

# Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Plan

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February 2013

## IND: North Eastern State Roads Investment Program

Udaipur–Melaghar Subproject (TR02)

Prepared by Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region for the Asian Development Bank.

## **CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS**

(as of 21 February 2013)

Currency unit	–	Indian rupee (Rs)
Rs1.00	=	\$0.0184145106
\$1.00	=	Rs 54.305000

## **ABBREVIATIONS**

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
BPL	–	Below poverty line
DC	–	District Collector
DP	–	Displaced person
DPMC	–	Design and Project Management Consultants
DPR	–	Detailed Project Report
EA	–	Executing Agency
GOI	–	Government of India
GOT	–	Government of Tripura
GRC	–	Grievance Redressal Committee
HH	–	Household
IA	–	Implementing Agency
IPP	–	Indigenous Peoples Plan
IR	–	involuntary resettlement
LA	–	land acquisition
LAA	–	Land Acquisition Act, 1894
LAP	–	Land acquisition plan
LVC	–	Land Valuation Committee
MDONER	–	Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region
MDR	–	Major district road
NE	–	north east
NESRIP	–	North Eastern State Roads Investment Program
NGO	–	nongovernment organization
NH	–	national highway
NRRP	–	National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007
PD	–	Project Director
PIU	–	Project implementation unit
PWD	–	Public Works Department
R&R	–	resettlement and rehabilitation
RO	–	resettlement officer
ROW	–	right-of-way
RP	–	resettlement plan
RU	–	resettlement unit
SC	–	scheduled caste
SDP	–	state domestic product
SH	–	state highway
SOR	–	Schedule of Rates
SPS	–	Safeguard Policy Statement
ST	–	scheduled tribe
TOR	–	terms of reference
WHH	–	women-headed household

## **NOTE**

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

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### Project Description

1. The proposed North East State Roads Investment Program (NESRIP) is a part of Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (MDONER) initiative to bring the North Eastern Region into the mainstream of development. The project will assist the eight states in the Region to develop their road network and establish reliable road connectivity to the national and sub regional road networks. It will also build the capacity of road sector institutions at state level and contribute to effective and efficient management of the road assets. The proposed subproject road section of Udaipur – Melaghar (20.28 kms) in the state of Tripura is proposed under Tranche II of this Program. The subproject aims to augment the road connectivity in the state so as to facilitate socio-economic development in the area. The subproject would entail upgradation and improvement of the existing road leading to easier access and availability of essential services to the communities living along this road. Improved roads would imply better and frequent transport facilities and increased mobility for the local population. Also the subproject road shall augment connectivity with other MDR and NH 44 which ultimately connects to the State capital, Agartala.

2. The Project road section (TR02) lies in West Tripura and South Tripura district of the State. The road which is 20.28 kilometers in length takes off at Udaipur village from National Highway 44 at Km 51.200 (from Agartala). The road passes through plain and rolling terrain all along its length and lies in East –West direction. The width of the existing carriageway varies from 3.5 m to 5.5 m i.e. single lane and intermediate carriageway. The existing carriageway is proposed to be widened as 2-lane, with 7 m wide carriageway and earthen shoulders 2.5 m wide on either side. Land use along the Project road is mainly agricultural and built up areas scattered along. The river Gumati crosses the Project road at Km 13. For considerable length the Project road is aligned along the river bank, some- times close to the river. The Project road ends at *Melaghar* at the junction with another MDR, joining *Melaghar* village to NH-44 and further leading to Agartala. The road passes through eleven (11) villages and is an important road for International border trade between India and Bangladesh.

### Objectives of Resettlement Plan

3. The objective of this Resettlement Plan (RP) is to mitigate all unavoidable negative social and resettlement impacts caused due to the upgradation of TR02. Further it aims to restore the livelihoods by provision of compensation to the displaced persons at replacement cost and other assistances as per agreed entitlement framework. It also lays additional emphasis on support to the vulnerable affected households.

### Socio-Economic Profile of DPs

4. The average household size of affected households is 4.3. The literacy rate amongst displaced persons is high at 92.5% with only 7.45% Affected Persons (APs) are illiterate. 49.94 % APs have received education up to primary level and 16.61% are graduates. In terms of social stratification, 48.9% of the APs belong to General caste, 33.18% of the APs to Other Backward Classes and rest belong to Scheduled Caste category. In terms of employment status, approximately one third (36.61%) of APs are employed and the rest 63.39% are unemployed. The percentage of unemployment is highest in *Udaipur* village which is 65.38%. With respect to occupation pattern, Business/Trade is the main occupation for majority of APs. 57.32% of APs are engaged in business related activities, while 12.74% are engaged in agriculture and related activities and 8.28% is non agricultural labour. The remaining APs are engaged in Govt. service and Private services. 44% APs earn a monthly

household income of more than Rs. 4000/, while 19.5% of the households have a monthly income of less than Rs 2000 per month.

### **Resettlement Impacts**

5. The project road traverses through a total of eleven villages namely *Udaipur, Rajarbag, Khilpara, Rajdhar Nagar, Jamjuri, Dudhpurkarni, Palatana, Kakraban, Shilghati(Kishoreganj), Mohanbhog, and Purba Chandigarh*. The total land along the entire 20.8 km stretch is Government land. The Right of Way (ROW) is available throughout the proposed alignment across eleven villages that lie en-route. The improvement proposal will be contained within the available ROW wherever possible, by appropriate design detailing to avoid land or road side property acquisition. No private land would be acquired for the project. Further as instructed by the Public Works Department (PWD), impacts were minimized on encroachments within the ROW. Despite efforts to minimize impacts, as per census survey it is recorded that a total 279 HHs in 8 villages would be impacted as a result of the Project. Out of the 279 affected households, majority 214 HHs will incur impact on their residential and commercial structures. Out of the total of 214 households whose built-up structures are affected, 32 are residential, 174 are commercial and 8 are residential cum commercial structures. Seventy five percent of the affected structures are temporary in nature.

6. Other losses will mainly include loss of trees, cattle sheds, irrigation units and boundary walls. Impacts are recorded on 1852 trees and other assets such as water tank and tube wells. In addition to private properties, 1 small temple will be relocated.

### **Rehabilitation Options**

7. During the census survey, affected households were asked about their preference of rehabilitation options during the census and socio-economic surveys. 92% households indicated a preference for self-relocation within existing village or town area.

### **Vulnerable DPs**

8. A total of 53 households are recorded as vulnerable households. 43 of these are categorized as BPL (Below Poverty Line) households, while 10 households are headed by women. Some of the BPL households also belong to Scheduled Caste category.

### **Gender Impacts of the Project**

9. There are 10 women-headed households who would be affected as a result of the Project. These households would be provided with additional assistance as per the agreed entitlement framework of this RP. The Project by making available an all-weather roads with safe connectivity and better transport services will benefit the access of the women of the area to socio-economic facilities.

### **Impacts of the Project on Indigenous People**

10. No tribal households would be impacted by the project and therefore Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) is not required for this sub-project.

### **Consultation with Displaced Persons**

11. During the detailed survey community consultations were held along the project corridor at many of the villages that lay en-route. All relevant aspects of project were discussed with the village communities and panchayat members during the consultations



held at 6 villages – *Shilghati, Jamjuri, Khilpara, Purba Chandigar, Mohanbhog and Kakraban*. A total of one hundred and one (101) persons participated in these meetings. Communities understood such road-widening works as part of the development works that is taken up by the government departments. Widening of the road was perceived by the communities as a very critical infrastructural requirement in their area. They also stated that improved communication and access would lead to reduction in savings in time and fuel costs; enhance access to markets for their agricultural produce and also to educational and medical facilities; provide a boost to tourism and lead to overall socio-economic development of the area.

12. Key concerns included: impacts on livelihood as widening would impact their structures either partially or fully; community properties such as waiting shed and parking areas that would be affected and thereby needing suitable replacement; trees that provided shade to the passers-by; businesses due to inconvenience caused to the regular clientele. They requested that minimum disruption be caused at the time of construction. With respect to compensation and rehabilitation, communities stated that adequate compensation should be paid for all impacted structures that are owned either privately or are used by the communities. Besides, they requested resettlement and rehabilitation in an appropriate manner for all persons who were either physically and/or economically displaced. Financial assistance for those persons who lose their livelihood was a specific request. Communities requested that any construction should start only after payment of full compensation. Another request was to carry out compensatory afforestation in the same area as where trees are being cut.

13. Women particularly expressed satisfaction at the road widening project. They observed that the existing road was narrow and uneven at many places and hence risky, particularly for their children. They also stated that a wider road will be much easier and safer for travel. There are 10 households headed by women that shall be affected as a result of the Project.

### **Resettlement Policy Framework**

14. The Resettlement Framework has been formulated in discussion with State Government and the ADB and is in compliance with the national policies of India and the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS-2009). The Policy Framework forms the basis of provision of entitlements and other rehabilitation measures proposed under the project. This Entitlement Matrix has been included in the RP. It further describes the additional assistance for the vulnerable APs and other rehabilitation measures.

### **Institutional Arrangements**

15. For resettlement activities, the Executing Agency i.e. MDONER will do the overall coordination, planning, implementation, and financing. The MDONER will create a Resettlement Cell to ensure timely and effective implementation of RPs. The MDONER will coordinate with State PWDs/PIUs for project level RP related activities. The Project Director at PIU will be responsible for overall implementation of R&R activities according to the Plan. The PIU will have a Resettlement Unit (RU) with at least one full-time Resettlement Officer for the duration of resettlement activities. A well-qualified NGO / or trained field staff from PWD in this field will be engaged to assist the PIU in the implementation of the RP. The Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) will be constituted at PIU level in order to assist the APs in resolving queries and complaints. The committee will comprise of Project Director, Resettlement Officer, representative from local NGOs, elected representative from *Zila parishad*, representatives of Displaced Persons including vulnerable groups and women in the committee. The GRC will meet at least once in three weeks to resolve the pending grievances.

**Monitoring and Reporting**

16. Internal monitoring will be the responsibility of the PIUs/RU and NGO/ field staff. An External Monitor will be engaged by PIU for verification of the monitoring information collected by the PIU. The External Monitor will carry out regular monitoring and evaluation, and report on a bi-annual basis to the ADB.

**Cost Estimate**

17. The R&R cost estimate for this Project road includes compensation for lost assets such as trees and structures, resettlement assistance and cost of relocation of common property resources as per applicability of the policy. It also includes the contingency charges and the cost of hiring NGO and M&E. The replacement cost is determined in terms of the market rate. The total estimated R&R cost of the Project is Rs. 23,778,006/- Rupees Twenty three million seven hundred and seventy eight thousand and six only.

**Implementation Schedule**

18. The period for implementation of RP has been taken from third quarter of 2013 to last quarter of 2014. Typical RP related activities that require to be performed shall include: planning, surveying, assessing, institution identification, DP participation, and implementation besides monitoring that shall be carried concurrently and will continue beyond the period of RP implementation and culminate with a post-implementation evaluation.

## I. INTRODUCTION

### A. Overview

1. The total geographical area of the North Eastern region is 2, 62,179 sq km which is nearly 8% of the total area of India. In terms of population, the region has 39 million people residing here which comprises of approximately 3.8% of the total population. The region, though rich in natural resources, remains one of the most economically backward regions in the country. The overall growth rate in the region has remained low over the past decades and has been characterised by lack of infrastructure facilities and basic amenities. The per capita income in the region in the year 2001 was Rs. 6,625 which was much below the national average of Rs. 10,254. In India, around 260 million people are living below the poverty line. In the north east region, around 13 million people live below the poverty line according to NSSO's 55th Round Survey.

2. The proposed North East State Roads Investment Program (NESRIP) is a part of Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region's (MDONER)<sup>1</sup> initiative to bring the North Eastern Region into the mainstream of development. The project will assist the eight states of the region to develop their road network and establish reliable road connectivity to the national and sub regional road networks and thus facilitate regional integration and trade flows. The project will also support capacity building of road sector institutions at the state level and contribute to effective and efficient management of the road assets. The proposed subproject road section of Udaipur – Melaghar (20.28 kms) in the state of Tripura is proposed under Tranche II of this Program. The subproject aims to augment the road connectivity in the state so as to facilitate socio-economic development in the area. The subproject would entail upgradation and improvement of the existing road leading to easier access and availability of essential services to the communities living along this road. Improved roads would imply better and frequent transport facilities and increased mobility for the local population. Also the subproject road shall augment connectivity with other MDR and NH 44 which ultimately connects to the State capital, Agartala.

### B. Profile of Tripura

3. Tripura is one of the eight states in the north eastern part of India and is surrounded by Bangladesh on the north, south, and west. The Indian states of Assam and Mizoram lie to the east. After independence of India, an agreement of merger of Tripura with the Indian Union was signed on September 9, 1947 and the administration of the state was actually taken over by the Government of India on October 15, 1949. Tripura became a Union Territory without legislature with effect from November 1, 1956 and on January 21, 1972, it attained statehood. The state has a total area 10.492 Sq.km. The capital of the state is Agartala.

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<sup>1</sup> Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (MDONER) was set up in September 2001 to act as the nodal department of the Central Government to deal with matters pertaining to socio-economic development of the eight States of North East India.



Figure 1: Map of State of Tripura

4. As per the Census of India 2011 data, Tripura constitutes 0.30% of the population of India. The total population of Tripura is 3.671 million and the total area of the state is 10,486 sq km. In terms of education, the literacy rate of Tripura is 87.75%, higher than the national literacy rate of 74.04%. The sex ratio in the state is higher than that at the national level. The sex ratio which is the number of females per 1000 males is 961 in Tripura while it is 940 at the country level. **See Table 1** for a brief profile of the state and its districts.

Table 1.1: Area details and Population Profile of Tripura State

Sl. No.	State/District	Area in Sq Km	Total Population	Literacy rate%			Sex ratio(Number of females per 1000 males)
				Total	Male	Female	
1.	West Tripura	2,993	1,724,619	88.91	92.91	84.76	964
2.	South Tripura	3,057	875,144	85.41	90.94	79.64	957
3.	Dhalai	2,400	377,988	86.82	92.45	80.83	945
4.	North Tripura	2,036	693,281	88.29	91.77	84.69	967
5.	Tripura	10,486	3671032	87.75	92.18	83.15	961

Source: Census of India 2011

5. With effect from January 2012, the State has been reorganised into 8 districts. These include the old districts of Dhalai district, North Tripura district, South Tripura district and West Tripura district while the four new districts are Khowai Unakoti, Sipahijala and Gomati. Since the Census of India 2011, was carried out before the reorganisation of the State, the data available pertains to the old districts only.

6. The economy is primarily agrarian and in 2010-11, total food grain production in the state was 712,348 tonnes<sup>2</sup>. Rice, jackfruit, pineapple, potato, sugarcane, chilly and natural rubber are some of the major crops of the state. Tripura is the second-largest natural rubber producer in the country, after Kerala. In 2010-11, around 65,760 hectares area was under natural rubber cultivation. There are 266 species of medicinal plants in the State.

<sup>2</sup> Sources: Economic Review of Tripura, 2010-11, Indian Horticulture Database – 2011, National Horticulture Board

7. In terms of transportation infrastructure Tripura is connected with the rest of the country through Assam by Broad gauge railway line extending to Lumding and Silchar. The main railways stations are in Agartala, Dharmanagar, Kumarghat. National Highway 44 connects the state to Assam and the rest of India. The airport at Agartala has flights that connect the state to other important centers such as Kolkata, Guwahati, Bangalore, Chennai and Delhi.

### C. Project Description

8. The Project road, Udaipur to Melaghar (TR02) which is 20.28 kilometres in length takes off at *Udaipur* village from National Highway 44 at Km 51.200 (from Agartala) with starting chainage 0.00 km. The location map of the road is given in **Annexure – 1**. The road passes through plain and rolling terrain all along the length and lies in East –West direction. Land use along the Project road is mainly agricultural and built up areas scattered along. In rolling terrain the forest area has scanty plantation, except shrubs. The river Gumati crosses the Project road at Km 13. For considerable length the Project road is aligned along the river bank, sometimes close to the river. The Project road ends at *Melaghar* at the junction with another Major District Road (MDR), joining Melaghar to NH-44 and further leading to Agartala. The road passes through eleven (11) villages- *Udaipur, Rajarbag, Khilpara, Rajdhar Nagar, Jamjuri, Dudhpurkarni, Palatana, Kakraban, Shilghati (Kishoreganj), Mohanbhog, and Purba Chandigarh*. The road is important for International border trade between India and Bangladesh.



### D. Scope and Objectives of the RP

9. The Resettlement Plan for this road section (TR02) from *Udaipur to Melaghar* in the State of Tripura has been prepared based on detailed road improvements proposed and as part of DPR study. The aim of this Resettlement Plan (RP) is to mitigate all unavoidable negative social and resettlement impacts caused due to the upgradation of TR02 by provision of commensurate measures to resettle the displaced persons and restore their livelihoods. The plan has been prepared on the basis of survey findings and consultation with different stakeholders and complies with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS-2009) to protect the rights of Displaced Persons and communities. The issues/aspects identified and addressed in this RP are:

- Type and extent of non-land assets, loss of livelihood or income opportunities and collective losses such as common property resources and social infrastructure;
- Impacts on vulnerable groups specifically women;
- Consultation with stakeholders and scope of peoples participation in the Project;

- Existing legal and administrative framework;
- Entitlement matrix with provisions for relocation assistance and restoration of businesses/income;
- Estimation of cost for implementation of R&R activities;
- Institutional framework for the implementation of plan including monitoring and evaluation mechanism.

## E. Methodology adopted

10. Based on the social screening that helped to identify potential impacts, interactions with Public Works Department (PWD) and the revenue departments of Government of Tripura, and Displaced Persons, tools for the study were devised. At this initial phase clarifications were sought and provided by the PWD on ROW (Right of Way) available. It was clarified that that government land is available for the entire stretch of the road and all structures that exist within the ROW are being used by non title holders (mainly encroachers and squatters). Additionally, in order to reduce the resettlement impact of the Project, upon instructions by the PWD, scope of the survey was limited to:

- requirement of the construction width within the toe line to improve the road up to 2 lane standard; and
- existing building lines particularly at *Kakrabon* market between Km 12.500 & Km 12.700

11. Hence no Land Acquisition Plan (LAP) is required for the project road. The next phase involved mobilization of a team to collect information on socio-economic profile of the affected households and record impacts on their assets. Appropriate instructions were given to the survey personnel both for conducting the survey as well as for carrying out consultations. The social survey team obtained the strip plan and detailed design from the engineering team and carried out a physical verification of the impacted structures along the ROW on the ground. This phase involved the conducting of survey of land parcels and structures and collection of socio-economic details of the Displaced Persons (DPs). Consultations were held at various places with different sections of the communities and were carried out in parallel with the survey. The last phase involved data entry of survey data, collation, data analysis and report-writing (preparation of Resettlement Plan (RP)) to document the findings of the survey, details of the consultations that were held with the different and relevant stakeholders – government departments, Displaced Persons.

12. **Project Improvement Proposal:** The existing road is single/intermediate lane. The existing road pavement is the flexible type with bituminous wearing course. The condition of the existing road pavement is generally fair except in some stretches where the pavement has been damaged due to cracks, depression, ruts and pot holes. It is proposed to retain the existing ROW and carry out upgradation and improvement within the existing ROW. The formation width varies between 7 to 9 m. It is proposed to widen the existing single lane/intermediate lane to 2-lane carriageway lane (7m), with earthen shoulders 2.5 m wide on either side subject to minor variation due to ROW constraints and strengthen the existing carriageway pavement as per design requirements. The ROW for 2-lane section, is proposed as per requirement set forth in IRC:73:1980. The typical cross section of road is given in **Annexure 2**.

## F. Project Benefits and Impacts

13. The project would entail upgradation and improvement of the existing road. This would provide easier access and availability of essential services to the communities living along and dependent on this road. Improved roads would imply better and frequent transport facilities and increased mobility. Also the project road connects to other MDR and NH 44 which ultimately connects to the State capital, Agartala.

14. The Project road passes through 11 villages and will be improved and upgraded within the existing ROW resulting in no private land acquisition. However, the census survey brought forth the presence of non-titleholders (mainly encroachers and squatters) mostly running small businesses and shops within the existing RoW. A total of 279 such non-titled households comprising of 1110 persons would be affected as a result of the Project. The main type of loss includes loss of commercial structures, residential, commercial structures, trees, irrigation units and boundary walls. The following table (table 1 A) presents the total number of affected HH along each village and the total number of persons affected:

**Table 1.2: Number of Households and Persons Affected by the Project**

<b>Name of Village</b>	<b>Number of HH</b>	<b>Total DPs</b>
Chandigar	10	42
Jamjuri	137	546
Kakraban	14	61
Khilpara	41	148
Mohanbhog	53	189
Palatana	2	8
Kishoreganj	16	77
Udaipur	6	39
<b>Total</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>1110</b>

## G. Measures to Minimize Resettlement Impacts

15. Resettlement impacts of linear projects are often less adverse than those of large area projects as linear projects can be usually re-routed to avoid large scale resettlement. Road widening projects invariably impact assets. Measures were taken to minimize adverse involuntary resettlement impacts due to up-gradation of this road section. The key measures are as follows:

- Widening the road within ROW as far as possible subject to technical limitations;
- Planning for widening of road in such a manner as to avoid the impact on built-up properties

16. In order to minimize impacts, the PWD clarified that government land is available for the entire stretch of the road and hence there would be no requirement for acquiring of any private land. All ROW required for the construction of the proposed road is available throughout the entire stretch – Km 0.00 to Km 20.28. Further vide letter nos. F.6(181)-PC(PD-1)/2005/6174-76 dated 30th September, 2009; F.6(179) PC(PD-1)/2009/6749-51 dated October 13th, 2009; F.6 (176)-PC(PD-I)/2009/6902-6904 dated October 19th, 2009 (**Annexure 3**) the PWD indicated that:

- To limit survey activities as per the requirement of the construction width within the toe line to improve the road up to 2 lane standard; and
- To restrict survey to existing building lines particularly at *Kakraban* market between Km 12.500 & Km 12.700 .

17. As a result of the above efforts, no land shall be acquired for the Project thereby considerably reducing the involuntary resettlement impacts of the Project.



## II. SCOPE OF RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

### A. Involuntary Resettlement Impacts

18. As aforementioned, the project would entail upgradation and improvement of the existing road within the existing Right-of-Way (RoW) so as to minimize the resettlement impacts. Since the available RoW is sufficient to accommodate the proposed road improvement works, the road construction would not entail any private land acquisition. In order to ascertain the Project impacts on local population and establish legality, a census survey was undertaken in the villages and habitations located along the project road.

19. The census survey brought forth the presence of non-titleholders (mainly encroachers and squatters) within the existing RoW in the 11 villages. Majority of these non-titled households are running small businesses and shops within the existing RoW. A total of 279 such non-titled households comprising of 1110 persons would be affected as a result of the Project. The main type of loss will include impact on commercial structures, residential, commercial structures, trees, irrigation units and boundary walls. The following table (Table 1) presents the total number of affected HH along each village and the total number of persons affected in these households:

**Table 2: Number of Households and Persons Affected by the Project**

<b>Name of Village</b>	<b>Number of HH</b>	<b>Total DPs</b>
Chandigar	10	42
Jamjuri	137	546
Kakraban	14	61
Khilpara	41	148
Mohanbhog	53	189
Palatana	2	8
Kishoreganj	16	77
Udaipur	6	39
<b>Total</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>1110</b>

### B. Types of Impact

20. The Census survey undertaken recorded the following types of impacts that will incur as a result of the Project:

- Loss of residential and commercial structures of encroachers and squatters
- Loss of Trees
- Loss of 'Other' Assets mainly comprising of dug wells, bore wells, water tanks, cattle-sheds, etc.
- Loss of Common Property Resources (CPR)

21. The assessment of Tranche 2 subproject brought forth that this subproject would entail involuntary resettlement impacts that are deemed significant.<sup>3</sup> Involuntary Resettlement impact qualify as Category A in case of this road.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>3</sup> The involuntary resettlement impacts of an ADB-supported project are considered significant if 200 or more persons will experience major impacts, which are defined as (i) being physically displaced from housing, or (ii) losing 10% or more of their productive assets (income generating).

<sup>4</sup> A project is assigned to one of the following categories depending on the significance of the probable involuntary resettlement impacts: (i) Category A – A proposed project is classified as Category A if it is likely to have significant involuntary resettlement impacts. A resettlement plan, including a assessment of social impacts, is required. (ii) Category B – A proposed project is classified as category B if it includes involuntary resettlement impacts that are not deemed significant. A resettlement plan, including a assessment of social impacts, is required. Category C – A proposed project is classified as Category C if it has no involuntary resettlement impacts. No further action is required.

### III. FINDINGS OF THE CENSUS SURVEY

#### A. Objective of the Census Survey

22. A detailed census was carried out along the road section in 2009. The objective of the census was to identify the displaced persons and generate an inventory of social and economic impacts on the project displaced persons, the structures affected, socio-economic profile of the project displaced people, their perceptions about the project and rehabilitation and resettlement options. A Census Questionnaire was prepared to collect detailed information on the socio-economic status of the displaced persons and households as well as their ensuing losses. All the other impacts including Community Property Resources were also recorded in the Census survey. The form used for census and socio-economic survey questionnaire is presented in **Annexure - 4** while the details of Project affected persons/displaced households is given at **Annexure – 5**. These surveys have led to the creation of the Inventory of Loss.

23. While the project would entail no land acquisition, the project policy framework includes affected non-titleholders who will be compensated for loss of structure and livelihoods affected as a result of the Project. The vulnerable affected households and/or persons especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and indigenous peoples, and those without legal title to land will be entitled for additional assistance as per the entitlement matrix.

