

Resettlement Plan

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IND: Agartala City Urban Development Project – Upgradation of Major Roads and Drainage in Agartala City PART A

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 20 June 2020)

Currency unit	–	Indian rupee (₹)
₹1.00	=	\$0.0131
\$1.00	=	₹76.2952

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
AMC	–	Agartala Municipal Corporation
ASCL	–	Agartala Smart City Limited
DMS	–	Detailed Measurement Survey
GRC	–	Grievance Redress Committee
IEE	–	Initial Environmental Examination
INR	–	Indian Rupee
LHS	–	Left Hand Side
NGO	–	Nongovernmental organization
OFC	–	Optical Fiber Cables
ORM	–	Operation Record Maintenance
PMC	–	project management consultants
PMU	–	project management unit
RCC	–	Reinforced Cement Concrete
RHS	–	Right Hand Side
ROW	–	right-of-way
SEIAA	–	State Environment Impact Assessment Authority
SPS	–	Safeguard Policy Statement
SWD	–	Storm Water Drain
UDD	–	Urban Development Department

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

km	–	kilometer
m	–	meter
nos	–	numbers
m ²	–	square meter
km ²	–	square kilometer
kmph	–	kilometer per hour
cum	–	cubic meter

NOTE

In this report, "\$" refers to United States dollars.

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CONTENTS

	Pages
I. INTRODUCTION	1
A. Project Description	1
B. Project Location	2
C. Project Components	7
D. Other features	18
E. Design Concept	18
II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT	25
A. Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement	25
B. Indigenous People	31
III. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE	32
A. Profile of Affected Persons	32
B. Impacts on the Common Property Resources (CPRs)	36
IV. CONSULTATION PARTICIPATION AND DISCLOSURE	37
A. Information Disclosure	39
B. Continued Consultation and Participation	40
V. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK	43
A. Types of losses and Affected Persons	52
B. Entitlements	53
C. Relocation	53
D. Livelihood Protection and Income Restoration	54
E. Cut-off-Date	55
F. Compensation Mechanism	55
VII. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN	59
A. Resettlement Costs	59
VIII. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM	60
A. Common Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	60
IX. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS	64
A. Institutional Arrangement	64
B. Safeguard Implementation Arrangements	64
C. Social Safeguards Implementation	68
X. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE	76
XI. MONITORING AND REPORTING	78

APPENDICES:

1. Government of Tripura Minimum Wages
2. Letter from Chairman, Tripura footpath Hawkers Sangarm Samiti
3. Details of Hawkers/Street Vendors
4. Photographs of Temples (Community Property Resources)
5. The Tripura Unauthorized Religious Structures Construction Survey and its Regularization, Relocation and Removal Rules 2013

6. Details of Community Consultations
7. Sample Grievance Redressal Form
8. Sample Monitoring Template
9. Typical Cross Sections of Project Roads
10. Google Earth Images of all roads under Agartala Roads Project
11. Outline of Social Safeguard Monitoring Report Template
12. Social Safeguards QPR checklist

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project Background. The proposed project is aligned with Government of India's Smart Cities Mission (SCM), launched in 2015 with the aim of making urban areas more livable, citizen-friendly, sustainable and resilient, improving urban equality and living conditions with a focus on creating 100 "smart cities". The project aims to support; (i) urban development: by making the city more livable; (ii) economic development: by promoting the city as an economic and commercial hub in the region; (iii) environmentally sustainable development; and (iv) capacity development of implementing institution. The project is aligned with India CPS 2018–2022, which emphasizes support to national flagship programs including SCM, inclusive urbanization, and development of competitive cities.¹

Project Description. The project is aligned with the following impact: Agartala established as an economic-commercial hub in the northeast India with improved quality of life. The project will have the following outcome: Livability in Agartala city improved. The project will have three outputs.

- Urban roads and drainage upgraded. This will include (i) construction of 23 km of climate-resilient roads that will decongest the city's central and east zones, along with associated facilities including improved paved surface, geometric traffic junctions transformation, lighting, footpaths, dedicated parking, bollards, signaling, Elderly-Women-Children-Differently abled (EWCD) responsive features, and a utility corridor with shifting of electrical lines; and (ii) construction and rehabilitation of 48 km of new or existing stormwater drains. Tourist places renovated and made more eco-friendly;
- Public awareness on sanitation and hygiene, and capacity of urban local bodies in urban service delivery improved.;

The implementation of the projects will be governed by the Government of India and State of Tripura and other applicable environmental acts, rules, regulations, and standards. Social safeguards will be followed in accordance with the ADB SPS, 2009. During the design, construction, and operation of the project the State of Tripura, Government of India will ensure impact avoidance, mitigation and compensation consistent with ADB SPS, 2009 and international good practice.

Project components. The road improvement component involves upgradation of existing infrastructure involving widening of roads, providing continuous obstacle free footpaths, pedestrian crossing section of existing roads in Agartala within the existing right-of-way (ROW) and conversion of 33 and 11kV OHT lines to underground lines and storm water drainage.

Resettlement Plan. This Draft Resettlement Plan is prepared for the proposed road project of Agartala town that also includes construction of electrical ducts, conversion, design, supply, installation, testing and commissioning of existing 33 KV, 11 KV and LT overhead lines into underground cable lines and construction storm water drains along with other allied works. The roads and other proposed amenities will be constructed within the ROW of government roads. There is no land acquisition anticipated in the project. On some of the roads, shopkeepers who are non-title holders have occupied the land on the edge of the ROW for their daily business on

¹ Smart Cities Mission. [Strategy](#). ADB. 2017. [Country Partnership Strategy: India, 2018–2022—Accelerating Inclusive Economic Transformation](#). Manila.

a temporary basis. Hence, the proposed construction may incur temporary loss of income to them. To compensate these losses, budgetary provisions are made in the resettlement plan.

Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement. Project implementation will not require acquisition of private land as the entire civil works for the construction of the roads and amenities will be done within the ROW of Agartala Municipal Corporation roads. It is assessed during the transect walk along the road alignments that 309 roadside shopkeepers will be impacted due to temporary access disruption and this will cause temporary loss of income for 26 days during construction in Hari Ganga Basak Road, Akhaura Road, Thakurpalli Road, Mantribari Road, Shakuntala Road, Jail Ashram Road, and roads surrounding the proposed IT Hub Site. Potential impacts to 13 common property resources (small temples constructed within road right of way, are also assessed. Involuntary resettlement impacts will be further assessed and reconfirmed after finalization of detailed design and finalization of alignments through detailed measurement surveys (DMS) on sites/sections of roads and amenities alignments. The draft resettlement plan will be updated based on detailed design, DMS and census survey, and site-specific consultations, prior to contract award and will include the 100% assessment of impact in all the roads.

Categorization. The project has identified 309 affected households, who are the shop owners, hawkers, kiosks (including 43 closed shops, kiosks, vendors and 2 shops at Barjala road; total 45 closed units) comprising 1020 household members (estimated for 309 households based on surveys conducted for 264 affected persons). Out of the total affected shops 43 fall under vulnerable category and are likely to suffer loss of income temporarily. As the proposed project will potentially incur temporary income loss for brief period it is classified as category B in accordance with Asian Development Bank's Safeguard Policy Statement (ADB SPS) 2009.

Socio-economic Information and Profile. Based on the initial transect walk and socio-economic survey undertaken in May and June 2019, it is estimated that 309 affected shops, kiosks/carts, hawkers, and vendors are likely to have the temporary livelihood impact. Out of 309 affected entities, socio-economic survey has been conducted for 264 shops, kiosks, hawkers, and vendors as the owners of 45 such units were not available during the survey. The closed units will be surveyed further during detailed measurement survey and census survey after. Among the identified shops that are likely to be temporarily affected, the average monthly income of the business owners ranges between Rs 3,000- Rs 13,000 (which makes daily income around INR 307.69) more than the present applicable minimum wage rate of Government of Tripura, INR 2582) (Appendix 1). Nine affected families were found to be Below Poverty Line (BPL), 1 person with disability or suffering due to chronic disease, 15 Scheduled Caste (SC), 10 women heads of households, and 2 affected persons with multiple vulnerabilities (e.g., BPL, Scheduled Caste and Disability) were identified as vulnerable households during the social assessment survey and transect walk.

Legal Framework. The policy framework and entitlements for the program as well as for this project are based on the following laws and policies: the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act (RFCTLARRA) 2013, Tripura Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules 2015, and ADB SPS, 2009. In keeping with the entitlement matrix, compensation, and resettlement assistance for various types of loss will be provided to all affected

² Government of Tripura Minimum Wages Notification 4th June 2019. Official website of DIRECTORATE OF LABOUR Government of Tripura (<https://labour.tripura.gov.in/wages>) Sl. No. 12. Revised Minimum Wages (VDA) of the workers engaged in the employment of "Shops & Establishment" w.e.f 1st April 2019.

persons in the project area. In general, the affected people under the roads project will be entitled to following types of compensation and assistances: (i) assistance for loss of livelihood; (ii) shifting assistance and (ii) additional assistance to vulnerable groups.³

Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits. Based on the initial transect walk and socio-economic survey, it is estimated that 309 affected persons (out of which 45 shops/kiosks, hawkers and vendors, were found to be closed) will face temporary livelihood loss due to project work. An income loss for 26 days has been estimated for the hawkers/street vendors during the construction period. Additional assistance for vulnerable persons will be paid as per entitlement matrix.

Consultation and Disclosure. The resettlement plan is prepared in consultation with stakeholders including the affected business owners, community members, shop owners at Shakuntala Road, Barjala Road, Ronaldsay Road, Jail Ashram Road and IT Hub Road of Agartala, Akhaura Road, and potentially affected temple users. Consultations were also conducted with Project Management Unit (PMU) staffs and Design Consultants regarding the proposed designs and locations. Site visits were also undertaken at locations under the proposed project. Information dissemination and disclosure has been a continuous process since the beginning of the project. Detailed design will consider alternatives that allow impact avoidance to the potentially affected temples and if unavoidable, the updated resettlement plan will include meaningful consultations with temple users and identify solutions for restoration/relocation to preferred nearby location, in consultation with them. Information has been disseminated to affected persons and will continue to be disseminated throughout the implementation stages. The approved Entitlement Matrix and Resettlement Plan will be translated into Bengali and made available at: (i) Agartala Municipal Corporation office; (ii) Agartala Smart City Limited Office; and, (iii) Project site offices. Hard copies of the Resettlement Plan will be kept in each of these offices, accessible to citizens as a measure of document disclosure and creation of wider public awareness. Also, production of Project Information Kit with Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) overview and contact details will be made available. The final Resettlement Plan will also be disclosed on the ADB and ASCL and Agartala Municipal Corporation (AMC), Agartala website.

Grievance Redress Mechanism. A common grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be put in place to receive, evaluate, and facilitate the resolution of social, environmental or any other project related grievances. 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 GRM described below has been developed in consultation with stakeholders. Public awareness campaign will be conducted to ensure that awareness on the project and its grievance redress procedures is generated. The campaign will ensure that the poor, vulnerable and others are made aware of and part of the awareness program.

Institutional Arrangement. The Urban Development Department, Government of Tripura is the executing agency (EA) and Agartala Smart City Limited (ASCL) is the implementing agency (IA) for the Project, responsible for management, coordination and execution of all activities funded under the loan. A Project Management Unit (PMU) will be responsible for implementing the project. Project Implementation Units (PIUs) at project level will support the PMU. The Project

³ Vulnerable households / groups in the context of Agartala comprise those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, landless and those without legal title to land, woman-headed households, disabled-headed household, elderly-headed households, and transgender people.

Management Consultants (PMC) and PIUs will support the PMU. The Board of Directors of ASCL will provide policy related directions and project oversight to PMU.

Monitoring and Reporting. Resettlement Plan implementation will be closely monitored to provide the ASCL with an effective basis for assessing resettlement progress and identifying potential difficulties and problems. Since only temporary impacts are anticipated because of the roads project, the focus of monitoring will be on the number of days for which compensation is paid, versus the number of actual days of disruption of business during construction. Unanticipated impacts and grievance redress will be monitored during construction and corrective actions taken, in accordance with the agreed entitlement matrix. The PMU is required to implement safeguard measures and relevant safeguard plans, as provided in the legal agreements, and to submit periodic monitoring reports on their implementation performance. The ASCL monitoring will include daily planning, implementation, feedback and troubleshooting etc. The ASCL will provide monitoring report to ADB on a semi-annual basis. Additionally, ADB will monitor projects on an ongoing basis until a project completion report is issued.

Resettlement Cost. The resettlement cost estimated for the project includes resettlement assistance, as outlined in the entitlement matrix, support cost for resettlement plan implementation and contingency provision amounting to be 10% of the total cost. The state government will be responsible for releasing the funds for resettlement in a timely manner. The total resettlement cost for the project is INR 65,75,366.

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Project Description

1. The Agartala City Urban Development Project (ACUDP) is part of an urban renewal and retrofitting program by the Government of India in collaboration with respective states to make urban areas as citizen friendly and sustainable. It envisions developing an area within the city as model area, based on area-based development, which is expected to have a demonstration effect on other parts of the city and on nearby cities and towns. The ADB's India Country Partnership Strategy⁴ 2018–2022 also emphasizes the need to support the urban transformation through development of urban centres making cities liveable and centre of economic activities.

2. Preliminary scope of project was outlined in the Smart city proposal, study was undertaken by the Agartala Smart City Limited (ASCL) and a Detailed Project Report was prepared⁵ outlining the existing conditions, and approaches addressing the problems which include infrastructure and managing traffic with the use of safe technology.

3. The project is under Area Based Development (ABD) for the Central Business District (CBD) which includes (i) construction of 23 km of climate-resilient roads that will decongest the city's central and east zones, along with associated facilities including improved paved surface, geometric traffic junctions transformation, lighting, footpaths, dedicated parking, bollards, signaling, Elderly-Women-Children-Differently abled (EWCD) responsive features, and a utility corridor with shifting of electrical lines; and (ii) construction and rehabilitation of 48 km of new or existing stormwater drains. These activities will improve public health by reducing urban floods and air quality.

4. **Existing condition:** The traffic condition in Agartala City is moderate in nature and congestion is mainly due to homogenous traffic of motorized and non-motorized category. Road inventory surveys were carried out for the road stretches identified for up-gradation and improvement proposals to assess the existing conditions.

- (i) On-street parking on busy roads is a major point of concern. It reduces the effective carriageway width, encourages hawkers to occupied pedestrian walkways leading to traffic congestion. Such occurrence can be visualized in Hari Ganga Basak Road, Orient Chowmuhani, Battala Chowmuhani, Shakuntala Road, Ronaldsay Road.
- (ii) The drain cum footpath along the arterial roads are not in use by the pedestrians as they are encroached by the hawkers, adjacent vendors, and commercial outlets. Such as in Hariganga Basak Road and Thakurpalli Road.,
- (iii) In some roads, there are no dedicated footpaths along the sub-arterial roads.
- (iv) Poor condition of pavement.
- (v) Some road junctions are encroached by autos/rickshaws parking and auto stands. In some roads, the drainage channels are partially covered which is hazardous for the pedestrian use.
- (vi) Landscaping and visual aspects along the road are not satisfactory.
- (vii) Utilities like electric poles and wiring are exposed and visually cluttered.
- (viii) There is no CCTV surveillance.

⁴ The Country Partnership Strategy (CPS) provides the strategic framework for ADB to engage with each developing member country (DMC).

⁵ Refer to document TCE.10918A-AC-3054-DPR-03.

- (ix) There is no dedicated bus bays and bus stop/stand locations.
- (x) There is no proper traffic maneuver movement, proper lane markings and traffic signage's at junctions or at major bus terminals.

5. Road inventory surveys were carried out for the road stretches identified for upgradation and improvement proposals to assess the existing conditions. The conclusion drawn based on the analysis of the existing system are as follows:

- (i) For the existing traffic, the roads have reached the saturation level and are operating at Level of Service "C". This situation can be improved by restrictions of on street parking and providing parking proposals; especially for HGB Road and Akhaura Road wherein the commercial activities are more predominant.
- (ii) Lane configurations, equally divided carriageway with median proposals will guide the traffic movements in dedicated and respective directions.
- (iii) There are no footpaths, cycle track, tree lane, utility ducts/dedicated corridor on either side of the road. Facilities shall be proposed for the same.
- (iv) Junctions are not as per standards, needs to be improved as per the standards for smooth traffic flow at junctions.
- (v) There are no pedestrian crossing facilities at junctions. Provisions to be made for crossings at the major junctions and at suitable locations.
- (vi) There is no road furniture present in the project stretch. Same shall be included in the project proposal.
- (vii) Bus shelters and bus bays to be proposed at suitable locations with aesthetical and structural improvements.
- (viii) On-street parking, auto stand, public/E-Toilets, street lighting and sign boards shall be proposed and upgraded with smart features.
- (ix) Smart street components such as Smart poles, CCTV, VMS, and other ICT components shall be included in the development of project stretch.
- (x) The ROW of the roads in Agartala are less, trees along the shoulder of roads, gradient of road profile, retaining the existing drains and the number of utilities required per road are of less size and numbers, Pipe Conduit system shall be proposed for Overhead to Underground of Electrical, Telephone and Optical Fiber Cable (OFC) lines for these stretches of proposed roads.
- (xi) Existing storm water drains are found to be choked up with solid waste and silt, so desilting and removing of solid waste and laying continuous slab will solve this issue and provide good walkways to the pedestrians.

B. Project Location

6. Agartala is spread over an area of 76.5km², located at 23°50'N latitude and 91°17'E longitude. The city lies on the bank of the Haora River although the city also extends to the low-lying hills on its northern parts. It is located 2km away from the Bangladesh border. It is the most important commercial hub of the state and important trade route to the north-eastern states. The border connectivity with neighbouring country Bangladesh makes Agartala an important trading hub for import and export. The project is spread across the entire Agartala City, Figure 1 shows the location of the roads under the proposed project.

Table 1: Details of Roads Proposed for Improvement

Sr. No.	Name of Road	Available ROW (m)	Road Section		Road Length (km)	Drain Length (km)	Footpath length (km)	Utility trench length (km)
			From	To				
1.	Hariganga Basak Road	15.50 to 20.80	Battala Chowmuhan Latitude: 23.829240° Longitude: 91.269634°	Ashram Chowmuhan Latitude: 23.835430° Longitude: 91.301636°	3.48	6.96	6.96	6.96
2.	Akhaura Road	26.80	Fire brigade Chowmuhan Latitude: 23.832976° Longitude: 91.269589°	Jackson Gate Chowmuhan Latitude: 23.831851° Longitude: 91.282552°	1.33	1.33	2.66	1.33
3.	Mantribari Road	16.20	Post Office Chowmuhan Latitude: 23.829393° Longitude: 91.278575°	RMS Chowmuhan Latitude: 23.831898° Longitude: 91.278748°	0.258	0.516	0.516	0.516
4.	VIP Road	15.00 to 21.00	Radhanagar Motorstand Latitude: 23.845160° Longitude: 91.282726°	Lichubagan Latitude: 23.871215° Longitude: 91.285260°	3.18	6.36	6.36	4.76
5.	Thakurpalli Road	12.70 to 15.00	Ker Chowmuhan Latitude: 23.835040° Longitude: 91.270166°	PurbasaChowmuhan Latitude: 23.833776° Longitude: 91.291371°	2.117	1.61	4.234	1.61
6.	Sakuntala Road	17.50 to 19.90	Surya Chowmuhan Latitude: 23.829851° Longitude: 91.280741°	Rabindra Bhawan Latitude: 23.834016° Longitude: 91.280871°	0.500	0.4	1.0	0.4
7.	GB Road	9.00 to 11.70	GB Chakkar Latitude: 23.859145° Longitude: 91.293974°	Ram Thakur Club Chowhumani Latitude: 23.824818° Longitude: 91.285146°	3.050	6.81	8.1	6.81

Sr. No.	Name of Road	Available ROW (m)	Road Section		Road Length (km)	Drain Length (km)	Footpath length (km)	Utility trench length (km)
			From	To				
8.	Barjala Road	12.00 to 16.00	Durga Chowmuhani Latitude: 23.842852° Longitude: 91.270572°	BarjalaChowmuhani Latitude: 23.873376° Longitude: 91.271991°	4.050	7.592	8.1	7.592
9.	Ronaldsay Road	17.00	Durga Chowmuhani Latitude: 23.842852° Longitude: 91.270572°	Ker Chowmuhni/ Fire Brigade Chowmuhani Latitude: 23.832976° Longitude: 91.269589°	1.100	2.2	2.2	2.2
10.	Jail Ashram Road	11.00	Ashram Chowmuhani Latitude: 23.835430° Longitude: 91.301636°	Lalbahadur Junction Latitude: 23.836472° Longitude: 91.287361°	1.547	3.094	3.094	3.094
11.	Jail Road	10.30	Old central jail Latitude: 23.835699° Longitude: 91.291695°	Math chowmuhani Latitude: 23.831218° Longitude: 91.290910°	0.500	0.5	1.0	0.5
12.	BT Road	13.00	From Jail Ashram Latitude: 23.835545° Longitude: 91.292905°	Old Jail Tri-Junction Latitude: 23.835822° Longitude: 91.290657°	0.280	0.28	0.56	0.28
13.	Road Surrounding the proposed IT Hub Site (3 sides)	11.00	From Jail Ashram Latitude: 23.835545° Longitude: 91.292905°	B.T. Road Latitude: 23.838507° Longitude: 91.290783°	0.570	0.883	1.14	0.883
14.	ITI Road	11.10 to 12.00	G.B. Chakkar Latitude: 23.859145° Longitude: 91.293974°	Proposed ICCC building Latitude: 23.857260° Longitude: 91.296875°	0.390	0.78	0.78	0.78

Sr. No.	Name of Road	Available ROW (m)	Road Section		Road Length (km)	Drain Length (km)	Footpath length (km)	Utility trench length (km)
			From	To				
15.	Lankamura Road	11.10 to 15.00	Akhaura Channel Latitude: 23.839385° Longitude: 91.255296°	Proposed EWS site Latitude: 23.841150° Longitude: 91.255286°	0.210	0.42	0.42	0.42
TOTAL LENGTHS					23	39.735 48	47.124	38.135

Source: Design Team, PMC ASCL.

Figure 1: Location of Project Roads

Sr. No	Name of Road
1	Hariganga Basak Road
2	Akhaura Road
3	Mantribari Road
4	VIP Road
5	Thakurpalli Road
6	Sakuntala Road
7	GB Road
8	Barjala Road
9	Ronaldsay Road
10	Jail Ashram Road
11	Jail Road
12	BT Road
13	Road Surrounding the proposed IT Hub Site
14	ITI Road
15	Lankamura Road



Source : Design Team, PMC, ASCL.

C. Project Components

7. The project will decongest the city's central and east zones by developing 23 km of roads with improved paved surface, geometric traffic junction's transformation, signalling, access to pedestrian friendly footpaths, street lighting, traffic signs, road marking and a utility corridor with shifting of electrical lines and provision for laying optical fibre cables (OFC). The project will also (a) improve drainage infrastructure to reduce urban floods; (b) improve public health by providing 48 km of new or rehabilitated stormwater drains; (c) visual improvement elements including dedicated footpaths with street furniture, tree belt and landscaping. The proposed scope of works for the project are:

- (i) Site clearance, demolition works, earthworks, temporary works, traffic diversion, barricading the construction site, utility shifting, and all ancillary works deemed necessary for carrying out of temporary and permanent construction works.
- (ii) Widening/re-cambering/raising/milling down and overlaying of existing carriageways, flexible/rigid pavement at grade road intersections and accesses to adjoining developments. Work also includes removal of existing street furniture, foot path, median, signage, trees if any way of revised ROW, and existing structures that obstruct the revised ROW as per instruction of ASCL.
- (iii) Construction of electrical ducts (38.135 km), storm water drains (48 km), cross drains as per approved drawing.
- (iv) Retrofitting of the existing roads as per the proposed road sections regarding carriageways, provision of footpath, and service lanes.
- (v) Installing raised pavement markers (RPM), making road markings along the road edge, road centre line and as per Indian Road Congress (IRC) guidelines, bus stop marking, construction of medians and speed breakers, and junction improvements as per the drawings and in accordance with the employer's requirements and to the satisfaction of the engineer in charge.⁶
- (vi) Construction of footpaths, kerbs, railings, vehicular impact guardrails and other road related facilities as IRC guidelines in accordance with the employer's requirements and to the satisfaction of the engineer in charge.
- (vii) Supply and installation of new traffic signage, directional signage, street name signs and re-siting of such existing signs and other road signs to be retained, inclusive of support & foundation as per employers requirement.
- (viii) Design, supply, erection, installation, testing and commissioning of street lighting system including street light pole, LED fixture, Smart Centralised Control Monitoring System or CCMS on cloud server including all the necessary accessories.
- (ix) Conversion, design, supply, installation, testing and commissioning of existing 33 KV, 11 KV and LT Overhead Lines into Under Ground Cable Lines in the Distribution System including Service Mains to Consumers, Protection, Feeder Pillars and associated Terminations including any other items necessary for completion of entire work.
- (x) Supply and installation of street furniture such as seating bench, planter box, bollards, cycle hoops, advertisement/ branding/ way finding boards and poles in accordance with the employer's requirements and to the satisfaction of the engineer in charge.

⁶ www.irc.nic.in

- (xi) Planting of trees, shrubs, and installation of lawns as a part of landscape work and installation of services for the same, as per the drawing in accordance with the employer's requirements and to the satisfaction of the engineer in charge.
- (xii) All other works and services ancillary or related to the full completion of the works in accordance with the employer's requirements.
- (xiii) Proposed smart elements are:
 - (a) Road markings
 - (b) Zebra crossings
 - (c) Footpath pavers
 - (d) Tactile pavers (for footpath) Railing (at median)
 - (e) Pedestrian light signals
 - (f) Traffic signals
 - (g) Streetlight& other fixtures
 - (h) Reflectors
 - (i) On-street parking bays
- (xiv) Visual improvement of roads include smart elements that will enhance the functional and visual dimensions of the intervention area such as.
 - (a) Benches
 - (b) Dual system dustbins
 - (c) Pots and planters
 - (d) Bollards
 - (e) Decorative lamp post
 - (f) City information panel
 - (g) Landscaping (trees, shrubs).

8. The proposed scope of work involves upgradation of existing infrastructure involving widening of roads, providing continuous obstacle free footpaths, pedestrian crossings etc. within the existing ROW as enumerated in Table 2.


