Vulnerable	551	100.0

Source: Census and Social Survey, April-June 2013

10. Assets Owned

46. Ninety five percent of the households have a mobile phone, 87 percent have a television, 83 percent have bicycle, 57 percent of the households have cooking gas connection, 22 percent have motor cycle, 3 percent each have car and telephone (landline).

Table 25: Assets Owned

Asset Type	Number	Percentage
Television - B&W	65	6.0
Television - Colour	880	81.0
Cycle	907	83.4
Motor cycle	239	22.0
Car	36	3.3
Telephone	30	2.8
Mobile phone	1035	95.2
Cooking gas	622	57.2

Source: Census and Social Survey, April-June 2013

11. Livestock

47. Six percent of the households own livestock and the fact that not many households own livestock, that supports an agricultural family at times of crop failure, is another indication that the livelihood of majority of the displaced households are non-land based.

Table 26: Livestock Ownership

Type of Livestock Owned	Number	Percentage	Average number owned
Cow	74	6.4	3
Goat / Sheep	67	5.8	3

Source: Census and Social Survey, April-June 2013

E. Health Seeking Behaviour

12. Disease in Family

48. Surprisingly only 8 percent reported that a family member suffered from a disease requiring treatment. Amongst those families (88 out of 1151 DH) that reported illness, 77 percent had taken allopathic treatment from government run clinics and others (23%) had taken treatment from private practitioners. None reported of traditional healing or of buying medicine off the counter.

Table 27: Health Seeking Behaviour

Place / Source of Treatment	Number	Percentage
Primary Health Centre	68	77.3
Private Clinic	20	22.7
Traditional healing	-	-
Medical Shop	-	-
Do not take treatment	-	-
Total	88	100.0

Source: Census and Social Survey, April-June 2013

13. Institutional Delivery

49. Ninety one percent of the displaced household reported of having utilized government institutional facility during delivery of the child, followed by 3 percent who had utilized private hospital and only 1 percent had delivered at home with the assistance of a midwife.

Table 28: Maternal Delivery

Place / Source of Treatment	Number	Percentage
Govt Hospital	1045	90.8
Private Hospital	33	2.9
Midwife at home	15	1.3
Village elder at Home	-	-
Other	-	-
Not disclosed	58	5.0
Total	1151	100.0

Source: Census and Social Survey, April-June 2013

14. HIV-AIDS

50. Eighty two percent of the displaced households reported of having heard about HIV-AIDS. Amongst those who were aware of HIV-AIDS, television had been the source of information about its spread and its prevention methods for 61 percent of them, followed by print media for 11 percent and radio for 8 percent. Thirteen percent had come to know through government campaign and 6 percent through NGO campaign. During project implementation, HIV-AIDS awareness raising sessions will be carried out in project affected communities to strengthen awareness.

Table 29: Awareness to HIV AIDS

Source of HIV Awareness	Number	Percentage
Print media	109	11.5
Radio	74	7.8
Television	580	61.2
Government Campaign	122	12.9
NGO Campaign	53	5.6
Other (neighbour, friend, etc)	10	1.1
Total	948	100.0

Source: Census and Social Survey, April-June 2013

F. Role of Women

15. Participation in Economic Activity

51. Majority (94%) of the women are primarily involved in household work and are not into any economic activity, except a few who run shops and either casual labourers or tea garden labourers.

16. Decision making

52. Only 49 percent of the women reported that they play an active role in financial decisions of the household. Further, it is either the lady of the household (97%) or the girl child (1%) who fetch drinking water for the household.

Table 30: Fetching Drinking Water

Person fetching water	Number	Percentage
Lady of the house	1121	97.4
Girl child	7	0.6
Others (servants, hired, etc.)	23	2.0
Total	1151	100.0

Source: Census and Social Survey, April-June 2013

G. Key Socio-economic Indicators

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

Table 31: Key Socio-economic Indicators

S.No	Indicator	Unit	Value/Figure
a)	Income (N = 2232)		
1	Monthly family income	Average	Rs.11,441
2	Number of earners	Average	1.3
3	Business establishment	%	64.7
b)	Housing (N = 1151)		
4	Permanent	%	11.8
5	Semi-permanent	%	81.1
6	Temporary houses	%	7.0
7	Owned	%	96.0
8	Rented	%	4.0
9	Having separate kitchen	%	86.9
10	Having separate toilet	%	82.4
11	Having separate bath	%	71.4
12	Houses electrified	%	90.7
13	House with piped water supply	%	9.1
14	LPG as fuel for cooking	%	54.0
c)	Demographic Details (N = 2232)		
15	Family size	Average	4.97
16	Women headed household	%	3.2
d)	Standard of Living (N = 1151)		
17	B&W Television	%	5.6
18	Colour Television	%	76.5
19	Cycle	%	78.8
20	Motorcycle	%	20.8
21	Car	%	3.1

S.No	Indicator	Unit	Value/Figure
22	Phone	%	2.6
23	Mobile phone	%	89.9

Source: Census and Social Survey, April-June 2013

H. Perceived Benefits / Negative Impacts

54. Forty four percent consider increased transport facility as a benefit of this sub-project, followed by 42 percent who consider that they will have better access to markets, 40 percent each think that the subproject will result in increase of the land value and will reduce travel time, 26 percent feel that there will be lesser accidents and the road travel will be more safer, 22 percent are of the opinion that it will give them access to health care and 20 percent believe that they will get better access to employment. The opinion of the displaced household to the perceived benefits from this subproject is presented in Table 32. Based on this information, civil works contractors are encouraged to engage local laborers.

Table 32: Perceived Benefits (mutually inclusive)

Benefits	Number	Percentage
Increased transport facility	767	44.0
Access to employment	343	19.7
Access to markets	736	42.2
Access to health care	385	22.1
Reduced travel time	671	38.5
Lesser accidents / safety	446	25.6
Increase in land value	678	38.9

Source: Census and Social Survey, April-June 2013

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

Table 33: Negative Impacts (mutually inclusive)

Negative Impacts	Number	Percentage
Loss of assets / structure to people	1,270	72.8
Accident due to increased speed	603	34.6

Source: Census and Social Survey, April-June 2013

I. Resettlement Preferences

56. Among the total displaced households (2,232), the resettlement preferences of 1,513 displaced households excluding absentee households and tenants is presented in Table 34. Forty six percent of the displaced households preferred cash assistance to enable them to manage their relocation and/or rehabilitation. However, 51 percent wanted the subproject to assist them in getting an alternate shop/residence.

Table 34: Resettlement Preferences

Preference	Number	Percentage
Self managed - Cash assistance	698	46.1
Project assisted - House / shop	775	51.2
Undecided	40	2.6
Total	1513	100.0

Source: Census and Social Survey, April-June 2013

57. The displaced households were asked to indicate their preferred place for relocation if the subproject were to assist them. Ninety one percent preferred to be in the same settlement, 8 percent were willing to go anywhere and 1 percent were undecided. The preferred relocation place of the displaced household is given in Table 35.

Table 35: Project Assisted Preferences

Preference	Number	Percentage
Same settlement	707	91.2
Any where	58	7.5
Undecided	10	1.3
Total	775	100.0

Source: Census and Social Survey, April-June 2013

IV. IMPACT TO SCHEDULED TRIBE HOUSEHOLDS

A. Background

58. West Bengal has a scheduled tribe (ST) population of 52,96,953 persons which accounts for 5.8 percent of the total population of the State (Census 2011). The State registered 20.2 percent decadal growth of ST population in 2001-2011, higher than the overall decadal population growth of 13.93 percent in West Bengal and also that of the decadal growth of ST population in 1991-2001 (15.7%). There are total thirty eight (38) notified STs in the state (Census 2001), of which the *Santal* group represents more than half (51.8%) of the total ST population of the state. Further, more than half of the total ST population of the state is concentrated in the four districts namely *Medinipur*, *Jalpaiguri*, *Purulia*, and *Bardhaman*. Of the remaining districts having ST population, *Bankura*, *Maldah*, *Uttar Dinajpur*, and *Dakshin Dinajpur* have sizable ST population (Census 2001).

B. Scheduled Tribe DHs (ST-DHs)

59. In accordance to ADB SPS, the subproject is categorized as “C”. The subproject will impact 92 scheduled tribe households, which accounts for 4.1 percent of the total displaced household in this subproject. The percentage of displaced ST households is lesser than the ST population (5.8%) in the State (Census 2011). Amongst the ST displaced households, 9.8 percent households are headed by women, which is 13 percent of the total WHH (Table 11) displaced in this subproject. The census found that these households are not distinctive in the sense that they are inherently integrated with the dominant population of the project area. Tribal groups in the subproject areas freely interact with the outside community. These groups have nuclear families and are open to new ideas like family planning and formal education. Social impact assessments confirm that the socioeconomic impacts due to the subprojects will not be comparatively different for these people when compared with the remainder of the population. The combined resettlement plans and indigenous peoples plan provides adequate compensation provisions to mitigate adverse impacts on indigenous peoples.

1. Educational level of ST-DHs

60. Thirty two percent of the HH of ST-DHs are uneducated and highest educational attainment of HH of ST-DHs is high school level.

Table 36: Educational level of Head of Household of ST-DHs

Educational Level	Frequency	Percentage
Primary (5th)	14	15.2
Upper primary (8th)	12	13.0
High School (10th)	16	17.4
Higher Secondary (12th)	6	6.5
Graduate	2	2.2
Post Graduate	1	1.1
Technical Education	0	0.0
Uneducated	29	31.5
Not disclosed	12	13.0
Total	92	100.0

Source: Census and Social Survey, April-June 2013

2. Occupation of ST-DHs

61. Twenty seven percent of the HH of ST-DHs are having shop, followed by 17 percent who are salaried, 15 percent are tea garden labourers and 10 percent are casual labourers. Three percent of the head of ST DHs are not in workforce.

3. Income of ST-DHs

62. Forty percent of the households are earning above Rs.6000 per month, followed by 14 percent who earn between Rs.3001 and Rs.4000, 11 percent each earn between Rs.2001 and 3000 and between Rs.5001 and Rs.6000, 10 percent earn between Rs.4001 and Rs.5000, 8 percent earn between Rs.1001 and Rs.2000, and the rest (1%) earn below Rs.1000 per month. The income levels of ST-DHs is not very different from that of the income levels of all DHs, except that there are more HH in the lower income bracket.

Table 37: Monthly Household Income of ST-DHs

Monthly Family Income Range	ST-DHs Number	ST-DHs Percentage	All DHs Percentage
> 0 and ≤ 1000	1	1.1	0.8
> 1000 and ≤ 2000	7	7.6	2.6
> 2000 and ≤ 3000	10	10.9	6.7
> 3000 and ≤ 4000	13	14.1	4.9
> 4000 and ≤ 5000	9	9.8	8.5
> 5000 and ≤ 6000	10	10.9	7.8
> 6000	37	40.2	44.6
Not disclosed / absentee	5	5.4	24.1
Total	92	100.0	100.0

Source: Census and Social Survey, April-June 2013

4. Indebtedness of ST-DHs

63. Four percent of the ST displaced households are indebted and is lower than the indebtedness level of all DHs (15%). Two percent each of ST-DHs have borrowed from banking institutions and private money lenders. The rest (96%) not having any debt does not imply that there is no need for credit, but could be due to lack credit worthiness.

Table 38: Indebtedness of ST-DHs

Loan Taken	Number	Percentage
Banking institutions	2	2.2
Money lenders	2	2.2
No debt	88	95.7
Total	92	100.0

Source: Census and Social Survey, April-June 2013

5. Disease in Family of ST-DHs

64. Only 11 percent reported that a family member suffered from a disease requiring treatment. Amongst those families (10 out of 92 ST-DH) that reported illness, 80 percent had taken allopathic treatment from government run clinics and others (20%) had taken treatment from private practitioners. None reported of traditional healing or of buying medicine off the

counter.

Table 39: Health Seeking Behaviour of ST-DHs

Place / Source of Treatment	Number	Percentage
Primary Health Centre	8	80.0
Private Clinic	2	20.0
Traditional healing	-	-
Medical Shop	-	-
Do not take treatment	-	-
Total	10	100.0

Source: Census and Social Survey, April-June 2013

6. Institutional Delivery

65. Eighty five percent of the ST displaced households reported of having utilised government institutional facility during delivery of the child, followed by 2 percent who had utilised private hospitals.

Table 40: Maternal Delivery of ST-DHs

Place / Source of Treatment	Number	Percentage
Govt Hospital	78	84.8
Private Hospital	2	2.2
Midwife at home	1	1.1
Village elder at Home	-	-
Other	-	-
Not disclosed	11	12.0
Total	92	100.0

Source: Census and Social Survey, April-June 2013

C. Loss of Private Structures of ST-DHs

66. The subproject will impact 88 structures belonging to ST-DH and 4 tenants. In all the subproject will impact 92 ST-DHs.

67. Majority (88%) of the structures getting affected belong to squatters, 8 percent structures getting affected belong to encroachers and 4 percent structures are owned. The ownership details of the private structures belonging to ST displaced households and getting affected is presented in Table 41.

Table 41: Ownership of Private Structures belonging to ST-DHs

Tenure	Number of Structures	Percentage
Owner	4	4.5
Encroacher	7	8.0
Squatter	77	87.5
Total	88	100.0

Source: Census and Social Survey, April-June 2013

68. Forty one percent of the private structures getting affected are semi permanent in nature, followed by 38 percent structures that are temporary in nature and 11 percent of

structures are permanent in nature. There are about 10 percent structures that are compound wall, basement, etc. The type of construction of the affected structures is presented in Table 42.

Table 42: Type of Construction of the Affected Structures belonging to ST-DHs

Type of Structure	Number of Structures	Percentage
Permanent	10	11.4
Semi permanent	36	40.9
Temporary	33	37.5
None (cw, basement etc.)	9	10.2
Total	88	100.0

Source: Census and Social Survey, April-June 2013

69. Thirty eight percent of the affected structures are used as residence, followed by 32 percent of the structures getting affected being used for commercial purpose, comprising largely of small business establishments, 19 percent as both residence and commercial, and another 11 percent are structures like compound wall, building under construction, etc. In all, about 51 percent of the structures getting affected will cause loss of livelihood. The ST-DHs face both economic displacement and physical displacement in almost equal proportion unlike the overall DHs where economic displacement (73%) is higher than physical displacement. The use of the affected structure is presented in Table 43.

Table 43: Use of the Affected Structures

Use of Structure	Number of Structures	Percentage
Residential	33	37.5
Commercial	28	31.8
Residential & Commercial	17	19.3
Other (CW, toilet, etc)	10	11.4
Total	88	100.0

Source: Census and Social Survey, April-June 2013

70. Out 88 structures getting affected 11 percent structures are like compound wall, basement, etc. The impact to 12 percent structures will not be significant with loss to structure being 10 percent and less. Thirty percent each will face physical and economic displacement with loss of structure being greater than 10 percent. Seventeen percent will face both physical and economic displacement.

