



Social Monitoring Report

Project Number: 47341-002
December 2016

Period: January 2016 – June 2016

IND: South Asia Subregional Economic Cooperation Road Connectivity Investment Program - Tranche 1

Subproject: Changrabandha to Pasakha (AH-48)

Submitted by

Project Implementation Unit, Public Works Department, Government of West Bengal

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 Subject: Semi Annual Social Monitoring Report & Environmental Monitoring Report-AH-02 & AH-48

Sir,
 I am to submit Semi Annual Social Monitoring Report, submitted by the ISC and Semi Annual Environmental Monitoring Report, Submitted by External Monitoring Wild Life Consultant for Asian Highway-02 & 48 favour of your kind perusal.

With Regards,
 Nirmal Mondal

PD-AH-02



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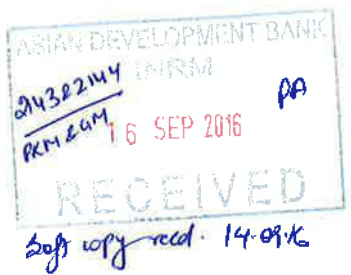


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Environmental



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Third Semi Annual Monitoring Report (Rev-01) Ja...

Sir,
Pl find attached the the Third Semi Annual Social Monitoring Report- (Rev-01), after incorporating the observation of ADB is resubmitted for favour of your kind perusal.
Regards,
Nirmal Mondal
PD-AH-02

*Consultancy Service for Implementation Support for SASEC Road Connectivity Investment Program:
SASEC Road Connectivity Investment Program-Tranche-1*

Asian Highway No. 48 from Changrabandha to Pasakha (about 91 km).

MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL

Funded by: Asian Development Bank and MoRT&H

SEMI ANNUAL SOCIAL MONITORING REPORT (AH-48)



(January 2016 to June 2016)



**LEA Associates South Asia Pvt. Ltd.
New Delhi**

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ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	:	Asian Development Bank
AH	:	Asian Highway
APs	:	Affected Persons
CALA	:	Competent Authority for Land Acquisition
CPRs	:	Common Property Resources
DHHS	:	Displaced Households
DP	:	Displaced Person
EA	:	Executing Agency
EPC	:	Engineering, Procurement and Construction
GAP	:	Gender Action Plan
GRC	:	Grievance Redressal Committee
GRM	:	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GRM	:	Grievance Redress Mechanism
ISC	:	Implementation Support Consultant
JV	:	Joint Venture
MFF	:	Multi-Tranche Financing Facility
MoRTH	:	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways
NGO	:	Non-governmental organization
NHAI	:	National Highways Authority of India
PCH	:	Physically Challenged
PD	:	Project Director
PHED	:	Public Health Engineering Department
PIU	:	Project Implementation Unit
PWD	:	Public Works Department
RF	:	Resettlement Framework
RFCTLARRA	:	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Act
RP	:	Resettlement Plan
SC	:	Scheduled Caste
SRCIP	:	SASEC Road Connectivity Investment Program
ST	:	Scheduled Tribe
TA	:	Technical Assistance
TH	:	Titleholder
WHH	:	Women Headed Household

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

The Government of India has applied for financial assistance from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) towards the cost of SASEC Road Connectivity Investment Program (SRCIP). The SRCIP is a multi-tranche financing facility (MFF) that aims to improve about 500 km of priority road sections in the North Bengal and Northeast of India, through an investment program set out in phases (Tranches). The first tranche of the SRCIP covers two packages in North Bengal viz.: Asian Highway No. 02 from Panitanki to Banglabandha (about 37km) and Asian Highway No. 48 from Changrabandha to Pasakha (about 91 km).

In Asian Highway No.- 48 project corridor, the road starts from Bhutan Border at Phuentsholing and ends at Bangladesh border at Changrabandha comprises of route, Phuentsholing – Jaigaon – Hasimara – up to Dhupguri – then from Mainaguri – Changrabandha – Burimari (about 91 km) with a proposed Pasakha access road, including one LCS along the Pasakha access road is situated in the State of West Bengal in the North Eastern Part of India.