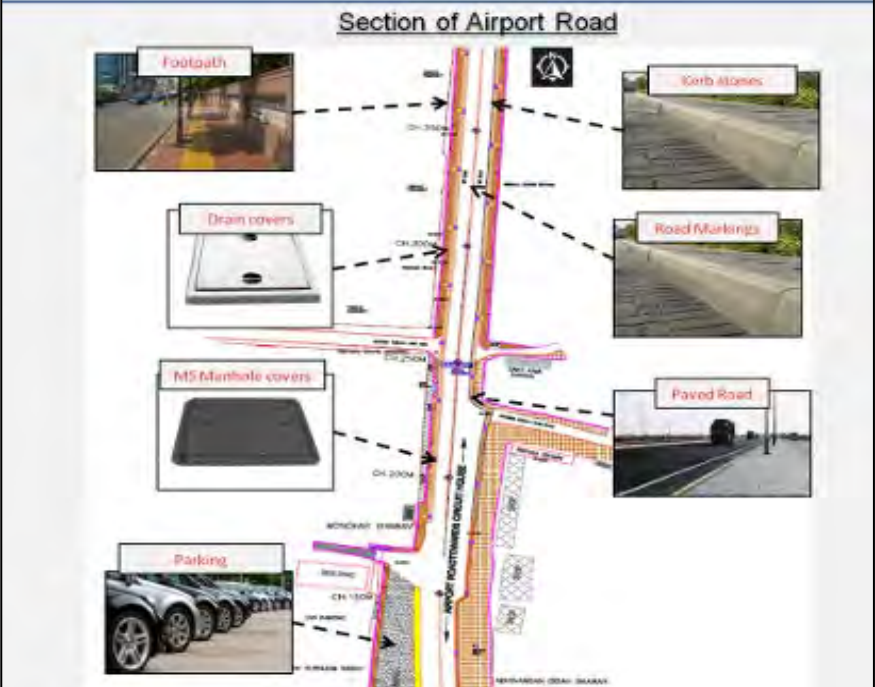
Table 2: Details of Construction Activity

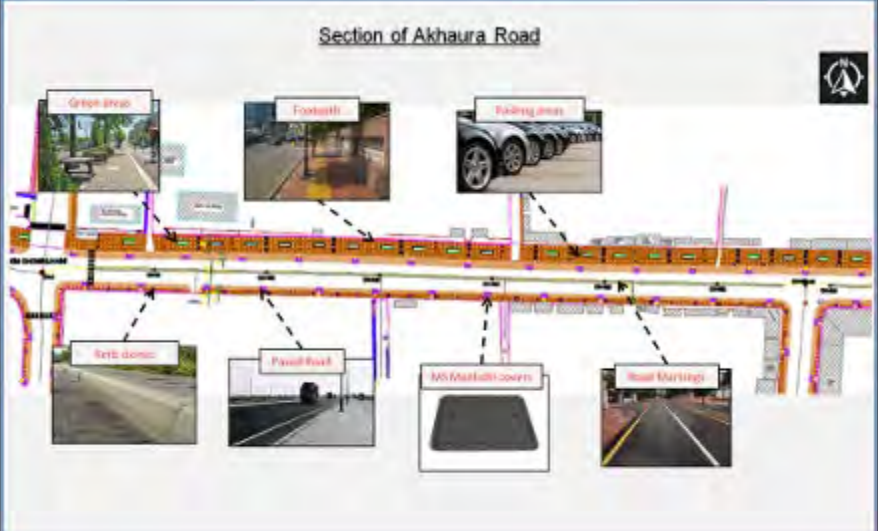
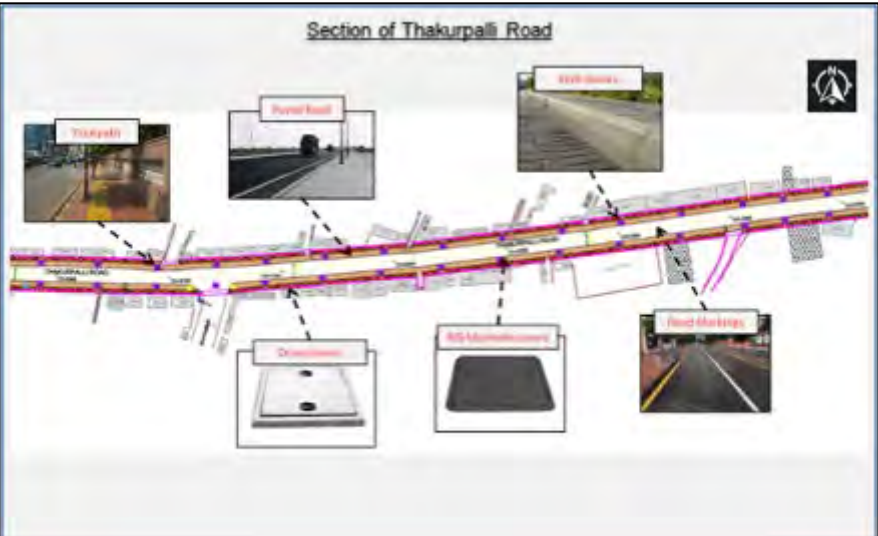
Sr. No.	Item Description	Unit	HarigangaB asak Road	Akhura Road	Mantribari Road	VIP Road	Thakurpalli Road	Sakuntala Road	GB Road	Barjala Road	Ronaldsay Road	Jail Ashram Road	Jail Road	BT Road	IT Hub Road	ITI Road	Lankamura Road	Total
			(3.48 km)	(1.33km)	(0.26km)	(3.18km)	(2.117km)	(0.5 km)	(4.05 km)	(4.05 km)	(1.1km)	(1.547km)	(0.5km)	(0.28 km)	(0.57 km)	(0.39 km)	(0.21 km)	24 km
1	Dismantling and Demolishing Work: Dismantling of (W1.5 x D1.25) size Open Brick drain	Cum	7191	2056	634	8456.00	3241	638	8338	9518.8	2259	4053.8	565	126.52	1027.7	997.5	358	49460.32
2	Excavation: Earth work in excavation by mechanical means (Hydraulic excavator) / manual means for Storm Water Drain & Electrical Trench.	Cum	59995.9	17819.6	3622.6	57167.2	30603.8	3666	49836.62	51412.4	27557.7	23663.8	3702.1	2153.8	6450.9	5243.3	2937.8	345833.52
3	Wooden Shoring: Close timbering in trenches including strutting, shoring and packing cavities for Storm Water Drain & Electrical Trench	m ²	30946	6628.4	2166	29710	10761.3	1660.9	36918.8	30681.50	12442.40	12509.30	2051	1216.70	3658.60	3140.8	1786.10	186277.80
4	Laying Brick Bats soling layer: Braking of Dismantled Drain bricks in Brick Bats of required size for Storm Water Drain & Electrical Trench	m ²	18527.4	1189	95	10641	3420	1668	23585.6	9305.80	5630.80	137.80	1829.4	1070.80	3375.20	45	1559.80	82080.60
5	Backfilling: Filling available excavated earth (excluding rock) in trenches, plinth, sides of foundations etc. for Storm Water Drain & Electrical Trench	Cum	13754.10	5942.9	944.2	16688.7	8965	835.4	11637.8	13032.7	5831.3	5370.10	950	613.1	1606.8	1359.1	728.40	88259.60
6	PCC Work: Providing and laying cement concrete, 100mm Thick PCC below Raft for Storm Water Drain & Electrical Trench	Cum	2894.20	615	202.9	2426.8	957.3	162.7	3602.0	2566.70	1020.60	1235.90	1778	104.10	328.50	273.8	151.90	18320.40
7	RCC Work: Providing and laying Reinforced cement concrete grade M-25 for Storm Water Drain & Electrical Trench	Cum	14349.32	2911.03	907.86	11574.02	5212.23	738.8	16492.77	12597.62	6351.70	5587.60	841.4	627.84	1560.26	1331.66	746.08	81830.19
8	Flooring with Paver Tiles on Footpath Area	m ²	13188	2718	929	12726	4176	600	14034.00	12482	3300	4641	750	504	1481	1470	756	73755.00
9	Electrical tray supporting arrangement: Providing structural steel work in single section fixed with or without connecting plate	kg	85975.9	17543.7	5995.0	65527.6	18705.5	4647.3	104007.6	88206.7	25560.4	35947.2	5809.2	3253.1	10259.0	9062.3	4879.71	485380.21
10	Providing Grating on storm water Drain at 15mc/c	No.	464.0	101	34	483	155	27	596	506	146	206	33	18	58	52	28	2907.00
11	Providing and laying non-pressure NP2 class (light duty) RCC pipes for inlet to Storm Drains	m	870.875	189	65	905	290	50	1119	949.0	275.0	386.8	62.5	35.0	110.4	98	52.5	5458.08

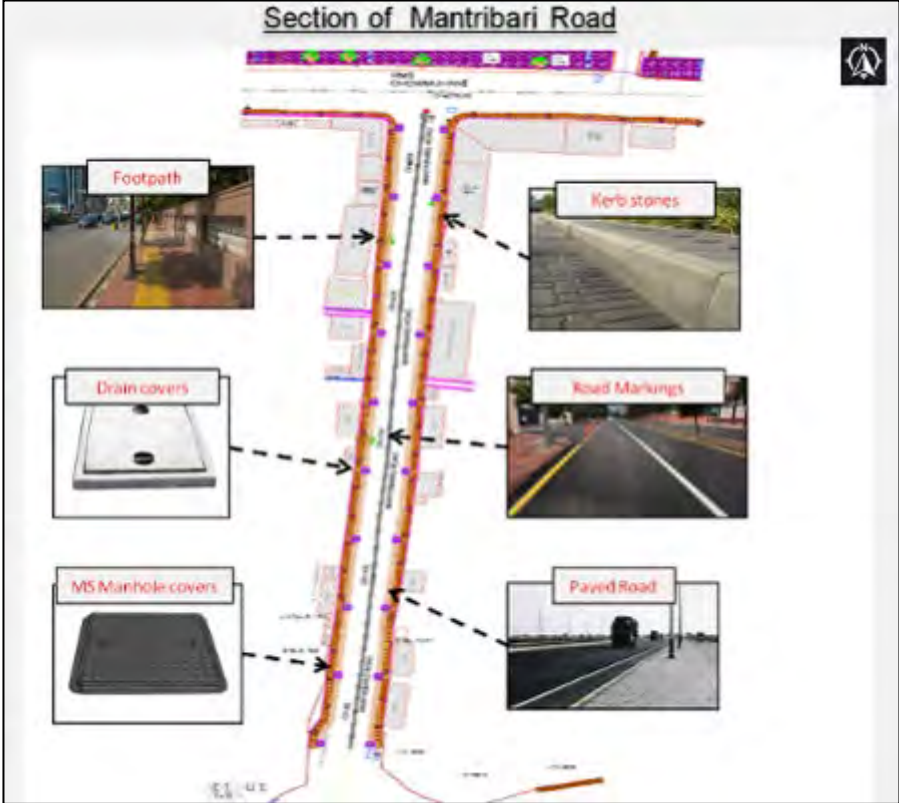

Source: Design Team, PMC, ASCL.



9. **Visual improvement proposals:** Roads considered under the ADB funded road improvement project are proposed to have dedicated footpaths with street furniture, tree belt and landscaping, smart road elements such as smart light poles, WIFI and CCTV poles, smart traffic signals, and parking, etc. Services are designed underground to increase the visual aesthetic in coordination with ICT components being proposed. The images depicting the visual improvement are given in Table 3.


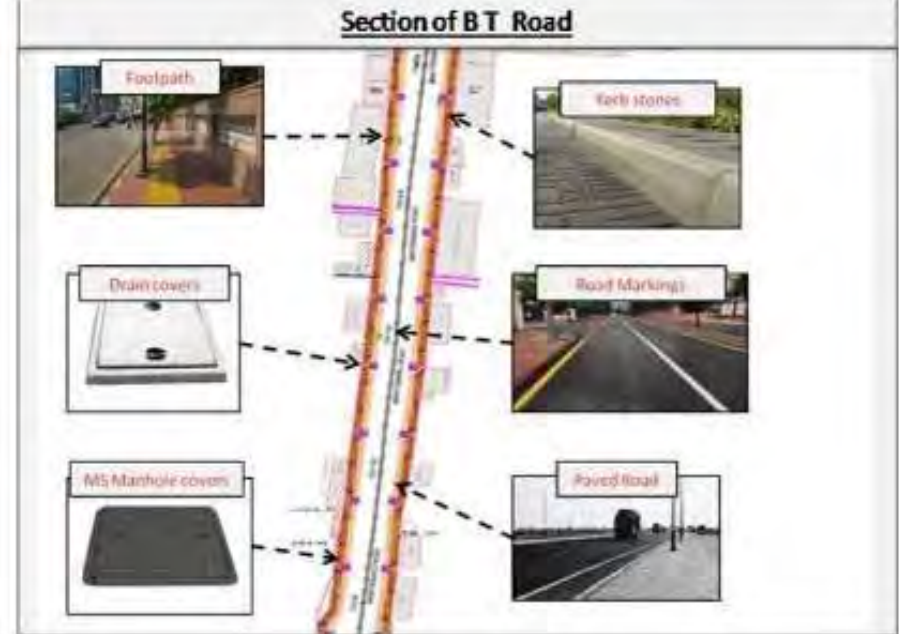
Table 3: Details of Proposed Visual Improvement on Project Roads



Sr. No	Name of Road	Proposed Visual Improvements
1	Hariganga Basak Road	 <p>The diagram for Hariganga Basak Road illustrates a cross-section of the road with various improvements. Labels point to specific features: Drain covers, Footpath, Kerb stones, Road Markings, MS Manhole covers, and Paved Road. A north arrow is located in the top right corner.</p>
2	VIP Road	 <p>The diagram for VIP Road shows a cross-section of the road with various improvements. Labels point to specific features: Footpath, Drain covers, MS Manhole covers, Kerb stones, Road Markings, Paved Road, and Parking. A north arrow is located in the top right corner.</p>



Sr. No	Name of Road	Proposed Visual Improvements
3	Akhaura Road	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Section of Akhaura Road</u></p> 
4	Thakurpalli Road	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Section of Thakurpalli Road</u></p> 

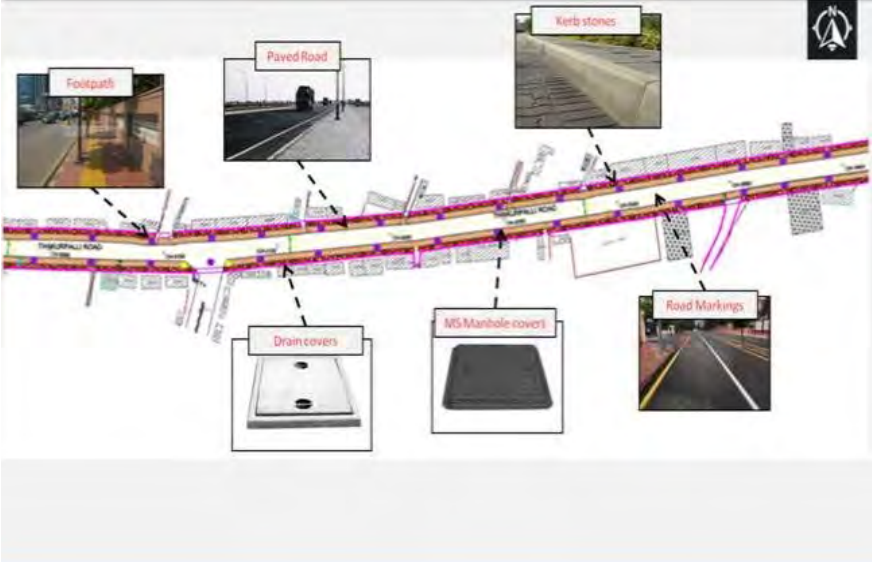
Sr. No	Name of Road	Proposed Visual Improvements
5	Mantribari Road	<p>Section of Mantribari Road</p> 
6	Shakuntala Road	<p>Section of Sakuntala Road</p> 

Sr. No	Name of Road	Proposed Visual Improvements
7	Barjala Road	<p style="text-align: center;">Section of Barjala Road</p> 
8	Lankamura Road	<p style="text-align: center;">Section of Lankamura Road</p> 

Sr. No	Name of Road	Proposed Visual Improvements
9	Ronaldsay Road	<p>Section of Ronaldsay Road</p> 
10	B T Road	<p>Section of B T Road</p> 

Sr. No	Name of Road	Proposed Visual Improvements
11	Jail Road	<p>Section of Jail Road</p> 
12	Jail Ashram Road	<p>Section of Jail Ashram Road</p> 

Sr. No	Name of Road	Proposed Visual Improvements
13	Roads surrounding IT Hub	<p>Section of Surrounding IT Hub Site (3 Side Roads)</p> 
14	ITI Road	<p>Section of G B Chowmuhan to Proposed ICCC Location</p> 

Sr. No	Name of Road	Proposed Visual Improvements
15	GB Road	

Source: Design Team, PMC, ASCL

10. Proposals for Utility Corridor and Overhead to Underground Conversion of Transmission Lines: As suggested under smart city features in the Smart City Guidelines, cities need to focus on energy efficiency and promote underground electric wiring to ensure continuous electricity supply. The City of Agartala has a network of 11 kV, 33 kV and Low-tension lines located along the proposed selected roads for upgradation. Considering the human safety, aesthetic view of the city, traffic needs and uninterrupted supply requirements, ASCL intends to make an underground utility corridor for conversion of overhead line network to underground cable system. The proposal of underground utility corridor consists of providing the following:

- (i) Utility Trench with Cable Tray system
- (ii) Utility Conduit (Ducting- Pipe and Manhole) system

11. The city has a mix of transmission network for its High tension and Low-tension systems. The High-Tension networks in the city are mostly laid overhead through transmission lines. However, in some areas the High-Tension networks are laid in pipes directly buried underground and are aerially visible only at the termination points at various Distribution Transformer Centers. Most of the 415V Low tension systems are laid overhead through transmission lines. These High Tension and Low-tension lines are laid on the same or different cement Portland Slag Cement (PSC) or metal **Rolled Steel Joist (RSJ)** poles. These transmission lines are laid along either side of the roads with the poles mounted at the edge of the road.

12. The streetlights on these roads are also mounted on the same electric poles which are carrying the transmission lines. Since these transmission lines would be converted to underground cables, these poles would be removed. The upgradation work includes scope of provision of new Octagonal/tubular GI Poles including the bracket, LED fixtures, feeder pillar and cables.

D. Other features

13. **Bridges and culverts:** All the hydraulic data for bridges has been collected from the field and analysed to determine the adequacy of waterways. Based on the assessment no bridges and culverts are considered for development.

14. **Design standards, Cross Sections improvements:** The design standards adopted for the study have been evolved based on a study of the existing standards and practices in the country keeping in view the standards recommended by IRC and MoUD. The standards so evolved are presented below.

Table 4: Design Standards Adopted

Sr. No.	Details	Proposed Standards
1	Road Classification	Sub-Arterial Road
2	Design Speed	50 KMPH
3	ROW	Varies from 8.70m to 33.0 m
4	Carriageway	Varies from 5.0 to 15.0 m. FL of Utility corridor designed for use as Carriageway
5	Median	0.5m to 1.1m
6	Trees	No cutting > 300 cm girth
7	Footpaths	1.5m to 1.8 m on either side of carriageway
8	Camber	2.5%
9	Cross-fall for Footpath	2%
10	Super Elevation	Min – 2.5%; Max – 7.0%
11	Minimum radii of Horizontal curve ©	230 m (corresponding to 7 % Super Elevation)
12	Transition curve Required	$r > 200$
13	Vertical Gradient	Min – 0.5 %
14	Length of Vertical Curve	50 m

Source: Design Team, PMC, ASCL

E. Design Concept

15. Analysis of classified traffic volume count surveys done during traffic assessment studies for Agartala City shows that the carriageway widths are enough on some road sections and require upgradation to additional lanes. As the required ROW cannot be made available in the core ABD area, it is decided to propose the upgrade/improvement proposals within the available ROW and conversion of above ground utilities to underground. This process will avoid land acquisition and minimise resettlement impact and henceforth design of a retrofit model for implementation of smart road concept is adopted in ACUDP. Various levels of discussions based on the available data and site conditions has led to development of four design concepts, these design concepts are applied to various sections of the road according to the existing site conditions and available utilities. Strip plans of individual roads are attached in Appendix 17.

16. **Design Concept-I:** This concept is applicable where there are brick storm drains at both sides of the roads and the same to be remodelled. Based on this concept, two vent RCC structure is proposed, out of which one vent (towards the carriageway) shall carry storm water and other one (towards the property line) shall carry electrical and optical fibre cables (OFC) cables. The

vent for Operation Record Maintenance (ORM) Electrical and OFC system will be provided below the footpath wherein pedestrian loads have been considered and storm water drain (SWD) vent shall be provided below the carriageway (at the edge) and the same will be designed for vehicular movement. This concept is proposed for road sections listed below:

- (i) **Hariganga Basak Road:** The entire road length has SWD of brick material, thus, Design Concept – I is applicable to entire road length. Seven typical sections are generated as per site requirements for the Road length of 3.48 km.
- (ii) **Mantribari Road:** The entire road length is proposed to be developed as per this concept for the Road length of 0.258 km.
- (iii) **Thankurpalli Road:** The road section from Bidurkarta to Ganaraj Chowmuhai is proposed to be upgraded with this concept. The section length is 0.74 km.
- (iv) **VIP Road:** From Circuit House Chowmuhani to St. Francis Church. The length of this section is 3.00 km.
- (v) **Shankuntala Road:** Section from Surya Chowmuhani to Orient Chowmuhani of length 0.2 km.
- (vi) **ITI Road:** Section from GB Chakkar to ICCCL location of length 0.39 km.
- (vii) **GB Road:** Playground near GB Hospital to Ganaraj Chowmuhani of length 1.0 km.
- (viii) **Barjala Road:** Barjala Road Airport Trijunction to Durga Chowmuhani Bridge of length 3.49 km.
- (ix) **Ronaldsay Road:** Entire Ronaldsay road of length 1.1 km.
- (x) **Jail Ashram Road:** Entire Jail Ashram road of length 1.547 km.
- (xi) **Lankamura Road:** Entire road length of 0.21 km.

17. **Design Concept-II:** This concept is proposed at the locations where existing RCC SWD is on one side and Brick SWD is on other side of the road section. Accordingly, the proposed Side-1 (RCC SWD Side): existing RCCSWD is retained. However, OFC and electrical cables are proposed to be taken underground through utility conduit system below the carriageway by the side of the drains. This conduit system is will be covered with heavy duty Paver Blocks. Improvement of existing SWD surface for pedestrian movement with aesthetic elements to be taken up. And Side-2 (Brick SWD Side): existing Brick Drain is remodelled, and a two vent RCC structure is proposed. Out of which one vent shall carry SWD and other one shall carry electrical and OFC cables. The vent for electrical and OFC system will be provided towards property line and designed for pedestrian movement as well. The SWD vent is designed for vehicular movement and will be below the carriageway. This concept is proposed for road sections listed below:

- (i) **Akhaura Road:** Road section from Orient Chowmuhani to Jackson Gate Chowmuhani is proposed to be upgraded with this concept for the Road length of 0.19 km.
- (ii) **Thankurpalli Road:** Road section from Ker Chowmuhani to Bidurkarta Chowmuhani is proposed to be upgraded with this concept. The section length is 0.98 km.
- (iii) **GB Road:** Abhoynagar trijunction to playground of length 0.648 km and Abhoynagar Bridge to Ramthakur Club Chowmuhani of length 1.2 km.
- (iv) **Jail Road:** Entire Jail Road length of 0.5 km.

18. **Design Concept-III:** This concept is proposed where the existing RCC SWD is present on both sides. In this concept, the existing SWD structure is retained and a Utility Conduit System below the carriageway with heavy duty paver blocks at the top. The utility conduit alley shall be at the edge of the carriageway. However, in view of maintenance and overlay of road bituminous

surface, the main carriageway (portion without covered with paver blocks) with cement concrete pavement is proposed. This concept is proposed for road sections listed below:

- (i) VIP Road: Road section from Radhanagar Motorstand to Circuit House Chowmuhani. This section has existing footpath and trees on RHS and trees with large girth on LHS. The footpath on RHS is retained. However, on LHS, the footpath is proposed between road edge line and compound wall of Assam rifles. The length of section is 0.62 km.
- (ii) Thakurpalli Road: Road section from Ganaraj Chowmuhani to Purbasha is to be upgraded with this concept for the section length of 0.38 km.
- (iii) Shankuntala Road: Section from Orient Chowmuhani to Rabindra Bhawan length of 0.3 km.

19. **Design Concept - IV:** This concept is proposed at the locations where existing RCC SWD is on one side and Brick SWD is on other side of the road section. Accordingly, the proposed Side-1 (RCC SWD Side): Existing RCC SWD is retained. However, OFC and electrical cables are proposed to be taken underground through utility conduit system below the carriageway by the side of the drains. This conduit system is will be covered with heavy duty paver blocks. Improvement of existing SWD surface for pedestrian movement with aesthetic elements to be taken up Side-2 (Brick SWD Side): Existing Brick Drain is remodelled and a two vent RCC structure is proposed vent shall carry SWD and other one shall carry electrical and OFC cables. The vent for electrical and OFC system will be provided towards property line and SWD towards carriageway. Combined width of this structure is proposed for pedestrian movement only. This two-vent structure will be above the finished road level as per IRC standards for pedestrian safety concern. This concept is applicable for Akhaura Road: Road section from IGM Chowmuhani to Orient Chowmuhani is proposed to be upgraded with this concept for the road length of 0.54 km. The typical section drawing for each concept is shown in Figures 18-21 below and the details of design component like pathways, SWDs and electrical trenches for each road is provided in Table 5.

