

Social Monitoring Report

Semiannual Report
March 2016

IND: SASEC Road Connectivity Investment Program – Tranche 1

Asian Highway No. 02: Panitanki to Banglabandha

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

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

Asian Highway No. 02: Panitanki to Banglabandha (about 37km)

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-02)

(Rev-01)



(July 2015 to December 2015)



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

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Abbreviations

AH	:	Asian Highway
APs	:	Affected Persons
ADB	:	Asian Development Bank
CALA	:	Competent Authority for Land Acquisition
CPRs	:	Common Property Resources
DHs	:	Displaced Households
DP	:	Displaced Persons
EPC	:	Engineering, Procurement and Construction
EA	:	Executing Agency
GAP	:	Gender Action Plan
GRM	:	Grievance Redress Mechanism
ISC	:	Implementation Support Consultant
MoRTH	:	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways
MFF	:	Multi-Tranche Financing Facility
NGO	:	Non-governmental organization
NHAI	:	National Highways Authority of India
PCH	:	Physically Challenged
PD	:	Project Director
PIU	:	Project Implementation Unit
PWD	:	Public Works Department
RP	:	Resettlement Plan
SRCIP	:	SASEC Road Connectivity Investment Program
ST	:	Scheduled Tribe
TA	:	Technical Assistance
TH	:	Titleholder
WHH	:	Women Headed Household

1. SOCIAL MONITING REPORT

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. 02 project corridor, the first 1.2 Km of the road from Kakarbitta in Nepal border is a State Highway and then the project road joins NH31C at Panitanki and takes north-east direction to reach Naxalbari and proceeds in mostly eastern direction to reach the junction with NH 31 at Bagdogra. This section from Panitanki to Bagdogra is NH31C and has a 2 lane carriageway. The project road continues on NH 31/31C up to Shivmandir More and then project road turns in a southeast direction along the PWD road taking the Shivmandir More – Medical More – Naukhaghat – Teenbatti More – Fulbari Junction to reach the Bangladesh border.

The existing surfacing is a black topped 2 lane road up to Fulbari Junction. The last section of Fulbari Junction to Bangladesh border, about 2 km is concrete road. Periodic maintenance including adding paved shoulder in NH31C (Km 16 to Km 32.75 of NH31C in Panitanki – Bagdogra section) have been taken up just before award of this contract by MoRT&H/PWD and is almost completed.