24. The key findings of the census survey are discussed in the section below:

#### B. Socioeconomic Profile of the Displaced Households

25. The project road crosses two districts of the state. The road begins at *Udaipur* village in South Tripura District. The other project impacted district is the West Tripura district which is bounded by Bangladesh in the north and west, by North Tripura in the east and by South Tripura in the south. In both the districts agriculture is the mainstay of the economy. The key social and economic profile of the project district and affected households has been discussed below. These include details on the educational status of the AHH, their religion, family type, sources of income, vulnerability status as well as their perception regarding the impacts of the project

##### 1. Religion of the DPs

26. Majority of the affected population were found to be practicing Hinduism followed by Islam. 90% of DPs are Hindus while Muslim DPs were recorded in only three villages of Jamjuri, Khilpara and Mohanbhog (See Table 2). Followers of any other religion were not found along the project corridor.

Table 2 – Religion of DPs by village (%)		
Name of Village	Hindu	Muslim
Chandigar	100.00	0.00
Jamjuri	87.27	12.73
Kakraban	100.00	0.00
Khilpara	97.22	2.78
Mohanbhog	82.93	17.07
Palatana	100.00	0.00
Kishoreganj	100.00	0.00
Udaipur	100.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>90.27</b>	<b>9.73</b>

*Source: Socio-economic Survey, 2009*

## 2. Social Stratification of DPs

27. 48.88% of the DPs belong to General category while 33.18% of the DPs belong to Other Backward Classes and 16.14% are Scheduled Caste. As can be seen from the table, *Udaipur* and *Palatana* are the only villages where all the Displaced Persons belong to the Scheduled Caste and OBC categories respectively (**See Table 3**).

Table 3 – Social Stratification of DPs by Village (in %)				
Name of Village	SC	OBC	General	Others
Chandigar	50.00	50.00	0.00	0.00
Jamjuri	10.00	23.64	62.73	3.64
Kakraban	33.33	0.00	66.67	0.00
Khilpara	25.71	40.00	34.29	0.00
Mohanbhog	4.88	56.10	39.02	0.00
Palatana	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
Kishoreganj	23.08	46.15	30.77	0.00
Udaipur	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>16.14</b>	<b>33.18</b>	<b>48.88</b>	<b>1.79</b>

*Source: Socio-economic Survey, 2009*

## 3. Family Type

28. Nearly half (49.09%) of the displaced households live in nuclear family system. In nuclear family system, mostly parents and children live together and sometimes grandparents also stay with the family. More than 50% of the impacted households in *Jamjuri*, *Kakraban*, *Khilpara* and *Mohanbhog* villages are nuclear households. 41.82% of the total families live in extended families which are characterised by large number of people living together and include extended families of the main patriarch/matriarch. Extended households too constitute more than 40% of the total displaced households (**See Table 4**).

Table 4 – Type of households by village (in %)			
Name of Village	Nuclear	Joint	Extended
Chandigar	16.67	0.00	83.33
Jamjuri	50.00	8.33	41.67
Kakraban	53.85	38.46	7.69
Khilpara	52.78	5.56	41.67
Mohanbhog	56.41	5.13	38.46
Palatana	0.00	0.00	100.00
Kishoreganj	38.46	7.69	53.85
Udaipur	0.00	33.33	66.67
<b>Total</b>	<b>49.09</b>	<b>9.09</b>	<b>41.82</b>

*Source: Socio-economic Survey, 2009*

## 4. Average Household Size

29. Average household size in the affected villages varies from village to village. *Khilpara* village at 3.8 persons / household has the smallest household size, whereas in *Udaipur* the average household size is 6.5 persons. Overall, the average size of the affected households along the project stretch is 4.3 (**See Table 5**).

Table 5 – Average Size of Household by village	
Name of Village	Average Household Size
Chandigar	4.2
Jamjuri	3.9
Kakraban	3.8
Khilpara	3.5
Mohanbhog	3.6
Palatana	4.0
Kishoreganj	4.5
Udaipur	6.5
Average for all villages	4.3
Source: Socio-economic survey, 2009	

## 5. Vulnerability Status of Displaced Households

30. Scheduled Caste, Below Poverty Line<sup>5</sup>, and DPs headed by are amongst vulnerable groups identified from the survey. The Scheduled Caste DPs were from BPL category. Of the total surveyed households (279 HH), a total of 53 were recorded as vulnerable. 10 households are headed by women and the remaining (43) are households below poverty line (See Table 6 below).

Table 6 – Vulnerability status by village		
Name of Village	WHH	BPL and / or SC
Chandigar	0	4
Jamjuri	3	13
Kakraban	0	4
Khilpara	6	3
Mohanbhog	0	12
Palatana	0	0
Kishoreganj	0	6
Udaipur	1	1
Total	10	43
Source: Socio-economic survey, 2009		

## 6. Displaced Persons disaggregated by sex:

31. In Table 7 below, the percentage of males and females among the affected persons has been given. Of the 1110 DP's, 53.85% of them are males while remaining are females. The percentage of females among DPs is higher in *Chandigar* and *Khilpara* villages while in *Palatana* village it is equal to the number of males. In all other villages, a greater percentage of DPs are males (See Table 7 below).

Table 7 – Displaced persons disaggregated by sex (%)		
Name of Village	Male	Female
Chandigar	48.00	52.00
Jamjuri	52.44	47.56
Kakraban	50.94	49.06
Khilpara	44.88	55.12
Mohanbhog	52.74	47.26
Palatana	50.00	50.00
Kishoreganj	54.24	45.76
Udaipur	53.85	46.15
Source: Socio-economic survey, 2009		

<sup>5</sup> As per Planning Commission's Poverty Estimates, 2009-10, a person earning less than Rs. 663.4 per capita per month in Rural areas and Rs. 782.7 per capita per month in urban areas would be categorised as those living below poverty line.

## 7. Literacy levels of the Displaced Persons

32. Literacy among Displaced Persons is high at 92.61% which is higher than the State and national literacy rates (87.75% and 74.04% respectively). Only 7.39% of the DPs are illiterate. 61.63% of DPs have attained education at least till primary levels. More than 15% of the Displaced Persons in *Jamjuri and Khilpara* villages are graduates, while *Udaipur* is the only village wherein nearly 12% of the DPs are technically qualified (**See Table 8 below**).

Table 8: Education Profile of DPs by Village (%)						
Name of Village	Illiterate	Primary	Secondary	Graduate	Technical	Total
Chandigar	12.00	88.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
Jamjuri	6.29	45.92	27.04	20.75	0.00	100
Kakraban	3.77	60.38	24.53	11.32	0.00	100
Khilpara	7.09	31.50	37.80	23.62	0.00	100
Mohanbhog	11.64	63.01	17.81	6.85	0.68	100
Palatana	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
Kishoreganj	6.78	54.24	25.42	13.56	0.00	100
Udaipur	11.54	50.00	19.23	7.69	11.54	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.39</b>	<b>61.63</b>	<b>18.98</b>	<b>10.47</b>	<b>1.53</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Socio-economic survey, 2009*

## 8. Health status of the Displaced Persons:

33. With respect to the overall health of the DPs, it was recorded that 91.07% of DPs reported healthy, while 7.79% have chronic illness and 1.15% of the DPs are disabled (**See Table 9**).

Table 9 – Health status by village (%)			
Name of Village	Handicap	Chronic Illness	No Illness
Chandigar	0.00	12.00	88.00
Jamjuri	1.16	8.58	90.26
Kakraban	0.00	7.84	92.16
Khilpara	1.57	7.87	90.55
Mohanbhog	0.00	4.79	95.21
Palatana	12.50	0.00	87.50
Kishoreganj	1.69	10.17	88.14
Udaipur	3.85	3.85	92.31
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.15</b>	<b>7.79</b>	<b>91.07</b>

*Source: Socio-economic survey, 2009*

## 9. Occupational Pattern of the Displaced Households:

34. The main occupation for majority of the DPs is Business/ Trade. 57.32% of DPs are dependent on business for their livelihood. While agriculture including agricultural labour accounts for 12.74% of the DPs, 8.28% DPs are engaged in non-agricultural labour. 9.55% & 7.01% of DPs are engaged in Govt. service and Private services respectively. The occupational pattern of the working DPs is shown in **Table 11**.



37. It is notable that while agriculture and livestock earn the least, service sectors is most rewarding for the DPs as income earned by those employed in service is highest amongst all sources. Variations are noted within sectors across villages too. E.g. Income earned from agriculture is the least in *Chandigar* and *Kakraban* villages, while in the same villages, incomes earned from other sources such as commercial and service are significantly higher. In *Kakraban*, *Khilpara* and *Udaipur* villages, average monthly incomes earned by those engaged in service sector are significantly high. **Figure 2** below presents a break-up of the average income earned from different sources.

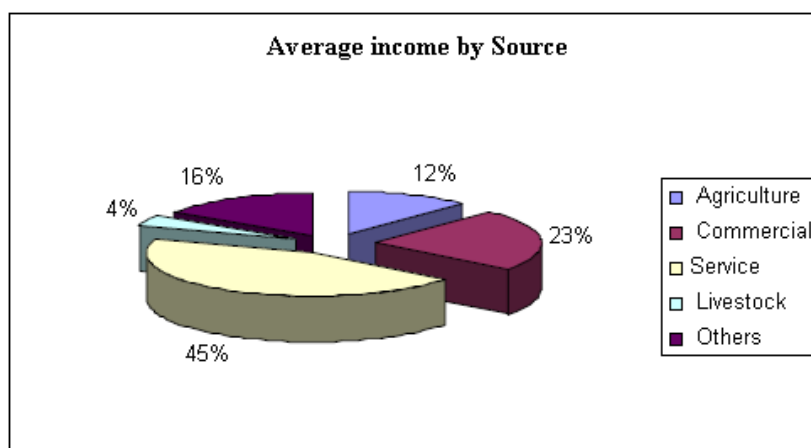


Figure 2 – Breakup of average income from different sources

## 11. Average Expenditure pattern

38. The average expenditure of the DPs is estimated to be Rs. 6072 per month per households including the expenses on food, cooking fuel, clothing, transport, medicines, education, electricity, water, social events, seeds/fertilizers/pesticides, agriculture (labour/tools) and other expenditures. Average expenditure on food is highest amongst all other expenditures. Average expenditure is lowest in social events which is only Rs. 119. The average expenditure pattern of the households is depicted in **Table 14 below**. **Figure 3** below presents a break-up of the average expenditure on different types of items. Expenditure on food (38%) is the major item on which DPs spend their money.

Name of Village	Food	cooking fuel	Clothing	Transport	Medicines	Education	Electricity	Water	Social events	Seeds/fert./pest.	Others	Agri. (labour/to
Chandigar	1967	228	67	53	183	225	60		48	175		
Jamjuri	2942	339	204	346	363	884	187	78	127	432	1283	409
Kakraban	2450	296	131	184	144	525	146	40	81	250	325	200
Khilpara	3476	529	328	332	409	808	244	49	173	400	3317	425
Mohan-bhog	2754	341	194	320	233	764	104	574	76	394	1278	340
Palatana	2500	400	125	150	200	200	110		55			
Kishore-ganj	3008	300	224	409	492	342	134	35	117	213		
Udaipur	5300	288	688	450	1053	400	263	30	180			
<b>Total</b>	<b>2976</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>781</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>1785</b>	<b>373</b>

Source: Socio-economic survey, 2009

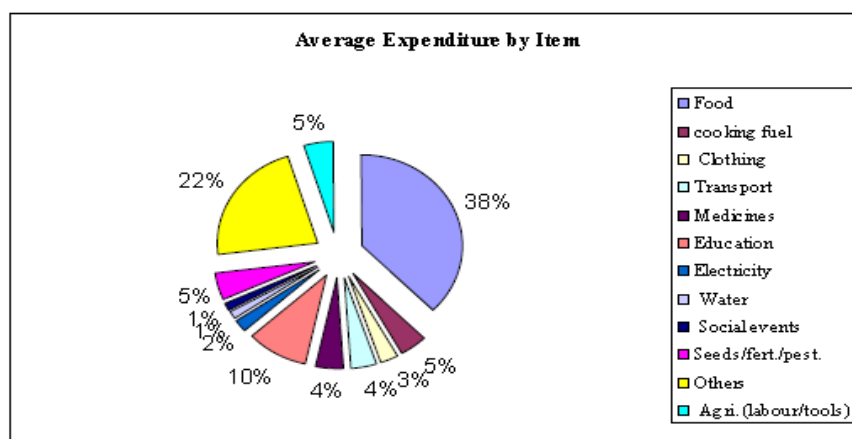


Figure 3 – Breakup of average expenditure on different items

## 12. Additional Skills Possessed by the DPs

39. During the survey, attempt was made to assess the skill set possessed by the DP other than that which they use to earn their income from. Amongst all the DPs, only 2.63% possess additional skills such as computer, carpentry, mechanic, cutting and driving, etc. while the rest of the do not possess any additional skills (**See Table 15**). Thus the DPs were found to have limited skill set.

Table 15 – Additional skills possessed by Displaced Persons by village (%)			
Name of Village	Possess Additional Skills	Do not possess additional skills	Total
Chandigarh	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Jamjuri	2.08%	97.92%	100.00%
Kakraban	3.77%	96.23%	100.00%
Khilpara	3.94%	96.06%	100.00%
Mohanbagh	2.05%	97.95%	100.00%
Palatana	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Kishoreganj	1.69%	98.31%	100.00%
Udaipur	11.54%	88.46%	100.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.53</b>	<b>97.37</b>	<b>100.00 %</b>

Source: Socio-economic survey, 2009

## C. Type and Extent of Project Impacts

40. The main type of loss recorded during census survey include comprises of loss of structures and other assets such as trees, irrigation units, cattle sheds etc. As per the survey, it was recorded that a total of 279 households will be affected due to the Project. Out of these 279 households, 137 (more than 50%) of the impacted households belong to Jamjuri village (**See Table 16**).

Table 16: Number of Households Affected by the Project	
Name of Village	Number of HH
Chandigar	10
Jamjuri	137
Kakraban	14
Khilpara	41
Mohanbhog	53
Palatana	2
Kishoreganj	16
Udaipur	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>279 HHs</b>





Settlement in Kakraban

41. A total of 59 households were not available during the census. For such households, the total no. of APs has been estimated based on the average household size of each village. It is estimated that in 59 such households, there shall be total of 233 APs. **Table 17** presents the total number of Aps surveyed and the additional absentee APs. The total number of affected persons is 1109. The details of affected persons is provided in **Annexure – 5**.

Table 17 : Number of Persons Affected by the Project					
Name of Village	Surveyed Aps	No. of HH for which details were not collected*	Average HH Size	Additional Absentee APs	Total APs
Chandigar	25	4	4.2	17	42
Jamjuri	432	29	3.9	114	546
Kakraban	53	2	3.8	8	61
Khilpara	127	6	3.5	21	148
Mohanbhog	146	12	3.6	43	189
Palatana	8	0	4.0	0	8
Kishoreganj	59	4	4.5	18	77
Udaipur	26	2	6.5	13	39
<b>Total</b>	<b>876</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>1110</b>

\*Details were not collected for 59 HH as the persons from these HH were not available at the time of the survey. Hence total no. of APs has been estimated on average HH size for each village.

In the following sub section, the type and extent of impact on asset has been described.

### 1. Impact on Structures

42. Permanent structures are defined here as those having RCC roof and brick walls. Semi-permanent structures are those having brick walls and no RCC roof. Temporary structures are those which are neither permanent nor semi-permanent and have temporary roof and wall. Of the total 279 impacted households, 214 households shall experience impacts on structures (including permanent, semi-permanent and temporary). Bamboo fences shall be impacted in two households and one household shall experience impact on its boundary wall. The details of affected properties are given at **Annexure – 6**.

43. Out of total affected structures three fourths (75%), i.e., 162 are temporary structures, 21 nos. of permanent structures and 31 nos. of semi-permanent structures which will be affected due to the project. As shown in **Table 18**, all the 21 permanent structures are located in *Jamjuri* village while temporary structures are found in all villages. In Jamjuri village, permanent, semi permanent and temporary structures have been impacted while in

Kakraban and Mohanbhog villages only semi permanent and temporary structures have been affected.

**Table 18: Type of Affected Structure**

Name of the Village	Permanent	Semi-Permanent	Temporary	Bamboo Fencing	Boundary Wall	Total
Chandigar			6			6
Jamjuri	21	24	69			114
Kakraban		6	8			14
Khilpara			29	2	1	32
Mohanbhog		1	28			29
Palatana			1			1
Kishoreganj			13			13
Udaipur			5			5
Total	21	31	159	2	1	214

**Source: Socio-economic survey 2009**

44. All the structures are single storey structures. The total area of total affected structures is 2686 sq. m. (See Table 19). Impacts on linear structures such as bamboo fence and a boundary wall were noted and their lengths were recorded. Two bamboo fencings of total length– 30 meters and 1 boundary wall of 13.5 meters would be impacted. However since these structures are built on the ROW and all the DPs comprise of non-titleholders, the APs would be awarded compensation for the affected structure only and not for the land.

Table 19 – Area of Affected Structures (in sq. meter)				
Name of Village	Permanent	Semi Permanent	Temporary	Total
Chandigar			154.572	154.572
Jamjuri	149.362	394.176	953.59	1497.128
Kakraban		46.592	101.508	148.1
Khilpara			400.653	400.653
Mohanbhog		6.068	228.744	234.812
Palatana			18.352	18.352
Kishoreganj			168.885	168.885
Udaipur			59.376	59.376
<b>Total</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>2086</b>	<b>2686</b>

**Source: Socio-economic survey, 2009**

## 2. Ownership Pattern

45. Out of the total 279 affected properties, 186 (66.9%) are occupied by encroachers and the rest 93 (33.10%) are occupied by tenants (See Table 20 below). Jamjuri village was recorded as having the maximum number of owners (68) as well as tenants (69).

Table 20: Ownership Status of the Affected Households			
Name of Village	Encroachers	Tenants (of the encroacher HHs)	Total Affected HHs
Chandigar	10	-	10
Jamjuri	69	68	137
Kakraban	13	1	14
Khilpara	31	10	41
Mohanbhog	47	6	53
Palatana	2		2
Kishoreganj	9	7	16
Udaipur	5	1	6

<b>Total</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>279</b>
<i>Source: Socio-economic Survey, 2009</i>			

### 3. Relocation Preferences of Affected Households

46. During the survey, the affected households incurring significant impact on their structures were asked about their relocation preferences. 92% of the respondents preferred to be relocated within their village and only 8% indicated preference to relocate outside the village (see **Table 21** below). Majority of respondents indicated that they would prefer cash compensation instead of land for land based compensation.

<b>Table 21 – Relocation preferences by village (%)</b>		
<b>Name of Village</b>	<b>Within the Village/Town</b>	<b>Outside Village/Town</b>
Chandigar	100	0
Jamjuri	87	13
Kakraban	83	17
Khilpara	100	0
Mohanbhog	95	5
Palatana	100	0
Kishoreganj	100	0
Udaipur	100	0
<b>Average</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>8</b>
<i>Source: Socio-economic survey, 2009</i>		

47. Out of the total of 214 households that are affected, 32 are residential, 174 are commercial and 8 are residential cum commercial. **Table 22** shows the type of use of the affected properties.

<b>Table 22: Type of Use of Affected Structures</b>				
<b>Name of the Village</b>	<b>Residential</b>	<b>Commercial</b>	<b>Resi-cum-Commercial</b>	<b>Total</b>
Chandigar	5	1	-	6
Jamjuri	4	104	6	114
Kakraban	-	13	1	14
Khilpara	12	20	-	32
Mohanbhog	5	23	1	29
Palatana	1	-	-	1
Kishoreganj	4	9	-	13
Udaipur	1	4	-	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>214</b>
<i>Source: Socio-economic survey 2009</i>				

### 4. Impacts on Other Assets

48. A total of 1852 trees, 1 dug well, 6 tube well, 1 water tank, 1 hand pump and 3 cattle sheds will be affected due to the project. **Table 23** below shows distribution of affected assets.

Table 23 – Impact on other assets						
Name of village	Trees	Dug wells	Tube wells	Water Tank	Hand pump	Cattle shed
Chandigar	78			0		1
Jamjuri	614		1	1	0	1
Kakraban			0	0		
Khilpara	96		3	0		1
Mohanbhog	928		2	0		
Palatana	35		0			
Kishoreganj	92	1	0	0		0
Udaipur	9					
<b>Total</b>	<b>1852</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>

*Source: Socio-economic survey, 2009*

49. Out of the 1852 affected trees, nearly 80% (i.e. 1462 trees) comprise of fruit bearing trees with the majority of them being Betelnut trees, followed by Mango and Jackfruit trees.

## 5. Impact on Community Property Resources

50. In addition to the assets mentioned above, one small temple will be relocated. The detail of affected temple is presented in **Table 24** below.

Table 24 –Details of Affected Community Property					
S. No.	Chainage	Type of Cultural Property	Side	Number of structures	Type of construction
1	Km 17597.2 to 17621.5	Small temple	Left	1	Temporary

51. There are 5 other religious structures, including temples and mosque located close to existing road but the impact on these structures are avoided by making suitable adjustments in road alignment.



Temple at Km 17.590

#### IV. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND DISCLOSURE

52. During the detailed survey, community consultations were held in many villages that lay en-route. All relevant aspects of project planning and development were discussed with the affected communities. Consultations checklists were used to cover issues relating to demographic details of each village, economic resource base, perceptions of the community with respect to the benefits, apprehensions of the community and their willingness to contribute and finally their endorsement (or otherwise) of the proposed project. Information was disseminated about the project and its benefits and impacts. Attempt was made to elicit suggestions from them and to incorporate the same in plan document. Also the approaches adopted to minimize impact and timing of construction was informed to them to elicit their response. People were asked about their preference of resettlement during the census and socio-economic surveys.

53. Consultations were held with village community and panchayat members at 6 villages – *Shilghati, Jamjuri, Khilpara, Purba Chandigar, Mohanbhog and Kakrabon*. A total of 101 persons participated in these meetings. The attendance sheets are given in **Annexure – 7**. Some of these meetings were conducted in the presence of the PWD engineers. Ensuing paragraphs summarize the details and outcomes of interactions held at different villages



*Photo 2: Consultations with Displaced Persons en-route the project corridor*

##### A. Awareness about the Project

54. It was observed though the communities understood such road-widening works as part of the development works that are taken up by the government departments, but were not aware of the details. Very few persons, such as those associated or related with officials of the Public Works Department displayed prior knowledge. The communities were provided details on the project during the consultations. All persons were informed of the total length of the road, actual details such as the width, the road side amenities such as drains, potential impacts and entitlement provisions etc.

##### B. Willingness to Cooperate

55. The affected households understood that widening of the road would be beneficial to the whole community and would spur development in the area. Impacts such as dismantling of structures– private and community owned were explained to them. They understood the implications and accepted the impacts as being necessary to development.

### **C. Perceived Project Benefits**

56. It was observed that the road was perceived by the communities as a very critical infrastructural requirement in their area and to their lives. They stated a range of benefits such as:

- improved communication and access leading to reduction in savings in time and fuel costs;
- better access to markets for their agricultural produce resulting in less wastage of the produce and more profits;
- improved access to educational and medical facilities;
- improved in safety resulting from a wider and better road;
- growth in business as better access would lead to more traffic and lead to more employment opportunities
- fillip to import-export business resulting from better transportation of goods;
- boost to tourism as more tourists shall have easy access to tourist spots such as *Rudrasagar* and *Matarbari*; and
- overall socio-economic development of the area

57. *Fears and concerns expressed:* During consultations, communities expressed certain concerns and apprehensions. They requested that more emphasis should be laid on these issues by the project authorities at the time of implementation. Key concerns are given below:

- physical and economic displacement due to the road widening;
- impacts on livelihood as widening would impact their structures either partially or fully;
- appropriate replacement of community properties such as waiting shed and parking areas that would be affected;
- impact on the ecological balance as many trees that provided shade to the passers-by would be felled;
- impact on place of worship; and
- inconvenience caused to the regular clientele and resultant impact on businesses. They requested that construction work be carried out in a manner that would ensure that minimum disruption and inconvenience is caused.

### **D. Views on Compensation and rehabilitation**

58. Communities stated that adequate compensation should be paid for all structures that are owned either privately or are used by the communities. Besides, they requested all those who are displaced physically and economically be resettled and rehabilitated in an appropriate manner. Financial assistance for those persons who lose their livelihood was a specific request. Communities requested that any construction should start only after payment of full compensation. Another request was to carry out compensatory afforestation in the same area as where trees are being cut.

### **E. Other suggestions from the community**

59. Communities made a few suggestions as listed below:

- a permanent market shed should be constructed;
- ample space be provided for parking of vehicles;
- bus stand, waiting sheds, urinals, public conveniences and a community hall should be constructed;

- food processing and other types of industries should be set up to generate local employment; and
- construction activities should be limited to the market areas within existing width, particularly in *Kakrabon* market

60. **Table 25** provides details of each consultation with regard to the issues discussed, concerns expressed and suggestions given by the community.