Table 44: Use by Extent of loss to the Affected Structures

Impact	Residence	Commercial	Residence cum Commercial	Total
≤ 10% Loss to Structure	7	2	2	11
>10% Loss to Structure	26	26	15	67
	33	28	17	78

Source: Census and Social Survey, April-June 2013

D. Resettlement Preferences of ST-DHs

71. Among the total ST displaced households (92), the resettlement preferences of 88 displaced households excluding 4 tenants is presented in Table 45. Fifty one percent of the ST displaced households preferred cash assistance to enable them manage their relocation and/or

rehabilitation. However, 40 percent wanted the subproject to assist them in getting an alternate shop/residence.

Table 45: Resettlement Preferences of ST-DHs

Preference	ST-DHs Number	ST-DHs Percentage	All DHs Percentage
Self managed - Cash assistance	45	51.1	46.1
Project assisted - House / shop	35	39.8	51.2
Undecided	8	9.1	2.6
Total	88	100.0	100.0

Source: Census and Social Survey, April-June 2013

E. Consultations with ST-DHs

72. Consultations were held with the ST displaced households living along the project corridor in two locations viz. (i) *Singijhora / Sarmyasinidhyan* and in (ii) *Kadamtala*. The list of participants is given in Appendix-IV. The discussion were carried out with the people to explain to them about subproject features, understand their perceived benefits and losses due to the project and seek their views about the project. Similar to other locations, these ST people were aware that there is going to be improvements to the road but not the details of how wide or what the quantum of compensation would be for those losing their place of business and / or living.

73. These ST people in *Singijhora* have migrated to this place 55 years ago from other parts of the State (West Bengal) to work in the tea gardens and majority of them continue to work in tea gardens. Most children attend school, however they wanted the government to start higher secondary schools nearby and colleges for higher education. Further, they wanted the tea gardens to be protected as they do not know any other occupation. They are currently getting ration provided by the tea garden and do not possess BPL ration card. Their foremost demand was that they should be given BPL ration cards so that they can avail the benefits of government welfare schemes. Their other demands include, individual toilets, public toilets, hospital nearby, bus shelter and street lighting in internal settlement roads.



Consultations with ST persons

74. The ST people were briefed about the project and the likely impact to the shops and residences of those having title, those who have encroached upon the right-of-way and those squatting on the right-of-way, along the project corridor. The participants were keen to know the date on which improvement works would begin and how much they would be paid for their land,

shops and huts. They were informed that the project commencement will be after a year and advance notice would be given to all concerned people. They were also informed that only title holders will be entitled for compensation for land and structures will be compensated at replacement cost.

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

F. Impact to ST-DHs and Mitigation Measures

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

77. Eighty six percent of the structures getting affected belong to squatters, followed by 9 percent structures getting affected belong to encroachers and 5 percent structures that are owned. Further, 41 percent of the affected structures are used as residence, 33 percent for commercial purpose, comprising largely of small business establishments, 18 percent as both residence and commercial and another 8 percent are structures like toilet, compound wall, building under construction, etc. In all, about 51 percent of the structures getting affected will cause loss of livelihood.

78. Out 88 structures getting affected 11 percent structures are like compound wall, basement, etc. The impact to 12 percent structures will not be significant with loss to structure being 10 percent and less. Thirty percent each will face physical and economic displacement with loss of structure being greater than 10 percent. Seventeen percent will face both physical and economic displacement

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

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

- vii) Vulnerable households, including ST-DHs have been provided with additional assistance based on 25 days minimum agricultural wages per month for a period of 6 months per displaced household. This skill development linked component will be additional assistance that ST-DHs will get totalling Rs.33,150/- per ST-DHs.

V. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND DISCLOSURE

A. Stakeholders

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

B. Consultation in the Project

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

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

C. Methods of Consultation

83. Consultations and discussions were held along the corridor with the displaced households during census and socio-economic survey. Focused group discussions were held during the survey in 10 locations to elicit the opinion of the displaced persons and others along the subproject corridor. The consultation methods followed and proposed are detailed below in Table 46.

Table 46: Methods of Public Consultations

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

D. Findings of Focused Group Discussions

84. Focused group discussions were held with the people living along the project corridor in 10 locations (Table 47). The discussion were carried out with the people to explain to them about subproject features, understand their perceived benefits and losses due to the project and seek their views about the project. People were aware that there is going to be improvements to the road but not the details of how wide or what the quantum of compensation would be for those losing their place of business and / or living.






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

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

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

Table 47: Details of Focused Group Discussions

SNo	Village Name	Date	Photo
1	Goursingh Jot (KM 2.3)	April 30, 2013	
2	Sukanta Nagar, Upper Bagdogra (KM 17.8)	May 11, 2013	
3	Adarsha Nagar, Upper Bagdogra (KM 17.9)	May 11, 2013	
4	Sukanta Nagar, Upper Bagdogra (KM 18)	May 12, 2013	
5	Saheb Para, Upper Bagdogra (KM 18.050)	May 12, 2013	

SNo	Village Name	Date	Photo
6	Sukanta Nagar, Panigata More (KM 18.4)	May 15, 2013	
7	Sukanta Nagar, Hospital More (KM 18.270)	May 15, 2013	
8	Sukanta Pally, Main Road (KM 18.830)	May 16, 2013	
9	Main Road, Bagdogra (Km 18.930)	May 16, 2013	
10	Main Road, Lower Bagdogra (KM 18.960)	May 16, 2013	





E. Summary of Consultations



87. Consultations were held in 4 locations (in addition to 2 locations discussed under ST consultations – Chapter IV) spread across the project corridor during September-October 2013, involving about 493 DPs, traders, key opinion makers (see Table 48). Advance intimation was given to the people in the locality and at the start of each consultation, details of the proposed project including efforts made to minimize land acquisition and impact to people and structures was explained to the participants. The locations where consultations were held are: (i) Satbhaiya, Naxalbhari on September 24, 2013 at 11.30am; (ii) Shivmandir More on September 30, 2013 at 11.00am; (iii) Kamramgaguri on September 30, 2013 at 2.00pm; and (iv) Rangapani Old Market on September 30, 2013 at 4.30pm. The alignment plan was displayed in the place of consultations for people to have a look at the proposed alignment.

88. The participants enquired about the start date of the project and the amount of compensation that would be paid for land and structure. It was explained to them that the project work is likely to commence sometime in late 2014 and compensation for land and building would be at replacement cost. Participants were concerned about the shops being affected. They were informed that the project would provide compensation for structure and also assistance for loss of livelihood wherever livelihood is affected. They were asked to make a representation to the District administration regarding their request for market complex in built-

up areas where large number of shops are present and regarding demarcation of PWD boundary, they were informed that it would be done during project execution. Queries regarding eligibility of tenants and compensation for land for squatters were addressed. The GRC and project information brochure will be distributed once the government approval of RP which is expected by early 2014. The list of participants along with their signature and contact number is enclosed as Appendix-IV.

Table 48: Locations of Consultations

S.No	Location of Consultation	Number of Participants	Photograph
1	Satbaiya, Naxalbari	92	
2	Singhi Jhora & Samyarinidhyam (ST)	46	
3	Sanath More, Shivmandir More	32	
4	Kamrangaguri (Oppo NHPC), Fulbari	250	

S.No	Location of Consultation	Number of Participants	Photograph
5	Rangapani Old Market	67	
6	Chandbor Jote, Durga Mander, Kadamtala (ST)	6	

F. Plan for further Consultation in the Project

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

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

- i) In case of any change in subproject design the DPs and other stakeholders will be consulted regarding the factors that necessitated the change, efforts taken to minimise resettlement impacts and mitigation measures available in accordance with the principles of the RF.
- ii) The PIU with the assistance of the NGO will carry out information dissemination sessions in the project area and solicit the help of the local panchayat / community leaders and encourage the participation of the DP's in Plan implementation.
- iii) During the implementation of RP, NGO will organize public meetings, and will appraise the communities about the progress in the implementation of project works, including awareness regarding road construction and safety.
- iv) Consultation and focus group discussions will be conducted with the vulnerable groups like WHH and ST to ensure that the vulnerable groups understand the process and their needs are specifically taken into consideration in the implementation.

91. A Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan will be finalised by PIU/NGO for the subproject as per the tentative format given in Table 49.

Table 49: Format for Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan

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

G. Information Disclosure

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

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

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

VI. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

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

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

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

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

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

authority in accordance with Section 3G is deposited in accordance with Section 3H with the competent authority by Central government, the competent authority will in writing direct the owner or any person in possession the land, to deliver possession within 60 days from service of the notice. If any persons fails to deliver the possession, the act empowers the Commissioner of Police or the District Collector, as the case may be, to take possession and deliver the said land to the competent authority.

- f) Right to enter into land under Section 3F: The Sec 3F gives right to Central government to enter into the land and carry out building, maintenance, management or operation of a national highway or part thereof, or any other work connected therewith upon declaration under Sec 3D. However, the Central government should deposit to the competent authority, the amount determined by him, before taking possession of the land.
- g) Determination of compensation under Section 3G: The competent authority will determine the compensation to be paid. If the compensation determined is not acceptable, an application can be made for arbitration, to an arbitrator appointed by Central government.

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

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

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

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

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

101. The Central Government has notified January 01, 2014 as the effective date of the act, in accordance with Sec 1(3) of LARR. The existing National Highways Act (NHA) and other Acts specified in the Fourth Schedule of LARR will have 1 year to adopt the; (i) compensation for

land owners (First Schedule); (ii) rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements (Second Schedule); and (iii) provision of infrastructure amenities (Third Schedule). If the changes in the NH Act are notified prior to the RP implementation, the MoRTH and WBPWD will have the RF and RP revised in accordance with the provisions of modified NHA.

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

E. Legal and Policy Framework of West Bengal State

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

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

b. West Bengal Land and Land Reforms Manual, 1991

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

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

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

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

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

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

108. The objectives of ADB's SPS (2009) with regard to involuntary resettlement are: (i) to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; (ii) to minimize involuntary resettlement by

exploring project and design alternatives; (iii) to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and (iv) to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

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

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

G. Comparison of Government and ADB Policies

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

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

H. Involuntary Resettlement Safeguard Principles for the Project

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

- (i) Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks. Measures to avoid and minimize involuntary resettlement impacts include the following: (i) explore alternative alignments or locations which are less impacting, (ii) ensure the

- appropriate technology is used to reduce land requirements, (iii) modify the designs, cross sections, and geometrics of components to maximize the ROW and ensure involuntary resettlement is avoided or minimized.
- (ii) Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned nongovernment organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, women headed households, scheduled tribe, and disabled headed household, and indigenous peoples, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the concerns of affected persons. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.
 - (iii) Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through; (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement cost for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.
 - (iv) Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.
 - (v) Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.
 - (vi) Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement⁹ to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.

⁹ ADB SPS 2009 (Safeguards Requirements 2) does not apply to negotiated settlements. The policy encourages acquisition of land and other assets through a negotiated settlement wherever possible, based on meaningful consultation with affected persons, including those without title to assets. A negotiated settlement will offer adequate and fair price for land and/or other assets. Also, an independent external party will be engaged to document the negotiation and settlement processes. In cases where the failure of negotiations would result in expropriation through eminent domain or the buyer could acquire the property regardless of its owner's decision to sell it or not, will trigger ADB's involuntary resettlement policy. The Safeguard Requirements 2 will apply in such cases, including preparing a resettlement plan.

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

I. Valuation of Assets

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

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

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

117. The value of houses, buildings and other immovable properties will be determined on the basis of West Bengal PWD Schedule of Rates (Buildings), 2012 (or by the latest fiscal year) without depreciation. While considering the Schedule of Rates (SoR), project-implementing

agency will ensure that it uses the latest SoR for the residential and commercial structures in the urban and rural areas of the region. Compensation for properties belonging to the community or common places of worship will be provided to enable construction of the same at new places through the local self-governing bodies like Municipalities/Village Panchayat in accordance with the modalities determined by such bodies to ensure correct use of the amount of compensation.

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

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

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

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

J. Procedure for Land Acquisition under the Project

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

K. Procedure for alienation of Tea Garden Land

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

VII. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

A. Introduction

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

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

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

B. Cut-off Date for Entitlements

125. Displaced persons meeting the cut-off date requirements will be entitled to a combination of compensation measures and resettlement assistance, depending on the nature of ownership rights of lost assets and scope of the impact, including social and economic vulnerability of the affected persons. For title holders, the date of notification vide Section 3A(1) of NH Act will be treated as the cut-off date, and for non-titleholders the start date of project census survey i.e. April 10, 2013 will be the cut-off date¹⁰. A formal communication to this effect will be made to general public along with project information once upon receiving government approval, before the commencement of any land acquisition or project activities. Unforeseen impacts will be mitigated in accordance with the principles of the RF prepared for this sector loan.

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

C. Project Entitlement

127. The entitlement provisions for different categories of DPs based on their tenure and the

¹⁰ Handouts printed in both Bengali and English and dated April 30, 2013 were distributed to all DHs during the census and socio-economic survey stating that the GoI and GoWB have undertaken the survey as part of the subproject corridor improvement. Copy is provided in Appendix-V

type of loss are detailed below:

- i) **Loss of land (agricultural, homestead, commercial or otherwise)** will be compensated in accordance with NH Act. The LVC will determine the replacement cost and if it is higher than the compensation amount, the EA will provide the difference as assistance. If land for land is provided to vulnerable household, the project will bear the transaction cost (land registration cost, stamp duties etc) incurred for purchase of replacement land. Further, if waste/degraded land is allotted, a onetime assistance of Rs.15,000/- will be given for land development; and if agricultural land is allotted, a onetime assistance of Rs.10,000/- will be given for agricultural production. If the residual land is not viable, i.e., the DP becomes a marginal farmer or the land is unviable for habitation, the DP if wishes can request the IA to acquire the entire land. For agricultural land where livelihood is affected by the project and the landowner becomes landless or small farmer or marginal farmer, a rehabilitation grant based on minimum wage for 750 days will be provided. An ex-gratia payment of Rs.20,000/- to land owners losing up to 250 sq.m of land and for those losing more than 250 sq.m. of land, ex-gratia at Rs.80/- per sq.m of land lost will be paid. A shifting assistance of Rs.10,000/- for households who require to relocate due to the project has also been provided.
- ii) **Loss of Residential Structures** will be compensated at scheduled rates without depreciation; the owner will have the right to salvage affected materials; shifting assistance of Rs.10,000/- will be paid to all those who lose complete house and require to relocate; Subsistence allowance based on 25 days minimum agricultural wages per month for a period of 3 months to the residential owner, who loses complete house and require to relocate will be paid. For partly affected structures, the DP will have the option of claiming compensation for the entire structure if the remaining portion is unviable or if the existing floor space cannot be restored. If the remaining portion is viable, additional 25% of the compensation for affected portion will be paid as restoration grant. Resettlement sites will be developed with basic amenities if more than 20 families opt in a project area, otherwise houses will be built in the existing villages
- iii) **Loss of Commercial Structures and / or business** will be compensated at scheduled rates without depreciation; the owner will have the right to salvage affected materials; shifting assistance of Rs.10,000/- will be paid to the business owner, who loses the complete structure and require to relocate; Subsistence allowance based on 25 days minimum agricultural wages per month for a period of 12 months will be paid to the business owner, if s/he has to relocate or he will be entitled for an alternative constructed shop (or) income generation asset (or) financial assistance not less than Rs.25,000. If more than one third of structure is affected, DP will have the option to offer the entire structure for acquisition. If after acquisition, the remaining portion is viable, additional 25% of the compensation for affected portion will be paid as restoration grant. Alternate constructed shop in lieu of shop lost will be considered, if there are minimum 20 beneficiaries, and if feasible.
- iv) **Loss of livelihood due to loss of primary source of income** will be compensated through rehabilitation assistances. The different categories of entitled persons and their entitlements are discussed below.
 - Titleholders losing income due to loss of agricultural land will be provided with the rehabilitation assistance as discussed in para 116 (i) above.
 - Titleholders losing their business establishment due to displacement will be provided rehabilitation assistance as discussed in para 116 (iii) above.