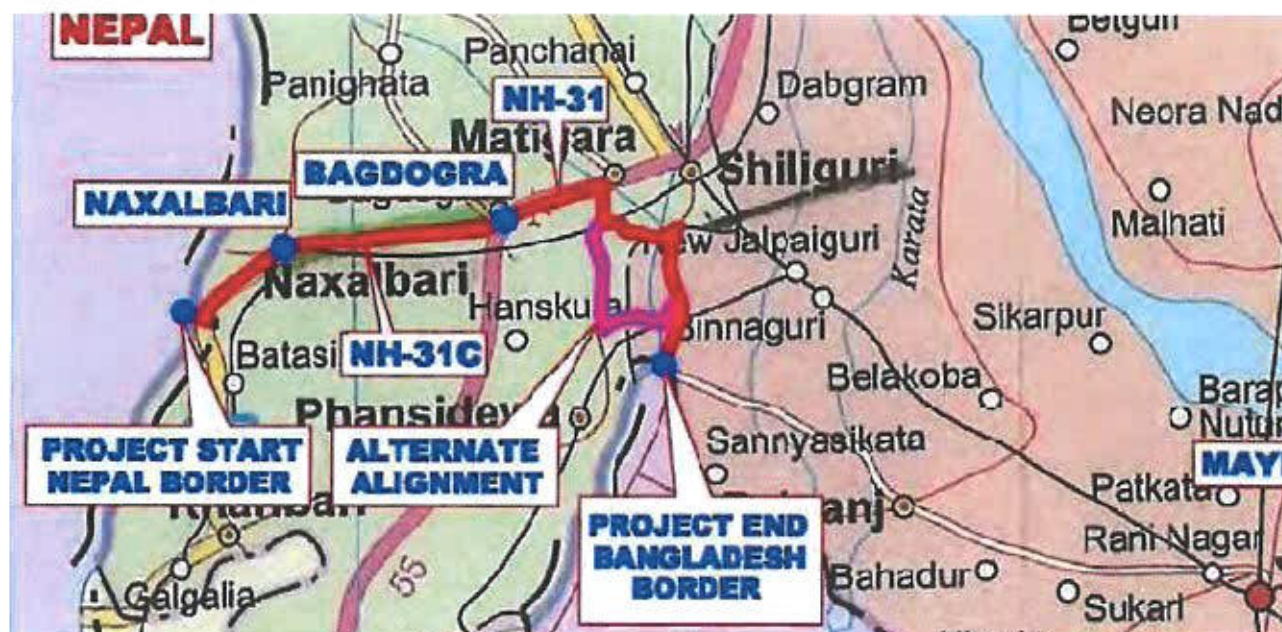


Figure 1: Project Corridor

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 "External Monitoring of Wildlife Conservation Activities". 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 /SPD through the NGO. The NGO appointed for implementation of RP is Manavadhikar Samajik Manch – SPS (JV). The NGO has mobilized their team from the month of April, 2015 and the RP implementation activities are in progress.

1.3. Monitoring Methodology

This semi-annual monitoring report for the period July 2015- December 2015 is based on review of the quarterly progress report submitted by the NGO, notes on progress of land acquisition received from the PIUs, Regular site visits were carried out for the period of July - December 2015 to AH-2 package, interactions with the officials of PIUs, field staffs of NGOs and community members.

1.4. Involuntary Resettlement

The project involves land acquisition due to the proposed geometric improvements of the existing alignment. Though adequate Right of Way is available, squatters and encroachers are found in large numbers at the time of DPR preparation. In order to address the issues of the involuntary resettlement, the Resettlement Plan and Indigenous Peoples Plan was prepared by the TA consultants.

1.4.1. Scope of land Acquisition and Resettlement as per RP

The estimated land acquisition requirement for the project has been modified as per the changes made to the design. There were significant changes in the number of non-titleholders (squatter and encroachers). The estimated area to be acquired as per RP is given in **Table 1**. This has been revised by the officials of PIU and Revenue Department prior to the notification of 3(A) under NHAI Act. The revised land requisition requirements are presented in **Table 3**.

Table 1: Estimated Requirement for Land Acquisition (as per RP, 2013)

Impact	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
Land status to be established	0
Total	9.14.60

Source: Resettlement and Indigenous People Plan, MoRTH (2013)

1.4.2. Details of the Variation

The total number of project affected structures has been increased from 1979 to 3582 and impact on households is increased from 2336 to 3923. Most of the displaced persons are squatters. They have occupied the NH/PWD land but they have been considered for compensation for the loss of structures and livelihood assistances as per the provisions of RP. The PIU submitted a variation proposal to MoRTH based on the verified DPs. The details of the impacts and budget estimated are given in **Table 2**.

Table 2: Comparison of R&R Cost Estimates

Sl. No.	Description	Unit	Rates (In ₹)	As per the verification of RP Till December	AS per the original RP	Differences
				2015	2013	
	Project Affected Assets and households					
1	Total No. of Displaced households	nos.		3927	2336	1591
2	Total No. of Structure	nos.		3582	1979	1603
3	Total No. of Tenant households (HHs)	nos.		452	253	191
4	No. of Permanent Structure	nos.		50	82	-32
5	No. of Semi-Permanent Structure	nos.		1359	711	648
6	No. of Temporary Structure	nos.		1821	965	856
7	Total No. of Encroacher Households	nos.		275	82	193
	Project Affected Assets and Budget					
8	Total Area of Permanent Structure	m2		1427.3625	2626	-1198.6375
8a	Compensation for Permanent Structure	@	9370.00	13374386.63	24605620	-11231233.38
9	Total Area of Semi-Permanent Structure	m2		30670.978	18228	12442.978
9a	Compensation for Semi-Permanent Structure	@	7192.00	220585673.8	131095776	89489897.78
10	Total Area Of Temporary Structure	m2		42958.893	20096	22862.893
10a	Compensation for Temporary	@	2178.00	93564468.95	43769088	49795380.95