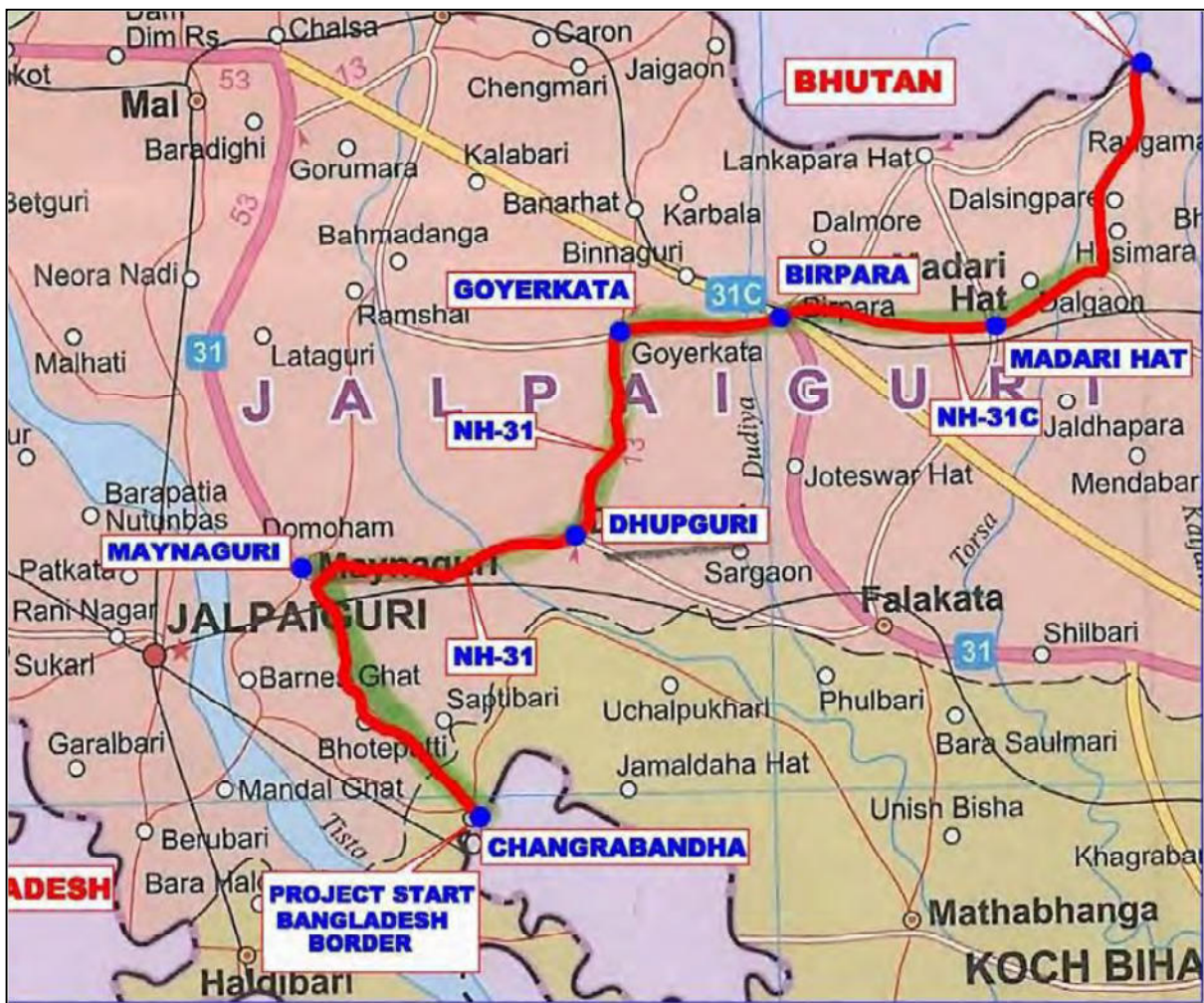


Figure 1: Project Corridor

1.2 MODE OF PROJECT

The project contracts have been structured as Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC), largely based on the model EPC contracts of MoRT&H, and duly amended for use by ADB. Under these contracts, MoRT&H would be designated as “Executing Agency” (“EA”) and further PWD (West Bengal) is designated as “Project Implementation Unit” (“PIU”). MoRT&H would separately appoint agencies as “Authority’s Engineer”, “Implementation Support Consultant” and “Wildlife External Monitoring”. The objective of Implementation Support Consultant (ISC), awarded to LEA Associates South Asia Pvt. Ltd. India is to assist the MoRT&H/PWD/ADB to implement the project works by supporting areas that are not covered under the scope of the “Authority’s Engineer”, but relate to areas that are required for fulfilling MoRT&H’s role under the ADB loan. The ISC has been mobilized along with the project supervision consultants i.e. “Authority’s Engineer”.

The implementation of the RP is carried out by the respective PIUs through the NGO. Manavadhikar Samajik Manch & Study Point Samiti (JV) has been engaged by the MoRTH for the implementation of the RP. The NGO has mobilized their team from the month of April, 2015 and the RP implementation activities are in progress.

1.3 PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

The purpose of Biannual Social Monitoring Report is to analyze periodically over the total implementation period of the project to comply with the approved Involuntary Resettlement and Indigenous People Development Plan (RP) 2014. This report covers Social Monitoring, addressing all the issues related with social safeguards, with reference to the progress achieved and current status of reporting period. According to Resettlement Framework (RF), the monitoring reporting schedule for social safeguard components is to be submitted biannually. This report is third semi-annual report covers the activities for the period of January- June 2016.

1.4 SOCIAL IMPACT CATEGORY OF THE PROJECT:

The project has been categorized as category **A- project**, as it was assessed to have significant involuntary resettlement impacts. A resettlement plan, including an assessment of social impacts and Indigenous people Plan was prepared for the project.

1.5 STATUS OF INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT DOCUMENTATION

The Resettlement and Indigenous people plan prepared as part of the DPR was verified and updated by the PIU with the assistance of the NGO. There is a major variation in the category of non-titleholders affected by the project. The verified number of Displaced persons is more than 100 percent of the RP 2013 approved by ADB. It was decided to revise the RP with the updated profile of the DP and the revised RP was submitted in May 2016 for the review of the ADB.

The land acquisition plan for the sub-project is to be modified towards the Bangladesh Border for a length of 3.0 km section to meet the international traffic requirements.

The micro plan for the titleholders is yet to be prepared by the NGO for providing the assistance for livelihood as per the RP or RFC in LARR Act, 2013.

The micro plans should include all the titleholders affected by the project and compensation paid for those who were identified by the NGO as affected in the process of verification.

The micro plans for skill development training of the non-titleholders are yet to be finalized by the NGO and the institutes are to be linked up with these activities.

2. IMPACTS

The project involved impacts due to the acquisition of the lands from private land owners and eviction of the non-titleholders settled within the existing RoW of the road and other government lands along the road side.

2.1 IMPACT ON LAND

The project caused for the acquisition of 50.7 ha of land, which included 7.947 ha of private land. The major part of the land acquired is owned by the Government Department and Tea Estates. The land acquisition for the entire project is completed and the site is handed over to the contractor for construction. The summary of land acquisition for the project is given in **Table 1**. The details of land acquired for the project is presented in **Annexure 3**.

Table 1: District wise total area of land to be acquired as per DPR

District	As Per RP Total Area (ha)	Total Area (ha)	Tea Garden and Govt land (ha)	Private Land (ha)
Coochbehar District	0.240	0.1455	0.0295	0.116
Jalpaiguri & Alipurduar District	50.650	50.558	42.727	7.831
Land to be acquired (Ha)	50.890	50.7035	42.7565	7.947
Land Acquired and Handed over to the contractor	42.530			
Number of Families affected	122			

Source: Office of the Project Director for Special Projects, PWD, Govt. of West Bengal

2.2 PHYSICAL DISPLACEMENT AND LOSS OF LIVELIHOOD:

The project involves displacement of 2261 nos. of structures. The impacted structures having physical displacement of 151 households losing residential structures, loss of livelihood of 1854 households by losing commercial structures and loss of residence and livelihood by 26 households. These impacted structures are having 1807 squatters, 25 encroachers and 307 Tenants. Among the affected households titleholders are 122, non-titleholders are 1832 and tenants are 307.

Table 2: Loss of livelihood and Physical Displacement

Type of loss	Categories of DP (Revised)					
	Total DPs as per RP 2014	Owners	Encroacher	Squatter	Tenant	Grand Total
Commercial	857	15	19	1533	302	1854
Commercial cum Residential	139	2	2	23	1	26
Others	232	16		104	4	108
Residential	215	89	4	147		151
Grand Total	1443	122	25	1807	307	2261

Source: Office of the Project Director for Special Projects, PWD, Govt. of West Bengal

2.3 COMMUNITY ASSETS

The RP prepared as part of DPR identified 140 community Assets which includes temple, mosques, hand pumps, tube wells, water taps, government buildings etc schools, etc. As part of RP implementation the PIU and NGO has identified the following structures are affected and to be compensated by the project. The community assets identified in the RP 2013 includes the water taps and bus shelters, etc. Some of the structures are treated as part of the utility shifting and road side furniture in the EPC Contract The relocation arrangement of the community structures are presented in section the disbursement of compensation. Further elaboration about the community assets relocation is provided in Section 5 of this report.



Table 3: Loss of Community Assets

Community Assets	As Per RP	Nos.
Hand Pump	16	3
Police Assistance Both , Jalpaiguri		1
Netaji Statue		1
Pump House	1	1
Bus Shelter	29	
Water tap	38	
Place of worship	34	9
Compound wall of community structures	6	
Public toilet	3	
Kitchen of a School	1	
Check post / booth	8	
Other government buildings	4	
Grand Total	140	15

Source: Office of the Project Director for Special Projects, PWD, Govt. of West Bengal

3. COMPENSATION

3.1 COMPENSATION FOR TITLE HOLDERS

The list of project affected titleholders has been finalized by the CALA as per the details available in the revenue records. The compensation for the titleholders estimated as per the provisions of Fair Compensation for Land Acquisition and Resettlement Act 2014 by the CALA. Most of the individual titleholders received their compensations. There are few individuals who are yet to receive their compensation due to some disputes. The status of land acquisition is presented in **Table 4**. There are 298 nos. of properties are notified for acquisition. The number of title holder owning the properties are about 122 nos. These numbers are getting reconciled by the revenue officials at the time of disbursing the payments.