Table 5: Details of Proposed Design Components of Upgradation of Major Roads

Sr. no.	Description	Road sections	Length (km)	Pathways/ Pedestrian Facilities width (m)		Proposed SWD size below the road surface (m)						Size of Electrical Cable Trench (m)					
						LHS			RHS			LHS			RHS		
				LHS	RHS	L	W	D	L	W	D	L	W	D	L	W	D
1	HarigangaB asak Road	Battala to End of Flyover Chowmuhan	0.185	1.8	1.8	185	1	1.53	185	2.00	2.00	185	1.20	1.68	185	1.2	2.2
		Battala to Paradise Chowmuhan	0.4	1.8	1.8	400	0.75	1.53	400	2.00	2.00	400	1.20	1.68	400	1.2	2.2
		Paradise Chowmuhan to Geetanjali Road	0.155	1.8	1.8	155	2	2.50	155	1.50	1.52	155	1.20	2.70	155	1.2	1.67
		Geetanjali road to Post office Chowmuhan	0.18	1.8	1.8	180	1.5	2.50	180	1.50	1.52	180	1.20	2.70	180	1.2	1.67
		Post office Chowmuhan to Kaman Chowmuhan	0.4	1.4	1.4	400	0.75	1.53	400	1.00	1.52	400	1.20	1.68	400	1.2	1.67
		Kaman Chowmuhan to old Motorstand	0.34	1.4	1.4	340	1.5	1.53	340	1.50	1.52	340	1.20	1.68	340	1.2	1.67
		Old Motorstand to Petrol Pump	0.22	1.5	1.5	220	1.5	1.53	220	1.50	1.52	220	1.20	1.68	220	1.2	1.67
		Petrol Pump junction to Joy guru Chowmuhan	0.82	1.5	1.5	820	1.5	1.53	820	1.50	1.52	820	1.20	1.68	820	1.2	1.67
		Joy guru Chowmuhan to KK Singha School	0.1	1.5	1.5	100	1.5	1.53	100	1.50	1.52	100	1.20	1.68	100	1.2	1.67
		KK Singha School to Ashram Chowmuhan	0.68	1.5	1.5	680	1.5	1.53	680	1.50	1.52	680	1.20	1.68	680	1.2	1.67
4	VIP Road	RadhanagarMotorstand Stand Area	0.17	1.8	Varie s	170	0.75	1.50	170	3.50	2.50	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
		Radhanagar Motor Stand to Circuit House	0.63	1.5	1.5	630	1	1.50	630	1.00	1.50	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
		Circuit House Chowmuhan to Ginger Hotel	1.2	1.8	1.8	1200	1	1.53	1200	1.00	1.52	1200	1.20	1.68	1200	1.2	1.67
		Ginger Hotel to Secretariat Chowmuhan	0.45	1.8	1.8	450	1	1.53	450	1.00	1.52	450	1.20	1.68	450	1.2	1.67
		Secretariat Chowmuhan To LichubaganChowmuhan	0.73	1.8	1.8	730	1	1.53	730	1.50	1.52	730	1.20	1.68	730	1.2	1.67
2	Akhaura Road	Fire Brigade Chowmuhan to RMS Chowmuhan	0.94	8.55	2.75	-	-	-	940	1.00	1.52	0	0.00	0.00	940	1.2	1.67
		RMS Chowmuhan to Orient Chowmuhan	0.2	8.55	2.75	-	-	-	200	1.00	1.52	0	0.00	0.00	200	1.2	1.67
		Orient Chowmuhan To Jackson Gate	0.19	8.55	1.8	-	-	-	190	2.00	2.00	0	0.00	0.00	190	1.2	2.2
5	Thakurpalli Road	Thakurpalli Road Ker Chowmuhan To BidurkartaChowmuhan	0.97	2.5	1.8	-	-	-	970	2.00	2.00	0	0.00	0.00	970	1.2	2.2
		Thakurpalli Road BidurkartaChowmuhan To GanarajChowmuhan	0.32	1.8	1.8	320	1.4	1.53	320	1.80	1.80	320	1.20	1.68	320	1.2	2
		GanarajChowmuhan to Purbasa	0.827	2	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
3	Mantribari Road	Post office Chowmuhan to RMS Chowmuhan	0.258	1.8	1.8	258	1	1.53	258	1.00	1.52	258	1.20	1.68	258	1.2	1.67
6	Sakuntala Road	Surya Chowmuhan To Orient Chowmuhan	0.2	1.4	1.4	200	1.5	1.53	200	1.50	1.52	200	1.20	1.68	200	1.2	1.67
		Orient Chowmuhan To Rabindra Bhawan	0.3	2.3	2.3	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
14	ITI ROAD	G.B. Bazar to Turning Bazar Area	0.165	2	2	165	1	1.53	165	1.00	1.52	165	1.20	1.68	165	1.2	1.67
		Bazar area of I.T.I Road	0.225	1.8	1.8	225	1	1.53	225	1.00	1.52	225	1.20	1.68	225	1.2	1.67
7	GB Road	S.D. Barman bridge to UjanAbhaynagar Tri Junction	0.648	1.5	1.5	648	1.4	1.53	648	1.50	1.52	648	1.20	1.68	648	1.2	1.67
		UjanAbhaynagart Tri Junction to Playground	0.25	3.35	1.5	-	-	-	250	1.50	1.52	0	0.00	0.00	250	1.2	1.67
		Playground to Abhoy Nagar Bridge	1.202	3.35	1.5	1202	1.5	1.53	1202	1.50	1.52	1202	1.20	1.68	1202	1.2	1.67
		Abhoy Nagar Bridge to GanarajChowmuhan Via Lal Bahadur Junction	0.91	1.5	1.8	910	1.8	1.80	910	1.00	1.52	910	1.20	1.68	910	1.2	1.67
		GanarajChowmuhan to Banamalipur Police Station	0.09	3.2	1.5	-	-	-	90	1.50	1.52	0	0.00	0.00	90	1.2	1.67
		Banamalipur Police Station to Old Motorstand	0.1	3	1.8	-	-	-	100	1.50	1.52	0	0.00	0.00	100	1.2	1.67
		Old Motor Stand to M.B.B. Club	0.4	3.2	1.5	-	-	-	400	1.50	1.52	0	0.00	0.00	400	1.2	1.67
		M.B.B. Club Chowmani To Ram Thakur Club Chowmani	0.45	3.2	1.5	-	-	-	450	1.50	1.52	0	0.00	0.00	450	1.2	1.67
8	Barjala Road	Barjala Junction (Airport Road Tri Junction) To Start of Barjala Town	0.82	1.5	1.5	820	1	1.53	820	0.80	1.52	820	1.20	1.68	820	1.2	1.67
		Sart Of Barjala Junction to End of Barjala Junction	1.094	2	2	1094	1	1.53	1094	1.00	1.52	1094	1.20	1.68	1094	1.2	1.67

Sr. no.	Description	Road sections	Length (km)	Pathways/ Pedestrian Facilities width (m)		Proposed SWD size below the road surface (m)						Size of Electrical Cable Trench (m)					
						LHS			RHS			LHS			RHS		
				LHS	RHS	L	W	D	L	W	D	L	W	D	L	W	D
		End of Barjala Junction to BhatiAbhoynagar Tri Junction	1.584	1.5	1.5	1584	0.75	1.53	1584	1.20	1.52	1584	1.20	1.68	1584	1.2	1.67
		BhatiAbhoynagar to Ramnagar Outpost	0.254	2.5	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	254	-	-	254	-	-
		Ramnagar Town Outpost to Durga Chowmuhani	0.298	1.5	1.5	298	0.75	1.53	298	1.20	1.52	298	1.20	1.68	298	1.2	1.67
9	Ronaldsay Road	Durga Chowmuhani to Fire Brigade Station Chowmuhani	1.1	1.5	1.5	1100	2	2.50	1100	2.00	2.50	1100	1.20	2.70	1100	1.2	2.7
10	Jail Ashram Road	Lal Bahadur junction to Jail Ashram Road	1.547	1.5	1.5	1547	1.5	1.53	1547	1.50	1.53	1547	1.20	1.68	1547	1.2	1.67
11	Jail Road	Old Central Jail Tri-Junction to Modern Club Tri-Junction (Purbasa)	0.5	2.5	1.5	-	-	-	500	1.00	1.52	0	0.00	0.00	500	1.2	1.67
12	BT Road	IT-Hub Tri-Junction to Jail Ashram Road	0.28	1.8	3	280	1	1.53	-	-	-	280	1.20	1.68	0	0	0
13	Road Surrounding the proposed IT Hub Site	BT Road to Shiv Temple	0.257	2	1.5	-	-	-	257	1.00	1.52	257	0.00	0.00	257	1.2	1.67
		Shiv Temple to Jail Ashram Road	0.313	2	1.5	313	1.2	1.53	313	1.20	1.52	313	1.20	1.68	313	1.2	1.67
15	Lankamura Road	Check post to Compound Wall	0.155	1.8	1.8	155	0.5	1.53	155	1.50	1.52	155	1.20	1.68	155	1.2	1.67
		Compound wall to Water treatment plant	0.055	1.8	1.8	55	0.5	1.53	55	1.50	1.52	55	1.20	1.68	55	1.2	1.67
Total Road Length (km)			24			17.834 (in Km)			21.901 (In Km)			17.034 (In Km)			21.101 (In Km)		

Note: LHS: Left Hand Side, RHS: Right Hand Side, SWD: Storm Water Drain, L: Length, W: Width, D: Depth
Source: Design Team, PMC, ASCL

20. **Measures to Avoid and Minimize Involuntary Resettlement:** To avoid and minimize involuntary resettlement impacts, the Project considers the use of government land and government roads. The roads and amenities (drain and footpaths) would be constructed within the ROW which is under the ownership of the Agartala Municipal Corporation. There are no temporary or permanent encroachments on the roads. The vendors/hawkers/kiosk owners are currently using covered drains just beyond the road for display and sale of their goods. They will be temporarily shifted from their location during the construction of roads and amenities. Construction activities will potentially lead to temporary income loss of 309 (including 45 closed⁷ stalls) hawkers and street vendors at various roads during the construction period. The temporary impacts are proposed to be mitigated to avoid loss of income for the street vendors. Road specific micro-plans will be prepared to avoid and minimise involuntary resettlement impacts following detail measurement survey. The quality of the project will not be compromised, and the road will be available to the traffic. It will improve the quality of urban road and the vendors/hawkers/kiosks will have a space on the side (covered drains) that is beyond the road.

21. Measures such as traffic management during construction of roads and amenities; notice to residents and businesses prior to construction; ensuring access to shops and businesses through provision of pedestrian access such as installation of planks; and assistance to mobile hawkers and vendors and those with moveable temporary structures to shift to (and back from) nearby locations where they can continue with their economic activities will be adopted. Where excavation close to residences or commercial properties cannot be avoided, simple mitigation measures such as installation of planks will be implemented as per available guidelines in the environmental management plan (EMP) and best practice. Timely information will be provided to the public about potential negative impacts and mitigation measures, including grievance redress procedures and time taken for the same, prior to project implementation.

22. Measures will be undertaken to avoid and minimize impacts on the livelihoods of shop owners, local residents, kiosks, vendors, and hawkers under the proposed Project area which include night time work, one-way traffic and closure of one road to allow ease of business and regular activity to be conducted, complete work on a fast track mode, business to carry out activity outside the construction area shifting to the lanes and by-lanes where no construction activity is planned.

23. In case of unanticipated impacts or involuntary resettlement issue arising during the construction period as per the guideline of this resettlement plan and in accordance with ADB SPS, the affected person will be compensated for livelihood loss and the resettlement plan will be updated accordingly. The project management unit (PMU) will ensure and monitor that no expropriation would result upon failure of consultations with the affected person and offer compensation as per entitlement matrix for income loss and other assets and shall ensure transparency.

24. **Objective of Resettlement Plan:** This draft resettlement plan has been prepared for upgradation of roads along with pathways and utility corridor (underneath the pavement) for relaying the utilities like electrical and IT cables under ASCL for this project under ADB proposed loan in Agartala. It addresses the potential involuntary resettlement impacts of the proposed project components and is consistent with the agreed Entitlement Matrix for the Project.

⁷ Closed stalls/shops were visited on three different occasions / time during the survey period. Shops found to be closed for a period of more three months will not be eligible for compensation. The tenure of closure will be confirmed from nearby vendors, municipal authorities and Hawkers Union.

25. Based on the nature, scale, and significance of expected impacts, under this the investment program has been classified as Category 'B'⁸ for impact on Involuntary Resettlement as per ADB SPS, 2009. The draft (and updated) resettlement plan will need to be disclosed by the executing and implementing agencies' website prior to resettlement plan implementation. The draft resettlement plan will be updated based on final engineering design, detailed measurement survey (DMS), census survey, and site-specific consultations, prior to contract award and will include a 100% assessment of impact for all the roads proposed for improvement.

26. The resettlement plan is prepared in accordance with ADB SPS, 2009 requirements for Involuntary Resettlement Category B projects and to meet the following specific objectives:

- (i) To describe the scope and extent of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement impacts due to project components and address them through appropriate recommendations and mitigation measures in the resettlement plan.
- (ii) To present the socio-economic profile of the population in the project area, identify social impacts, and the needs and priorities of different sectors of the population, including the women, poor and vulnerable.
- (iii) To describe the likely economic impacts and livelihood risks of the proposed project components.
- (iv) To describe the process undertaken to engage stakeholder during project design, information disclosure, consultation with affected people and facilitate stakeholder's participation during project implementation.
- (v) To establish a framework for grievance redressal, in consultation with the stakeholders and affected persons that is gender inclusive and culturally appropriate and acceptable.
- (vi) To describe the applicable national and local legal framework for the project and define the involuntary resettlement policy principles applicable to the project.
- (vii) To define entitlements, assistance, and benefits for the affected persons under the project.
- (viii) To present a budget for resettlement and define institutional arrangements, implementation responsibilities and implementation schedule for resettlement plan implementation.
- (ix) To describe the monitoring mechanism that will be used to monitor resettlement plan implementation.

27. The draft resettlement plan is based on the draft detailed project report⁹ and includes a description and summary of the impact, a social impact assessment of affected areas, qualitative/quantitative details on the exact nature, scale and significance of impacts to the people, consultations, entitlement and compensation framework, institutional set up for implementation of resettlement plan, schedule of implementation, grievance redress mechanism (GRM), and the budget for implementation of the resettlement plan. The entitlement matrix provides for compensation against for temporary loss of income for street vendors and hawkers along the footpaths and roads in the commercial areas during the period of implementation. Details of compensation payment will be presented by the PIUs in the monthly progress report submitted to PMU, and in the semi-annual social safeguard monitoring report (SSMR) submitted by PMU for

⁸ A proposed project is classified as category B if it includes involuntary resettlement impacts that are not deemed significant which means less than 200 or less 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). The level of detail and comprehensiveness of the resettlement plan are commensurate with the significance of the potential impacts and risks. A resettlement plan is required for category B projects.

⁹ The implementation-ready, final detailed project report is expected to be ready by November 2020.

ADB's review. The agreed entitlement matrix is the basis for developing this draft resettlement plan. This draft document will be updated based on the final detailed project report and submitted to ADB for No Objection prior to contract award.

II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT

A. Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement

28. The Project will not entail any permanent land acquisition and resettlement. Efforts have been made by the engineering team to minimize the resettlement impact by careful design as all the implementation activities under the Project will be confined to the available government land. There will be temporary loss of income because some of the roads have hawkers, vendors, kiosks and small businesses are occupying the covered drains beyond the road for display and sale of their goods. A total of 309 shopkeepers (including 45 closed commercial units) are assessed to be temporarily affected, and temporary loss of income is anticipated for 26 days during construction of the roads. They will be temporarily shifted from their location during the construction of roads. The quality of the project will not be compromised, and the road will be available to the traffic. It will improve the quality of urban road and the vendors/hawkers/kiosks will have a space on the side (covered drains) that is beyond the road. Involuntary resettlement impacts will be further assessed and reconfirmed after finalization of detailed design and finalization of alignments through detailed measurement surveys¹⁰ (DMS) on sites/ sections of drainage alignments, ready for construction and the Resettlement Plan to be updated accordingly, prior to contract award.

29. Observations were made through field visit conducted in the months of May and June 2019 along the proposed roads. The routes visited were based on the current alignments considered feasible as per engineering requirements. The broad engineering requirements, to avoid the livelihood impact on commercial kiosks, is that the work will be carried out during nighttime (between 11 PM to 4 AM). No compulsory acquisition of private land is required, and all proposed project components are within existing government land, ROW. Walk-through followed by surveys conducted along the stretches indicated that there are about 309 (including 45 closed) shops, kiosks, stalls, carts operated by street vendors that will be temporarily impacted on both sides on the road due to up-gradation of roads and pathways. Observations during transect walk and subsequent surveys shows that most of the temporary shop/kiosk owners, hawkers and vendors, owners are conducting their activity on top of existing storm water drains especially broad storm water drains located in commercial roads.

30. Road wise number of hawkers and street vendors are mentioned in Table 6.

¹⁰ Detailed measurement survey will be jointly conducted by Safeguards Officer (Social) at the Environmental and Social Safeguards Unit of the concerned PIU, consultants and contractors prior to implementation at each site/stretch of alignment. Supervision and Project Implementation Support Consultants (SPISC) and contractor will be responsible for conduct of DMS and SPISC Social Safeguard Specialist will update Resettlement Plans prior to implementation

Table 6: Road wise Number of Hawkers/Street Vendors

Sr. No	Name of Road	No of Hawkers/ Shops-Identified/ Surveyed	No. of Shops / Hawkers / Street Vendors found closed
i.	Battala Flyover to Ashram Chowmuhan (HarigangaBasak Road HGB)	186	28
ii.	Fire Brigade Chowmuhan to Jackson Gate Chowmuhan (Akhaura Road)	24	4
iii.	Ker Chowmuhan to PurbasaChowmuhan (Thakurpalli Road)	11	10
iv.	Post Office Chowmuhan to RMS Chowmuhan (Mantribari Road)	10	-
v.	Jail Ashram road to BT road junction (IT Hub road)	1	-
vi.	Surya Chowmuhan to Rabindra Bhawan (Shakuntala road)	4	-
vii.	Ashram Chowmuhan to Lal Bahadur Chowmuhan (Jail Ashram road)	15	1
viii.	Barjala Road (Durga Chowmuhan to Panchvati Temple)	13	2
TOTAL		264	45

Source: Socio-Economic Survey of Hawkers conducted between 11-15 March 2019.

31. For shops located on the roads, access will be provided through planks and construction work will be carried out during non-business hours (after 11 pm and before 4 am broadly and on holidays). Efforts will be made to minimize impact to the extent possible through mitigation measures. For example, pre-cast drain slab and drain cover will be used to minimize the construction period. Where impact is unavoidable, compensation will be paid for the period of disruption/income loss as per the entitlement matrix. Discussions with project engineers reveal that potential period of disruption faced by each hawker may be up to 26 days.¹¹ Involuntary resettlement impacts will be assessed and reconfirmed after finalization of alignments through detailed measurement surveys on sites/ sections of road alignment ready for construction and the Resettlement Plan to be updated accordingly, prior to implementation. Any kiosk/business that has been closed for a period of six months or more before the detailed measurement survey for updating the Resettlement Plan will not be eligible for compensation against temporary income.

¹¹ The excavation of trenches through open excavation method for lines usually lasts a maximum of 03 days duration. The construction will be scheduled in such a way as to minimize disruption by using pre-cast drain slabs and drain cover. Time period is computed for compensation of income loss for 26 days including the road up-gradation and drain related works.

32. No impacts to residential structures other than possible access disruptions are assessed. The current assessment during the transact walk conducted in the month of May and June 2019 along with the engineers of design team in critical areas, shows that there will be temporary impact on 309 (including 45 closed commercial units) small shops/kiosks, hawkers and vendors. During construction work at night time (11 PM- 4 AM) the partial closure of road will follow the timelines for construction activities requiring excavation followed by laying of utility trenches, up-gradation of storm water drains, up-gradation of roads, footpaths, testing, commissioning and closure of duct. In case of any potential disruption of access, the contractor will be required to provide assistance through provision of planks.

33. Specially designed ramps with handrails will be provided to ensure accessibility to the shops during drainage work including excavation, shoring and trench construction. It has been estimated that, with the use of pre-cast drain slab (Appendices 1 and 2) and drain cover the drainage restoration work could be completed without elapsing more than 7 days instead of 26 days. By adopting this strategy, the project would be able to address the issues of temporary access loss as well as reduction in number of days of executing the construction work. Further a rapid assessment of roadside shops has been conducted throughout the proposed project area of Agartala Roads Project to count the total number of shops that will be required to provide with such ramps for maintaining their access without creating any hindrance in the drainage work. The specially designed ramps will provide proper and safe access to the shops as well as allow the construction workers to execute their construction related activities underneath the ramp. A schematic diagram of the specially designed ramps along plan for drainage work has been annexed with this document (Appendices 3 and 4). All the shops along proposed roads will be provided with access during construction by means of the ramps as designed for the purpose. During discussion with the project engineers it has been revealed that for a span of 30 mt of stretch where drainage work will be taken up, 8 nos. of ramps will be arranged by the contractors for maintaining access to the shops. The ramps will be reused for the next stretch after completion of the work in previous segment. Supply and arrangement of those ramps in pre-defined manner will be the responsibility of the project contractor as a part of their contract. The following table shows the total number of shops across all the roads under Agartala Smart Roads Project, for which impacts will be avoided through provision of access ramps with handrails.

Table 7: Number of Shops to which access will have to be ensured

Sr. No.	Road Name	Total No. of Shops
1	GB Road Starting from Ramthakur Club to GB Hospital	428
2	ICCC Road starting from GB circle to ICCC	41
3	VIP Road starting from Radhanagar Motor Stand to Lichubagan	78
4	Barjala Road from Kalimandir to Durga Chowmuhani	54
5	Ronaldsay Road starting from Durga Chowmuhani to Fire Brigade	215
6	HGB Road from Battala junction to Ashram Chowmuhani	774
7	Jail Ashram Road from Ashram Chowmuhani to Lal Bahadur Club	114
8	IT Hub Surrounding Road	6
9	BT Road	4
10	Jail Road from Jail Junction to Math Chowmuhani	9
11	Thakurpalli Road from Purbasha to Ker Chowmuhani	108
12	Akhaura Road from Jackson gate to Fire Brigade	46
13	Shakuntala Road from Surya Chowmuhani to Rabindra Bhawan	67
14	Mantribari Road Post Office Chowmuhani to RMS Chowmuhani	21

Sr. No.	Road Name	Total No. of Shops
15	Lakamura Road	-
Total Number of Shops that will be required to provide access		1965

34. On the left side of Jail Ashram Road (Ashram Chowmuhanani to Lalbahadur Club) near Lalbahadur Club a section of road measuring 40 meters in length has been found encroached by 10 shops within the ROW. Based on the proposed design it was assessed that, those shops might get impacted as they exist within the corridor of impact. Following the basic principle of ADB SPS, 2009 for avoiding such impact, the design has further been reassessed and revised by reducing the length of footpaths on that particular section of the road. As per the standard design of Agartala Smart Roads Project, storm water drains and utility corridor have proposed under the roadside walkways which requires excavation of earth for drainage construction work and as well as laying of utility cables. In a changed scope work to avoid permanent impact on those structures, all drainage work and utility corridor has been diverted under the carriageway instead of walkways. Thus, by adopting such mitigation measures, permanent impact on those 10 shops have been avoided and restricted within temporary access loss for a period of 26 days due to road construction work. Socio-economic survey of the identified structures has been done and included in the list of affected persons (Appendix 3). Based on findings of the survey, the loss of income of the affected shop owners at Jail Ashram Road due to loss of access has been computed in the resettlement budget. Compensation to all the affected persons will be provided for the actual period of loss prior to the impact/economic displacement. 60 days' advance notice will also be served to them for making adequate arrangements as per their business need.

Figure 2 : Permanent Impact avoided at Jail Ashram Road near Lalbahadur Club

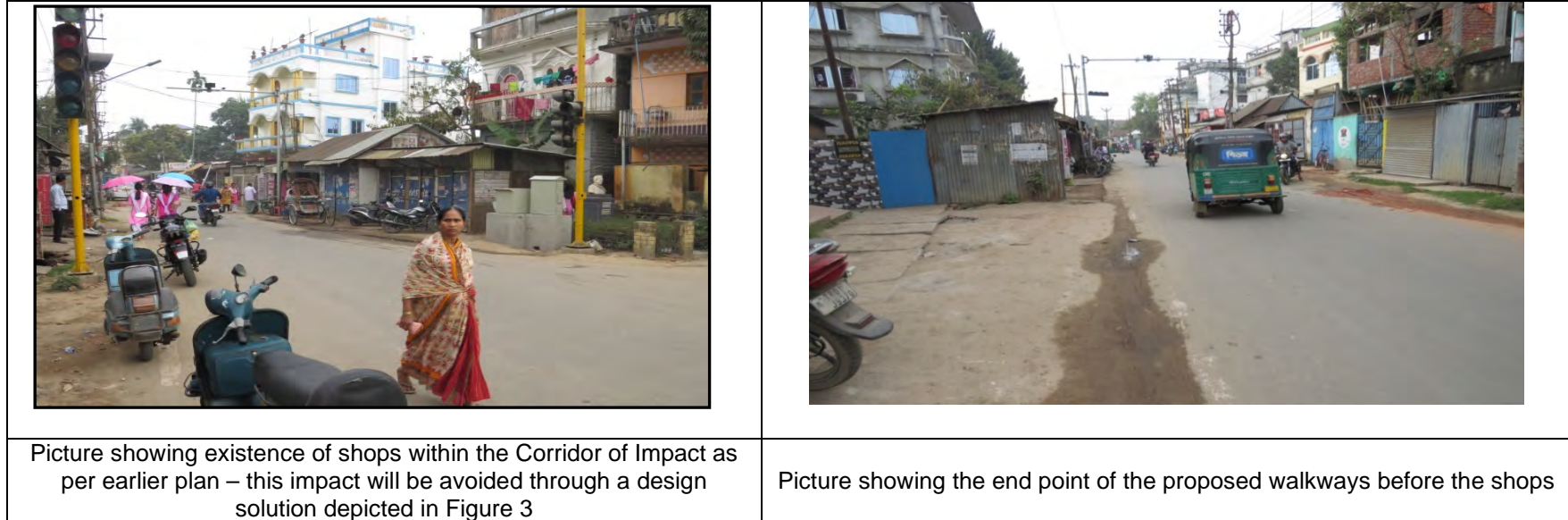
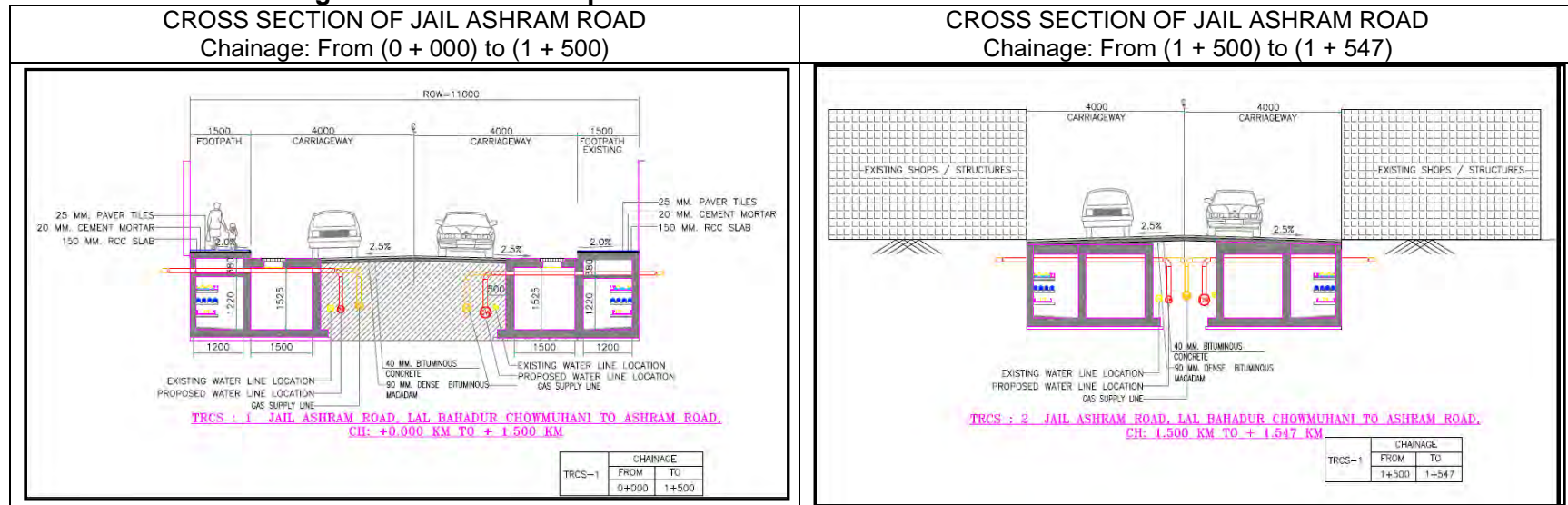


Figure 3: Permanent Impact avoided at Jail Ashram Road near Lalbahadur Club



35. No encroachment by residential or commercial structure has been found (except at Jail Ashram Road) during transect walk and business surveys. There is no squatter and kiosks running business or erected residential structure in the ROW which will be fully or partially impacted due to project construction work.