Sl. No.	Description	Unit	Rates (In ₹)	As per the verification of RP Till December	AS per the original RP	Differences
				2015	2013	
	Structure					
11	Total No. of Shifting Allowance of Goods And Equipments .	nos		3295	1897	1398
11a	Compensation for shifting allowance	@	10000.00	32950000	18970000	13980000
12	Total No. of Loss of livelihood	nos		2799	1255	1544
12a	Compensation for loss of livelihood	@	33150.00	92786850	41603250	51183600
13	Total No. of vulnerable family	nos		420	551	-131
13a	Compensation for vulnerable family	@	33150.00	13944000	18265650	-4321650
	Total amount for compensation and assistance			46,72,05,000.	278351411	188853589
	Compensation for CPRs			5578000	4880000	698000
	TOTAL AMOUNT in Rs			47,27,83,000	282431411	19,03,51,589

Source: Verification and updation of PDP by NGO (2015)

1.5. The reasons for Variation:

The estimated impacts in the RP has been verified and updated by the NGO. There were major variation of the non-titleholders estimated in the RP and the extent of existing RoW needs to be cleared for the project. Similarly the extent of land to be acquired for the project also increased due to the changes in the designs and project scope after finalization of the RP. The changes were part of the final design project report made for the bidding and during implementation of the project by the EPC Contractor. The reasons for the major variation to the RP estimates are given below.

- The section proposed with RoB at km 16+000 has increased the impact at Nungaghat. The Commercial structures along the road were impacted and increased the number of affected structures. The required RoW in these locations is about 60m.
- In general the Urban Sections has been considered as four lane with paved shoulder and drains cum foot path. There are two type of urban section adopted in the project corridor, the general urban section proposed with four lane which is about 6.3 km length and another urban section with four lane of about 1.65 km length. The utilities are originally provided next to the foot path whereas; at present the utility would get shifted at the RoW boundary. Shifting of the utilities to the boundary of RoW requires clearing of the encroachers and squatters.
- For the section proposed with elevated corridor and approach road, the space for working area and diversion of traffic has been not considered in the RP. If the existing portion of the road is taken for construction then, the traffic is required to be diverted on both side of the construction area till the construction gets completed. For this purpose remaining space of the RoW has been used for diverting the traffic and in such case the entire RoW has to be cleared for the construction. The overall impact would be up to 44m where 40.5m is required for road section only.

- The impact assessments were carried out in the RP for 30m RoW in the four lane sections. The land required for the bus bays, utility shifting were not adequately considered in the RP. To accommodate the utilities there is need for additional land width of 3.0m - 5.0 m. Bus bays are proposed at 23 locations and as per the detailed designs, the bus bays requires 90 m straight length and 15m width including space for bus shelters.
- The land requirement considered at Bagdogra (km.17.200 to 19.750) & Shivmandir Interchange (Km.23.300 to Km.24.868) was only 30 m where as per the project design & other construction consideration, the requirement is 37.0 m to 50.0 m width.
- There are 9 major junctions to be constructed as part of the project improvement. The proposed RoW considered for improvement of the major junction locations is not adequate. There is a need of additional width of about 15 m for a length of about 100m for major junction improvement. The additional land required for the junction improvement at Shivmandir has not been consider at the time of RP which is also confirmed with the DPR consultant.
- The last section from Fulbari Junction to Bangladesh Border (km 34+000 to km 37+271) originally considered as 2 lane carriageway with paved shoulder is now proposed for modification to four lane section as per the directives of MoRTH considering international boundary.
- The RP estimated for partial impacts in the case of squatters were treated as full impacts during the execution due to the site circumstances.

1.6. RP Implementation

The activities carried out by the PIU for the acquisition of land and disbursement of compensation to the titleholders and non-titleholders are in progress. The land acquisition process is complete responsibility of the CALA. The land acquisition process has been advanced to the notification of H1 section of NHA1 act. The list of project affected households/ persons are yet to be shared with the PIU and NGO by the revenue officials, which is likely to be happen after completion of the process as mentioned in section H1 of NHA1 Act. The titleholders are verified as per the process laid down under the revenue acts and rules by the CALA.

The NGO has undertaken the verification of the properties owned by the non-titleholders, which includes encroachers and squatters. The NGO has completed the verification process for about 90 % of the properties during the reporting period and a small section is left out including the omissions and disputed cases.

1.6.1. Land Acquisition

The Land acquisition plan proposed as part of the DPR was reviewed and verified by the PIU and CALA as per the project requirement. There was a difference of about 4437 sq.m area between the RP and actual Land acquisition requirement.