Table 4: Status of Land acquisition as per June 2016

Sl. No.	Status of Land Acquisition	Alipurduar District		Coochbehar District		Jalpaiguri District		Total	
		Area in Acre	Amount (in Rs.)	Area in Acre	Amount (in Rs.)	Area in Acre	Amount (in Rs.)	Area in Acre	Amount (in Rs.)
1	Land handed over	14.310	3100,16,662.00	7.373	202,87,232.00	3.815	631,00,970.00	25.498	3934,04,864.00
2	Land not handed over	1.800	82,02,908.00	0.000	-	1.000	104,95,675.00	2.800	186,98,583.00
3	3G estimate received	101.530	2626,10,395.00	0.000	-	0.000	-	101.530	2626,10,395.00
4	Revised Estimate	0.000	-	0.000	-	0.605	371,90,887.00	0.605	371,90,887.00
5	Under Process (The estimates are yet to be received from CALA)	0.755	-	0.000	-	0.020	-	0.775	-
	Total	118.395	5808,29,965.00	7.373	202,87,232.00	5.440	1107,87,532.00	131.208	7119,04,729.00

Source: Office of the Project Director for Special Projects, PWD, Govt. of West Bengal

The compensation amount for the titleholders are estimated as per the provisions of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Act (RFCTLARRA), 2013

RFCTLARRA 2013 has given the cut of date of one year for enforcement of the Act for the projects undertaken under NHAI Act, 1986 and 13 more number of sector specific Acts as listed in Schedule 4 of the ordinance 2015.

The funds required for land acquisition were transferred to the respective CALA. The fund flow status is shown in **Table 4**.

It was discussed with PIU that the micro plan preparation for the titleholders is part of the RP implementation and the financial implications of the same shall be assessed only based on their need. However, PIU is waiting for the advisory of the MoRTH. The micro plan for the livelihood assistance will be prepared by the PIU with the assistance of the NGO on completion of the tasks of evaluating and disposal of responses to the grievances.

3.2 COMPENSATION FOR NON TITLEHOLDERS

The non titleholders affected by the project are squatter and tenants (in occupied Government lands). The compensation for the loss of assets was paid to the squatter and tenants as per their entitlements. The details of compensation made to the non-titleholders in every km is presented in Annexure- 4.

Table 5: Compensation for Non – Titleholders

Type of structure	No. of DHHs	Compensation to the Structures			
		Encroacher	Squatter	Tenant	Grand Total
Commercial	1854	0	88778146	5286345	94064492
Commercial cum Residential	26	0	6450896	35241	6486137
Others	108		6055310	211765	6267076
Residential	151		10027213		10027212

Grand Total	2139	0	111311565	5533351	116844916
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Source: Office of the Project Director for Special Projects, PWD, Govt. of West Bengal

3.3 COMPENSATION TO THE COMMUNITY ASSETS

The RP 2013 recorded about 140 community assets as impacted and they are to be compensated which includes water taps and bus shelters and tax collection booths, religions structures etc. There were only 15 such structures qualified to provide compensations under R&R and others are either covered under civil works or with concerned Deptt. (Refer Section 5 for further detail). The small shrines located within the RoW were shifted to the adjacent place. The details of the compensation paid to the community assets are provided in **Table 6**.

Table 6: Compensation for the community Assets:

Sl. No.	Description of CPR	Location	District	Approved/ Deposited Value for CPR	Payment Status
1	Netaji Statue	VIP More, Changrabandha	Coochbehar	54372.00	To be Paid
2	Sani Mandir	Hospital More, Changrabandha	Coochbehar	40000.00	To be Paid
3	Shiv Mandir	Kalsibandha, Changrabandha	Coochbehar	110000.00	To be Paid
4	Hand Pump	Cahngrabandha	Coochbehar	6000.00	To be Paid
5	Hand Pump	Cahngrabandha	Coochbehar	6000.00	To be Paid
6	Hand Pump	Cahngrabandha	Coochbehar	6000.00	To be Paid
7	Jalpaiguri S.P. (Police Booth)	Dhupguri	Jalpaiguri	40000.00	To be Paid
8	Dhupguri Mahavirsthan Mandir Trust	Dhupguri	Jalpaiguri	500000.00	Paid
9	Gairkata Sarbojanin Sani Mandir Committee	Gairkata	Jalpaiguri	30000.00	Paid
10	Gairkata Taxi Stand Sani Mandir Puja Committee	Gairkata	Jalpaiguri	30000.00	Paid
11	Ambadipa Sani Mandir Committee	Ambadipa	Jalpaiguri	30000.00	Paid
12	Ethelbari Mandir Committee	Ethelbari	Alipurduar	30000.00	To be Paid
13	Pump House	Dalsingpara	Alipurduar	212000.00	To be Paid
14	Masjid Committee	Dalsingpara	Alipurduar	200000.00	Paid
15	Hanuman Mandir	Dalsingpara	Alipurduar	75000.00	To be Paid
TOTAL				1369372.00	

Source: Office of the Project Director for Special Projects, PWD, Govt. of West Bengal

4. ASSISTANCE TO AFFECTED PERSONS

The project affected non titleholders were provided shifting assistance and subsistence allowances and the vulnerable DPS were given additional assistance for their livelihood support. The assistance was given as per the provisions of the entitlement matrix of Resettlement Framework 2013. The summary of the assistance provided for the affected persons are given in **Table 7**.

Table 7: Assistance to the non- titleholders

Sl. No	Impact Category	Shifting allowance		Loss of livelihood		Assistance to vulnerable	
		No of DHHs	Amount (in Rs)	No of DHHs	Amount (in Rs)	No of DHHs	Amount (in Rs)
1	Commercial	1299	12990000	1590	52708500	177	5867550
1.1	Encroacher					1	33150
1.2	Squatter	1014	10140000	1288	42697200	154	5105100
1.3	Tenant	285	2850000	302	10011300	22	729300
2	Commercial cum Residential	17	170000	18	596700	1	33150
2.1	Encroacher						
2.2	Squatter	16	160000	17	563550	1	33150
2.2	Tenant	1	10000	1	33150		
3	Others	41	410000	29	961350	10	331500
3.1	Squatter	37	370000	26	861900	10	331500
3.2	Tenant	4	40000	3	99450		
4	Residential	113	1130000	4	132600	35	1160250
4.1	Encroacher					1	33150
4.2	Squatter	113	1130000	4	132600	34	1127100
	Grand Total	1470	14700000	1641	54399150	223	7392450

Source: Office of the Project Director for Special Projects, PWD, Govt. of West Bengal

4.1 VULNERABLE DHHS

The data base update has been completed for non-titleholders. The total number of vulnerable HHs is 250 out of total 2139 non-titleholders. The vulnerable households are families Below Poverty Line (BPL), Women Headed Households (WHH), Lonely Old age and Physically Challenged (PCH) the summary of vulnerable families are given in **Table 8**. There are no DHHs reported as vulnerable under SC and ST category as per the database provided by the NGO in the previous report, now there were about 29 cases reported as vulnerable displaced HHS.

Table 8: Vulnerable HHs– AH-48

Vulnerability Type	Number of HH impacted	Percentage
Below Poverty Line	181	72.40
Below Poverty Line & Disabled Headed Household	1	0.40
Disabled Headed Household	6	2.40
Scheduled Tribe	29	11.60
Scheduled Tribe & Women Headed Household	1	0.40
Women Headed Household	24	9.60
Women Headed Household & Below Poverty Line	7	2.80
Women Headed Household & Destitute	1	0.40
Total Vulnerable	250	100.00

Source: Quarterly progress report, NGO for RP implementation, May 2016



4.2 TRAINING FOR SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND LIVELIHOOD SUPPORT:

The skill development training for the livelihood affected persons are to be arranged by the PIU. The NGO has been asked to identify the eligible DP persons and willing to take part in the training to upgrade their skill level and to engage themselves for better employments.

The financial assistance for the livelihood of the eligible DHHs was given along with their compensation. The training for the interested and eligible members of the DHHs needs to be provided based on the local resources available. It was discussed with the PIU that skill development training can be provided to them under the state and union Governments existing skill development programmes run for rural areas, social and economic weaker sections.