Table 8: Summary of Involuntary Resettlement Impact¹²

Sl. No.	Details	Affected Persons (No.)	Remarks
1.	Permanent land acquisition	None	No permanent land acquisition is proposed since most of the construction work is proposed on government right of way for roads under Agartala Municipal Corporation.
2.	Structure loss	None	No structures have been identified at the 15 road locations and on the edge of the roads that may be impacted during the upgradation of roads.
3.	Permanent and significant livelihood impact	None	There is no encroachment by residential or commercial structure (except at Jail Ashram Road, which are avoided through design change) during transect walk and business surveys. There is no squatter and kiosks running business or erected residential structure in the ROW which will be fully or partially impacted upon due to project construction work. Therefore, there will be no significant livelihood impact.
4.	Permanent loss of crops	None	Roads are in urban area within the municipal limits of the Agartala city and no loss of crops is anticipated.
5.	Potential temporary impacts (income loss)	309	Temporary income loss for 26 days each is anticipated for 309 hawkers/street vendors out of which 264 were surveyed and 45 kiosks were found closed during survey ¹³ during project implementation. Efforts will be made during implementation stage to avoid the temporary impact on income loss of the hawkers with proper mitigation measures.
6.	Potential temporary income loss to employees in affected shops/ businesses	None	The temporarily impacted businesses (shops/kiosks) are small; the business is managed by the owners themselves.
7.	Temporary access disruption	309 (264 + 45) closed shops	Temporary access disruption for maximum of 26 days. It will impact the hawkers/street vendors from carrying out their business. Efforts will be made to

¹² Source: Socio-Economic Survey of Hawkers conducted between 11-15 March 2019.

¹³ Closed stalls/shops were visited on three different occasions / time during the survey period. Shops found to be closed for a period of more three months will not be eligible for compensation. The tenure of closure will be confirmed from nearby vendors, municipal authorities and Hawkers Union.

Sl. No.	Details	Affected Persons (No.)	Remarks
			avoid access disruption with proper mitigation measures.
8.	Affected Vulnerable persons	43 (14% of the total surveyed Affected Shops)	37 vulnerable affected persons were found in the survey covering 264 households, of which the breakup is as follows: BPL - 9, ¹⁴ Disabled (hearing impaired) - 1, Female Headed Families - 10, Scheduled Caste - 15, Affected Persons with multiple disability - 2. Of the total 309 affected business owners, 43 business owners are therefore estimated as vulnerable. The actual number of vulnerable affected persons and thru distribution by types of vulnerability will be confirmed during the census survey at resettlement plan updating stage.
9.	Affected Indigenous People	None	None of the affected persons belonging to Indigenous Peoples groups possessing the characteristics described in the ADB SPS has been identified in the package areas.

B. Indigenous People

36. Based on field visits and consultations conducted so far, no impacts to indigenous peoples are anticipated under the project in Agartala. None of the potentially affected persons (temporary loss of livelihood) identified during the transect walk and socio-economic survey, belong to indigenous peoples groups. As per ADB SPS, indigenous peoples safeguards are triggered if a project directly or indirectly affects the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, or culture of indigenous peoples or affects the territories or natural or cultural resources that indigenous peoples own, use, occupy, or claim as their ancestral domain; no such impacts are anticipated in Agartala.¹⁵ The city of Agartala has 4.94% population classified as scheduled tribe,¹⁶ however, this population is largely scattered across different wards, the families do not stay in cohesive tribal communities/ groups, are well assimilated in urban society, having lived in the city for a few generations, and do not retain the defining characteristics of scheduled tribes including primitive traits, distinctive culture, shyness, geographical isolation and social and economic backwardness. The literacy rate among scheduled tribe population in Agartala Municipal Corporation area is 97.83% which is higher than the overall literacy rate of the population in the Agartala city

¹⁴ Vulnerable households / groups in the context of Agartala comprise those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, landless and those without legal title to land, woman-headed households, disabled-headed household, elderly-headed households, and transgender people. Poverty line for Tripura urban is calculated to be INR 1454/capita/month based on the Consumer Price Index data and inflation figures, adjusted it for until recent years (2020) for Tripura in recent years as per Niti Aayog website, Govt.- <https://niti.gov.in/state-statistics>.

¹⁵ ADB SPS 2009 uses the term indigenous peoples in a generic sense to refer to a distinct, vulnerable, social and cultural group possessing the following characteristics: (i) self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others; (ii) collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats or territories; (iii) customary cultural, economic, social or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and (iv) a distinct language, often different from the official language of the country or region.

¹⁶ The population classified as scheduled tribe in the city mainly belong to Tripura / Tripuri / Tippera and Chakma communities.

(94.45%).¹⁷ Agartala does not fall in a scheduled area,¹⁸ and no particularly vulnerable tribal groups are reported in project areas. Hence, in consideration of all the above mentioned, Indigenous Peoples safeguards is not triggered, and no Indigenous Peoples Plan is required for this project.

III. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

A. Profile of Affected Persons

37. The profile of the affected persons is prepared based on walk-through along the entire stretch of the 24 kms of 15 roads, socio-economic surveys were undertaken of the hawkers and street vendors who are involved in commercial activities within the ROW. Letter has been issued by ASCL to district collector for Demarcation Report of some roads.

38. Assessment was done based on the final design, maps and drawings prepared for the Project. Walk-through surveys indicated that about 309 hawkers/street vendors out of which 264 were surveyed and 45 kiosks / shops were found closed during survey may incur temporary income loss due to up-gradation of roads and footpaths. A verification survey will be conducted following the finalization of the final design and detail measurement survey, accordingly the resettlement plan will be updated. The draft RP will be updated based on detailed design, DMS and census surveys and site-specific consultations, prior to contract award. ADB approval of updated resettlement plan will be sought prior to contract award.

39. Socio-economic survey of affected hawkers was conducted based on the draft detailed project report. After finalization of detailed design DMS survey will be conducted and the resettlement plan will be updated. Out of the total 309 hawkers/street vendors 264 were surveyed

¹⁷District Census Handbook, West Tripura District, Census of India 2011, Directorate of Census Operations, Tripura https://censusindia.gov.in/2011census/dchb/DCHB_A/16/1601_PART_A_DCHB_WEST%20TRIPURA.pdf

¹⁸ As per the Constitutional provision under Article 244 (1) of the Constitution of India, the 'scheduled areas' are defined as "such areas as the President may by order declare to be scheduled areas"- as per paragraph 6(1) of the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution. The specification of "Scheduled Areas" in relation to a State is by a notified order of the President, after consultation with the State Government concerned. The same applies in the case of any alteration, increase, decrease, incorporation of new areas, or rescinding any Orders relating to "Scheduled Areas". Criteria for declaring any area as a "Scheduled Area under the Fifth Schedule are: • Preponderance of tribal population, • Compactness and reasonable size of the area, • A viable administrative entity such as a district, block or taluk, and • Economic backwardness of the area as compared to the neighbouring areas. Source: <https://tribal.nic.in/declarationof5thSchedule.aspxhttps://tribal.nic.in/DivisionsFiles/clm/ScheduledAreas.pdf>

and 45 numbers were found closed or not in operation¹⁹ further follow up will be done during DMS survey. It was informed by hawkers and vendors near closed stalls/carts that a number of these were not functional and may have been abandoned. However, any shops found closed for a period of more than six months will be considered as abandoned and shall not be entitled for any compensation. Most of the shops on the proposed roads are eateries, tea stalls/carts, betel leaf and tobacco stalls/carts, fruit vendors, CD shops, selling clothes, footwear, miscellaneous items, ornaments, household goods, etc. The monthly income ranges from Rs. 3000 to Rs. 13000. The average annual household income of the affected families has been calculated as Rs. 96000. The profile and photographs of surveyed hawkers/businesses that will be temporarily affected during implementation is presented in Appendix 3.

Table 9: Summary of Profile of 264 Surveyed Affected Persons

Components	Up-gradation of roads in Existing Right of Way
Permanent Loss	
Title Holder/Land Owner	None
Total Loss of land -private land (m ²)	None
Vulnerability ²⁰	None
2. Temporary Loss	
A) Temporary Loss of income/ Disruption of Business (Nos) during implementation	309 (with 45 closed); Total Operational shops – 264
Temporary Structure loss	None
Male affected persons	239 (90.5% of 264 surveyed).
Female affected persons	25.(9.5% of 264 surveyed; out of 25, 10 women are the heads of their families. Thus, the total count of Female Headed Households stands for 10 and Total number of affected females is 25.)
Vulnerability	37 of 264 (14.02%) affected persons who were surveyed, were found to be vulnerable. ²¹
3. Encroacher in ROW	

¹⁹ Visits were made on 3 different occasions during survey period at different days and times. Shops found to be closed for a period of more six months will not be eligible for compensation. The tenure of closure will be confirmed from nearby vendors, municipal authorities and Hawkers Union.

²⁰ Vulnerable households / groups in the context of Agartala comprise those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, landless and those without legal title to land, woman-headed households, disabled-headed household, elderly-headed households, and transgender people.

²¹ Total estimated vulnerable out of 309 affected persons = 43.

A) Encroacher in ROW (Nos)	13 CPRs
Types of Potentially Affected CPRs	13 Temples ²²
4.Other Socio-Economic Details	
Literacy Level	Literates including functional literacy 96.64%
Education Level	Under 10 th Standard 50.73% ,10-12 th Standard 15.33%, BA and Diploma 1.82%and Illiterates 8.76%
Average Family size	3.3
Religion Structure	261 (98.86%) Hindu, 3 (1.14%) Muslim.
Caste Structure	General 244 (93.56%), SC 17 (6.44%)
Components	Up-gradation of roads in Existing Right of Way
No. of BPL affected persons BPL: In urban area person having per capita monthly income less than Rs.1454 is considered to be below poverty line. ²³	9 (3.41 %)
Percentage of literate affected persons	3.36%
Types of business	Fruits seller, tea stall, eateries, tea snacks, betel leaf (pan) shop, CD sale carts, money exchange, tailoring shop, jewelry, selling clothes, footwear, miscellaneous items, household goods.
Types of structures	The hawkers are operating on hand carts, stalls, on ground, mobile carts stationed in specific locations.
Assessed impact duration	Temporary (estimated at 26 days each);
Loss	Temporary income loss

²² Elaborated in paragraph 46 of this document.

²³ Poverty line for Tripura urban areas of Tripura is calculated to be INR 1454/capita/month in 2020 based on the Consumer Price Index data and inflation adjustment, using the base data available from Niti Aayog website: <https://niti.gov.in/state-statistics>.

Stated overall average income / day (Rs.) *	Income range was observed to be between Rs.3000 to 13000 per month. Overall average income was Rs. 308/day.
No. of affected Hawkers/Street vendors households having any other income source	9 of the affected shop owners (self) or any of their family members have secondary source of income. All the remaining affected shop owners are dependent only on the shops for their livelihood.

Source: Census and Socio-Economic Survey of Hawkers conducted between 11-15 March 2019.

40. So far as occupational structure is concerned, the affected persons are the owners of business units in Project areas. It is evident from the data on annual household income of 264 affected persons, that 9 of them belong to below poverty line with a monthly income of less than Rs. 1454 per capita per month.

41. To avoid and mitigate income loss to those mobile hawkers street vendors and unauthorized shops near Lal Bahadur Club and Barjala Road due to construction of road activity, it is suggested that the work be carried out in night time (11 PM to 4 AM) and during weekly holidays. The closure of particular section of road for laying utility line work through open excavation method will follow the timeline of action for excavation, up-gradation of drains, roads, utility trenches, laying footpaths over drains etc. followed by laying of pipe, and closer of duct. In case of disruption of access to business activities, the contractor will provide assistance to move to nearby places and through provision of planks etc. In case impact avoidance is impossible, the affected persons will be compensated as per Entitlement Matrix based on the actual duration of construction work and exact nature of impact.

42. The Contractor Agreement for civil works specifies provisions related to impact avoidance for construction activities near common property resources. The impact envisaged during construction is assessed to be limited to traffic congestion and diversions. The works contractor will be required to maintain access to shops, residences, buildings along drain construction alignments, and institutions located nearby the proposed sites; and safety through hard barricading of excavated alignments/sites. Care will be taken to avoid/mitigate economic impacts through the following measures: (a) advance announcement of proposed civil works in local radio stations and installation of tarpaulins in strategic areas; (b) provision of planks to ensure pedestrian access; (c) careful timing of implementation to avoid peak sale hours/days or school timings; (d) night work; (e) minimizing construction period to the extent possible; (f) assistance to mobile vendors if any present during construction, to shift nearby; (g) signage with project details and contact details for grievance redress; and (h) proper traffic management. These measures will be part of the contract and will be implemented through it, with careful monitoring by the concerned officials of PMU.

43. The direct influence area has high population density with residential and commercial buildings, markets and business places under the AMC zones within the city limits. Women in the project area are largely involved in household work. Any negative impacts on female-headed households will be considered on a case-by-case basis and, will be eligible for priority in project construction work if willing and available for such work. It was observed during survey that women were supported by husband or son for conducting business.

44. Any grievance of or negative impact due to the implementation of Project on female-headed households, persons with disabilities and any other vulnerable household will be addressed on a priority basis. The resettlement plan will formulate measures to ensure that socio-economic conditions, needs and priorities of women and vulnerable persons are identified, and the process of Implementation of project does not disadvantage women and vulnerable people. Focus groups discussions with women and urban poor will be conducted to address specific issues of such groups. During disbursement of compensation and provision of assistance, priority will be given to female-headed and other vulnerable households.

45. A final assessment of impacts will be undertaken along each site/road section based on the detailed engineering survey. A detailed measurement survey will be conducted to update or finalize the Resettlement Plan accordingly. Any shop that has been closed for a period of 6 months or more before the DMS for updating the Resettlement Plan will not be eligible for compensation against temporary income loss. Rigor in data collection and consultations with local people will be required to ensure that all affected persons eligible for compensation are identified. Compensation eligibility is limited by a cut-off date, which will be the date of Details Measurement Survey in this case.

B. Impacts on the Common Property Resources (CPRs)

46. A total of 13 temples have been identified during field survey at the project area, please refer to Appendix 5. Considering local sentiments, efforts will be made during finalization of detailed design to retain these structures by avoiding demolition of these structures. However, during DMS survey if any of the community owned structures identified as affected, the resettlement plan will be updated. Issues related to temples are generally governed by the Tripura Unauthorized Religious Structures Construction Survey and its Regularization, Relocation and Removal Rules 2013 Appendix 6, however, impacted CPR structures (of temples) within the project footprint will be compensated as per the policies outlined in ADB SPS, 2009; all the temporary religious structures are in ROW of government land. Considering the sensitivity of the issue, a series of consultations will be held with the CPR users to understand their preferences and concerns, and in line with ADB SPS, the CPRs will be relocated/replaced/restored nearby. Efforts will be made to reduce or minimise impacts on the religious structures as much as possible based on design consideration, where it is unavoidable, it will be restored as per the entitlement matrix.

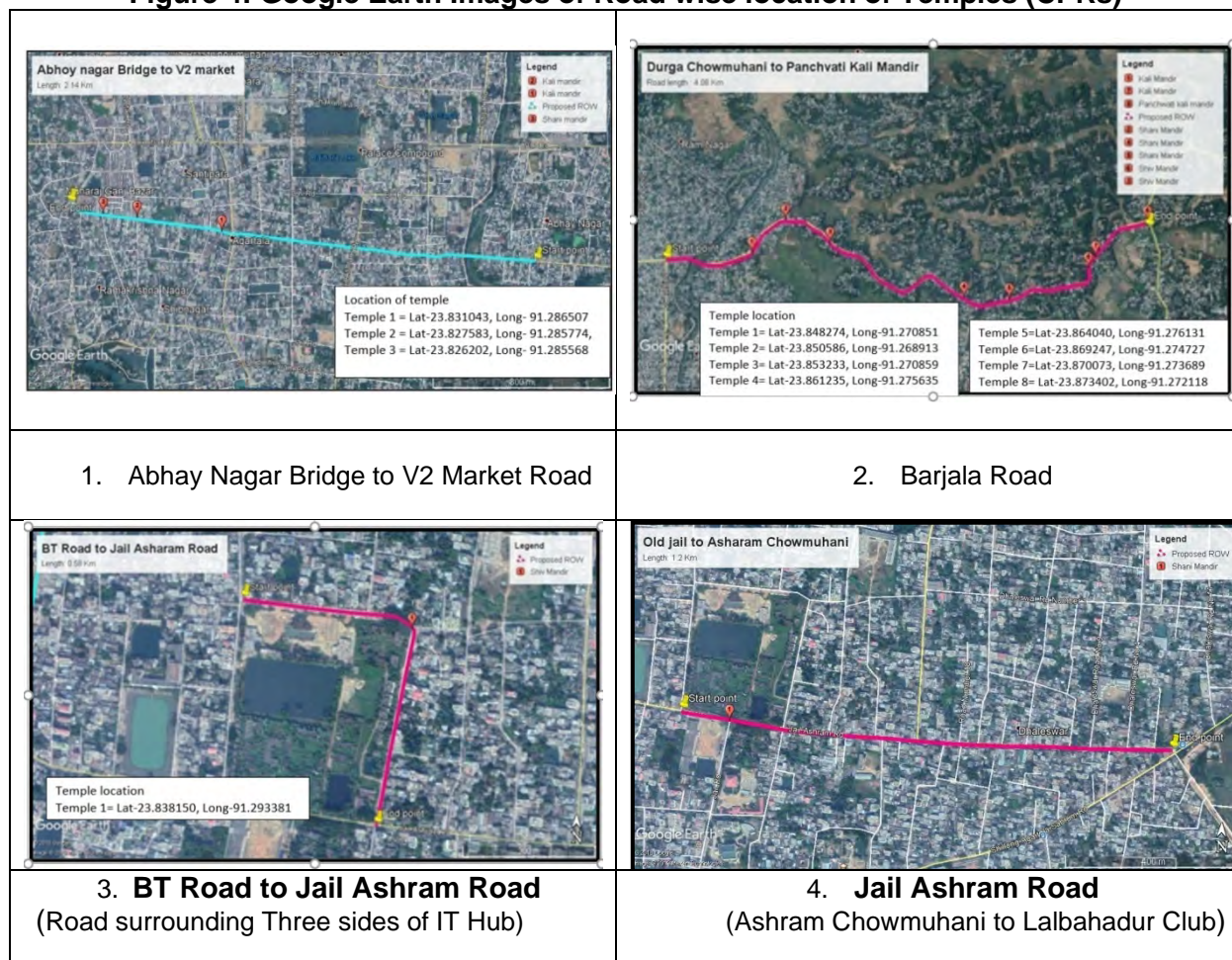
Table 10: Road wise list of 13 Temples (CPRs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Roads	No of CPR
1	Abhay Nagar Bridge to V2 Market	3
2	Barjala Road	8
3	BT Road to Jail Ashram Road	1
4	Jail Ashram Road (Ashram Chowmuhan to Lalbahadur Club)	1
Total		13

47. Access will be provided during construction period to all the religious structures through proper implementation of Environment Management Plan. Wooden planks and ramps with handrails will be provided to maintain accessibility of the structures. Based on the available design and consultation with the design team revealed that, during construction period utmost effort will be given to retain these religious structures by including them into the design. Where possible the

route of underground channels will be diverted either through front or backside of the structures based on available ROW of any specific road or location. The final impact will be assessed after DMS survey and the Resettlement Plan will be updated accordingly. In case of shifting of any religious structures is required, proper consultation with local residents by senior management in the PMU will be done with proper documentation and videography to obtain their consent and capture their views prior to commencement of work.

Figure 4: Google Earth Images of Road wise location of Temples (CPRs)



IV. CONSULTATION PARTICIPATION AND DISCLOSURE

48. The Resettlement Plan is prepared in consultation with stakeholders including the affected hawkers and vendors, community members, shop owners in Barjala Road, Sakuntala Road, Ronaldsay Road and at the junction of Jail Ashram Road, Jail Road, BT Road and IT Hub Road of Project area. Stakeholder Consultations were also conducted with AMC, project staff, consultants regarding the proposed design and road selection. Visits were also undertaken to the all Project locations. Table 11 provides an outline where the consultations were conducted and the number of participants. A total of 60 participants were consulted out of which 7 (12%) were female participants. Meaningful consultation as defined in the SPS will continue to be conducted covering all the project areas and the affected persons will be informed about the GRM. Details of public consultations are provided in Appendix 6.

Table 11: Summary of Stakeholder Consultations Held at Agartala

S. No.	Date	Type of consultation	Location	Total No. of Participants	No. of Female Participants
1	15/11/18	Focus group discussion	Akhaura Road	15	2
2	15/11/18	Meeting with project beneficiaries	Hari Ganga Basak Road	4	None
3	26/11/18	Stakeholder consultation meeting	Officials from various departments such as AMC, PWD (R&B), Storm Water Drain SWD Department, Urban Development, Traffic Police, Tripura Urban Transport Company Ltd. TUTCL, Tripura State Electricity Corporation Ltd. Sub Divisional Magistrate.	13	2
4	07/05/2019	Meeting with affected persons	Barjala Road	4	1
5	09/05/2019	Focus group discussion with affected persons	Sakuntala Road.	12	None
6	02.08.2019	Focus group discussion with affected persons	Ronaldsay Road	8	None
7	02.08.2019	Meeting with project beneficiaries	Khudiram Basu School, Junction of Jail Ashram Road, Jail Road, BT Road and IT Hub Road	4	2
Total				60	7
Percentage					

Note: Women hawkers and vendors in the city are much less in number compared to men and government officials are mostly men, hence a lower proportion of women were consulted during project preparation.

49. The consultations primarily highlighted the proposed developmental interventions, perceived impacts and mitigation measures and public participation during implementation. The participants were made aware about the potential benefits of Agartala roads project and the temporary inconvenience that they may face due to the project. The community raised concern related to barrier-free footpaths for senior citizens and children during construction, quick removal and proper disposal of excavated materials during project work. The community and the business owners emphasized on prior notice by the local bodies before commencement of Project work. The affected vendors, during consultations revealed their concerns regarding timely completion of the work, whether they will be allowed by the authority to return to their present location. In response to their queries, their entitlement for replacement of the temporary income loss was disclosed and they were assured that they would be provided adequate notice so that they can

continue with their business near the project area to minimize disruption and that the requirement to shift will be only temporary and completion of the work is not expected to exceed 26 days.

50. Community members from different locations particularly emphasized that roads need to be developed for the town, however, the project proponents should ensure, and special attention should be given such that business and economic activities continue during the construction phase. It was assured by the PMU and Design Consultants that designs for the Project have been considered in such a way that impacts may be minimized, further during implementation, the mitigations laid down in the Environmental Management Plan will be implemented to minimize the impacts and sufferings of common people. All the concerns raised by the participants were addressed by the PMU officials and it was assured that the project will be implemented with minimum impacts. In case of any unforeseen situation, that may cause a threat or adverse impact on individual or community, effective measures will be taken to address it and the Grievance Redress Mechanism of the project will be helpful for the people to mitigate their issues.

51. Consultation: The consultation process for the Project will be continuous and meaningful and will employ a range of formal and informal consultative methods. Different techniques of consultation with stakeholders are proposed during project preparation: in-depth interviews, public meetings, group discussions etc. To understand the socioeconomic profile of city residents, questionnaires will be designed, and information collected from individuals on a one-to-one basis. The consultations will be held with special emphasis on vulnerable groups. Special efforts will be made to enhance participation of women in the consultation process. The key stakeholders during the project preparation phase and during resettlement plan updating and implementation will include:

- (i) Heads and members of households likely to be affected,
- (ii) Groups/clusters of affected persons,
- (iii) Local voluntary organizations and community-based organizations (CBOs),
- (iv) Elected representatives (ULB members such as ward members, councilors etc.)
- (v) Government agencies and departments,
- (vi) Project beneficiaries including women, students and trader's associations, etc.