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

D. Entitlement Matrix

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

Table 49: Entitlement Matrix

	Impact Category / Entitlement	Remarks	Implementation Issues
I. Loss of Private Property			
a	Loss of Land (agricultural, homestead, commercial or otherwise)		
1	Land will be acquired on payment of replacement cost.	Negotiated settlement is encouraged wherever possible. Nevertheless Safeguard Requirement 2 applies to the project even if negotiated settlement occurs. Therefore the EA must ensure negotiations with DPs openly address the risks of asymmetry of information and bargaining power of the parties involved. The EA will therefore engage an independent external party to document the negotiation and settlement processes; The EA will agree with ADB on consultation processes, policies, and laws that are applicable to such transactions; third-party validation; mechanisms for calculating the replacement costs of land and other assets affected; and record-keeping requirements	Land will be acquired by the competent authority in accordance with the provisions of LA Act / NH Act. Compensation will be determined based on past sale statistics (circle rates / guideline value). However, if Land Valuation Committee of the PIU, finds the compensation so determined is lower than the replacement value of the land, the EA will provide the difference as assistance.
2	Rehabilitation grant based on minimum wage for 750 days ¹¹ for agricultural land where livelihood is affected by the project and the landowner becomes landless or small farmer or marginal farmer		
3	An ex-gratia payment of Rs.20,000/- ¹² to land owners losing up to 250 sq.m of land and for those losing more than 250 sq.m. of land, ex-gratia at Rs.80/- per sq.m of land lost.		
4	Shifting assistance ¹³ of Rs.10,000/- for households who require to relocate due to the project		
5	Additional assistance for vulnerable households ¹⁴ whose livelihood is impacted by the project.		
		Land for land, where feasible, for vulnerable households. In lieu of land acquired, if waste/degraded land is	The IA will determine the replacement cost of land to be acquired, on the market rate through an independent valuer preferably hired from land and land revenue department. The valuer will carry out an appraisal of recent sales and transfer of title deeds, informal sale and purchase of land among people in the project area, registration certificates for land in urban and rural areas of the district and consultation with local panchayats, district council, village council and DPs to

¹¹ NRRP 2007 provides for 750 days minimum agricultural wages (para 7.19 read with 7.14)

¹² NRRP 2007 provides ex-gratia payment for linear acquisition (para 7.19) and qualified based on RPF of NHIP, MORTH

¹³ NRRP 2007 provides for a lump sum of INR 10,000 per DH (para 7.11) shifting assistance will be payable to DH requiring to relocate and one displaced household will be entitled for only one shifting allowance amounting to Rs.10,000/-

¹⁴ Vulnerable household comprise female-headed household, disabled-headed household, indigenous person-headed households and Below Poverty Line households.

	Impact Category / Entitlement	Remarks	Implementation Issues
		<p>allotted, a onetime assistance of Rs.15,000/-¹⁵ will be given for land development; and if agricultural land is allotted, a onetime assistance of Rs.10,000/-¹⁶ will be given for agricultural production.</p> <p>Additional assistance for vulnerable is detailed in Sec IV of this table</p>	<p>determine if the rates established for the project are sufficient or not to purchase the same quality and quantity of land based on compilation of appraised rates. The replacement cost so determined will be reviewed and approved by LVC.</p> <p>The DM/SDM will identify suitable land for giving to vulnerable household, in lieu of land lost, only if government land free from encumbrance is available</p>
c	Loss of Commercial structure		
1	Cash Compensation at scheduled rates without depreciation	If more than one third of structure is affected, DP has option to offer for acquisition of entire structure	The value of commercial structures and other immovable properties will be determined by PWD, buildings wing, on the basis of relevant Basic Schedule of Rates (BSR) as on date without depreciation. If the BSR is not updated in the financial year of RP implementation, the same will be updated using approved tender rate escalations.
2	Right to salvage affected materials		
3	Shifting assistance of Rs.10,000/- to the business owner, who loses the complete structure and require to relocate	If after acquisition, the remaining portion is viable, additional 25% of the compensation for affected portion will be paid as restoration grant ¹⁸ .	
4	Subsistence allowance ¹⁷ based on 25 days minimum agricultural wages per month for a period of 12 months to the business owner, if he/she has to relocate.		
d	Impacts to tenants (residential / commercial)		
1	3-month notice to vacate or		

¹⁵ NRRP 2007 provides land development assistance to land owners (para 7.9.1)

¹⁶ NRRP 2007 provides agricultural production assistance to land owners (para 7.9.2)

¹⁷ NRRP 2007 and RPF of NHIP, MORTH provides for monthly subsistence allowance for 12 months for involuntary displacement (para 7.16)

¹⁸ In accordance with provisions in RPF of NHIP, MORTH

	Impact Category / Entitlement	Remarks	Implementation Issues
2	Rental allowance at Rs.3,000/- per month for three months to facilitate taking another place for rental in lieu of 3-month notice		
3	Shifting assistance of Rs.10,000/-		
4	In case of agricultural tenants advance notice to harvest crops or compensation for lost crop at market value of the yield determined by agricultural department		
	Rental allowance to owners/landlords, for loss of rental income will be paid at Rs.3,000/- per month for three months.		
e	Impacts to trees, standing crops, other properties, perennial and Non-perennial crops:		Compensation for trees will be based on their replacement cost. Loss of timber bearing trees will be compensated at their replacement cost and compensation for the loss of crops fruit bearing trees will be decided by the IA in consultation with the Departments of Forest, Agriculture and Horticulture taking into account its age, yield and life.
1	Three months (90 days) advance notification for the harvesting of standing crops (or) lump sum equal to the replacement cost of the yield of the standing crop lost determined by agricultural department		
2	Compensation for trees based on timber value at replacement cost to be determined by the Forest Department for timber trees and for other trees (perennial trees) by the Horticultural Department.		A survey of market prices in the district and adjacent districts for different types of crops will be collected to establish an average market price and an assessment to know whether the compensation determined is less or greater than that price; all compensation should be equivalent or higher than the prevalent market prices and the income loss will be calculated as annual produce value for one
3	Loss of other properties such as irrigation wells will be compensated at scheduled rates of Public Works		

	Impact Category / Entitlement	Remarks	Implementation Issues
	Department (PWD).		season to 3 seasons depending on the nature of crops/trees.
II. Impacts to squatters / Encroachers (non-title holders)			
a	Impacts to squatters		
1(a)	Loss of House: Compensation at scheduled rates without depreciation for structure with 2-month notice to demolish the affected structure		
1(b)	Right to salvage the affected materials;		
1(c)	Shifting assistance of Rs.10,000/-		
2(a)	Loss of shop: Subsistence allowance ¹⁹ based on 25 days minimum agricultural wages per month for a period of 6 months to the business owner-squatter, and compensation at scheduled rates without depreciation for structure with 2-month notice to demolish affected structure		Only business-owner squatter will be eligible for assistance and not those who build shops on RoW/Govt land and rent it for commercial/residential purpose.
2(b)	Right to salvage the affected materials;		
2(c)	Shifting assistance of Rs.10,000/-		
3	Cultivation: 2-month notice to harvest standing crops or market value of compensation for standing crops		

¹⁹ NRRP 2007 and RPF for NHIP, MORTH, provide for monthly subsistence allowance for 12 months for involuntary displacement (para 7.16) an

	Impact Category / Entitlement	Remarks	Implementation Issues
b	Impacts to encroachers		
1	Cultivation: 2-month notice to harvest standing crops or market value of compensation for standing crops, if notice is not given.		Market value for the loss of standing crops will be decided by the IA in consultation with the Agriculture and Horticulture. The value of commercial structures and other immovable properties will be determined by PWD, buildings wing, on the basis of relevant Basic Schedule of Rates (BSR) as on date without depreciation. If the BSR is not updated in the financial year of RP implementation, the same will be updated using approved tender rate escalations.
2(a)	Structure: 2-month notice to demolish the encroached structure;		
2(b)	Compensation at scheduled rates without depreciation for the affected portion of the structure to vulnerable households		
III. Loss of employment to agricultural and non-agricultural workers/employees			
	Subsistence allowance based on monthly minimum wages for 1 month;	Preference in employment in the project	Only agricultural labourers who are in fulltime / permanent employment of the land owner, will be eligible for this assistance. Seasonal agricultural labourers will not be entitled for this assistance.
IV. Impact to Vulnerable²⁰ DPs			
	Training for skill development and assistance ²¹ based on 25 days minimum agricultural wages per month for a period of 6 months per Displaced Household. This assistance includes cost of training and financial assistance for income generation.	Vulnerable Households whose livelihood is affected, will be entitled for skill development and assistance for income generating asset.	The PIU with support from the DSC and NGO ²² will identify the number of eligible vulnerable displaced persons based on the 100% census of the displaced persons and will conduct a training need assessment in consultations with the displaced persons so as to develop appropriate income restoration schemes. Suitable trainers or local resources will be

²⁰ Vulnerable Groups include (i) those below poverty line, (ii) female headed households, (iii) scheduled tribe, and (iv) disabled headed household and (v) Indigenous Peoples

²¹ RPF for NHIP, MORTH, provide for 300 days of minimum wages

²² When suitable NGO is not available, the PIU will be staffed with qualified and experienced social workers to assist the IA in RP implementation

	Impact Category / Entitlement	Remarks	Implementation Issues
			<p>identified by PIU and NGO in consultation with local training institutes.</p> <p>The financial amount provided for training and income generating asset together will be equivalent to 300 days minimum wages.</p>
V. Temporary Impacts			
a	Temporary disruption to livelihood		
1	All temporarily disrupted/displaced commercial activities will be provided with alternative temporary space to enable continuity in economic activities	PW(R)D will provide alternate space, for those DPs not involving permanent displacement, in consultation with local civic body .	
2	Assistance at minimum wages for the duration of disruption/displacement.		
VI. Loss of Community assets			
Relocation of community / cultural properties impacted or cash compensation in consultation with the community prior to demolition of impacted asset. Realignment of utilities and such will follow the ADB SPS in terms of notice and compensation.			
VII. Unidentified Impacts			
Unforeseen impacts will be documented and mitigated based on the principles of NRRP, 2007 and provisions of this Resettlement Framework			

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

VIII. RELOCATION OF HOUSING AND SETTLEMENTS

A. Provision for Relocation

129. The IA will provide compensation at replacement cost for affected land and structure in accordance with the eligibility and entitlements elucidated in Chapter-VI of this report. Further, compensation for partially damaged structures and shifting assistance has also been provided for the displaced households in the entitlement matrix. Compensation to the non-title holders for the loss of assets other than land, such as dwellings and shops have been provided for in the entitlement matrix. The entitlements to the non-titleholders will be given only if they were in occupation of the land or structure in the project area prior to the cut-off date, the date of commencement of census survey i.e. April 30, 2013.

B. Need for Relocation

130. This being a liner project the impact to livelihood (includes significant impacted commercial and residence cum commercial) is about 73 percent (1445 DH) and amongst them 96 percent (1382 DH) are squatters. This excludes 235 commercial tenants. This is in spite of efforts taken to minimise resettlement impacts through design alternatives including the proposed bypass at *Panitanki*. The subproject will cause economic displacement and efforts to mitigate the adverse impacts has been made through various provisions in this resettlement plan. The displaced persons and communities will be supported in their relocation and provisions have been made to restore their income to pre-project levels.

131. The subproject will also cause residential loss to about 16 percent (313 DH) excluding those DPs facing loss of residence cum commercial.

C Relocation and Compensation Option by DPs

132. To understand and know the relocation options, DPs were consulted during the census survey and 46 percent of households losing structures have opted for self-relocation and wanted cash assistance. However, there were 51 percent of the DP who preferred project assisted residence or shop, as the case may be.

D. Relocation Strategy

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

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

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

matrix.

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

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

IX. INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION

A. Loss of Livelihood in this Subproject

136. The subproject will cause loss of livelihood to 1209 DH losing their place of business, 236 DH losing their place of residence cum business and 235 commercial tenants, in all totalling 1680 DH will be losing their livelihood. Further, there are about 745 employees engaged in these shops who would also lose their livelihood (Table 8).

B. Entitlements for Loss of Livelihood

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

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

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

C. Income Restoration Measures

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

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

X. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

A. Introduction

140. The resettlement cost estimate for this subproject include compensation for private land determined in accordance with NH Act, compensation for structure at replacement cost without depreciation, resettlement assistances in accordance with the RF, and cost of RP implementation. The total resettlement cost for the subproject is INR 426 million. The major heads of budget items are listed below.

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

B. Compensation

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

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

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

C. Assistances

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

D. Compensation for Community Assets and Government Structures

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

E. RP Implementation Cost

153. The cost of hiring NGO or qualified research assistants in PIU for assisting PIU in RP implementation has been provided with a budget of Rs.15,00,000/- and the RP implementation is expected to be completed in 15 months including disbursement of compensation for land acquired under NH Act. Cost for external monitoring and evaluation has also been envisaged as this subproject is Category-A for IR and a budgetary provision of Rs.10,00,000/- has been made available for hiring of a consultant for the same. A lump sum budgetary provision of Rs.8,00,000/- has been made to meet administrative expenses. Further, a lump sum provision of Rs.50,000/- to meet disclosure expenses and a lump sum provision of Rs.40,000/- for staff training, in particular the social unit of the PIU, has also been budgeted.

F. Source of Funding and Fund Flow

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

G. Resettlement Budget Estimates

155. The budget for this sub-project is based on data and informed collected during census and socio-economic surveys conducted between April and June 2013 and unit rates worked out from the SoR. The total budget for the proposed subproject RP is estimated at Rs. 426 million. A detailed budget estimate is given in Table 51.