It was discussed with the PIU to complete the identification and area of training and then linking up the displaced persons with the training institutes before January 2017 with the assistance of NGO.

5. RELOCATION OF COMMON PROPERTY RESOURCES (CPRS)

The verification process for the impacted CPRs is being undertaken by the NGO and PIU. The CPRs identified in the RP document includes utilities and road side amenities. Except the religious structures and few community owned assets rest of them are owned by the Government Agencies. The water taps, hand pumps and overhead tanks are generally relocated as part of the utility shifting by the project authorities as a deposit work under Public Health Engineering Department (PHED). The summary of the community assets identified as affected at the time of RP preparation and the mechanisms adopted for their relocations is given below.



The Shrine to be relocated from the construction limit



The shrine is relocated away from the construction Zone

Table 9: Loss of Community Structures

Type of Community Asset	Number of Structures	Nature of Relocation as per RP	Relocation assistance for Community Structures	Responsibility	Relocation or restoration arrangement
Bus Shelter	29	To be Provided as part of road side amenities	29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contractor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replaced as part of the civil work by the contractor. The cost is included as part of the road side amenities in the civil works
Hand pump	16	To be Relocated as part of the utility shifting	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Health Engineering Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The estimated budget for the relocations of the hand pumps are very less and cannot be relocated, the PIU will request the State Public Health Engineering Department to restore them as deposit works. The Hand pump identified as part of the RP were not functioning and unused by the community. The hand pumps identified for relocation are 3 and they were paid compensation for relocation.
Water tap	38	To be Relocated as part of utility shifting	38	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Health Engineering Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restored as part of the utility shifting by the PHE department. The payment for relocation of the water supply line is already made to the PHED

Type of Community Asset	Number of Structures	Nature of Relocation as per RP	Relocation assistance for Community Structures	Responsibility	Relocation or restoration arrangement
Pump house	1	To be Relocated as part of utility shifting	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Health Engineering Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restored as part of utility shifting
Place of worship	34	To be relocated in consultation with the community.	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be arranged in consultation with the community. Most of the structures are very small and utilised by the small group does not have any archaeological or regional importance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The small shrines are relocated by the community at the time of site clearance in consultation with the community. The structures owned by the trust or committee the compensation amount will be made for reconstruction of the affected structures. There are issues in making compensation for the structures not claimed any ownerships by any of the community or committees. This place of worship includes Nataji Subash Chandra Bose Statue (Freedom fighter, Commander in Chief of Indian National Army) The number of structure identified in RP was 34; it was recorded as 10 at the time of verification. The remaining 24 structures were small and temporary. They were shifted or relocated by the community and the PIU without any compensation. There are no documentation on this process as there were no compensation received by the community.
Compound wall of community structures	6	To be relocated are compensated	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be carried out in consultation with the community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The compound wall affected will be compensated or reconstructed by the project. These works are not able to be taken up by the school managements/institutes as they are not authorised to receive the money as compensation.
Kitchen of a School	1	To be reconstructed	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will be constructed separately as works contract by the PIU. The amount is already remitted to the accounts of BDOs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The competent authorities can execute the works through tender process of the government works. It cannot be made through civil contract works of the project. The PIU is working-out the budget with the respective departments.
Public toilet	3	Compensation will be paid to respective local bodies			
Check post / booth	8	To be paid to the respective department			
Other government buildings	4	To be paid to the respective department	1		
Total	140				

Source: Census and Social Survey, RP, April-June 2013

Verification of impacted CPRs is under process, and it to be completed and resolved with the respective stakeholders. Out of 140 CPR structures, brief consultations with local community have been already held for 98 CPRs. The religious structure are most critical one to relocate, the most



important CPR is located at Junction of Dhuppuri at chainage 42+250 km. The local authority and the residents have been consulted for formation of a trust or a board which would take all the desired decision regarding relocation of the same. The consultation process has been initiated with the community for relocation and compensation of the affect community assets.

The project affected religious structures as per the RP and the verification of the NGO is 34 and the compensation has been paid for only 10 structures. The religious structures are small in natures and were located along the road side. The larger structures which required relocations are 5 in number and it is having a constituted management committee.

6. PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION

6.1 COMMUNITY CONSULTATIONS

The public consultation are being carried out by the PIU officials and NGO representatives at community level and group level during the verification and updating of the affected persons.

The NGOs carried out individual household level consultations for all the affected households and informed about the impacts of projects and their entitlements.

Apart from them there were consultation made on case to case basis by the project director based on the significance of the issues. The NGO has reported that the consultations were carried out with community and focus groups. There were 10 consultations carried out by the NGO and PIU officials for the reporting period and it was attended by 145 persons. The public consultations are presented in **Figure 2**.

Table 10: Public Consultation

Sl. No.	Date	Location	Number of Participants
1	18.01.2016	Telipara, Dhupguri, Jalpaiguri	12
2	29.01.2016	Birpara Chowpati, Madarihat, Alipurduar	19
3	17.02.2016	Sisubari, Madarihat, Alipurduar	12
4	10.03.2016	10 No. Hasimara, Kalchini, Alipurduar	14
5	29.03.2016	Bhotepatty Bazar, Maynaguri, Jalpaiguri	16
6	11.04.2016	Thakurpath, Dhupguri, Jalpaiguri	13
7	26.04.2016	Angrabhasa, Dhupguri, Jalpaiguri	16
8	18.05.2016	Khokhlabasti, Pasakha, Kalchini, Alipurduar	12
9	13.06.2016	Near BDO Office, Mekliganj, Changrabandha, Coochbehar	19
10	21.06.2016	Birpara Chowpati, Madarihat, Alipurduar	12
Total			145

Source: Quarterly progress report, NGO for RP implementation, May 2016



Public Consultation at Birpara



Public Consultation at Birpara



Public Consultation at Birpara



Public Consultation at Changrabandha



Public Consultation at Dalsingpara



Public Consultation at Dalsingpara



Public Consultation at Dhugguri



Public Consultation at Ethalbari

Figure 2: Public Consultations

The detailed minutes of consultations were not made by the NGO or PIU to present the issues and the decisions made in the meeting, the focus of the consultations as informed by the PIU and NGO are below.

- Hearing on the Grievances by the individuals and community.
- Quantum of losses due to the project as perceived by the community
- Compensation for the loss of commercial and residential structures
- Formation of SHGs and promotion of entrepreneurial activities
- Relocation of the community Assets

6.2 DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION AND AWARENESS ON ENTITLEMENTS

The provisions of the entitlements were summarized for the disclosure. The instruction for getting the compensation and procedures were prepared in “Bengali”, which is most spoken vernacular language in the project area. The Affected persons were given the summary of entitlements under the Resettlement Plan. The copies of the disclosed document are given in **Annexure 1**. The activities carried out by the NGOs for disclosure of information to the DPs are:

- The RP documents were made available at the office of the District Commissioner for the access of the Public,
- The displaced households were explained about the requirement of land for the project and the impact levels on case to case basis.
- The summary of the entitlement matrix was prepared as handouts to the all the project affected persons. Details provided to the DP are given in **Annexure 2**
- The entitlement matrix summary was distributed to the project displaced households prior to the disbursement of Compensation at the block development offices.
- The entitlements were explained to the DPHH at the time of distribution of the ID cards by the field staffs of NGO.