A. Information Disclosure

52. Information dissemination and disclosure has been a continuous process since the beginning of the project. The approved Entitlement Matrix and Resettlement Plan will be placed in the ASCL Office and Agartala Municipal Corporation, accessible to the affected persons in addition to uploading the same to respective website. The ASCL and PMC will continue the consultations, information dissemination and disclosure. The final / updated Resettlement Plan will be disclosed on ADB's website, as well as state government, AMC and ASCL. Project information will be continually disseminated through disclosure of resettlement planning documents, as and when updated. Information relating to resettlement planning, management and entitlements for loss of income will be made available in local language and the same will be distributed to affected persons. The consultation process will be continuous, through the project cycle. Draft project information disclosure leaflet containing the Executive Summary of this Resettlement Plan and the Entitlement Matrix, and contact numbers of ASCL, PMC, contractor, project engineer and social safeguards personnel and concerned engineer, and grievance redress hotline number will be distributed among affected persons and beneficiaries.

B. Continued Consultation and Participation

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

54. Further, successful implementation of the resettlement plan is directly related to the degree of continuing involvement of those affected by the Project. Consultations with affected persons have been proposed during resettlement plan implementation and the ASCL will be responsible for conducting these consultations. The proposed consultation plan will include the following.

55. In case of any change in the road alignments, the affected persons and other stakeholders will be consulted regarding the factors that necessitated the change, efforts taken to minimize resettlement impacts and mitigation measures available in accordance with the principles of the resettlement plan.

56. The ASCL will carry out information dissemination sessions in the project area and solicit the help of the local Ward Members of AMC / community leaders and encourage the participation of the affected person's in plan implementation.

57. During the implementation of resettlement plan, ASCL will organize public meetings, and will appraise the communities about the progress in the implementation of project works.

58. Consultation and focus group discussions will be conducted with the vulnerable groups to ensure that the vulnerable groups understand the process and their needs are specifically taken into consideration in the implementation.

59. A Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan will be finalized by ASCL for the Project as per the tentative plan given in following Table 12.

Table 12: Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan

Activity	Task	Period	Agencies
Stakeholder identification	Mapping of the project area	Completed	ASCL Officials/PMC Consultant
Census and Socio-economic Survey	Identified affected persons and collected socioeconomic information on affected person's	Completed	PMC/ASCL
Consultative meetings on resettlement mitigation measures	Discuss entitlements, compensation rates, grievance redress mechanisms	TBD	PMC/ASCL

Activity	Task	Period	Agencies
Project information dissemination	Distribution of information leaflets to affected persons (affected persons)	Continuous	PMC/ASCL
Public Notification	Publish list of affected roads/sites in a local newspaper; project commencement details	TBD	ASCL
Publicize the resettlement plan (resettlement plan)	Distribute leaflets or booklets in local language	TBD	ASCL
Full disclosure of the resettlement plan to affected persons	Distribute resettlement plan in local language to affected persons	TBD	ASCL
Web disclosure of the resettlement plan	resettlement plan posted on ADB and EA website	TBD	ASCL
Note: TBD: To be decided			

60. Public participation will be generated through use of various methods, such as, stakeholder consultation meetings, FGDs with different groups (including women), key informant interviews etc. This is also expected to offer platform to people in different areas within the cities to (i) know about the Program, and (ii) express their opinion regarding priorities and concerns related to the project.

61. The resettlement plan will be prepared and implemented in close consultation with stakeholders and will involve FGD and meetings, particularly with affected households. Consultations with affected persons during resettlement plan preparation will ensure that views of affected persons on compensation and rehabilitation measures are fully incorporated while consultations conducted during resettlement plan implementation will identify help required by affected persons during rehabilitation.

62. ASCL will provide relevant resettlement information in a timely manner, in an accessible place, and in a form and in Bengali language understandable to stakeholders. Notification on project information will be disclosed in local newspapers. The updated resettlement plan will be made available in relevant local government offices and in ASCL before the appraisal. The summary of the updated resettlement plan will be made available in Bengali language. The updated resettlement plan will be disclosed in ADB's website and in ASCL website. Subsequently, final resettlement plan will be disclosed in ADB's website and in ASCL website. Information dissemination and consultation will continue throughout Investment Program preparation and especially during the implementation of project. Small group meetings will be organized with all shopkeepers at all the Project roads. Traffic management and the likely construction schedule as well as impact avoidance and mitigation measures will be discussed with them. Impact minimization measures such as use of pre-cast slabs etc. will also be disclosed. Any suggestions e.g. regarding avoidance of peak season/festival season for construction, avoidance of peak sale hours etc. will be recorded and taken into consideration. Table 13 provides a pre-construction

consultation schedule with the shop owners, local residents, public institutions for dissemination of information and public participation.

Table 13: Consultation Schedule

Sr. No.	Date	Time	Location	Expected outputs
1	11/11/2020	10.30 am – 11.30	Battala Choumuhani	<p>15 - 20 Participants for each consultation program. Shop Owners, Affected Vendors/ Hawkers, Residents, Community Based Organizations & Others</p> <p>Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information dissemination regarding the upcoming project • Ensure Public Participation during Project Implementation Cycle • Disclosure of Project Entitlements • Addressing common issues, perceptions, apprehensions
2	11/13/2020	12.00 pm to 1.00 pm	Hariganga Basak road, Paradise Choumuhani	
3	11/15/2020	2.30 to 3.30 pm	HGB, after post office, opposite Welcome hotel	
4	11/17/2020	3.45 to 4.45 pm 5.00 to 5.45	HGB, Radha Krishna Jewellers	
5	11/19/2020	5.00 to 5.40	Kaman Choumuhani	
6	11/22/2020	12.00 pm to 1.00 pm	Shakuntala road (opposite Haven)	
7	11/24/2020	10.00 am - 11.00	Durga Choumuhani	
8	11/26/2020	11.00-11.45, 11.50 - 12.15, 12.20-1.00	Lal Bahadur Club beginning and mid before pond	
9	11/28/2020	2.30 to 3.30 pm	Durga Choumuhani	
10	11/30/2020	3.45 to 4.30 pm	Battala Choumuhani	
11	12/01/2020	3.45 to 4.30 pm	Barjala	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mitigation of Public Grievances • Opinion Collection • Any other issues pertinent to successful project implementation
12	12/03/2020	4.40 to 5.15	Post Office midway to Chowk	
13	12/04/2020	10.30 to 11.30	Akhaura road near crafts shop	
14	12/05/2020	11.30 to 12.30	Akhaura road mid-way	
15	12/06/2020	11.40 to 12.30	Shakuntala road before children park	
16	12/08/2020	2.00 to 3.00	GB Chakkar	

Sr. No.	Date	Time	Location	Expected outputs
17	12/10/2020	3.30 to 4.30	Abhoynagar to Ram Thakur near MCC Club	
18	12/12/2020	10.30 to 11.30	Old Motorstand	
19	12/14/2020	11.40 to 12.31	Old Motorstand to Ram thakur stand	

V. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

63. The legal framework and principles adopted for addressing resettlement issues in this project have been guided by the existing legislation and policies of the Government of India, the Government of Tripura, Asian Development Bank SPS, 2009. A brief review of applicable acts and policies is presented in the following paragraphs.

64. The resettlement principles adopted in this resettlement plan reflect the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013” as was effective from 1 January 2014, the entitlement benefits as listed in the New RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and Asian Development Bank’s Safeguards Policy Statement, 2009. Based on these, the core involuntary resettlement principles applicable are: (i) land acquisition, and other involuntary resettlement impacts will be avoided or minimized exploring all viable alternative Project designs; (ii) where unavoidable, time-bound resettlement plans will be prepared and affected persons will be assisted in improving or at least regaining their pre-project standard of living; (iii) consultation with displaced persons on compensation, disclosure of resettlement information to displaced persons, and participation of displaced persons in planning and implementing Projects will be ensured; (iv) vulnerable groups will be provided special assistance; (v) payment of compensation to displaced persons including non-titled persons (e.g., informal dwellers/squatters, and encroachers) for acquired assets at replacement rates; (vi) payment of compensation and resettlement assistance prior to the contractor taking physical acquisition of the land and prior to the commencement of any construction activities; (vii) provision of income restoration and rehabilitation; and (viii) establishment of appropriate grievance redress mechanisms. A detailed policy framework including the comparison of national laws and policies with ADB’ SPS, 2009 is given in Table 14.

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

- (i) Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks. Measures to avoid and minimize involuntary resettlement impacts include the following: (i) explore alternative locations and / or alignments which are less impacting, and (ii) ensure the appropriate technology is used to reduce time taken for undertaking civil works.
- (ii) Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned nongovernment organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay

particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts, and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.

- (iii) Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all affected persons through (i) strategies aimed at reducing temporary impact on loss of incomes due to construction activities.
- (iv) Provide affected persons (temporary impact during construction) with needed assistance such as support for shifting their carts and stalls to identified locations for continuing commercial activities within the areas, provide access to their business, inform in advance and identify nearby location outside civil work area where commercial activities can be continued.
- (v) Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards.
- (vi) Ensure that temporary impacts on hawkers and street vendors businesses are minimized during implementation and loss of income is minimized by appropriate mitigation measures.
- (vii) Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on affected persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
- (viii) 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.
- (ix) Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits.
- (x) Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.
- (xi) 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.

Table 14 : Comparison between RFCTLARR Act 2013, ADB SPS 2009 and Tripura State RFCTLARR Rules

	Policy Principles	ADB SPS 2009	RFCTLARRA 2013	Tripura Government Policies (RFCTLARR Rules 2015 and Tripura Unauthorized Religious Structures Rules, 2013)	Gap Analysis and Measures to Bridge Gaps
1	Project screening and categorization	<p>Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Section 4 (I) it is obligatory for the appropriate Government that intend to acquire land for a public purpose to carry out a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) study in consultation with concerned Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case maybe, at village level or ward level in the affected area. The SIA study report shall Be made available to the public in the manner prescribed under section 6.</p>	<p>Lays down rules for conduct of SIA, roles and responsibilities assigned, requirement of consultation with potentially affected persons and local bodies, public hearing and disclosure of SIA report and Social Impact Management Plan</p>	<p>There are gaps between SPS and RFCTLARR, and all the projects will be screened.</p>
2	Meaningful consultation and grievance redress	<p>Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned non-government organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations.</p>	<p>Whenever a Social Impact Assessment is required to be prepared under section 4, the appropriate Government shall ensure that a public hearing is held at the affected area, after giving adequate publicity about the date, time and venue for the public hearing, to ascertain the views of the affected families to be recorded and included in the Social Impact Assessment Report. The Land</p>	<p>Elaborates (under section 12 of rules) on conduct of public hearing for feedback about the proposed project, its impact, and concerns if any, documentation and recording of proceedings. Venue of and time of public hearing to informed to people in advance and conducted in local language.</p>	<p>Consultations under the act is for the people affected by the land acquisition, not for the people on the government land and affected by the project. This gap between SPS and RFCTLARR will be addressed in line with Chapter IV: Consultation, Participation and Disclosure in this Resettlement Plan. Meaningful consultations with affected persons and disclosure of entitlements</p>

	Policy Principles	ADB SPS 2009	RFCTLARRA 2013	Tripura Government Policies (RFCTLARR Rules 2015 and Tripura Unauthorized Religious Structures Rules, 2013)	Gap Analysis and Measures to Bridge Gaps
		Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.	Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority shall be established in each State by the concerned State Government to hear disputes arising out of projects where land acquisition has been initiated by the State Government or its agencies.		will be ensured as indicated in Chapter IV.
3	Measures to restore or improve livelihood	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 value 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.	The Deputy Commissioner (DC) having determined the market value of the land to be acquired shall calculate the total amount of compensation to be paid to the landowner (whose land has been acquired) by including all assets attached to the land.	No specific rules mentioned.	Assets to be compensated at replacement cost without depreciation. Provision of 100% solatium on the compensation amount in the RFCTLARRA.
4	Relocation assistance	Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable	Schedule I, provides market value of the land and value of the assets attached to land. Schedule II provides resettlement and rehabilitation package for landowners and	No specific rules mentioned.	No gap between SPS and RFCTLARR. An Entitlement Matrix is prepared which outlines compensation and assistance for affected persons.

	Policy Principles	ADB SPS 2009	RFCTLARRA 2013	Tripura Government Policies (RFCTLARR Rules 2015 and Tripura Unauthorized Religious Structures Rules, 2013)	Gap Analysis and Measures to Bridge Gaps
		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.	for livelihood losers including landless and special provisions for Scheduled Tribes.		
5	Measures for vulnerable groups	Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.	Special provisions are provided for vulnerable groups.	State laws protect scheduled tribes and scheduled castes from land alienation.	The definition of the vulnerable group in SPS is much broader than the RFCTLARR Act, and the provisions are only for SC and STs only when relocated out of the project district. The project has adopted SPS definition of the vulnerable groups to address these gaps.
6	Negotiated settlement	Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.	Section 46 of RFCTLARRA 2013 permits direct purchase of land and undertaking direct negotiation with the landowner.	No specific rules mentioned.	To ensure a fair and transparent process, an independent external party to document the negotiation and settlement process will be hired. The independent external party is not associated with the project – past and present, in any capacity.

	Policy Principles	ADB SPS 2009	RFCTLARRA 2013	Tripura Government Policies (RFCTLARR Rules 2015 and Tripura Unauthorized Religious Structures Rules, 2013)	Gap Analysis and Measures to Bridge Gaps
7	Compensation for informal settlers	Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of nonland assets.	Schedule II provides benefits to families whose livelihood is primarily dependent on the land acquired.	As per RFCTLARR Rules 2015, under Section 10 and 11, provision has been made for survey and census of the affected families for preparation of a development plan for their rehabilitation and resettlement.	Schedule II of the Act has limited applicability to informal settlers dependent on the acquired land; it does not address the informal settlers on the government land. This gap between SPS and RFCTLARR is addressed through provisions for non-titleholders in the entitlement matrix.
8	Resettlement plan	Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.	Preparation of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme including timeline for implementation. Section: 16. (1)	Provided under Section 9,10 & 11 of the Rules	No gap between SPS and RFCTLARR.A Resettlement Plan will be prepared for project with impacts on involuntary resettlement.
9	Information disclosure	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 others take holders.	Under clause 18, The Commissioner shall cause the approved Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme to be made available in the local language to the Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation. As the case maybe, and the offices of the DC the Sub- Divisional Magistrate and the Taluka, and shall be published in the affected areas, in such	Provided under section 12	No gap between SPS and RFCTLARR.

	Policy Principles	ADB SPS 2009	RFCTLARRA 2013	Tripura Government Policies (RFCTLARR Rules 2015 and Tripura Unauthorized Religious Structures Rules, 2013)	Gap Analysis and Measures to Bridge Gaps
			manner as maybe prescribed and uploaded on the website.		
10	Cost of involuntary resettlement	Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.	Section 16. (l) Upon the publication of the Preliminary Notification under sub-section (1) of section II by the Collector, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall conduct a survey and undertake a census of the affected families in such manner and within such time as may be Prescribed, which shall include:(a) particulars of lands and immovable properties being acquired of each affected family;(b) livelihoods lost with respect to land losers and landless whose livelihoods are primarily dependent on the lands being acquired; (c) a list of public utilities and government buildings which are affected or likely to be affected, where resettlement of affected families is involved;(d) details of the amenities and infrastructural facilities which are affected or likely to be affected, where resettlement of affected families is involved; and(e)	Not specified	No gap between SPS and RFCTLARR.

	Policy Principles	ADB SPS 2009	RFCTLARRA 2013	Tripura Government Policies (RFCTLARR Rules 2015 and Tripura Unauthorized Religious Structures Rules, 2013)	Gap Analysis and Measures to Bridge Gaps
			details of any common property		
11	Timing of compensation	Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.	38 (I) The Collector shall take possession of Land after ensuring that full payment of compensation as well as rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements are paid or tendered to the entitled persons within a period of three months for the compensation and a period of six months for the monetary part of rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements listed in the Second Schedule commencing from the date of the award made under section 30.	Not specified	No gap between SPS and RFCTLARR.
12	Loss of common property resources ²⁴	Replacement or restoration of the affected community facilities.	Chapter II: Determination of Social Impact and Public Purpose; says that The Social Impact Assessment study referred to in sub-section (1) shall, amongst other matters, include all the following, namely:—(c) extent of lands, public and private, houses, settlements and other common properties likely to be affected by the proposed acquisition;	Not specified in RFCTLARR Rules. For religious structures: The Tripura Unauthorized Religious Structures Construction Survey and its Regularization, Relocation and Removal Rules 2013 Under section 5; it has been mentioned that after identifying the religious structures constructed at	The policies of ADB SPS, 2009 for impacted CPR will prevail. Relocation of all common property resources will be done with due consultation and obtaining consent of the community. Efforts will be made to reduce or minimize impacts on the religious structures as much as

²⁴ Types of common property resources include temples, statues and public toilets etc. Replacement or restoration of the affected common facilities shall be in areas identified in consultation with affected communities and relevant authorities, to the levels of pre-disturbance or better.

	Policy Principles	ADB SPS 2009	RFCTLARRA 2013	Tripura Government Policies (RFCTLARR Rules 2015 and Tripura Unauthorized Religious Structures Rules, 2013)	Gap Analysis and Measures to Bridge Gaps
				public places and after having discussion and consent with the foremost co-operation of the local communities the matter of removal/relocation of the structure will be finalized	possible based on design consideration , where it is unavoidable, it will be restored or replaced as per the entitlement matrix.
12	Monitoring and Reporting	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 condition sand the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.	48 (I)The Central Government may, whenever necessary for national or inter-State projects, constitute a National Monitoring Committee for reviewing and monitoring the implementation of rehabilitation and resettlement schemes or plans under this Act.	Provisions of monitoring as per RFCTLARR such as constitution of R&R committee and state monitoring committee.	RFCTLARR does not specify the frequency of monitoring. The Project will prepare semi-annual social safeguards monitoring reports as per ADB SPS 2009.

66. A comparison of the key requirements has been made, and how the gaps will be addressed during program implementation through targeted involuntary resettlement principle for the project. The resettlement plan will address the identified gaps on negotiated settlement and monitoring and reporting. In case of negotiated settlement, ASCL will ensure that processes are transparent, consistent and done in equitable manner. ASCL will engage an independent external party to document the negotiation and settlement processes. The independent external party is not associated with the project – past and present, in any capacity. On monitoring and reporting, ASCL will prepare semiannual monitoring reports for submission to ADB that describe the progress in compensation payment, standards of living of the displaced persons, other resettlement activities, compliance issues and corrective actions.

VI. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

A. Types of losses and Affected Persons

67. According to ADB SPS, 2009, affected persons in a project area could be of three types: (i) persons with formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part; (ii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have no formal legal rights to such land, but who have claims to such lands that are recognized or recognizable under national laws; and (iii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land. The absence of formal legal title to land does not bar the affected person from receipt of compensation and resettlement assistance from the project. Vulnerable affected persons are eligible for additional compensation and assistance and are to be accorded priority in employment in project related construction activities.

68. All Affected Persons who are identified in the Project areas on the cut-off date will be entitled to compensation for their affected assets, and rehabilitation measures (as outlined in the entitlement matrix below) sufficient to assist them to improve or at least maintain their pre-project living standards, income-earning capacity and production levels. Compensation eligibility is limited by a cut-off date which will be the date of Details Measurement Survey in this case. The ASCL will inform the affected persons and other stakeholders about the cut-off date. The written notices will be provided to local market association detailing information about the cut-off; eligibility for compensation, and process paying compensation. The entitlement matrix for the Project based on the above policies is mentioned in Table 15.

69. The anticipated type of losses due to the proposed up-gradation of roads projects comprises of i) disruption of business in some sections of roads where hawkers/street vendors are conducting their businesses. These sections comprise of the commercial areas within the major roads ii) loss of income of street vendors and hawkers for the period of construction assessed for the roads. The income loss will be for the period of disruption assessed as 26 days.²⁵ Some businesses especially those relating to food items, operate for a few hours as customers comprise mainly of the shoppers and people working in the nearby offices and establishments; (iii) Potential impact to CPRs mainly temporary religious structures are within the ROW. Discussion with users of two of the temples²⁶ has received a positive response for shifting of the temples to nearby places before construction. Issues related to temples will be addressed under the Tripura Unauthorized Religious Structures Construction Survey and its Regularization,

²⁵ Stringent monitoring and adherence to the EMP/SMP provisions will help minimize losses. If losses can be avoided during construction through careful planning and implementation of mitigation measures and monitoring, no compensation payment will be necessary.

²⁶ One temple at Jail Ashram road and another at Abhaynagar near Vito market.

Relocation and Removal Rules 2013, as all temporary religious structures are located in ROW of government land. They will also be relocated/restored in nearby locations, acceptable to the users, in line with ADB SPS. The updated resettlement plan will include details of consultations with the users of the CPRs to arrive at solutions related to relocation/replacement/restoration of CPRs.

70. DMS based on the detail final design will be conducted before start of construction work and the impacts will be further assessed and updated in the resettlement plan.

B. Entitlements

71. The entitlement matrix (Table 15) summarizes the types of possible losses and corresponding entitlements in accordance with ADB and government policies, based on the principle of replacement cost. In addition to the identified impacts, the entitlement matrix safeguards unforeseen impacts.

72. In accordance with the entitlement matrix for the project, all affected households and persons will be entitled to a combination of compensation packages and resettlement assistance, scope of the impacts including socio-economic vulnerability, and measures to support livelihood/income restoration.

C. Temporary Relocation

73. The project will not result in any permanent physical displacement from housing. Only temporary impacts on income of hawkers for certain number of days due to disruption of business at few places during the construction are anticipated and may involve temporary shifting.

74. For civil works an area of 30 m length will be required at a time for carrying out necessary construction activity. Hawkers and street vendors can shift their commercial activity to area immediately outside the construction corridor or zone. In Shakuntala road, Jail Ashram Road, Hari Ganga Basak Road areas identified for continuing commercial activities include lanes and by lanes not covered under project, construction during the night period and traffic diversion for part road. Signage designating spot for parking will be put up and other vacant space will be allowed for the affected vendors to conduct their business. The civil works will be conducted phase wise on sections of each of the road length which will allow the hawkers and street vendors to move to the opposite side of the road and before and after the construction zone. Hawkers have also suggested that they will shift to nearby small spaces within two buildings or lanes not disturbed or impacted due to civil works. For other roads such as Barjala, Ronaldsay, BT road, Jail Road there are locations where hawkers can be shifted as the density of hawkers and vendors is much lesser. They can come back to their old position soon as the construction work is over.

75. Area will also be designated by AMC for the hawkers to shift during the construction based on the contractor's schedule after finalization. Notice displayed will contain the road, signage and dates for commencement of the civil works. Details will also be shared with the Hawkers Union to enable hawkers to inform their regular customers of the new location during period of construction. Civil works are also proposed to be carried out during 11 PM to 4 AM which will have less disruption of livelihood activities.

76. Compensation will be paid by ASCL as per the entitlement matrix. Compensation against temporary income loss or the minimum wage for the period of disruption whichever is greater will be provided. Compensation and assistance to affected persons must be made prior to

displacement. The budgetary provision for compensation has been made for 26 days each in the draft resettlement plan, however the payment of compensation will be as per actual number of days of disruption. The vulnerable households will be given priority for employment during construction. The ASCL and contractor will ensure that 30 days' notice is issued to the affected persons prior to the start of construction works. Compensation and assistance to affected persons will be paid prior to displacement.

77. The Project will seek to minimize resettlement impacts by carrying out civil works at night for the proposed projects of up-gradation of roads and pathways with other features including trench work, up-gradation of drains etc., in phased manner. Consistent with the initial environmental examination, contractors will ensure: leaving spaces for access between mounds of soil, providing walkways and metal sheets to maintain access across trenches for people and vehicles where required, increased workforces to finish work in areas with impacts on access, timing of works to reduce disruption during business hours, phased construction schedule and working one segment at a time and one side of the road at a time to ensure that there is no income or access loss during Project construction.

D. Livelihood Protection and Income Restoration

78. Affected persons facing temporary income loss. The Resettlement Plan envisages the following steps:

- Step 1:** Conduct public awareness and information dissemination prior to construction works through Project Implementation Unit (PIU) and Project Management Consultant (PMC):
- Step 2:** PMC field personnel, PIU and the contractor(s) to jointly confirm exact alignments/mark the extent of excavation on each road section, and the traffic diversion plan.
- Step 3:** The PMC safeguards specialist will (a) conduct a transect walk jointly with the ESSU staff of PIU and contractor; to determine the extent / nature of impacts. Such walks will establish the need for Detailed Measurement Surveys on each road stretch; (b) conduct a detailed measurement and inventory of losses survey; to establish the number of affected persons/businesses along each proposed road stretch/sites and potential impacts and enable an inventory of losses., (c) update the Resettlement Plan (identifying potential losses), and (d) send the updated Resettlement Plan to PIU/PMU and ADB for review and approval after detailed designs and surveys are complete.
- Step 4:** The Environment and Social Safeguard Unit (ESSU) personnel of PIU will distribute identity cards to affected persons: those facing income losses and those requiring assistance, and vulnerable affected persons. The ESSU assisted by PMC will collect details of bank accounts of affected persons and assist those without bank accounts to open the same.
- Step 5:** Affected persons can then access the compensation / assistance / allowances provided from the project.
- Step 6:** PIU to pay compensation/assistance/allowances prior to displacement in sections ready for construction (as required). The ESC of PMU to closely monitor compensation payment, which can be through cheques or direct transfer to beneficiary accounts.
- Step 7:** PIU to give formal clearance to the contractor to proceed with civil works, through a certification, after receiving due clearance from PMU to proceed.

Step 8: PIU to keep accounts, record of affected persons, amounts paid, and receipts record for accounting purposes and submit copies of records in the periodic Social Monitoring Report to PMU.

E. Cut-off-Date

79. The cut-off date will be the start date of the census survey and DMS based on the detailed design. ASCL will document and disseminate the cut-off date information throughout the project area. The title holders are handled through RFCTALRRA and the preliminary notification by the competent authority would be the cut-off date as per the law. The start date of the census survey is the cut-off date for all non-titleholders. Any person who purchases or occupies land in the demarcated project area after the cut-off date is not eligible for compensation or resettlement assistance or both. Similarly, fixed assets (such as, built structures, crops, fruit trees, and woodlots) established after this date or an alternative mutually agreed on date, will not be compensated. The survey presented in this draft Resettlement Plan will be revised based on detailed design, and the need for additional surveys has already been identified. Photographs of all the affected persons and affected entities were taken during socio-economic profiling and presented in Appendix 3.