Table 51. Resettlement Cost

Ref.No	Component	Unit	Unit Rate (in lakhs)	AH-02	
				Quantity	Amount
1	Land & Building				
1.1	Private Land	Sq.m	0.007	21,380	159.92
1.2	Tea garden (for Tea Bush)	Sq.m	0.003	52,180	145.06
1.3	Tea garden land (Provisional sum - MoRT to GoWB)	Sq.m	0.007	52,180	390.31
1.4	Government Land (Provisional sum - MoRT to GoWB)	Sq.m	0.007	18,000	134.64
1.5	Temporary Structures	Sq.m	0.022	20,096	437.69
1.6	Semi-permanent Structures	Sq.m	0.072	18,228	1,310.99
1.7	Permanent Structures	Sq.m	0.094	2,626	246.08
1.8	Private well	Unit	0.300	55	16.50
1.9	Compound wall (Stone masonry)	Running Meter	0.036	979	35.33
2	R&R Assistance²³				
2.1	Building restoration grant for partially affected structures	Sq.m	0.062	189	11.78
2.2	Ex-gratia amount for not giving land-for-land	One Time	0.200	104	20.80
2.3	Subsistence allowance for residential owners	One Time	0.166	6	0.99
2.4	Subsistence allowance for commercial owners	One Time	0.663	7	4.64
2.5	Subsistence allowance for residence cum commercial owners	One Time	0.829	11	9.12
2.6	Subsistence allowance for commercial squatters	One Time	0.332	1,073	355.70
2.7	Subsistence allowance for residence cum commercial squatter	One Time	0.332	182	60.33
2.8	Rental allowance for Landowners	One Time	0.090	253	22.77
2.9	Shifting allowance	One time	0.100	1,897	189.70
2.10	Subsistence allowance for employees	One time	0.055	745	41.16
2.11	Assistance for vulnerable households	One Time	0.332	551	182.66
3	Community Assets				
3.1	Well	Unit	0.300	26	7.80
3.2	Bus shelter	Unit	0.750	15	11.25
3.3	Handpump	Unit	0.060	42	2.52
3.4	Water tap	Unit	0.020	26	0.52
3.5	Part of School building	Unit	0.250	2	0.50
3.6	Places of Worship	Unit	0.300	77	23.10
3.7	Compound wall of community structures	Unit	0.200	10	2.00
3.8	Water tank	Unit	0.060	1	0.06
3.9	Public toilet	Unit	0.100	-	-
3.10	Other government buildings	Unit	0.150	7	1.05

²³ Subsistence allowance can be provided in the form of income restoration training.

Ref.No	Component	Unit	Unit Rate (in lakhs)	AH-02	
				Quantity	Amount
4	General				
4.1	Training for staff	LS	-	-	0.80
4.2	NGO Recruitment	LS	-	-	23.00
4.3	Monitoring and Evaluation consultants	LS	-	-	15.00
4.4	Administrative expenses	LS	-	-	13.00
4.5	Dissemination of Entitlement matrix, RP, etc.	LS	-	-	0.70
	Sub Total				3,877.47
	Contingency				378.53
	Total				4,255.47
	Rounded off to				4,255

XI.

XII. GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MECHANISM

A. Introduction

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

B. Grievance Redressal Mechanism

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

C. Grievance Redressal Committee

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

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

D. Operational Mechanism

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

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

their grievances and being heard. The complaint / grievance will be redressed in 3 weeks time and written communication will be sent to the complainant. A complaint register will be maintained at PIU with details of complaint lodged, date of personal hearing, action taken and date of communication sent to complainant. If the complainant is still not satisfied s/he can approach the GRC at PWD level and still not satisfied can approach the court of law. The complainant can access the appropriate court of law or any alternative redress at any time and not necessarily go through the GRC. The grievance redressal procedure is shown in Figure 4.

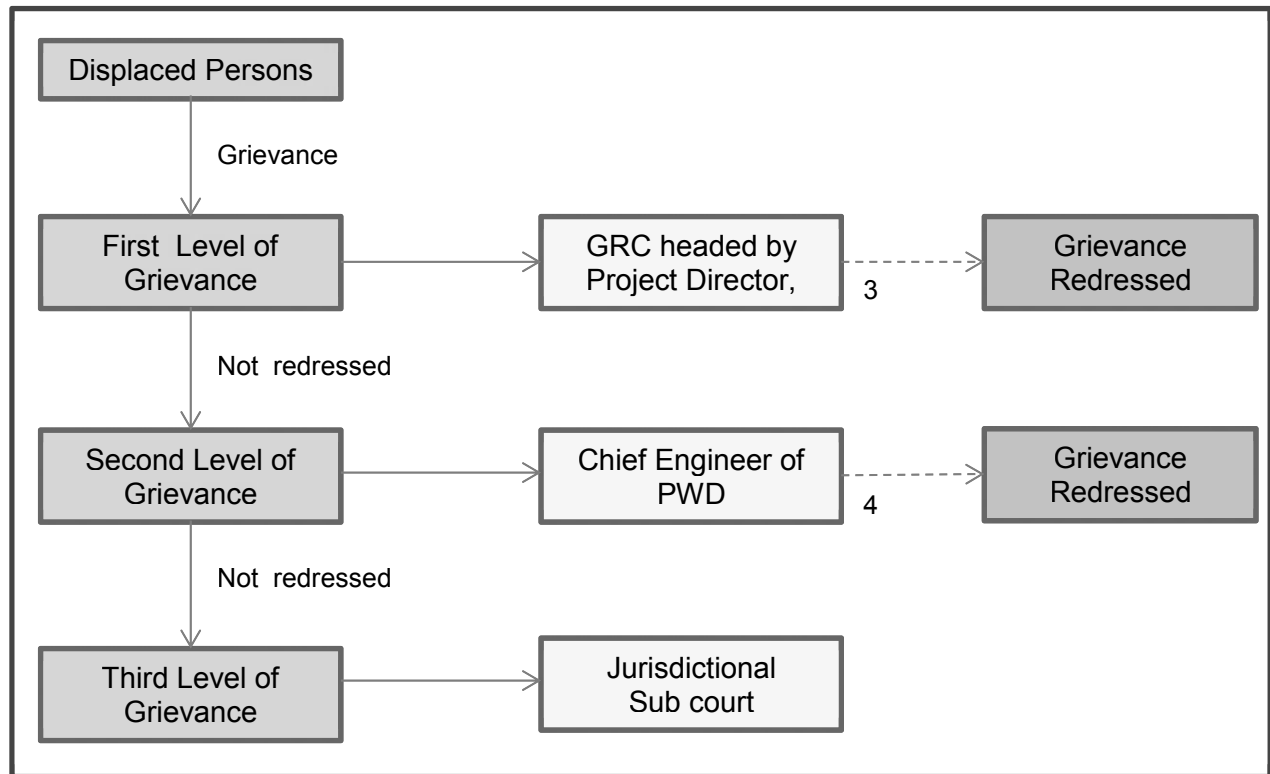


Fig 4: Grievance Redressal Procedure

XIII. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

A. Institutional Requirement

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

B. Executing Agency

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

C. Project Implementation Unit

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

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

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

D. Non Governmental Organisation / In house Research Assistants

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

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

E. Capacity Building of PIU

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

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

Table 52: Agencies Responsible for RP Planning and Implementation

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

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

170. The institutional arrangement of RP planning and implementation is presented in Figure 5.

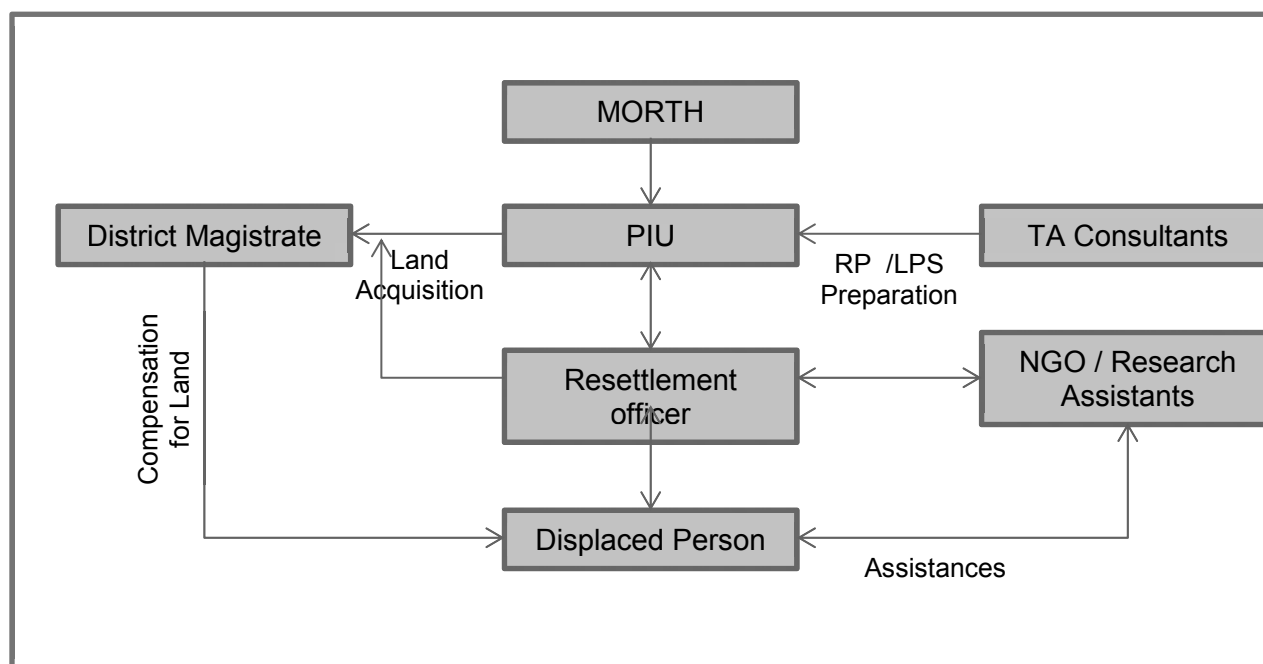


Fig 5: Institutional Arrangement

XIV. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

A. Introduction

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

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

B. Schedule for Project Implementation

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

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

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

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

C. RP Implementation Schedule

177. An implementation schedule for land acquisition, payment of compensation and resettlement activities in the project including various sub tasks and time line matching with civil work schedule is provided in Table 53.

Table 53: RP Implementation Schedule

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

XV. MONITORING AND REPORTING

A. Introduction

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

B. Monitoring Process

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

C. Internal Monitoring by PIU

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

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

D. External Monitoring

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

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

E. Reporting Requirements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A. Project Background

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

B. Objectives of the Assignment

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

C. Scope of Work

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

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

b) Responsibilities for Implementation of the RP

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

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

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

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

f) Monitoring and Reporting

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

D. Documentation and Reporting by NGO

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

E. Timeframe for Services

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

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

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

G. Team for the Assignment

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

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR AN EXTERNAL MONITORING AGENCY/EXPERT

A. Project Description

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

B. Scope of work – Generic

2. The scope of work include:
- To review and verify the progress in resettlement implementation as outlined in the RP;
 - To monitor the effectiveness and efficiency of PIU, and NGO in RP implementation;
 - To assess whether resettlement objectives, particularly livelihoods and living standards of the Displaced Persons (DPs) have been restored or enhanced;
 - To assess resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability, drawing both on policies and practices and to suggest any corrective measures, if necessary; and
 - To review the project impacts on Indigenous People and groups and assess the effectiveness of the mitigative actions taken.

C. Scope of work- Specific

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

D. Time Frame and Reporting

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

E. Qualifications

5. The monitoring agency/expert will have significant experience in resettlement policy analysis and RP implementation. Further, work experience and familiarity with all aspects of resettlement operations would be desirable. Candidates with postgraduate degree in social science will be preferred. Interested agencies/consultants should submit proposal for the work with a brief statement of the approach, methodology, and relevant information concerning previous experience on monitoring of resettlement implementation and preparation of reports.

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

F. Budget and Logistics

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

CONSULTATION ATTENDANCE

ADB TA-8116:IND

Detailed Design of the Sub Regional Road Connectivity Project

জন সাধারণের সহিত আলোচনা

উপস্থিতি তালিকা

বিষয় - কাকরাভিটা - পানিট্যাঙ্কি - ফুলবাড়ি - বাংলাদেশ সীমান্ত সড়ক উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প।

তারিখ : 24/09/2013

স্থান : SATBAIYA VILLAGE, NAXALBARI

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ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর	
1	Sambhu Singha	Vill- Satbhaiya po- Naxal Bari	Sambhu Singha	No
2	Teksi Sahe	Rathkhola. Naxal Bari	Teksi Sahe	Yes
3	Ramchakrabarti	Satbhaiya Naxal Bari	রাম চক্রবর্তী	yes
4	Sanjay Barua	Naxal Bari Rathkhola	Sanjay Barua	Yes
5	Ajit Prasad	Satbhaiya 9800226192	অজিত প্রসাদ	yes
6	Sammoresht Ker.	Naxal Bari Rathkhola	Sammoresht Ker.	No

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Detailed Design of the Sub Regional Road Connectivity Project

জন সাধারণের সহিত আলোচনা

উপস্থিতি তালিকা

বিষয় - কাকরভিটা - পানিট্যাঙ্কি - ফুলবাড়ি - বাংলাদেশ সীমান্ত সড়ক উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প।

তারিখ : 24/09/2013

স্থান : SATBAIYA VILLAGE, NAXALBARI

(2)

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
7	Bappa Sarman	Tokoriya more	Bappa Sarman No
8	Badol Biswas	Tokoriya more	Badol Biswas No
9	Pratima Das	Rathkhola	Pratima Das No
10	Mamta Das	Sathvaya village	Mamta Das No
11	Jahar Ansari	Sathvaya village	Jahar Ansari No
12	Chaitan Singh	Sathvaya village	Chaitan Singh No

জন সাধারণের সহিত আলোচনা

উপস্থিতি তালিকা

বিষয় - কাকরভিটা - পানিট্যাকি - ফুলবাড়ি - বাংলাদেশ সীমান্ত সড়ক উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প।

তারিখ : 24/09/2013

স্থান : SATBAIYA VILLAGE, NAXALBARI

(3)

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর	
13	Ash Mahamad	Satbhaya	আশম হুমদ	NO
14	স্বপ্ন (হ)-	মদলিয়া	স্বপ্ন (হ)-	NO
15	Rafindrabar	Satbhaya	Raf	NO
16	Kudra Munab	Satbhaya	Kudra Munab	Yes.
17	Litan Sarkar	Rathkhola More Naxalbari 9614530385	Litan Sarkar	NO
18	Md. Kajim-	Rathkhola More 9002710112	MD. KAJIM	NO

Detailed Design of the Sub Regional Road Connectivity Project

জন সাধারণের সহিত আলোচনা

উপস্থিতি তালিকা

বিষয় - কাকরভিটা - পানিট্যাঙ্ক - ফুলবাড়ি - বাংলাদেশ সীমান্ত সড়ক উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প।

তারিখ : 24/09/2013

স্থান : SATBHAITYA VILLAGE, NAXALBAR

(4)