Table 3: District wise total area of land to be acquired

District	Total Area (Ha)	Tea Garden Land (Ha)	Govt. Land (Ha)	Pvt. Land (Ha)
Drajeeling District	9.077	5.342	1.798	1.937
Jalpaiguri District	0.6253	Nil	0.002	0.6233
Total	9.7023	5.342	1.80	2.5603

Source: PIU-2

The PIU has undertaken the land acquisition process through revenue department. The status of the land acquisition process is given in **Table 4**.

Table 4: Status of Land Acquisition Activities

District	Status of Land Acquisition under different sections as per "The National Highway Act, 1956, (48 of 1956)"					
	3(a)	3(A)	3(C)	3(D)	3(G)	3(H)
AH-2	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	3 H (1) Completed

Source: PIU, AH-2

1.6.2. Verification of DPs

The NGO appointed for implementation of the RP is updating the list of affected properties and the entitled persons of non titleholders (includes encroachers and squatters). The process of updating was continued up to the end of November 2015. During the updating process two important factors caused for the changes in the list of APs and structure.

The total numbers of HHs for Rehabilitation & Resettlement excluding Land Acquisition were increased from 2336 HHs nos. assessed in the RP document to 3927 HHs nos. The actual number of the newly added households and deleted number of households are to be compiled by the NGO and made available for the reporting purposes. These numbers are expect to exceed more than 4000 as informed as some of the properties are to be included in the list.

The verification process was carried out by dividing the project road sections with respect to the administrative boundaries of the blocks. On completion of the verification of each block, the details were submitted for the scrutiny of the Project Director.

The list verified and approved by the PIU was considered for the estimation of compensation and forwarded to the revenue authorities for the disbursement of compensation. The verification process has been completed by the NGO for the non-titleholders (Squatters and Encroachers),

The process followed in disbursement of compensation to the non-titleholders is given in the flow diagram.