F. Compensation Mechanism

80. Assistance for temporary loss of income and livelihood will be paid to the affected persons as per the Entitlement Matrix. Compensation against temporary income loss or the minimum wage for the period of disruption whichever is greater will be provided. Compensation and assistance to affected persons must be made prior to displacement. Compensation to be provided for the period of disruption.

Table 15 : Entitlement Matrix²⁷

Sl. No.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Affected Person ²⁸	Compensation Policy ²⁹	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
1. Temporary disruption of livelihood						
1-a	Temporary Loss of Livelihood	Commercial activities	Legal titleholders tenants, leaseholders and nontitle holders, (encroachers, squatters,) wage labour etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 days advance notice regarding construction activities, including duration and type of disruption. • For construction activities involving unavoidable disruption, cash assistance based on the net income from the affected business or minimum wage³⁰ for the loss of income/livelihood for the period of disruption, whichever is more. • For construction activities involving disruption for a period of more than a month, provision of alternative sites for hawkers and vendors for continued economic activities. If not possible, allowance based on the net income of the affected business or minimum wage rate for the affected households up to 3 month or the actual period of disruption whichever is more. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of alternative temporary sites to continue economic activity for the said duration of disruption • The start date of the census survey and DMS will serve as the cut-off date. • PIU will ensure civil works will be phased to minimize disruption through construction scheduling in coordination with the contractors and the PMC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The rental value and duration of lost income will be determined through survey and consultation with Affected persons. • A photograph of the status prior to occupation to be made by the PIU. • PMU/ PIU will ensure that the compensation is paid prior to handing over of site to the owner. • The site will ensure civil works will be phased to minimize disruption through construction scheduling in coordination with the contractors.

²⁷ All entitlements and compensation payment to affected persons will be adjusted for inflation from 2021 onwards.

²⁸ In case of any ambiguity regarding the definition of 'displaced persons/displaced families' as provided in the RFCTLARRA 2013 and ADB's SPS 2009; SPS definition for 'displaced persons' will be followed and gaps if any regarding entitlements/compensation policy (payment of compensation) will be borne by the executing agency (EA).

²⁹ Transportation costs, monthly subsistence allowance and resettlement costs are not incremental. For example, if an affected household loses land, shelter and commercial business in one lot, the family will get each of these allowances only once.

³⁰ As per the notification of Government of Tripura dated 4 June 2019, the minimum wage is INR 248/- per day for semi – skilled workers employed in shops and establishments in Tripura. The minimum wage rate applicable at the time of compensation payment will be used

Sl. No.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Affected Person ²⁸	Compensation Policy ²⁹	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
2. Impact on Vulnerable Affected Persons						
2-a	Impacts on vulnerable affected persons ³¹	Temporary Impacts	All vulnerable affected persons both Legal Titleholders and non-title holders; (owners, tenants, lease holders; encroachers, squatters, hawkers, vendors, wage labour etc.)	Temporary Impacts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerable affected persons will be given priority in employment in project construction work, in addition to compensation for income loss. • The affected vulnerable persons will be given one-time vulnerability assistance of INR 10,000. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerable households will be identified during the census. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PIU with the support of PMC will verify the extent of impacts through a random interview of vulnerable affected persons/ households. • Suitable trainers or local resource persons will be identified by PIUs in consultation with local training Institutes. • Contractor will maintain gender disaggregated data on vulnerable persons employed in project construction / operation work. • PIU will maintain records of vulnerable persons provided skill training.
3. Loss of Common Property Resources						
3-a	Loss and temporary	Common Property Resources ³²	Communities/user groups(formal/info	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement or restoration of the affected community facilities – including public water stand posts, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The scope of work of the contractor should include the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project contractor

³¹ Vulnerable households / groups in the context of Agartala comprise those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, landless and those without legal title to land, woman-headed households, disabled-headed household, elderly-headed households, and transgender people.

³² Types of common property resources include temples, statues and public toilets etc. Replacement or restoration of the affected common facilities shall be in areas identified in consultation with affected communities and relevant authorities, to the levels of pre-disturbance or better.

Sl. No.	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Affected Person ²⁸	Compensation Policy ²⁹	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
	impacts on common resources		rmal) government agencies	<p>public utility posts, temples, shrines, bus shelters etc. by the Contractor.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restoration of access / provision of alternative access to common Facilities / resources. • Enhancement of community resources in areas with major impacts on common resources. 	restoration of common sources if affected during project implementation	<p>should restore or enhance the common property resources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PIUs and PMC to ensure and monitor civil work
4. Unanticipated Impacts						
4-a	Any other loss not identified ³³			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any unanticipated impacts of the project will be documented and mitigated based on the spirit of the principles agreed upon in this Resettlement Framework and the RFCTLARRA • Unanticipated involuntary impacts will be mitigated based on the principles provided in the ADB involuntary resettlement Policy. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PIU assisted by PMC will ascertain the nature and extent of such loss. • PMU will finalize the • Entitlements in line with ADB's SPS, 2009 and in the spirit of the Resettlement Plan.

³³ Where damages occur to private, community, or government property as a result of construction works, the cost of restoring to at least their original condition will be the responsibility of the contractor as part of their contract. Loss of access to drinking water, sanitation and/or any other facility due to damage of existing infrastructure during construction will be mitigated through provision of alternate facilities (e.g. alternate means of water supply).

VII. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

A. Resettlement Costs

81. The resettlement cost estimate for this Project includes compensation of temporary livelihood losses in case business interruptions prove to be unavoidable, and a provisional sum for relocation/restoration of CPR, should impact be unavoidable. Resettlement assistance to affected persons will be disbursed prior to displacement and CPRs restored prior to impact. During resettlement plan implementation, if the affected persons desires, efforts will be made to provide employment to affected persons by facilitating their engagement by the civil works contractor. The resettlement cost is based on entitlement matrix. Compensation against temporary income loss or the minimum wage for the period of disruption whichever is greater will be provided. Compensation and assistance to affected persons must be made prior to displacement. The ASCL is required to allot the funds in advance in their budget. However, it may be noted that this budget will be utilized as and when required depending on the impacts. The resettlement cost is INR 65,75,366 only. The draft budget is based on the preliminary assessment, and the final impacts based on the detailed design will be assessed, and the budget will be updated to reflect the final cost. Indicative cost estimates are provided in Table 16.

Table 16: Resettlement Cost

Sl. No.	Details	Number/ Units	Unit Cost (INR)	Total Cost (INR)
1.	Provisional sum for compensation of loss of temporary income for 26 days at Rs. 308/day ³⁴	309	8008	24,74,472
1.1	Vulnerable Persons at Rs. 10000/ month	43	10,000 ³⁵	4,30,000
2.	Satisfaction Surveys, consultations, grievances awareness and documentation		LS	3,00,000
2.1	DMS Survey for Resettlement Plan updating, post-implementation monitoring survey			2,50,000
2.2	Provisional sum for restoration and relocation of CPRs (Religious Structures)**	13	1,50,000	19,50,000
2.3	Grievance Redress Mechanism	Lumpsum	75,000	75,000
	Sub-Total			54,79,472
	Contingency@ 20 %			10,95,894
	Grand Total			65,75,366

Note: The Resettlement Plan budget does not include the cost of damage to steps or approach platforms to buildings etc. Any such damages during construction will be covered under contractor's budget at replacement cost.

** Restoration of CPRs will be undertaken by the owner/user community/contractor, based on the expressed preference of users / stakeholders during consultations, which will be carefully minuted with photographs, names and signature sheets of participants. Relocation if any, will be to a nearby location, which will be decided in agreement with the concerned stakeholders, and documented in the minutes of meetings.

³⁴The average income as calculated is Rs.308/day which is higher than the daily minimum wages of Government of Tripura as per the government notification for minimum wages. (Appendix 1).

³⁵ Based on initial assessment, one-time lumpsum assistance for 43 persons at Rs. 10000/ person and priority in project employment.

VIII. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

A Common Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

82. A common grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be put in place to receive, evaluate, and facilitate the resolution of social, environmental or any other project related grievances. 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 GRM described below has been developed in consultation with stakeholders. Public awareness campaign will be conducted to ensure that awareness on the project and its grievance redress procedures is generated. The campaign will ensure that the poor, vulnerable and others are made aware of.

83. The GRM provides an accessible, inclusive, gender-sensitive and culturally appropriate platform for receiving and facilitating resolution of affected persons' grievances related to the project. The multi-tier GRM for the project is outlined below, each tier having time-bound schedules and with responsible persons identified to facilitate and address grievances at each stage. ULB-wide public awareness campaigns will ensure that awareness on grievance redress procedures is generated through the campaign. The Environmental and Social Safeguard Officer of PMU will have the overall responsibility for timely grievance redress on environmental and social safeguards issues.

84. **Who can complain:** A complaint may be registered by stakeholders who may be, directly or indirectly affected by the project. A representative can register a complaint on behalf of the affected person or group, provided that the representative is identified by the affected person or group and submits evidence of the authority to act on their behalf.

85. **What the Grievance/Complain should contain:** Any comments, complaints, queries and suggestions pertaining to safeguard compliance - environment, involuntary resettlement, and indigenous people, design related issues, compensation, service delivery or any other issues or concerns related to the project. The complaint must contain name, date, address/contact details of the complainant, location of the problem area, along with the problem. Sample grievance registration form is provided in Appendix 7.

86. **Where & How to file a Complaint:** The contractor's site office will be the primary point for receiving and lodging any complaint. Apart from that, grievances/suggestions/queries from affected persons can be dropped into suggestion boxes or conveyed through phone or e-mails. Affected persons or any complainant will also be able to register grievances on social, environmental or other related issues, personally to the Central Complaint Cell located at ASCL office. The Grievance Officer and designated official will be able to correctly interpret/record verbal grievances of non-literate persons and those received over telephone. The concerned Executive Engineers Assistant Engineer/contractor's site engineer/ Environment Health & Safety (HSE) Officer of Contractor will monitor the grievance record books and if possible take necessary actions to redress minor complaints with intimation to the complainant as well as to the Central Complaint Cell established at PIU level. The period to resolve any grievances at different level of GRC is discussed below.

87. PMU will maintain a Central Complaint Cell at ASCL office located in Agartala Municipal Corporation headed by a designated Grievance Officer/Administrative/Executive Officer under CEO, ASCL. The Complaint Cell will also serve as Public Information Centre, where, apart from grievance registration, information on the project and its social and environmental safeguards can be provided.

88. **Documentation:** Documentation of the complaints is important and must contain name of the complainant, date of receipt of the complaint, address/contact details of the person, location of the problem area, and how the problem was resolved. PMU with the support of PIU will have the overall responsibility for timely grievance redress, and for registration of grievances, related disclosure, and communication with the aggrieved party. All the documents made available to the public at the community level (at ward offices) and will include information on the contact number, address and contact person for registering grievances, and will be disseminated throughout the project area by the PIU. Assistant Engineer Social at PIU will be responsible for registration and documentation of grievances and provision of feedback to complainants.

89. **Grievance/Problem Redress through Participatory Process:** Efforts must be made by the PIU with the support of safeguard officers to resolve problems and conflicts amicably through participatory process with the community and the ULBs. In case of grievances that are immediate and urgent in the perception of the complainant, the Contractor and supervision personnel from the PIU will provide the most easily accessible or first level of contact for the quick resolution of grievances. Contact phone numbers and names of the concerned staff and contractors will be posted conspicuously at all construction sites.

90. **Grievance Redressal Committee:** Pursuant to ADB Guidelines, an independent Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) has to be established under ASCL to address the grievance of persons affected due to implementation of the project. The composition of the GRC is provided in Table 17:

Table 17 : Composition of Grievance Redressal Cell

Level 1: Site Level GRC		Level 2: Central GRC		Level 3: Apex GRC	
(i)	Social Safeguard Officer, EHS Officer of Contractor	(i)	CEO, ASCL	(i)	The Board of Directors/ Executive committee
(ii)	Contractor's site engineer	(ii)	Administrative Officer /Grievance Office/ Executive Officer, ASCL	(ii)	Director, UDD
(iii)	Site Engineer, ASCL	(iii)	Environment and Social Safeguards Nodal Officer	(iii)	Municipal Commissioner, AMC
		(iv)	Public Relationship Officer	(iv)	Chief Engineer (UDD)
		(v)	Executive Engineer	(v)	Superintending Engineer, AMC
		(vi)	Asst. Engineer	(vi)	Joint Director, UDD
		(vii)	Team Leader, PMC		
		(viii)	E&S Officer, PMC		

91. **Process and Timeframe:**

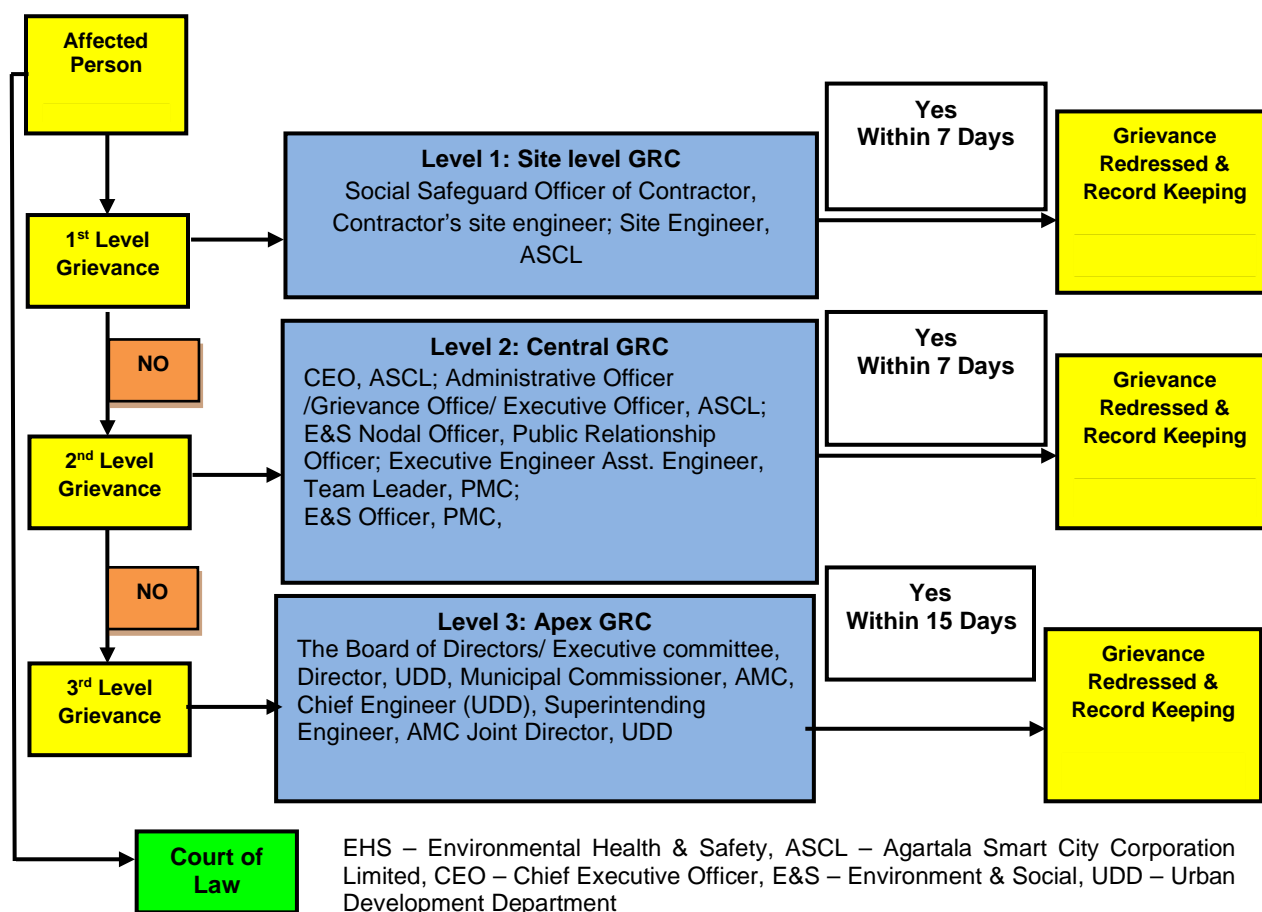
- (i) **1st Level Grievance:** In case of grievances that are immediate and urgent in the perception of the complainant, concerned officer of PIU will direct the contractor to and ensure that it is resolved. If the grievance is not under the contractor's scope, but under the project, PMQAAC (field office) will resolve this issue. All the grievances should be resolved within seven days of receipt of a complaint/grievance.
- (ii) **2nd Level Grievance:** All grievances that cannot be redressed at first level within seven days will be brought to the notice of the Environment and Social Safeguards Nodal Officer of ASCL to place the issue to CEO ASCL. The Grievance Officer may consult/seek the assistance of the Environment and Social Safeguards Officer

and Public Engagement Officer of the PMU and E&S Officer of PMC to resolve the complicated issues. The Central GRC will review the grievance and act appropriately to resolve it within seven days of receipt at this level.

- (iii) **3rd Level Grievance:** All the grievances that are not addressed at 2nd level by PIU within seven days of receipt will be brought to the notice of the Apex Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC). The Apex GRC will meet twice a month and determine the merit of each grievance brought to the committee. The GRC will resolve the grievance within 15 days of receiving the complaint. The Social Safeguards Officer will provide feedback to the complainant.

92. The process of the grievance redressal mechanism (GRM) is given in Figure 5.

Figure 5: Grievance Redressal Mechanism



93. In case of any inter-departmental or inter-jurisdictional coordination required for resolution of specific grievances, the PIU will refer the matter directly to the CEO ASCL for state-level or inter-departmental coordination and resolution. The project GRM notwithstanding, an aggrieved person shall have access to the country's legal system at any stage and accessing the country's legal system can run parallel to accessing the GRM and is not dependent on the negative outcome of the GRM.

94. Periodic community meetings with affected communities to understand their concerns and help them through the process of grievance redress (including translation from local dialect/language, recording and registering grievances of non-literate affected persons and explaining the process of grievance redress) will be conducted if required. The above Grievance Redress Process will be discussed with the different stakeholders during stakeholder consultation meetings. These meetings will be held with affected persons and community members (beneficiaries) and the concerned Municipal Ward Councilors where civil works are proposed. The process and timelines for grievance redress and contact details of the persons responsible for grievance redress will be shared in the stakeholder meetings. Action taken in respect of all complaints will be communicated to the complainant by letter, over phone or e-mail or WhatsApp as the case may be.

95. **Consultation Arrangements for GRM** - This will include group meetings and discussions with affected persons, to be announced in advance and conducted at the time of day agreed on with affected persons and conducted to address general/common grievances; and if required with the Environment/Social Specialist of PMU/PMC for one-by-one consultations. Non-literate affected persons/vulnerable affected persons will be assisted to understand the grievance redress process, at the site office the Social Safeguards Officer of the contractor and at PIU level, the Grievance Officer or any other official appointed at receiving section will assist the non-literate affected persons to register complaints and with follow-up actions at different stages in the process.

96. **Record keeping.** Records of all grievances received, including contact details of complainant, date the complaint was received, nature of grievance, agreed actions and measures, the date these were effected, and final outcome will be kept by PIU. The number of grievances recorded and resolved, and the outcomes will be displayed/disclosed in the PIU office, ULB office and on the web, as well as reported in the semiannual social and environmental monitoring reports to be submitted to ADB. The Environmental Officer and the Social Safeguard Officer will be responsible for maintaining the grievance record.

97. **Information dissemination methods of the GRM:** Grievances received, and responses provided will be documented and reported back to the affected persons. The number of grievances recorded and resolved, and the outcomes will be displayed/disclosed in the ASCL's Central Complaint Cell and website. The phone number where grievances are to be recorded will be prominently displayed at the construction sites.

98. **Periodic review and documentation of lessons learned.** The PMU, and PIUs, supported by the PMC specialist will periodically review the functioning of the GRM and record information on the effectiveness of the mechanism, especially on the PIU's ability to prevent and address grievances.

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

100. **ADB Accountability Mechanism:** If the established GRM is not in a position to resolve the issue, the affected person can use the ADB Accountability Mechanism through directly contacting (in writing) the Complaint Receiving Officer at ADB headquarters or the ADB India Resident Mission (INRM). Before submitting a complaint to the Accountability Mechanism, it is recommended that affected people make a good faith effort to resolve their problems by working with the concerned ADB operations department (in this case, the INRM). Only after doing that,

and if they are still dissatisfied, they could approach the Accountability Mechanism. The ADB Accountability Mechanism information will be included in the project-relevant information to be distributed to the affected communities, as part of the project GRM.

IX. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

A. Institutional Arrangement

101. **Project management unit.** ACUDP has established a PMU, headed by a dedicated project director. For the purpose of project implementation, two Project Implementation Units (PIUs) will be established. The PMU is responsible for overall implementation the Project, while the PIUs will support the PMU at project level. The Project Management Consultant (PMC) and PIUs will support the PMU in safeguard compliance. The Board of Directors of ASCL will provide policy related directions and project over site to PMU. The PMU is headed by a Project Director and is responsible for: 1) approval of detailed project reports; 2) technical sanction on tender/bid evaluation; 3) overall monitoring, supervision and project implementation, 4) approval of social safeguard reports and compensation amount to be paid as involuntary resettlement assistance, and 5) any other matter related to implementation of Social and Environment Safeguards as per ADB requirements from time to time. The Board of Directors of ASCL may assign any other requirements related to ADB assisted project to PMU from time to time. Project specific Project Implementation Units (PIUs) will constitute of ASCL officials, supported by PMC staff.

B. Safeguard Implementation Arrangements

102. A Safeguard and Gender Cell (SGC) at PMU will oversee all safeguards and gender related activities. The SGC at PMU is to be headed by a Safeguard Specialist, who is the Environment and Social Nodal Officer of ASCL, (preferably with bachelor's or master's degree in Environmental Engineering); to be provided with training on ADB SPS 2009. The Safeguard Specialist (E&S Nodal Officer-ASCL) will report directly to the Project Director.

103. ACUDP will establish two project level PIUs (one PIU for Roads project and one PIU for MBB Lake, Ujjayanta Palace and Chandmari Water Supply Projects). Each PIU will be headed by Deputy Project Director (Executive Engineer, ASCL) and will have an Environment and Social Safeguard Unit, which will be staffed two Safeguards Officers, one Environmental Safeguards Officer and one Social Safeguards Officer (Assistant Engineer rank officers).

104. Project Management Consultant (PMC) will be engaged to assist PMU and two PIUs for project implementation support. PMC team will include two safeguard specialists, an Environment Safeguard Specialist and a Social Safeguard Specialist. The PMC Safeguards Specialists will enlist the support of the construction manager and the 3 deputy construction managers to take care of safeguards related tasks at field level.

105. During iimplementation, contractor team will include an Environmental, Health & Safety (EHS) Officer and a Social Supervisor.

106. **Social Safeguard Tasks of SGC at PMU Level:** SGC PMU will have overall responsibility of implementation of project/program in compliance with SPS 2009, country legislations, and the program-specific entitlement matrix, policies relating to grievance redress mechanism as agreed between ASCL and ADB. The PMU level Nodal Officer (Environment and Social) would be overall in-charge on Environmental and Social safeguard of the program. The responsibilities of the Nodal officer is to ensure that (i) social safeguard issues are addressed; (ii) resettlement plan is

implemented; (iii) monitoring reports are prepared on time and submitted to ADB; (iv) public consultations are held as per schedule; and (v) resettlement plan and entitlement matrix is adhered to. Safeguard and Gender Cell (SGC) of PMU will ensure field level monitoring and safeguard documentation.

107. Nodal Officer (Environment and Social) at PMU: Social Safeguards Responsibilities.

Key social safeguards tasks and responsibilities of the Nodal Officer (Environment and Social) at PMU are as follows:

- (i) Ensure project conform to the agreed project selection criteria for the project;
- (ii) Ensure that the social safeguard roles and responsibilities of the Contractor, as specified, in the subsequent paragraphs (Table 18 and para 110), are included in the bid document.
- (iii) Review and finalize project involuntary resettlement and indigenous people category;
- (iv) Oversee preparation of resettlement plan, due diligence reports (DDRs), and indigenous peoples plans (IPPs), if applicable; confirm existing resettlement plans, DD Rs, and IPPs (if required for the project) are updated based on detailed designs, and that new project resettlement plan and DD Rs are prepared in accordance with the Resettlement Framework prepared for the project;
- (v) Issue public notices for acquiring a particular land (if required) or property for the project along with project information and details as well as the project cut-off date;
- (vi) Ensure that resettlement plans, DD Rs, and IPPs (if required for the project) are included in the bid documents and civil works contracts;
- (vii) Provide oversight on social safeguard management aspects of the projects and ensure resettlement plans and impact avoidance measures outlined in the resettlement framework/environmental management plan/resettlement plans/DD Rs are implemented by the PIU and the contractors.
- (viii) Ensure compliance with the provision in the contract to include the indigenous people to benefit from the facilities constructed under the project;
- (ix) Supervise and guide the PIUs to properly carry out the social safeguard and gender monitoring (resettlement plan and/or DD R);
- (x) Review, monitor, and evaluate the effectiveness with which the resettlement plan, IPPs, and provisions of DD Rs are implemented, and recommend corrective actions to be taken as necessary;
- (xi) Consolidate monthly social safeguard and gender monitoring reports from PIUs and submit semi-annual social safeguard monitoring reports to ADB;
- (xii) Ensure the timely disclosure of final resettlement plans, DD Rs, and IPPs (if applicable) in a form and locations accessible to the public and affected persons;
- (xiii) Address any grievances brought about through the grievance redress mechanism (GRM) promptly;
- (xiv) Oversee the assessment of training needs of affected persons and vulnerable persons by PIUs and/or PMC; coordinate training activities and convergence with the livelihood programs of the government;
- (xv) Identify training needs and coordinate training activities for the PIUs, and contractors, for capacity building to implement the resettlement plans, IPP (if applicable), and DD R, and GRM;
- (xvi) Coordinate database management for social safeguards implementation and monitoring; and

- (xvii) Coordinate public awareness campaigns by the PIUs, including resettlement provisions, with the help of print and electronic media.