7. GENDER ACTION PLAN

7.1 IMPLEMENTATION OF GENDER ACTION PLAN

The Gender sensitization has been considered as components for monitoring by the implementing agencies in the lifecycle of the project. The gender inclusiveness of the project activities were attempted to assess based on the available information from the contractors, NGOs and PIU. The contractor confirmed that no women workers engaged for the construction works. This is evident from the photograph taken in HIV/AIDs awareness programme.

The team of NGO employed for the implementation of the RP consists of the women key professionals and sub professionals. There are 2 women key professionals and sub professionals were engaged by the NGO.

There is no women engineers are engaged part of the PIU staffs but there is one support staff has been employed on temporary basis.

It was reported by the contractor they have not employed any women workers in the construction activities.

The women headed household recorded during the verification of APs reported to be 33 of that 7 households are women headed and Below Poverty Line category, one of the WHH is under STHH and one of the WHH is Destitute.

The project design has taken care of the gender inclusiveness in every stage. The PIU and NGO have ensured that the women headed households affected by the project had given proper compensation and assistance. The implementation of the Gender Action Plan components is being worked out by the PIU and NGO. The components of the GAP are given below.

Table 11: Compliance to Gender Action Plan

Gender Action Plan	Compliance Level
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women beneficiary among the displaced families who are selected for income restoration / alternate livelihood training options will be notified prior to start of activity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project affected women headed households have been notified and provided with additional assistance as per the provisions of the RP The training requirements of the women are to be assessed on completion of the disbursement of the compensation.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women participants for the awareness campaign programme for road safety, risk of HIV/AIDS and human trafficking along project road will be selected with due judgment and caution. Women action groups will be formed who can identify and interact with girls / women at risk of HV/AIDS and trafficking especially among those working as labourer at construction sites. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The plans are yet to be submitted by the NGO and approved by PIU.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A few women may be selected as member of village monitoring team to oversee planned activities under RP and GAP. It is recommended that women are encouraged to form a peer group in specific locations prone to risk of HIV/AIDS and human trafficking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yet to be organized
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage local affected / displaced persons including women to get direct employment as unskilled labour in construction work, where feasible. For that the people's representatives at local GPs should be consulted to gain confidence of the women. If necessary, contractor's contract agreement may include a clause to explore availability of women labour from villages by the project road side. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No women workers are engaged in construction activities as reported by the contractor.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure women entitled for compensation / resettlement assistance get their due compensation. For that help / assist them to prepare documents in advance and accompany them, if necessary to the payment disbursement locations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The women headed households are identified and given compensation. They also paid livelihood assistance under vulnerable categories.

Gender Action Plan	Compliance Level
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure women employed under the contractor for project work are getting equal wage or other benefit as stipulated in the contract document and also they are protected from any kind of harassment including sexual offense. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No women workers are engaged by the contractors.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To address risk of HIV/AIDS along project impact zone a plan for awareness creation and sustainable raise in awareness level is required. Besides, to educate the potentially high risk women for HIV/AIDS and trafficking, particularly of the poor and migrant families, a target specific plan is envisaged. Women of some areas of the project roads close to international border with possibility of human trafficking are at a risk of social vulnerability. Special measures will need to be planned to create awareness level among the women to protect against widespread net of women and child traffickers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carried out by the NGO and the details are given in Table 12
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NGOs that are linked with the activities related to prevention against HIV/AIDS and human trafficking will be linked to address these issues. Women of these villages will be identified by the NGO implementing GAP activities and arrangement will be made to bring them within the knowledge sharing forum and take part in the programmes that help to prevent such situation whereby the women become more socially vulnerable. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations have been carried out for the awareness on HIV/AIDS and Human Trafficking. The details are given in Table 12
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At construction sites and on road where women will be engaged in unskilled labour measures will be taken to prevent violence and abuse against women. To achieve this peer education, awareness and motivation generating programmes will be carried out. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yet to be done.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There should also be a system of grievance redress mechanism, which will be established under RP/GAP activities and which will also look after gender issues related to project activities and under supervision of project personnel. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An GRC is formed at the PIU level as well as block level. The GRC committee members help the women to approach the PIU in case of compensation.

7.2 AWARENESS CAMPAIGN ON HIV/AIDS AND GENDER ISSUES

The NGO arranged for the awareness of the community, project affected persons, truck drivers, on the issues of HIV/AIDS, human trafficking. The locations of the awareness camps and their target group and their components are given in the **Table 12**. Some of the photographs taken during the campaign proceedings also presented **Figure 3**.

Table 12: Awareness camps carried out by the NGO

Sl. No.	Date	Place	Consultations and Campaign
1	15-03-2016	Chaingrabanda	Interaction with transporters and brokers on HIV/AIDS in Truck Lay parking areas
2	15-03-2016	Mynaguri Indira More	Construction site camp on HIV/AIDS safety message
3	16-03-2016	Madarihaat Chowpati	Campaigning on HIV/AIDS, Human Trafficking and Health / Hygiene programme in cluster
4	16-03-2016	Madarihaat	Construction site camp on HIV/AIDS safety message
5	17-03-2016	Birpara	Campaigning on HIV/AIDS (Dhaba, Truck Site)
6	18-03-2016	Birpara Chowpati	Campaigning on HIV/AIDS, Human Trafficking and Health / Hygiene programme in cluster
7	18-03-2016	Dhupguri	Campaigning on HIV/AIDS, Human Trafficking and Health / Hygiene programme in cluster

Source: Monthly progress Report of NGO (January- June) 2016



Venue: Chaingrabanda (Trucker Site)



Myanaguri Indira More (Construction site)



MadarihaatChowpati



Madarihaat(Construction Site)



Birpara Truck-Dhaba Site



BirparaChowpati



DhupguriChowapti



MadarihaatChowpati



BirparaChowpati



Dupguri



Dhupguri



BirparaChowpati

Figure 3: Awareness Campaign on Health and Gender sensitisation for the construction workers and Community for AH- 48

8. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

The institutional arrangement for the implementation of the RP involves the role of PIU, NGO and ISC. The institutional arrangement proposed in the RP 2013 is well established and they are deployed with adequate staffs to perform the roles. The roles and responsibilities of the stakeholders involved in RP implementation is summarized in the following table.

Table 13: Roles and Responsibilities of the stakeholders in R&R implementation

Review and obtaining of approval of resettlement plan from 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 /
External Monitoring	ISC

The institutional Arrangement for the implementation of the RP proposed in the approved RP 2014 and the existing structure is presented below in **Table - 14**. The staffs are mobilized by the respective agencies as per the requirement of the contract. As the activities of the NGO have been reduced, the staff strength is reallocated as per the requirements of activities.

Table 14: The RP implementation unit

Structure as per RP 2014	Status during Reporting Period
MoRTH	MoRTH
PIU	PIU
PIU-Resettlement Officer	PIU-Resettlement Officer
CALA	CALA
NGO	NGO
ISC	ISC

9. GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MECHANISM

A project-specific grievance redress mechanism (GRM) has been 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 GRC has been constituted at PWD level headed/chaired by Chief Engineer. At the PIU level it is 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. The ISC supported in establishing the data base and system to the PIU and GRC.

The GRCs recommendations are taken into consideration and accordingly cases have been referred to the R&R implementation unit of PIU and the NGO. The cases were placed to the GRC of AH-48 and recommended for the compensation and additional compensation based on their merits. There were 1591 cases reported by the NGO upto the month of June 2016.