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর	
19	Md Sakin Answardi	Sath bhaiya cont- 7602366461	সাকিন আনসারী	yes
20	Shikant Sarma	vill- sath-bhaiya cont- 8609087746	শিকান্ত সার্মা	NO
21	Ranjit Dey	vill- sath bhaiya cont- 7602600190	Ranjit Dey	yes
22	Mahoj Mahato 8670471009	SATBHAIYA	Mahoj Mahato	NO
23	Anil EKKA	vill- Satbhaiya cont- 9800515366	Anil	yes
24	Nareesh Mahanta	Tekriya Marc 9851814242	Nareesh Mahanta	NO

Detailed Design of the Sub Regional Road Connectivity Project

জন সাধারণের সহিত আলোচনা


উপস্থিতি তালিকা

বিষয় - কাকরভিটা - পানিট্যান্ডি - ফুলবাড়ি - বাংলাদেশ সীমান্ত সড়ক উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প।

তারিখ : 24/09/2013

স্থান : SATBASYA VILLAGE, NAXALBARI

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ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর	
25	ইন্দু দেবী গোস্বামী	সাতসদুনা	ইন্দু	No
26	Bandhukhai Banner	Tukniyamore	Bandhukhai Banner	No
27	বতন বর্মান	বতন বর্মান	বতন বর্মান	No
28	Aftab Akter	Akter	Aftab. No	No
29	সত্যম Md. Khatin	Satbhairya	Khatin	No
30	Md Ashim	Satbhairya		No

Detailed Design of the Sub Regional Road Connectivity Project

জন সাধারণের সহিত আলোচনা


উপস্থিতি তালিকা

বিষয় - কাকবড়িটা - পানিট্যাঙ্কি - ফুলবাড়ি - বাংলাদেশ সীমান্ত সড়ক উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প।

তারিখ : 24/09/2013

স্থান : SATBAIYA VILLAGE, NAXALBARI

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ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
31	Ashok Bisuakarma	Sathvaya village	ASHOK BISUAKARMA No
32	Hanjit Barman	Sathvaya village	Hanjit Barman No
33	Krishana Shei	Sathvaya village	কৃষ্ণা সাই No
34	Chapala Bapl	Sathvaya village	 No
35	Jaydev Chosabarty	tokoriya more	জয়দেব চোসবর্তী No
36	Rajender Bartha	Sathvaya village	Rajender Bartha No

Detailed Design of the Sub Regional Road Connectivity Project

জন সাধারণের সহিত আলোচনা

উপস্থিতি তালিকা

বিষয় - কাকরভিটা - পানিট্যাঙ্কি - ফুলবাড়ি - বাংলাদেশ সীমান্ত সড়ক উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প।

তারিখ : 24/09/2013

স্থান : SATBAIYA VILLAGE, NAXALBARA

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ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর	
37	শ্রী-বালেশ্বর বসু	Satya 9002260467	শ্রী-বালেশ্বর	Yes
38	Alian Rahama m	vill Naxal Bari Tukriya more 9851244924	Alian	NO
39	Bijay Gabinda Nag	Rath khala more 9933061612		yes.
40	Manik Ghosh	vill- Naxal bari Desh bondhu para Cont- 7872872880	মানিক ঘোষ	yes
41	Ripan Barman	vill- Tukriya more, Naxal bari 9851507742	Ripan Barman	NO
42	Manin Barman	vill- Tukriya more, Naxal bari 9933118173		NO

Detailed Design of the Sub Regional Road Connectivity Project

জন সাধারণের সহিত আলোচনা



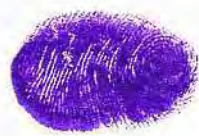
উপস্থিতি তালিকা

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তারিখ : 24/09/2013

স্থান : SATBAIYA VILLAGE, NAXALBARI

⑧

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর	
43	MD. FIROJ Husen	vill - Tukniya more Naxal Bari 9851717416	Firoj Husen	yes.
44	Ananta Lakshmi	vill - Sathvaia 8670643135		yes
45	Santosh Biswakarma	vill - Sanki nagar more		yes
46	Rubi Khatun	vill - Sat bhaiya		yes
47	Amal Raj	vill - Tukniya more, cont- 9851990219	অমল রায়	No
48	Sudh Doran	vill - Sathvaia co. 9800467775	Sudh Doran	no

Detailed Design of the Sub Regional Road Connectivity Project

জন সাধারণের সহিত আলোচনা




উপস্থিতি তালিকা

বিষয় - কাকরভিটা - পানিট্যাঙ্কি - ফুলবাড়ি - বাংলাদেশ সীমান্ত সড়ক উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প।

তারিখ : 24/09/2013

স্থান : SATBAIYA VILLAGE, NAXALBAR)

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ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর	
49	Biswanath Rai	Khail Para		No
50	Galei chandra Barman	Khail Para		No
51	Suresh Rai	Khail Para		No
52	Dilip Rai	Khail Para	দিনীপ রায়	No
53	Sajjan Agarwal	Sath bhaiya	Sajan Agarwal	No
54	Santosh boiha	Rath Khala more	সাঁথারি	No

Detailed Design of the Sub Regional Road Connectivity Project

জন সাধারণের সহিত আলোচনা




উপস্থিতি তালিকা

বিষয় - কাকরভিটা - পানিট্যাঙ্কি - ফুলবাড়ি - বাংলাদেশ সীমান্ত সড়ক উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প।

তারিখ : 24/09/2013

স্থান : SATBASIYA VILLAGE, NAXALBARI

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ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর	
55	Arbu Thakur	Tokirya more		No
56	Rupchain Biswas	Tokirya more		No
57	Tokani Roy	Tokirya more		No
58	Siben Roy	Tokirya more 7407079824	Siben Roy	No
59	Jitendra Lal Roy	Sabu Para 7797900956	Jitendra Lal Roy	No
60	Bhakti Roy	Tokirya more		No

Detailed Design of the Sub Regional Road Connectivity Project

জন সাধারণের সহিত আলোচনা

উপস্থিতি তালিকা

বিষয় - কাকরভিটা - পানিট্যাকি - ফুলবাড়ি - বাংলাদেশ সীমান্ত সড়ক উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প।

তারিখ : 24/09/2013

স্থান : SATBAIYA VILLAGE, NAXALBARI

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ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
61	Providy Roy	Tokoriya more	No
62	Shingher bala Sarkar	Tokoriya more	No
63	Rabi Barman	Tokoriya more	No
64	Bublu Roy	Tokoriya more	বল্লভ রায়
65	Alok Ranjan	Tokoriya more	Alok Ranjan
66	Rafan Roy	Tokoriya more	রাফান রায়

Detailed Design of the Sub Regional Road Connectivity Project

জন সাধারণের সহিত আলোচনা


উপস্থিতি তালিকা

বিষয় - কাকরভিটা - পানিট্যাঙ্কি - ফুলবাড়ি - বাংলাদেশ সীমান্ত সড়ক উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প।

তারিখ : 24/09/2013

স্থান : SATBAIYA VILLAGE, NAXALBAR

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ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর	
67	chandra bahadur Bhaskar ma	Sathuya more		No
68	Kabya Sarma	Sathuya	মৃণাল কুমার	No
69	Bipta Oren	Sathuya	Bipta Oren	No
70	Nigam Haldar	1 Rathkhola ৭৭৩২৩৭৭২৭৭ ৭৭৩২৩৭৭২৭৭	Nigam Haldar	No
71	Tapas Sarkar	Rathkhola	তপস সর্কার	No

Detailed Design of the Sub Regional Road Connectivity Project

জন সাধারণের সহিত আলোচনা



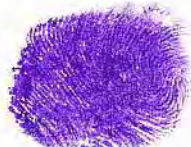
উপস্থিতি তালিকা

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তারিখ : 24/09/2013

স্থান : SATBAIYA VILLAGE, NAXALBARI

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ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর	
72	Kali Pada Rai	Tukrua more	কালি পদা রায়	No
73	Sudhir chandra Barman	Tukrua more		No
74	Basist Prashad	Sath bhaiya cont- 9733459353	Basist Prasad	No
75	Athin chandra Barman	Tukrua more		No
76	Rabi chandra Rai	Tukrua more cont- 9126007972	রবি চন্দ্র রায়	No
77	Ranjit Barman	Khail Para		No

Detailed Design of the Sub Regional Road Connectivity Project

জন সাধারণের সহিত আলোচনা

উপস্থিতি তালিকা

বিষয় - কাকরভিটা - পানিট্যাঙ্কি - ফুলবাড়ি - বাংলাদেশ সীমান্ত সড়ক উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প।

তারিখ : 24/09/2013

স্থান : SATBAIYA VILLAGE, NAXALBARI

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ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর	
78	Karna Bahadur	Santinagar more		No
79	Shyama Das	Khair Para		No
80	Naren Roy	Tukna more cont- 9126549860	Dhimeswar Roy	No
81	Posham Lohar	Sath bhaiya cont- 8972752615	Posham Lohar	No
7	Biplob			
82	Md Ahmad Ali	Tukna more cont- 9933775270, 9932562489		No

Detailed Design of the Sub Regional Road Connectivity Project

জন সাধারণের সহিত আলোচনা

উপস্থিতি তালিকা

বিষয় - কাকরভিটা - পানিট্যাঙ্কি - ফুলবাড়ি - বাংলাদেশ সীমান্ত সড়ক উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প।

তারিখ : 24/09/2013

স্থান : SAIBAIYA VILLAGE, NAXALBARI

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ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর	
83	Sona Malik	vill-Rai Para cont- 9775881573	সোনা মলিক	yes
84	Ramesh Mahato	vill Sat bhaiya cont- 9434970847	ইমরাত মাহতা	No
85	Chanchal Obaon	vill- sat bhaiya cont- 9547117209	Chanchal Obaon	yes
86	Rambahadur Mahato	vill- sat bhaiya cont- 9733338773	রাম বাহাদুর মাহতা	No
87	Madesh Thakur	Goni jote (Sat bhaiya) 9851300107	M Thakur	yes

Detailed Design of the Sub Regional Road Connectivity Project

জন সাধারণের সহিত আলোচনা

উপস্থিতি তালিকা

বিষয় - কাকরভিটা - পানিট্যাকি - ফুলবাড়ি - বাংলাদেশ সীমান্ত সড়ক উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প।

তারিখ : 24/09/2013

স্থান : SATBAIYA VILLAGE, NAXALBARI

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ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
88	Babu Dey	Rath Khola More Naxalbari 98111 8977	Babu Dey No
89	Bishan Dey	Satbhaya off Naxa 9641690289	Bishan Dey Yes
90	Mr. Sabir	Satbhaya Naxa 8108719666	Mr Sabir NO
91	Supriya	9851219376	NO
92	Satyen Sankar	vill - Sandinagar Tukniya more cont-	সত্যেন সান্দনগর NO

List of ST who participated in the Consultations

S.No	Name	Age	Sex	Occupation
1	Nika Munda	40	M	Tea garden labourer
2	Rajen Beck	38	M	Tea garden labourer
3	Bandana Munda	29	M	Tea garden labourer
4	Biswasi Kharia	60	F	Tea garden labourer
5	Bimla Munda	27	F	Tea garden labourer
6	Bihani Munda	50	F	Tea garden labourer
7	Randhani lakra	58	F	Tea garden labourer
8	Manina Munda	30	F	Tea garden labourer
9	Aruna lakra	35	F	Tea garden labourer
10	Aitwari Oroon	50	F	Tea garden labourer
11	Alizabad Munda	48	F	Tea garden labourer
12	Sushila lakra	46	F	Tea garden labourer
13	Etowa Munda	34	M	Tea garden labourer
14	Sukumar Munda	40	M	Tea garden labourer
15	Ashok Mhali	25	M	Tea garden labourer
16	Tulu Otaon	50	M	No job
17	Francis Munda	42	M	Tea garden labourer
18	Sunin Oraon	24	M	Tea garden labourer
19	Yogesh Rajgor	32	M	Tea garden labourer
20	Palo Oraon	30	F	Tea garden labourer
21	Kelophas lakra	46	M	Vehicle labourer
22	Jostin Ekka	28	M	Tea garden labourer
23	Jagdish Min	40	M	Tea garden labourer
24	Saroj Munda	33	M	Tea garden labourer
25	Ganigari Munda	40	M	Tea garden labourer
26	Sanjay Chetri	25	M	No job
27	Mahesh Chetri	42	M	Grocery shop
28	Ramgobidra Thakur	53	M	Saloon
29	Alais Kullu	60	M	Tea Garden (Retired)
30	Sarvan Bagdas	23	M	No job
31	Salisbila Munda	40	F	Tea garden labourer
32	Sumari Kharia	40	F	Tea garden labourer
33	Ursila Kharia	45	F	Tea garden labourer
34	Suchita Kharia	30	F	Tea garden labourer
35	Biswanath Lakra	40	M	Tea garden labourer

S.No	Name	Age	Sex	Occupation
36	Wardatt ekka	47	M	Tea garden labourer
37	Jinny Oroan	45	M	Tea garden labourer
38	Bubra Munda	56	M	Tea garden labourer
39	Marjeena Kathun	40	F	Housewife
40	Anil Karkitta	39	M	Tea garden labourer
41	Jyotsna Hira	29	F	Housewife
42	Puspa Bagdas	40	F	Housewife
43	Komal Kalparia	34	M	Working in Fashion Shop
44	Safiyan goyala	40	F	House wife
45	Jagat Kumari Rajgor	23	F	Housewife
46	Raju Toppo	32	F	House wife

Detailed Design of the Sub Regional Road Connectivity Project

জন সাধারণের সহিত আলোচনা

উপস্থিতি তালিকা

বিষয় - কাকরভিটা - পানিট্যাঙ্কি - ফুলবাড়ি - বাংলাদেশ সীমান্ত সড়ক উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প।

তারিখ :

স্থান :

SAINATH MORE, SHIVMANDIR MORE.