Table 25 – Consultations with Displaced Persons			
S.No.	Location	Participants	Comments and suggestions from community
1	Shilghati Village, Venue: Gram Panchayat Office, Shilghati	Panchayat members (2) and village community members (8).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Time and cost of transportation will be reduced due to better commutation</li> <li>◆ Easy access to markets for agricultural produces.</li> <li>◆ Value of land will increase.</li> <li>◆ Number of accidents will be lesser due to wider road.</li> <li>◆ Growth of business.</li> <li>◆ Livelihood of small businessman running roadside shops will be affected.</li> <li>◆ Waiting shed and parking place may be affected.</li> <li>◆ Permanent market shed should be constructed</li> <li>◆ Parking space for vehicles should be provided</li> <li>◆ Displaced Persons should be resettled and rehabilitated properly.</li> </ul>
2	Jamjuri Village Venue: Public Library, Jamjuri	Panchayat members (1) and village community members (23).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Increase in employment opportunity</li> <li>◆ Better communication</li> <li>◆ Increase in fuel economy</li> <li>◆ Access to better health services, education and business opportunities.</li> <li>◆ Improvement in road safety.</li> <li>◆ Impact on livelihood and other assets.</li> <li>◆ Fear of displacement due to road extension</li> <li>◆ Construction of permanent market shed</li> <li>◆ Financial assistance to the people who are likely to lose their livelihood.</li> <li>◆ Construction of bus stand, urinal etc.</li> </ul>
3	Khilpara Village Venue: Gram Panchayat office, Khilpara	Panchayat members (1) and village community members (18).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Better communication</li> <li>◆ Cost effective transportation</li> <li>◆ Improvement in road safety</li> <li>◆ Loss of livelihood and property.</li> <li>◆ Ecological imbalance due to felling of old and shady trees.</li> <li>◆ Impact on the local market.</li> <li>◆ Construction of permanent market shed, waiting shed and parking stand</li> <li>◆ Adequate compensation to the Displaced Persons</li> <li>◆ Construction activities should be started only after giving compensation to the Displaced Persons.</li> <li>◆ Trees should be saved as far as possible and if any tree needs to be cut compensatory tree plantation should be done.</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Construction of public conveniences and a community hall.</li> </ul>
4	Purba Chandigarh Village Venue: Gram panchayat office, purba chandigarh.	Panchayat members (2), P.W.D. official (1), village community members (8).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Increase in business opportunities</li> <li>◆ Improvement in mode of transportation</li> <li>◆ Social and economic development of the community</li> <li>◆ Impact on property</li> <li>◆ Displacement of affected people</li> <li>◆ Deforestation</li> <li>◆ Adequate compensation to the Displaced Persons</li> <li>◆ Road side amenities should be provided.</li> <li>◆ Compensatory tree plantation should be done to protect the environment.</li> <li>◆ Places of worship should be saved as far as possible.</li> </ul>
5	Mohanbhog Village Venue: Gram panchayat office Mohanbhog	Panchayat members (2), village community members (11). P.W.D official (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Improvement in communication facilities</li> <li>◆ Time and cost of journey will be reduced</li> <li>◆ Easy access to markets for agricultural produces.</li> <li>◆ Local market will get affected completely</li> <li>◆ Waiting shed and parking place may be affected.</li> <li>◆ Permanent market shed should be constructed</li> <li>◆ Parking space for vehicles should be provided</li> <li>◆ Public conveniences should be provided.</li> <li>◆ Food processing industry should be set up to provide employment to the local population</li> </ul>
6	Kakraban Village Venue: Kakraban Community Hall	Panchayat members (6) and village community members (19).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Improvement in communication facilities</li> <li>◆ Time and cost of transportation will be reduced</li> <li>◆ Easy access to markets for agricultural produces.</li> <li>◆ Import and export to and from Bangladesh will be much easier.</li> <li>◆ Transportation of materials to Monarchak and Palatana thermal power plants will be smooth and easy.</li> <li>◆ It will give boost to tourism industry as the tourist spots Rudrasagar and Matarbari will be easily accessible.</li> <li>◆ Local market will get affected completely</li> <li>◆ Waiting shed and parking place may be affected.</li> <li>◆ Impact on livelihood and assets.</li> <li>◆ Ecological imbalance due to tree cutting.</li> <li>◆ Construction activities should be restricted within existing width in market areas especially in the Kakraban market.</li> <li>◆ Parking space for vehicles should be provided</li> <li>◆ Road side amenities should be provided.</li> <li>◆ Compensatory tree plantation should be done.</li> </ul>

61. Meaningful consultation with the affected persons, their host communities and civil society for every subproject identified as having involuntary resettlement impact will be carried out throughout the resettlement plan implementation. The consultation process established for the program will employ a range of formal and informal consultative methods. Different techniques of consultation with stakeholders are proposed during project preparation, viz., in-depth interviews, public meetings, group discussions etc.

62. Particular attention will be paid to the need of the disadvantaged or vulnerable groups, especially those below poverty line, the landless, the elderly, female headed households, women and children, Indigenous People/ Scheduled Tribes, and those without legal title to land. The key informants to be consulted, during the RP implementation, shall include the following stakeholders:



- Heads and members of households likely to be affected
- Affected households belonging to the vulnerable groups
- Host communities
- Women in the affected as well as host communities
- Local voluntary organizations and NGOs,
- Government agencies and departments, and,

63. The resettlement plan will be implemented in close consultation with the key stakeholders. Women's participation will be ensured by involving them in public consultation at various level and stages of project preparation and by arrangements, which would enhance their ability to attend such meetings.

64. The executing agency and implementing agency will ensure that views of the affected persons, particularly those vulnerable, related to the resettlement process are looked into and addressed. The DSC will ensure that groups and individuals consulted are informed about the outcome of the decision-making process, and confirm how their views were incorporated.

#### **F. Disclosure of Resettlement Plan**

65. The RP summary will be translated and made available to the affected persons. Hard copies of the resettlement plan will also be made available at: (i) Offices of the PIU; (ii) District Magistrate Office (iii) Block Development Officers' Office (iv) any other local level public offices, as soon as the plans are available and certainly before land is acquired for the project. For non-literate people, other communication methods will be used. A report of disclosure, giving detail of date and location, will be shared with ADB.

66. The basic information in the resettlement plan including subproject location, impact estimations, entitlements, implementation schedule etc. will be presented in the form of a brochure that will be circulated among the APs. These brochures would be distributed to the APs by the PIU with assistance from the NGO at the time of the RP disclosure and prior to submission of PFR. Posters designed to disseminate basic tenets of the plan will be distributed in different localities to generate mass awareness. Additionally, during RP implementation public meetings will be organised by the PIU with assistance from the NGO to disclose the RP in each of the affected villages to inform the APs about the Project, their entitlements as well as the grievance redress mechanism. In case of villages such as Chandigarh, Palatana and Udaipur, which have less than 6 Affected Households, Affected HHs from these villages would be invited to the public meetings organised in the neighbouring villages. The PIU and NGO will pay particular attention to the needs of the disadvantaged or vulnerable groups, especially those below poverty line, the landless, the elderly, female-headed households, women and children, Scheduled Caste etc. Separate focus group discussions and house visits, if needed, shall be undertaken during RP implementation in case of the vulnerable households by the PIU and NGO to follow up on the concerns (related to Project and entitlements) as well as to assess the needs of these households.

67. Electronic version of the framework as well as the RPs will be placed on the official website of the respective State Governments and the official website of ADB after approval and endorsement by IA/PIU and ADB. All RPs will be approved by ADB prior to contract award and then disclosed on ADB's website.

68. Furthermore, a notification on the Project implementation will be issued by the PIU in local newspapers at the time of RP Disclosure. All the costs related to the Consultation and

Participation has been included in the RP budget.

69. In case of change in project design thereby entailing change in resettlement impacts, a re-evaluation and updation of this RP will be undertaken. The updated RP will be disclosed to the affected persons, endorsed by MDONER and will be submitted to ADB for approval prior to award of civil works contracts for the project. The updated RP, not just the summary will be disclosed to the affected persons as well as uploaded on the ADB and MDONER and PIU website and after ADB review and approval.

## **V. IMPACTS ON WOMEN AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLE**

### **A. Gender Impacts of the Project**

70. According to the provisional results of 2011 census of India, Tripura has a population of 3,671,032 with 1,871,867 males and 1,799,165 females with a sex ratio of 961 females per thousand males. Of the total number of workers in the state, female workers constituted 18.5% of the number of total workers. Similarly, while the overall workforce participation rate was 36.25, the female workforce participation rate was limited to 10.25.

71. The Gender-related Development Index (GDI) incorporates differentials in achievement between men and women. As per the Tripura Human Development Report 2007, the estimated value of GDI for Tripura was 0.56, which is lower than the Human Development Index of the state on account of gender inequalities. In comparison, the West and South districts of the state, have a GDI of 0.58 and 0.55 respectively, almost at par with the state level scenario.

72. Women in the region are largely involved in households' work, collection of forest products, firewood collection, cultivation and other agricultural activities. They use the road for their routine households activities and economic activities such as agriculture and marketing etc. Availability of all weather roads with safe connectivity with better transport services will benefit the women in the area. Their mobility will be augmented both in terms of access to social services, higher levels of schooling and better health facility etc. Consultations were carried out with women in different places along the Project road.

73. The augmentation of road network and services, as per the women participants, will have far-reaching impacts on them and their lives. Firstly, they expressed that their mobility will be greatly enhanced. The Project would definitely augment the frequency and quality of the transport, thereby further improving access of women to various services and by and large women of various castes and communities on each of the project packages expressed the need for the road construction. They were of the opinion that they will especially benefit from the Project, since their mobility will be augmented both in terms of access to social services, as well as access to higher levels of schooling. The road construction would also considerably augment their access to higher levels of health care outside. In other words, the Project will provide both men and women and offer special benefits to women by increasing the opportunity for girls to access higher education, and the access for women and children to improved local services and higher levels of health care. The findings of these consultations are summed up in Table 25 in Chapter IV.

74. Separate discussions were held with women in the Project are to: i) provide information on the proposed road widening project; and ii) to record their views, concerns and perceived benefits arising from the proposed project. During the discussions, women shared that the project shall have positive benefits ensuing from the availability of all weather roads shall be safer connectivity and better transport services. Their mobility will be significantly enhanced both in terms of access to social services, higher levels of schooling and better health facility etc.

75. In terms of resettlement, the Project gender impacts are largely limited in nature. The census survey brought forth that 10 Female Headed household (FHH) will be affected as a result of the project. Apart from compensation for their asset loss, these households will be entitled to additional assistance as per the Entitlement Matrix for this Project.



*Photo 3: Consultations with female Displaced Persons en-route the project corridor*

## **B. Impact on Indigenous People (IP)**

76. The population of Tripura is characterized by social diversity. Specifically, people of the Scheduled Tribes (STs) comprise about one-third of the total population. People from nineteen tribes are represented in the population of the State, the two largest tribes being the Tripuri and the Reang, which together accounted for 71 per cent of the tribal population. In the West and South Districts the STs comprise 25.3 and 37.7% of the total district population.

77. However, the census survey undertaken along the road did not bring forth the presence of tribal households along the road section. No tribal household would be impacted as a result of the Project. As a result, no Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) has been prepared for this project.

## **VI. POLICY FRAMEWORK AND ENTITLEMENTS**

### **A. Policy Framework - Review of Resettlement Policies and Legal Framework**

78. The resettlement principles adopted in this Plan reflect the national and State Land Acquisition (LA) Act, the entitlement benefits as listed in the National R&R Policy, (Government of India) 2007 and Asian Development Bank's (ADB) Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS, 2009).

79. The RP outlines the objectives, policy principles and procedures for land acquisition, compensation and other assistance measures for Displaced persons (APs). The Executing Agency and the Implementing Agency (IA) will endorse the Resettlement Plan prior to Project Appraisal. The RPs will be disclosed to the displaced persons (APs) and submitted to ADB for review and approval prior to commencement of any civil works. Compensation and other assistances will have to be paid to APs prior to any physical or economic displacement of displaced households.

80. The salient features of government and ADB policies are summarized below.

#### **1. Land Acquisition Act (LAA), 1894**

81. The LAA provides a framework for facilitating land acquisition in India. LAA enables the State Government to acquire private land for public purposes. LAA ensures that no person is deprived of land except under LAA and entitles affected persons to a hearing before acquisition. The main elements of LAA are:

- (i) Land identified for the purpose of a project is placed under Section 4 of the LAA. This constitutes notification. As per Clause 5 a (1), objections must be made within 30 days to the District Collector (the highest administrative officer of the concerned District)
- (ii) The land is then placed under Section 6 of the LAA. This is a declaration that the government intends to acquire the land. The District Collector is directed to take steps for the acquisition, and the land is placed under Section 9. Interested parties are then invited to state their interest in the land and the price. Under Section 11, the District Collector will make an award within two years of the date of publication of the declarations. Otherwise, the acquisition proceedings shall lapse.
- (iii) In case of disagreement on the price awarded, within 6 weeks of the award, the parties (under Section 18) can request the District Collector to refer the matter to the Courts to make a final ruling on the amount of compensation.
- (iv) Once the land has been placed under Section 4, no further sale or transfer is allowed.
- (v) Compensation for land and improvements (such as houses, wells, trees, etc.) is paid in cash by the project authorities to the State Government, which in turn compensates landowners.
- (vi) The price to be paid for the acquisition of agricultural land is based on sale prices recorded in the District Registrar's office averaged over the three years preceding notification under Section 4. The possession of land is taken, by the Collector, after payment of compensation (Clause 31). If payment of compensation is not paid before taking possession, a interest is to be paid.

The Act has no provision for resettlement assistance and benefits particularly for people without titles or ownership records such as informal settlers.

## **2. National Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy (Ministry of Rural Development), 2007**

82. A National R&R Policy (NRRP), 2003 was adopted by the Government of India to address the issues not addressed in the LAA Act and also to cover development-induced resettlement. This policy has been revised in the form of NPRR (2007), which is applicable to all developmental projects where 400 or more families' en masse in plain areas or 200 or more families' en masse in tribal or hilly areas are displaced due to project activity. The policy aims to minimize displacement and promote, as far as possible, non-displacing or least displacing alternatives. The policy also aims to ensure adequate rehabilitation package and expeditious implementation of the rehabilitation process with the active participation of those affected.

83. The revised NRRP (2007) covers gaps not addressed in the LA Act. The policy also aims to ensure adequate rehabilitation package and expeditious implementation of the rehabilitation process with the active participation of those affected and recognizes the need for protecting the weaker sections of the society especially members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

84. The policy also recognizes non-titleholders such as any agricultural or non-agricultural laborer, landless person (not having homestead land, agricultural land, or either homestead or agricultural land), rural artisan, small trader or self-employed person; who has been residing or engaged in any trade, business, occupation or vocation continuously for a period of not less than three years as affected families. The policy further makes provisions for public disclosures of draft Resettlement and Rehabilitation Plans to the community, grievance redress procedures and monitoring and evaluation.

## **3. ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009**

85. The objectives of ADB's SPS (2009) with regard to involuntary resettlement are: (i) to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; (ii) to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; (iii) to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and (iv) to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

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

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

#### 4. Comparison of Government and ADB Policies

88. Annexure 8 compares government and ADB policies and provides gap-filling measures reflected in the entitlement matrix. The National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy (NRRP) 2007, represents a significant milestone in the development of a systematic approach to address resettlement issues in India and closes significantly the gap between Indian national policies and those of ADB. The Land Acquisition Act (LAA) of 1894 (as amended in 1984) gives directives for the acquisition of land in the public interest and provides benefits only to titleholders. The LAA does not guarantee compensation at replacement cost for the loss of land and assets. By contrast, the NRRP recognizes non-titleholders, although the basic requirement is for the non-titleholder to have been in the project-affected area at least 3 years prior to the declaration of the area as an affected area.

89. One outstanding difference between the government and ADB policies is with regard to the cut-off date for access to compensation and entitlements. According to the NRRP (2007), the cut-off-date for non-titleholders' eligibility for compensation/assistance is three years preceding the date of declaration of the affected area and for the titleholders it is the date of notification under LAA. To bring this RP in accordance with ADB requirements, this RP mandates that in the case of land acquisition, the date of publication of preliminary notification for acquisition under Section 4.1 of the LAA will be treated as the cut-off date for title holders, and for non-titleholders such as squatters the start date of the project census survey.

90. A significant development in government policy is the submission to the Parliament of the Draft National Land Acquisition and Resettlement and Rehabilitation Bill of 2011 (LAA Bill-2011), which would amend the Land Acquisition Act of 1894 (as amended in 1984). If and when this Bill is adopted,<sup>6</sup> it would both complement the revision of the NRRP (2007) and decrease significantly the gaps between the LAA and ADB's SPS, 2009. In particular, the Bill would require social assessments for projects involving land acquisition, although it would set minimum threshold of people affected for this provision to apply, while the ADB does not so require. The Bill also expands compensation coverage of the principal act by requiring that the value of trees, plants, or standing crops damaged must also be included. The bill furthermore would match ADB requirements for all compensation to be paid prior to project taking possession of any land. Lastly, the Bill would expand likely compensation packages, and replacement cost is established as the foundation principle, as it is under the ADB SPS (2009)

91. Taken together, therefore, the NRRP-2007 and the LAA Bill - 2011 would establish near equivalence of the government's policies with those of ADB's SPS, 2009. Adoption of the below principles for the project would ensure that both policies are covered in their application to this project, however only apply to this Program when officially approved notified by the government.

#### B. Involuntary Resettlement Safeguard Principles for the Project

92. Based on the above analysis of government provisions and ADB policy, the following resettlement principles are adopted for this Project:

- (i) Measures will be taken to avoid and minimize involuntary resettlement impacts by means of the following (i) exploring alternative alignments or

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<sup>6</sup> The Land Acquisition Amendment Bill was passed by the Lok Sabha in February 2009 but got stuck in the Rajya Sabha due to opposition to some of its provisions, which are still under discussion. Owing to the recent farmers unrest in the country, the central government in May 2011 has assured of a comprehensive revamp of the current draft of the land acquisition bill, having provisions for better compensation and rehabilitation measures, and introduce the same in the next session of Parliament.

locations which are less impacting, (ii) ensuring that appropriate technology is used to reduce land requirements, (iii) modify the designs, cross sections, and geometrics of components, as far as possible, to maximize the ROW and ensure involuntary resettlement is avoided or minimized.

- (ii) Meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned nongovernment organizations in the project area shall be undertaken. All displaced persons will be informed of their entitlements and resettlement options and their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs will be ensured. Particular attention will be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the elderly, women, and indigenous peoples, and those without legal title to land, and their participation in consultations will also be ensured. A grievance redress mechanism will be established at the PIU level to receive and facilitate resolution of the concerns of affected persons will be established.
- (iii) Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through; (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement cost for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.
- (iv) Land acquisition for the project would be done as per the Land Acquisition Act, 1894. The Act specifies payment of adequate compensation for the properties to be acquired. Additional support would be extended for meeting the replacement value of the property. The Displaced persons who do not own land or other properties, but have economic interests or lose their livelihoods will be assisted as per the broad principles described in this document;
- (v) Physically and economically displaced persons will be provided with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.
- (vi) Assistance to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards.
- (vii) The displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land will be eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.
- (viii) This Resettlement plan will be disclosed before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders.



- (ix) All compensation and other resettlement entitlements shall be provided to the displaced persons and households in accordance with the entitlements described in this RP, before physical or economic displacement.
- (x) The resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standard of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved will be monitored and assessed by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring.

93. In accordance with the resettlement and rehabilitation (R&R) measures suggested and as agreed in the Resettlement Framework for this Project, all affected households and persons will be entitled to a combination of compensation packages and resettlement assistance depending on the nature of ownership rights on lost assets and scope of the impacts including socio-economic vulnerability of the DPs. The DPs will be entitled to the following five types of compensation and assistance packages:

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

### C. Valuation of Affected Assets

94. The affected properties include the built-up structures encroaching or squatting on government land. These are non-titleholders and thus no land acquisition is envisaged. The impacts will include- shifting of structures, boundary wall or fencing, shifting of water tanks and tree cutting. The compensation for each category of impact is based on the replacement cost for providing alternative structure. The valuation of affected properties shall be governed by the following process:

95. The value of houses, buildings and other immovable properties will be determined on the basis of relevant Schedule of Rates (SoR) by the state PWD as on date without depreciation. While considering the SoR, project implementing agency will ensure that it uses the latest SoR for the residential and commercial structures in the urban and rural areas of the region. Compensation for properties belonging to the community or common places of worship will be provided to enable construction of the same at new places through the local self-governing bodies in accordance with the modalities determined by such bodies to ensure correct use of the amount of compensation.

96. Compensation for trees is based on their market value. Loss of timber bearing trees will be compensated at their replacement cost and compensation for the loss of crops, fruit bearing trees is based on the prevailing market rates. The Compensation will be paid before taking possession of the land/ properties.

97. In order to ensure that the rates reflect current replacement costs, the Valuation Committee will verify and approve the estimates wherever felt necessary. The methodology for verifying the replacement cost for each type of loss will include, but not be limited to, the following:

- a) **For built up structures and additional assets** like the water tanks, boundary wall, fencing etc. To evaluate the compensation for structures to find out whether the amount will enable DPs to rebuild or replace their affected structures. This is to be done by consulting asset owners on the following:

- From where they use to buy materials
- Type of shops (private or state-owned)
- Distance to be travelled
- Sources (local or foreign) and the cost of various materials
- Who will built the structures (owner or contractor) and whether they will use the hired labor or their own labor;
- Obtaining cost estimates by meeting at least three contractors/suppliers in order to identify cost of materials and labor
- Identifying the cost of different types of houses of different categories and compare the same with district level prices.

**b) For crops and trees:** Compensation to be paid by the DC at [the rate] replacement cost estimated by i) the Forest Department for timber trees: ii) State Agriculture Extension Department for crops: iii) and Horticulture Department for perennial and fruit trees.

- In case of standing crops cash compensation at current market value of mature crops for loss of standing agricultural crops only.
- Grant equal to market value of crop lost plus cost of replacement of seeds for the next season's harvest towards loss of crops before harvest due to forced relocation.
- Compensation for perennial crops and fruit trees calculated at replacement cost, and at minimum as annual produce value for one season times 1 to 3, depending on the nature of crops/trees.

98. Even after payment of compensation, APs would be allowed to take away the materials salvaged from their dismantled houses and shops and no charges will be levied upon them for the same. A notice to that effect will be issued intimating that DPs can take away the materials so salvaged within 48 hours of their demolition; otherwise, the same will be disposed by the project authority without giving any further notice.

99. APs receiving compensation for trees will be allowed to take away timber of their acquired trees for their domestic use. Trees standing on the land owned by the government and not belonging to any individual will be disposed off through open auction by the concerned Revenue Department/ Forest Department. APs will be provided with an advance notice of three months prior to relocation. Further, all compensation and assistance will be paid to APs prior to displacement or dispossession of assets. A small temple would be affected as a result of this Project. In line with the community suggestions, the same would be fully restored by the Project in close consultation with the community members.

#### **D. Entitlement Matrix**

100. ADB SPS-2009 specifies that compensation should be paid for the lost assets on the basis of current replacement cost and resettlement assistance for lost income and livelihoods should be provided to both titleholders and *non-title holders*.

101. In this project compensation for both land and non-land assets will be provided to all titleholder households being affected. Compensation for non-land assets/structures will be paid to all squatters and encroachers.

102. An Entitlement Matrix has been developed, which recognizes and lists various types of losses resulting out of the project and provides the basic tools and guidelines for preparation of compensation and resettlement packages.

103. The entitlement matrix (refer **Table 27**) has been developed in compliance with ADB Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009.

**Table 27: Entitlement Matrix**

Type of Loss	Identification of Affected Households	Entitlement	Details
<b>A: LOSSES OF NON-TITLEHOLDERS</b>			
A.1 Loss of structure (immovable assets constructed by non-titleholders)	Squatters and informal settlers (defined as a person who appears from no where and occupies vacant government land/structure for living space and/or livelihoods)	Compensation for nonland assets at replacement cost and Assistance	a) Squatters will be notified and given 60 days advance notice to remove their assets. b) Compensation for affected structures at replacement cost, which will be calculated as per the latest prevailing basic schedule of rates (BSR) without depreciation. c) Right to salvage material from demolished structure at no cost. d) A lump sum transfer grant/shifting assistance of Rs 10,000 (based on the type of house and household assets) per household for shifting households' assets and other belonging to the new area.
	Encroachers (defined as a person who has legal title holding to land but illegally extends his occupation onto the contiguous, vacant government land)	Compensation for nonland assets at replacement cost and Assistance	a) Encroachers will be notified and given 60 days advance notice to remove their assets. b) Compensation for affected structures at replacement cost, which will be calculated as per the latest prevailing basic schedule of rates (BSR) without depreciation. c) Right to salvage material from demolished structure at no cost.
	Tenants	Compensation (in case, additional structure erected) and/or Assistance	a) Rental assistance for the tenants as per the prevalent rate in the form of grant to cover maximum three-month rentals. b) A lump sum transfer grant/shifting assistance of Rs 10,000 (based on the type of house and household assets) per household for shifting households' assets and other belonging to the new area. c) Any additional structures erected by tenants will also be compensated and deducted from owner's compensation amount. d) Any advance deposited by the tenant to the landlord will be deducted from land lord/owners total compensation package on submission of documentary evidences. e) Right to salvage material from

			demolished structure, erected by tenants.
A.2. Loss of Crops and Trees	Squatters on government land and RoW	Compensation for non-land assets at replacement cost and Assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Squatters will be notified and given 60 days advance notice to harvest crops/fruits and remove trees.</li> <li>b) Compensation to be paid by the DC at [the rate] replacement cost estimated by i) the Forest Department for timber trees: ii) State Agriculture Extension Department for crops: iii) and Horticulture Department for perennial and fruit trees.</li> <li>c) In case of standing crops cash compensation at current market value of mature crops for loss of standing agricultural crops only.</li> <li>d) Grant equal to market value of crop lost plus cost of replacement of seeds for the next season's harvest towards loss of crops before harvest due to forced relocation.</li> <li>e) Compensation for perennial crops and fruit trees calculated at replacement cost, and at a minimum as annual produce value for one season times 1 to 3, depending on the nature of crops/trees.</li> </ul>
	Encroachers on government land and RoW	Compensation for non land assets at replacement cost and Assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Encroachers will be notified and given 60 days advance notice to harvest crops/fruits and remove trees.</li> <li>b) Compensation to be paid by the DC at [the rate] replacement cost estimated by i) the Forest Department for timber trees: ii) State Agriculture Extension Department for crops: iii) and Horticulture Department for perennial and fruit trees.</li> <li>c) In case of standing crops cash compensation at current market value of mature crops for loss of standing agricultural crops only.</li> <li>d) Grant equal to market value of crop lost plus cost of replacement of seeds for the next season's harvest towards loss of crops before harvest due to forced relocation.</li> <li>e) Compensation for perennial crops and fruit trees calculated at replacement cost, and at a minimum as annual produce value for one season times 1 to 3, depending on the nature of crops/trees.</li> </ul>

<b>B: LOSS OF LIVELIHOOD SOURCE</b>			
B.1. Loss of primary source of income for the tenants and leaseholders	Tenants/ Leaseholders	Transitional Assistance	a) Transitional allowance will be paid to each affected household based on minimum wage rates for semi-skilled labor for three months. b) Training would be provided for income generating vocational training and skill improvement options as per APs choice at Rs 10,000 per household. This cost would be directly paid by the Project to the training institute.
B.2. Loss of primary source of income for the non-titleholders [wage earning employees, agricultural labour, non-agricultural labour, squatters and vulnerable encroachers]	Agriculture/ Non agricultural labour indirectly affected due to acquisition of land or displacement of employer	Assistance for income restoration	a) One-time financial assistance for lost income will be paid to each affected labour based on minimum wage rate for semi-skilled labor for three months. b) Employment opportunity for such APs in the project construction work, if desired so by them. c) Training would be provided for income generating vocational training and skill improvement options as per affected person's choice at Rs 10,000 per household. This cost would be directly paid by the Project to the training institute.
	Wage earning employees indirectly affected due to displacement of commercial structure	Transitional assistance	a) One-time financial assistance for lost income will be paid to each affected employee based on minimum wage rate for semi-skilled labor for three months. b) Training would be provided for income generating vocational training and skill improvement options as per APs choice at Rs 10,000 per household. This cost would be directly paid by the Project to the training institute.
	Non-titleholders namely squatters and vulnerable encroachers losing primary source of income including vendors and hawkers	Training Assistance for income restoration	a) Vulnerable affected households will be given priority in employment as unskilled labor in the Project construction activities. b) Training would be provided for income generating vocational training and skill improvement options as per APs choice at Rs 10,000 per household. This cost would be directly paid by the Project to the training institute c) One-time financial assistance for lost income based on minimum wage rate for semi-skilled labor for three months or period of disruption per household. Enrolment to vocational training course of one person from each household, based on assessment of skill sets.