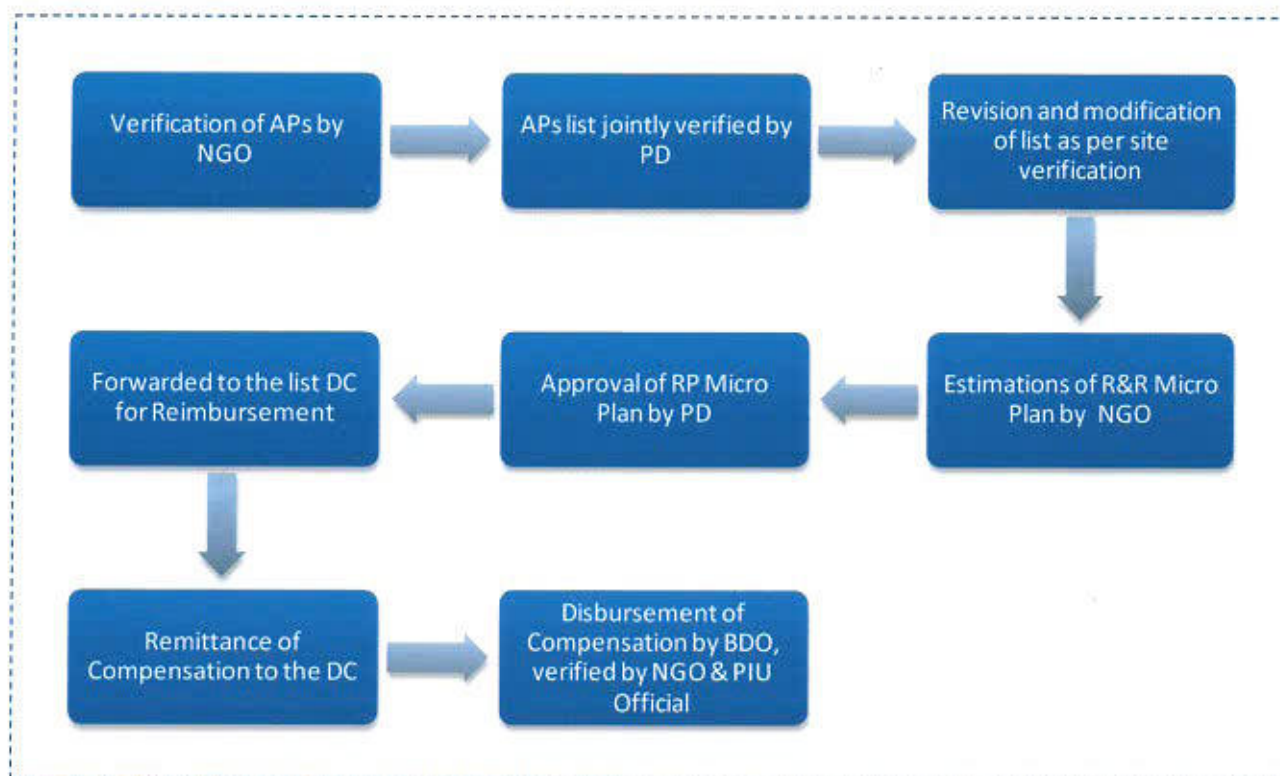


Figure 2: Process of compensation Disbursement

After completion of the verifications, NGO has submitted the consolidated list of Affected Persons for the approval of the PIU. The issues were summarized to the Project Director. A joint site visit was carried out by the Project Director and the NGOs representatives on case to case basis. The individual properties were measured and recorded by the representative of the NGOs. The extent of the impacts were measured and demarcated by the NGOs. The properties were demolished after giving compensation to the affected families. Some of the photographs taken after demolition of the structure are presented below.

The process of verification of the affected persons was initiated by the NGOs after mobilization of their field staffs. The survey for verification of the affected persons and micro plans also completed for them. The ID cards are issued for the verified DHHs prior to the disbursement of compensation. The verification process were carried out jointly by the PIU officials and NGO representatives. The details of the issuing the ID cards are presented in table below.

Table 5: Status of verification and disbursement of Compensation

Sl. No.	Months	No. of ID Card Distribution	No. of DPs Disbursement
1	July	100	94
2	August	201	183
3	September	1008	964
4	October	0	0
5	November	819	785
6	December	400	367
		2528	2393

Source: NGO, 2015



Figure 3: The structure after demobilition



Figure 4: Affcted person Received the Compensation

Figure 5: Removal of structure with in the construction Limit

1.6.3. Disbursements of Compensation

The micro plans were prepared for the disbursement of compensation based on the block level divisions. The PIU has deposited the compensation amount with the District Magistrates of Naxalbari and Darjeeling.

As per the reports of the NGO, the compensation has been disbursed so far for about 500 out of 600 DPs, to whom the ID cards are issued by the NGO. The detail of the amount deposited for disbursement of compensation is presented in **Table 6**.

Table 6: Status of Disbursement of Compensation

Sl. No.	Name	District	Amount
1	Naxalbari Part-1	Darjeeling	936,72,805.00
			18,79,897.00
2	Naxalbari Part-2	Darjeeling	771,73,350.00
			28,09,107.00
3	Phasidawa	Darjeeling	88,14,062.00
4	Khoribari	Darjeeling	260,83,492.00
5	Rajganj		402,72,781.00
6	Matigara	Darjeeling	857,79,821.00
Total			33,64,85,315.00

Source: NGO informed in the month of January, 2016

The balance amount will be paid to the remaining APs after receiving funds from the Ministry of Roads and Surface Transport.

1.6.4. Verification of Common Property Resources (CPRs)

The major task of the NGO is verification of the affected Common Property Resources (CPRs) and establishing the actual beneficiaries attached to them. Verification of impacted CPRs is under process by the NGOs and PIUs. There are 110 such properties identified as affected and to be relocated by the NGO. The total number of community assets recorded in the RP document is 214. The details of the CPRs are given in table below. As the process of verification for these structures are not completed during this period, the measures taken for the compensation and relocation is not presented in this report.

Type of the community Asset	Number of Structure	Status of relocation
Well	26	Yet to be done
Bus Shelter	15	To be done as part of the project facilities under civil contract
Hand Pump	42	To be executed by PHE under Utility Shifting as deposit works for PIU
Water tap	26	
Water tank	1	
Place of worship	77	To be relocated and compensation are to be paid
Compound wall for community	10	Compensation is to be paid after verification or reconstruction as part of other works contract
School- partially	2	
Check post / both	8	
Other Government buildings	7	
Total	214	

Source: Resettlement and Indigenous People Development Plan 2015

1.7. Gender Sensitization

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 there are 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 is no women engineers engaged as part of the PIU staffs but non-technical staff are employed in the PIU.