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
1	Panthe Samathi Roy Roy Auto works	Shivmandir B.O.O office 9641814809	Panthe Samathi Roy
2	Nirmal chhetri chhetri Hotel	Shivmandir B.O.O office 9832479131	Nirmal chhetri
3	Md. Shamsuddin Ansari City Electrical works	Shivmandir bus Stand. 9832462688	S. Ansari
4	Ranjit Ghosh. Ghosh watch Co.	Shivmandir bus Stand 9474017811	Ranjit Ghosh
5	Alok Kr Saha. New Pan Ghar.	Shivmandir bus Stand 9474018315	Alok Kr Saha
6	A.S. Enterprises Gate No 2 N.B.U. Jagadish Maipra	Gate NO 2 N.B.U 9800487455	Jagadish Maipra

Detailed Design of the Sub Regional Road Connectivity Project

জন সাধারণের সহিত আলোচনা

উপস্থিতি তালিকা

বিষয় - কাকরভিটা - পানিট্যান্ডি - ফুলবাড়ি - বাংলাদেশ সীমান্ত সড়ক উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প।

তারিখ :

স্থান : SAINATH MORE, SHIVMANDIR MORE

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
7	Chandra Kumar Shingra	Sinnath more	চন্দ্র কুমার শিংরা
8	Prithvi Raj Shingra	Sinnath more 8900581304	Prithvi Singh
9	Shan mekhin	BDO office	Zesantol 7679091683
10	SUDARSHAN SARKAR	Synanth more BDO Office 9002973854	সুদর্শন সরকার
11	KARTICK ADIKAR RY	Synanth more B.D.O Office	কার্তিক আদিকার
12	TARUN SARKAR	Synanth more BDO. Office 7679033492	Tarun Sarkar

Detailed Design of the Sub Regional Road Connectivity Project


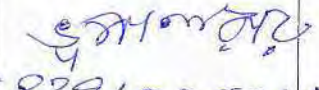
জন সাধারণের সহিত আলোচনা

উপস্থিতি তালিকা

বিষয় - কাকরভিটা - পানিট্যাঙ্কি - ফুলবাড়ি - বাংলাদেশ সীমান্ত সড়ক উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প।

তারিখ :

স্থান : SAINATH MORE, SHIVMANDIR MORE

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
13	Mamot Kr. Guzman	Sainath more shivmandir N.H. 31. Kadamtal 119. Daryeeling.	 9832082981 9434307562
14	Bhopal Ray	Sainath more shivmandir. N.H. 31. Kadamtal 119. Daryeeling.	 8391005217
15	Tapash Das.	Sainath more shivmandir N.H. 31. Kadamtal 119. Daryeeling.	Tapash Das 9800583810
16	Ashibudin md.	Sainath more shivmandir. N.H. 31. Kadamtal 119. Daryeeling.	আশিভুদীন 9800266620
17	md. Afar	Sainath more shivmandir. N.H. 31. Kadamtal 119. Daryeeling.	MDAFTAR 9932009815
18	Prafulla Ray	Sainath more shivmandir. N.H. 31. Kadamtal 119. Daryeeling.	Prafulla Ray 9832523719.

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জন সাধারণের সহিত আলোচনা

উপস্থিতি তালিকা

বিষয় - কাকরভিটা - পানিট্যাঙ্কি - ফুলবাড়ি - বাংলাদেশ সীমান্ত সড়ক উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প।

তারিখ :

স্থান :

SAINATH MORE, SHIVMANDIR MORE

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
১৭	শিবাই সাহা	Shivmandir cont-	শিবাই সাহা
২০	ইন্সপেক্টর মোঃ হুসেইন -	শিবাইসাধু - ৩৪৩২৬/৩৭২৩	ইন্সপেক্টর
২১	প্রদীপ সাহা -	শিবাইসাধু -	প্রদীপ - সাহা -
২২	ইন্সপেক্টর মোঃ হুসেইন -	শিবাইসাধু -	ইন্সপেক্টর - মোঃ হুসেইন -
২৩	রবীন্দ্র মন্ডল শিবাইসাধু শিবাইসাধু	শিবাইসাধু ৩৩৩২০০৭৪৪৫	রবীন্দ্র মন্ডল
২৪	মুসল খিয়ার	শিবাইসাধু - ৩৪৩৪৩৪৪৪২	মুসল খিয়ার

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বিষয় - কাকরভিটা - পানিট্যান্ডি - ফুলবাড়ি - বাংলাদেশ সীমান্ত সড়ক উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প।

তারিখ :

স্থান :

SAINATH MORE, SHIVMANDIR MORE

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
25	সঞ্জয় Sorej Roy	শিৱমন্দির = ৩৭৭৩৪৭৭৬	সঞ্জয় Sorej Roy
26	Chanchel Mgandh Shivmandir	Shivmandir College para Ph 8101618727	Li
27	Gabirul Paul	Shivmandir Ph-8101618727	জোবিন্দু শান
28	Balai Mandal	Shivmandir, College Para	বঙ্গাই প্রমোদ
29	Rebel Roy	Shivmandir 9933449603	জোবিন্দু শান

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জন সাধারণের সহিত আলোচনা

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তারিখ :

স্থান :

SAINATH MORE , SHIVMANDIR MORE ,

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
30	Anuraya Berman	Sainathmore Shivmandir. N.H.31. Kadamtal 119. Dangulir.	অনুর কমান 960994442.
31	সান্ত কমান	ফুলবাড়ি ১৪৫১৫৫৭৭৭৩	সান্ত কমান
32	২৮৩৫	কাকরভিটা -	২৮৩৫ -

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তারিখ :

স্থান : KAMRANGAGURI, (OPP: NHPC), FULBARI

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
১	Mojibul Islam	Pimbatte over bridge Bazar 1st Chatar Account ৯ ৭৪০০২৬৫৪৫৭	Mojibul 80/1/13
2	NARAYAN CH KAR	— do 9002504671	Sri Narayan Ch. Kar
3	prodeep Sarkar	— do — 9832533322	Prodeep Sakar
4	MD Fedy	— do — 97350290155	M.D, FEDV
5	Ramabli maymndr	— do — 9832326488	Ramabli maymndr
6	MD Habibur Islam	— do — 9002231082	Habibur Islam

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বিষয় - কাকরভিটা - পানিট্যাঙ্কি - ফুলবাড়ি - বাংলাদেশ সীমান্ত সড়ক উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প।

তারিখ :

স্থান : KAMPANGAGURI, (OPP: NHPC), FULBARI

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
7	Biswanath Sarma	Over Bridge Barer. 9832553892	বিস্বনাথ সার্মা
8	Madhab Ray	- do - 9749371804	মদহী রায়
9	Vinod Kumar	- do - 9434658270	বিনোদ কুমার
10	Mangal Das.	- do - 9498231217	মঙ্গল দাস
11	Rita Debbarma	- do - 9641381163	রীতা দেববর্মণ
12	Ranj Kumar Gupta	- do - 9641812492	রঞ্জ কুমার গুপ্তা 2/4/13

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তারিখ :

স্থান : KAMRANGAGURI, (OPP. NHPC), FULBARI

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও মোবাইল নং	স্বাক্ষর
13	md Samulla	Kamrangaguri 9641085623	md Samulla
14	md Amanulla	Do 9932354529	md Amanulla
15	মুহাম্মদ শাহজাদ হান্দি	Do 9434808069	mdal Selami
16	Sherdan	Do 98	mdal Selami
17	Tarikul Alam	Tambuli over Bridge Bazra 9800184428	Tarikul Alam
18	Ramosh Mandal	over Bridge 9832489211	mdal Selami
19	Abbas Ali	over Bridge	mdal Selami

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বিষয় - কাকরভিটা - পানিট্যাক্সি - ফুলবাড়ি - বাংলাদেশ সীমান্ত সড়ক উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প।

তারিখ :

স্থান : KAMRANGAGURI, (OPP: NHPC), FULBARI

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
20	BADAL ROOPIH	০৫৭৮৩৫৫৫ Phone - 98320-53647	Badal Roon
21	MD. FARUQUE	KAMRANGAGURI 7602715583	MD. FARUQUE
22	MD. JOYAL BASU K	KAMRANGAGURI 8392070474	MD. JOYAL
23	Motilal Barman	Tinkathi more over 9832410954	Motilal Barman
24	Joygun & Begam	Joygun & Begam	জয়গুন/বেগম
25	MD. Sabur Rahman	NHPC 9749 307272	

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বিষয় - কাকরাভিটা - পানিট্যাঙ্কি - ফুলবাড়ি - বাংলাদেশ সীমান্ত সড়ক উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প।

তারিখ :

স্থান : KAMRANGAGURI, (OPP: NHPC), FULBARI

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
(26)	ফারিউজ আলী	কামরাংগুরি 8547179262	ফারিউজ আলী
27	বকুল আলী-	N.H.P.C 9832085075	R. M.
28	সঞ্জিৎ আলী	N.H.P.C	Sanjit C.
29	গোবিন্দ কল. মন্ডল	Kamranguri 9547179268	গোবিন্দ কল. মন্ডল
30	মি. মন্ডল	over bridge 8388975286	মন্ডল (স্ব.)
31	মদ সাফিফ	8927859598 over Kamranguri	মদ সাফিফ

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তারিখ :

স্থান : KAMRANGAGURI, (OPP. NHPC), FULBARI

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও মোবাইল নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
32	Samad Ah.	N. H. P. C 9832085075	Samad
33	Mamun Ah.	N. H. P. C 9851320783	md Ah.
34	Babul Mandal	over bridge 9641019019	Babul Mandal.
35	Samsul Rahaman	Kamrangaguri 9800784880	Samsul Rahman
36	Mithu Rahaman	Kamrangaguri 8509276751	মিথু রহমান
37	md. Amannulla	Kamrangaguri 9932354529	Amannulla

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জন সাধারণের সহিত আলোচনা

উপস্থিতি তালিকা

বিষয় - কাকরভিটা - পানিট্যাঙ্কি - ফুলবাড়ি - বাংলাদেশ সীমান্ত সড়ক উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প।

তারিখ :

স্থান : KAMRANGAURI, (APP. NHPC), FULBARI.

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	উকতা ও যোগা নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
38	Jeevan Paul	over bridge	
39	Samarul Mahamad	over bridge cont-9832668087	Samarulno
40	Ashbul Mahamad	N.H.P.C 8509915510	বেগম কুসুম
41	Rakhal chanda	over bridge 9832545818	Rakhal chanda
42	Dilip mahato	over bridge 9093363752	Dilip Mahato
43	Bappa Shek	over bridge	Bappa Shek

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বিষয় - কাকরভিটা - পানিট্যাঙ্কি - ফুলবাড়ি - বাংলাদেশ সীমান্ত সড়ক উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প।

তারিখ :

স্থান : KAMPONGAURI, (OPP NHPC), FULBARI

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	পিতামহ ও বৈধ নাম	স্বাক্ষর
44	Ranjit Ali	M. N. P. e gcl-	RB 9832085075
45	Saber Ali	M. N. P. e gcl	S. Ali 9749367270
46	Manjur Ali	Do	md Ali 9851320783
47	Semud Ali	Do	gcl 9807073381
48	md Reji	Do	md Ali 8436926001
49	md Firdus	Do	md Firdus 9832085075

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বিষয় - কাকরাভিটা - পানিট্যাঙ্কি - ফুলবাড়ি - বাংলাদেশ সীমান্ত সড়ক উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প।

তারিখ :

স্থান : KAMRANGA GURI, (OPP: NHPC) FULBARI

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
50	Radi Sarkar.	Over Bridge Bazar. Timbatty 974932 4319	রবিউল হোসেন
51	NATAI PAUL	— do — 98324-75556	নিতাই পাল
52	KANCHAN DAS	— do — 9832683762	Kanchan Das
53	% JANATA DAS - SUSAMA DAS	— do — 9641082851	Susama Das
54	MD. RAJUL	— do — 9832439925	✓ MD. RAJUL
55	RATAN MALLICK	— do — 97492-50322	✓ Ratan Mallik

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তারিখ :

স্থান : KAMRANGA GURI, (OPP: NHPC) FULBARI

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
56	ANJAN SANA	Over bridge 9832495209	Anjan Sana
57	SUDHIR SANA	do. 9832383447	Sudhir Sana
58	ADHIR SANA	do. 9832493184	Adhir Sana
59	Azabinda Sarkar	do. 5800225265	Azabinda Sarkar
60	আনক চন্দ্র	do. 9733310704	আনক চন্দ্র
61	আনক চন্দ্র	do.	আনক চন্দ্র

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তারিখ :

স্থান : KAMRANGA GURI, (OPP: NHPC), FULBARI

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
62	SIJU SHAKH	9126218823	Sipu Sheikh.
63	SANJAY DUTTA	ক-৭০ — 9832423120	Sanjay Dutta
64	PARVIT MALLICK	—৭০ — 98326-04517	Parvati Mallik
65	KAMAL SAHA	—৭০ — 9832510836	Kamal Saha
66	DIJANDRA MATHI SAHA	—৭০ — 9749662422	Dijandra Mathi
67	SREETHRI MANDAL	983230586 —৭০ —	Sreethri Mandal -

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তারিখ :

স্থান : KAMRANGAURI, (OPP: NHPC), FULBARI

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
68	Satam Saha	Timbatti Overbridge 9832619680	Satam Saha
69	Sushil Kumar Saha	Over bridge 7679875466	Sushil Kumar Saha
70	Kaustam Paul	0	Kaustam Paul
71	Kamoi Paul	9832578229	Kamoi Paul
72	MANIK MAJUMBAR	Over bridge 98326 04905	Manik Majumdar
73	Ratan Saha	916641569244	Ratan Saha

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তারিখ :

স্থান : KAMRANGAGURI, (OPP: NHPC), FULBARI

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
74	RAJKUMAR SHA	OVERBRIDGE BAZAR Timbuahty 8101365694	রাজকুমার/২২/৬
75	SANKAR SARKAR	— do — 9832495928	Sankar Sarkar
76	GOPAL DUTTA	— do — 8101606876	Gopal Dutta
77	KASHIM ALI	— do — 9609757512	Kashim Ali
78	MUSTAFA	— do — 8535996345	Mustafa
79	MAMIRUL ISLAM	— do — 7679564064	Mamirul Islam

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জন সাধারণের সহিত আলোচনা

উপস্থিতি তালিকা

বিষয় - কাকরাভিটা - পানিট্যান্ডি - ফুলবাড়ি - বাংলাদেশ সীমান্ত সড়ক উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প।

তারিখ :

স্থান : KAMRANGA GURI, (OPP: NHPC) FULBARI

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
80	KALPANA MALLICK	OVER BRIDGE BAZAR 9932060039	Kalpna Mallik
81	Sushil Sarkar	OVER BRIDGE 9749662355	Sushil Sarkar
82	CHANDAN ROY	— do — 8420007573	Chandu Roy
83	TajibAR RAHMAN	— do — 9832493345	তাজিবর রহমান
84	Md. Rejaul	KAMRANGURI 7602715583	Rejaul MD
85	KAMALBARMAN	OVER BRIDGE BAZAR 9832463583	KAMAL

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উপস্থিতি তালিকা

বিষয় - কাকরভিটা - পানিট্যান্ডি - ফুলবাড়ি - বাংলাদেশ সীমান্ত সড়ক উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প।

তারিখ :

স্থান : KAMRANGABURI (OPP: NHPC) FULBARI

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
86	যোজলি সর্কার	৩ বারিঙ্গ ৯৭৭৭৩৬০৭৫৬	yogul sarker
87	আরোনা সর্কার	৩ বারিঙ্গ	Arehana sarker
88	কুমুখিতা মন্ডল	তিনবারী ওজাংরি ৯৬৭১৬৪৭১৫৭	kumumita mandal
89	আব্দুল সর্কার	তিনবারী ওজাংরি ৮১০১১৭৭৫৫২	আব্দুল সর্কার
90	স্রী জীতেন্দ্র নাথ সর্কার & JITENDRONATH SARKER.	তিনবারী ওজাংরি ৯৫৭৭০৭০৫৫৫	Jiten dr sarker
91	EMILY PRODDP SARKER.	তিনবারী ওজাংরি	proddp

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তারিখ :

স্থান : KAMRANGA GURI, (OPP: NHPC) FULBARI

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
৭২	Razzak SHEIKH	Over Bridge Boxor 8509576446	রাজ্জাক শেখ
৭৩	Tapash Chandra	- do - 7602168737	Tapash Chandra
৭৪	GOUR PAUL	- do - 8101075014	গৌর পাল
৭৫	Jatan Mallik	- do - 9832353685	Jatan Mallik
৭৬	M.D. majibul.	- do - 8609698295	M.D. MAJIBUL
৭৭	gfi Sabar.	- do - 9832080539	gfi Sabar.