			<p>d) Organizational/logistical support to establish displaced persons in alternative income generation activity</p> <p>e) Consideration for project employment.</p>
<b>C: LOSS OF COMMON PROPERTY RESOURCES</b>			
C.1. Loss of Common Property Resources	Affected community/ Government Institution responsible for the structure	Restoration and/or Reconstruction Assistance	Cash compensation or Replacement/ restoration of the affected community facilities (including temples, shrines, public water stand posts etc) in consultation with the affected community
<b>D: ADDITIONAL SUPPORT TO VULNERABLE</b>			
D.1. Additional assistance to vulnerable groups	Households categorized as vulnerable <sup>7</sup>	Lump sum assistance	<p>a) Additional one-time lump sum assistance of Rs. 10,000 per household to vulnerable households. This will be over and above the other assistance/s given as per this framework.</p> <p>b) Vulnerable households could be given priority in employment as labor in the Project construction activities.</p>
<b>E: OTHER UNANTICIPATED IMPACTS</b>			
E.1. Temporary impact during construction like disruption of normal traffic, damage to adjacent parcel of land/assets due to movement of machinery and plant site for contractor etc	Owner/ Titleholder/ traditional rights of the affected plot Community	Cash compensation for loss of income potential	<p>a) The contractor shall bear the cost of any impact on structure or land due to movement of machinery during construction or establishment of construction plant.</p> <p>b) Compensation for standing crops and trees as per the market rate.</p> <p>c) Restoration of land to its previous or better quality</p> <p>d) The contractor will negotiate a rental rate with the owner for all temporary use of land outside proposed RoW.</p> <p>e) All temporary use of lands outside proposed RoW to be through written approval of the landowner and contractor.</p> <p>f) Location of construction camps by contractors in consultation with the PWD.</p>
E.2. Any unanticipated adverse impact due to project intervention	Any unanticipated consequence of the project will be documented and mitigated based on the spirit of the principles agreed upon in this policy framework.		

<sup>7</sup> The vulnerable affected people in this project are defined as the poor, landless, elderly, woman-headed households, Scheduled Tribes and those without legal title to land.

## VII. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

104. A project-specific grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be established to receive, evaluate and facilitate the resolution of affected people's concerns, complaints and grievances about the social and environmental performance at the level of the Project. The GRM will aim to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism to voice and resolve social and environmental concerns linked to the project. The project-specific GRM is not intended to bypass the government's own redress process, rather it is intended to address affected people's concerns and complaints promptly, making it readily accessible to all segments of the affected people and is scaled to the risks and impacts of the project.

105. The PIUs will make the public aware of the GRM through public awareness campaigns. The contact phone number of the respective PIUs will serve as a hotline for complaints and will be publicized through the media and placed on notice boards outside their offices and at construction sites. The project information leaflet will include information on the GRM and will be widely disseminated throughout the corridor by the R&R officers in the PIUs with support from the NGO engaged to implement the RP. Grievances can be filed in writing using the Complaint Register and Complaint Forms or by phone with any member of the PIU.

**106. First tier of GRM.** The PIU is the first tier of GRM which offers the fastest and most accessible mechanism for resolution of grievances. The Resettlement Officer in the PIU will be designated as the key officer for grievance redress. Resolution of complaints will be done within seven working (7) days. Investigation of grievances will involve site visits and consultations with relevant parties (e.g., affected persons, contractors, traffic police, etc.). Grievances will be documented and personal details (name, address, date of complaint, etc.) will be included unless anonymity is requested. A tracking number will be assigned for each grievance, including the following elements:

- a) Initial grievance sheet (including the description of the grievance) with an acknowledgement of receipt given to the complainant when the complaint is registered;
- b) Grievance monitoring sheet with actions taken (investigation, corrective measures);
- c) Closure sheet, one copy of which will be handed to the complainant after he/she has agreed to the resolution and signed-off.

107. The updated register of grievances and complaints will be available to the public at the PIU office, construction sites, and other key public offices along the project corridor (offices of the ward members, local Resident Welfare Association offices etc). Should the grievance remain unresolved it will be escalated to the second tier.

**108. Second Tier of GRM.** The Resettlement Officer in the PIU will activate the second tier of GRM by referring the unresolved issue (with written documentation) to the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)<sup>8</sup>. The GRC will be established at the PWD level headed by the Chief Engineer, before commencement of site works. A hearing will be called with the GRC,

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<sup>8</sup> The GRC will consist of the following persons: (i) Chief Engineer, (ii) Project Director; (iii) representative of the affected person(s); (iv) representative of the local Deputy Commissioners office (land). The functions of the local GRC are as follows: (i) resolve problems quickly and provide support to affected persons arising from various environmental issues and including dust, noise, utilities, power and water supply, waste disposal, traffic interference and public safety as well as social and resettlement related issues such as land acquisition (temporary or permanent); asset acquisition; and eligibility for entitlements, compensation and assistance; (ii) reconfirm grievances of displaced persons, categorize and prioritize them and aim to provide solutions within a month; and (iii) report to the aggrieved parties about developments regarding their grievances and decisions of the GRC.

if necessary, where the affected person can present his/her concern/issues. The process will facilitate resolution through mediation. The local GRC will meet as necessary when there are grievances to be addressed. The GRC will suggest corrective measures at the field level and assign clear responsibilities for implementing its decision within fifteen (15) working days. If unsatisfied with the decision, the existence of the GRC will not impede the complainant's access to the Government's judicial or administrative remedies.

109. The PIU Officers will be responsible for processing and placing all papers before the GRC, maintaining database of complaints, recording decisions, issuing minutes of the meetings and monitoring to see that formal orders are issued and the decisions carried out.

**110. Third tier of GRM.** In the event that a grievance cannot be resolved directly by the PIUs (first tier) or GRC (second tier), the affected person can seek alternative redress in the appropriate court of law. The PIUs or GRC will be kept informed by the district, municipal or national authority. Nonetheless, the DP is free to access the country's legal system at any time and stage, and not only after following the Project GRM.

111. The monitoring reports of the resettlement plan implementation will include the following aspects pertaining to progress on grievances: (i) number of cases registered with the GRC, level of jurisdiction (first, second and third tiers), number of hearings held, decisions made, and the status of pending cases; and (ii) lists of cases in process and already decided upon may be prepared with details such as Name, ID with unique serial number, date of notice, date of application, date of hearing, decisions, remarks, actions taken to resolve issues, and status of grievance (i.e., open, closed, pending).

**112. Costs:** All costs involved in resolving the complaints (meetings, consultations, communication and reporting / information dissemination) will be borne by the Project.



## **VIII. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION**

### **A. Key Institutions**

113. For resettlement planning and successful implementation of RP there will be a set of institutions involved at various levels and stages of the Project as listed below.

- Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (MDONER)
- Public Works Departments (PWD), Government of Tripura
- Non Government Organization (NGO)/ field staff deputed from PWD
- Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC)
- Land Valuation Committee (LVC) only if during detailed design land acquisition needs are identified

114. For resettlement activities, the EA (Executing Agency) i.e. MDONER will do the overall coordination, planning, implementation, and financing. The MDONER will create a Resettlement Cell by hiring a consultant or appointing a resettlement specialist and required support staff for the duration of the Project to ensure timely and effective implementation of RPs. The MDONER will coordinate with State PWDs/PIUs for project level RP related activities.

115. The institutional framework and the roles and responsibilities of various institutions to be involved in the R&R activities of the Project and implementation of RP are described below.

### **B. Project Implementation Unit (PIU)**

116. Project Implementation Units (PIUs) will be established at state level headed by a Project Director (PD). The PD will be responsible for overall implementation of R&R activities according to the Plan including responsible for land acquisition and R&R activities in the field; ensure availability of budget for R&R activities; liaison with district administration for support for land acquisition and implementation of R&R; and selection and appointment of the NGOs/field staff.

117. The PIU will have a Resettlement Unit (RU) with at least one full-time Resettlement Officer (RO) for the duration of resettlement activities, with an academic background in social sciences, and relevant skills and experience in resettlement issues. The PIU will maintain all databases and work closely with DPs and other stakeholders. Based on regularly updated data, a central database will also be maintained by RU.

118. The PIU officials and RO will undergo an orientation and training in resettlement management at the beginning of the project. The capacity development training inputs would include ADB resettlement policy and principles. The training activities will focus on issues concerning (i) principles and procedures of land acquisition, (ii) public consultation and participation, (iii) entitlements and compensation disbursement mechanisms, (iv) Grievance redressal, and (v) monitoring of resettlement operation. The training would specifically focus on the differences between provisions of ADB policy and the relevant country laws. The awareness of these differences and the need to follow the provisions of the ADB policy are critical for successful implementation of the RP. The RO will work closely with the District Collector to expedite the payments of compensation for land acquisition and assistance to APs.

### C. Non Government Organization (NGO)/ field staff

119. The NGO/field staff would play the role of a facilitator and will work as a link between the PIU and the affected community. Key activities of the NGO in relation to resettlement planning and implementation include: (i) conduct detailed survey of physically and economically displaced persons based on detailed design, and identify poor, female-headed, and vulnerable households affected by land acquisition and resettlement; (ii) prepare the list of the potential DPs and issue ID cards; (iii) facilitate the process of disbursement of compensation to the DPs – coordinating with the revenue department, informing the affected persons of the compensation disbursement process and timeline; (iv) assist DPs in opening bank accounts explaining the implications, the rules and the obligations of a joint account and how s/he can access the resources s/he is entitled to; (v) assist the executing agency in ensuring a smooth transition (during the part or full relocation of the affected persons), helping them to take salvaged materials and shift. In close consultation with the affected persons, the NGO shall inform the PMU about the shifting dates agreed with them in writing and the arrangements they desire with respect to their entitlements; (vi) organize training programs for income restoration; (vii) conduct meaningful, ongoing consultation and ensure disclosure of resettlement plans in an accessible manner to the affected persons; (viii) assist PIUs in establishing grievance redress mechanism; (ix) assist PIUs in keeping detailed records of progress and establish monitoring and reporting system of resettlement; (x) act as the information source center for community interaction with the project and maintain liaison between community, contractors and project management and implementing units during the execution of the works; and (xi) provide advice and other supports to PIUs as required. The detailed Terms of Reference of the NGO are enclosed as **Annexure 9**.

120. The list of agencies that are responsible for resettlement planning and implementation is presented in Table 28.

**Table 28: Agencies Responsible for Resettlement Implementation**

Activity	Agency Responsible
Establishment of Resettlement Units in PIU and appointment of Resettlement officer (RO)	PIU
Organizing resettlement training workshop	PIU
Social Assessment, Resettlement Plan (RP) as required	PIU through (Design and project management Consultant) DPMC
Public consultation and disclosure of RP	PIU/DPMC
Hiring of (Non-Government Organization) NGOs field staff	PIU
Constitution of grievance redress committee	PIU
Review and obtaining of approval of resettlement	PIU
Compensation award and payment of compensation	District Commissioner
Payment of grants	PIU
Taking possession of acquired structures	PIU
Notify the date of commencement of construction to DPs	PIU
Assistance in relocation, particularly for vulnerable groups	PIU / Implementing NGO
Internal monitoring of overall RP Implementation	PIU/NGO
External Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)	Agency appointed for external monitoring and evaluation

## **D. Institutional Capacity Development Program**

121. This is the first ADB project in Tripura therefore; the institutional capacity to implement projects in accordance with ADB safeguard requirements is limited.<sup>9</sup> The PIU also does not have social safeguards personnel, capacity to handle IR/IP impacts, gender and vulnerability issues. In this regard, the Project Management Consultants (PMC) will be responsible for training of PIUs staff on aspects such as resettlement planning/implementation, social protection and gender, including the specific recording, reporting and disclosure requirements.

122. The PMC will provide training and capacity building program on resettlement management for the NGO/agency and other PIU staff on issues concerning - principles and procedures of land acquisition, public consultation and participation; entitlements and compensation disbursement mechanisms; Grievance Redressal and monitoring of resettlement operation. Specific modules customized for the available skill set shall be devised after assessing the capabilities of the target participants and the requirements of the Project.

## **E. Implementation Schedule**

123. The period for implementation of RP has been taken from July 2013 to September 2014. Typical RP related activities that require to be performed shall include: planning, verification of DPs, consultations with DPs, payment of entitlements and implementation besides monitoring that shall be carried concurrently and will continue beyond the period of RP implementation and culminate with a post-implementation evaluation. However, the sequence of activities might require changes and may be delayed due to circumstances. A tentative list of implementation activities and schedule is given in **Table 29**.

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<sup>9</sup> At present, the Agency does not have dedicated human resource or institutional cadre to handle resettlement and social issues and it is mostly the technical team which handles Involuntary Resettlement issues. Other gaps identified comprised of a) limited capacity building and opportunities for capacity building on resettlement and b) social & resettlement handled in a project-centric manner and not institutionalised limited resource allocation.

Project Activities	2013						2014								
	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept
Establishment of PIU															
Appointment of NGO															
Verification of DPs list by NGO															
Review and approval of RP															
Information Campaign & Community Consultation															
Payment of compensation to DPs															
Payment of eligible assistance and to DPs and income restoration															
Handover of site and commencement of civil works															
Monitoring by PIU and verification by Expert/NGO															

## IX. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

### A. Resettlement Budget

124. The R&R cost estimate for this sub-project includes compensation for lost assets and resettlement assistance etc as per applicability of the policy. The cost of project management, institutional arrangement, administrative expenses, and monitoring and evaluation agency, etc., is included in the overall project management cost. The costs are based on field-level information and past experience in resettlement management and will need to be updated following the detailed design. To cover up such updated cost estimates additional provision has been made with 5% contingency.

125. The following has been applied to compute the amounts payable as compensation and assistances:

- a) rates for compensation of private structures and restoration of common property have been taken based on discussions with the officials of the PWD. For temporary structures rate and bamboo fencings, rates have been taken based on discussions with affected communities. These are given below:
  - Permanent Structures: Rs. 7000/ sq. m.
  - Semi-Permanent Structures: Rs. 3770/ sq. m.
  - Temporary Structures: Rs. 2150/ sq. m.
- b) rates of trees have been obtained from the Horticulture department;
- c) rates for other assets such as water tanks, bore-wells and cattle-shed has been determined based on local market estimates.
- d) assistances are determined as per the entitlement framework; and
- e) costs of hiring of services of NGO and M&E expert have been estimated based on previous experience.

126. The total estimated R&R cost of the Project is **Rs. 23,778,006/- Rupees Twenty three million seven hundred and seventy eight thousand and six only**, the details are given below in **Table 30**.

**Table 30: Budget for Resettlement and Rehabilitation**

S.No.	Item	Unit Rate (INR)	Quantity	Cost (in INR)
<b>A</b>	<b>Compensation for Impacted Structures</b>			
1	Permanent Structures	7000/sq.mt	149	10,43,000
2.	Semi-Permanent Structures	3770/sq.mt	447	1,685,190
3	Temporary Structures	2150/sq.mt	2086	4,484,900
4	Bamboo Fencings	Lumpsum	-	5,000
5	Boundary Wall	5000/mt	13.5	67,500
<b>Sub-Total (A)</b>				<b>Rs. 7,285,590</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>Compensation for Impacted Trees</b>			
1	Banana	150	8	1,200
2	Areca nut (Betel Nut)	600	1242	745,200
3	Amla	500	2	1,000
4	Coconut	500	51	25,500
5	Jackfruit	600	70	42,000
6	Mango	1500	74	111,000
7	Shagun	4000	51	204,000

S.No.	Item	Unit Rate (INR)	Quantity	Cost (in INR)
8	Bamboo	30	181	5,430
9	Gamari	800	39	31,200
10	Guava	500	12	6,000
11	Oliv	500	3	1,500
12	Puma	2500	30	75,000
13	Others*	1000	89	89,000
<b>Sub-Total (B)</b>				<b>Rs. 1,338,030</b>
<b>C</b>	<b>Annual Produce from Fruit trees for 3 seasons</b>			
1	Banana	150	8*3	3,600
2	Arecanut (Betel Nut)	800	1242*3	2,980,800
3	Amla	300	2*3	1,800
4	Coconut	800	51*3	122,400
5	Jackfruit	500	70*3	105,000
6	Mango	1500	74*3	333,000
7	Guava	500	12*3	18,000
<b>Sub-Total (C)</b>				<b>3,564,600</b>
<b>D.</b>	<b>Compensation for Other Impacted Assets</b>			
1	Tube-wells	12000	6	72,000
2	Water Tank	2000	1	2,000
3	Cattle-shed	1000	3	3,000
<b>Sub-Total (D)</b>				<b>Rs. 77,000</b>
<b>E.</b>	<b>Assistance</b>			
1	One-time transitional allowance to HHs losing commercial and residential cum commercial structures at the rate of 3 months (90 days) of Minimum Agriculture wage (Rs. 100) in the state for each person losing income in 182 affected HH	Rs. 100/day for 90 days	182 HHs	1,638,000
2	Transitional allowance of Rs. 3500 per month per household to cover maximum three months of rental accommodation in case of severely affected residential, commercial and residential cum commercial structures.	Rs. 3500/month for 3 months	100 HHs	1,050,000
3	A lump sum transfer/shifting assistance of Rs. 10,000 per household incurring structural impacts for shifting household assets and belonging to new area.	Rs. 10,000/HH	214 HHs	2,140,000
4	Rental Assistance to Tenants	3500 for 3 months	93	976,500
5	Assistance to Wage earning employees to be given assistance at the rate of 3 months (90 days) of Minimum Agriculture wage (Rs. 100) for each employee losing income due to impact on affected business	Rs. 100/day for 90 days	18	162,000
6	Additional one time financial assistance of Rs. 10,000 per household to vulnerable households	Rs. 10,000/HH	53 HHs	530,000
				<b>6,496,500</b>
<b>F.</b>	<b>Restoration of Community Property Resources</b>			
1.	Temple (One small temple along the road to be relocated)	12 sq.mt	1	84,000
<b>Total CPR Cost (F)</b>				<b>84,000</b>

S.No.	Item	Unit Rate (INR)	Quantity	Cost (in INR)
<b>G.</b>	<b>Cost of engaging a RP Implementation NGO for implementation</b>			
1	NGO support for RP Implementation (2 Lakh per month x 15 months)	200,000/month	15 months	3,000,000
2.	Grievance handling cost	300,000	Lump sum	300,000
	<b>Total NGO Cost (G)</b>	-		<b>3,300,000</b>
<b>H.</b>	<b>Monitoring and Evaluation Consultant</b>		Lump sum	500,000
	<b>Total M&amp;E Consultant Cost (G)</b>			<b>500,000</b>
<b>I.</b>	<b>Total Cost A to G</b>			<b>22,645,720</b>
<b>J</b>	<b>Contingency (5% of the total cost)</b>			<b>1,132,286</b>
<b>K</b>	<b>Grand Total (Rupees Twenty three million seven hundred and seventy eight thousand and six only)</b>			<b>23,778,006</b>

## **B. Resettlement Financing**

127. The PIU, in consultation with the appropriate Revenue officers, will prepare all the necessary plans and the cost for the land acquisition and resettlement. The approved cost will be allocated in advance in the annual budget of the project authority. All the costs for necessary assistances will also be allocated in advance by the IA and will be disbursed prior to the start of the civil work.

128. The disbursement of money to the DPs for land acquisition will be carried out by the District Magistrate/Commissioner's office. The amount will be calculated by the project authority (through the land acquisition officer (LAO) of the Revenue Office). The PIU will deposit the amount at respective district jurisdictions and the district administration will disburse the money to DPs as per the Law and Ministry procedures.

However, in the case of assistance and other rehabilitation measures, the PIU, with assistance from NGO, will directly pay the money or any other assistance as stated in the RP to DPs by means of a cheque payment into individual accounts of the DPs. The RO will be involved in facilitating the disbursement process and rehabilitation program and will facilitate opening of bank accounts for the DPs, who do not have bank accounts.

## X. MONITORING AND REPORTING

129. While effective institutional arrangements can facilitate implementation, effective monitoring ensures that the course and pace of implementation continue as originally planned. It is essential to devise a system that helps to identify problems in a timely manner and enables resolution of these problems. Internal monitoring and external monitoring are two such mechanisms that are essential and need to be carried out in parallel project implementation and at different stages respectively. Monitoring – internal and external particularly assumes significance when linear project such as proposed widening cross administrative jurisdictions and thereby involve different stakeholders with varied capacities. Internal monitoring focuses on the quantitative issue such as quantum of land acquisition, payment of compensation, delivery of applicable of R&R entitlements. External monitoring focuses on the qualitative aspects that include outcomes and outputs.

130. Under this project, internal monitoring will be the responsibility of the PIUs/RU and NGO/ field staff. The internal monitoring PIU/RU will include:

- i. administrative monitoring: daily planning, implementation, feedback and trouble shooting, individual DP database maintenance, and progress reports;
- ii. socio-economic monitoring: case studies, using baseline information for comparing DP socio-economic conditions, evacuation, demolition, salvaging materials, morbidity and mortality, community relationships, dates for consultations, and number of appeals placed; and
- iii. impact evaluation monitoring: Income standards restored/improved, and socioeconomic conditions of the Displaced Persons. Monitoring and evaluation reports documenting progress on resettlement implementation and RP completion reports will be provided by the PIU to MDONER for review and approval from ADB.

131. A suggestive list of monitoring indicators that shall help to track progress is given in **Table 31**. Final set of monitoring indicators should be worked in agreement with the NGOs and ADB.

**Table 31: Monitoring Indicators (Internal)**

Parameters	Indicators
Physical	Number of structures acquired
	Number of structure owners who have been paid compensation
	Number of common properties that have been affected
	Number of households affected
	Number of households provided with <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• shifting allowance,</li> <li>• training,</li> <li>• rehabilitation</li> <li>• allowance for construction of residence, work sheds, etc.</li> </ul>
	Number of common properties relocated
Financial	Amount of compensation paid for structures, crops and other assets
	Establishment cost for R&R cell
	Salaries for staff engaged in R&R cell
	Amount paid to the contracted Monitoring agency
Social	Number of times the grievances and district level committees



	Number of appeals placed before grievance redressal cell
	Number of appeal referred
	Number of meetings held with the affected villages
	Number of visits by DPs for redressal of grievances
	Number of cases that have been referred to courts

132. For projects with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, such as this one, a qualified and experienced External Monitor with previous experience in monitoring of resettlement activities and familiarity with Government and ADB policies, will be engaged with ADB concurrence to verify the monitoring data collected by the PIU/EA. The External Monitor will monitor and verify RP implementation to determine whether resettlement goals have been achieved, livelihood and living standards have been restored, and provide recommendations for improvement. Monitoring will also ensure recording of DP's views on resettlement issues such as; DP's understanding of entitlement policies, options, and alternatives; site conditions; compensation valuation and disbursement; grievance redressal procedures; and staff competency. The External Monitor will advise on safeguard compliance issues, and if any significant involuntary resettlement issues are identified, a corrective action plan will be prepared to address such issues. The External Monitor will report its findings to the EA on a semi-annual basis. The EA/PIU will prepare semi-annual monitoring report that describes the progress of implementation of resettlement activities and any compliance issues and corrective actions. These reports will closely follow the involuntary resettlement monitoring indicators agreed at the time of resettlement plan approval. The ToR for External Monitor is included in **Annexure 10**.

133. **Table 32 below** provides an indicative set of monitoring indicators that shall help to evaluate effectiveness of implementation of the Resettlement Plan.

**Table 32: Indicators for External Monitoring**

Outcomes and Impacts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Satisfaction of structure owner with compensation and assistance</li> <li>• Type of use of compensation and assistance by structure owner</li> <li>• % of DPs imparted education and provided project employment or otherwise</li> <li>• % of DPs with better income than before</li> <li>• Types of grievances received</li> <li>• No. of grievances forwarded to GRC and time taken to solve the grievances</li> <li>• % of DPs aware about the GRC mechanism</li> <li>• DPs opinion about NGO approach and accessibility</li> <li>• Changes to Household income of vulnerable group</li> <li>• % of Displaced Persons satisfied with resettlement site facilities.</li> </ul>







## Annexure B – Letters received from PWD regarding minimization of impacts

GOVERNMENT OF TRIPURA  
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT  
AGARTALA

No.F.6 (181)-PC(PD-I)/2005/6174-76

20<sup>th</sup> September 2009

To  
✓ Mr. Madhusudan Hanumappa  
R&R Specialist – ADB TA 7134 : NESRIP – 2  
SMEC India Pvt. Ltd.  
5<sup>th</sup> Floor, Tower C, DLF Building No. 8,  
DLF Cyber City, Phase II, Gurgaon, Haryana.  
Fax : 0124 4380043.