108. Assistant Engineer Social (AES) at PIU: The AES at PIU will have the following responsibilities related to social safeguards:

- (i) Screen and categorize project components;
- (ii) Carry out baseline surveys;
- (iii) Ensure the contractors comply with the agreed resettlement frameworks, resettlement plans, and due diligence reports on social safeguards for the project;
- (iv) Prepare any additional draft resettlement plans, due diligence reports and prepare any new safeguard documents as and when required and update all resettlement planning documents;
- (v) Implementation of resettlement plan and impact avoidance measures in due diligence reports;
- (vi) Prepare resettlement micro-plans for compensation disbursement to affected persons;
- (vii) Prepare periodic safeguard monitoring reports as per the format acceptable to ADB and quarterly gender action plan updates in format provided in PAM;
- (viii) Collect relevant data on implementation of gender action plan;
- (ix) Obtain No Objection Certificates as required for the project;
- (x) Take corrective actions when necessary to ensure no adverse social impacts;
- (xi) Submit monthly social monitoring reports to PMU;
- (xii) Update the draft resettlement plan and Due Diligence Report and submit to PMU and ADB for review and approval;
- (xiii) Conduct continuous public consultation and awareness;
- (xiv) Address any grievances brought about through the grievance redress mechanism in a timely manner as per the resettlement plans/DDR's;
- (xv) Organize an induction course for the training of contractors, preparing them on RP/DDR/GAP implementation, social safeguard and gender monitoring requirements related to mitigation measures, and on taking immediate action to remedy unexpected adverse impacts or ineffective mitigation measures found during the course of implementation.

109. Social Safeguards Tasks of PMC: PMC will assist SGC, PMU to achieve compliance with the involuntary resettlement and indigenous peoples' safeguards requirements in accordance with ADB Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 and government policies, as per the agreed Resettlement Framework for the Program, and ensuring that the contractors and their sub-contractors design, construct and operate the project facilities in compliance with the same. Detailed tasks of the PMC Social Safeguards Specialist include, but are not limited to, the following:

- (i) Establish a system to monitor social safeguards and gender outcomes of the Project; including the functioning of the GRM and prepare indicators for monitoring important parameters of safeguards and gender.
- (ii) Take proactive action to anticipate the gender equality and social inclusion and social safeguards aspects of the Project to avoid delays in implementation.
- (iii) Support PMU to prepare and update the resettlement plans and semi-annual SSMR that will be appraised during project implementation.
- (iv) Support the PMU in ensuring that the social safeguard and gender action plans activities are carried out in accordance with the agreed plans and frameworks.

- (v) Ensure that the relevant measures specified in the resettlement plans, and gender action plan will be incorporated in bidding documents and approved by ADB prior to issuance of invitation for bidding and monitor their compliance on behalf of PMU;
- (vi) Ensure monitoring of social safeguards plans and gender action plan and address unanticipated impacts, if any; and
- (vii) Provide training programs to PMU/PIU staff and contractors involved in the project implementation for strengthening their capacity in managing and monitoring social safeguards and gender.

110. **Social Safeguards Tasks of Construction Management Staff of PMC:** The PMC team of ACUDP will enlist the support of its construction manager and deputy construction managers for effective management of social safeguards during construction, including information dissemination, consultation and grievance redress mechanism. The following tasks (over and above construction management related tasks will be performed by the deputy construction managers and will be overseen by the social safeguards specialist and construction manager of PMC:

- (i) Prepare public notices, disclosing the proposed package details, timelines for execution, impact avoidance and mitigation measures, cut-off date etc.
- (ii) Assist in disclosure of the grievance redressal mechanism of the project to affected persons and the community; facilitate the grievance registration and redress process during construction, ensure that the contractor maintains grievance registers at all work sites; facilitate the process of feedback to complainants on any action / decision taken to enable closure.
- (iii) Organize focus group discussions and consultation meetings as required in the resettlement plan at community/ward/ household levels with affected persons and beneficiaries; support in photographic/video graphic documentation and preparation of minutes of such meetings with prior approval of the Project Director.
- (iv) Oversee videography by contractor in coordination with PIU prior to civil works in narrow roads to support any claims related to damage of private property during construction
- (v) Identify any unanticipated involuntary resettlement impacts during construction and bring them to the attention of the safeguards specialist and construction manager of PMC; support in preparation and implementation of corrective action plan;
- (vi) Support in management of any public outreach activities including field surveys and consultations;
- (vii) Facilitate any field level activities for resettlement plan updating and implementation e.g. detailed measurement surveys, asset inventory (of impacted assets), preparation and distribution of identity cards to affected persons, resettlement plan disclosure meetings, disbursement of compensation as per Resettlement Plan.
- (viii) Reporting and documentation of all field level activities and any other work as and when assigned by the Project Authority.

111. **Contractor.** The Contractor will have a dedicated Social Supervisor,³⁶ who will hold a bachelor's degree in Social Science and would have at least 5 years of experience in resettlement

³⁶ After award of contract, PMU, PIU will orient the Contractor with the help of PMC on the social safeguard requirements.

planning and implementation, as well as gender action plan implementation, preferably in multi-lateral aided projects. The tasks of the Contractor's Social Supervisor will be to:

- (i) Work in close coordination with the PIU, design engineers and social safeguards personnel to finalize detailed design keeping the safeguard principles adopted for the project in view.
- (ii) Ensure that all design-related measures (e.g. special considerations for the vulnerable related to facility locations or design, mitigation measures for affected persons) are integrated into project designs before approval.
- (iii) Conduct joint walk-throughs with PIU, design engineers and social safeguards personnel from PMC at sites/sections ready for implementation; identify the need for DMS, and conduct DMS to arrive at the final inventory of loss.
- (iv) Ensure strict adherence to ADB and government policy on social safeguards and the agreed entitlement matrix during implementation.
- (v) Review the resettlement plan including the entitlement matrix, category and the EMP, and conduct site visits to understand the environmental and social sensitivity of the project sites.
- (vi) Assist with grievance redress and ensure recording, reporting and follow-up for resolution of all grievances received.
- (vii) Understand the regulatory compliance requirements related to labour welfare, environmental and social safeguards, and occupational health and safety.
- (viii) Assist PIU in disclosing relevant information on safeguards (eligibility, entitlements, compensation, cut-off date, processes, timelines, GRM) to beneficiaries and affected persons including the vulnerable groups.
- (ix) Submit monthly social safeguard and gender action plan monitoring reports to PIU, with gender-disaggregated data as required for monitoring.

112. The above arrangement will ensure that:

- (i) Social safeguard issues are addressed.
- (ii) Resettlement framework is followed in all resettlement issues.
- (iii) Approved resettlement plans and impact avoidance and mitigation measures in resettlement planning documents are implemented.
- (iv) Implementation of resettlement plan is monitored.
- (v) Periodic monitoring reports are prepared in time and submitted to Project Director, PMU for onward transmission to ADB upon approval.
- (vi) Database on resettlement monitoring and due diligence is updated and maintained.

113. The monitoring report will focus on the progress of implementation of the resettlement plan/resettlement framework, issues encountered and measures adopted, follow-up actions required, if any, as well as the status of compliance with ADB SPS 2009, and relevant loan covenants.

C. Social Safeguards Implementation

114. The Environment and Social Safeguards Unit (ESSU) of PIU will be responsible for implementation of the resettlement plans and the SGC-PMU for monitoring of the resettlement plans. The PIU will undertake surveys and record observations throughout the construction period to ensure that safeguards and mitigation measures are provided as intended. The SGC-PMU through the PIU will arrange for delivery of entitlements to affected persons, implementation and

monitoring of safeguards compliance activities, public relations activities, gender mainstreaming activities and community participation activities. It will also arrange for obtaining statutory clearances and obtaining no objection certificates from government agencies and/or other entities, if required. It will also coordinate for obtaining ROW clearances with related state and national agencies. The Social Supervisor of the Contractor will supervise data collection for resettlement plan/DDR updating, preparation and implementation and prepare progress reports with respect to resettlement plan implementation.³⁷ She/he shall record such activity related to data collection for resettlement plan implementation in the stipulated progress reports of the Contractor. They will record involuntary resettlement impacts at field level during implementation.

115. The PIU will finalize entitlements in consultation with affected persons, which will be examined and approved by the PMU. The PIU through the Contractor will arrange for delivery of entitlements to affected persons. Organizational procedures/institutional roles and responsibilities for resettlement plan implementation and steps and/or activities involved in delivery of entitlements are described in Table 18.

116. The PIU will assist the PMU in implementing and monitoring the resettlement plan (duly approved by SGC-PMU and reviewed/cleared by ADB prior to implementation). SGC-PMU and ESSU-PIU staff capacity needs to be built to ensure that they are fully conversant with public awareness generation activities, consultations, field surveys, and understanding of data entry and quality control. The Environmental Officer and the Social Safeguard Officer will be responsible for maintaining the grievance record.

Table 18: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities for Social Safeguards Implementation

Responsible Agency	Responsibility		
	Pre-Construction Stage	Construction Stage	Post-Construction
PMU Safeguard Officer [E&S Nodal Officer-ASCL]	(i) Review IR/IP impact categorization checklists, and assign categorization based on SPS, 2009 (ii) Review and approve RPs/DDRs and submit to ADB for approval and disclosure in ADB website (iv) Ensure approved RPs/DDRs are disclosed in ACUDP PMU website and summary posted in public areas accessible and understandable by local people. (v) Ensure social safeguard documents are included in bid documents and contracts (vi) Organize an orientation workshop for PMU, PIU, ULB and all staff involved in project implementation on ADB SPS, relevant national and/or state laws, RP preparation implementation and	(i) Over-all social safeguards compliance of the project (ii) Monitor and ensure compliance of RPs as well as any other provisions and conditions. (iii) Review monthly monitoring report. (iv) Prepare and submit to ADB semi-annual monitoring reports. (v) If necessary, prepare Corrective Action Plan and ensure implementation of corrective actions to ensure no impacts are mitigated; (vi) Organize capacity building programs on social safeguards (vii) Coordinate with	(i) Compliance monitoring to review the social safeguard performance of project component, if required and as specified in RPs. (ii) Prepare case studies/ good practices for the project. (ii) Coordinate for monitoring reports until PCR preparation.

³⁷ Preparation and implementation of resettlement plan/s and DDRs is the joint responsibility of the PMU/PIU with assistance of PMC Social Safeguards Specialist

Responsible Agency	Responsibility		
	Pre-Construction Stage	Construction Stage	Post-Construction
	<p>monitoring, timely payment of compensation before start of civil work, mitigation measures, public relations and ongoing and meaningful consultations, grievance redress, etc.</p> <p>(vii) Assist in timely redressal of grievances</p> <p>(viii) Organize an induction course for the training of PMC construction management staff and contractors on social safeguards.</p> <p>(ix) Ensure compliance with ADB SPS and all government rules and regulations regarding impacts to IP (scheduled tribe) community.</p> <p>(x) Assist PMU, PIUs to document and develop good practices case studies as per the RP implementation process and schedule.</p> <p>(xi) Monitor the grievance redress process and ensure grievances redress within prescribed timeframe.</p>	<p>national and state level government agencies</p> <p>(viii) Assist in addressing any grievances brought about through the Grievance Redress Mechanism in a timely manner as per the GRM</p> <p>(ix) Coordinate PIUs, consultants and contractors on mitigation measures involving the community and affected persons and ensure that social concerns and suggestions are incorporated and implemented.</p>	
PIU, Assistant Engineer Social	<p>(i) Coordinate updating/preparation of RPs/ DDRs with PMC's support and ensure the documents are included in bid documents and contract agreements.</p> <p>(ii) Disclose approved RPs /DDR's to affected persons.</p> <p>(iii) Obtain all necessary agreements, sale deeds, transfers of title, consents/ NOCs, third party certification etc. as applicable. Ensure compliance to the provisions and conditions in such documents.</p> <p>(iv) Guide field staff of PMC in RP implementation including payment of compensation prior to civil work, encumbrance free sites for construction work, dissemination of information/notice prior to start of construction etc.</p> <p>(v) Support PMU to organize an induction course for the training of PMC construction</p>	<p>(i) Oversee implementation of avoidance and mitigation measures by contractors.</p> <p>(ii) Take necessary action for obtaining rights-of-way;</p> <p>(iii) Oversee implementation of RPs</p> <p>(iv) Take corrective actions when necessary.</p> <p>(v) Ensure monthly reports contain relevant sections on social safeguards implementation. Consolidate and submit monthly social monitoring reports to PMU,</p> <p>(vi) Conduct public consultation and awareness raising during the entire project cycle.</p>	<p>(i) Conduct social monitoring, as specified in the RPs.</p> <p>(ii) Ensure coordination with the stakeholders including APs/vulnerable groups to ensure project benefits as envisaged.</p> <p>(ii) Support PMU with data required for preparation of good practice case studies</p>

Responsible Agency	Responsibility		
	Pre-Construction Stage	Construction Stage	Post-Construction
	management staff, contractors, preparing them on site situations and local sensitivities, scheduling of work as per local community's requirements, if any, monitoring requirements and taking immediate actions to mitigate unanticipated impacts. (vi) Consolidate monthly social and GESI monitoring reports by town-level PIUs and submit to PMU; (vii) Continued consultation activities with stakeholders.	(vii) Formulate time bound corrective actions for non-compliances (viii) Address any grievances brought about through the grievance redress mechanism in a timely manner as per the GRM.	
Consultant – PMC- Social Safeguards Specialist	(i) Assist PMU to review IR/IP checklists and categorization; (ii) Assist PMU to review and ensure RPs are prepared/updated based on detailed design as per agreed RF and submit to PMU for approval (iii) Assist PMU/PIUs in coordination with different departments, obtaining all necessary inter-departmental transfers, permits, consents, NOCs, etc. Ensure provisions and conditions are incorporated in the RPs and detailed design documents. (iii) Assist in ensuring RPs are included in bid documents and contract agreements. Assist in determining adequacy of cost for RP implementation. (iv) Assist in addressing any grievance. (v) Assist PMU in setting up monitoring systems for social safeguards and GESI. (vi) Assist PMU in the design and conduct training and capacity building programs and workshops. (vii) Assist PMU to guide all project entities in social safeguards and GESI implementation, monitoring and reporting.	(i) Assist PMU to monitor RP implementation as per the approved document. (ii) Recommend corrective action measures for non-compliance by contractors, if any. (iii) Assist in the review of monitoring reports submitted by contractors. (iv) Assist in the compilation / preparation of semi-annual social monitoring reports. (v) Assist in the preparation of quarterly progress reports, including reporting on social safeguards and GESI implementation. (vi) Assist PMU to supervise and conduct public consultation and awareness activities throughout the project cycle. (vi) Assist in addressing any grievances brought about through the Grievance Redress Mechanism in a timely manner.	(i) Assist PMU in monitoring of socioeconomic status of affected persons, post RP implementation.
Consultant – PMC- Construction Manager /	(i) Ensure site-specific EMP prepared by the contractor includes social safeguards related requirements.	(i) Monitor EMP implementation (including social safeguards	(i) Facilitate and assist social safeguards specialist and PIU in monitoring

Responsible Agency	Responsibility		
	Pre-Construction Stage	Construction Stage	Post-Construction
Deputy Construction Manager	(ii) Assist in addressing any concern related to RP including conduct of detailed measurement surveys, preparation of inventory of loss. (iii) Oversee/manage any surveys required for RP updating and monitoring (iv) Guide contractor's social supervisor to conduct joint surveys (v) Support in announcement of cut-off dates, disclosure of RP and entitlements to APs, payment of compensation. (vi) Assist in organizing and documenting consultation meetings, focus group discussions etc. with affected persons and project beneficiaries.	requirements) at site by the contractor. (ii) Assist in registration and addressing any grievances brought about through the Grievance Redress Mechanism in a timely manner as per the RPs. (iii) Support PIUs to ensure (through field staff) that contractors implement impact avoidance and mitigation measures; (iv) Assist PIUs (through field staff) to ensure RPs are implemented and all compensation paid prior to start of civil works (v) Assist in monitoring and reporting, preparation of quarterly and semi-annual reports.	of socioeconomic status of APs, post RP implementation. (ii) Supervise contractors to ensure any land required temporarily during construction, is restored to original condition, post construction.
Contractors (Social Supervisor)	(i) Review the RPs/DDR and provide information about changes needed as per revised design and scope of works to E&S Nodal Officer of PMU for final revision of documents. (ii) Identify the need for detailed measurement surveys, and conduct detailed measurement surveys to arrive at the final inventory of loss (iii) Support project consultants in updating the draft resettlement plan / due diligence report for submission to PIU/PMU and ADB for review and approval. (iv) Assist with grievance redressal and ensure recording, reporting and follow-up for resolution of all grievances received. (v) Assist PIU in disclosing relevant information on social safeguards.	(i) Ensure compensation is paid prior to start of work. Implement EMP. (ii) Implement corrective actions if necessary. (iii) Prepare and submit monitoring reports including pictures to PIU (iv) Brief staff, employees, and labor about the requirements of the good engineering practices to avoid / mitigate any impacts. (v) Bear the costs of any damages/compensation resulting from non-adherence to the provisions RPs or written site instructions; (viii) Ensure that PIUs are informed on time of any unforeseen impacts / foreseeable activities	(i) Ensure impact avoidance and mitigation measures are complied, as envisaged. (ii) Request certification from PIU

Responsible Agency	Responsibility		
	Pre-Construction Stage	Construction Stage	Post-Construction
	(vi) Ensure strict adherence to ADB and government policy on social safeguards. (vii) Ensure copy of RP is available at worksites. Summary of RP including entitlement matrix is translated to local language and posted at visible places at all times.	related to RP implementation.	

Table 19: Summary of Activities and Responsibilities for Social Safeguards Implementation

Activities	Agency Responsible
Project Initiation Stage	
Finalization of sites/alignments for project (on ground)	PMU/PIUs
Meetings at community/household level with affected persons and beneficiaries	PIUs/PMC/Contractor
Resettlement Plan Preparation/ Updating Stage	PMU/PIU/PMC
Conducting DMS and Survey/Census of all affected persons	PIUs/Contractor
Conducting FGDs/meetings/workshops during census surveys	PIUs/Contractor
Verification of survey results, vulnerable households	PMU/PMC
Computation of compensation and disbursement	PMU/PMC assisted by PIU and Contractors
Conducting discussions/FGD/meetings/workshops with all affected persons and other stakeholders	PMU/PIUs
Finalizing entitlements	PMU/PIUs
Disclosure of final entitlements and compensation packages	PIUs/Contractor

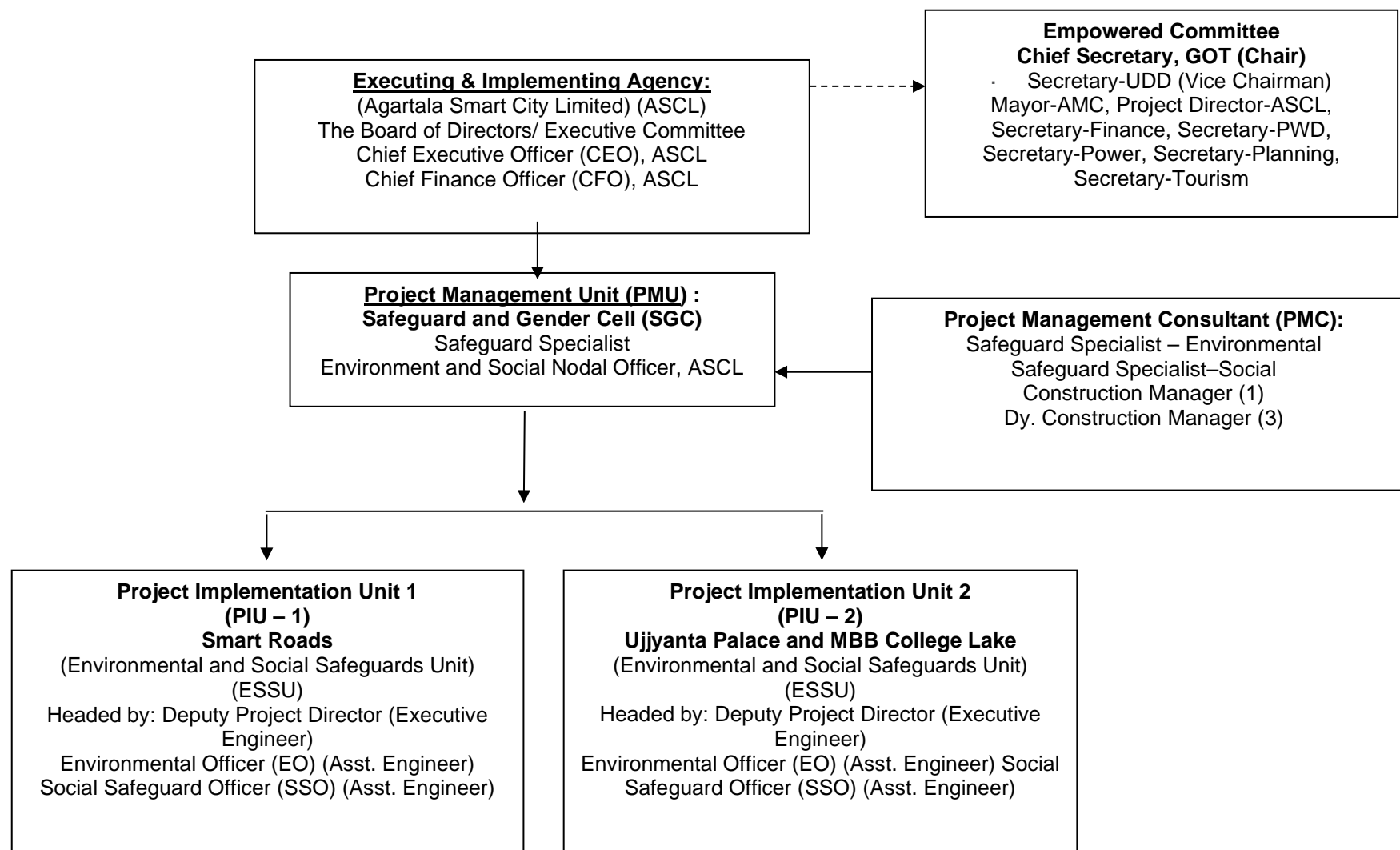
D. Safeguards Capacity Development

117. The PMC safeguards experts (environmental and social) will be responsible for training the PMU's safeguards officers (environmental and social) and key personnel, as well as PIU's engineers, safeguards officers and other key staff. Since this is the first ADB funded project handled by the PMU, ADB staff and individual consultants trained by ADB will ensure that they are made fully conversant with ADB SPS Safeguards Requirements II, including monitoring and reporting. The RF includes indicative training modules on safeguards. The PMC will coordinate with PMU and PIUs on specific capacity development program, which will include but will not be limited to:

- (i) sensitization on ADB's policies and guidelines on social and indigenous peoples safeguards (ADB's Safeguard Requirement 2 and 3: Involuntary Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples) including meaningful consultation, GRM and accountability mechanism;
- (ii) introduction to the assessment of involuntary resettlement and indigenous peoples impacts and mitigation measures, including best practices, in the design, construction, operation and maintenance of water supply, sewerage, roads, and drainage projects;
- (iii) preparation and review of RPs/RIPPs/PPPs/DDRs based on preliminary design, and updating of the documents based on the final design;

- (iv) improved coordination within nodal departments;
- (v) disbursement of compensation, consultation; and monitoring and reporting requirements.

Figure 4 : Safeguards Implementation Arrangements



X. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

118. All the compensation and assistance as per EM will be completed prior to the start of the civil work at each specific site / stretch. Written confirmation is required to be sent by the PMU to ADB stating that all compensation has been paid to affected persons. Construction work can begin only in sites / sections where compensation has been paid. The resettlement plan implementation schedule is presented in Table 20.

Table 20: Implementation Schedule

Activities	2020 (Qtr)		2021 (Qtr)				2022 (Qtr)				2023 (Qtr)				2024 (Qtr)				2025 (Qtr)				2026 (Qtr)				2027 (Qtr)				2028 (Qtr)						
	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4			
C. Safeguard Implementation																																					
Setting up of project level GRM																																					
Awareness campaign among affected persons on entitlements, impact avoidance and mitigation measures to be implemented by the contractor																																					
Conduct DMS, census surveys and issuance of ID cards in sections ready for construction																																					
Identification of vulnerable affected persons, (if any)																																					
Update draft resettlement plan to reflect surveys, consultations, design changes, and due diligence results																																					
Consultations and disclosure																																					
Review and approval of updated resettlement plan (ADB)																																					
Training/capacity building of PMU and PIU safeguards officers, engineers, and other staff, DSISC supervision staff and contractor's staff																																					
Payment of compensation																																					
Handover of sites and alignments to contractors																																					
Start of civil works																																					
Internal monitoring, including surveys of affected persons on entitlements, satisfaction surveys																																					
Repair/reconstruction of affected facilities, structures, utilities, if any				Immediately, in consultation with other departments, as required																																	

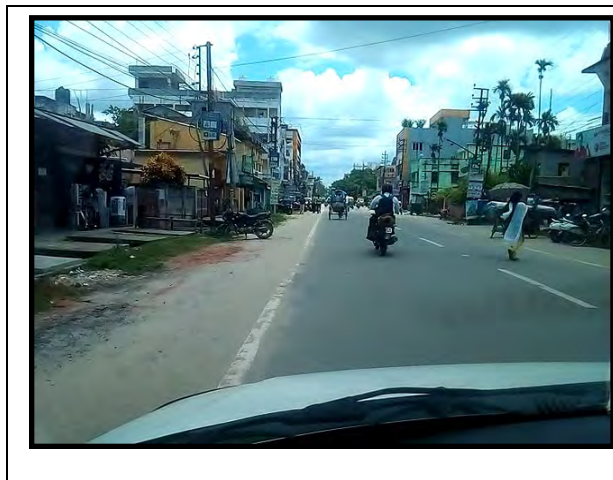
Immediately, in consultation with other departments, as required

XI. MONITORING AND REPORTING

119. Resettlement Plan implementation will be closely monitored to provide effective basis for assessing resettlement progress and identifying potential difficulties and problems. Monitoring will be undertaken by the PIU assisted by the PMC. Monitoring will involve administrative monitoring to ensure that implementation is on schedule and issues are dealt with on a timely basis; socio-economic monitoring during and after any resettlement impact utilizing baseline information established through the DMS and census survey of affected persons proposed during Resettlement Plan updating, and overall monitoring of resettlement activities. Monthly progress reports reporting status of Resettlement Plan implementation will be prepared by PIU assisted by the PMC. The PMU will submit quarterly progress reports for the overall project including a section on social safeguards, and semi-annual social monitoring reports (SSMR) within 30 days from end of reporting period of six months to ADB for review and disclosure and post all safeguard monitoring reports on ASCL website. A sample SSMR template is given in Appendix 11 and Social Safeguards QPR checklist in Appendix 12.