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তারিখ :

স্থান : KAMRANGAGURI, (OPP: NHPC), FULBARI

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
98	Sudhi Paul.	Over bridge 94750 30652	Sudhis Paul
99	Kshitish Sirdha.	Do - 9541361325	Kshitish Sirdha
100	বাসুদেব গোস্বামী	Do 9749846684	
101	স্বাক্ষর অবিতাশ বিজু	Do 9749846684	অবিতাশ বিজু
102	সুব্রত বসু	Do	
103	অশোক বসু	Do	

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তারিখ :

স্থান : KAMRANGA GURI, (OPP: NHPC), FULBARI.

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
104	KARTIK DAS	০৭৮৩৬৮০৩৩২৮৮ ৪৫০৭৭৭৩৭০১	Kartik Das
105	DULU DAS	— ০৬ — ৭৪৩২৫১২৫৫৫	Dulu Das
106	MIHAR ROY	— ০৬ —	
107	MD. YASIN	Kamranga ৯৬৭৭১৬৬০৪০	Yasin
108	জহুর হোসেন	জহুর হোসেন ৯৬৭৭১৬৬০৪০	জহুর হোসেন
109	IMBUNATH SARKAR	— ০৬ — ৭৭৫৭৩২৭০৭১	ইমবুনাথ সর্কার

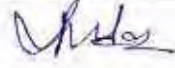



জন সাধারণের সহিত আলোচনা

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বিষয় - কাকরভিটা - পানিট্যাঙ্কি - ফুলবাড়ি - বাংলাদেশ সীমান্ত সড়ক উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প।

তারিখ :

স্থান : KAMRANGAGURI, (OPP: NHPC)

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
110	Pranab majumdar.	Tinbati over bridge Bhadrav.	 9641212511
111	Rajesh Karmakar.	— do — 9832475557	
112	Ramjan Roy	— do — 9749695914	
113	কাকরভিটা Kashimath Sarker.	— do — 8101205873	কাকরভিটা
114	Rakhal Saha	— do — 8101225388	
115	Amarnandi	— do — 8927297988	P.nandi


জন সাধারণের সহিত আলোচনা

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তারিখ :

স্থান : KAMRANGA GURI, (OPP: NHPC), FULBARI.

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও মোবাইল নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
116	Funkali Begit	over bridge	
117	M.D. J Sander	Kamrangaguri 8101673312	মোহাম্মদ জাহাঙ্গীর
118	Hari Prasad Mandal	Kamrangaguri 8927229084	৭/১১/১৫/১৩
119	Nurul Sil	over bridge 8983246353	উজ্জ্বল সিং
120	Pulak Saha	over bridge 8101260008	পুলক সাহা
121	Bibek Mandal	over bridge 9749328113	পুষ্পা সিং

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বিষয় - কাকরভিটা - পানিচ্যাঙ্কি - ফুলবাড়ি - বাংলাদেশ সীমান্ত সড়ক উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প।

তারিখ :

স্থান : KAMRANGA GURI. (OPP. NHPC), FULBARI

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
122	Nirpon Mandal	Kamranga Guri নং ৪৬৭০৪২৭৭৭	
123	Aminur Islam	Kamranga Guri	
124	Sunil Mallik	Kamranga Guri ৭৭৩৭৭০৫৩২৩	Sunil Mallik
125	Amirul Islam	Kamranga Guri ৭৭৩৩৪৪৫৩২	
126	Amirul Islam	over bridge ৭৬৭৭৭৬৩১৮	২০৮৭/৮/২০২০ চ. বৈ. ব. ব. ব.
127	M.D. Islam	over bridge	



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তারিখ :

স্থান : KAMRANGA GURI, (OPP: NHP), FULBARI

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
128	Suresh Roy	Over Bridge ৭৭৪৭৬৬২৫২৭	
129	Ruma Senkan Prasad	Kamranga Guri ৭৭৩২৭৭৩২৭০	রুমার সেনকান
130	Sahipa Khatoon	Kamranga Guri ৭৮৩২৭০৪৮৮০	সাহিফা খাতুন
131	Sabirul Hossain	Kamranga Guri ৭৭৭৪৩৮৫৭৩২	
132	Samasol Rahman	Kamranga Guri ৭৮৩২৩ ৮৫৫৩২	Samasol Rahman
133	Zakir Hussain	Kamranga Guri ৭৬৭১৩৮৫৫৪৮	Zakir Hussain


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তারিখ :

স্থান : KAMRANGA GURI, (OPP: NHPC), FULBARI.

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
134	Hosam Ali	Kamranga Guri 7865946842	মাসুদ হোসেন Hosam Ali
135	Sujan Mandal	Kamranga Guri over Bridge 9832585093	Sujan Mandal
136	Manarongon Taluk Manarongon Taluk	over Bridge	মনির হোসেন
137	Mintu Mandal	over Bridge 9832332211	Mintu Mandal
138	Rajib Rahman	over Bridge	
139	DIP Sarkar	over Bridge 9679656767	দীপ সর্কার

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বিষয় - কাকরভিটা - পানিট্যাঙ্কি - ফুলবাড়ি - বাংলাদেশ সীমান্ত সড়ক উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প।

তারিখ :

স্থান : KAMRANGAGURI, (OPP: NHPC), FULBARI.

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও মোবাইল নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
140	Raju Sheikh	Overbridge Bazar 98325 78301	Raju Sheikh
141	Bijan Sheikh	Overbridge Bazar 9800284030	Bijan Sheikh Bijan Sheikh
142	Mina Sheikh	Overbridge Bazar 9747682746	মিনা শেখ
143	Ashraf Mahamud	Overbridge Bazar 8609804303	
144	Nikhil Mondal	Overbridge Bazar 7679210530	নিখিল মন্ডল
145	Tahirul Islam (Security) (New Sun Rise Sporting Club)	Vill. Kamrangur Guri M.M. 94741-0454	

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তারিখ :

স্থান : KAMRANGAGURI, (OPP NHPC), FULBARI.

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
146	Mr. Ismail	Kamrangaguri 9851516157	Mr. Ismail
147	মল্লীজ মহাশয়	Kamrangaguri 9641928612	মল্লীজ মহাশয়
148	হামা খাঁকর মহাশয়	Kamrangaguri 9932993270	হামা খাঁকর
149	Mr. Md. H. H.	Kamrangaguri	মুয়িনুজ্জাম
150	Abdul Karim	Kamrangaguri 9679218140	Mr. Abdul Karim
151	আলমগীর হুসেইন	কামরাগুরী মুখি 8509440819	আলমগীর হুসেইন

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তারিখ :

স্থান : KAMRANGAGURI, (OPP: NHPC), FULBARI.

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
152	Sanjeet Mandal	OVER BIZ	Sanjeet 9641849068
153	হুমায়ুন কামিল	Kamranga Guri	9249322 162
154	সাহিদুল ইসলাম	South Kamranga Guri 9474385932	সাহিদুল ইসলাম
155	Jubrajul Rajak	Over Baire Bazar 9126083885	
156	হাজেন বগম	993347055	হাজেন বগম
157	Badal Ghosh.	হাজেন বগম হাজেন 7865923093	Badal Ghosh.

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তারিখ :

স্থান : KAMRANGAURI, (OPP: NHPC), FULBARI

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
158	Madhob Roy	Over Bridge - Kamranguri	
159	Krishna Mandal	Over Bridge	
160	Binay Ray	Over Bridge	Binay Ray
161	Manik Ray	Over Bridge 8101204987	Manik Ray
162	Mina Malik	Over Bridge 9832425446	Mina Mallik
163	সীতা রায়	Over Bridge 9641020364	সীতা রায়



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তারিখ :

স্থান : KAMRANGAGURI, (OPP: NHPC), FULBARI

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
164	Mohammadin	Kamranga Guri	
165	Biswajit Barman	over Bridge	বিস্বজিৎ বরম
166	Sahar Mahan	over Bridge	
167	Biswajit Barman	over Bridge ৯৫৭১৪০২	বিস্বজিৎ বরম
168	Nabul Barik	over Bridge ৭৭৭৭৪৪৩৬৩২	নিউল বরিক
169	Fun Kumar S1	Kamranga Guri over Bridge	ফান কুমার


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তারিখ :

স্থান : KAMRANGA GURI, (OPP: NHPC) FULBARI.

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
170	Madhaki Roy	over Bazar - Bazar - 9749371804	মদিকী রায়
171	মুজীম মল্লিক	over Bazar 9749662355	মুজীম মল্লিক
172	Rahimul Rahman	892769 5345 over Bazar	
173	Sami Alam	9749324220	
174	Masida Khatun	Kamrangura 7865940842	
175	Aditya Roy	over Bazar 9749138797	Aditya Roy

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জন সাধারণের সহিত আলোচনা

উপস্থিতি তালিকা

বিষয় - কাকরভিটা - পানিট্যাঙ্কি - ফুলবাড়ি - বাংলাদেশ সীমান্ত সড়ক উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প।

তারিখ :

স্থান : KAMRANGAGURI, (OPP: NHPC) FULBARI

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
176	Mahendra Das	Joymay Kalini	মহেন্দ্র দাস
177	Kuri Das Mandal	Joymay Kalini over bridge 9531565579	কুরি দাস মন্ডল
178	Mangabania Masha	Joymay Kalini over bridge	
179	Kalpana Malo	Joymay Sauri Kuro	
180	Susok Mandal	over bridge ন 649890904	সুসক মন্ডল
181	Sauri Roy	Sauri Nagar Kalini	

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বিষয় - কাকরাভিটা - পানিট্যাকি - ফুলবাড়ি - বাংলাদেশ সীমান্ত সড়ক উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প।

তারিখ :

স্থান : KAMRANGAGURI, (OPP: NHA), FULBARI.

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
182	Ny Han	Kamrangaguri 9832474643	
183	Dipak Das	Over Bridge Jatimay Kalani 9832561712	দীপক দাস
184	md Tahidul	Kamrangaguri 8809464753	md tahid
185	Kabir Islam	Over Bridge Jatimay Kalani 9641809712	কবির ইসলাম
186	MD Rahimuddin	Kamrangaguri	মো: ৮৫২০৮৮৮
187	Laxmi Devi Ray	Over Bridge Jatimay Kalani 8972264837	

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বিষয় - কাকরভিটা - পানিট্যাকি - ফুলবাড়ি - বাংলাদেশ সীমান্ত সড়ক উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প।

তারিখ :

স্থান : KAMRANGAGURI, (OPP:NHPC), FULBARI.

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
১৪৪	মিরজা গুলিস্থান রহমান	কাকরভিটা ওড়ার বিড়ি বাজার ৪১০১৪৪৫২ ১৫	মিরজা গুলিস্থান রহমান
১৪৭	আব্বাস হুসৈন	কাকরভিটা ওড়ার বিড়ি বাজার ৭৪৩২৫ ১০৬১২	আব্বাস হুসৈন
১৭০	আব্বাস হুসৈন	কাকরভিটা ওড়ার বিড়ি বাজার ৭৪৩২৫.১২ ৩৫৬	Abu Md. Abbas
১৭১	মোস্তাফিজুর রহমান	কাকরভিটা ওড়ার বিড়ি বাজার	মোস্তাফিজুর রহমান
১৭২	আব্বাস হুসৈন	কাকরভিটা ওড়ার বিড়ি বাজার ৪৭২৭ ২৭৭৭ ৪৪	Abu
১৭৩	আব্বাস হুসৈন Md. ISRAIL	৪১০১৬৭৬১৭২ ৭৪৫১৫১৬১৭	আব্বাস হুসৈন Md. ISRAIL


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তারিখ :

স্থান : KAMRANGAGURI, (OPP: NHPC) FULBARI

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
১৭৪	শ্রী শ্রী সুব্রত শর্মা	গুজারস্থিত বড়ো ৭৪৬৭৪-৬৫১৭৬	শ্রী শ্রী সুব্রত শর্মা
১৭৫	মনীষা শর্মা	গুজারস্থিত বড়ো ৯৪৩২৫-৪৭৪৪২	মনীষা শর্মা
১৭৬	রাজিৎ চন্দ্র	do ৯৬৫১৪১৩৬২	রাজিৎ চন্দ্র
১৭৭	সুপ্রভা শর্মা	do ৮৭২৭৭-৫৭৭০৪	সুপ্রভা শর্মা
১৭৮	অমিতাভ সর্বা	do ৮৬৭০৬২০৭২৫	
১৭৯	সিদ্ধু বরুণ	do ৮৫০৭২৭৬৭৫১	সিদ্ধু বরুণ

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তারিখ :

স্থান : KAMRANGA GURI, (OPP: NHPC), FULBARI.