Subject :- TA 7134-IND Preparing and Enhancing Implementation Readiness of  
the Proposed NESRIP – Regarding Social and Land Acquisition Surveys.

Sir,

Please refer to your letter No. SMEC/PWDtr/1853 dated 20 August 2009 on the subject at issue. In this context it is to inform you that the intention of the State Government in this respect is to affect the private properties as minimum as possible, if unavoidable. You may therefore limit your survey activities as per the requirements of the construction width within the toe line to improve the road upto 2-lane standard.

This is for your information and further necessary action please.

Yours faithfully,

  
(S. Bhaymik)  
Chief Engineer  
Public Works Department(R&B)  
Agartala

Copy to :

1. The Superintending Engineer, 2<sup>nd</sup> Circle, PWD(R&B), Agartala.
2. The Superintending Engineer, 3<sup>rd</sup> Circle, PWD(R&B), Udaipur.

SMEC	
Incoming Documents	
Date	01/09/09
S. No.	2272
Mode	Post-
Distribution	
101	

GOVERNMENT OF TRIPURA  
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT  
AGARTALA

No.F.6 (17 )-PC(PD-I)/2005/6749-51

13/10 October 2009

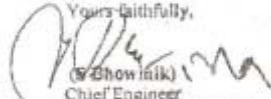
To  
✓ Mr. Madhusudan Hanumanappa  
R&R Specialist - ADB TA 7134 : NESRIP - 2  
SMEC India Pvt. Ltd.  
5<sup>th</sup> Floor, Tower C, DLF Building No. 8,  
DLF Cyber City, Phase II, Gurgaon, Haryana.  
Fax : 0124 4380043.

Sub : ADB TA 7134-Social and Land Acquisition Survey - TR 02 Udaipur to Melaghar.

Sir,

This is with reference to the above mentioned subject matter. You are hereby informed that due to congestion between chainage 12.500 Km & 12.700 km at Kakrahan Market area, the social and land acquisition survey may be restricted to the existing building lines as these encroachments will not be disturbed for the construction activities.

Yours faithfully,

  
(S. Chowdhury)  
Chief Engineer  
Public Works Department (R&B)  
Agartala

Copy to :

1. The Superintending Engineer, 3<sup>rd</sup> Circle, (Project Director), PWD(R&B), Udaipur.
2. The Executive Engineer, Udaipur Division, PWD(R&B), Udaipur.

SMEC	
DOC NO: 0845	FILE
PROJECT NO: 1236	
DATE: 19/10/09	
DISTR:	OFF:
Mr. Dipan Ghosh	

Madhusudan  
Chowdhury

Sent by email on dated  
19/10/2009

Government of Tripura  
Office of the Superintending Engineer,  
Planning Circle, PWD (R&B),  
Agartala.

No.F.6 (175) PC(PD) 1/3008 8302-5304

13 October 2009

To  
✓ Mr. Madhusudan Hanumappa  
R&R Spec. Est - ADB TA 7134 : NESRIP - 2  
SMEC Indl. Pvt. Ltd.  
3<sup>rd</sup> Floor, Tower C, DLF Building No. 8,  
DLF Cyber City, Phase II, Gurgaon, Haryana.  
Fax : 0124 330043.

Sub: ADB TA 7134-Social and Land Acquisition Survey - TR 02 Udaipur to Mahabhar.

Sir,

Please read 'congestion between Ch. 12.300 Km & 12.500 Km at Kakrahan Market are ' in place of Ch 12.500 Km & 12.750 Km indicated in our letter No.F.6 (179)-PC(PD)-175/05/6749-51 dated 13 October.

Yours faithfully,

*Sukamal Bhattacharya*  
13/10/09  
(Sukamal Bhattacharya)  
Superintending Engineer &  
State Quality Coordinator,  
PWD(R&B), Tripura,  
Agartala.

Copy to :

1. The Superintending Engineer, 3<sup>rd</sup> Circle, (Project Director), PWD(R&B), Udaipur.
2. The Executive Engineer, Udaipur Division, PWD(R&B), Udaipur.

SMFC	
DO: No.	08/44
PROJECT NO.	1234
DATE	19/10/09
FILE NO.	FILED
Mr. Dipan Ghosh	<i>[Signature]</i>

*Mukun  
Ganai*

*Sent by email dated  
19/10/09.*

200 10 2 100 05/10/09

**Census/Socio Economic Survey Questionnaire**

Date										Chainage No.		Road Name									
					2	0	0	9	Start	End	Village ID					Side	Number				

Investigator Name	Supervisor Name	Respondent Name	AC/BC

**Type of Use**

Residential	1	Commercial	2	Residential cum Commercial	3
Open Land/Plot	4	Plantation/ Orchard	5	Graveyard	6
School	7	PHC/Hosp./Dispensary	8	Industrial	9
Mazar	10	Temple	11	Masjid	12
Church	13	Shrine	14	Vill Com/ Panchyat/Govt. Land	15
Agriculture	16	Waste/ Grazing/ Barren	17	Others (specify)	99

No of Storeys	
G	1
G+1	2
G+2	3

**A. IDENTIFICATION**

<b>A.1 General Identification.</b>															
State				District				Block				Town/Village			
<b>A.2 Type of Property</b>															
Private		Government		Trust		Community				Others					
1		2		3		4				5					
<b>A.3.1 Ownership</b>															
Owner	1	Tenant	2	Non-Titleholder	3	Share cropper	4	Jhum land	5	Lease	6				
<b>A.3.2: If Non-Titleholder:</b>			1. Encroacher			2. Squatter									
A.3.2 Occupiers Name:						Son/Wife of:									
<b>A.3.3 Name, Address, Phone Number and LANDMARK</b>															
<b>A.3.4 If Tenant; Name, Address and Phone Number of the Owner</b>															
<b>A.3.5 Please provide with an ID Proof (Ration card, Voter Id, PAN Card, Driving Licence, any ONE) Record the details:</b>															
<b>A.4 Utilities on the Property</b>															
Sl.No	Utilities		Total	Impacted	Sl.No	Utilities		Total	Impacted						
1.	Trees				8.	Water supply pipeline									
2.	Dug wells				9	Retaining wall									
3.	Tube wells				10	Pond									
4.	Water Tap				11	Stone Crusher									
5.	Water Tank				12	Pig Sty									
6.	Hand Pump				13	Others (SP)									
7.	Cattle Shed														

**A.5 What are the types of trees that are likely to be affected?**

Tree type									
No.									

1. Mahogany, 2. Timber, 3. Palm, 4. Rastan, 5. Bamboo, 6. Apple, 7. Pear, 8. Peach, 9. Others (specify).

**B.1 ASSET DETAILS**

<b>B.1.1 Measurement of the Land: (In mts.)</b>						
Length:		Breadth		Area		Distance from Edge of the Road
Total	Affected	Total	Affected	Total	Affected	



B.1.2 Details/Measurement of the Structures: (In mts.)														
Age of Structure	Length:		Breadth:		Area		Type of construction			Typology of structure			No. of Rooms	Distance from Edge of the Road
	Total	Affected	Total	Affected	Total	Affected	R	W	F	P	SP	K		
										1	2	3		
Typology of the Structure :														
Roof		Wall		Floor		Boundary								
RCC/RBC	1	Brick	1	Concrete	1	Brick	1							
Thatched	2	Wood	2	Mud	2	Barbed Wire	2							
Mud	3	Mud	3	Stone	3	Wood	3							
GI / Asbestos	4	Asbestos	4	Wood	4	Others (specify)	9							
Bamboo	5	Plastic	5	Others (specify)	9									
Others (Specify)	9	Others (specify)	9											

B2. In case of commercial use, details of business							
Tea Stall	1	Kabari Shop	9	Blacksmith	17		
Grocery (Kirana)/General Store	2	Educational Institution	10	Butcher/meat	18		
Vegetables/ Fruits	3	Hotel/Restaurant/Motel	11	Barber Shop	19		
Cloth/Garments	4	Electrical	12	Medicine Shop	20		
Tailor shop	5	Furniture	13	Wine Shop	21		
Pan/ Cigarette Shop	6	Petrol Pump	14	STD PCO	22		
Garage/	7	Handicrafts	15	Photocopy shop	23		
Lubricant Shop	8	Video parlour/Cyber café	16	Any other, please specify	99		
B.2.1 - Ownership		Yes	I	No	2		
B.2.2 - If No, how many partners? (In Nos.)							
B.2.3 - How many people have you employed?							
B.2.4: Where would you prefer to move from here? (Residential and Commercial Both)							
S.No.	Place	Where (Specify)			Distance from Current Location		
1	Within Village /Town						
2	Outside Village/Town						
B.2.5 Do you have alternative land/structure							
Agriculture Land (in bigha)							
Structure (in sq.mtr.)	Typology of Structure	Pucca	1	Semi-Pucca	2	Kutchha	3

B.3 AGRICULTURAL DETAILS									
B.3.1 Do you own agricultural land				Yes	1	No	2	Unit (in acres)	
Type of land	Irrigated	1	Un-irrigated	2	Waste Land		3		
Price/Per Bigha									
B.3.2 Do you have any land taken on lease				1 - Yes / 2 - No		Unit (in acres)			
Type of land	Irrigated	1	Un-irrigated	2	Waste Land		3		
Price/Per Bigha									
B.3.3 Duration of lease:				B.4.5. Amount of Lease:					
B.3.4 For how many years you/your ancestors are cultivating this land?									
B.3.5 Crops Grown	Paddy	Maize	Bajra	Jowar	Wheat	Barley	Fruits	Vegetables	Others (Specify)
Quantity per Bigha (in one year)									

B.4: LIVESTOCK DETAILS							
TYPE	Cows	Buffalo	Sheep	Goat	Pig	Poultry	Others
Nos.							

C.1. HOUSEHOLD DETAILS							
C.1.1. Religion	Hindu - 1	Muslim - 2	Sikh 3	Christian 4	Others 9		
C.1.2. Caste	ST (hills)	ST (Plain)	SC	MOBC	OBC	General	Others
	1	2	3	4	5	6	9
C.1.3 Name of Tribal Group							
C.1.4. Vulnerability Status	BPL	1	WHH	2			
C.1.5. Type of Family	Nuclear	Joint	Extended	Sibling		Live in	
	1	2	3	4		5	
C.1.6. No. of Persons in HH	Above 15 yrs (in nos.)			Below 15 yrs (in nos.)			

**C.2. Family Profile. (Start from Head of the Household)**

Member Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
<b>C.2.1 Name</b>													Write names of all persons who live and eat together in this household but exclude persons under the age of 15 years.
<b>C.2.2 Relationship</b>	HH												Codes given below
<b>C.2.3 Sex</b>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Male
	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Female
<b>C.2.4 Age</b>													<b>Age on last birthday</b>
<b>C.2.5 Marital Status</b>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Married
	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Unmarried
	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	Divorced
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	Separated
	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	Widow/Widower
<b>C.2.6 Education</b>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Illiterate
	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Primary (class 4)
	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	Secondary (5 - 10)
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	Higher (graduate)
	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	Technical
	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	Vocational
<b>C.2.7 Health</b>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Handicap by birth
	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Handicapped later
	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	Chronic illness
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	No illness/ healthy

**Codes for Relationship**

Head of the House Hold	HH	Wife	2	Husband	3	Son	4
Daughter	5	Son-in-law	6	Daughter-in-law	7	Grandfather	8
Grandmother	9	Grandson	10	Grand daughter	11	Grandson-in-law	12
Grand daughter-in-law	13	Brother	14	Sister	15	Brother-in-law	16
Sister-in-law	17	Father	18	Mother	19	Father-in-law	20
Mother-in-law	21	Uncle	22	Aunt	23	Cousin	24
Nephew	25	Niece	26	Any other (specify)			

**D.1. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE FAMILY MEMBERS**

D.1 Employment Status	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Yes
	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	No
<b>D.2 Occupation (Main occupation)</b>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Agriculture
	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Agri Labour
	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	Non Agri Labour
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	Business/Trade
	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	Govt. Service
	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	Private Service
	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	Maid Servant
	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	Others
<b>D.3 Non-Working Status (Give main reason)</b>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	No work available
	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Seasonal inactivity
	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	Household duties
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	Old/young
	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	Handicapped
	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	Student
	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	Others
<b>D.4 Income per month</b>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Less than Rs.2000
	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Rs.2000 - 3000
	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	Rs. 3000 - 4000
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	Above Rs 4000
<b>D.5 Skills</b>													This may have Multiple answers

**D.6 HAVE YOU AVAILED ANY BENEFIT UNDER CENTRAL OR STATE GOVT. SCHEME? 1. Yes 2. No**

Scheme	CSS or State Govt.	Purpose	Amount Availed	Training
SGSY				
JGSY				
NREGA				
PMRY				
DWACRA				
Others (Specify)				

**D.7: INCOME AND EXPENDITURE**

Income		Expenditure			
Sources	In Rupees	Items	In Rupees	Items	In Rupees
Agriculture		Food		Electricity/Utilities	
Commercial		Cooking fuel		Water	
Service (Pvt./Govt.)		Clothing		Social events	
Livestock		Transport		Agriculture (labour/tools)	
Remittance (money order, etc)		Healthcare Medicines		Seeds/fertilizers/pesticides	
Others (Specify)		Education		Others (specify)	
Total				TOTAL	

**D.8 PROJECT RELATED INFORMATION**

D-6 PROJECT RELATED INFORMATION					
Are you aware of the proposed project	Yes		1	No	2
If yes what is the source	TV - 1	Newspaper - 2	Govt. officials - 3	Other villagers - 4	Other - 9
Positive impacts perceived			Negative Impacts Perceived		
Increase in employment productivity	1		Loss of land	1	
Increase in vehicle speed	2		Pressure on existing infrastructure	2	
Increase in business opportunity	3		More visitors/population	3	
Increase in land price	4		Conflict with outsiders	4	
Better reach /access to towns	5		Increase in road accidents	5	
others	9		others	9	

**D.9 REHABILITATION OPTIONS**

D.9 REHABILITATION OF FISHING

OWNER	Land or structure		Commercial structure	
What is preferred rehabilitation measure	Cash compensation at replacement value	1	Cash compensation at replacement value	1
	Equivalent Land for land and construction allowance	2	Shifting, and rental allowance and training	2
	Rehabilitation grant	3	Others (specify)	9
	Others (Specify)	9		

TENANT	Land or structure		Commercial structure	
What is preferred rehabilitation measure	Shifting, and rental allowance	1	Shifting, and rental allowance and training	1
	Others (specify)	9	Others (specify)	9

**D.10 Provide a hand-sketch drawing indicating the dimensions of the property (Structure/Land) in this blank space along with the land mark)**

Annexure 5: Details of Affected Persons																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
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Annexure 5: Details of Affected Persons																							
S. No.	Village ID	Side	No	C1.1 Religion	C1.2 Caste	C1.3 Tribal group	C1.4 Vulnerability status	C1.5 Type of family	C1.6 Persons above 15 years	C1.6 Persons below 15 years	Name	Relationship	Sex	Age	Marital status	Education	Health	Employment status	Main occupation	Non working status	Income	Skills	
136	KLP										GITA DHAR		2	2	43	1	3	4	2		3	NO	
137	KLP										MANAK DHAR		5	2	22	2	4	4	2		6	NO	
138	KLP										SAGAR DHAR		4	1	19	2	4	4	2		6	NO	
139	KLP										SAKTE DHAR		4	1	15	2	3	4	2		6	NO	
140	KLP	R	19	1	5				3	5	1 SHYAMLAL BHADRA	HH		1	72	1	4	4	2		4	NO	
141	KLP										PRATIBHA BHADRA		2	2	60	1	3	4	2		4	NO	
142	KLP										PARTHA BHADRA		4	1	35	1	4	4	2		1	NO	
143	KLP										SUSMITA BHADRA		7	2	22	1	3	4	2		3	NO	
144	KLP										SANTUNU BHADRA		4	1	33	2	4	2	1	5		4	NO
145	KLP	R	20	1	5				3	3	2 GANESH SUTRADHAR	HH		1	35	1	2	4	1	4		2	NO
146	KLP										SHANTI SUTRADHAR		2	2	28	1	2	4	2		3	NO	
147	KLP										MUKTA BALA SUNDARI SUTRADHAR		19	2	65	5	1	3	2		4	1	NO
148	KLP	R	21	2					1	3	1 KAJINASIRUDDIN AHMED	HH		1	39	1	4	4	1	4		4	NO
149	KLP										MANIHAR BEGUM		2	2	24	1	4	4	2		1	NO	
150	KLP										NOUSARA KHATUN		19	2	70	1	2	4	2		4	NO	
151	KLP	R	22	1	5				1	3	0 MALLIKA DEY	HH		2	40	1	4	4	1	5		2	NO
152	KLP										PRIYANKA BHADRA		5	2	17	2	3	4	2		6	NO	
153	KLP										KRITI BHADRA		4	1	16	2	3	4	2		6	NO	
154	JNU	L	1	1	3				1	3	0 HARI DAS	HH		1	70	5	1	4	1	4		1	NO
155	JNU										BIDHU BHUSAH		4	1	17	2	3	4	1	3		1	NO
156	JNU										SUDARSAN KAMAKER		4	1	16	2	2	4	1	3		1	NO
157	JNU	L	2	1	6				1	3	0 JUGANGSHU KUMAR	HH		1	65	1	4	4	1		4	NO	
158	JNU										RANI DEY		2	2	50	1	3	4	2		3	CRAFT MAN	
159	JNU										ABHIK DEY		4	1	24	2	4	4	1	6		1	NO
160	JNU	L	3	1	6				3	7	1 KESHAB CHAKRABORTY	HH		1	32	1	4	4	1	4		4	NO
161	JNU										CHAMPA CHAKRABORTY		2	2	28	1	3	4	2		3	NO	
162	JNU										KARNIMAY CHAKRABORTY		14	1	32	1	4	4	1	6		4	NO
163	JNU										SHIP RA CHAKRABORTY		17	2	20	1	3	4	2		3	NO	
164	JNU										SUKANTA CHAKRABORTY		14	1	28	2	4	4	1	4		1	NO
165	JNU										KALIPADA CHAKRABORTY		18	1	63	1	2	4	2		4	NO	
166	JNU										GOURICHAKRABORTY		19	2	38	1	2	4	2		3	NO	
167	JNU	L	4	1	5				1	3	0 UTTAM SHINGHA	HH		1	40	1	2	4	1	6		2	NO
168	JNU										SANNA SHINGHA		2	2	30	1	3	4	2		3	NO	
169	JNU										MILAN SHINGHA		19	2	68	5	1	3	2		4	NO	
170	JNU	L	5	1	5				3	6	1 HARADHAN SUTRA	HH		1	65	1	1	4	2		4	NO	
171	JNU										MANJURI SUTRA		2	2	55	1	1	4	2		3	NO	
172	JNU										SHYAMLA SUTRA		4	1	30	1	3	4	1	3		4	NO
173	JNU										AMAI SH SUTRA		4	1	26	2	4	4	2		1	NO	
174	JNU										SANGITA SUTRA		5	2	20	2	4	4	2		6	NO	
175	JNU										PINKI SUTRA		7	2	21	1	2	4	2		3	NO	
176	JNU	L	6	1	5				1	4	1 SWADESH SUTRADHAR	HH		1	60	1	2	3	2		9	NO	
177	JNU										LAXMI SUTRADHAR		2	2	52	1	2	3	1	4		3	NO
178	JNU										RUPALI SUTRADHAR		5	2	20	2	3	4	2		6	NO	
179	JNU										PINKI SUTRADHAR		5	2	16	2	2	4	2		6	NO	
180	JNU	L	7	1	5					2	0 ADHIR SUTRADHAR	HH		1	30	1		4	1	4		2	NO
181	JNU										SUCHAR SUTRADHAR		2	2	24	1		4	2		5	NO	
182	JNU	L	8	1	4				1	5	0 SANTOSH SUTRADHAR	HH		1	45	1	2	4	1	4		4	NO
183	JNU										ARATI SUTRADHAR		2	2	40	1	2	4	2		3	NO	
184	JNU										CHANDAN SUTRADHAR		4	1	22	2	3	4	2		1	NO	
185	JNU										RAJU SUTRADHAR		4	1	20	2	3	4	2		6	NO	
186	JNU										PAYEL SUTRADHAR		5	2	17	2	2	4	2		6	NO	
187	JNU	L	9	1	6				1	2	0 HIRU DHAN DEV	HH		1	68	1	3	4	1	4		4	NO
188	JNU										BINA DEV		2	2	65	1	2	4	2		3	NO	
189	JNU	L	10	1	5				1	3	1 KAMAL PAUL	HH		1	48	1	4	4	1	3		2	NO
190	JNU										JHARNA PAUL		2	2	42	1	4	4	2		1	NO	
191	JNU										KANIK PAUL		5	2	20	4	4	4	2		1	NO	
192	JNU	L	11	1	6				3	5	1 SUNIL PAUL	HH		1	35	1	2	4	1	4		3	NO
193	JNU										KUTTI PAUL		2	2	33	1	3	4	2		1	NO	
194	JNU										SHUDHIR PAUL		18	1	80	1	2	4	2		4	NO	
195	JNU										PUSPA PAUL		19	2	65	1	2	4	2		4	NO	
196	JNU										SHIKHA PAUL		15	2	35	2	1	1	2		5	NO	
197	JNU	L	13	1	6				3	4	1 KALACHAND SAHA	HH		1	68	1	4	4	1		4	NO	
198	JNU										SABITA SAHA		2	2	60	1	4	4	2		3	NO	
199	JNU										RAJIB SAHA		4	1	35	1	4	4	1	5		4	NO
200	JNU										SHIMA SAHA		7	2	30	1	4	4	2		3	NO	
201	JNU	L	14	1	6				3	6	0 HARADHAN BANDYO PA	HH		1	66	1	4	4	1	4		4	NO
202	JNU										PATHOL BANERJEE		2	2	55	1	3	4	2		3	NO	
203	JNU										TAPASH BANERJEE		4	1	38	1	3	4	2		1	NO	
204	JNU										RATNA BANERJEE		7	2	28	1	3	4	2		3	NO	
205	JNU										PARTHA BANERJEE		4	1	31	1	3	4	2		1	NO	
206	JNU										DIPLI BANERJEE		7	2	25	1	3	4	2		3	NO	