Figure 7: Photo Gallery







PHOTOGRAPHS OF AIRPORT ROAD

PHOTOGRAPHS OF ABHOYNAGAR BRIDGE TO RAMTHAKUR CLUB VIA OLD MOTOR STAND AND MBB CLUB





PHOTOGRAPHS OF IT HUB ROAD



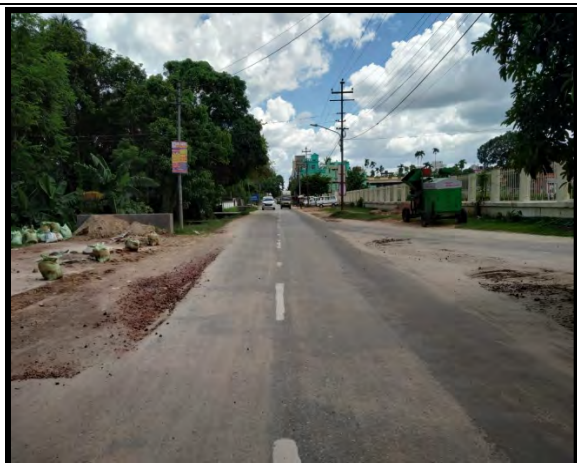
PHOTOGRAPHS OF SHAKUNTALA ROAD



PHOTOGRAPHS OF JAIL ASHRAM ROAD



PHOTOGRAPHS OF JAIL ROAD



Appendix 1: Government of Tripura Minimum Wages³⁸

**GOVERNMENT OF TRIPURA
LABOUR DEPARTMENT**

No.F.87 (30)-LAB/ENF/MW/SHOPS/2002(A) / 2984-302 Dated, Agartala, the 4th June, 2019.

NOTIFICATION

In continuation of this Department's Notification No.F.87(30)-LAB/ENF/MW/SHOPS/ 2002(A)/10,126-43 dated 16th November, 2018 and in furtherance of the aforesaid Notification, the State Government hereby revises the Variable Dearness Allowance (VDA) on the basis of 6-monthly average Consumer Price Index Numbers for the period of six months commencing from 01-07-2018 and ending on 31-12-2018 over the previous 6-monthly average viz **4811 over 4736** average Consumer Price Index for different categories of workers engaged in the employment of "Shops and Establishments" in Tripura as under and directs that the Variable Dearness Allowance shall be payable **with effect from 01-04-2019** by the employers to the workers/employees employed in the aforesaid employment as per the following schedule :

SCHEDULE

Average increase of CPI	Category of workers	Minimum basic wages (per month)	Previous VDA	Present VDA	Total minimum rates of wages (3+4+5)
1	2	3	4	5	6
75	Skilled	Rs.6607.00	Rs.515.54	Rs.104.63	Rs.7,227.00 P.M.
	Semi-skilled	Rs.5908.00	Rs.461.00	Rs.93.56	Rs.6,463.00 P.M.
	Un-skilled	Rs.5385.00	Rs.420.19	Rs. 85.28	Rs.5,890.00 P.M.

N.B. a) The fifty paise or above rounded off to the next rupee.
b) To arrive at daily rates of wages the monthly rate shall be divided by 26 and rounded off to the next rupee.
c) The overtime rate shall be the double of the ordinary rate of minimum wages.

- *4-6-19*
(Tasmita Debbarma)
Dy. Secretary to the
Government of Tripura

Copy to:-

1. P.S. to the Hon'ble Minister, Labour Department, Government of Tripura, Agartala for kind information of the Minister.
2. P.S to the Spl. Secretary, Labour Department, Govt. of Tripura, Agartala for kind information.
3. P.S to the Labour Commissioner, Labour Department, Govt. of Tripura for kind information.
4. The General Secretary, BMS, Tripura Pradesh, Chandrapur, Opposite of ISBT, Agartala, West Tripura for information.
5. The Secretary, INTUC, Motor Stand, Agartala for information.
6. The Secretary, CITU, Office Lane, Agartala for information.
7. The Secretary, Tripura Whole Sale Merchant Association, N. S. Road, Agartala for information and necessary action for implementation.
8. The Joint Secretary, All Tripura Merchant Association, Swasti Market, Agartala for information and necessary action for implementation.
9. The Chief Labour Officer/Labour Officer, West Tripura, Sepahijala, Khowai, North Tripura, Unakoti, South Tripura, Gomati and Dhalai District for information and taking necessary action. They should send a compliance report to Head Quarter accordingly.
10. The Manager, Government Press, Govt. of Tripura, Agartala with request to publish the Notification in the Tripura Gazette, Extra-Ordinary Issue and to supply 50(fifty) spare copies for official use.
11. IT Section, Labour Directorate, Agartala for uploading the same in the Department website.

- *4-6-19*
Dy. Secretary to the
Government of Tripura

³⁸ Government of Tripura Minimum Wages Notification 4th June 2019. Official website of DIRECTORATE OF LABOUR Government of Tripura (<https://labour.tripura.gov.in/wages>) Sl. No. 12. "Revised Minimum Wages (VDA) of the workers engaged in the employment of "Shops & Establishment "w.e.f 1 April 2019"

Appendix 2 : Letter from Chairman, Tripura footpath Hawkers Sangarm Samiti

TRIPURA FOOTPATH HAWKAR SANGRAM SAMITI
Battala Bazar
Agartala, West Tripura.

Ref. No. Date 11/05/2019

৓মি- শ্রী বিপ্লব কৰ, ত্ৰিপুৰা স্টাৰপাথ হাৱকাৰ সঙ্গৰাম
 সমিতি- বঙ্গবন্ধু মহাসড়ক, আমাৰগুৰু- অফিস- (মুক
 মে 64 টন- হাৱকাৰগুৰু- হাৱকাৰ- বন্ধ পাৰাপাৰ চলাই
 তহবিল- সমন- হাৱকাৰ- বন্ধ- আমাৰগুৰু- চাং-মল-
 মোক- সব- বন্ধগুৰু- আমাৰগুৰু- হাও- কাৰ্টিয়- হাৱকাৰ,




৓মি-
 শ্রী বিপ্লব কৰ-
 অফিস-
 ত্ৰিপুৰা স্টাৰপাথ হাৱকাৰ- সঙ্গৰাম- সমিতি-
 কেন্দ্ৰীয়- অফিস : বটল্লা,
 (ম) 9774113117,




৓মি-
 ত্ৰিপুৰা স্টাৰপাথ হাৱকাৰ সঙ্গৰাম সমিতি
 কেন্দ্ৰীয় কাৰ্যালয় অফিস- বটল্লা
 আমাৰগুৰু, পশ্চিম ত্ৰিপুৰা
 11/05/2019




Translated in English




I, Biplab Kar, State Chairman of the Tripura footpath Hawkers Sangarm Samiti, 64 hawkers kiosk were found closed during survey for roads. When there is any support or assistance required from our organization for the work, we will be always be willing to provide necessary support for the work. Shri Biplab Kar, Chairman, Tripura Footpath Hawke Sangram Samiti, Central zone, Office Battala.




Appendix 3: Details of Hawkers/Street Vendors




Sr. NO	Area & Location	RHS/LHS	Name of Hawkers/street Vendor	Sex M/F	Age	Caste	Education	Type of Structure	Nature of business	No of Employees	Net Income Monthly (INR)	Income from Other sources	No. of Dependents	Any Vulnerability	Photographs
1	Battala gate 2 to gate 1 towards Harigan gabasak road	RHS	Samal Deb	M	36	General	8th	Cart	Pan & Cigarette	Nil	8000	Nil	2	Nil	
2	Battala gate 2 to gate 1 towards Harigan gaBasak road	RHS	Parimal Dey	M	41	General	8th	Cart	Fruit	Nil	8500	Nil	3	Nil	
3	Battala gate 2 to gate 1 towards Harigan gabasak road	RHS	Rajiv Das	M	31	SC	5th	Cart	Fruit	Nil	8250	Nil	4	SC	




Sr. NO	Area & Location	RHS/ LHS	Name of Hawkers/street Vendor	Sex M/F	Age	Caste	Education	Type of Structure	Nature of business	No of Employees	Net Income Monthly (INR)	Income from Other sources	No. of Dependents	Any Vulnerability	Photographs
4	Battala gate 2 to gate 1 towards Harigan gabasak road	RHS	Sapan Das	M	35	SC	8th	Cart	Fruit	Nil	8000	Nil	3	SC	
5	Battala gate 2 to gate 1 towards Harigan gabasak road	RHS	Nirmal Das	M	35	SC	5th	Cart	Fruit	Nil	10000	Nil	3	SC	
6	Battala gate 2 to gate 1 towards Harigan gabasak road	RHS	NarainSaha Prem kishanSaha	M	63 & 41	General	8th	Cart	Fruit	Nil	12000	Nil	3	Nil	




Sr. NO	Area & Location	RHS/LHS	Name of Hawkers/street Vendor	Sex M/F	Age	Caste	Education	Type of Structure	Nature of business	No of Employees	Net Income Monthly (INR)	Income from Other sources	No. of Dependents	Any Vulnerability	Photographs
7	Battalagat 2 to gate 1 towards Harigan gabasak road	RHS	Kanu Mia	M	55	Muslim	8th	Cart	Fruit	Nil	10000	Nil	3	Nil	
8	Battalagat 2 to gate 1 towards HARIGANGA BASAK road	RHS	NetaiDebh	M	48	General	8th	Cart	tiffin	Nil	8250	Nil	3	Nil	
9	Battalagat 2 to gate 1 towards HARIGANGA BASAK road	RHS	Sapan Das	M	44	SC	8th	Cart	Fruit	Nil	9000	Nil	3	SC	




Sr. NO	Area & Location	RHS/ LHS	Name of Hawkers/street Vendor	Sex M/F	Age	Caste	Education	Type of Structure	Nature of business	No of Employees	Net Income Monthly (INR)	Income from Other sources	No. of Dependents	Any Vulnerability	Photographs
10	Battala gate 2 to gate 1 towards HARIGANGA BASAK road	RHS	Tapan Deb	M	33+	General	8th	Cart	Fruit	Nil	9000	Nil	3	Nil	
11	Battala gate 2 to gate 1 towards HARIGANGA BASAK road	RHS	MitanSaha	M	33	General	6th	Cart	Fruit	Nil	7500	Nil	3	Nil	
12	Battala gate 2 to gate 1 towards HARIGANGA BASAK road	RHS	Parimal Debnath	M	50	General	8th	Cart	Tea/biscuits/cakes	Nil	8250	Nil	3	Nil	




Sr. NO	Area & Location	RHS/LHS	Name of Hawkers/street Vendor	Sex M/F	Age	Caste	Education	Type of Structure	Nature of business	No of Employees	Net Income Monthly (INR)	Income from Other sources	No. of Dependents	Any Vulnerability	Photographs
13	Battala gate 2 to gate 1 towards HARIGANGA BASAK road	RHS	Krishnapada Dhar	M	60	General	8th	Cart	Fruit	Nil	8250	Nil	3	Nil	
14	Battala from 1 gate to turning of HARIGANGA BASAK road	RHS	Saudagar Das	M	52	SC	4th	stall	Sugar cane juice	Nil	5000	Nil	4	BPL/SC	
15	Battala gate 2 to gate 1 towards HARIGANGA BASAK road	RHS	Amrit Deb	M	45	General	7th	stall	Pan & Cigarette	Nil	8000	Nil	3	Nil	




Sr. NO	Area & Location	RHS/LHS	Name of Hawkers/street Vendor	Sex M/F	Age	Caste	Education	Type of Structure	Nature of business	No of Employees	Net Income Monthly (INR)	Income from Other sources	No. of Dependents	Any Vulnerability	Photographs
16	Battala gate 2 to gate 1 towards HARIGANGA BASAK road	RHS	Chaya Ghosh	F	45	General	7th	Cart	Tea biscuit, tobacco	Husband helps	8250	Nil	2	Female headed	
17	Battala gate 2 to gate 1 towards HARIGANGA BASAK road	RHS	Closed Cart												
18	Battala gate 2 to gate 1 towards HARIGANGA BASAK road	RHS	Closed Cart												




Sr. NO	Area & Location	RHS/LHS	Name of Hawkers/street Vendor	Sex M/F	Age	Caste	Education	Type of Structure	Nature of business	No of Employees	Net Income Monthly (INR)	Income from Other sources	No. of Dependents	Any Vulnerability	Photographs
19	Battala gate 2 to gate 1 towards HARIGANGA BASAK road	RHS	Sanjit Das	M	55	SC	8th	Cart	Fruit	Son helps	8250	-	2	SC	
20	Battala gate 2 to gate 1 towards HARIGANGA BASAK road	RHS	Closed	-	-	-	-	Cart	-	-	-	-	-	-	
21	Battala gate 2 to gate 1 towards HARIGANGA BASAK road	RHS	Lal Mian	M	38	Muslim	5th	Plastic Crate	Exchange of damaged paper currency	Nil	5000	-	5	BPL	




Sr. NO	Area & Location	RHS/LHS	Name of Hawkers/street Vendor	Sex M/F	Age	Caste	Education	Type of Structure	Nature of business	No of Employees	Net Income Monthly (INR)	Income from Other sources	No. of Dependents	Any Vulnerability	Photographs
22	Battala gate 2 to gate 1 towards HARIGANGA BASAK road	RHS	Nepal Debnath	M	40	General	5th	Plastic Crate	Exchange of damaged paper currency	Nil	5000	-	4	BPL	
23	Hari Ganga Basak Road	RHS	Closed	-	-	-	-	Stall	-	-	-	-	-	-	
24	Under bridge		Shankhu Rai	M	70	General	Illiterate	Plastic Crate	Fruit	Nil	4000	-	4	BPL	



Sr. NO	Area & Location	RHS/ LHS	Name of Hawkers/street Vendor	Sex M/F	Age	Caste	Education	Type of Structure	Nature of business	No of Employees	Net Income Monthly (INR)	Income from Other sources	No. of Dependents	Any Vulnerability	Photographs
25	Outside battala market. Opposite gate 2	LHS	Narayan Rudra Pal	M	34	General	5th	Cart	Fruit	Nil	12000	-	3	Nil	
26	Outside battala market. Opposite gate 2	LHS	Sapan Kumar Saha	M	57	General	10th	Cart	Belts, wallets accessories	Nil	9000	-	3	Nil	
27	Outside battala market. Opposite gate 2	LHS	Biswajit Banik	M	59	General	8th	Cart	Tea	Nil	8000	Nil	2	Nil	




Sr. NO	Area & Location	RHS/ LHS	Name of Hawkers/street Vendor	Sex M/F	Age	Caste	Education	Type of Structure	Nature of business	No of Employees	Net Income Monthly (INR)	Income from Other sources	No. of Dependents	Any Vulnerability	Photographs
28	Outside battala market. Opposite gate 2	LHS	Indrajit Banik	M	52	General	7th	Crates	Fruit	Nil	8000	Nil	4	Nil	
29	Under Bridge opposite Battala market	LHS	Subhash Debnath	M	53	General	7th	Cart	Fruit	Nil	8250	-	3	Nil	
30	Under Bridge opposite Battala market	LHS	Closed	-	-	-	-	Stall	-	-	-	-	-	-	



Sr. NO	Area & Location	RHS/ LHS	Name of Hawkers/street Vendor	Sex M/F	Age	Caste	Education	Type of Structure	Nature of business	No of Employees	Net Income Monthly (INR)	Income from Other sources	No. of Dependents	Any Vulnerability	Photographs
31	Under Bridge opposite Battala market	LHS	Mafiya Begum	F	45	Muslim	5th	stall	Tea / Biscuits	Nil	7500	Son works in pvt. company	3	AP not Female Headed Household	
32	Under Bridge opposite Battala market	LHS	Closed	-	-	-	-	Stall	-	-	-	-	-	-	
33	Under Bridge opposite Battala market	LHS	Sulekha rani das	F	48	General	9th	Cart	Ready made Dress	Nil	6500	-	3	Female headed	




Sr. NO	Area & Location	RHS/ LHS	Name of Hawkers/street Vendor	Sex M/F	Age	Caste	Education	Type of Structure	Nature of business	No of Employees	Net Income Monthly (INR)	Income from Other sources	No. of Dependents	Any Vulnerability	Photographs
34	Under Bridge opposite Battala market		Rajiv Sarkar	M	42	General	5th	Cart	Fruit	Nil	8000	-	3	Nil	
35	Under Bridge opposite Battala market		Ramanand Burman	M	32	General	8th	Cart	Fruit	Nil	7500	-	2	Nil	
36	Under Bridge opposite Battala market		Vikas Shil	M	35	General	5th	Crates	Green Coconuts	Nil	8250	-	3	Nil	




Sr. NO	Area & Location	RHS/LHS	Name of Hawkers/street Vendor	Sex M/F	Age	Caste	Education	Type of Structure	Nature of business	No of Employees	Net Income Monthly (INR)	Income from Other sources	No. of Dependents	Any Vulnerability	Photographs
37	HARIGANGA BASAK road towards Battala	LHS	BabinSaha	M	28	General	8th	Cart	Snacks	Nil	8250	-	2	Nil	
38	Battala under bridge	-	Milan Banik	M	35	General	8th	Cart	Tea biscuits	Nil	8250	-	2	Nil	
39	Battala Chowk to Paradise	RHS	Tapan Kumar Saha	M	60+	General	8th	Cart with plastic shade	CD-Movie music	Nil	8000	-	3	Nil	



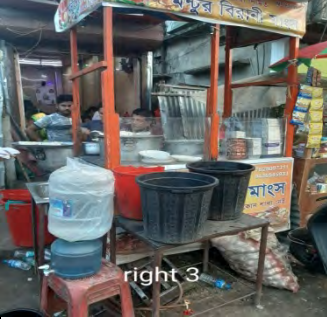
Sr. NO	Area & Location	RHS/LHS	Name of Hawkers/street Vendor	Sex M/F	Age	Caste	Education	Type of Structure	Nature of business	No of Employees	Net Income Monthly (INR)	Income from Other sources	No. of Dependents	Any Vulnerability	Photographs
40	Battala Chowk to Paradise	RHS	Biswajit Saha	M	42+	General	7th	Cart with plastic shade	CD-Movie's music	Nil	8000	-	3	Nil	
41	Hari Ganga Basak Road (Paradise Chowmahani To Battala)	RHS	Suman saha	M	48	General	10th	Table	Fast Food	Nil	7000	Nil	3	Nil	




Sr. NO	Area & Location	RHS/LHS	Name of Hawkers/street Vendor	Sex M/F	Age	Caste	Education	Type of Structure	Nature of business	No of Employees	Net Income Monthly (INR)	Income from Other sources	No. of Dependents	Any Vulnerability	Photographs
42	Harigan gaBasak Road Paradise Chowmuhani to Post Office Chowmuhani	Right Hand Side	Tapan Sarkar	M	42	General	10th	Stall	Pan & Cigarettes	Nil	6000	Nil	2	Nil	 Tapan sarkar right
43	Battala Chowk to Paradise	RHS	Badal Burman	M	38	General	10th	Cart with plastic shade	CD-Movie's music	Nil	7000	-	2	Nil	
44	Battala Chowk to Paradise	RHS	Rajesh Sarkar	M	30	General	5th	Cart with plastic shade	CD-Movie's music	Nil	8250	-	3	Nil	




Sr. NO	Area & Location	RHS/ LHS	Name of Hawkers/street Vendor	Sex M/F	Age	Caste	Education	Type of Structure	Nature of business	No of Employees	Net Income Monthly (INR)	Income from Other sources	No. of Dependents	Any Vulnerability	Photographs
45	Battala Chowk, HARIGANGA BASAK road	RHS	Sujit Deb	M	48	General	5th	Cart	Ready made Dress	Nil	8000	-	3	Nil	
46	Hari Ganga Basak road Post Office to Kaman Choumuhani	Right Hand Side	AnjonSaha	M	55	General	7th	Stall	Stationary	Nil	8000	Nil	3	Nil	


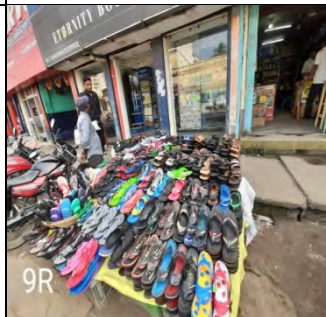
Sr. NO	Area & Location	RHS/LHS	Name of Hawkers/street Vendor	Sex M/F	Age	Caste	Education	Type of Structure	Nature of business	No of Employees	Net Income Monthly (INR)	Income from Other sources	No. of Dependents	Any Vulnerability	Photographs
47	HARIGANGA BASAK road Post Office Chowmuhani	Right Hand Side	Vanu Debnath	M	52	General	10th	Stall	Pan & Cigarette	Nil	8000	Nil	3	Nil	
48	Mantribari to Post Office Chowmuhani	Left Hand Side	Mamata Benarje	F	37	General	5th	Stall	Fast Food	Nil Husband helps	12000	Husband and has own Business	4	AP not Female Headed Household	
49	Battala Chowk, HARIGANGA BASAK road	RHS	Jivan Chakraborty	M	50	General	8th	temporary	towels	Nil	5000	-	3	Nil	



Sr. NO	Area & Location	RHS/LHS	Name of Hawkers/street Vendor	Sex M/F	Age	Caste	Education	Type of Structure	Nature of business	No of Employees	Net Income Monthly (INR)	Income from Other sources	No. of Dependents	Any Vulnerability	Photographs
50	Under BridgeH ariganga Basak	-	Kandeb Choudhary	M	36	General	5th	Cart	Tea /biscuits	Nil	8500	-	2	Nil	
51	Under BridgeH ariganga Basak		Anima Saha husband Nepal Chandra Saha	M	50	General	5th	stall	Tea biscuit /tiffin	Nil	8000	-	2	Nil	
52	Under BridgeH ariganga Basak	RHS	Ajit Das	M	58	SC	5th	Cart	Tea biscuit /tiffin	Nil	12000	-	4	SC	


Sr. NO	Area & Location	RHS/ LHS	Name of Hawkers/street Vendor	Sex M/F	Age	Caste	Education	Type of Structure	Nature of business	No of Employees	Net Income Monthly (INR)	Income from Other sources	No. of Dependents	Any Vulnerability	Photographs
53	Under BridgeHariganga Basak	RHS	JutanBanik	M	45	General	8th	Cart	Books, poster, framed pictures	Nil	10000	-	3	Nil	
54	HARIGANGA BASAK road	RHS	Ravi Pal Reena Pal	M	45	General	5th	Cart	Tea/biscuits	Nil	10000	-	3	Nil	
55	Mantribari to Post Office Chowmihani	Left Hand Side	MantuSaha	M	58	General	9th	Stall	Fast Food	Nil	12000	-	3	Nil	

Sr. NO	Area & Location	RHS/ LHS	Name of Hawkers/street Vendor	Sex M/F	Age	Caste	Education	Type of Structure	Nature of business	No of Employees	Net Income Monthly (INR)	Income from Other sources	No. of Dependents	Any Vulnerability	Photographs
56	Kaman Chowmuhani from Motor Stand	Left Hand Side	Subhas Debnath	M	56	General	10th	Stall	Tea Stall	Nil	8000	Son has a private job	4	Nil	
57	Kaman Chowmuhani from Motor Stand	Left Hand Side	Ranjit Ghosh	M	59	General	10th	Stall	Tea Stall	Nil	9000	Nil	3	—	
58	Battala Chowk to Paradise	LHS	Narottam Rudra pal	M	31	General	8th	Cart	Tea / Biscuits	Nil	7500	-	3	Nil	

Sr. NO	Area & Location	RHS/ LHS	Name of Hawkers/street Vendor	Sex M/F	Age	Caste	Education	Type of Structure	Nature of business	No of Employees	Net Income Monthly (INR)	Income from Other sources	No. of Dependents	Any Vulnerability	Photographs
59	Battala Chowk to Paradise	LHS	Anita Basak	F	42	General	12th	stall	Pan & Cigarette	Nil	10000	Nil	2	Female headed	
60	Kaman Chowmuhani from Motor Stand	Left Hand Side	Ajoy Das	M	48	General	8th	Stall	Pan Stall	Nil	7600	Nil	3	Nil	
61	Kaman Chowmuhani from Motor Stand	Left Hand Side	Bishu Deb	M	52	General	8th	Stall	Pan Stall	Nil	7600	Nil	2	Nil	

Sr. NO	Area & Location	RHS/ LHS	Name of Hawkers/street Vendor	Sex M/F	Age	Caste	Education	Type of Structure	Nature of business	No of Employees	Net Income Monthly (INR)	Income from Other sources	No. of Dependents	Any Vulnerability	Photographs
62	Kaman Chowmuhani from Motor Stand	Left Hand Side	Pradip Saha	M	53	General	10th	Stall	Packet Food	Nil	9000	-	3	Nil	
63	Kaman Chowmuhani from Motor Stand	Left Hand Side	SrirupBanik	M	48	General	5th	Plastic Sheet on ground	Foot wear	Nil	8000	Brother has a private job	3	Nil	

Sr. NO	Area & Location	RHS/ LHS	Name of Hawkers/street Vendor	Sex M/F	Age	Caste	Education	Type of Structure	Nature of business	No of Employees	Net Income Monthly (INR)	Income from Other sources	No. of Dependents	Any Vulnerability	Photographs
64	Kaman Chowmuhani from Motor Stand	Left Hand Side	Gita Saha	F	53	General	8th	Stall	Pan Stall	Nil	9000	Husband and Business	4	AP not Female Headed Household	
65	Battala Chowk to Paradise	RHS	Kamal Gup	M	35	General	5th	Cart	Food, meals carts/stall	Nil	12000	-	4	Nil	

Sr. NO	Area & Location	RHS/ LHS	Name of Hawkers/street Vendor	Sex M/F	Age	Caste	Education	Type of Structure	Nature of business	No of Employees	Net Income Monthly (INR)	Income from Other sources	No. of Dependents	Any Vulnerability	Photographs
66	Battala Chowk to Paradise		Sirani Sarkar	F	55	General	8th	Cart	Food, meals carts/s tall	Nil	8750	Husband and has own business	4	AP not Female Headed Household	
67	Kaman Chowmuhani from Motor Stand	Left Hand Side	SwapanSaha	M	50	General	7th	Stall	Packet Food	Nil	9000	Nil	3	Nil	