The women headed household recorded during the verification of APS reported to be 140 out of that 3 households are 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 is 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.

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 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 HIV/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 have been also paid livelihood assistance under vulnerable categories.
<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.

Gender Action Plan	Compliance Level
<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"> Yet to be carried out.
<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"> Yet to commence.
<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.

1.8. The Special Attentions to Vulnerable

Women Headed Households, Handicapped, Widows, Unmarried women and BPL families are being paid special attention to help them while accessing their R & R benefits. Requisite documents for vulnerable DPs like BPL, Handicapped, etc are being collected which would be required for the preparation of micro plan. The summary of project affected vulnerable HHs are given in table below.

Table 7: Vulnerable APs

Use	BPL	Disable	ST	WHH	Destitute	Total
Commercial	208	9	9	78	2	306
Residential	44	4	5	41	1	95
Residential cum Commercial	35	-	1	21	-	57
Residential cum Others	1	-	-	-	-	1
Others	2	-	-	-	-	2
Grand Total	290	13	15	140	3	461

Source: Census survey, Dec 2015




1.8.1. Consultations






The public consultations 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 that there were consultation made on case to case basis by the Project Director based on the requirement of the issues.

Table 8: Public Consultations / Focus Group Discussion

Location	Date	Number of participants		Issues discussed	Photographs
		Male	Female		
Tinbatti Overbridge	12-7-2015	22	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed project features. Quantum of losses due to the project as perceived by the community. Compensation for the commercial and residential structures likely to be affected by the project. Entitlements for the encroacher and squatters. Assessment and identification of special needs for vulnerable categories with emphasis on skill up-gradation. 	
Palpara	19-8-2015	8	74	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed project features. Quantum of losses due to the project as perceived by the community. Improvement of road infrastructure and its positive impacts on the local community. Compensation for the commercial and residential structures likely to be affected by the project. Formation of SHGs and promotion entrepreneurial activities. 	
Uppar Bagdogra	13-9-2015	38	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed project features. Improvement of road infrastructure and its positive impacts on the local community. Quantum of losses due to the project as perceived by the community. Compensation for the commercial and residential structures likely to be 	

Location	Date	Number of participants		Issues discussed	Photographs
		Male	Female		
Airport More, Lower Bagdogra	7-10-2015	19	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> affected by the project. Entitlements for the encroacher and squatters. Assessment and identification of special needs for vulnerable categories with emphasis on skill up-gradation. 	
Bihar More, Bagdogra	21-10-2015	34	3		
Fulbari Bypass	18-11-2015	26	0		
Panitanki Bypass	12-12-2015	23	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relocation of the temple located along the road in Khoribari Development Block. Detailed project features. Improvement of road infrastructure and its positive impacts on the local community. Quantum of losses due to the project as perceived by the community. 	
Ramdhan Jote, Panitanki	21-12-2015	8	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed project features. Improvement of road infrastructure and its positive impacts on the local community. Quantum of losses due to the project as perceived by the community. Compensation for the commercial and residential structures likely to be affected by the project. Entitlements for the encroacher and squatters. Assessment and identification of special needs for vulnerable categories with emphasis on skill up-gradation. 	

Source: NGO

1.9. Disclosure of Information

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 below for reference. The individuals were explained about their entitlements and compensation to be received by them.



Information Disclosure at Uppar Bagdogra

Government of West Bengal
Office of the Project Director, Asian Highway 02, PWD
Vivekanand Bhawan (N.B.D.D Building), Hill Cart Road, Siliguri

Panitanki – Bagdogra – Shivmandir more – Naukaghat – Fulbari –
Banglabandha section of the Asian Highway-02(AH-02)

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

In view of widening and upgrading of the existing road for Panitanki - Bagdogra - Shivmandir more Naukaghat - Fulbari - Banglabandha section of the Asian Highway 02 (AH 02) 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 02

PW (R) D, Government of West Bengal



Impacts to squatters / Encroachers (non-titleholders)		
A	Impacts to squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.
1a	Loss of House: Compensation at scheduled rates without depreciation for structure with 2-month notice to demolish the affected structure	
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	
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		
1	Subsistence allowance based on monthly minimum wages for 1 month;	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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		
1	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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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

1	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.
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1.10. Institutional Arrangement

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

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 / ISC
External Monitoring	External Monitoring Firm / Expert

The institutional arrangement of RP planning and implementation is presented in **Figure 6**.