Annexure 5: Details of Affected Persons																							
S. No.	Village ID	Side	No	C1.1 Religion	C1.2 Caste	C1.3 Tribal group	C1.4 Vulnerability status	C1.5 Type of family	C1.6 Persons above 15 years	C1.6 Persons below 15 years	Name	Relationship	Sex	Age	Marital status	Education	Health	Employment status	Main occupation	Non working status	Income	Skills	
207	JNU	L	15		1	3			1	2	UTTAM SHIL	HH		1	32		2	4	1			3	NO
208	JNU										RATNA SHIL		2	2	28	1	2	4	2		3		NO
209	JNU	L	16		1	6		1	2		DEVIDAS BANERJEE	HH		1	50	1	2	3	1	5		4	NO
210	JNU										SABITA BANERJEE		2	2	40	1	4	4	2		3		NO
211	JNU	L	16.1		1	6		1	3		CHANDRA SHEKHAR BANERJEE	HH		1	50	1	3	3	1	5		4	NO
212	JNU										BABLI BANERJEE		2	2	45	1	2	4	2		3		NO
213	JNU										NILUTPAL BANERJEE		4	1	16	2	2	4	2		6		NO
214	JNU	L	17		1	3		3	6		HARADHAN DAS	HH		1	60	1	2	4	2		4		NO
215	JNU										MAMATA DAS		2	2	50	1	2	3	2		3		NO
216	JNU										RAJIB DAS		4	1	23	1	2	4	1	6		2	NO
217	JNU										PUJA DAS		1	2	18	1	2	4	2		1		NO
218	JNU										MANAB DAS		4	1	26	2	3	4	1	6		1	NO
219	JNU										BISWAJIT DAS		4	1	20	2	3	4	2		6		NO
220	JNU	L	18		1	6		3	4		KARTIK DUTTA	HH		1	52	1	2	3	1	1		2	NO
221	JNU										SANDHA RANI DUTTA		2	2	48	1	2	3	2		4		NO
222	JNU										DEBASISH DUTTA		4	1	28	1	2	4	1	4		2	NO
223	JNU										SUTAPA DUTTA		1	2	25	1	2	4	2		1		NO
224	JNU	L	19		1	6		1	2		TAPAN SARKAR	HH		1	48	1	1	4	1	4		2	NO
225	JNU										SHIKHA SARKAR		2	2	35	1	3	4	2		3		NO
226	JNU	L	20		1	6		1	2		JAGADISH DUTTA	HH		1	41	1	2	4	1	4		3	NO
227	JNU										MOUSHUMI DUTTA		2	2	31	1	2	4	2		3		NO
228	JNU	L	21		1	6		1	2		DIPAK BARDHAN	HH		1	31	1	2	4	1	4		3	NO
229	JNU										PRABHATI BARDHAN		2	2	29	1	3	4	2		3		NO
230	JNU	L	22		1	3		3	4		PARITOSH MAZUMDAR	HH		1	35	1	2	4	1	4		4	NO
231	JNU										GIRI BAL MAZUMDAR		9	2	15	5	1	4	2		4		NO
232	JNU										GITA RANI MAZUMDAR		19	2	55	5	2	4	2		3		NO
233	JNU										NAMITA MAZUMDAR		2	2	30	1	2	4	2		3		NO
234	JNU	L	23		1	5		2	3		RAJAL CHOUDHURY	HH		1	36	2	2	4	1	6		3	NO
235	JNU										SAJAL CHOUDHURY		14	1	34	1	2	4	1	4		4	NO
236	JNU										PO TO L RANI CHOUDHURY		17	2	23	1	2	4	2		3		NO
237	JNU	L	24		1	6		1	2		NARAYAN CH RAHA	HH		1	64	1	2	4	1	4		2	NO
238	JNU										ILA RAHA		2	2	54	1	2	4	2		3		NO
239	JNU	L	25		1	6		1	2		PRASENJIT RAHA	HH		1	38	1	4	4	1	4		2	NO
240	JNU										MUKTI RAHA		2	2	26	1	4	4	2		3		NO
241	JNU	L	26		1	6		1	2		PROGRESSIVE RAHA	HH		1	36	1	3	4	1	4		3	NO
242	JNU										MANIDAPA KARMAKAR (RAHA)		2	2	30	1	3	4	2		3		NO
243	JNU	L	27		1	6		3	4		JAYANTA DAS	HH		1	34	1	4	4	1	4		4	NO
244	JNU										HARINARAYAN DAS		18	1	58	1	4	4	2		4		NO
245	JNU										APARNA DAS		19	2	52	1	3	4	2		3		NO
246	JNU										RINTI DAS		2	2	25	1	4	4	2		3		NO
247	JNU	L	28		1	6		3	4		HARINARAYAN DAS	HH		1	58	1	4	4	1	4		4	NO
248	JNU										APARNA DAS		2	2	53	1	2	4	2		3		NO
249	JNU										JAYANTA DAS		4	1	34	1	4	4	2		1		NO
250	JNU										RINTU DAS		1	2	31	1	4	4	2		1		NO
251	JNU	L	29		1	5		2	3		SHANKAR SUTRADHAR	HH		1	46	1	4	3	1	4		4	NO
252	JNU										PURNIMA SUTRADHAR		2	2	43	1	3	3	1	6		1	NO
253	JNU										ANGALI SUTRADHAR		15	2	45	4	2	4	2		1		NO
254	JNU	L	31		1	9		1	5		SANKAR RAKSHIT	HH		1	62	1	2	4	1	4		4	NO
255	JNU										GOURI RAKSHIT		2	2	50	1	2	4	2		3		NO
256	JNU										KAKULI RAKSHIT		5	2	25	2	2	4	2		6		NO
257	JNU										TAMA RAKSHIT		5	2	29	2	2	4	2		6		NO
258	JNU										RATNA RAKSHIT		5	2	20	2	3	4	2		6		NO
259	JNU	L	31.1		1	9		2	4		SALABALA RAKSHIT	HH		2	60	5	2	4	2		3		NO
260	JNU										SANKAR RAKSHIT		4	1	38	1	4	4	1	4		4	NO
261	JNU										GOURI RAKSHIT		1	2	32	1	3	4	2		3		NO
262	JNU										TAPAN RAKSHIT		4	1	30	2	3	4	2		1		NO
263	JNU	L	32		1	5		3	6		ANANDA ROY	HH		1	70	1	2	3	2		4		NO
264	JNU										PRABHA ROY		2	2	62	1	2	3	2		4		NO
265	JNU										KHOKAN ROY		4	1	42	1	4	4	1	4		3	NO
266	JNU										RATNA ROY		1	2	36	1	3	4	2		3		NO
267	JNU										GAUTAM ROY		4	1	35	1	4	4	1	4		3	NO
268	JNU										REKHA ROY		1	2	25	1	3	3	2		3		NO
269	JNU	L	33		1	6		3	5		RATAN BARDHAN	HH		1	34	1	3	4	1	4		3	NO
270	JNU										SHIPRA BARDHAN		2	2	21	1	3	4	2		1		NO
271	JNU										SUNIL BARDHAN		18	1	80	1	2	3	2		4		NO
272	JNU										AMIYA PRABHA BARDHAN		19	2	60	1	2	4	2		4		NO
273	JNU										JHUMA BARDHAN		15	2	27	2	2	4	2		3		NO
274	JNU	L	34		1	5		3	4		DIWJENDRA CH BHOWMIK	HH		1	50	1	4	3	1	5		4	NO

Annexure 5: Details of Affected Persons																							
S. No.	Village ID	Side	No	C1.1 Religion	C1.2 Caste	C1.3 Tribal group	C1.4 Vulnerability status	C1.5 Type of family	C1.6 Persons above 15 years	C1.6 Persons below 15 years	Name	Relationship	Sex	Age	Marital status	Education	Health	Employment status	Main occupation	Non working status	Income	Skills	
275	JNU										RINA BHOWMIK		2	2	44	1	4	4	2		2	NO	
276	JNU										DIPTANU BHOWMIK		4	1	16	2	3	4	2		6	SINGING	
277	JNU										PURNASHASTI BHOWMIK		19	2	80	5	2	3	2		4	NO	
278	JNU	L	35	1	5			1		4	SHUDHIR CH DEY	HH	1	65	1	3	4	2		4	4	NO	
279	JNU										PRAMILA DEY		2	2	55	1	2	4	2		4	NO	
280	JNU										SUKANTA DEY		4	1	32	2	4	4	1	4		1	NO
281	JNU										SUSMITA DEY		5	2	22	2	2	1	2		5	NO	
282	JNU	L	37	1	6			1		2	MANIK BARDHAN	HH	1	38	1	2	4	1	4		3	NO	
283	JNU										NILIMA BARDHAN		2	2	32	1	2	4	2		3	NO	
284	JNU	L	39	1	6			1		2	ASHIS BARDHAN	HH	1	40	1	4	3	1	4		4	NO	
285	JNU										SUJATA BARDHAN		2	2	35	1	3	4	2		3	NO	
286	JNU	L	39.1	1	6			3		3	PINTU BARDHAN	HH	1	37	1	2	4	1	4		4	NO	
287	JNU										CHAYARANI DAS BARDHAN		2	2	28	1	2	4	2		1	NO	
288	JNU	L	40	1	6			2		4	NANDAN BARDHAN	HH	1	34	1	2	3	1	4		3	NO	
289	JNU										JAYASHREE BARDHAN		2	2	25	1	2	4	2		2	NO	
290	JNU										CHANDAN BARDHAN		14	1	33	1	2	4	1	4		3	NO
291	JNU										BABLI BARDHAN		17	2	22	1	2	4	2		2	NO	
292	JNU	L	41	1	6			3		3	DILIP BARDHAN	HH	1	71	1	2	3	1	4		1	NO	
293	JNU										ANGALI BARDHAN		2	2	62	1	2	3	2		4	NO	
294	JNU										JOSHINA BARDHAN		21	2	80	5	1	3	2		4	NO	
295	JNU	L	42	1	6			1		2	PRASHANTA BARDHAN	HH	1	32	1	2	3	1	4		2	NO	
296	JNU										TRIPTI BARDHAN		2	2	24	1	2	4	2		3	NO	
297	JNU	L	43	1	6			1		2	DAJIT BARDHAN	HH	1	60	1	2	3	1	1		4	NO	
298	JNU										ARTI BARDHAN		2	2	50	1	2	3	2		4	NO	
299	JNU	L	44	1	9			1		4	TAPAN DEY	HH	1	45	1	2	4	1	4		4	NO	
300	JNU										GITA DEY		2	2	37	1	2	4	2		3	NO	
301	JNU										SUBRATA DEY		4	1	18	2	3	4	2		5	NO	
302	JNU										SAMRAT DEY		4	1	15	2	2	4	2		1	NO	
303	JNU	L	46	1	5			1		4	SHUDHIR CH PAUL	HH	1	64	1	4	3	1	5		4	NO	
304	JNU										RATNA PAUL		2	2	58	1	3	4	2		3	NO	
305	JNU										SUDEEP PAUL		4	1	31	2	4	4	2		1	COMPUTER	
306	JNU										ANJAN PAUL		4	1	28	2	4	4	2		1	NO	
307	JNU	L	47	1	5			1		3	SHIBHA PRASAD PAUL	HH	1	49	1	3	3	1	1		2	NO	
308	JNU										TAPASI PAUL		2	2	37	1	2	4	2		2	NO	
309	JNU										ANUBRATA PAUL		4	1	17	2	3	4	2		6	NO	
310	JNU	L	51	1	6			3		5	DSUJIT KR LODH	HH	1	52	1	3	4	1	4		4	NO	
311	JNU										RANILODH		19	2	75	5	1	3	2		9	NO	
312	JNU										PRITI LODH		2	2	45	1	3	4	2		3	SINGER	
313	JNU										SARBARI LODH		5	2	21	2	3	4	2		6	SINGER	
314	JNU										SAGAR LODH		4	1	18	2	3	4	2		6	NO	
315	JNU	L	52	1	6			3		4	PARIMAL DAS GUPTA	HH	1	70	1	2	4	1	4		4	NO	
316	JNU										SANDHA DASGUPTA		2	2	58	1	2	4	2		3	NO	
317	JNU										BIJOY DAS GUPTA		4	1	35	1	3	4	1	4		4	NO
318	JNU										BIPTI DAS GUPTA		7	2	27	1	3	4	2		3	NO	
319	JNU	L	53	1	5			3		6	ANIL KAKRMAKAR	HH	1	67	1	2	4	1	9		3	NO	
320	JNU										MADHABI KARMAKAR		2	2	50	1	2	4	2		3	NO	
321	JNU										UTTAM		4	1	30	1	2	4	1	9		3	NO
322	JNU										MITHU		7	2	26	1	2	4	2		3	NO	
323	JNU										GOUTAM		4	1	25	2	2	4	2		1	NO	
324	JNU										BAPI		10	1	17	2	2	4	2		6	NO	
325	JNU	L	54	1	6			3		7	ASHISH BARDHAN	HH	1	42	1	4	4	1	4		4	NO	
326	JNU										SUJATA BARDHAN		2	2	38	1	3	4	2		3	NO	
327	JNU										CHAYARANI BARDHAN		19	2	65	5	2	3	2		9	NO	
328	JNU										PINTU BARDHAN		14	1	38	1	2	4	1	4		4	NO
329	JNU										CHYARANI BARDHAN		17	2	28	1	2	4	2		3	NO	
330	JNU										PINTU BARDHAN		14	1	24	1	3	4	1	5		4	NO
331	JNU										ALIBARDHAN		17	2	24	1	3	4	2		3	NO	
332	JNU	L	55	1	6			3		4	PARIMAL DASGUPTA	HH	1	70	1	2	4	1	4		4	NO	
333	JNU										SANDHA DASGUPTA		2	2	58	1	2	4	2		3	NO	
334	JNU										BIJOY DASGUPTA		4	1	33	1	3	4	1	4		4	NO
335	JNU										DIPTI DASGUPTA		7	2	27	1	3	4	2		3	NO	
336	JNU	L	57	1	6			3		4	KAMAL DEY	HH	1	38	1	2	4	1	4		2	NO	
337	JNU										ANIL DEY		18	1	68	1	2	4	2		2	NO	
338	JNU										DIPALI DEY		19	2	60	1	1	2	2		5	NO	
339	JNU										RINKU DEY		2	2	32	1	2	4	2		3	NO	
340	JNU	L	58	1	6			1		3	NARAYAN BARDHAN	HH	1	45	1	2	4	1	6		2	NO	
341	JNU										SUKLA BARDHAN		2	2	30	1	2	4	2		3	NO	
342	JNU										UTPAL BARDHAN		4	1	23	2	3	4	1	4		1	NO
343	JNU	L	59	1	6			3		5	RATAN BARDHAN	HH	1	30	1	2	4	1	4			3	NO

Annexure 5: Details of Affected Persons																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
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Annexure 5: Details of Affected Persons																								
S. No.	Village ID	Side	No	C1.1 Religion	C1.2 Caste	C1.3 Tribal group	C1.4 Vulnerability status	C1.5 Type of family	C1.6 Persons above 15 years	C1.6 Persons below 15 years	Name	Relationship	Sex	Age	Marital status	Education	Health	Employment status	Main occupation	Non working status	Income	Skills		
412	JNU										TAHARA BEGAM		2	2	49	1	3	4	2		3	NO		
413	JNU										ISLAM KHAN		4	1	27	2	3	4	2		1	NO		
414	JNU										MUSLAM KHAN		4	1	25	2	3	4	2		1	NO		
415	JNU										HASINA BEGAM		5	2	23	2	3	4	2		3	NO		
416	JNU										SALIM KHAN		4	1	19	2	4	4	2		6	NO		
417	JNU	R	5	1	5			3	5		2 KANAK KAR	HH		1	50	1	2	4	2		4	NO		
418	JNU										POTOL KAR		2	2	50	1	2	4	2		3	NO		
419	JNU										LITAN C.H. KAR		4	1	35	1	2	4	1	4		4	NO	
420	JNU										SAWIRATI KAR		7	2	29	1	2	4	2		3	NO		
421	JNU										PANAB KAR		4	1	24	2	2	4	2		1	NO		
422	JNU	R	6	2	6			3	5		DJOYNAL HOSSAIN	HH		2	50	1	3	4	2		4	NO		
423	JNU										ASHA BEGAM		2	2	50	1	2	4	2		3	NO		
424	JNU										JAHANGIR HOSSAIN		4	1	30	1	3	4	1	4		4	NO	
425	JNU										MUKTA AKTAR		7	2	20	1	3	4	2		3	NO		
426	JNU										RAKHI BEGAM		5	2	21	2	4	4	2		1	NO		
427	JNU	R	7	1	9			1	2		D PRITYTOSH ROY	HH		1	32	1	2	4	1	4	4	1	NO	
428	JNU										SUCITRA ROY		2	2	28	1	2	4	2		1	NO		
429	JNU	R	8	2	6			1	4		D MAFUL ISLAM	HH		1	55	1	1	4	1	2		1	NO	
430	JNU										ROSANA BEGAM		2	2	45	1	1	3	2	ILL	9		2 MECHANICAL	
431	JNU										IMAN HOSSAIN		4	1	23	2	2	4	1	4		1	NO	
432	JNU										KAMAL HOSSAIN		4	1	20	2	2	4	1	2		5	4	NO
433	JNU	R	9	2	6			3	4		1 SAHIDUL ISLAM	HH		1	50	1	3	4	1	5		3	NO	
434	JNU										LHAMPA BEGAM		2	2	55	1	2	4	2					NO
435	JNU										RUSTAM AHAMAD		4	1	35	1	4	4	1	4		4	NO	
436	JNU										TANU BEGAM		7	2	32	1	2	4	2		3	NO		
437	JNU	R	10	2	6			1	4		DAMIR HOSSAIN	HH		1	50	1	4	4	1	4		4	NO	
438	JNU										POTOL BEGAM		2	2	38	1	4	3	2		3	NO		
439	JNU										RASHMA BEGAM		5	2	19	2	4	4	2		6	NO		
440	JNU										RAKIBUL HASSAN		4	1	17	2	3	4	2		6	NO		
441	JNU	R	11	1	5		1	1	6		D RATAN SHIL	HH		1	62	1	2	4	1	4		2	NO	
442	JNU										KHILU SHIL		2	2	65	1	2	4	2		3	NO		
443	JNU										IMJITE SHIL		4	1	28	2	3	4	2		1	NO		
444	JNU										PINTU SHIL		4	1	24	2	3	4	2		1	NO		
445	JNU										JINYU SHIL		4	1	22	2	3	4	2		1	NO		
446	JNU										RAKSHA SHIL		4	1	19	2	3	4	2		6	NO		
447	JNU	R	13	2	6			1	4		D SIRAJUL ISLAM	HH		1	59	1	3	4	1	4		4	NO	
448	JNU										SAFIA BEGAM		2	2	40	1	2	4	2		3	NO		
449	JNU										JAHNARA BEGAM		5	2	21	2	4	4	2		1	NO		
450	JNU										LAHRA BEGAM		5	2	20	2	3	4	2		6	NO		
451	JNU	R	14	2	6			3	8		2 SAHIDUL ISLAM	HH		1	55	1	4	4	1	5		4	NO	
452	JNU										CHAMPA BEGAM		2	2	50	1	2	4	2		3	NO		
453	JNU										RAFICUL ISLAM		4	1	30	1	4	4	2		1	NO		
454	JNU										ANDARA BEGAM		7	2	24	1	4	4	2		3	NO		
455	JNU										RUSTAM AHAMED		4	1	28	1	4	4	1	4		2	NO	
456	JNU										FERDOUSIAKTAR		7	2	22	1	4	4	2		3	NO		
457	JNU										ATIKUL ISLAM		4	1	25	1	4	4	2		1	NO		
458	JNU										KHUSBO BEGAM		7	2	18	1	4	4	2		3	NO		
459	JNU	R	15	2	6		1	1	2		2 AKTAR HUSSAIN	HH		1	40	1	3	4	1	4		2	NO	
460	JNU										FARDOSHARA BEGAM		2	2	28	1	3	4	2		3	NO		
461	JNU	R	17	2	6			1	4		DYO UNUCH MIHA	HH		1	55	1	3	4	1	4		3	NO	
462	JNU										SHYANA BEGAM		2	2	45	1	2	4	2		3	NO		
463	JNU										PANNA HAMID		4	1	23	2	4	4	2		6	NO		
464	JNU										MANNA HAMID		4	1	19	2	4	4	2		6	NO		
465	JNU	R	18	2	6			3	4		2 MANIN MIHA	HH		1	70	1	2	4	1	4		3	NO	
466	JNU										LUTFA BEGAM		2	2	65	1	2	4	2		3	NO		
467	JNU										AZAD RAHMAN		4	1	30	1	2	4	2		1	NO		
468	JNU										LILUFA BEGAM		7	2	23	1	2	4	2		3	NO		
469	JNU	R	19	2	6			3	6		1 AB DUL HUSSAIN	HH		1	55	1	4	4	1	5		4	NO	
470	JNU										AMENA BEGAM		2	2	45	1	3	4	2		3	NO		
471	JNU										MANUN HUSSAIN		4	1	25	1	3	4	1	4		2	NO	
472	JNU										PAKHI BEGAM		7	2	20	1	3	4	2		3	NO		
473	JNU										IMRAN HUSSAIN		4	1	24	1	4	4	1	5		2	NO	
474	JNU										ROMANA AKTAR		7	2	18	1	3	4	2		3	NO		
475	JNU	R	22	1	6			1	4		DJAGADISH CHAKRABORTY	HH		1	80	1	2	4	2		4	NO		
476	JNU										REKHA CHKRA BORTY		2	2	70	1	2	4	2		3	NO		
477	JNU										BIMAYLYNDO CHKRA BORTY		4	1	35	2	4	4	1	4		4	NO	
478	JNU										GOUTAM CHAKRABORTY		4	1	32	2	4	4	1	4		4	NO	
479	JNU	R	23	2	6		1	1	3		1 FUL MIHA	HH		1	55	1	1	4	1	2		1	NO	
480	JNU										CHAKINA BIBI		2	2	46	1	1	4	1	7		1	NO	
481	JNU										AMENA BEGAM		5	2	17	2	2	4	2		1	NO		
482	JNU	R	24	1	6		2	5	1		D SARITA GHOSH	HH		2	60	5	3	3	2		4	4	NO	

Annexure 5: Details of Affected Persons																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
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Annexure 5: Details of Affected Persons																							
S. No.	Village ID	Side	No	C1.1 Religion	C1.2 Caste	C1.3 Tribal group	C1.4 Vulnerability status	C1.5 Type of family	C1.6 Persons above 15 years	C1.6 Persons below 15 years	Name	Relationship	Sex	Age	Marital status	Education	Health	Employment status	Main occupation	Non working status	Income	Skills	
S29	JNU	R	41		1	6		1	4		D SEPAL CH. SAHA	HH		1	60	1	3	4	1	5		4	NO
S30	JNU										SANTI BAL SAHA		2	2	48	1	2	4	2		3		NO
S31	JNU										JAYANTA SAHA		4	1	28	2	3	4	1	4		4	NO
S33	JNU										ARINDAM SAHA		4	1	20	2	2	4	2		6		NO
S34	JNU	R	42		1	6		1	4		1 UMESH DAS	HH		1	60	1	2	4	1	4		4	NO
S35	JNU										MAJITA SAHA		2	2	50	1	4	4	2		3		NO
S36	JNU										UTTAM SAHA		4	1	25	2	4	4	2		6		NO
S37	JNU										MONMO NSAHA		5	2	20	2	3	4	2		6		NO
S38	JNU	R	42.A		1	6		1	4		1 UMESH DAS	HH		1	60	1	2	4	1	4		4	NO
S39	JNU										MAJITA SAHA		2	2	50	1	4	4	2		3		NO
S40	JNU										UTTAM SAHA		4	1	25	2	4	4	2		6		NO
S41	JNU										MONMO NSAHA		5	2	20	2	3	4	2		6		NO
S42	JNU	R	43		1	6		3	5		D KANAN CHAKRABORTY	HH		2	45	5	2	4	2		3		NO
S43	JNU										SUMAN CHAKRABORTY		4	1	32	2	1	4	2		1		NO
S44	JNU										SUJAN CHAKRABORTY		4	1	29	1	2	4	1	4		3	NO
S45	JNU										RUMA CHAKRABORTY		7	2	20	1	2	4	2		3		NO
S46	JNU										TAPASH CHAKRABORTY		4	1	25	2	4	1	2		5		NO
S47	JNU	R	44		1	5		1	2		2 RAKHA SHILL	HH		1	42	1	2	4	1	4		2	NO
S48	JNU										RATNA SHILL		2	2	30	1	2	4	2		3		NO
S49	JNU	R	46		1	3		1			D KRISHNA DAS	HH		1	27	2	1	4	1	4		2	NO
S50	JNU	R	47		1	5		1	2		2 NITAI DEVNATH	HH		1	38	1	2	4	1	4		3	NO
S51	JNU										ANJANA DEVNATH		2	2	28	1	2	4	2		3		NO
S52	JNU	R	48		1	3		1	2		1 SUJIT SUKLA DAS	HH		1	31	1	2	4	1	4		2	NO
S53	JNU										BIPULA DAS		2	2	22	1	2	4	2		3		NO
S54	JNU	R	49		1	5		1	1	3	D SAPAN CH SHILL	HH		1	48	1	2	4	1	4		2	NO
S55	JNU										MALEKA RANI SHILL		2	2	42	1	2	4	2		3		NO
S56	JNU										SAMAL SHILL		4	1	17	2	2	4	2		6		NO
S57	JNU	R	51		1	6		3	6		1 BIMAL CHAKRABORTY	HH		1	65	1	2	3	1	4		4	NO
S58	JNU										LAXMI RANI CHAKRABORTY		2	2	45	1	2	4	2		3		NO
S59	JNU										BISHANJIT CHAKRABORTY		4	1	28	1	3	4	2		1		NO
S60	JNU										MUNNA CHAKRABORTY		7	2	21	1	2	4	2		3		NO
S61	JNU										RUPAL CHAKRABORTY		5	2	22	2	3	4	2		6		NO
S62	JNU										SAFILE CHAKRABORTY		5	2	19	2	3	4	2		6		NO
S63	JNU	R	52		1	6		1	5		D NITAI DAS	HH		1	45	1	2	4	1	4		3	NO
S64	JNU										ARCHANA DAS		2	2	33	1	2	4	2		3		NO
S65	JNU										RUPAN DAS		4	1	23	2	4	4	2		6		NO
S66	JNU										KASHAB DAS		4	1	19	2	2	4	2		6		NO
S67	JNU										MITHAN DAS		4	1	17	2	3	4	2		6		NO
S68	JNU	R	54		1	6		3	5		D SUJIT KR. LODH	HH		1	52	1	4	3	1	4		4	NO
S69	JNU										PRITE LODH		2	2	44	1	4	4	2		3		NO
S70	JNU										RANILIDH		19	2	75	5	1	4	2		4		NO
S71	JNU										SO RAVARI LODH		5	2	21	2	3	4	2		6		NO
S72	JNU										SAGAR LODH		4	1	18	2	3	4	2		6		NO
S73	JNU	R	55		1	6		3	4		2 GOPAL SAHA	HH		1	63	1	3	4	1	4		4	NO
S74	JNU										MAJATA RANI SAHA		2	2	53	1	2	4	2		3		NO
S75	JNU										ASHIS SAHA		4	1	32	1	3	4	2		6		NO
S76	JNU										BOLAN SAHA		7	2	25	1	3	4	2		3		NO
S77	JNU	R	56		1	6		1	2		2 PINTU BARDHAN	HH		1	38	1	3	4	1	4		4	NO
S78	JNU										SAYA RANI BARDHAN		2	2	28	1	3	4	2		3		NO
S79	JNU	R	58		1	5		2	3	7	2 CHINU MAYEE DEY	HH		2	75	5	2	4	2		4		NO
S80	JNU										TAPAN KR. DEY		4	1	53	1	4	4	1	4		4	NO
S81	JNU										APARA DEY		7	2	40	1	2	4	2		3		NO
S82	JNU										PARTHA SARATHI DEY		10	1	19	2	3	4	2		6		NO
S83	JNU										SUBRATA DEY		10	1	17	2	3	4	2		6		NO
S84	JNU										KHUKAN KR. DEY		4	1	45	1	4	4	1	4		4	NO
S85	JNU										PANNA DEY		7	2	35	1	4	4	2		3		NO
S86	PLT	R	1		1	5		3	4		D GOURANGA DEBNATH	HH		1	55	1	2	4	1	2		1	NO
S87	PLT										GITA DEVNATH		2	2	50	1	2	4	2		3		NO
S88	PLT										JIBAN DEVNATH		4	1	30	1	2	4	1	3		2	NO
S89	PLT										DEVIT DEVNATH		7	2	22	1	2	4	2		3		NO
S90	PLT	R	3		1	5		3	4		1 HIRANMAY SHIL	HH		1	70	1	2	4	1	4		2	NO
S91	PLT										MALATISHIL		2	2	60	1	2	2	2		5		NO
S92	PLT										RATAN SHIL		4	1	39	1	2	4	1	3		2	NO
S93	PLT										APURASHIL		7	2	25	1	2	4	2		3		NO
S94	KKB	L	2		1			1	3	4	D PRANOD LAL DAS	HH		1	39	1	4	4	1	4		2	NO