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
১০০	Roaidip Boruah,	KamRanga Guri ৭৬৭৩ ৬৩৩২৩২	Bor
১০১	Abu Hosen	৯৬৪১২১৫৪২৩ KamRanga Guri	
১০২	Nazim Hussain	৯৬৩৫৭৪২২৭৬ KamRanga Guri	Nazim
১০৩	মি. মিস্ত্রী	৭৬৭৩৩৬৭৬০৪ KamRanga Guri	
১০৪	Subham Ghosh	KamRanga Guri (Opp) ৯৪০০ ৭৭২৭৭	Subham Ghosh
১০৫	Kilip Roy	KamRanga Guri ৭৪৬৪৪৬৫৪৭৭	Kilip Roy

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তারিখ :

স্থান : KAMPANGA GURI, (OPP: NHPC), FULBARI

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
206	Atiya Rahman	Kamrang Guri 98320 83712	Atiya
207	জিতেন চন্দ্র জাতি	96411 39626	জিতেন চন্দ্র
208	Pikresh Sarkar	8927987394	Pikresh
209	Susmita Mondal	9641961797 Kamrang Guri Solidite	Susmita
210	Bari Chakraborty	9002460268	Bari Chakraborty
211	Indrajit Deb Nath	Kamrang Guri 98324 02013	Indrajit



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তারিখ :

স্থান : KAMRANGAGURI, (OPP: NHPC) FULBARI

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
212	MA. Azim	Kam rangaguri 9641749168	
213	MA. Aziz	Kam rangaguri 7679879874 7679879874	
214	Sohag Saha	Kam rangaguri 9832899089	Sohag Saha
215	Md. Sabachul	Kamrangaguri 9749322153	Md. Sabachul
216	Aravinda Mondol	Tin lanti more opp. Tista Bazar 9474380521	Mondol
217	Md. Arshad Ker bari Bazar	9749608304 Kam rangaguri	Md. Arshad

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তারিখ :

স্থান : KAMRANGA GURI, (OPP: NHPC), FULBARI

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
218	Abdul Jabbar	Kamrangaguri 9932787481	Abdul Jabbar
219	স্ব/শ্রী মনুজ কল	Kamrangaguri 8101191458	স্ব/শ্রী মনুজ কল
220	M. J. FREEDUL	KAMRANGA GURI 7602715583	76 M.J.
221	দিলীপ বসু	Kamrangaguri 7679542997	দিলীপ বসু
222	আবদুল গাফফার বাবু	Kamrangaguri 9851820183	Abdul Gaffar
223	Md: Hanib	Kamrangaguri 8101758541	Md: Hanib


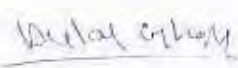

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তারিখ :

স্থান : KAMRANGAGURI, (OPP: NHPC), FULBARI

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
224	Hasan Malik Abdul Hachi	Kamrangaguri 9933809148	
225	Dulal Ghosh	Kamrangaguri 9832502589	
226	Dulal Dutta	Kamrangaguri 9832411813 2232474944	Dulal Dutta
227	Mrinal Kanti Ghosh	Kamrangaguri 983234937	Mrinal Kanti Akash
228	Dipesh Nandi	Kamrangaguri 8436256532	Dipesh Nandi
229	Mrinal Kanti Mezindr	Overbridge 9734039818	

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তারিখ :

স্থান : KAMRANGAGURI, (OPP: NHPC), FULBARI

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
230	Samirul Samirul Rahman	Kamrangaguri - 98320-39295	MD. Samirul
231	Mof. Khalil.	Over Bridge Barua. 7384151356	M2: Samirul
232	Abdul Samad	Kamrangaguri guth. Satelli tower nvdip 9832043678	Abdul Samad
233	দাঈদুল সাকিব সরকার	8101019941 ওকার ব্রিজ	দাঈদুল সাকিব
234	সুজন সরকার	9641513065	সুজন সরকার
235	Md. Asraf Kamrangaguri	900291078 3	MD. Asraf Kamrangaguri




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তারিখ :

স্থান : KAMRANGA GURI, (OPP: NHPC), FULBARI.

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
236	Faruk Hossain	Kamranga Guri 9749308165	
237	Monirul Hossain	Over Bridge Jafimay Koloni	মনীরুল হোসেন 8509522784
238	Jagdish Samajdar	Over Bridge Jafimay Koloni	জগদীশ সমাজদার 9800225266
239	Rakhi	8389924503 Over Bridge Jafimay Koloni	রাখি দাস
240	ইনস্পেক্টর আবদুল	জি.এ.সি.টি. 9832489975	
241	সত্যজিৎ কুমার বিশ্বাস	তিনি বর্তমান ৩৫৪ সত্যজিৎ বিশ্বাস ৪৪৫ চাকরি 9635600594	

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তারিখ :

স্থান : KAMRANGAGURI, (OPP: NHPC), FULBARI.

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও বোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
242	New Sun Rise Sporting Club Security Tahirov Islam.	Vill- Kamrangguri Neer- (NHPC more) M No 94741-04542	Tahirov Islam
243	Kadha Ram Roy	over Bridge 9832091525	Kadha Roy
244	Gopal Saha	over Bridge 9800689778	Gopal Saha
245	Babul Mandal	over Bridge 9641019019	Babul Mandal
246	Tahurul Haq	over Bridge 810109760696	Tahurul Haq
247	Hazi Sanjay Roy	Time batti moren and Sarimoy. Cellini (9641479267) 9641272038	Hazi Sanjay Roy

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তারিখ :

স্থান : KAMRANGAGURI (OPP: NHPC), FULBARI

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	পিতা ও বোন নাম	স্বাক্ষর
248	Rabir Datta	over Bridge ৭৬৭১০১৭১৫৭	প্রদীপ দত্ত
249	Narayan Mandal	শ্রী কৃষ্ণ নবজুদ over Bridge ৭৭ ৫৭৩৩ ৬৫০৭	শ্রী কৃষ্ণ নবজুদ
250	Julu Deb Nath	over Bridge	

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তারিখ :

স্থান : RANGAPANI OLD MARKET

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
1	NAME- Md. Hasmat	Rangapani 8609503390	
2	palash sikdar	Rangapani 9749571101	palash-sikdar
3	Sujit Saha	Rangapani 9614494453	
4	আমরেন্দ্র সর্গোষ	7698511134	আমরেন্দ্র সর্গোষ
5	Debo Prosad Bala 9832624241	Rangapani	Debo Prosad Bala
6	Milun Roy	Rangapani 9932911782	Milun Roy

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তারিখ :

স্থান : RANGAPANI OLD MARKET

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
7	Dhananjay Sarkar.	Rangapani 9679958343	
8	Repin Das	9857604800	
9	মুঃ সাহীদ	9934258759	মুঃ সাহীদ
10	সুসীল রজক	8116926512	সুসীল রজক
11	Bhyamal Mandal	9851235025	
12	হাবুদু রজক	9932595989	হাবুদু রজক

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স্থান : RANGAPANI OLD MARKET

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জন সাধাৰণৰ সহিত আলোচনা

উপস্থিতি তালিকা

বিষয় - কাকৰভিটা - পানিট্যাঙ্কি - ফুলবাড়ি - বাংলাদেশ সীমান্ত সড়ক উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প।

তারিখ :

স্থান : RANGAPANI OLD MARKET

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বৰ	স্বাক্ষৰ
19	Jatendranath Barman	Rangapani Sary-eeling 9932624763	Jatendranath Barman
20	Mangla Singha	Rangapani 9733117613	
21	তপনেন্দু শৰ্মা	কল্যাণনি 7679930141	তপনেন্দু শৰ্মা
22	বাসুদেব বৰা))	বাসুদেব বৰা
23	Mirmol Chakroberty.	Rangapani 8016168066	Mirmol Chakro berty
24	সুজয় সৰুগুপ্তা	Rangapani 9832629723	সুজয় সৰুগুপ্তা

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জন সাধারণের সহিত আলোচনা

উপস্থিতি তালিকা

বিষয় - কাকরভিটা - পানিট্যাঙ্কি - ফুলবাড়ি - বাংলাদেশ সীমান্ত সড়ক উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প।

তারিখ :

স্থান : RANGAPANI OLD MARKET

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
25	Padma Barman	Rangapani 9564126209	padma Barman
26	Sanjib Das	Rangapani 9832629758	সাঁজিব দাস
27	Jibon Kr. Paul	Rangapani 9932516484	Jibon Paul
28	Ramesh Shil	Rangapani 8927848039	Ramesh Shil
29	ChandraKanta Saha	Rangapani 9607806743	ChandraKanta Saha
30	Bidyut Sarker	Rangapani 9933577300	BanKar

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জন সাধারণের সহিত আলোচনা

উপস্থিতি তালিকা

বিষয় - কাকরভিটা - পানিট্যাঙ্কি - ফুলবাড়ি - বাংলাদেশ সীমান্ত সড়ক উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প।

তারিখ :

স্থান : RANGAPANI OLD MARKET

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
31	Sankar Majumdar	Ranga pang. 9609908774	Sankar majumdar
32	Suparna Biswas	Rangapani 9614038798	<u>Biswas</u> 30/9/13
33	Nitai Borah	Rangapani 9749361063 8670409464	Nitai
34	Prabin Das Kar	Rangapani 9851245435	Prabin Das Kar
35	জিলাদ চন্দ্র	জিলাদ চন্দ্র 9775843 890	জিলাদ
36	Subhash Talukder	Rangapani 9933779463	<u>Talukder</u> 30/10/13

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জন সাধারণের সহিত আলোচনা

উপস্থিতি তালিকা

বিষয় - কাকরভিটা - পানিট্যাঙ্কি - ফুলবাড়ি - বাংলাদেশ সীমান্ত সড়ক উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প।

তারিখ :

স্থান : RANGAPANI OLD MARKET

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও মোবাইল নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
37	Brosengit Das	Rangapani 9749896098	Brosengit Das
38	Debasish Sikdar	Rangapani 9832621051	Sikdar
39	Maya Mandal	Rangapani	মোয়া মন্ডল
40	দেবজী কান্ট	— do —	দেবজী কান্ট
41	আম্রী হাব	— do —	আম্রী হাব
42	মোহনজি হাব	— do — 983239412	মোহনজি হাব

জন সাধারণের সহিত আলোচনা

উপস্থিতি তালিকা

বিষয় - কাকরভিটা - পানিট্যাঙ্কি - ফুলবাড়ি - বাংলাদেশ সীমান্ত সড়ক উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প।

তারিখ :

স্থান : RANGAPANI OLD MARKET


ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
43	জুয়েল রাসাদ	১৭৩৫০৬১০৯ পুন্ডন, কামার	জুয়েল রাসাদ
44	তালল সাদুল	১৪৩২৭৭২৭৬৭ ১)	তালল সাদুল
45	রাসাদ রাসাদ রাসাদ	৪৭৫৭৫৫৫৫৭১ ১)	রাসাদ রাসাদ রাসাদ
46	জুয়েল রাসাদ	১৭৩২২৪৫৫৭৫ কামার (কামার)	জুয়েল
47	Badal Basak	১৭৩২৪৬৫৩৪৩	Badal Basak
48	Kityananda Alra	১৭৭৫৭১৫৭০৭	Kityananda

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জন সাধারণের সহিত আলোচনা

উপস্থিতি তালিকা

বিষয় - কাকরভিটা - পানিট্যাঙ্কি - ফুলবাড়ি - বাংলাদেশ সীমান্ত সড়ক উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প।

তারিখ :			
স্থান : RANGAPANI OLD MARKET			
ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
49	Subash Ghosh	Rangapani 9863271112	Subash Ghosh
50	Samir Kirtania	Rangapani 9635226704	Samir Kirtania
51	মুন্সি লস্কর হুসেইন	— do — 8016807681	মুন্সি লস্কর হুসেইন
52	Manendra Singh	Rangapani 8906610917	Manendra Singh
53	নিখোন ডেইর ফার্ম	ব্রাহ্মণ পল্লী	
54	Palan Paul	Rangapani (Pal para)	Palan Paul

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জন সাধারণের সহিত আলোচনা

উপস্থিতি তালিকা

বিষয় - কাকরভিটা - পানিট্যাঙ্কি - ফুলবাড়ি - বাংলাদেশ সীমান্ত সড়ক উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প।

তারিখ :

স্থান : RANGAPANI OLD MARKET

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
55	সুনিলা শর্মা	Rangapani 9641883820	সুনিলা শর্মা
56	Pranab Ghosh	9832010084	
57	Bubai Ghosh	9832590096	B.G.
58	Gunadhas shi'	Barik jote 9851402113	সুনীল শর্মা
59	Sumit Ch. Goswami	Rangapani 9809810119	Sumit goswami
60	Uttam Haldar	Rangapani 8609918065	উত্তম হালদার

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জন সাধারণের সহিত আলোচনা

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বিষয় - কাকরভিটা - পানিট্যাঙ্কি - ফুলবাড়ি - বাংলাদেশ সীমান্ত সড়ক উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প।

তারিখ :

স্থান : RANGAPANI OLD MARKET

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
61	Sush Dev Paul	Rangapani 9749899675	সমুদ্রবন্দ
62	Saidur Paul	Rangapani	সিদ্দিক আল
63	Palit-ch Singh	Rangapani 96351860 31860	Palit-ch Singh
64	Khanan Akash	Rangapani 9932946203	৯৭৩২৯৪৬২
65	Sulaiman Samad	9641822533 Rangapani	৯৬৪১৮২২৫৩৩

জন সাধারণের সহিত আলোচনা

উপস্থিতি তালিকা

বিষয় - কাকরভিটা - পানিট্যাঙ্কি - ফুলবাড়ি - বাংলাদেশ সীমান্ত সড়ক উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প।

তারিখ :

স্থান : RANGAPANI OLD MARKET

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
66	Montu Sarkar	9641983838 Rangapani old Bazar	Ms Sarkar
67	Basanti Roy	Rangapani old Bazar	Basanti Roy

Detailed Design of the Sub Regional Road Connectivity Project


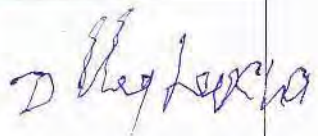
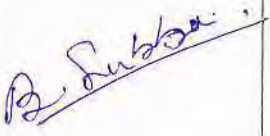
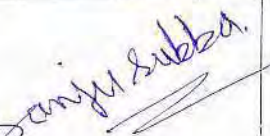
জন সাধারণের সহিত আলোচনা

উপস্থিতি তালিকা

বিষয় - কাকরভিটা - পানিট্যাঙ্কি - ফুলবাড়ি - বাংলাদেশ সীমান্ত সড়ক উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প।

তারিখ :

স্থান : CHANDBORJOTE, DURGAMANDER, KADAMTALA.

ক্রমিক সংখ্যা	নাম	ঠিকানা ও ফোন নম্বর	স্বাক্ষর
1	Jyoti kr Subba	Chandborjot- Durgamander Kadamtala 9933575511	
2	Dilley Lecha	Choramar Kadamtala	
3	Meena Subba	Chandborjot 9933575511	Meena Subba
4	Biru Subba.	Chandbarjote Kadamtalala Dist. Darjeeling M.O.No, 9647732324	
5	Sanju Subba	Chandbarjote Kadamtala. Dist. Darjeeling. M.O.No. 9734364458	
6	বিনু সূব্বা	চান্দা মন্ডল	বিনু সূব্বা

নোটিস

বিষয় - কাকরভিটা - পানিট্যাক্সি - ফুলবাড়ি -
বাংলাদেশ সীমান্ত সড়ক উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প।

ভারত সরকার, এশিয়ান ডেভেলোপমেন্ট ব্যাঙ্ক (A.D.B.)
এর সহযোগিতায় কাকরভিটা, ফুলবাড়ি, পানিট্যাক্সি-
বাংলাদেশ সীমান্ত সড়ক উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প গ্রহণ করেছে।

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

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

নির্বাহী প্রকল্প অধিকর্তা

(পি. আই ইউ)

পূর্ত দপ্তর (সড়ক)

শিলিগুড়ি - ৭৩৪০০৮

স্থান : শিলিগুড়ি।

তারিখ : ৩০ শে এপ্রিল, ২০১৩।

ফোন / ফ্যাক্স - ০৩৫৩-২৫৩১৭৭৯

ই-মেল - piupwrdsil@gmail.com

NOTICE

Subject : Kakarvita - Panitanki - Fulbari - Bangladesh border road Improvement Project

The Government of India has proposed to improve the Kakarvita - Panitanki - Fulbari - Bangladesh border Road with assistance from Asian Development Bank (ADB).

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

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

Siliguri
30th April, 2013

Acting Project Director
Project Implementation Unit
Public Works (Roads) Department
3rd Floor, Joymoni Building
Hillcart Road, Siliguri - 734 008
Phone/Fax: 0353 - 2531779
email: piupwrdsil@gmail.com