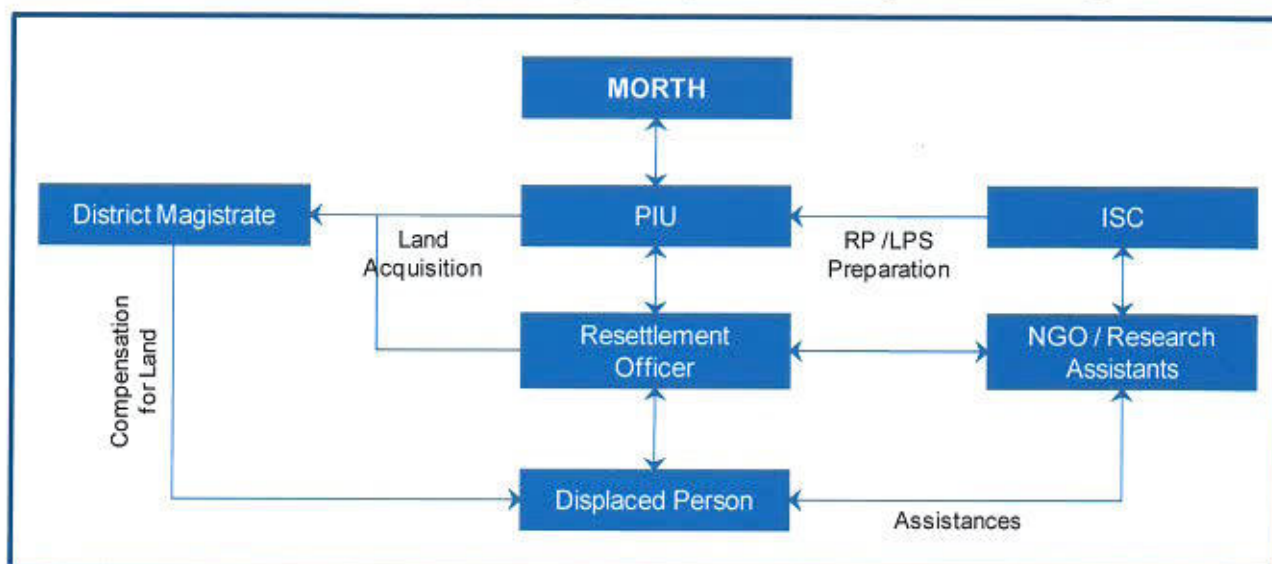


Figure 6: Institutional Arrangement

1.11. Grievance Redressal Mechanism

A project-specific grievance redress mechanism (GRM) has been established to receive, evaluate and facilitate the resolution of displaced person's 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 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 revoked by the court of law. The complainant can access the appropriate court of law or any alternative redresal at any time and not necessarily go through the GRC.