Annexure 5: Details of Affected Persons																								
S. No.	Village ID	Side	No	C1.1 Religion	C1.2 Caste	C1.3 Tribal group	C1.4 Vulnerability status	C1.5 Type of family	C1.6 Persons above 15 years	C1.6 Persons below 15 years	Name	Relationship	Sex	Age	Marital status	Education	Health	Employment status	Main occupation	Non working status	Income	Skills		
662	SGT										KRISHNA CH.MOHOTTAM		4	1	29	2	4	4	1	6		1	NO	
663	SGT										NIRMAL MOHOTTA		4	1	26	2	4	4	1	2			1	NO
664	SGT	L	6	1	5			3	6	2	RAMANI DEVNATH	HH		1	61	1	2	3	1	2		1	NO	
665	SGT										SO RASHI DEVNATH		2	2	57	1	2	3	2		3		NO	
666	SGT										GOPAL DEVNATH		4	1	40	1	2	4	1	2		1	NO	
667	SGT										APARNA DEVNATH		7	2	28	1	2	4	2		1		NO	
668	SGT										DILIP DEVNATH		4	1	34	1	2	4	1	2		1	NO	
669	SGT										BULTI DEVNATH		7	2	21	1	2	4	2		3		NO	
670	SGT	L	7	1	5			3	4	2	AJIT MOHOTTAM	HH		1	40	1	2	3	1	2		2	NO	
671	SGT										KUSUM MOHOTTAM		2	2	30	1	1	4	2		3		NO	
672	SGT										ASHU BAL MOHOTTAM		19	2	65	5	1	3	2		4		NO	
673	SGT										SABITA MOHOTTAM		15	2	26	3	2	4	2		2		NO	
674	SGT	R	2	1	3			2	3	1	GOPAL DAS	HH		1	62	5	2	4	2		4		NO	
675	SGT										PINTU DAS		4	1	30	1	2	4	1	4		4	NO	
676	SGT										BRITHY DAS		7	2	26	1	3	4	2		3		NO	
677	SGT	R	3	1	3			1	2	1	SUJIT SARKAR	HH		1	35	1	3	4	1	4		4	NO	
678	SGT										MANIKA SARKAR		2	2	25	1	3	4	2		3		NO	
679	SGT	R	4	1	3			1	5	0	SUJANA RANI DAS	HH		2	50	5	2	4	2		3		NO	
680	SGT										INDRAJIT DAS		4	1	30	2	3	4	1	6		4	NO	
681	SGT										RANAJIT DAS		4	1	27	2	1	4	2		1		NO	
682	SGT										BISWAJIT DAS		4	1	25	2	2	4	1	4		4	NO	
683	SGT										PANAJIT DAS		4	1	20	2	3	4	2		1		NO	
684	SGT	R	5	1	6			1	3	5	BISHNU PADA SAHA	HH		1	60	1	2	4	2		4		NO	
685	SGT										GITA SAHA		2	2	55	1	2	4	2		4		NO	
686	SGT										ABHIJIT SAHA		4	1	30	1	2	4	2		1		NO	
687	SGT										MILI SAHA		7	2	25	1	3	4	2		3		NO	
688	SGT										SANJIT SAHA		4	1	24	2	3	4	1	4		4	NO	
689	SGT	R	7	1	6			1	2	1	BABUL SAHA	HH		1	30	1	2	4	1	4		3	NO	
690	SGT										RUMA SAHA		2	2	23	1	3	4	2		3		NO	
691	SGT	R	8	1	5			3	9	1	HARENDA BHADRA	HH		1	80	1	3	4	2		4		NO	
692	SGT										PATUL RANI BHADRA		2	2	66	1	2	4	2		4		NO	
693	SGT										KANTI BHADRA		4	1	32	1	2	4	2		1		NO	
694	SGT										RUPALI BHADRA		7	2	20	1	2	4	2		3		NO	
695	SGT										BIBUTIE BHADRA		4	1	26	2	4	4	2		1		NO	
696	SGT										TAPAN BHADRA		4	1	22	2	2	4	2		1		NO	
697	SGT										MANISANK BHADRA		4	1	21	2	3	4	2		1		NO	
698	SGT										DAYA NANDA BHADRA		4	1	40	1	4	4	1	5		4	NO	
699	SGT										STAKHA BHADRA		7	2	32	1	4	4	2		3		NO	
700	SGT	R	10	1	5			3	6	3	SADHAN KARMAKAR	HH		1	48	1	4	4	1			4	NO	
701	SGT										RUPILE KARMAKAR		19	2	40	1	4	4	1			4	NO	
702	SGT										RANI BALA KARMAKAR		2	2	70	5	2	4	2		4		NO	
703	SGT										ANJAN KARMAKAR		14	1	42	1	2	4	2		1		NO	
704	SGT										MANIYE KARMAKAR		7	2	35	1	3	4	2		3		NO	
705	SGT										MIDULA KARMAKAR		15	2	18	2	3	4	2		6		NO	
706	MHB	L	1	1	5			2	3	2	CHANTA HARAN NANDI	HH		1	85	5	2	4	2		4		NO	
707	MHB										SANKAR NANDI		4	1	39	1	2	4	1	4		4	NO	
708	MHB										PURNIMA NANDI		7	2	30	1	2	4	2		3		NO	
709	MHB	L	4	1	5			2	3	1	PRADIP CH.GOSE	HH		1	36	1	4	4	1	2		4	NO	
710	MHB										RAKHI RANI GOSE		2	2	23	1	2	4	2		3		NO	
711	MHB										MANJU BALA GOSE		19	2	50	5	1	4	2		4		NO	
712	MHB	L	5	2	6			1	3	0	SAHEB ALI	HH		1	45	1	2	4	1	1		1	NO	
713	MHB										HASHAM BHANU		2	2	32	1	2	4	2		3		NO	
714	MHB										LHIDDIK MIHA		4	1	19	2	3	4	1	6		4	NO	
715	MHB	L	6	2	6			1	2	2	JAFAR ALI	HH		1	35	1	1	4	1	2		3	NO	
716	MHB										JAMIL BIBI		2	2	25	1	1	4	2		3		NO	
717	MHB	L	8	2	6			1	2	0	RAMJAN ALI	HH		1	60	1	2	4	1	1		4	NO	
718	MHB										KAMLA BIBI		2	2	50	1	1	4	2		3		NO	
719	MHB	L	9	1	5			3	3	2	BADALSINGHA	HH		1	38	1	2	4	1	4		4	NO	
720	MHB										BINA SINGHA		2	2	31	1	2	4	2		3		NO	
721	MHB										JATANDA SINGHA		18	1	90	5	2	4	2		4		NO	
722	MHB	L	11	1	6			1	2	2	ARUN DUTTA	HH		1	38	1	2	3	1	4		3	NO	
723	MHB										SHEPHALI DUTTA		2	2	32	1	2	4	2				NO	
724	MHB	L	12	1	5			1	3	7	SUJIT CH.GHOSH	HH		1	40	1	2	4	1	4		1	NO	
725	MHB										SABITA RANI GHOSH		2	2	35	1	2	4	1	3		1	NO	
726	MHB										KAMAL GHOSH		4	1	35	1	2	4	1	3		1	NO	

Annexure 5: Details of Affected Persons																							
S. No.	Village ID	Side	No	C1.1 Religion	C1.2 Caste	C1.3 Tribal group	C1.4 Vulnerability status	C1.5 Type of family	C1.6 Persons above 15 years	C1.6 Persons below 15 years	Name	Relationship	Sex	Age	Marital status	Education	Health	Employment status	Main occupation	Non working status	Income	Skills	
727	MHB										SHILPI GHOSH		F	2	30	1	2	4	2		3	NO	
728	MHB										SHYMAL GHOSH		F	1	32	1	2	4	1	3		1	NO
729	MHB										SAPNA GHOSH		F	2	26	1	2	4	2		3	NO	
730	MHB										HIRU BALA GHOSH		F	2	65	5	1	3	2		4	NO	
731	MHB	L	14	1	3			1	1	5	GOPAL DAS	HH	M	1	60	1	2	4	1	4		1	NO
732	MHB										SANDANA RANI DAS		F	2	45	1	1	4	2		3	NO	
733	MHB										SANJIT DAS		M	1	30	2	2	4	1	2		1	NO
734	MHB										PRADEEP DAS		M	1	25	2	2	4	1	2		1	NO
735	MHB										SAJU DAS		M	1	16	2	2	4	2		6	NO	
736	MHB	L	16	1	6			1	3	4	SUBHASH BANIK	HH	M	1	65	1	2	4	1	4		2	NO
737	MHB										CHABI RANI BANIK		F	2	55	1	2	4	2		3	NO	
738	MHB										JAGADISH BANIK		M	1	28	1	4	1	9		4	NO	
739	MHB										BULTI BANIK		M	2	20	1	3	4	2		3	NO	
740	MHB	L	17	1	6			1	1	2	DIPU LAL DEVNATH	HH	M	1	34	1	2	4	1	4		2	NO
741	MHB										ARCHANA DEVNATH		F	2	25	1	2	3	2		3	NO	
742	MHB	L	18	2	6			1	1	3	JAFAR ALI	HH	M	1	65	1	1	4	1	4		3	NO
743	MHB										JAMILA BIBI		F	2	45	1	1	4	2		3	NO	
744	MHB										JALAL HOSEN		M	1	18	2	2	4	1	9		1	NO
745	MHB	L	19	1	6			1	3	3	MADHUSUDHAN SARKAR	HH	M	1	65	5	1	4	1	4		1	NO
746	MHB										DILIP SARKAR		M	1	26	1	2	4	1	2		1	NO
747	MHB										SHIBANISARKAR		M	2	22	1	2	4	2		3	NO	
748	MHB	L	20	1	5			3	7	7	RAKHAL DEY	HH	M	1	72	1	2	4	1	4		1	NO
749	MHB										RANO UN BALA DEY		M	2	60	1	2	4	2		4	NO	
750	MHB										JULAN DEY		M	1	48	1	3	4	1	4		3	NO
751	MHB										LAXMI DEY		F	2	40	1	2	4	2		3	NO	
752	MHB										BABPIE DEY		M	1	23	2	4	4	2		6	NO	
753	MHB										BANTY DEY		M	2	21	1	3	4	2		6	NO	
754	MHB										UTTAM DEY		M	1	37	1	3	4	1	5		4	NO
755	MHB	L	21	1	5				3	3	CHANDAN DEVNATH	HH	M	1	37	1	2	4	1	4		4	NO
756	MHB										ADIITE DEVNATH		M	2	32	1	2	4	2		3	NO	
757	MHB										KAMALA DEVNATH		F	2	60	5	2	3	2		4	NO	
758	MHB	L	22	1	6			1	1	1	DHANESWARY SARKAR	HH	F	2	45	5	2	4	1	3		1	NO
759	MHB	L	26	1	6			1	1	5	BIPAD CHAKRABORTY	HH	M	1	50	1	2	4	1	4		1	NO
760	MHB										MADHABI CHAKRABORTY		F	2	48	1	2	4	2		1	NO	
761	MHB										BIDUYAT CHAKRABORTY		M	1	17	2	2	4	2		6	NO	
762	MHB										BURAN CHAKRABORTY		M	5	15	2	2	4	2		6	NO	
763	MHB										ETE CHAKRABORTY		M	5	22	4	2	4	2		1	NO	
764	MHB	R	1	1	5			1	2	2	ANIL CH. GHOSH	HH	M	1	75	1	1	4	1	1		2	NO
765	MHB										BHALO BASHA GHOSH		M	2	60	1	1	4	2		3	NO	
766	MHB	R	1.1	1	5			1	3	3	ARJUN GHOSH		M	1	40	5	2	4	1	2		3	NO
767	MHB										BOLTI GHOSH		M	5	16	2	2	4	2		6	NO	
768	MHB										RAKESH GHOSH		M	1	15	2	2	4	2		6	NO	
769	MHB	R	1.2	1	5				2	2	SAHKAR GHOSH		M	1	32	1	2	4	1	1		3	DRIVING
770	MHB										GOURIGHOSH		M	2	28	1	2	4	2		3	NO	
771	MHB	R	1.3	1	5			1	2	2	ARUM GHOSH	HH	M	1	35	1	2	4	1	1		3	NO
772	MHB										ALO RAHI GHOSH		M	2	28	1	2	4	2		3	NO	
773	MHB	R	2	1	5			3	5	5	BHASAN GHOSH		M	1	50	1	4	4	1	5		4	NO
774	MHB										JHARNA GHOSH		M	2	45	1	2	4	2		3	NO	
775	MHB										BHASKAR GHOSH		M	1	19	2	3	4	2		6	NO	
776	MHB										MAMPI GHOSH		M	5	17	2	3	4	2		6	SINGING	
777	MHB										ABALA SUNDARR		F	23	75	5	1	3	2		4	NO	
778	MHB	R	3	1	5			3	3	3	PRADIP CH. GHOSH	HH	M	1	34	1	4	4	1	1		3	NO
779	MHB										MANOJ BALA GHOSH		M	19	58	5	1	4	2		4	NO	
780	MHB										RAKHI RANI GHOSH		F	2	23	1	2	4	2		3	NO	
781	MHB	R	4	1	5			3	4	4	MAKHAN GHOSH	HH	M	1	60	1	2	4	2		4	NO	
782	MHB										MALINA RANIGHOSH		F	2	52	1	2	4	2		4	NO	
783	MHB										MAHIK GHOSH		M	1	31	1	2	4	1	2		3	NO
784	MHB										SEWALIGHOSH		M	7	22	1	2	4	2		3	NO	
785	MHB	R	5	1	5			3	7	7	NANIGOPAL SINGHA	HH	M	1	52	1	2	4	1	4		4	NO
786	MHB										ASHU BALA SINGHA		M	19	71	5	2	4	2		3	NO	
787	MHB										KANAK PRAVA SINGHA		M	2	45	1	2	4	2		3	NO	
788	MHB										SANJIT SINGHA		M	1	26	2	3	4	2		1	NO	
789	MHB										PRAJIR SINGHA		M	1	24	2	2	4	2		1	NO	
790	MHB										SARAJIT SINGHA		M	1	22	2	3	4	2		6	NO	
791	MHB										BULTI SINGHA		M	5	18	2	3	4	2		6	NO	
792	MHB	R	5.1	1	5			1	2	2	PRIYAL SINGHA	HH	F	1	37	1	4	4	1	5		4	NO
793	MHB										ANAPURNA SINGHA		F	2	31	1	3	4	2		3	NO	

Annexure 5: Details of Affected Persons																							
S. No.	Village ID	Side	No	C1.1 Religion	C1.2 Caste	C1.3 Tribal group	C1.4 Vulnerability status	C1.5 Type of family	C1.6 Persons above 15 years	C1.6 Persons below 15 years	Name	Relationship	Sex	Age	Marital status	Education	Health	Employment status	Main occupation	Non working status	Income	Skills	
794	MHB	R	52		1	5			1	3	1 BAKKALAL SINGHA	HH	1	48	1	2	4	1			3	NO	
795	MHB										GANGA RAHISINGHA		2	37	1	2	4	2			6	NO	
796	MHB										HARDAY SINGHA		4	18	2	2	4	2			6	NO	
797	MHB	R	6		1	5			3	6	D BIRYALAL SHARMA	HH	2	57	1	4	4	2			4	NO	
798	MHB										TAPASHI SHARMA		2	48	1	2	4	2			3	NO	
799	MHB										ABHIJIT SHARMA		4	1 29	1	5	4	1	5			4	NO
800	MHB										MOUSUMI SHARMA		7	2 20	1	3	4	2			6	NO	
801	MHB										BISWAJIT SHARMA		4	1 26	2	4	4	1	6			4	NO
802	MHB										BINA SHARMA		5	2 22	2	4	4	2			6	SINGER	
803	MHB	R	7		2	6			1	2	D RAMJAN ALI	HH	1	60	1	2	4	1	1			4	NO
804	MHB										KAMLA BIBI		2	50	1	1	4	2			3	NO	
805	MHB	R	7.1		2	6			1	2	1 YAKUB ALI	HH	2	39	1	3	4	1	1			3	NO
806	MHB										RAHINA KHATUN		2	2 25	1	2	4	2			3	NO	
807	MHB	R	8		2	6			3	5	D MD. HUR AHMED	HH	1	51	1	2	4	1	5			4	NO
808	MHB										JUNAB ALI		18	1 90	5	2	3	2			4	NO	
809	MHB										SHALEKHA BEGUM		2	2 48	1	2	4	2			3	NO	
810	MHB										AMINUL ISLAM		4	1 26	2	4	4	2			1	NO	
811	MHB										MAHROUL ISLAM		4	1 22	2	3	4	2			1	NO	
812	MHB	R	9		1	5	1		1	3	D MADHO SHIL	HH	1	20	2	3	4	1	4			2	NO
813	MHB										MARAN SHIL		18	1 45	1	2	3	2			9	NO	
814	MHB										DURG A RANISHIL		19	2 40	1	2	4	2			3	NO	
815	MHB	R	11		1	5			3	9	2 ARJUN GHOSH	HH	1	55	1	2	4	1	4			4	NO
816	MHB										ARATI GHOSH		2	2 50	1	2	4	2			3	NO	
817	MHB										PRIYA BALA GHOSH		19	2 80	5	1	4	2			3	NO	
818	MHB										MAHIK GHOSH		4	1 28	1	3	4	1	4			4	NO
819	MHB										APARNA GHOSH		7	2 25	1	3	4	2			3	NO	
820	MHB										PRADIP GHOSH		4	1 26	1	3	4	1	4			4	NO
821	MHB										AESHAG HOSH		7	2 20	1	2	4	2			3	NO	
822	MHB										KRISHNA GHOSH		4	1 25	1	2	4	1	4			4	NO
823	MHB										MANTIGHOSH		7	2 20	1	3	4	2			6	NO	
824	MHB	R	12		1	5			1	2	3 NITAI DEBNATH	HH	1	27	1	2	4	1	4			2	NO
825	MHB										MOUSUMI DEBNATH		2	2 24	1	2	4	2			3	NO	
826	MHB	R	13		1	5			1	2	2 SUBASH SHIL	HH	1	35	1	2	4	1	4			3	NO
827	MHB										SANTANA SHIL		2	2 27	1	2	4	2			3	NO	
828	MHB	R	16		1	5			3	7	D NANTIGOPAL SINGHA	HH	1	52	1	2	4	1	4			4	NO
829	MHB										ASHU BALA SINGHA		19	2 71	5	2	4	2			3	NO	
830	MHB										KANAKPRAVA SINGHA		2	2 45	1	2	4	2			3	NO	
831	MHB										SNNJIT SINGHA		4	1 26	2	3	4	2			1	NO	
832	MHB										PRABIR SINGHA		4	1 24	2	2	4	2			1	NO	
833	MHB										SARAJIT SINGHA		4	1 22	2	3	4	2			6	NO	
834	MHB										BULTI SINGHA		5	2 18	2	3	4	2			6	NO	
835	MHB	R	18		1	6	1		1	4	D PARESH SUTRADHAR	HH	1	51	1	2	4	1	4			4	NO
836	MHB										SAPNA SUTRA DHAR		2	2 38	1	2	4	2			3	NO	
837	MHB										PAYEL SUTRADHAR		5	2 21	2	3	4	2			6	NO	
838	MHB										LITAN SUTRADHAR		4	1 17	2	2	4	2			6	NO	
839	MHB	R	20		1	5			3	3	3 CHANDAN DEBNATH	HH	1	37	1	2	4	1	4			4	NO
840	MHB										KAMLA DEBNATH		19	2 60	5	2	4	2			3	NO	
841	MHB										ADITI DEBNATH		2	2 32	1	2	4	2			3	NO	
842	MHB	R	21		1	6			1	2	1 GOUTAMI SAHA	HH	1	33	1	3	4	1	6			NO	
843	MHB										SOMA SAHA		2	2 28	1	3	4	2			3	NO	
844	MHB	R	22		1	6			3	3	1 AMAR SAHA	HH	1	40	1	3	4	1	2			3	NO
845	MHB										MAKHAN BALA SAHA		19	2 65	5	1	4	2			3	NO	
846	MHB										RUPALISAHA		2	2 30	1	2	4	2			3	NO	
847	MHB	R	25		1	3	1		1	5	D SAPAN BARMAN	HH	1	40	1	1	4	1	9			2	NO
848	MHB										SADHANA BARMAN		2	2 35	1	2	4	2			3	NO	
849	MHB										BISWAJIT BARMAN		4	1 18	2	2	4	1	3			4	NO
850	MHB										SHILPI BARMAN		5	2 17	2	2	4	2			6	NO	
851	MHB										AJOY BARMAN		4	1 15	2	2	4	2			6	NO	
852	CDG	L	3		1	3	1		3	5	1 CHAKRA DAS	HH	1	60	1	1	3	2			3	NO	
853	CDG										SAURATI DAS		2	2 50	1	1	4	2			3	NO	
854	CDG										NIRANJAN DAS		4	1 30	1	2	4	1	2			4	NO
855	CDG										APARNA DAS		7	2 20	1	2	4	2			3	NO	
856	CDG										SANJIT DAS		4	1 16	2	2	4	2			1	NO	
857	CDG	L	4		1	3	1		3	6	2 MANINDRA SARKAR	HH	1	70	1	2	4	1	3			1	NO
858	CDG										MAYARANI SARKAR		2	2 55	1	2	4	1			2	1	NO
859	CDG										SUNIL SARKAR		4	1 32	1	2	4	1	3			1	NO
860	CDG										LAKHISARKAR		7	2 22	1	2	4	2			1	NO	
861	CDG										SANDHYA SARKAR		5	2 35	4	2	4	2			1	NO	
862	CDG										REKHA SARKAR		11	2 15	2	2	3	2			1	NO	
863	CDG	L	5		1	5	1		3	5	D NEPAL SARKAR	HH	1	65	1	1	3	2			4	1	NO
864	CDG										NIVOTI RANISUTRADHAR		2	2 37	1	2	4	2			3	NO	
865	CDG										NARAYAN SUTRADHAR		4	1 23	1	2	4	1	3			2	NO
866	CDG										JHOMAS SUTRADHAR		7	2 18	1	2	4	2			1	NO	
867	CDG										GOBINDA SUTRADHAR		4	1 15	2	2	4	2			6	NO	
868	CDG	L	9		1	5	1		3	3	1 UJJAL KARMAKAR	HH	1	28	1	2	4	1	4			2	NO

Annexure 5: Details of Affected Persons																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								</
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## Community Consultations

## Attendance Sheet

Date: 20/10/2009

Place: Kakabon  
Community Hall

S. No.	Name	Designation / Occupation	Signature	Remarks
1.	Rabi ul Alam	সহকারী মনিটর	Rabi ul Alam.	
2.	MAKUL MIAH	সহকারী মনিটর		
3.	Nargan Ch. Sin	সহকারী মনিটর	Nargan Ch. Sin	
4.	Bidhan Majumdar	সহকারী মনিটর		
5.	জাহাঙ্গীর আলী	সহকারী মনিটর		
6.	সহকারী মনিটর			
7.	Bemulor Bhattacharya	সহকারী মনিটর		
8.	Mantu K. Singh	সহকারী মনিটর		
9.	Asish Saha	সহকারী মনিটর		
10.	Rafiqul Karim	সহকারী মনিটর		
	Rauf and Chowdhury			

## Community Consultations

## Attendance Sheet

Date: 20/10/09

Place: Kakrabon  
Community Hall

S. No.	Name	Designation / Occupation	Signature	Remarks
1.	Prabin Chandra			
2.	Suman Chandra			
3.	Gourang Chandra			
4.	Rita Das			
5.	Alin Saha			
6.	Ramodlal Das			
7.	Prabin Chandra			
8.	Prabin Chandra			
9.	Prabin Chandra			
10.	Manik Bha			
11.	Netaji Das			
12.	Deep Saha			
13.	Anil Ch. Das			
14.	Prabin Chandra			



## Community Consultations

## Attendance Sheet

Date: 22/10/2009

Place: G. P. Office,  
Mohanbhog

S. No.	Name	Designation / Occupation	Signature	Remarks
1.	Subal Ch. Das	Pradhan	[Signature]	
2.	Simplesh	upa - pradhan	[Signature]	
3.	Rakhal Ch. Das	Pradhan	Ray,	
4.	[Signature]	" "		
5.	Ganjit Singha	" "	[Signature]	
6.	Sujit Ch. Das	" "		
7.	[Signature]	" "		
8.	malhusul	Pradhan		
9.	[Signature]	" "		
10.	Amar Saha	Pradhan		
11.	Khokam miah	Khokam miah		
12.	Subash Shil	Pradhan		
13.	[Signature]	" "		
14.	Purnima sakher Das	P.W.D. Melayhur W/A.	[Signature]	

b. h. d. d. d. d.



## Community Consultations

## Attendance Sheet

Date: 23/10/2009.

Place: G.P. Office  
Shilghati

S. No.	Name	Designation / Occupation	Signature	Remarks
1.	Anusupachandra Das	UPA, Pradhakar Student of P	Anus -	
2.	40m. 12/10/09			
3.	Ramam Nanda of Nola	23/10/09 Agriculture	Pradhakar 23/10/09	
4.	Bijit Saha	Business		
5.	Sanjit Saha	Business		
6.	Bijit Saha	Business		
7.	Bijit Saha	Business	23/10/09	
8.	Bijit Saha	Business		
9.	Bijoy Kr. Das	Service	23/10/09	
10.	Subal Choudhary	Pradhakar Student of P	23/10/09	

(7/2/09)

## Community Consultations

## Attendance Sheet

Date: 24/10/2009

Place: Public Library,  
Jangjuri

S. No.	Name	Designation / Occupation	Signature	Remarks
1.	Mishra Mish G.P. pradhan			
2.	Sachin Mishra			
3.	Ashu Mishra	Tendani		
4.	Narayan Ch. Das			
5.	Chimesh Ch.	Baran	Usha	Tom Jhuri
6.	Narayan Ch. Das	-oo-	Rab.	
7.	Mintu Das	LIC. Agent	(Mintu)	
8.	Arunima Das			
9.	Barberal Das			
10.	Hari narayan Das.			