Table 15: Number of Grievances received for AH-48

Districts	Duration		TOTAL
	Upto Dec 2016	Jun-16	
Coochbehar/ Jalpaiguri	193	0	193
Jalpaiguri	506	2	508
Alipurduar	539	0	539
Alipurduar	332	0	332
	1570	2	1572

R&R implementation support NGO, April 2016

The officials of both PIUs and NGOs were involved in the process of verifying the grievances and updating the data base and preparation of the responses to the applicants in the month of June 2016. The grievances received by the GRC were verified by the NGO and reports were submitted against individual petitions for the review of the PIU. In the process, the complaints nature and their genuinity were taken into account and placed to the GRC committee. The GRC gave their recommendations to the PIU and the same were considered.

The PIU has received representations from the affected persons with respect to the compensation amount and omissions of the properties. The NGOs and PIU officials are scrutinizing individual cases. The PIU has received 1572 grievances upto the reporting period.

The PIU have examined all the cases received and they were referred to the decision of the GRC. GRC gave their views based on the merits of the cases. The PIU has prepared a response to all the petitions received by them and they have also intimated to the applicant. There are cases, in which the addresses do not match or not found to be approachable and their reply have been dispatched through postal services. The intimation to dispose the cases will be completed by the end of August, 2016.

10. INTERNAL MONITORING OF RP IMPLEMENTATION

The internal monitoring of the RP implementation is being carried out by the Implementation support consultant. ISC carried out site verification to assess the process carried out by the PIUs and NGO. The PIU was insisted to establish a clear arrangement for the disbursement of compensation and grievance redressal mechanisms.

The PIU and NGO were insisted to establish the system for recording of the grievances received from the project affected persons, verification procedures, disposal procedures of the grievances.

There properties consider for compensation and compensation paid by the PIU were verified by the ISC on a sample basis and the APs were interacted to assess the process are followed by the implementation authorities.

10.1 ADB MISSION



Figure 4: ADB Mission Team Review of the project activities at the Construction Camp office of AH-48

The ADB mission team consists of the members from ADB, Manila and the Indian Resident Mission office, New Delhi came for three day visit between 14th and 16th April 2016 to the sub-project being implemented under SASEC in the state of West Bengal.

During the mission it was informed that the safeguard components of the project will be handled by the safeguard team at INRM, New Delhi.

The important points discussed in the mission are:

- The details to be included in the semi-annual report and the comments on the previous reports were discussed by the team.
- The issues in updating of the RP document were discussed and it was agreed to submit by the second week of May 2016. The draft version of revised RP was delayed and submitted in the fourth week of May.2016. The report will be finalized after getting the comments from ADB.
- The important issues discussed in the meeting was the mechanism to close the grievances which were discarded after verification. It was agreed that all such cases shall be officially intimated through letter by hand delivery or post.

10.2 WAY FORWARD

Some of the key issues to be addressed with respect to the implementation of the RP have been presented below:



- The NGO and the LA officials of PIU completed the verification of the grievances and the PIU is in the process of preparing replies to the petitioners. The PIU is targeted to complete the entire process by the end of August 2016.
- The draft updated RP is already submitted for the review of the bank however, the data for titleholders are still to be received from the revenue authority, which needs to be included in the final RP.
- The livelihood support training micro plan needs to be prepared and submitted by the NGO. The NGO has identified the eligible DPs for the training, however, the DPs are yet to be enrolled in such programmes. It was discussed with the PIU and the NGO to initiate the process.
- The contract period for the NGO is ended in the June 2016. The PIU needs to make arrangements for the left out activities of the NGO.
- The land towards the end of Basaka Bypass needs to be acquired for the project. The proposed land is occupied by the squatters. The PIU has already paid compensation for the loss of structures. The land does not belong to the PWD/PIU, the ownership of the land belongs to the revenue department. The ownership of the trees in the land is claimed by the squatters, but it is not proven with document evidences, they compensation could not be made to them for the trees, as the land does not belong to them and the squatters could not establish the ownership of the trees.

Annexure 1: Disclosure of Information and Awareness on Entitlements

পশ্চিমবঙ্গ সরকার
প্রকল্প অধিকর্তার দপ্তর, এশিয়ান হাইওয়ে 48 (AH-48), পূর্ত (সড়ক) দপ্তর
আনন্দনগর, ময়নাগুড়ি

এশিয়ান হাইওয়ে 48 (AH-48) এর চ্যাপরাবান্ধা - ইন্দিরা মোড় - ধুপগুড়ি - গয়েবকাটা - বীরপাড়া -
মাদারিহাট - হুসিমাঝা - জয়গাঁও অংশের পুনর্বাসন বাস্তবায়ন

আপনাদের সকলকে জানানো যাচ্ছে যে, SASEC Road Connectivity Investment Programme (SRCIP) এর অধীনে, ADB-এর আর্থিক ঋণ সহায়তায় ও ভারত সরকারের সড়ক পরিবহন ও হাইওয়ে মন্ত্রালয় এবং পশ্চিমবঙ্গ সরকারের পূর্ত (সড়ক) দপ্তরের পরিচালনায়, ভারত-বাংলাদেশ-ভূটান এর মধ্যে আঞ্চলিক বাণিজ্য সড়ক সংযোগের মানোন্নয়ন, উন্নতি সাধন ও কার্যকারিতা বৃদ্ধির জন্য এশিয়ান হাইওয়ে 48 এর চ্যাপরাবান্ধা - ইন্দিরা মোড় - ধুপগুড়ি - গয়েবকাটা - বীরপাড়া - মাদারিহাট - হুসিমাঝা - জয়গাঁও অংশের আঞ্চলিক মানের প্রসার ও শক্তিশালীকরণ প্রকল্প হাতে নেওয়া হয়েছে।

ADB-এর Resettlement Safeguard Policy Statement এবং National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 অনুযায়ী, মানবিকার সামাজিক ঋণ ও স্ট্যাডি পয়েন্ট সমিতির যৌথ উদ্যোগের সহযোগিতায় পশ্চিমবঙ্গ সরকারের পূর্ত (সড়ক) দপ্তর পুনর্বাসন পরিকল্পনার বাস্তবায়নের প্রচেষ্টা শুরু করেছে।

এই সড়কের পাশে যে সকল মানুষ ব্যবসা বা বসবাস করছেন, তাদের সমীক্ষা ইতিপূর্বে করা হয়েছে। পূর্বতন সমীক্ষার ভিত্তিতে, বর্তমানে, এই প্রকল্পের জন্য প্রভাবিত মানুষদের, সনাক্তকরণ ও যাচাই করার প্রক্রিয়া শুরু হয়েছে।

এই কারণে, উক্ত সড়কের পাশাপাশি ব্যবসা ও বসবাসকারী মানুষদের জানানো যাচ্ছে যে, সমীক্ষকদের সাথে সহযোগিতা করুন, তাদের প্রশ্নের সঠিক উত্তর দিন, প্রশ্নেরে স্বাক্ষর করুন এবং নিম্নলিখিত প্রমাণপত্রগুলির নীচ কালির কলমে স্ব-প্রত্যয়িত (Self Attested) Photocopy প্রস্তুত করে সমীক্ষকদের ফাযথ ভাবে জমা করুন। প্রকল্পের জন্য প্রভাবিত পরিবারকাকে বিশেষভাবে অনুরোধ করা হচ্ছে যে Photo Identity Card এর জন্য, তাদের পরিবারের কত/ কত্রীকে, সমীক্ষা চলাকালীন, সমীক্ষকদের কাছে ফাযথ ভাবে ফটো তুলতে হবে।

প্রয়োজনীয় প্রমাণপত্রগুলির নীচ কালির কলমে স্ব-প্রত্যয়িত (Self Attested) Photocopy:

- ১) ভোটার আইডেন্টিটি কার্ড (কম্বলের একই পিঠে ভোটার কার্ডের দুই পিঠের Photocopy) বা অধার কার্ড (কম্বলের একই পিঠে অধার কার্ডের দুই পিঠের Photocopy) অথবা পশপোর্টের Photocopy
- ২) রেশন কার্ড (কম্বলের একই পিঠে রেশন কার্ডের দুই পিঠের Photocopy)
- ৩) তফশিলী জাতি (SC) বা তফশিলী উপজাতি (ST) শংসপত্রের Photocopy
- ৪) বাড়ি সংক্রান্ত পড়চা বা খাজনার রসিদের Photocopy
- ৫) বাড়ি বা দোকান সংক্রান্ত ট্রেড লাইসেন্স/ ট্যাক্স রিসিট/ ইলেকট্রিসিটি বিল/ টেলিফোন বিলের Photocopy
- ৬) ব্যাংকের পাসবইয়ের প্রথম পাতার বা চেক বইয়ের cancelled পাতার Photocopy

আদেশানুসারে,

প্রকল্প অধিকর্তা
এশিয়ান হাইওয়ে 48
পূর্ত (সড়ক) দপ্তর, পশ্চিমবঙ্গ সরকার



Government of West Bengal
Office of the Project Director, Asian Highway 48, PWD
Anandanagar, Maynaguri

Chengrabandha – Indira More – Dhupguri – Gairkata – Birpara – Madarihat –
Hasimara – Jaygaon section of the Asian Highway 48 (AH-48)

The SASEC Road Connectivity Investment Programme (SRCIP) is planned to improve road connectivity and efficiency of the international trade corridors particularly in the India-Bangladesh-Myanmar region.

In view of widening and upgrading of the existing road for Chengrabandha-Indira More- Dhupguri-Gairkata-Birpara-Madarihat-Hasimara-Jaygaon section of the Asian Highway 48 (AH-48) by MoRT&H, GOI and PW (R) D, GoWB a survey of the persons living by the side of the road is already conducted.

In compliance with ADBs Safeguard Policy Statement and National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 the implementation of the Resettlement Plan is being prepared by PW (R) D, GoWB with the help of Manavadhikar Samajik Manch and SPS.

Presently the process of identification and verification of the Affected Persons are in progress. In this regard the persons are intimated to keep one set of the following documents ready for verification and handing over to the scrutinizer. It is also requested to present the Head of the Family for photo identity card.

The documents are:

1. Voter Identity Card or Adhar Card (Photocopy of the Card both side)
2. Ration Card (Photocopy of the Ration Card both side)
3. Caste or Tribe Certificate (Photocopy of the certificate)
4. Any documents relating to the title of the parcel of Land
5. Bank Accounts details (photocopy of the First page of Bank Pass Book or cancelled cheque)

BY Order,

Project Director
Asian Highway 48
PW (R) D, Government of West Bengal

Annexure 2: Summary of Entitlement of the Project AHH

Impacts to squatters / Encroachers (non-title holders)			
A	Impacts to squatters		
1a	Loss of House: Compensation at scheduled rates without depreciation for structure with 2-month notice to demolish the 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.	
1b	Right to salvage the affected materials;		
1c	Shifting assistance of Rs.10,000/-		
2a	Loss of shop: Subsistence allowance 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		
2b	Right to salvage the affected materials;		
2c	Shifting assistance of Rs.10,000/-		
3	Cultivation: 2-month notice to harvest standing crops or market value of compensation for standing crops		
B	Impacts to encroachers		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.
1	Cultivation: 2-month notice to harvest standing crops or market value of compensation for standing crops, if notice is not given.		
2a	Structure: 2-month notice to demolish the encroached structure;		
2b	Compensation at scheduled rates without depreciation for the affected portion of the structure to vulnerable households		
Loss of employment to agricultural and non-agricultural workers/employees			
	Subsistence allowance based on monthly minimum wages for 1 month;	Only agricultural labourers who are in fulltime / permanent employment of the land owner, will be eligible for this assistance. Seasonal agricultural labourers will not be entitled for this assistance.	
Impact to Vulnerable Displaced Persons			
	Training for skill development and assistance ²⁶ based on 25 days minimum agricultural wages per month for a period of 6 months per Displaced Household. This assistance includes cost of training and financial assistance for income generation.	The PIU with support from the DSC and NGO 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 identified by PIU and NGO in consultation with local training institutes. The financial amount provided for training and income generating asset together will be equivalent to 300 days minimum wages.	
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.		

Annexure 3: Status of Land Acquisition for AH-48

Sl. No	District	Block	Area in Acre	Estimated Cost (in Rs.)	Cost for	Status of Land Hand Over	Payment Status
1	Coochbehar	Chengrabandha, Bhotbari, Chengrabandha, Chengrabandha	7.373	202,87,232.00	Land, Structure & Tree	Handed Over	
2	Jalpaiguri	Paschim Haramati	0.635	79,93,843.00	Land, Structure, Tree & Additional for TG	Handed Over	
3	Jalpaiguri	Barakamat	0.110	6,17,226.00	Land	Handed Over	
4	Jalpaiguri	Dakshin Bhuskandanga	0.360	47,16,776.00	Land, Structure & Tree	Handed Over	
5	Jalpaiguri	Uttar Bhuskadanga	0.020				3D under Process
6	Jalpaiguri	Dakshin Madhabdanga	0.555	142,54,738.00	Land, Structure & Tree	Handed Over	
7	Jalpaiguri	Purba Altagram	1.000	104,95,675.00	Land, Structure & Tree	Not Handed Over	Inter departmental transfer (tentative cost)
8	Jalpaiguri	Dhupguri	0.135	34,99,648.00	Land	Handed Over	
9	Jalpaiguri	Mallik Sobha	0.355	24,39,099.00	Land	Handed Over	
10	Jalpaiguri	Uttar Dangapara	0.725	186,96,870.00	Land, Structure & Tree	Handed Over	
11	Jalpaiguri	Gairkata Tea Garden	0.940	108,82,770.00	Land, Structure & Tree	Handed Over	
12	Jalpaiguri	Gairkata	0.605	371,90,887.00	Land		Revised Estimate
13	Alipurduar	Jugijhora Barabak	0.600	598,92,049.00	Land, Structure & Tree	Handed Over	
14	Alipurduar	Birpara T G	0.755				T G land Resumption under Process
15	Alipurduar	Paschim Khairbari	1.800	82,02,908.00	Land, Structure & Tree	Not Handed Over	Land Loser is refusing to accept money
16	Alipurduar	Soudamini	3.755	128,81,646.00	Tea Bush & shed tree		3G estimate received on 25.06.2016
17	Alipurduar	Malangi	29.750	1643,30,098.00	Tea Bush & shed tree		3G estimate received on 25.06.2016
18	Alipurduar	Beech	6.770	352,55,009.00	Tea Bush & shed tree		3G estimate received on 25.06.2016
19	Alipurduar	Dalsingpara	2.260	102,51,667.00	Tea Bush & shed tree		3G estimate received on 25.06.2016
20	Alipurduar	Torsa Tea Garden	58.995	398,91,975.00	Tea Bush & shed tree		3G estimate received on 25.06.2016
21	Alipurduar	Chota Jaigaon	13.710	2501,24,613.00	Land, Structure & Tree	Handed Over	Bettlenut issue
Grand Total			131.208	7119,04,729.00			