The grievance redresal Mechanism established for the project is given below

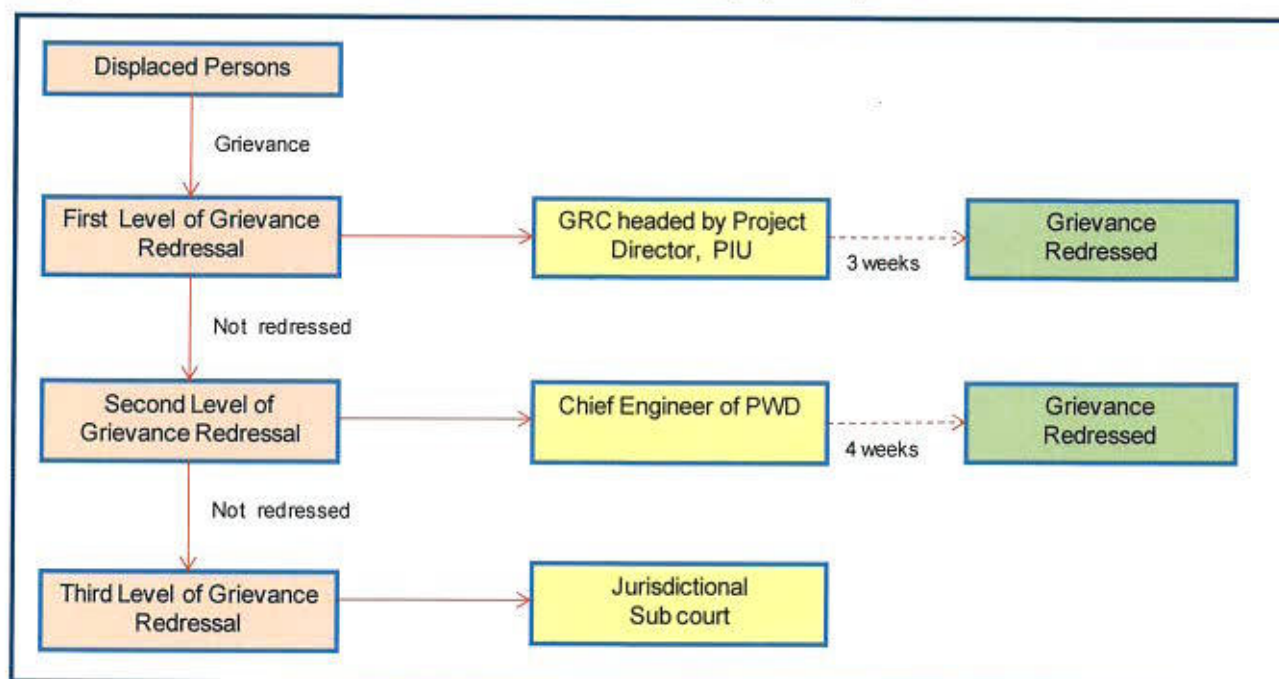


Figure 7: Grievance Redress Mechanism

The PIU receives and records the grievances from the project affected persons and community.

The merits of the cases will be reviewed by the PIU and referred to the grievance redressal committee,

The PIU and NGO officials are reviewing the grievances received from the community . A grievance redressal data base has been developed and shared for the use of NGO.

The genuine cases require the intervention of the GRC will be referred to them. So far 1550 grievances are received and validated by the NGO and PIU. The process of GRC fails to address the issues to the satisfaction of the applicant shall approach the Jurisdiction Sub Court.

Table 9: Grievance Details

Sl. No.	Months	Grievance Letter Recd.	Major related Issues
1	July	184	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Missed his/her structure in first survey He / She thought that it was too low cost when compared to the other structure so He / She is requesting for re survey One Person has received compensation but another family member again claim the same structure Some Encroacher has also claiming Family matter, etc.
2	August	102	
3	September	527	
4	October	49	
5	November	436	
6	December	243	

Source: NGO, January 2015

1.12. 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 establishment of grievance redressal mechanisms.

The R&R expert of ISC interacted with the APs to assess, whether the impacted structures are included without any omissions. Most of the cases it was found to be correct and few omissions were observed and incorporated by the PIU.

Based on the sample verifications at site by ISC, the NGO advised to provide the ID numbers to all the affected properties at the site and the same were carried out by them.

The PIU was requested to create a register book to record all the grievances and complaints received from APs and the communities to have a track of grievances redressal. The ISC carried out a sample verification of the RP implementation and reported the issues to the PIU for the needful actions for the rectifications by the PIU and NGO.

1.13. Review by MoRTH and NHAI

A joint site inspection was carried out by the officials of the NHAI, MoRTH and Government of West Bengal and PIU on 06.10.2015. An inter departmental review meeting was conducted on the same day and various issues were discussed with respect to the project implementation especially the acquisition of Tea Garden lands, utility shifting, progress of site clearance activities etc.



Review Meeting by MoRTH and NHAI Personal

1.14. Way Forward

The compensation has been disbursed for more than 60 percent of the affected households. The action plan for HIV/AIDS awareness, road safety and health issues of the workers needs to be prepared by the NGO and submitted to PIU for approval.

Though the compensation are paid, the APs have made representation to the PIU for various issues. GRCs are effectively working in resolving their grievances, but still there is a need to address them at an early date.

The following issues are to be addressed by the PIU and the NGO:

- Verification of all the grievances received and concluding solution to avoid the delay in land acquisition and RP implementation
- Completion of the verification of the left out properties under non titleholder's category by the NGO and compensation to them.
- Verification of the community assets and relocation arrangements is yet to be made by the NGO for compensation by PIU.
- Compensation and reconstruction of the Government buildings like schools and local bodies.
- Training Programme for the vulnerable APs to be prepared by the NGO.
- Livelihood support for the vulnerable APs to be arranged by the NGO.