## Community Consultations

## Attendance Sheet

Date: 24/10/2009

Place: Public library  
Tanjim

S. No.	Name	Designation / Occupation	Signature	Remarks
1.	Rustam Ahmed	Busi neta		
2.	0010/CA	do		
3.	Jayanta Das	do		
4.	Sujan Kumar son			
5.	Rajiv Das			
6.	Sanku Das			
7.	Deep Das			
8.	Abhijit Choudhury			
9.	Debabrata Das			
	Abu Taher			
	0010/CA			
	Sourav Das			
	Sanku Das			
	Shikha Prasad Paul	24/10/09		

## Community Consultations

## Attendance Sheet

Date: 20/10/2009

Place: G. P. Office,  
Khilpara

S. No.	Name	Designation / Occupation	Signature	Remarks
1.	Sajal Chandra	Soukha	Sajal Chandra	
2.	Ranjit Kumar		Ranjit Kumar	
3.	S. P. Chandra	S. P. Chandra	S. P. Chandra	
4.	Manilal Singh	Manilal Singh	Manilal Singh	
5.	Mr. Abul Kalam	Doctor (H.M.)	Abul Kalam	
6.	Nandan Saha	Gokey SOAP	Nandan Saha	
7.	S. P. Chandra	S. P. Chandra	S. P. Chandra	
8.	S. P. Chandra	S. P. Chandra	S. P. Chandra	
9.	S. P. Chandra	Gokey SOAP	S. P. Chandra	
10.	Zikar Chandra	Zikar Chandra	Zikar Chandra	
11.	S. P. Chandra	S. P. Chandra	S. P. Chandra	
12.	S. P. Chandra	S. P. Chandra	S. P. Chandra	
13.	Pintu Chandra	Pintu Chandra	Pintu Chandra	
14.	Natal Kandi	Gokey SOAP	Natal Kandi	

15. S. P. Chandra - S. P. Chandra - S. P. Chandra

16. S. P. Chandra - S. P. Chandra - S. P. Chandra

17. S. P. Chandra

18. Anil Kumar Nayanda; Pradhan, Khilpara Gram Panchayat  
20/10/09

① Pintu Chandra



## Community Consultations

## Attendance Sheet

Date: 25/10/09

Place: Purbu Chandigarh,  
G.P. Office.

S. No.	Name	Designation / Occupation	Signature	Remarks
1.	Harpnchikobari	UP Praodhm	[Signature] 25/10/09	
2.	Bardun Sacka	C.T	[Signature] 25/10/09	
3.	ਸਤ੍ਰੀ ਸਤ੍ਰੀ ਸਤ੍ਰੀ	House wife		
4.	ਗੁਰਮਿਤ	Farmer		
5.	ਗੁਰਮਿਤ	Housewife		
6.	ਗੁਰਮਿਤ	Daylabour		
7.	ਗੁਰਮਿਤ	Carpenter		
8.	Pradip M. Sar	G.P.S	[Signature]	
9.	Laxman ch. Sar	Day labour		
10.	Dheshi Hreshika	G.P. Member	[Signature]	
11.	Purnima sakla	P.O.D. Mclaghur CO/A	[Signature] 25/10/09	

Road name				
Sl. No.	Name of Person	Occupation	Remarks of Attendants	Signature
1.	କୋଟିଆ ନାମାହସ	Day labourer		କୋଟିଆ
2.	ଧନ ନାମାହସ	" "		
3.	ଅମ୍ବୁଲ ମିଶ୍ର	" "		ambul Mish.
4.	ଅମ୍ବୁଲ ବେରାଲମ	" "		Amberalam
5.	ଆଦିକା ମିଶ୍ର	" "		ଆଦିକା ମିଶ୍ର
6.	ଆଦିକା ମିଶ୍ର	" "		
7.	ଆଦିକା ମିଶ୍ର	" "		ଆଦିକା
8.	ଆଦିକା ମିଶ୍ର	" "		
9.	ଆଦିକା ମିଶ୍ର	" "		
10.	ଆଦିକା ମିଶ୍ର	" "		
11.	Siddik Meah	" "		
12.	ଆଦିକା ମିଶ୍ର	" "		
13.	ଆଦିକା ମିଶ୍ର	" "		
14.	ଆଦିକା ମିଶ୍ର	" "		
15.	ଆଦିକା ମିଶ୍ର	" "		
16.	ଆଦିକା ମିଶ୍ର	" "		
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Road name				
Sl. No.	Name of Person	Occupation	Remarks of Attendants	Signature
1.	Chondana Das (Sarkar)			Chondana
2.	Anjali Bhattacharya			Anjali
3.	সত্যেন্দ্র নন্দ			সত্যেন্দ্র
4.	ব্রজেন দাস			ব্রজেন
5.	Biva Das Sarkar			Biva
6.	সিমল চৌধুরী			সিমল
7.	Sima Das			Sima
8.	নাজিম সুলতান	Fishery		নাজিম
9.	Nahid Sultana			Nahid
10.	Dalipani Das	Fishery		Dalipani
11.	Rita Chowdhury	"		Rita Chowdhury
12.	Jamuna Datta			Jamuna
13.	জামুনা দত্ত			জামুনা
14.	ব্রজেন দাস			ব্রজেন
15.	মল্লিক			মল্লিক
16.	সত্যেন্দ্র চৌধুরী			সত্যেন্দ্র
17.	সত্যেন্দ্র চৌধুরী			সত্যেন্দ্র
18.	নাজিম			নাজিম
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### COMPARISON BETWEEN LA ACT, NRRP AND ADB INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT SAFEGUARDS

S. No	ADB Safeguard Requirement	Land Acquisition Act 1894	NRRP, 2007	Remarks, and provisions in NRRP	Measures to bridge the Gap
	<b>Objectives</b>				
1	Avoid involuntary resettlement wherever feasible	X	✓		-
2	If unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives	X	✓		-
3	To enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels	X	✓		-
4	To improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.	X	✓		-
	<b>Policy Principles</b>				
5	Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks.	X	✓	While the policy does not specify any requirement for screening of the project at an early stage for resettlement impacts and risks, the process for resettlement planning is defined.	Screening of all sub-projects in line with the IR checklist of ADB, towards enabling identification of the potential resettlement impacts and associated risks.
6	Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks	x	✓	Clause 23. (1) After completion of baseline survey and census of the affected families under section 21, and assessment of the requirement of land for resettlement under section 22, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall prepare a draft scheme or plan for the rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families after consultation with the representatives of the affected families including women and the representative of the requiring body.	-
7	Carryout consultations with affected persons, host communities and concerned NGOs. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options	X	✓	Clause 10 (ii) hold consultation with the affected persons while formulating a rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan;	In addition to the consultations with the affected population, the framework includes provisions for information dissemination about the project including the entitlement and resettlement options to the affected persons.
8	Establish grievance redressal mechanism	x	✓	Clause 14.—provides for appointment by the appropriate Government of an ombudsman for time bound disposal of grievances, etc.	Given that the Resettlement Impacts are not envisaged to be significant, a project level GRM is included in the RP.
9	Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive,	X	✓	Clause 4.—seeks to provide for social impact assessment study in certain cases in the proposed	Social Impact Assessment, awareness campaigns, and social preparation phase will be done for any



S. No	ADB Safeguard Requirement	Land Acquisition Act 1894	NRRP, 2007	Remarks, and provisions in NRRP	Measures to bridge the Gap
	<b>Objectives</b>				
	compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.			affected areas taking into consideration the impact that the project will have on public and community properties etc., and specify the ameliorative measures.	projects with significant impacts.
10	Improve or restore the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (i) land-based resettlement strategies (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.	X	✓	Clause 36 provides for the option of land based resettlement strategies	Structure to be compensated at replacement cost without depreciation
11	If there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; provide transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.	X	✓	Clause 30 – specifies that in case of involuntary displacement of less than four hundred families en masse in plain areas, or less than two hundred families en masse in tribal or hilly areas, DDP blocks or areas mentioned in the Fifth Schedule or Sixth Schedule to the Constitution, all affected families shall be provided basic infrastructural facilities and amenities at the resettlement area as per the norms specified by the appropriate Government	Not envisaged under the proposed project. Therefore, the provision of alternative resettlement sites is not provided for in the framework.
12	Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards	X	✓	Clause 46. The project authorities shall, at their cost, arrange for annuity policies that will pay a pension for life to the vulnerable affected persons (such as the disabled, destitute, orphans, widows, unmarried girls, abandoned women, or persons above fifty years of age), of such amount as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government subject to a minimum of five hundred rupees per month.	

S. No	ADB Safeguard Requirement	Land Acquisition Act 1894	NRRP, 2007	Remarks, and provisions in NRRP	Measures to bridge the Gap
	<b>Objectives</b>				
13	If land acquisition is through negotiated settlement, ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status	X	✓		Not envisaged
14	Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.	X	✓	Clause 3 provides that non-titleholders who has been residing or engaged in any trade, business, occupation or vocation continuously for a period of not less than five years in the affected area preceding the date of declaration of the affected area, and who has been deprived of earning his livelihood or alienated wholly or substantially from the main source of his trade, business, occupation or vocation because of the acquisition of land in the affected area or being involuntarily displaced for any other reason;	
15	Prepare a resettlement plan / indigenous peoples plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.	X	✓	Clause 23 provides for the preparation and content of the Resettlement Plan to be prepared.	-
16	Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders	X	X	The approved scheme or plan for rehabilitation and resettlement shall be published in the Official Gazette by the appropriate Government	In addition to the publishing of the approved resettlement plan, the RF includes provision for disclosure of the various documents pertaining to RP implementation.
10	Include the full costs of measures proposed in the resettlement plan and indigenous peoples plan as part of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts and / or indigenous peoples plan, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone	X	✓	Clause 28—seeks to make it the responsibility of the requiring body to provide requisite funds to the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement for implementation of the scheme/plan for affected families; the requiring body to deposit 1/3rd cost of the scheme or plan with the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement on finalization of the scheme or plan.	-

S. No	ADB Safeguard Requirement	Land Acquisition Act 1894	NRRP, 2007	Remarks, and provisions in NRRP	Measures to bridge the Gap
	<b>Objectives</b>				
	operation.				
17	Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.	x	✓	Clause 29— seeks to provide that the compensation award, full payment of compensation etc. shall precede actual displacement of affected families where land acquisition is on behalf of a requiring body.	
18	Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.	x	✓	Clause 10 - The formulation, execution and monitoring of the rehabilitation and resettlement plan shall vest in the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement.	

## **Terms of References (TOR) for Resettlement and Rehabilitation NGO/Agency**

### **A. Project Background**

1. Government of India has applied for assistance from Asian Development Bank towards the cost of North East State Roads Investment Program (NESRIP). This Program will assist the six states of the region to develop their road network and establish reliable road connectivity to the national and sub regional road networks. In Tripura, the road section of Udaipur to Melaghar (20.28 kilometers) has been included for widening and improvement under Tranche II of this Project. The existing road will be converted to a 2-lane road. The Project road lies in West Tripura and South Tripura.

2. All possible steps have been taken to minimize land acquisition and demolition of structures so as to reduce adverse impacts on people settled along the road. Based on the GOI National Policy on Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) Policy and ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009), PWD, Government of Tripura has prepared a Resettlement Plan (RP) for the Udaipur-Melaghar contract package to deal with the involuntary resettlement impacts of the Project. The RP has been prepared based on census and baseline socio-economic surveys conducted in the affected districts. To assist in the implementation of the RP for this road Package, PWD Tripura now invites the services of an eligible non-government organizations (NGOs) and/or Agency.

3. Tripura PWD Roads intends to utilize part of the proceeds of this loan for engaging services of a non-government organization (NGO) and/or Agency, to assist in the implementation of the Resettlement Plan (RP) developed for a 20.28 kilometer road (Udaipur to Melaghar Road) in Gomati district of Tripura. The services of the NGO and/or Agency shall include providing assistance to the Project Implementation Unit (PIU), NESRIP with grassroot skills and capacity for effective field implementation of the RP.

### **B. Objective of the Assignment**

4. Involuntary resettlement is a sensitive issue and strong experience in R&R matters along with community related skills will be required in order to build a good rapport with the affected communities and facilitate satisfactory R&R of the affected persons (APs). An experienced and well-qualified NGO/agency in this field will be engaged to assist the EA in the effective, timely and efficient implementation of the RP for this Package.

### **C. Scope of Work - Generic**

5. The NGO/agency will play the role of a facilitator and will work as a link between the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) within PWD and the affected community. Further the NGO/agency will inform the APs on aspects relating to R&R measures for implementation of the Project and ensure proper utilization of various compensations and assistance extended to the APs under the R&R entitlement package.

6. The NGO/Agency shall be responsible for the following, according to the Resettlement Plan:

- a) Developing R&R information campaigns and community participation;
- b) Assisting the APs, especially from vulnerable groups, in resettlement and rehabilitation, including redressing grievances, and coordination with local authorities and other relevant institutions.
- c) Calculating detailed costs of income restoration and resettlement components;
- d) Updating the database of APs and their entitlements for implementation and monitoring purposes.

- e) Monitoring and evaluating progress and achievement of resettlement objectives.

#### **D. Scope of Work – Specific**

7. **Administrative Responsibilities of the NGO/Agency:** The administrative responsibilities of the NGO/Agency will include:

- Working in co-ordination with the Resettlement Officer (RO) in the PIU and Executive Engineers
- The NGO/Agency shall help to promote good working relationships between the APs and the PIU, particularly the RO. This will be achieved through regular meetings with both the RO and the APs. Meetings with the RO will be held at least fortnightly, and meetings with the APs will be held monthly, during the entire duration of the assignment. The NGO/Agency shall document all meetings and decisions taken.
- Preparing monthly action plans with targets in consultation with the RO.
- Assisting the RO in carrying out the implementation of the RP;
- Updating the database of APs and their entitlements;
- In consultation with the APs, the NGO/Agency shall prepare micro-level plans indicating the categories of entitlement, alternative livelihood options, and relevant institutions for obtaining additional training and support. Women's perceptions are important to be incorporated in the development of these plans.
- Reporting to the RO on a monthly and quarterly basis. The report should include physical and financial progress, both in quantitative and qualitative terms. The report should prominently feature the problems and issues addressed and tackled with the APs and the solutions found. The report should have a separate chapter on women's issues, their problems and what has been done (within the framework of the RP) to ensure their participation in decision-making as well as the options made available to them to access economic opportunities, marketing and credit. The report should clearly indicate the number of field visits made by the NGO/Agency staff and the outcome of consultations with people.

8. **Responsibilities for Implementation of the RP:** In general, the Project Implementation Unit (PIU), headed by a Project Director (PD), will be responsible to address and manage social issues. The role of PIU will be responsible for overall implementation of R&R activities as mentioned in the Resettlement Plan. The PIU will have a Resettlement Officer for duration of resettlement activities and a local NGO/agency for the effective, timely and efficient execution of the RP.

9. The key tasks of the selected NGO/Agency will be the following:

##### **a. Act as community liaison during the compilation of the Inventory of Loss (IoL)**

- The NGO/Agency will participate as an independent monitor in the compilation of the Inventory of Loss based on the Resettlement Census conducted and any required updates caused by a change in the technical design of the alignment.

- During the identification and verification of the eligible AP's, the NGO/Agency shall ensure that each of them are contacted and consulted either individually or in groups. It would be imperative to carry out consultations with the vulnerable groups, which include the following:
  - Those who are Below Poverty Line (BPL)
  - Those who belong to the Scheduled Castes
  - Those who belong to the Scheduled Tribes
  - Female Headed Households
  - Elderly
  - Disabled Persons

#### **b. Computerization of AP Database and Files**

10. Based on the identification and verification of the eligible AP's, the NGO/Agency would be responsible to create a computerized database of the AP's, their socio-economic profiles, vulnerability, the specific impact of the project on them, entitlements due to them as per the Resettlement Plan and other assistance available to APs either from government or as per the RP. The NGO/Agency would update this database, as and when required.

#### **c. Information Campaign and Feedback**

11. The NGO/Agency will be responsible for planning and implementing a public information campaign to disseminate information among the affected community. In particular, the NGO/Agency would be responsible to disseminate information regarding the following:

- The Project, its components, anticipated benefits and impacts on the community
- The Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy and the Entitlements Matrix laid down in the RP
- Mechanisms and arrangements for availing their compensation and other assistances
- The role of NGO in assisting them in availing their entitlements, assistance in proper utilization of the same as well as mechanisms to voice their grievances and concerns.
- The progress of the RP implementation

12. The information campaign would include measures like distribution of information booklets, leaflets, notices and other Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials among the AP's and the general community. The NGO/Agency would be additionally responsible in assisting the PIU in holding consultations with the affected communities especially with the vulnerable sections and recording the outcomes of the same.

#### **d. Accompanying and Representing the APs at the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) Meetings**

- The NGO/Agency shall nominate a suitable staff member to be a member of the Grievance Redress Committees for the respective contract packages.
- The NGO/Agency shall help the APs in filling the grievance application and also in clearing their doubts about the required procedures.

- The NGO/Agency shall record the grievance and bring it to the notice of the GRCs within seven days of receipt of the grievance from the APs. It shall submit a draft resolution with respect to the particular grievance of the AP, suggesting multiple solutions, if possible, and deliberate on the same in the GRC meeting through the NGO representative in the GRC.
- The NGO/Agency shall accompany the APs to the GRC meeting on the decided date, help the AP to express his/her grievance in a formal manner if requested by the GRC and again inform the APs of the decisions taken by the GRC within 3 days of receiving a decision from the GRC. (The time frame for the GRC to take a decision is 21 days).

**e. Assist the AP's in availing their Entitlements and Proper Utilization of the same.**

13. The NGO/Agency would be primarily involved in assisting the AP's in availing their entitlements apart from information dissemination about the procedures for the same.

14. In case the affected community wishes to relocate to a different site, the NGO/Agency would assist the community in identifying such relocation sites and facilitate the process for their resettlement in coordination with the PIU and Resettlement Officer (RO).

15. The NGO/Agency will also play a key role in providing income restoration assistance to the affected households losing their primary sources of livelihood/income as a result of the Project. The NGO/Agency shall undertake consultations with the affected households on finalizing the skills training and also undertake a market feasibility survey to ascertain the feasibility of the skills being imparted to those affected. Based on the outputs of these, the NGO/Agency will plan out income restoration activities as per it. Emphasis will be paid to vulnerable groups such as female headed households, SC & ST households, poor, landless, etc.

16. In addition, the NGO/Agency would also be responsible for liaison with the various government departments, in order to create a link between the existing government schemes and the affected groups.

**f. Tracking and Recording the Disbursement of Compensation and Other Assistances**

17. The NGO/Agency would be responsible for keeping a track of the disbursements of the entitlements so that no eligible AP is left unpaid of his/her rightful dues. This would include maintaining the accounts and records of the progress of the disbursement of the entitlements in a systematic and accurate manner as deemed fit. Further, the NGO shall permit duly authorised representatives of the PIU/GRC/ADB/GoA to inspect and make an audit of all such documents, accounts, records in connection with payments made as per the RP.

**g. Preparation of Progress Reports**

18. The NGO/Agency would be responsible to prepare all reports and documents related to the tasks enumerated in the above section especially regarding verification of the disbursement of entitlements (which is a precondition to the commencement of the civil

works) as per the RP on a monthly basis and submitted to the PIU. The report would specifically include the following:

- A clear and complete account of tasks performed
- Work planned for the next reporting period;
- Status of funding and expenditure;
- Identification of any problems encountered or anticipated that would affect the completion of the project within the time and money constraints set forth in the agreement, together with recommended solution to such problems.
- Minutes of the meetings of the Grievances Redress Committee.

19. It is imperative to note that all such reports are the sole and exclusive property of the PWD Tripura/PIU and cannot be used for any other purposes by the NGO/Agency without the prior written consent by the same (though they can keep copies of it).

#### **D. Selection criteria, Staffing, Implementation Plan**

20. The NGO/Agency to be selected for the tasks must have relevant experience for resettlement planning and implementation. Specifically, key quality criteria include:

- Experience in direct implementation of community programs in local, similar and/or other states;
- Availability of trained staff speaking the local language/s;
- Competence, transparency and accountability based on neutral evaluations, internal reports, and audited accounts;
- Integrity and experience to represent vulnerable groups against abuses and demonstrable mandate to represent local groups;
- Demonstrated experience in computerizing and managing project-related databases;
- Experience in socio-economic survey, community project planning, monitoring and evaluation; and
- Experience in working with local communities, providing technical information in an understandable way, and representing the concerns of local people in a constructive manner to government agencies in order to prevent misunderstanding and problems.

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

- |   |   |                    |
|---|---|--------------------|
| • Team Leader/Social Worker (1 no)      | : | 12 Man Months      |
| • Community Organizers/Workers (2 nos.) | : | 12 Man Months each |

22. **Team Leader** must have a university degree in Social sciences or sociology or its equivalent and have at least 3-5 years experience in working with indigenous people/local communities, on rural participatory appraisals and or social sector activities with communities in Tripura. The consultant's demonstrated work experience in the project areas, stakeholder consultation, public awareness campaigns, promotion of livelihood activities and training to communities will be given additional weight. The consultant should be conversant in local language and English and also have extensive experience in working with Government departments. Report writing skills and working knowledge on computers are a must.



23. **Community organizers/workers** shall have either a university degree or diploma with at least 2-3 years experience in working with communities on various social development programs in Tripura. Working and speaking knowledge of local language is a must and English would be advantageous.

24. Interested NGO, academic institution, or registered agency should submit proposal for the work with a brief statement of the approach, methodology, and field plan to carry out the tasks. The proposal should include:

- Relevant information concerning previous experience working with communities and government on similar project implementation and preparation of reports.
- The proposal should also include samples of information brochures, AP files etc. to be used during the implementation phase.
- The field plan must address training and mobilization of staff
- Full CVs (2-3 pages) of key personnel.
- The agency must be an established organization registered with the Government.

#### **E. Time Frame**

25. The NGO would be hired from the fourth quarter of the year 2012 to initiate the RP implementation until the last quarter of 2012 (12 months) when all activities/ payments related to RP implementation would be completed. Work may be full or part time, continuous or occasional depending on progress and the needs of the resettlement and land acquisition process during its various stages.

## TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR EXPERT / NGO FOR MONITORING OF IMPLEMENTATION OF RESETTLEMENT PLAN

### I. Project description

The proposed North East State Roads Investment Program (NESRIP) is a part of MDONER's<sup>1</sup> initiative to bring the North Eastern Region into the mainstream of development. The project will assist the eight states of the region to develop their road network and establish reliable road connectivity to the national and sub regional road networks and thus facilitate regional integration and trade flows. The project will also support capacity building of road sector institutions at the state level and contribute to effective and efficient management of the road assets.

The Project road TR02 Udaipur to Melaghar, which is 20.28 kilometers in length takes off at *Udaipur* village from National Highway 44 at Km 51.200 (from Agartala) and ends at *Melaghar* at the junction with another MDR, joining Melaghar to NH-44 and further leading to Agartala.

The Project includes a provision for monitoring of the implementation of Resettlement Plan (RP) by an external expert/NGO. Therefore, the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) for this project, requires services of a experienced individual/NGO for monitoring of RP implementation.

### II. Scope of work - Generic

Based on the monitoring information collected by the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) / Executing Agency (EA), the responsibility of the Expert / NGO will be-

- To review and verify the progress in resettlement implementation as outlined in the RP and to assess the implementation of RP measures are on course to achieving its objectives;
- To monitor the effectiveness and efficiency of PIU and NGO in RP implementation.
- To assess whether resettlement objectives, particularly livelihoods and living standards of the Displaced Persons (DPs)<sup>2</sup> have been restored or enhanced;
- To assess the efforts of PIU & NGO in ensuring 'Community Participation' with particular attention on participation of vulnerable groups namely (a) those who are below the poverty line (BPL); (b) those who belong to scheduled castes (SC), scheduled tribes (ST); (c) female-headed households (FHH); (d) elderly and (e) disabled persons.
- To assess resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability, drawing both on policies and practices and to suggest any corrective measures, if necessary.
- To review the project impacts on Indigenous People and groups and assess the effectiveness of the mitigation measures adopted;

<sup>1</sup> Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (MDONER) was set up in September 2001 to act as the nodal department of the Central Government to deal with matters pertaining to socio-economic development of the eight States of North East India.

<sup>2</sup> "The displaced persons are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas" (Source: ADB Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009).

### **III. Scope of work- Specific**

The independent monitoring Expert/NGO will be involved in ongoing monitoring of the resettlement efforts by the EA/PIU. The Expert/NGO will review and verify the monitoring data collected by the EA/PIU. The major tasks expected from the external monitor are:

1. To develop specific monitoring indicators for undertaking monitoring for implementation of Resettlement Plans.
2. Review results of internal monitoring and verify claims through random checking at the field level to assess whether resettlement objectives have been generally met.
3. Identify the strengths and weaknesses of the resettlement objectives and approaches, implementation strategies.
4. To review and verify the progress in resettlement implementation of subproject on a sample basis and prepare quarterly reports for the EA/PIU and ADB.
5. Evaluate and assess the adequacy of compensation / assistances given to the DPs and the livelihood opportunities and incomes as well as the quality of life of DPs of project-induced changes.
6. To evaluate and assess the adequacy and effectiveness of the consultative process with affected DPs, particularly those vulnerable, including the adequacy and effectiveness of grievance procedures and legal redress available to the affected parties, and dissemination of information about these.

### **IV. Time Frame and Reporting**

The independent monitoring expert / NGO will be responsible for monitoring of the R&R activities carried out by EA / PIU and will submit quarterly review directly to ADB and determine whether resettlement goals have been achieved, more importantly whether livelihoods and living standards have been restored/ enhanced and suggest suitable recommendations for improvement.

### **V. Qualifications**

The independent monitoring expert / NGO should have significant experience in resettlement policy analysis and RP implementation. Candidates with degrees in anthropology, sociology, and development studies will be preferred.

Interested expert / NGO should submit proposal for the work with relevant information concerning previous experience on monitoring of resettlement implementation and preparation of reports. In case of expert the detailed CV should be submitted providing the details of the previous experience in monitoring of resettlement related activities. In case of NGO, the profile of NGO along with full CVs of monitors to be engaged must be submitted.

### **VI. Budget and Logistics**

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