Source: PIU AH-48



Annexure 4: Payment details for Non Titleholders in AH-48

Kms	CPR		Encroacher		Squatter		Tenant		Total Grand Total of R & R Cost (Rs)	
	No of DHHs	Grand Total of R & R Cost (Rs)	No of DHHs	R & R Cost (Rs)	No of DHHs	R & R Cost (Rs)	No of DHHs	R & R Cost (Rs)		
Commercial			19	33150	1533	146720446	302	18876945.3	1854	165630542
1			1	0	42	3175197	10	431500.0	53	3606697
36					13	794417	1	53940.7	14	848357
38					15	1273364	3	191020.9	18	1464385
39					53	3366064	13	652163.4	66	4018227
40					205	17267742	45	2848193.9	250	20115936
41					35	3156897	6	393062.0	41	3549959
42					15	968415			15	968415
43					16	1501371	3	172029.9	19	1673401
44					35	4171725	6	455538.9	41	4627264
46					30	2579591	6	395436.4	36	2975028
47					6	459150			6	459150
48					10	739336			10	739336
49			3	0	38	3767700	10	689208.1	51	4456908
53					147	17977283	45	3668144.6	192	21645427
54					24	2676516	6	343832.4	30	3020348
55					10	1036039	5	215750.0	15	1251789
56			1	0	10	1798866	5	312737.4	16	2111603
57					30	2434302	9	666309.0	39	3100611
58					33	2921852	8	636682.4	41	3558535
59					29	2207921	12	577767.1	41	2785689
60					21	2537356			21	2537356
61					4	282610			4	282610
65			1	0	193	17101107	34	2000162.6	228	19101270
66					9	818967	2	123693.1	11	942660
74					7	818312	2	126422.0	9	944734

Kms	CPR		Encroacher		Squatter		Tenant		Total Grand	
	No of DHHs	Grand Total of R & R Cost (Rs)	No of DHHs	R & R Cost (Rs)	No of DHHs	R & R Cost (Rs)	No of DHHs	R & R Cost (Rs)	No of DHHs	Total Grand Total of R & R Cost (Rs)
75					1	49267			1	49267
76					3	183596	1	59267.2	4	242863
79					52	4829412	8	453853.9	60	5283266
80					15	1603667			15	1603667
96					16	2307452	5	289207.8	21	2596659
97					30	4227212	11	646232.6	41	4873445
98					55	6662798	4	298645.8	59	6961444
99					24	2654794	4	278668.6	28	2933463
NA					3	731158			3	731158
70					15	1010474	3	182311.2	18	1192785
71					16	1167218	1	43150.0	17	1210368
72					7	524661			7	524661
68					4	334724			4	334724
69					2	253177			2	253177
78					20	2365904	3	109450.0	23	2475354
81					6	689416	6	393406.4	12	1082823
83					1	50729			1	50729
92					6	512788			6	512788
94					3	178588			3	178588
95					1	117587			1	117587
9					3	417213			3	417213
0					17	1335696			17	1335696
2			1	0	18	1550006	1	43150.0	20	1593156
3			1	0	45	4095636	2	76300.0	48	4171936
4					3	268231			3	268231
6					38	4088360	9	421500.0	47	4509860
11			1	0	4	407122	2	86300.0	7	493422

Kms	CPR		Encroacher		Squatter		Tenant		Total Grand	
	No of DHHs	Grand Total of R & R Cost (Rs)	No of DHHs	R & R Cost (Rs)	No of DHHs	R & R Cost (Rs)	No of DHHs	R & R Cost (Rs)	No of DHHs	Total Grand Total of R & R Cost (Rs)
10					2	152460			2	152460
13					29	2892119	2	86300.0	31	2978419
18					21	2022589	2	119450.0	23	2142039
20			4	33150	5	426361	3	129450.0	12	588961
37					2	321176			2	321176
45					2	158801			2	158801
50			6	0	24	1565490	1	77256.8	31	1642747
52					3	374850			3	374850
64					1	21021			1	21021
105					1	105722	2	86300.0	3	192022
106					5	230872			5	230872
107							1	43150.0	1	43150
Commercial cum Residential			2	0	24	7207596	1	78390.8	26	7285987
1			2	0	1	96848			3	96848
38					1	57263			1	57263
46					1	78220			1	78220
49					1	92286			1	92286
53					14	6202503			14	6202503
65					1	171426			1	171426
79					1	150527			1	150527
98					1	178666			1	178666
99							1	78390.8	1	78391
NA					1	80394			1	80394
83					1	99463			1	99463
NA					103	7618710	4	351215.4	108	7969926
39					2	83966			2	83966
40					3	270311			3	270311

Kms	CPR		Encroacher		Squatter		Tenant		No of DHHs	Total Grand Total of R & R Cost (Rs)
	No of DHHs	Grand Total of R & R Cost (Rs)	No of DHHs	R & R Cost (Rs)	No of DHHs	R & R Cost (Rs)	No of DHHs	R & R Cost (Rs)		
41					2	77919			2	77919
49					1	52771			1	52771
53					7	546004			7	546004
54					2	224880			2	224880
57					3	113712			3	113712
65					15	772196			15	772196
74					3	166041			3	166041
75					1	50185			1	50185
79					4	213108	1	81411.4	5	294520
80					1	55085			1	55085
96					4	202426	1	207593.5	5	410020
97					6	433616			6	433616
98					1	71201			1	71201
99					5	405369			5	405369
NA					6	491967	1	19060.5	7	511027
81					3	179426			3	179426
92					2	161391			2	161391
94					2	86510			2	86510
0					6	601622			6	601622
3					1	0			1	0
6					1	0			1	0
18					1	108730			1	108730
50							1	43150.0	1	43150
105					6	650685			6	650685
106					14	1530366			14	1530366
107					2	69223			2	69223
Residential			4	66301.524	147	12383761			151	12450062

Kms	CPR		Encroacher		Squatter		Tenant		Total Grand	
	No of DHHs	Grand Total of R & R Cost (Rs)	No of DHHs	R & R Cost (Rs)	No of DHHs	R & R Cost (Rs)	No of DHHs	R & R Cost (Rs)	No of DHHs	Total Grand Total of R & R Cost (Rs)
1					1	17424			1	17424
38					2	102764			2	102764
39					2	51444			2	51444
40					2	180341			2	180341
44					1	63992			1	63992
46					1	25826			1	25826
47					7	328752			7	328752
48					4	256212			4	256212
49					3	161817			3	161817
53					4	510457			4	510457
55			1	33151.524	3	157438			4	190590
56					3	263854			3	263854
57					1	115147			1	115147
60					3	192722			3	192722
61					1	86840			1	86840
65					1	44809			1	44809
66					5	208845			5	208845
79					14	797523			14	797523
80					14	974158			14	974158
96					5	650623			5	650623
97					5	684512			5	684512
98					7	1504387			7	1504387
Others					13	2039751			13	2039751
71					14	777210			14	777210
92					3	117402			3	117402
94					4	186072			4	186072
0					9	655951			9	655951

Kms	CPR		Encroacher	Squatter		Tenant		Total Grand Total of R & R Cost (Rs)		
	No of DHHs	Grand Total of R & R Cost (Rs)	No of DHHs	R & R Cost (Rs)	No of DHHs	R & R Cost (Rs)	No of DHHs	R & R Cost (Rs)	No of DHHs	Total Grand Total of R & R Cost (Rs)
2			1	0	2	40097			3	40097
18			1	0					1	0
20			1	33150					1	33150
52					9	660196			9	660196
101					3	311434			3	311434
107					1	215760			1	215760
Grand Total			25	99451.524	1807	173930513			307	19306551.5